

Archaeological Evaluation Report of

**10 - 20 DOCK STREET
LONDON E1**

For Purple Property Holdings

Guy Hunt

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report of

10 - 20 DOCK STREET LONDON E1

Client: Purple Property Holdings

Local Authority: London Borough of Tower Hamlets

NGR: 534250,180750

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Author(s): G Hunt

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A trading name of the L – P : Partnership Ltd.

The Truman Brewery | 91 Brick Lane | London, E1 6QL | +44 [0]20 7 770 6045 | +44 [0]20 7 691 7245

www.lparchaeology.com

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Abstract

This report contains the results of an archaeological evaluation of land at 10 –20 Dock Street, Tower Hamlets, London E1. The evaluation consisted of five hand excavated test pits and monitoring of four geo-technical test pits. The fieldwork was undertaken in October 2006.

The site lies in an area outside the Roman and medieval city of London, in an area that was developed relatively early in the post medieval period. The site lies close to, but probably outside, the Eastern Roman Cemetery of London. The post medieval development of this area appears to have been mostly trade and industry related, with documentary evidence indicating a variety of trades operating in the general area. According to documentary sources approximately half of the site was redeveloped as a rice mill in the late 19th century.

The results of the fieldwork indicate that a large part of the early post medieval sequence is preserved on site, but that this sequence is characterised by thick dump deposits which are possibly filling quarry pits. A focus of archaeological interest is also the recording of the mill building itself and any hidden features which may be revealed during demolition and site clearance.

1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This archaeological evaluation report has been prepared by Guy Hunt of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Purple Property Holdings.
- 1.2. Fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Bamforth and Guy Hunt of L - P : Archaeology between the 9th and the 18th of October 2006. The site code DCK06 was allocated by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) of the Museum of London. Analysis of building materials was undertaken by Terrence Smith and post Roman ceramics were assessed by Lyn Blackmore (both from Specialist Services).
- 1.3. The study considers land at 10-20 Dock Street, London E1. The local authority is London Borough of Tower Hamlets who take archaeological advice from English Heritage's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.
- 1.4. The site is located at OS grid reference 534250,180750.
- 1.5. Planning permission has been granted for the redevelopment of the site subject to planning conditions. This evaluation has therefore been undertaken in response to the condition 4 of the planning consent. This evaluation is a first step towards satisfaction of this condition, although further works will be required.
- 1.6. This evaluation consisted of five hand excavated test pits each 1.5m by 1.5m, monitoring of four geo-technical test pits and a brief walkover survey of the building at number 20 Dock Street. The report is based on the results of this fieldwork, specialist analysis and assessment of the finds and environmental evidence as well as documentary and cartographic research. The methodology for the fieldwork was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (YOUNG 2006).
- 1.7. For further background information, please consult the archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Eve 2004) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (YOUNG 2006).

2. Geology and Topography

2.1. GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1. The British Geological Survey Geoscience Data Index shows the site to be located on river terrace gravels above London Clay.
- 2.1.2. The fieldwork has confirmed the upper levels of natural geology as river terrace gravels.
- 2.1.3. The natural geology observed on the study site was therefore largely the river terrace gravels which survived at varying depths according to the level of truncation.
- 2.1.4. The natural terrace gravels in this area probably once capped by brickearth. This has been shown at various sites in the area, where the brickearth was reported to be relatively undisturbed. Observations on the study site did not indicate any surviving patches of the brickearth which was probably removed by Post medieval activity.
- 2.1.5. The natural geology is covered by a thick build up of archaeological deposits and made ground across the entire site which is up to 4m thick in places.

2.2. TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.2.1. The site is made up of several distinct plots subdivided by a small cobbled street known as Flank Street (FIGURE 2). These blocks are described below in the site conditions section.
- 2.2.2. Dock Street slopes down to the south. As expected, this is a slope down towards the river which is situated approximately 0.5km to the south west of the study site.
- 2.2.3. Observations on site indicate that the modern topography does not really reflect the natural topography of the area. The current street level is around 3m above the natural gravel, but even the surface of this gravel does not represent the natural topography of the area as it has been heavily modified by gravel extraction.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

3.1. For a full account of the archaeological and historical background of the area, please refer to the desk based assessment (Eve 2004). This summary is included for the convenience of the reader, but it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive account of the archaeology of the area.

3.2. PREHISTORIC

3.2.1. There is only one record for prehistoric activity in the study area and its immediate surroundings (500m radius) recorded in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). An evaluation undertaken at 77-101 The Highway revealed a possible prehistoric pit cut into the natural gravels.

3.2.2. The next nearest reported prehistoric findings have come from Mansell Street, Royal Mint Street, the Minories and Butcher Row. These mainly consist of occasional pottery sherds and worked flints.

3.2.3. The lack of prehistoric remains within the local area may be evidence of an absence of prehistoric activity. However, it may also be due to a lack of survival, the re-deposition of remains from where they were left in situ (i.e. by

water action) or a lack of recording.

3.3.ROMAN

- 3.3.1. The study site lies only 400m east of the eastern wall of Roman 'Londinium'. The area east of the city is recognised as a large Roman cemetery, with a suspected road running east-west through it (BARBER & BOWSHER 2000). This cemetery lies a short distance to the north of the study site.
- 3.3.2. One focus of Roman activity within the area is quarrying and gravel pits. These have been suggested at Royal Mint Street (TQ 3395 8080), East Tenter Street (TQ 3398 8102), and Prescott Street (TQ 3400 8199).
- 3.3.3. Merrifield stated that there was a Roman road running east out of the city on the line of the modern day road, The Highway (Merrifield 1983). It is believed that this would have led to the suggested Roman settlement at Ratcliff, via Shadwell (Barber & Bowsher 2000:52).
- 3.3.4. It should be noted that previous archaeological interventions in close proximity to the site (ENN99, DCS95 and DOT00) revealed no evidence of Roman remains.

3.4.MEDIEVAL

- 3.4.1. The area may have been left fallow or cultivated in the early medieval period; however, by the 12th century much of the area probably would have been agricultural land (MOLAS 1995:12).
- 3.4.2. The watching brief at 38-40 Dock Street by Pre-Construct Archaeology (DOT00) reported evidence for one or possibly two 14th century property/field boundaries and a probable refuse pit. The linear structures run east to west therefore it is unlikely that they will run under the study site (PCA 2000:13).
- 3.4.3. Excavations in 1995 at 4–10 Dock Street (DCS95), found little medieval remains and results suggest that the site was probably left open and used for agriculture (MOLAS 1995:12).

3.5. POST MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1. Before the area was developed (documentary sources show this to be pre-1746) it is probable that some of the land was used for quarrying sand and gravel, and waste disposal pits.
- 3.5.2. The GLSMR lists many pits and quarries from the Roman to post medieval periods. The watching brief at 20-22 Ensign Street (ENN99) showed much post-medieval truncation (HUTCHINGS 1999:1). As suggested in the report this is probably due to quarrying for gravel at the site (PERS. COMM. NICK TRUCKLE).
- 3.5.3. The watching brief at 4 – 10 Dock Street adjacent to the site revealed evidence of truncation by post medieval quarrying sealed by 17th Century landfill used as agricultural soil.
- 3.5.4. At the end of the 16th century London began to spread eastwards from the walled medieval city. Much of this activity may have been associated with the shipping trade, but it may also simply represent overspill from the rapidly growing city as well as a requirement that dirty industries be located outside the city walls.
- 3.5.5. According to cartographic sources, the site seems to have been first developed between 1670 and 1740. The first development appears to be largely small scale cottage industries as can be seen in Rocque's map of 1746, which shows road names such as 'Slaughters Court', 'Pickle Yard', and 'Glass House Hill'. Most of these industries may have served the shipping trade, for instance at 'Salt Peter Bank', the former name of Dock Street, where storage was kept for the shipping industry (MOLAS 1995:12).
- 3.5.6. The OS map of 1874 shows the ongoing redevelopment of the site, including the construction of the 'Rice Mill' (still standing on site), further attesting to the continued industrial nature of the area although perhaps indicating a change from small scale cottage industry toward larger more formal industrial activities. The forerunner of Flank Street is also laid at this time, presumably leading to the demolition of the buildings detailed on earlier maps.

4. Site Conditions and the Proposed Redevelopment

- 4.1. The site is currently occupied by a mix of buildings which date to the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.2. The site is made up of several distinct plots subdivided by a small cobbled street Flank Street. (FIGURE 2)
- 4.3. The southern block located at 20 Dock Street is occupied by a late 19th century mill building that is currently occupied as offices. This building has a basement in the original mill building area. The rear of the building is formed by a single storey 'lean-to' structure with no basement.
- 4.4. The northern block consists of 3 distinct areas. The first is a small external street level car park located immediately to the North of Flank Street.
- 4.5. The second is a disused warehouse formerly occupied by "Varma Merchants". This is the largest plot that wraps around behind the car park and the fourth plot which is occupied by number 10 Dock Street
- 4.6. The third plot is occupied by a 19th century building. It is currently in use as an estate agency on the ground floor with flats above; it also has a basement.
- 4.7. Redevelopment of the site will entail the demolition and removal of all buildings on the study site as well as construction of new basements throughout the site area.

5. Aims of the evaluation

- 5.1. The aims of the evaluation were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (YOUNG 2006). They have been partially reproduced here for the benefit of the reader.
- 5.2. It was proposed to hand excavate five test pits in order to assess the survival of archaeological deposits in both the basemented and unbasemented areas of the site.
- 5.3. Each test pit was located with specific research aims, these are set out below:
 - 5.3.1. Test pit One was placed in the area of the existing car park, it aimed to assess the survival of archaeological remains in the street-front area in a place with no known basement. Partly it aimed to discover whether the street front was basemented during the 19th century or earlier.
 - 5.3.2. Test pit Two was placed within the basement of the Victorian building at 10 – 12 Dock Street. This aimed to discover whether archaeological deposits survived beneath the basemented areas of the site. Had this been the case, then it would also give an indication of the relative depth of deposits.
 - 5.3.3. Test pit Three was placed at the rear of 10-12 Dock Street in an area occupied by a light warehouse which does not currently have a basement. This test pit was located to find out whether this area had been previously basemented and if not, what the nature and depth of any surviving archaeological remains were.
 - 5.3.4. Test pit Four was placed in an area which is currently occupied by a single storey structure at the rear of 20 Dock Street which has no basement. This pit is placed to assess survival in an un-basemented area of the site.
 - 5.3.5. Test pit Five was placed in the basement of 20 Dock Street. This part of 20 Dock Street is occupied by a substantial late Victorian building and this pit aims to assess whether any archaeology survives within the basements.

5.4. GENERAL AIMS OF THE EVALUATION

- 5.4.1. To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.

- 5.4.2. To assess the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site. The results will comment on the quality and significance of the remains.
- 5.4.3. To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.
- 5.4.4. To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains.
- 5.4.5. To collect enough information to allow a suitable mitigation strategy and WSI to be devised.

6. Results

6.1.1. The evaluation consisted of five hand excavated archaeological test pits as well as monitoring of four geo-technical pits and a brief walkover survey of the building at 20 Dock Street. This section sets out the results of each of these items as well as a discussion of the significance of these results with reference to the aims of the evaluation.

6.1.2. All archaeological deposits have been numbered with parentheses, e.g. (101). Negative cut features are numbered with brackets, thus [202]. Masonry features are numbered with stylised brackets, e.g. {303}.

6.2. TEST PIT 1



Plate 1 - Test pit 1 showing wall {54}, floor {52}/(53) and possible manhole {51}

6.2.1. Test pit 1 (TP1) was a 1.5m by 1.5m wide hand excavated test pit. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.7m below surface, at which point excavation was halted.

- 6.2.2. TP1 was located in the area of the small car park (FIGURE 2). This testpit was targeted to assess the survival of archaeological remains in the street-front area. Historic maps indicated that this part of the site had been built on, although it was unclear if these structures had basements.
- 6.2.3. The modern surface level of TP 1 was at 12.00mAOD.
- 6.2.4. The latest deposits to be removed were the modern tarmac car park surface (47) and a cobbled yard surface immediately beneath it.
- 6.2.5. These modern surfaces sealed a demolition deposit which consisted of a well mixed assortment of rubble and building materials (49) this deposit most likely represents a 20th century demolition and make up deposit for the car park. This deposit contained some 20th century plastic or bakelite fragments.
- 6.2.6. This deposit filled and covered a brick feature which is probably a manhole {51} that may date to the early 20th century. The manhole was poorly constructed with slightly sloping sides and a poor quality lime mortar. The side walls were trench built up against the construction cut [50] which was dug into another demolition deposit (55).
- 6.2.7. The demolition debris (55) appeared to be the remains of a 19th century building and contained pottery dating to 1850 or later. It sealed the floor of this building {52}/(53) as well as a whitewashed wall {54}.
- 6.2.8. The floor of the building was partly made up of a brick floor laid in an uneven pattern {52} and partly by a layer of crushed mortar (53). These surfaces were laid over an improvised make up layer (72).
- 6.2.9. These floor and makeup layers abutted a wall {54} with which they were presumably in contemporary use. Wall {54} was on an east west alignment perpendicular to Dock Street. It was built into a shallow construction cut [73] which was backfilled with (74). This coarsely built wall made up of large red unfrogged bricks seems most likely to be of 19th century date. It was whitewashed on the side abutted by the floor, indicating this as the interior of a building. This seems most likely to be a ground level floor that is now slightly below the normal street level rather than a basement.

- 6.2.10. The construction cut [73] of the foundation of wall {54} cut through another earlier wall {75} which was on a North South alignment parallel with Dock Street. This cut also truncated a layer of dark coloured soil built up against wall {75}.
- 6.2.11. Wall {75} made of red unfrosted bricks probably dates to the 19th century or very late 18th century. Wall {75} was certainly out of use by the time that wall {54} was constructed and floor {52}/(53) built over its remains.
- 6.2.12. {75} appears to have been constructed directly onto a post medieval dump layer or levelling layer (70). Pottery from (70) dates to the mid to late 17th century. Given that this layer was used as the base for a construction, an interpretation of levelling layer seems possible, although its composition was very similar to the dump layers excavated in the basement test pits 2 and 5.
- 6.2.13. Excavation was halted at 10.50m AOD as the research aims had been met and further excavation would have made working conditions unsafe.

6.3. TEST PIT 2

- 6.3.1. Test pit 2 (TP 2) was a 1.5m by 1.5m wide hand excavated test pit. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.7m below surface, at which point excavation was halted.
- 6.3.2. TP 2 was located in the basement of number 10 Dock Street (FIGURE 2). This test pit was targeted to assess the survival of archaeological remains in the street-front area. The aim was to verify if archaeological deposits survived beneath the basement slabs in this area and if so to establish their depth and character.
- 6.3.3. The modern basement slab level of TP 2 was 9.72mAOD.
- 6.3.4. The latest deposit to be removed was the modern concrete basement slab (1) and its make up layer (2).
- 6.3.5. This slab and make up sealed a pipe trench [6]. The pipe itself (4) and the backfills of the trench (3)/(5) indicated that this feature was 20th century in date.

- 6.3.6. This pipe trench cut directly into a thick post medieval dump (7). This was a soft dark grey/black silt layer containing frequent charcoal, shell and CBM fragments, indicating a rubbish and rubble dump. Pottery from (7) dated to the mid to late 17th century.
- 6.3.7. Beneath (7) was a further thick dump of post medieval material (8). This layer was similar to (7) and probably forms part of the same sequence of dumping, perhaps indicating a brief break in activity or perhaps different events within the wider picture of dumping on the site. Ceramics from (8) gave a date of around 1580 to 1650 thus just predating layer (7) and giving an indication that dumping in this area may have gone on for a reasonably long period of time.
- 6.3.8. These dump layers overlay a thick deposit of redeposited gravel (9) which was totally devoid of artefacts, but was clearly not natural due to the high humic content which gave it a sticky consistency.
- 6.3.9. A thin layer of silt (41), about 5cm thick, underlay this redeposited gravel. This almost certainly represents a primary silting of a large pit cut into the gravel. This type of deposit is quite typical in gravel pits, where rain tends to wash the loose material from the sides into the base.
- 6.3.10. This silt directly overlay a very clean orange gravel which was interpreted as the natural terrace gravel deposit. Due to excavation conditions, it was not possible to observe a cut with any great certainty although the nature of the overlying deposits pointed strongly towards the interpretation of [43] as a quarry pit.

6.4. TEST PIT 3

- 6.4.1. Test pit 3 (TP3) was a 1.5m by 1.5m wide hand excavated test pit. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.2m below surface level, at which point excavation was halted.
- 6.4.2. TP3 was located in the area of the warehouse building (FIGURE 2). This test pit was targeted to assess the survival of archaeological remains at the rear of the Dock Street properties and to establish if these areas had ever been basemented

or if they had always been yard areas.

- 6.4.3. The modern surface level of TP 3 was at 12.09mAOD.
- 6.4.4. The latest deposit to be removed was the modern concrete floor slab (25) and a slightly earlier brick floor (26) which underlay it.
- 6.4.5. These floor layers sealed a pipe trench [27] containing a 20th century drain (29) and associated backfills (40) and (44).
- 6.4.6. Pipe trench [27] cut into an earlier brick feature {31} that may have also been a drainage feature such as a manhole or simply a wall; it was too badly truncated to be certain of its original function. {31} and the deposit covering it (45) appeared to be 20th century in date although it is possible that they date to the late 19th century.
- 6.4.7. The brick feature {31} was trench built into a construction cut [28]. This was cut into the upper levels of a sequence of yard surfaces and dump or levelling layers, the latest being (32).
- 6.4.8. This levelling layer (32) was effectively the last make up layer, being the base for the current building floor, it contained pottery dating to 1807 or later. Layer (32) overlay a cobbled yard surface (33).
- 6.4.9. Yard surface (33) was formed of rounded river cobbles and was most likely an external floor surface. Its construction indicated that it was not a particularly smooth or even surface. The foundation layer for this surface was a 0.16m thick dark brown sandy layer (34) which contained 18th century ceramics and 'pantile'. This layer may have been a deliberate leveling layer, but may equally represent a build up of rubbish and debris in this area that was then deliberately leveled to provide a foundation for surface (33).
- 6.4.10. This dark coloured deposit (34) overlay a thick (0.75m) brownish grey deposit rich in clay (30) This layer was relatively thick with no inclusions and very clear edges, and as such is more likely to be a deliberately imported and levelled layer. This layer sealed a post medieval pit [35].
- 6.4.11. Pit [35] was a rectangular shaped cut extending outside of the north and east

limits of excavation and so was only partially excavated. Its fill (46) contained a large amount of pan tile and had a generally very organic silty matrix. This fill seems indicative of deliberate rubbish disposal, although the high percentage of tile raises the possibility that this may have been associated with a demolition or site clearance.

6.4.12. Cut [35] truncated a 0.26m thick greyish mortar rich layer (36) which again seems to have been both a dump and a surface. Like (34), this layer contained 18th century pot and 'pantile'. This layer overlies a cobbled yard surface (37).

6.4.13. Yard surface (37) was made up of rounded cobbles in a sandy silt matrix. This surface was built on a leveling layer (38) which appeared to be demolition debris. The interpretation of this layer as a demolition debris deposit was further compounded by the fact that it sealed the base of a demolished brick wall {39}.

6.4.14. Wall {39} was made up of unfrosted yellow stock bricks. Only the base of the wall survived, being heavily truncated and sealed by demolition debris (38). It seems most likely that this wall formed a division within a structure in a yard. Like wall {75} from TP1, it was built directly onto a post medieval leveling layer, in this case (56) a clayey silt. This wall most likely dated to the late 18th or 19th century.

6.4.15. Excavation was halted at 10.89mAOD because the research aim of the trench had been realised and because further excavation would have made the test pit unsafe.

6.5. TEST PIT 4

6.5.1. Test pit 4 (TP4) was a 1.5m by 1.5m wide hand excavated test pit. The maximum depth of excavation was 0.45m below surface, at which point excavation was halted.

6.5.2. TP4 was located to the rear of the 19th century mill building at 20 Dock Street in an area assumed to have been an external yard area before the erection of a single storey lean to building at the rear of the original building (FIGURE 2). This test pit was targeted to assess the survival of archaeological remains at the

rear of the Dock Street properties and to establish if these areas had ever been basemented or if they had always been yard areas.

- 6.5.3. The modern surface level of TP 4 was at 12.58m AOD.
- 6.5.4. The latest context to be removed was a 0.15m thick concrete slab (76) which probably dated to the conversion of the 19th century mill building in the late 20th century. This overlay a thick rubble layer (77) which was about 0.3m thick.
- 6.5.5. Layer (77) appeared to be the remains of a demolished roof structure. The building materials dated to the 20th century and it seems most likely that this material was the remains of an earlier lean-to roof that was demolished when the current building was constructed.
- 6.5.6. This layer overlay an earlier concrete slab (78) which seems likely to be the floor associated with the demolished roof (77).
- 6.5.7. Excavation halted at this point as it became clear that little additional information would be gathered by further concrete breaking in this area. It seems most likely that this area contains a similar sequence of yard surfaces to those encountered in test pit 3 at the rear of 10 Dock Street.

6.6. TEST PIT 5

- 6.6.1. Test pit 5 (TP 5) was a 1.5m by 1.5m wide hand excavated test pit. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.7m below surface, at which point excavation was halted.
- 6.6.2. TP 5 was located in the basement of number 20 Dock Street (FIGURE 2). This test pit was targeted to assess the survival of archaeological remains in the street-front area. The aim was to verify if archaeological deposits survived beneath the basement slabs in this area and if so to establish their depth and character.
- 6.6.3. The modern surface level of TP 5 was at 10.38m AOD.
- 6.6.4. The latest deposit to be removed was the modern concrete basement slab {58}, a thin makeup layer (59) and an asphalt damp proof seal (60).

- 6.6.5. This layer overlay two thick layers of make up made of demolition debris (61) and (62). (61) was relatively thin, 0.13m, whilst (62) was a much thicker deposit of rubble containing much modern brick and building material in a loose sandy matrix which was around 0.5m thick.
- 6.6.6. At the base of this deposit was a large grind stone or mill wheel (64) which seems likely to have been an original fitting of the 19th century rice mill. This wheel was around 1m in diameter and 0.3m thick with lugs for mounting. The stone was a very hard micaceous stone.
- 6.6.7. The mill wheel (64) was lying directly on a floor {65}. this floor was made up of bricks, but these were set into a concrete mortar probably dating to the early 20th century or perhaps the late 19th century. This floor was about 0.50m beneath the present basement floor level. The floor overlay a make up layer (66) consisting of yellow sand about 60mm thick.
- 6.6.8. Beneath the thin sand makeup layer of the floor was a firm black dump layer (57) or pit fill about 0.75m thick. This was filled with inclusions indicative of rubbish such as CBM, cinder, animal bone and the shells of marine mollusca such as oyster. This deposit also had a reasonably high proportion of gravel.
- 6.6.9. Beneath this dump layer lay a second grey layer (63) that contained less debris, but was still clearly the result of large scale soil importation either rubbish dumping or deliberate ground levelling. This layer contained 3 fragments from a medieval decorated floor tile dating to around 1350-1390, however the ceramics from the context indicate that it dated to the late 16th century. Dump (63) sealed a small rubbish pit [68] and the layer of redeposited gravel below (67).
- 6.6.10. Pit [68] was observed in the north east corner of TP 5 and was thus only partly excavated. The part of the cut that was excavated was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides. The fill (69) was densely packed with animal bone, pot and CBM. The building materials included stove tile, peg tile and some fragments of possibly medieval masonry. The ceramics from (69) dated the context to the late 16th century and included some unusual imported wares known as 'white pipkin'. This pit seems to be the clearest example of a rubbish

pit from the evaluation, quite different in character from the more widespread dump layers.

6.6.11. This pit cut into a thick layer of redeposited gravel (67) very similar in character to that encountered in TP 2 (9). This layer was not fully excavated but extended to well over 1.8m below slab level or 8.58mAOD.

6.7. GEO-TECHNICAL PITS

6.7.1. Four small geo-technical pits were observed, these were not excavated to any great depth and broadly confirmed the upper levels of the sequence in the unbasemented area of the “warehouse building”.

6.8. GEO-TECHNICAL PIT 1

6.8.1. Geo-Technical Pit 1 (GTP1) was 0.20 x 0.20m pit hand dug to a maximum depth of 0.80m by geo-technical engineers. It was recorded by an archaeologist after excavation.

6.8.2. GTP1 was located at 12.09m AOD.

6.8.3. The latest deposits to be removed were the modern concrete slab {19} that overlay (20) a layer of crushed brick.

6.8.4. Beneath this was a layer consisting of black, sandy silt with occasional CBM (21). This was exposed to a depth of 0.55m.

6.9. GEO-TECHNICAL PIT 2

6.9.1. Geo-Technical Pit 2 (GTP2) was 0.20 x 0.20m pit hand dug to a maximum depth of 0.60m by geo-technical engineers. It was recorded by an archaeologist after excavation.

6.9.2. GTP2 was located at 12.09m AOD.

6.9.3. The concrete slab {10} was above a layer of CBM and rubble within a black sandy silt matrix (11).

6.9.4. Beneath this was (12), a 0.30m thick deposit of black, organic sandy silt with occasional shell and CBM fragments.

6.9.5. Deposit (12) was within {13}, a curved concrete drain running north-south, the base of which marked the limit of excavation.

6.10.GEO-TECHNICAL PIT 3

6.10.1.Geo-Technical Pit 3 (GTP3) was 0.20 x 0.20m pit hand dug to a maximum depth of 1.00m by geo-technical engineers. It was recorded by an archaeologist after excavation.

6.10.2.GTP3 was located at 12.09m AOD.

6.10.3.The most recent deposit removed was {14}, a concrete slab that lay above {15}, a surface constructed of red, unfrogged bricks held in a sandy mortar.

6.10.4.Beneath this was (16), a 0.45m thick black organic silt with occasional CBM, shell and charcoal inclusions. This dump layer overlay (17).

6.10.5.Deposit (17) was a stiff, mid orangey brown clay, only 50mm thick.

6.10.6.Beneath this was a black organic silt with occasional CBM, shell and charcoal inclusions (18). 0.20m of this deposit was recorded to the limit of excavation.

6.11.GEO-TECHNICAL PIT 4

6.11.1.Geo-Technical Pit 4 (GTP4) was 0.20 x 0.20m pit hand dug to a maximum depth of 0.95m by geo-technical engineers. It was recorded by an archaeologist after excavation.

6.11.2.GTP4 was located at 12.09m AOD.

6.11.3.The concrete slab {22} overlay a (23), a deposit of crushed CBM and hard core.

6.11.4.Below (23) 0.65m of (24) was recorded to the limit of excavation. Deposit (24) was a loose, light brown fine sandy silt with occasional CBM inclusions.

6.12.WALKOVER SURVEY OF 20 DOCK STREET

6.12.1.A brief walk over survey of the 19th century mill building was conducted with David Divers of English Heritage. Whilst not of any particular architectural merit, the building at 20 Dock Street does have some historical and

archaeological interest and some further recording work in advance of demolition is justifiable.

6.12.2. The building consists of 6 bays with a central core, these are arranged with 3 bays on either side of the core.

6.12.3. Many of the original structural elements have been replaced with concrete beams and columns, probably at the time the building was converted from its use as a rice mill. The original elements would have been cast iron columns similar to those still in place in some areas of the basement.

6.12.4. In the roof area, the original wooden roof structure is exposed and would be relatively easy to record.

6.12.5. Other modifications to the building may have obscured fixtures and fitting of the mill building which may come to light during demolition and site clearance work.

6.13. DISCUSSION

6.13.1. The results from the fieldwork enable us to build up a reasonable view of the phases of development of the study site.

GRAVEL PITS

6.13.2. The earliest phase of activity appears to be a phase of gravel extraction. Both of the deep level test pits encountered large features interpreted as gravel pits. This is further corroborated by the results from other fieldwork undertaken in Dock Street.

6.13.3. We can be reasonably confident that the gravel in this area has been truncated as this was observed in TP 2 and TP 5. The lower fills of TP 2 are typical of large gravel pits, these being a thin layer of silt covered by a thicker deposit of redeposited gravel. This kind of fill is indicative of natural in-wash and slumping of the sides of pits left open to weathering.

6.13.4. The pit in TP 2 was observed to cut the natural gravel at 8.02mAOD some 4m below the modern street level of 12.00mAOD.

6.13.5. In terms of dating this activity, the lower fills of these pits are devoid of dating evidence, therefore it is difficult to date the pits with any great certainty. The upper fills are clearly post medieval in date, but it is not certain that these fills were contemporary with the initial cutting and subsequent silting up of the pits.

6.13.6. The most likely hypothesis is that these pits date to the post medieval period along with the upper fills, but it is possible that they date to an earlier period.

DUMP LAYERS

6.13.7. As noted above, the upper fills of the gravel pits are made up of thick layers of imported soil. These layers are rich in ceramics, animal bone and building materials, being highly indicative of rubbish dumping.

6.13.8. In TP2 these layers were observed to be 1.2m thick although they had been truncated at the top by the basement at 9.65mAOD.

6.13.9. In TP 5 the dump layers were observed to be 1.15m thick although again this is a surviving thickness rather than an original thickness. The top of the deposits was truncated by the basement slab at 9.43mAOD.

6.13.10. The top of these layers was also observed in the two surface level test pits TP 1 and TP 3. The top of dump like deposits was identified in TP 1 at around 11.60mAOD and in TP 3 at around 10.89mAOD. Although these layers were not excavated, it is likely that they are the same layers as those identified in TPs 2 and 5.

6.13.11. Spot dating of the layers indicates a definite post medieval date for the layers, the most likely range being from the 16th to the late 17th century. This would give a cut off date for dumping in this area of around 1700 plus or minus 20 years.

6.13.12. These layers may have been simply rubbish heaps or a deliberate attempt at raising the ground level or a combination of both. Given that the previous phase of activity saw quite extensive gravel quarrying down to around 8mAOD, it is easy to imagine that the large pits would have made an ideal location for rubbish disposal and that the resulting infill would have been

highly beneficial in allowing development in an area so close to the river.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

6.13.13. The first evidence of the development of the site observed during fieldwork comes from test pits 1 and 3 which were located outside the basemented areas.

6.13.14. In TP 1, a sequence of 2 phases of building activity was noted. In both cases, the crude red brick construction did not permit accurate dating beyond a rough date of 18th of 19th century, although a slightly earlier date cannot be ruled out. The demolition deposits in pits 1 and 3 contained the majority of the 'pantile' from the site, this is a roofing material associated with low status uses such as cheap structures or on roofs where the tiles were hidden.

6.13.15. The fact that at least 2 phases of activity were observed in TP 1 gives some indication of the many phases of development and redevelopment that must have been undertaken in the area during the later part of the post medieval period. The crude construction and use of 'pantiles' gives some impression of the temporary and somewhat haphazard structures that must have been built to house small scale industry along the street frontage of Dock Street.

6.13.16. TP 3 was located in an area to the rear of the street front buildings and gave a strong indication that this area had been in use as a yard area up until the late 20th century. The sequence of yard surfaces created a build up of over 1.2m in thickness. This gives some indication of the relatively fast build up of debris in this yard area. The relaying of the yards at least twice with a cobbled surface can be tentatively linked to redevelopment of the other structures in the area.

6.13.17. This picture broadly agrees with the map evidence, although no strong evidence of the earliest development on the site was observed in the field. Documentary sources indicate this to be during the late 17th century. The only real evidence of buildings of this date comes from building material debris found re-used as hard core or make up layers.

THE MILL BUILDING

6.13.18. In the southern portion of the site, a large scale redevelopment of the site sees the construction of a mill building described on the Ordnance Survey 1st

edition as a “Rice Mill”.

6.13.19. This building appears to be redeveloped and replaced by the current mill building at some point towards the end of the 19th century. The original mill building had a smaller footprint than the current buildings, as it did not extend as far as the public house. There is no evidence to suggest that the current mill building was extended and therefore it seems more likely that the building was entirely redeveloped at this time.

6.13.20. The mill itself conforms to the tradition in the area of small scale industrial activity, although this particular building was much larger and more substantial than its predecessors or the buildings on Dock Street to the north of Flank Street such as those observed in TP 1.

6.13.21. The current mill itself has been redeveloped at least twice in the 20th century, initially being converted from a mill to a warehouse and then being converted from a warehouse to offices. During the first of these conversions, many of the historic structural elements of the mill were replaced with concrete columns and beams.

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS

6.13.22. During the 20th century, the tradition of small scale industry seems to be largely replaced by warehouse and dock related buildings. It is possible that this change had already begun during the 19th century.

6.13.23. Two of the Victorian buildings, the Mill and number 10 Dock Street survived 20th century redevelopment, however the other parts of the site see much low level redevelopment of the building and small scale changes to the layout of the site.

6.13.24. In TP 1 for example, the building occupying the site was demolished to make way for a small car park. In TP 3, the yard area is roofed over and becomes part of the warehouse building. In TP 4, the yard area is roofed over by at least two phases of lean to structure.

7. Archaeological Deposit Model

- 7.1. The results of the fieldwork give us a good general idea of the archaeological deposits on site, both in terms of their archaeological character as well as their depths and thicknesses. A model of these deposits is illustrated in **FIGURE 9** and is described in this section.
- 7.2. The site can be divided broadly into basemented and unbasemented areas. These are illustrated on **FIGURE 9**. Where basements are present, these appear to have truncated only the upper levels of a very deep sequence of post medieval dumping.
- 7.3. In areas without basements, the complete dump sequence is present to a thickness of up to 3m. This dump sequence appears to have its base at around 8mAOD.
- 7.4. Above the dump layers and in places cut into them are remains of later post medieval structures. These all date to the late post medieval period being largely 20th and 19th century in date. These consist of layers of yard surfaces and demolition debris to a depth of around 1m in all the locations observed.

SIGNIFICANCE

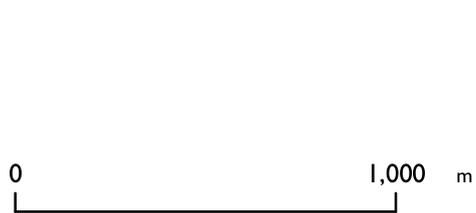
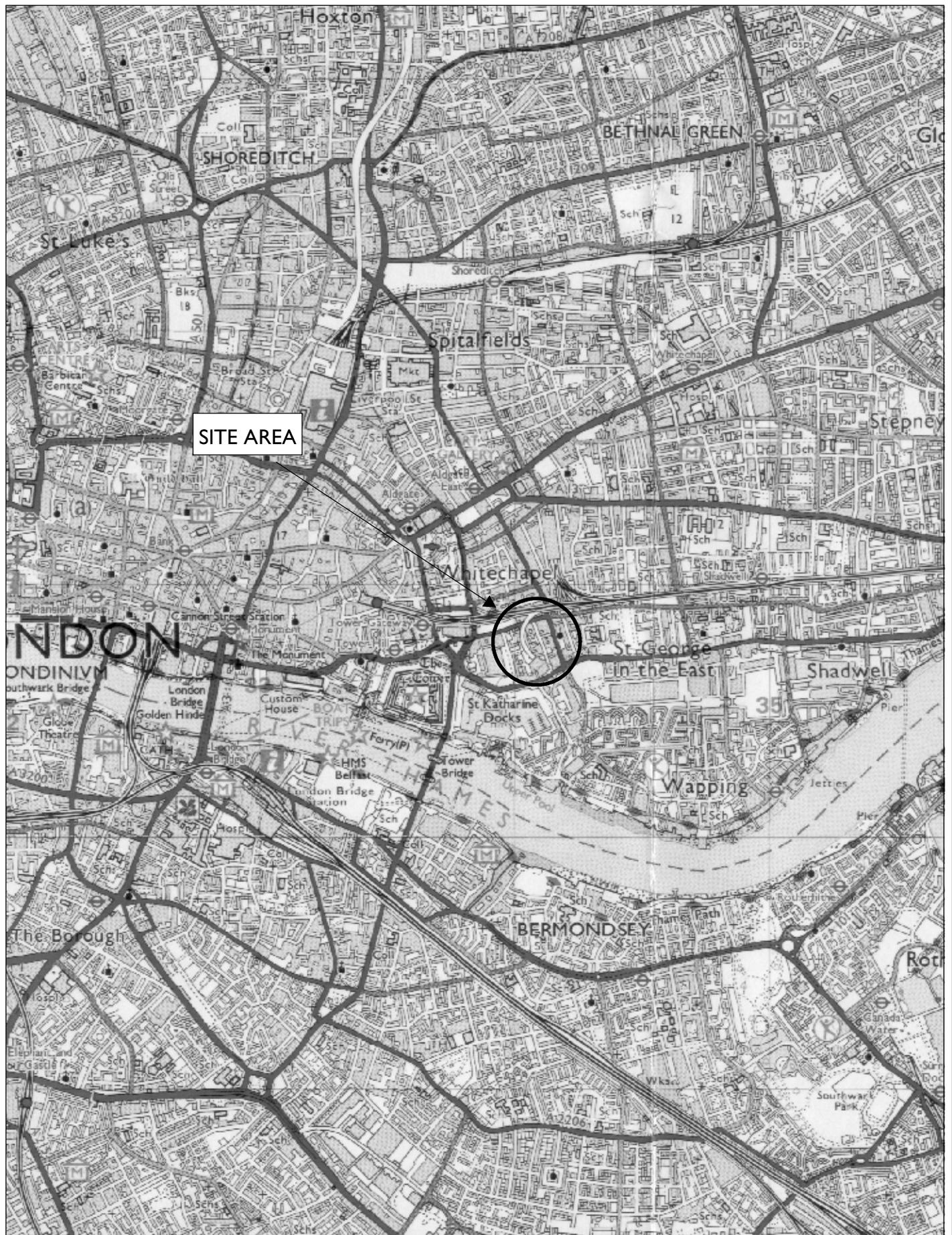
- 7.5. The dump layers represent a very large quantity of post medieval soils dating to before c.1700. These have survived well under the basements and foundations of the late post medieval period on the site. Unfortunately these deposits have very little archaeological significance being thoroughly mixed deposits. Even very detailed analysis of these deposits would be unlikely to contribute very much to our understanding of the post medieval period in London, although there is some scope to better understand the way this local area developed.
- 7.6. The later buildings above this material are mostly very recent in date and their study is unlikely to be particularly more informative than a detailed study of the documentary evidence for the site.
- 7.7. The mill building at 20 Dock Street is to be demolished and some record of this building would be of historic value. In addition, hidden historical features of the building may come to light during the demolition and site clearance process.

8. Summary and Conclusions

- 8.1. Planning permission for redevelopment of the study site at 10 – 20 Dock Street has been granted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets subject to conditions. Condition 4 states that a programme of archaeological works must now be implemented. The results presented in this report allow the extent and method of these works to be agreed between the developer and the Local planning authority.
- 8.2. The results of the evaluation indicate that 2 broad phases of archaeological remains are present on the study site:
- 8.2.1. The first is a series of thick soils which are thought to be derived from either rubbish dumping or deliberate landfill to build up levels which date to before 1700.
- 8.2.2. The second (post 1700) relates to the later post medieval development of the site and the construction of the present mill building at 20 Dock Street.
- 8.3. In addition, there is some limited possibility for in situ remains from the early post medieval period.
- 8.4. Accordingly, it is recommended that a WSI for further fieldwork now be agreed between the developer and London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The scope of these works should include a watching brief on demolition of the building at 20 Dock Street as well as a photographic survey of the build before demolition. In addition, a watching brief on intrusive groundworks, especially the excavation of basements is recommended.

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location General



PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

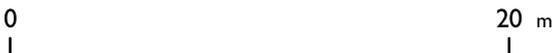
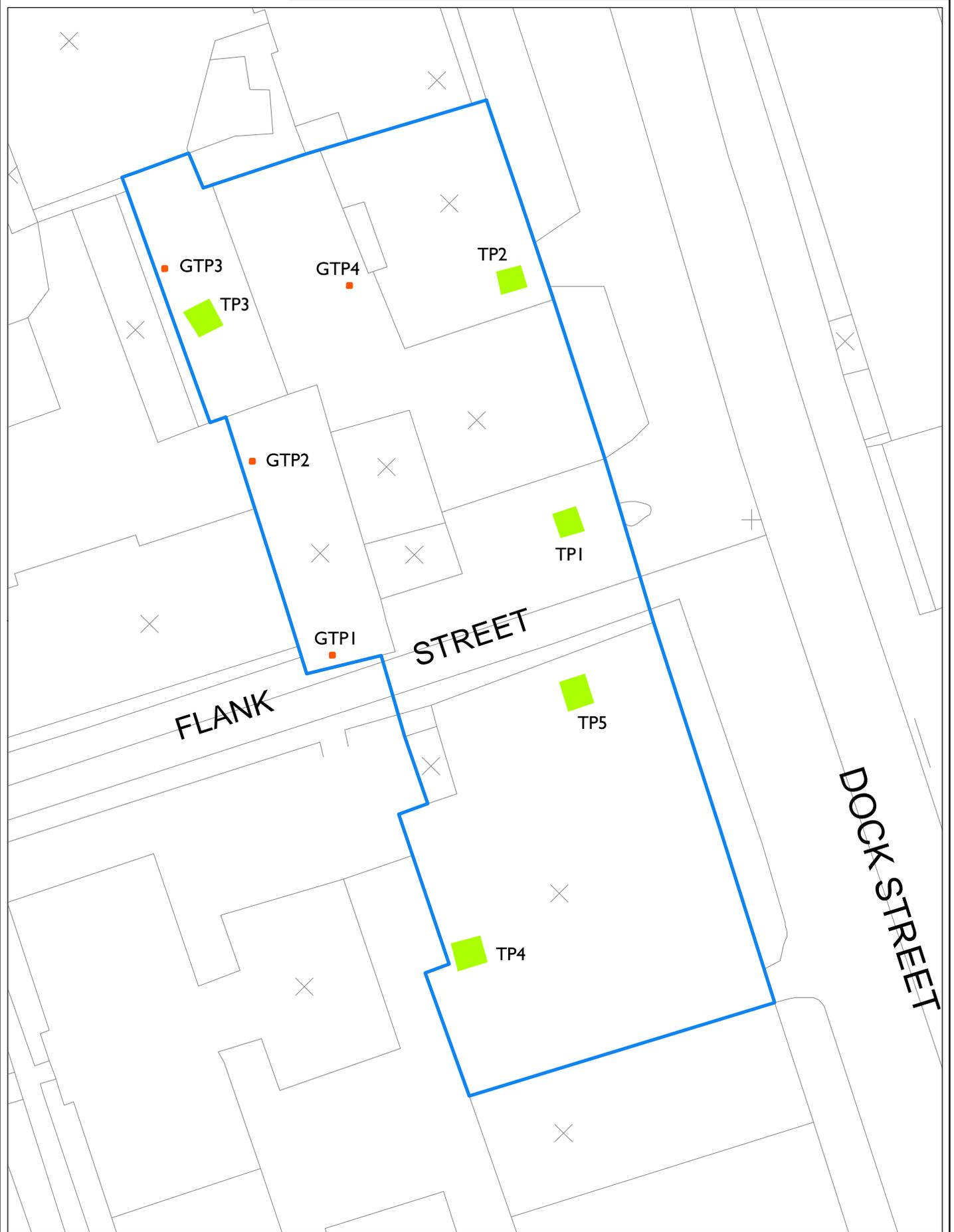
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

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DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detailed



PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

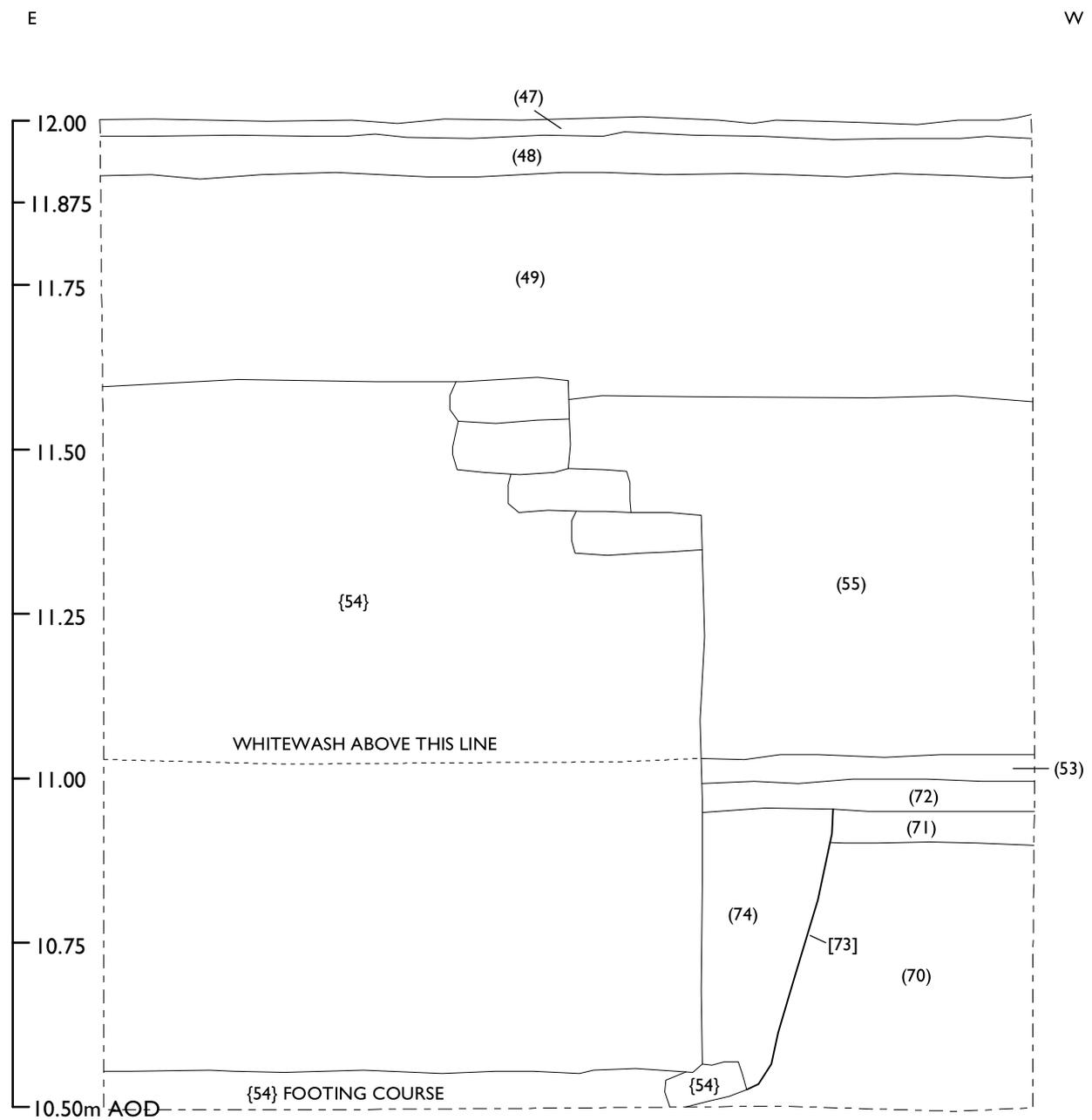
DESCRIPTION // Site location detailed

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Trial Pit I Section



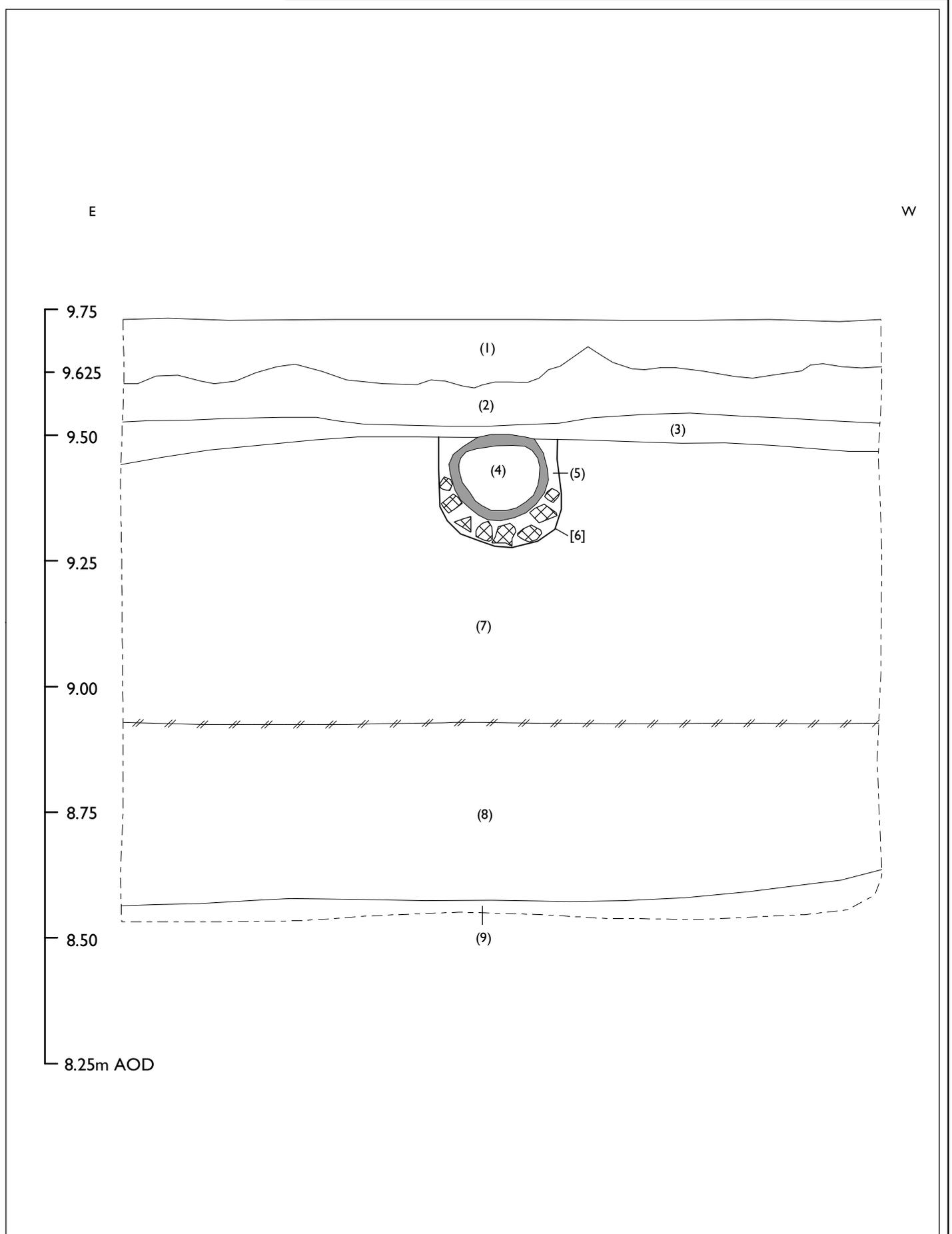
PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // South facing section from trial pit I

DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Trial Pit 2 Section



- pipe
- CBM

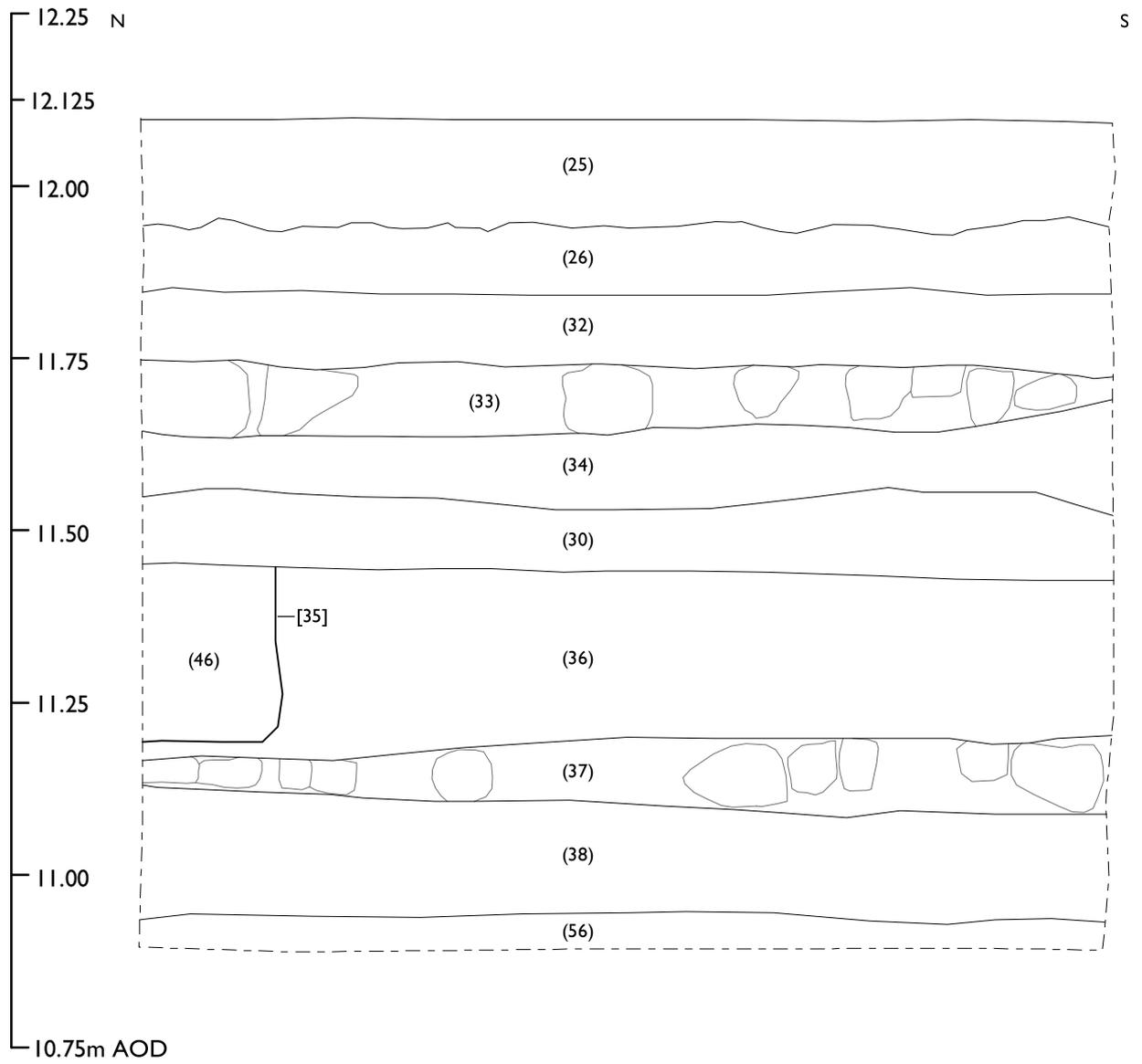
PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // South facing section from trial pit 2

DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Trial Pit 3 Section



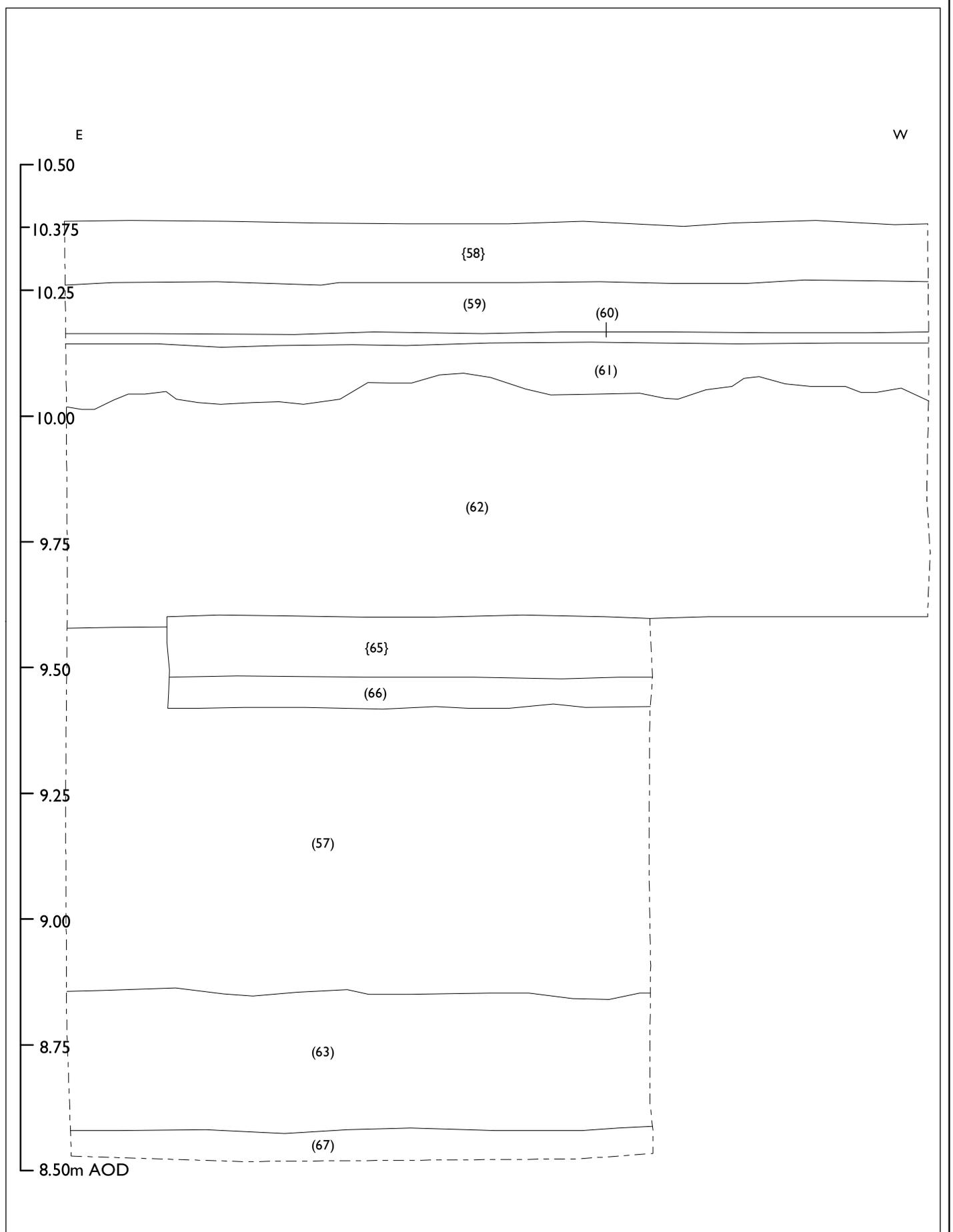
PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // East facing section of trial pit 3

DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Trial Pit 5 Section



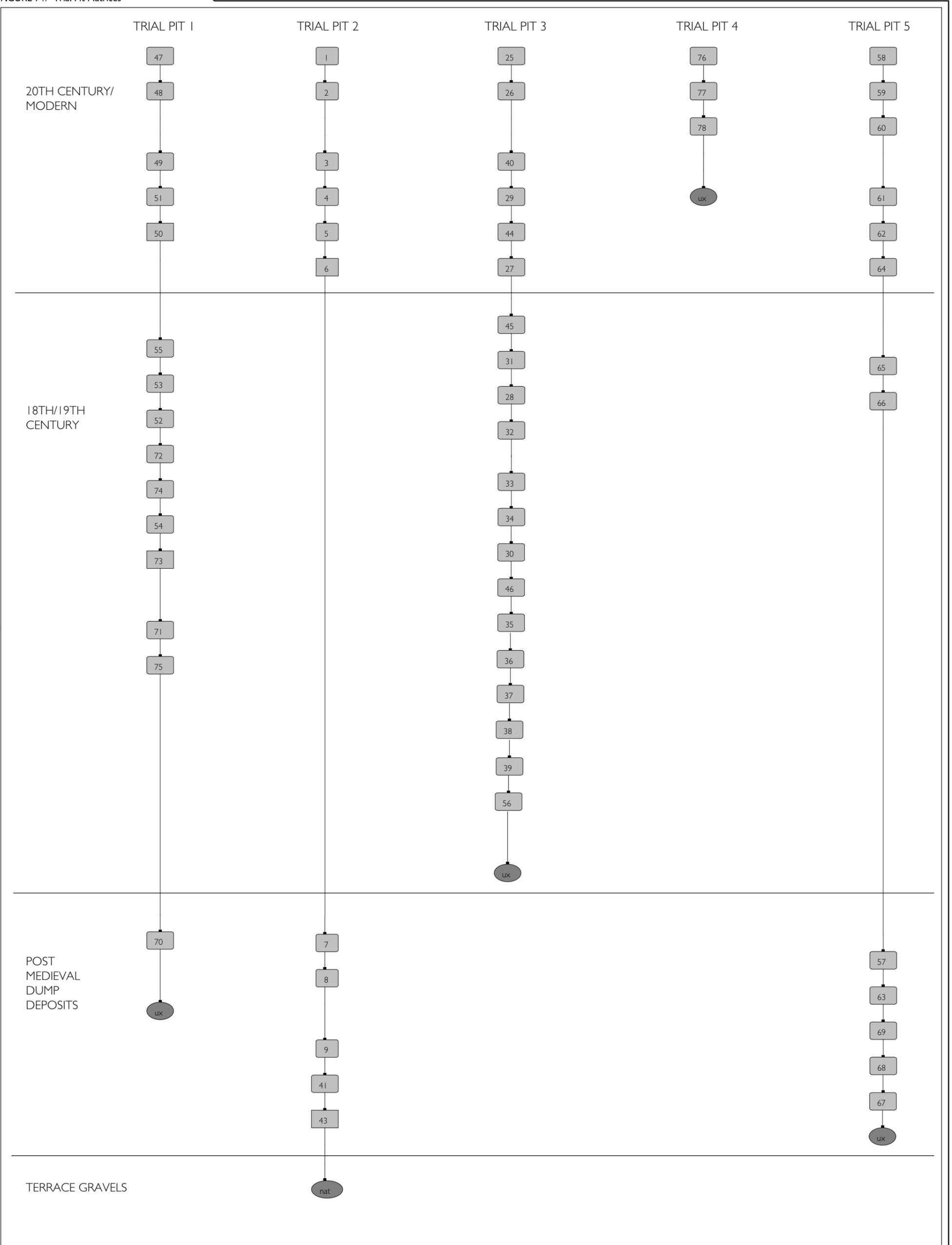
PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // South facing section from trial pit 5

DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Trial Pit Matrices



PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // Matrices for trial pits one through five

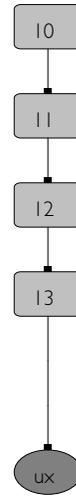
DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

GEOTECHNICAL PIT 1



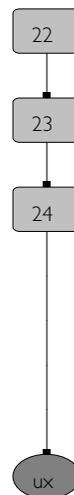
GEOTECHNICAL PIT 2



GEOTECHNICAL PIT 3



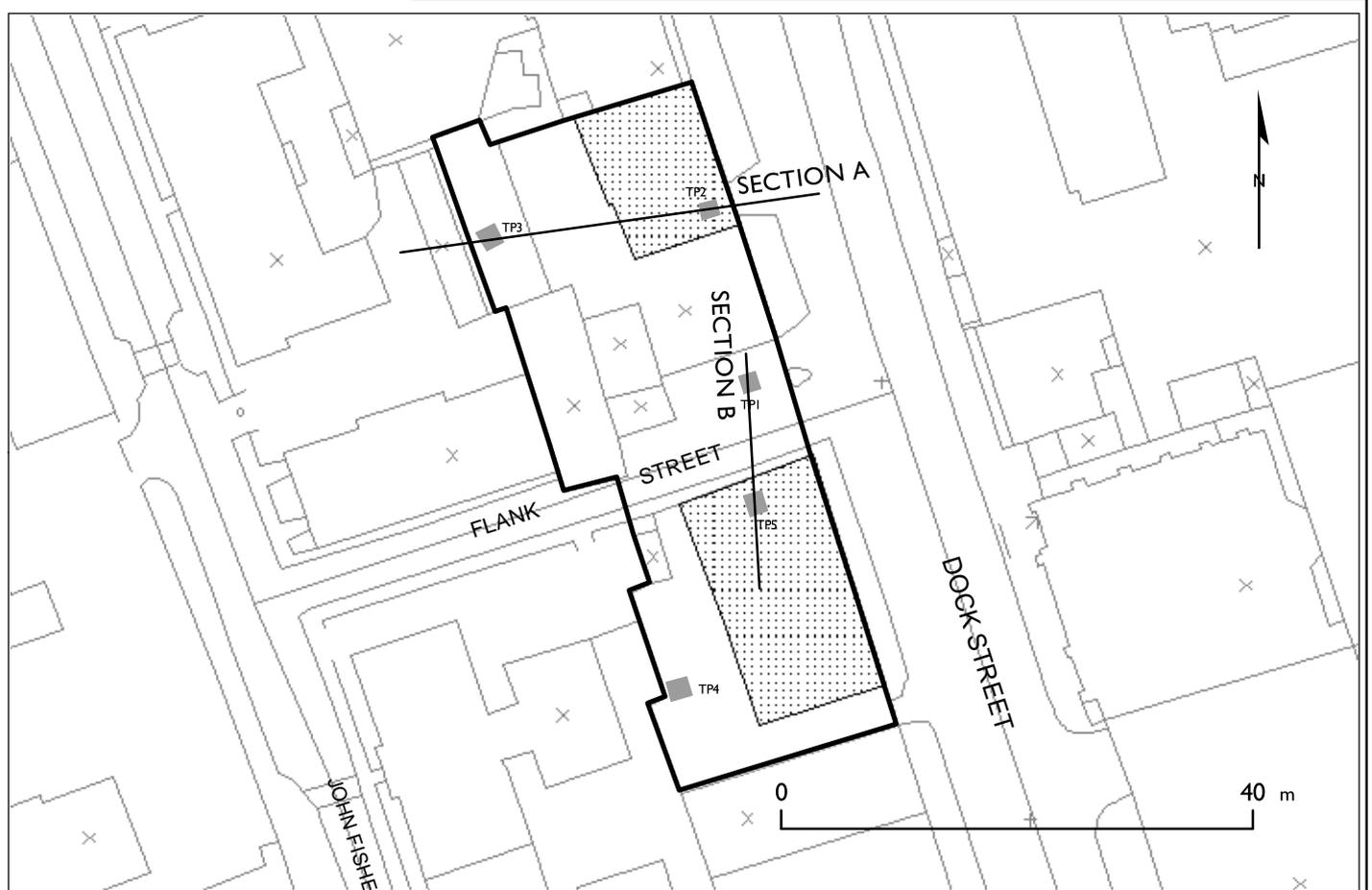
GEOTECHNICAL PIT 4



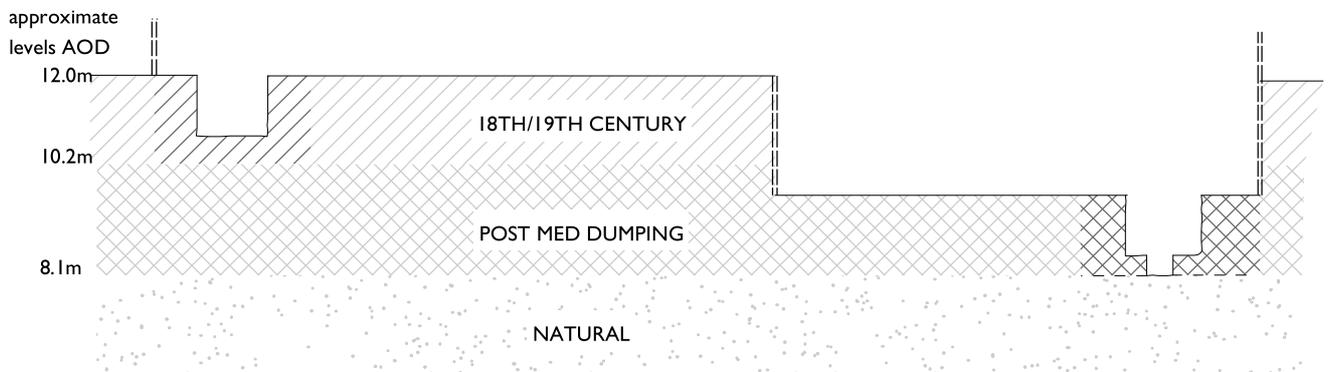
PROJECT // 0309L- I0-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // Matrices from geotechnical pits one through four

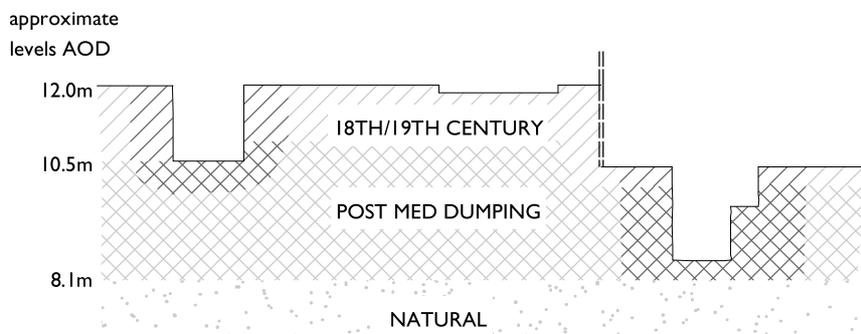
FIGURE 9 // Schematic Deposit Model



SECTION A



SECTION B



-  basements
-  trial pits
-  OS data

PROJECT // 0309L- 10-20 Dock Street

DESCRIPTION // Schematic diagram of deposit model

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DOC REF: LP0309L-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX I

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CARTOGRAPHIC

The “Agas” Map of London c.1562
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3rd Edition OS Map 1916
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OS National Grid Series 1968
OS National Grid Series 1990
OS National Grid Series 1999

BUILDING MATERIALS

APPENDIX 2

Dock Street, London, E1 (DCK06)

Building Materials Assessment

Terence Paul Smith

Introduction

The building materials come from a total of 16 contexts, almost a third (32.5% by count, 32.2% by weight) coming from the single context [69]. The materials were examined microscopically (x10) to determine fabric types, and were recorded using standard MoL fabric codes and recording sheets. The data have been entered into an Excel spreadsheet (bm01.xls). The vast bulk of the material is of a sort that would normally be discarded after recording, but has been kept pending further instructions to this effect. The two accessioned items will, of course, be retained in the Archive.

The building materials

The building materials, mostly ceramic but with a little stone, are shown in Table 1. All are of medieval or post-medieval date, with no Roman material present.

Table 1: Building materials

Material	Count	Count as %	Weight (gm)	Weight as %
Floor tile	1	1.3	100	0.9
Peg tile	38	49.4	2,950	25.3
?Peg tile	1	1.3	50	0.4
Ridge tile	1	1.3	150	1.3
Stove tile	1	1.3	100	0.9
Pantile	22	28.6	2,450	21.0
Brick	9	11.7	5,000	42.9
Modern drainpipe	1	1.3	200	1.7
Stone moulding	1	1.3	150	1.3
Stone rubble	2	2.6	500	4.3
Total	77	100.1	11,650	100.0

Floor tile

Context: [63]

Three fragments of medieval lead-glazed floor tile from context [63], accessioned jointly as accession <12> and all probably from a single tile, are in fabric 1811. Tiles in this fabric were manufactured at the important tiliary at Penn in Buckinghamshire and date from the period c1350–c1390. They were much used in London. This example shows Eames (1980) design E2390 (= Hohler 1942, design P63) in buff on red. Only the thickness of 21mm is preserved.

Peg tiles

Contexts: [8], [18], [34], [57], [63], [69], [70]

Peg tiles (and one probable peg tile fragment) comprise the bulk of the building materials: just over a half by count and just over a quarter by weight. They are in fabrics 2271, 2276, 2586 and 2587. All are fragmentary and no full lengths or breadths are preserved. Peg tiles, in London, had a long period of use, from the 12th to the 19th

century. Those in fabric 2276, however, are of post-medieval date (more strictly, from after *c*1480): at this site they occur in contexts [18], [34], [57], [63], and [69]. Most of the others are probably of post-medieval date, although one from context [69] is in the medieval (*c*1240–*c*1450) fabric 2587 and shows brown cover-glaze, itself an indication of medieval date since London peg tiles were not glazed after the end of the 15th century. But this fragment occurs with definitely *post*-medieval tiles and must, therefore, be residual. The materials include a probable peg tile fragment in fabric 2271 or 2276: it comes from context [34] and preserves only part of its upper face, which is burned. Another fragment from the same context is poorly made and also has a burned upper face.

Ridge tile

Context: [69]

A fragment of ridge tile from context [69] is in fabric 2586. Length and breadth are not preserved. This tile may date from any time between *c*1180 and the 19th century. Ridge tiles were used with peg tiles, pantiles, and non-ceramic roofing materials such as slates.

Stove tile

Context: 69]

A fragment of stove tile (accession <13>) from context [69] is in fabric 2310. It has a flanged square corner and is glazed green, as most commonly with such tiles. But this piece is overfired and distorted – presumably a waster. No decoration is preserved on this quite small fragment. Stove tiles were made in Germany and the Low Countries from the 15th to the 18th century, although native-made products are also known. They were used in the construction of large wood-burning stoves, although in Britain these seem not to occur after the middle of the 17th century.

Pantiles

Contexts: [18], [32], [34], [36], [37], [46], [49], and [71]

Pantiles are second only to peg tiles in their abundance at the site: more than a quarter by count and somewhat under a quarter by weight. They are in fabric 2279. All are fragmentary and no full lengths or breadths are preserved. Two preserve the nibs by which they were hung on the roof battens. Several show burned faces, specifically from contexts [18], [32], [34], [36], and [37]. One, from context [37], has a small lump of rusted iron attached to it. Pantiles were occasionally used in the late 16th century but were not regularly used until *c*1630 did not become at all common until after the Great Fire of 1666. They never entirely displaced peg tiles. In fact they were, in London, a low status material, mostly restricted to sheds and outbuildings and the like and to the upper slopes of Mansard roofs, where they were invisible from street level. The earliest examples were imported from the Netherlands but native production entirely superseded these imports during the course of the 18th century. At present it is not possible to distinguish Dutch from English products.

Bricks

Contexts: [7], [18], [38], [49], [57], [69]

Bricks, none complete and some very fragmentary, are for the most part in MoL fabric 3033 or the related fabric 3046, although one brick, from context [7], is in a non-MoL fabric and has thus been assigned the non-specific fabric code 3498; this code has also been given to one of the fragments from context [57], which is too seriously overfired for its fabric to be ascertained. Bricks in fabrics 3033 and 3046 usually date from before *c*1700, some of them as early as the 15th century. The fragments from contexts [57] and

[69] may indeed be of Tudor or early Stuart date: this would be in agreement with the pottery dates for those contexts – 1580–1600 and 1580–1650 respectively. The other bricks, however, appear to be later, despite their fabric, and probably date from the 18th century or later. The brick from context [7] in the non-MoL fabric is probably a 19th- or 20th-century product. It has a shallow frog in its lower bedface. The brick from context [38] has a *possible* very shallow frog in its lower bedface, although this may be accidental – a slight sinking during drying or firing.

No full lengths are preserved and only one full breadth: 102mm; the few thicknesses preserved range from 47–63mm with a median of 57mm.

Modern drainpipe

Context: [4]

From context [4] comes a fragment of modern salt-glazed drainpipe.

Stone moulding

Context: [69]

A poorly preserved worked stone from context [69] is in Kentish Ragstone and has a fairly roughly cut obtuse angle at one end. No dimensions are preserved. The stone was perhaps a scoinson, used at the internal angle of a splayed window jamb, rather than a *moulding* in the strict sense. It is probably of medieval date, and therefore residual, although it is impossible to be certain of this.

Stone rubble

Context: [69]

Two fragments of Kentish Ragstone rubble were recovered from context [69]. It is, of course, impossible to date them.

Potential and significance

No Roman building materials are present.

The three fragments of medieval floor tile (accession <12>) are probably from a single tile. Such tiles are in themselves an indication of status, although one cannot draw relevant conclusions from a single example which is in any case residual: it occurs with peg tile of post-medieval date. It is possible, even, that it has ‘wandered’ from a different site altogether. The most it can do, therefore, is to confirm that London purchased floor tiles from the tilery at Penn in Buckinghamshire, but this is sufficiently established already. The one definitely medieval peg tile fragment, attested by its fabric and by the presence of cover-glaze, is accompanied by later building materials (and pottery) and is therefore of little or no value in establishing the status of buildings on the site: it too may have ‘wandered’ from elsewhere.

Somewhat similar considerations apply to the glazed stove tile (accession <13>): again, it is a single example and in any case is overfired and distorted, so that it is probably a waster: conclusions about the status of late 15th- to early 17th-century buildings at the site cannot, therefore, be established on the basis of this find. It is odd that a waster should be found here, unless, so close to the Thames, it came in as part of a ship’s ballast. It does, of course, pre-date the London Dock itself, opened in 1801, but Wapping was a mooring-place for shipping in earlier times.

The roofing materials – peg tiles, pantiles, and one ridge tile – are common enough from London excavations. Most of the peg tiles are probably, and some are certainly, of post-medieval date. This is in agreement with the pottery dates for those contexts (the majority) for which such evidence is available. The pantiles are of post-medieval date, and more probably from the period after the Great Fire of 1666. Where available, the pottery dates generally suggest this, although context [7], from which one pantile fragment comes, has pottery dated to 1630–80, and the fragment *may*, therefore, be pre-Fire. As noted above, pantiles were a low status material, although they could occur in association with higher status buildings – for example, on their sheds or outbuildings or on the upper slopes of Mansard roofs. But they were also much used for warehouses and other industrial/commercial buildings.

The roofing tiles (mostly pantiles but some peg tiles) from contexts [18], [32], [34], [36], and [37] show burning on their faces and may be evidence for a fire at the site in post-medieval times – in the 18th or 19th century according to the pottery dates for these contexts.

The bricks are difficult to date with certainty, although some may be of Tudor or early Stuart date. Others, however, appear to be, or certainly are, of comparatively recent date – the 18th century or later. That from context [7], it may be noted, is a late product, at variance with the pottery date of 1630–80. The bricks presumably reflect building in the material on the site, but this is hardly surprising.

The meagre amount of stone from the site has no potential or significance. Kentish Ragstone is one of the commonest stone types in London in practically all periods.

Further work

No further assessment work is required on this material.

As it is understood that there will be further excavation on the site no method statement is included at this stage.

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February 2007

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	Wt (gm)	No.	COMMENTS
DCK06	4	3498	Drainpipe	200	1	Modern salt-glazed drainpipe
DCK06	7	2279	Pantile	100	1	
DCK06	7	3498	Brick	150	1	Non-London fabric: red, fairly sandy; very shallow frog in lower bedface; sharp arrises; C19/C20
DCK06	8	2271	Peg tile	50	1	
DCK06	8	2586	Peg tile	100	1	Circular peg/nail hole, incomplete
DCK06	18	3046	Brick	100	1	Fragment; may be C18 despite fabric
DCK06	18	2279	Pantile	100	1	Burned faces
DCK06	18	2276	Peg tile	50	1	
DCK06	32	2279	Pantile	150	1	Nib; burned faces
DCK06	34	2279	Pantile	100	2	Burned faces
DCK06	34	2276	Peg tile	100	1	Poorly made; burned face
DCK06	34	?2271	?Peg tile	50	1	Burned face; probably peg tile, fabric 2271 or 2276
DCK06	36	2279	Pantile	450	4	Nib; some with burned faces
DCK06	37	2279	Pantile	200	2	1 with burned face; 1 with attached rusted iron
DCK06	38	3046	Brick	1500	1	Probably C18 or later despite fabric; ? x 102 x 63mm; possible very shallow frog in lower bedface
DCK06	46	2279	Pantile	200	1	
DCK06	49	2279	Pantile	1050	9	
DCK06	49	3033	Brick	1650	1	Probably C18 or later despite fabric; ? x ? x 47mm
DCK06	57	3498	Brick	50	1	Fragment; overfired; mortar on faces, including broken faces
DCK06	57	3033	Brick	100	1	Fragment; ? x ? x 60mm
DCK06	57	2586	Peg tile	50	1	
DCK06	57	2276	Peg tile	150	3	
DCK06	63	2271	Peg tile	50	2	
DCK06	63	2586	Peg tile	100	1	
DCK06	63	2276	Peg tile	750	8	
DCK06	63	1811	Floor tile	100	1	Accession <12>; three pieces, perhaps from 1 tile; decorated buff on red, E2390/P63; ? x ? x 21mm
DCK06	69	3105	Stone moulding	150	1	Roughly cut to form obtuse angle: scoinson?
DCK06	69	3105	Stone rubble	500	2	
DCK06	69	3033	Brick	1350	2	One abraded; ? x ? x 56mm and ? x ? x 57mm
DCK06	69	3046	Brick	100	1	Fragment
DCK06	69	2276	Peg tile	900	10	Circular peg/nail holes, 15>11mm and 20>7mm diameter
DCK06	69	2271	Peg tile	250	4	Circular peg/nail holes, 14>13mm and 16>13mm diameter

DCK06	69	2586	Peg tile	200	2	Circular peg/nail hole, 14>10mm diameter
DCK06	69	2587	Peg tile	50	1	Brown cover-glaze
DCK06	69	2586	Ridge tile	150	1	
DCK06	69	2310	Stove tile	100	1	Accession <13>; green glaze; overfired and distorted - presumably waster
DCK06	70	2271	Peg tile	100	1	Circular peg/nail hole, 159mm diameter
DCK06	70	2586	Peg tile	50	1	
DCK06	71	2279	Pantile	100	1	

POST ROMAN POT

APPENDIX 3

Quantification and assessment

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Date	Sherds	ENV	Weight
Late Saxon and medieval pottery	2	2	17 g
Post-medieval pottery	112	73	2.554 kg

The pottery

Table 2 Pottery

Post-Roman pottery	2.571 kg	114 sherds	75 ENV	1 box
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Medieval pottery (c 400–1500)

SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

Two sherds of hand collected medieval pottery were recovered from the initial evaluation of the site.

METHODOLOGY

All the hand-collected pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate, and recorded on paper and computer using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics (see Appendix 1), forms and decoration. The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels and weight. Other attributes that were noted include decoration, condition, and suitability for illustration.

FABRICS AND FORMS

Two jug sherds were found, one in Kingston-type ware ([69]), the other in coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware ([8]). A sherd of from an albarello in Valencian/Paterna blue-type tin-glazed ware could also be of late medieval, rather than post-medieval date ([32]).

DISCUSSION

Kingston-type ware dates to 1240-1400, and coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware dates from 1270-1500. Both sherds are residual and cannot be taken as indicative of any occupation on the site at this time.

Post-medieval pottery (c 1500-1900)

SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

A medium-sized assemblage of hand collected medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The composition of the group and the individual contexts is mixed, ranging between the 16th and 19th centuries in date. It is not possible at this stage to fully appreciate the distribution of the material other than by context groups, but a chronological progression can be suggested.

METHODOLOGY

See above.

FABRICS

A total of 22 different fabric groups were identified, amounting to 28 types when variations in glazing or decoration are considered. Post-medieval redwares comprise approximately one third of the assemblage by sherd count and 53% by weight. Most of these (27 sherds, 20 ENV, 998gm) are from the London area, including early post-medieval redware (fabric code PMRE) and the bichrome glazed and slipped variants (PMBR, PMSRG/Y), and the slightly later post-medieval redware. The remainder (nine sherds, seven ENV, 344gm) are from the Essex area; one is in post-medieval black-glazed ware (PMBL) while the remainder are fine post-medieval redware (PMFR).

The next most common English ware by vessel count is Surrey/Hampshire border ware, with 12 sherds from 12 vessels (141gm). The other fabrics comprise tin-glazed wares (TGW), Staffordshire stoneware (SWSG) and Staffordshire slipped earthenware (STSL) and industrial finewares: creamware (CREA), pearlware (PEAR) and transfer-printed wares (TPW)

In keeping with other sites in the area, imports are well represented, with 40/41 sherds from 12/13 vessels (637gm) in Valencian/Paterna blue-type tin-glazed ware (VALE, possibly late medieval), Merida-type micaceous ware (SPAM), Montelupo tin-glazed ware (MLTG), Saintonge ware (SAIU), Frechen stoneware (FREC), Dutch redware and Low Countries/German whiteware (DUTR, LCWW) and Chinese porcelain (CHPO).

FORMS

The forms fall into two main groups, those associated with food preparation, and those associated with serving and dining. No definite industrial vessels are represented, although one unglazed redware sherd from [7] could be from a sugar mould or flower pot. Sanitary wares are also rare on the site, with only one sherd from a chamber pot in fine post-medieval redware (PMFR, [71]). Two vessels would have been used for storage: a Valencian tin-glazed ware albarello (one sherd from [32]), and a costrel in Spanish micaceous ware (numerous sherds from [69]). Six other sherds recorded as jars could equally be from pipkins or other hollow forms.

Forms typical of the late 16th/early 17th century mainly comprise cauldrons and pipkins in London-area redwares (eight examples in PMBR, PMRE, PMR, PMSRY) tripod pipkins in Surrey-Hampshire border ware (three in BORDG/Y, one in RBOR) and three pipkins in PMSRY, Dutch redware, Low Countries whiteware, the latter the most complete. Two jars are also present, one with a thumbled neck. Serving vessels comprise eight dishes in BORDG/Y, PMFR and PMSRG, and three imported jugs in Frechen stoneware and Saintonge ware. In addition, there is part of a condiment dish in early post-medieval redware (PMRE).

Forms and fabrics of the mid-17th century are very similar but also include tin-glazed dishes, one with chequer decoration, the other with a pinwheel motif at the centre. A Montelupo tin-glazed dish found in a late 18th-century group [37] is also from this period.

The forms present in the 18th century groups include a handled post-medieval redware bowl but are, on the whole, quite different, with plates in creamware, pearlware and Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware; teabowls, small bowls and a coffee can in pearlware and salt-glazed stoneware, and a small pedestal-based creamware vessel of uncertain form and function ([18]). This piece needs further work.

Some of the finds from the 19th-century contexts are residual, (Valencian tin-glazed albarello, Surrey-Hampshire border wares, and post-medieval fine redware), but most comprise cups, saucers and bowls in creamware, pearlware and transfer-printed ware, with sherds from a bowl and a plate in Chinese porcelain.

DISCUSSION

Most of the context groups are small, and only one contains over 30 sherds ([69], 46 sherds). No sherd links were noted. The contexts fall into four period groups, and a chronological sequence can be proposed for the pottery, which can be matched against the stratigraphy. Possibly the earliest groups are [63] and [69], dating to the late 16th century, and [8] and [57] (dating to between *c* 1580-1650). Context [69] is the largest single group and includes three vessels represented by several sherds. Of these, the imported whiteware pipkin can be compared with another from excavations at Coopers Row (CPQ03, [259]; Blackmore 2005a). Together these four contexts contained over half the pottery recovered from the site (61 sherds, 31 ENV, 1.519kg).

Two contexts date to the mid/late 17th century ([7], [70]; 12 sherds, 11 vessels, 520gm). The finds are mostly similar to the above, but include two tin-glazed dishes (TGW D). Contexts of the mid- to late 18th century comprise [34], [18], [36] and [37], while [71] could date to the late 18th or 19th century. Together these contain 18 sherds (16 ENV, 364gm). The latest contexts are [32], which dates to after 1807 (four sherds, four ENV, 424gm) and [55], which dates to after 1830 (11 sherds, 11 ENV, 127gm).

Assessment work outstanding (all periods)

None.

Analysis of potential

Although in the area of known Roman cemeteries, no Roman pottery was found. The medieval pottery is residual and at present it does not have any potential for further analysis. The extent of earlier medieval activity is unclear due to the presence of gravel quarries in the area, but finds the same was noted at Royal Mint Square, where only five sherds of medieval pottery were found (Blackmore 2006). Other sites such as Whitechapel High Street (Blackmore 2005b, 79) also suggest that this extra-mural area began to be developed in the 13th century. Some earlier finds were recovered from the site of St Mary Grace's, which suggest activity prior to the Black Death cemetery, but the picture is unclear (Goffin and Stephenson in prep).

The post-medieval pottery can be divided into periods and offers a ceramic chronology that can be matched against the stratigraphy. Most groups are small, and one larger group with three more complete vessels than were found in the other contexts; this suggests that other useful groups may be found as and when further work is carried out on the site. As might be expected in this part of London, which was developed in the 17th century as part of the extension of the London waterfront, there is a high proportion of imports. The same has been noted on several waterside sites in the general area, such as Tower Hill (Blackmore 1995), the Tower Postern (Blackmore in prep, a), the Victualling Yard for the Royal Navy that was built on the site of St Mary Graces (Blackmore and Stephenson in prep). Other sites include the Tower of London (Moorhouse and Thorn 1977; Nelson 1983; Nelson in prep; Brown and Thompson 2004) and the Limehouse Link road scheme (LLK89). Considered in relation to these contemporary assemblages, the pottery from DCK06 can, therefore be used to address themes of trade, economy and for comparative studies (Blackmore 1994; 1999). At least two items merit illustration, both from [69]: the Low Countries whiteware pipkin and the early post-medieval redware condiment.

Significance of the data

At present the pottery is of local significance, but the volume of imports suggests that if a larger assemblage is recovered during further work on the site it could be of wider significance for the study of international trade.

Research aims

It would be useful to establish more the full range and quantities of imported wares that may have been used on the site and their dating for use in wider surveys as well as with reference to the site itself.

Method statements

As it is understood that there will be further excavation on the site no method statement is presented at this stage.

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Appendix 1 The fabric types present on the site: key to the fabric codes used in the pottery recording and their date ranges

Period	Code	Expansion	From	To
M	CBW	coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware	1270	1500
M	KING	Kingston-type ware	1240	1400
M/PM	DUTR	Dutch red earthenware	1300	1650
M/PM	PATB	Paterna blue ware	1400	1600
PM	BORDG	Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	1550	1700
PM	BORDY	Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	1550	1700
PM	CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1580	1900
PM	CREA	creamware	1740	1880
PM	CREA SLIP	creamware with slip decoration	1760	1850
PM	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700
PM	LCWW	Low Countries whiteware	1480	1650
PM	MLTG	Montelupo maiolica	1500	1700
PM	PEAR	pearlware	1770	1860
PM	PEAR BW	pearlware with underglaze blue painted decoration	1770	1820
PM	PEAR ERTH	pearlware with underglaze polychrome painted decoration	1790	1820
PM	PMBL	post-medieval black-glazed ware	1580	1700
PM	PMBR	London-area post-medieval bichrome redware (formerly BICR)	1480	1600
PM	PMFR	post-medieval fine redware	1580	1700
PM	PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900
PM	PMRE	London-area early post-medieval redware	1480	1600
PM	PMSRG	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	1480	1650
PM	PMSRY	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	1480	1650
PM	RBOR	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	1580	1900
PM	SAIU	unglazed Saintonge ware	1480	1650
PM	SPAM	Merida-type micaceous ware	1270	1650
PM	STSL	Staffordshire-type slipware	1650	1800
PM	SWSG	white salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780
PM	TGW D	tin-glazed ware with Orton type D decoration (external lead glaze/polychrome painted)	1630	1680
PM	TPW FLOW	transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration	1830	1900
PM	TPW 2	blue transfer-printed refined whiteware with stipple and line decoration (type 2)	1807	1900

Site	Tr	Cxt	Samp	Per	Edate	Ldate	cat	Fabric	?	Form	?	Dec	State	SC	WS	ENV	Gm	Ill	Comment
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	imp	FREC		JUG		ROSE			1	1	50		large rosette medallion
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	redfine	PMBL		TYG	?				1	1	10		
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	redcoar	PMR		JAR		UNGL			1	1	46		sugar mould/flower pot?
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	redcoar	PMRE		CAULPIP		GLI			2	1	58		rilled; GRGL inside
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	redcoar	PMRE		JAR		GLIE			1	1	72		CLGL/GRGL int/ext
DCK06		7		PM	1630	1680	delf	TGW D		DISH		CHEQ			1	1	51		base, perf footring
DCK06		8		M	1270	1500		CBW		JUG		RILL			1	1	8		
DCK06		8		PM	1580	1650	imp	DUTR		PIP	?	GLIE	S		1	1	28		CLGL
DCK06		8		PM	1580	1650	redcoar	PMR		CAULPIP		GLIE			1	1	7		thick wall
DCK06		18		PM	1770	1800	indf	CREA		CHECK					1	1	28		small pedestal base
DCK06		18		PM	1770	1800	indf	PEAR BW		TBOWL	?				1	1	1		painted dec
DCK06		32		PM	1807	1900	indf	TPW2		BOWL	?	FLOR			1	1	3		rim
DCK06		32		PM	1807	1900	indf	TPW2		CUP		FLOR			1	1	8		rim
DCK06		32		PM	1807	1900	indf	TPW2		SAUC		FLOR			1	1	5		Flow Blue?
DCK06		32		PM	1807	1900	imp	VALE		ALB		BW			1	1	8		Thick wall; floral dec?
DCK06		34		PM	1740	1870	indf	CREA		PLATE					1	1	4		
DCK06		34		PM	1740	1870	redcoar	PMR		BOWL HAND	?	RILL			1	1	84		handle scar
DCK06		34		PM	1740	1870	nloc	STSL		DISH					1	1	34		
DCK06		36		PM	1770	1840	indf	PEAR		PLATE					2	1	22		dec rim; base with '10' stamped on back
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	imp	CHPO		BOWL					1	1	8		edge of overglaze painting (red/black)
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	indf	CREA		PLATE		SCAL			2	1	8		rim
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	indf	CREA		PLATE		QUEE			1	1	9		
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	imp	MLTG		DISH					1	1	33		
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	indf	PEAR		BOWL					1	1	3		allover blue glaze
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	ston	SWSG		CAN					1	1	1		rim
DCK06		37		PM	1770	1780	ston	SWSG		PLATE		SEED			1	1	22		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	bord	BORDG		DISH					1	1	10		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	bord	BORDG		DISH FLNG					1	1	13		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	imp	CHPO		PLATE					1	1	5		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	imp	CHPO		TBOWL			B?		1	1	19		base
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	indf	CREA SLIP		BOWL		MOCH			1	1	9		rim
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	imp	DUTR		PIP			S		1	1	23		handle
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	indf	PEAR BW		BOWL		LAND			1	1	3		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	redfine	PMFR		DISH			S		1	1	16		rim
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	nloc	STSL		DISH					1	1	12		
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	indf	TPW FLOW		BOWL		FLOR			1	1	8		dec int/ext (Flow blue?)
DCK06		55		PM	1830	1840	indf	TPW2		JUG		LEAF			1	1	9		handle; ivy leaf dec
DCK06		57		PM	1580	1650	bord	BORDG		DISH					1	1	5		
DCK06		57		PM	1580	1650	bord	BORDG		MISC					1	1	3		inverted, thickened rim
DCK06		57		PM	1580	1650	bord	BORDG		TPIP			B?		1	1	22		base
DCK06		57		PM	1580	1650	bord	BORDY		DISH					1	1	12		
DCK06		57		PM	1580	1650	bord	BORDY		TPIP	?		A		1	1	15		base

DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 imp	FREC	JUG GLOB	?		1	1	14	
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMR	JAR	THNK	A	2	1	69	rim
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMR	JAR			1	1	3	
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMSRG	DISH		S	2	2	10	1 sooted
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMSRG	DISH FLAR			1	1	64	thick wall
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMSRG	DISH FLNG	INCW		1	1	99	dec rim (no slip present)
DCK06	57	PM	1580	1650 redcoar	PMSRY	CAULPIP		S	1	1	15	
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 bord	BORDG	DISH			1	1	15	
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 bord	BORDY	TPIP	?		1	1	11	GRGL int/yellow-brown glaze ext
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMRE	CAULPIP	GLE		1	1	19	rilled, GRGL ext
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMRE	CAULPIP			1	1	4	CLGL ext
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMSRY	PIP	?		1	1	78	base
DCK06	63	PM	1580	1600 bord	RBOR	TPIP			1	1	18	rim
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 imp	FREC	JUG GLOB			1	1	48	base
DCK06	69	M	1240	1400	KING	JUG			1	1	9	BASE
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 imp	LCWW	PIP			16	1	111 Y	collared rim; GRGL ext, YGL int
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMBR	CAULPIP			2	1	22	
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redfine	PMFR	DISH	GLI		3	1	189	rim (unglazed), 2 bases w thin glaze
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMR	CAULPIP	GRGL	PMR	2	1	154	rim, rilled shoulder
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMR	CAULPIP	CLGL		1	1	112	
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMRE	COND			4	1	52 Y	profile
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 redcoar	PMSRY	CAULPIP			1	1	30	
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 imp	SAIU	JUG RND			8	1	84	all joining; rounded/globular
DCK06	69	PM	1580	1600 imp	SPAM	COST			7	1	206	base/body
DCK06	70	PM	1630	1680 bord	BORDG	TPIP			1	1	4	
DCK06	70	PM	1630	1680 bord	BORDY	DISH			1	1	13	
DCK06	70	PM	1630	1680 redfine	PMFR	BOWL	GLI		1	1	36	rim, CLGL, abundant fine sand
DCK06	70	PM	1630	1680 redfine	PMFR	JUG	?		1	1	5	abundant fine sand
DCK06	70	PM	1630	1680 delf	TGW D	DISH	PINW		1	1	175	
DCK06	71	PM	1790	1820 indf	PEAR EARTH	LID	FLOR		1	1	19	c 50%, knop missing
DCK06	71	PM	1790	1820 redfine	PMFR	CHP	GLI		1	1	76	
DCK06	71	PM	1790	1820 redfine	PMFR	JAR	?	GLIE	1	1	12	

114

75

2571

Site	Cxt	Per	Edate	Ldate	Fabric	? Form	? Dec	State	SC	III	Comment
CPQ03	0	M	1280	1350	SAIU	JUG	FACE			1 Y	CRUDE FACE MASK
CPQ03	106	M	1180	1200	SHER	JAR	STAB			1 Y	
CPQ03	126	M	1280	1400	SAIM	JUG	APD			1 Y	APPLIED CLOSELY PINCHED STRIPS
CPQ03	132	M	1150	1200	LCOAR	JAR				1 Y	OXID RIM W CRACKS ?SECOND
CPQ03	132	M	1150	1200	LCOAR	JUG				1 Y	SPOILED GLAZE, SECOND
CPQ03	132	M	1150	1200	LCOAR	JUG ERND	WSGR			2 Y	GLAZE OVER EDGES, SECOND/WASTER
CPQ03	156	M	1350	1500	CBW	JUG RND	?			2 Y	RIM BROKEN AND FILED DOWN FOR REUSE
CPQ03	157	M	1340	1500	CBW CIST	JUGCIST	RSD	RS		2 Y	THICK DEPOSIT OF PITCH INSIDE; PHOTO
CPQ03	157	M	1340	1500	DUTR	JUG		SAB		1 Y	BASE; EXT BURNT
CPQ03	212	M	1350	1500	ANDA	JUG PED				1 Y	LARGE BASE (40%); ANDAL?
CPQ03	213	M	1400	1500	SIEG TRIC	DJ				1 Y?	BASE; FLAMED SURFACE
CPQ03	224	M	1150	1200	LCOAR	JUG ERND	WSGR			2 Y	RIM/CORDONED NECK
CPQ03	243	M	1240	1350	KING HD	JUG BAL	APD			2 Y	APRS AND PELLETS
CPQ03	268	M	1400	1500	LLON	CAULPIP	RIL	LA		11 Y	RIM/HANDLE ?SECOND/WASTER

Site Tr Cxt Samp Per Edate Ldate Fabric ? Form ? Dec State SC WS ENV Gm III Comment

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 4

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: lparchae1-20558

Project details

Project name	10-20 Dock Street
Short description of the project	5 test pit evaluation. Test pits were excavated with existing standing buildings. The pits revealed a deep sequence of Post Medieval rubbish dumping and leveling deposits.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2006 End: 18-10-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DCK06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	GRAVEL PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	MIDDEN Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	FOOD PROCESSING SITE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS 10 - 20 Dock Street
Postcode	E1 8JP
Study area	1180.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3425 8075 51.5092101319 -0.06525755321810 51 30 33 N 000 03 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Guy Hunt
Project supervisor	Michael Bamforth
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Purple Property Holdings

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	DCK06
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	DCK06
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	DCK06
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at 10 - 20 Dock Street
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Young, J
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 spiral bound paper report.

Project bibliography

2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report of 10 - 20 Dock Street London E1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hunt, G
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by Guy Hunt (guy.hunt@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on 10 April 2007

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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