

ART'OTEL
84-86 GREAT EASTERN STREET
&
1-3 RIVINGTON STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY,
EC2A 3JL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



NOVEMBER 2018

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: GEA 18
PLANNING REF: 2016/4054
NGR REF: TQ 33066 82562 (CENTRE)

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Abstract

Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation between the 11th and 25th September 2018, ahead of the construction of a new high-rise hotel on the site of 84-86 Great Eastern Street, and 1-3 Rivington Street, EC2A 3JL.

The archaeological works were commissioned to discharge a planning condition (No. 25 with application ref: 2016/4054). The planning condition has been introduced based on the site's location within the Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as designated by Hackney Borough Council.

The evaluation took place ahead of the demolition of the existing buildings on site, and comprised three machine dug trenches. The first was positioned in the north-west of the site, aligned east-west and measuring 10m long by 2.05m wide, with a general depth of up to 1.2m. Trench 2 was located in the northern end of the site, approximately central. Aligned north-south it measured 12m long by 6.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 3m. Trench 3 was positioned in the southern side of the site, slightly east of trench 2. It was aligned east-west and measured 14.6m long by 6.4m wide with a maximum depth of 2.38m. Trenches 2 and 3 were stepped in at the sides, with three steps on each side. The steps were approximately 1.2m wide and 1m deep. Due to the remains uncovered in trench 3 it was only stepped at the eastern end. Natural geology was reached in both trenches 2 and 3 at 13.28mOD and 13.47mOD respectively (c.2.3-4m below ground level).

A great number of brick features were exposed during the excavation of the three evaluation trenches. Trench 1 contained two brick walls aligned N-S which were dated to 1750-1900. These, along with two brick structures in trench 2 also dating to 1750-1900 were interpreted as basements associated with the construction of brick terraced houses built in the early 19th century fronting Old Street. Further brick walls revealed in trench 3 made up basements or back walls of houses fronting both Bath Place and Rivington Street. No evidence of the E-W aligned portion of Bath Place was encountered. As well as the structures relating to basements, six circular brick constructions were also revealed; one in trench 2 and five in trench 3. These have not been fully interpreted as they lack any archaeological evidence as to their use, and the date of the brick samples was roughly the same period as the walls: 1750-1900. It is possible they were associated with the terraced buildings, or were related in some way to the furniture construction process, the industry that was most common around the area during the post-medieval period. The majority of the remains that were found in all three trenches appeared to represent a single, general building phase. One later structure that represents a second phase of the site was the forge or firebox found in trench 3 that dated to 1800-1950. Again, no archaeological finds were recovered to indicate any use for this structure. It was likely used in some industrial manner, perhaps again within the furniture building industry. It appears as though all three trenches were covered with a general backfill deposited in each over one event. These contexts contain pottery dating to the mid- to late 19th century and therefore it is thought that this deposition potentially occurred around 1840-1860.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of three trenches between the 11th and 25th September 2018, ahead of the construction of a new high-rise hotel on the site at 84-86 Great Eastern Street, and 1-3 Rivington Street, EC2A 3JL (fig. 1).



Figure 1: Location of the site marked in red. Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO ©Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd, licence no. AL100031317

- 1.2 The archaeological works were commissioned by Aspirations Ltd. to discharge a planning condition (No. 25 with application ref: 2016/4054). The planning condition has been introduced based on the site's location within the Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as designated by Hackney Borough Council (fig. 2). This APA has been designated because it encompasses Holywell Priory, an early 12th century Augustinian nunnery located to the southeast of the proposed development.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compass Archaeology would like to thank Aspirations Ltd. for commissioning the works, and also to Keeran Nak and his team from Modbest for their help and support on site during the evaluation.

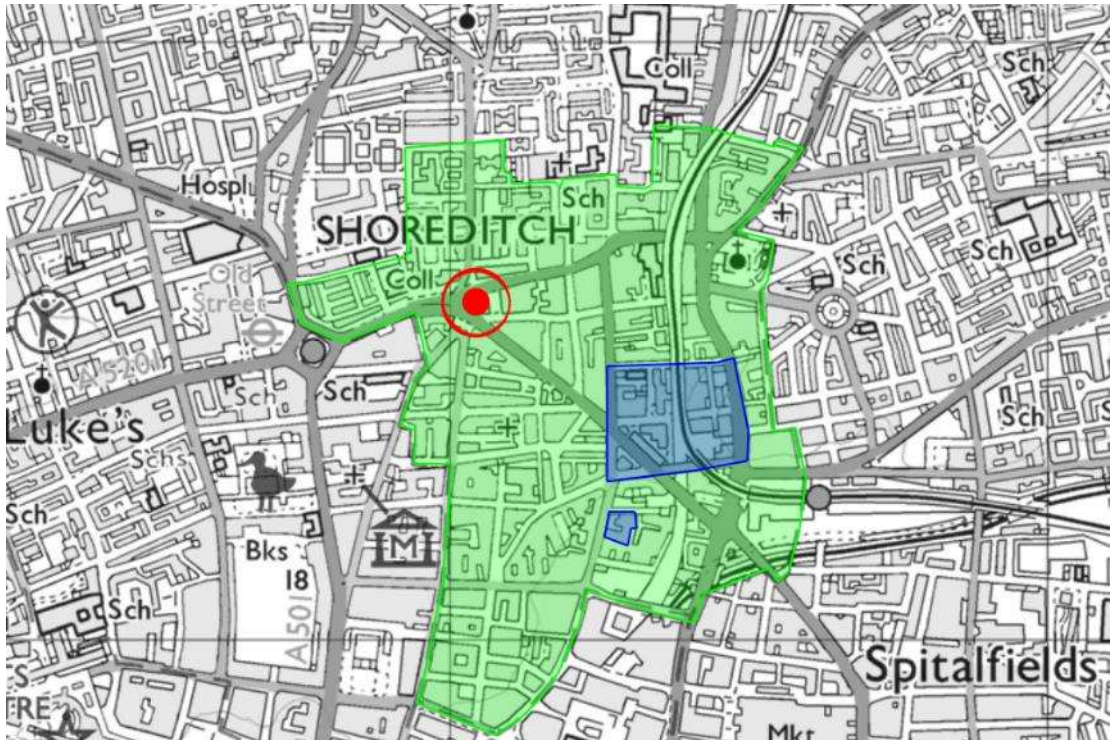


Figure 2: Showing the location of the site (red) in relation to the Shoreditch APA (green) and the Elizabethan Theatres and Holywell Priory APA (blue).

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The proposed development is located at 84-86 Great Eastern Street and 1-3 Rivington Street. It covers an area of approximately 0.22 hectares and is roughly triangular in shape (fig. 3). The site is bounded to the north by Old Street, to the west by Great Eastern Street and to the south by Rivington Street. It is bounded to the east by a series of three to six-storey high buildings.



Figure 3: Site outline (red) (adapted from art'otel, Hoxton, London EC2 Design and Access Statement, Aspirations Ltd., 2016)

- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 256: North London), the site sits over an area of Hackney Gravels overlying London Clay (fig. 4). These are river terrace deposits which formed up to two million years ago when river channels flowed through the area.
- 3.3 Borehole investigations of the site in 2015 (Card Geotechnics Limited) found the ground conditions generally comprised concrete over made ground of varying thickness, up to c.4.8m thick where the lowest base of deposit recorded was 11.80mOD. The made ground overlay Hackney Gravels which in turn overlay London Clay formation.

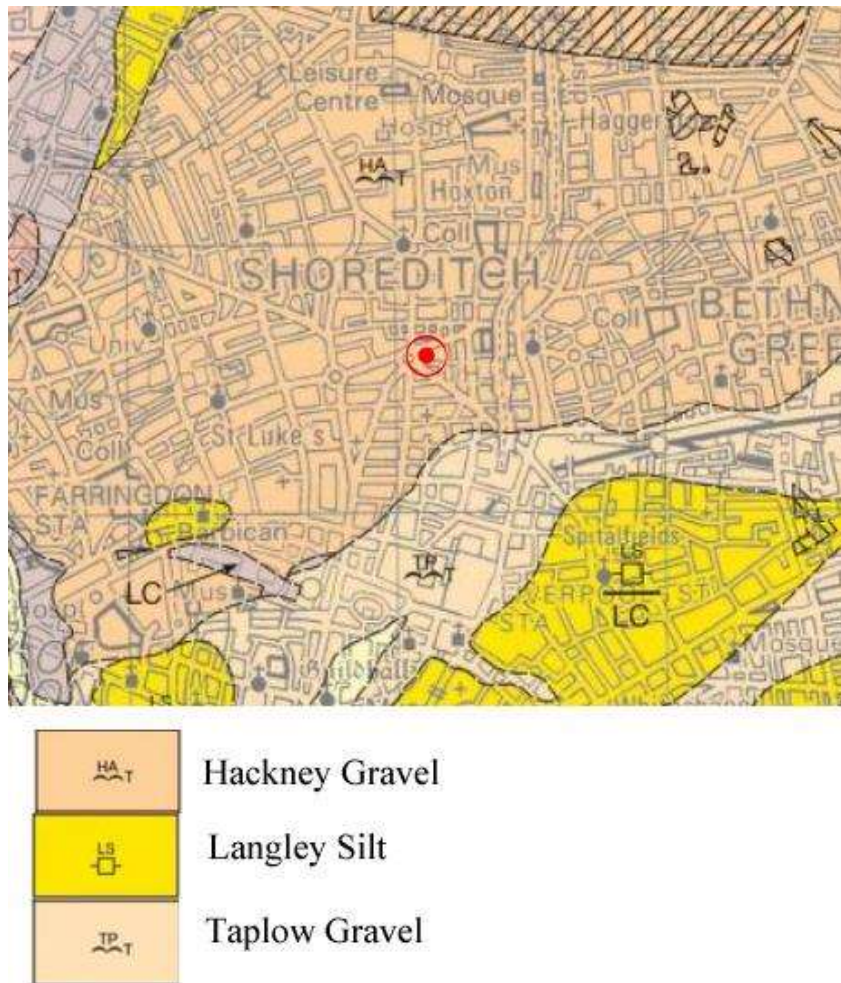


Figure 4: Extract from British Geological Survey sheet 256: North London, with site location marked in red

- 3.4 The site is relatively flat with a gentle rise northwards from 15.75mOD on the southern boundary of the site to 16.4mOD at the northwest corner.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background of the proposed development site has been thoroughly covered in the *Archaeological Baseline Assessment* (AECOM, 2016c) and again in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Compass Archaeology 2018) and therefore will not be discussed at length here. AECOM performed a search of the Greater London Historic Environment (GLHER) of 250m around the site centre plus additional research. A short summary of the historical and archaeological background of the study site will be presented chronologically by period below.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Much of the archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity has been concentrated around the Thames river valley, where gravel eyotes would have provided dry and ideally-situated land for prehistoric settlers. A Lower Palaeolithic flint working site has been identified north of the site in Stoke Newington, and whilst later finds have been recovered from slightly closer to the site, there is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the site itself or the 250m study area.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 The study site lies roughly 1km north of the Roman city of *Londinium*, but despite this, archaeological investigations around the area have shown that occupation extended into the hinterlands of the city. Quarry pits, burials and cremations were recorded c.150m south-west of the site indicating some settlement in the area.

4.3.2 An antiquarian record describes a find in the 18th century when workers were digging the well foundations for St Agnes Well. It consisted of *many copper coins, lachrymatories* (glass/terracotta bottles that often contain ointments/unguents and are frequently found in funerary contexts) *and other antiquities were discovered* (Foord 1910). Another discovery of the head from a Roman terracotta figurine just beyond the study area (GLHER ref: MLO167) confirms the theory that these finds were of ritual significance, and that ritual activity associated with the spring of St Agnes Well was ongoing during the Roman period. The exact location of the well is unknown but it is assumed to be associated with the spring that by the medieval period was known as St Agnes le Clair. The GLHER record (MLO375) places the well just to the south-west of the site, though this is speculative therefore some evidence of further Roman activity might be encountered during groundworks.

4.4 Saxon

4.4.1 No archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation or activity was encountered within the site or the 250m study area; the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* was established further west, in the modern day Aldwych and Covent Garden.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 Shoreditch is not recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086), though Hoxton (north of the site) was listed as a small manor owned by the Cannons of St Paul's Cathedral.

Shoreditch was first mentioned in documentary sources from 1148, where the centre was thought to be located at the junction of Kingsland Road and Old Street, c.390m to the northwest of the site.

4.5.2 Ribbon development had begun along both Shoreditch High Street and Old Street by 1539, whilst the land in the area remained mixed with farmland, market gardens and brick fields. A number of quarry pits containing medieval pottery were discovered c.60m north-east of the site (MLO599); the only archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the study area, whilst no evidence has been recovered from the site itself.

4.6 Post-medieval

4.6.1 Shoreditch remained fairly rural with only ribbon development along its main roads until the late 17th century when suburbanisation began in earnest. Hoxton Square, 100m north of the site was one of the first constructed, with large houses surrounding it and a formal garden in the centre, laid out in 1709 (MLO104189).

4.6.2 Evidence for construction within the site itself comes from an Act of Parliament dated 1691, where Henry Halsteed was granted permission to build three cottages on the corner of Old Street and Tabernacle Street. These plans do not show the exact location of St Agnes Well, but they do show a watercourse running along the southern boundary of the site. A number of industries also began to expand from the late 17th to early 20th centuries in Shoreditch, most notably brick making within the study area. Archaeological evidence for brickearth extraction has been recorded at several sites within the study area for varying dates, mostly comprising backfilled quarry pits.

4.6.3 In 1731 the St Agnes le Clair Bathhouse was opened, depicted as an L-shaped building set back from Old Street in the western corner of the site on Chassereau's plan of the Parish of St Leonard (1745). The Rocque map (1746) shows a differing alignment of the bathhouse, slightly south of its position on Chassereau's map along with several other small buildings within the site boundary. The fact these maps were created within a year of one another adds to the ambiguousness of attempting to locate the St Agnes le Clair Bathhouse, something that archaeological investigation may clarify.

4.6.4 The bathhouse was destroyed by a fire in 1845 and replaced by two shops. Until this point, development of the area was dominated by industries including textile and brick making, and the area within the site was fully developed by the mid-19th century. The site remained mostly the same throughout the rest of the period, though some buildings were replaced and others demolished.

4.6.5 Shoreditch experienced fairly heavy periods of bombing during the Second World War, and the London County Council (LCC) Bomb Damage Map indicates the bank in the southwest corner of the site sustained irreparable damage. No other buildings within the site boundary were affected by bombing. Post-war the site remained fairly unchanged; Bath Place was built over by 1994 and the buildings in the north-west of the site were cleared in the late 1990s or early 2000s, leaving the site as it appears today.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The works will entail the demolition of existing buildings on the site and the construction of a new building comprising a central 22 storey block with four storey northern and southern wing blocks. A four-level basement will also be excavated, extending beneath the entire building footprint to a depth of 18.5m below ground level (c.-2mOD).
- 5.2 Three trial trenches were excavated via machine (fig. 5). Trench 1 measured 10m long by 2.05m wide and was 1.2m deep. Trench 2 measured 12m long by 6.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 3m. Trench 3 measured 14.6m long by 6.4m wide with a maximum depth of 2.38m.

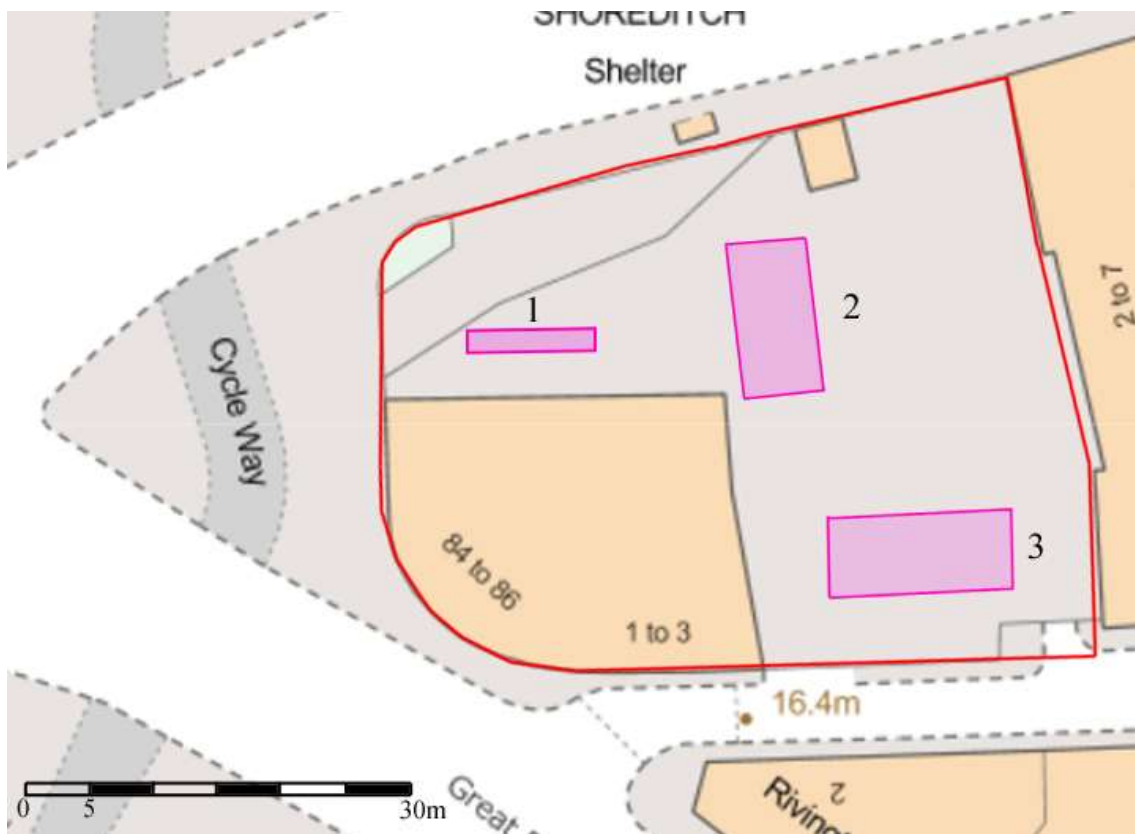


Figure 5: Approximate location of trenches 1-3.

- 5.3 This report represents one element in the archaeological planning process whereby early consideration of potential archaeological remains can be achieved, and if necessary appropriate further mitigation measures put in place. This conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in March 2012 and updated in 2018, which replaces PPS 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment' and policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.4 The NPPF integrates planning strategy on 'heritage assets' - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential,

historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

5.5 The London Borough of Hackney has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, contained within its *Core Strategy* (introduced 2010). Furthermore policies relating to archaeology were retained from the *draft Local Plan* (December 2017) **point 5**, which states that:

A. All new development must protect, enhance and promote archaeological heritage (both above and below ground). The interpretation and presentation of archaeological heritage to the public will be encouraged. Proposals would adversely affect archaeological remains or their settings will be refused.

B. Desk based assessment and, where necessary, archaeological field evaluation will be required before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential significance.

Policy 25 from the *Core Strategy* states:

Historic Environment

All development should make a positive contribution to the character of Hackney's historic and built environment. This includes identifying, conserving and enhancing the historic significance of the borough's designated heritage assets, their setting and where appropriate the wider historic environment.

5.6 The site is located within the South Shoreditch Conservation Area, and the Shoreditch Archaeological Priority Area.

5.7 Archaeological research questions

The trial works present the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of Prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?
- Can the location of the St Agnes Well be determined? If so, what evidence is this based on?
- Is there any evidence of Roman votive activity associated with the St Agnes Well? Is there any more general evidence of Roman activity or occupation?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon or medieval activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of the St Agnes le Clair Bathhouse? If so, what form does this take?
- What evidence exists for the post-medieval development of the site?
- If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team hold valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required.
- 6.1.3** The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The fieldwork took the form of a trial investigation prior to the commencement of the groundworks. Three targeted trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new building. Trench 1 measured 10m long by 2.05m wide, with a general depth of up to 1.2m deep. A sondage was excavated at the eastern end of the trench but only reached 2.2m before it was abandoned due to unsafe conditions as the trench walls were collapsing. Trench 2 measured 12m long by 6.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 3m. Trench 3 measured 14.6m long by 6.4m wide with a maximum depth of 2.38m. Trenches 2 and 3 were stepped in at the sides, with three steps on each side. The steps were approximately 1.2m wide and 1m deep. Due to the remains uncovered in trench 3 it was only stepped at the eastern end.
- 6.2.2** The main objectives of the trial works was to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence. The trial works will also inform the need for further archaeological mitigation during the groundworks. The Client was informed as soon as possible when significant archaeological remains were encountered.
- 6.2.3** Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and finds dating evidence recovered.
- 6.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan, generally at scales of 1:50. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features and deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark. The fieldwork record will be supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

6.2.5 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.2.6 As human remains were encountered during the course of the fieldwork, an AASI licence was sought for the fieldwork. The procedures were in accordance with the Ministry of Justice's 2008 statement: 'Burial Law and Archaeology'. This document sets out the requirements for licence applications to be made under the Burial Act of 1857 wherever human remains are buried in sites to which the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other burial ground legislation does not apply. Any human remains were treated with proper respect and attention.

6.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's *Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*. All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material (slag, CBM) will be discarded after an appropriate record has been made.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form (Appendix XI).

6.4.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, and Historic England.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with respective authorities.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives*, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code GEA18. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the evaluation. Deposits are shown as (x), and cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs and site drawings. For a full context list refer to Appendix I, Appendix II for trench plan illustrations and levels, and for finds refer to Appendices III-X. The evaluation comprised three trenches, which will be discussed in order below.

7.2 The entire site was covered with a light grey concrete slab, with frequent flint inclusions. It was seen over all three trenches, with a thickness ranging from 120mm to 140mm. This context was numbered (100), (200) and (300) depending on the trench, with trench 1 being (100) and so on.

7.3 Trench 1

7.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the western end of the site, just north of the existing building. It was aligned east-west and measured 10m by 2.05m by 1.2m deep; the lowest level recorded was 15.11mOD (fig. 6). Underlying (100) was a very loose, pale brown mortar dust backfill, (101). It contained frequent inclusions of bricks, concrete, metal and occasional plastic. It was observed across the entirety of the trench to a depth of 1.2m at the western end. At the eastern end it continued below (105), a slightly more compact dark grey-brown silty rubble with frequent inclusions of brick and metal. (105) was observed to extend to 1.2m at the eastern end of the trench. The sondage excavated to 2.2m at the eastern end of the trench exposed (106), a fill very similar to (105) though with frequent flecks of concrete as well as brick and metal. (105) and (106) were only semi-compact, resulting in a significant collapse of the section at the eastern end and the termination of the sondage excavation (fig. 7).

7.3.2 Two walls were visible in the approximate centre of the trench (fig. 8). [102] was aligned north-south and visible in the north facing section. It was constructed from red and yellow stock brick, bonded with a sandy yellowish mortar in a mix of headers and stretchers bond. It appeared to have limewash or cream paint on both the eastern and western faces of the wall. It measured 0.92m high and 0.35m wide, with 12 visible courses. It was visible in plan in the base of the trench, though it was partially truncated around the centre point. The second wall was also aligned north-south. [104] was positioned 1.68m east of [102], constructed from red stock brick and bonded in a mix of headers and stretchers with sandy, yellowish mortar. It was observed in both the north and south facing sections, and faintly visible in plan in the base of the trench. It measured c.1m high and 0.46m wide with 13 visible courses. [104] was located 3.2m from the eastern end of the trench, and the eastern face was visible in the east facing section of the sondage, reaching a depth of at least 2.2m below ground level. [104] was also limewashed or painted with a white paint.

7.3.3 Brick samples were taken from both [102] and [104] and dated to 1750-1900 (Appendix III). One fragment of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem was also recovered from (105) though it was undated (Appendix VII). The date from the brick samples and the layout of the walls would indicate they were probably basement walls of 19th century houses that fronted onto Old Street. The find of a Diet Coke can (introduced in the UK in 1983) in the north facing section near the base of the trench between [102] and [105] implies that the area was not backfilled until after 1983.



Figure 6: Trench 1, looking west. Scale 1m



Figure 7: Collapse of south facing section in eastern end of trench with [104] in centre. No scale.



Figure 8: North facing section of trench 1, showing [102] on the right and [104] on the left. Looking S, scale 1m

7.4 Trench 2

7.4.1 Trench 2 was located in the northern part of the site towards the centre, aligned north-south. It measured 12m by 6.5m and a maximum of 3m deep; the lowest level recorded was 13.28mOD. Underlying (200), the concrete layer, was a layer of orange-yellow bedding sand, (206). It was visible at the northern end of the trench though not within [203]. (200) measured roughly 150mm thick and (206) 400mm thick. Underlying this was (204), seen across the extent of the trench it comprised a silty dark brown backfill with frequent inclusions of pottery, animal bone, CTP, ceramic building material (CBM) and glass, the layer was between 1-1.5m thick. (204) overlay a series of brick structures comprising mainly walls (fig. 9). Moving from the northern end of the trench to the southern end, and west to east, the structures will be described below as they occurred. The base of the trench comprised yellow-orange natural gravels (225), observed across the entirety of the trench base continuing below the level of excavation. It was seen at a level of 13.62mOD at the southern end and 13.28mOD at the northern end.



Figure 9: Overhead shot of trench 2, with [205] to the NE and the remains of [203] to the SW. (204) can be seen in the steps, with natural (225) in base. Looking NE, no scale.

7.4.2 [203] was located in the north-western corner of the trench and comprised three visible red and yellow brick walls, bonded in a mix of headers and stretchers with a gritty greyish mortar (fig. 10). These walls were arranged in a rectangle, with the longest one measuring 3.35m long, aligned north-south on the eastern side of the structure. The walls to the south and north ran parallel (E-W aligned), measuring 2.2m long, both continuing into the east facing section. There was some evidence of a greyish limewash or mortar on the inner faces of the eastern and the southern-most walls. The external

face of the eastern wall was very roughly finished with blobby, excess mortar. A set of four steps lead from the northern-most wall into the northern section, [223]. These were aligned north-south and predominantly built from red brick stretchers bonded with a pale whitish-grey coarse mortar, similar to that seen in [203]. The treads consisted of two courses of brick topped with York stone slabs, 0.8m wide. At the base of [223] was a patch of concrete, (210). It was approximately 30mm thick and had a black render on the surface. It was presumed to have covered the entirety of the space within [203], as a floor but was truncated to an area approximately 1m N-S by 0.6m E-W (fig. 11). A large dump of shattered sheet glass was revealed within [203]. (202) was very loosely compacted and comprised mainly clear glass, with occasional inclusions of green fragments. The pieces all measured less than 200mm and were layered horizontally. The dump was between 0.77m and 1m thick, and was bounded by the southern-most wall of [203]. It continued into the east facing section and was approximately 3m long N-S, seen at a level of 15.02mOD.



Figure 10: Walls of [203] with remains of eastern N-S aligned wall in immediate foreground. (202) in section. Note grey limewash/render on inner faces of walls. Looking W, scale 1m



Figure 11: Showing the NE corner of [203], glass dump (202) in section, floor (210) under scale and steps [223] in upper section. Looking NW, scale 1m

7.4.3 To the east of [203], adjacent to the southern wall of the structure was another wall, [208]. It was made from dark red brick bonded in a mix of headers and stretchers, bonded with a gritty grey mortar where visible; parts of the wall appeared to not be mortared. It measured 0.72m tall with 9 visible courses, and was 2.07m long, aligned E-W. [208] was bedded in (209), a very compact grey clay with red mottling and moderate gravel inclusions, approximately 0.2m thick. (209) was also visible at the base of [207], an additional E-W aligned wall positioned to the east of [208]. [207] was a yellow stock brick wall bonded in a mix of headers and stretchers with a thick grey mortar. [207] appeared to abut [205] both to the east and to the south. It measured 1.06m tall with 13 visible courses, and was 0.95m long E-W (fig. 12). The relationship between [207] and [208] was unclear, but it appeared as though they did not interact in any way (fig. 13).



Figure 12: Walls from L-R: [205], [207], [208] and [203]. Note lack of interaction between [207] and [208] and [208] and [203]. Looking SE, scale 1m



Figure 13: Junction between [207] on L and [208] on R. (209) can be seen at base of walls. Looking SE, scale 1m

7.4.4 [205] was located in the eastern-most section of trench 2. It comprised a 4.75m long, N-S aligned wall which opened out into a small enclosed space, half of which likely continued into the eastern section (fig. 14). The N-S aligned wall was at least 1.91m tall, 24 visible courses of mixed red and yellow brick, with the majority comprising yellow bricks. It was bonded with a thick grey concrete mortar with a fairly rough finish on the visible face, indicating it was the external face. The visible portion of the enclosed space or room at the southern end of this stretch of wall measures c. 0.95m E-W and 1.9m N-S, bounded on three sides by walls. The inner face of these walls appears

to have been rendered and painted cream or yellow. It was filled with (213), a moderately well-compacted dark brown silty soil, with frequent CBM fragments and large pieces of stone from the standing building including one large, rectangular worked block. It also contained occasional pot fragments and CTP material. The floor level was not reached for health and safety reasons as (213) contained frequent hollow patches; the lowest level recorded inside was 15.56mOD (fig. 15). The western side of the space was excavated to a much deeper level, and the shorter N-S aligned wall was revealed to 1.8m tall, though the base was not exposed. The external face of this wall was covered with a black, thick tar-like substance which obscured the bricks. It was theorised the material was applied as a form of damp-proofing, though it was not seen elsewhere on [205] (fig. 16). A cut, [214], for this N-S wall of [205] was observed measuring 0.25m wide and 3.2m long (N-S) with a minimum thickness of 0.3m. It was filled with (215), a well compacted coarse mix of concrete, and abundant flint.



Figure 14: West facing section of trench 2 showing [205]. Looking NE, scale 2m



Figure 15: Inside [205]. Note render/paint on inner surface of walls. Looking W, scale 1m



Figure 16: External face of W wall of [205] with tar-like coating. Looking E, scale 1m

- 7.4.5** South of [205] on the eastern side of the trench was two short sections of brick-built structure (fig. 17). [211] was a red brick, N-S aligned wall foundation which ran along the eastern section. The western face was visible and revealed a stepped foundation, with 5 visible courses of visible headers facing west. The brick structure was topped with a layer of thin slate tiles and the remains of a potential 6th brick course was visible above the slate in the section. It measured 3.5m long and the visible portion was 0.6m wide. It was visible at a level of 15.75mOD. Below this, at a level of 15.47mOD was [212]. This was a red brick wall bonded in headers with a gritty grey mortar. It was aligned N-S and measured 0.5m tall with 6 visible courses, 0.6m wide and 2.45m long. It was truncated at the northern end by the southern-most wall of [205].



Figure 17: [211] (top) and [212] (bottom). Looking E, scale 1m

7.4.6 On the western side of the trench, south of [203] and cut by it was a brick structure, [218]. It was seen at a depth of 14.47mOD (1.8m below ground level) and was circular in plan, though only approximately half survives. It survived to a height of c.0.5m, 6 visible courses (fig. 18) and its internal diameter measured 0.75m. It was filled with (219), a loose dark brown silty fill with some organic content, though it became siltier and more compact at lower levels. It contained frequent pottery and animal bone inclusions. A cut and fill, [216] and (217) were potentially cut by [218], though this is unclear. [216] was observed in plan at a depth of 2.2m (14.07mOD). It was irregular in shape though the western edge was roughly linear, aligned NE-SW and the southern edge almost 'L'-shaped (fig. 19). It was truncated on the eastern side by the trench step, but measured 1.2m long (NE-SW) by 0.45m E-W. (217) was a compact, mottled orange-grey clay with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments. It was not excavated.



Figure 18: well-like structure [218] cut by [203]. [216] and (217) can be seen in bottom R corner, potentially cut by [218]. Looking N, scale 0.5m



Figure 19: [216]/(217). [218] visible on L. Looking E, scale 0.5m

7.4.7 West of [218] and [216] was [220], a red and yellow brick wall foundation bonded in a mix of headers and stretchers with a very strong white concrete mortar. It was aligned E-W and continued into the western section. The visible portion measured 1.2m long and 0.45m wide and 0.28m tall. Just south of [220] was another wall, [221] (fig. 20). Also made of red brick it was only visible in the western section of the first trench step. It appeared to comprise mainly stretchers bonded with a thick sandy white mortar. It measured 0.3m wide and c.0.5m tall. In the south-western corner of the trench was a very small exposed section of a red brick structure, [222], visible just beneath (200). It measured 1m long (E-W) and 0.35m wide, but continued into both the western and the southern trench sections.



Figure 20: E facing section of trench 2. Features from L-R: wall [221] in section, wall [220] and well [218]. Wall [203] can be seen in upper section on R. Looking W, scale 1m

7.4.8 Brick samples were taken from the majority of structures comprising two whole bricks where possible. These were analysed and dated (see Appendix III for full details) and it appears that all of the structures were post-medieval, though only one wall predated the mid-18th century. [221] was dated to between 1450 and 1700 indicating it was the earliest structure in the trench, and likely part of one of the first structures built on the site as a whole. As the date ranges for the brick work are fairly wide, they cannot be used to identify any sort of relationship between the construction of the basements and other walls. The brick fabrics for [203] and [223] are the same, as is the presence of frogging therefore it can be said with some certainty that the two structures were related, with [223] acting as access into the basement formed by [203]. It is possible that [205], given its similar date to [203] was the basement for the neighbouring property, both constructed between 1770 and 1900. The wall, [207] which abutted [205] however was given a date of 1750-1850 which indicates that [205] was likely constructed more towards 1770, and [207] sometime after this. It can be stated that most, if not all of the

structures (excluding [221] and [220] for which we have no dates) were constructed in the mid-18th century, a date commensurate with the cartographic evidence.

7.4.9 The majority of contexts in trench 2 did not produce any finds. The most abundant context was (204), the general backfill seen across the entire trench. It produced pottery, animal bone, CBM, glass, CTP, shell and metal, as well as four small finds (see Appendices III-X for details). The pottery produced from (204) was a typical domestic assemblage, dating from the 17th-18th century to the mid-19th century. Collated, it suggests that the deposit was laid down in the late 1850s-60s perhaps around the time the site saw some redevelopment. The CBM was also dated to this period, with a given range of 1630-1900 it appears likely the actual date was in the middle. The glass was also of domestic origin, dating to the early to mid-19th century, again corroborating the theory of when (204) was deposited. The CTP deposit within this context comprised primarily type 27 bowls, dating to 1780-1820 though some were slightly earlier, again suggesting that the (204) was laid down in the mid-19th century. The glass dump, (202) seen within [203] contained a huge amount of fragmented plate glass. Plate glass was introduced into the UK in the early 17th century and only increased in popularity. By the 18th century the use had expanded to shops, warehouses and even greenhouses and by the 19th century plate glass was commonplace. (202) was very unstable therefore no samples were taken, however it is assumed from the quality of the sherds that they were 19th or 20th century in date. One bottle was removed from the surface of the dump, thought to date to the 19th century though bearing a stamp on the base of '1763'. This was not necessarily the date of manufacture and cannot be used to date the deposit. The remains of a blue enamelled iron alloy saucepan were recovered from inside [205], sitting directly on top of (210). It is likely to have been redeposited and is of 19th or 20th century date. A single sherd of Green-Glazed Border Ware was also found with the saucepan, dating to 1550-1700 it was also likely residual within the context. Pot, animal bone, and CTP were also recovered from (213), the fill within [205] (Appendices III, VI and VII). The CTP comprised one complete and one partial bowl, both dated to 1780-1820. The pottery found within this context was also given a general 19th century date indicating that (213) was probably deposited in the late 19th century, potentially during the same event as (204) resulting in the similarities found within the pottery assemblage between the two contexts. The fill within the well structure [218] also contained pottery and animal bone. The pottery again was similar to that seen in (204) and (213), though potentially slightly earlier, dating to the mid-19th century. No datable finds were found *in situ* within trench 2 therefore an exact timeline of demolition and backfill events can only be estimated to the mid-19th century.

7.5 Trench 3

7.5.1 Trench 3 was located in the southern part of the site, in the south-eastern corner. It was aligned E-W and measured 14.6m long by 6.4m wide with a maximum depth of 2.38m; the lowest level recorded was 13.47mOD. Underlying (300), the concrete layer was a thick deposit of dark brown silty soil with frequent inclusions of rubble, CBM and pot, and moderate inclusions of animal bone and glass. (300) measured roughly 140mm thick and (301) 1m+ thick, seen across the entirety of the trench. (301) overlay a series of brick structures comprising walls, well-like structures and an industrial furnace/firebox system (fig. 21). The base of the trench comprised pale grey clay with red mottling and rare flint pebbles (333), observed across the trench base at the eastern end, continuing below the level of excavation. It was seen at a level of 13.47mOD.



Figure 21: Trench 3, showing one of several well features [327] in the foreground and industrial features in the background. Looking W, scale 1m

7.5.2 Running E-W along the northern section of trench 3 was a wall, [302]. It was made of red and yellow brick and bonded in alternating rows of headers and stretchers with a sand reddish/pink mortar. It measured 0.72m high; 10 visible courses at the western end, and 1.49m high, 20 visible courses at the eastern end, the base of the wall was not seen. It was approximately 12.2m long, running into the eastern section of the trench. The top of the wall was recorded at a level of 15.6mOD. There was a doorway with a slightly arched brick top seen 5.3m from the western end of the wall, approximately 0.92m wide and 0.49m tall (fig. 22). The space was not excavated for fear that it might undermine the concrete surface to the north of the trench. The fill of the doorway, (323) was a very loosely compact, grey-white crumbly silt with frequent mortar flecks and inclusions of CBM, pottery and glass (Appendices III, IV and VIII). There were also two brick-sized holes in the 6th course down at the eastern end of the wall, set 1.2m apart. [302] was interpreted as a basement wall, the majority of the basement falling to the north of trench 3, with (323) potentially filling the basement space.



Figure 22: Wall [302] seen behind the scale. The doorway can be seen to the left of the scale, and two holes / joists to the right. Looking approximately NW, scale 1m

7.5.3 Another E-W aligned wall was visible in the centre of the trench, [306]. It comprised red brick header and stretcher courses bonded with a grey, gritty mortar. It measured 7.6m long, continuing into the western section of the trench. It was 0.23m high, with three full courses visible, and the remains of fourth and fifth courses at the western end. The wall was heavily truncated and had (324), a layer of modern concrete with frequent stone inclusions running along the northern side, measuring 2.8m long and 0.1-0.15m wide. (324) acted as the support for a modern ceramic drain which ran from the end of [306] into the western section. Another modern ceramic drain was seen to the south of [306]. Wall [334] lead north from [306], abutting it. It was made from red brick bonded with a rough greyish mortar. It was 0.16m high; 2 visible courses of headers and 1.05m long (fig. 23).



Figure 23: North face of wall [306]. Brick features [214], [312] and [303] can be seen in the foreground, with [307] in the background. Looking SE, scale 0.5m

7.5.4 Also abutting [306] was [307]. This was a large, rounded structure constructed from red brick and tile with stone floor slabs (fig. 24). The bricks were bonded as headers with a pale sandy mortar. It was a circular structure though there was thought to originally have been two conjoining structures of the same design, though one was hugely truncated. The complete portion had a firebox in the centre of the circle, aligned NW-SE and paved with stone. The structure as a whole measured 4.5m E-W and 1.45m N-S; it was bounded by [306] to the north. The structure was 0.45m high; 6 visible brick courses with a course of tile (at a level of 15.24mOD) under the top course of brick. The base of the structure was not excavated, though the floor of the firebox was visible. The firebox was lined with firebrick that showed signs of burning, and had iron bracing around the sides at the top (fig. 25). The firebox measured 0.4m long (NW-SE) and 0.3m wide (NE-SW) and 0.47m deep. The stone slab floor extended 0.3m south-east beyond the presumed enclosed space as defined by the iron bracing and was 85mm thick. The fill of the firebox was (310), a moderately compact grey-brown gritty soil which became more crumbly, red and burnt towards the base of the feature. (310) contained frequent inclusions of brick rubble and mortar flecks, and moderate amounts of slag and charcoal as well as occasional pot sherds and animal bone (Appendices IV and VI). The area to the west of the complete structure was presumed to have once been similarly arranged though it was severely truncated. All that remained on this side of [307] were fragments of stone floor slab and brick visible in the western section of the trench (fig. 26).



Figure 24: Brick structure [307] (partially exposed). Comprising at least two conjoined circular brick bases with rectangular fireboxes. Looking NW, scale 0.5m



Figure 25: Interior of the firebox part of the structure, showing stone flagged base and iron supports. The bricks and tiles around the top edge show signs of extensive burning. Looking NW, scale 0.5m



Figure 26: [307]. The brick and stone seen to the left of frame is taken to be the remnants of a third firebox structure. Looking N, scale 1m

7.5.5 [306] was bedded on a layer of very compact brown-orange silt, (319), approximately 0.15m thick with frequent inclusions of CBM rubble and stones. This overlay (320), a compact grey-white mortar layer with red brick rubble inclusions. It measured c.0.05m thick. Underlying (320) was (321), a compact black soil with frequent inclusions of burnt brick rubble, presumably mixed from the deposit of rubble below, (322). (321) was 0.2m thick. (322) was a compact deposit of burnt red brick fragments measuring 0.9m N-S and 0.6m E-W (fig. 27). These deposits contained no finds, but brick samples were taken from (322) (Appendix III).



Figure 27: Southern face of wall [306]. A triangular drain [317] can be seen to the left of the scale and a patch of burnt brick (322) to the right. Looking N, scale 0.5m.

7.5.6 Also seen within trench 3 were five similar, circular well-like brick structures. Their intended purpose or use was unclear but they will be referred to as ‘wells’ within the text for clarity (this is not intended as an interpretation). Moving from west to east, the first well that was encountered was [303], seen at a level of 14.91mOD. It was constructed of red and yellow brick with no evidence of mortar or other bonding material. It measured 0.23m high with four visible courses, though it was not fully excavated, and had an internal diameter of 0.8m. It was filled with (304), a moderately compact dark brown silty soil with frequent inclusions of pot, glass, animal bone and CBM (Appendices III, IV, VI and VIII). [303] abutted to [306], though the stratigraphy of their relationship is unclear, it is possible that they were contemporary structures. [303] was also bounded to the east by [334], though again the relationship between the two structures is unclear (fig. 28).



Figure 28: Well structure [303], situated to the north of wall [306] and immediately abutting wall [334]. Looking NE, scale 0.2m.

7.5.7 East of [303] was [312], again north of [306] but in this instance [312] appeared to have been cut by the wall to the south (fig. 29). Constructed from red brick, [312] also showed no evidence of any bonding material. [312] was roughly circular in shape with a rectangular extension on the NW side, aligned NW-SE measuring 0.4m square. The main body of the well measured 0.7m internal diameter and 0.19m high, three visible courses. The bricks were all stretchers and the NE side appeared to either be collapsing outwards or purpose-built to fan out at the top. [312] was filled with (313), a moderately compact dark brown silty soil with frequent flecks of chalk/mortar and occasional stones, with frequent inclusions of pot, glass and CBM fragments, occasional animal bone, CTP and a single carved bone spoon. (Appendices III-IV, VI-VII and IX). The context was not fully excavated.



Figure 29: Structure [312], taken to be bisected by wall [306]. The angled wall of the well can be seen to the left of the scale. Looking S, scale 0.5m.

7.5.8 East again of [312] was [314]. North of [306] and not cut by it, [314] was a red brick semi-circular structure bonded in stretchers with no evidence of mortar. It measured 0.5m high on the southern side, with eight visible courses dropping to three courses on the northern extents. There was a 1.05m wide gap at the northern end of the well aligned E-W, with no evidence that the structure had continued and was truncated at some point (fig. 30). It is possible that [314] was constructed as a brick support for a large round barrel or other container rather than as a well or drain. It was filled with (315), a moderately compact dark brown very silty fill with rare lenses of grey, mortary clay. It contained occasional inclusions of CBM rubble and frequent pot, glass, animal bone, oyster shell and CTP, as well as a single bone/ivory domino piece, a bone comb and a clay marble (Appendices III-IV and VI-X). The context was not fully excavated.



Figure 30: Brick structure [314], seen on the northern side of [306]. The feature is taken to be complete, rather than a truncated circular well. Looking S, scale 0.5m

7.5.9 [329] was another well, seen east of [314] it comprised orange-red bricks arranged in a circular shape with no visible mortar evident. The bricks were mostly halved, and the majority were very fragile. It measured 0.39m high, 7 visible courses with an internal diameter of 0.9m (fig. 31). [329] was filled with three separate deposits. On the surface was (331), a loosely compact grey silty fill with some organic components. It had frequent inclusions of pot, animal bone, CBM, CTP, iron slag and a worked bone cutlery handle (Appendices III-IV and VI-VII). It also contained a complete human cranium which had evidently been redeposited there as the mandible and teeth were absent (fig. 32; Appendix V). (331) was approximately 0.1-0.15m thick and present across the whole well. Underlying (331) was (330), a loosely compact reddish brown gritty silty fill with frequent burnt material approximately 0.2m thick and seen across the whole well. It also had frequent areas of iron staining with moderate inclusions of slag, pot, animal bone and glass (Appendices IV, VI and VIII). Underlying (330) was (332), a very soft grey-white degraded chalk or mortar with occasional inclusions of CBM fragments and stones. This layer was not excavated but covered the whole well, and some pot fragments and CBM were retrieved from the surface (Appendices III and IV).



Figure 31: Well [329], seen on the northern side of Trench 3, towards the eastern end. Fill (332) seen towards the base. Looking W, scale 0.5m



Figure 32: Human cranium, in-situ, next to a complete but broken ceramic chamber pot. Scale 0.2m

7.5.10 South of [329] was [327]. Built from red, orange and yellow brick in a circular structure with no mortar visible (fig. 33). Instead there was a very loose, soft, dark grey sandy material between the bricks. The bricks were arranged irregularly, mostly consisting of headers facing inwards, though some stretchers were present. The well was half sectioned to the base and was 0.87m tall with 12 courses, the interior diameter measured 1.2m. It appeared that the stretcher bond became more common towards the base of the well which was founded just above the natural clay (333) (fig. 34). [327] was filled by (328), a moderately compact dark brown silty fill with some organic content. It had frequent inclusions of pot, CTP, CBM, glass and animal bone as well as a worked bone spoon (Appendices III – IV, VI and VIII-IX). The fill was homogenous to the base of the well. A cut for [327] was also noted. [325] was circular in plan and set approximately 0.2m from the external edge of [327]. It was filled with (326), a well compacted yellow-brown gravel with no inclusions. It was not fully excavated though presumed to continue to the base of the well and the cut.



Figure 33: Upper part of well [327]. Observed in the centre of Trench 3, towards the eastern end. Looking W, scale 0.2m



Figure 34: well [327] half-sectioned, showing the interior fills of the structure. The cut [325] and gravel fill (326) can be seen to the right of the scale. Looking W, scale 1m

7.5.11 Brick samples were taken from the majority of structures comprising two whole bricks where possible. These were analysed and dated (see Appendix III) and it appears that all of the structures were post-medieval. The only structure that clearly post-dated the rest was [307], the forge/oven for which the brick and tile samples were given a date of 1800-1950. As the date ranges for the rest of the structures are fairly wide, it cannot be used reliably to establish any sort of stratigraphical relationship between them. Likewise the fabric of the bricks used to construct the wells are mostly different, indicating that they may not have been constructed at the same time, though all were built before 1900. The bricks from all five wells also contain shallow frogs, potentially indicating a contemporary relationship. [306] has been dated to 1660-1900 and therefore potentially predates the other structures on site, though given that [306] appears to cut at least one of the wells, [312], it is unlikely that it was constructed before the mid-18th century. The relationship of [302] to the rest of the structures is also unclear, according to the brick sample analysis it is of similar date and the bricks were also shallowly frogged. The oldest deposit in the trench was (322); the layer of burnt brick beneath [306]. Samples taken from this deposit date the layer to 1450-1700 indicating that it was the remains of an earlier phase of building before the site was fully developed.

7.5.12 The majority of the contexts in trench 3 produced finds. (301), the main backfill covering the whole trench contained similar pottery fragments to those seen in trench 2, dating to the mid-19th century. The majority of pottery producing contexts from trench 3 in fact displayed similar fragments and all were dated to the 19th century (Appendix IV). The makers marks seen on several of the finds from (301), (328) and (331) suggest a backfill date of the entire site sometime in the 1840s. CBM fragments

also corroborate this, with the majority being dated from the mid- to late 17th century to the 20th century. The fill within the majority of the wells was of a similar composition to (301), suggesting that it may have been deposited in a single event. They also contained some of the same types of pottery, including London Stoneware, Yellow Ware and a large amount of Refined Whiteware. Clay Tobacco Pipe was also found in several contexts, and most of the bowls and bowl fragments belonged to one of three types: 27, 28 and 29 (Appendix VII). These were dated from 1780 to 1880, with one earlier example found in (331) dating to 1680-1710. This again indicates the site was probably backfilled in the mid- to late 19th century. The fill, (323), inside the doorway of [302] produced one partial CTP stem and some pot fragments. These were the same types seen elsewhere on site and given a date of the mid-19th century. The composition of (323) differs from the main backfill and the fill within the wells therefore was likely deposited at a different time, though the fact it contained similar finds might indicate the fills originated from the same place. The glass recovered from trench 3 comprised mostly 19th or 20th century vessels, with the majority being recovered from (328) and (331); both fills of wells. The vessels often appeared medical in nature, though they were all certainly of domestic origin (Appendix VIII). No finds within the trench were found *in situ* and therefore cannot be used to firmly date any of the structures construction, in addition to which the finds provided no clues as to the use of the so-called wells or the firebox structure.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological investigations on the site revealed a considerable amount of archaeological remains that might help to shed some light on the use of the site in the 19th century. Unfortunately, only one small section of wall [221] seen in trench 2 dated to the late 17th to early 18th century and its form could not be interpreted. It may have been connected with the baths of St Agnes le Clair but this is speculation. The majority of remains revealed can be attributed to basement walls associated with terraced brick buildings constructed in the early-mid 19th century fronting Old Street and Rivington Street (Bath Street prior to 1883). Overlaying the trench plans onto historical maps can indicate the general position of the basements and which houses they were connected to. These will be presented in chronological order below.
- 8.2 Figure 35 shows the walls found in trench 1 do not align with what is depicted on the 1872 OS map. The remains recovered in trench 2 however seem to line up, with [203] and [205] at the northern end, the surviving visible portion, being the party walls between the terraced buildings fronting Old Street. The remains seen in trench 3 also appear to align, with [302] on the northern section potentially acting as the rear wall for several small buildings fronting to Bath Place. It also shows the wells in trench 3 being mostly located in the small yards between those houses on Bath Place and the ones fronting to Bath Street. This would be logical as whatever the use for the wells were, they did not appear to be the sort of constructions that would be located inside a building. [306] also occurs as a back wall for the houses fronting Bath Street. As the forge [307] was likely constructed after this map was published it is not relevant here.



Figure 35: Overlay of the site and trench plans onto an extract of the 1872 OS First Edition map.

- 8.3 The Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1882 does not show any new interpretations for the remains found during the evaluation, though it does give some insight to the use of the buildings and their condition during the period (fig. 36). The site has been redeveloped somewhat since 1872 and several of the buildings have been torn down or abandoned. The walls in trench 1 still do not align and therefore potentially have a later construction date. We can see that one of the buildings, a carpet warehouse or shop in the area of

trench 2 had a glass skylight in the centre. The destruction of this during the site clearance is a possible explanation for the large glass dump (202) seen inside basement [203]. The neighbouring building to the west also displays a skylight and therefore (202) may be a result of the destruction of both. The wells in trench 3 are mostly beneath a wooden structure, as depicted by the colour yellow, though the forge [307] is now in an outdoor yard. As these buildings fronting Rivington Street are labelled as *old & dilapidated* it would be unlikely a new furnace/forge/oven was constructed to the rear of what seem to be abandoned buildings.

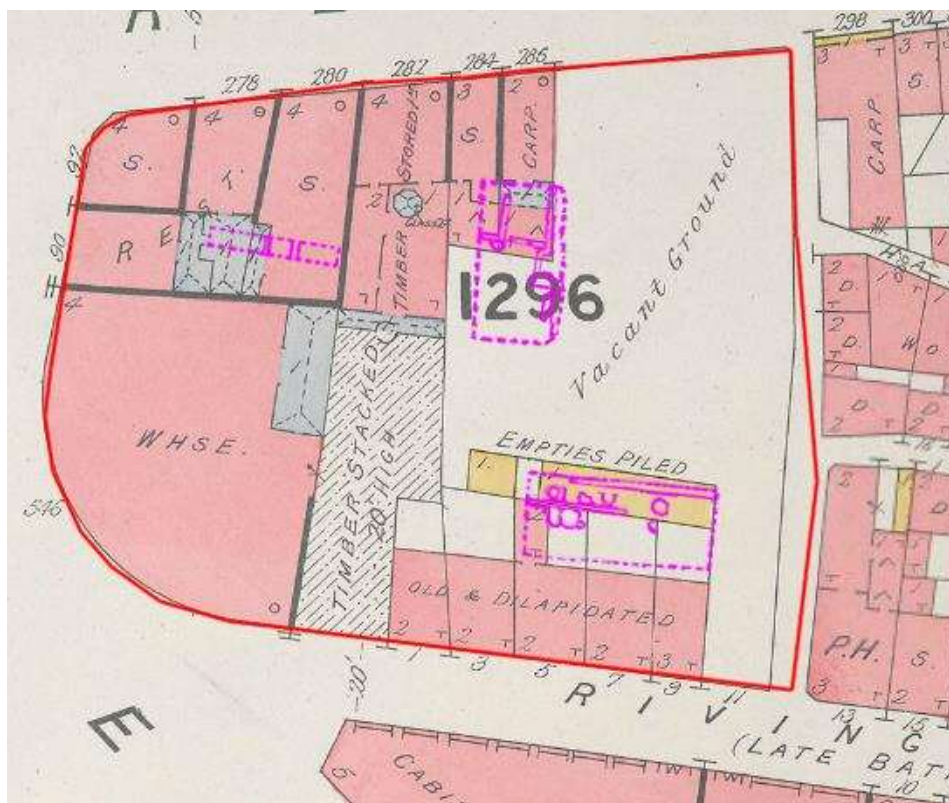


Figure 36: Overlay of the site and trench plans on to an extract of the Goad Fire Insurance Plan 1882

- 8.4** The site remained mostly the same until the mid-20th century, aside from the redevelopment of the above labelled vacant ground. In the 1951 National Grid Plan it can be seen that the walls in trench 1 appear to be aligned with the rear walls of no. 287 Old Street (fig. 37). This building had seen some remodelling since the Goad plan and it might have been that these walls were part of this, though the brick samples dated them to slightly earlier; pre-1900. There is no further evidence of the new layout of the site recorded in the trenches.
- 8.5** Although these historic maps provide some insight into the arrangement of the walls found in the trenches, they do not identify any possible use or position of the well structures found in either trenches 2 or 3. The lack of archaeological finds relating to their use is also confounding, allowing only for speculative interpretation at best. They may have been wells located in the rear yard of each property fronting Bath Place, or they might have been used as soakaways or even brick supports containing a wooden barrel or other circular object, [314] in particular. Street directories and censuses from 1883-1901 indicate the area was occupied by furniture makers and cabinet builders. It is possible that the wells represent some process in the making of wooden furniture or

were used as compact storage for timbers and materials. The lack of *in situ* archaeological finds indicates that the site was well cleared before it was backfilled and prevent any further insights into the use of the area.

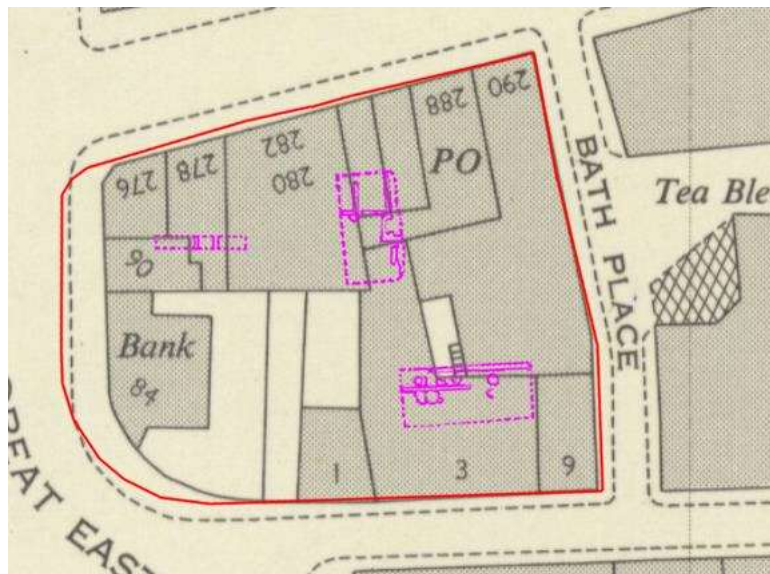


Figure 37: Overlay of the site and trench plans on to an extract from the National Grid plan, 1951

8.6 Natural geology

8.6.1 A number of investigations in the surrounding area of the site have recorded the height of the natural geology and can provide an idea of the general topography and any truncation that occurred on the site. The natural on site was recorded at 13.62mOD in the north of the site (trench 2), and at 13.47mOD in the south of the site (trench 3). Sites to the northeast (2-4 Hoxton Square, ELO3704 and Hoxton Market, ELO9386) recorded the natural gravel at 15.0mOD and 14.07mOD respectively. Southeast of the site natural gravels were recorded at various levels between 11.35-12.69mOD during excavations (1-7 Willow Street, ELO6513 and 1-6 Bateman's Row, ELO470). Natural London Clay was also recorded at 12.94mOD, 9-11 Garden Walk (ELO519) c.110m southeast of the site.

8.6.2 These recorded levels suggest that there is a general trend of the natural geology rising from south to north as the gravel terrace rises away from the River Thames. The levels recorded on site fall between those recorded to the north and south confirming this theory. It also indicates that there was little-to-no truncation of the natural on this site. The remains in trenches 2 and 3 did not interface with the natural deposits. In trench 2, the brick structure [205] was the lowest recorded feature, reaching c.0.1m above the natural deposit. One of the wells in trench 3, [327], sat directly on top of the natural but did not cut it.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 We can now look back at the original research questions set out in the preceding WSI and compare them with the results of the evaluation.

9.2 Is there any evidence of Prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?

There was no archaeological evidence encountered for activity or occupation from the prehistoric period.

9.3 Can the location of St Agnes Well be determined? If so, what evidence is this based on?

No archaeological evidence relating to the location of St Agnes Well was found during the evaluation.

9.4 Is there any evidence of Roman votive activity associated with the St Agnes Well? Is there any more general evidence of Roman activity or occupation?

There was no evidence of any Roman activity or occupation found during the evaluation, including no evidence of any Roman votive offerings associated with the St Agnes Well.

9.5 Is there any evidence of Saxon or medieval activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?

No evidence was found of activity or occupation from the Saxon to the medieval periods.

9.6 Is there any evidence of the St Agnes le Clair Bathhouse? If so, what form does this take?

No evidence of the bathhouse was recovered during the evaluation. Documentary research into the area noted that the address for the bathhouse as listed in the 1826 Pigot's Directory was no. 4 Tabernacle Square. This Square lay over the junction of what is now Great Eastern Street, Old Street, Tabernacle Street and Paul Street, west of the site. This would indicate that the location of the Bathhouse was likely either under the existing building on site, in which case it has likely been destroyed, or west of the site boundary on the other side of the Square.

9.7 What evidence exists for the post-medieval development of the site?

A great number of brick features were exposed during the excavation of the three evaluation trenches. Trench 1 contained two brick walls aligned N-S which were dated to 1750-1900. These, along with two brick structures in trench 2 also dating to 1750-1900 were interpreted as basements associated with the construction of brick terraced houses built in the early 19th century fronting Old Street. Further brick walls revealed in trench 3 made up basements or back walls of houses fronting both Bath Place and Rivington Street. No evidence of the E-W aligned portion of Bath Place was encountered. As well as the structures relating to basements, six circular brick constructions were also revealed; one in trench 2 and five in trench 3. These have not been fully interpreted as they lack any archaeological evidence as to their use, and the date of the brick samples was roughly the same period as the walls: 1750-1900. It is possible they were associated with the terraced buildings, or were related in some way to the furniture construction process, the industry that was most common around the area during the post-medieval period. The majority of the remains that were found in

all three trenches appeared to represent a single, general building phase. One later structure that represents a second phase of the site was the forge or firebox found in trench 3 that dated to 1800-1950. Again, no archaeological finds were recovered to indicate any use for this structure. It was likely used in some industrial manner, perhaps again within the furniture building industry. It appears as though all three trenches were covered with a general backfill deposited in each over one event. These contexts contain pottery dating to the mid- to late 19th century and therefore it is thought that this deposition potentially occurred around 1840-1860.

9.8 If encountered, what is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

The natural geology was not encountered in trench 1. In trench 2 it comprised compacted yellow-orange gravels with no inclusions, seen at a level of 13.62mOD (S end) and 13.28mOD (N end); c.2.4m below ground level. The natural geology in trench 3 was reached at the eastern end of the trench, comprising compact pale grey clay with red mottling. It was seen at a level of 13.47mOD; c.2.36m below ground level.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Bibliography

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10.2 Cartographic sources (chronological order)

Ordnance Survey. 1872. *First Edition*

Goad Fire Insurance Plan. 1882. *Vol. VI: Sheet 145*

Ordnance Survey. 1951. *National Grid*

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
(100)	1	Concrete
(101)		Post-medieval backfill
[102]		Brick wall: N-S through trench centre
[103]		Cut for wall [102]
[104]		Brick wall: E end of trench
(105)		Dark brown soil at E end of trench
(106)		Similar to (105) but with white flecks
(200)	2	Concrete: same as (100)
(201)		Pale grey-brown silt with brick in NW corner
(202)		Shattered glass dump
[203]		Basement
(204)		Dark brown backfill with CTP and pottery dumps
[205]		Basement
(206)		Orange-yellow sandy silt
[207]		Bick wall- yellow, E-W, W side
[208]		Brick wall: red, E-W, centre
(209)		Red mottled grey clay with occasional gravels
(210)		Concrete floor of basement [203]
[211]		N-S brick pad and slate surface
[212]		Brick wall: red, N-S, adjoining [211]
(213)		Fill of room [205]
[214]		Cut for [205]
(215)		Concrete and rubble fill of [214]
[216]		Cut for linear feature
(217)		Yellow-grey mottled clay fill of [216]
[218]		Red brick circular structure
(219)		Fill of [218]
[220]		Upper red brick wall: E-W
[221]		Lower red brick wall: E-W
[222]		Red brick wall/ structure in SW corner
[223]		Stairs leading to [203]
(224)		Brick layer above [211]
(225)		Natural: yellow-grey gravels
(300)	3	Concrete, same as (100) & (200)
(301)		Dark brown backfill with rubble
[302]		Red brick wall: E-W, in N section
[303]		Red brick circular structure
(304)		Fill of [303]
[305]		Cut for wall [306]
[306]		Red brick wall: E-W, centre
[307]		Industrial red brick firebox structure
(308)		Fill of W drain in [306]
(309)		Fill of centre drain in [306]
(310)		Fill of firebox in [307]
(311)		Fill over slab in W section
[312]		Red brick circular structure
(313)		Fill of [312]
(314)		Red brick circular structure
(315)		Fill of [314]

(316)		Dark silty fill in corner of [307]
[317]		Brick drain S side of [306]
(318)		Fill of [317]
(319)		Brown-orange layer under [306]
(320)		White mortar layer under (319)
(321)		Black layer with burnt brick under (320)
(322)		Burnt brick deposit
(323)		Fill inside doorway of [302]
(324)		Modern concrete support for ceramic drain
[325]		Cut for [327]
(326)		Fill of [325]
[327]		Red brick circular structure
(328)		Fill of [327]
[329]		Red brick circular structure
(330)		Reddish fill of [329]
(331)		Grey silty fill overlying (330)
(332)		Grey/white mortar fill of [329]
(333)		Natural: pale grey clay with red mottling
[334]		Red brick wall: N-S, N of [306]

APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAWINGS AND LEVELS

Trench 1

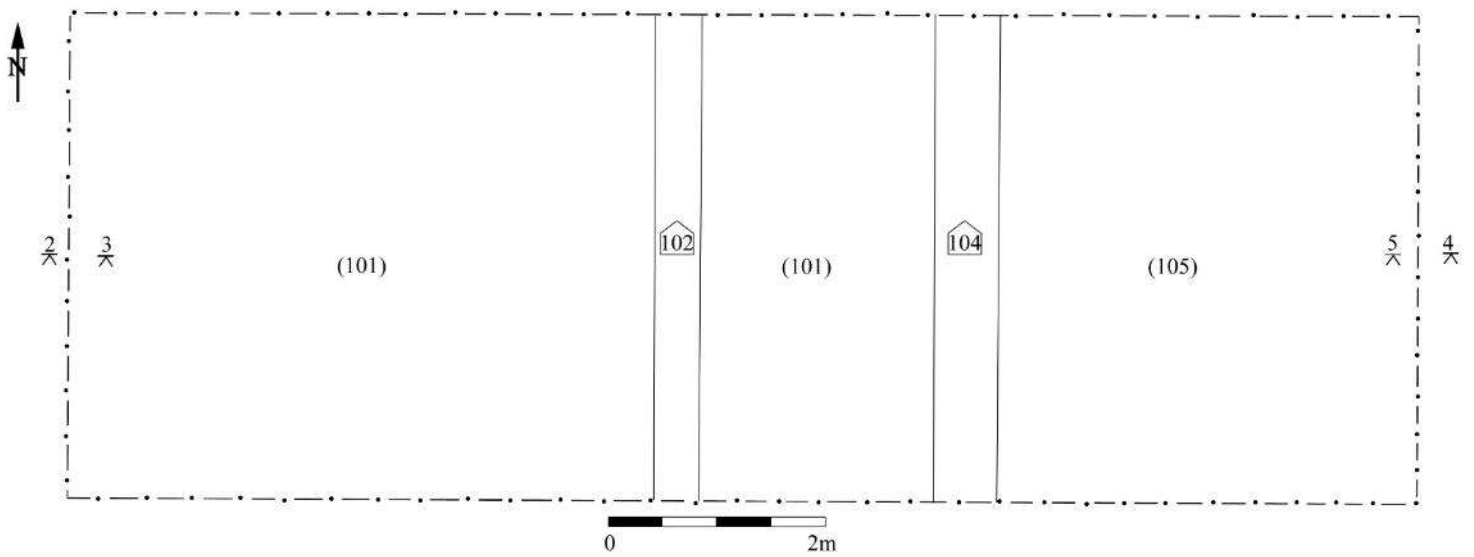


Figure 38: Plan of Trench 1. Original drawn at 1:50.

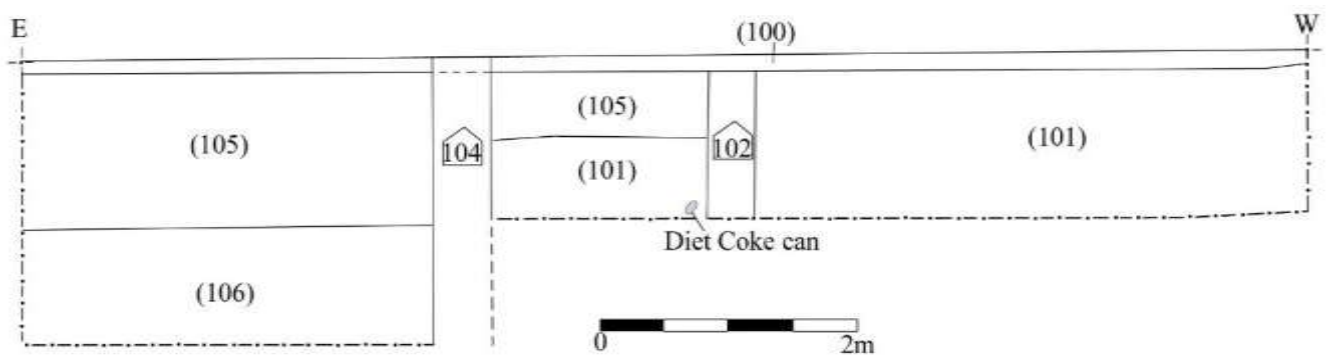


Figure 39: North facing section of Trench 1. Original drawn at 1:20.

Trench 2

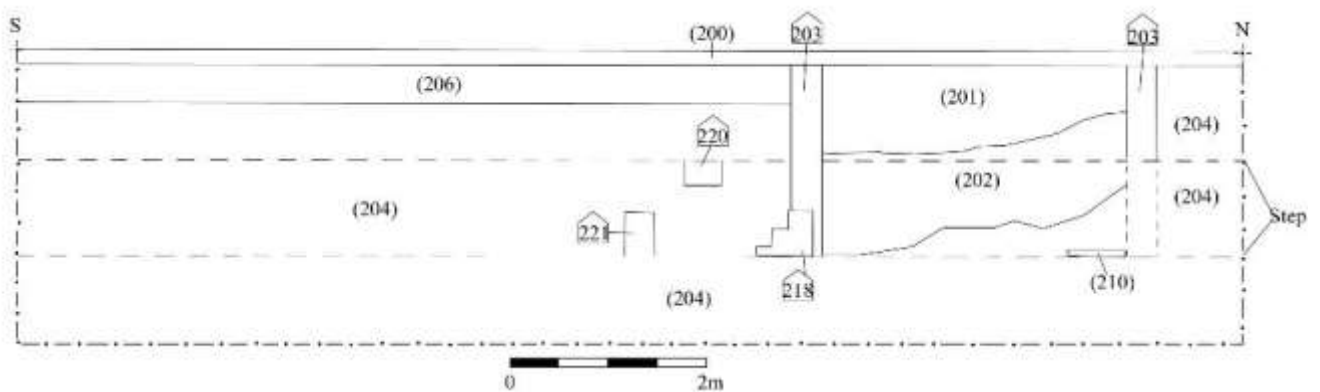


Figure 40: East facing section of Trench 2. Original drawn at 1:50

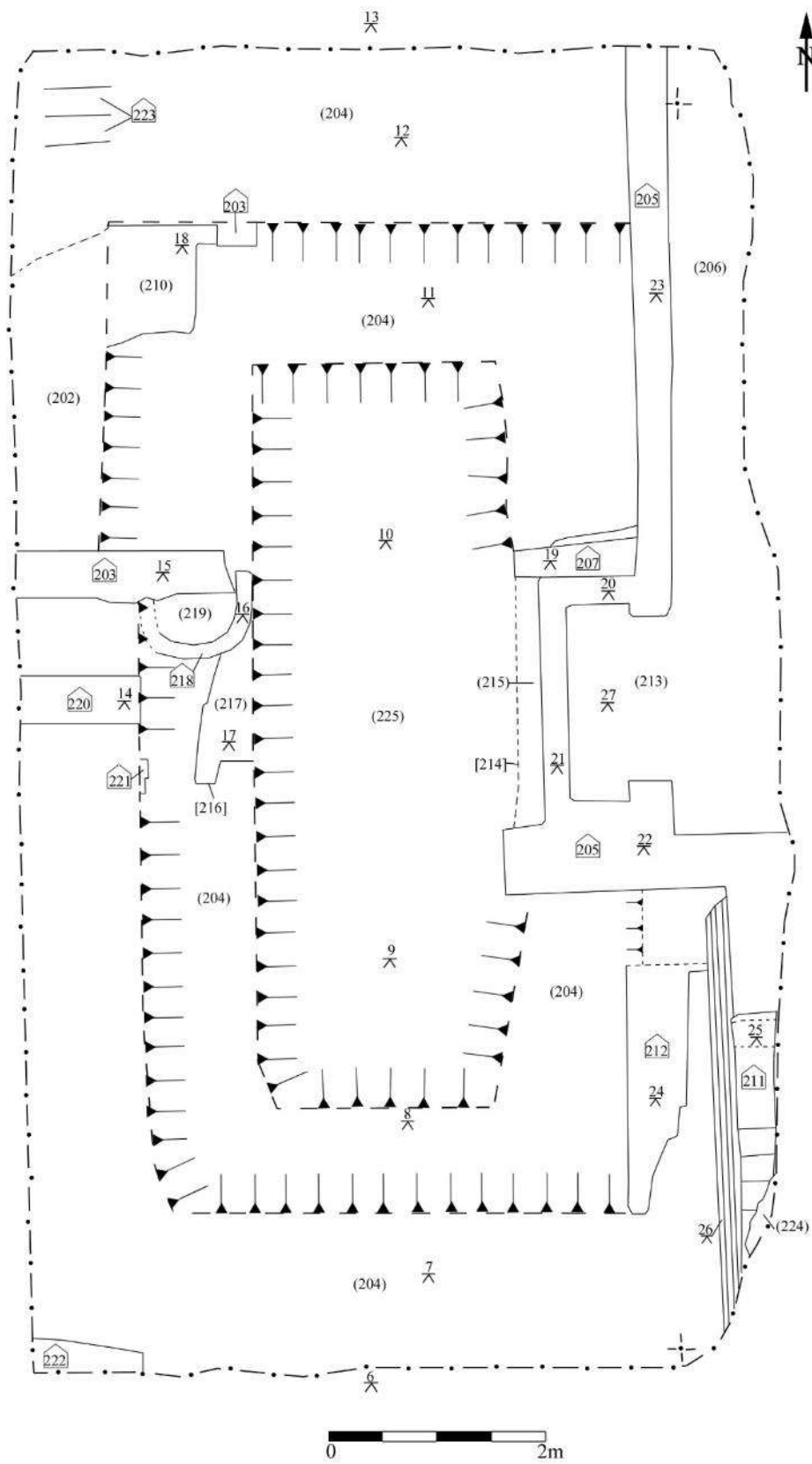


Figure 41: Plan of Trench 2. Original drawn at 1:50.

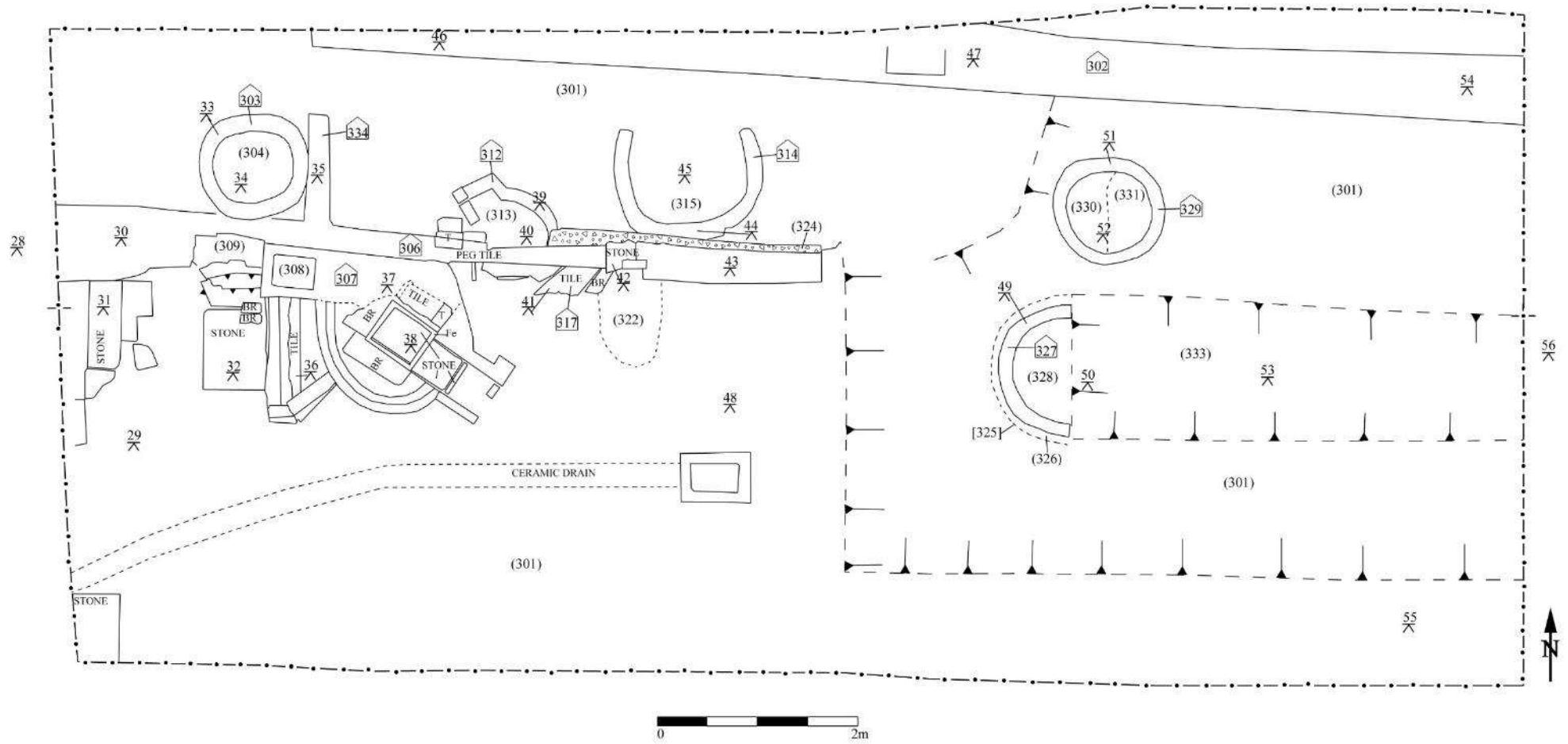


Figure 42: Plan of Trench 3. Original drawn at 1:50.

Levels

Trench	No.	Reduced Level (mOD)	Description	
1	1	15.94	Site Temporary Bench Mark	
	2	16.40	Top of trench – west end	
	3	15.21	Base of trench – west end	
	4	16.24	Top of trench – east end	
	5	15.11	Base of trench – east end	
2	6	16.09	Top of trench – south end	
	7	15.13	Step – south end	
	8	14.21	Step – south end	
	9	13.62	Base of trench – south end	
	10	13.28	Base of trench – north end	
	11	14.07	Step – north end	
	12	14.99	Step – north end	
	13	16.26	Top of trench – north end	
	14	15.10	Wall [220]	
	15	15.13	Wall [203]	
	16	14.57	Well [218]	
	17	14.07	[216] / (217)	
	18	14.12	Glass deposit (210)	
	19	15.30	Wall [207]	
	20	15.26	Wall [205] – middle	
	21	15.56	Wall [205] – middle	
	22	15.72	Wall [205] – south end	
	23	15.87	Wall [205] – north end	
	24	15.47	Wall [212]	
	25	15.75	Wall [211] – top	
	26	15.42	Wall [211] – base	
	27	15.56	(213)	
	3	28	15.89	Top of trench – west end
		29	14.81	Base of trench – west end
		30	15.41	Wall [306] – top
		31	14.89	Stone slab – west
		32	14.96	Stone slab – middle
33		14.91	Well [303] – top	
34		14.63	(304) – base	
35		14.94	Wall [334]	
36		15.24	Tile course at west end of [307]	
37		15.30	Structure [307] – top	
38		14.84	Stone slab base in [307]	
39		14.76	Well [312] – top	
40		14.64	(313) – base	
41		14.97	Drain [317]	
42		15.28	Stone above [317]	
43		15.40	Wall [306] – east end	
44		15.04	Well [314] – top	
45		14.50	(315) – base	
46		15.67	Wall [302] – west end	

	47	15.60	Wall [302] – middle
	48	14.90	Trench centre – base
	49	14.61	Well [317] – top
	50	13.65	(328) – base
	51	14.38	Well [329] – top
	52	13.96	(330) / (331) – base
	53	13.47	(333) – middle
	54	15.52	Wall [302] – east end
	55	14.86	Step – SE corner
	56	15.83	Top of trench – east end

APPENDIX III: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *by Sue Pringle and Miranda Fulbright*

Introduction

A large number of brick samples and other ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from various elements of the structures uncovered in all three trenches at the Art'otel site (GEA18). A total of 20 brick samples, each comprising two individual bricks were taken and examined off-site. Samples of tile were also gathered. An additional nine contexts also produced other forms of CBM, in the form of roof, wall or floor tiles and other forms of brick and brick fragments.

Description of material

The material largely conformed to recognisable forms and the majority were of an identifiable fabric. All of the material was post-medieval, and most dated from the mid-18th century or later. Only a few contexts produced bricks and other finds that were potentially earlier, including the brick sample from [221] and several contexts and brick samples from trench 3.

Groupings

There were several structures mostly found in trench 3 and one from trench 2 that were possibly related. These comprised red brick circular structures that resembled wells (and for ease of description this is what they have been called). They were potentially wells, soakaways or supports for holding tanks of some kind. They were all of a similar size and table 1 below indicates the bricks were of similar fabrics and fit within the same date range, 1750-1850. They were also mostly frogged, although it was recorded that the frog was very shallow for the most part, and in one sample from [218] possibly was even made by pressing the area manually with a thumb. It is probable that these structures were contemporary, and if not built at the same time, constructed within years of one another as the business or enterprises they were related to expanded.

Table 1: Contexts relating to the well-like structures and their similarities

Context	Form	Fabric	Frogged	Date range
[218]	Red-brick well	3034	Yes- very shallow	1750-1850
[303]	Red-brick well	3033?	Yes? - very shallow	1750-1850
[312]	Red-brick well	3034/3073?	Yes- very shallow	1750-1900
[314]	Red-brick well	3034/3032	One shallow/ 2 nd no frog	1750-1850
[327]	Red-brick well	3034	Yes- very shallow	1750-1900
[329]	Red-brick well	3046	Yes- shallow	1750-1900

The some of the walls revealed in trench 2 were also possibly contemporary, table 2 below indicates that they were mostly of similar fabric and were frogged. They were all post-medieval, mostly dating between 1770 and 1850. The only visible outlier is [221], a small wall which was visible in the section of a step in the trench. [221] is significantly older than the other structures, possibly predating the Fire of London (1666).

Table 2: Contexts relating to walls within trench 2

Context	Form	Fabric	Frogged	Date range
[203]	Basement walls	3034	Yes- shallow	1750-1900
[205]	Basement walls	3035	Yes- basal and shallow	1770-1900
[207]	Wall	3034	Yes- basal	1750-1850
[208]	Wall	3032/3034	One shallow, 2 nd no frog	1750-1900
[211]	Wall	3034	Yes- basal and shallow	1750-1900
[212]	Wall	3034	Yes- basal and shallow	1750-1850
[221]	Wall	3033	No	1450-1700
[223]	Staircase	3032/3034?	Yes- shallow	1750-1900

The structures aside from the wells in trench 3 represent phases of building and were less likely to be contemporary. Wall [306] was dated to 1660-1900 and therefore was potentially contemporary with several of the well structures. The more industrial firebox or forge-like structure [307] represented a much later phase of building, being dated to 1800-1950, though due to the context of the site it should be pushed back towards the first half of this range. One of the bricks used in its construction was stamped 'RAMSAY' (fig. 43), relating it to G.H. Ramsay and Co Fire Brick Works in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It operated between 1835 and 1925 and was a large operation, capable of producing 7 million bricks per year.



Figure 43: Firebrick from [307] stamped 'RAMSAY' and dated to 1835-1950. Scale 10cm

Catalogue

The assemblage was inspected at the offices of Compass Archaeology and pro forma record sheets completed and then inputted into a site database; the table below reproduces these observations. The first table concerns exclusively brick samples. The second is other CBM producing contexts.

Key:

PM = Post-medieval

L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness

All measurements given in millimetres, all weights in grams

A	=	Abraded
H	=	Heat-cracked
M	=	Mortar present
Rd	=	Reduced
Ru	=	Re-used
S	=	Sooted
V	=	Vitrified

Table 3: Brick samples from trenches 1-3

Context	CBM / Context date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[102]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2099	230	105	60	M	Shallow frog c. 165 x 60 x 15 mm. Sharp arrises. Traces light brown lime mortar on top and base. 1 stretcher has cream paint/limewash with traces of overlying bluish grey.
[102]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	1963	225	105	58	M	Shallow frog c. 165 x 60 x 12mm. Flat, lightly creased sides. Light brown lime mortar on base and sides; 1 header has cream paint/limewash with traces of pale bluish grey overlying.
[104]	1750-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2485	230	105	65	A, M	Unfrogged. Lightly creased flat sides. Coarse light brown sandy mortar on bedfaces, 1 header and 1 stretcher.
[104]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2231	225	104	60	M	Shallow frog; very lightly creased flat sides; sharp arrises. Parallel pressure mark on 1 stretcher. Off-white lime mortar on bedfaces. 3 shallow indentations on 1 header - finger imprints? Other header has at least 2 coats of white paint/limewash with traces of pale blue paint on top surface.
[203]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2239	228	95	65	V, M, Rd	Overfired. Base mortared but may have shallow frog. All surfaces mortared with off-white lime mortar.
[203]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2326	108	108	65	Ru?, M	Shallow frog, c. 160 x 57 x 11mm deep. Sides lightly creased but flat; sharp arrises. 2 lime mortars: coarse dark grey sandy mortar with black carbonaceous flecks - coal or charcoal? - overlies finer Off-white mortar.
[205]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2260	230	107	64	S	Basal frog, c. 140 x 58 x c.13 mm, with three stamps, not legible. Yellow-brown lime mortar on all faces except 1 header.
[205]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2110	226	108	67	A	Basal frog, c. 160 x 50 x 13 mm deep, with 3 barely legible stamps - possibly J B W. Parallel pressure mark on surviving stretcher. Yellow-brown lime mortar on bedfaces and 1 header.
[205]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2019	230	110	64	A	Damaged basal frog, possibly stamped.

[205]	1770-1900	PM	3035	Brick	1	2381	225	106	67	M, S	Shallow frog c. 150 x 69 x 10 mm deep with two linear stamps or imprints. Flat, lightly creased faces, arrises worn. Muddy greyish-pink mortar on base and top; 1 stretcher sooted.
[207]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	2249	220	103	64	V, Rd, H	Very shallow basal frog 7mm deep or slightly concave base; poorly defined. Flat sides, sharp arrises. 1 header and stretcher overfired and heat-cracked. Greyish lime mortar on top surface
[207]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	2224	230	103	67	V, Rd, H	Basal frog, c. 140 x 50 x c.12 mm. Brick burnt and distorted.
[208]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2245	230	102	68	V, Rd, M, S, Ru	Unfrogged; flat, lightly creased sides. Top and base look weathered. 2 lime mortars; off-white mortar mainly on header overlain by thick dark greyish-pink. Re-used.
[208]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2611	235	113	69	M, Ru	Shallow frog in base, looks off-centre, mortared. Sides flat and smooth except for 1 weathered header. 1 stretcher has traces of limewash/white paint. 2 mortars; white sandy overlain by dull greyish-pink.
[211]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2055	225	107	62	S, M, Ru	Wide and shallow basal frog c. 150 x 70 x 12mm deep. White sandy lime mortar overlain by muddy greyish-pink mortar. Top and header sooted.
[211]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2224	228	101	64	Ru, M, V	Very shallow indistinct basal frog c. 6mm deep. Brick slightly heat-distorted. 2 lime mortars; off-white overlain by muddish pinkish-grey.
[212]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	2197	215	103	63	S, M	Very shallow basal frog, indistinct. Flat faces; sharp arrises. I header looks weathered. Sooting on 1 stretcher. Other faces have traces white lime mortar.
[212]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	2281	222	105	65	Rd, M	Very shallow frog c. 5 mm deep or slightly concave base? Flat sides, slightly creased, and sharp arrises. Most faces have greyish lime mortar with charcoal flecks.
[218]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	2	2017	225	104	61	A	Conjoin. Very shallow basal frog, possibly made with thumb. Surfaces mostly abraded or weathered. Dark deposit on one stretcher. Diagonal pressure marks on 1 stretcher.
[218]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	1795	180+	106	65	S?	Large, very shallow basal frog, c. 160+ x 68 x 7 mm deep; slight indentation within frog many be nail-

											head. Flat sides, with some light creasing. Black tarry(?) residue on 1 stretcher.
[221]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2170	225	105	60	M, Rd	Unfrogged; creased surfaces. Light brown lime mortar on base. Probably late 16th c or 17th c.
[221]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2274	230	105	62	V, M, H	Unfrogged. Overfired and misshapen. Creased faces.
[223]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2013	225	105	65	V, Rd, M, S, A	Large shallow frog, c. 150 x 70 x 13 mm. Base sooted. Flat, lightly creased, faces. 1 header worn or weathered. 2 lime mortars - re-used?
[223]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2348	225	105	65	V, M	Mortar on all surfaces. Shallow frog.
[302]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2250	220	96	63	V, H, M, Rd	Shallow frog, obscured by mortar. Rather misshapen, sharp arrises. Flat, lightly creased, header and stretcher - other faces mortared. Muddy pinkish grey mortar.
[302]	1750-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2319	225	100	65	S, M	Shallow frog, obscured by muddy pinkish-grey mortar, also on top face. Sides are flat, lightly creased with sharp arrises
[303]	1750-1850	PM	?	Brick	1	2340	220	105	63	S	Shallow frog, c.141 x 54 x 10 mm deep. Sides lightly creased and flat; sharp arrises. 1 stretcher has black deposit over much of surface.
[303]	1750-1850	PM	3033?	Brick	1	2262	220	103	65	S	Unfrogged? Very slightly concave base. Flat, lightly creased sides. Black deposit on 1 stretcher. 17th/early 18th c?
[306]	1660-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2212	224	100	68	Rd, V	Shallow frog c.130 x 43 mm. Lightly creased flat sides; sharp arrises. Thin skin of light brown mortar on most faces
[306]	1660-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	2032	230	95	65	Ru?, M	Lightly creased flat sides. Probably not frogged, though there is a slight indentation in base. 1 stretcher weathered. 2 lime mortars; off-white overlain by coarser grey with calc carb and carbonaceous inclusions.
[306]	1660-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2127	225	102	65	M	Unfrogged. Lightly creased flat sides and sharp arrises. Diagonal pressure mark. Coarse off-white lime mortar. 1 stretcher looks weathered.
[306]	1660-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	1681	192+	104	65	M	Very slight indentation on base - could be very shallow frog, but mortared. Lightly creased flat sides; sharp arrises. 1 weathered stretcher. Coarse greyish mortar with carbonaceous material.

[307]	1800-1950	PM	2275	Pantile	9	751	0	0	0	M, S	
[307]	1800-1950	PM	2276	Peg	2	212	0	0	0		
[307]	1800-1950	PM	?	Firebrick	1	3178	225	110	63	V, R M	Flat faces, sharp arrises. Unfrogged; 1 face stamped with name: RAMSAY. Base of 1 header very burnt. Light brown lime mortar on all other faces.
[307]	1800-1950	PM	3032	Brick	1	1904	210+	104	69	V, Rd, M	Unfrogged; Off-white sandy mortar on all surfaces except 1 stretcher. 1 header has 2 coats white pain or limewash.
[312]	1750-1900	PM	3073??	Brick	1	2052	225	102	63		Very shallow frog, slightly irregular. Flat faces; sharp arrises.
[312]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	1601	184+	99	66	A	Shallow frog; lightly creased flat sides. Base looks abraded - worn?
[314]	1750-1850	PM	3034	Brick	1	2148	222	104	64	Rd	Shallow basal frog, c. 145 x 55 x 6mm deep.. Flat sides, lightly creased. Fabric imprints on base - in hollow and on edge with stretcher. Used in manufacturing process?
[314]	1750-1850	PM	3032	Brick	1	2242	230	100	65	Rd	Unfrogged; flat sides, lightly creased.
[327]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2095	225	102	64	A	Shallow based frog, c. 155 x 50 x 8 mm deep. Very lightly creased flat sides, sharp arrises. Patchy dark deposit over bed-faces and stretchers. 18th c?
[327]	1750-1900	PM	3034?	Brick	1	2288	230	105	67	A	Very shallow basal frog c. 120 x 40 x 6mm deep - indistinct at 1 end. Clear end as an impressed circle 17mm diam. - nail-head? Most faces partially obscured by dark brown deposit. Diagonal pressure mark on 1 stretcher.
[329]	1750-1900	PM	3046	Brick	1	1562	170+	100	64	A, M	Shallow frog. Sides flat, sharp arrises. Thin layer of yellow mortar on all surfaces.
[329]	1750-1900	PM	3046	Brick	1	2031	228+	97	72	M	Shallow basal frog c. 6mm deep. Brick misshapen - 1 side pushed in on base and other stretcher irregular.
[334]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2422	225	104	65	V, M	Slightly misshapen. Shallow basal frog c. 155 x 59 x 10mm. Lightly creased flat sides and sharp arrises. Lime mortar on top, base and header - header has black deposit.
[334]	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	2248	220	105	64	M, Rd	Shallow basal frog, c. 160 x 52 x 9 mm deep. Off-white lime mortar on top and base; blackish deposit on header. Sides lightly creased and flat; sharp arrises. Diagonal pressure mark on 1 stretcher.

Table 4: CBM fragments and finds from other contexts

Contxt	CBM / Context date	Perio	Fabric	Form	Cou	Weigh	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(204)	1630-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	2	424					
(204)	1630-1900	PM	2276	Peg	1	175					Piece of corroded Fe stuck to sanded side
(204)	1630-1900	PM?	3114	Marble slab	1	56	46	33	1	Rd	worked Carrara marble; fillet with 2 chamfered and polished edges; this fragment has 2 broken edges which have been roughly smoothed
(304)	1700-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	2	626	0	0	0	S x 2	
(304)	1700-1900	PM	3047	Paving brick	1	1306	19	16	3	A	Worn thin brick used as paviour. I side re-cut.
(304)	1700-1900	PM	3129?	Stone slab	1	2120	20	13	c.		Grey-brown limestone slab - York Stone? 1 original corner with roughly chiselled chamfer; probably re-cut.
(310)	1630-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	2	165	0	0	0	S, M	
(316)	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	156	0	0	0	A, Rd, S	Flake - base fragment with shallow frog, c. 10mm deep.
(316)	1750-1900	PM	3033?	Brick	1	329	84	10	3	A	Flake, base missing. Flat sides, sharp arrises.
(318)	1630-1900	PM	2275?	Pantile	1	86	0	0	0	Rd	Fabric overfired. No features
(318)	1630-1900	PM	2276	Peg	1	31	0	0	0		
(322)	1450-1700	PM	3046	Brick	2	1229	90	10	5	A, Rd, M	Unfrogged. Lime mortar on top and base of 1 brick
(322)	1450-1700	PM	3046	Brick	0	0	0	0	6	A, Rd, M	
(322)	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	537	80	11	5	M	Unfrogged; indented margin. Fairly flat faces
(322)	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	691	12	10	4	M	Unfrogged. Faces mortared; 1 stretcher looks worn or weathered. Fe corrosion on mortared surface.
(328)	1630-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	1	191	0	0	0	S	
(328)	1630-1900	PM	3094?	Pantile	1	329	0	0	0	S	Curved nib c. 90mm long and 21 mm deep. Also has what appears to be part of a diamond-shaped nail-hole, slanting down: 1 side is 6mm long.

(328)	1630-1900	PM	2276	Peg	1	71	0	0	0	Rd	
(331)	1670-1900	PM	2276	Peg	1	103	0	0	0	Rd, M	Reduced core; fine moulding sand.
(331)	1670-1900	PM	3032	Brick	1	240	10	75	3	Rd, Ru?	Brick fragment, either worn or cut to thin slab. Possibly paving?
(332)	1750-1900	PM	3034	Brick	1	264	0	10	6	M	Flake; shallow frog in base, c. 7mm deep
(332)	1750-1900	PM	2275	Pantile	2	248	0	0	0	Rd x 1, M	

APPENDIX IV: POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 357 sherds with a total weight of 20,858g. It was all post-medieval, with the vast majority being of 19th century date, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BBAS:	Black Basalt Ware , 1770-1900. 3 sherds, 341g.
BORDG:	Green-Glazed Border Ware , 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 10g.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1880. 44 sherds, 1816g.
DERBS:	Derby Stoneware , 1700-1900. 3 sherds, 72g.
ENPO:	English Porcelain , 1745-1900. 7 sherds, 336g.
FREC:	Frechen Stoneware , 1550 – 1700. 2 sherds, 386g.
HORT:	Horticultural Earthenwares , 19 th – 20 th century. 6 sherds, 591g.
LONS:	London Stoneware , 1670 – 1900. 17 sherds, 2225g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 27 sherds, 5236g.
PMR SLIP:	London Area Slipped Redware , 1800-1900. 7 sherds, 824g.
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900. 170 sherds, 5714g.
STMO:	Staffordshire-type Mottled Ware , 1680-1800. 1 sherd, 15g.
STSL:	Staffordshire Slipware , 1650 – 1800. 2 sherds, 74g. 2 sherds, 193g
SWSG:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 3 sherds, 87g.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware , 1600-1800. 28 sherds, 862g.
WEST:	Westerwald-type Stoneware , 1590-1800. 3 sherds, 96g.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900. 27 sherds, 1631g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 5. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area.

Most of the pottery was of 19th century date, with the bulk of the LONS assemblage consisting of material from that time, such as blacking bottles and “rum jars” in the case of the former, and the PMR, especially from Trench 3, being late vessels such as a partially complete “bread-pot” from context 328. Most of the REFW consisted of transfer-printed wares, with just 6 sherds (334g) being plain white. The bulk of the TGW assemblage consisted of plain wares of probable 18th – 19th century date, such as a small complete “ointment pot” and a chamber pot from context 204, but earlier blue-painted material was also present both there and inside context 203. The 19th century material is entirely domestic, and very typical of the period. Aside from the utilitarian stonewares, HORT and red earthenwares, there were a wide range of table- and display-wares in ENPO, REFW and YELL, along with tea-pots in BBAS

While all the contexts from the site were of 19th century date, the residual material suggests that there were differences in the length of activity in the areas of the site examined by Trenches 2 and 3, with the former producing earlier, albeit residual, material, assuming that the back-fill material was not brought in from elsewhere. This earlier pottery included wares of 17th - 18th century date, such as BORDG, FREC, STSL, WEST and a PMR skillet handle and from context 213. Such pottery was more or less entirely absent from Trench 3 contexts, other than plain blue or white TGW, although a small fragment of a blue-painted TGW wall-tile occurred in context 318. A complete, unstratified lower half of a FREC bottle with a moulded medallion was also noted. The motif includes what appears to be a foaming

Frechen bottle. It has no obvious parallels. It was recovered from a contractor's test pit in the NE corner of the site.

A number of REFW vessels had makers' and/or pattern marks, and their distribution suggests that the features in Trenches 2 and 3 may have been backfilled at slightly different times, although, again this may be due to the back-fill material having been brought in from elsewhere. In Trench 2, context 204 produced a bowl with a mark of Charles Meigh, Son & Pankhurst of 1850-51, and saucer with a date-stamped "Davenport Ironstone China" makers' mark from 1856. The same context also produced a fragment of a plate with the only patent date-mark from the site, for November 1857. This all suggests a clearance and backfill date for this area of the site in the late 1850s or early 1860s.

The maker's marks from Trench 3, suggest a back-fill date in the 1840s. A sherd of a plate from context 301 had the mark "Italian Flower Garden J.W.R." and is a product of John and William Ridgeway's Shelton works in Staffordshire, c 1814-30. A small meat dish from context 328 had the mark "Napier Imperial Stone J R", which is the mark of John Ridgway between 1830 and 1841. The same context also produced a saucer with a Thomas Furnival and Co mark of the 1840s, and two others with the "Eton College" pattern marks. The latter could date to any time between 1840 and 1890. Context 331 produced a number of marked examples; a plate with a Bowers and Lawton mark of c 1846, a Samuel Alcock and Co mark of 1828-59, a Belle Vue (Hull) plate with a "Chinese Marine" pattern of 1826-41, and a plate with the impressed mark of Elkin, Knight and Co of 1822-26.

See figures 44 – 50 below for a sample of the recovered assemblage.

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Table 5: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cnt xt	PMR		FREC		WEST		TGW		STSL		STMO		LONS		DERB S		SWSG		BBAS		CHPO		ENPO		CREA		PMR SLIP		HORT		REFW		YELL		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
0			1	370																														U/S	
203																															2	44		19th C	
204*	8	399			1	60	2	631	1	165			1	130							2	63	1	138			1	20			21	971	7	368	M19t hC
213	5	367	1	16	2	36	3	79			1	15	1	119			3	87			3	349			3	190	1	76	3	224	8	295		19th C	
219	1	31											1	10																4	54	1	9	M19t hC	
301	2	216					1	63					5	199									2	52	2	85	1	30	1	50	8	189	2	70	M19t hC
308																																2	8	M19t hC	
310	1	360																												2	81		19th C		
313							1	3							1	43									4	175			1	89	8	122	3	204	M19t hC
315									1	28								2	51	1	11					3	654	1	228	23	648	1	14	M19t hC	
316	2	72																				1	14	1	19					6	61			19th C	
318							1	10					1	29																1	6	1	9	M19t hC	
323	1	28																												1	2	2	55	M19t hC	
328	7	3763											6	1351					1	290			1	94	3	385					55	2091	7	786	M19t hC
330							1	76					1	60											3	373	1	44			2	9			19th C
331													1	327									2	38	2	589					27	1092	1	108	M19t hC
332															2	29														2	49			19th C	
Tot al	27	5236	2	386	3	96	2	868	2	193	1	15	1	225	3	72	3	87	3	341	6	423	7	336	4	1816	7	824	6	591	17	5714	2	1631	

* also produced the single sherd of BORDG (10g)



Figure 44: Post-medieval pottery recovered from (204). Scale 10cm



Figure 45: Rim, neck and handle from a stoneware vessel (left) and a Black Basalt Ware teapot (right) from (328). Scale 10cm



Figure 46: London Stoneware bottles from (328). Scale 10cm



Figure 47: Staffordshire slip ware (top) from (315). Scale 10cm



Figure 48: Front and reverse of stamped Refined Whiteware vessels from (328). Scale 10cm

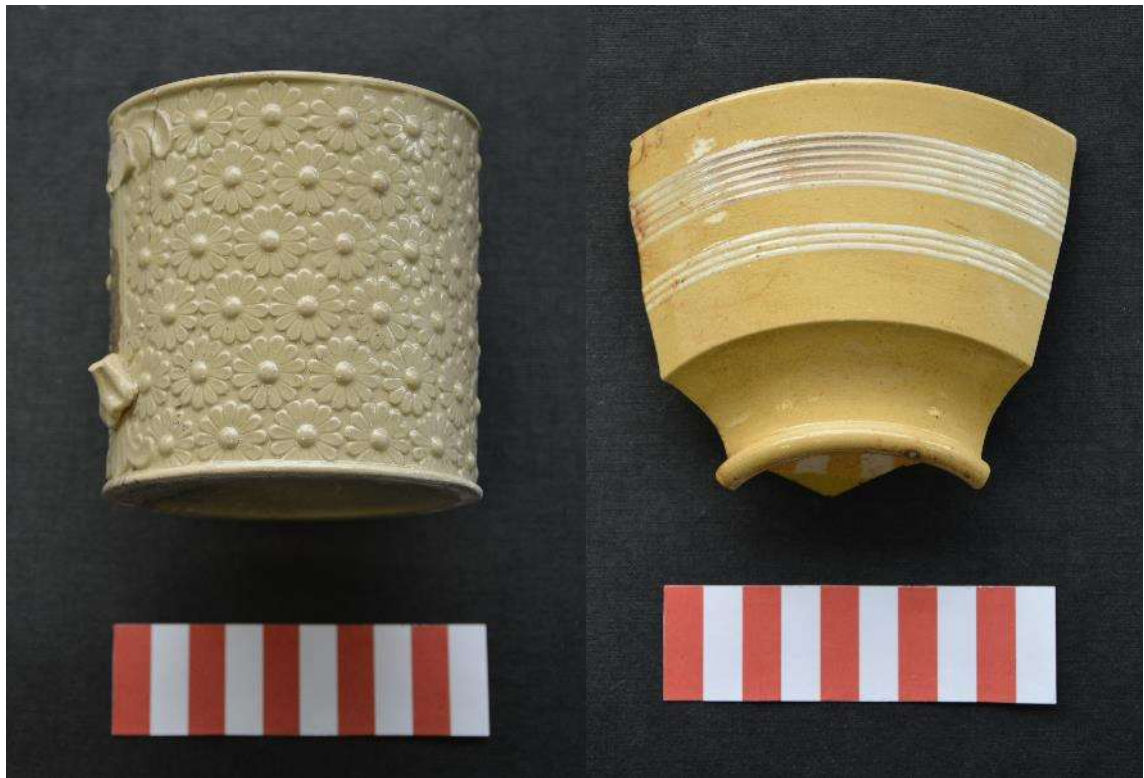


Figure 49: Cream ware and Yellow ware vessels from (331). Scale 10cm



Figure 50: Refined Whiteware plates from (331). Scale 10cm

APPENDIX V: HUMAN BONE by Miranda Fulbright

One example of human bone was recovered from trench three. It comprised a complete cranium and was recovered from context (331), a greyish silty fill found inside a brick well or similar structure [329]. The fill also contained animal bone and 19th century pottery. The cranium was recovered from near the top of the brick structure, next to a complete but broken Refined Whiteware chamber pot dating to 1800-1900. It was also positioned adjacent to some large pieces of iron slag or heavily corroded iron objects though it did not appear to be associated with them (fig. 51). Within the same context were also found several small fragments of a blue-green tightly woven cotton fabric.



Figure 51: Cranium, front view. Scale 10cm

The cranium was subjected to a brief visual examination in an attempt to establish a possible sex and age, although without the remainder of the skeleton the results are incomplete and should not be ruled conclusive. Sex and age estimation for adults was carried out from observations of cranial features and cranial suture fusion following Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and Meindl and Lovejoy (1985). This method of age estimation is rarely used when the rest of the skeleton is present due to the inaccuracies that are associated with cranial suture fusion rates in individuals. Any palaeopathologies were noted and described below.

The cranium was very well preserved, with the nasal bones, sphenoid, ethmoid, both lacrimals and palatine present and mostly complete. The zygomatic process on the right side was broken and there were no teeth present in the maxilla. The cranium was however fairly weathered, with the surface displaying some flaking and evidence of root activity. There was also some small patches (c.15mm) of iron staining on the right parietal towards the occipital, and on the right temporal and zygomatic process (fig. 52).



Figure 52: Right side of cranium showing iron staining indicated with arrows. Scale 10cm

Sex

The sex of the individual was estimated using the guidelines provided by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Table 6 presents the features used to estimate sex and the scores for the cranium. As the mandible was not present a score for the mental eminence could not be determined.

Feature	Score	Sex estimate
Nuchal crest	4	M
Mastoid process	4	M
Supraorbital margin	4	M
Glabella	2	F
Mental eminence	-	-

Table 6: Sex estimation for cranium (method- Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

These results show that the individual was likely to be male.

Age

The age-at-death for this individual was estimated using Meindl and Lovejoy's (1985) method for cranial suture closure (table 7). Rates of fusion are given a score from 0 (unfused) to 3 (totally obliterated). The scores are added together to give a composite score and associated mean age. This method indicates the individual was in middle adulthood, aged between 35-49 years old at time of death.

Fusion site (Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994))	Score	Composite score and mean age
1- Midlambdoid	1	Sites 1-5= 12 Av.= 43 years old
2- Lambda	2	
3- Obelion	3	
4- Anterior sagittal	3	
5- Bregma	3	
6- Midcoronal	2	Sites 6-10= 10 Av.= 40 years old
7- Pterion	3	
8- Sphenofrontal	2	
9- Inferior sphenotemporal	2	
10- Superior sphenotemporal	1	
11- Incisive Suture	3	No scoring system. Fusion rates noted are characteristic of middle adulthood (35-49 years)
12- Anterior Median Palatine Suture	2	
13- Posterior Median Palatine Suture	3	
14- Transverse Palatine Suture	2	

Table 7: Cranial suture fusion method for ageing cranium (C) (method- Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994).

Paleopathology

Dental

The maxilla is complete though no teeth are present. It appears that some were lost post-mortem, perhaps when the cranium was relocated from its original burial site to the context where it was recovered. It is apparent however, that some of the teeth were lost pre-mortem and the individual suffered with dental pathologies and likely had poor dental hygiene. Figure 53 shows the location of abscesses and alveolar bone resorption.

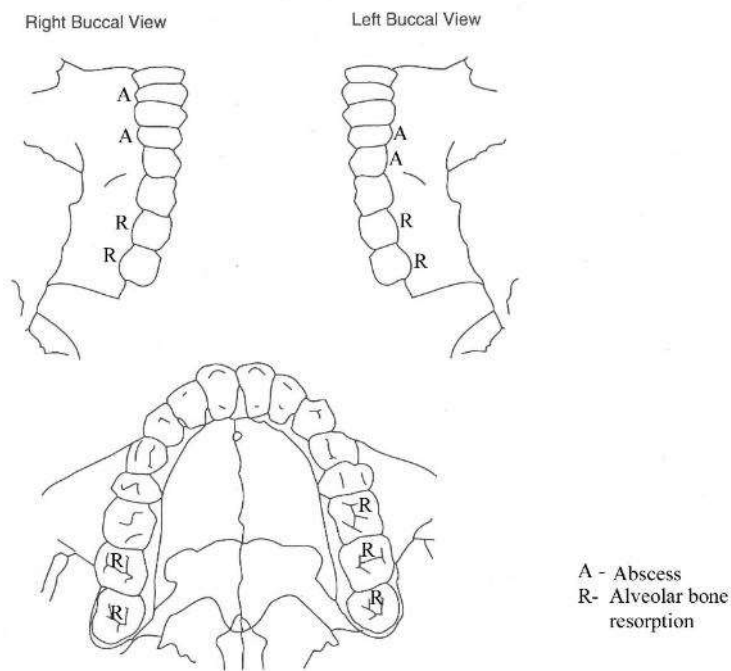


Figure 53: showing the location of abscesses and bone resorption in maxilla (adapted from Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994, attachment 15a).

It appears that the 2nd and 3rd molars on both the left and right sides were lost pre-mortem and the alveolar bone had begun to resorb. The 3rd molar on the left hand side appears to have been lost first as the resorption is more advanced (fig. 54). Three of the four abscesses were well established, with drainage channels perforating through the bone. The one recorded on the right lateral incisor had yet to form a drainage channel though the bone is significantly discoloured. The abscess on the left 2nd premolar appears to be the most severe, with the surrounding bone displaying discolouration and some macroporosity (fig. 55).



Figure 54: View of the maxilla with arrows indicating areas of alveolar bone resorption. Scale 10cm



Figure 55: Left and right sides of cranium (as labelled) with abscesses indicated by arrows. Scale 10cm

It is likely the individual would have been in some pain and potentially be restricted in diet, forced to consume mainly soft foods and liquids.

Other

It appears that the individual had suffered a broken nose at some point premortem. The left nasal bone is bent towards the tip and there is a healed crack between the nasal and the maxilla which shows the trauma must have occurred well before death (fig. 56).



Figure 56: Showing the healed left nasal bone. Left: bent inwards at the tip with some extra bone growth. Right: healed crack between nasal and maxilla, lump in maxilla where bone fragment was likely broken in the same event.

APPENDIX VI: ANIMAL BONE by *Miranda Fulbright*

Method

351 fragments (plus 240g of unidentified fragments) of animal bone were recovered from 12 contexts within trenches two and three. The bones were subjected to a brief visual examination and assigned species and bone type where possible. Where speciation was not possible, the bones were classified as small (dog/cat-sized), medium (pig/sheep-sized) and large (cow/horse-sized) mammals.

The quality of preservation varied, though generally the fragments displayed moderate to low levels of surface weathering. More complete bones were retrieved from trench two whereas the assemblage from trench three was more fragmented. The results of the analysis will be discussed by trench below.

Trench two

Four contexts from trench two produced animal bone fragments, (202), (204), (213) and (219). Of these four, context (204) produced the most bone. This context was a dark brown soil backfill visible across the whole trench, containing a large amount of clay pipe and 19th century pottery.

A total of 172 fragments (plus 240g of unidentified fragments) were retrieved from this trench. Where species was determinable, the most common was horse (*Equus*) with 68 bones and fragments. This was followed by sheep/goat (*Ovis*) with 16 fragments, and cow (*Bos*) with 14 fragments. One rabbit bone, one fish bone and one goose bone were also recovered, as well as six fragments attributed to pig (*Sus*). It is likely that the frequency of horse remains is skewed by the presence of a partial articulated juvenile horse skeleton that was found in (204) within a dump of other animal bone (fig. 57). The burial comprised the skull and several vertebra, a radius and a tibia. The vertebrae were unfused, and the teeth within the jaws appeared to be deciduous, lacking the long roots that are typically seen in adult horses. Vertebrae in horses typically fuse from 3.5-6 years. The radius and tibia were also unfused, indicating the horse was likely less than two years old.

Aside from this burial, the high incidence of horse remains is unusual outside of specialist areas such as stables or inns as they were not consumed in a domestic diet. This could indicate that there may have been a stable in the area, or a household which kept horses. The rest of the assemblage can be attributed to domestic consumption, with the food animals (cow, sheep and pig) displaying butchery marks in the form of chop, saw and cut marks on the bones.



Figure 57: In-situ juvenile horse deposit within (204), concentrated at the top of the deposit. The rest is un-associated bone. Scale 0.5m

Trench three

Nine contexts from trench three produced a total of 183 animal bone fragments: (301), (310), (312), (315), (316), (318), (328), (330) and (331). Of these, (331) produced the most bone, which was a greyish silt fill within a brick well-like structure. The context also contained glass and 19th century pottery.

The preservation within trench three was less good than in trench two, resulting in the species being determinable for fewer of the fragments. Of the remains that were identifiable, the most common species were sheep/goat (*Ovis*) and cow (*Bos*), with five fragments each. As well as these there were three fragments of pig, four chicken bones and one dog bone. The remainder of the fragments were split into unidentified groups as described above. The complete absence of any horse remains in this trench compared with the significant amount recovered from trench two likely indicates a different use for the site in the area around trench two.

Several of the fragments show evidence of butchery, in the form of chop and cut marks and straight-cut edges. This, as well as the species from which the bone originates indicates that the assemblage is likely a result of domestic consumption. One fragment of worked bone was retrieved from (330), comprising a 13mm wide ring of bone, cut from a cross-section of a long bone shaft.

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Key for in-table text

L = left

R = right

UI = unidentified

UO = unobservable

M = molar

PM = premolar

Table 8: Catalogue of animal bone recovered from GEA18

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Completeness	Comments
(202)	Ovis	Vertebra	-	Fused	Half complete	Thoracic vertebra- cut in half vertically. Body and one transverse process.
(202)	Bos	Scapula	L	UO	Fragment	Part of blade and broken spine, articulating end broken off. Some small cut marks.
(202)	Sus	Tibia	R	Fused. Fusion line visible	Distal end and partial shaft	Patch of iron staining 10mm.
(202)	Bos	Rib	UO	UO	Partial shaft	Sternal end and partial shaft. Shaft cut straight-butchered.
(202)	Ovis	Humerus	R	Fused	Distal end and shaft	Weathered- surface flaking.
(202)	Ovis	Humerus	L	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(202)	Canis	Humerus	L	Fused	Complete	-
(202)	UI medium mammal	Pelvis	UO	Unfused	Fragment	-
(202)	UI large mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Fragment	Shaft fragment, with deep wide chop marks and a large area gouged from the shaft
(202)	Ovis	Tibia	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(202)	Bos	Tooth	UO	-	Complete	Lower M1 or 2
(202)	UI medium mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Shaft	Some light cut marks along shaft.
(202)	UI mammal	Cranium	-	UO	Fragment	Patch of white mineralisation/ limescale.
(204)	Sus	Scapula	L	Unfused	Partially complete	Epiphysis missing, only part of blade present.
(204)	Sus	Scapula	R	Unfused	Partially complete	Epiphysis missing, part of blade present.
(204)	Bos	Atlas vertebra	-	Fused	Partial	Approx. Half remaining vertically, some flat cut surfaces indicating butchery.
(204)	Mixed UI	Mixed	-	-	Fragments	Xc.47 small unidentifiable fragments

(204)	Ovis	Humerus	L	Unfused	Fragment	Fragment of proximal head and epiphysis/
(204)	Equus/UI mammal	Mixed	-	Unfused	Mostly complete	X4 epiphyseal plates- 3 from vertebra (likely Equus), and 1 unidentified.
(204)	UI medium/small mammal	Femur	UI	Fused	Fragment	Fragment of distal end.
(204)	Equus	Mandible	L	Fused	Partially complete	*part of articulated deposit* Missing articulating hinge end and front portion. Three teeth present, a fourth unerupted.
(204)	Equus	Mandible	R	Fused	Partially complete	*part of articulated deposit* Missing front portion. Three teeth present, fourth unerupted.
(204)	Equus	Maxilla	L	Partially fused	Large fragment	*part of articulated deposit* Two teeth present within bone, M1 and M2. M3 seems present but unerupted, its socket covered with thin, porous bone.
(204)	Equus	Teeth	Mix	-	Complete	*presumed part of articulated deposit* X5 teeth- 2 lower M3, 2 upper molars, 1 fragmented molar?
(204)	Equus	Vertebra	-	Unfused	Mostly complete	*part of articulated deposit* X4 unfused cervical vertebrae with top and bottom epiphyses. X1 unfused body fragment
(204)	Equus	Radius	R	Unfused	Mostly complete	*part of articulated deposit* Complete shaft with distal epiphysis present but proximal epiphysis absent.
(204)	Equus	Tibia	R	Unfused	Proximal end	*part of articulated deposit* Proximal end complete with half of epiphysis present.
(204)	UI mammal (Equus?)	Cranium	-	Partially fused	Fragments	X5 fragments of cranium, possibly associated with articulated juvenile horse deposit.
(204)	Equus	Atlas vertebra	-	Unfused	Complete	*part of articulated deposit* Totally unfused in three pieces.
(204)	Equus	Cranium	-	Unfused	Basilar part	Both sides of foramen magnum, articulates with atlas listed above.
(204)	UI (Equus?)	Lateral incisor	-	-	Complete	Potentially part of articulated deposit. No root- deciduous tooth?

(204)	UI fish	UI	-	-	Fragment	Curved bone with fin-like ridges and long hollow chambers
(204)	UI mammal	Vertebra	-	Partially unfused	Mostly complete	X9 cervical vertebrae with fused transverse and spinous processes but unfused body growth plates
(204)	UI mammal	Vertebra	-	Unfused	Fragment	X4 spinous processes from thoracic vertebrae. Unfused tips, broken off body.
(204)	UI mammal	Vertebra	-	Mix	Fragments	X13 fragments of vertebrae, some unfused portions.
(204)	UI small/medium mammal	Rib	Mix	Fused	Fragments	X18 rib fragments, mixture of heads and shafts
(204)	UI mammal	UI	-	UO	Fragment	X5 fragments- one long bone shaft and four unidentified
(204)	UI small mammal	UI	UO	Unfused	Partially complete	Long, thin bone with fan shape at one end.
(204)	Rabbit	Femur	R	Fused	Complete	-
(204)	Bos	Metapodial	R	Fused	Distal end	Shaft chopped/sawn straight.
(204)	Equus	Metapodial	L	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	Shaft broken straight, no evidence of butchery.
(204)	Ovis	Radius	L	Fused	Proximal end and partial shaft	Partial fusion of ulna to shaft-broken off.
(204)	Bos	Axis vertebra	-	Fused	Partially complete	Cut in half, spinous process broken.
(204)	UI large mammal	Mandible	R	Fused	Fragment	Portion of hinge joint and broken coronoid.
(204)	Equus	Phalanx 2	L	Fused	Complete	-
(204)	UI medium mammal	Scapula	UO	UO	Fragment	Fragment of neck and partial spine present.
(204)	Equus	Maxilla	UO	UO	Fragment	Fragment of bone and one tooth- molar
(204)	Equus	Mixed teeth	UO	-	Complete	2X lower M3 1X lower M1/2 1X upper M3 3X unidentified molars
(204)	Equus	Vertebra	-	Unfused	Partially complete	4X cervical vertebrae. Most appear cut in half-butchered.
(204)	UI medium mammal	Vertebra	-	Unfused	Fragment	Partial body and spinous process. Butchered
(204)	Bos	Scapula	UO	Fused	Fragment	Partial glenoid and neck, probably butchered.
(204)	Ovis	Scapula	UO	Fused	Fragment	Partial glenoid.
(204)	UI mammal	Mandible	UO	UO	Fragment	-
(204)	UI medium/large mammal	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft	X5 fragments. One has deep cut mark across shaft
(204)	Ovis	Femur	UO	Unfused	Proximal end and partial shaft	No epiphysis present.
(204)	UI mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Fragment	X2 shaft fragments.
(204)	UI mammal	Cranium	UO	UO	Fragment	X3 fragments- one is partial foramen magnum.
(204)	UI mammal	UI	UO	UO	Fragment	X6 fragments

(204)	Ovis	Radius	UO	Fused	Partial proximal end and shaft	Ulna partially fused to shaft.
(204)	Bos	Vertebra	-	UO	Fragment	Partial spinous process. Possibly butchered.
(204)	UI mammal	Scapula?	UO	Fused	Fragment	Half glenoid and neck- cut in half-butchery.
(204)	UI medium mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Partially complete	Articulating end obscured by bony growths inhibiting identification.
(204)	Equus	Femur	R	Fused	Mostly complete	Some damage to proximal articulation and shaft.
(204)	Equus	Radius	R	Fused	Complete	Ulna shaft attached. Root etching.
(204)	Equus	Teeth	UO	-	Complete	Articulating upper M1-M3. Articulating upper PM1, PM2 and M1. Not articulating lower M3, 2X PM2, PM4, 3X molar, 2X incisors.
(204)	Equus	Mandible/ Maxilla	-	-	Fragment	Fragment of bone with two incisors.
(204)	Ovis	Humerus	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(204)	Equus	Scapula	R	Fused	Articulation	Most of articulation and neck.
(204)	UI medium mammal	Humerus	UO	Unfused	Partially complete	Mostly shaft, proximal articulation half present, distal end absent. No epiphyses.
(204)	Sus	Metapodial	UO	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(204)	Ovis	Metapodial	UO	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(204)	Sus	Metapodial	UO	Unfused	Distal epiphysis	Complete distal epiphysis.
(204)	Ovis	Ulna	R	Unfused	Complete	End of shaft broken
(204)	Equus	Vertebra	-	Partially unfused	Spinous process	X6 thoracic spinous processes. Broken off body, unfused at tip.
(204)	UI mammal	Vertebra	-	Partially unfused	Spinous process	X4 lumbar spinous processes. Broken off body, unfused at tip.
(204)	UI mammal	Vertebra	-	Partially unfused	Mostly complete	X14 vertebra, potentially lumbar. All bodies are complete, most transverse processes missing, four retain spinous processes. X5 body epiphyseal plates present.
(204)	Equus	Mandible	R	Fused	Fragment	Hinge joint and partial coronoid.
(204)	UI mammal	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	X25 fragments. 2 have green staining.
(204)	UI medium mammal	Rib	Mix	Fused	Head and partial shaft	X5 left, X4 right.
(204)	UI large mammal	Rib	Mix	Fused	Head and partial shaft	X3 left, X1 right.
(204)	Ovis	Tooth	UO	-	Complete	M1 or M2
(204)	Bos	Tooth	UO	-	Complete	Central incisor

(204)	Equus	Tooth	UO	-	Complete	X2 central incisors. X1 lateral incisor
(204)	Sus	Metapodial	UO	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	Shaft cut straight-butchered.
(204)	UI medium mammal	Sacrum	-	Fused	Fragment	Cut down partial body-butchered.
(204)	UI medium mammal	Scapula	UO	UO	Fragment	Partial blade and spine.
(204)	UI medium mammal	1 st phalanx	UO	Unfused	Mostly complete	Epiphyseal plates missing.
(204)	Equus	Tarsals	UO	Fused	Complete	X2
(204)	UI mammal	UI mix	UO	UO	Fragments	c.240g of unidentifiable bone fragments.
(213)	Bos	Metapodial	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	Shaft cut straight-butchered.
(213)	Equus	Metatarsal	L	Fused	Mostly complete	Proximal end slightly fragmented. Some potential chop marks on proximal end of shaft.
(213)	Ovis	Metapodial	UO	Unfused	Distal end and partial shaft	Distal epiphysis absent. Shaft probably butchered-cut end.
(213)	Ovis	Tibia	L	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	End of shaft cut- butchery.
(213)	Bos	Vertebra	-	Partially fused	Spinous process and body fragment	Chopped in half- butchery.
(213)	Goose	Femur	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(213)	UI medium mammal	Rib	R	Fused	Head and partial shaft	Potential cut mark on end of shaft.
(219)	Bos	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	X2- both butchered; cut straight at one/both ends.
(301)	Bos	Rib	L	Head unfused	Head and partial shaft	-
(301)	Ovis	Humerus	L	UO	Partial distal end	-
(310)	Bos	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	Microporosity on underside. 10 small slice/chop marks grouped near end of fragment. End chopped off.
(310)	Ovis	Rib	UO	UO	Sternal end and shaft fragment	Green stain on one end. Some light scratch marks on shaft
(313)	UI mammal	Cranium	UO	UO	Fragment	-
(313)	UI medium mammal	Vertebra	-	Fused	Mostly complete	One transverse process chopped off, bottom and base of spinous process cut off- butchery marks.
(313)	Ovis	Rib	R	UO	Shaft	-
(315)	Chicken	Carpometacarpus	L	Fused	Complete	Slight green staining on shaft
(315)	Chicken	Tarsometatarsus	L	Fused	Complete	-
(315)	Sus	1 st Phalanx	R	Fused	Mostly complete	Some damage to proximal end
(315)	UI mammal	Cranium	-	Sutures visible	Fragment	Butchered fragment-straight cuts on one side-possibly sawn
(315)	Chicken	Femur	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-

(315)	UI medium mammal	Tibia	UO	Unfused	Complete, epiphysis missing	Weathered surface, some microporosity
(315)	Bos	Accessory metapodial	UO	Fused	Complete	Slightly weathered. Wide end with small facet, tapering to point at other end. Articulates with metacarpals.
(315)	Ovis	Rib	L	Fused	Head and partial shaft	-
(315)	UI medium mammal	Rib	-	UO	Shaft and sternal end	-
(315)	UI medium mammal	Phalanx	UO	Unfused	Complete, missing distal epiphysis	-
(315)	UI	UI	UO	UO	Partial	Very weathered, all identifying features eroded. Potentially bird ulna.
(315)	UI mammal	Cranium	-	UO	Fragment	Some butchery marks- edges cut/sawed flat.
(316)	Ovis	Metacarpal	R	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	-
(316)	UI mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	Some significant micro and macroporosity towards articulating end. Chop mark on shaft. Weathering and lamination to surface
(318)	Ovis	Vertebra	-	Unfused ends	Half complete	Cut in half vertically
(318)	UI mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	-
(328)	Canis	Mandible	L	Fused	L side mostly complete	Two teeth present: 4 th premolar and 1 st molar
(330)	UI medium mammal	Vertebra	-	Fused	Half complete	Half body and transverse process. No spinous process. Cut straight-butchered
(330)	UI mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Fragment	Worked bone- small cross-section of shaft c.13mm wide. Saw marks on both cut edges.
(331)	Sus	Tibia	L	Unfused	Proximal end and partial shaft, proximal epiphysis	Shaft cut off straight.
(331)	Bos	Cranium	R	Partially fused	R orbit and surrounding bone present	Some light green staining on lower half of orbit. Weathering and porosity on upper half of orbit.
(331)	Sus	Femur	L	Unfused	Distal end and partial shaft, distal epiphysis	Shaft cut straight off. Some weathering and porosity.
(331)	UI medium/small mammal	Rib	Mix	Fused	Partially complete	X13 ribs, mostly head and partial shaft. Two have chop/cut marks. One has 2 chop marks, made when bone was wet (greenstick fracture).

(331)	Bos	Rib	UO	Unfused	Shaft fragments	X2 ribs. Both with evidence of butchery- cut diagonally at one end.
(331)	UI small mammal or bird	Rib	UO	Unfused	Partial shaft and sternal end	Sternal end is flattened out into flat 'scoop'.
(331)	UI bird	UI long bone	UO	UO	Shaft	Triangular cross-section at one end, rectangular at the other.
(331)	UI medium mammal	UI fragment	UO	UO	Mixed fragments	X5 fragments, 4 long bones and one misc. one has chop marks and all are weathered.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Femur	R	Unfused	Proximal end and partial shaft	Proximal epiphysis absent. Fairly weathered.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Vertebra	-	UO	Spinous process/partial fragment	X2 fragments. One has partial transverse process. Both have butchery evidence- cut into pieces and cut marks on bone.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Vertebra	-	Partially fused	Partial fragments	X4 fragments. One mostly complete, others chopped into pieces- butchery.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Tibia	UO	Unfused	Proximal end fragment	Proximal epiphysis absent.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Femur	UO	Unfused	Distal end	Distal epiphysis absent.
(331)	UI medium mammal	Cranium	UO	Mixed	Fragments	X3 fragments.
(331)	UI small mammal/ bird	UI	UO	UO	Fragment	Potentially rib or similar.

APPENDIX VII: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE *by Alex Kerr*

The Clay Pipe assemblage from the Art'otel site, Shoreditch, comprises a total of 185 items, recovered from various contexts with Trenches 2 and 3. A large majority (102 fragments) were recovered from an extensive dumped deposit in (204), the general backfill seen across the entirety of trench 2. The remainder, in Trench 3, were observed in either the fill of a brick drain (315) or the backfill of brick wells (328, 331).

The Clay Tobacco Pipes discovered on site are mostly attributed to *Type 27 (1780 – 1820)*, while a small proportion seemingly represent the later *Type 30 (1850-1910)*. Their typology, therefore, appears to fit the date of intensive development of the immediate area, and reflects occupation of the site during the early to mid-19th century.

Many of the examples were decorated with simple raised floral or 'leaf' motifs which disguised the seams, some with more complicated botanical designs (eg grapes) on the sides of the bowl (fig. 60). One decorative example of particular note, is a pipe fragment with a greyhound figurine attached to the top of the partial stem (fig. 58), recovered from the ubiquitous 19th century basement backfill (204).

A number of maker's initials, observed on the sides of the heel/spur, can be confidently ascribed to local producers, dating to the early-mid 19th century, operating in the Shoreditch area (reference: Oswald. 1976, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, pp. 207): a considerable proportion of marked pieces from (204) display the initials 'W' 'W', which possibly refer to the work of William Watson of Silver Street (1809-1811) (Pipe Archive Online), the initials 'W' 'T' are displayed on two examples, and thought to refer to William Thornton of Shoreditch (1823-1854), 'S' 'C' and 'W' 'M', which appear on two fragments, possibly denote the work of Spencer Chick (1856-1876) and William Miller (1848-49), both of Goswell Street. Furthermore, a partial stem was excavated from context (312) with moulded decoration along both sides of stem depicting the name 'TAYLOR' on one side, and '[SH]OREDITCH' on the other (fig. 61). This is considered to be the mark of Thomas Taylor of Holywell Lane, Shoreditch (1836-75). The remainder of the maker's marks cannot be attributed to any one clay pipe manufacturer, as either the initials are too common for the time period or they have been rendered unreadable due to damage to the spur.

The assemblage is a typical reflection of the trend at the time for such products to be bought locally, and for the pipes to be simply made and relatively disposable

Key:

BH = Bowl Height

BW = Bowl Width

SL = Stem Length

SW = Stem Width

BS = Bore size

SH = Side of Heel

SS = Side of Spur

SX = Top of Stem

BL = On Bowl, left hand side (as smoked)

BR = On bowl, right hand side (as smoked)

BA = On Bowl, facing away from smoker

BF = On Bowl, facing smoker
BO = On Bowl, covering entire bowl

All measurements given are in millimetres (mm)

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

Table 9: Catalogue of Clay Tobacco Pipe recovered from GEA18

Context	Form	Type	Date	No	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(105)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	47	11	2	-
(204)	Partial stem	-	-	60	-	-	36 - 152	4 - 11	1.5 - 2	-
(204)	Partial bowl	27	1780-1820	1	41	20	-	-	1.5	Loss of back of bowl. Stem broken at joint with bowl. Initialled with A & N on SH
(204)	Partial bowl	27	1780-1820	1	41	-	-	-	2	Loss of top & front of bowl. Stem broken at joint with bowl. Initialled with T and an indistinguishable mark on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	41	20	93	7	1.5	Damage to front of bowl. Initialled with F on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	43	-	80	5.5	1	Loss of back left of bowl. Initialled W & W on SH; ; possibly William Watson of Silver Street (1809-11)
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	40	21	23	6.5	1.5	Loss of right side of bowl. Initialled with W & W on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	38	-	15	7	2	Loss of front of bowl. Initialled with W & W on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	-	-	93	6.5	2	Loss of top half of bowl. Initialled with W & W on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	40	-	36	7.5	2	Loss of left side of bowl.
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	-	-	65	7	1	Loss of majority of bowl. Initialled with T & S and a skull motif on SH.

(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	-	-	43	7	2	Loss of top & back of bowl. Initialed with A & W on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	38	23	20	5	1	Initialed with G & I on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	33	13	2.5	Missing majority of bowl. A greyhound figurine (missing the head) is on SX (fig. 58)
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	63	9	2	Majority of bowl missing. Flower motif on SH
(204)	Partial bowl with partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	40	7	2	Majority of bowl missing. Initialed W & W on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	25	1700 - 1770	1	43	22	76	10	2	Undecorated
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	25	1700 - 1770	1	50	22	56	8	2	Initialed with T & S on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	26	1740-1800	1	41	22	52	6	1	-
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	3	40 - 41	19 - 22	44 - 109	6 - 7	1.5	Initialed W & W on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	42	21	23	6	2	Initialed with S and a cross on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	41	23	40	7	1.5	Initialed with S and indistinguishable initials on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	39	22	129	6	2	-
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	41	22	8	7	1.5	Initialed with H & S on SH
(204)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	10	38 - 43	20 - 22	6 - 94	6.5 - 9	1.5 2	Initialed with W & W on SH

(204)	Bowl with partial stem	30	1850-1910	1	30	22	78	5.5	1	Raised floral leaf motif on BL & BA
(204)	Bowl	27	1780-1820	1	41	23	-	-	2	Stem broken at joint with bowl. Initialled W & W on SH
(204)	Bowl	27	1780-1820	1	38	22	-	-	2	Stem broken at joint with bowl. Initialled with G & S on SH
(204)	Bowl	27	1780-1820	3	41 - 43	22	-	-	-	Initialled with W & W on SH
(204)	Bowl frag.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
(213)	Partial stem	-	-	10	-	-	30 - 96	5 - 10	1.5 - 3	-
(213)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27	1780 - 1820	1	-	-	-	-	2	Initialled with W & W on SH
(213)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780 - 1820	1	39	23	-	7	2	Part of bowl mouth missing
(301)	Partial bowl and partial stem	25	1700-1770	1	-	-	36	8.5	2.5	Initialled with F & S on SH
(301)	Bowl	29	1840-1880	1	32	31	-	-	1	Raised floral motif on BA; heel missing
(311)	Bowl and partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	33	21	24	6	1	-
(313)	Partial stem	-	-	4	-	-	2.7 - 6.8	6	2	-
(313)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	41	6	2	Initialled with T & T on SH
(313)	Bowl and partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	41	23	72	7	1	Raised floral motif on BA & BF, and a botanical decorative motif on BO. Animal, possibly deer on BL and BR. Initialled with W & T on SH; possibly William Thornton of Shoreditch (1823-1854) (fig. 60)
(315)	Partial stem	-	-	26	-	-	2.8 - 7.1	4 - 9	1.5 - 2	One example displays traces of red discolouration from mouthpiece wax
(315)	Partial bowl and partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	30	6	2	-
(315)	Bowl and partial stem	28	1820 - 1860	1	42	22	16	7	2	Initialled with W & T on SH

(315)	Bowl and partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	36	20	31	6	2	Raised floral motif on BA & BF
(315)	Bowl and partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	32	21	12	7.5	2	Indistinguishable initials on SH
(315)	Bowl	27	1780-1820	1	38	21	-	6.5	2	Raised floral motif on BA & BF; botanical raised motif (grapes?) on BO
(315)	Bowl	29	1840-1880	1	39	20	-	-	1.5	Raised floral motif on BA & BF; botanical raised motif on BO
(316)	Partial stem	-	-	2	-	-	3.3 - 5.7	6 - 7	1.5 - 2	-
(318)	Partial stem	-	-	2	-	-	5.3 - 8.5	5 - 8	1 - 2	-
(323)	Partial stem	-	-	5	-	-	5.1 - 8.4	5 - 7	2 - 2.5	One fragment displays discolouration from wax at mouthpiece
(328)	Partial bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	32	18	39	5	2	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with W & M on SH; possibly William Miller of Goswell Street (1848-9)
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	34	21	72	6	1.5	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with T & T on SH
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	27	1780-1820	1	35	21	87	6.5	2	Floral motif on BL & BA.
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1860	1	44	21	10	7.5	2	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with J & C; possibly John Cluer of Commercial Road (1832)
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1860	1	30	21	74	6	1.5	Raised floral motif on BL & BA. Initialled with T on SS
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1860	1	29	20	55	5.5	1	Raised floral motif on BL & BA. Initialled with M on SS
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	33	18	27	7	2	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with T & T on SH
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	32	19	24	6	2	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with T on SH
(328)	Bowl with	29	1840-1880	1	36	20	35	7	2	Raised floral motif on Bf & BA; indistinguishable maker's marks

	partial stem									
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	33	21	65	6	2	Raised floral motif on Bf & BA; indistinguishable maker's marks
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	2	35 - 36	20 - 23	12 - 50	5.5-7	1.5-2	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with W & M on SH
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	34	29	25	6.5	1.5	Raised floral motif on BF & BA; initialled with S & C on SH; possibly Spencer Chick of Goswell Street (1856-76)
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	35	18	38	7	1.5	Raised floral motif on BL & BA. Initialled with N on SH
(328)	Bowl with partial stem	29	1840-1880	1	35	29	37	6	1.5	Raised floral motif on BL & BA. Initial indistinguishable
(331)	Partial stem	-	-	2	-	-	59-105	6 - 5	1.5 - 2	-
(331)	Bowl with partial stem	20	1680-1710	1	40	17	70	9	3	-
(331)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1860	1	30	21	65	6	2	Initialled B on SS
(331)	Bowl with partial stem	28	1820-1860	1	29	22	83	6.5	1.5	Raised floral leaf motif on BL & BA. Initialled W on SS



Figure 58: Fragment of bowl with greyhound figurine attached to top of stem, from context (204). Scale 10cm



Figure 59: Sample of CTP recovered from basement backfill layer (204); all Type 27 apart from a single Type 25 (top left) and single Type 30 (top right). Scale 10cm



Figure 60: An example of a Clay Tobacco Pipe bowl decorated with raised botanical motifs and floral 'lea' motif covering seams with animal figures (possibly deer) on either side, from context (313). Scale 10cm



Figure 61: Decorate pipe stem, moulded with name 'TAYLOR' (obverse) and '[SH]OREDITCH' (reverse) from context (313). No scale



Figure 62: Examples recovered from context (331), including an unslipped Type 20 (bottom) date to 1680 – 1710. Scale 10cm

APPENDIX VIII: GLASS VESSELS by Alex Kerr

The glass assemblage from the Art'otel site was sourced from various contexts within Trenches 2 and 3. The breakdown of the total number of sherds from each context is as follows:

Trench 2		Trench 3	
Context	Total No. of Sherds	Context	Total No. of Sherds
(202)	1	(310)	11
(204)	18	(313)	3
Total	19	(315)	1
		(316)	1
		(328)	8
		(330)	1
		(331)	5
		Total	30

Table 10: Quantities of glass recovered, by trench

The glass vessels retrieved from Trench 2 all originate from either a dump of shattered glass material (202), or from a ubiquitous layer of backfill within the basemented area (204). The majority of items are considered to represent a typical domestic assemblage (wine bottles, medicinal/homeopathy vessels, sauce bottles) and date at least one phase of backfilling to the late 19th or early 20th century. A few residual examples can be dated to the late 18th

century: these include a possible oil bottle embossed with ‘1763’ on its base, as well as two matching late 18th century bottle necks (fig. 63), comparable with English ‘wine-style’ examples presented in Jones (1986: 59, fig. 34). These most likely originated from nearby earlier domestic contexts associated with structures occupying the site area.

The glass sherds recovered from Trench 3 were found in a number of different contexts. The largest collection of glass vessels was observed in the fill of a possible firebox (310). A number of these were ascribed an early 19th century date - such as the top of a ‘wine-style’ quart (Jones, 1986. *Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles 1735-1850*, pp 58-59, fig. 34) and a possible cologne bottle – which may provide an approximate date for the backfilling of the structure. The majority of vessels analysed from Trench 3, however, appear to date from the late 19th-early 20th century. This includes a group of narrow and cylindrical 19th century druggist bottles recovered from the fill of a brick well (328), and a mixed collection of 19th century vials, tonic bottles and decorated drinking glasses from the fill of an adjacent brick well (331). The domestic assemblage perhaps reflects the occupation of the terraced brick structures that were constructed along Bath Street during this period.

Table 11: Catalogue of glass recovered from GEAI8

Context	Form	Weight (g)	Comments
(202)	Complete Vessel	116	Clear narrow-bodied vessel with slightly flared flat base, narrow neck (missing rim). Embossed with ‘1763’ on base; possibly contained oil (fig. 63)
(204)	Complete Vessel	206	Rectangular, clear-coloured druggist vessel with collared finish, embossed with incremental measuring lines on front; the bottle is embossed vertically with ‘TABLE SPOONS’, early 20 th century (fig. 64)
(204)	Complete Vessel	34	Small (65mm tall) rectangular aquamarine vessel, frequent small bubbles in fabric, collared rim; probably contained a hair tonic; early 20 th century (fig. 65)
(204)	Body	762	Typical Bordeaux-style wine bottle (probably early 20 th century), olive green, kick up base; contained remains of unmarked cork (18g)
(204)	Complete Vessel	346	Clear half pint milk bottle, embossed twice with ‘EXPRESS’ around neck of vessel. Marked with ‘X’ on base; mid-20 th century
(204)	Body & Neck	98	(See (202))
(204)	Body	26	Lower half of colourless ‘homeopathy’ vial, with straight finish.
(204)	Base	128	Base of ‘very dark olive’ or ‘light black’ glass vessel
(204)	Neck & Rim	114	Olive green neck of late 18 th - early 19 th century ‘wine-style’ bottle with string rim and V-shaped lip (Jones, 1986. <i>Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles 1735-1850</i> , pp 58-59, fig. 34) (fig. 65)
(204)	Neck & Rim	128	(See above)
(204)	Base	578	Olive green, dome-shaped push up base (110mm diameter), with rounded heel, belonging to ‘wine-style’ bottle (probably same vessel as necks/rims above); late 18 th - early 19 th century

(204)	Body Sherd	62	Olive green sherd (<i>same vessel as above?</i>)
(204)	Body Sherd	20	Olive green sherd (<i>same vessel as above?</i>)
(204)	Body Sherd	8	Olive green sherd (<i>same vessel as above?</i>)
(204)	Base & Stem	204	Base and stem of clear, colourless wine glass (unmarked)
(204)	Stem (fragment)	36	Fragment of clear, colourless wine glass stem, decorated with spiral pattern inside fabric
(204)	Body Sherd	6	Sherd of clear, colourless wine glass
(204)	Body Sherd	6	Sherd of clear, colourless wine glass
(204)	Neck & Rim	140	Dark olive green 'wine-style' bottle neck with string rim; late 18 th – early 19 th century
(310)	Body & Neck	590	Nearly-complete, greenish-yellow early 19 th century 'wine-style' quart
(310)	Body & Neck	72	Near-complete, oval-shaped colourless glass inkwell (missing rim)
(310)	Body	74	Aqua coloured, rectangular (with bevelled edges) druggist bottle, unmarked
(310)	Body Sherd	16	Aqua sherd from octagonal vessel
(310)	Body Sherd	16	(<i>see above</i>)
(310)	Neck & Rim	14	Patent finish, aqua-coloured (medicine bottle?)
(310)	Body	72	Lower half of octagonal, aqua-coloured vessel
(310)	Base	14	Flat base, with rounded sides, of clear, colourless narrow vessel (22mm diameter); possibly early 19 th century cologne bottle (<i>see https://sha.org/bottle/household.htm</i>)
(310)	Neck & Rim	6	Patent rim for clear, colourless vessel (24mm diameter) (<i>possibly part of base, above</i>)
(310)	Base	122	Clear, colourless octagonal ink bottle base
(310)	Stem	26	Stem and partial body sherd of undated wine glass
(313)	Base & Body	454	Dark olive green base of early/mid-19 th century English 'wine-style' bottle, with bulged heel and dome pushup (Jones, 1986. <i>Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles 1735-1850</i> , pp.94-95, fig. 65; see: https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/cylindricalenglishwinebook.pdf)
(313)	Body Sherd	32	Dark olive green body sherd
(313)	Body Sherd	6	Dark olive green body sherd
(315)	Complete Vessel	208	Dark olive green bottle (170mm tall) with mineral finish; late 19 th century, probably late 19 th century
(316)	Base Sherd	108	Dark olive green pushup base of 19 th century wine bottle
(328)	Complete Vessel	80	Aqua-coloured, cylindrical tonic bottle (130mm tall), tooled double ring finish (fig. 66)
(328)	Body	40	Clear, colourless cylindrical tonic bottle; ring-shaped pontil scar on base
(328)	Neck & Rim	30	Aqua coloured, tapered finish with ring ('export') – common on mid-19 th century mineral water bottles
(328)	Neck & Rim	28	Aqua coloured, brandy finish, long neck typical of early 20 th century salad oil bottles
(328)	Body	132	Aqua coloured, cylindrical druggist vessel with horizontal measurement marks on side
(328)	Body	90	Lower half of green-coloured, octagonal druggist vessel; embossed with marks for measurements (III, IIII)
(328)	Body	62	Lower half of aqua-coloured, octagonal druggist vessel; embossed with Roman numeral marks for measurements (III, IV)
(328)	Body	58	Lower half of aqua-coloured, octagonal druggist vessel
(330)	Neck & Rim	14	Pale green coloured bottle neck, with squat mineral finish
(331)	Base	162	Lower half of colourless glass vessel, decorated with linear pattern around base with uneven shaped pontil scar (fig. 67)
(331)	Base	132	Lower half of decorated colourless glass vessel (<i>same as above</i>)
(331)	Body & Neck	36	Upper half of rectangular, aqua coloured druggist bottle, with double collared rim (fig. 66)
(331)	Base & Body	70	Lower half of vessel described above
(331)	Body	34	Colourless long 'homeopathy' vial, straight-edged, flat base (fig. 66)



Figure 63: Profile and end of a vessel (probably for an oil) recovered from (202). Scale 10cm



Figure 64: (left) early-20th century druggist bottle embossed 'TABLE SPOONS' and horizontal measurement marks. (Right) early-20th century miniature bottle, possibly for hair tonic or perfume. Both from (204). Scale 10cm

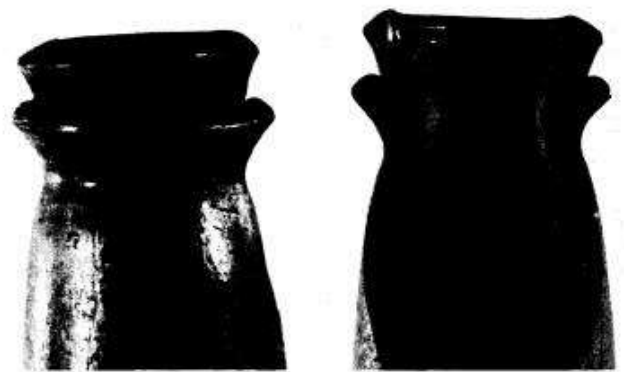


Figure 34.
 Lip thickness: slightly thicker than glass in neck
 Lip formation: tooling crack-off surface
 Lip shape: V-shaped
 String rim shape: up-tooled to rounded top
 Dated examples: 1770, 1796

Figure 65: Side by side comparison of necks and rims from late 18th to early-19th century 'wine-style' bottles with string rims and V-shaped lips. Context (204) (left) and examples from Jones (1986) (right). Scale 10cm



Figure 66: (left) cylindrical tonic bottle (130mm tall) with tooled double ring neck finish, context (328). (Right) colourless 'long' homeopathy vial and rectangular druggist bottle, from context (331). Scale 10cm



Figure 67: Bases of matching vessels decorated with a spiral pattern around uneven pontil scars. From context (331). Scale 10cm

APPENDIX IX SMALL FINDS *by Miranda Fulbright*

A number of small finds were retrieved from trenches 2 and 3 and will be described below.

Trench 2

(204) - Bone cutlery handle

102mm long by 18mm wide. Corroded lump of metal at one end- remains of knife/fork etc.

(204) - Copper alloy spoon

67mm long by 30mm wide - handle broken, just bowl remains.

(204) - Leather

Large piece of dark brown leather. One purpose-made hole c.2mm diameter with staining around it. Probably for rivet/screw/nail or similar.

(204), inside [203] - Metal saucepan (fig. 68)

Iron (alloy) enamelled small saucepan. Poorly preserved and very corroded. It has bright blue enamel on the outside and grey inside. A detached handle was also found.



Figure 68: Blue enamelled saucepan. Scale 10cm

(219) - Bone button (fig. 69)

20mm diameter with four, evenly-spaced holes in the middle, 3mm in diameter. Incised inner ring approximately 13mm in diameter.



Figure 69: Bone button. Scale 5cm

Trench 3

(311) - Copper alloy cutlery handle

Measuring 76mm long with a 15mm wide end, tapering to 4mm towards the broken end. Handle for an item of cutlery.

(313) - Carved bone spoon (fig. 70).

115mm long with a 45mm long by 20mm wide bowl and a handle measuring 4mm where it attaches to the bowl, widening to 13mm at the end. Broken during post-excavation and repaired.



Figure 70: Bone spoon. Scale 10cm

(313) - Clay tobacco pipe material rounded object (fig. 71).

32mm long with a maximum width of 15mm. One end is broken off and the other bears the indent of a clover leaf or club symbol. It was potentially either a tamper- something one used to 'tamp' or push down the tobacco in the pipe to ensure an even burn, or a stamp or similar used by a clay tobacco pipe maker to identify his wares.



Figure 71: Clay pipe stamp or tamper with decoration on end. Scale 10cm

(315) - Fired clay marble (fig. 72)

17mm diameter, with swirls of brick-red.



Figure 72: Clay marble. Scale 10cm

(315) - Ivory/bone domino piece (fig. 73)

27mm long by 12mm wide. Burnt and cracked on reverse on one side. Obverse decorated with indented line down centre, on one half are four evenly spaced divots, 3mm in diameter, and on the other six divots of the same size. Piece is slightly warped from burning and weathering.



Figure 73: Domino piece, front and back. Scale 5cm

(315) - Bone comb (fig. 74)

53mm long by 40mm wide. Double sided comb with 12mm long tines spaced less than 1mm apart along both sides. Central area has faint tooling marks on one side- lines around the base of the tines. On the other side it has faint diagonal lines across the whole length and width. Broken in two pieces.



Figure 74: Bone comb. Scale 10cm

(316) - Bone cutlery handle (fig. 75)

120mm long by 15mm wide. Corroded lump of Fe alloy metal at one end- presumably remains of the fitting to attach the cutlery part to the handle.



Figure 75: Bone cutlery handle. Scale 10cm

(328) - Worked bone spoon (fig. 76)

60mm long with bowl measuring 22mm long by 25mm wide. Part of the handle is broken off.



Figure 76: Bone spoon, reverse (top) and obverse (bottom). Scale 10cm

(331) - Worked bone cutlery handle

88mm long by 17mm wide. Fairly warped and broken at attachment end- bone flaking away.

APPENDIX X: SHELL by Alex Kerr

Six complete and fragmented shells were recovered during the evaluation, from a total of six contexts in Trenches 2 and 3. The assemblage contains four oyster shells, a single Red Whelk and a single mussel shell. These represent native species that were probably deposited as a result of food production and subsequent disposal during the occupation of the site. Further shells were found in each context though not collected for ease of processing.

Table 12: Catalogue of shell recovered from GEA18

Context	Species	Condition	Count
(204)	Oyster	Complete	1
(204)	Oyster	Partially Complete	2
(313)	<i>Neptunea Antiqua</i> (Red Whelk)	Complete	1
(315)	Oyster	Complete	1
(315)	Mussel	Partially Complete	1
(330)	Oyster	Complete	1

APPENDIX XI: OASIS DATA RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-332563

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Art'otel, Hackney EC2A 3JL
Short description of the project	Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation between the 11th and 25th September 2018, ahead of the construction of a new high-rise hotel on the site at 84-86 Great Eastern Street, and 1-3 Rivington Street, EC2A 3JL. The work was commissioned as part of a condition attached to a planning application due to the site's location within the Shoreditch APA. The work comprised 3 trenches across the proposed development footprint. Trench 1 measured 10m x 2.5 x 1.2m, Trench 2 - 12 x 6.5 x 3m (stepped) and Trench 3 - 14.6 x 6.4 x 2.38m (stepped). A great number of brick features were exposed during the excavation of the three evaluation trenches. A number of walls associated with the 19th century residential occupation of the site were recorded, in addition to 6 brick lined 'well' features. Substantial remains of a brick forge or firebox was also recorded, taken to be industrial. The features all date from between c1750 and 1900 and are taken to be associated with the post-medieval occupation of the site, with one well potentially being associated with the earlier post-medieval complex of St Agnes le Clare bath house which stood on the site until 1845. Large quantities of domestic pottery, ceramic building pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and glass were also recovered. Natural geology was encountered in trenches 2 and 3 at 13.28mOD and 13.47mOD.
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2018 End: 25-09-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GEA18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	BASEMENT Post Medieval
Monument type	FURNACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FOOD SERVING CONTAINER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FOOD AND LIQUID STORAGE CONTAINER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Art'otel 84-86 Great Eastern Street and 1-3 Rivington Street
Postcode	EC2A 3JL
Study area	0.22 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 33066 82562 51.52577603379 -0.081626163683 51 31 32 N 000 04 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.28m Max: 13.47m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Miranda Fulbright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Aspirations Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Worked bone","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Worked bone","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Worked bone"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Art'otel 84-86 Great Eastern Street and 1-3 Rivington Street, London Borough of Hackney, EC2A 3JL. An Archaeological Evaluation.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fulbright, M.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London SW11 3SJ
Description	A comprehensive report comprising: introductory pages with background information pertaining to the evaluation, site location, geology and historical and archaeological background, and evaluation methodology; results section discussing the exposed finds and features of archaeological interest (accompanied by photographs); a discussion of the results and; concluding remarks. Accompanied by appendices produced by the relevant finds specialists.