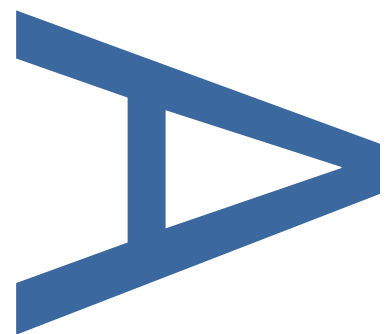
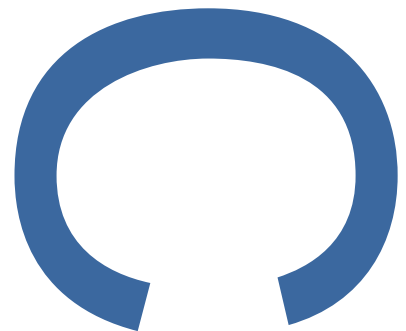


**11-13 TOYNBEE ST / 67-69  
COMMERCIAL ST, LONDON, E1  
7NE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER  
HAMLETS**

**SITE CODE: TOY18**

**AUGUST 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**  
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**11-31 TOYNBEE ST / 67-69 COMMERCIAL ST, LONDON E1 7NE**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** TOY18

**Central NGR:** TQ 3373 8157

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Tower Hamlets

**Planning Reference:** PA/16/02878

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

**On Behalf of:** Spitalfields Works Limited

**Written/Researched by:** Tanya Jones  
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**August 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 11-31 Toynbee St / 67-69 Commercial St, London E1 7NE. The site was located within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, centred at TQ 3373 8157.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo, 2018), the fieldwork was carried out between 30<sup>th</sup> July – 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2018 and on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural head deposits of the Taplow Gravels were exposed in the south of site at a height of 10.33 m OD; they were overlain by the Langley Silts at a height of around 10.93m OD. In a test pit within the basement in the northern part of the site, the Langley Silt was seen at a truncated height of around 10.61m OD.
- 1.4 In Trench 1 there was a square pit which appeared to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date although its function is unknown.
- 1.5 In Trench 2 there were a number of possible midden pits likely dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was also a linear ditch which likely dated from the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. Although its function is unclear, it is possibly part of the field system shown on the 1682 Morgan map, or part the 'tenters' field shown on the 1703 Gasgoyne map.
- 1.6 Trench 3 and Test Pit 1 contained a features which were most likely quarry pits which would have been for the extraction of brick earth and gravel.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Spitalfields Works Limited, was completed on land at 11-31 Toynbee St / 67-69 Commercial St, London E1 7NE between 30<sup>th</sup> July – 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2018 and on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 2108. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its redevelopment, in response to a planning condition.
- 2.2 The site is roughly linear in shape and is bounded to the west by Toynbee Street, to the north by 7 Toynbee Street, to the south by an access route between 31 and 35 Toynbee Street, and to the east by properties fronting onto Commercial Street. At the north the site extends to front Commercial Street. The site is very narrow, measuring approximately 6-7m in width for the large majority of the southern section but widening to the full width of the site, approximately 16m, at the northern end.
- 2.3 At the time of the evaluation the former derelict retail units at the south of the site had been demolished. The northernmost unit, containing a basement level was upstanding.
- 2.4 The works were undertaken in response to archaeological conditions attached to the planning consent granted by the local planning authority. The planning application reference PA/16/02878, was supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Petric, 2016).
- 2.5 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo, 2018) detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Tanya Jones and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Adam Single of Historic England's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 2.6 The site was given a unique site-code TOY18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### National Policy

#### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

190. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

199. *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible<sup>1</sup>. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

212. *The policies in this Framework are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication. Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.*

213. *However, existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

214. *The policies in the previous Framework will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans are submitted<sup>69</sup> on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.*

### **Regional Policy**

#### **3.2 The London Plan**

3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2016, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

#### **Strategic**

*A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*

*B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

#### **Planning decisions**



*C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*

*D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*

*E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

### **LDF preparation**

*F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*

*G Boroughs, in consultation with English heritage, natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

### **Local Policy**

#### **3.3 Tower Hamlets Core Strategy**

3.3.1 The Tower Hamlets Core Strategy, which sets out the overall strategy for development in the Borough until 2026, was adopted in September 2010. It contains the following general policies which relate to the protection of heritage assets and the enhancement of the historic environment:

#### **POLICY SP10**

#### **2. PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE FOLLOWING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS:**

- **WORLD HERITAGE SITES**
- **STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS**
- **CONSERVATION AREAS**
- **LONDON SQUARES**
- **HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS**
- **SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**
- **ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS**
- **LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS**
- **LOCAL LANDMARKS**
- **OTHER BUILDINGS AND AREAS THAT ARE IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLANS**

**3. PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE WIDER BUILT HERITAGE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE BOROUGH, ENABLING THE CREATION OF LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS, THROUGH:**

**A. PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING PLACEMAKING ACROSS THE BOROUGH TO ENSURE THAT THE LOCALLY DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND CONTEXT OF EACH PLACE IS ACKNOWLEDGED AND ENHANCED.**

**B. PROTECTING, CONSERVING, AND PROMOTING THE BENEFICIAL REUSE OF, OLD BUILDINGS THAT PROVIDE SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT USES, INCLUDING SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES.**

**C. ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT THAT PRESERVES AND ENHANCES THE HERITAGE VALUE OF THE IMMEDIATE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT AND THE WIDER SETTING.**

**D. WORKING TO REDUCE HERITAGE AT RISK.**

### **3.4 Site-Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 The proposed development of the site comprised the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and a redevelopment to provide a four storey building with basement comprising 25 residential unit, flexible workspace hub and private offices. Planning permission (PA/16/02878) was granted in October 2017 subject to the following condition:

7 - Prior to the commencement of the development, including demolition works a written scheme of investigation (WSI) shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person (s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis , publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the full condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

3.4.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields on or within the vicinity of the study site.

3.4.3 The study site lies just outside an 'Area of Archaeological Importance', defined by the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map. It lies within the Wentworth Street conservation area. The grade II listed building of 43 Commercial Street lies adjacent to the study site.

### **3.5 Aims and Objectives**

3.5.1 As detailed within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018), all research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002. The general aims and objectives for the mitigation are as follows:

- The aim of the forthcoming archaeological work is to characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site.
- Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, the aims and objectives will be to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- To identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

3.5.2 Specific research objectives include the following:

- To establish the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods

at the site.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The geological and topographical background cited below is derived from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018) and Desk-Based Assessment (Petric 2016).

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records the solid geology of the site Taplow Gravels overlain by Langley Silt deposits (commonly referred to as 'brickearth').

4.1.2 Past investigations by PCA at nearby sites have recorded natural brickearth at 10.50m to 11.00m OD at Crispin Street, approximately 150m to the northwest. The brickearth was around 300-500mm thick on top of gravels. Approximately 200m to the east on Brick Lane, natural deposits were almost reached below 11.20m OD.

4.1.3 No geotechnical information specific to the site has been provided.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site lies on predominately level ground between approximately 12.90m OD to the west at the Toynbee Street frontage, rising to approximately 13.30m OD to the east at the Commercial Street frontage. No watercourses are recorded in proximity to the site.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information is summarised from the desk-based assessment (DBA) (Petric 2016).

### ***Prehistoric***

- 5.1.1 No prehistoric material is recorded within 250m of the site on the GLHER, and therefore the DBA concluded that there is a low potential for these periods.

### ***Roman***

- 5.1.2 There is extensive Roman evidence in the wider area, particularly focussed towards the road (Ermine Street, approximately now Bishopsgate) to the west of the site and the extramural cemetery located where Spitalfields market stands. The site is located on land which was outside the main town of *Londinium*.
- 5.1.3 The DBA considered that as the site is removed from the known extent of *Londinium* and the route of Stane Street, there is a low potential for evidence of Roman activity on the site.

### ***Saxon / Early Medieval***

- 5.1.4 No Saxon material is recorded within 250m of the site on the GLHER, and the DBA considered that during these periods the site lay in an area of open land, perhaps in agricultural use. Consequently a low potential was identified for the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods at the study site, although evidence of agricultural activity and land division may conceivably be present.

### ***Later Medieval***

- 5.1.5 The DBA reported that there is some evidence of later medieval activity within 250m of the site; however it considered it likely that the area was open ground, possibly in agricultural use during this period. The DBA therefore assigned a low potential for medieval evidence.

### ***Post-Medieval***

- 5.1.6 The DBA illustrated that Morgan's map of 1682 shows the site located within tenter grounds to the east of Rose Lane, replicated on Gascoyne's map of 1703 and Horwood's map of 1795. By the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1873 the road layout had altered substantially, with Rose Lane no longer in existence but Commercial Street and Shepherd Street (later Toynbee Street) having been created. By this date the site was comprised of a terrace of buildings.
- 5.1.7 A GOAD insurance plan of 1890 gives greater detail showing the buildings on the site to be mainly small dwellings with some shops. The terrace buildings on Toynbee Street were all three storeys in height with no basement. The two buildings at the north end of the site that ran through to Commercial Street were of 6 storeys, and had been constructed at some time after 1873.
- 5.1.8 Subsequent Ordnance Survey editions in 1894 and 1914 show no or minimal changes to the site. By 1938 there had been some changes to the footprint of the terrace. Subsequently there were no significant changes to the site up to the present day.
- 5.1.9 The DBA implied a low archaeological potential for the post-medieval period.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018) aimed to address the research objectives detailed in Chapter 3 (see above).
- 6.3 The evaluation consisted of three trenches within the non-basemented area of the site measuring 7.4m by 4.2m at ground level, and stepped once to expose a basal area of 5m by 1.8m.
- 6.4 Additionally, a test-pit with dimensions of 3m by 2m was excavated beneath 11-31 Toynbee St to confirm whether or not the basement of that structure had fully truncated the archaeological horizons.
- 6.5 Removal of the modern made ground and overburden was carried out under archaeological supervision by a HYMAC-type excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. When natural, or archaeological, horizons were exposed, the trial pit/trenches were hand cleaned and recorded.
- 6.6 Any potential archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will eventually be deposited with LAA identified with the site code TOY18.



## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of Taplow Gravels in Trench 1 recorded as [33], at a height of around 10.33m OD. This deposit was overlain by Langley Silt recorded as [32] at a height of around 10.93mOD.
- 7.1.2 Langley Silt was also seen during the basement excavation of Test Pit 1 recorded as [38], at a truncated height of around 10.61m OD.



**Plates 1: Sondage in Trench 1 showing [32] and [33], facing west**

## **7.2 Phase 2: Late 16<sup>th</sup>- early 17<sup>th</sup> century**

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposits seen in Trench 2 and 3 were redeposited Langley silts [31] and [9] respectively, observed at heights of between 10.98m OD and 10.88m OD. A mixture of ceramic building materials were collected from the deposit which dated the layer to 1480-1700. Some residual early Roman material was also recovered from the deposits.
- 7.2.2 Along the south end of Trench 2 was possible ditch [28], which extended 2.50m x 1.25m in plan and followed a roughly east-west alignment. The silty clay fill [27] contained frequent fragments of ceramic building material, and flecks of oyster shell and charcoal. The pottery collected from the fill indicated a date range of 1580-1650 for the infilling/abandonment of the feature.
- 7.2.3 Possible stake hole [30] truncated the redeposited silt [31] and measured 0.10m in width (as seen in section). The backfill [29] consisted of dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. This could have been part of a fence line or boundary marker while the ditch was in use.



**Plates 2: Section of Trench 2 including linear [28], facing west, 1m scale**

- 7.2.4 Sealing the linear was a possible ground raising/dumped horizon [26]. This measured 2m wide in section by 0.45m thickness and comprised mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent fragments of ceramic building material, oyster shell and charcoal flecks. The ceramic building materials collected from the bank dated between 1480-1700s.

7.2.5 Pit [15] was identified in the north east corner of trench 2. This measured 0.58m x 0.50m in plan by 0.40m depth. The pit had been backfilled with mid-greyish brown sandy clay [14] including frequent rounded/angular flints, flecks of chalk, small to large fragments of ceramic building material, moderate fragments of oyster shell and large fragments of mortar. Pottery collected provided a date range of 1580-1600 and the ceramic building material a date range of 1500-1900. However, given the stratigraphic position of the pit, it is most likely that it was backfilled during the later 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

7.2.6 Pit [15] was truncated by post hole [13] which extended 0.30m x 0.20m in plan, and was truncated against the north east edge of the trench. The fill consisted of mottled black and grey sandy clay [12] containing occasional pottery shards, moderate ceramic building material, oyster shell and angular flints. The pottery and ceramic building materials collected provided a date of 1580-1900.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century**

7.3.1 Overlaying the brickearth [32] in Trench 1 was a redeposited brick earth layer [3] at a height of 11.28m OD, seen across the base of the trench. Ceramic building materials were able to provide a date of 1666-1900. Cut into the deposit was a possible rectangular pit [5] measuring 1.56m x 1.10m; it was not fully excavated but contained mottled grey and brownish orange sandy clay fill [4] with frequent inclusions of small rounded flints and occasional small fragments of mortar. Fragments of pottery were able to provide a date of 1775-1800.

7.3.2 This was overlain by a made ground horizon [2] seen at a height of between 12.40-12.64m OD, consisting of dark greyish black silty clay with frequent inclusions of ceramic building materials, pottery, animal bone, occasional oyster shell, clay tobacco pipe and small stones. Materials collected were able to provide a late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date range.

7.3.3 In Trench 2 a heavily truncated layer of dark greyish-brown silty clay [25] was identified at a height of 11.85m OD. The 0.30m thick horizon sealed all earlier features and contained occasional ceramic building materials and mortar flecks. Fragments of pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from the deposit dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

7.3.4 In the south west corner of Trench 2 truncating layer [25] was a possible pit [20] measuring 2.15m x 2.40m x 1m deep, at a height of 11.85m OD; the full extent could not be determined due to the limits of the excavation. This was possibly a midden pit which had been backfilled with dark greyish brown silty sand [19] with frequent inclusions of animal bone, occasional oyster shell, pottery, charcoal flecks and rare ceramic building material fragments. Dating evidence, including pottery and clay tobacco pipes, provided a likely date of 1740-1800 although there was also residual material from earlier dates.

- 7.3.5 Sealing the earlier cut features from a height of approximately 12m OD with a thickness of 0.17m, was a dark black silty sand [18] with occasional ceramic building materials, yellow sand mortar flecks and rare clay tobacco pipe inclusions. Dating material, consisting of the ceramic building material and clay tobacco pipe, suggested a date range of 1630-1850 for date of deposition. However, this is likely to fall in to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century range based on its stratigraphic location within the sequence.
- 7.3.6 Cut into layer [18] at the northern end of Trench 2 was possible pit [24] which was seen only in section at a height of 11.74m OD but appeared to have a circumference of 0.94m with a depth of 0.80m. The backfill [23] consisted of a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent ceramic building material and oyster shell inclusions. Artefacts recovered from the fill date its backfilling to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3.7 Truncating the northern edge of pit [24] was another possible pit [22]. Also seen in section at a height 11.74m OD, the pit appeared to have a circumference of approximately 0.60m and a depth of 0.78m. The backfill [21] consisted of a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent ceramic building material fragments, mortar flecks, chalk flecks and occasional oyster shell fragments. Dating evidence suggest a late 17<sup>th</sup> century date of backfilling, along with pit [24]. However, the feature is most likely to be 18<sup>th</sup> century and there had been cross contamination between the backfill of each of the pits.
- 7.3.8 Truncating the brickearth [9] in Trench 3 was a possible quarry pit [8], seen at a height of 10.88m OD. Although within the limits of the excavation it was not possible to fully excavate the feature which had the visible dimensions of 3.30m x 3.20m. A single backfill [7] comprised mottled grey, brown and brownish orange sandy clay with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material fragments, small rounded flints, and occasional flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and pottery. Dating evidence, including ceramic building materials and pottery, suggested a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.3.9 In the south west corner of Trench 3 was a possible small pit or post hole [11], seen at a height of 10.88m OD, measuring 0.56m x 0.22m by 0.24m depth. The full extent of the feature was unclear due to the limits of the excavation. The backfill [10] consisted of grey sandy clay with frequent small rounded and angular flints, occasional fragments of ceramic building material and fragments of mortar. A fragment of glass was used to date the context as 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3.10 Overlaying the entirety of Trench 3 was mottled grey, brown and brownish orange sandy clay made ground/dump layer [7]. This was recorded at a height of 12.08m OD, measuring 4.35m x 4.30m x 1.56m depth and was comprised of mixed materials including frequent fragments of ceramic building material, small flints, occasional flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and pottery. The pottery and ceramic building material suggested the deposit to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century.





**Plates 3: Sondage in Test Pit 1 showing pit [37]**

- 7.3.11 During the basement excavation of Test Pit 1 the Langley Silt [38] was found to be heavily truncated by a probable quarry pit [37] very similar to that seen in Trench 3, with finds of a similar date. Within the restrictions of the test pit, the quarry pit was seen at a height of 10.61m OD, measured 1.85m x 1.60m with near vertical sides, and an overall depth of over 1.25m; the base was not reached.
- 7.3.12 The backfill of the pit [37] was made up of four separate deposits, the lowest was a mid-yellowish brown silty clay fill [40] seen at a height of approximately 9.86m OD with a thickness of approximately 0.50m. The latter contained inclusions of occasional ceramic building material fragments and mortar and charcoal flecks. Yellowish brown sandy gravel [39] sealed earlier fill [40] and was seen at a height of approximately 10.06m OD with a thickness of 0.20m. This was overlain in turn by 0.35m thick dark blackish brown silty clay [36] which contained fragments of ceramic building material and mortar, and charcoal flecks. The upper limits of the pit were filled by redeposited Langley silt [35], seen at a height of 10.61m OD, measuring 1.85m x 1.80m x 0.20m thick. Fill [35] contained occasional inclusions of ceramic building material fragments.

## 7.4 Phase 4: 19<sup>th</sup> century



**Plates 4: Made ground in Trench 3, facing west**

- 7.4.1 The made ground [18] was overlain by dark greyish black sandy silt [17] seen at a height of 12.12m OD with a thickness of 0.17m. This contained frequent flecks of chalk and ceramic building material.
- 7.4.2 Overlaying [17] was a light greyish brown sandy silt made ground layer which was seen in Trenches 1-3 respectively ([1]=[16]=[6]) at heights between 12.12m OD and 13.18m OD. With an approximate thickness of 1.0m, the horizon contained inclusions of frequent mortar and ceramic building material fragments, small rounded stones and occasional fragments of oyster shell.
- 7.4.3 Sealing the top of Test Pit 1 was mid-blackish brown silty clay made ground layer [34] seen at a height of 10.86m OD with a thickness of 0.25m. The layer contained fragments of ceramic building material, occasional stones and occasional mortar fragments.
- 7.4.4 The dating of the made ground layers described above suggested them to be part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century/modern development of the site.

## **8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Research Questions**

- 8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo, 2018) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

***To establish the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.***

- 8.1.2 The Taplow gravels were exposed in Trench 1, via a sondage, at a height of 10.33m OD. They were overlain by Langley Silt recorded at heights of 10.93m in Trench 1 and also 10.61m OD in Test Pit 1

***To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.***

- 8.1.3 No deposits or features of prehistoric activity were identified.

***To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date.***

- 8.1.4 No deposits or features of Roman activity were identified, although there were some residual Roman ceramic building materials present on site within post-medieval features and deposits.

***To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity if present, its nature and (if possible) date***

- 8.1.5 No deposits or features of medieval activity were identified.

***To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.***

- 8.1.6 In Trench 2 there were a number of pits and a linear that had been backfilled in the post-medieval period. There were also probable quarry pits in Trench 3 and Test Pit 1. These were likely related to gravel and brick earth extraction in the area. There were also a number of made ground deposits identified which dated to the most recent development of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

***To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.***

- 8.1.7 The archaeological survival on the site was shown to date exclusively from the post-medieval period and comprised three sub-phases of activity dating from the late 15<sup>th</sup> to late 16<sup>th</sup> century, late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century and the later 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.1.8 The earliest phase of activity comprised pitting and a ditch. These features had been backfilled by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and sealed by dumped/ground raising deposits. Additional pitting truncated the latter horizon and were in turn overlain by further dumped deposits.
- 8.1.9 The larger pits in Trench 3 and Test Pit 1 were interpreted as quarry pitting to target the underlying natural brickearth and gravels. Although some residual Roman material was recovered, no other earlier material was recovered to suggest activity on the site prior to the early post-medieval period.

***To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.***

- 8.1.10 Despite significant and extensive quarry pitting, little evidence of impact on the underlying archaeological resource was observed. The later post-medieval development of the site largely comprised ground levelling and dumping as opposed to ground reduction. Furthermore, very little residual material from earlier periods was recovered from later contexts, including the made ground. This would suggest that little activity had occurred on the subject site or immediate vicinity prior to the early post-medieval period.

## **8.2 Conclusions**

- 8.2.1 The earliest activity that was seen on site was an east-west aligned ditch and pits dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. These features were backfilled by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and sealed by dumped deposits. Activity dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century comprised additional dumping and pitting (quarrying).
- 8.2.2 Cartographic sources suggest that the site lay undeveloped until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the site lay within a 'Tenters' field. By the 18<sup>th</sup> century a line of terraced housing was constructed to the east of the site fronting onto Rose Lane. It is likely the refuse from the inhabitants of these properties that was identified in some of the Phase 3 pits. The quarry pits may therefore relate to the early post-medieval development of the wider area.
- 8.2.3 By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site was developed into a number of properties which remained largely unchanged until their removal as part of the current development of the site.
- 8.2.4 Upon approval of this report and with confirmation that the work is complete the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code TOY18.



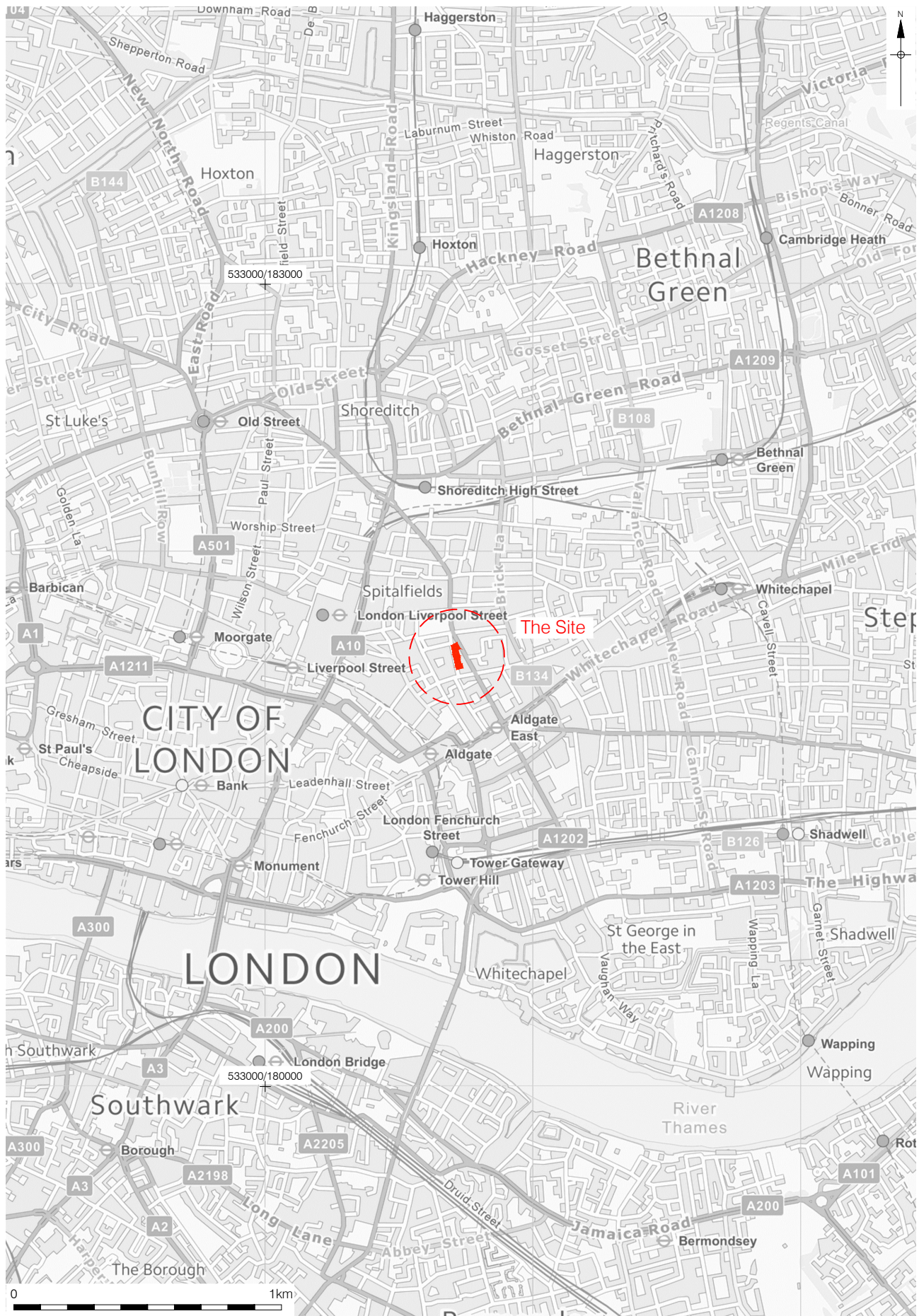
- 8.2.5      The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Spitalfields Work Limited.
- 9.2 Thanks are given to Adam Single of Historic England, the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, for the monitoring the project.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project managing and editing, Mike Steel for the illustrations and Terry Newman, Bruce Ferguson and Richard Krason for their hard work on site.

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13/08/18 MS

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



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13/08/18 MS

Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:500 at A4

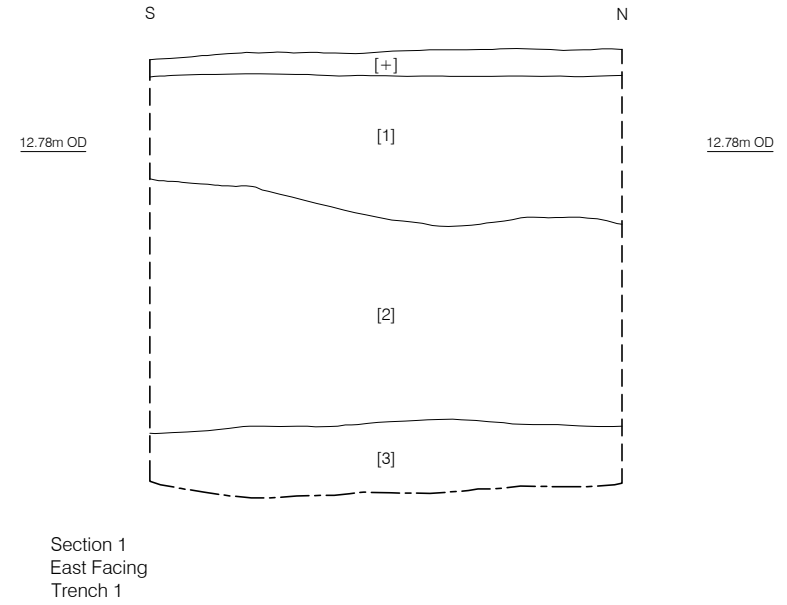
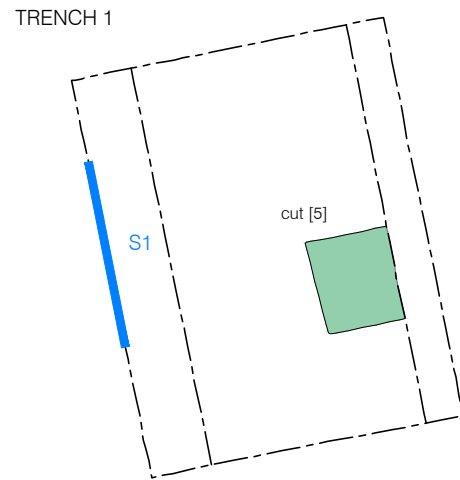
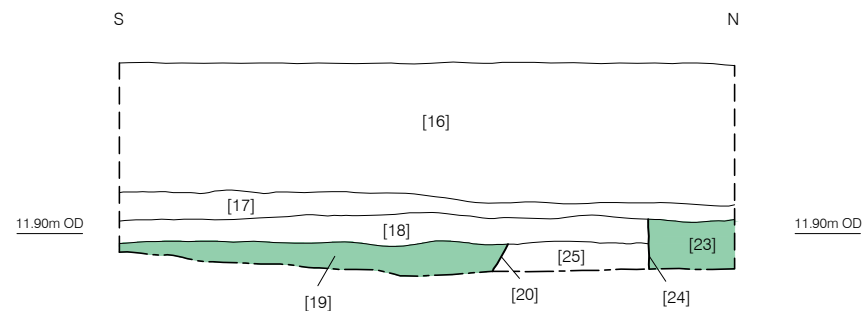
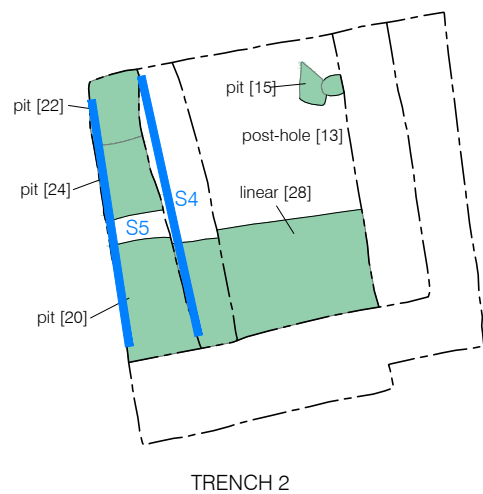
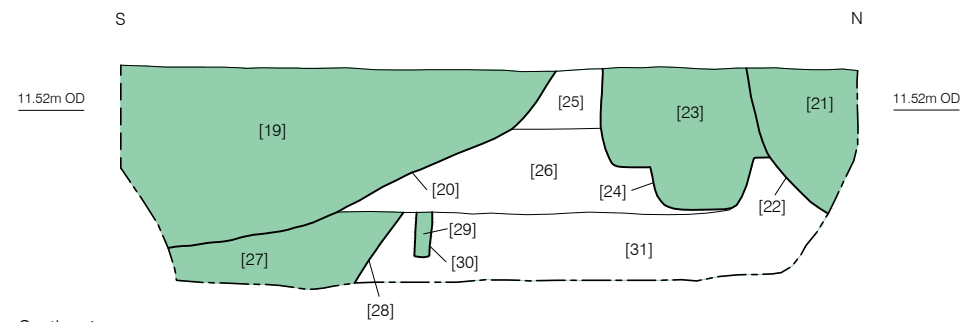


Figure 3  
Trench 1 Plan and Section  
1:100 and 1:40 at A4



Section 5  
East Facing  
Trench 2



Section 4  
East Facing  
Trench 2

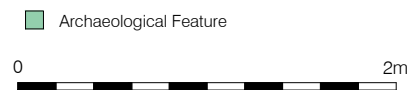
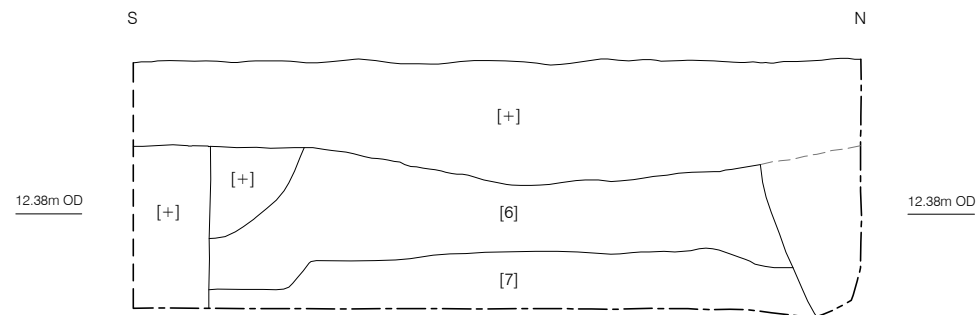
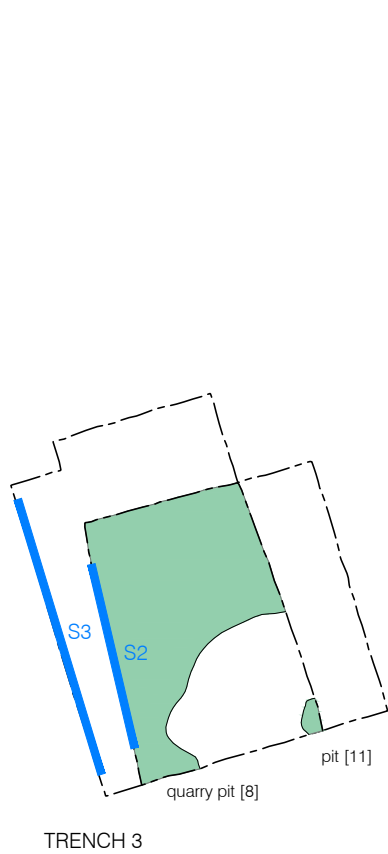
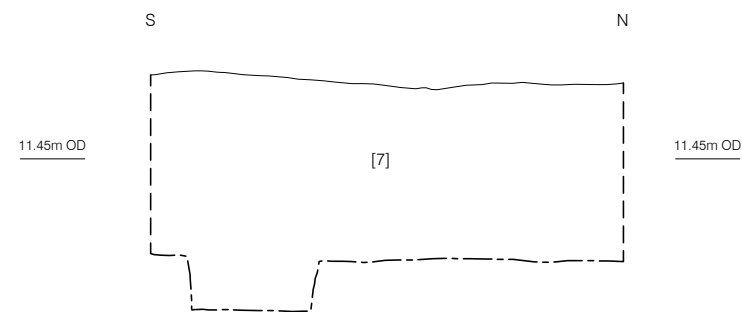


Figure 4  
Trench 2 Plan and Section  
1:100 and 1:40 at A4



Section 2  
East Facing  
Trench 3

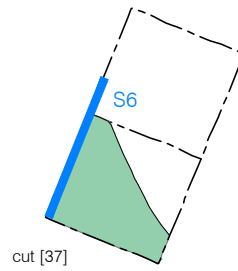


Section 3  
East Facing  
Trench 3

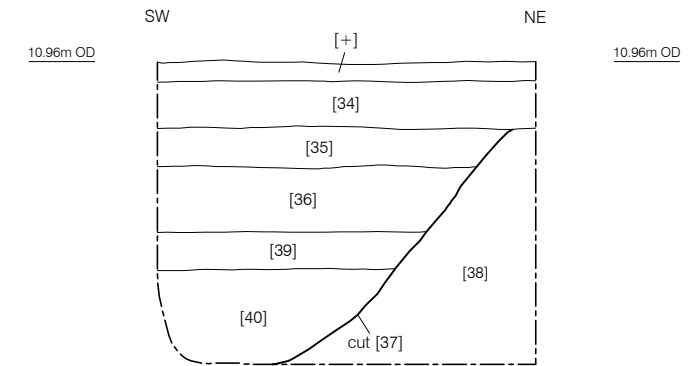




Watching Brief Area



Archaeological Feature



Section 6  
Southeast Facing  
Watching Brief Area



Figure 6  
Watching Brief Trench Plan and Section  
1:100 and 1:40 at A4



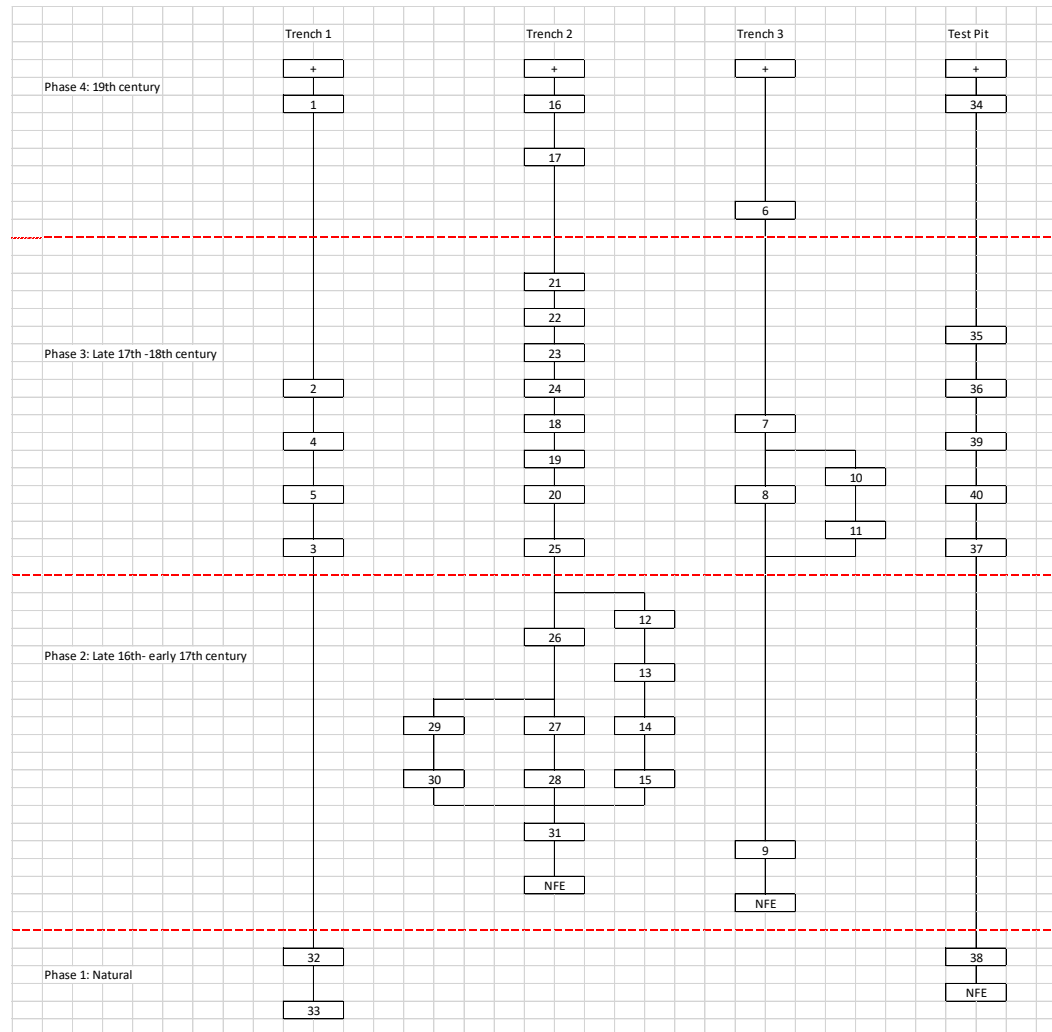
## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high
1	Layer		TR1	Made ground	Make-up	2.5		0.78	13.18
2	Layer		TR1	Made Ground	Make-up	2.5		1.29	12.64
3	Layer		TR1	Dirty brick earth	Dump	2.5		0.4	11.28
4	Fill	5	TR1	Backfill of Pit	Backfill	1.56	1.1		10.86
5	Cut		TR1	Undeterminable pit cut	Pit	1.56	1.1		10.86
6	Layer		TR3	Dump layer of mixed material	Dump	3.4		0.9	12.73
7	Fill	8	TR3	Backfill	Backfill	4.35	4.3	1.56	12.08
8	Cut		TR3	Possible Quarry pit cut	Pit	3.3	3.2	0.35	10.88
9	Layer		TR3	Redeposited Brick earth	Make-up	1.9	1.9	0.3	10.88
10	Fill	11	TR3	Fill of possible pit	Backfill	0.56	0.22	0.24	10.88
11	Cut		TR3	Cut of possible pit	Pit	0.56	0.22	0.24	10.88
12	Fill	13	TR2	Post hole back fill	Backfill	0.3	0.2	0.83	11.23
13	Cut		TR2	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	0.3	0.2	0.83	11.23
14	Fill	15	TR2	Backfill	Backfill	0.59	0.5	0.4	10.68
15	Cut		TR2	Cut of Pit	Pit	0.59	0.5	0.4	10.68
16	Layer		TR2	Demo layer	Demolition			1	12.8
17	Layer		TR2	Possible levelling layer	Levelling	3		0.12	12.12
18	Layer		TR2	Soil Layer	Dump	3		0.15	12
19	Fill	20	TR2	Fill of pit	Backfill	2.15	2.4	1	11.85

20	Cut		TR2	Possible Midden pit	Pit	2.15	2.4	1	11.85
21	Fill	22	TR2	Fill of Pit	Backfill	0.6		0.78	11.74
22	Cut		TR2	Cut of possible pit	Pit	0.6		0.78	11.74
23	Fill	24	TR2	Fill of Pit	Backfill	0.94		0.8	11.74
24	Cut		TR2	Cut of possible pit	Pit	0.94		0.8	11.74
25	Layer		TR2	Backfill layer	Levelling	0.45		0.3	11.75
26	Layer		TR2	Possible bank of ditch		2		0.45	11.42
27	Fill	28	TR2	Fill of possible linear	Backfill	1.25		0.4	10.98
28	Cut		TR2	Cut of possible Linear	Ditch	1.25		0.4	10.98
29	Fill	30	TR2	Fill of stake hole	Backfill	0.1		0.22	10.98
30	Cut		TR2	Cut of Stake hole	Stake-hole	0.1		0.22	10.98
31	Layer		TR2	Redeposited brick earth	Make-up	2.5	1.8		10.98
32	Natural		TR1	Possible Brick earth	Natural			0.3	
33	Layer		TR2	Natural Sandy Gravel	Natural			1	10.33
34	Layer		Test Pit 1	19th century made ground	Make-up	3	1.6	0.25	10.86
35	Layer		Test Pit 1	Redeposited brick earth	Dump	1.85	1.8	0.2	10.61
36	Fill	37	Test Pit 1	Backfill of possible pit [37]	Backfill	1.7	1.6	0.35	10.4

37	Cut		Test Pit 1	Cut of possible pit	Pit	1.85	1.6	1.25	10.61
38	Natural		Test Pit 1	Natural Brick earth	Natural			1.25	10.61
39	Fill	37	Test Pit 1	Sandy gravel fill	Backfill	1.42	1.6	0.2	10.06
40	Fill	37	Test Pit 1	Silty clay backfill	Backfill	1.25	1.6	0.5	9.86

## APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



## **APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **Introduction**

The pottery assemblage consists of 116 sherds, representing 110 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 3.274kg, none of which was unstratified. The pottery dates exclusively to the post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is very good and none of it is abraded. The assemblage is largely fragmentary, although four vessels have a complete profile and one item is almost intact, while diagnostic parts, e.g. bases and rims are represented. Residual material accounts for 27.6% by the number of sherds. Therefore it must be concluded that the pottery was deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. Pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The coding of the pottery types is according to the system employed by the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery was recovered from twelve contexts as mostly small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds), except for one medium sized group (30–100 sherds). The assemblage is discussed by its types and distribution.

### **Pottery types**

The range of pottery types, their quantification and the forms that occur in the wares is shown in Table 1.

The main source of the pottery comes from London (43.1% SC/43.6% ENV/42.1% weight) and mostly consists of the local red earthenwares. These comprise a small amount of c. 1480–1600 dated London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), found in contexts [4], [14] (as a jar) and [27]. These wares occur with sherds of the slipware (PMSRG/Y) version that continued in production until c. 1650 and are recorded as bowl or dish fragments. The later redware (PMR), dated c. 1580–1900 is more frequent (see Table 1) and present in the form of bowls or dishes and jars, found in contexts [2] and [4], besides the handle of a pipkin (context [19]). Tin-glazed wares are also frequent in the assemblage (13 sherds/11 ENV/209g) and include mid 17th-century wares: TGW B (a rounded mug: context [19]) and TGW D (chargers: contexts [4] and [21]), as well as early 17th-century albarelli (TGW: contexts [4] and [19]). Fragments of the same late 18th-century deep rounded bowl, which is nicely painted in blue on white with a floral and insect design, were noted in deposits [4] and [19]. The complete profile of a late 18th- or early 19th-century plain blue (TGW BLUE) ointment pot was recorded in context [4]. Fragments of London stoneware (LONS) occur as a jug sherd (context [19]) and a tankard (context [21]).

Pottery from a general British source is recorded as 19% SC/19.1% ENV/11% weight and consists of mostly factory made finewares and more particularly as creamware (CREA), dated 1740–1830. This ware is recorded as mostly plate and bowl sherds and found particularly in contexts [2], [4] and [6]. A mustard pot lid from context [2] was almost complete except for its missing knob. There is a small quantity of transfer-printed pearlware (PEAR TR) that consists of a tea cup and teapot (context [2]), while of note is a nursery ware plate made in transfer-printed refined whiteware (REFW TR2) with moulded flowers on the rim and the centre has the legend '[Que]en Caroline' (context [6]). This refers to Caroline of Brunswick, the mistreated wife of George IV and the image of herself or her residences on pottery were known to have been used as support for her against the king. A mid-late 19th-century bone china (BONE) fluted tea cup fragment was noted in context [6]. Earlier 18th-century British wares occur and were solely found in deposit [2]. These consist of two basic wares. Firstly, as plain white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), dated c. 1720–80, present as sherds from two plates, or with cobalt decoration (SWSG COB), dated from c.1740, in the form of a chamber pot fragment. Secondly, there is the base of a tea bowl made in English soft-paste porcelain (ENPO SP), dated c. 1745–80, which survives with evidence of a Chinoiserie design.

The Surrey-Hampshire borders, by ENV, was the third main source of the pottery (19% SC/18.2% ENV/23.1% weight) and more so as the whiteware (BORD/G and Y) and this occurs in the form of bowls and dishes spread throughout the contexts, as well as a chafing dish (context [4]), the base of a globular drinking jug (context [25]), with brown glaze on its underside, indicating a post c. 1600 date and the unusual occurrence of a cylindrical jar (context [4]). Two sherds from different flat-rimmed BORDG chamber pots occurred in context [2]. The redware (RBOR) was recorded as two different dishes and carinated porringers, with one of each of these vessel types being found in contexts [2] and [7]. The example of the dish from context [2] was slip-decorated: RBOR SLTR.

Imported pottery represents a relatively small quantity of the assemblage (6.9% SC/5.5% ENV/8% weight). This occurs mostly as German stonewares, particularly from Frechen (FREC), dated 1550–1700 and in the form of rounded jugs (found in contexts [4] and [7]), while the three vessels represented in deposit [21] includes a bartmannen medallion containing a heart and scrolls above a rhombus shaped panel containing 'HERMAN'. A sherd of Westerwald stoneware (WEST) occurred in context [23] and may have been derived from a chamber pot. A French ware is represented by a fragment of a Martincamp stoneware (MART1) globular flask (context [12]) and the base of an 18th-century medium rounded bowl made in Chinese porcelain was noted in context [2]. Additionally, a small sherd of a blue on blue decorated 16th-century tin-glazed ware may represent an imported sherd or a product of the nearby Aldgate pottery.

From Essex there are recorded six sherds of pottery that includes the identifiable forms of a pipkin made in the fine redware (PMFR) and the base of a cylindrical mug in the black-glazed ware (PMBL): both wares are dated c. 1580–1700 and found together in (context [27]). The base of a bowl or dish occurs in Metropolitan slipware (METS), dated 1630–1700 (context [19]).

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Agate ware	AGAT	1730–1780	1	1	67	Pear-shaped jug
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	1	1	2	Tea cup
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550–1700	3	3	69	Bowl or dish, globular drinking jug, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550–1700	5	3	358	Cylindrical jar, unidentified, dish
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650–1750	2	2	44	Chamber pot, type 2, flat-topped rim
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	7	7	153	Bowl or dish, bowl, chafing dish, unidentified, flared bowl, dish
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	1	1	29	Medium rounded bowl
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	13	12	137	Mustard pot lid, dinner plate, rounded bowl, unidentified, rounded dish, medium rounded bowl, plate
English soft paste porcelain	ENPO SP	1745–1780	1	1	22	Tea bowl
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	5	4	227	Jug, rounded jug, Bartmannen jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	2	2	16	Rounded jug, tankard
Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	MART1	1480–1550	1	1	30	Globular flask
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630–1700	1	1	19	Bowl or dish
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	3	3	86	Unidentified
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400–1750	2	2	107	Butterpot, jar
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	2	2	11	Tea cup, teapot
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580–1700	3	3	71	Unidentified, cylindrical mug
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	2	2	99	Pipkin, unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	28	28	897	Medium flared bowl, tall rounded jar, rounded jar, dish, bowl or dish, jar, unidentified, pipkin
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480–1600	3	3	126	Unidentified, jar
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480–1650	1	1	40	Bowl or dish
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480–1650	3	3	91	Unidentified, bowl or dish
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	4	4	119	Carinated porringer, unidentified, flared dish
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration	RBOR SLTR	1580–1800	1	1	12	Dish
Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	STBRS	1690–1730	1	1	10	Unidentified
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775–1850	1	1	73	Rounded dish
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	2	2	90	Dinner plate
White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration	SWSG COB	1740–1780	1	1	8	Chamber pot
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	8	6	100	Deep rounded bowl, albarello, rounded dish, unidentified
London tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze	TGW B	1630–1680	1	1	12	Rounded mug
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	1	1	49	Ointment pot
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630–1846	1	1	6	Chamber pot
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze	TGW D	1630–1680	2	2	42	Charger, Britton shape B-D
Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed stipple and line decoration	TPW2	1807–1900	1	1	16	Dessert plate
Verwood ware	VERW	1600–1900	1	1	30	Unidentified
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590–1900	1	1	6	Unidentified



Table 1. TOY18: post-Roman pottery types and their quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels and weight (g) and the forms present in each ware.

Pottery from the Midlands occurs as four vessels and these consist of in Midlands purple ware (MPUR) a butter pot (context [7]) and a jar base (context [14]), Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware (STBRS), as a handle from a possible tankard and a large fragment of a pear-shaped jug made in agate ware (AGAT), the latter two wares coming from context [2]).

Additionally there are three sherds of miscellaneous pottery (MISC), which consist of red earthenwares from unknown sources (contexts [4], [12] and [14]) and a sherd from Verwood (VERW), located on the Dorset/Hampshire border and present in context [4].

## Distribution

The distribution of the post-Roman pottery is shown in Table 2, where each context containing pottery displays the size of the context, the number of sherds, ENV and weight, the *terminus post-quem* and *terminus ante quem* for the latest pottery type (Context ED and LD), the range of wares present and a suggested deposition date for the context.

Context					Context	Context		
t	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	ED	LD	Pottery types	Spot date
2	S	30	31	825	1770	1840	AGAT, ENPO SP, STBRS, CREA, PEAR TR, CHPO BW, SWSG COB, SWSG, BORDG CHP2, BORDY, BORD, RBOR SLTR, RBOR, PMR	1780–1830
4	S	23	17	886	1775	1850	SUND MOT, CREA, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW D, BORDY, FREC, SPGR, PMR, MISC, PMRE, VERW	1775–1800
6	S	4	4	36	1807	1900	TPW2, CREA, BONE	Mid 19th century
7	S	15	15	190	1760	1830	CREA, TGW, MPUR, FREC, BORDY, BORDG, PMR, RBOR	1760–1830
12	S	4	4	146	1580	1900	PMR, MART1, MISC	1580–1900
14	S	6	6	219	1580	1700	PMRE, PMBL, MPUR, PMSRY, TGW, RPOT	1580–1600
19	S	14	14	384	1740	1830	CREA, TGW C, TGW, TGW B, METS, LONS, BORDG, BORDY, PMBL, PMR, PMSRY	1740–1800
21	S	5	4	226	1630	1680	TGW D, FREC, PMR	1630–1680
23	S	3	3	32	1670	1900	LONS, WEST, PMR	18th c
25	S	1	1	23	1600	1700	BORD	1600–1700
26	S	1	1	16	1580	1900	PMR	1580–1700
27	S	10	10	291	1580	1900	PMR, PMRE, PMFR, PMSRY, PMSRG, PMBL, BORDY, BORD	1580–1650

Table 2. TOY18: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, the size of the context, the number of sherds (SC), ENV and weight (Wt g), the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types present and a suggested deposition (spot) date.

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has the significance and potential for demonstrating 16th to 19th-century activity on the site. The main potential of the pottery is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage.

### **References**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 'Roman pottery codes', <http://www.mola.org.uk/roman-pottery-codes> [Accessed September 2017].

## **APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESMENT**

### **Amparo Valcarcel**

Three crates of ceramic building material, mortar and stone were retained from the archaeological evaluation at 11-31 Toynbee St / 67-69 Commercial Street, London; (TOY 18) National Grid Reference: TQ 3373 8157

This small sized assemblage (76 examples 12 kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman, medieval, post-medieval ceramic building material recovered from TOY18.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked stone on order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- Assess and make recommendations for further study.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

All the materials were found in layers, fills and dump deposits, mostly consisting of post-medieval materials.

### **CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (75 examples 11.95 kg)**

More than 76% of the assemblage consists of post-medieval ceramic building material, with much smaller quantities of medieval (19%) and Roman (5%) fabrics (Fig. 01&02).

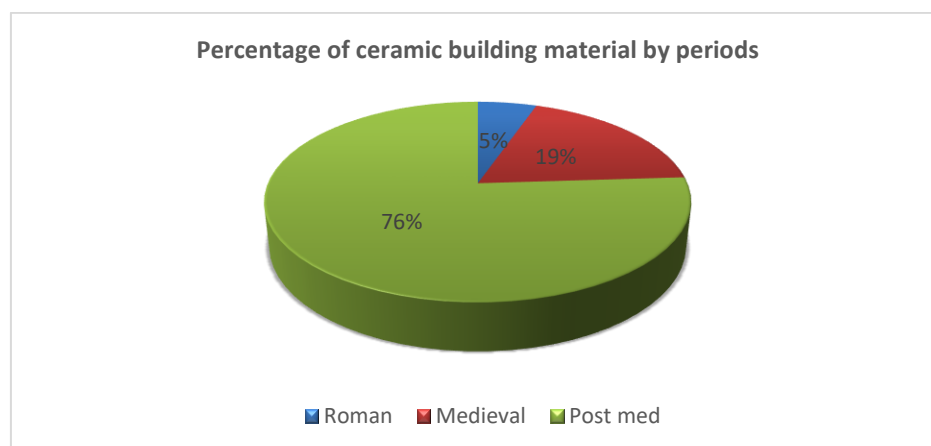


Fig. 01: Building Material percentage by periods excluding stone, mortar and wall plaster.

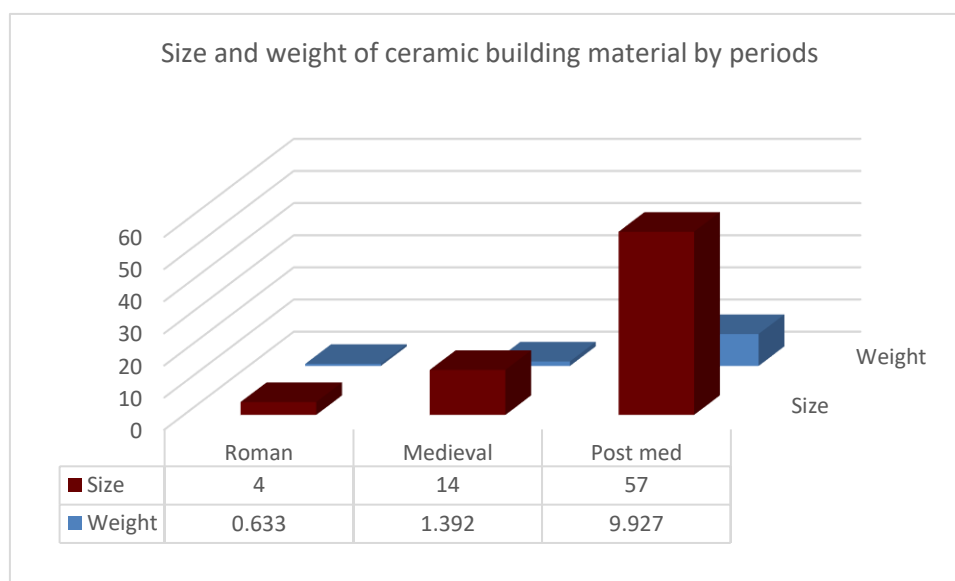


Fig. 02 Size and weight (kg.) of Ceramic Building Material by periods excluding stone and mortar

**ROMAN** (4 examples, 0.63 kg)

All the Roman building material is in a fragmentary condition and appears in post-medieval contexts suggesting that it has been redeposited. Their condition is generally good and well preserved. *Tegula* and brick are most common form present, and the common first century to early second century red sandy group 2815 is the only fabric represented. In summary, this is an unremarkable broken-up assemblage, probably salvaged from the demolition phases of a nearby Roman building.

#### **MEDIEVAL** (14 examples, 1.39 kg)

A small size assemblage of medieval roofing tile, defined by fabric type, form and the presence of coarse moulding sand, attest to redeposition episodes of medieval activity. Many are thin tiles, have coarse-moulding sand or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile. The dominant fabrics are the finer sandy groups, consisting of the thin-reduced core 2271 and iron oxide fabric 2586 (12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century). The coarse early sandy and shelly fabric 2273 is present in context [31].

A single fragment of green glazed floor tile was recovered from context [26] dating from 1300 to 1550.

#### **POST-MEDIEVAL** (57 examples, 9.92 kg)

##### **Early post-medieval** (50 examples, 90.5 kg)

##### **Bricks** (16 examples, 5.21 kg)

*Local London sandy red fabrics* [1450-1700]

3033; 3 examples, 240 g.

3039; 1 example, 355 kg.

3046; 10 examples, 3.16 kg.

3065; 2 examples, 1.45 kg.

Four different sandy red brick fabric types were identified; the fine sandy 3033; the mottled sandy 3039; the very sandy red 3046 and fabric 3065 which contains burnt flint. The largest proportion of bricks were shallow (51-57mm), with sunken margins, uneven surfaces and unfrogged. All were manufactured using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. No complete bricks were preserved and no examples had any surviving mortar attached.

##### **Peg tile** (32 examples 3.14 kg)

2276 (1480-1900)

Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post-medieval roofing tile assemblage.

#### **“Flemish” silty Floor Tiles** (2 examples, 705 kg)

*2850 (1450-1800)*

Two examples of unglazed Flemish silty floor tiles were recovered from contexts [7] [26]. The example from contexts [7] had sharp arises suggesting a later date (1600-1800).

#### **LATE POST-MEDIEVAL** (6 examples, 535 g)

A few late post-medieval fragments were recovered. All these materials reflected the city expansion and the increase of the population in the post-medieval period. Roofing tiles are represented by pan tiles, introduced in England in 1630 AD. A small and abraded post-great fire brick fragment was found in context [3]. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the beginning of 18<sup>th</sup> century.

One example of tin-glazed wall tile, dated 1760-1800 AD, of Dutch manufacture, portrays a man dressed with a hat, holding a stick and standing on a rock close to the river. The scene is enclosed within an octagonal border with quarter flowers. No similar parallels were found, though Betts (Betts, 2010) indicates that this type of corner design was used until 1920.

Another tin-glazed tile from context [14], with a silty marbled fabric appearance and with a green and blue vegetal motif set in a white background, seems to be imported. No parallels in fabric and design have been found, although the use of green and blue suggests a 16<sup>th</sup> -century date.

#### **Stone**

The only stone collected from the site, was is a small fragment of coal, used as fuel from context [19].

#### **BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	3065	Post-medieval red sandy brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1500-1700	No mortar
3	3032	Post-great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
4	3046,3065,2586,3064W	Medieval/post-medieval peg tile; post-medieval red sandy brick; blue tin-glazed	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1730-1800	No mortar
6	3046;3033;2276	Post-medieval red sandy bricks and peg tiles	6	1450	1900	1450	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
7	2452;2271,3033,2276,2850L,2279,3046,unk:3101R	Early Roman fragment; Medieval and post-medieval peg and pan tiles; post-medieval sandy red brick; <i>opus caementicium</i>	14	55	1900	1630	1850	1630-1900	50-160+ (Residual)
12	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
14	2276,2271,unk	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; unknown wall tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
18	2586;2279, 3046	Medieval/post-medieval peg tile; post-medieval pan tile and sandy red brick	3	1180	1800	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
19	2279;2276	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
21	2271;3046;2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy red brick	8	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
23	2276;2586	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
26	2271;2586;2276;3033;3046, 3066	Medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; late medieval-early post-medieval green glazed floor; post-medieval sandy red bricks	13	1180	1900	1180	1900	1480-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
31	2273,2459a, 2271,3039,2276 ,3046,2452;310 1R	Early Roman <i>tegulae</i> ; medieval and post-medieval peg tiles; post-medieval sandy red bricks; <i>opus caementicium</i>	13	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	55-160+ (Residual)

## RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

All the material was recovered from fills and occupation layers and cannot be associated with any structures found during the excavation. The condition of the material is generally good. Forms noted in the assessed material, include standard types such as brick and roof tile. To a lesser extent other types were also recovered. No forms survived with complete dimensions. Nevertheless some generalisations can be made. First, post-medieval ceramic building material is prevalent (76%). Roman and medieval fabrics are present in low quantities. The presence of residual Roman material indicates Roman activity in very close proximity to, and possibly within, the site. The medieval material was made from fabrics 2271 (1180-1800), 2586 (1180-1800) and 2273 (1135-1220), 3066 (1300-1550) and forms (peg and floor tile) is likely to date from the 12<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A cluster of different roofing tile fabrics (2271, 2273, 2276, 2586, 2279) and forms suggests the existence of different types of roof coverings in the area. Different brick fabrics were recorded, although sunken margins and the absence of frogged examples indicates an early post-medieval date. Brick example from [31] is overheated and highly vitrified suggesting material from a fireplace. The unknown green and blue tin-glazed tile is the most interesting piece recovered.

It is important to point out that the only mortar recorded from the assemblage is *opus caementicium* attached to the Roman forms. Only context [19] produces any stone, a small fragment of coal probably used as fuel.

The works related to the development of the area into residential houses at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup>, possible removed structures associated with the medieval and early post-medieval phases of the site. The fact that all the material was broken up, and no mortar was attached, suggests that the material was dumped and redeposited

The unknown tin-glazed item may require further investigation and research to investigate comparative examples from the nearby vicinity. No other further work is recommended.



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## **APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, and only one bowl is residual, indicating that the assemblage was mostly deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in nine contexts as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments).

All the clay tobacco pipes (25 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish, including the level of burnishing and the degree of milling of the rims (recorded in quarters) has been noted on 17th-century types. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

### **THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES**

The assemblage consists of 15 bowls, one mouth part and nine stems. The date range of the bowl types in the assemblage covers the period from 1640-1850.

#### **Bowl types**

1640-1660

AO9: two spurred angled bowls with rounded profiles and none of the bowls are milled on the rim: both bowls have an average burnish/finish. Single examples occurred in contexts [6] and [19].

AO10: six heeled angled bowls with a rounded profile with variable milling of the rim: single examples have a quarter and full milling and three examples have three quarters milling of the rim (one bowl has its rim missing). The majority of the bowls have an average burnish finish. A single example was present in context [23]; two examples were found in deposit [18], while three bowls were noted in deposit [19].

1660–1680

AO13: one heeled angled bowl with a poor finish and its rim is missing (context [25]).

1700-1740

OS10: two heeled, upright bowls with a rounded front and straight back and a thick stem. Both of the bowls have makers' marks on the sides of the heels.

Crown and flower/sun: the rim of the bowl is more upright than the norm and the flower or sun mark below the crown has a central dot (context [16]).

I ?: the family name initial is illegible (context [2]).

1730-1780

OS12: one heeled, upright bowl with a rounded front and straight back and a thin stem (context [2]).

1820-1850

AO28: one spurred upright bowls with a rounded front and a straight back. The bowl is initialled on the spur and it is stamped on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker):

? B: the first initial is only partly formed and illegible. An incuse circular stamp on the back of the bowl has scrolls above and below the name 'BARKER' in serif lettering (context [6]). There are three probably related 19th-century pipe London pipe makers documented that were working in the Shoreditch area and close to the study area. The characteristics of the stamp indicate that the most likely candidate for the maker of this bowl was William Barker, 1823-54, Worship Street, Shoreditch (Oswald 1975, 132).

#### Damaged bowls

There are two bowls that are too damaged to assign to a type. The first consists of a fragment dated to the late 17th-18th century (context [8]) and the second is dated to the 18th and 19th century and has the heel or spur and most of the bowl missing (context [2]).

#### Mouth part

The single mouth part has a cut, slightly bevelled end and has a medium to wide bore and dates more so the 17th century (context [4]).

## Stems

The stems were broadly dated according to their thickness and more appropriately the size of the bores. There is nothing remarkable about the stems, which are all plain.

## DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present, together with a spot date for each context clay tobacco pipes occur in.

Context	Size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers) etc	Spot date
2	S	5	1730	1780	x1 OS10 (I ?), x1 OS12, x1 unidentified, x2 stems	1730–1780
4	S	3	1580	1700	x1 mouthpart, x2 stems	1580–1700
6	S	2	1820	1850	X1 AO9, x1 AO28 (stamped 'BARKER')	1820–1850
8	S	2	1580	1910	x1 bowl (unidentified), x1 stem	1580–1700
16	S	1	1700	1740	x1 OS10 (crowned flowers on the heel)	1700–1740
18	S	4	1640	1660	x2 AO10, x2 stems	1640–1660
19	S	5	1640	1660	x1 AO9, x3 AO10, x1 stem	1640–1660
23	S	2	1640	1660	x1 AO10, x1	1640–1660
25	S	1	1660	1680	x1 AO13	1660–1680

Table 1. TOY18. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes. A spot date of 1580–1910 indicates that only stems or a mouthpart were the only broadly datable items in the context.

### **Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work**

The clay tobacco pipes have some significance at a local level. The forms present are typical for the London area and one maker marked bowl can be related to a local master pipe maker. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in and indicate activity from the 17th-19th century on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes at this stage.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- Higgins, D., 2017, Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects. Unpublished document.
- Oswald, A., 1975 Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

## APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the post-medieval period and consists of eight fragments (all made in soda glass), representing seven vessels/items and weighs 22g, none of which is unstratified. The condition of the glass is fragmentary and very few of the vessels could be assigned to a type. The material was probably deposited under secondary and tertiary conditions. The glass occurs in four contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

### Index

Context [2], spot date: 18th-19th century

Phial: green tinted glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 7g. Narrow, relatively horizontal rim, short neck, narrow flat topped to rounded shoulder. Weathered. 18th-19th century

Vessel glass: clear glass, unidentified manufacturing technique, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 1g. Narrow cylindrical wall. ?Phial. Weathered. 18th-19th century

Vessel glass: clear glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 2g. Cylindrical section ?bottle, Weathered. Post-medieval

Window pane: olive green tinted glass, cylinder made, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 3g. Thin walled. Weathered. Post-medieval

Context [10], spot date: 18th-19th century

Window pane: clear glass, cylinder made, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 4g. A possible edge is present. Weathered. 18th-19th century

Context [19], spot date: c. 1550–1650

Drinking vessel: clear/ultra violet coloured glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 vessel, 2g. Splayed base fragment with a rigaree finish. The rigaree has an ultra violet dichromatic colour. ?Beaker. Slightly weathered , c.1550–1650

Context [23], spot date: post-medieval

Window pane: clear glass, cylinder made, 2 fragments, 1 vessel, 3g. Thin walled fragments.

Weathered. Post-medieval

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The glass assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of forms frequently recovered from post-medieval dated deposits excavated in London. The occurrence of the early post-medieval beaker found in context [18] indicates the presence of a high-socio economic status household located on or close to the study area. The glass has the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

## APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

**Karen Deighton**

### Introduction

A small amount of animal bone was recovered from seven contexts during the course of evaluation.

### Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references) and recorded onto an access database.

### Preservation

Fragmentation was extremely heavy with only teeth surviving complete. The incidence of surface abrasion was high which along with the fragmentation adversely affected identification and the detection of evidence for butchery or canid gnawing.

The taxa present

.Table 1: taxa by context

Context	cut	Feature	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/goat	Sheep/goat size	UNI	Total
2							1	1
10				1				1
14								
18			1			1		2
19			3	2	4			9
21			1	1	1			3
23			1		2			3
Total			6	4	7	1	1	19

The paucity and poor preservation of material limits the value of any work on the current assemblage, however if further bone were collected during the course of subsequent work further study could be undertaken.

### References

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Silver, I. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (Eds)

## APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-325882

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### Project details

Project name	11-31 Toynbee St/ 67-69 Commercial Street
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 11-31 Toynbee St / 67-69 Commercial St, London E1 7NE. Natural head deposits of the Taplow Gravels were exposed in the south of site at a height of 10.33 m OD; they were overlain by the Langley Silts at a height of around 10.93m OD. In a test pit within the basement in the northern part of the site, the Langley Silt was seen at a truncated height of around 10.61m OD. In Trench 1 there was a square pit which appeared to be late 18th century in date although its function is unknown. In Trench 2 there were a number of possible midden pits likely dating from the 18th century, there was also a linear ditch which likely dated from the 16th-17th century. Although its function is unclear, it is possibly part of the field system shown on the 1682 Morgan map, or part the 'tenters' shown on the 1703 Gasgoyne map. Trench 3 and Test Pit 1 contained a features which were most likely quarry pits which would have been for the extraction of brick earth and gravel.
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2018 End: 10-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TOY18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR Post Medieval



Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS 11-31 Toynbee Street/ 67-69 COmmercial Street, London
Postcode	E1 7NE
Study area	1082 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3373 8157 51.516703367423 -0.072435839425 51 31 00 N 000 04 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.33m Max: 10.33m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Spitalfields Works Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	TOY18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA

Digital Archive ID	TOY18
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	TOY18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	11-31 Toynbee Street/ 67-69 Commercial Street, London E1 7NE: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report with PCA covers

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