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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**No.24 STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON,  
LONDON N16 7PU**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Fieldwork & Report) Kate Higgs BA (Report)	
NGR: TQ 3405 8658	Report No. 3216
District: LB Hackney	Site Code: SQC 09
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3326
Signed:	Date: March 2009

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>24 Stoke Newington Common, London, N16 7PU, Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Project description	<p><i>In February and March 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 24 Stoke Newington Common, London N16 7PU (NGR TQ 3405 8658). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition required in connection with the conversion of the existing house, including excavation of a new basement and light wells (Planning Ref. 2008/1942).</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially for the Palaeolithic period, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new basement and light wells. A layer of gravel (L1007), which had the potential for Palaeolithic material, was present only in the north-eastern part of the site.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>25<sup>th</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3326</i>	Site code	<i>SQC 09</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological monitoring &amp; recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential dwelling</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential conversion of basement and house redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>LB Hackney</i>	<i>Stoke Newington</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLSMR</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>N16 7PU</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TQ 3405 8658</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 23m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor / (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Michal Rozwadowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr. Akhil Haria, Quintas Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>24 Stoke Newington Common, London, N16 7PU, An Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3216</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2009</i>		

## **No.24 STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON, LONDON N16 7PU**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

#### ***SUMMARY***

*In February and March 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 24 Stoke Newington Common, London N16 7PU (NGR TQ 3405 8658). The monitoring was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition required in connection with the conversion of the existing house, including excavation of a new basement and light wells (Planning Ref. 2008/1942).*

*Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially for the Palaeolithic period, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new basement and light wells. A layer of gravel (L1007), which had the potential for Palaeolithic material, was present only in the north-eastern part of the site.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In February and March 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at No.24 Stoke Newington Common, London N16 7PU (NGR TQ 3405 8658; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Quintas Homes, in fulfilment of a planning condition required by the local planning authority (LB Hackney Planning Approval Ref. 2008/1942). The monitoring was carried out during the proposed residential conversion of the property, including excavation of a new basement, and front and rear light wells.

1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken according to advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), and written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 14/11/2008). The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001) and the relevant EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*, as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the excavations for the basement and new light wells. The principal aim of the project was to identify any further evidence of Palaeolithic activity known from this area, and associated with the local brickearth deposits.

## **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of quarry expanding with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located in Stoke Newington, within the London Borough of Hackney, towards the northern extent of Greater London (Fig. 1). The historic core of the former settlement of Stoke Newington is situated 1.2km to the west of the site, whilst the centre of Hackney lies 2km to the south-east. The main A10 trunk-road runs through the borough of Hackney and 450m to the west of the site. The site lies at the south-western corner of Stoke Newington Common, and is one of a row of terraced dwellings of 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, located at No. 24 Stoke Newington Common.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 Given its location within the borough of Hackney, the site is characterised by its overwhelmingly urban character. The surrounding area is dominated by north London suburbs dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards and laid out over a network of arterial roads and irregular residential streets. The site lies 1.6km to the west of the River Lea as it meanders roughly southwards towards the River Thames. The River Lea Navigation Canal also lies 1.4km to the east of the site. Despite its proximity to the river, the site lies beyond the associated valley of the River Lea on relatively flat ground at approximately 23m AOD.

3.2 The site is situated upon a solid geology of London Clay, which is present across much of the London Basin (BGS 1997). It is overlain by a drift geology of river terrace gravels associated with the River Lea 1.6km to the east and superficial deposit of brickearth. Although the soils of Greater London remain unsurveyed (SSEW1983), the soils present within the site are likely to be derived from the

underlying brickearth of the Stoke Newington area. The stratigraphy of the site is also likely to be disturbed due previous development and the likelihood that it was subject to 19<sup>th</sup> century brickearth extraction, as found along Cazenove Road and Northwold Road (GLSMRs MLO22981 & MLO66614).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies in the vicinity of an area that has revealed an extensive number of finds of Palaeolithic date, particularly at the site where the Hackney Brook ran through Stoke Newington Common (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983, 851). Stoke Newington is well-known for its Lower Palaeolithic sequence, observed by Worthington Smith in the early 1880s. The Stoke Newington ‘Palaeolithic floor’ observed less than 250m to the west of the site (GLSMRs MLO12179, MLO12921, MLO12134 & MLO12138) has often been cited as an example of an undisturbed lower Palaeolithic flint scatter lying on an ancient land surface sealed by brickearth (Smith 1894; Wymer 1968, 297 – 301). A large number of lower Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in association with the ‘floor’, in particular an assemblage dominated by small pointed handaxes (MoLAS 2000, 35; Wymer 1968, 318; Roe 1968, 61; Appendix 1).

4.2 Subsequent archaeological investigations have confirmed the presence of the Stoke Newington Common ‘Palaeolithic floor’ and a range of preserved palaeoenvironmental find attesting to the presence of woolly rhinos, a possible birch shelter and a late Devensian water channel in the area (Harding & Gibbard (1983; Bridgland 1994; GLSMRs MLO9111, MLO9160 & MLO76838). 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 (MoLAS 2000, 27; Roe 1981, 175).

4.3 In contrast, the Romano-British period is poorly represented in the archaeological record. Although it known that *Londinium* developed as a burgeoning Roman town, Stoke Newington remained some distance to the north. It is nevertheless likely that the area surrounding the site lay close to an arterial Roman road running southwards towards *Londinium* and there is evidence that Roman burials look place in the area. A Roman stone coffin containing a female skeleton was found on the eastern side of Stamford Hill and 950m to the north of the site (GLSMR MLO1677), whilst a second Roman coffin was found at Upper Clapton 600m to the north-east (GLSMR MLO1678).

4.4 The settlement of Stoke Newington is thought to been established in the Anglo-Saxon period, and derived from the Saxon place-name ‘*new town in the wood*’ (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983, 851). 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. By the medieval period, however, a number of roads had been developed in the Stoke Newington area (see Appendix 1, below). The medieval settlement expanded along the course of the High Street 700m to the west (GLSMRs MLO12096 & MLO22985),

although the two most prominently residences stood along Shacklewell Lane and Upper Clapton Road (GLSMRs MLO11644 & MLO10200).

4.5 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' (GLSMR MLO10233), whilst Thomas Cooke built a house with eight apartments for poor families on the waste ground of Stoke Newington Common 220m to the west of the site (GLSMR MLO11653). Much of the Stoke Newington area had previously been worked for the brick-earth deposits used in brick-making (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983, 851) and evidence for 19<sup>th</sup> century brickearth pits are known at a number of site (Appendix 1). Abney Park Cemetery, located 500m to the west, comprises a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century public cemetery laid out between 1839 - 43 to designs by William Hosking (GLSMR MLO7558; historic park and garden No. 1782).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the manual excavation/ground reduction for the new basement (including underpinning) and the manual excavation/ground reduction for the new light wells.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS **Fig.3**

6.1 No archaeological features or finds were identified. Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded and Sample Sections are presented below.

Sample Sections:

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP8)</i>		
<i>Central part of the basement, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = c.23m AOD (ground floor of the house)</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1002	Construction rubble. Mid brownish/blackish grey, moderate to compact clayey silt with CBM.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey, compact silty clay.
0.60m+	L1004	Brickearth. Mid brownish orange mottled with grey, compact sandy clay.

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 9)</i>		
<i>SE corner of the basement, SW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = c. 23m AOD (ground floor of the house)</i>		
0.00 – 1.00m	M1005	House foundation wall.
1.00 – 1.30m	L1002	As above.
1.30 – 2.10m	L1004	Brickearth. As above.
2.10m+	L1006	Natural dark bluish grey, compact clay.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 10)</i>		
<i>E part of the basement, SE facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = c. 23m AOD (ground floor of the house)</i>		
0.00 – 1.00m	M1005	House foundation wall.
1.00 – 1.15m	L1002	As above.
1.15 – 1.30m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
1.30 – 1.90m	L1004	Brickearth. As above.
1.90 – 2.15m	L1007	Mid brownish grey, compacted gravel with silt.
2.15m+	L1006	Natural dark bluish grey, compact clay.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the program of archaeological evaluation.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost layer of the stratigraphic sequence was associated with construction of the house (L1002). Below it, and also underneath the house foundation wall (M1005), subsoil L1003 was present. L1003 commonly overlay the natural brickearth L1004. In the north-east part of the site, below brickearth, a layer of gravel (L1007) was located. The base of the sequence was occupied throughout the site by a dark bluish grey clay, L1006, at c. 2m below existing. Towards the southern sector of the site, where excavation for the rear light was carried out, it was recorded at c.1.50 – 1.60m below ground level.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially for the Palaeolithic period, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new basement and light wells. A layer of gravel (L1007), which had the potential for Palaeolithic evidence, was present only in the north-eastern part of the site.



## ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (GLSMR)**

GLSMR	NGR TQ	Description
<b>Prehistoric (until AD 43)</b>		
MLO6651	3398 8663	Excavation at No. 55 Northwold Road revealed a Mesolithic stream and water channel of late Devensian date from which large amounts of pollen were sampled for analysis
MLO8520	3398 8663	Excavation at No. 55 Northwold Road revealed nine cores, 116 flakes, 15 pieces of knapping debris and 38 thermally fractured fragments dated to the Mesolithic period
MLO18259	3395 8697	Excavation at No. 65 - 69 Cazenove Road revealed a Palaeolithic working floor with soil horizons over 360,000 years old
MLO66612	3395 8697	Excavation at No. 65 - 69 Cazenove Road revealed a Palaeolithic working floor with soil horizons over 360,000 years old
MLO12134	3340 8680	Palaeolithic floor recorded by W. Smith at Abney Park Cemetery, which also revealed finds of 26 handaxes, three roughouts, 15 cores, 139 retouched, 220 unretouched flakes and 13 miscellaneous Palaeolithic artefacts
MLO12138	3395 8680	Palaeolithic floor recorded by W. Smith along Alkham Road, which also revealed finds of four Palaeolithic handaxes
MLO10691	3320 8640	Ten unabraded Palaeolithic artefacts recorded by Greenhill <i>c.</i> 30ft under clay in Ayrsoe Street
MLO24603	3375 8625	Palaeolithic stream seen in section by W. Smith in 1883, which crossed Bayston Road near the middle where a depression was visible
MLO54798	3375 8625	Beautiful unabraded Palaeolithic implement with numerous keen-edged flakes found on bank of the stream Palaeolithic crossing Bayston Road
MLO9160	3375 8635	W. Smith found two 1.3m long poles of birch, each sharpened at one end, beside a dense accumulation of ferns, thought to be a shelter or beaver dam along Bayston Road
MLO74969	3329 8650	Evaluation undertaken at Defoe Road revealed no artefacts of Palaeolithic date, but evidence of a possible land surface was found
MLO12176	3420 8680	Findspot of four handaxes from Fountayne Road
MLO12920	3435 8675	Findspot of 62 handaxes, six roughouts, two cores, 74 retouched and 217 unretouched flakes found upon a Palaeolithic floor at Geldeston Road
MLO10663	3395 8700	Findspot of a single handaxe found upon a Palaeolithic floor <i>c.</i> 4ft deep at Kyver Dale Road
MLO76838	3445 8585	Palaeoenvironmental assessment of samples taken from the Nightingale Estate demonstrated the presence of middle Pleistocene deposits, and is known for its rich Palaeolithic assemblages
MLO11273	3405 8688	Findspot of three handaxes found upon a Palaeolithic floor <i>c.</i> 4ft deep at Osbaldeston Road

MLO12179	3385 8655	W. Smith reported a Palaeolithic floor at Stoke Newington Common and illustrates Palaeolithic finds of c. 230 handaxes, 20 roughouts, 20 cores, 320 retouched and 356 unretouched flakes
MLO11634	3385 8655	A Palaeolithic 'flint factory' was found on Stoke Newington Common when the railway cutting was made in 1870
MLO75142	3447 8716	Evaluation undertaken at Tayyibah Girls' School revealed evidence for a possible temporary land surfaces found within fluvial gravels about 2m below ground level
MLO22079	3480 8655	Findspot of six Palaeolithic handaxes from disturbed deposits in Upper Clapton Road
MLO1663	3398 8663	Findspot of four very small prehistoric or Saxon potsherds found during excavation at No. 55 Northwold Road
MLO18885	3398 8663	Excavation at No. 55 Northwold Road revealed 61 flakes, 30 of which were thought to be part of the lower Palaeolithic industry, and all derived from the gravels
MLO32044	3340 8680	Lower Palaeolithic flakes found at Abney Park Cemetery
MLO39083	3395 8680	'A few broken bones, broken antlers, teeth, pieces of chalk & driftwood' recovered from Alkham Road and thought to be Palaeolithic in date
MLO32633	3375 8635	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe associated with two pointed birch stakes found along Bayston Road
MLO11733	3403 8650 (	Four lower Palaeolithic handaxes recovered from a floor at the northern end of Benthall Road
MLO11651	3400 8690	Five lower Palaeolithic handaxes recovered from Cazenove Road
MLO1643	3380 8620	Lower Palaeolithic lithic implement found at Darville Road and marked on Wymer's map of sites recorded by W. Smith in antiquarian publications
MLO11633	3430 8680	Findspot of two lower Palaeolithic handaxes from Durlston Road
MLO12116	3405 8740	Findspot of two lower Palaeolithic handaxes from Firsby Road
MLO12128	3450 8570	Findspot of three lower Palaeolithic handaxes from Hackney Downs
MLO5493	347 859	Findspot of a single Mesolithic axe from Hackney Downs
MLO1642	3320 8620	Iron Age gold 'Bellovacian' stater coin found in Harcombe Road
MLO11629	3460 8640	Findspot of a single retouched and two unretouched lower Palaeolithic flakes from Ickburgh Road
MLO8601	3380 8715	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of eight handaxes, two roughouts, three retouched and six unretouched flakes from Lamphard Grove
MLO1641	3367 8624	Lower Palaeolithic lithic implement found at Leswin Road and marked on Wymer's map of sites recorded by W. Smith in antiquarian publications
MLO11209	3435 8655	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of five handaxes, four retouched and one unretouched flake on Narford Road
MLO12132	3420 8670	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of two handaxes from Northwold Road
MLO32094	344 869	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of a flint flake recovered from Northwold Road
MLO22082	3420 8670	Findspot of ten lower Palaeolithic handaxes and one

		Neolithic Levallois flake from a nursery in Northwold Road
MLO11632	3380 8640	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of a mint handaxe, ovate rolled handaxe and sharp scraper from Rectory Road
MLO12118	3440 8650	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of a thin red sandy stratum floor containing 4 implements & numerous flakes from a site in Reighton Road
MLO39082	341 857	Findspot of lower Palaeolithic animal remains from Shacklewel Lane
MLO12921	3350 8630	From 1878 W. Smith found abundant artefacts in the area surrounding Stoke Newington Common including a Palaeolithic floor and a high number of small handaxes and side scrapers
MLO38760	3385 8655	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of a single core and two flakes from Stoke Newington Common
MLO12039	3385 8655	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century excavation by W. Smith found a living surface or Palaeolithic floor and Mesolithic artefacts
MLO5661	338 865	Lower Palaeolithic lithic implement found at Tyssen Road and marked on Wymer's map of sites recorded by W. Smith in antiquarian publications
MLO334	3450 8700	Lower Palaeolithic findspot of 46 handaxes, four roughouts, six retouched and 44 unretouched flakes from Upper Clapton
MLO9111	3450 8700	Palaeolithic bones of woolly-haired rhino and elephant found at Lee Place in Upper Clapton
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
MLO1677	3400 8750	Roman stone coffin with lead lid found on the eastern side of Stamford Hill and found to contain a female skeleton
MLO1678	3450 8700	Roman coffin from Upper Clapton
MLO97877	34902 86002	Two test pits excavated at Clapton Pond, Hackney recovered a Roman coin and post-medieval pottery
<b>Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)</b>		
MLO10521	3520 8642	Route of a possible medieval road along Lea Bridge Road and marked on Roques map
MLO10516	3418 8670	Route of a possible medieval road along Northwold Road and marked on Roques map
MLO10515	3368 8595	Route of a possible medieval road along Shacklewel Lane and marked on Roques map
MLO11644	3385 8560	The 'ancient mansion' of the Heron family, later occupied by the Rowe and Tyssen families stood along Shacklewel Lane until its recent demolition
MLO1609	3307 8630	Church Street is a medieval road
MLO12096	3365 8675	Medieval bridge along the High Street first recorded in 1255, when the original bridge is said to have been replaced
MLO22985	3360 8650	Stoke Newington is a medieval settlement first established along the route of the High Street
MLO10200	3481 8626	Upper Clapton Road is the site of a brick courtyard house built c. 1476 by Worsley, Dean of St Pauls, possibly over an earlier structure, but demolished in 1955
MLO25542	3398 8663	Excavation at No. 55 Northwold Road revealed 76 sherds mostly from a single medieval vessel
MLO1532	3365 8675	Medieval swords, daggers, spurs, nails found in 1839

		during the widening of the High Street at the bridge
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 - 1750)</b>		
MLO10233	3438 8746	No. 15 - 17 Clapton Common was used as a boys' school known as 'the academy' in the post-medieval period
MLO22981	3437 8663	Excavation at No. 65 - 69 Cazenove Road a the Palaeolithic floor surface found that most of the deposits in the area had been removed by 19 <sup>th</sup> century brickearth pits
MLO66614	3440 8680	Trial excavation undertaken at Nos. 66 – 76 Northwold Road found 19 <sup>th</sup> century brickearth pits
MLO74970	3329 8650	Evaluation undertaken on Defoe Road revealed a 16 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> century N-S aligned ditch that is likely to be a field boundary to the south of the village street
MLO74971	3329 8650	Evaluation undertaken on Defoe Road revealed a posthole and demolition dump that may be evidence of 18 <sup>th</sup> century or 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings preceding the Victorian terraced housing
MLO12074	3343 8657	Fleetwood Street contains a house built in 1630s by Sir Edward Hartopp, an active parliamentarian from Leicestershire and which formed part of the estate including Abney Park Cemetery
MLO1626	3490 8610	Post-medieval house on Lower Clapton Road
MLO3745	3490 8610	Post-medieval house on Lower Clapton Road dated to 1630 by means of a cistern found in the grounds
MLO63096	3447 8670	Watching brief undertaken on Rossington Street revealed a single post-medieval pit
MLO11653	3380 8660	Thomas Cooke built house with eight apartments for poor families on the waste ground of Stoke Newington Common
MLO5956	3335 8662	Post-medieval house on Church Street demolished in 1843 and whose grounds were added to Abney Park Cemetery
<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)</b>		
MLO74972	3329 8650	Evaluation undertaken on Defoe Road revealed a large quarry feature backfilled in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
MLO12062v	3450 8570	Apparently 'ancient spring' on Hackney Downs shown on the plan of Downes 1842
MLO7558	3336 8681	Abney Park Cemetery comprises a mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century public cemetery laid out between 1839 - 43 to designs by William Hosking
<b>Undated remains</b>		
MLO64622	3453 8674	Watching brief at No. 1 Rossington Street revealed the interface between river terrace gravels and brickearth
MLO68968	3355 8655	Archaeological work at No. 117 Stamford Hill revealed no significant finds or features other than Victorian and later garden soil overlying an undated ploughsoil
MLO63094	3396 8672	Evaluation at No. 14 Kyver Dale Road did not reveal any significant finds or features
MLO98236	34830 85925	An archaeological evaluation carried out at The Methodist Church, Downs Road did not reveal any significant finds or features
MLO97869	34280 866	An archaeological watching brief carried out at Northwold Primary School, Northwold Road did not reveal any significant finds or features
MLO63095	3440 8669	Watching brief carried out on Rossington Street did not reveal any significant finds or features



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. 24 Stoke Newington Common, London N16 7PU. Front of the house. Taken from NW.



DP 2. Access to the basement from the front of the house. Taken from NNW.



DP 3. View to the rear of the house. Taken from SSE.



DP 4. Rear of the house with excavation for light well. Taken from SSE.



DP 5. Ground works inside the basement. Taken from NW.



DP 6. N part of the basement. Taken from NNW.





DP 7. N and E walls of the house inside the basement. Taken from SW.



DP 8. Sample section 1. Central part of the basement. Taken from W.



DP 9. Sample section 2. SE corner of the basement. Taken from SW.



DP 10. Sample section 3. Central part of the basement. Take from NE.

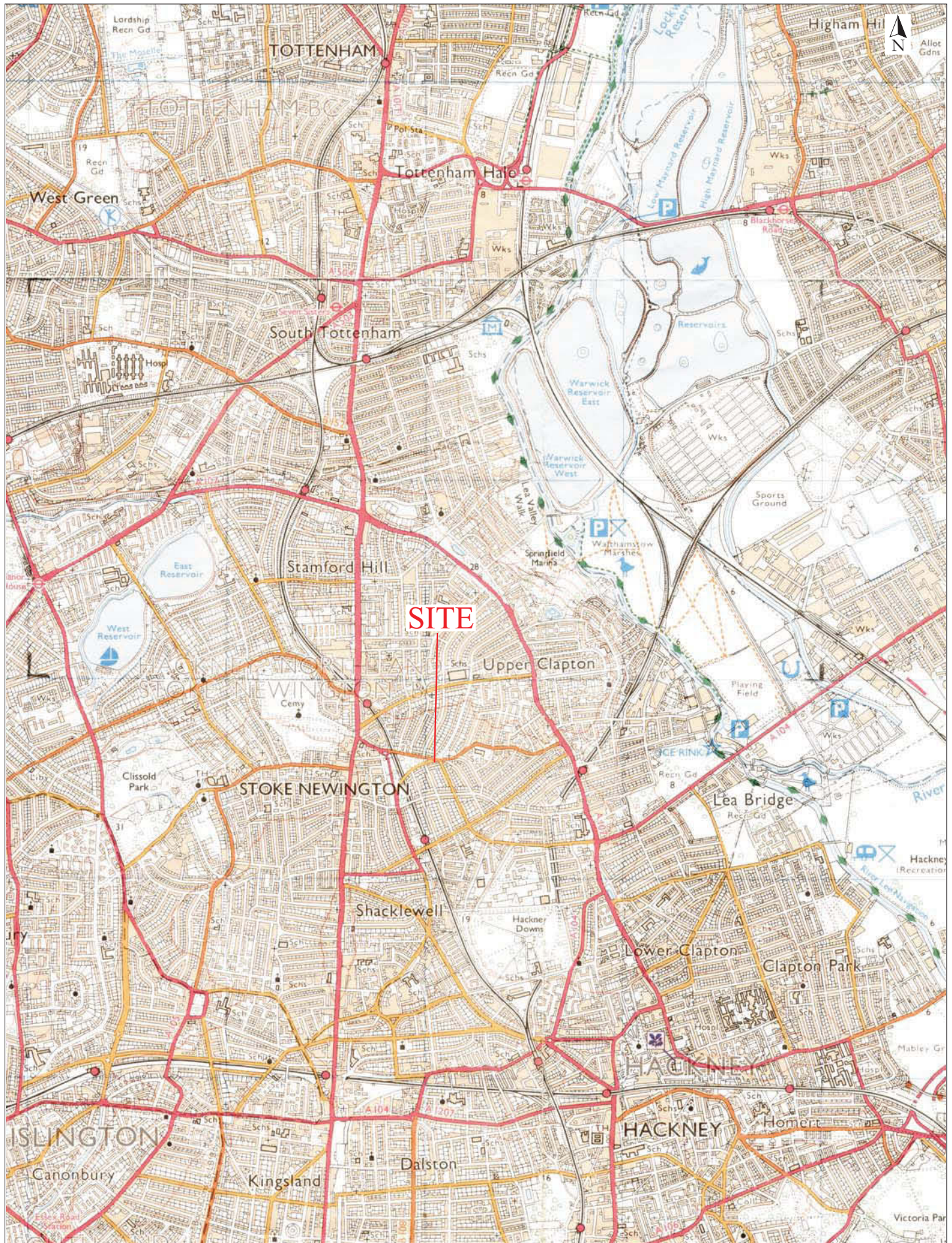


DP 11. Excavation for the light well to the rear of the house. Taken from SE.



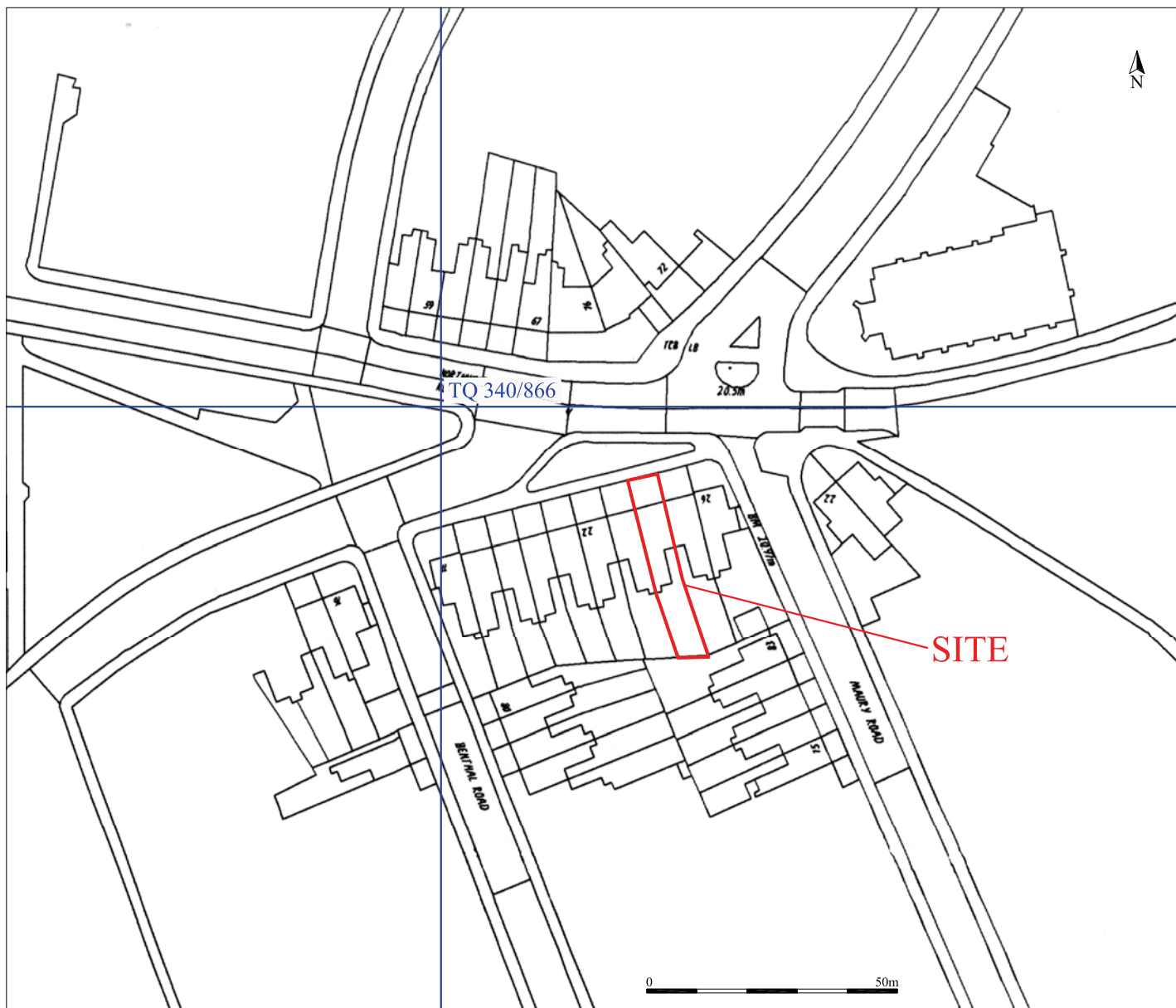
DP 12. Excavation for the light well to the rear of the house. Taken from SSE.





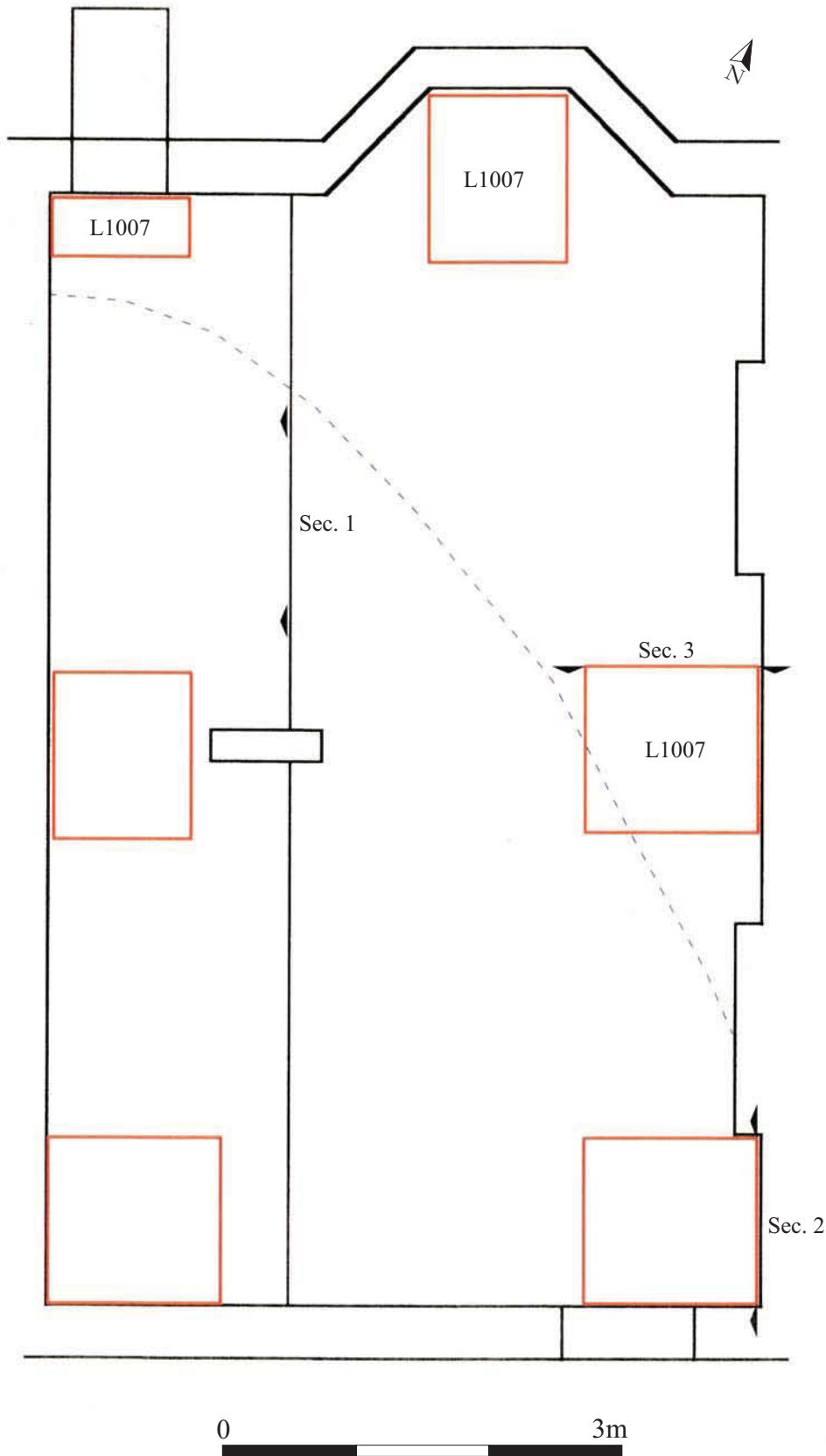
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

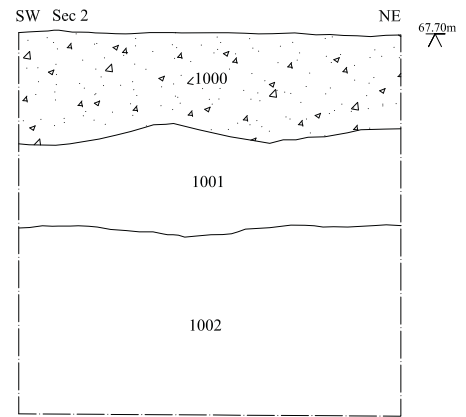
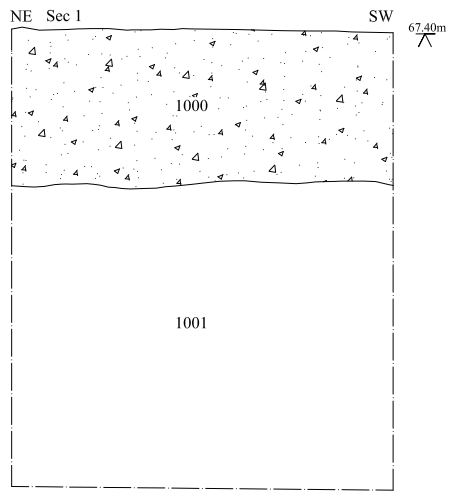


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1250 at A4

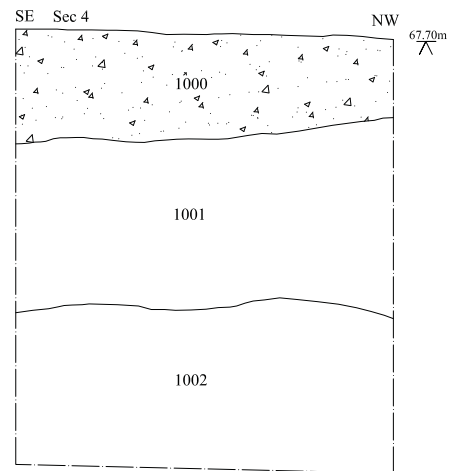
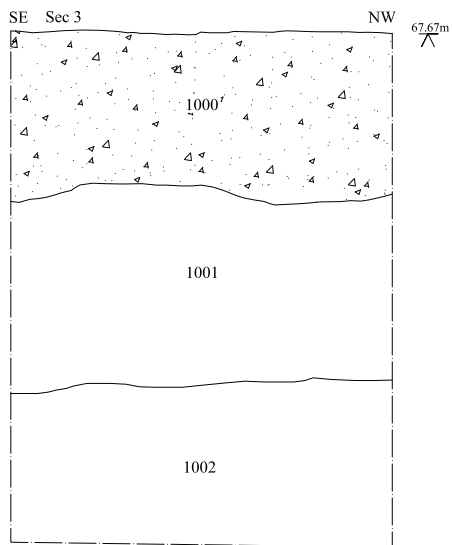


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**Fig. 3 Trench location plan**  
Scale 1:50 at A4



Gravel

0 50cm



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Fig. 4 Sections

Scale 1:20 at A4