

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 61 – 63 GREAT EASTERN  
STREET, SHOREDITCH, LONDON**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATION**

**NGR TQ 33180 82400**

*On behalf of*

*The Historic Environment Consultancy*

**NOVEMBER 2015**

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| <b>REPORT FOR</b>       | The Historic Environment Consultancy<br>38 Elvendon Rd,<br>Goring on Thames,<br>Oxfordshire,<br>RG8 0DU  |
| <b>PREPARED BY</b>      | Gavin Davis<br>with contributions by<br>Paul Blinkhorn, John Moore & Simona Denis  |
| <b>EDITED BY</b>        | John Moore   |
| <b>ILLUSTRATION BY</b>  | Andrej Čelovský, Gavin Davis & Autumn Robson   |
| <b>FIELDWORK</b>        | 26 <sup>th</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> June, 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> December 2014,<br>9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> March 2015<br>Gavin Davis, Anne Huvig, Pierre Manisse<br>Andrej Čelovský, Paul Murray |
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| <b>ENQUIRES TO</b>      | John Moore Heritage Services<br>Hill View<br>Woodperry Road<br>Beckley<br>Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ<br><br>Tel/Fax 01865 358300<br>Email: <a href="mailto:info@jmheritageservices.co.uk">info@jmheritageservices.co.uk</a>     |
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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation in June 2014 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 18<sup>th</sup> century, were recorded. The entire area was heavily disturbed by 19<sup>th</sup> 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. In December 2014 a limited amount of excavation was carried out under watching brief conditions along the rear of the Griffin Public House. This also identified cellars backfilled with 20<sup>th</sup> century rubble and rubbish. These cellars also were found to have disturbed midden deposits. Less disturbed and deeper midden deposits were recorded towards the north end of the rear of the Griffin. A second phase of archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 2015. During the evaluation further backfilled walled areas were identified in the SW of the area as well as a late 20<sup>th</sup> century wall further to the east. In the north evaluation trench, Trench 8, a cobbled surface was identified and below this there were multiple tip deposits and layers of made up ground that were dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. These layers were deposited above darker midden deposits and the lower of these deposits contained 18<sup>th</sup> century material. This layer also contained a very small number of 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century items which may have been intrusive or poorly stratified. Walls were identified at either end of the Trench 8. A red brick wall orientated N-S was identified in the west and another wall in the east that may have been associated with a recently demolished late 19<sup>th</sup> century building. Towards the south end of the cobbled surface there was a brick wall orientated E-W. The wall was constructed from bricks with a yellow fabric which were similar to those associated with the recently demolished buildings and it is likely that this wall contained a courtyard area or an internal cobbled floor associated with these buildings.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

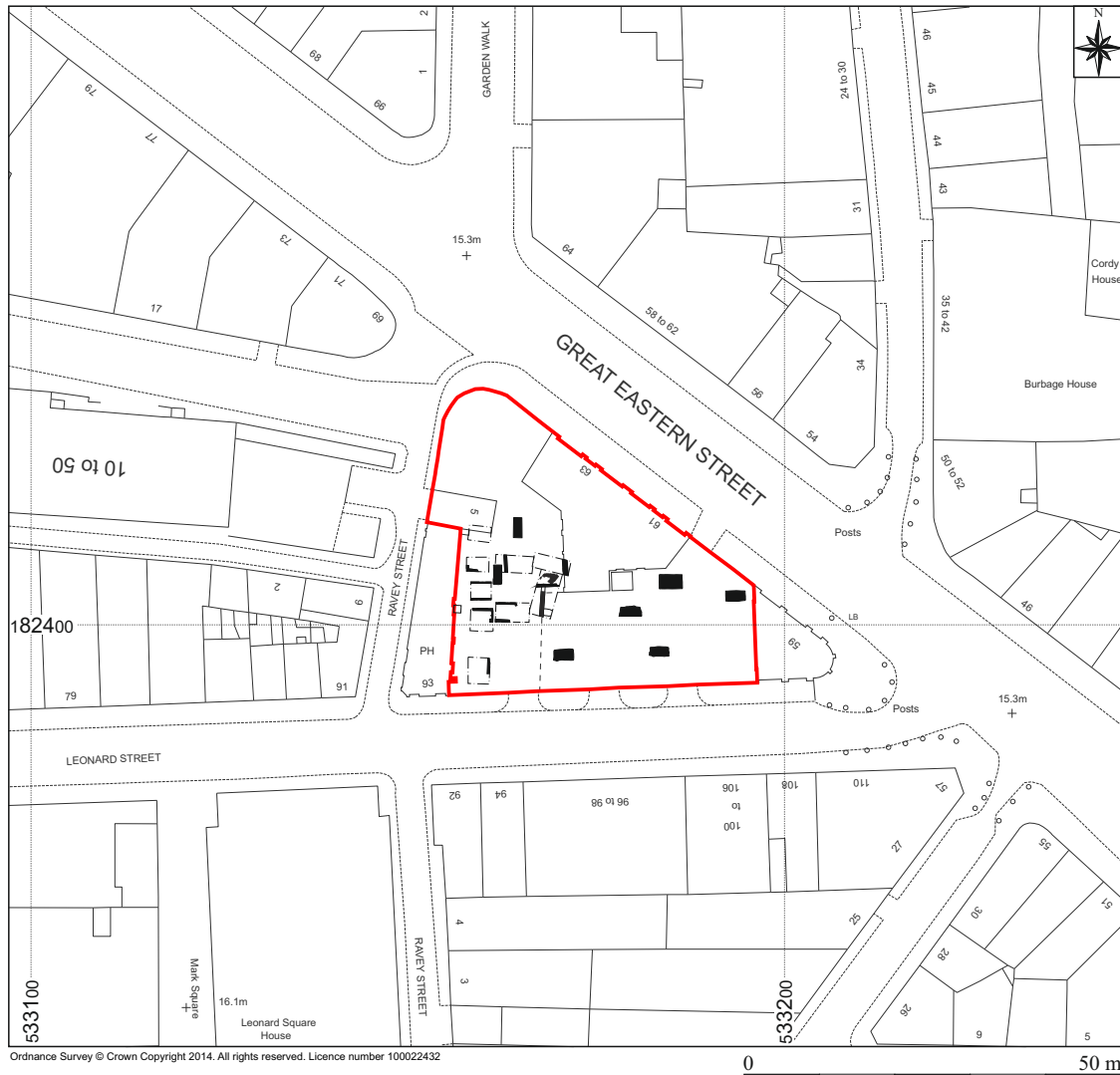
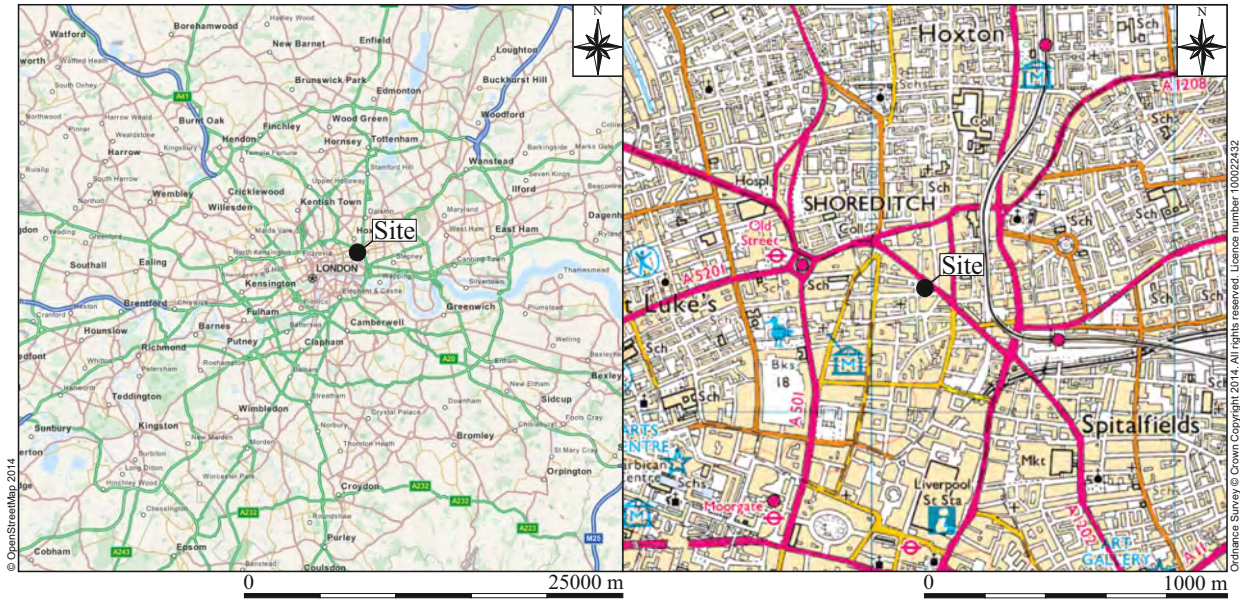
### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

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 Datum (AOD). The site was formerly 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**

Hackney Borough Council granted planning permission for a new development (2012/0506). Due to the high potential of the site to contain buried archaeological



**Key**  Site boundary  Watching brief areas & 2nd Phase Evaluation Trenches  
 Archaeological features  Evaluation test pits

Figure 1: Site location

remains, the Local Planning Authority in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), required a programme of archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to any work associated with redevelopment of the site.

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) was consulted and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wardle 2014a & 2014b) 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 two archaeological evaluations and a limited period of excavation under watching brief conditions in line with the respective Written Schemes of Investigation (Wardle 2014, JMHS 2014a & 2014b).

### **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.

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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> 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 2014a).

During the medieval period the area became increasingly developed, with the Augustinian priory of Holywell being established nearby in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> 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.).

To the west of the location of the present site, Holy Well Mount was depicted on mid 18<sup>th</sup> century maps (plate 17). The origins of the Mount are uncertain but an etching shows burials on the site during the plague of 1665 (Brown 2011). It has been considered that it may have served as a defensive feature during the English Civil War or a hill created from plague burials. It is possible that Holy Well Mount may have been derived, at least in part, from the dumping of “night-soil”. Night-soil was euphemism for human excreta and other household waste. Before the development of sewerage systems, night-soil was collected by night-soil men and sold to farmers as manure to spread on their fields (Sanborn 2010). Evidence from 19<sup>th</sup> century Shoreditch describes refuse being collected to form a “large mountain” in the area of

Nova Scotia Gardens near to Shoreditch Church (Godwin 1859). This mound was compared by Godwin (1895) to “Arthur’s seat at Edinburgh or some other monster picturesque crag”.

The Holy Well Mount had been cleared by 1787 and by 1799 the site of the mount had been taken up by housing (Brown 2011).

Between 1877 and 1896, 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 may not 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.
- 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 WSIs (Wardle 2014a, 2014b & JMHS 2014a, 2014b). The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered 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.

A further stage of excavation was carried out under watching brief conditions. This was originally proposed as an excavation around the perimeter of the site along the rear of the Griffin Public House, the perimeter of the site along Leonard Street, and the rear of the corner building in the SE corner of the site. However, only excavations along the rear of the Griffin Public House were watched. The machine driver had been instructed by site management to excavate a series of pits along the rear of the Griffin, rather than the continuous trench that had been proposed, and these were approximately 3m by 2m and were dug down to the bottom of the midden deposits. Due to the depth of excavated areas during the watching brief, which was on average 3.14m, and due to risks related to health and safety, all archaeological deposits and features were recorded from the present ground surface to the appropriate level, as far as was possible.

A further archaeological evaluation was carried out which was initially to involve the excavation by machine of one 8m trench, a 10m-14m trench, and a 3m long trench. However, due to obstacles on the site (a large amount of concrete rubble and overburden that had not been removed from the site) and the limited amount of space to locate spoil heaps at a safe distance from the trenches, the excavation of the trenches had to be adjusted to avoid obstacles and negate health and safety issues. The trenches were excavated with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket down to a safe level for recording by hand. Where no cellars were identified they were further excavated by machine down to the bottom of the midden deposits and recorded from ground level. The trenches were excavated in stages, due to obstacles and the limited space available to store spoil. After recording each stage, they were backfilled and excavation was continued from this point. This resulted in three trenches that were between 4.5m and 5m in length and 2.5m wide. A further 5m extension to one of the trenches was abandoned after consultation with GLAAS (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service). Instead a 3m by 6m trench was excavated N-S in order to locate the extent of a cobbled floor surface.

Excavation of a 3m by 1.8m trench was abandoned after breaking out the concrete overburden revealed the presence of deep cellars.

Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers.

## 4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

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.

#### 4.1 Area 5

Area 5 was an area where a recently demolished building and an entry had stood. The most northerly pit dug during the watching brief (WB1) was located mostly in this area and was dug to a depth of around 3m (fig 2). The lowest layer (705) was a layer of blue grey clay that was greater than 0.2m thick. This was a natural clay layer and was overlain by a 0.1m layer of light orange brown sandy clay (704). These deposits were identified as natural alluvium associated with the Hackney Gravel Member rather than London Clay. Above this was a 2.3m thick layer of dark blackish grey clayey silt (702) identified as 'night-soil' midden deposit. Above this was a 0.3m layer of blue bricks laid on their beds in an E-W direction in a light orange bedding sand (706). This was overlaid by (700) a 0.10m to 0.2m thick layer of concrete.

#### 4.2 Area 6

Trench 4 was located in Area 6 (fig 2; fig 3, section 4.1 & 4.2; Pl 1, 2, 4 and 5). This area was believed to have been formerly occupied by a yard. The test pit was excavated to a depth of 3.03m and the lowest deposits were two alluvial deposits (408) and (409). These were overlain by a dark grey midden deposit (405). Cut into the midden deposit in the NW corner of the test pit was the foundation cut for a red brick wall **406**. This structure may represent the SE corner of a cellar although the depth was quite shallow. The area was backfilled with sandy silt, and rubble containing 19th century pottery (407). This was overlaid by a layer of dark grey silt loam (411) and on top of this was a layer of roughly squared stones (402) which were probably the same as the cobbled surface identified in Trench 8 during the second phase of evaluation (fig 2, section 4.1)

In the south section, cut in to the deposit (404) were remains of linear brick wall /wall foundation **410** (fig 3, Section 4.2; Pl 3). On the top of the wall were modern services. Approximately located in the middle of Trench 4, and cut into deposit (404) was a larger cut for a modern sewerage which was aligned east to west. These features were sealed by light greyish brown sandy gravel (403), which was a layer of made up ground dating to the 20th century. On the top of deposit (403) was a 0.08m thick concrete yard surface.

#### 4.3 Area 7

Area 7 was located in an area shown to be occupied by a building on the 1896 & 1914 OS maps (Plates 4 & 5). Excavations revealed some areas with relatively undisturbed midden deposits and other areas cut by walls.

The excavated area of WB2 was located in Area 7 (fig 2). The lowest layer identified within this area was (705), the natural clay, and this was overlain by 0.2 – 0.4m thick layer of light orange brown sandy clay (704). Above this was the midden deposit (702) with a thickness of 2m. Cut into (702) was the foundation cut of a brick wall (707). This contained the foundations of a fragmentary red brick wall **708**. The revealed wall survived for a length of 1.5m west to east, was 0.4m thick and 0.4m wide. There was the slight survival of a wall return running south to north at the west end of (708). This section of wall survived for a length of 0.75m. It was quite high up

in the section and sat just beneath the concrete layer (700) and was not identified as cellar walls.

Further south an area identified as WB3 was excavated (plate 6). The lowest layer was a dark blue grey clay alluvial (705) and above this was a pinkish and dark grey mixed clay layer with moderate to frequent small stone (703). The layer was approximately 0.4m thick and was not observed in any other parts of this phase of investigation. Above this layer was a 1m thick layer of dark blackish grey soil (709). This layer contained red clay deposits that may have been degraded brick rubble. These were concentrated towards the bottom of the deposit and so may have been a degraded floor layer. Above this layer were two parallel walls running E-W on the north and south edges of the excavated area, **711** and **713**. Both walls were around 0.8 high and extended beyond the edges of the trench and as far as was revealed the walls were 0.25m wide. The bricks were red but were heavily blackened and the area between the two walls had been backfilled with rubble. Wall **713** was recorded in an area that suggested that it was the south wall of the building that had stood in Area 7 and wall **711** was recorded within Area 7 which would identify it as an area previously occupied by cellars.

Trench 3 was located towards the middle of Area 7 (fig 2; fig 3, section 3.1) and was 3.05m deep. The lowest deposit was greenish brown sandy silt (305) identified as natural alluvium. Overlaying this was a layer bluish mid grey silty clay (304). This contained fragments of clay tobacco pipes and was identified as either alluvial or marshland deposits. Deposit (304) was overlaid by a thick midden deposit of dark grey sandy silt (303). In the south section of Trench 3 a brick wall was observed orientated east to west. It seems that this wall originally formed the outer wall of a cellar. In the southern section there were the remains of a red brick wall and vaulted ceiling **306**. The cellar was backfilled with three layers. The lowest layer was (309) and contained no finds, the middle layer, (308) contained 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The highest fill (307) contained 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery but was stratigraphically 18<sup>th</sup> century or later.

Trenches 8A to 8C were also excavated in Area 7 during the second phase of evaluation (fig 2; fig 3 & 4, sections 8.1 – 8.3; plates 7 – 11). The lowest layer was the natural London Clay (blue grey clay), (8/49) (plate 8). Deposited above this was a dark grey clay silt layer that was a 1.2m deep midden deposit (8/12). The material from (8/12) was mostly dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century although there was a piece of modern window glass and a 19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe bowl recovered from this context (probably intrusive). Above (8/12) was a thin layer of light brown sand which was 0.02m thick, (8/11) (fig 3, section 8.1; fig 4, section 8.2; Plates 7 & 9). Above this layer were further midden deposits and a number of tip layers and levelling deposits that were dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Also above (8/12) and located towards the west end of Trench 8A was a red brick wall, **8/03**, that was orientated N-S (fig 3, section 8.1; plates 7 & 8). Deposited to the west of this wall and above (8/11) were further midden-like deposits, (8/04) and (8/05). These very dark grey deposits were similar to (8/12) but there was no evidence that the cut for **8/03** had cut either of these layers and it was possible that these layers may post-date the wall. Alternatively it might be that the wall foundation had cut (8/05) but that the backfill of the cut could not be differentiated from (8/05). Deposit (8/05) contained a single piece of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery but was stratigraphically above the midden deposit (8/12).

To the west of the wall to the end of Trench 8B, the excavated area was dominated by tip layers, cuts and levelling layers. Deposited near to the east face of wall **8/03** were layers (8/09) and (8/10). These layers appeared to be cut by 8/50 the wall cut for **8/03**, all other layers above were later than the wall (fig 3, section 8.1; Plates 7 & 8).

In the south section of Trench 8B a concave cut, 8/17, was identified which cut through 19<sup>th</sup> century tip deposits (fig 4, section 8.2; plate 9). It contained three fills and the lowest fill, (8/30) contained rusty fragments of cast iron pipe. The cut did not continue into the opposing section but was probably a pipe trench. The pipe trench was overlaid by further levelling deposits, (8/26) & (8/07). These deposits were cut by another pipe trench 8/16 which was cut directly above cut 8/17. This cut also contained the fragmentary remains of a cast iron pipe which indicated that it was most likely a replacement for the pipe trench below. The fills to this pipe trench were overlain by further levelling deposits (8/23) & (8/06).

At the east end of Trench 8B was a wall cut, 8/19 (fig 4, section 8.2 & 8.3; Plates 9 & 10). This was cut through the highest levelling layer (8/06). The cut was for the east wall to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that had been recently demolished, **8/20**. Deposited above (8/06) was a cobbled surface, (8/38). It was not clear if cut 8/19 had cut through (8/38) or not. Towards the western face of wall **8/20**, the cobbled surface had been repaired with bricks, (8/42). This may have been a repair to the floor after it had been cut by wall cut 8/19 but equally may have been a repair to a cobbled floor that post-dated or was contemporary with the construction of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that fronted Great Eastern Street.

In the south section of Trench 8B it was observed that the cobbled surface was cut by a rectangular cut 8/18. This was backfilled with a silty sand with brick and rubble inclusions (8/21). The cut did not continue into the opposing section and was not identified when Trench 8C was excavated towards the south (fig 4, section 8.2; Plate 9).

Excavation of Trench 8C showed that the cobbled surface (8/38) continued towards the south. The edge of (8/38) was defined by wall **8/56**. The wall was two bricks wide to a width of 0.3m. It was constructed from bricks with a light yellow fabric and was laid E-W for a length greater than 3m. To the south beyond this wall the remainder of the excavated trench revealed a modern rubbish and rubble backfill overlying a wall **8/58**. The wall was orientated N-S extending into Area 8 and was constructed from modern bricks with two core holes through them (fig 2; plate 11).

#### 4.4 Area 8

Area 8 was in an area not believed to have been occupied by buildings (plates 4 & 5). During the second phase of evaluation, Trench 7 was excavated in Area 8 to a depth of 1.5m. This revealed a dark grey clayey silt (7/05). This may have been the top of the midden deposit. In the north and south sections of the trench there were two parallel walls orientated east to west, **7/03** and **7/06**. The north and south walls respectively, are likely to be the south wall of the building in Area 7 and the rear wall of the buildings that fronted Leonard Street; the space between the two thus indicating the yard area behind the buildings fronting Leonard Street. Rubble backfill was

excavated from between these walls to a thickness of 0.9m. Deposited above these layers was a 0.2m layer of light yellow sand (7/02) and above this a 0.2m layer of recent demolition rubble (fig 2).

Further to the east in Area 8 and at the south end of Trench 8C was an area of modern rubble backfill overlying a wall containing modern bricks with two core holes through them **8/58**. The wall was orientated North-South (fig 2; plate 11).

#### 4.5 Area 9

Within Area 9, a rear wall of the buildings that had fronted Leonard Street was found in evaluation Trench 5. Natural deposits and an anthropogenic deposit without finds (510) were discovered and this was overlaid by a shallow midden deposit containing 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipes (509) (fig 2; fig 4, section 5.1& 5.2). Above this layer was a layer of made up ground with c.60 % brick fragments (508) and this was overlaid by 0.12m thick compact layer of sandy mortar and fine rubble (507), which formed bedding for a brick floor **504**. The brick floor extended into the area of the buildings to the south but also extended to the north into the area that appears be unoccupied by buildings from the 1799 map onwards (fig 2; plates 4 &5). Built onto **504**, was the rear wall to the buildings that had fronted Leonard Street, **513** (fig 4, section 5.2). It was built of three parallel vertical rows of bricks. The southern part of this wall was built of red brick, whilst the northern part of the wall was rebuilt in yellow machine made perforated bricks with multiple holes, possibly in the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area inside the building to the south and outside to the north was backfilled with two layers of rubble.

In Trench 6, to the far east of Area 9, the concrete floor of a cellar (604) was discovered 1.9m below the concrete ground level. This had been backfilled with 1.54m of thick loose demolition rubble (603), which contained frequent bricks, mortar, silty sand and occasional concrete mouldings. In the north section of Trench 6, underneath the concrete surface (601) was a partially visible brick wall, which possibly represents the outer wall of the cellar (fig 2).

#### 4.6 Area 10

All the excavations within Area 10 revealed features related to the cellars of the buildings fronting Leonard street which are shown on maps from 1799 (Plates 4, 5, 18,19). Trenches 1 and 2 towards the south of the site were dug to a depth of 3.62m and 3.5m respectively. In both test pits the lowest layers were identified as light greenish brown sandy silt (107) (207). This was identified as natural alluvium associated with the Hackney Gravel Member rather than London Clay and this was overlain by a mid grey blue silty clay (109) and (206). Above this was a layer of dark grey clayey silt which was recorded as 0.5m thick in Trench 1 and 0.86m thick in Trench 2. This soil horizon was identified as a midden deposit and contained pottery dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In both trenches the remains of cellars were identified cut into the midden deposit (fig 5, sections 1.1, 1.2 & 2.1; plates 12-15).

Built on top of the midden deposit in Trench 1 was a brick floor **105** (fig 5, sections 1.1 &1.2; plates 12 &13). The top of cellar floor was at 12.69m aOD. It was built of four courses of red bricks 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Four internal walls of the cellar were

built on the top of the floor surface (Fig.2). Located in the centre of Trench 1 was wall **104**, 20<sup>th</sup> century in date (fig 5, sections 1.1). It was laid in an east to west direction. Wall **104** was constructed of 18 courses of yellow machine made perforated bricks with multiple holes; dimensions of brick were 228×110×67mm. Both faces of the wall were plastered and painted blue.

Wall **108** was located towards the east edge of Trench 1 oriented north and south (fig 5, section 1.2; plate 13). It was built of two parallel vertical lines of 18 courses of red bricks. The bricks used for the construction of the wall were the same as the brick used for construction of floor **105**. It was plastered on both faces and painted in a pale pink colour.

Wall **110** was recorded only in section as a plastered linear wall oriented east to west and abutting wall **108** (fig 5, section 1.2; plate 13). On the opposite side of wall **110** in the north section of Trench 1 another wall **111** was visible oriented east to west as well. It was 1.40m high and c. 1.20m long, plastered and painted purple (plate 14).

On top of the midden deposit in the west part of Trench 2 was 0.10m thick layer of compact reddish brown silty clay (205), which possibly represents an earthen floor of the cellar. In the eastern part of Trench 2, instead of the earthen floor, was 0.08m thick concrete floor (209) (fig 5, section 2.1; plate 15).

Within Trench 2 were recorded two internal walls of the cellar. Wall **203** was located approximately in the middle of Trench 2 orientated north to south. The wall was divided by 0.85m wide door way (fig 5, section 2.1; plate 15). In the north section was wall 202, constructed east to west, 2.04m high and 1.20m long (as excavated). Both walls were plastered and painted a pale green colour.

The cellars exposed in Trenches 1 and 2 were backfilled with 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble. Overlaying the demolition rubble was 0.19m thick layer of yellowish grey sandy gravel (102). On the top of deposit (102) was 0.20m thick concrete surface of the car park which was found across the site (fig 5, sections 1.1, 1.2 & 2.1; plates 12-15).

Backfilled cellars were also found in the area identified as WB 4 during the watching brief excavations. The excavations in this area were dug to a depth of around 3m onto a blue clay alluvial layer (705). Above this was 1m of dark midden deposit (702).

Cut into this layer were cuts for three brick walls running E-W abutting a wall on the east side of the trench running N-S (fig 2; Plate 16). On the north edge of the excavation wall **715** running east west was revealed with a surviving height of 1.2m. Abutting this wall towards its east end was a wall laid in a N-S direction **717**. Approximately 0.6m along this wall to the south the remains of another wall running E-W were identified **719**. The surviving remains projected into the trench for 0.2m. There was a 0.5m gap between this wall and wall **721**. The gap was filled with compact grey clay fill with rubble inclusions (722). This fill appeared more compact than the rubble backfill of the cellar (723). Wall **721** was identified at the south end of wall **717**. Towards the bottom of these walls was a 0.4m thick layer of red compact clay and rubble which was identified as the cellar floor (724). This layer was very hard and the machine bucket had some difficulty breaking through this layer.

The area of excavation identified as WB 5 was also excavated to a depth of 3m (fig 2). The same stratigraphy was revealed with a blue clay alluvial layer with 0.8m of dark grey midden deposit above. Above this was a compact layer of coarse sandy red clay and brick rubble (725). This layer may have been up to 0.8m thick and was probably the remains of a cellar floor. Above this, in the east section, were the remains of a brick wall that was approximately 1m tall and survived for a length of approximately 2m towards the south 726. The area was backfilled with a mid grey clay silt, brick and rubble backfill (727).

#### 4.7 Area 11

The concrete was broken out for evaluation trench 9 and deep cellars were identified in this area. After consultation it was decided that further excavation of this trench was not necessary.

### 5. FINDS

#### 5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 314 sherds with a total weight of 5194gr. It was all post-medieval or early modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>BORDG:</b> | <b>Green-Glazed Border Ware</b> , 1550-1700. 12 sherds, 161g.                |
| <b>BORDY:</b> | <b>Yellow-glazed Border Ware</b> , 1550-1700. 2 sherds, 191g.                |
| <b>CHPO:</b>  | <b>Chinese porcelain</b> , 1580 -1900. 1 sherd, 7g.                          |
| <b>CREA:</b>  | <b>Creamware</b> , 1740-1830. 1 sherd, 3g.                                   |
| <b>ENGS:</b>  | <b>English stoneware</b> , 1700-1900. 6 sherds, 946g.                        |
| <b>LONS:</b>  | <b>London Stoneware</b> , 1670 – 1900. 12 sherds, 322g.                      |
| <b>METS:</b>  | <b>Metropolitan Slipware</b> , 1480 – 1900. 9 sherds, 235g.                  |
| <b>MPUR:</b>  | <b>Midland Purple Ware</b> , 1480 – 1750. 2 sherds, 13g.                     |
| <b>PMR:</b>   | <b>Post-medieval redware</b> , 1580 – 1900. 2 sherds, 113g.                  |
| <b>RESTG:</b> | <b>Glazed Red Stoneware</b> , 1760-80. 1 sherd, 7g.                          |
| <b>STSL:</b>  | <b>Staffordshire Slipware</b> , 1650 – 1800. 4 sherds, 83g.                  |
| <b>SWSG:</b>  | <b>Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware</b> , 1720-1780. 1 sherds, 23g. |
| <b>TGW:</b>   | <b>English tin-glazed ware</b> , 1600-1800. 3 sherds, 67g.                   |
| <b>TPW:</b>   | <b>Transfer-printed Whiteware</b> , 1830-1900. 50 sherds, 521g.              |

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*. Material allocated to 8A Upper and 8B Upper are poorly stratified finds from excavation of the upper midden deposits by machine and are considered unstratified.

The range of fabric and vessel types is typical of sites of the period in London. The vast majority of the pottery was deposited in contexts of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date, although the range of fabric types indicate that there had been activity at the site from the mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

The 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century material comprises a typical mixture of utilitarian and finewares, with the former consisting of a wide range of vessels in BORY, BORDG, ENGS, LONS and PMR, including large bowls and pancheons, dishes, plates, jars, storage vessels, a lid and a candlestick. The latter comprised tea-bowls, tankards,

saucers, plates, teapots in CREA, SWSG and CHPO, painted dishes, bowls and plates in TGW and METS, and a similar range of vessels in STSL. It appears to be a typical domestic assemblage of the period. The 19<sup>th</sup> century material is largely blue transfer-printed domestic wares.

Much of the assemblage appears to be residual, or at least the product of secondary deposition. Most of the sherds are generally in good conditions, even though fairly small; a minor part of the assemblage, especially the rather fragile TGW, shows signs of abrasion and attrition.



| Tr  | Cntxt | MPUR |        | BORDG |        | BORDY |        | PMR |        | METS |        | CHPO |        | TGW |        | ENGS |        | STSL |        | LONS |        | SWSG |        | RESTG |        | CREA |        | TPW |        | Date   |       |
|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-------|
|     |       | No   | Wt (g) | No    | Wt (g) | No    | Wt (g) | No  | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No  | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No    | Wt (g) | No   | Wt (g) | No  | Wt (g) |        |       |
| 1   | 106   |      |        |       |        |       |        | 1   | 98     |      |        |      |        | 1   | 4      |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      |        |     |        |        | 17thC |
| 3   | 307   |      |        |       |        | 2     | 191    |     |        |      |        |      |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      |        |     |        | M16thC |       |
| 3   | 308   |      |        |       |        |       |        | 1   | 15     |      |        |      |        | 1   | 14     |      |        |      |        |      |        | 1    | 23     |       |        | 1    | 3      |     |        | M18thC |       |
| 4   | 407   |      |        |       |        |       |        |     |        |      |        | 1    | 7      | 1   | 49     | 6    | 946    |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      |        |     |        | E19thC |       |
| N/A | 702   |      |        |       |        |       |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      | 4      | 181 |        | 20thC  |       |
| 8A  | Upper | 1    | 9      | 1     | 22     |       |        | 15  | 269    |      |        | 3    | 17     | 9   | 21     |      |        |      |        | 3    | 33     | 5    | 27     |       |        | 19   | 58     | 40  | 245    | U/S    |       |
| 8B  | Upper |      |        |       |        |       |        | 25  | 558    | 4    | 82     | 3    | 7      | 8   | 36     |      |        | 2    | 31     |      |        | 5    | 11     |       |        | 2    | 8      | 1   | 81     | U/S    |       |
| 8   | 5     |      |        | 1     | 22     |       |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      |        |     |        | M16thC |       |
| 8   | 6     |      |        |       |        |       |        | 2   | 23     |      |        |      |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |       |        |      | 2      | 11  |        | 19thC  |       |
| 8   | 12    | 1    | 4      | 9     | 106    | 12    | 162    | 21  | 476    | 2    | 30     | 3    | 29     | 25  | 211    |      |        |      |        | 6    | 71     | 4    | 18     | 1     | 7      |      |        |     |        | M18thC |       |
| 8   | 14    |      |        | 1     | 11     |       |        | 4   | 38     | 2    | 106    | 1    | 1      | 5   | 23     |      |        | 2    | 52     | 3    | 218    | 10   | 48     |       |        | 1    | 5      | 3   | 3      | 19thC  |       |
| 8   | 15    |      |        |       |        |       |        | 3   | 5      |      |        |      |        |     |        |      |        |      |        |      |        | 1    | 1      |       |        |      |        |     |        | E18thC |       |
| 8   | 36    |      |        |       |        |       |        | 11  | 367    | 1    | 17     | 1    | 20     | 3   | 27     |      |        |      |        |      |        | 6    | 34     |       |        | 1    | 2      |     |        | M18thC |       |
|     | Total | 2    | 13     | 12    | 161    | 14    | 353    | 83  | 1849   | 9    | 235    | 12   | 81     | 53  | 385    | 6    | 946    | 4    | 83     | 12   | 322    | 32   | 162    | 1     | 7      | 24   | 76     | 50  | 521    |        |       |

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

## 5.2 Glass by Simona Denis

A total of 24 glass fragments were found during the excavation (see table 2). The most represented type is window glass, constituting 54% of the assemblage. Six (25% of the total) bottle and four (16%) vessel fragments were also recovered. Material allocated to 8A Upper and 8B Upper spits are poorly stratified finds from excavation of the upper midden deposits by machine, these finds are considered unstratified.

The fragmentary nature of the finds prevents any attempt of positively dating the assemblage, particularly of the window glass fragments (Weiland 2009; 29).

### Window glass

The assemblage is generally composed of fragmentary examples of little diagnostic value. Only two fragments, from deposits Tr 8 B Upper Spit and (8/12) can safely be dated as modern, the latter being a fragment of knurled glass manufactured industrially. The remaining examples are small and poorly preserved, showing obvious signs of degradation with milky and flaking surfaces. Only a very broad date range between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries can be suggested for these fragments.

### Vessels

Four fragments of thick, curved glass, possibly part of vessels were recovered from three different contexts. Coloured glass was produced from the beginning of glass technology and cannot be considered as a diagnostic feature; however, pale green became gradually darker until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the thick green glass seemed almost black (Haynes 1948; 158). This suggests a *c.* 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the fragment recovered from context (8/36), and a possible earlier date for other examples. The original colour of one of the fragments found in context (8/14) was not identified due to the advanced degradation of the surface.

### Bottles

The five fragments recovered from Tr 8 A Upper Spit and Tr 8 B Upper Spit have little dating value as they are non-diagnostic bottle body fragment of green colour. Green bottles can in fact be found in any type or period (<http://www.sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#Greens%20&%20Blue-greens>).

The example from context (8/15) is a thin, light blue curved body fragment, possibly representing a perfume bottle of a drinking glass.

Table 2: Glass

| Context | Type    | No. Of items | Weight (g) | Description   | Date range  |
|---------|---------|--------------|------------|---|-------------|
| 8/06    | Window  | 4            | 14         | Flat fragments of same white colour, quality and thickness, possibly part of the same window pane | TPQ 16th C. |
| 8/12    | ?Window | 1            | 31         | White, flat fragment with knurled parallel lines  | Modern      |
| 8/12    | Vessel  | 1            | <2         | Light green,  | ?E19th C.   |

|                   |              |   |    |   |             |
|-------------------|--------------|---|----|---|-------------|
|                   |              |   |    | curved body fragment  |             |
| 8/14              | Vessel       | 1 | 13 | Light green, curved body fragment   | ?E19th C.   |
| 8/14              | Vessel       | 1 | 10 | Curved body fragment  | Unknown     |
| 8/14              | Unidentified | 1 | 2  | ?Light Blue. Unidentified   |             |
| 8/14              | Window       | 1 | 2  | ?Light blue, flat fragment  | TPQ 16th C. |
| 8/14              | Window       | 1 | 2  | White flat, fragment  | TPQ 16th C. |
| 8/15              | ?Bottle      | 1 | <2 | Light blue, curved, fine ?body fragment. ?Perfume bottle or drinking glass                              | Unknown     |
| 8/36              | Vessel       | 1 | 7  | Green curved, body fragment   | ?19th C.    |
| Tr 8 A Upper Spit | ?Bottle      | 4 | 55 | 3 x dark green curved body, 1 curved neck fragments   | Unknown     |
| Tr 8 A Upper Spit | Window       | 1 | <2 | ?White, flat fragment   | TPQ 16th C. |
| Tr 8 A Upper Spit | Window       | 1 | <2 | Light blue, flat fragment   | TPQ 16th C. |
| Tr 8 A Upper Spit | Window       | 1 | <2 | ?Light blue flat, fragment  | TPQ 16th C. |
| Tr 8 B Upper Spit | Window       | 2 | 2  | Light blue flat, fragments of same colour, quality and thickness, possibly part of the same window pane | TPQ 16th C. |
| Tr 8 B Upper Spit | Window       | 1 | 2  | White, flat fragment  | ?Modern     |
| Tr 8 B Upper Spit | Bottle       | 1 | 7  | Green, curved fragment thinner at one end, possible bottle shoulder                                     | Unknown     |

### 5.3 Marine shell by *Simona Denis*

Five different species of marine molluscs were recovered from seven contexts. Material allocated to 8A Upper are poorly stratified finds from excavation of the upper midden deposits by machine and are considered unstratified. The largest part of the assemblage (86%) is composed of oyster shells; three examples from Tr 8 A

Upper Spit represent two varieties of sea snails, while the remaining two shells represent clams.

Deposit (8/12) held the highest concentration of shells (44% of the assemblage) and included oyster, mussel and cockle. All of these shellfish varieties were cheap and easily obtainable in the Mid-Victorian period (Clayton 2009).

| Context              | Type   | No. of Items | Weight (g) | Context Date Range   |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| 702                  | Oyster | 5            | 81         | Unknown              |
| Tr 8 A<br>Upper Spit | Oyster | 4            | 170        | U/S                  |
|                      | Crown  | 1            | 11         |                      |
|                      | Turbo  | 2            | 8          |                      |
| Tr 8 B<br>Upper Spit | Oyster | 1            | 31         | U/S                  |
| 8/12                 | Oyster | 14           | 249        | M18th C. -<br>Modern |
|                      | Mussel | 1            | 5          |                      |
|                      | Cockle | 1            | 3          |                      |
| 8/14                 | Oyster | 4            | 105        | 19th C.              |
| 8/15                 | Oyster | 1            | 14         | E18th C.             |
| 8/36                 | Oyster | 2            | 106        | M18th - ?19th C.     |

*Table 3 – Marine shell table*

#### 5.4 Nails by Simona Denis

16 iron nails and nail fragments were recovered during the excavation (table 3). Eight items were found in Tr 8 Upper Spit, these were recovered by machine from the upper midden deposits and are considered unstratified; three other examples come from an unstratified layer. The remaining five nails were found in three different deposits.

The poor state of preservation and the advanced corrosion of most of the items prevented from a thorough analysis of the assemblage; in some cases type and dimensions of the nails were not recognized.

The largest part of the collection (nine items, or 56%) is made of cut nails. Five examples were identified as early machine-cut nail fragments with handmade heads, datable between the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This group includes two lath nails used in roofs, and two examples tentatively identified as sprigs due to the lack of the head. Three nail fragments recovered from Tr 8 Upper Spit could only be recognized as cut with no further details due to the heavy corrosion. A single unstratified fragment was identified as completely machine-cut and dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Three items were tentatively identified as hand wrought; hand forged nails were produced until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and for a variety of purposes. One of the nails from Tr 8 Upper Spit is the only example in the assemblage with a rose-head.

Table 4: Iron nails

| Context           | Nail type          | Weight (g) | Length Diameter(m m) | Head type     | Head dimensions (mm) | Point         | Date range   | Comments                               |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 8/12              | ?Early Machine cut | 5          | 50 / 5               | ?None         | N/A                  | Sharp         | 1790-1805    | Corroded complete ?sprig               |
|                   | Unk                | 10         | 66 / 12              | Unk           | Unk                  | Not preserved | Unk          | Heavily corroded unidentified fragment |
| 8/14              | Early Machine cut  | 2          | 41 / 5               | Not preserved | N/A                  | Flat          | 1790-1805    | Corroded                               |
|                   | Early Machine cut  | <2         | 35 / 5               | Not preserved | N/A                  | ?Rounded      | 1790-1805    | Corroded, slightly curved ?lath        |
| 8/15              | ?Early Machine cut | 4          | 47 / 4               | ?None         | N/A                  | Sharp         | 1790-1805    | Corroded complete ?sprig               |
| Tr 8 A Upper Spit | ?Cut               | 17         | 65/ unk              | ?T ?Hand made | 9x5                  | Not preserved | Unk          | Heavily corroded. Bent head            |
|                   | ?Cut               | 12         | 45 / unk             | Not preserved | N/A                  | Not preserved | Unk          | Heavily corroded shaft fragment        |
|                   | ?Cut               | 6          | 45 / unk             | ?T ?Hand made | 12x6                 | Not preserved | Unk          | Heavily corroded                       |
|                   | Early Machine cut  | 3          | 38 / 4               | T Hand made   | 10x8                 | Sharp, curved | 1790-1810    | Corroded complete lath                 |
|                   | ?Hand wrought      | 2          | 35 / 4               | ?T Hand made  | Unk                  | ?Rounded      | 17th-19th C. | Corroded, slightly curved shaft        |
|                   | ?Hand wrought      | <2         | 30 / 3               | Not preserved | N/A                  | Not preserved | 17th-19th C. | Corroded shaft fragment                |
|                   | Hand wrought       | 2          | 30 / 6               | ?Rose         | Diam 10              | Sharp         | 17th-19th C. | Corroded general purpose               |
|                   | Unk                | 2          | 25 / unk             | Not preserved | N/A                  | Not preserved | N/A          | Heavily corroded shaft fragment        |
| U/S               | Unk                | 2          | 28 / 4               | Not preserved |                      | Not preserved | Unk          | Heavily corroded shaft                 |

|  |             |    |          |      |         |               |                |  |
|--|-------------|----|----------|------|---------|---------------|----------------|--|
|  |             |    |          |      |         |               |                | fragment                               |
|  | Machine cut | 15 | 45 / 7   | Flat | Diam 15 | Not preserved | 1805 - Present | Heavily corroded                       |
|  | Unk         | 36 | 64 / unk | Unk  | Unk     | Not preserved | Unk            | Heavily corroded unidentified fragment |

### 5.5 Iron objects by Simona Denis

Two iron objects of unknown function were recovered from deposits (8/12) and (8/14). They are a flat strip and a flat plate of heavily corroded metal of the combined weight of 101 gr.

### 5.6 Slag by Simona Denis

Three fragments of slag produced by iron-working processes were recovered from deposits (8/12) & Tr 8 Upper Spit. The later were recovered by machine from the upper midden deposits and are identified as unstratified. The combined weight of the items is 43 gr.

### 5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipes by John Moore

Thirteen bowls were identified, eight of which could be dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, four dated early to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and one dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (table 4). There were also five makers' marks and two of these could possibly be from Samuel Sturges, 1754, Booth Street, Spitalfields. The dating suggests an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for the lowest midden deposit (8/12). There was one 19<sup>th</sup> century pipe bowl from this deposit but this might be considered intrusive when the dating of all the other finds from this deposit is taken into account. The material from (8/14) might be considered to be redeposited. Material from the upper spits of 8A and 8B, which were recovered by machining of the upper midden deposits, are considered to be poorly stratified, and (702) was associated with 19/20<sup>th</sup> century material which may have been intrusive.

*Table 5: Clay Tobacco Pipes*

| 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 |  |
| 702           | 5   | Stems          |  |
| 702           | 3   | Bowl and feet  | Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680-1710   |
| 8A upper spit | 96  | stems          |  |
| 8A upper spit | 13  | bowl & feet    | Makers mark C & T C is slightly illegible.<br>1 foot makers mark WW.<br>Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770.<br>Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680- |

|               |    |               |  |
|---------------|----|---------------|--|
|               |    |               | 1710.<br>Rest fragments.   |
| 8B upper spit | 29 | Stems         |  |
| 8B upper spit | 7  | Bowl and feet | Fragments  |
| 8/12          | 65 | Stems         |  |
| 8/12          | 13 | Bowl and feet | Makers mark on side of foot SS? Samuel Sturges 1754 Booth Street, Spitalfields.<br>2 bowls Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680-1710.<br>Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.29 c. 1840-1800.<br>Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770 makers mark on side of foot SS? Samuel Sturges 1754 Booth Street, Spitalfields.<br>Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770 makers mark on side of foot IC, various possibilities.<br>Rest fragments. |
| 8/14          | 25 | Stems         |  |
| 8/14          | 9  | Bowl and feet | Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770.<br>Rest fragments   |
| 8/15          | 8  | Stems         |  |
| 8/36          | 8  | Stems         |  |
| 8/36          | 1  | Bowl and feet | Fragment   |
| U/S           | 1  | Bowl and feet | Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.21 c.1680-1710.<br>Rest fragments   |

### 5.8 Animal Bone *by Gavin Davis*

There was a total 205 pieces of animal bone recovered during the excavations with a combined weight 1834g (table 3). There were 99 pieces recovered from five contexts weighing 1143g in total, the remaining 106 pieces were recovered from 8A Upper and 8B Upper. These were poorly stratified items of animal bone recovered from excavation of the upper midden deposits by machine and are considered unstratified.

*Table 6: Animal Bone*

| <b>Context</b>   | <b>No. of Items</b> | <b>Weight (g)</b> | <b>Context Date Range</b>  |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 702              | 2                   | 14                | -                          |
| Tr 8A Upper Spit | 68                  | 390               | U/S                        |
| Tr 8B Upper Spit | 38                  | 301               | U/S                        |
| 8/06             | 2                   | 27                | 19 <sup>th</sup> C         |
| 8/12             | 12                  | 771               | 18 <sup>th</sup> C?        |
| 8/14             | 40                  | 246               | 19 <sup>th</sup> C.        |
| 8/15             | 12                  | 54g               | 18 <sup>th</sup> C?        |
| 8/36             | 31                  | 31                | 18 <sup>th</sup> ? 19th C. |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>205</b>          | <b>1834</b>       |                            |

## 6 DISCUSSION

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

Natural alluvial deposits were identified across the site. 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, were identified as further alluvial deposits. During the watching brief and second phase of evaluation, the lowest layer identified was a dark blue grey clay, (705) and (8/49). In places there was a sandy clay layer, (704), above this layer. These layers were also considered to represent natural alluvial deposits.

In Trenches 1 to 5 there were deposits of made up ground (106), (208), (303), (404) and (509), which might represent night-soil midden deposits, and these were broadly dated by their finds to late 17<sup>th</sup> - early 18<sup>th</sup> century. These deposits and similar midden deposits found across the site, might be associated with the clearing of Holy Well Mount, which was depicted on the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century maps to the west of the site (plate 17). It is possible that Holy Well Mount may have been constructed, at least in part, from the dumping of 'night-soil' human excreta and other household waste. Prior to the development of sewerage lines in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, night soil was collected by night-soil men and sold to farmers to spread on their fields as manure (Sanborn 2010).

The presence of night-soil within the archaeological record, and historical accounts, identify Shoreditch as a destination for the dumping of night-soil. Historical accounts tell us that refuse in Shoreditch had been gathered over time into a large mound located in Nova Scotia Gardens near to Shoreditch Church (Godwin 1859). Regarding this mound of refuse, Godwin (1859) states that

“An artistic traveler, looking at the huge mountain of refuse which had been collected, might have fancied that Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, or some other monster picturesque crag, had suddenly come into view, and the dense smell which hung over the 'gardens' would have aided in bringing 'auld reekie' strongly to the memory”.

At the time of Godwin's (1859) writing the mound at Nova Scotia Gardens had been cleared. Holy Well Mount had been cleared towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and by the end of the 1799 the site of Holy Well Mount was taken up by housing (Brown 2011). Whether the deep midden deposits identified on the current site derive from the dispersal of these large mounds, the accumulation of seasonal manuring, or derive from both is unknown.

In Trench 5, the lowest deposit (512) was overlain by alluvial (511) and this in turn was overlain by a deposit (510) of anthropogenic origins. Although this deposit contained no finds, it stratigraphically pre-dated the midden deposit above.

In Trenches 8A and 8B deep, night-soil, midden deposits were also identified. These deposits were not easily differentiated from each other but during the evaluation it was possible to date the majority of the midden deposit (8/12) to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the upper remaining layer (8/14) containing material from 19<sup>th</sup> century. It could be considered that the thin layer of sand (8/11) may provide a rough dividing line



between the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits and the later 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits although this consideration would be tentative. Layers (8/36) and (8/15) were also deposited above (8/11) but contained material dated up to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, although a piece of 19<sup>th</sup> century vessel glass was also recovered from (8/36) (see 5.2). It may be that (8/36) and (8/15) were the same layer as (8/14) and therefore earlier material was residual in this layer but the amount of 19<sup>th</sup> century material recovered from (8/14) was also very small, amounting to three pieces of pottery. These items were hand excavated though, so their stratigraphic location is secure. Context (8/12) also contained a piece of modern window glass and a 19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe bowl but it is possible that these are poorly stratified as a consequence of deep excavations by machine of the lower midden deposit (see 5.2 & 5.7).

Evaluation Trenches 1 – 6 had the remains of cellars related to the building activities on site during the course of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Cellars were also found in watching brief Areas 3, 4 and 5. The cellars identified in evaluation Trenches 1, 2, and 5, and in WB 4 & 5 relate to buildings that fronted Leonard Street. In the 1960s the demolition of the majority of buildings facing Leonard Street took place and all cellars were backfilled with demolition rubble and entire area was levelled to form a car park.

In evaluation Trench 7, the two parallel walls discovered would appear to relate to the rear wall of the building that fronted Leonard Street and the rear wall of a building shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1896 to 1914 in the centre of the site (plates 4 & 5). The backfilling encountered during the evaluation would indicate the backfilling of the linear yard area that is shown between these two buildings. This backfilling of a rear yard was also indicated in Trench 5.

Walls were also identified in Area 7 and may relate to cellars in this area. Parallel walls orientated E-W were identified in WB3 and the southernmost of these would be the southern wall of the building shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1896 to 1914 in the centre of the site (plates 4 & 5). The northern wall identified in WB 3 would be inside this building. Walls were also identified in trenches 3 and 8b within the area of this building. The foundations to the walls identified in Trench 3 are deep and would certainly indicate the walls to a cellar but the remains of Wall **8/03** were shallow and may not define a the outer wall of a cellar. By the 1950s Ordnance Survey shows this area has been opened out into a courtyard area that was continuous with the area identified as Area 6 (Lacey and Wardle 2013, 22, fig 8). This event would probably relate to the backfilling identified in Trenches 8A and 8B and in Trench 4 and the cobbled area identified in Trenches 8B-C and in Trench 4.

There is no strong evidence that the walls found in Area 7 belong to any buildings earlier than those identified on maps from 1896 onward (plates 4 & 5). This area appears to be devoid of buildings on earlier maps (plates 18 & 19), although the schematic nature of the 1799 map could mean that those buildings fronting Charles Street (Ravey Street) may have extended further back into this area (plate 18). It is also possible that wall **8/20** belongs to the central building orientated N-S along its length at the rear of the buildings fronting Leonard Street on the 1872 OS map (plate 19). It is, however, highly unlikely that any walls found during the excavations belong to any building that fronted Willow Walk from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Buildings are identified towards the north of the site from the mid 18<sup>th</sup>

century located on Willow Walk (Plate 17). These buildings were replaced by terrace housing by 1799 (Lacey & Wardle 2013), and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show these buildings as tunnel back houses (plates 18 & 19). Between 1877 and 1896, Great Eastern Street was constructed parallel to the line of the previous road of Willow Walk but slightly further to the south. This would have left any surviving subterranean remains belonging to any of the buildings that had formerly fronted Willow Walk, either on the northern perimeter of the site, or fully or partially beyond it. Any remains inside the perimeter of the site would be north of the archaeological excavations and would have been most likely removed by the cellars to the buildings fronting Great Eastern Street.

The least undisturbed midden deposits were identified in WB 1 and WB 2. Whilst the fragmentary remains of a wall were identified in WB 2, these were quite close to the surface and did not indicate the remains of any subterranean features.

In conclusion, the available information from historical and archaeological evidence would indicate an area of an 18<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly earlier midden deposits derived from the manuring of the fields to the south of Willow Street with night-soil. It is possible that these deposits had also been partially derived from the dispersal of Holy Well Mount and/or another large mound of refuse located in Shoreditch. It is not known whether the houses fronting Willow Street during the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century were still extant at the time of Holy Well Mount's destruction. It is though, almost certain that the dispersal of Holy Well Mount, if indeed it did contribute to the deep midden deposits on the site, was prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century building on the site. The dense urbanisation of Shoreditch from this time and the semi-enclosed nature of the central area of the site would make it an unlikely location for the tipping of anything more substantial than immediately local waste. Later local waste may have contributed to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century finds in the upper layers of the midden deposits, although these may be intrusive.

Although contexts were dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> century the range of pottery fabric types indicate that there may have been activity at the site from the mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards or that earlier material has been imported onto the site and mixed with later material.

During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the 19<sup>th</sup> century the foundations to several phases of building were excavated through these midden deposits. The walls identified during the archaeological work on the site would belong to the 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of building with the possibility that some of the walls identified might belong to late 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

During the latter half of 20<sup>th</sup> century the building in the northwest corner of the site is identified as a ruin on the OS map from 1953 and buildings to the west of the central area of the site have been removed (Lacey and Wardle 2013). In the 1990s the buildings fronting Leonard Street were demolished, the cellars were backfilled and the area concreted over and used as a car park. More recently as part of the current development of the site the entry building at the north gable of the Griffin has been demolished and the buildings in the north of the site have also been demolished leaving the frontages on Great Eastern Street standing.

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## Context Inventory

| ID   | Type    | Description   | Depth | Width | Length   | Finds                            | Interpretation                         | Date  |
|--|---------|---|-------|-------|----------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Trench 1</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 102  | Deposit | Light yellowish grey sandy gravel   | 0.19m | 1.40m | 2.65m    | -                                | Make up layer                          | 20 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 104  | Masonry | Linear brick wall (18 <sup>th</sup> courses), plastered with blue paint.<br>Orientation E-W               | 1.40m | 0.18m | 1.20m    | Yellow bricks<br>228×110×67mm    | Internal wall of cellar                | 20 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 105  | Masonry | Surface built of four courses of red bricks   | 0.30m | 1.40m | 2.65m    | Red bricks<br>213×101×67mm       | Brick floor of cellar (12.69m aOD)     | 19 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 106  | Deposit | Dark grey clayey silt   | 0.50m | 1.40m | 2.65m    | Pottery, animal bone             | Made up ground / Night soil            | 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> courses), plastered with pale pink paint.<br>Orientation N-S | 1.40m | 0.20m | c. 0.70m | Red bricks<br>213×101×67mm       | Internal wall of cellar                | 19 <sup>th</sup> 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.<br>Orientation E-W  | 1.40m | N/A   | 0.44m    | N/A                              | Internal wall of cellar                | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries |
| 111  | Masonry | Plastered linear wall with purple paint.<br>Orientation E-W   | 1.40m | N/A   | c. 1.20m | N/A                              | Internal wall of cellar                | 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries |
| <b>Trench 2</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 202  | Masonry | Plastered linear wall with pale green paint.<br>Orientation E-W   | 2.04m | N/A   | 1.20m    | N/A                              | Possible north external wall of cellar | 19 <sup>th</sup> century (?)                  |
| 203  | Masonry | Four brick wide linear wall, plastered with pale green paint.<br>Orientation N-S                          | 2.05m | 0.60m | 0.30m    | Red and yellow bricks            | Internal wall of cellar, door way      | 20 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century                      |
| 205  | Deposit | Compact reddish brown silty clay  | 0.10m | 1.25m | 1.04m    | -                                | Possible earth floor (12.76m aOD)      | 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> centuries (?)      |
| 209   | Deposit | Concrete   | 0.08m       | 1.25m | 0.40m           | -                               | Concrete floor of cellar (12.84m AOD)    | 20 <sup>th</sup> century (?)                          |
| <b>Trench 3</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
| 302   | Deposit | Light greyish brown sandy gravel   | 0.25-0.30m  | 1.10m | 2.60m           | -                               | Make up layer                            | 20 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
| 303   | Deposit | Dark grey sandy silt   | 1.90m (max) | 1.10m | 2.60m           | -                               | Made up ground / night soil              | 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> centuries (?)      |
| 304   | Deposit | Bluish mid grey silty clay   | 0.60m       | 1.10m | 2.60m           | Clay tobacco pipe               | Alluvial / Marsh deposit (?)             | 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
| 307   | Deposit | Dark grey ashy silt  | 0.30m       | N/A   | 1.10m           | Pottery Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> centuries                          |
| 309   | Deposit | Dark grey sandy silt   | 0.40m       | N/A   | 1.10m           | -                               | Backfill of cellar                       | L 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries                          |
| <b>Trench 4</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> - E 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries (?) |
| 403   | Deposit | Light greyish brown sandy gravel   | 0.30m       | 1.10m | 2.60m           | -                               | Make up layer                            | 20 <sup>th</sup> century                              |
| 404   | Deposit | Dark grey sandy silt   | 2.2m (max)  | 1.10m | 2.60m           | -                               | Made up ground / night soil              | 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup>             |

|  |         | Orientation E-w  |             |        |          |                            |                                       | centuries                                    |
|--|---------|--|-------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 411  | Deposit | Dark grey silty clay   | 0.28m       | N/A    | 1.10m    | -                          | Make up layer                         | 20 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| <b>Trench 5</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| 502  | Deposit | Fragmented concrete  | 0.24m       | 1.40m  | 3m       | -                          | Make up layer                         | 20 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| 506  | Masonry | One brick wide linear wall<br>Orientation N-S                                    | 1.20m       | 0.11m  | c. 0.30m | Red bricks 213×101×67mm    | Internal wall of cellar               | 19 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| 507  | Deposit | Compact layer of mortar, sand and fine rubble                                    | 0.12m       | 0.50m  | 1.68m    | -                          | Bedding for brick floor 504           | 19 <sup>th</sup> century (?)                 |
| 508  | Deposit | Compact mid grey clay with 60% brick fragments                                   | 0.28m       | 0.50m  | 1.50m    | -                          | Made up ground                        | 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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<br>Orientation E-W                                  | 0.92m       | 0.500m | 3m       | Red and yellow bricks      | Internal wall of cellar               | 20 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| <b>Trench 6</b> (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 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| 602  | Deposit | Light yellowish brown sandy gravel and fine rubble                               | 0.16m       | 1.30m  | 2.60m    | -                          | Make up layer                         | 20 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century                     |
| 604  | Deposit | Concrete   | N/A         | 1.30m  | 2.60m    | -                          | Concrete floor of cellar (13.20m aOD) | 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century   |

| ID   | Type    | Description                                  | Thickness | Width  | Length  | Finds  | Interpretation                              | Date                      |
|--|---------|--|-----------|--------|---------|--|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Trench 7</b> (dimensions:4.5 × 2.5 m; depth : 1.50; Levels top: West =14.49m aOD; East =14.49m aOD )              |         |  |           |        |         |  |   |                           |
| 7/01   | Deposit | Loose, brown silty sand and rubble           | 0.20m     | > 2.50 | > 4.5   | -  | Demolition and overburden                   | 21 <sup>st</sup> century  |
| 7/02   | Deposit | Yellow sand and pebbles                      | 0.2m      | > 2.50 | > 4.5   | -  | Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 7/03   | Masonry | Red brick wall                               | > 0.70m   | > 0.3m | > 2.7m  | -  | Cellar wall                                 | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 7/04   | Deposit | Dark grey and brown silty sand and rubbish   | 0.90m     | 2.50m  | > 4.5   | Modern not retained                            | Modern backfill of cellars                  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 7/05   | Deposit | Dark grey black sandy silt and rubble        | -         | 2.5    | > 4.5   | -  | Earlier backfill/deposit within cellar      | 20 <sup>th</sup> century? |
| 7/06   | Masonry | Red brick wall                               | >0.70m    | > 0.3m | > 2.00m | -  | Cellar wall                                 | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| <b>Trench 8 A</b> (dimensions:5.00 × 2.20 m; depth : 1.59m & 3.00m; Levels top: West =14.23m aOD; East = 14.51m aOD) |         |  |           |        |         |  |   |                           |
| 8/01   | Deposit | Loose, brown silty sand and rubble           |           | > 2.2m | > 3m    | -  | Demolition overburden                       | 21 <sup>st</sup> century  |
| 8/02   | Deposit | Loose, yellow sand and pebbles               | 0.28m     | > 2.2m | > 3m    | -  | Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/03   | Masonry | Red brick wall                               | > 0.86    | > 2.2m | 0.34m   | -  | Remains of demolished wall                  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/04   | Deposit | Firm, dark grey sandy silt                   | 0.56m     | >2.2m  | 1.30m   | -  | Upper deposit against wall 803              | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/05   | Deposit | Firm, dark grey sandy silt                   | 0.44m     | >2.2m  | > 1.1m  | Pottery  | Lower deposit against wall 803              | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/06   | Deposit | Firm, dark grey sandy silt and rubble        | 0.24m     | > 2.2m | > 2.2m  | Pottery, bone, glass                           | Rubble deposit. Made up ground              | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/07   | Deposit | Firm, light grey sandy silt with some rubble | 0.28m     | > 2.2m | > 1.4m  | -  | Deposit with some rubble Made up ground     | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/08   | Fill    | Firm, red sandy silt                         | 0.34m     | >2.2m  | 0.96m   | -  | Backfill to wall cut 8/50                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/09   | Deposit | White and light grey                         | 0.12m     | -      | 1.25m   | -  | Tip deposit                                 | -                         |
| 8/10   | Deposit | Firm, light brown sandy silt                 | 0.14m     | 2.2m   | 0.50m   | -  | Tip deposit                                 | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/11   | Deposit | Firm, light brown sandy silt                 | 0.02m     | >2.2m  | > 2.3m  | -  | Thin sand layer overlying midden deposits   | -                         |
| 8/12   | Deposit | Firm, dark grey-black sandy clayey silt      | 2.4m      | >2.2m  | >2.2m   | Pottery, bone, shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe | Deep midden deposit.                        | 18 <sup>th</sup> century? |



|   |         |   |       |        |         |  |  |                           |
|---|---------|---|-------|--------|---------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 8/13  | Fill    | Firm, dark grey sandy silt                              | 0.14m | > 2.2m | > 1m    | -  | Fill of shallow cut 8/51   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/37  | Deposit | Firm, dark grey sandy silt with red inclusions          | -     | -      | -       | -  | Possible layer below , (8/12) but hard to identify due to depth of trench,         | -                         |
| 8/49  | deposit | Dark blue grey clay                                     | -     | > 2.2m | >8m     | -  | Natural clay layer   | -                         |
| 8/50  | Cut     | Wide cut with shallow slight concave side               | 0.34m | > 2m   | 0.96m   | -  | Foundation cut to wall 8/03 not visible on west side of the wall                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/51  | Cut     | Shallow cut with slight concave side                    | 0.14m | -      | > 1m    | -  | Shallow cut into tip deposits  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/52  | Cut     | Square cut at west end of section S8.1                  | 0.28m | > 2m   | > 3m    | -  | Shallow machine cut filled by levelling sand (8/02)                                | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| <b>Trench 8B</b> (dimension: 5.00 x 2.00m; depth 1.20 m & 2.53m; Levels top: West =14.51m aOD; East = 14.76m aOD; Levels bottom: West = 12.08m aOD; East =12.32m aOD) |         |   |       |        |         |  |  |                           |
| 8/01  | Deposit | Brown silty sand and rubble (cont. from 8A)             | 0.3m  | > 2m   | > 4.8m  | -  | Demolition overburden  | 21 <sup>st</sup> century  |
| 8/02  | Deposit | Yellow sand and pebbles (cont. from 8A)                 | 0.12m | > 2m   | > 3m    | -  | Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/06  | Deposit | Dark grey sandy silt and rubble (cont. from 8A)         | 0.2m  | > 2m   | 3.4m    | Pottery, bone, glass   | Rubble deposit. Made up ground   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/07  | Deposit | Light grey sandy silt with some rubble (cont. from 8A)  | 0.28m | > 2m   | 0.9m    | -  | Deposit with some rubble Made up ground  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/10  | Deposit | Firm, light brown sandy silt (cont. from 8A)            | 0.13m | > 2m   | 0.9m    | -  | Tip deposit  | -                         |
| 8/11  | Deposit | Firm, light brown sandy silt (cont. from 8A)            | 0.02m | >2m    | > 0.6m  | -  | Thin sand layer overlying midden deposits  | -                         |
| 8/12  | Deposit | Firm, dark grey-black sandy clayey silt (cont. from 8A) | 2.4m  | >2m    | >4.8m   | Pottery, bone, shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal        | Deep midden deposit.   | 18 <sup>th</sup> century? |
| 8/13  | Fill    | Firm, dark grey sandy silt (cont. from 8A)              | 0.14m | > 2m   | 1.10m   | -  | Fill of shallow cut 8/51   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/14  | Deposit | Firm, dark grey silty sand                              | 0.3m  | -      | . 0.65m | Pottery, bone, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal, slag         | Upper midden deposit   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/15  | Deposit | Firm, dark grey silty sand                              | 0.12m | -      | >0.66m  | Pottery, bone, oyster shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal | Upper midden deposit. Slightly more sandy than (8/14) but may be the same deposit. | -                         |
| 8/16  | Cut     | Linear cut with concave sides and base                  | 0.33m | 2m     | -       | -  | Cut for an iron pipe   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/17  | Cut     | Linear cut with concave sides and base                  | 0.5m  | 0.8m   | -       | -  | Cut for an iron pipe   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/18  | Cut     | Cut with vertical sides and flat base                   | 0.55m | -      | 0.5m    | -  | Possible linear cut of removed wall or concrete foundation                         | 20 <sup>th</sup> Century  |
| 8/19  | Cut     | Linear cut with irregular sides                         | 0.6m  | 0.8m   | > 2.2m  | -  | Cut to modern wall   | 20 <sup>th</sup> Century  |

|      |         |   |        |        |        |  |  |                           |
|------|---------|---|--------|--------|--------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 8/20 | Masonry | Brick wall of light yellow bricks   | 0.68m  | 0.6m   | > 2m   | -  | Remains of recently demolished building                  | 20 <sup>th</sup> Century  |
| 8/21 | Fill    | Firm heterogeneous silty sand with brick and rubble inclusions                    | 0.55m  | -      | 0.5m   | -  | Back fill of cut 8/18                                    | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/22 | Fill    | Firm, dark grey silty sand with brick and mortar inclusions                       | 0.6m   | 0.8m   | > 2.2m | -  | Back fill of 8/19  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/23 | Fill    | Friable, white and light grey mortar  | 0.14m  | > 1.5m | -      | -  | Mortar layer lying in shallow cut 8/55                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/24 | layer   | Friable, light grey mortar  | 0.14   | -      | 2.5m   | -  | Decomposed mortar layer                                  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/26 | Layer   | Firm, dark brown sandy silt   | 0.10m  | .2m    | 2.6m   | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/27 | Fill    | Firm, dark brown silt with brick chunks and pebbles                               | 0.33m  | 2m     | -      | -  | Backfill of linear ditch containing remains of iron pipe | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/28 | Fill    | Firm, very dark grey silt with brick inclusions and mortar.                       | 0.28m  | 0.75m  | -      | Bricks not retained                          | Upper fill of cut 8/17                                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/29 | Fill    | Firm, mid brown, silty sand with brick and mortar fragments                       | 0.1m   | 0.6m   | -      | -  | Middle fill of cut 8/17                                  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/30 | fill    | Friable brown silt with rusted remains of iron pipe                               | 0.10m  | 0.70m  | -      | -  | Lower fill of pipe trench 8/17                           | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/31 | Deposit | Firm, white –light grey mortar  | 0.09m  | >2m    | 2.4m   | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/32 | Deposit | Firm, black silt  | 0.02m  | > 2m   | 2m     | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/33 | Deposit | Firm, light and dark brown patchy silty sand                                      | 0.12m  | > 2m   | 2.8m   | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/34 | Deposit | Firm, brownish red silty sand, with brick inclusions                              | 0.14m  | > 2m   | 2.80m  | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/35 | Deposit | White and light grey mortar, with charcoal and small brick fragments              | 0.04m  | > 2m   | 1m     | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/36 | Deposit | Very dark brown sandy silt  | >0.10m | > 2m   | >2.4m  | Pottery, shell, bone, clay pipe, tile, glass | Upper midden deposit                                     | 19 <sup>th</sup> century? |
| 8/38 | Surface | Cobbled floor surface   | 0.24m  | >2m    | 4.4m   | -  | Cobbled surface  | -                         |
| 8/39 | Fill    | Firm, brownish red silty sand with brick sherds                                   | 0.12m  | 0.45   | -      | -  | Fill of cut 8/54   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/40 | Deposit | Firm, brown red, silty sand with brick sherds                                     | 0.04m  | -      | 0.5m   | -  | Tip deposit above upper midden layers                    | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/41 | Fill    | Firm grey red and brown mix of silty sand, with mortar and brick sherd inclusions | > 0.1m | -      | 0.5m   | -  | Fill of cut 8/53   | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |
| 8/42 | Surface | Red brick floor surface   | 0.12m  | -      | 0.8m   | -  | Possible patching to cobbled surface 8/38                | -                         |
| 8/43 | Deposit | Firm, dark grey sandy silt, with brick and mortar inclusions                      | 0.2m   | -      | 0.5m   | -  | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century  |

|  |         |   |        |        |        |                      |  |                               |
|--|---------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 8/44   | Deposit | Firm, patches of dark grey and brown silty sand, with brick and mortar inclusions | 0.2m   | -      | 0.9m   | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/45   | Deposit | Firm, mid grey sandy silt with tiny brick fragments                               | 0.1m   | -      | >0.8m  | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/46   | Deposit | Firm, brown silt with rare brick sherds   | 0.1m   | -      | 1.3m   | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/46   | Deposit | Firm, brown silt  | 0.10m  | -      | 1.7m   | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/47   | Deposit | Firm, yellow brown mortar layer   | 0.14m  | -      | 1.7m   | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/48   | Deposit | Firm, mid dark grey, clayey silt  | 0.1m   | -      | 2.3m   | -                    | Tip deposit  | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/49   | Deposit | Dark blue grey clay   | -      | > 2.2m | >8m    | -                    | Natural clay layer                                       | -                             |
| 8/53   | Cut     | Shallow cut with slight concave edge  | > 0.1m | -      | 0.5m   | -                    | Shallow cut filled by (8/41)                             | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/54   | Cut     | Shallow cut with concave edge and flat base                                       | 0.12m  | 0.45   | -      | -                    | Shallow cut filled by (8/39)                             | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/55   | Cut     | Shallow long cut  | 0.14m  | > 1.5m | -      | -                    | Shallow long cut filled by (8/23)                        | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| <b>Trench 8C</b> (dimensions:5.5x 3.00m; depth 0.66m; Levels top: North = 14.94m aOD; South =14.49m aOD; Levels bottom: North =14.35m aOD; South = 13.38m aOD) |         |   |        |        |        |                      |  |                               |
| 8/06   | Deposit | Dark grey sandy silt and rubble (cont. from 8B)                                   | -      | > 3m   | >1m    | Pottery, bone, glass | Rubble deposit. Made up ground                           | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/38   | Surface | Cobbled floor surface (cont from 8B)  | 0.24m  | >2m    | 1.5 m  | -                    | Cobbled surface  | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 8/55   | Cut     | Shallow long cut  | 0.14m  | > 1.5m | -      | -                    | Shallow long cut filled by (8/23)                        | 19 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/56   | Masonry | Wall constructed of yellow bricks   | > 0.3m | 0.3m   | > 3m   | -                    | Wall laid in E-W direction adjacent to cobbled surface,. | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 8/57   | Cut     | Proposed cut for wall   | > 0.3m | > 0.3m | > 3m   | -                    | Proposed cut for wall 8/56                               | Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 8/58   | Masonry | Red brick wall constructed of two core bricks                                     | > 0.3m | 0.45m  | > 3.4m | -                    | Modern red brick wall made from two core bricks          | 20 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/59   | Cut     | Proposed cut for wall   | > 0.3m | >0.45m | > 3.4m | -                    | Proposed cut for wall 8/58                               | 20 <sup>th</sup> century      |
| 8/60   | Deposit | Modern rubble backfill  | > 0.5  | > 3m   | 4.5m   | -                    | Modern backfill  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century      |

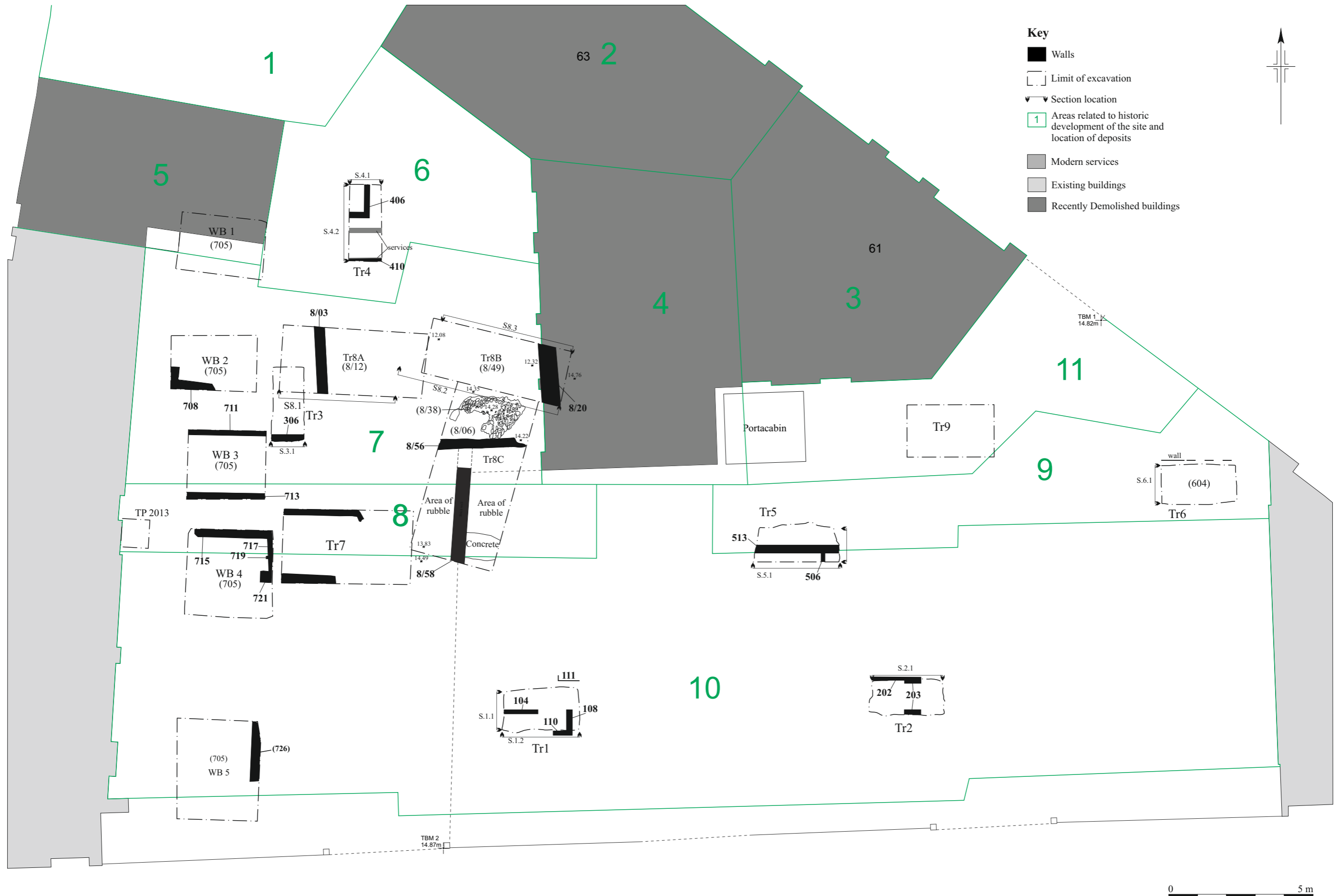


Figure 2: Site plan showing trench locations

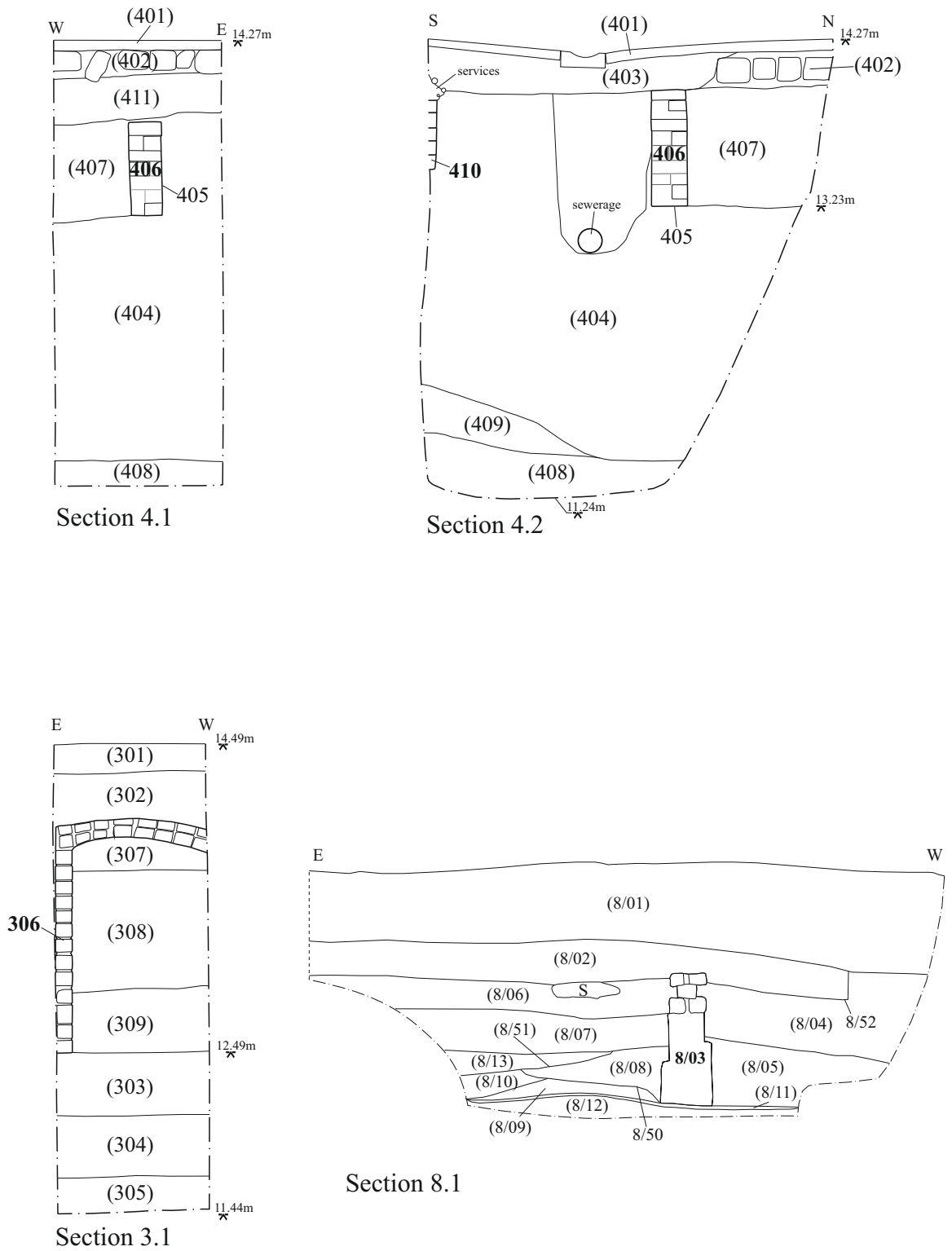
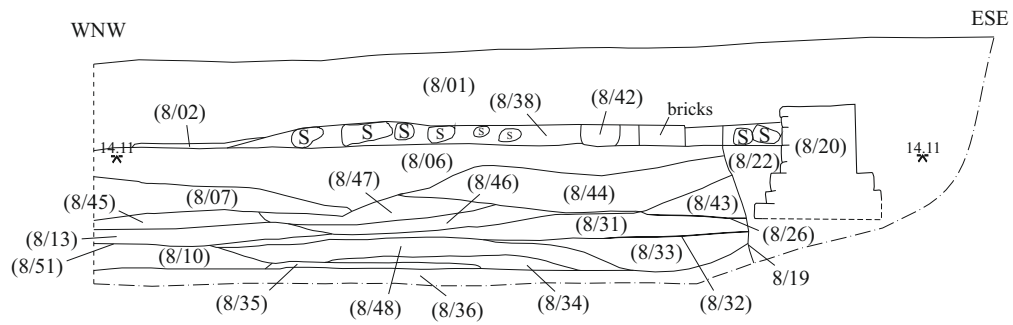
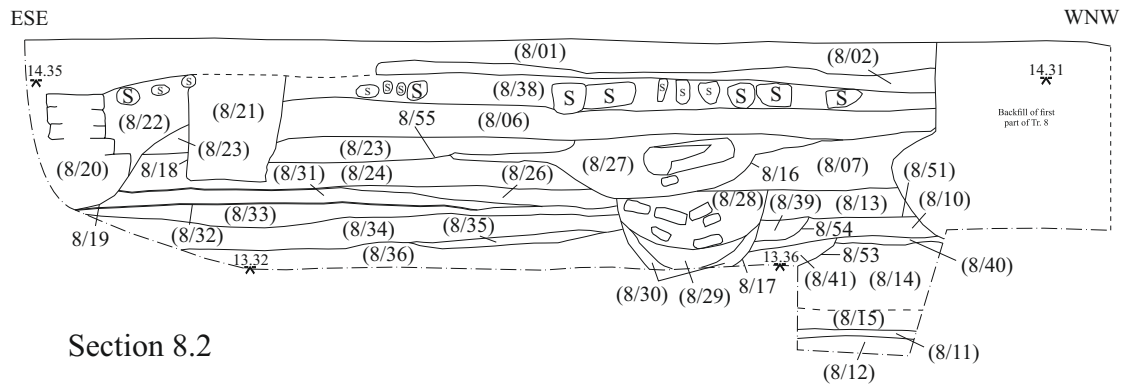
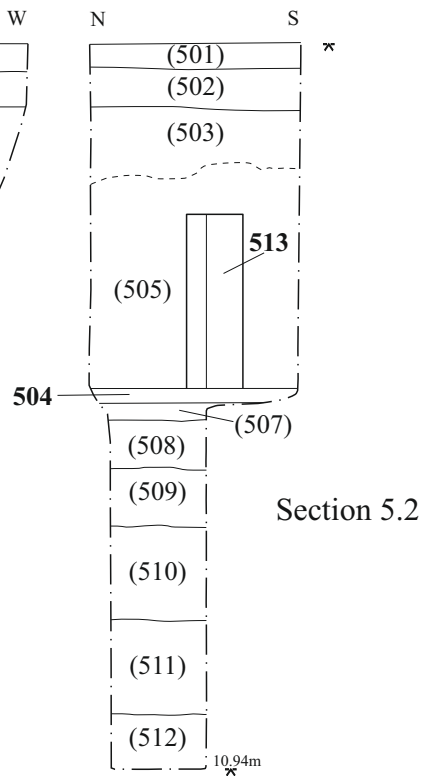
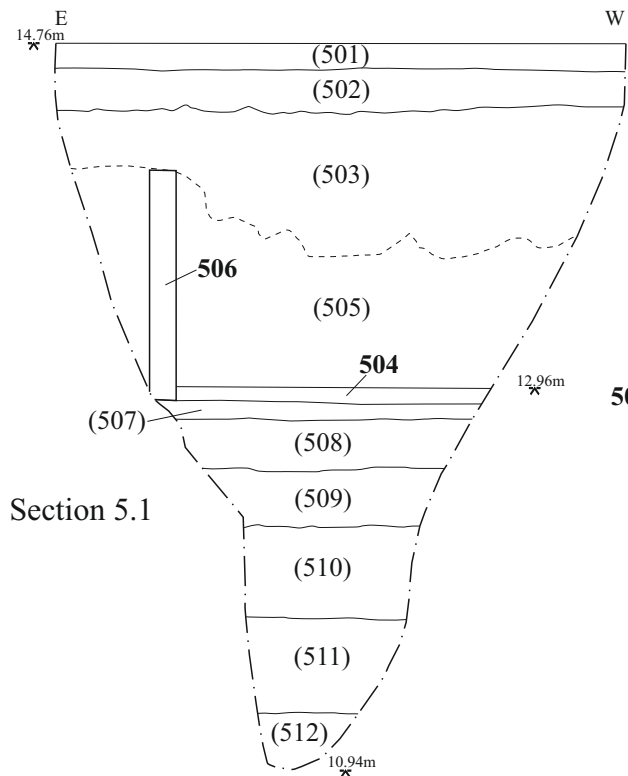


Figure 3: Sections



Key  
 (S) Stone



0 2 m

Figure 3: Sections

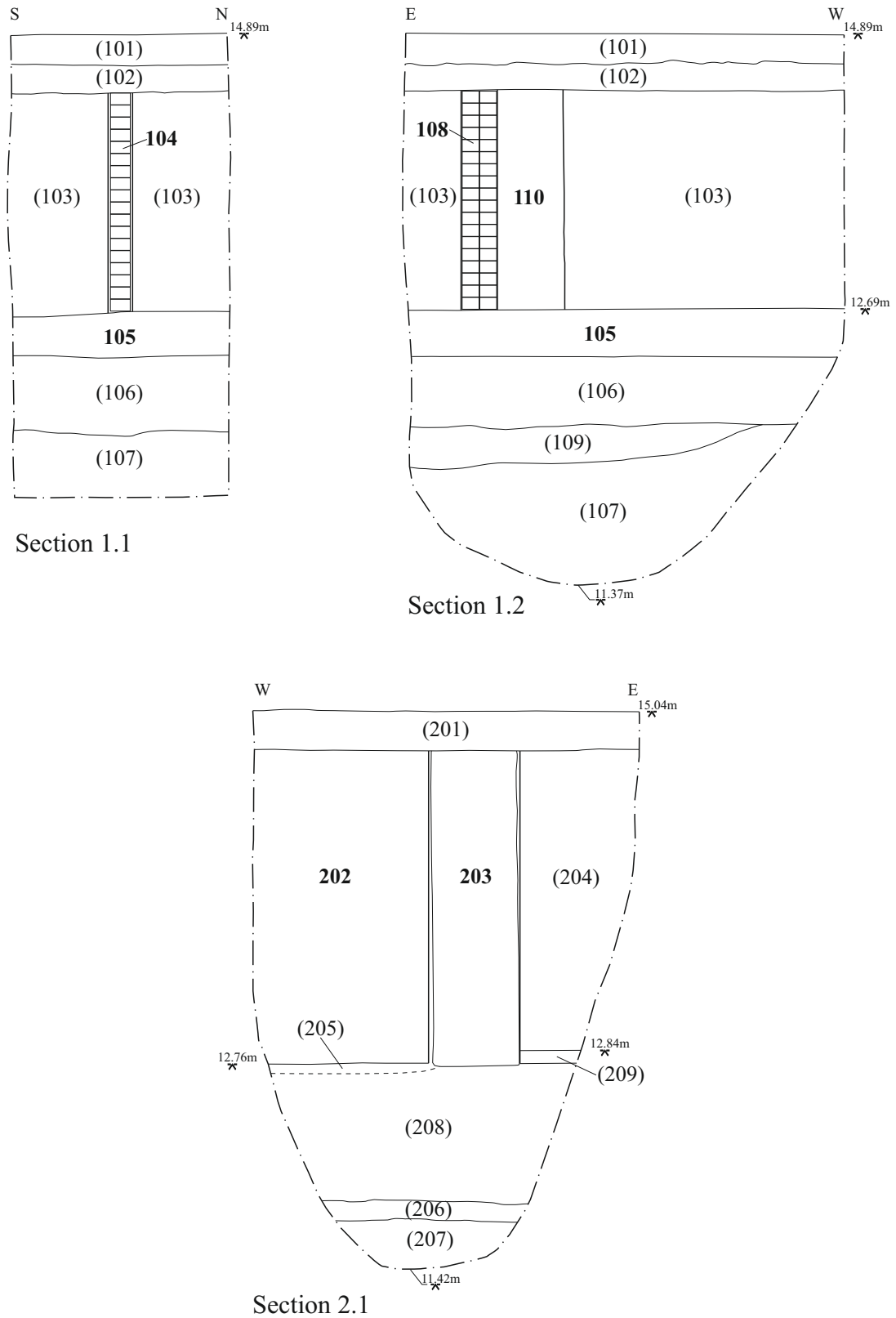


Figure 5: Sections





Plate 1. Trench 4, Section 4.1.



Plate 2. Trench 4, Section 4.1.



Plate 3. Trench 4, South View.



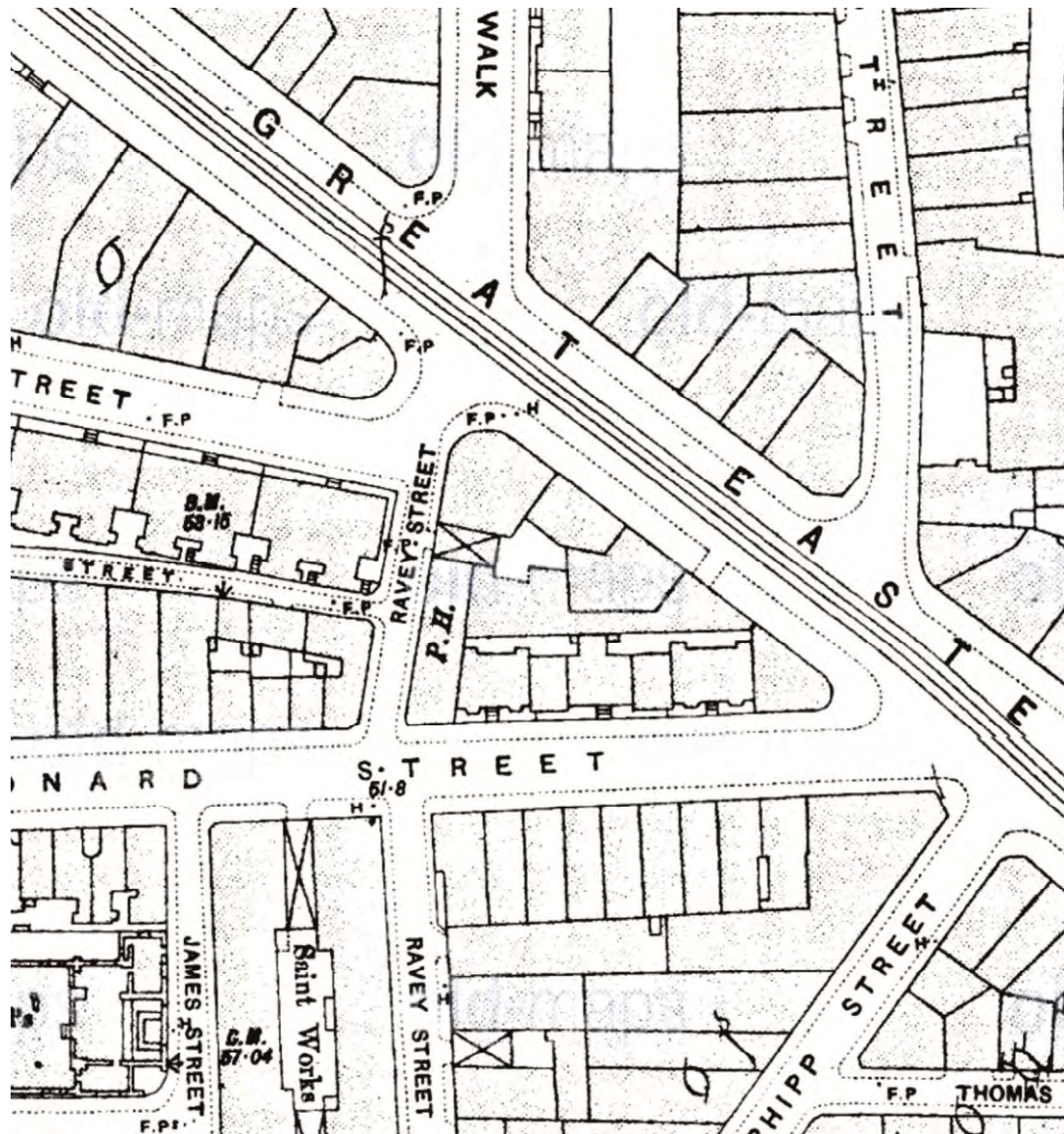


Plate 4. 1896 Ordnance Survey (Historic Environment Consultancy 2014)

0 50 m







Plate 6. WB 3, north facing section



Plate 7. Trench 8A, section 8.1.



Plate 10. Section 8.2



Plate 8. Trench 8A, section 8.1.  
Deep excavation



Plate 9. Trench 8B. East end of  
section 8.3





Plate 11. Cobbled surface (8/38) & wall 8/56



Plate 12. Trench 1, section 1.1



Plate 13. Trench 1, section 1.2



Plate 14. Trench 1, north view



Plate 15. Trench 2. Section 2.1

Plate 16.  
WB 4,  
East View





Plate 17. Roque's 1746 Map (Wardle and Lacey 2015)

0  100 m

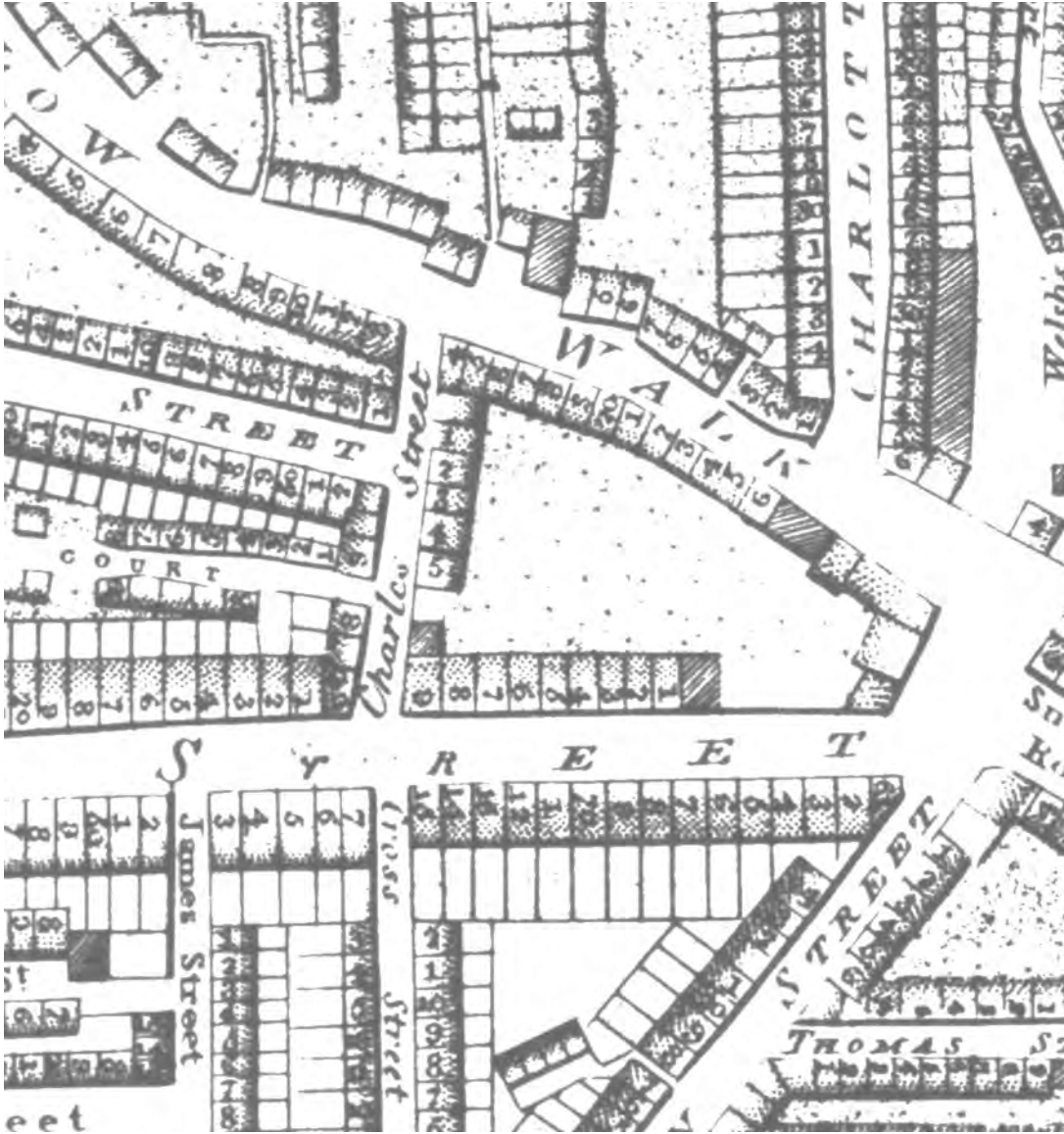


Plate 18. Horwood's 1799 Map (Lacey & Wardle 2013)

0 50 m





Plate 19. 1872 Ordnance Survey (Lacey & Wardle 2013)

0 50 m