

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington London

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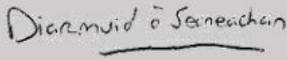
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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

From June to November 2018 ADAS carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks for the installation of new 11kV cables and switchgear at the Edwards Lane substation, Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington, London (Figure 1).

The works were carried out within the permitted development works rights of UKPN under the Electricity Act 1989, and were therefore not subject to a planning condition. However following consultation with Mr Adam Single, the Historic England Advisor for north-east London, it was determined that the proposed works may have the potential to impact upon currently unknown buried archaeological remains within the development area associated with the Saxon manor of Stoke Newington which forms the historic core of Stoke Newington. It was recommended that archaeological monitoring should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any buried archaeological remains impacted by the development.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed during the archaeological monitoring carried out at Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane associated with the Medieval Manor of Stoke Newington (MLO12163) located to the west of the groundworks. This was primarily due to the level of modern truncation from previous and existing services throughout Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane.

The archaeological monitoring did identify some evidence relating to the early development of Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane during the late 19th and early 20th century.

The trial pits contained uncovered ceramic pipes laid into the ground capping tiles stamped 'CALLENDER ELECTRIC'. An online search for this company name indicated that the cables are likely to have been laid by Callender's Cable and Construction Ltd. This firm operated from Erith in Kent and had connections to Falkirk in Scotland during the 1890's. In 1945 the firm merged with British Insulated Cables to form British Insulated Callender Cables (BICC) (Grace's 2018).

Trench 1 uncovered the remnants of the original street lighting system from the late 19th century. The construction of the cable housing is likely of a type called the 'Callender Solid System' pioneered by 'Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company', the forerunner to 'Callender's Cable and Construction Company' which was formed in 1896 (Grace's 2018).

A short section of a fragmentary wall was revealed directly beneath the existing gutter on the north side of Trench 1 (Figure 7; Plate 12). It is unclear if the brickwork forms the remnants of a boundary wall along Lordship Terrace visible on historic mapping from 1870 to 1936 when Laburnum House was constructed.

A small possible pit, likely to be either Post-medieval or Modern in date was observed in the west facing section of Trench 5 (Figure 8). This possible pit contained only a single, ephemeral fill and produced no finds. It is possible that this feature may simply be a result of modern dumping.

Trench 6 revealed a section of brick wall directly beneath the existing western kerb of Edwards Lane and a second wall approximately 1 m to the west beneath the Edwards Lane footpath by the substation. A large amount of brick rubble was also present as backfill. The brick rubble contained frogged brick stamped 'LBC' (London Brick Company) or 'Flettons'. These brick were made by the London Brick Company which formed in 1877 originally based at Fletton near Peterborough (Forterra 2018). It is likely that these bricks represent the earliest structural remains of the original Edwards Lane substation which was built on the site of the existing substation in 1906 (BHO 2018).

These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the harm to the historic environment resource was avoided or appropriately mitigated.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of UK Power Networks (UKPN), and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Brown, Stephanie Dalby Jo Latham, Simon Savage and Mike Rowe. The final report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown and checked by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Andrew Brown.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 From June to November 2018 ADAS carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks for the installation of new 11kV cables and switchgear at the Edwards Lane Substation, Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington, London (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were carried out within the permitted development works rights of UKPN under the Electricity Act 1989, and were therefore not subject to a planning condition. However following consultation with Mr Adam Single, the Historic England Advisor for north-east London, it was determined that the works had the potential to impact upon currently unknown buried archaeological remains within the development area associated with the Saxon manor of Stoke Newington which forms the historic core of Stoke Newington. Historic England recommended that archaeological monitoring should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any buried archaeological remains impacted by the development (confirmed via email dated 29th March 2018).
- 1.1.3 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed by Clancy Docwra on behalf of UK Power Networks to prepare an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works in accordance with those recommendations.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and the RSK Technical Manual (RSK 2018).

Site Location, Description of Development and Geology

Site Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development involved groundworks for the installation of new cables and joint bays with the installation of the new 11kV switch gear at Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington, London (centred NGR: TQ 32940 86542) as shown on Figure 1.

Description of groundworks

- 1.2.2 The groundworks involved the excavation of four joint bays, each measuring up to 5 m by 2 m by 2 m. It was also anticipated that up to 100 m of trench works would be excavated to expose existing ducts for the new 11kV cables to be inserted into. The grid references for each of the joint bays are:

1: TQ 32940 86542

2: TQ 33010 86593

3: TQ 33006 86580

4: TQ 33011 86577

Underlying Geology

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the area of Stoke Newington is recorded as clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was laid down approximately 48-56 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period. Superficial deposits of clay and silt of the Langley Silt Member formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period are recorded. No useful borehole data is recorded in the vicinity of the development (BGS 2018).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring were:

- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
- *To carry out archaeological monitoring and recording to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard.*
- *The general aim of the project was to identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains or artefacts that were revealed during the course of the scheme.*
- *The specific aim of the project was to identify and record any currently unknown buried archaeological remains or artefacts that were associated with the Saxon manor of Newington and to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.*

- 2.1.2 The fieldwork took place within, and contributed to, the goals of the regional frameworks set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (Nixon *et al* 2002).

- 2.1.3 The results are reported in Section 6 below.

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4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

4.1.1 Historic Environment Record (HER) data obtained from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) was obtained in order to assess the historic environment potential of a 100 m Study Area around the groundworks located at Edwards Lane (Figure 2). The results of this assessment are presented below. All recorded heritage assets are referred to in the text by either their Historic England (Heritage List Entry) and/or HER reference numbers. Recorded previous archaeological investigations within the 100 m Study Area are referenced by their HER event number.

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.2 The groundworks were located in the Hackney Archaeological Priority Area (DLO38406) which covers the historic settlement of Newington. The groundworks were located 74 m to the east of the Clissold Park Archaeological Priority Area (DLO38399) (GLHER 2018). A summary description of the archaeological significance of Hackney Archaeological Priority Area is provided below (OA 2017).

4.1.3 Palaeolithic tools were discovered at Stoke Newington Common during the late 19th century (OA 2017). Three *in-situ* Palaeolithic working floors were identified containing stone tools in close proximity to Palaeolithic faunal and environmental remains. *In-situ* Palaeolithic remains are rare in Britain and are considered to be of national importance. Elsewhere within Hackney other Palaeolithic remains have been found. However, they have been disturbed by later glacial and post-glacial processes making it difficult to determine the level of human activity in the area at the time. Other flint working locations have been identified at Geldston Road and Alkham Road (ibid).

4.1.4 A possible Mesolithic flint-working site was identified at Northweald Road, to the north of Stoke Newington Common. This discovery indicated that the Stoke Newington area in Hackney had the potential for further unexpected Mesolithic discoveries of national importance (OA 2017).

4.1.5 The Roman Ermine Street (the modern A10) is located approximately 627 m to the west of the groundworks and was the principal road heading north to Lincoln and York (Ibid). The location of the groundworks had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Roman road itself, along with remains related to roadside settlement activity (GLHER 2018).

- 4.1.6 The groundworks were also located approximately 67 m to the north-west of the recorded position of the Saxon manor of Stoke Newington (MLO12163). The manor was recorded in the Domesday Book as containing land for two and half ploughs with four villagers and thirty-seven cottagers. The manor was recorded as having been given to the Church of St Pauls by King Aethelstan in 940 AD. The manorial complex was later demolished in the 17th century (GLHER 2018).
- 4.1.7 There were three previous recorded archaeological investigations in the 100 m Study Area (GLHER 2018; Archaeology Data Service 2018). One previous record was for an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out at No.10 Edwards Lane in 2005. The trial trench was located in the supposed grounds of the former manor house and exposed a single Post-medieval drainage or boundary ditch (ELO6311/MLO97865) (ibid 2018). The two remaining records related to archaeological desk-based assessments (ELO5134) and (ELO5135) (GLHER 2018).

Historic Mapping and Aerial Photography Analysis

- 4.1.8 The earliest detailed historic map consulted was the 1848 St Mary Newington Parish Tithe Map which shows Edwards Lane was lined with residential properties except for plot 164 on the eastern side of Edwards Lane. This appears to have been open ground with no residential development on it. Although the structures all appear to be occupied by different individuals including plot 164, the largest landowner or landlord was Eliza Eade and William Aislabie. The Tithe Map shows that in 1848 the settlement of Stoke Newington centred primarily on Edwards Lane, Barn Street, Church Street and Lordship Road with residential and commercial development lining these roads. The landscape beyond these roads was mainly agricultural land (The Genealogist 2018).
- 4.1.9 The next available detailed map of the area was the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) London County Series map of 1870 (Old Maps 2018; NLS 2018). By this time the population of Stoke Newington had dramatically increased. This was reflected by the large increase in residential development visible on the 1870 map when compared against the 1848 Tithe Map. The northern end of Edwards Lane was still lined with residential properties and the site of Newington Manor house is labelled at the south-western end of Edwards Lane and Church Street. The words 'Manor House' are also depicted on the eastern side of Edwards Lane on Church Street (Oldmaps 2018).
- 4.1.10 The 1895 OS London Town Plan shows that additional residential housing had been built on previously open ground on the eastern side of Edwards Lane. This map also depicts a public library on the site of the Newington Manor House on the western corner of Edwards Lane and Church Street (Oldmaps 2018).
- 4.1.11 The 1915 OS map shows that all the residential housing on the western side of Edwards Lane had been demolished to make way for a larger public library and the Edwards Lane Substation at the corner of Edwards Lane and Lordship Terrace (Oldmaps 2018).

- 4.1.12 The Town Hall first appears on the 1936 OS map. It seems that all of the housing which had previously stood at this location on the western side of Edwards Lane was demolished to make way for it. Housing shown on earlier historic maps on land to the north of Lordship Terrace had also been demolished to make way for flats. The 1952 OS Plan shows that the earlier Victorian housing on the north-eastern corner of Edwards Lane had also been demolished to make way for flats. Edwards Road appears to have been straightened and widened at the northern end by Lordship Terrace during this period (Oldmaps 2018).
- 4.1.13 Historic mapping from 1952 onwards and modern mapping indicates that there have been no significant changes to the land-use and road alignments immediately around Edwards Lane over the last seventy years (Oldmaps 2018; Google Maps 2018).

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2018). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks to carry out the installation of the new 11kV electricity cables and switch gear.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014*.

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 No archaeologically significant artefacts or human remains were encountered during any of the archaeological monitoring of the ground works. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 No archaeologically significant artefacts or deposits were encountered during the archaeological monitoring, and therefore no specialist post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No archaeologically significant artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local museum.

- 5.1.6 A paper or digital archive will be deposited with the Museum of London within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under the accession number EDA18. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-335787 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.7 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Brown, Steph Dalby, Jo Latham, Simon Savage and Mike Rowe. The report was written by Andrew Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Brown. The project was managed for ADAS by Andrew Brown.

6 Results

- 6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendix A.
- 6.1.2 An initial phase of works was carried out over five days from the 11th June to the 15th June 2018. These initial works consisted of the hand-digging of four trial pits (Trial Pits 1-4) along Lordship Terrace to identify and confirm the depth of existing 11kV electricity cables which feed into the Edwards Lane Substation (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2).

The Trial Pits

Trial Pit 1

- 6.1.3 Trial Pit 1 was located in the footpath on the eastern corner of Edwards Lane and Lordship Terrace. The trial pit measured 1.10 m by 2.20 m and was 1.20 m deep (Plate 1).
- 6.1.4 The observed stratigraphic sequence was the upper paving slabs (TP1001) overlying 0.15 m of hard/ compact mixed dark yellow sand and Type 1 hard-core layer (TP1002). This layer was interpreted as the base construction layer for the footpath. This layer sealed 1.05 m of made ground which consisted of re-deposited mid-brown clay with frequent brick and tile fragments throughout (TP1003). The existing 11kV electricity cables were observed in the base of the trial pit. No construction cut for these cables was observed during the digging of the trial pit.
- 6.1.5 No archaeological remains were recovered from Trial Pit 1.

Trial Pit 2

- 6.1.6 Trial Pit 2 was located in the footpath on the north-eastern side of Lordship Terrace. The trial pit measured 1.20 m by 2.50 m and was 0.80 m deep.
- 6.1.7 The stratigraphic sequence observed consisted of the existing paving slabs (TP2001) overlying 0.12 m of compact yellow sand (TP2002). This sealed 0.78 m of mixed friable dark brown clay loam soil with frequent re-deposited brick, tile and bitumen fragments throughout (TP2003). At the base of the trial pit the existing 11kV electricity cables were observed. These cables were protected by ceramic pipes laid into the ground capping tiles stamped 'CALLENDER ELECTRIC'.
- 6.1.8 No archaeological remains were observed in Trial Pit 2.

Trial Pit 3

- 6.1.9 Trial Pit 3 was located towards the western end of Lordship Terrace directly opposite the Edwards Lane substation. The trial pit measured approximately 1 m by 1.40 m and was 0.80 m deep.
- 6.1.10 The observed stratigraphic sequence was the existing tarmac surface (TP3001) approximately 0.10 m thick overlying a compact dark yellowish brown sand approximately 0.12 m thick (TP3002). This layer sealed 0.62 m of friable dark brown clay loamy silt with inclusions of frequent brick, tile, concrete and slate fragments throughout (TP3003). The existing 11kV cables were observed in the base of the trial pit and were enclosed in protective ceramic pipes.
- 6.1.11 No archaeological remains were observed in Trial Pit 3.

Trial Pit 4

- 6.1.12 Trial Pit 4 was located within the carriageway of Lordship Terrace near to Trial Pit 2. The trial pit measured approximately 1.50 m by 1.50 m and was 0.95 m deep (Plate 2).
- 6.1.13 The stratigraphic sequence of the trial pit was the existing tarmac (TP4001) overlying 0.40 m of very compact crushed red brick and concrete (TP4002) which sealed a bitumen layer (TP4003). This bitumen layer was interpreted as the previous road surface to Lordship Terrace and was likely laid down during the late 1880's or 1890's as the level of residential development increased. The previous road surface (TP4003) in turn sealed a 0.20 m thick layer of compact grey gravel (TP4004). The base of the trial pit consisted of mixed concrete with hard-core 0.35 m thick. A number of modern services was observed in the trial pit although the existing 11kV electricity cables were not observed in the trial pit.
- 6.1.14 No archaeological remains were observed in Trial Pit 4.

The Trench Works

- 6.1.15 The main trench works were carried out from the 28th August to the 28th November 2018. In total approximately 126 m of trench excavation was monitored by an experienced archaeologist on a continuous basis.
- 6.1.16 The trench was dug in seven separate sections. After each section was dug, rigid plastic cable ducts were installed, and then the section of trench was backfilled and tarmacked. The seven trench sections were joined together to form one continuous trench (Figure 2; Plates 3-11).

Trench 1

- 6.1.17 Trench 1 was located on the northern side of Lordship Terrace opposite the Edwards Lane substation and ran from west to east. The trench measured approximately 25 m long by 1.50 m wide and was 1.20 m deep.
- 6.1.18 The stratigraphic sequence observed at the western end of Trench 1 was 0.35 m of existing tarmac and road construction hard-core (1001) which overlay 0.70 m of dark brown silty clay with frequent brick and tile fragments throughout (1002). This layer was interpreted as made ground. This overlay 0.50 m of light yellowish brown clay which interpreted as the natural substrate (1003) (Plate 11).
- 6.1.19 As Trench 1 progressed eastwards the level of modern truncation by former and existing services increased. For approximately 6 m along Trench 1 existing 11kV cables were encountered at a depth of 1 m below ground level (1004). At approximately 8 m along Trench 1 a previously unknown cable was encountered that was observed along the whole length of Trench 1. This cable (1005) was encased in bitumen inside a wooden trough at a depth of approximately 0.30 m below ground level, within the top of (1002) and immediately below (1001). (Plate 3).
- 6.1.20 The remains of a short section of fragmentary brickwork measuring approximately 1.20 m in length by 0.40 m thickness (1006) was observed in the south facing section of Trench 1 approximately 12 m along Trench 1. The structure comprised of five courses of red bricks bonded in cement. Stratigraphically this structure cut through (1002) and sat directly on (1003). It is considered unclear if the brickwork forms the remnants of a boundary wall along Lordship Terrace visible on historic mapping from 1870 to 1936 when Laburnum House was constructed.
- 6.1.21 The level of modern truncation at the eastern end of Trench 1 increased as further modern services including electricity and water mains were uncovered. This truncation was evident to a depth of 1.20 m below the existing ground level.
- 6.1.22 No other archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 2

- 6.1.23 Trench 2 was located on the north side of Lordship Terrace at the junction of Edwards Lane. The trench was curvilinear in plan and turned towards Edwards Lane. The trench measured approximately 9.40 m by 1.50 m and was approximately 1.60 m deep. The trench was made deeper due to the level of truncation and amount of modern service present within the trench.
- 6.1.24 The stratigraphic sequence at the northern end of Trench 2 observed was tarmac and road construction hard-core (2001) approximately 0.30 m thick overlying modern services [2007] and (2008) which extend to a depth of 1.30 m below the present ground level. These services included a modern water main, an older cast iron water main and the existing 11kV electricity cables (Plate 4).
- 6.1.25 At the southern end of Trench 2 the stratigraphic sequence was as follows. The latest layer was the modern tarmac and crushed red tile and brick fragment construction base (2001) approximately 0.35 m thick. This covered 0.30 m of compact dark brown black sandy gravel with frequent rounded stones, brick and tile fragments (2002) and patches of older tarmac 0.10 m thick (2006). Layers (2002) and (2006) overlay 0.40 m of stiff mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of brick, tile, charcoal and mortar fragments throughout (2003). Within layer 2003 was a concrete rubble filled hollow or void and a concrete fragment (2005) measuring approximately 0.40m by 0.20 m in size. This layer overlay 0.30 m of thick, sticky mid-yellowish brown clay (2004).
- 6.1.26 No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 2.

Trench 3

- 6.1.27 Trench 3 was also located on the north side of Lordship Terrace at the junction of Edwards Lane. The trench was also curvilinear in plan and turned into Edwards Lane, joining together with Trench 2 to form a 'Y' shape. The trench measured approximately 10 m long by 1.06 m wide and was 1.45 m deep. A smaller 'spur' trench was also dug which measured approximately 5 m in length and was 0.53 m wide and 1.45 m deep.
- 6.1.28 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 3 comprised the existing road surface and construction layer (3001) approximately 0.40 m thick, which overlay a 0.05 m thick layer of tarmac (3002). This tarmac in turn overlay 0.30 m of light brown silty clay with small rounded stone inclusions throughout (3003). Below this was a layer of dark brown clay silt with moderate brick fragments approximately 0.20 m thick (3004). The overall sequence mirrored the stratigraphic sequence of Trench 2 adjacent.

6.1.29 At the northern base of Trench 3 at a depth of approximately 1.30 m a modern service was revealed running along the centre of the trench in an east/west direction along Lordship Terrace. This suggested that this part of Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane was heavily truncated by modern services with little or no *in-situ* archaeological layers surviving.

6.1.30 No archaeologically significant remains or artefacts were recovered from Trench 3 during the monitoring.

Trench 4

6.1.31 Trench 4 was located on the southern side of Lordship Terrace where both Trenches 2 and 3 turned into Edwards Road. The trench measured approximately 2.20 m wide by 7 m long by 1.50 m deep.

6.1.32 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 4 was as follows. Tarmac and crushed red tile and brick fragments forming the construction layer comprised the top 0.40 m of the trench (4001). This lay directly onto a very stiff mid-brown clay with charcoal and mortar flecks within it approximately 1.10 m thick to the base of the trench (4002). This sequence was only visible in the eastern face of the south side of Trench 4. The northern part of Trench 4 was heavily truncated by previous service trenches including modern water and gas mains, and the existing 11kV and 66kV electricity cables which fed into the Edwards Lane substation. The tops of the 66kV electricity cables were observed in the very base of Trench 4 at a depth of 1.50 m below the present ground surface (Plate 5 and 6).

6.1.33 No archaeologically significant remains or artefacts were recovered from Trench 4 during the archaeological monitoring.

Trench 5

6.1.34 Trench 5 was located along the eastern side of Edwards Lane running from the junction with Lordship Terrace and went towards Stoke Newington Church Street to the south. The trench measured approximately 32 m in length by 2.50 m and was 1.40 m deep.

6.1.35 The stratigraphic sequence observed within Trench 5 was as follows. The existing tarmac (5001) approximately 0.18 m thick was the latest layer in the sequence. This sealed 0.48 m of crushed red brick and tile fragments over concrete rubble (5002) which together formed the road construction base. The road construction base layer sealed 0.45 m of dark grey clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and brick and tile fragments (5003) which became progressively lighter with depth (5004).

- 6.1.36 Layers (5003) and (5004) were cut by a possible linear or pit [5011]. This possible feature was only visible in the west facing section and was observed an irregular V-shaped deposit of grey silty clay (5012) which could represent the single fill of a ditch or pit. This could also be interpreted as dumping episode within the general made ground layers (5003) and (5004). The base of Trench 5 was 0.40 m of stiff mid-yellowish brown clay (5005).
- 6.1.37 Within the trench there was a large amount of modern truncation caused by modern services [5006], [5007], [5008], [5009] and [5010] which crossed Trench 5 from east to west at a depth up 1 m below the present ground surface. These services included modern HPV water mains, gas mains and a number of former electricity cables. The level of truncation was greatest towards the northern part of the trench near the junction with Lordship Terrace (Plate 7).
- 6.1.38 No other archaeological remains or artefacts were observed in Trench 5.

Trench 6

- 6.1.39 Trench 6 was located at the southern end of Trench 5 and turned west, crossing Edwards Lane, towards the Edwards Lane Substation. The trench measured 8.20 m long by 1.50 m wide and was 2 m in maximum depth. This depth of the trench was closer to 1 m towards the west nearest the substation.
- 6.1.40 The stratigraphic sequence observed within Trench 6 was as follows. The modern tarmac and road construction layer (6001) was approximately 0.40 m thick and overlay approximately 0.60 m of stiff mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate concrete rubble fragments throughout (6002). This layer of made ground was cut by the construction cut [6005] of a brick built drain (6004), which sat directly above 1 m of mid-yellowish brown clay (6003). The drain was constructed of red stock bricks each measuring approximately 1100 mm x 2100 mm x 80 mm in size. They were bonded in an off-white/ light grey lime mortar. The drain was late 19th or early 20th century in date and was installed to serve the previous Victorian residential housing of the area.
- 6.1.41 At the western end of Trench 6 the remains of a brick wall (6006) was observed beneath the gutter of the existing road. This was also constructed of red stock bricks bonded in a lime mortar and either represents the remains of earlier terraced housing that existed prior to the construction of the substation, or the remains of the original substation that was built in 1906. Beneath the existing footpath on Edwards Lane a second wall (6007) was revealed with a large amount brick rubble backfill. The wall measured 1.10 m in length and approximately 0.60 m high (9 courses was visible) and was single brick width indicating it represents the remains of an interior rather than an exterior wall. The brick rubble contained frogged brick stamped 'LBC' (London Brick Company) or 'Flettons'. These brick were made by the London Brick Company which formed in 1877

originally based at Fletton near Peterborough (Forterra 2018). The base of Trench 6 consisted of mid yellowish brown clay (6003) at least 1 m thick (Plates 8-10).

6.1.42 No other archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered from Trench 6.

Trench 7

6.1.43 Trench 7 was located at the northern end of Trench 5 towards Lordship Terrace. The trench spurred off of Trench 5 in a north-east to south-west direction and ran parallel to Trench 6. The trench measured 9 m long by 1.50 m wide and 1.70 m deep at its eastern end rising to 0.90 m at its western end.

6.1.44 The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 7 observed comprised a layer of tarmac and rubble construction (7001) approximately 0.40 m thick overlaying 0.50 m of stiff mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate concrete rubble fragments throughout (7002). This made ground layer was heavily truncated by modern services [7004], [7005], [7006], [7007], [7008], and [7009] including gas, sewerage, water mains, and existing electricity cables. The made ground layer 7002 covered a layer of mid-yellowish brown clay (7003).

6.1.45 No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from Trench 7.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed during the archaeological monitoring carried out at Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane associated with the Medieval Manor of Stoke Newington (MLO12163) located to the west of the groundworks. This was primarily due to the level of modern truncation from previous and existing services throughout Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane.

7.1.2 The archaeological monitoring did identify some evidence relating to the early development of Lordship Terrace and Edwards Lane during the late 19th and early 20th century.

7.1.3 The trial pits contained uncovered ceramic pipes laid into the ground capping tiles stamped 'CALLENDER ELECTRIC'. An online search for this company name indicated that the cables are likely to have been laid by Callender's Cable and Construction Ltd. This firm operated from Erith in Kent and had connections to Falkirk in Scotland during the 1890's. In 1945 the firm merged with British Insulated Cables to form British Insulated Callender Cables (BICC) (Grace's 2018).

7.1.4 Trench 1 uncovered the remnants of the original street lighting system from the late 19th century. The construction of the cable housing is likely of a type called the 'Callender Solid System'

pioneered by 'Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company', the forerunner to 'Callender's Cable and Construction Company' which was formed in 1896 (Grace's 2018).

- 7.1.5 A short section of a fragmentary wall was revealed directly beneath the existing gutter on the north side of Trench 1 (Figure 7; Plate 12). It is unclear if the brickwork forms the remnants of a boundary wall along Lordship Terrace visible on historic mapping from 1870 to 1936 when Laburnum House was constructed.
- 7.1.6 A small possible pit, likely to be either Post-medieval or Modern in date was observed in the west facing section of Trench 5 (Figure 8). This possible pit contained only a single, ephemeral fill and produced no finds. It is possible that this feature may simply be a result of modern dumping.
- 7.1.7 Trench 6 revealed a section of brick wall directly beneath the existing western kerb of Edwards Lane and a second wall approximately 1 m to the west beneath the Edwards Lane footpath by the substation. A large amount of brick rubble was also present as backfill. The brick rubble contained frogged brick stamped 'LBC' (London Brick Company) or 'Flettons'. These bricks were made by the London Brick Company which formed in 1877 originally based at Fletton near Peterborough (Forterra 2018). It is likely that these bricks represent the earliest structural remains of the original Edwards Lane substation which was built on the site of the existing substation in 1906 (BHO 2018).
- 7.1.8 These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the harm to the historic environment resource was avoided or appropriately mitigated.

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Trial Pit 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
TP1001	Layer	Concrete slabs for existing footpath	1.10	2.20	0.10
TP1002	Layer	Hard/ compact dark yellow sand and Type 1 hard-core	1.10	2.20	0.15
TP1003	Layer	Re-deposited mid-brown clay with frequent red brick and tile fragments	1.10	2.20	1.05

Trial Pit 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
TP2001	Layer	Concrete paving slabs for existing footpath	1.20	2.50	0.10
TP2002	Layer	Compact yellow sand	1.20	2.50	0.12
TP2003	Layer	Friable dark brown loamy clay	1.20	2.50	0.78

Trial Pit 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
TP3001	Layer	Tarmac surface of existing carriageway	1.00	1.40	0.10 m
TP3002	Layer	Compact dark yellowish brown sand	1.00	1.40	0.12 m

TP3003	Layer	Friable dark brown loamy clay with frequent brick, tile, concrete and slate fragments	1.00	1.40	0.62 m
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Trial Pit 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
TP4001	Layer	Existing tarmac surface	1.50	1.50	0.10
TP4002	Layer	Compact crushed red brick and tile fragments	1.50	1.50	0.40
TP4003	Layer	Bitumen/ Tarmac	1.50	1.50	0.05
TP4004	Layer	Compact grey gravel	1.50	1.50	0.20
TP4005	Layer	Concrete and hard-core fragments	1.50	1.50	0.35

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red tile and brick construction base	25	1.50	0.35
1002	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with frequent brick and tile fragments	25	1.50	0.70
1003	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay	25	1.50	0.50
1004	Truncation	Modern truncation from existing 11kV cables	N/A	N/A	N/A

1005	Truncation	Truncation caused from previous street lighting	N/A	N/A	N/A
1006	Structure	Remains of possible wall??	0.40	Unknown	0.30

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
2001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red brick and tile construction base	9.40	1.50	0.35
2002	Layer	Compact dark brown black sandy gravel with brick and tile fragments	9.40	1.50	0.30
2003	Layer	Stiff mid-brown silty clay with brick, tile mortar and charcoal fragments throughout	9.40	1.50	0.40
2004	Layer	Sticky yellow brown clay	9.40	1.50	0.30
2005	Void	Concrete filled hollow/void	9.40	0.40	0.30
2006	Layer	Patchy bitumen- previous road surface	9.40?	1.50?	0.10
2007	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern 11kV cables	N/A	N/A	1.0
2008	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern HPV water mains	N/A	N/A	1.40

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
3001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red tile and brick construction base	10	1.06	0.40
3002	Layer	Previous tarmac/ bitumen road surface	10	1.06	0.05
3003	Layer	Firm light brown silty clay with brick fragments	10	1.06	0.30
3004	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	10	1.06	0.20

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
4001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red tile and brick construction base	7	2.20	0.40
4002	Layer	Very stiff mid-brown clay with charcoal and mortar fragments	7	2.20	1.10
4003	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
4004	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
4005	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
5001	Layer	Modern tarmac	32	2.50	0.18
5002	Layer	Crushed red tile and brick fragments	32	2.50	0.48
5003	Layer	Dark grey clay with occasional charcoal, brick and tile fragments	32	2.50	0.30
5004	Layer	Lighter grey clay with occasional charcoal and tile fragments	32	2.50	0.15
5005	Layer	Stiff mid-yellowish brown clay	32	2.50	0.29
5006	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
5007	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
5008	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
5009	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
5010	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
5011	Feature??	Irregular U-shaped? feature	N/A		
5012	Back fill	Single grey silt back fill of [5011]	N/A		

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
6001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red brick and tile construction base	8.20	1.50	0.40
6002	Layer	Stiff mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate concrete rubble throughout	8.20	1.50	0.60
6003	Layer	Mid yellowish brown clay	8.20	1.50	1.0
6004	Cut	Construction cut (not visible)	N/A	0.50	0.60
6005	Structure	Brick built drain filling [6004]	1.30	0.50	0.60
6006	Structure	Wall beneath modern gutter on Edwards Lane			
6007	Structure	Wall beneath footpath on Edwards Lane	1.10	0.11	0.60

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
7001	Layer	Tarmac and crushed red tile and brick construction base	9.0	1.70	0.40
7002	Layer	Stiff mid-greyish brown silty clay with concrete rubble	9.0	1.70	0.50
7003	Layer	Mid yellowish brown clay	9.0	1.70	0.80

7004	Truncation	Backfill	1.9 m	1 m	1.3 m
7005	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
7006	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
7007	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
7008	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A
7009	Truncation	Truncation caused by modern services	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix B: The Finds

No archaeological significant artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-335787

Project details

Project name	Edwards Lane Archaeological Monitoring
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of ground works for the installation of new 11kV underground electricity cables and switch gear on Edwards Lane and Lordship Terrace in Stoke Newington, London. The monitoring revealed that the area had been severely truncated by previous services. No archaeological remains related to the former Medieval Manor of Stoke Newington were observed during the trench works.
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2018 End: 28-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	EDA18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	MANOR SITE Post Medieval
Monument type	MANOR SITE Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY STOKE NEWINGTON Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington
Postcode	N16 0JH

Study area	230 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32940 86542 51.56157556766 -0.081937748341 51 33 41 N 000 04 54 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27m Max: 33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project director/manager	Andrew Brown
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Networks

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Report"

Entered by Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)
Entered on 4 December 2018



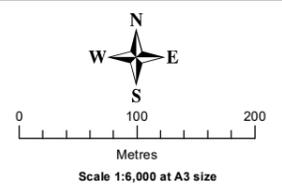
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Figure 1: Location of the Ground Works

- Edwards Lane
- Study Area

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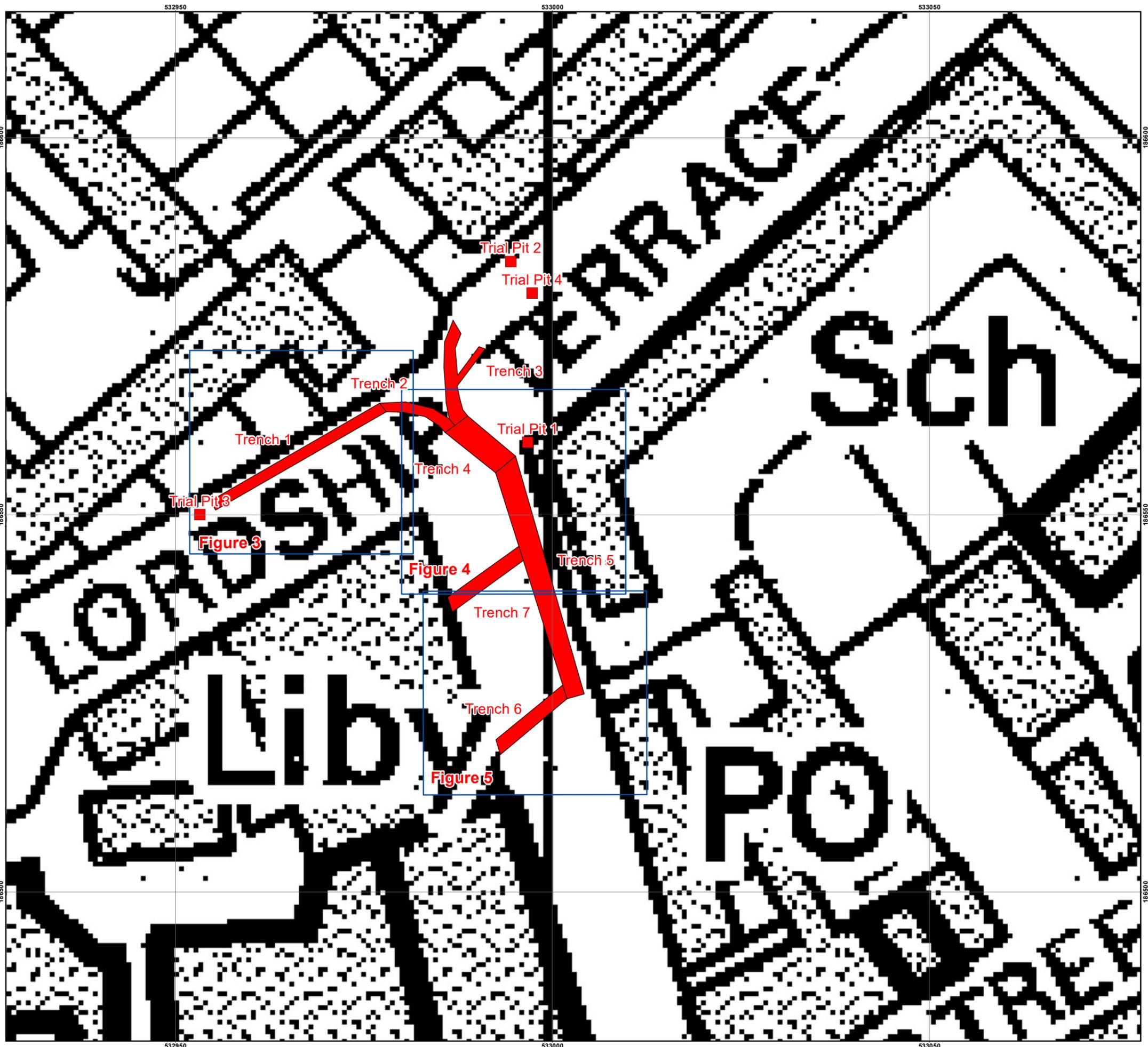


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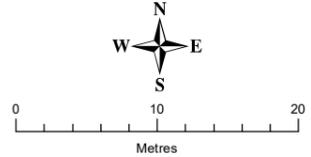
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Figure 2: Limit of Excavation

-  Trial Pits
-  Limit of Excavation



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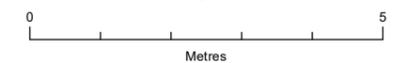
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Figure 3: Detail of Trench 1

-  Trial Pits
-  Section Lines
-  Brick Walls
-  Limit of Excavation



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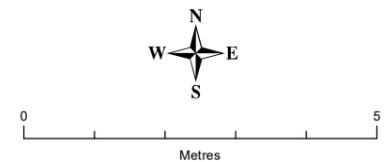
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Figure 4: Detail of Trench 5

- Trial Pits
- Section Lines
- Brick Walls
- Limit of Excavation



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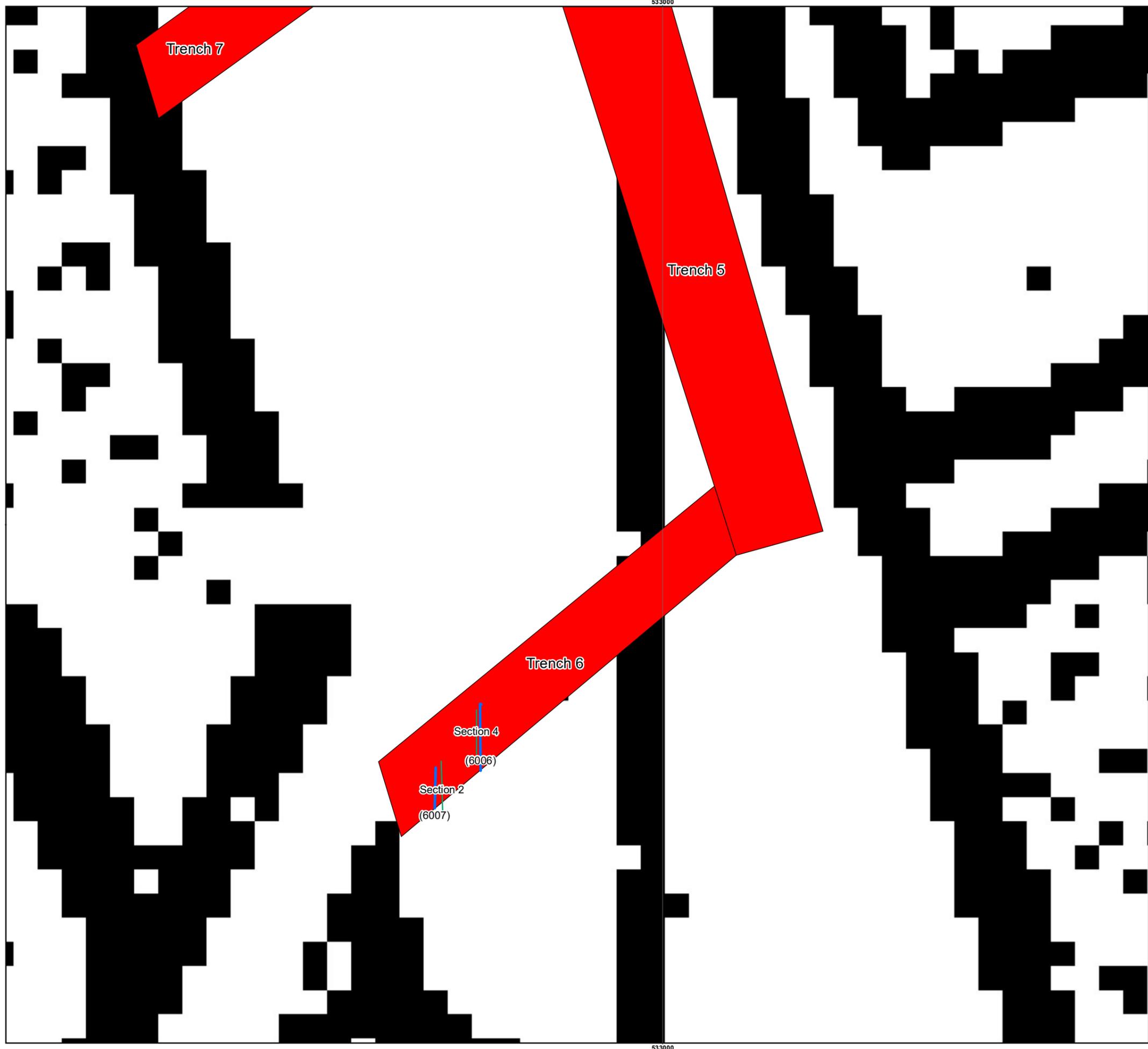


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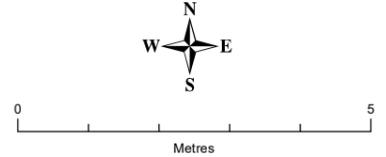
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Figure 5: Detail of Trench 6

-  Trial Pits
-  Section Lines
-  Brick Walls
-  Limit of Excavation



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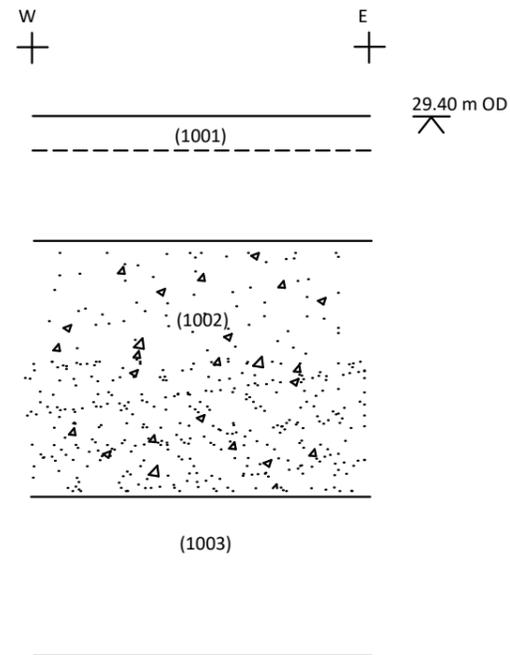
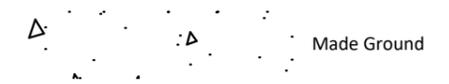


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Figure 6: Representative Section of western end of Trench 1

Legend



Section 1: North-east facing section of the western part of the Cable Trench



Plate 11: View of the south facing dection of the western end of Trench 1

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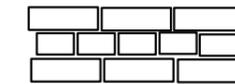
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Figure 7: South Facing Elevation of Wall (1006)

Legend



Brick Wall (6006)

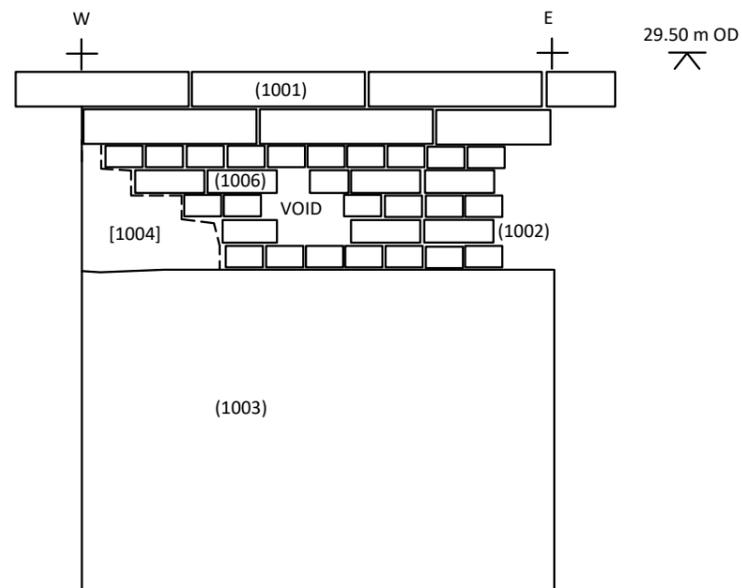


Plate 12: South Facing Elevation of Wall (1006)

Section 2: South Facing Elevation of Wall (1006)

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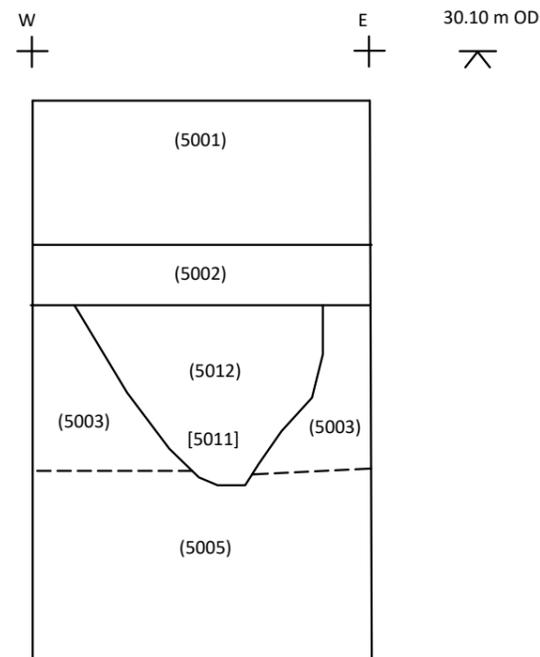
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Figure 8: West Facing Section of Cut [5011] in Trench 5



Section 4: West Facing Section of Cut [5001] in Trench 5



Plate 13: West Facing Section of Cut [5001] in Trench 5

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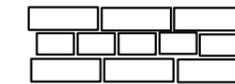
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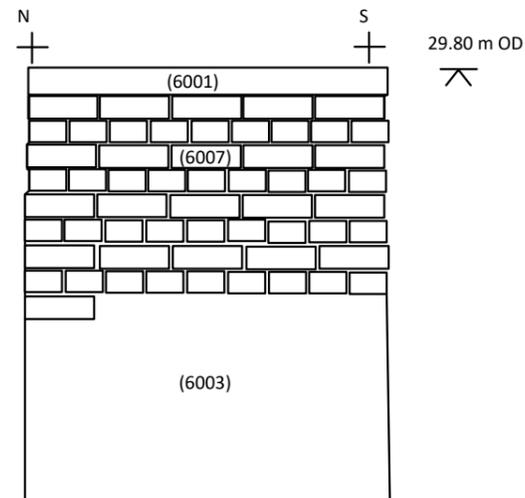
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Figure 9: West Facing Elevation of Wall (6007)

Legend



Brick Wall (6007)



Section 4: West Facing Elevation of Wall (6007)



Plate 10: West Facing Elevation of Wall (6007)

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 10/12/2018

Checked by: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 10/12/2018



1:20

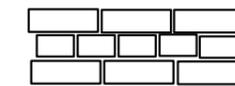
RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park
Abingdon,
OX14 4RS

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Edwards Lane N16 OJB

Figure 10: East Facing Elevation of Wall (6006)

Legend



Brick Wall (6006)

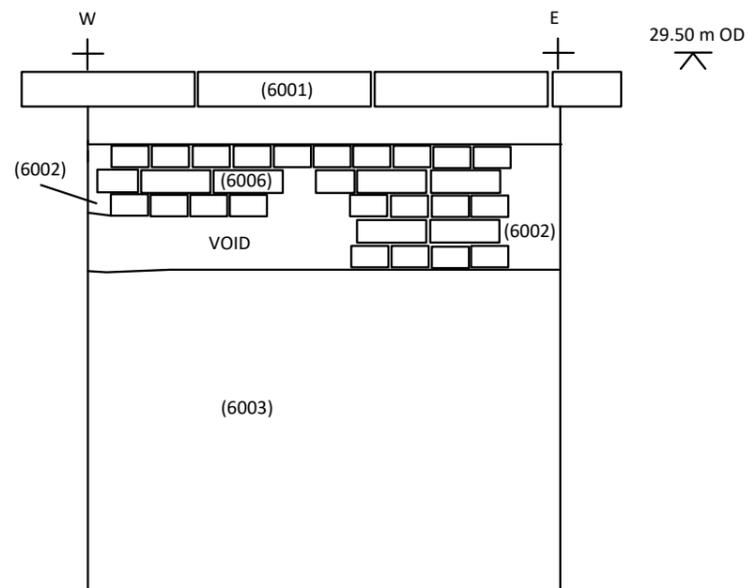
Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 10/12/2018

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RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park
Abingdon,
OX14 4RS



Section 5: East Facing Elevation of Wall (6006)



Plate 14: East Facing Elevation of Wall (6006)

Plates



Plate 1: West facing section of Test Pit 2 showing the 'CALLENDER ELECTRIC' ceramic tile caps covering the 11kV cables.



Plate 2: View of Trial Pit 4 looking south showing previous road surface (TP4003).



Plate 3: View of the possible street lighting cables laid down by the Callender Cable and Construction Company in the late 19th Century or early 20th Century In Trench 1.



Plate 4: General view looking north along Trench 2 towards Trench 1 showing level of modern truncation caused by multiple services.



Plate 5: General shot looking north of Trench 4 showing existing 11kV cables, HPV water mains, and gas main crossing Trench 4 from east to west.



Plate 6: General shot of Trench 4 looking west towards the Edwards Lane Substation showing level of truncation by existing services.



Plate 7: View of the east facing section of Trench 5 showing depth of modern truncation.



Plate 8: View of 19th century drain (6004) looking north along Trench 6.



Plate 9: General shot of Trench 6 beneath the existing footpath of Edwards Lane showing Wall (2007) and large amounts of modern brick rubble.



Plate 10: Elevation shot of west facing elevation of wall (6007).