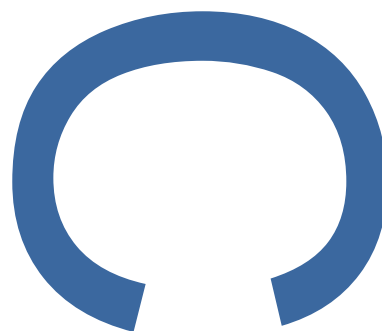
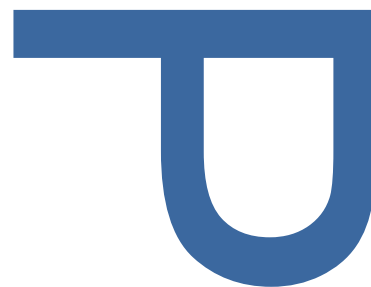


1 BANK STREET, LONDON E14 4JP

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

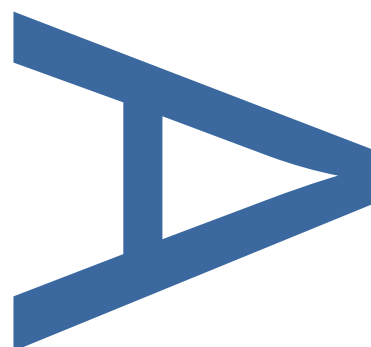


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
PA/14/02617 AND PA/14/00391**

SITE CODE: HQW14

JANUARY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

1 BANK STREET, LONDON E14 4JP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3243
Report Number	R12350

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1 BANK STREET, LONDON E14 4JP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: HQW14

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS: PA/14/02617 and PA/14/00391

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 3724 8013 (537247, 180132)

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS CONSULTING
on behalf of: SOUTH QUAYS PROPERTY LTD

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January 2016

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 1 Bank Street, London E14 4JP (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken in stages during April, November and December 2014 and again between June to September and December 2015.
- 1.2 The watching brief observed groundworks associated with secant piling enabling works and bulk ground reduction for the construction of a basement to the west and north of West India Dock South.
- 1.3 Natural drift geology was encountered during the watching brief at a high point of -0.52m OD for the upper sands and -2.00m OD on the underlying gravels.
- 1.4 The watching brief revealed a sequence of modern and post medieval made ground that sealed alluvial clays that lay above the natural sand and gravels with no significant archaeological features or deposits noted.
- 1.5 The completed archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code HQW14.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 1 Bank Street, Isle of Dogs, London E14 4JP in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 3724 8013 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in stages during April, November and December 2014 with additional work required between June to September and December 2015. These occurrences were dictated by the complexities of the construction programme.
- 2.3 The site area is an irregular plot of land bounded by West India Export Dock to the North, West India Dock South to the south, Westferry Road to the west and 10 Bank street to the east. (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Ian Cipin, Ireneo Grosso and Matthew Edmonds, and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Matthew Edmonds. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of South Quays Property Limited. The archaeological project was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets by Adam Single and John Gould of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant, Suzanne Gailey of CgMS Consulting. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2015).



Plate 1: Watching brief excavation area, view northeast

- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code HQW14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, which was updated in 2015. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within London:

Historic environments and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Local Plan: Strategic Policies

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Tower Hamlets whose strategic policy (adopted September 2012) stipulates as follows:

SP12

- 3.3.2 Improve, enhance and develop a network of sustainable, connected, well-designed places across the borough through:
- a. Ensuring places are well-designed so that they offer the right lay out to support the day to day activities of local people
 - b. Retaining and respecting the features that contribute to each places' heritage, character and local distinctiveness
 - c. Ensuring places have a range and mix of dwelling types and tenures to promote balanced, socially mixed communities
 - d. Ensuring places have access to a mixed-use town centre that offers a variety of shops and services
 - e. Ensuring places have a range and mix of a high quality publicly accessible green spaces that promote biodiversity, health and well-being
 - f. Promoting places that have access to a range of public transport models in order for local people to access other parts of the Borough and the rest of London
 - g. Ensuring places provide for a well-connected, safe and attractive network of streets and spaces that make it easy and pleasant to walk and cycle
 - h. Ensuring spaces promote wider sustainability and assist in reducing society's consumption of resources and its carbon footprint
 - i. Ensuring development proposals recognise their role and function in helping to deliver the vision, priorities and principles for each place

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.4.1 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within or adjacent to the site.
- 3.4.2 An application was consented (number PA/14/0391) for the construction of a secant piled wall which encloses the landward sides of 1 Bank Street (and the site immediately adjacent to the east, 10 Bank Street under separate planning application PA/14/0392, results included in a separate assessment report). The excavations necessary for the construction of the secant piled wall were monitored as a watching brief by PCA. Thereafter groundworks have proceeded for the construction of the building, in the first instance requiring the basement excavation, which is consented under application number PA/14/02617.
- 3.4.3 This report and the approved Written Schemes of Investigation which preceded it (Mayo 2014 and Mayo 2015) is in accordance with the requirements of Planning Permissions (reference PA/14/0391 and PA/14/02617) for the 1 Bank Street site.
- 3.4.4 The proposed scheme and its below ground impact was discussed in detail with the archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service at Historic England) by the client's archaeological consultant, CgMs Consulting. As a result an archaeological watching brief during the secant piling and basement ground reduction was

agreed as a suitable mitigation strategy.

- 3.4.5 A separate geoarchaeological borehole survey of the 1 Bank Street (and 10 Bank Street) site was undertaken for the client ahead of the secant piling enabling works (PA/14/00391 and PA/14/0392) and reported elsewhere (Batchelor & Young, 2014).

3.5 Research Objectives

- 3.5.1 The investigation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- To identify and adequately investigate specific heritage assets of regional or national significance which are revealed by the works.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site. Can surviving evidence, if present, be accurately correlated to historic maps? What sort of impact have these post-medieval developments had on earlier deposits?
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any other archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the height and nature of the natural palaeotopography of the site, and to ascertain whether intact foreshore deposits may be present.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (England and Wales Sheet 270 South London) shows the geology of the study area as Alluvium over river gravels and sands (Hawkins 2013).
- 4.2 The site is located at approximately 5.3m OD. All levels within the site are, however, entirely artificial being a product of 19th and 20th Century land forming and engineering. This is mainly due to the site being formed as part of the former West India Dock.
- 4.3 The paleotopography of the Isle of Dogs comprised gravel Islands (eyots) separated by former river channels (paleochannels) and peat marshes (Batchelor & Young, 2014).
- 4.4 Geotechnical investigations recorded across the Bank Street development area suggest that the surface of the natural gravels lie between -0.2m OD and -1.2m OD (Batchelor & Young, 2014). However the recent watching brief has observed the gravels at 1 Bank Street between -2.00m OD and -2.50m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological and historical background is taken from an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared for a site immediately adjacent to 1 Bank Street (Hawkins 2013).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 No in situ remains of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic age have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. The evidence for past environments indicates that environmental conditions in this area first stabilised during the Neolithic, although very few finds of Neolithic or Bronze Age date are recorded within the vicinity. No finds of Iron Age date are known of in the immediate vicinity of the site and very few settlements or activity sites of this date are known from this stretch of the Thames floodplain.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 No finds of Roman date are recorded on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within 500m of the site. *In situ* Roman activity has only recently, in 2002, been identified on the Isle of Dogs to the west of the West India Docks, in an area of high gravels.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 5.3.1 No evidence of Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval activity has been found within 500m of the site, which is also remote from all known settlements of these periods. The site lay between the main medieval river defences at Poplar High Street and the Thames and in all likelihood comprised salt marsh. Indeed, for a significant proportion of these periods, the bulk of the site is likely to have lain under water.

5.4 Late Medieval/Post Medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 From the twelfth century onwards the Isle of Dogs was subject to the process of 'inning' whereby the salt marsh was reclaimed by embanking, drained and converted to pasture. This process was extremely slow and often subject to sudden and catastrophic reverses through flood events. However, by the fourteenth century the island was being noted for the quality of its sheep pasture.
- 5.4.2 By the close of the late medieval period the main flood defences probably ran along the line of the West Ferry Road therefore bounding the site to the east. There were no significant settlements on the island.
- 5.4.3 John Gascoyne's map of 1703 shows the site in fields south west of the village of Poplar and this is also how the site is shown in John Rocque's map of 1764.
- 5.4.4 The West India Dock Export Dock was built in 1803 - 06 and was immediately north of the City Canal which linked to the Thames via a lock at its western end, immediately southwest of the site. As built the Dock and Lock were 7m deep and excavated into the gravel. All underlying earlier archaeology in these parts of the site will have been removed.
- 5.4.5 A plan of the docks in 1841 shows the site occupying the wharf between the Export Dock to the north and the South Dock to the south. The site is partially occupied by sheds and, by the OS map of 1868, mooring posts. By the OS map of 1894 the City Canal had been substantially remodeled

to form the South Dock, for which a substantive dock wall was built. The dock construction encroached northwards into dry land such that the boundary of 1 Bank Street thus encompasses the wet-dock over approximately 1/3 of the site area.

- 5.4.6 By 1937 the OS map shows a massive warehouse on the quay between the South Dock and the West India Dock, the footprint of which overlaps partially into the eastern boundary of the site. This situation remains unchanged until a plan dated 1973, prior to the modern redevelopment of the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2015).
- 6.2 The watching brief monitored groundwork excavations to the north and west of the dock wall, undertaken in stages over an extended period. The area was machine excavated to the natural gravels by a 360° excavator, operating under archaeological supervision. The watching brief was discontinued upon the reaching of natural gravels.
- 6.3 Due to the depth of the proposed ground reduction through the site the watching brief was undertaken over several phases. The first phase of activity was part of pile probing works before the construction of the surrounding secant pile wall. The next phase of monitoring work observed initial ground reduction within the area between the secant wall and dock wall. Later deeper ground reduction was carried out prior to demolition of the dock wall. The final phase of ground reduction took place after a phase of dock wall demolition and extended below the natural superficial geological deposits of the site to -5.00m OD.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.
- 6.5 The completed archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code HQW14.



Plate 2: General view of site, view east

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sands and Gravels

- 7.1.1 Deposits of natural sands [18] and gravels [19] were observed in the main watching brief area during the final phase of ground reduction. These were the earliest deposits encountered. The sands were recorded at -0.52m OD with a thickness of between 1m and 1.50m and they represented the fine light grey sands that make up the flood plain deposits as described by the British Geological Survey. The natural gravels were recorded at about -2.00m OD and represent the natural drift geology of the earlier river terraces. Other borehole data gathered across the site used in addition to the watching brief observation demonstrate that these sands and gravels fall gradually to the south-west of the study area from -0.45m OD in the north-east of the site to -2.50m OD in the south-west (Batchelor & Young, 2014).



Plate 3: Bulk excavation showing sands and gravels

7.2 Phase 2: Alluvium

- 7.2.1 Homogenous layers [4], [7], [9], [14], [17] of firm to stiff, mid greyish green to dark blue grey clay with occasional fragments of decayed wood and occasional lenses of fine sand were recorded above the natural. The sand may perhaps represent foreshore material, although this could not be conclusively ascertained.
- 7.2.2 These deposits varied in height across the watching brief area from +2.52m OD to +1.00m OD with a varying thickness of between 1.50m and 3.00m.
- 7.2.3 These alluvial deposits were seen capping the natural sands and gravels.



Plate 4: Excavation through substantial alluvial deposits



Plate 5: Reduced dig showing alluvial deposits, view southwest

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval Made-Ground and Structural Elements

- 7.3.1 Various deposits [3], [6], [8], [16] of loose to firm, mid to light grey brown and brown grey with some yellow mottling, sandy silts with clay lenses, with frequent pebbles and occasional brick fragments, were seen across the area of investigation covering the alluvium. Their upper levels varied from +4.90m OD to +4.81m OD with a varying thickness of 0.75m to 1.00m.
- 7.3.2 These made-ground / levelling deposits have been interpreted as part of the ground preparation / land reclamation for the construction of the 19th century dock wall and surrounding the dock complex.
- 7.3.3 Across the whole study area the structural remains of part of the dock wall itself has been identified as [2]. The wall consisted of purple and yellow stock bricks with a cement mortar. There were various repairs and infills of concrete within the main structure of the wall. During excavation of the

western area of the site a large linear cut was identified [21] which ran parallel to [2], with steep vertical sides; it has been interpreted as the construction cut for this part of the dock wall. The construction cut was back-filled with a loose mid yellow brown coarse silty sand [20] with clay lenses and frequent pebbles. It was encountered at +4.70m OD and was over 3.50m in depth.



Plate 6. Partly demolished dock wall and excavation area, view north

- 7.3.4 In the far eastern part of the site a brick feature [5] was also identified and recorded. It was circular in shape with a diameter of 1.40m and a height of at least 0.50m. It consisted of purple and red unfrosted bricks with a light greyish brown mortar and had an upper level of +4.30m OD. The bricks are of a similar building material to that of the dock wall so the two are thought to be contemporary. It has been identified as a soak-away and probably forms part of the drainage system associated with the dock complex.
- 7.3.5 A line of six timber posts [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15] were also identified along the western edge of the excavation area, to the west of the dock wall. Running in a north-south alignment and parallel to the dock wall [2] they were set vertically, of a similar size and tapered to a point. Their diameter varied between 0.40m-0.50m and were visible at upper heights of +1.45m OD, although their upper ends were truncated. They were seen driven into the alluvium but were undoubtedly driven from a higher level as they were incomplete at the top. Map regression shows that this location of the site has continuously been on dry-land, and therefore the posts are considered to be either driven timber-piles for a ground level dockside structure (now gone) or marker posts relating to the construction of the South Dock in the 19th century

7.4 Phase 5: Modern Made Ground

- 7.4.1 A layer [1] of loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM, stones and modern material (e.g. concrete and plastic) covered the whole site and sealed the strata discussed above. This deposit was about 0.75m in thickness and was located just below the previous modern ground surface. This layer is made ground that forms part of the landscaping of the site during the 20th Century and more recent land reworking.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 No evidence of significant archaeological activity was found during the watching brief. The deposits recorded represented a general sequence of ground reclamation in the 19th century to facilitate the various phases of dock construction, and were recorded above alluvial deposits laid during the pre-post-medieval wetland and periodically flooded environment.
- 8.2 The few structural elements recorded date from the 19th century or later, and relate to the West India Docks built from 1803, which can be reconciled on historic maps. Any significant impact during this period such as the construction of the dock itself has removed any earlier deposits through truncation at these lower levels.
- 8.3 The alluvial sequence present on site contained no dating evidence or structural remains and no evidence of peat formation either. This would suggest that this part of the site would not have experienced the drier periods necessary for peat formation. The generally wet nature of the environment suggested by the alluvial deposits would explain why there is no evidence of human activity at the site.
- 8.4 There has been no direct dating of the layers forming the alluvial deposits but it is believed that this material was deposited over a broad length of time up to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.
- 8.5 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that natural deposits were observed across a large area of the site. These deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology described by the British Geological Survey as natural river gravels and sands. No clearly intact foreshore deposits could be identified.
- 8.6 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.
- 8.7 Upon approval this report and with confirmation that the work is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique site code HQW14.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMS Consulting for commissioning the work. We also thank John Gould, Historic England, for monitoring the site works.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Ian Cipin and Ireneo Grosso for their involvement in supervising parts of the watching brief and Hayley Baxter for the CAD illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness/Depth	Photos
HQW14	1	2	1,2	Layer	Made Ground	4	5.56m OD	28m	150m	0.75m	D1
HQW14	2	2	1	Masonry	Southern Dock Wall	3	4.51m OD	15m	140-145m	5m	D1
HQW14	3	N/A	2	Layer	Made Ground	3	4.81m OD	15m	150m	0.75m	D1
HQW14	4	N/A	N/A	Layer	Alluvium	2	2.52m OD	15m	75m	1.40m	D10
HQW14	5	5	N/A	Masonry	Soak-away	3	Approx. 4.3m OD	1.40m	1.40m	0.50m	N/A
HQW14	6	N/A	N/A	Layer	Made Ground	3	4.81m OD	30-40m	3-4m	0.75m	D10
HQW14	7	N/A	N/A	Layer	Alluvium	2	1.90m OD	60m	3-4m	1.40m	D10
HQW14	8	N/A	3	Layer	Made Ground	3	4.90m OD	60m	3-4m	1.90-2m	D15
HQW14	9	9, 10	3	Layer	Alluvium	2	2.20m OD	60m	3-4m	1-1.50m	D15
HQW14	10	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	11	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	12	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	13	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	14	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	15	10	N/A	Timber	Timber Post	3	1.45m OD	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	N/A
HQW14	16	N/A	N/A	Layer	Made Ground	3	4.81m OD	30-40m	60m	0.50-1m	D16
HQW14	17	N/A	4	Layer	Alluvium	2	1.98m OD	60m	130-150m	3-3.50m	D16
HQW14	18	N/A	4	Layer	Natural Sand	1	-1.00m OD	60m	130-150m	1-1.50m	D16
HQW14	19	N/A	4	Layer	Natural Gravel	1	-2.00m OD	60m	130-150m	Unknown	D16
HQW14	20	N/A	3	Fill	Fill of [21]	3	4.70m OD	30-40m	1.50-2m	3-3.50m	D15
HQW14	21	N/A	3	Cut	C/Cut of Dock Wall	3	4.70m OD	30-40m	1.50-2m	3-3.50m	D15

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-238123

Project details

Project name	1 Bank Street, Isle of Dogs, E14 4JP: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground reduction at 1 Bank Street on the Isle of Dogs, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E14 4JP. The area monitored during this watching brief observed bulk ground reduction for the construction of a basement to the west and north of West India Dock South. Natural drift geology was encountered during the watching brief at a high point of -0.52m OD for the upper sands and -2.00m OD on the underlying gravels. The watching brief revealed a sequence of modern and post medieval made ground that sealed alluvial clays that lay above the natural sand and gravels with no significant archaeological features or deposits noted.
Project dates	Start: 22-04-2014 End: 04-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HQW14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PA/14/02617 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	PA/14/0391 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DOCK Post Medieval
Monument type	MASONRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS POPLAR 1 Bank Street
Postcode	E14 4JP
Study area	2750 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3724 8013 51.50291816961 -0.022435798471 51 30 10 N 000 01 20 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -2m Max: -2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Matt Edmonds
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body	Private company
Name of sponsor/funding body	South Quays Property Limited

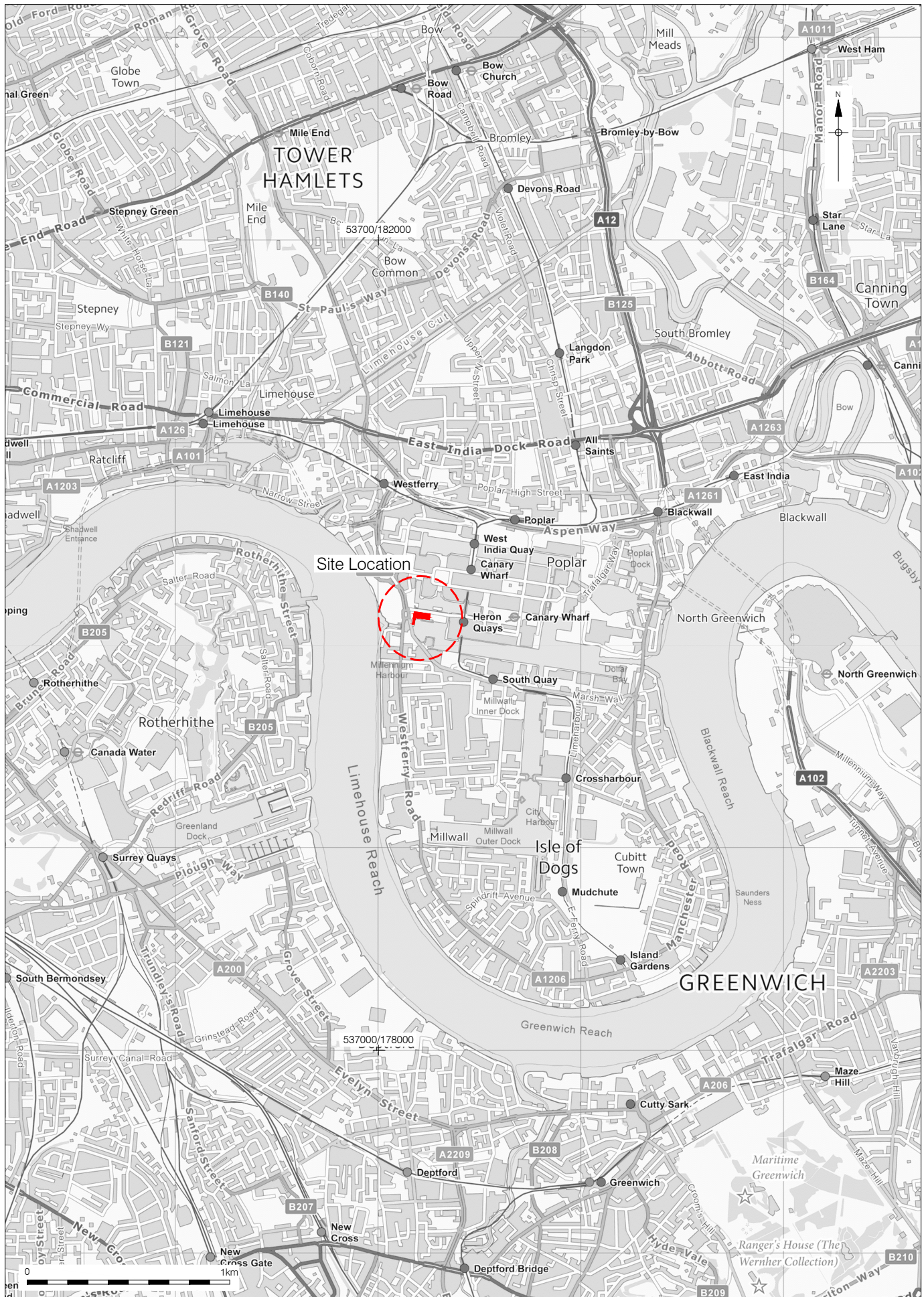
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HQW14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	HQW14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Bank Street, London E14 4JP: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edmonds, M.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12350
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 document with PCA covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 January 2016





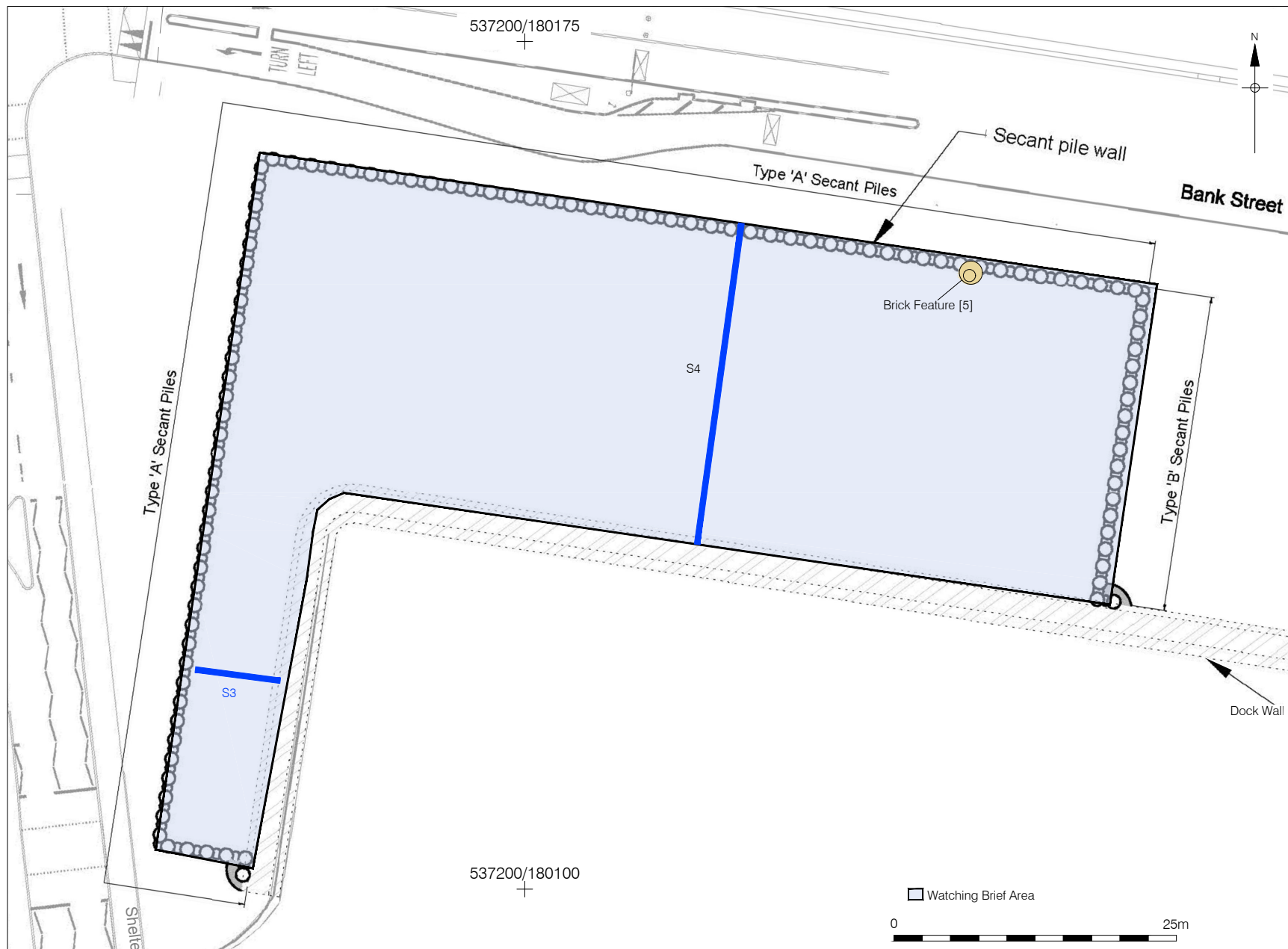
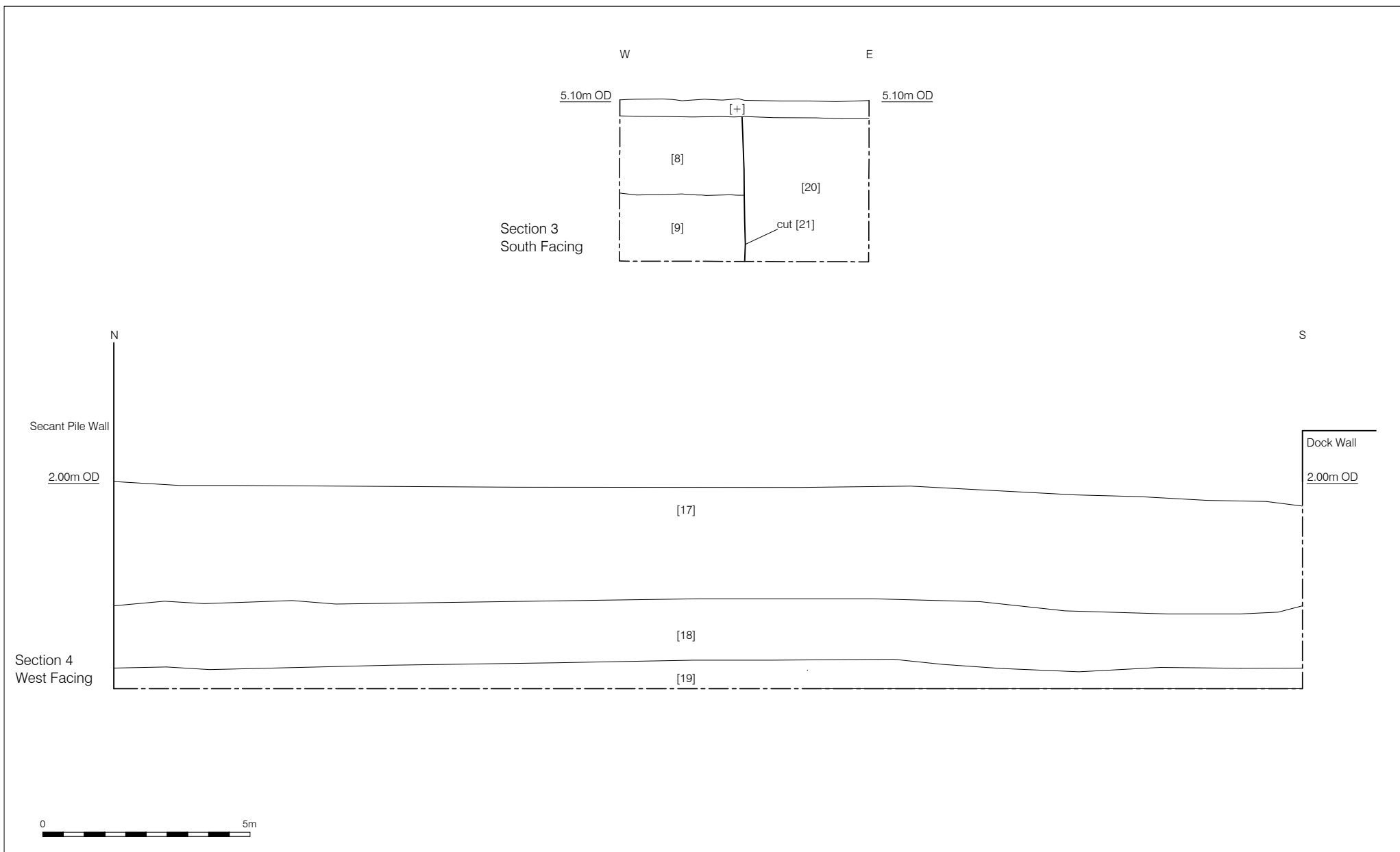


Figure 3
Plan showing section locations and brick feature
1:500 at A4



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