

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 61 – 63 GREAT EASTERN
STREET, SHORE DITCH,**

LONDON

NGR TQ 33180 82400

On behalf of

The Historic Environment Consultancy

JULY 2014

REPORT FOR	The Historic Environment Consultancy 38 Elvendon Rd, Goring on Thames, Oxfordshire, RG8 0DU
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at 61-63 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, London. Six machine excavated test pits were opened across the site. On average test pits were 2.66m long, 1.25m wide and 3.14m deep. Alluvial deposit of Hackney Gravel Member overlaid by anthropogenic deposits, known as night soil broadly dated into 18th century, were recorded. The entire area was heavily disturbed by 19th century cellars that were recorded in all six-test pits. No archaeological feature related to the Roman and/or mediaeval period were revealed during the evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site of the proposed development is located to the rear of 61-63 Great Eastern Street. It is enclosed by Great Eastern Street to the northeast, Leonard Street to the south and Ravey Street to the west (NGR TQ 33180 82400). The site lies at approximately 14.63m above Ordnance Survey (AOD). The development area is currently used as a car park.

The underlying geology is London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand, with superficial deposits of Hackney Gravel Member - sand and gravel.

1.2 Planning Background

The Hackney Borough Council granted planning permission for a new development (2012/0506).

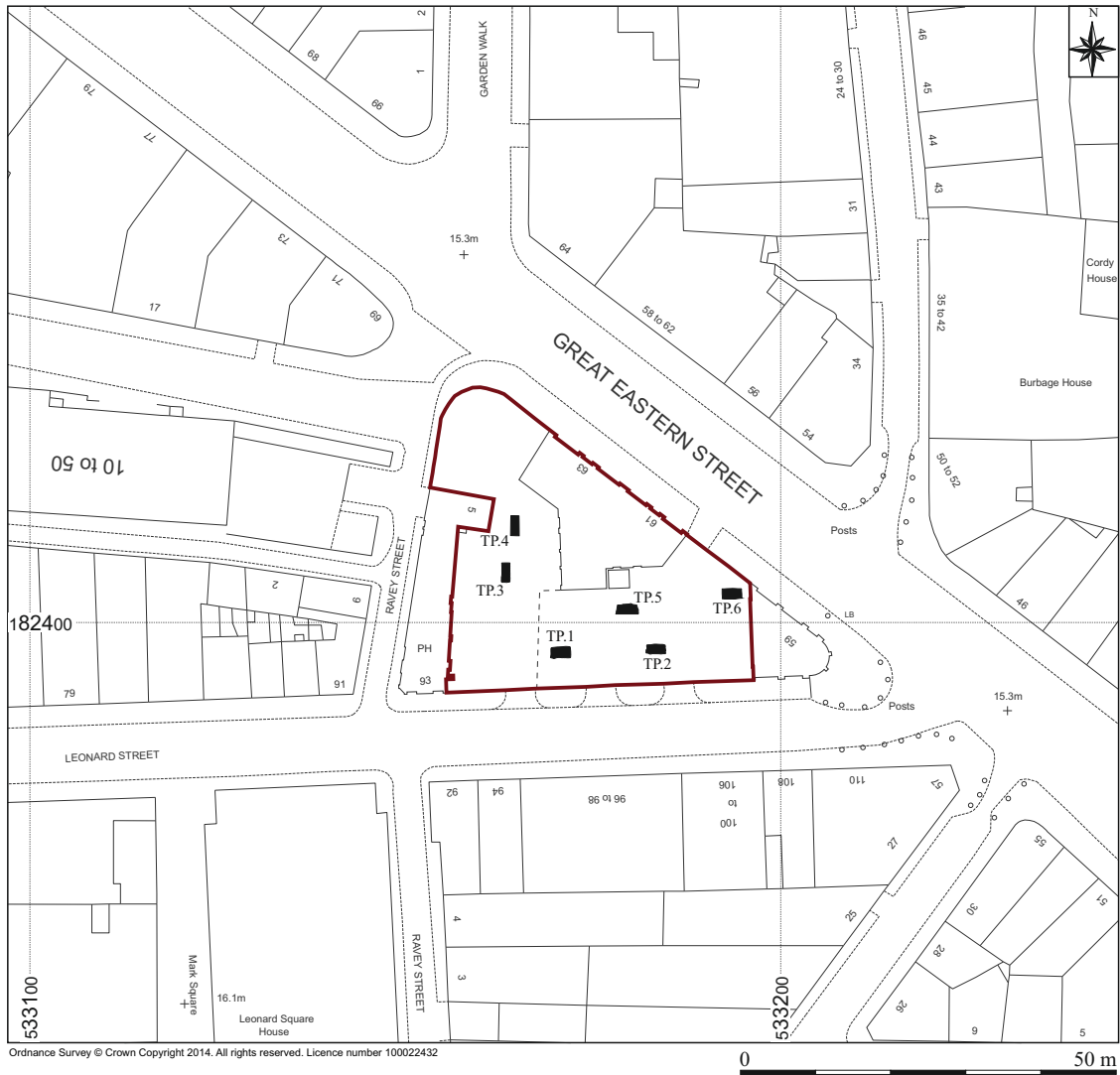
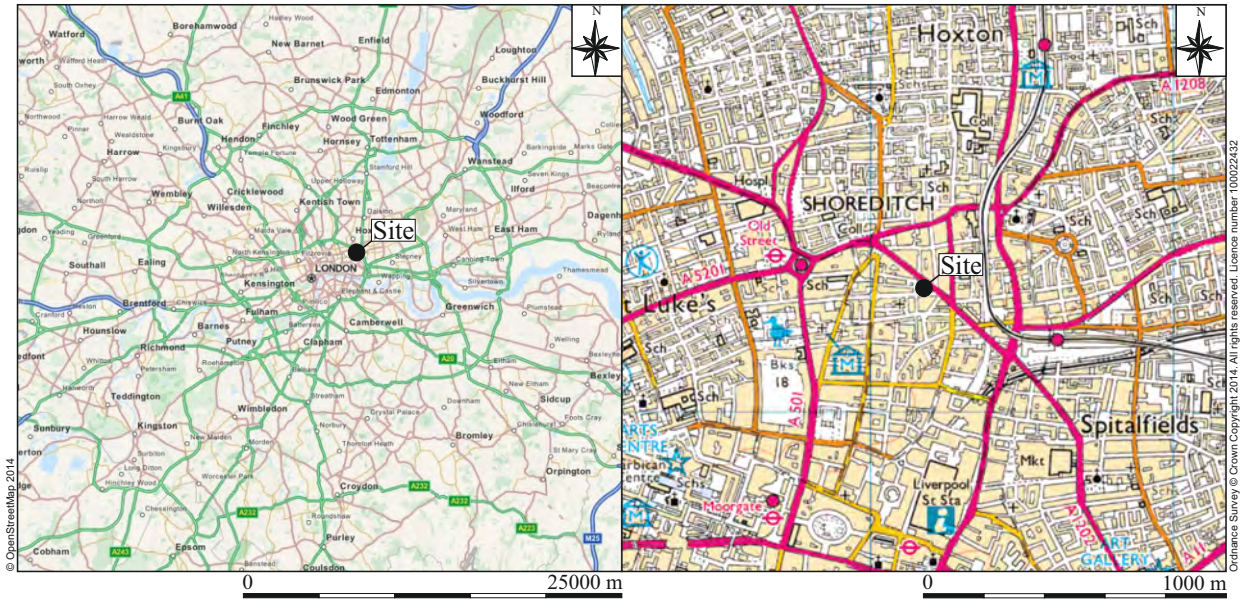
Due to the high potential of the site to contain buried archaeological remains Local Planning Authority in line with NPPF, require a programme of archaeological work to be carried prior any work associated with redevelopment of the site.

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service was consulted and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wardle 2014) was prepared by The Historic Environment Consultancy to satisfy the requirements laid out in planning permission. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation was to be carried out.

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation in line with WSI.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Shoreditch is believed to have originated as a settlement focussed at the junction of two important Roman roads, following the courses of the modern Kingsland Road (which formed part of Ermine Street) and Old Street, which linked Ermine Street with Watling Street.



Key Site boundary Evaluation test pits

Figure 1: Site location

Roman Londinium seems to have been abandoned soon after the Roman withdrawal from Britain and it seems that the area remained largely unoccupied until the beginning of the 7th century. The hypothesis that a British enclave survived within the region has now largely been discredited and it seems that any remaining indigenous population either abandoned the Londinium region or adopted the customs and material culture of the Germanic immigrants. It seems that the first Germanic settlers arrived in the London area in the late 4th or early 5th century, and that early Saxon settlement was concentrated in the river valleys of the Thames and its tributaries. The name of Shoreditch is believed to be Saxon in origin, early forms including 'Sordig' and 'Sordich', and may come from "Sewerditch" referring to a stream which ran to the east of St Leonard's Church to near Holywell Lane (Wardle 2014).

During the medieval period the area became increasingly developed, with the Augustinian priory of Holywell being established nearby in the mid-12th century. In the post-medieval period, the area was popular for theatres as it lay just outside the City and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor who had issued an edict banning plays from being performed within the City (ibid.).

Between 1872 and 1875, Great Eastern Street was constructed parallel to the line of the previous road of Willow Walk but slightly further to the south. At this point, the London furniture trade was focused in South Shoreditch with a number of specialist workshops located in the area (ibid.).

One test pit was excavated east of the Griffin Public House in 2013 (Fig.2). The walls of two structures were noted, the existing building to the west and a former structure to the south. The excavated remains comprised 19th century domestic refuse / cess pit deposits with a small number of residual earlier artefacts (Lacey & Wardle, 2013, 4).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the WSI (Wardle 2014, 2) were:

- To determine if cellars are present and thus archaeological remains cannot be present.
- To determine if archaeological remains are present.
- To determine the height of non-made-ground/archaeological remains.

And in particular:

- To assess the condition, survival, quality and significance of any archaeological remains found.
- Test pits 1-2 are where it is likely that cellars are present and thus should be machine excavated with no archaeological remains being present.

- Test pits 3 and 6 are located on the position of former buildings and it is unknown if these buildings had a cellar.
- Test Pit 4 is located on a yard area and a borehole suggests that there is 1.9m of made ground of which the top 0.5m appears to be recent. This can be machine excavated. Below this the date of the deposits is unclear and a decision will be made on site by the archaeologists as to whether this can be excavated by machine.
- Test Pit 5: It is unknown what deposits are present. Obviously modern deposits will be removed by machine. The remainder will be excavated to a safe depth by hand by archaeologists.
- If archaeological remains are found, further more comprehensive examination may take place, if they will be disturbed by the development.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI (Wardle 2014). The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

3.2 Methodology

A JCB excavator fitted with a toothless 1m wide trenching bucket was used to excavate six test pits across the site. Due to the fact that JCB excavator could not manoeuvre the arm in the test pits 1×1m as was proposed, the dimension of test pits were adjusted. On average dimension of test pits were 2.66×1.25m.

Due to the depth of test pits, which was on average 3.14m, and risks related to health and safety, all archaeological deposits and features were recorded from the present ground surface to the appropriate level as possible. Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers.

Only diagnostic sample of artefacts was collected and retained, and analysed by specialists.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results

All features were assigned with individual context number. Context numbers with no brackets indicate feature cuts, numbers in the round brackets show feature fills or deposits of material and numbers in bold indicate any form of masonry.

4.2 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 (TP.1) was 2.65m long, 1.40m wide and 3.52m deep (levels: top 14.89m aOD, bottom 11.37m AOD). It was located to the southwest of the site in the area 10 (coordinate at SW corner 533170, 182395) (Fig. 2; Pl. 1).

The lowest deposited (107) was 0.80m thick (as excavated) greenish light brown sandy silt, natural alluvium. Overlaying deposit (107) was 0.26m thick bluish mid grey silty clay (109), which seems to represent alluvial deposit as well. Deposit (109) was overlaid by 0.50m thick, dark grey clayey silt (106) (Fig.3: S.1.1, S.1.2: Pl. 2 & 3). From this deposit were recovered pottery sherds 17th century in date (See 5.1) and a small quantity of animal bones. This deposit could be interpreted as night soil.

Cut into the deposit (106) were remains of cellar. Built on the deposit (106) was brick floor **105** (Fig.3: S.1.1, S.1.2; Pl. 1, 2 & 3). The top of cellar floor **105** was at 12.69m aOD. It was built of four courses of red bricks 19th century in date. The dimensions of the bricks were 213×101×67mm; the binding material was not identified during the evaluation.

Four internal walls of the cellar were built on the top of floor surface (Fig.2). Located in the centre of TP.1 was wall **104**, 20th century in date (Fig.3: S.1.1; Pl. 1). It was 1.40m high, 1.20m long (as excavated) and 0.18m wide a light east to west. Wall **104** was constructed of 18th course of yellow machine made perforated bricks with multiple holes. Dimensions of brick were 228×110×67mm. Both faces of wall were plastered and painted blue.

Wall **108** was located at east edge of TP.1 oriented north and south (Fig.3: S.1.2; Pl. 2). It was 0.20m wide and 1.40m high, built of two parallel vertical lines of 18th courses of red bricks. The bricks used for the construction of wall **108** were same as brick used for construction of floor **105**. It was plastered on both faces and painted with pale pink colour. Length of the wall **108** was approximately 0.70m as seen before wall collapsed into the test pit.

Wall **110** was recorded only in section as a plastered linear wall oriented east to west (Fig.3: S.1.2; Pl. 2). It was 1.40m high and 0.44m long, butted against the wall **108**. On opposite side of wall **110** in the north section of TP.1 (Pl. 3) was visible wall **111** oriented east to west as well. It was 1.40m high and c. 1.20m long, plastered and painted purple.

The cellar exposed in TP.1 was backfilled with 20th century demolition rubble (103), frequently contains ceramic building material, mortar, silty sand, PVC bags and iron objects. Overlaying the demolition rubble was 0.19m thick make up layer of yellowish grey sandy gravel (102). On the top of deposit (102) was 0.20m thick concrete surface of car park (Fig.3: S.1.1, S.1.2; Pl. 1, 2 & 3).

4.3 Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 (TP.2) was 2.50m long, 1.25m wide and rich maximum depth 3.62m from the top of present ground (levels top 15.04m AOD, bottom 11.42m aOD). It was

located 10m to the east of the TP.1 in the area 10 (coordinate at SW corner 533182, 182396) (Fig. 2, Pl. 4).

The lowest deposit within TP.2 was 0.30m thick (as excavated), light greenish brown sandy silt (207), which represents natural alluvium. It was overlaid by 0.12m thick bluish mid grey silty clay (206), possible alluvial deposit. Overlying deposit (206) was 0.86m thick layer of dark grey clayey silt (208), which represents made up ground / night soil (Fig.3: S.2.1, Pl. 5).

On the top of deposit (208) in the west part of TP.2 was 0.10m thick layer of compact reddish brown silty clay (205), which possible represents an earthen floor of the cellar. In the eastern part of TP.2 instead of earthen floor was 0.08m thick concrete floor (209) (Fig.3: S.2.1, Pl. 5).

Within TP.2 were recorded two internal walls of cellar. Wall **203** was located approximately in the middle of TP.2 orientate north to south. It was 2.05m high, 0.60m two parts of wall 0.40m long in total (as excavated) were divided by 0.85m wide door way (Fig.2; Fig.3: S.2.1; Pl. 4 & 5). In the north section alight east to west was linear wall **202**, 2.04m high and 1.20m long (as excavated). Both walls were plastered and painted a pale green colour.

Entire are of cellar exposed in the TP.2 was backfilled with demolition rubble (204), and sealed by 0.26m thick concrete surface of modern car park (201) (Fig.3: S.2.1; Pl. 5).

4.4 Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 (TP.3) was located in the northwest part of the site in the area 7 (coordinate at SW corner 533163, 182405) (Fig 2). It was 2.60m long, 1.10m wide and 3.05m deep (levels top 14.49m AOD, bottom 11.44m aOD)

The lowest deposit was light greenish brown sandy silt (305) natural alluvium 0.50m thick (as excavated). Overlying this alluvial deposit (305) was a 0.60m thick layer of bluish mid grey silty clay (304) contains fragments of clay tobacco pipes. Nature of deposit (304) suggests that it could be an alluvial or marsh deposits Deposit (304) was overlaid by up to 1.90m thick layer of dark grey sandy silt (303), which represent made up ground, interpret as night soil (Fig.3: S.3.1, Pl. 6 & 7).

In the south section of TP.3 was observed a brick wall orientated east to west. This wall collapsed into the test pit, during the excavation. It seems that this wall originally formed outer wall of a cellar. In the southern section the remains of a brick wall and vaulted ceiling **306**, built of red bricks of dimensions 225×102×70mm, late 18th century in date was recorded. An associated cellar floor was not presented in the section.

The cellar was backfilled with three successive deposits. The lowest was a 0.40m thick dark layer of grey sandy silt (309). It was overlaid by mid grey ashy sand (308), contained pottery sherds dated in mid 18th century and fragments of clay tobacco pipes late 17th / early 18th century in date (See 5.1 and 5.2). Overlying deposit (308)

was a 0.30m thick layer of dark grey ashy silt (307). From this deposit were recovered mid 16th century pottery sherds (See 5.1).

Overlaying cellar **306** and deposit (303) was a 0.25-0.30m thick levelling / make up layer formed of light greyish brown sandy gravel (302). On the top of layer (302) was 0.20m thick layer of modern concrete car park surface (301).

4.5 Test Pit 4 (*Figure 2*)

Test Pit 4 (TP.4) was 2.60m long, 1.10m wide and 3.03m deep (levels top 14.27m aOD, bottom 11.24m aOD). It was located 3.80m to the north from the TP.3 at area 6 (coordinate at SW corner 533164, 182411) (Fig 2; Pl. 8).

The lowest deposit recorded was the natural alluvial light greenish sandy silt (408), 0.24m thick as excavated. It was overlaid by 0.28m thick layer of bluish mid grey silty clay (409), which was sloping down towards the middle of the TP.4. Overlaying deposit (409) was dark grey sandy silt (404) of maximum thickness 2.20m. This deposit was also interpret as night soil (Fig.4: S.4.1, S.4.2; Pl. 8 & 9).

Cut into deposit (404) was a rectangular construction cut 405, located at northwest corner of TP.4. Set within cut 105 was an 'L' shaped brick wall **406** (Fig.4: S.4.1, S.4.2; Pl. 8 & 9). It was 0.60m high, 0.22m wide and 1.85m long in total, built of red bricks of dimensions 225×95×70mm. This structure possible represents the remains of 19th century cellar or similar semi-sunken structure. The base of cut 405 was at 13.23m aOD.

The structure **406** was backfilled with demolition rubble (407), containing frequent bricks, stones, mortar, sandy silt and pottery sherds 19th century in date (See 5.1). In the north section of TP.4 overlaying structure **406** was 0.28m thick layer of dark grey clay silt (411), possible a make-up layer. On the top of layer (411) was a yard surface built of roughly squared stones set on the top of a sandy bedding layer (Fig.4: S.4.1, S.4.2; Pl. 8 & 9).

In the south section and cut in to the deposit (404) were remains of linear brick wall /wall foundation **410** (Fig.2: S.4.2, Pl. 9). The wall was 0.40m high and 1.10m long (as excavated). On the top of the wall were modern services. Approximately in the middle of TP.4 cut into deposit (404) was lager cut of modern sewerage alight east to west.

These features were sealed by light greyish brown sandy gravel (403), which represent 20th century make up layer. On the top of deposit (403) was a 0.08m thick concrete yard surface.

4.6 Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 was 3m long, 1.40m wide and reached a maximum depth of 3.82m from present ground level (levels top 14.76m aOD, bottom 10.94m aOD). It was located approximately in the middle of the site on the edge of area 9 (coordinate at SW corner 53378, 182401) (Fig.2; Pl. 10).

A 1m wide toothless bucket was used to excavate to the top of a floor surface, in order to break through this compact floor surface a 0.40m wide toothless bucket was used.

In the lower part of TP.5 were six successive deposits. The lowest deposit was 0.30m (as excavated) loose yellowish brown sandy gravel (512), which represents natural alluvium. This was overlaid by 0.50m thick mid brown silt (511) with frequent oxidised particles, which possibly represents an alluvial deposit as well. Overlying deposit (511) was a 0.50m thick layer of dark grey clayey silt with very dark grey organic lenses (510). The composition of deposit (510) suggests its anthropogenic origins rather than geological. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Following deposit (509) was 0.30m thick loose dark grey silt, with 30% large rounded stone. From this deposit (509) fragments of late 17th / early 18th century clay tobacco pipes were recovered (See 5.2). This deposit certainly is of anthropogenic origins and it was interpreted as night soil (Fig.4: S.5.1, S.5.2; Pl. 10 & 12).

Possible related to construction of the 19th century cellar was a 0.28m thick compact mid grey clay (508) contains c. 60% brick fragments. This deposit seems to represent made up ground. It was overlaid by 0.12m thick compact layer of sandy mortar and fine rubble (507), which formed bedding for a brick floor **504**. Brick floor was 0.09m thick, built of red bricks (230×110×60mm) and covered entire area of TP.5 (Fig.4: S.5.1, S.5.2; Pl. 11).

Built on the top of floor **504** was a 0.92m high, 0.30m wide and 3m long (as excavated) linear wall **513**, aligned east to west (Fig.2; Fig.4: S.5.2; Pl.10) It was built of three parallel vertical rows of bricks. The southern part of this wall was built of red brick, possibly 19th century in date while the northern part of the wall was rebuilt in yellow machine made perforated bricks with multiple holes, possibly in the first half of 20th century. Located at east end of TP.5 was an internal wall of cellar **506**, which was orientated north to south (Fig.2; Fig.4: S.5.1; Pl.12). Wall **506** was 1.20m high, 0.11m wide and c. 0.30m long (as excavated) and built of red bricks.

The entire area of the cellar was backfilled by 1.45m thick demolition rubble. Deposit (505) was a mixture of approximately 50% bricks, 40% silty sand and 10% rubble, above this was a further deposit of demolition rubble (503) containing approximately 70% bricks, 20% silty sand and 10% rubble.

The demolition rubble was overlaid by a 0.24m thick make-up layer (502) of fragmented concrete. This was sealed by a 0.14m thick concrete surface of the modern car park.

4.7 Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6 (TP.6) was 2.65m long, 1.30m and 1.85m deep (levels top 15.05m aOD, bottom 13.20m aOD). It was located at eastern edge of the site at area 9 (coordinate at SW corner 533192, 182403) (Fig.2, Pl. 13).

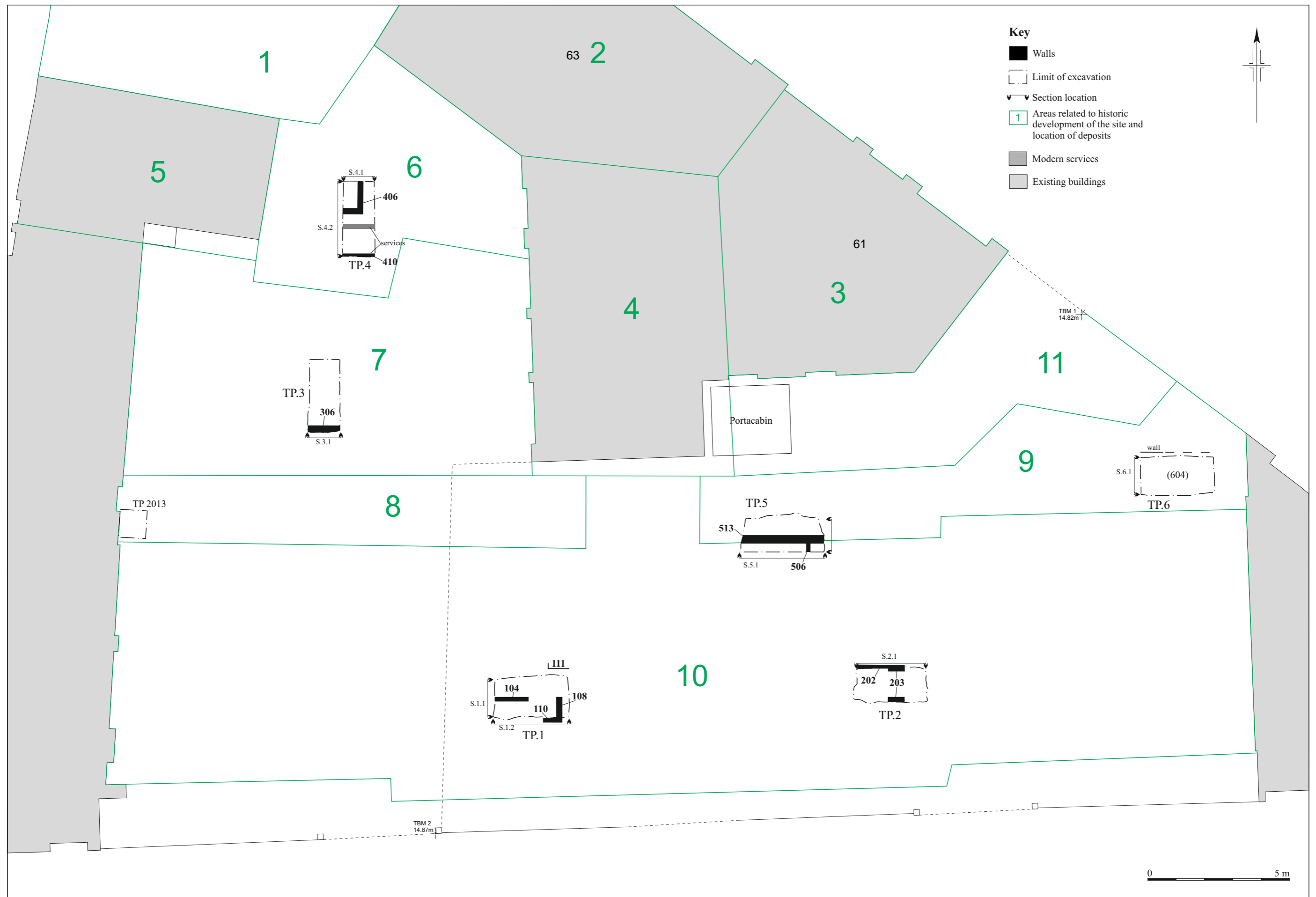


Figure 2: Site plan showing test pits locations

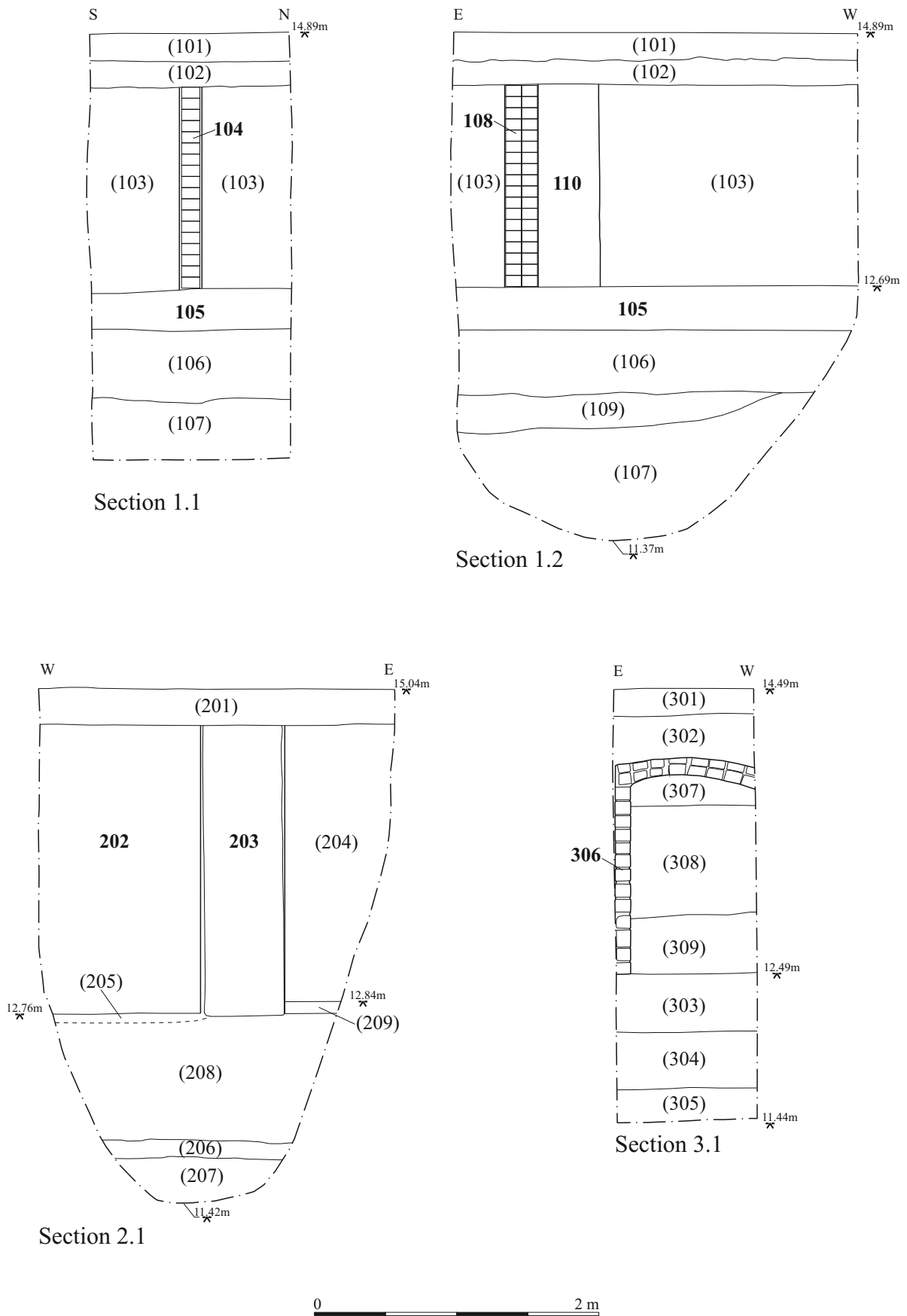


Figure 3: Test pits 1, 2 and 3 - sections

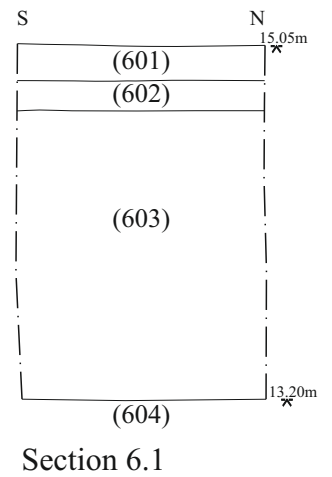
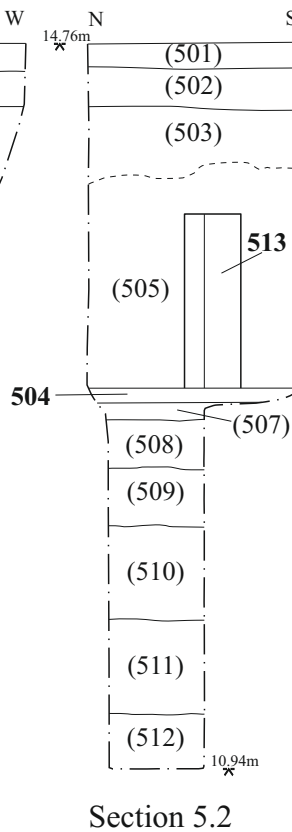
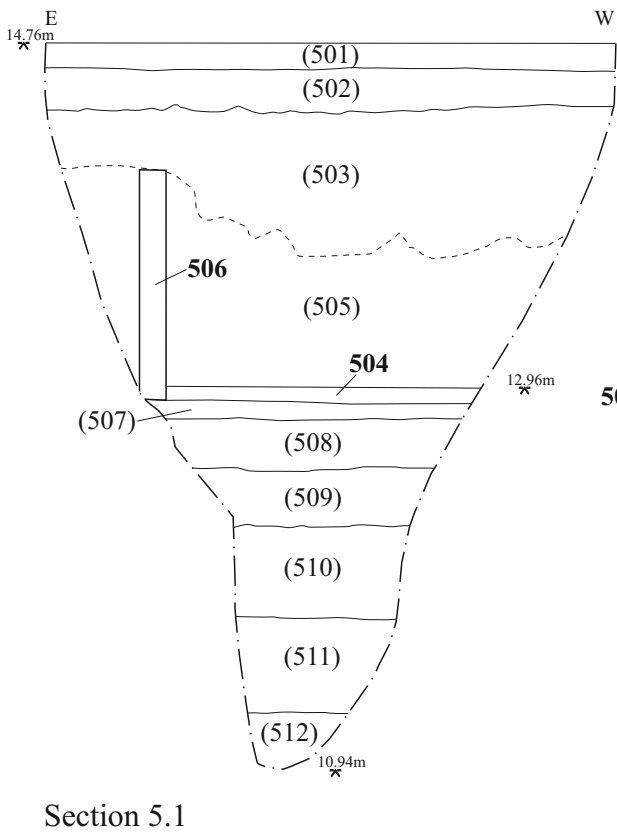
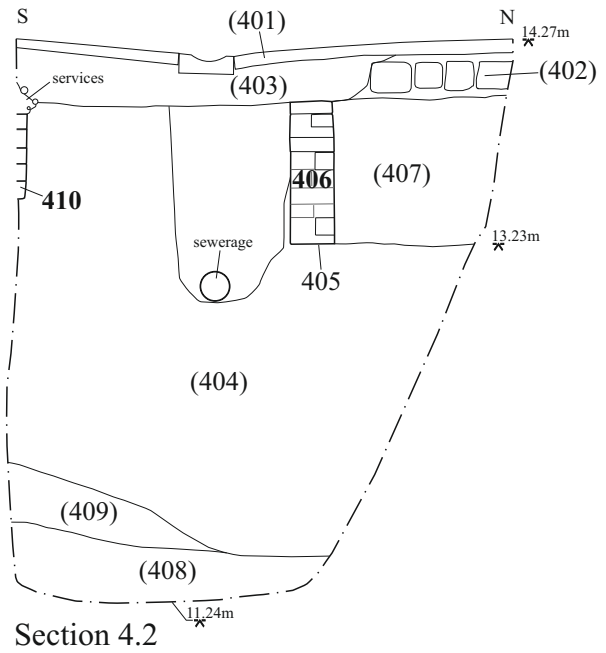
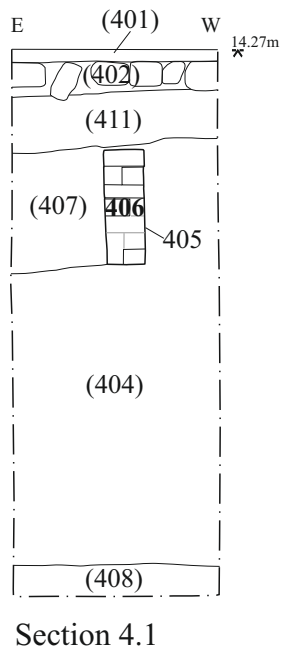


Figure 4: Test pits 4, 5 and 6 - sections

Due to the safety issues, TP.6 was only excavated down to top of the concrete cellar floor (604). The entire area within the test pit had been backfilled with 1.54m thick loose demolition rubble (603), which contains frequent bricks, mortar, silty sand and occasional concrete mouldings. This demolition rubble was overlaid by a 0.16m thick layer of light yellowish brown sandy gravel and fine rubble (602). The uppermost layer was represented by the modern concrete surface of car park (601) of maximum thickness 0.20m (Fig.4: S.4.1).

In the north section of TP.6, underneath the concrete surface (601) was partially visible brick wall, which possible represent outer wall of the cellar (Pl.14)

4.8 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place in generally clement conditions with average light and visibility.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 1350g. It is entirely post-medieval. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY:	Yellow-glazed Border Ware , 1550-1700. 2 sherds, 191g.
CHPO:	Chinese porcelain , 1580 -1900. 1 sherd, 7g.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830. 1 sherd, 3g.
ENGS:	English stoneware , 1700-1900. 6 sherds, 946g.
PMR:	Post-medieval redware , 1580 – 1900. 2 sherds, 113g.
SWSG:	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware , 1720-1780. 1 sherds, 23g.
TGW:	English tin-glazed ware , 1600-1800. 3 sherds, 67g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric and vessel types is typical of sites in the area, comprising a mixture of utilitarian wares such as BORDY, ENGS and PMR, and fine tablewares such as TGW, CHPO and SWSG. All the sherds are in good condition and appear reliably stratified.

Cntxt	BORDY		PMR		CHPO		TGW		ENGS		SWSG		CREA		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
106			1	98			1	4							17thC
307	2	191													M16thC
308			1	15			1	14			1	23	1	3	M18thC
407					1	7	1	49	6	946					E19thC
Total	2	191	2	113	1	7	3	67	6	946	1	23	1	3	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes *by John Moore*

Six clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered. The three bowl fragments were all dated to the end of the 17th century/early 18th century. There were no makers' marks. Their style has been given as the general typology by A Oswald (1975)

Context	No.	Part	Comments
304	1	Bowl	G8, date range 1680-1710
308	1	Stem fragment	
509	1	Bowl	G9, date range 1680-1710
509	1	Bowl fragment	G9, date range 1680-1710, lip slightly flared
509	2	Stem fragments	

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipes

5.3 Palaeo-environmental Remains

No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis were identified, and no samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION

No archaeological features related to the Roman and/or mediaeval period were revealed during the evaluation.

The natural alluvial deposits (107), (207), (305), (408) and (512) are associated with the Hackney Gravel Member, rather than London Clay. Later layers of bluish mid grey silty clay recorded in test pits 1, 2, 3 and 4, seems to represent further alluvial deposits.

In test pit 5, the lowest deposit (512) was overlain by alluvial (511) that in turn was overlain by a deposit (510) of anthropogenic origins and stratigraphically predated the late 17th century.

In test pits 1 to 5 was deposits of made up ground (106), (208), (303), (404) and (509), which might represents night soil broadly dated in to late 17th early 18th century. These deposits might be associated with Holy Well Mount as depicted on the mid 18th century maps.

All test pits had remains of cellars related the building activities on site during the course of 19th and early 20th centuries. A possible earlier structure/cellar was recorded in the test pit 3, which might have been constructed in the 18th century.

In the 1960s the demolition of the majority of buildings facing Leonard's Street took place and all cellars were backfilled with demolition rubble and entire area was levelled to form a car park.

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Plate 1: TP.1 - general overview, looking west



Plate 2: TP.1 - south section, looking south



Plate 3: TP.1 – north section, looking north



Plate 4: TP.2 – general overview, looking west



Plate 5: TP.2 – north section, looking north



Plate 6: TP.3 – east section, looking east



Plate 7: TP.3 – south section, looking south



Plate 8: TP.4 – general overview, looking north



Plate 9: TP.4 – west section, looking west



Plate 10: TP.5 – general overview, looking east



Plate 11: Brick floor 504, looking west



Plate 12: TP.5 – south section, looking south



Plate 13: TP.6 – general overview, looking east



Plate 14: TP.6 – north section, showing brick wall underneath the concrete surface, looking north

Test Pits Context Inventory

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Test Pit 1 (dimensions: 2.65×1.40m; depth: 3.52m; levels top 14.89m aOD, bottom 11.37m aOD)								
101	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	1.40m	2.65m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
102	Deposit	Light yellowish grey sandy gravel	0.19m	1.40m	2.65m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
103	Deposit	Mixture of silty sand, mortar, frequent bricks	1.40m	1.40m	2.65m	Bricks, PVC bags, iron objects	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
104	Masonry	Linear brick wall (18 th courses), plastered with blue paint. Orientation E-W	1.40m	0.18m	1.20m	Yellow bricks 228×110×67mm	Internal wall of cellar	20 th century
105	Masonry	Surface built of four courses of red bricks	0.30m	1.40m	2.65m	Red bricks 213×101×67mm	Brick floor of cellar (12.69m aOD)	19 th century
106	Deposit	Dark grey clayey silt	0.50m	1.40m	2.65m	Pottery, animal bone	Made up ground / Night soil	17 th -18 th centuries
107	Deposit	Light greenish brown sandy silt	0.80m	1.40m	2.65m	-	Alluvial deposit / natural	N/A
108	Masonry	Two brick wide linear wall (18 th courses), plastered with pale pink paint. Orientation N-S	1.40m	0.20m	c. 0.70m	Red bricks 213×101×67mm	Internal wall of cellar	19 th century (?)
109	Deposit	Bluish mid grey silty clay	0.26m	1.40m	2.20m	-	Alluvial / Marsh deposit (?)	N/A
110	Masonry	Plastered linear wall with pale pink paint. Orientation E-W	1.40m	N/A	0.44m	N/A	Internal wall of cellar	19 th – 20 th centuries
111	Masonry	Plastered linear wall with purple paint. Orientation E-W	1.40m	N/A	c. 1.20m	N/A	Internal wall of cellar	19 th – 20 th centuries
Test Pit 2 (dimensions: 2.50×1.25m; depth: 3.62m; levels top 15.04m aOD, bottom 11.42m aOD)								
201	Deposit	Concrete	0.26m	1.25m	2.50m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
202	Masonry	Plastered linear wall with pale green paint. Orientation E-W	2.04m	N/A	1.20m	N/A	Possible north external wall of cellar	19 th century (?)
203	Masonry	Four brick wide linear wall, plastered with pale green paint. Orientation N-S	2.05m	0.60m	0.30m	Red and yellow bricks	Internal wall of cellar, door way	20 th century (?)
204	Deposit	Mixture of silty sand, mortar, stones, frequent bricks	1.92m	1.25m	0.77m	Bricks, PVC bags, building stone	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
205	Deposit	Compact reddish brown silty clay	0.10m	1.25m	1.04m	-	Possible earth floor (12.76m aOD)	19 th century (?)
206	Deposit	Bluish mid grey silty clay	0.12m	1.25m	1.33m	-	Alluvial / Marsh deposit (?)	N/A

207	Deposit	Light greenish brown sandy silt	0.30m	1.25m	1.15m	-	Alluvial deposit / natural	N/A
208	Deposit	Dark grey clayey silt	0.86m	1.25m	1.94m	-	Made up ground	17 th -18 th centuries (?)
209	Deposit	Concrete	0.08m	1.25m	0.40m	-	Concrete floor of cellar (12.84m AOD)	20 th century (?)
Test Pit 3 (dimensions: 2.60×1.10m; depth: 3.05m; levels top 14.49m a OD, bottom 11.44m aOD)								
301	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
302	Deposit	Light greyish brown sandy gravel	0.25-0.30m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
303	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt	1.90m (max)	1.10m	2.60m	-	Made up ground / night soil	17 th -18 th centuries (?)
304	Deposit	Bluish mid grey silty clay	0.60m	1.10m	2.60m	Clay tobacco pipe	Alluvial / Marsh deposit (?)	17 th -18 th centuries
305	Deposit	Light greenish brown sandy silt	0.50m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Alluvial deposit / natural	N/A
306	Masonry	Brick wall and vaulted ceiling	1.60m	0.11m	1.10m	Red bricks 225×102×70mm	Cellar (bottom 12.49m aOD)	18 th century
307	Deposit	Dark grey ashy silt	0.30m	N/A	1.10m	Pottery Mid 16 th C.	Backfill of cellar	L 18 centuries
308	Deposit	Mid grey ashy sand	0.80m	N/A	1.10m	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe	Backfill of cellar	L 18 th centuries
309	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt	0.40m	N/A	1.10m	-	Backfill of cellar	L 18 th centuries
Test Pit 4 (dimensions: 2.60×1.10m; depth: 3.03m; levels top 14.27m aOD, bottom 11.24m aOD)								
401	Deposit	Concrete	0.08m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
402	Deposit	Surface built of roughly squared stones and sandy bedding.	0.18m	1.10m	1.40m	Stone 220×230×180mm	Stone yard surface	L 19 th - E 20 th centuries (?)
403	Deposit	Light greyish brown sandy gravel	0.30m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
404	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt	2.2m (max)	1.10m	2.60m	-	Made up ground / night soil	17 th -18 th centuries (?)
405	Cut	Rectangular construction cut, with vertical sides and flat base.	0.60m	0.22m	1.15×0.70m	-	Construction cut of possible cellar wall	19 th century
406	Masonry	'L' shape brick wall Orientation E-W and N-S	0.60m	0.22m	1.15m and 0.70m	Red bricks 225×95×70mm	Possible cellar (bottom 13.23 AOD)	19 th century
407	Deposit	Mixture of silty sand, mortar, stones, frequent bricks and occasional pottery sherds	0.60m	0.50m	0.95m	Pottery	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
408	Deposit	Light greenish brown sandy silt	0.24m	1.10m	2.60m	-	Alluvial deposit / natural	N/A
409	Deposit	Bluish mid grey silty clay	0.28m	1.10m	0.90m	-	Alluvial / Marsh deposit (?)	N/A
410	Masonry	Five courses of red brick	0.40m	N/A	1.10m	N/A	Wall foundation (?)	19 th – early 20 th

		Orientation E-w						centuries
411	Deposit	Dark grey silty clay	0.28m	N/A	1.10m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
Test Pit 5 (dimensions: 3×1.40m; depth: 3.82m; levels top 14.76m aOD, bottom 10.94m aOD)								
501	Deposit	Concrete	0.14m	1.40m	3m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
502	Deposit	Fragmented concrete	0.24m	1.40m	3m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
503	Deposit	Mixture of bricks (70%), silty sand (20%) and rubble (10%)	0.73m (max)	1.40m	3m	Bricks	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
504	Masonry	Surface built of one course of red bricks	0.09m	1.40m	1.64m	Red bricks 230×110×60mm	Brick floor of cellar (12.96m aOD)	19 th century
505	Deposit	Mixture of bricks (50%), silty sand (40%) and rubble (10%)	0.70m (max)	1.40m	3m	Bricks	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
506	Masonry	One brick wide linear wall Orientation N-S	1.20m	0.11m	c. 0.30m	Red bricks 213×101×67mm	Internal wall of cellar	19 th century
507	Deposit	Compact layer of mortar, sand and fine rubble	0.12m	0.50m	1.68m	-	Bedding for brick floor 504	19 th century (?)
508	Deposit	Compact mid grey clay with 60% brick fragments	0.28m	0.50m	1.50m	-	Made up ground	19 th century (?)
509	Deposit	Loose dark grey silt with 30% large rounded stone	0.30m	0.50m	1.24m	Clay tobacco pipe	Made up ground / night soil	17 th -18 th centuries
510	Deposit	Dark grey clayey silt with very dark grey organic lenses	0.50m	0.50m	0.90m	-	Made up ground / night soil	17 th century (?)
511	Deposit	Mid brown silt, frequent oxidised particle	0.50m	0.50m	0.82m	-	Alluvial deposit	N/A
512	Deposit	Loose yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.30m	0.50m	0.92m	-	Alluvial deposit / natural	N/A
513	Masonry	Three brick wide linear wall Orientation E-W	0.92m	0.500m	3m	Red and yellow bricks	Internal wall of cellar	20 th century
Test Pit 6 (dimensions: 2.65×1.30m; depth: 1.85m; levels top 15.05m aOD, bottom 13.20m aOD)								
601	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m (max)	1.30m	2.60m	-	Car park surface	20 th century
602	Deposit	Light yellowish brown sandy gravel and fine rubble	0.16m	1.30m	2.60m	-	Make up layer	20 th century
603	Deposit	Mixture of silty sand, mortar, frequent bricks and occasional concrete mouldings	1.54m	1.30m	2.60m	Bricks, concrete mouldings	Rubble backfill of cellar	20 th century
604	Deposit	Concrete	N/A	1.30m	2.60m	-	Concrete floor of cellar (13.20m aOD)	19 th -20 th century