

ENTREPRISE HOUSE 21 Buckle Street London E1

London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Report on an archaeological evaluation

September 2019



**Enterprise House
21 Buckle Street
London E1**

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NGR 533995 181260
OASIS reference molas1-366396

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Report on an archaeological evaluation

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MOLA at Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street, London E1. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Bennett Construction Ltd on behalf of the client.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2019, dated 04/06/19) two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site between 10 June and 7 July 2019.

Natural gravels were identified at 10.60m OD and were sealed by a post-medieval garden soil type deposit. Immediately underlying the groundbeam foundations of the existing building were c 18th / 19th century brick building foundations and deposits associated with its demolition / backfilling in the mid-20th century. These brick foundations may be associated with the structures depicted on maps of the site dating from the Horwood map of 1799 to the various 19th century OS maps (see Fig 4 to Fig 6).

The evaluation indicated that post-medieval remains survive from a depth of c 12.1m OD within the site, that much of the natural gravels have been truncated, and there appear to be little potential for brickearth to have survived.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by MOLA at Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street, London, E1 ('the site') between 10 June and 07 July 2019 (see *Fig 1*) in accordance with the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* dated 4th June 2019 (MOLA 2019). This document is the Report on that work.
- 1.1.2 The site comprises a still standing building constructed in the 1990s without a basement and with piled foundations. The site is bounded by Buckle Street to the north, a small cul-de-sac named Plough Street to the east, 24–26 Buckle Street to the west and the former burial ground of St George's and 71 Alie Street to the south. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 533995 181260. Ground level along Buckle Street just outside the site is at 13.6m Ordnance Datum (OD). It is at 13.7m OD on Plough Street immediately east of the site, the churchyard to the south lies at around 13.5m OD (MSA survey Drg 4661 22/07/2016). The existing ground floor slab within the site lies at 13.5m OD.
- 1.1.3 An *Historic Environment Assessment* was previously prepared for the site (MOLA 2016). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the evaluation took place was fully set out in the *Historic Environment Assessment* (see MOLA 2016, Section 9).
- 1.2.2 The evaluation was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the Planning Consent given by the Local Authority (Consent reference PA/16/03552; Condition number 7 (see MOLA 2019, Section 1.1.3).

1.3 Scope of the evaluation

- 1.3.1 Evaluation is defined by Historic England as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
 - formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological evaluation is a limited fieldwork exercise designed to test the conclusions of preliminary desk based work. It is not the same as full excavation.
- 1.3.3 The evaluation was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for evaluation specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).
- 1.3.4 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002.
- 1.3.5 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the evaluation (Section 2.2, MOLA 2019)

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Topography

- 2.1.1 According to British Geological Survey (BGS) digital data the geology comprises Thames Gravels of the Taplow Formation. Langley Silt Complex ('Brickearth') is mapped immediately north of the site.

2.2 Archaeology

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The HEA identified the site as having low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains due to the identification of two features directly west of the site which were dated to the Neolithic period and contained Fengate-type Peterborough Ware pottery. There was also a chance find of a Neolithic flint axe 85m to the west of the site.

Roman

- 2.2.2 Evidence dating to this period, particularly associated with the Roman cemetery that existed to the east of the city wall, has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site and there was potential for burials to be present within the site. However, investigations in the area often show later quarrying has removed brickearth deposits or truncated the Roman cemetery areas.

Medieval

- 2.2.3 The site lay at some distance from known Saxon settlements. No finds or features dating to this period have been recorded in the area. In all likelihood the site was in open fields throughout the early medieval period.
- 2.2.4 Archaeological remains from the later medieval period have been recorded in the area and might be present on site, although they are likely to be limited to cut features, such as quarry pits.

Post-medieval

- 2.2.5 Historic map evidence indicates that the site was fully developed from at least the mid-18th century.
- 2.2.6 Faden's 1813 revision of Horwood's map of 1799 (Fig 4) is a detailed map that shows individual buildings for the first time. The site is occupied by two or three terraced houses fronting onto Buckle Street in the northern part of the site and three terraced houses fronting onto Plough Street in the eastern part of the site. The former have rear gardens or yards that occupy the rest of the site.
- 2.2.7 In the 1850s the area of the site had become industrial. The development of Britain's trading empire led to industries such as sugar refining in the area (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995, 182). Locally, the sugar refining industry was associated with the Dutch and German immigrants with Lutheran, Calvinist or Baptist sympathies. A great many sugar bakers, or refiners, lived on Leman, Rupert and Alie Streets in the 18th and 19th centuries (VCH Middlesex xi, 52-63).
- 2.2.8 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1875 (Fig 5) shows the site in detail. Three terraced houses occupy the Buckle Street frontage, behind which are some open yards and small ancillary buildings.
- 2.2.9 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 5ft:mile map of 1896 (Fig 6) shows only minor changes to the site. The easternmost building is split in to two separate buildings and the rear of the westernmost building is demolished.

- 2.2.10 During World War II the area was heavily affected by bombing. The London County Council bomb damage map shows that the buildings on the site were totally destroyed or severely damaged (not reproduced). After post-war clearance a new building occupied the site. The site was redeveloped in the early 1990s when the current building, Enterprise House was built.

2.3 Previous archaeological work at 19 Leman Street and 24–26 Buckle Street

- 2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation (LEM87) on a site at 19 Leman Street / 24-26 Buckle Street (located to the west of the site) was carried out by the DGLA in 1987 and revealed no archaeological features. However, a further evaluation (LEM88) of this site by the DGLA in 1988 revealed various undated layers and pits above natural deposits.
- 2.3.2 A watching brief and evaluation (LEB03) carried out by MoLAS in 2003 identified two features truncating the natural brickearth. One of these features was dated to the Neolithic period and the other feature was considered likely to be a Roman boundary ditch. A large medieval quarry pit was also recorded truncating the brickearth and gravels. A series of large post-medieval dump deposits sealed the back filled quarry, recorded together with an 18th-century cellar and 19th-century foundations.

3 Evaluation methodology

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 Two evaluation trenches measuring 2m x 2m were excavated on the site, within the still standing c 1990s building. The ground slab was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. Trenches were then excavated by machine until archaeology was encountered, at which point excavations continued by hand. When excavations could not proceed in Test Pit 1, a geoarchaeological auger hole was undertaken.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (MOLA 2019).
- 3.1.3 Trench locations were surveyed on site by MOLA surveyors and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics.
- 3.1.4 Where referenced in this report levels (eg '13.45m OD') relate to OS Ordnance Datum and were calculated measurement from a nearby spot height on a plan provided to MOLA (MSA survey Drg 4661 22/07/2016).

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2019).

3.3 Site archive

Number of trench record sheets	2
Number of overall location plans	0
Number of Context (SU) sheets	9
Number of photographs	17
Number of Plan sheets	2
Number of Sections	0

4 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see *[Placeholder page]*

Fig 2 and archaeological feature locations see Fig 3.

4.1 Trench 1

Location	Ground floor (south)
Dimensions	2m SW-NE x 2m NW-SE
Modern ground level/top of slab	13.50m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	13.10m OD
Height of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	12.10m OD
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	11.70m OD (base of trench before auger hole undertaken)
Top of surviving natural observed at	c 9.20m OD in the auger hole
Level of base of trench	11.70m OD

- 4.1.1 This trench had to be moved due to a live service. However, this meant a modern ground beam took up most of the trench leaving only a small area of the trench available for investigation.
- 4.1.2 Natural deposits were not reached by hand, however, a geoarchaeological auger hole located gravels at 4.30m below ground level (bgl). This was c 9.20m OD, which is much deeper than encountered in Test Pit 2 (located to the north) and indicates that some truncation has occurred, likely as a result of quarrying activities.
- 4.1.3 The only archaeological remains identified in this test pit was a red brick wall, [9], at 12.10m OD that ran NW-SE and filled the majority of the reduced size trench. This wall is considered to be c 18th / 19th century and looks to continue on the same alignment as the brick wall encountered in Test Pit 2 further to the north. The wall was not removed and could be seen to continue beneath the ground beam identified in the western portion of this trench (see Photo 1).

4.2 Trench 2

Location	Ground floor (north)
Dimensions	2m SW-NE x 2m NW-SE
Modern ground level/top of slab	13.5m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	13.10m OD
Height of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	11.73m OD
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	10.60m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	10.60m OD
Level of base of trench	10.50m OD (slot)

- 4.2.1 Natural sand and gravels, [8], were identified at 10.60m OD in a slot dug through the lowest deposits in this trench. Above this was a seemingly garden-soil-type deposit, [7]. Overlying this was a deposit, [6], considered to be make up for the 18th / 19th century building.
- 4.2.2 A number of post-medieval archaeological features were identified in this test pit, consisting of a red brick wall, [2], running NW to SE with a return at its NW end; a large York stone slab, [3], which may indicate a doorway or floor associated with this return; a mortar surface, [4], to the south east of the wall [2] which may be the bedding for a now removed floor; and a small brick feature, [5], may be a repair or buttress to the north east of wall [2] (see Photo 2).
- 4.2.3 The building foundations were sealed by a deposit, [1], of brick rubble that was up to 2.30m thick and probably represents, if not bomb damage, then post-war clearance

of the site. Pottery recovered from this deposit was dated to the 1930-40s era.

4.3 Geoarchaeological Auger Hole in Test Pit 1

G. Spurr – Head of Geoarchaeology, MOLA

Introduction

4.3.1 A visit was undertaken by two MOLA geoarchaeologists to the site of 21 Buckle Street, London E1 to power auger, record and sample (if necessary) the sequence of sediments in evaluation Test Pit 1. This exercise was undertaken at the request of the MOLA Project Manager (Lauren Hardiman) following the archaeological excavation of two evaluation test pits. The site comprises a still standing building with no basement, on piled foundations constructed in the 1990s.

Methodology

4.3.2 The deposits in Trench 1 were power augered in the north west corner from floor level (13.50m above OD). The underlying basal river terrace sands and gravels were reached at 4.30m bgl (9.20m AOD). A preliminary interpretation of their mode of deposition and the environments represented was made.

Results

4.3.3 The deposits augered were considered to be largely backfill deposits (probably medieval / post medieval in date) capped by and disturbed to some degree by modern deposits (seen in the test pit excavation prior to augering). The lowest, silty deposits could represent the initial, primary fill of a quarry pit or similar (possibly through pooling water) and therefore could be earlier in date. These were capped by coarse sands derived from the underlying river terrace deposits (therefore forming an inverse stratigraphy) indicating backfilling from approximately 4m below surface level. The whole sedimentary profile was underlain by indurate, orange coarse sand and gravel deposits representing the surviving terrace deposits. Given the depths of the gravel and absence of brickearth however, the river terrace deposits were probably truncated, possibly by quarrying activities.

4.3.4 The log is listed below (

4.3.5 Table 1).

Geoarchaeological Recommendations

4.3.6 As the sediments recovered from AH1 are considered essentially disturbed / backfill deposits, no further work is recommended.

Table 1: AH1 sedimentary log.

21 Buckle Street (Trench 1) AH1					
Surface levels: m OD			13.5		
Depth below ground level (m bgl)		Elevation (m OD)		Description	Interpretation
0	1.9	13.5	11.6	Void (trench cavity)	Modern backfill of trench
1.9	2	11.6	11.5	Crumbly dark brown sandy, ashy loam with frequent CBM, mortar and very occasional fine concrete fragments	Mixed post medieval / medieval deposits with 20th century intrusion/disturbance.
2	2.8	11.5	10.7	Void	Void/no retrieval
2.8	3	10.7	10.5	Crumbly becoming plastic dark greyish brown slightly sandy clay with brick occasional fine pebbles, orange brick fragment at base.	Mixed post medieval / medieval deposits
3	3.5	10.5	10	Void	Void/no retrieval
3.5	4.3	10	9.2	Soft dark orangey brown sandy silt (more sandy toward top) with fragments of dark red brick and mortar occasionally throughout; occasional gravel particularly from 4m.	Mixed post medieval / medieval deposits, with initial fill being silty indicating water pooling (base of quarry pit?) backfilled with local coarse terrace derived sands
4.3	4.5	9.2	9	Orange coarse sands and gravels	River terrace deposits (natural but probably truncated)

4.4 The finds

4.4.1 A small amount of finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation for dating purposes and these are summarised below:

Table 2 Finds recovered during the evaluation

Context	Material	Sherds / Fragments	Period	Date	Brief Comments
1	Pottery	8	PMed	20th century	1930-40s
2	CBM		PMed	Late 17th-18th century	brick
6	Pottery	3	PMed	1820-1900	Mixed 18th-19th century includes 1 fragment of English stoneware with Bristol glaze
7	Pottery	3	PMed	c 1700s & 1800-1900	Includes 1 fragment 16th century decorated Cologne stoneware mug

4.5 The site as a whole

4.5.1 The evaluation test pit results indicate that untruncated natural gravels lies at 10.60m OD, approximately 2.9m bgl. The auger hole in test pit 1 and previous borehole / window samples (see WSI MOLA 2019, Table 1 for summary of results) undertaken within the site identified truncated gravels at much deeper levels between 3.8m bgl and 4.9m bgl (c 9.7m OD and 8.6m OD). Given the depths of the gravel and absence of brickearth, it appears likely that the river terrace deposits were probably truncated, possibly by quarrying activities.

4.5.2 The base of the ground beams associated with the 1990s building lies at c 12.1m OD and it appears likely that the entire site was reduced to this level ahead of the 1990s construction activities. Below this 12.10m OD level archaeological remains survive. The only remains identified as being of archaeological interest were post-medieval in nature. These brick wall foundations are considered likely to be those depicted on maps dating from the late 18th century onwards (see Fig 4 to Fig 6).

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original research aims

5.1.1 The following archaeological research aims raised in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (section 2.2, MOLA 2016) have been answered by the evaluation.

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*

Natural gravels were located at 10.60m OD in Test Pit 2, and at c 9.20m OD in the geoarchaeological auger hole in Test Pit 1 – indicating truncation in TP 1, likely associated with quarrying activities due to the lack of brickearth.

- *What are the earliest deposits identified?*

The context wherein a 16th century pottery sherd was recovered also contained 17th and 18th pottery, indicating that the earliest deposit are likely to date from the 18th century.

- *What are the latest deposits identified?*

There are 18th / 19th century brick walls of a building and deposits associated with its demolition / backfilling in the mid-20th century.

- *What is the extent of modern disturbance?*

Disturbance by modern activity (concrete ground beams) extends down to c 1.40m below ground level (c 12.2m OD) with piled foundations extending below that level across the site.

- *Is there any evidence of brickearth / Roman grave fills?*

No brickearth was found, consequently, there was no evidence of Roman activity associated with the Roman Eastern cemetery that has been previously identified in the Lemn Street area.

- *Is there any evidence of the 18th/19th century sugar industry within the site?*

There was no definitive evidence of the local sugar industry. However, the 18th / 19th century brick wall foundations could be associated with the buildings seen on maps of the site dating from the Horwood map of 1799 to the various 19th century OS maps – the terraced houses depicted fronting on to Buckle Street and Plough Street may have been the homes of people who worked in the local sugar industry.

5.2 General discussion of potential

5.2.1 The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification above natural ground) on the site is low, there is probably also some potential for survival of cut features such as quarry pits.

5.2.2 The base of the ground beams associated with the 1990s building lies at c 12.1m OD and it appears likely that the entire site was reduced to this level ahead of the 1990s construction activities. Below this 12.10m OD level archaeological remains survive. The only remains identified as being of archaeological interest were post-medieval in nature. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be between 1.0m and 1.50m.

- 5.2.3 The evaluation test pit results indicate that untruncated natural gravels lies at 10.60m OD, approximately 2.9m bgl. The auger hole in test pit 1 and previous borehole / window samples (see WSI MOLA 2019, Table 1 for summary of results) undertaken within the site identified truncated gravels at much deeper levels between 3.8m bgl and 4.9m bgl (c 9.7m OD and 8.6m OD). Given the depths of the gravel and absence of brickearth, it appears likely that the river terrace deposits were probably truncated, possibly by quarrying activities.

5.3 Significance

- 5.3.1 Whilst the archaeological remains are of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

6 Proposed development impact and conclusions

- 6.1.1 The base of the ground beams associated with the 1990s building lies at c 12.1m OD and it appears likely that the entire site was reduced to this level ahead of the 1990s construction activities. Below this 12.10m OD level archaeological remains survive. The only remains identified as being of archaeological interest were post-medieval in nature.
- 6.1.2 Considering the evaluation results, it appears that post-medieval remains survive from c 12.1m OD within the site but that much of the gravels have been truncated and there is little potential for brickearth to have survived.
- 6.1.3 The proposed redevelopment at the site involves construction of a thirteen storey building for residential, office, hotel and commercial use. The new building is not intended to have a basement, however it will have piled foundations. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits would be to remove them in areas of new piles, pile cap, lift shafts and new services.
- 6.1.4 The decision on the appropriate archaeological mitigation to the deposits revealed in this evaluation rests with the Local Planning Authority or their advisors.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 MOLA would like to thank Bennett Construction Ltd for commissioning the evaluation and this report. The author would like to thank Ian Betts and Jackie Pearce for commenting on the finds.

8 Bibliography

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MOLA, 2016 Historic Environment Report *for 21 Buckle Street E1*, MOLA unpub report Nov 2016

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

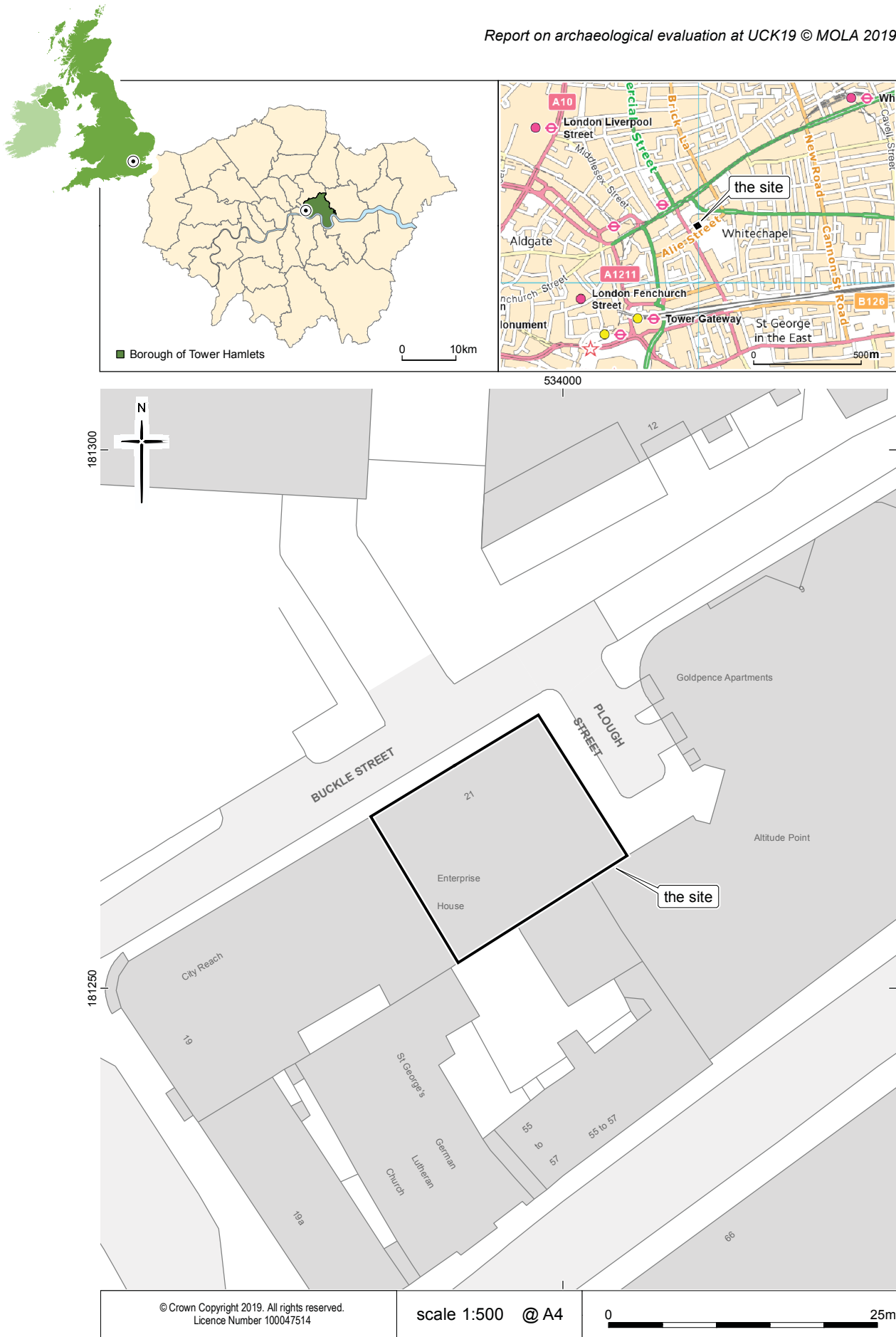


Fig 1 Site location

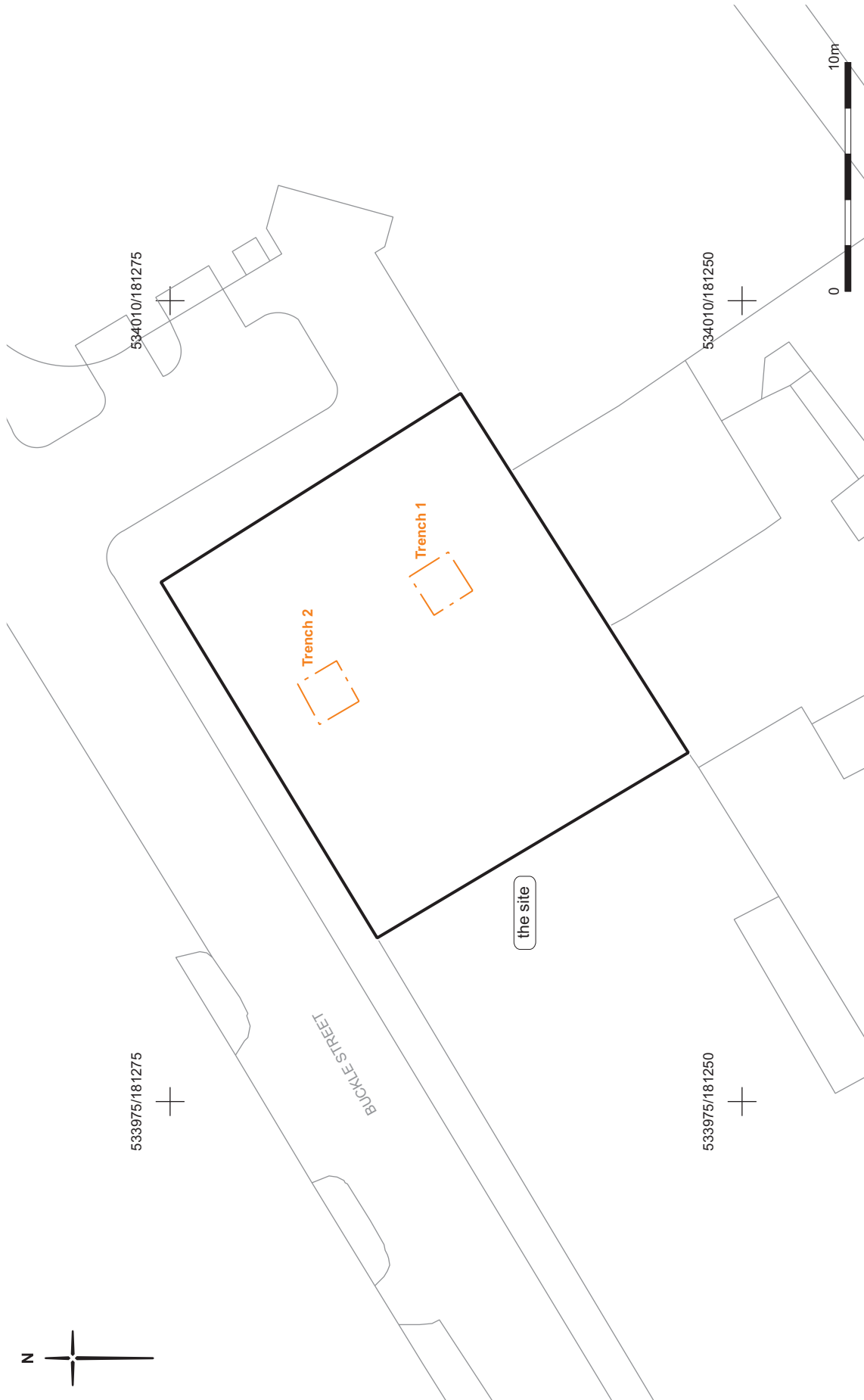


Fig 2 Areas of investigation

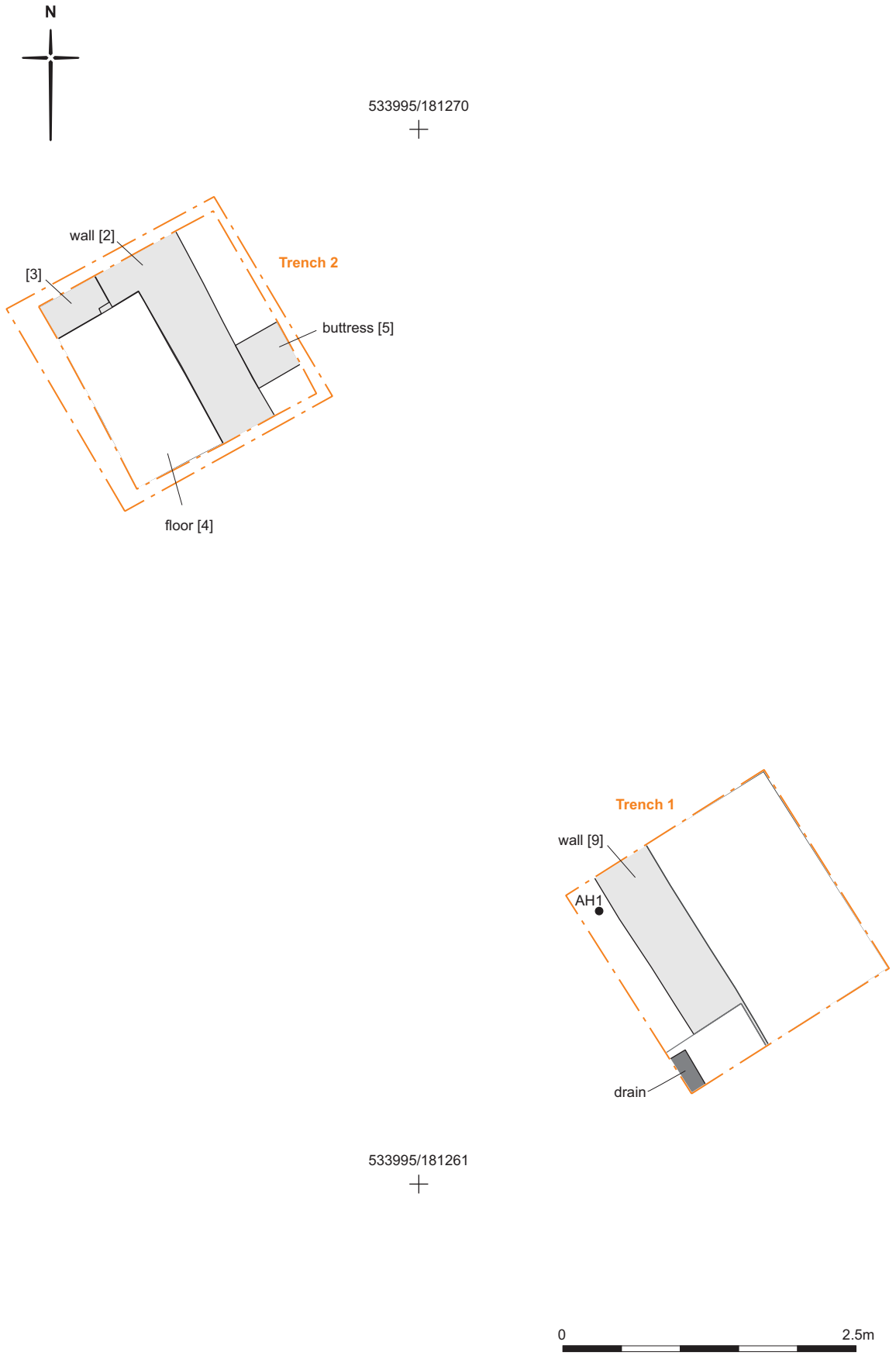


Fig 3 Archaeological features



Photo 1 TP1 looking NE showing 18th century brick wall [9] partially under 1990s ground beam



Photo 2 TP2 looking NW showing 18th century brick wall [2]



Fig 4 Locations of evaluation test pits and archaeological features in relation to Horwood 1799 plan

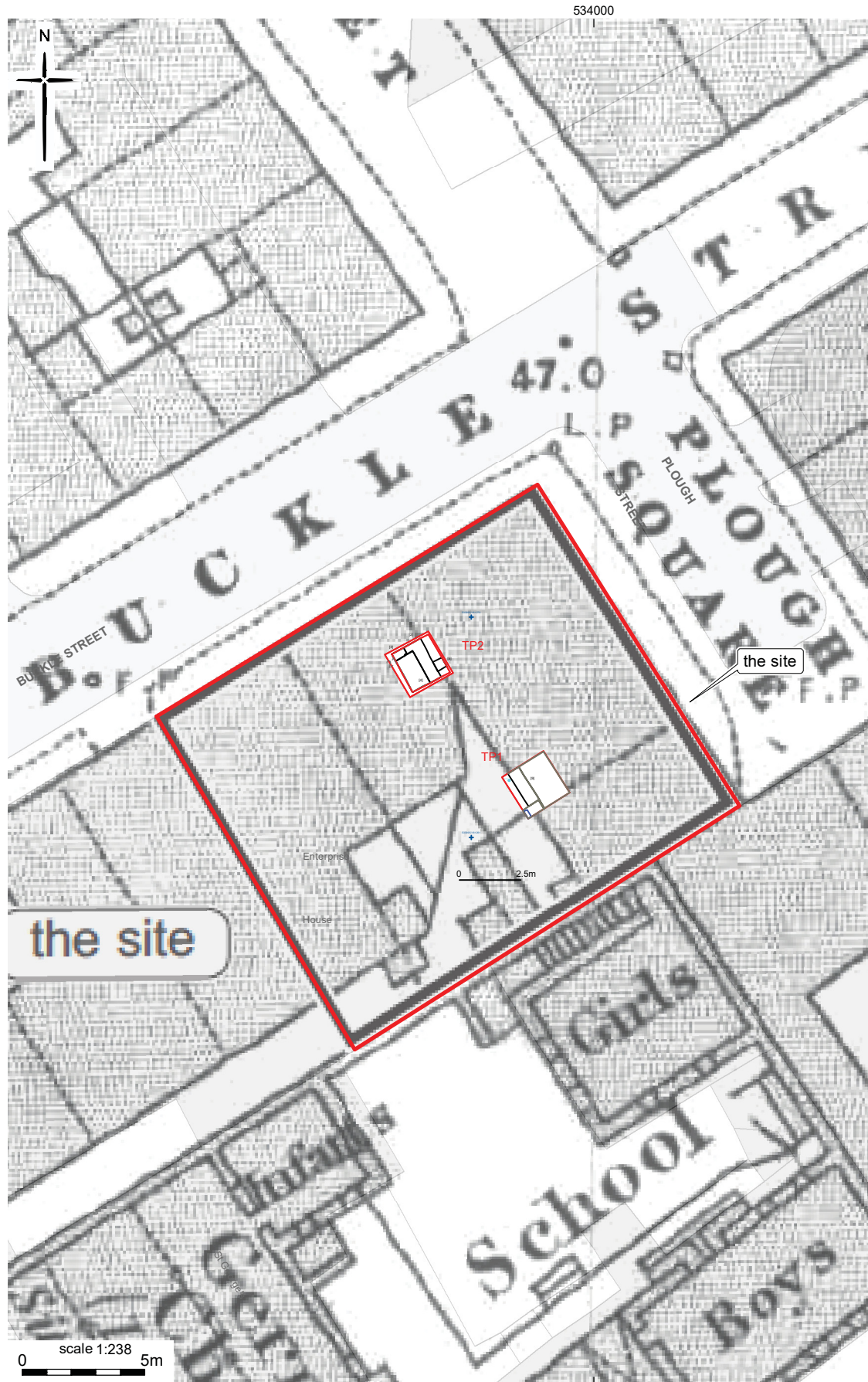


Fig 5 Locations of evaluation test pits and archaeological features in relation to Ordnance Survey 1875

9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-366396

Project details

Project name	Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street E1
Short description of the project	Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site between 10 June and 07 July 2019. Natural gravels were at 10.60m OD, and were sealed by a post-medieval garden soil type deposit. There was an 18th/19th century brick building and deposits associated with its demolition/backfilling in the mid-20th century. This building could be any of those seen on maps of the site dating from the Horwood map of 1799 to the various 19th century OS maps.
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2019 End: 07-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	UCK19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LEB03 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LEM88 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LEM87 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street
Postcode	E1 8NN

Study area	260 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33995 81260 51.513854350218 -0.068736367164 51 30 49 N 000 04 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.2m Max: 10.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Lauren Hardiman
Project supervisor	Tony Mackinder
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bennett Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	UCK19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	UCK19
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	UCK19
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Enterprise House, 21 Buckle Street E1. Report on an archaeological evaluation

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Description A4 client report with figs and photos

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