



10 EDWARD'S LANE
Stoke Newington
London
N16

London Borough of Hackney

An archaeological evaluation report

April 2005



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

10 EDWARD'S LANE
Stoke Newington
London
N16

London Borough of Hackney

An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: EWL05
National Grid Reference: 533024 186529

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of 10 Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington, N16. Mike Bolt commissioned the report from MoLAS on behalf of the client Cheshire House Development.

Following the recommendations of English Heritage advisor an 11m x 2m – 2.5m trench was excavated, revealing a post-medieval boundary/drainage ditch. No prehistoric remains were encountered.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes the impact of the proposed redevelopment is negligible.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Site background	1
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	1
1.3	Planning background	1
1.4	Origin and scope of the report	3
1.5	Aims and objectives	3
2	Topographical and historical background	4
2.1	Geology and Topography	4
2.2	Prehistoric	5
2.3	Roman	6
2.4	Early Medieval	6
2.5	Medieval	6
2.6	Post-medieval	6
3	The evaluation	9
3.1	Methodology	9
3.2	Results of the evaluation	9
3.3	Assessment of the evaluation	11
4	Archaeological potential	12
4.1	Realisation of original research aims	12
4.2	General discussion of potential	12
4.3	Significance	13
5	Proposed development impact and recommendations	14
6	Bibliography	15
7	Molas deposit survival sheet	17

8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form 18

OASIS ID: molas1-7957 18

Illustrations

Fig 1 Site Location	2
Fig 2 Miller's Survey of Stoke Newington in 1846.	8
Fig 3 Trench location	10
Fig 4 Plan and Section	10

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at 10 Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington N16 (see Fig 1, below). The site currently comprises open area, on the site of a former garage, and is bounded by Edwards Lane on the west. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 533024 186529. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at *c* 29.5m OD. The site code is EWL05.

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out on a trial trench diagonally across the site. The only archaeological remains encountered was a post-medieval boundary/drainage ditch.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Method Statement* that formed the project design for the evaluation (MoLAS 2005).

1.3 Planning background

Planning permission was granted in 2004, subject to a standard archaeological condition:

Our Ref: 2003/0335
Date: **16 JUL 2004**
Level: Delegated

Received: 26 Feb 2003 Validated: 26 Feb 2003
Applicant's Nos. 2003/0335
Plan(s) submitted - Registered No: 2503-P-01 C
Address: 10a Edwards Lane
London
N16 6LU
Development: Excavation of site and erection of a two storey building comprising two 3-bedroom dwellings (including demolition of garages/workshops).

- No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Council, as local planning authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Council. REASON: To safeguard the archaeological interest of the site, which is within a Area of Archaeological Priority.

<http://www2.hackney.gov.uk/planning/UKPdisplaydocument?council=1&docid=97974> accessed 27/04/2005

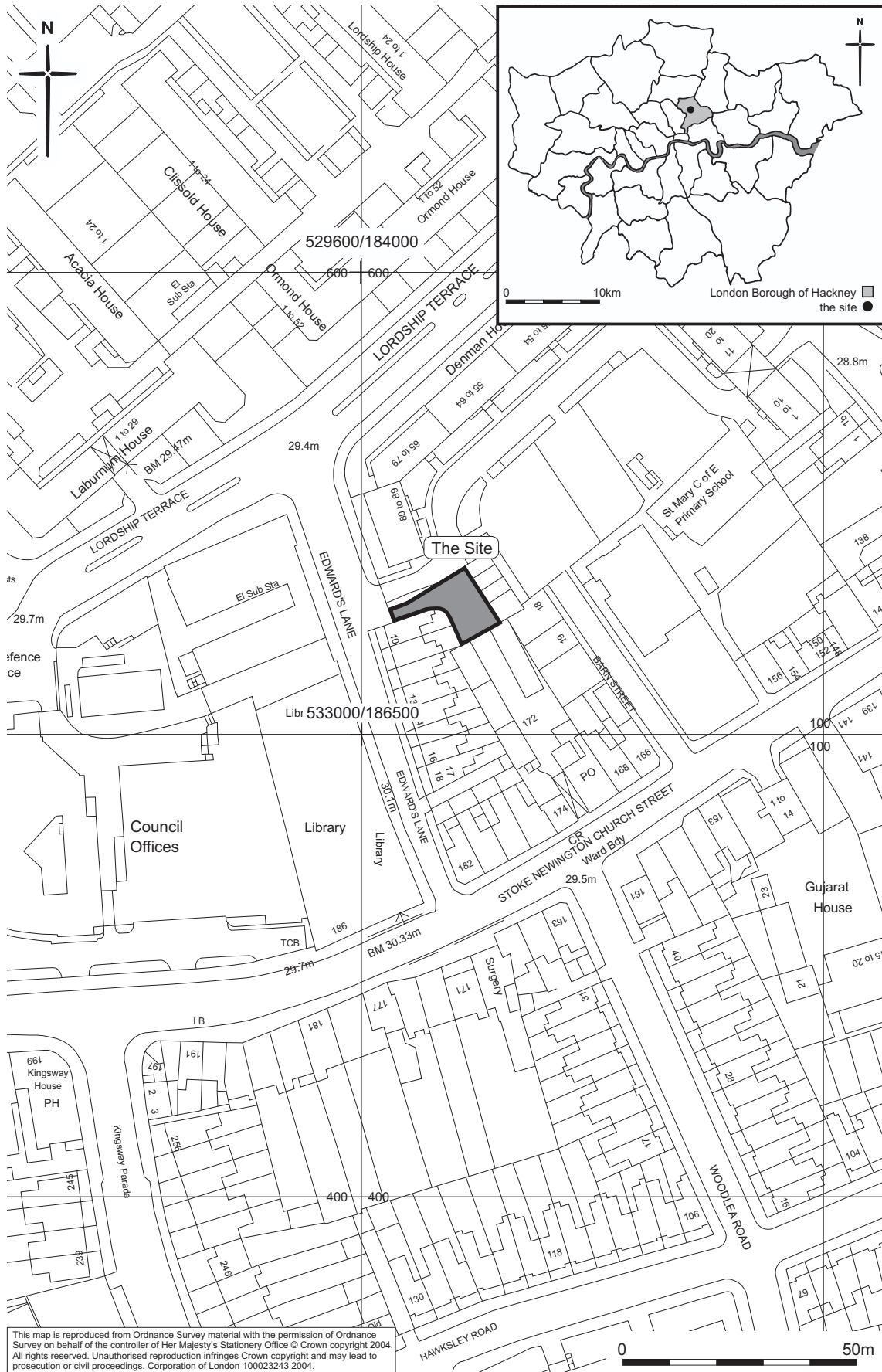


Fig 1 Site location

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Mike Bolt and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology 2002*. The following specific objectives were in the *Method Statement*:

What is the nature and level of natural topography (sands and gravels)?

If reached during the evaluation is there any evidence for either in situ Palaeolithic activity or otherwise at the contact point between the brickearth and the Hackney Gravels?

Is there any evidence of Mesolithic or other prehistoric activity within brickearth deposits found on site?

What are the earliest deposits identified?

Is there any evidence for the development of Saxon Stoke Newington?

Is there any evidence for the development of medieval Stoke Newington?

Is there any evidence for the development of a semi-rural Stoke Newington in the post-medieval period?

What are the latest deposits identified?

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Geology and Topography

The River Thames lies within the syncline of the London basin, a geological trough between the chalk of the North Downs and the Chilterns. The bedrock below Edwards Lane is the Lower Tertiary London Clay.

A model of cyclical phases of climatic conditions and their influence on river terrace gravel formation (Wymer (1999, 26-28) based on Bridgeland, 1994) can help explain the sequence of Quaternary sediments encountered in the Stoke Newington area. These follow five stages through climate warmth to deteriorating glacial temperatures. Local borehole results indicate a sequence of sediments that reflect these river terrace changes (Corcoran and Holder, 2000).

These being

- Brickearth (the Langley silt complex: generally over 19m OD)
- An upper gravel aggradation (the Hackney Gravel, usually around 17-19m OD)
- A unit of yellow bedded sand (generally c.16-18mOD)
- Shell-rich organic clay-silts and sand (the Highbury Silts and Sands: generally <c.16m OD. In places this overlies London Clay and in others it overlies gravel. It is likely to infill channels and depressions in the underlying gravel)
- A lower gravel aggradation (the Leytonstone gravel)

A similar sequence of sediments tends to be found within each river terrace, and in general the terraces themselves become progressively younger the lower in the landscape they occur. An understanding of the formation of river terraces in Palaeolithic archaeology is that predictions can be made regarding the likely location of *in situ* remains.

Results of an evaluation carried out down slope on Defoe Road revealed untruncated/undisturbed natural brickearth at c. 27m OD, and a natural sandy deposit (transitional to the Hackney gravel formation) at c.26.5m OD (Corcoran and Holder 2000).

The site lay on the relatively dry land away from Hackney Brook, which paralleled Church Street to the north. The Brook has eroded deposits to expose London Clay 100m to the north of the site and lies on a band of Langley Silt complex Brickearth with Hackney Gravels 400m to the south (according to the BGS 1:10,000 Solid and Drift Geology maps).

2.2 Prehistoric

The Lynch Hill and Hackney gravels are likely to have accumulated in the same cold stage and have both been a rich source of Palaeolithic evidence. The sand-brickearth interface mentioned above, found nearby at 26.5m OD is likely to have the greatest potential for the recovery of *in situ* Palaeolithic material. Stoke Newington has one of the most important collections of Palaeolithic sites in the Middle Thames. This may in part be due to its location, close to the confluence of the Lea and the Thames, which as Wymer points out (Wymer 1999, 63) is likely to have attracted prehistoric people. But it is equally likely to have been the result of the attentions of Worthington G. Smith (and others) who observed, recorded and collected artefacts from this area in the late 19th century. This was the great period of collecting and struck flint implements were saleable to collectors. It was during this period that most of the finds from this area were discovered but very little, if any, recording of the contexts in which the artefacts were found was made. Therefore, although the find-spots are reasonably well known, the depths at which Palaeolithic material is likely to be found and the deposits associated with these finds are only poorly established.

In the nearby area of Northwold Road flakes and tools were found apparently in primary context, and many of them could be refitted. Worthington Smith interpreted this assemblage, which was associated with bone, shell and other preserved biological remains as belonging to a Palaeolithic working floor. This floor was found at the surface of fluvial sands and clays that underlay brickearth. Gibbard (1994, 80-86) has studied the local Quaternary geology and has suggested that the Palaeolithic material may have been buried by, if not transported within, colluvial sediment. It is possible that the palaeoliths were discarded on fluvial sands abandoned by the river as it migrated away from the site and was subsequently buried with relatively little disturbance by flood silts and later by colluvial deposits, moving down-slope from the Upper Clapton area. The assemblage consisted of 230 handaxes, together with abundant roughouts, cores, and flakes (Wessex 1994-5). The lack of evidence for the full Levallois technique within the assemblage might support the earlier dating scheme of Bridgeland for the sediment sequence at Stoke Newington (see section 2.2.1). Evidence for the full Levallois technique (blade-like flakes struck with a hard hammer from a radial 'tortoise' core: known as the Mousterian Industry) is usually associated with deposits dated to after the latter part of the Oxygen Isotope Stage 8 cold stage (Wymer 1999, 12).

The working floor, found in the corner of Stoke Newington Common, has not been located in recent excavations in the area. At 65-69 Cazenove Road, in the area of Worthington Smith's working floor, a deposit thought to be a soil horizon 360,000 years old was found, but no struck flints were recovered. Similarly, finds of abundant palaeoliths, chiefly handaxes, found by Worthington Smith in a number of sites close to Northwold Road have not been repeated in more recent excavations. For example, 19th century brickearth pits had removed the deposits immediately underlying the brickearth at 66-76 Northwold Road. However Harding and Gibbard found a handaxe and 30 flakes in an excavation at 55 Northwold Road, but these were considered to be in derived contexts (Corcoran and Holder 2000).

The concentration of Palaeolithic material found in the area of Northwold Road and across the brickearth north wards towards Stamford Hill is likely to be related to the fact that conditions for good preservation are likely to exist at the floodplain-edge. In this case, the relatively shallow brickearth covering a potential Palaeolithic buried landsurface lies at less than 2m below ground level in this area. The borehole data from Defoe Road, however, suggest that deposits of colluvial origin are much deeper towards the west of Stoke Newington. This implies that, although good preservation of Palaeolithic material is likely to exist in the Edwards Lane area, it is probably buried too deeply to be disturbed by modern building works.

2.3 Roman

The site lies approximately 300m west of the Roman road that roughly followed modern Stoke Newington High Street. There is no evidence of Roman occupation in the near vicinity.

2.4 Early Medieval

The place name Stoke Newington is Old English in origin: **Stoccen Niwan-tun* literally “new farmstead of the tree stumps”. The “ing” is not the common **ingas* Saxon people epithet, but a relic of the dative for of *niwe – niwan* (Room 2003,452). The name suggests an origin as intake from woodland before the 12th century. The dative case may imply direction, as though named in reference to a primary settlement, Hackney perhaps. No remains of the early settlement in Stoke Newington have yet been recovered. The community lay within the great landholding of the Canons of St Paul’s at the time of Domesday, as it had done before the Norman Conquest. These estates effectively controlled Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Islington.

2.5 Medieval

The medieval village of Stoke Newington was a dispersed linear settlement along Stoke Newington Church Street. The Prebendary (canon) of Stoke Newington seems to have been a powerful position in the Middle Ages and Gilbertus Foliot was an ally of Henry II against Thomas a Beckett. Whether it was a powerful position because the area attracted aristocrats and leading merchants, or they were attracted because of the influence of the Prebendary, is moot.

2.6 Post-medieval

The church was rebuilt in 1563. John Dudley, 1st Duke of Northumberland, took the Manor House, which lay on the “Municipal Offices” site on Church Street¹ between the junction of Edwards Lane and the church. The will of Sir John Townsend (in 1590) indicates this was a house of – at least – twenty rooms, a wood yard, barn, stable and pasture² and probably included the site within its Demesne (private land). The main holding remained with the Prebendary, who let the property in whole or parts by short-term leases (in modern terms). Foreign merchants also were attracted to

¹ <http://www.learningcurve.gov.uk/tudorhackney/localhistory/lochnsn.asp> accessed 26/04/2005

² <http://www.learningcurve.gov.uk/tudorhackney/gallery/invstok.asp> accessed 26/04/2005

the area and two Italians were recorded in the parish in 1572 and in 1616 Cyprian Gabriele, probably a foreigner, complained that his neighbour, Sir Noell Carron, ambassador from the United Provinces, had blocked the watercourse from his house. Ditches, drains and watercourses were essential to the maintenance of the area and fines for ignoring their maintenance feature in the manorial court records. Hackney Brook, drained Islington heights and drained into the Lea, crossing the Parish and the New River, a scheme to supply freshwater to the capital completed in 1613. Fragments of the New River survive in Clissold Park.

Subsequently the manor was transferred to the Abneys, the main house moving to the site of now occupied – in part – by the Fire Station. Large houses of the emerging *haute bourgeoisie* lined High Street and Church Street, Stoke Newington. The power of the manor declined in the 18th and 19th centuries. In particular, short-let copyhold land reverting repeatedly to the manor was alienated in return for substantial one-off payments (Watson 1998, 36 – 38). Stoke Newington, in common with the rest of Hackney, attracted increasing numbers of dissenters, non-conformists and Jews. Daniel Defoe, for instance, resided in Church Street as well as Newington Green for periods.

London's continuous development in the 18th and 19th centuries, as turnpike roads and railways eased communications, has led the wealthy outer suburbs to be migrate centrifugally from the centre and the area of Hackney and Stoke Newington to become ever-more urban. Country houses with surrounding land became surrounded by clusters of middle-class villas and – later – smart terraces. In the mid-18th century Church Street was lined by houses and by 1846 Edwards Lane was a side terrace off Church Street (illustrated below).

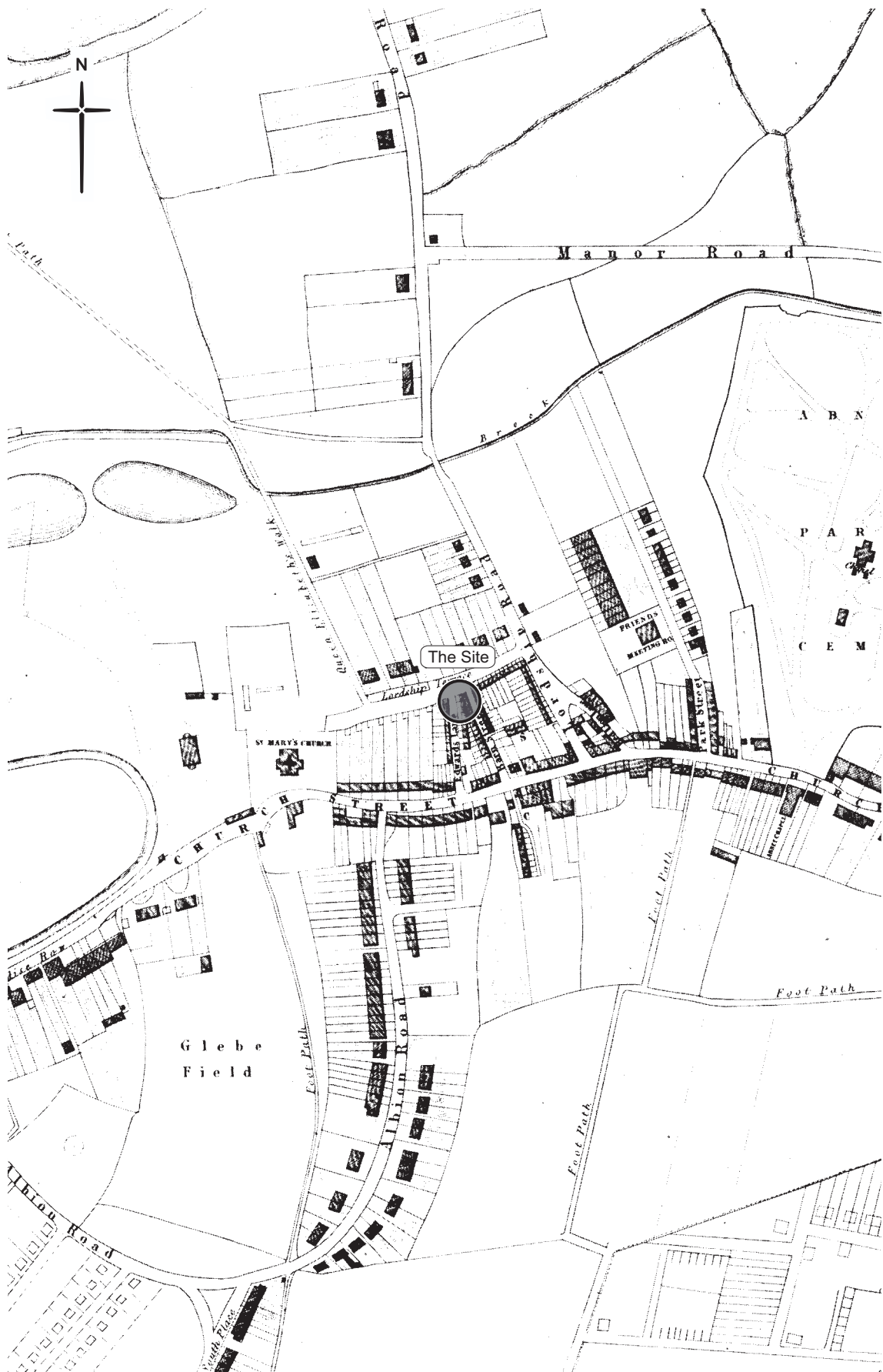


Fig 2 Miller's Survey of Stock Newington in 1846

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

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

An 11m x 2m–2.5m trench was dug 1m–1.2m deep and a 600mm deep *sondage* hand dug through deposits at the “shallow north-west end”, which included an archaeological feature. The ground level within the site was 0.2m below the entrance to the site and the proposed formation level slightly less deep than forecast. As the trench was being excavated the base rose to allow an archaeological feature to be excavated by hand. The hand-dug trench was excavated through both the fills of the archaeological feature and natural deposits with potential for prehistoric remains.

The trench was excavated by the machine, monitored by a member of staff from MoLAS. The location of the evaluation trenches was recorded offset from adjacent standing walls, which also can be located on the OS 1:1250 map. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid. Levels were recorded in relation to the OS Bench mark on the Library at the corner of Edwards Lane and Church Street (30.33m OD)

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). A composite, multi-context, plan was drawn at 1:50 and the corresponding section recorded on the same sheet. One trench sheet and three context recording sheets as well as the plan/section sheet with levels traverse form the archive of the site, deposited under site code EWL05 in the MoL archive. No finds were retained.

3.2 Results of the evaluation

The levels survey indicated that the ground level at the entrance of the site was at 30.12m OD and at the site 29.9m OD. The trench was excavated through modern made ground and shallow concrete footings exposing very stiff silty clay [1] at its base. This deposit is stiffer and has higher clay content than Langley Silt complex deposits nearer the City of London. Silty clay [1] was exposed at 28.9m OD and excavated to 28.3m OD; no prehistoric remains were recovered. A large circular modern feature [+] occupied the centre of the trench, which may have been the construction cut for a well or cess pit, subsequently systematically removed.

A linear feature or ditch [2] – 2m wide – lay to the north of the central intrusion filled with dark grey clay [3] mottled with black rootlets. A 600mm-deep trench was dug through this deposit and pegged roof tile was recovered. This tile-type was common from the 13th to the 18th centuries.

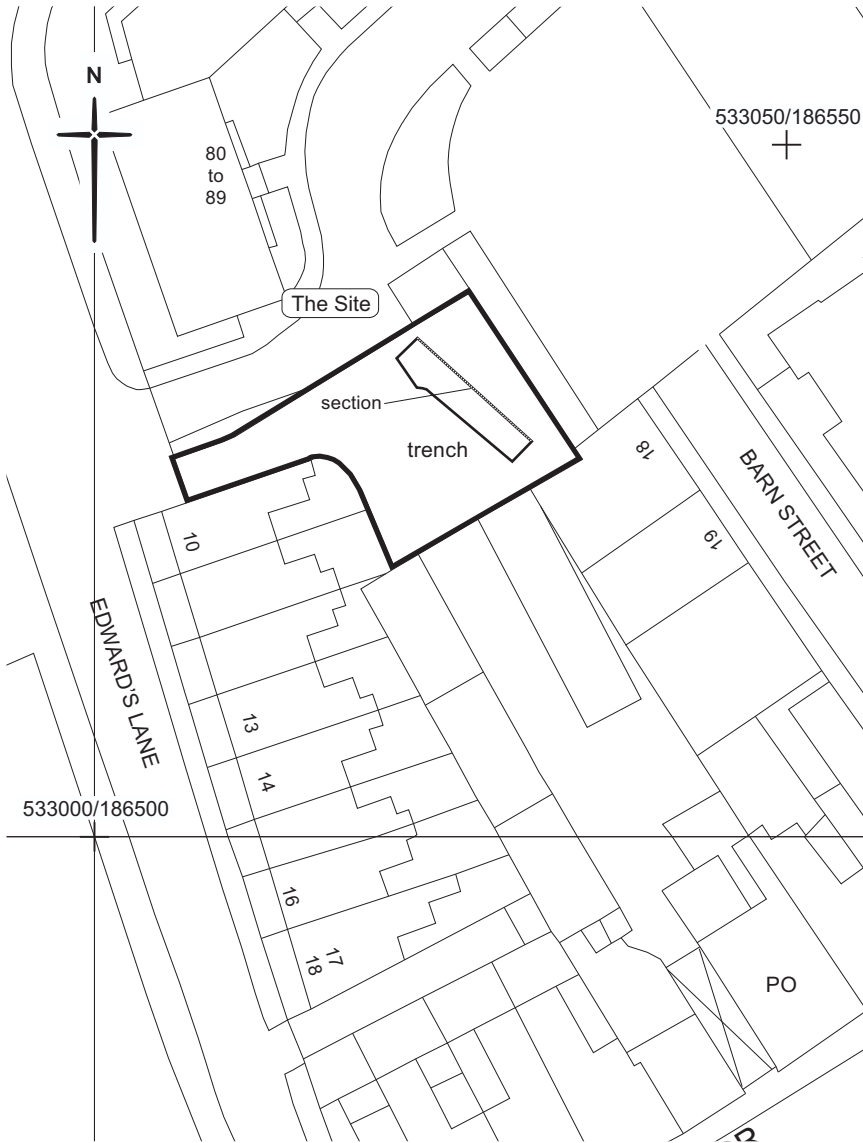


Fig 3 Trench location

R:\Project\hack\1118\fig03&04

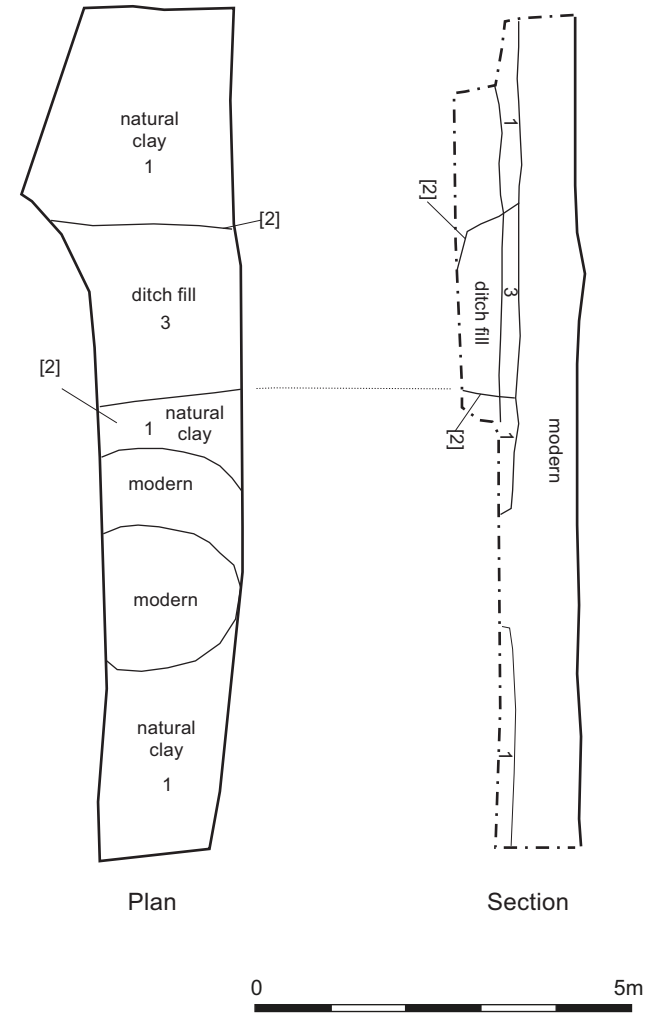


Fig 4 Plan and section

3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation ‘in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy’. In the case of this site a large proportion of the site was exposed and the deposits examined to the depth of proposed disturbance.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

What is the nature and level of natural topography (sands and gravels)?

- Sands and gravels were not exposed.

If reached during the evaluation is there any evidence for either in situ Palaeolithic activity or otherwise at the contact point between the brickearth and the Hackney Gravels?

- The contact point between Brickearth and Hackney Gravels was not exposed.

Is there any evidence of Mesolithic or other prehistoric activity within brickearth deposits found on site?

- No Mesolithic, or other, prehistoric remains were exposed. It remains unresolved whether silty clay [1] was a deposit capable of bearing such finds.

What are the earliest deposits identified?

- The earliest natural deposit is a silty clay found at elevations where Langley Silt Complex Brickearth may be expected but having a consistency more like weathered London Clay.

Is there any evidence for the development of Saxon Stoke Newington?

- No.

Is there any evidence for the development of medieval Stoke Newington?

- No, roof tile found in ditch fill may theoretically be Late medieval but the overwhelming probability is that it is post-medieval.

Is there any evidence for the development of a semi-rural Stoke Newington in the post-medieval period?

- There was a ditch which might have acted as a boundary ditch but which certainly drained the area.

What are the latest deposits identified?

- The latest archaeological deposit is post-medieval ditch fill, above that was modern reworked deposits.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) on the site is unlikely. There is also potential for survival of occasional cut features. However such survival is likely to be extremely limited in certain areas.

4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance and add detail to the picture of the post-medieval suburb, there is nothing to suggest that they are of wider regional or national importance.

5 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment at 10 Edwards Lane involves excavation of two semi-basemented town houses with strip foundations within the stiff silty clay [1]. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to remove the top of post-medieval ditch deposits.

The assessment above does not suggest that preservation *in situ* would be the appropriate mitigation strategy. MoLAS consider that the remaining archaeological deposits have been sampled sufficiently for academic purposes.

The decision on the appropriate archaeological response to the deposits exposed in the evaluation rests with the Local Planning Authority and their designated archaeological advisor.

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7 Molas deposit survival sheet

Supervisor Sankey	Site Address 10 Edwards Lane N16	Site Code EWL05
Type of Investigation Eval		NGR 533024 186529

If deposits or levels are sloping, please indicate direction(s) and range

- Average OD height of natural subsoil ground surface: 28.9m
truncated/not truncated/not known trunc

Was the 'natural': brickearth/London Clay/gravel/mixed/other (please specify)
Not sure – by elevation Langley silt complex formation brickearth. Description is more like weathered London Clay tho'

Name of natural subsoil (if known)
–

OD height of adjacent road or ground
3.0.12m

OD height of bottom of basement/ground slab/topsoil
–
- Have most (90%) of archaeological strata been destroyed?
No

In which areas of the site is stratigraphy likely to survive?
Anywhere

OD of upper most surviving levels?
28.9m

Estimated thickness of surviving deposits?
Cut features only

Specify dates or periods BC	Average depth of horizontal deposits or structures	Average depth (or range) of cut features	Dates of residual finds	Waterlogged deposits (Yes/No)	Average OD of top of deposits
BC1-6					
AD 1-200					
200-400					
400-750					
750-950					
950-1150					
1150-1350					
1350-1500					
1500-1700?		>600mm			28.9m
City – 1666?					
18th / 19th C					
Modern					
Unknown					

8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-7957

Project details

Project name 10 Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington N16
 Short description of the project Evaluation trench, probably in the grounds of the former Manor House, exposed a post-medieval drainage or boundary ditch
 Project dates Start: 04-04-2005 End: 05-04-2005
 Previous/future work No / No
 Any associated project reference codes EWL05 - Sitecode
 Type of project Field evaluation
 Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
 Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential
 Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Project location

Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON HACKNEY STOKE NEWINGTON 10 Edwards Lane
 Postcode N16
 Study area 560.00 Square metres
 National grid reference TQ 3302 8653 Point
 Height OD Min: 28.90m Max: 28.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation MoLAS
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator MoLAS
 Project director/manager Derek Seeley
 Project supervisor David Sankey
 Sponsor or funding body Cheshire House Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient LAARC
 Digital Archive ID EWL05
 Digital Media available 'GIS','Text'
 Digital Archive Exists? Yes
 Paper Archive recipient LAARC
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Manuscript','Notebook - Excavation','Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
 Paper Archive notes Trench record sheet Levels traverse on plan + section sheet
 Paper Archive Exists? Yes

OASIS ID: molas1-7957 – continued

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	10 Edwards Lane, Stoke Newington N16: an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sankey, D.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Museum of London
Place of publication or issue	London
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Entered by	David Sankey (DSankey@museumoflondon.org.uk)
Entered on	27 April 2005