

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

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

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AND EVALUATION STAGE 2**

NGR TQ 33180 82400

On behalf of

The Historic Environment Consultancy

APRIL 2015

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief and a second phase of archaeological evaluation at 61-63 Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, London. Along the rear of the Griffin public house, 19th century cellars backfilled with 20th century rubble and rubbish were recorded during the watching brief. These cellars disturbed midden deposits believed to date from the 18th century. Less disturbed and deeper midden deposits were recorded towards the north end of the rear of the pub. During the evaluation further backfilled cellars were identified in the SW of the area and a late 20th century wall further to the east. In the north evaluation trench, Trench 8, a cobbled surface was identified and below this there were multiple tip deposits and layers of made up ground that were dated to the 19th century or later. These layers were deposited above darker midden deposits and the lower of these deposits contained 18th century material. This layer also contained a very small number of 19th & 20th century items which may have been intrusive or poorly stratified. Walls were identified at either end of the Trench 8. A red brick wall running N-S was identified in the west and another wall in the east that was associated with a recently demolished 20th century building. Towards the south end of the cobbled surface a brick wall was recorded running E-W. The wall was constructed from bricks with a yellow fabric which were similar to those associated with the recently demolished buildings and it is likely that this wall contained a courtyard area associated with these buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

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

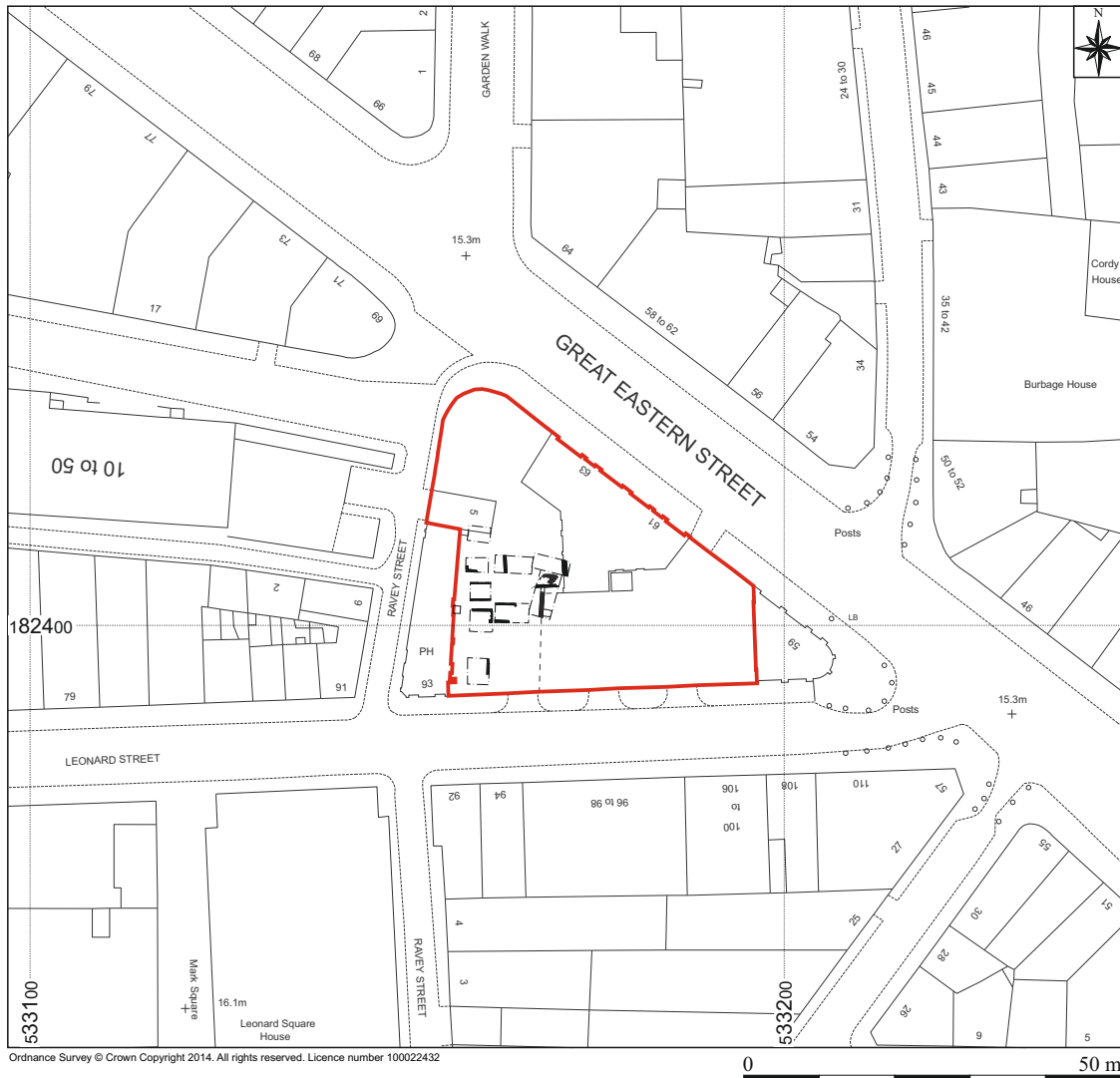
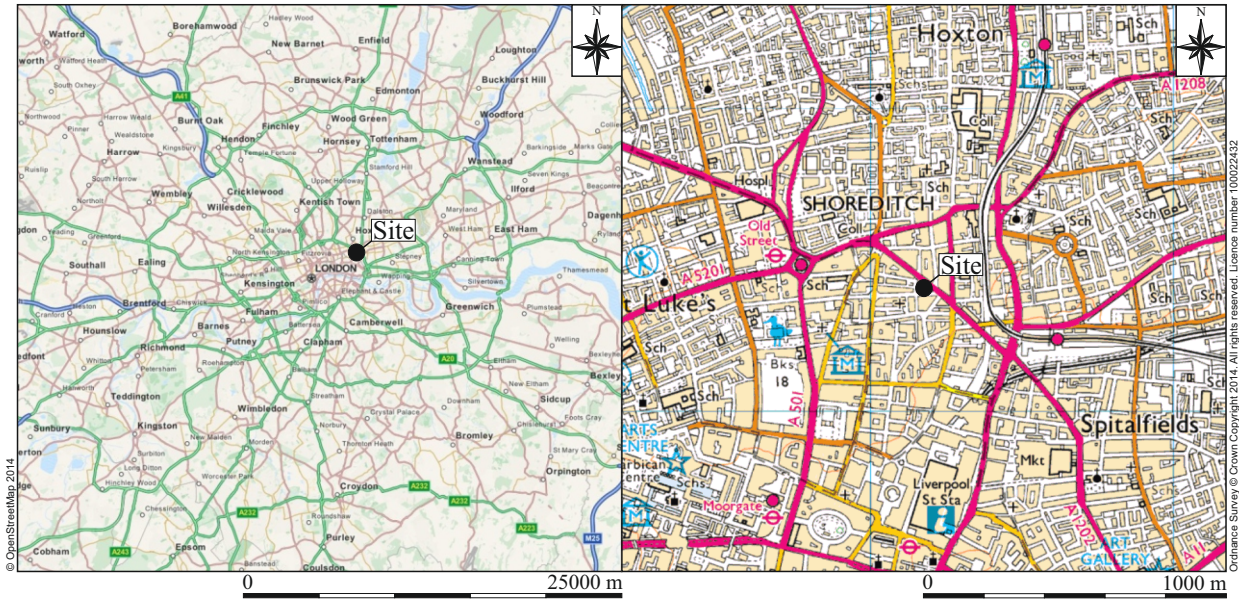
The underlying geology is London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand, with superficial deposits of Hackney Gravel Member - sand and gravel.

1.2 Planning Background

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

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

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service was consulted and a Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief (Wardle 2014) was prepared by The Historic Environment Consultancy to satisfy the requirements laid out in planning permission.



Key Site boundary Watching brief areas
 Archaeological features

Figure 1: Site location

A further Written Scheme of Investigation for phase 2 of the evaluation (JMHS Dec 2014) was prepared by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS). The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological watching brief and evaluation was to be carried out.

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

1.3 Archaeological Background

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

Roman Londinium seems to have been abandoned soon after the Roman withdrawal from Britain and it seems that the area remained largely unoccupied until the beginning of the 7th century. The hypothesis that a British enclave survived within the region has now largely been discredited and it seems that any remaining indigenous population either abandoned the Londinium region or adopted the customs and

material culture of the Germanic immigrants. It seems that the first Germanic settlers arrived in the London area in the late 4th or early 5th century, and that early Saxon settlement was concentrated in the river valleys of the Thames and its tributaries. The name of Shoreditch is believed to be Saxon in origin, early forms including 'Sordig' and 'Sordich', and may come from "Sewerditch" referring to a stream which ran to the east of St Leonard's Church to near Holywell Lane (Wardle 2014).

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

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

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

Six machine excavated test pits were excavated in June 2014 (JMHS July 2014). The entire area was heavily disturbed by 19th century cellars that were recorded in all six test pits. In test pits 1 to 5 were deposits of made up ground which might represent night soil broadly dated to late 17th/early 18th century. These deposits might be associated with infilling of the possible quarry north-east Holy-Well Mount shown on a map of 1746

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the sequence of deposits considered to be “night soil”
- To ascertain if these deposits are associated with the quarry noted in 1746
- To recover environmental samples from these deposits
- To provide further information on any other archaeological remains encountered

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

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

3.2 Methodology

An excavator fitted with a toothless 1m wide trenching bucket was used to excavate three evaluation trenches following a watching brief during removal of obstructions for the perimeter wall piling.

Due to demolition rubble and other obstacles, that had not been cleared from the site, the evaluation trenches had to be excavated to avoid the obstacles and to ensure safe clearance from potential falling rubble. Where backfilled cellars were encountered the details were recorded in plan and excavation proceeded towards identifying undisturbed areas of midden deposits. Excavation was taken down to the top of the midden deposits and to a safe depth for hand recording. The archaeological features were recorded by written, drawn and photographic record. The deposits were then excavated deeper to the bottom of the deposits and recorded by photographic and written record. The spoil was excavated by machine and separated by context and the finds were recovered by hand. All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results

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

4.2 Watching brief excavations (Figure 2)

Excavation at the rear of the Griffin Public House was carried out by way of a series of six roughly dug pits dug at irregular distances from the north to the south (fig 2). Obstructions along the rear wall of the Griffin in the form of stacked materials and the high bank of concrete running north to south on the east and south edges close to the area being excavated made safe recording of the excavation difficult.

The most northerly pit (WB1) was dug to a depth of around 3m. The lowest layer (705) was a layer of blue grey clay that was greater than 0.2m thick. This was a natural clay layer and was overlain by a 0.1m layer of light orange brown sandy clay (704). Above this was a 2.3m thick layer of dark blackish grey clayey silt (702). Above this was a 0.3m layer of blue bricks laid on their beds in an E-W direction in a light orange bedding sand (706). This was overlaid by (700) a 0.10m to 0.2m thick layer of concrete.

Another similar size pit was excavated approximately 3m to the south (WB2). Here the lowest layer identified was (705) the natural clay, and this was overlain by 0.2-0.4m thick layer of light orange brown sandy clay (704). Above this was the continuation of (702) with a thickness of 2m. Cut into (702) was the foundation cut of a fragmentary brick wall (707). This contained the foundations of a fragmentary red brick wall **708**. The revealed wall survived for a length of 1.5m west to east, was 0.4m thick and 0.4m wide. There was the slight survival of a wall return running south to north at the west end of (708). This section of wall survived for a length of 0.75m.

Because of the presence of obstacles and concrete rubble the observance of (WB3) was not easy and the recording of depths was approximate. The lowest layer was a dark blue grey clay (705) and above this was a pinkish and dark grey mixed clay layer with moderate to frequent small stone (703). The layer was approximately 0.4m thick and was not observed in any other parts of this phase of investigation. Above this layer was a layer of dark blackish grey soil which may have been the same as (702). This layer (709) was around 1m thick and contained red clay deposits that may have been degraded brick rubble. Above this layer were two parallel walls running E-W on the north and south edges of the excavation **711** and **713**. Both walls were around 0.8 high and extended beyond the edges of the trench and as far as was revealed the walls were 0.25m wide. The bricks were red but were heavily blackened and the area between the two walls had been backfilled with rubble. Lying above the rubble and backfill was the sandy layer (701) and above this the concrete (700).

The next area of excavation (WB4) was 3m by 3m and was dug to a depth of around 3m. The lowest layer was a dark blue clay (705) and above this were the possible

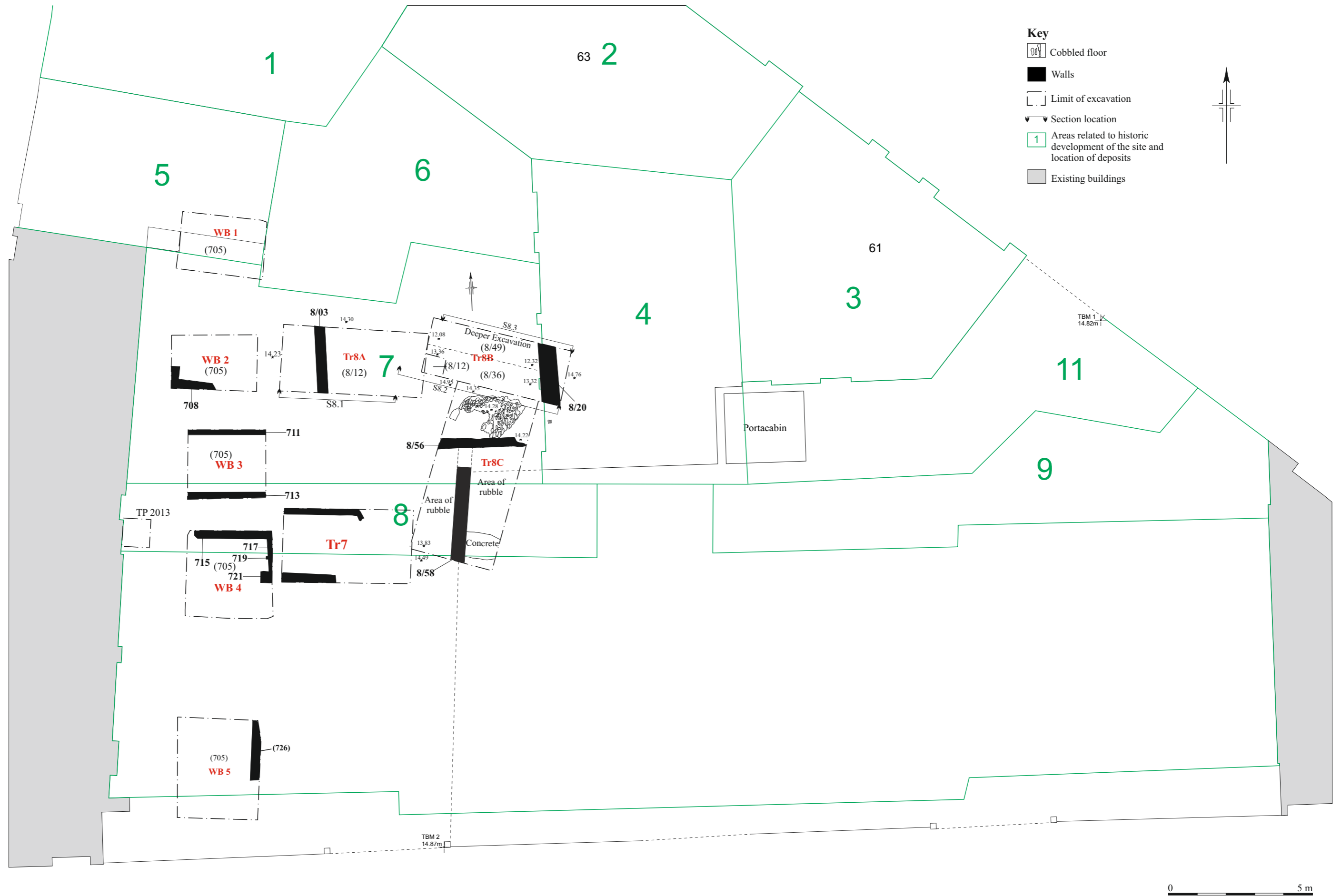


Figure 2: Site Plan Showing Excavation Locations.

remains of (702) to a thickness of 1m. Cut into this layer were cuts for three brick walls running E-W abutting a wall on the east side of the trench running N-S (Plate 1). On the north edge of the excavation a wall **715** running east west was revealed with surviving height of 1.2m. Abutting this wall towards its east end was a wall laid in a N-S direction for approximately 1.8m along the east section **717**. Approximately 0.6m along this wall to the south the remains of another wall running E-W were identified **719**. The wall was 0.3m wide and the surviving remains projected into the trench for 0.2m. There was a 0.5m gap between this wall and wall **721**. The gap was filled with compact grey clay fill with rubble inclusions (722). This fill appeared more compact than the rubble backfill of the cellar (723). Wall **721** was identified at the south end of wall **717**. The wall was 0.4m wide and projected westward into the trench for 0.4m. Towards the bottom of these walls was a 0.4m thick layer of red compact clay and rubble which was identified as the cellar floor (724). This layer was very hard and the machine bucket had some difficulty breaking through this layer. The area to the south of wall **721** was dominated by a mid grey layer of clayey silt and rubble (723). Overlying this was a 0.1m layer of sand (701) and above a 0.3m layer of concrete (700).

Excavation of the area of (WB5) was difficult to record properly. A high bank of concrete rubble was located towards the east and south sections and stored materials along the west section made it difficult to find a safe viewing platform. The proximity of the concrete rubble meant that during excavation the rubble and spoil was falling into the excavated area and dirtying the stratigraphy which also made the identification of layers problematic. The trench was excavated to a length of 4m and 3m width, with a depth of 3m. The lowest layer was a grey clay layer (705). Above this was a 0.8m thick, dark grey layer identified as midden deposit (702). Above this was a compact layer of coarse sandy red clay with rare oyster shell (725). This layer may have been up to 0.8m thick. Above this in the east section was the remains of a brick wall that was approximately 1m tall and survived for a length of approximately 2m towards the south **726**. The area was backfilled with a mid grey clay silt and rubble backfill (727). Overlying this was a 0.1m layer of sand (701) and above a 0.3m layer of concrete (700).

4.3 **Evaluation Phase 2** (figure 2)

Following the watching brief a second phase of evaluation was carried out. The initial intention was to excavate three trenches. Trench 7 was to be between 10 and 14m long, Trench 8 was to be 8m and Trench 9 was to be 2.5m. However, the level of obstruction on the site from demolition material that had not been cleared and other obstructions made it impossible to pull the trenches as planned and excavation had to proceed within the limited space available. Trenches were pulled in phases as far as they could until their continuation was hindered by demolition rubble.

4.4 **Trench 7** (Figure 2)

Trench 7 was excavated for a length of 4.5m, was 2.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The presence of cellar walls was identified and so excavation did not continue beyond this point. The lowest layer was a dark grey clayey silt layer (705). This layer was seen between two adjacent walls **7/03** and **7/06** and may have been a deposit within the cellar or may have been a midden deposit into which the wall

foundations had been dug. Above this layer was a 0.9m layer of rubble and silt backfill (7/04). Overlying (7/04) and above the walls 7/03 and 7/06 was a 0.2m layer of light yellow sand (7/02). Above this was a 0.2m thick layer of brown silty soil with dominant rubble which was identified as recent demolition rubble (701).

4.5 Trench 8A (Figure 2)

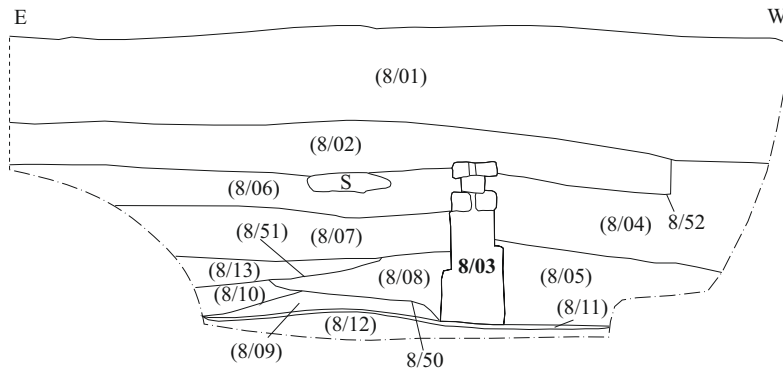
Because of obstructions Trench 8 had to be pulled in two parts. The first part Trench 8A was pulled to a length of 3m, a width of 1.2m and a depth of 1.2m. This was hand recorded to this depth and then the trench was excavated down to the bottom of the midden deposits to an overall depth of 3m (Fig. 3. Section 8.1; Plates 2 and 3). The lowest layer was the natural blue grey clay (8/49). There was possibly another layer (8/37) above this but it was not certain if it was a layer below the midden deposits or the same as (8/49) (see plate 3). The layer is described as a dark grey sandy silt with red sandy clay deposits. Deposited above this was a dark grey clay silt layer that was 1.2m deep (8/12). The material from (8/12) was mostly dated to the mid 18th Century although there was a piece of modern window glass and a 19th Century clay tobacco pipe bowl was also recovered from this context (probably intrusive). Above (8/12) was a thin layer of light brown sand which was 0.02m thick. Deposited above this layer was 0.12m layer of white and light grey sandy silt (8/09). This layer was overlain by a firm light brown layer of sandy silt (8/10) which in turn was cut by 8/50. This was a shallow cut which may have been the foundation cut to wall (8/03) but was only evident on the east side of the wall. Wall 8/03 had a preserved depth of 0.86m was 0.34m wide at its widest point and was built in a N-S direction for more than 2.2m. The deposits on the west side of wall appeared to be deposited against the wall and its foundation and there was no clearly visible cut through deposits (8/05) and (8/04). Context (8/05) was a dark grey to black sandy silty deposit that was 0.56m thick and deposited above this was a similar layer that was also 0.56m thick but was slightly lighter in colour (8/04). Cut 8/50 was backfilled with firm red sand (8/08) which was cut by 8/51, a shallow cut filled by a firm mid to dark grey sandy silt that was 0.14m thick. Above this layer was a 0.28m thick layer of light grey sandy silt with rubble inclusions (8/07) and above this was (8/06) a dark grey sandy silt with rubble inclusions. These four latter contexts were all deposited on the east of wall (8/03). Above these layers and deposited both sides of the wall was a 0.28m thick layer of yellow sand with some pebble inclusions (8/02). This seemed to be a recent levelling layer and was deposited in a shallow square sided cut (8/52) which could be seen cut into (8/04). The highest layer was a loose, brown, silty sand with dominant rubble (8/01). This layer was 0.64m deep and was the recent demolition overburden found across the site.

4.6 Trench 8B (Figure 2)

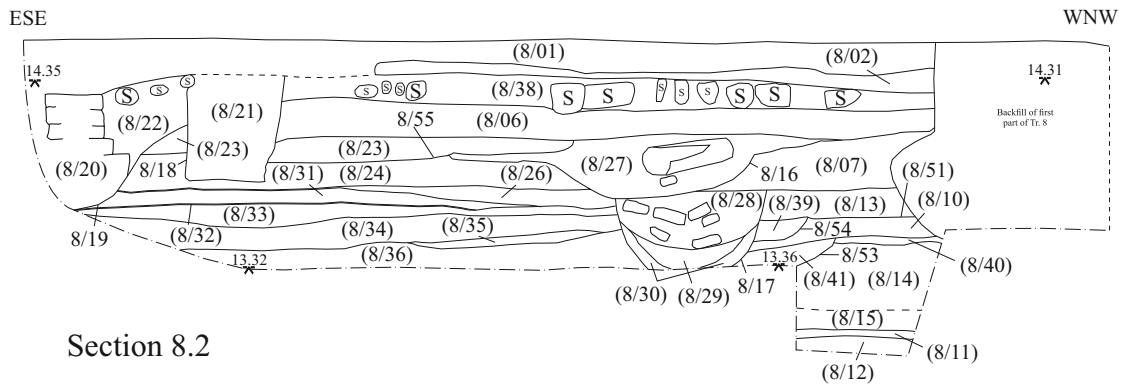
Trench 8A was backfilled and Trench 8B was excavated to a length of 5m, a width of 2.2m and a depth of 2.2m (Fig. 3. Section 8.2 & 8.3; Plates 4-7). It was hand recorded at this depth and then was excavated down to a depth of 3m. The trench had to be pulled in a different direction, WNW-ESE, due to the presence of demolition rubble. The lowest layer was the natural clay (8/49) and deposited above this was (8/12) also found in trench 8A. Deposited above this was (8/11) a thin sand layer also continuous with Trench 8A. Above (8/11) it was possible to split the midden deposits into layers. Context (8/15) was a 0.12m thick dark grey silty sand. The material obtained from it dated it to the 18th Century although it was hard to distinguish this layer from (8/14)

above, the material from which provided a later date. The layer deposited above was a 0.3m layer of firm, dark grey silty sand (8/14). This layer was slightly less sandy than (8/15) below, but was otherwise hard to distinguish from it. The material from this layer provided a 19th Century date. Context (8/36) was a firm, 0.1m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt with rare charcoal inclusions. In plan it appeared continuous with (8/14) but the bulk of the material from (8/36) was mid 18th Century, although a fragment of vessel glass may suggest a latter 19th century date for this deposit. Overlying (8/14) was a 0.03m thin layer of brown red silty sand containing small brick fragments (8/40). This was cut by 8/53 which was filled by 0.1m thick layer of mixed grey, red, and brown sand and included brick fragments and mortar (8/41). Deposited above (8/36) was a thin 0.06m thick layer of dark brown sandy silt (8/35). This was overlaid by (8/10) a 0.14m thick layer of mid brown sand. Deposited above was a brownish red layer of silty sand that was 0.14m thick and contained brick fragments and rare flecks of charcoal (8/34). Context (8/10) was also cut by a small cut with a concave edge and flattish base 8/54 that was filled by a brownish red silty sand (8/39). Deposited above (8/34) but only visible in Section 8.3, was a 0.12m thick layer of mid to dark grey clayey silt (8/48). Above was a layer of light brown silty sand with darker brown patches and rare fine gravel (8/33). Above this was 0.02m of firm black silt (8/32) and deposited above this was a 0.1m deposit of white and light grey mortar with brick sherds and a small inclusion of charcoal (8/31). Deposited above this layer was a dark grey sandy silt (8/13). Deposited above (8/13) were three layers only visible in the north section (Fig. 3. S8.3). The lowest of these layers was a 0.1m thick layer of brown silt a few fragments of brick (8/46). Above this was a layer of mid grey sandy silt with small brick inclusions (8/45) and above a yellowish brown mortary layer (8/47). Context (8/13) was also cut by 8/17. This was a 0.78m wide pit with concave sides and a depth 0.5m it was filled by three deposits (8/30) (8/29) and (8/28). The lowest fill (8/30) contained rusting fragments of iron pipe and the upper layer (8/28) contained a lot of bricks. Cut 8/17 also cut through layer (8/26) a 0.1m thick layer of sandy silt deposited above (8/31). Above was a dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of brick and mortar (8/43) (Fig. 3. S.8.3). Overlying was a 0.2m thick layer of firm grey and brown silty sand with brick and mortar inclusions (8/44). Also deposited above (8/26) was a 0.14m thick layer of grey decomposed mortar with inclusions of brick and charcoal (8/24). This layer was cut by 8/16 a linear pipe trench that did not continue into the other section (Fig. 3 S8.2, S8.3). Cut 8/16 also cut context (8/07). This was a 0.28m thick layer of light grey sandy silt with some rubble which was deposited above context (8/45). Linear 8/16 contained a rusting iron pipe and was backfilled with a brown silty fill with brick pieces and pebbles (8/27). Fill (8/27) was cut by 8/55, shallow irregular cut that was filled with (8/23) a friable light grey mortar with a small amount of stone, scarce brick fragments and rare inclusions of charcoal. Deposited above was (8/06) a continuous layer from trench 8A and deposited above this was a cobbled surface (8/38). The cobbled surface was visible in both sections and may have been restored with brick towards the east end (8/42) (Fig. 3 S8.3). The cobbled surface (8/38) was cut by a rectangular cut 8/18. This was only visible in the south section (Fig. 3. S8.2) and probably represents the removal of a foundation. The cut was filled with a brown silty sand with inclusions of brick fragments, stone, mortar and rare charcoal (8/21). At the east end of the trench, layer (8/06) was cut by 8/19.

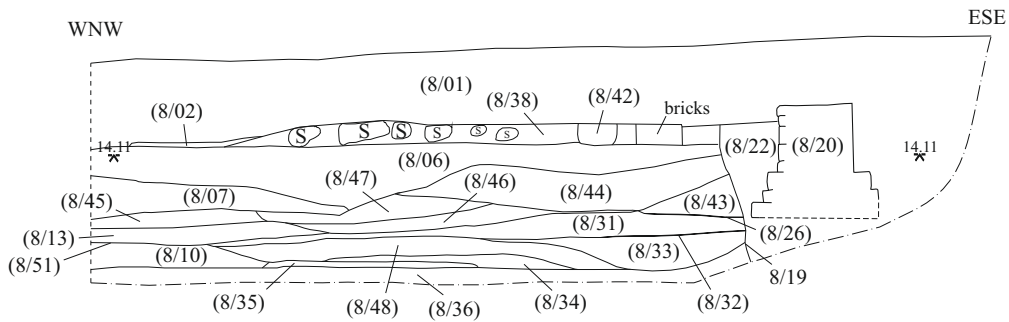
This was a linear cut to wall **8/20** which was the west wall of a recently demolished building. This was backfilled with a dark grey silty sand with brick and mortar (8/22).



Section 8.1



Section 8.2



Section 8.3

Key
 (S) Stone

0 2 m
 Scale for all sections

Figure 3: Sections 8.1 - 3

Overlying the cobbled surface (8/06) was the yellow sandy layer continuous with (8/02) and above this was (8/01) a continuous layer of rubble and overburden.

4.7 Trench 9 (Figure 2)

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

4.8 Trench 8C (Figure 2)

After consultation with GLAAS (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service) it was agreed that the full extent of excavation for the remainder of Trench 7 would be abandoned. Instead Trench 8 would be expanded southwards in order to reveal the southward extent of the cobbled surface (8/38) and to identify if the backfilled cellars continued eastwards from the end of Trench 7. A 3m wide trench was excavated for a length of 6m and the continuation of a cobbled surface (8/38) was identified along with two walls and an area of rubble backfill (see Fig. 2; plate 8).

The lowest layer identified was (8/06) and was continuous with the same layer identified in Trenches 8A and 8B. This layer included material dating to the 19th Century. Above this was the cobbled surface (8/38). This surface was cut by the cut to wall 8/56. The wall was two bricks wide to a width of 0.3m. It was constructed from bricks with a light yellow fabric and was lain E-W for a length greater than 3m. To the south beyond the wall the remainder of the excavated trench revealed a rubble backfill overlying a wall containing modern bricks with two core holes through them 8/58.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 298 sherds with a total weight of 3,844g. It was all post-medieval or early modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY:	Yellow-glazed Border Ware , 1550-1700. 12 sherds, 162g.
BORDG:	Green-Glazed Border Ware , 1550-1700. 12 sherds, 161g.
CHPO:	Chinese Porcelain , 1580 -1900. 11 sherds, 74g.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830. 23 sherds, 73g.
LONS:	London Stoneware , 1670 – 1900. 12 sherds, 322g.
METS:	Metropolitan Slipware , 1480 – 1900. 9 sherds, 235g.
MPUR:	Midland Purple Ware , 1480 – 1750. 2 sherds, 13g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 81 sherds, 1736g.
RESTG:	Glazed Red Stoneware , 1760-80. 1 sherd, 7g.
STSL:	Staffordshire Slipware , 1650 – 1800. 4 sherds, 83g.
SWSG:	Staffordshire White salt-glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 31 sherds, 139g.
TGW:	English tin-glazed ware , 1600-1800. 50 sherds, 318g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 50 sherds, 521g.

Tr	Cntxt	MPUR		BORDG		BORDY		PMR		METS		CHPO		TGW		STSL		LONS		SWSG		RESTG		CREA		TPW		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	
7	702																									4	181	20thC
8A	Upper	1	9	1	22			15	269			3	17	9	21			3	33	5	27			19	58	40	245	U/S
8B	Upper							25	558	4	82	3	7	8	36	2	31			5	11			2	8	1	81	U/S
8	5			1	22																							M16thC
8	6							2	23																2	11		19thC
8	12	1	4	9	106	12	162	21	476	2	30	3	29	25	211			6	71	4	18	1	7					M18thC
8	14			1	11			4	38	2	106	1	1	5	23	2	52	3	218	10	48			1	5	3	3	19thC
8	15							3	5											1	1							E18thC
8	36							11	367	1	17	1	20	3	27					6	34			1	2			M18thC
	Total	2	13	12	161	12	162	81	1736	9	235	11	74	50	318	4	83	12	322	31	139	1	7	23	73	50	521	

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

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites of the period in London. The vast majority of the pottery was deposited in contexts of 18th century or later date, although the range of fabric types indicate that there had been activity at the site from the mid/late 16th – 17th century onwards, although this material may have been imported onto the site (editor).

The 17th - 18th century material comprises a typical mixture of utilitarian and finewares, with the former consisting of a wide range of vessels in BORY, BORDG, LONS and PMR, including large bowls and pancheons, dishes, plates, jars, storage vessels, a lid and a candlestick. The latter comprised tea-bowls, tankards, saucers, plates, teapots in CREA, SWSG and CHPO, painted dishes, bowls and plates in TGW and METS, and a similar range of vessels in STSL. It appears to be a typical domestic assemblage of the period. The 19th century material is largely blue transfer-printed domestic wares.

Much of the assemblage appears to be residual, or at least the product of secondary deposition. Most of the sherds are fairly small, and some, especially the rather fragile TGW, show signs of abrasion and attrition.

5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes *by John Moore*

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

Context	No.	Part	Comments
8A upper spit	96	stems	
8A upper spit	13	bowl & feet	Makers mark C & T C is slightly illegible. 1 foot makers mark WW. Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770. Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680-1710. Rest fragments.
8B upper spit	29	Stems	
8B upper spit	7	Bowl and feet	Fragments
8/12	65	Stems	
8/12	13	Bowl and feet	Makers mark on side of foot SS? Samuel Sturges 1754 Booth Street, Spitalfields. 2 bowls Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680-1710. Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.29 c. 1840-1800. Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770 makers mark on side of foot SS? Samuel Sturges 1754 Booth Street, Spitalfields. Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770 makers mark on side of foot IC, various possibilities. Rest fragments.
8/14	25	Stems	
8/14	9	Bowl and feet	Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.25 c.1700-1770. Rest fragments
8/15	8	Stems	
8/36	8	Stems	
8/36	1	Bowl and feet	Fragment
702	5	Stems	
702	3	Bowl and feet	Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.20 c. 1680-1710
U/S	1	Bowl and feet	Bowl Atkinson & Oswald 1969 No.21 c.1680-1710. Rest fragments

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipes

5.3 Glass by Simon Denis

A total of 24 glass fragments were found during the excavation. The most represented type is window glass, constituting 54% of the assemblage. Six fragments (25% of the

total) of bottle and 4 pieces (16%) of vessel fragments were also recovered. The fragmentary nature of the finds prevents any attempt of positively dating the assemblage, particularly of the window glass fragments (Weiland 2009; 29).

Window glass

The assemblage is generally composed of fragmentary examples of little diagnostic value.

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

Vessels

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

Bottles

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

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

5.4 Animal Bone by Gavin Davis

There was a total 205 pieces of animal bone recovered during the excavations with a combined weight 1834g (table 3). There were 99 pieces recovered from 5 contexts weighing 1143g in total, the remaining 106 pieces were considered unstratified.

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

Table 3: Animal Bone

5.5 Marine shell by Simona Denis

Five species of marine molluscs were recovered from seven contexts. The largest part of the assemblage (86%) is composed of oyster shells; three examples from Tr 8 A Upper Spit represent two varieties of sea snails, while the remaining two shells represent clams.

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

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (gr)	Context Date Range
702	Oyster	5	81	Unknown
Tr 8 A Upper Spit	Oyster	4	170	U/S
	Crown	1	11	
	Turbo	2	8	
Tr 8 B Upper Spit	Oyster	1	31	U/S
8/12	Oyster	14	249	18 th C?
	Mussel	1	5	
	Cockle	1	3	
8/14	Oyster	4	105	19 th C.
8/15	Oyster	1	14	18 th C?
8/36	Oyster	2	106	M18 th ? 19 th C.

Table 4: Marine shell

5.6 Nails by Simona Denis

16 iron nails and nail fragments were recovered during the excavation. 8 items were found in Tr 8 Upper Spit; three other examples come from an unstratified layer. The remaining 5 nails were found in 3 different deposits.

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

The largest part of the collection (9 items, or 56%) is made of cut nails. Five examples were identified as early machine-cut nail fragments with handmade heads, datable between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. This group includes two lath nails used in roofs, and two examples tentatively identified as sprigs due to the lack of the head. Three nail fragments recovered from Tr 8 Upper Spit could only be recognized as cut with no further details due to the heavy corrosion. A single unstratified fragment was identified as completely machine-cut and dated to the 19th C.

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

Context	Nail type	Weight (gr)	Length Diameter(m m)	Head type	Head dimensions (mm)	Point	Date range	Comments
8/12	?Early Machine cut	5	50 / 5	?None	N/A	Sharp	1790-1805	Corroded complete ?sprig
	Unk	10	66 / 12	Unk	Unk	Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded unidentified fragment
8/14	Early Machine cut	2	41 / 5	Not preserved	N/A	Flat	1790-1805	Corroded
	Early Machine cut	<2	35 / 5	Not preserved	N/A	?Rounded	1790-1805	Corroded, slightly curved ?lath
8/15	?Early Machine cut	4	47 / 4	?None	N/A	Sharp	1790-1805	Corroded complete ?sprig
Tr 8 A Upper Spit	?Cut	17	65 / unk	?T ?Hand made	9x5	Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded. Bent head
	?Cut	12	45 / unk	Not preserved	N/A	Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded shaft fragment
	?Cut	6	45 / unk	?T ?Hand made	12x6	Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded
	Early Machine cut	3	38 / 4	T Hand made	10x8	Sharp, curved	1790-1810	Corroded complete lath
	?Hand wrought	2	35 / 4	?T Hand made	Unk	?Rounded	17th-19th C.	Corroded, slightly curved shaft
	?Hand wrought	<2	30 / 3	Not preserved	N/A	Not preserved	17th-19th C.	Corroded shaft fragment
	Hand wrought	2	30 / 6	?Rose	Diam 10	Sharp	17th-19th C.	Corroded general purpose
	Unk	2	25 / Unk	Not preserved	N/A	Not preserved	N/A	Heavily corroded shaft fragment
U/S	Unk	2	28 / 4	Not preserved		Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded shaft fragment
	Machine cut	15	45 / 7	Flat	Diam 15	Not preserved	1805 - Present	Heavily corroded
	Unk	36	64 / unk	Unk	Unk	Not preserved	Unk	Heavily corroded unidentified fragment

Table 5: Iron nails

5.7 Iron objects by Simona Denis

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

5.8 Slag by Simona Denis

Three fragments of slag produced by iron-working processes were recovered from deposits (8/12) and Tr 8 Upper Spit. The combined weight of the items is 43 gr.

6 DISCUSSION

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

The lowest layer identified was a dark blue grey clay (705) and (8/49). This was identified as an alluvial deposit during the first phase of evaluation work (see JMHS July 2014). In places there was a sandy clay layer above this layer (704), and a few other isolated layers were also identified. In most areas, however, the homogenous midden deposits (702) and (8/12) were deposited above (8/49). During the evaluation it was possible to date the majority of the midden deposit (8/12) to the 18th Century with the upper remaining layer (8/14) dated to the 19th Century. It could be considered that the thin layer of sand (8/11) may provide a rough dividing line between the earlier 18th Century deposits and the later 19th Century deposits although this consideration would be tentative. Layers (8/36) and (8/15) were also deposited above (8/11) but contained material dated up to the mid 18th Century, although a piece of 19th Century vessel glass was also recovered from (8/36). It may be that (8/36) and (8/15) were the same layer as (8/14) and therefore earlier material was residual in this layer but the amount of 19th Century material recovered from (8/14) was also very small, amounting to three pieces of pottery, and this may have been intrusive. A very small amount of 19th century material was also recovered from (8/12) and (702). In both cases this material may either have been intrusive or may have derived from an upper part of the midden deposit that had not been differentiated stratigraphically. The best that can be said is that material derived from below the first 1m of midden material would date that deposit to the mid 18th Century with three caveats that are; a 19th Century pipe bowl which may be intrusive, three pieces of 19th century pottery which may be poorly stratified, and a piece of modern window glass which may also be intrusive. Somewhere above the first 1m of midden deposit we start to recover 19th century material. This would suggest that all the tip layers and made up ground above these deposits are 19th Century or later.

Towards the SW of the evaluation area of the site and along the rear of the Griffin the area is dominated by 20th Century backfilling of 19th Century cellars.

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

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Plate 1. WB 4. East View



Plate 3 Section 8.1 Deep excavation,
North facing.



Plate 2. Section 8.1.



Plate 4. Section 8.2, North facing.



Plate 5. Section 8.2, North facing.



Plate 6. Section 8.3, South facing.



Plate 7. Section 8.3, South facing.



Plate 8. Trench 8C.

Evaluation Phase 2 Context Inventory

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 7 (dimensions:4.5 × 2.5 m; depth ; 1.50)								
7/01	Deposit	Loose, brown silty sand and rubble	0.20m	> 2.50	> 4.5	-	Demolition and overburden	21 st century
7/02	Deposit	Yellow sand and pebbles	0.2m	> 2.50	> 4.5	-	Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete	20 th century
7/03	Masonry	Red brick wall	> 0.70m	> 0.3m	> 2.7m	-	Cellar wall	19 th century
7/04	Deposit	Dark grey and brown silty sand and rubbsih	0.90m	2.50m	> 4.5	Modern not retained	Modern backfill of cellars	20 th century
7/05	Deposit	Dark grey black sandy silt and rubble	-	2.5	> 4.5	-	Earlier backfill/deposit within cellar	20 th century?
7/06	Masonry	Red brick wall	>0.70m	> 0.3m	> 2.00m	-	Cellar wall	19 th century
Trench 8 A (dimensions:5.00 × 2.20 m; depth: ; 1.59m & 3.00m)								
8/01	Deposit	Loose, brown silty sand and rubble		> 2.2m	> 3m	-	Demolition overburden	21 st century
8/02	Deposit	Loose, yellow sand and pebbles	0.28cm	> 2.2m	> 3m	-	Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete	20 th century
8/03	Masonry	Red brick wall	> 0.86	> 2.2m	0.34m	-	Remains of demolished wall	19 th century
8/04	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy silt	0.56m	>2.2m	1.30m	-	Upper deposit against wall 803	19 th century
8/05	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy silt	0.44m	>2.2m	> 1.1m	Pottery	Lower deposit against wall 803	19 th century
8/06	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy silt and rubble	0.24m	> 2.2m	> 2.2m	Pottery, bone, g:lass	Rubble deposit. Made up ground	19 th century
8/07	Deposit	Firm ,light grey sandy silt with some rubble	0.28m	> 2.2m	> 1.4m	-	Deposit with some rubble Made up ground	19 th century
8/08	Fill	Firm, red sandy silt	0.34m	>2.2m	0.96m	-	Backfill to wall cut 8/50	19 th century
8/09	Deposit	White and light grey	0.12m	-	1.25m	-	Tip deposit	-
8/10	Deposit	Firm, light brown sandy silt	0.14m	2.2m	0.50m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/11	Deposit	Firm, light brown sandy silt	0.02cm	>2.2m	> 2.3m	-	Thin sand layer overlying midden deposits	-
8/12	Deposit	Firm, dark grey-black sandy clayey silt	2.4m	>2.2m	>2.2m	Pottery, bone, shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe	Deep midden deposit.	18 th century?
8/13	Fill	Firm, dark grey sandy silt	0.14m	> 2.2m	> 1m	-	Fill of shallow cut 8/51	19 th century
8/37	Fill	Firm, dark grey sandy silt with red inclusions	-	-	-	-	Possible layer below , (8/120 but hard to identify due to depth of trench,	-

8/49	deposit	Dark blue grey clay	-	> 2.2m	>8m	-	Natural clay layer	-
8/50	Cut	Wide cut with shallow slight concave side	0.34m	> 2m	0.96m	-	Foundation cut to wall 8/03 not visible on west side of the wall	19 th century
8/51	Cut	Shallow cut with slight concave side	0.14m	-	> 1m	-	Shallow cut into tip deposits	19 th century
8/52	Cut	Square cut at west end of section S8.1	0.28cm	> 2m	> 3m	-	Shallow machine cut filled by levelling sand (8/02)	20 th century
Trench 8B (dimension: 5.00 x 2.00m; depth 1.20 m & 2.40m)								
8/01	Deposit	Brown silty sand and rubble (cont. from 8A)	0.3m	> 2m	> 4.8m	-	Demolition overburden	21 st century
8/02	Deposit	Yellow sand and pebbles (cont. from 8A)	0.12cm	> 2m	> 3m	-	Levelling layer below pre-existing concrete	20 th century
8/06	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt and rubble (cont. from 8A)	0.2m	> 2m	3.4m	Pottery, bone, glass	Rubble deposit. Made up ground	19 th century
8/07	Deposit	Light grey sandy silt with some rubble (cont. from 8A)	0.28m	> 2m	0.9m	-	Deposit with some rubble Made up ground	19 th century
8/10	Deposit	Firm, light brown sandy silt (cont. from 8A)	0.13m	> 2m	0.9m	-	Tip deposit	-
8/11	Deposit	Firm, light brown sandy silt (cont. from 8A)	0.02cm	>2m	> 0.6m	-	Thin sand layer overlying midden deposits	-
8/12	Deposit	Firm, dark grey-black sandy clayey silt (cont. from 8A)	2.4m	>2m	>4.8m	Pottery, bone, shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal	Deep midden deposit.	18 th century?
8/13	Fill	Firm, dark grey sandy silt (cont. from 8A)	0.14m	> 2m	1.10m	-	Fill of shallow cut 8/51	19 th century
8/14	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty sand	0.3m	-	. 0.65m	Pottery, bone, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal, slag	Upper midden deposit	19 th century
8/15	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silty sand	0.12m	-	>0.66m	Pottery, bone, oyster shell, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal	Upper midden deposit. Slightly more sandy than (8/14) but may be the same deposit.	-
8/16	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base	0.33m	2m	-	-	Cut for an iron pipe	19 th century
8/17	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base	0.5m	0.8m	-	-	Cut for an iron pipe	19 th century
8/18	Cut	Cut with vertical sides and flat base	0.55m	-	0.5m	-	Possible linear cut of removed wall or concrete foundation	20 th Century
8/19	Cut	Linear cut with irregular sides	0.6m	0.8m	> 2.2m	-	Cut to modern wall	20 th Century
8/20	Masonry	Brick wall of light yellow bricks	0.68cm	0.6m	> 2m	-	Remains of recently demolished building	20 th Century
8/21	Fill	Firm heterogeneous silty sand with brick and rubble inclusions	0.55m	-	0.5m	-	Back fill of cut 8/18	20 th century

8/22	Fill	Firm, dark grey silty sand with brick and mortar inclusions	0.6m	0.8m	> 2.2m	-	Back fill of 8/19	20 th century
8/23	Fill	Friable, white and light grey mortar	0.14m	> 1.5m	-	-	Mortar layer lying in shallow cut 8/55	19 th century
8/24	layer	Friable, light grey mortar	0.14	-	2.5m	-	Decomposed mortar layer	19 th century
8/26	Layer	Firm, dark brown sandy silt	0.10m	.2m	2.6m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/27	Fill	Firm, dark brown silt with brick chunks and pebbles	0.33m	2m	-	-	Backfill of linear ditch containing remains of iron pipe	19 th century
8/28	Fill	Firm, very dark grey silt with brick inclusions and mortar.	0.28m	0.75m	-	Bricks not retained	Upper fill of cut 8/17	19 th century
8/29	Fill	Firm, mid brown, silty sand with brick and mortar fragments	0.1m	0.6m	-	-	Middle fill of cut 8/17	19 th century
8/30	fill	Friable brown silt with rusted remains of iron pipe	0.10m	0.70m	-	-	Lower fill of pipe trench 8/17	19 th century
8/31	Deposit	Firm, white –light grey mortar	0.09m	>2m	2.4m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/32	Deposit	Firm, black silt	0.02m	> 2m	2m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/33	Deposit	Firm, light and dark brown patchy silty sand	0.12m	> 2m	2.8m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/34	Deposit	Firm, brownish red silty sand, with brick inclusions	0.14m	> 2m	2.80m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/35	Deposit	White and light grey mortar, with charcoal and small brick fragments	0.04m	> 2m	1m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/36	Deposit	Very dark brown sandy silt	>0.10m	> 2m	>2.4m	Pottery, shell, bone, clay pipe, tile, glass	Upper midden deposit	19 th century?
8/38	Surface	Cobbled floor surface	0.24m	>2m	4.4m	-	Cobbled surface	-
8/39	Fill	Firm, brownish red silty sand with brick sherds	0.12m	0.45	-	-	Fill of cut 8/54	19 th century
8/40	Deposit	Firm, brown red, silty sand with brick sherds	0.04cm	-	0.5m	-	Tip deposit above upper midden layers	19 th century
8/41	Fill	Firm grey red and brown mix of silty sand, with mortar and brick sherd inclusions	> 0.1m	-	0.5m	-	Fill of cut 8/53	19 th century
8/42	Surface	Red brick floor surface	0.12m	-	0.8m	-	Possible patching to cobbled surface 8/38	-
8/43	Deposit	Firm, dark grey sandy silt, with brick and mortar inclusions	0.2m	-	0.5m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/44	Deposit	Firm, patches of dark grey and brown silty sand, with brick and mortar inclusions	0.2m	-	0.9m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/45	Deposit	Firm, mid grey sandy silt with tiny brick fragments	0.1m	-	>0.8m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/46	Deposit	Firm, brown silt with rare brick sherds	0.1m	-	1.3m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century

8/46	Deposit	Firm, brown silt	0.10m	-	1.7m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/47	Deposit	Firm, yellow brown mortar layer	0.14m	-	1.7m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/48	Deposit	Firm, mid dark grey, clayey silt	0.1m	-	2.3m	-	Tip deposit	19 th century
8/49	Deposit	Dark blue grey clay	-	> 2.2m	>8m	-	Natural clay layer	-
8/53	Cut	Shallow cut with slight concave edge	> 0.1m	-	0.5m	-	Shallow cut filled by (8/41)	19 th century
8/54	Cut	Shallow cut with concave edge and flat base	0.12m	0.45	-	-	Shallow cut filled by (8/39)	19 th century
8/55	Cut	Shallow long cut	0.14m	> 1.5m	-	-	Shallow long cut filled by (8/23)	19 th century
Trench 8C (dimensions:5.5x 3.00m; depth 0.66m)								
8/06	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt and rubble (cont. from 8B)	-	> 3m	>1m	Pottery, bone, g:lass	Rubble deposit. Made up ground	19 th century
8/38	Surface	Cobbled floor surface (cont from 8B)	0.24m	>2m	1.5 m	-	Cobbled surface	-
8/55	Cut	Shallow long cut	0.14m	> 1.5m	-	-	Shallow long cut filled by (8/23)	19 th century
8/56	Masonry	Wall constructed of yellow bricks	> 0.3m	0.3m	> 3m	-	Wall laid in E-W direction adjacent to cobbled surface..	20 th century?
8/57	Cut	Proposed cut for wall	> 0.3m	> 0.3m	> 3m	-	Proposed cut for wall 8/56	20 th century?
8/58	Masonry	Red brick wall constructed of two core bricks	> 0.3m	0.45m	> 3.4m	-	Modern red brick wall made from two core bricks	20 th century
8/59	Cut	Proposed cut for wall	> 0.3m	>0.45m	> 3.4m	-	Proposed cut for wall 8/58	20 th century
8/60	Deposit	Modern rubble backfill	> 0.5	> 3m	4.5m	-	Modern backfill	20 th century