

The use of the top baulk of the quay's rear wall as a threshold was a further clear indication of the planned integration of the two structures. These timbers were grooved to retain either shutters or folding doors, allowing the buildings to be completely opened to the wharf, which leads to the assumption that they were either warehouses or commercial premises related to the port.

One of the bays (4) was initially timber-floored, with planks resting on closely-spaced joists, but shortly afterwards a section of the floor was removed, and a glass furnace inserted. This sunken feature was the first of a series, indicating use over an extended period, being simply constructed of clay reinforced with tiles and amphorae sherds. In the surrounding deposits was a considerable quantity of broken glass fragments, *cullet*, collected by the glassworker for melting down. More notable were at least one nugget of raw imported dark blue glass, droplets from the melting process, and waste from blowing, including sections (*moils*) broken off the blowing iron itself. Products and possible products included twisted glass rods for stirring cosmetics or medicines, small blown bottles, beads, a small ring, and opaque tesserae. The body of a new-born child was buried beneath the floor nearby, indicating that the glassmaker and his family almost certainly lived "over the shop". Further research will be carried out on this important craft workshop and its products.

A door in the north wall of Bay 4 gave access to what is interpreted as a common alley on the terrace above. There were, however, a number of timber-framed structures in the area, which may have been annexes to the waterside building, although some of these may, upon further analysis, prove to be the remains of waterfront buildings associated with the AD 52 revetment which were destroyed either during the Boudican revolt or to make way for the AD 63 building.

The remaining bays had simple chalk and mortar floors, often surfaced with powdered tile to improve grip. In some cases, these were resurfaced many times, but subsidence into underlying features required constant repairwork, which often involved the deposition of levelling materials including highly organic debris. This preserved many fragments of writing tablets and other wooden objects; one highly unusual complete tablet resembled a modern luggage label in both shape and size.

Subsequently, probably well before the end of the 1st century, the waterfront buildings were largely demolished and rebuilt in mudbrick. (Fig. 5). It is not clear why this was necessary, but the ground may have been unstable over a wide area, given the speed at which the buildings had been erected on newly-reclaimed ground. In this form, the quay and waterside building appear to have remained in use until the end of the 1st century, at which time both structures were extended (see Part 2).

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## Excavations and post-excavation work

**City of London.** Museum of London Archaeology Service, Number One, London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA (0171-972 9111).

**Croydon & District,** processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Mrs Muriel Shaw, 28 Lismore Road, South Croydon, CR2 7QA (0181-688 2720).

**Greater London** (except north-east and south-east London), by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Number One, London Wall, London EC2Y 5EA (0171-972 9111).

**Borough of Greenwich.** Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, London SE18 1JT (0181-855 3240).

**Hammersmith & Fulham,** by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Processing of material from Fulham Palace. Tuesdays, 7.45 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham

Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 86 Clancarty Road, SW6 (0171-731 4498).

**Kingston,** by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. Rescue sites in the town centre. Enquiries to Kingston Heritage Centre, Fairfield Road, Kingston (0181-546 5386).

**North-east London,** by Passmore Edwards Museum. Enquiries to Pat Wilkinson, Newham Museum Service, Archaeology and Local History Centre, 31 Stock Street, E13 0BX (0181-472 4785).

**Surrey,** by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Old Library Headquarters, 25 West Street, Dorking, RH4 1DE (01306-886 466).

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