

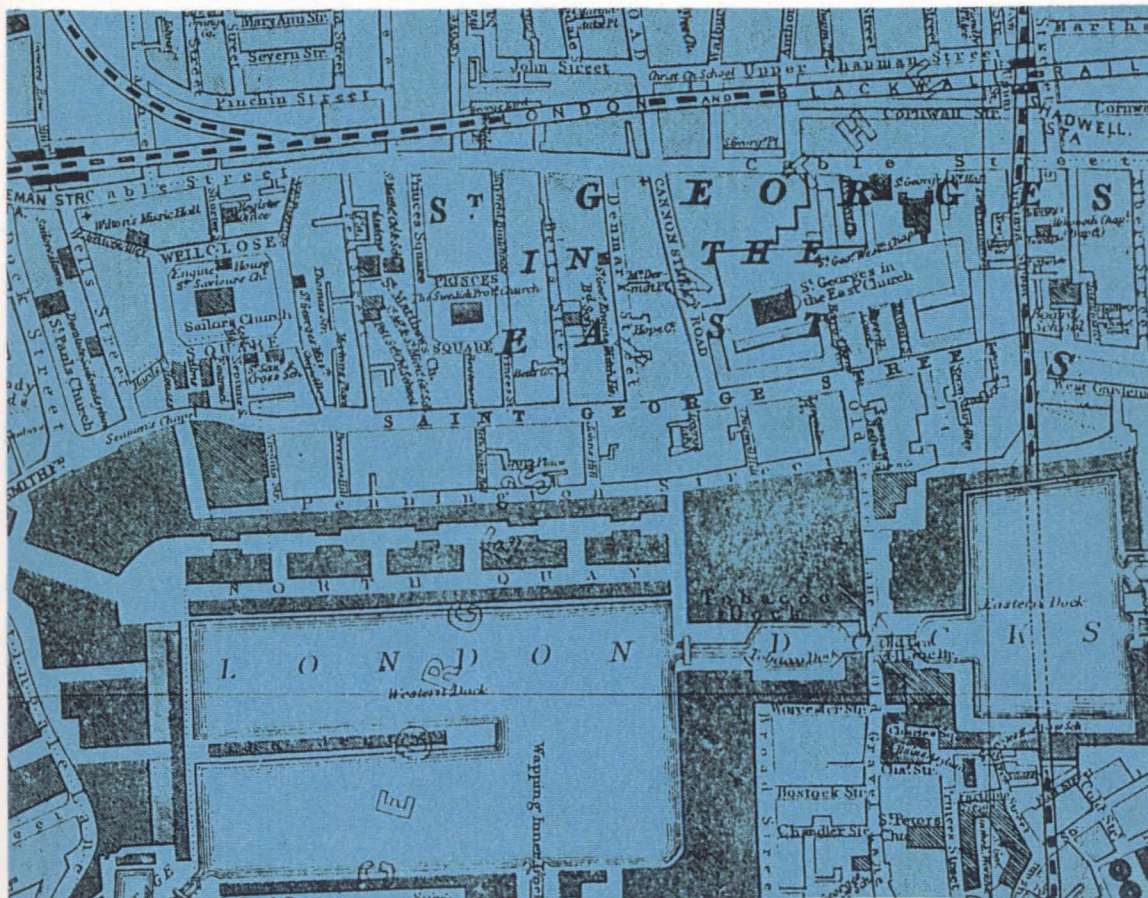
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT 130-162 THE HIGHWAY, (TOBACCO DOCK
FACTORY SHOPS, PHASE II - NEW BUILDINGS)
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS**



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 130 - 162 The Highway, (Tobacco Dock
Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building) London Borough Of Tower
Hamlets.**

Central National Grid Reference : TQ 37458070

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CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Planning Background and Research Aims	5
4	Archaeological and Historical Background	6
5	Geology and Topography	8
6	Archaeological Methodology	9
7	The Archaeological Sequence	10
8	Conclusions	25
9	Bibliography	28
10	Acknowledgements	29

Appendices:

1	Matrix
2	An Assessment of Lithic Material, by Barry Bishop.
3	An Assessment of Roman Pottery, by Malcolm Lyne.
4	An Assessment of Bone Pins, by Ian Riddler.
5	An Assessment of Jet Objects, by Nina Crummy.
6	An Assessment of Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery, by Chris Jarrett.
7	An Assessment Of Roman Building Material, by Ken Sable.
8	Context Descriptions
9	Concordance Chart
10	Greater London Sites and Monuments Form

Illustrations

	Follows page
Figure 1	The Site Location
Figure 2	The Trench Locations
Figure 3	East Facing Section
Figure 4	Post Excavation Plan of Trench 7
Figure 5	East Facing Section, Trench 8
Figure 6	West Facing Section, Trench 10
Figure 7	Profile of Defensive Ditch, Trench 7
Figure 8	Profile of Defensive Ditch, Trench 6
Figure 9	Areas Of Archaeological Potential

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 130 - 162 The Highway, (Tobacco Dock Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building) London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site central National Grid Reference is TQ 3458070. The field evaluation was undertaken between 5th May and 10th June, 1997. The commissioning client was Bisley Properties SA through their archaeological consultants Richard Hughes, Ove Arup & Partners.
- 1.2 Seven trenches were investigated. The trenches were numbered 6 to 12 (see fig. 2), following sequentially on from the previous phase of evaluation where the trenches were numbered 1 to 5.
- 1.3 Trench 6, in the Southeast corner of the site, revealed a 2.0m sequence of stratified archaeological deposits. Early post-Medieval layers overlay Roman stratigraphy that included, dumped deposits of demolition debris and domestic waste, possible timber structures, pitting, drainage channels, and a putative, but undated defensive ditch.
- 1.4 In Trench 7, in the ^{north east ?} Southeast corner of the site, a late-Roman rubbish pit cut an earlier Roman ditch that may have been defensive in function.
- 1.5 In Trench 8, in the south central part of the site, Roman deposits, perhaps ground consolidation, overlay deposits that may have represented Prehistoric occupation.
- 1.6 In Trench 9, in the north central part of the site, no significant archaeological deposits were found.
- 1.7 Trench 10, in the southwest corner of the site, revealed a sequence of nearly 1.0m of stratified Roman archaeological deposits which included a demolition layer overlying an occupation layer, which was underlain by a beaten earth floor. Associated with the floor were post-holes which were cutting Roman levelling layers.
- 1.8 In Trench 11, in the northwest corner of the site, no significant archaeological deposits were found.
- 1.9 In Trench 12, on the western side of the site, no significant archaeological deposits were found.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 5th May and 10th June, 1997. The site address is 130 - 162 The Highway, (Tobacco Dock Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building) London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The site is bounded in the north by the Highway, Pennington Street in the south, Wapping Lane (formerly Gravel Lane) to the east, and Chigwell Street to the west (see fig. 1). At present the site is a car park and associated land.
- 2.2 The Borough of Tower Hamlets Planning Department designated 'The Highway' as an Archaeological Priority Area. As such planning conditions requires there to be an agreed programme of archaeological works.
- 2.3 The site has been subject to previous archaeological investigations, initially a Desk Top Assessment by Mr R. Hughes of Ove Arup & Partners, followed by a limited field evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, in 1996.
- 2.4 The Archaeological Consultant, Mr. R. Hughes, in consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (English Heritage) officer Mr. N. Truckle, acting as archaeological planning advisor for Tower Hamlets, determined that a second phase of site evaluation was necessary to more accurately determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource across the site.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the Museum of London.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the site code: CYD - 96.

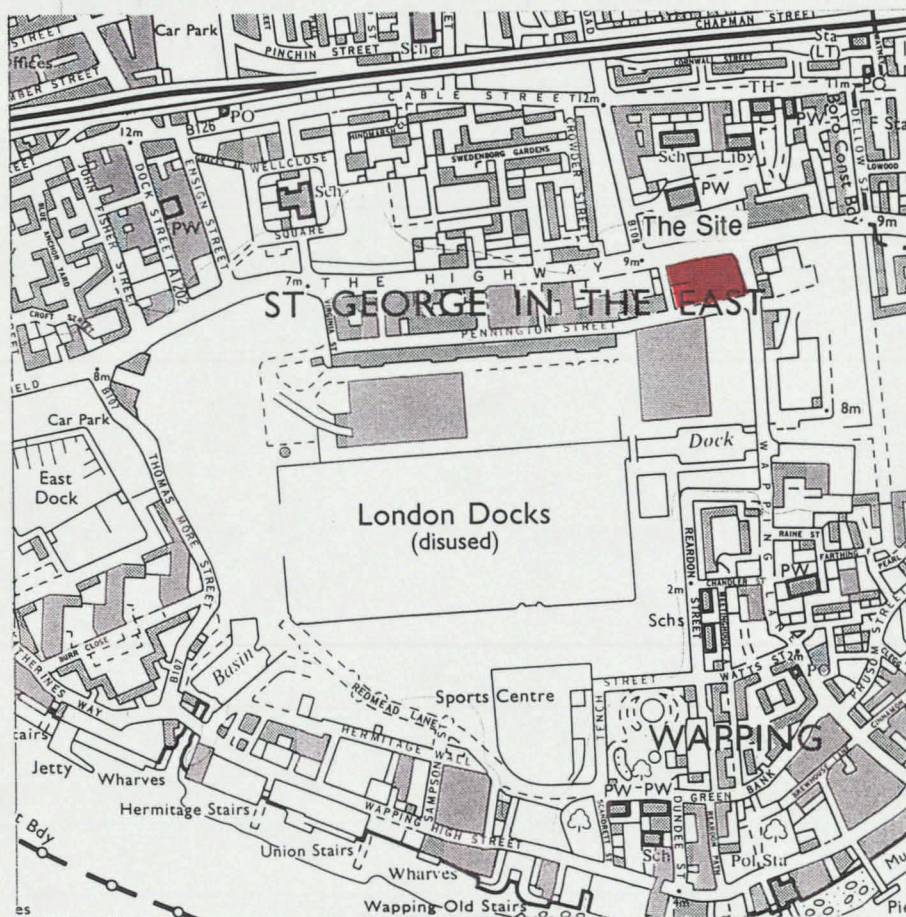
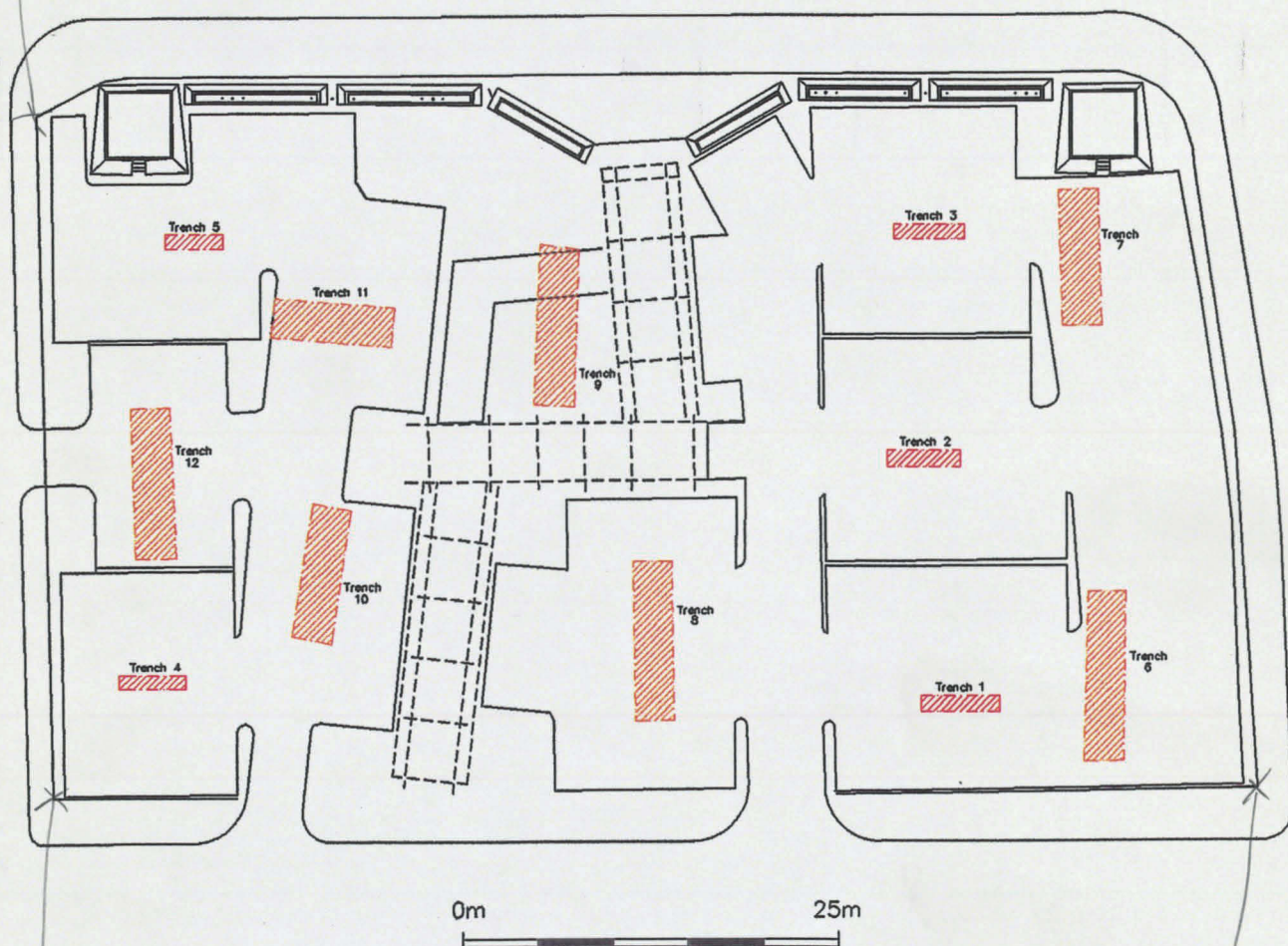


Figure 1. The site location.

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180720



KEY	
	Structures
	Watching Brief Trenches
	Evaluation Trenches

TITLE Trench Location Plan		Fig.2
SITE Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock		SCALE 1:500
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY		

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The evaluation was preceded by two earlier archaeological reports:

3.1.1 A Desktop Assessment
Tobacco Dock Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building
Ove Arup and Partners
August 1994

3.1.2 An Archaeological Evaluation
130 - 162 The Highway
Wapping
London EC 1
Pre-Construct Archaeology
May 1996

3.2 The major site specific objectives were:

- to establish the character of the natural topography and determine the effects of anthropogenic activity, such as terracing, on the slope.
- to establish, if present, the nature and date of prehistoric activity
- to define the nature and date of the Roman occupation of the site. Of particular interest is the relationship of this site with that of the signal station immediately to the east.
- to determine the potential for continuity of function, as well as continuity of place, for the Roman and later occupation.
- to determine where possible the morphology of the Civil War fort which is suspected to be present at the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A fuller summary of the archaeological and historical background has already been presented in the Desktop Assessment (R. Hughes, Ove Arup and Partners, 1994). The results of a previous archaeological evaluation have also been documented (B. Bishop, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1996).

Prehistoric

- 4.2 The site position straddling the crest of a natural gravel terrace, above an alluvial flood plain to the south would be a possible location for Prehistoric settlement.

Roman

- 4.3 The Highway is one of the traditional routes leading eastwards out of the City of London. The route is an effective short cut across the top of the Wapping River Thames meander and then the Isle of Dogs, and in so doing may have connected probable Roman settlements (R. Hughes, 1994, 7)

- 4.3.1 A major Roman site was excavated immediately to the east in 1974 by the London And Middlesex Archaeological Society. Evidence of Roman occupation on the site included a square masonry structure interpreted as a Roman Signal Station with watch tower, post palisade, ditches, timber buildings, a timber lined water tank and drain (T. Johnson, 1975, 280).

- 4.3.2 The Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) held by English Heritage show further finds of a Roman date recovered from the local area. Notably a Roman cremation urn (SMR reference 050769), a Roman domestic vase (SMR reference 080770), a Roman bow shaped brooch (SMR reference 080775). To the east of the site a Roman burial ground was excavated in 1977 (SMR reference 080752). The frequency and quality of the sites and finds of Roman date, suggest that the site lies in or in close proximity to a possible Roman settlement.

Medieval

- 4.4 There is the potential for Medieval occupation on the site as the route of the Highway led east out of the City of London connecting the known Medieval settlements of East Smithfield, Bramley, Shadwell, Wapping and Radcliffe. Late-Medieval ribbon development along this route would have been likely. Indeed in Stow's Survey of London just such development is commented upon "there hath been of late, in place of elm trees, many tenements raised towards Radcliffe; and Radcliffe itself hath been also increased in building eastward" (J. Stow, 1598, 375)

- 4.4.1 A Medieval bone needle was found in the locality (SMR reference 081042).

Post-Medieval

- 4.5 Cartographic evidence shows that the site has been continually occupied from at least the early to mid-17th Century onwards (R. Hughes, 1994).

- 4.5.1 The site may have been the location for a Civil War fort of 1642. London, the Parliamentary capital in the Civil War of 1642 - 1646, was protected by a circuit of 17Km of bastioned earthworks. It has been suggested that a bastion or fort lay 100m - 150m west of the Roman signal station (D. Sturdy, 1975, 336). Cartographic evidence of the Civil War defences of London show a fort in the approximate location of the site (R. Hughes, 1994). A Civil War period battery is recorded as having been sited on the Highway immediately to the Northwest of the site (SMR reference 081627).

- 4.5.2 From the late 17th Century until the mid-20th Century the site was largely used for domestic occupation.
- 4.5.3 During World War II the site suffered from catastrophic bombing. The whole site was levelled to the ground during or shortly after the war.
- 4.5.4 After the war the site was redeveloped with five major structures all of a commercial/industrial nature.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The Geological Map TQ 38 SW, 1: 10000 shows the site to be underlain by Alluvium overlying Terrace Gravel, London Clay and the Woolwich and Reading beds. The edge of the Alluvium is shown running east-west along the northern boundary of the site.

5.1.2 A general soil matrix of the natural strata was summarised in the desk top study and is reproduced below (R. Hughes, 1994, 4).

STRATA	THICKNESS (m)	LEVEL TO TOP OF STRATUM (m A.O.D.)
Fill	1.0 to 3.0	8.6 to 5.7
Terrace Gravel	0.75 to 3.4	6.77 to 3.31
London Clay	17.3 to 22.05	4.73 to 0.45
Woolwich and Reading Beds	15.8 proven	-16.85 to -17.33

5.1.3 The site slopes down from the north and the ground level varies from 9m OD to 6m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The site area approximately 50m north - south by 85m east - west was evaluated by seven trial trenches, measuring 10m x 2.5m and up to 3.5m deep. Trench 6 was aligned north - south and was located in the southeast corner of the site. Trench 7 was aligned north - south and located in the northeast corner of the site. Trench 8 was aligned north - south and located south central part of the site. Trench 9 was aligned north - south in a grass covered area to the north of trench 8. Trench 10 was aligned north - south and located in the southwest corner of the site. Trench 11 was aligned east - west, and was located to the north of trench 10. Trench 12 was aligned north - south and was located on the west side of the site, south of trench 11 and north of trench 10.
- 6.2 The engineering contractor (Foundation Exploration) in co-operation with the main contractor (Wates) were responsible for the breaking out of the trenches, removal of large obstructions, the making safe and maintenance of services, and the backfilling of the trenches and the reinstatement of the hard standing.
- 6.3 A 180° mechanical excavator broke out the hard standing and excavated under archaeological supervision the overburden, and then successive spits until the first archaeological horizon was encountered.
- 6.4 A Temporary Bench Mark was established on the site. Its value was 7.86m OD. The mark had been transferred from a bench mark on the southwest corner of the church St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, the value of which is 10.85m OD.
- 6.5 All the trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording the deposits and features was accomplished using the Single Context Recording method and pro forma context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 where appropriate.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1

- 7.1.1 This phase represents the lowest level of the stratigraphic sequence recorded during the evaluation and is the natural drift geology on the site.
- 7.1.2 In Trench 6 natural sands and gravels [682] were encountered at 3.51m OD.
- 7.1.3 While in Trench 7 a gravelly silt/sand [513] probably deposited by alluvial action was recorded at 6.28m OD, in the central part of the trench. In the northern part of the trench natural sand [506] was recorded at 6.29m OD. Both these contexts overlay a natural gravel deposit [505] which sloped gently from a maximum height of 6.29m OD in the north of the trench to 6.03m OD in the south. The difference in the height that the natural was encountered in the two Trenches 6 and 7 may reflect the natural topography in the extreme east of the site, a slope from north to south. However in Trench 7 the natural deposits were probably truncated by modern activity so that the slope from north to south is under emphasised.
- 7.1.4 In Trench 8 the natural sand and gravels [561] were recorded at 4.90m OD in the north of the trench. There was a natural slope to the south where the lowest level recorded on the natural [560] was 4.27m OD.
- 7.1.5 Trench 9 lay to the north of Trench 8. Here a probable natural deposit of loose gravel [671] sloped north to south from a maximum height of 6.99m OD to 6.83m OD. This deposit overlay a more compact gravel layer [631] with a maximum height of 6.96m OD, which in turn overlay a natural sand [672] at 6.40m. OD. If [671] represents the top of the natural in the extreme north central part of the site and [560] the natural in the south central part of the site then their difference in their OD levels from 6.99m to 4.27m may reflect a slope in the natural topography from north to south. But the differences in OD heights at which probable natural deposits were recorded in the southern areas of Trenches 8 and 6 seem to indicate that the natural also slopes away from the central part of the site to the east as well as to the south.
- 7.1.6 In Trench 10 in the southwest part of the site, natural sands and gravels are recorded at their highest level in the north of the trench [597] at 5.05m OD. The natural again falls away towards the south where it was recorded as [598]. The lowest height recorded on this context was in the extreme south of the trench at 3.83m OD. These gravel deposits in the centre of the trench were seen to overlie a natural clay deposit [599] the highest level recorded on this deposit was 4.27m OD.
- 7.1.7 To the north of Trench 10, Trench 11 was aligned east to west. Here an undulating deposit of natural sands and gravels [673] with a highest level of 6.85m OD and a lowest level of 6.58m OD was recorded.
- 7.1.8 Trench 12 lay to the south of Trench 11 and to the north of Trench 10 on the extreme west of the site. In the northern part of the trench the natural sands and gravels [676] were again seen to slope from north to south from 6.43m OD to 5.22m OD. In the southern part of the trench natural [678] was encountered at 5.02m OD.

7.2 PHASE 2

- 7.2.1 This phase represents the earliest signs of human activity on the site possibly dating to the Neolithic period.
- 7.2.2 A light grey coarse sand layer with frequent pea-grit gravel inclusions [549] was seen and recorded in the southern part of Trench 8. This deposit which was immediately overlying the terrace gravel [560] and was probably a naturally deposited alluvium sloping down towards the south from a maximum height of 4.47m OD to 4.32m OD. From this layer 4 worked flints were recovered (see Appendix 2). Sealing [549] was a dark grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium pebbles [559]. Again this deposit may have been naturally deposited alluvium, and although no worked flint was recovered frequent burnt flint was noted within the context. The deposit again sloped from north to south from a maximum level of 4.75m OD to the lowest recorded level of 4.50m OD (see fig. 5). The grey colouring and mixed silt sand and pebble composition of the above contexts may indicate a palaeo-foreshore location. The struck and burnt flint may indicate human occupation and exploitation of the site at an early date.
- 7.2.3 In Trench 12 two layers which were [675] and [677] composed of a mid-brown silty sand that was probably water lain. No cultural material was recovered from these deposits. However, very occasional flecks of charcoal were noted. It could be that these layers represent natural alluvial deposition that were part of the palaeoland surface of unknown date.

7.3 PHASE 3

- 7.3.1 This phase represents a phase of activity which although undateable (as no cultural material was recovered) is likely to belong to the Roman era because of the stratigraphic position and the nature of the features.
- 7.3.2 In Trench 6 a deep linear ditch feature [595] was recorded aligned northwest/southeast running diagonally across the trench and continuing beyond the limits of the trench. Measuring at least 3.30m across and at least 1.90m in depth (as measured from the top of the highest fill to the lowest excavation point). The base of this feature was recorded to be at 2.32m OD and was the lowest level excavated to within the trench. The feature had a distinctive profile, a very steep slope on its northeast and a more gradual slope to the southwest. The size and profile of the above feature would seem to indicate a defensive earthwork (see fig. 8).
- 7.3.3 Feature [595] was truncated by a substantial modern concrete foundation which separated the fill sequence of those in the northern part of the trench from those recorded in the southern part. Context [594] a silty sandy gravel some 0.15m thick was the initial fill to the north and probably equates with context [653] a silty sandy gravel to the south. These two contexts may represent erosive deposition into the ditch. Context [594] was overlain by a silt clay deposit [656] some 0.4m in depth. Context [656] was in turn overlain by [591] a clayey sandy silt deposit 0.15m thick. It seems likely that contexts [656] and [591] represent the gradual silting up of the channel. Sealing the above contexts in the north of the trench was a deposit a silty sandy gravel [593] 0.1m in depth which may equate with context [652] to the south. These contexts probably represent further erosion of the ditch sides. Overlaying context [593] was a black coarse sand deposit [580] up to 0.8m in depth. This was probably the same material that sealed [652] in the southern part of the trench, where it was recorded as [651]. The above sand deposits were presumed to be naturally waterlain. The black staining to the sand may have been produced by an organic reaction.
- 7.3.4 In the southern part of the trench a stakehole [655]/[654] was recorded cutting into the fill [653]. The post would have been on the southern edge of the ditch but its isolation from other structures makes further interpretation impossible.
- 7.3.5 Stakehole [655]/[654] was sealed by a dark brown silt clay [645] some 0.3m thick which had a high organic content. The silty clay layer probably equates to the deposit [646] to the west, but separated by a later intrusive feature. Layer [646], as recorded in section, was seen to be composed of a sequence of deposits that could be differentiated ([686], [687], and [688]). The formation of the above layers may have been the result of alluvial deposition characterised by periods of flooding and periods of stagnation. Context [645] was overlain by a silty clay layer [644] some 0.12m thick that may represent further flooding.
- 7.3.6 In Trench 7 another linear cut feature [509] as yet undated but presumed to be of Roman date, was recorded aligned east-west across the trench and extending beyond the limits of the excavation. This ditch was 2.4m wide and 0.91m, deep had been probably truncated from above by modern activity. The ditch profile was suggestive of a defensive earthwork in that it would have required regular attention to maintain the particularly steep slope to the south (see fig. 7). Context [511] a sandy silt, the primary fill of the ditch, probably represents the silting up of the channel over a short period of time.
- 7.3.7 Approximately 1.20m to the north of the ditch [509] and running parallel to it was a linear feature [508] (see fig. 4) which also extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Varying between 0.08m to 0.16m in width and at least 0.12m deep it was filled by coarse sand and gravel [507]. This fill was sterile but marked by intense iron-panning. While a natural phenomenon cannot be ruled out, the regular dog-leg pattern recorded to the east, suggests an alternative interpretation. Perhaps the iron-

panning was occurring at the base of timber up-rights long since removed and the feature represents the position of a timber palisade.

7.4 PHASE 4

- 7.4.1 This phase represents activity in the southern part of Trench 6 which occurred after the cut feature [595] had been at least partially infilled by silting up and erosion and after the land immediately to the south of cut [595] had been possibly inundated by flooding.
- 7.4.2 A linear cut feature [643] recorded running north to south but truncated by modern intrusions both to the north and south, was 1.90m in length, 1.65m wide and 0.59m in depth. The initial fill was a silty clayey sand some 0.2m thick. The above feature may be interpreted as a drainage ditch possibly originally excavated to alleviate the local flood conditions already mentioned (see phase 3).
- 7.4.3 Contexts [642] [641], [640], [639] and [636] represent the gradual infilling of the ditch [643] with gravelly silty sands. Deposited by natural erosion the deposits [642], [641], [640] and [639] were barren of any cultural material. However, from the uppermost fill [636] pottery shards, fragments of building material and fragments of bone were recovered. The pottery has been dated to 220-270 AD (see Appendix 3).
- 7.4.4 Contexts [650]/[649] represent a stakehole on the east side of the ditch [643]. While contexts [638]/[637] represent a stakehole on the western side of cut [643]. It may be that these two stakeholes are structurally associated, but unlikely. Stakehole [636]/[637] cuts the top fill [636] of the ditch [643], while stakehole [650]/[649] cuts the deposit [644] (see phase 3). The alignment of the stakeholes would also be a bit peculiar as they would have at an oblique angle to the north/south alignment of ditch [643].
- 7.4.5 Located to the west of ditch [643] there was recorded another cut feature [647]/[648] which was truncated to the north and east by later intrusions, but extended to the west beyond the limit of the excavation. As recorded the feature measured 0.34m north - south and 0.29m east - west. The cut was filled by a gravelly sand [647] 0.23m in depth which was devoid of cultural material but some charcoal flecking was noted. The possible function of this feature remains unknown.

7.5 PHASE 5

- 7.5.1 This phase represents the deliberate infilling of the earliest Roman features and the dumping of material down the natural slope possibly to level the land in preparation for building development.
- 7.5.2 In southern part of Trench 6 a dump layer of compacted mid-brown gravelly sand [635] was probably deliberately laid down to seal ditch [643], and the cut features [650] and [638] (see phase 4). Pottery recovered from [635] has been dated to between 250-300 AD (see Appendix 3).
- 7.5.3 In the northern part of Trench 6 there was a sequence of dumped deposits ([579], [577], [576], [562]) composed of predominantly coarse sands and gravel apparently the deliberate back-fill to ditch [595], which at this point had already been partially infilled with silts and other probably washed-in deposits. The dating of these deposits is problematic as no cultural material was recovered.
- 7.5.4 In Trench 7 the ditch feature [509] was also deliberately back-filled by [510] and [504]. Fill [510] was a silty gravelly sand of moderate compaction. The top fill [504] was of similar composition to [510] but had a markedly higher concentration of medium rounded pebbles and was much more compacted. Pottery dated to 270-400 AD was recovered from [504] (see Appendix 3).
- 7.5.5 In Trench 8 a deposit [681] of gravel and sand was interpreted as redeposited natural. Stratigraphically overlying deposit [680] was a silty gravel that may have been deposited by erosion. These two contexts were only seen and recorded in section and no finds were recovered from them.
- 7.5.6 Layer [623] in the south end of Trench 10 only was composed of clayey silty sand. The deposit was very well compacted and 0.18m thick. This deposit was interpreted as a land consolidation/levelling layer. Cutting [623] was three probable postholes. Posthole [614]/[615] (see fig. 6) was located on the eastern side of the trench and extended east beyond the edge of the trench. The feature measured at least 0.49m north-south, 0.22m east-west, and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. Posthole [616]/[617] was only 0.06m to the southwest of posthole [615] and measured 0.31m in diameter and was 0.14m in depth. On the west side of the trench a third posthole [618]/[619] was discovered measuring 0.51m in diameter and a maximum depth of 0.43m. It seems likely that these three postholes are in association and they formed an east-west alignment across the southern end of the trench. Interpretation of this structure is necessarily limited but it may be that they represent the remnants of a timber building, or alternatively a timber boundary such as a fence or palisade, or a retaining structure to a terrace.

7.6 PHASE 6

- 7.6.1 This phase represents a period of Roman domestic occupation on the site dating from circa AD 200 onwards. In the southern part of Trench 6 a sandy clayey silt layer [634] with a high organic content was recorded. As seen in the trench the layer measured 1.0m east-west (but continued west beyond the trench limits), 0.90m north-south, and was approximately 0.20m thick. The deposit filled a depression formed within the underlying deposits which all consisted of sand and gravel. From this layer pottery, glass, metal, and building material was recovered. Also a number of non-ceramic artefacts which included; two bone pins, two coins and an unidentified metal object. The bone pins have been dated to between 200 - 400AD (see Appendix 4). [634] was sealed by a deposit of similar composition [626]. Measuring 1.52m north-south, 2.44m east-west and approximately 0.10m in depth, this deposit was truncated to the north and south by modern intrusions and continued to the east and west beyond the limits of the trench. A number of small finds were also recovered from [626] and included a jet pin and part of a jet/shale armlet, two coins, and an iron nail. The jet pin and the armlet were dated to between the late-3rd and mid-4th Century (see Appendix 5). Analysis of the pottery recovered from [634] and [626] shows a date range 250-300 AD (see Appendix 3). The above layers (see fig. 3) may be interpreted as the dumping of material which had a high content of apparently domestic waste. Deposition of this material was most likely to have occurred sometime between the late-3rd and mid-4th Centuries.
- 7.6.2 Contexts [629]/[630] represent a sub-square driven post and measuring 0.14m x 0.14m and 0.67m deep. Located on the west side in the southern part of Trench 6. The post cut into the dump layer [635] (see phase 5).
- 7.6.3 A stakehole [627]/[628] recorded cutting into layer [626] measured 0.08m in diameter and 0.32m in depth. The isolation of the feature spacially and stratigraphically makes further interpretation difficult.
- 7.6.4 Layer [626] was in part overlain by a dump of gravel and sand [625]. Measuring 0.92m north-south, and 2.5m east-west, the deposit was truncated to the north by a modern intrusion but continued to the east and west beyond the limits of the trench. The purpose for this dumping is unclear.
- 7.6.5 In the northern part of Trench 6 a sequence of pitting took place. Cut [556] was truncated to the west by a modern intrusion and to the north by cut [553]. The sides were vertical and the base flat. The cut continued beyond the edge of the excavation to the east. As seen the cut measured 0.40m north-south, 0.10m east-west and had a depth of 0.36m. Fill [555] was a silty sand and contained only one very small fragment of Samian pottery (see Appendix 3).
- 7.6.6 Cutting pit [556]/[555] was a large pit [553] truncated to the east by ditch [544] (see phase 7) and to the south by a modern intrusion. The pit measured 1.52m north-south, 2m east-west, and was 1.39m deep, but extended east beyond the limits of the trench. At the base and on the southern edge of the cut [553] a decayed timber [554] may have acted as shoring. The pit then appears to have been deliberately backfilled with silty gravelly sand [552], [551], [550], and [548]. There is no apparent function for the pit (a rubbish pit appears not to have been the function because of the lack of cultural material recovered from the fills, and the lack of even charcoal flecking). A structural purpose may be indicated by the presence of the decayed timber. It is a possibility that the fill [555] (see para 1.6.5) was part of cut [553]. The fills [552], [551], [550], [548] were separated by the timber [554] from the fill [555].
- 7.6.7 A small pit feature [564] which was located on the west side of the northern part of Trench 6 and truncated to the south by a modern intrusion. As seen, the cut measured 0.40m north-south, 0.38m east-west, but was not bottomed the maximum excavated depth being 0.40m. The feature continued west beyond the edge of excavation. Fill [563] was a silty sand and gravel, but no finds were recovered.

- 7.6.8 Cutting into the above feature was another possible pit [575]/[574]. The feature as seen, measured 1.70m north-south, 0.18m east-west, and was excavated to a depth of 0.28m, but not bottomed. The feature continued west beyond the limits of the trench. Fill [574] was a silty coarse sand with frequent gravel and was again denude of finds
- 7.6.9 In Trench 8 layer [545] (see fig. 5) was recorded, measuring 6.0m north-south and 2.5m east-west but extending beyond the trench limits to the east and west. It was composed of sandy silt, which contained pottery and building material, possibly indicating domestic activity in the general locality. The pot has been dated to the 4th Century (see Appendix 3).
- 7.6.10 In the southern part of Trench 10 a well compacted dump layer [605] (see fig. 6) composed of silty sand and gravel, was recorded. This layer measured 0.65m north-south, 1.15m east-west. Although the layer was truncated to the south by a later intrusion the deposit extended east and west beyond the limits of the trench. This layer would have been necessary to level the terrace slope in advance of building construction.
- 7.6.11 Indeed [605] was cut into by two features that were probably of a structural function. [607]/[606] represent a probable posthole, with in situ stone post-packing. A second feature [612]/[611] may have also been a posthole although most of the feature extended beyond the southern edge of the excavation. Sealing [612]/[611] was layer [604] composed of a compacted light brown clay 0.05m thick which measured 1.0m north-south, 0.90m east-west but extended south and west beyond the edge of excavation. This layer was interpreted as probably the remnants of a beaten earth floor. Overlying the floor layer [604] was a very dark grey/black layer [596] composed of silty clayey sand with a maximum thickness of 0.10m. The layer included frequent burnt clay fragments that fell into two distinguishable groups. To the west a mass of burnt clay and to the east more ash and soot with some burnt clay. Two separate soil samples were taken. Pottery, glass, metal, and building material were all recovered from this deposit. Two coins were also recovered. Further analysis of the finds may be able to further refine the dating. The layer [596] may be interpreted as an occupation layer associated the floor [604] that it overlay (see fig. 6). Analysis of the pottery recovered from [596] suggests that this occupation was ongoing during the 4th Century (see Appendix 3).

7.7 PHASE 7

- 7.7.1 This phase was only seen in the northern part of Trench 6. The earlier pitting activity reported in phase 6 was now discontinued and the construction of a timber structure undertaken.
- 7.7.2 Context [544] represents a north-south linear cut feature, 2.18m x 0.90m, and a maximum depth of 0.83m. The feature was truncated to the south by a modern intrusion, but continued north and east beyond the limits of the trench. Because of this only the western side of the feature could be recorded, which demonstrated a very steep gradient (1:4) but a flat base.
- 7.7.3 Filling the above cut was a sequence of gravelly sands [543], [541], [537], [536], and [527] that appeared to be deliberate backfill. Pottery recovered from [543] has been dated to between 200-370 AD (see Appendix 3). Cutting into these fills were three stakeholes, [521], [519], and [523]. The stakeholes had diameters of between 0.11m and 0.14m and a depth of between 0.70m and 0.77m. They also had similar profiles of near vertical sides ending in a sharp v-shaped base. All three stakeholes had degraded wood as their lower fills ([542], [540], and [525]), presumably the remains of the original timber stakes. All three stakeholes also shared similar upper fills [522], [520], and [524] composed of a brownish grey, soft and sticky, silty clay sand, implying that the stakes had been removed contemporaneously.
- 7.7.4 The above stakeholes have been recorded as stratigraphically cutting the fills of feature [544], but it would seem more likely that the timber uprights were actually placed within the cut and then the fill material backfilled around the posts.
- 7.7.5 Stakeholes [521], [519], and [523], were aligned north-south and were contained within trench [544]. A possible interpretation is for the establishment of a property boundary marked by a timber fence. However structural interpretations such as, a foundation trench for a timber building, cannot be ruled out

7.8 PHASE 8

- 7.8.1 This phase represents the probable abandonment of Roman occupation on the site some time after AD 400.
- 7.8.2 In the southern part of Trench 6 a sequence of dump layers was laid down, characterised by a preponderance of building material debris (see fig. 3). Deposit [624] contained lenses of 'brickearth' which may have been broken up floor material, as well as fragments of ceramic building material. Pottery was also recovered and as was two coins, and two bone pins. Overlying the above deposit was dump layer [613] from which not only was ceramic building material retrieved, but pottery, glass, animal bone, and non-local stone. Five coins were also recovered from [613]. The soil matrix contained frequent inclusions of charcoal. Deposit [613] was in turn overlain by dump layer [526] which also contained a large quantity of building material, but also frequent fire debris. A metal knife or dagger (awaiting x-ray confirmation) was also found as well as a metal stud. Pottery from the contexts [526], [613], and [624] has been dated to the 4th Century (see Appendix 3).
- 7.8.3 The above dumped deposits appear to represent the spread of demolition material of Roman building(s) that must have been located in the very near vicinity. Further analysis and excavation may provide valuable information relating to the dating of these events, and the type and usage of the buildings that the demolition material represents.
- 7.8.4 In the northern part of Trench 6 a dumped deposit [518] was also recorded. This material overlay the post line of the earlier phase and was not similar to the dumped deposits of demolition debris being laid down in the southern part of the trench. [518] was a clayey gravelly silt, which was noticeably devoid of finds, except for the occasional pottery shard and fragment of ceramic building material. This material may have been laid down to level the ground or more likely have been deposited by erosion down the slope.
- 7.8.5 In Trench 7 a sub-rectangular cut feature [502] was recorded, measuring 1.08m north-south, and 0.47m east-west, and continuing east beyond the limit of the trench. Probably truncated from above by modern activity, the feature was 0.47m deep and cut into the backfill [504] of ditch cut [509]. The basal fill [503] of [502] was composed of clayey silt sand and appears to have been washed in material deposited while the pit was open. Upper fill [501], composed of a sandy clay silt, included charcoal fragments and fragments of pottery, glass and ceramic building material. The feature has been dated to the late-Roman period (see Appendix 3) and interpreted as a probable rubbish pit (see fig. 4).
- 7.8.6 In Trench 10 layer [590] (see fig. 6) represented the probable destruction/demolition of the Phase 7 Roman structure which it overlay. The layer contained concentrations of brick rubble, burnt clay, and broken pottery. This layer was in turn overlain by a further dumped deposit [583] that may have been laid down to level the ground. Pottery, and building material was recovered from this context. Also recovered were two coins, a glass pin, and an unidentified copper alloy object. Some of the pottery recovered from [590] and [583] has been dated to the early 5th Century (see Appendix 3).

7.9 PHASE 9

- 7.9.1 This phase represents a period when the site was re-occupied in the Post-Medieval period.
- 7.9.2 In the southern part of Trench 6, two dump layers [516] and [515] were recorded. These layers may have been deposited by 'tipping' off Ratcliffe Highway. Pottery recovered from [515] has been dated to the 17th Century (see Appendix 6).
- 7.9.3 In the northern part of Trench 6 a dump layer, [517], was recorded. The deposit was truncated to the south but extended beyond the limits of the trench in all directions. Excavated by machine this homogeneous layer was 1.2m deep. This deposit represents an accumulation of Post-Medieval dumping, that probably began in the 17th Century.
- 7.9.4 In Trench 8, a cut feature [684]/[683] was recorded only in section. Measuring 1.25m north-south and 0.50m deep, the feature had steeply sloping sides ending with a concave base. No cultural material was recovered from this feature, but it may be that the feature represents early Post-Medieval horticultural activity.
- 7.9.5 At the southern end of Trench 8, another cut feature [558]/[557] also recorded in section. Measuring 0.60m north-south but extended south beyond the limits of the trench and was 0.55m deep. While this feature may have been a pit, it is possible that the feature represented the levelling-off of a terraced slope. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature an early post-medieval date is probable.

7.10 PHASE 10

- 7.10.1 This phase represents the apparent domestic occupation of the site in the first half of the 18th Century.
- 7.10.2 In Trench 8 a layer [539/529] composed of a dark grey/brown sandy silt up to 0.30m thick extended in all directions beyond the trench limits. This deposit was probably a garden soil in which a large quantity of domestic refuse and some structural debris accumulated. This deposit has been dated to the mid-18th Century (see Appendix 6).
- 7.10.3 Cutting into the layer [539/529] was a pit feature [547]/[546], sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.10m north-south, 1.80m east-west and 0.50m in depth, but extended south beyond the limit of the trench. Recovered finds included pottery, clay pipe, and building material. The pottery has been dated to the 18th Century (see Appendix 6). This feature was interpreted as a rubbish pit for the disposal of domestic waste
- 7.10.4 In Trench 10, a putative barrel well was recorded in the central part of the trench. The feature had been heavily truncated from above by later activity. Context [568] represented the circular construction cut, 0.93m diameter and 0.23m deep. The cut contained degraded timber barrel lining [567], and a backfill behind represented by context [569]. Primary fill [566] within the barrel well was a sandy clayey silt, which was notable for a high content of discarded mussel shell.

7.11 PHASE 11

- 7.11.1 This phase represents the continued domestic occupation of the site from the late-18th Century when brick lined cess pits and brick lined wells appear in the archaeological record, until the late-19th century when these structures seem to have gone out of use and were backfilled.
- 7.11.2 In the south of Trench 8, layer [532] was recorded, which may have been deposited to level a terraced slope. Cutting into this layer, was a sub-rectangular feature [534]/[533], measuring 1.35m north-south, 0.70m east-west and a depth of 0.25m. This may have represented horticultural activity.
- 7.11.3 In the north of Trench 8, part of a brick lined cess pit was partially excavated although most of the feature continued to the north beyond the limit of the trench. The construction cut was represented by context [531], and the brick lining was context [530]. Primary fill [535], a sandy silt, was overlain by deliberate backfill [528] of domestic refuse (pottery, glass, organic matter), dated to the 19th Century (see Appendix 6).
- 7.11.4 Context [679] in Trench 8 represented an accumulation of garden soil. Excavated by machine and recorded only in section.
- 7.11.5 In Trench 9, a cut feature [622]/[621], was excavated by machine and only seen and recorded in section. The feature measured 2.47m north-south, and had a depth of 0.28m, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. However the function for this feature is not known. Although no finds were recovered the inclusions of occasional coal fragments within the fill, would indicate a Post Medieval origin. Cut [622]/[621] was overlain by dump layers [620] and [610]. These layers probably represent the accumulation of garden soil, a process that continued throughout the 18th and 19th Centuries.
- 7.11.6 A sub-circular cut feature [633]/[632], in the north of Trench 9 was partially seen and recorded in section and plan. The feature continued beyond the edge of the trench to the north and west. Brick and coal fragments observed and noted within the fill, indicating a Post-Medieval date, for this putative rubbish pit.
- 7.11.7 In Trench 10, two possibly horticultural cut features were recorded, [586]/[585] and [589]/[587]. Both these features were truncated by a large Victorian rubbish pit. Context [584] represented the cut and [573] and [572] represented the fills of this pit. Pottery, glass, metal, brick and tile fragments, clay pipe and animal bone were included within the fills.
- 7.11.8 The barrel well, in Trench 10 (see phase 9), was deliberately in-filled. This event was represented by context [565] and has been dated to the late 18th Century (see Appendix 6).
- 7.11.9 A brick lined structure probably a cess pit, was partially excavated in the south of Trench 10. Context [578] represented the cut, context [571] the brick lining, and context [570] the deliberate in-filling, when the structure went out of use in the late 19th Century. Also partially excavated, in the south end of Trench 10 was cut feature [582]/[581], measuring north-south 0.90m, east-west 0.80m, and 0.60m deep. This feature continued west beyond the edge of excavation. The presence of pottery, glass, brick and tile, and animal bone, within the fill indicate that the feature was probably a rubbish pit.
- 7.11.10 In Trench 12 a layer [674] was excavated by machine and recorded only in section. It was 0.50m thick and probably represents the accumulation of garden soil during the 18th and 19th Centuries. Fragments of coal, oyster shell, brick and tile, and occasionally mortar were noted.

7.11.12 Also recorded in Trench 12 was a circular brick lined well severely truncated from above by modern activity. The construction cut was represented by context [670], the brick lining by [658], the backfill to the construction cut by [659], and the deliberate in-filling when the well went out of use by [657].

7.12 PHASE 12

- 7.12.1 This phase represents activity undertaken in the 20th Century when the site was levelled and redeveloped for commercial premises, before being levelled again and a car park constructed on the site.
- 7.12.2 In Trench 7 a shallow cut feature [514]/[512] measuring 1.40m north-south, 1.68m east-west and approximately 0.14m in depth. The feature may have been associated with modern ground clearance.
- 7.12.3 In Trench 9, recorded only in section, was a sequence of deposits that represent the construction of a modern concrete foundation. Context [609] represents the construction cut, while contexts [608], [603], and [592] represent the fills.
- 7.12.4 Also in Trench 9, and recorded only in section, was the modern top soil [602]. Cutting this deposit was the construction cut [601], which was filled by a bedding layer [600] for a brick floor. These deposits were reinstated after the trench was backfilled.
- 7.12.5 A layer [685], in Trench 11 was excavated by machine and recorded in section. The deposit a sandy silt, with only occasional small fragments of building material, was overlain by modern concrete. The layer was interpreted as a dumped deposit to level the ground prior to the deposition of the modern overburden.

CYD 96

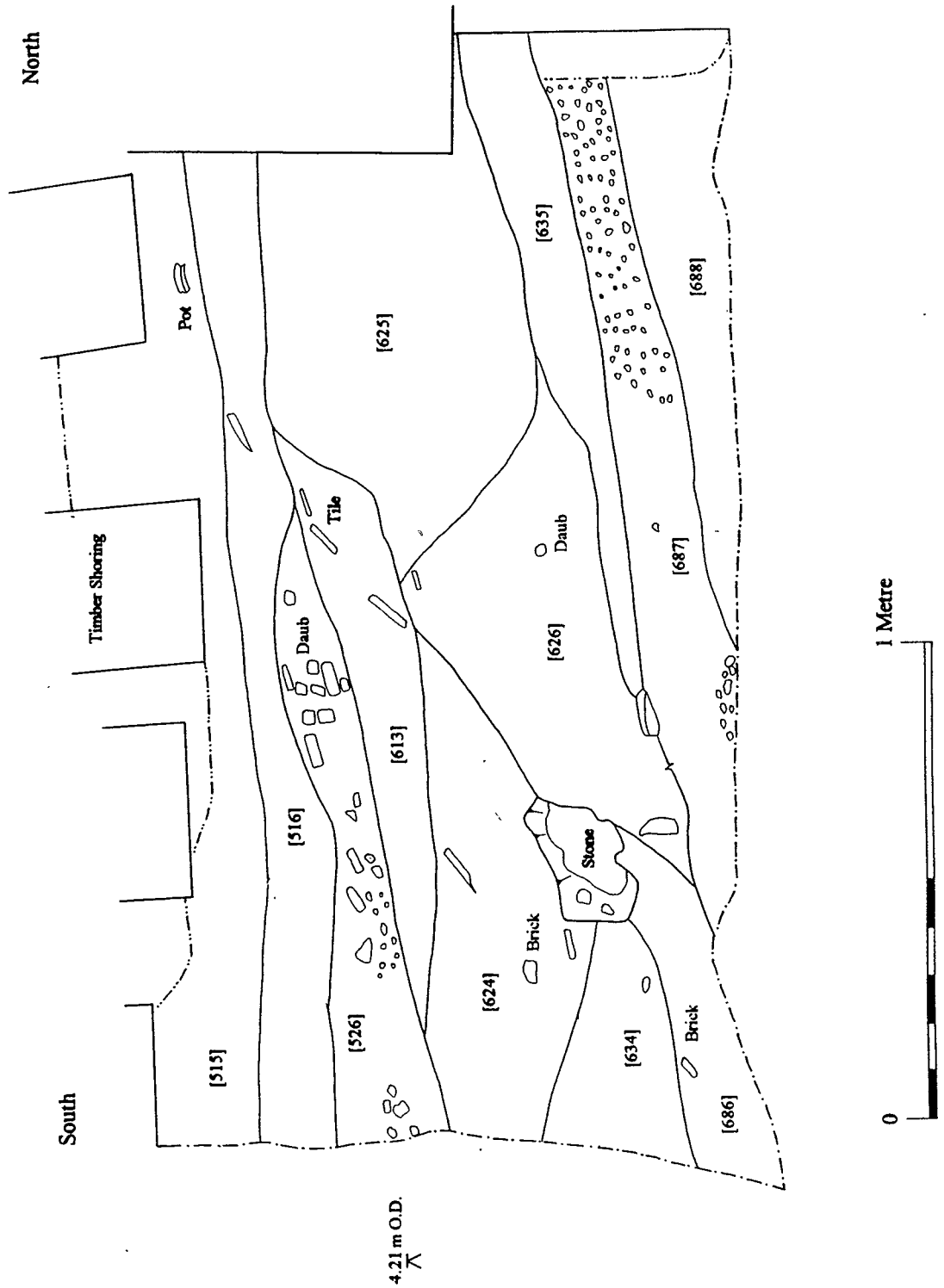
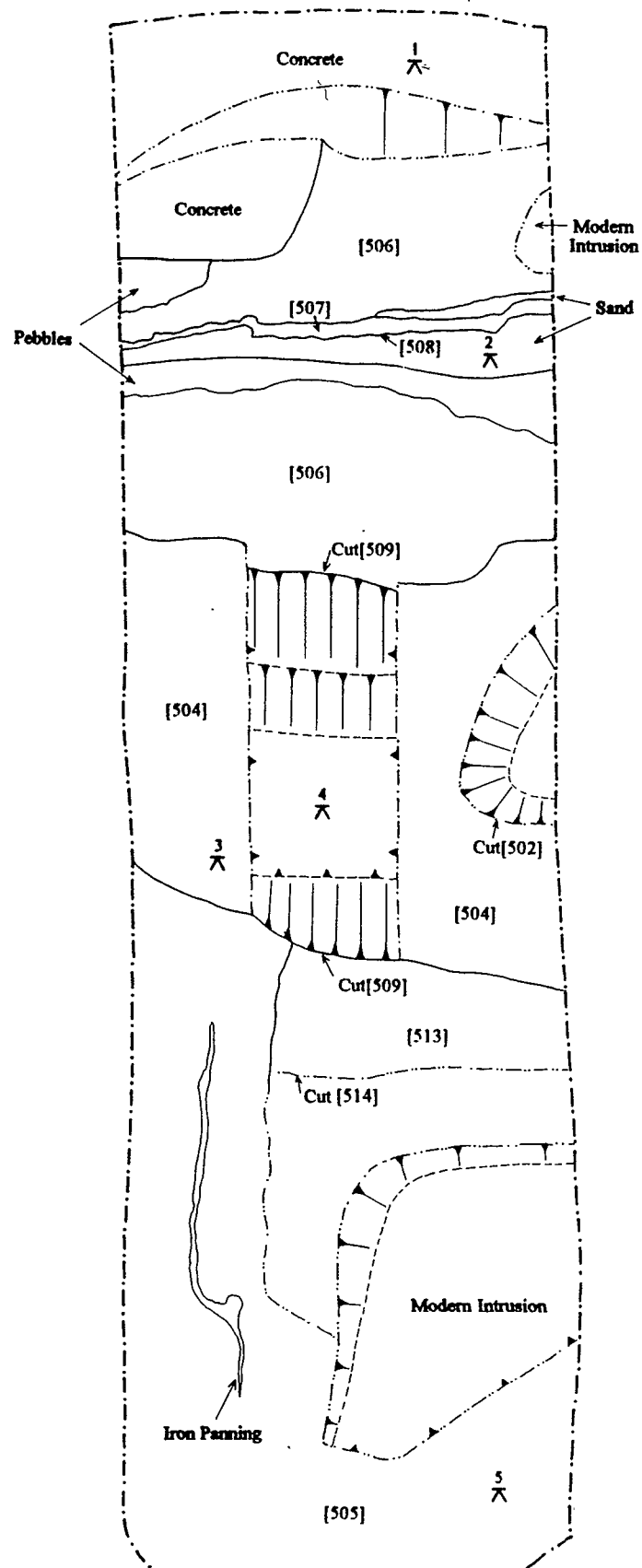


Figure 3 - East Facing Section, Trench 6

CYD 96



Levels (Metres O.D.)	
1	6.62
2	6.29
3	6.25
4	5.44
5	6.17



Figure 4 - Post Excavation Plan of Trench 7

CYD 96

North

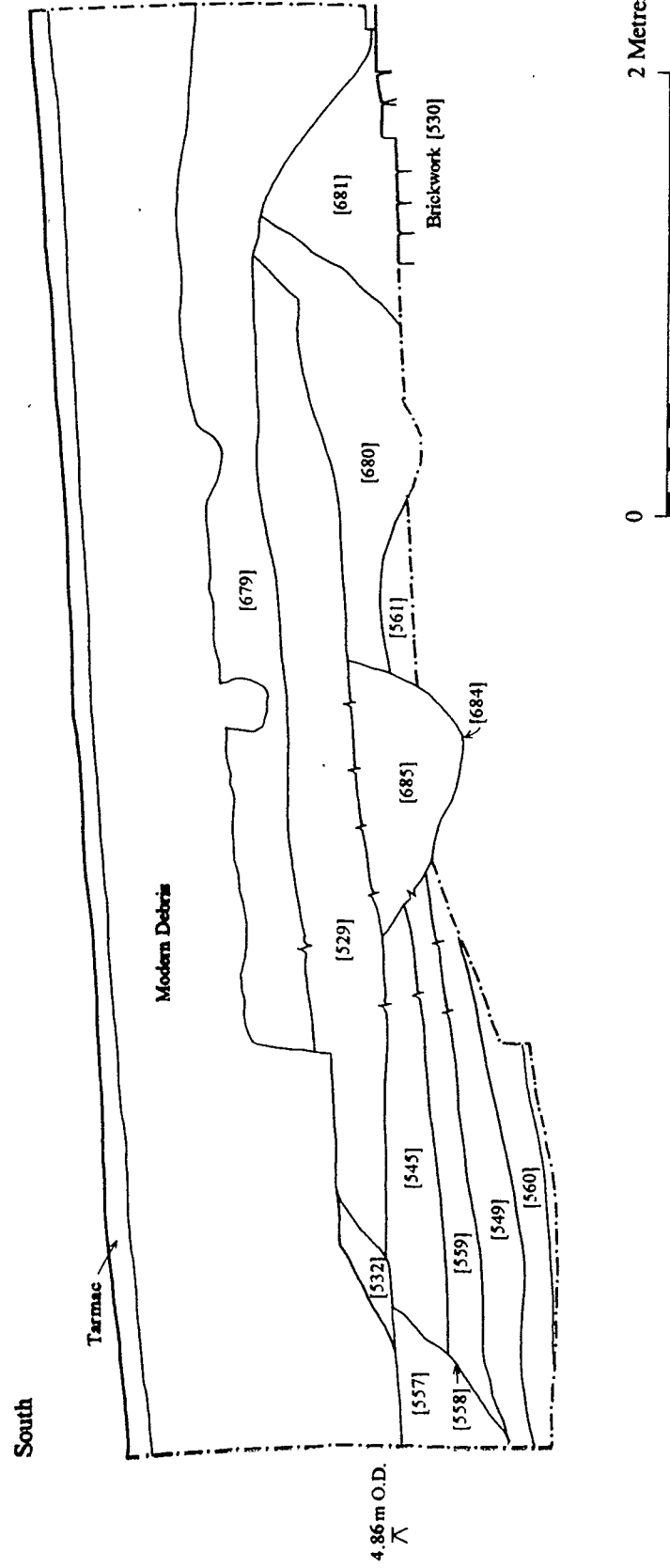


Figure 5 - East Facing Section, Trench 8

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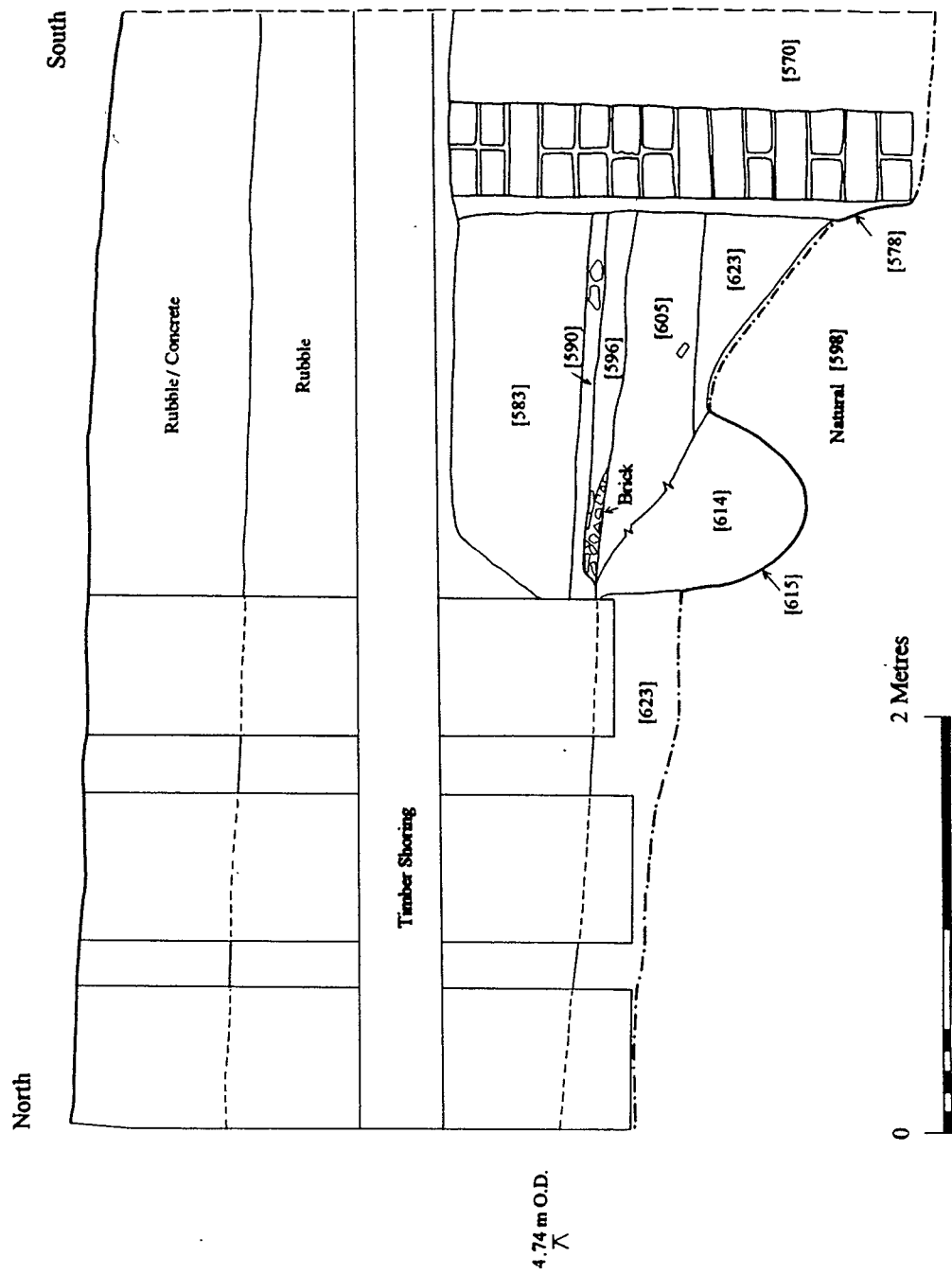


Figure 6 - West Facing Section, Trench 10

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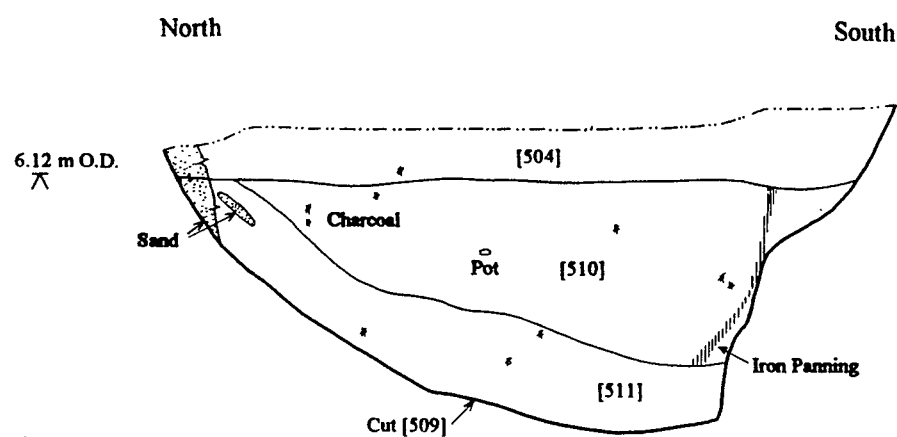


Figure 7

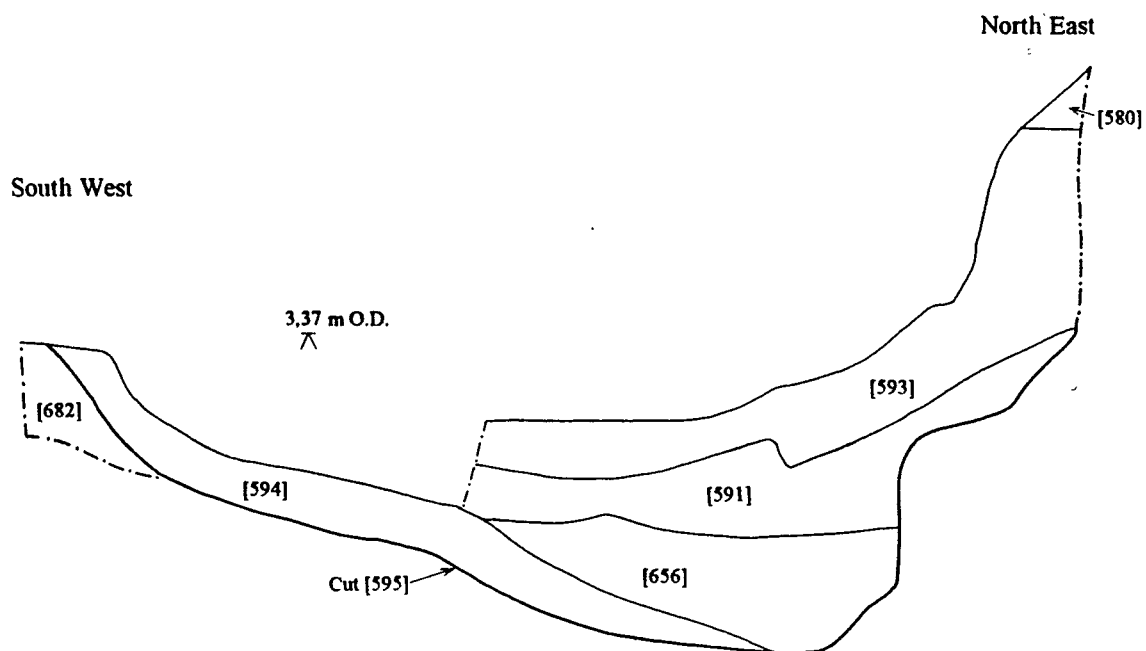


Figure 8

Figure 7 - Profile of Defensive Ditch, Trench 7
Figure 8 - Profile of Defensive Ditch, Trench 6

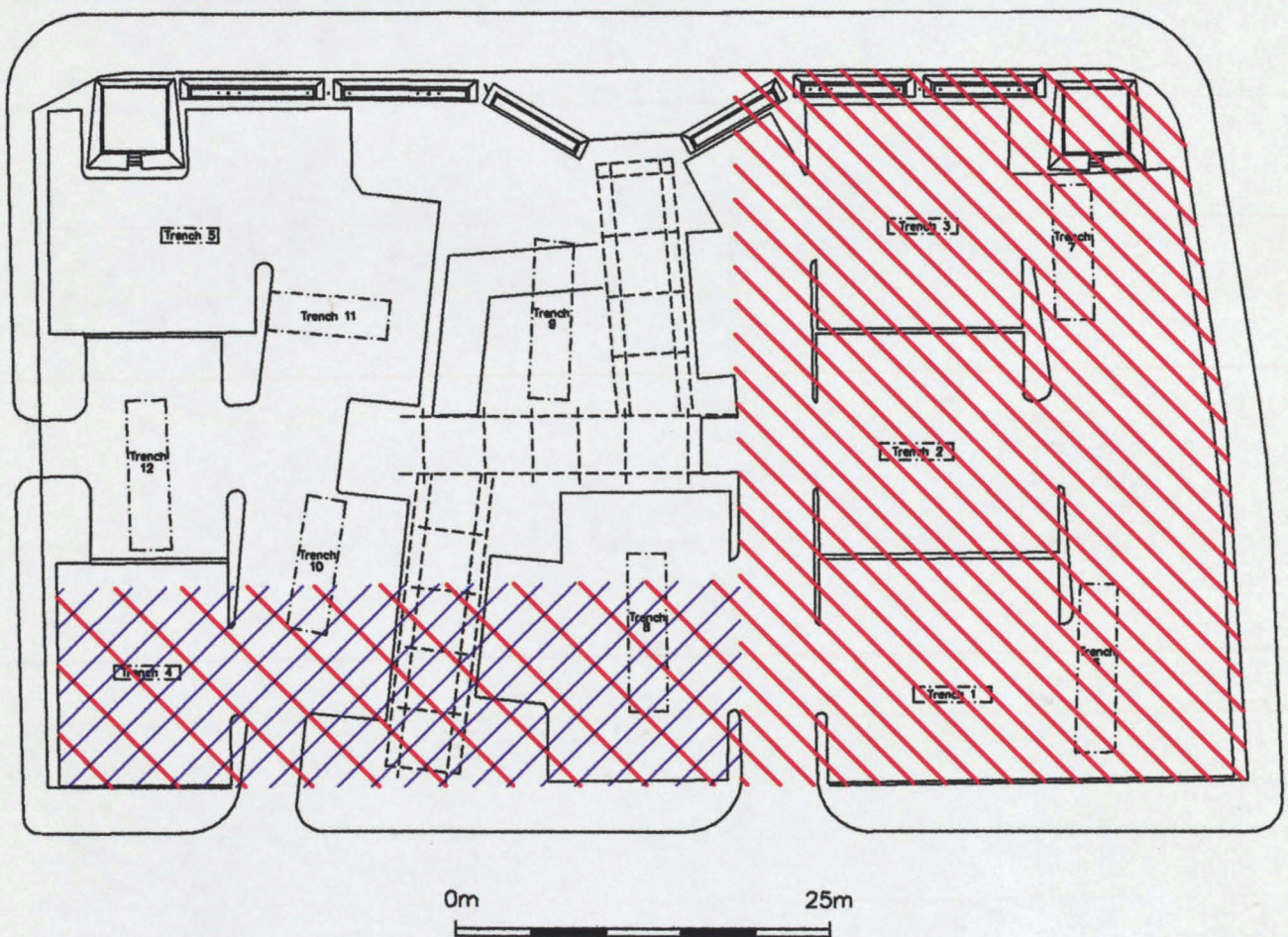
8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The excavation has clearly demonstrated that the natural deposits slope towards the south of the site and the River Thames. There also appears to be a falling away of the natural deposits from the central part of the site to the east and west. So that the natural topography may be a salient of higher land in the central part of the site sloping to the south but also to the east and west.
- 8.2 The earliest archaeologically discernible human activity on the site dates to the Prehistoric period. Alluvial deposits recorded in the south of the site in Trenches 8 and 12 may be a paleoland surface. The presence of burnt and worked flint recovered from Trench 8 is an indication that the site was occupied during the Neolithic period (see Appendix 1). The sites location on the gravel terrace, which may have formed a promontory of higher land partially enveloped by lower lying river marshes, would have been an ideal location for human habitation. The higher land would have been better drained and therefor more suitable for settlement. While the close proximity of a river marsh environment rich in exploitive resources such as fish, wild fowl, seasonal grazing, and sedge would have been attractive.
- 8.3 In Trench 6, a sizeable ditch aligned northwest/southeast across the trench had been dug. The ditch could have formed part of a Roman defensive earthwork. Another ditch which, may originally have had a defensive function, was recorded running east - west across Trench 7. To the north of this there was a linear feature that could be the remnants of a timber palisade. No dateable evidence for these features were recovered but their position in the stratigraphic matrix makes a Roman origin for the features likely.
- 8.4 It may be that these ditch features are a continuation of or in association with the ditch features which were discovered to the east of the site in 1974. Further research of the archive from that excavation would be necessary to comment any further. It is probable that the defensive ditch features excavated on the Tobacco Dock site, were originally dug during the early Roman period, perhaps even during the Invasion period. Establishing a bridge-head on the north bank of the Thames, east of the accepted crossing point for the Roman Army at Westminster, would have made strategic sense. The possibility of such a bridge-head has been commented upon by modern scholars, but to my knowledge no such site has yet been discovered. Perhaps this is it - invasion period forts are noted for their lack of finds.
- 8.5 It seems that the site was now largely abandoned as the ditches recorded in Trench 6 and 7 appear to have been left open and probably neglected. Both these features were allowed to fill with silts and other washed in sands and gravels. The paucity of finds recovered from these deposits suggests that domestic occupation was not present in the vicinity. Flooding may have been a localised problem, as in the south of Trench 6 deposits possibly resulting from alluvial deposition had been cut into by a probable drainage channel
- 8.6 Prior to the domestic occupation of the site during the Roman period, a phase of landscaping seems to have taken place. Earlier Roman ditches both in Trench 6 and 7 were deliberately infilled. The ground level may have been purposefully raised with the dumping of deposits recorded in Trench 8. While in Trench 10 a timber structure possibly related to the retaining of the terrace slope, may have been constructed. Such work may have been a necessary precursor to the re-occupation of the site.
- 8.7 The Roman domestic occupation of the site appears to have been ongoing during the 3rd and 4th Centuries. In Trench 6, deposition of domestic waste, likely to have come from nearby, took place. In Trench 10 part of a timber building with a beaten earth floor, overlain by an occupation layer, was recorded. The pottery dates for these deposits indicated that those events may have been contemporary.

- 8.8 The nature of the Roman occupation of the site has been at times difficult to interpret because of the limited extent of the excavated trenches. The post line set within a cut feature (see phase 7) in Trench 6, may be a boundary or part of a building. The lack of finds recovered from the feature has made dating problematic. The stratigraphic sequence clearly demonstrates its origins to the Roman period.
- 8.9 At some time in the late-Roman period the site appears to have been largely abandoned. The deposition of large quantities of Roman building material in Trench 6, suggests that substantial Roman building(s) in the near vicinity were demolished. In Trench 10 a Roman timber building appears to have been demolished or collapsed insitu. These deposits could represent the catastrophic end to Roman occupation, or be part of a more planned demolition programme.
- 8.10 There is now a gap in the archaeological record until the Post Medieval period. Evidence for any Medieval occupation on the site was confined to a few residual shards of pottery.
- 8.11 The archaeological record for the 17th Century, show that the dumped deposits were likely to have been the result of 'tipping' off the Ratcliffe Highway. Noticeably absent from the record are any deposits or cut features, that could be interpreted as a part, or in association with, a fort. However D. Sturdy's assertion that a Civil War fort lay 150m to the west of the Roman signal station has not been entirely refuted, for the precise location of the signal station is not known by the author.
- 8.12 The earliest domestic occupation of the site, in the Post-Medieval period, that could be discerned in the archaeological record, was dated to the first half of the 18th Century. In Trench 8, what may have been garden soil, and probable rubbish pit have been dated to the mid-18th Century at the latest. A barrel well, in Trench 10, was also dated to this period.
- 8.13 The evaluation has confirmed the Desk Top Assessment that the site was largely used for domestic occupation during the 18th and 19th Centuries. The presence of brick lined wells and cess pits, rubbish pitting, and probable horticultural activity showed that much of the site covered the back yards and gardens of properties that fronted the Highway to the north and Pennington Street to the south. The wells and cess pits all appear to go out of use at around the same time when they are deliberately backfilled. This is likely to have occurred with the introduction, in the late-19th Century, of a municipal system of sewage disposal.
- 8.14 In Trench 6 at approximately 1.30m below present ground level at an OD height of 4.66m, significant stratified archaeological deposits were encountered dated to the 17th Century. At 4.50m OD Roman deposits were encountered and the lowest level excavated to was at 2.32m OD. A depth of Roman stratigraphy of over 2m in Trench 6.
- 8.15 In Trench 7 natural deposits were encountered at 6.29m OD at the north end and 6.03m OD at the south end, approximately 1.75m below present ground surface. Cutting into the natural deposits were deep cut Roman features.
- 8.16 In the southern part of Trench 8 at approximately 1.0m below present ground level, at 4.90m OD, a probable Roman layer was encountered. Underlying the Roman layer was a sequence of possible Prehistoric deposits. The terrace gravels were not encountered until 4.27m OD, a stratified sequence of Roman and Prehistoric archaeology of approximately 0.60m.
- 8.17 Roman stratified deposits were encountered in southern end of Trench 10 at 5.05m OD. Over 1.0m in depth these deposits overlay natural at 3.83m OD.
- 8.18 In Trench 9 mechanical excavation down to approximately 1.0m from present ground surface and into natural deposits encountered no significant archaeological deposits.

Neither were there any significant archaeological deposits encountered in Trenches 11 and 12.

- 8.19 The evaluation has demonstrated a high potential for surviving Roman stratified deposits on the eastern half of the site (see fig. 9). In the northern part these deposits are likely to be truncated but deep cut features remain, while in the south 2m of Roman stratigraphy exists.
- 8.20 In the southwest part of the site (see fig. 9) there is a moderate to high potential for Roman archaeology. The archaeology may only survive in pockets because of modern intrusions. In this part of the site there is a high potential for the preservation of Neolithic and possibly Mesolithic deposits.
- 8.21 In the north-west part of the site (see fig. 9) the potential for surviving Roman and Prehistoric archaeology is considered low.
- 8.22 The potential for Medieval archaeology is considered low across the site.
- 8.23 The potential for archaeological discernible 17th Century deposits is generally considered low in the western half of the site. The potential in the eastern half of the site is considered low to moderate, with the best chance of survival towards the south.
- 8.24 The site must be considered to be of importance with regards to Prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the area.
 - 8.24.1 Further information could be gained on the early Roman defensive ditches.
 - 8.24.2 The survival on part of the site of deposits and structures related to the 3rd, 4th and early 5th Centuries are of importance in the understanding of London's river defences and trade connections during the late-Roman and sub-Roman periods.
- 8.25 Pre-Construct Archaeology recommend that since the ground works for the development were to significantly impinge upon the identified archaeological deposits then a strategy of preservation by record should be considered. In the eastern part of the site an open area rescue archaeological excavation would be necessary. In the southwest part of the site a watching brief would satisfy the archaeological documentation concerns in response to the anticipated resources.



KEY

- · — · — Excavation Trenches
- Structures
- /// Area of high potential for Roman archaeology
- /// Area of low/moderate potential for Roman archaeology
- /// Area of high potential for Prehistoric archaeology
- Area of low archaeological potential

TITLE	Fig. 9
Archaeological Potential	
SITE	SCALE
Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock.	1:500
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY	

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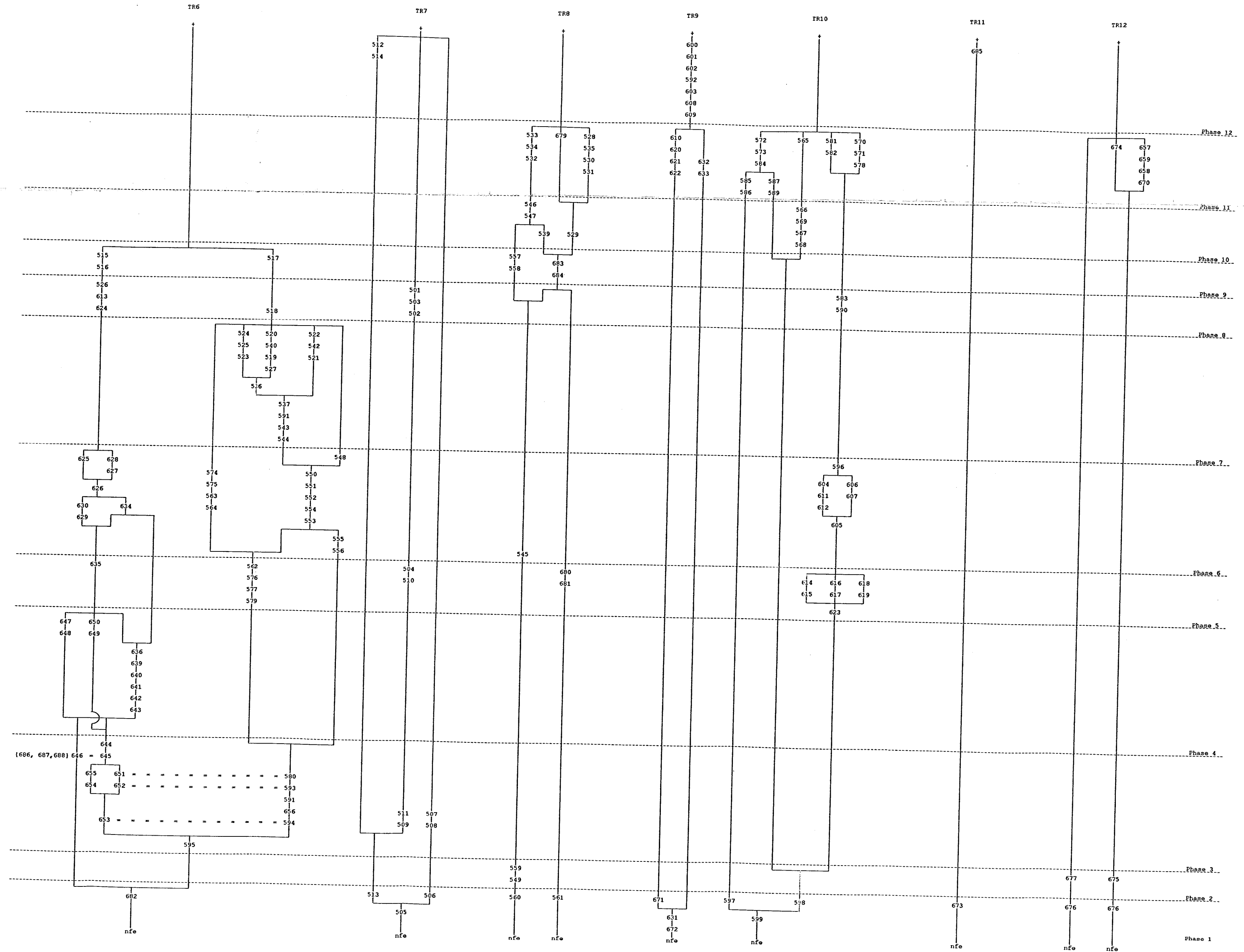
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The author and Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Bisley Properties SA for generously funding the Evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Richard Hughes, Ove Arup & Partners for his support. Thanks to for the co-operation of Tom Cochran of Waites. We would like to thank Norman Kitchner and his staff for all their expertise and help with the ground works.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

THE SITE MATRIX.



APPENDIX 2

An Assessment of Lithic Material, by Barry Bishop

An Archaeological Evaluation at Coopers Yard, Shadwell.

Assessment of Lithic material by Barry John Bishop.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation at Coopers Yard, Shadwell in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets (site code CYD 96) during May and June 1997 recovered 4 pieces of humanly struck flint weighing a total of 22.8 grams from context [549].

Although the assemblage is slightly abraded it indicates only minor post-depositional movement. The presence of deliberately struck flint flakes and blades demonstrates prehistoric activity on the site although the small assemblage would suggest low density exploitation.

All measurements follow Saville (1980).

The Material

Context [549], Small Find 1

- Slightly abraded translucent fine grained black flint blade with some grey cherty inclusions. The dorsal surface retains a small amount of abraded chalky original cortex and seven unidirectional blade-like flake scars. It has a small trimmed striking platform with a diffuse bulb of percussion and a feather distal termination. The lateral edges display some edge damage but this is as likely to be from minor post-depositional movement as utilisation. 41mm X 13mm X 4mm. 2.3 grams.

Context [549], Small Find 2

- Slightly abraded translucent fine grained honey coloured flint blade-like flake. The dorsal surface retains three multidirectional flake scars. It has a small trimmed striking platform with a diffuse bulb of percussion and the distal termination is missing. The lateral edges display some edge damage but this is as likely to be from minor post-depositional movement as utilisation. 29mm X 16mm X 3mm. 1.8 grams.

Context [549], Small Find 3

- Slightly abraded opaque fine grained black cherty flint flake. The dorsal surface retains c.20% abraded chalky original cortex and six unidirectional flake scars, some resulting in severe stepping. It has a small and slightly trimmed striking platform with a diffuse bulb of percussion and a feather distal termination. There is a small amount of lateral damage, probably from minor post-depositional movement. The flake may have been intentionally struck to remove the stepping and the remaining cortex from the core. 36mm X 35mm X 12mm. 12.1 grams.

Context 549, Small Find 4

- Slightly abraded translucent fine grained brown flint flake with fossiliferous inclusions. The dorsal surface retains c.30% hard smooth rolled cortex and four unidirectional flake scars. It has a wide trimmed striking platform with a pronounced bulb of percussion and a feather distal termination, some of which is missing. The lateral edges show moderate damage, most probably due to post-depositional movement. 32mm X 30mm X 7mm. 6.6 grams.

Discussion

All of the struck flint recovered may be regarded as debitage, although two (Small Finds 1 and 2) may have been utilised as cutting tools, the general slightly abraded nature of the pieces precluding definite identification. Two of the pieces (Small Finds 1 and 3) retain an abraded chalky cortex which indicates that the raw material was obtained relatively close to the parent rock rather than from alluvial pebble deposits as is indicated by the hard smooth rolled cortex of Small Find 4 and which would be common in the vicinity.

The blade (Small Find 1) and the core maintenance flake (Small Find 3) are generally regarded as being characteristic of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblages, although the assemblage here is too small to be confident of dating to anything more specific than the Prehistoric period. The assemblage does, however, contribute to the rapidly growing evidence for the prehistoric exploitation along the river margins and floodplains along the Thames Valley.

Bibliography

Saville, A. 1980 On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.

APPENDIX 3

An Assessment of Roman Pottery, by Malcolm Lyne

The Roman pottery from the archaeological assessment trenches at
Cooper's Yard Shadwell

by

Malcolm Lyne, Arch. Dip. (Lon.), PhD.

1. Fabrics not present or recognised in London.

There is only one significant fabric not present in the list of fabrics published by MOLAS although ESBB (Essex BB2) is probably intended to encompass this ware amongst others.

MUCK. Very-fine to fine grey-wares with profuse up-to 0.20 mm. quartz, some mica and up-to 2.00 mm. grey-brown ferrous inclusions. Products of the Orsett, Mucking and other kilns in South-west Essex and dated c.AD.250-370. The fabric is similar to but less micaceous than the locally produced ware from the Thameside site across the river.

Monaghan's form codings are used for BB2 ware forms (1987) and Lyne and Jefferies codings for Alice Holt products (1979). Young's type series is quoted for Oxfordshire (OXMO, OXPA, OXRC) products (1977).

2. The Assemblages

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Earliest Date	Latest Date	No.of Sherds	Misc. Items	Weight
Trench 8 +	PORD	Convex-sided dish	330	400+	1		28
	MHADOX	Closed form	270	400+	1		8
	MHADOXWS	Dr.38 copy	270	400+	1		100
	GAZA	Amph.fragment	300	600	1		20
	Total				4		156 gm.

Date. Late 4th c.

Trench 7 (501)	AHFA	6A-4 Dish	270	350	7		32
	BB1	Dog-dish	220	350	1		8
	SAND	?			4		38
	OXMO	M.17 Mort.	240	300+	2		40
	OXPA	Bowl sherd	240	400+	1		10
	OXRC	C.23 Beaker	270	400+	5		18
	LVNCC	Beaker	180	400+	1		2
	FINE				1		2
	AMPH	Body sherd	Late Roman		1		10
	Total				23		160 gm.
	Tile frags					2	2

Date. 3rd-4th c.

CYD 96 (504)	AHFA	Cl.1A Store-jar	270	400+	3		54
	Total				3		54 gm.

Date. c.AD.270-400+

CYD 96 (510)	Early					
	Saxon	Abraded sherds	450	600+	3	4
Trench 7 (510)	Medieval	Cooking pots	1150	1250	3	6
	Total				6	10 gm.

Date. Saxon-Medieval

Trench 7 (510)						
CBM	Imbrex frag				1	32
Trench 6 (516)	AHFA	2 Cl.3B c'pots	270	400+	5	
		2 6A-4 dishes	270	400+	2	130 gm
	Farnham					
	Six Bells					
	ware	Ev.rim c'pot			3	58
	MHADOX	Beaker	270	400+	2	52
	OXMO	M17 Mortarium	240	300	2	112
	LNVC	Beaker	3rd	4th c.	1	2
	German					
	stoneware	Tankard base	Late 16th century		1	10
	Earthenware					
	+ splashed					
	int glaze	Bowl	16th	17th c.	1	6
	Total				17	370 gm.

Date. Post-Medieval with residual Late Roman

Trench 6 (518)	AHFA	Cl.1 cordoned				
		jar (1-32)	270	400+	1	22
	MHADOXWS	Flagon	270	400+	6	90
	OXRC	Bowl base	240	400+	1	36
	AMPHORA	Body sherd		?	1	22
	SAND	Ev.rim c'pot	270	400+	1	40
	OXID	?			2	6
	Total				12	216 gm.

Date. 300-400+.

Trench 6 (526)	OXRC	Type C30 beaker				
			340	400+	1	14
	LNVC	Dish body sherd				
			270	400+	1	12
	MOSL (LATE)	Beaker sherd	270	370+	1	8
	AHFA	Closed form	270	400+	1	6
	Total				4	40 gm.

Date. Early-mid 4th c.

CYD 96 (144)	BB1	Chip	3rd	4th c.	1	4
	BB2	Chip	150	270	1	2
	OXRC	Beaker	240	400+	1	4
	Total				3	10 gm.

Date. Mid-late 3rd c.

CYD 96 (516)	MUCK	Closed form	3rd	370	2	24
	Total				2	24 gm.
	Daub					1 lump

Date. 250-370

CYD 96 (517)	AHFA	C.pot base	270	400+	1	40 gm.
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Date. 270-400+

CYD 96 (526)	HADG	Beaded and				
		fl.bowl	270	400+	1	24
	MUCK	Dog dish	200	370	3	94
		Ev.rim c.pot	200	370	12	
		Beaded and				
		fl.bowl	270	370		
		Dog dish	200	370		224
	SAND	Beaded and				
		fl.bowl	270	370	1	54
	SAND	Dog dish	200	370	1	14
	OXMO	M.17 Mort.	240	300+	1	142
	OXRC	C.23 Beaker	270	400+	1	8
	LVNCC	Beaker	180	400+	2	16
	AMPH			Late Roman	1	30
	AMPH	Chalk type	4th c.		1	28
	Total				24	634 gm.
	Daub					1 lump 12
	Tile					1 flake

Date. c.AD.300-370.

CYD 96 (532)	West Kent					
	cse.grey	Jar.	270	370	1	24
	LVNCC	Howe et al.				
		Type 70 jar	4th c.		1	24
	Total				2	48 gm.

Date. c.AD.300-370.

CYD 96 (539)	AHFA Type	Cl.5B.8 copy	Mid-late 4th c.		2	58
	OXMO	M.22 Mort	240	400+	1	78
	Earthenware Plate		Early 16th c.		20	206
	Glazed plate		16th c.		1	4
	Total				24	346 gm.

Date. Late 4th/Tudor

CYD 96 (543)	MUCK	Closed form	200	370	1	20 gm.
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Date. 3rd c.-370

CYD 96 (545)	MUCK	Beaded and				
		fl.bowl	270	370	1	48
	SAND	Dog dish	200	370	1	18
		Dog dish	200	370	1	34
	MHADOX	Rouletted jar	270	400+	3	12
	OXRC	?	240	400+	1	4
	Total				7	116 gm.
	Imbrex					1 frag 50

Date. c.AD.300-370

CYD 96 (555)	SAMIAN	Minute flake	140	260	1	1 gm.
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Date. c.AD.140-260 but likely to be residual

CYD 96 (570)	OXMO	Misc.mort	240	400+	1	92
	OXRC	Bowl base	240	400+	1	38
	Total				2	120 gm.

Date. c.AD 240-400+ but the bowl base suggests 4th c.

CYD 96 (581)	Late import from Devon or Brittany.profuse					
	mica	Basal sherd	Late 4th c.	1	14	
	OXRC	C.75 bowl	325	400+	1	20
	Total			2	34 gm.	

Date. Late 4th c.

CYD 96 Tr.10 (583)	AHFA	Store jar	270	400+	6	
		Cl.3B c'pot	270	400+	1	212
	PORD var	Large rilled jar	330	400+	3	44
		Store jar	330	400+	2	60
		Base	330	400+	1	22
	MHADG	Rouletted jar	270	400+	3	34
	Handmade	Crude dog-black,sandy dish	370	Early fifth	1	22
	SAND	Crude ev.rim c.pot	370	Early fifth	1	10
	SAND	?			7	132
	OXMO	M.22 Mort	240	400+	1	40
	OXRC	C.79 bowl	340	400+	2	24
	POST MED	Glazed sherd	1500	1700	2	10
	Total				30	610 gm.

Date. c.AD.370-400+ but post-med also present.

CYD 96 Tr.10 (590)	AHFA	C'pot or flagon	300	400+	5	58
	AHFA cse	Horiz.rilled c'pot	300	400+	3	102
	Handmade FORD !	Convex-sided Latest 4th dish		Early 5th	1	
	FORD	Rilled jar	330	400+	2	
		Store jar	330	400+	1	122
	MHADG	Flagon	270	400+	7	88
	SAND	Store jar Late Roman			1	32
	LNVCC	Howe et al. Type 87 dish 4th century			2	22
	BIV Amph	4th c.		5th c.	1	166
	Total				23	590 gm.

Date. c.AD.370-400+

CYD 96 Tr.10 (596)	MUCK	Misc	200	370	3	16
	SAND				4	86
	SAND	Convex-sided dish	350	400+	1	6
	MHADG	Misc	270	400+	3	34
	MHADOX	Mortarium	270	400+	1	18
	PALESTINIAN					
	AMPH.		400	600	2	46
	Total				14	206 gm.
	Slate					1 frag

Date. c.AD.300-400+

CYD 97 (604)	MUCK	Closed form	200	370	1	8 gm.
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Date, c.AD.200-370

CYD 96 (606)	OXMO	Mortarium sherd	240	400+	1	18 gm.
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Date. c.AD.240-400+

CYD 96 (613)	AHFA	Cl.3B white- slipped c'pot	270	400+	4	46
		Cl.5B-4 Bowl	270	350	2	28
	BB1	Ev.rim c.pot	225	290	2	24
		2 Beaded-and fl.bowls	270	400+	3	
		Dog-dish	220	300+	1	102
	Imit.BB1	?	270	350	1	26
	BB2	Ev.rim c.pot	200	270	1	12
	MUCK	Hook-rimmed jar	200	370	11	194
		Beaded and fl bowl	270	370		

	Indented beaker with graphite slip imit				
	Moselkeramik	220	300	18	278
	Ev.rim jar	200	370	13	650
SAND				4	86
	Jar	270	370	2	42
EGSAMIAN	?	200	260	1	10
EGSAMIAN	Dr.46	200	260	1	80
OXMO	M.17 Mort	240	300+	5	590
OXRC	Closed form	240	400+	3	30
OXRC Type	Closed form black-cored, bloated and under-fired	240	400+	3	114
MHADOX	?	270	400+	11	52
NVCC	Howe et al Type 49 beaker	3rd c.		6	52
	Type 57	270	350	1	12
	pentice beaker Beaker	Late 3rd-Early 4th		3	12
Late Rhenish c.c.	Beaker	270	350+	1	8
FINE	Beaker	270	400+	9	64
AMPH				5	240
DRESSEL 20	Amphora	up until c.AD.250		2	188
Total				113	2950 gm.

Date. c.AD.250-300+

CYD 96 Tr.6 (624)	AHFA	Cl.3B Black	270	400+	5	
		slipped c.pot				
		Cl.6A-4 Dish	270	350	1	76
	BB2	Dog-dish	200	300	4	68
	MUCK	2 Beaded and flanged bowls	270	370		
		Misc.jar	200	370	14	200
	HARSH	Jar sherd	370	400+	2	72
	SAND	Store-jar	3rd	4th c.	1	260
	LNV	Mortarium	3rd c.		1	32
	LNVCC	Beaker	180	400+	2	14
		Type 49 beaker	3rd c.		6	16
	MHADOX	Dr.38 bowl	270	400+	6	80
	FINE	Beaker	270	400+	2	12
		Beaker base	270	400+	1	50
	AMPH	Late Roman			5	1050
Total					50	1930 gm.

Date. c.AD.250-370 (But two post-370 sherds)

CYD 96 (626)	AHFA	Cl.1A-10	220	270	1	30
		Store-jar				
	BB1	C'pot	225	290	14	214
	BB2	Dog-dish	3rd c.		7	160
	SAND	Beaded and fl				
		bowl	270	370	5	122
		Misc			2	16
	EGSAMIAN	Dr.46	200	260	1	4
	MHADOX		270	400+	1	32
	LNVCC	Beaker	270	350	10	44
	FINE	Beaker base	270	400+	1	34
	Total				42	656 gm.

Date. c.AD.250-300+

CYD 96 (634)	AHFA	Body sherds	270	400+	4	50
	BB1	Beaded and				
		fl.bowl	240	300+	6	168
	BB2	Ev.rim c'pot	200	300		
		Dog-dish of				
		Type 5F2-3	170	250		
		Type 3H9 jar	170	300+	8	194
	MUCK	Closed form	200	370	2	28
	MHADOX	Dr.38 copy	270	400	3	74
	Late Rhenish					
	c.c.	Beaker	270	350	6	28
	Total				29	542 gm.
	Tile					1 frag

Date. c.AD.250-300

CYD 96 (635)	BB1	Cooking-pot	225	290	2	20 gm.
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Date. c.AD.250-300

CYD 96 (636)	BB1	Cooking-pot	240	290		
		Handled				
		beaker	180	300	11	218
	BB2	Type 4A-2 Jar	120	250		
		Type 3J-9 Jar	170	250+	22	308
	Dressel 20	Amph.frag	Up to AD.250		2	130
	Total				35	656 gm.
	Tile					1 chip

Date. c.AD.220-270

3.Observations and recommendations.

The Late Roman signal station at Shadwell has been excavated twice in the past. The signal tower itself was discovered and excavated by Tony Johnston in 1975 and shown to have continuous occupation from about AD.270 to 400+. I was allowed to look at key pottery assemblages from this excavation in 1977 and make rough notes. It was very clear that there were appreciable amounts of well-stratified pottery including exotic imports and some very unusual fabrics. One such fabric was Fulham Palace ware, otherwise known only from the enigmatic Fulham Palace site west of London. The simple handmade vessels in this fabric have more in common with Early Saxon than Roman pottery and suggest the possibility of Germanic laeti being stationed at both sites during the late third and fourth centuries.

A second excavation beside the signal tower was carried out by the DGLA in 1976. This yielded large assemblages of mid-third century pottery composed almost entirely of Dorset BB1, mid-third century East Gaulish samian and Nene Valley colour-coated wares. One assemblage had BB1 making up 97% of all the coarse pottery - clearly a most abnormal situation for the area and suggesting importation by sea to the site, which may have been a military supply depot as well as a signal tower. The DGLA excavation did not produce much stratified fourth-century pottery.

It is a tragedy that neither of these excavations has ever been published, as the site is clearly of a very unusual nature. The latest assessment trenches have produced a sequence of very interesting pottery assemblages which have more in common with those from the Johnston excavation than the DGLA assemblages. There are mid-late third century, early and late fourth century assemblages. Two of the latter pottery groups (Contexts 583 and 590) include handmade dish fragments and storage-jar sherds in a sandy buff Overwey/Portchester D type fabric as well as other handmade vessel fragments. This suggests that these two pottery groups include early-fifth-century elements. A number of very-late amphora fragments from the eastern Mediterranean adds credence to the possibility of such fifth century activity on the site as does a couple of Early Saxon sherds.

It is clear that a new major excavation will create a third chance to get pottery published from a site of crucial importance to the understanding of fourth-century and sub-Roman London, its defences and trade connections with the outside world.

APPENDIX 4

An Assessment of Bone Pins, by Ian Riddler

THE BONE SMALL FINDS

The bone objects from CYD96 consist of four bone pins, three of which are fragmentary, and a late post-Medieval bone cylinder.

The heads of three of the bone pins survive, which allow them to be assigned to type, as follows:

Find No.	Context	Crummy Type	Greep Type
27	634	3	B1.1
20	624	-	B1.10
30	634	6	B2.1

Globular pins of Crummy type 3 represent the most common form of late Roman pin, which appears to have been in use from ca. AD 200- 400 (Crummy 1983, 21 -2; Greep 1995, 1115). Pins of type 6 are also late Roman and there is a suspicion, at least, that they were not in common use before the late 3rd Century (Crummy 1983, 24-5). The 'flame-headed' pin **20** is a comparatively rare type, alongside the reel-headed pin **30**, and it is of a similar third or fourth century date. The occurrence of a globular-headed pin in the same context as a reel-headed pin is of some interest, although their concurrence does not help unduly with the dating of the context. All the pins can be considered as hairpins, rather than dress accessories.

The other bone object from the site is of relatively recent origin, and a little enigmatic in function. It consists of a bone tube which is secured at both ends by shaped terminals with screw threads and hollow centres. A plunger with two bone washers passes through these holes and would have formed a partial vacuum, in the manner of a bicycle pump. Further research may allow the original purpose of the object to be determined.

Ian Riddler
July 1997

APPENDIX 5

An Assessment of Jet Objects, by Nina Crummy

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CYD96: TOBACCO DOCK, THE HIGHWAY, LONDON E1

Assessment of jet objects

by Nina Crummy

Pin

CYD96, [626] <22>. Complete pin of Crummy Type 2 (1983, 27-8) with faceted cuboid head, dated to the late 3rd to 4th century. Length 54.5 mm, head 8 by 9 mm. As here, these pins are often short, with a thick shaft swollen at the waist to counteract the weight of the head, which, though carefully carved to give four lozenge- and eight triangular-shaped facets, is not necessarily a true cube. Further work may enable refinement of the date-range, pushing the start date into the beginning of the 4th century, while the absence of the type from late 4th-century inhumations in Britain suggests a closing date in the middle or early third quarter of the century. Of only two from graves in the Lankhills cemetery, Winchester, Hampshire, one forms part of the ritual deposit in Grave 250, dated *c* 330-50, the other is from the fill of Grave 100, dated *c* 330-70, and is therefore almost certainly residual (Clarke 1979, 316). The type is absent in jet from the Butt Road cemetery, Colchester (Crummy *et al* 1993), though there are seven from habitation sites in the town (Crummy 1983, 27-8; 1992, 146).

Conservation suggestions: clean thoroughly and box.

Armlet

CYD96, [626] <22>. Fragment of an armlet with latitudinal marginal grooves. Original internal diameter approximately 65 mm, height 7.5 mm, thickness 6 mm. Possibly not jet but good-quality shale. A wide variety of sections and decoration is found on jet and shale armlets (*eg* Lawson 1976), with that used here probably produced on a lathe. This example, whichever material it is in, belongs to the late 3rd to 4th century by association with the pin (above) and with 4th-century pottery. While jet armlets in general belong to this period, those of shale have a wider date-range. Identification of the material during conservation may enable closer dating of this example.

Conservation suggestions: identify material, clean thoroughly and box.

APPENDIX 6

An Assessment of Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery, by Chris Jarrett

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Site code: (code/year): CYD 96 (evaluation).

Site address: 130-162 The Highway, Tobacco Dock Factory Shops, Phase II,
(New Buildings), Wapping, London Borough Of Tower Hamlets.

Recorder(s): Chris Jarrett

Date: 24/06/97

Directory: C:/User/Chris/CYD96epa.doc

Quantity

Total quantity of boxes:

Medieval and post-medieval pottery: 4

981 sherds of pottery were recorded in twenty-two contexts.

Methodology

The Museum of London Archaeology Service pottery type codes have been used to classify the ceramics. Pottery was quantified for each context, by fabric and vessel shape using sherd counts (with fresh breaks discounted), and the information entered onto a data base, Dbase IV.

The appended data base report provides a pottery spot dating list with descriptions of the forms in the pottery fabrics present, ordered by context.

Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Date Range(s):	1550-1900,	(4),	1600-1800	(7),	1600-1900	(53),
	1550-1800	(68),	1200-1800	(515),	1600-1800	(517),
	1600-1900	(528),	1650-1900	(529),	1550-1800	(532),
	1650-1900	(533),	1600-1900	(535),	1550-1900	(539),
	1550-1800	(546),	1600-1900	(565),	1600-1800	(566),
	1600-1900	(569),	1600-1900	(570),	1550-1900	(572),
	1550-1900	(573),	1550-1900	(581),	1600-1800	(585),
	1760-1900	(657).				

Size of Contexts(*): 14 x S, 6 x M, 2 x L.

*(Small=<30 sherds; medium=30-100 sherds; large=100+sherds; very large = multiple boxes)

Condition of pottery: The pottery was largely unabraded and consisted of mostly medium to large pottery sherds. Whole vessels were present, but mostly of nineteenth century date, although a large number of vessels with complete profiles were present in the earlier deposits.

General characteristics/comments: The pottery from Tobacco Dock, Wapping, can be associated with post-medieval activity, and more specifically eighteenth and nineteenth century deposits. Six sherds of residual medieval pottery were recorded, two were unstratified and four small sherds came from context (515), and were of thirteenth to mid-fourteenth century in date. The only definite Seventeenth century context was layer (515). Nineteenth century pottery was present in contexts (528), (570), (572), (573) and (657).

Dateable deposits of note are set out in trench order below:

Trench 6

Layer (515) contained probable seventeenth century pottery, including a highly decorated Portugeuse or Dutch Tin-glazed earthenware plate.

Trench 8;

Layer (32), which contained late seventeenth to mid eighteenth century ceramics.

Fill (546) of cut (547), which appears to have a mid-eighteenth century deposition date.

Layer (39), a large ceramic assemblage was recorded with Border wares, Metropolitan Slipware, Post-medieval black glazed ware, Post-medieval redware, Refined redware, Tin-glazed ware, Staffordshire slipwares, Nottingham and London stonewares and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stone ware present, with imports of Chinese Porcelain and Westerwald Stoneware. The layer contained pottery of a wide date range, late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth century, however the numerous complete or near complete vessels suggested a rapid deposition of material rather than a slow accumulation of rubbish. The two sherds of nineteenth century ceramics appear to be contamination within the deposit as contemporary ceramics, such as Creamware was noticeably absent.

Fill (528) of cess pit (539) is nineteenth century in date, and was probably back-filled sometime after c.1820, as demonstrated by a Transfer printed ware plate with the design "Villa D' Este". This design is associated with the propaganda for Caroline of Brunswick and her litigation's with George IV.

Fill (529) which contained the base of a Blanc De Chine Chinese porcelain seal, which is dated c. 1700-1720.

Trench 10;

The ceramics from fills (565) and (569) of the wooden barrel lined well (568), appears to indicate a final infilling date of mid-eighteenth century.

Fill (582) of rubbish pit (582) contained pottery dated to the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

Fills (572) and (573) of rubbish pit (?) contained mostly nineteenth century ceramics with earlier eighteenth century pottery.

The deliberate infilling of cess pit (578), by fill (570) contained ceramics of nineteenth century date.

Trench 12;

Well (660) contained in its back-filling, (657), nineteenth century ceramics.

The pottery occurs in generally small and medium sized groups of sherd numbers with two large pottery groups, (539)

Potential:

Key Groups: (515), (529), (539) and (565).

Context (515) contained medieval pottery and may indicate activity of that period close to Trench 6. The same context also includes a high quality Portuguese or Dutch Tin-glazed earthenware plate. The Blanc de Chine seal from fill (529) is an unusual Chinese porcelain import and a rare find, with only one other known example known from excavation (Jarrett, 1997). Layer (539) and fill (565) of well (568), contained a large number of complete seventeenth and eighteenth-century vessels, demonstrating a wide range of fabrics and forms, including a rare cheese pot from (565), as well as functions.

The nineteenth century pottery assemblages demonstrate a good range of pottery fabrics and shapes and with the presence of Lustre decorated pottery, may indicate middle-class affluence. However, this latest pottery does not merit further research.

Recommendations:

The post-medieval pottery from the archaeological evaluation at 130-162 The Highway, shows a wide range of fabrics and unusual forms. Local and non-local wares are the most frequent ceramics, with the less common Staffordshire Agate ware present as a tankard. Imported pottery consisted largely of Chinese porcelain and Westerwald stoneware, which is to be expected for this period. However, less common European ceramics were present, such as North Italian Marbled Slipware, and Portuguese Tin-glazed earthenware (of which one vessel may possibly be Dutch in origin). The affluence of the ceramics may be the result of either the social status of the owners of the pottery, or the proximity to a dock. Further archaeological excavation would hopefully uncover medieval, sixteenth and seventeenth century occupation of the site. Little is known of the post-medieval archaeology of Greater London, especially in connection with the area of the docks. The ceramics from 130-162 The Highway may show the socio-economic development of the area as influenced by its location next to Tobacco Dock.

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- Jarrett, C. 1997. *Excavations at Thorne Close, Leytonstone, N.E. London*. Essex Archaeol. Hist. (forthcoming).

Fabric codes

The fabric codes are alphabetic and reflect codes in common use by MoLAS, Newham Museum service and Pre-Construct Archaeology at the time of writing (1997). For reason of clarity a list of the codes used here is provided below.

AGAT	Agate Ware
BBAS	Black Basalt Ware
BORD	Border Ware
BORDB	Border Ware Brown Glazed
BORDG	Border Ware Green Glazed
BORDY	Border Ware Yellow Glazed
EMSH	Early Medieval Shelly Ware
ENPO	English Porcelain
FREC	Frechen Stone Ware
JPW	Jasper Ware
LOND	London Ware,
LONS	London Stoneware
LUST	Nineteenth Century Lustre ware
METS	Metropolitan Slipware
MGREY	Medieval Greyware
NBW	Nineteenth Century Buffware
NORS	Normandy Stoneware
NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware
PEAR	Pearl Ware
POTG	Portugeuse or Spanish Faience
PMBL	Post-medieval Black Glazed Earthen Ware
PMR	Post-medieval Red Ware
PMRU	Post Medieval Red Ware Unglazed
RBAS	Red Basalt Ware
REFW	Refined White Earthenware
REFR	Refined Redware
SBLB	English Stoneware black leading bottle
SCOM	Staffordshire Combed Slipware
SELZ	German Stoneware Seltzer bottle
STBU	Staffordshire Butterpot
STRE	Staffordshire Red Earthenware
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol Slip Ware
SUND	Sunderland Slipware
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware
SWSB	Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware, with scratch blue decoration
TGW	Tin Glazed Ware
TPW	Transfer Printed Ware
TUDB	Tudor Brownware
TUDG	Tudor Green Ware
UNGP	Under-glaze Painted ware
WEST	Westewald Stoneware
*	Not Identified

The vessel shape codes

ALBA
BELA
BOWL
CHPO
COOK
CUPA
DDIS
DISH
JAR
JUG
LID
PANN
PIPK
PLAT
PORR
POSP
SALJ
SAUC
SKIL
TEAB
TYG
VASE
*

Albarelo
Bellarmine
Bowl
Chamber pot
Cooking pot
Cup
Deep Dish
Dish
Jar
Jug
Lid
Pancheon
Pipkin
Plate
Porringer
Posset pot
Salt jar
Saucer
Skillet
Tea bowl
Tyg
Vase
Not identified

Period

ROMAN
MED
PMED
*

Roman
Medieval
Post-medieval
Not identified

Date Range

The date range is expressed in years AD. Where 0 - 0 is the date range indicated, this reflects missing values where no accurate date range is available.

No Frgs

The variable indicates the number of sherds making up the specific record.

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

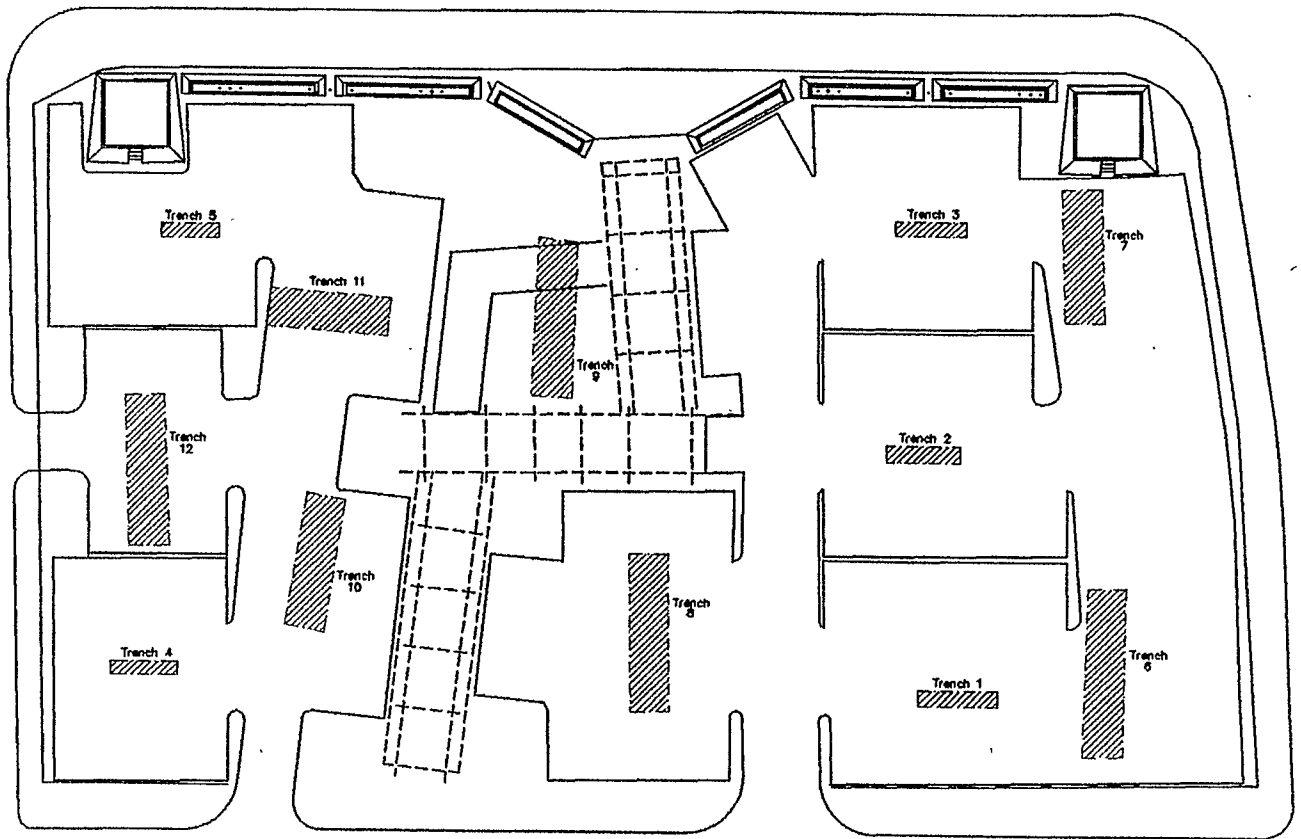
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0	LOND	*	MED	1080 - 1350	1	TRENCH 6. RIM SHERD.
0	TUDG	JUGG	MED	1380 - 1550	1	TRENCH 6.
0	BORDB	DMUG	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	TRENCH 8.
0	BORDG	BOWL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	TRENCH 6.
0	BORDY	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	17	TRENCH 8. BOWL. CHAMBERPOT, DISH.
0	BORDY	PORI	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	TRENCH 6.
0	GUYSG	BOTT	PMED	1550 - 1650	1	TRENCH 6.
0	GUYSY	CAUL	PMED	1550 - 1650	1	TRENCH 6.
0	METS	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	2	TRENCH 8.
0	RBOR	PORI	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	TRENCH 6.
0	NIMS	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1750	1	TRENCH 8. GREEN TINGE TO GLAZE.
0	PMR		PMED	1600 - 1800	32	TRENCH 8. BOWLS, PIPKIN, MOLASES COLLECTING JAR?
0	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	TRENCH 6.
0	POTG	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1700	1	TRENCH 6.
0	TGW		PMED	1600 - 1800	27	TRENCH 8. BOWLS, CHARGERS, OINMENT POTS. PLATES.
0	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	TRENCH 6. LEAD GLAZED BACK, 17TH CENTURY.
0	WEST	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	TRENCH 8.
0	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	2	TRENCH 8.
0	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1750	2	TRENCH 8.
0	ENPO	SAUC	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	TRENCH 8.
0	SWSG		PMED	1720 - 1750	2	TRENCH 8. LID AND BOWL.
0	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	TRENCH 3.
0	MOCH	LID	PMED	1800 - 1990	1	TRENCH 8.
0	NBW	BOWL	PMED	1800 - 1990	1	TRENCH 8.
0	SUND	*	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	TRENCH 3.
4	BORDG	JUGG	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD.
4	BORDY	SKIL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD, SOOTING ON EXTERIOR.
4	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	6	COMPLETE PROFILE.
4	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, SOOTED.
4	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
4	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	COMPLETE PROFILE.
4	TGW	TILE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	PURPLE DECORATION, POSSIBLE BOAT.
4	WEST	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BODY SHERDS.
4	CHPO	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM TO BASE, BLUE AND WHITE DECORATION.
4	CHPO	PLATE	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, PLAIN (BLUE AND WHITE).
4	CHPO	PLATE	PMED	1650 - 1900	2	COMPLETE PROFILE, BLUE AND WHITE.
4	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1800	3	BODY SHERD.
4	LONS	*	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD, POSSIBLE C.B.M.
4	LONS	JARA	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD.
4	LONS	JUGG	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD WITH HANDLE.
4	SWSG	PLATE	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
4	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM SHERD.
7	PMR	LID	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD OF LID, POSSIBLY A SALT.
53	PMR	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	HANDLE AND BODY, UNCERTAIN SHAPE.
53	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	HANDLE AND BODY SHERD.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, SPECKLED GLAZE.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD. LID FITTING.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD, SPECKLED GLAZE.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD.
53	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	RIM SHERD.
53	PMR	COLA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
53	PMR	PAIP	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	PMR	SKIL	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD.
53	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1900	2	RIM SHERD.
53	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
53	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, PLAIN BLUE.
53	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, PLAIN BLUE.

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
53	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	COMPLETE PROFILE, POLYCHROME, YELLOW AND MAUVE FLOWERS. GREEN LEAVES. PROBABLY LIVERPOOL.
53	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	WEST	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
53	CHPO	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE, BLUE AND WHITE, 18TH CENTURY.
53	LONS	JARA	PMED	1670 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
53	NOTS	BOWL	PMED	1700 - 1900	2	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BODY SHERD.
53	SWSG	DMUG	PMED	1720 - 1770	4	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
53	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM TO BASE.
53	SWSB	TEAB	PMED	1730 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
68	BORDG	PIPI	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	HANDLE.
68	PMR	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	SMALL BODY SHERD.
515	HARR	JUGG	MED	1200 - 1350	1	NECK SHERD.
515	HWSW	BOWL	MED	1200 - 1350	1	BASE SHERD.
515	HWSW	BOWL	MED	1200 - 1350	1	BASE SHERD.
515	BORDG	*	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	RIM SHERD, POSSIBLE JUG.
515	BORDG	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
515	BORDG	SKILL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	
515	BORDY	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD.
515	BORDY	PORI	PMED	1550 - 1750	4	RIM SHERD, NO HANDLE.
515	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
515	PMR	PIPI	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
515	PMR	TRIP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD WITH FOOT.
515	POTG	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1700	5	TIN-GLAZE IMPORT, DECORATED WITH FOLIAGE AND A "RABBITT".
515	WEST	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
517	BORDY	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	RIM SHERD.
517	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, GREEN GLAZE, REDUCED CORE.
517	POTG	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1700	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE DECORATION WITH BIRDS, LEAD GLAZED BACK, 17TH CENTURY.
528	PMR	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	
528	PMRU		PMED	1600 - 1900	3	FLOWER POT AND PAN.
528	STRE	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	
528	LONS	BOTT	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	
528	BBAS	LID	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	
528	ENPO	LID	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	
528	JPW	VASE	PMED	1744 - 1900	1	NOT TRUE JASPER WARE, BUT A REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARE IMITATION WITH A BLUE GLAZE.
528	MOCH		PMED	1750 - 1900	7	CHAMBER POT AND JUG.
528	CREA	CHPO	PMED	1760 - 1900	3	
528	TPW		PMED	1780 - 1900	21	BOWL, CUP, LID, DISHES, VASES AND A PLATE (VILLA D'ESTE, MOORE & CO (1803-1882).
528	LUST		PMED	1800 - 1900	19	CUPS AND SAUCERS.
528	NBW		PMED	1800 - 1900	6	BOWLS AND A TUMBLER.
528	PEAR	PLATE	PMED	1800 - 1900	2	
528	REFW		PMED	1800 - 1900	8	BOWLS CUPS AND A RECTANGULAR VESSEL.
528	SBLB	BOTT	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	STAMPED 'WARREN, LIQUID BLACKING, 80 STRAN BLACKING BOTTLE'.
528	SUND		PMED	1800 - 1900	5	BOWL, BAKING DISH, JAR, INCLUDES (LSSL), 1870'S PLUS.
528	UNGP		PMED	1800 - 1900	15	BOWLS, CUPS, DISHES, PLATES, AND A SAUCER.
529	CHPO	SEAL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	SMALL FIND NO. 32. BLANC DE CHINE 'CHOP', BASE WITH INSCRIPTION, ANIMAL MISSING FROM THE TOP, C.1700-1720.
532	BORD	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
532	BORDG	BOWI	PMED	1550 - 1750	2	BODY SHERD.
532	BORDG	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	RIM TO BASE.
532	BORDG	JUGG	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
532	BORDY	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	2	COMPLETE PROFILE.


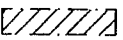
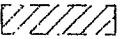
CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
532	PMR	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
532	PMR	BOWD	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	BASE AND BODY SHERD.
532	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	LARGE RIM SHERD.
532	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM TO BASE, HANDLE.
532	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, HEAVILY SOOTED.
532	PMR	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
532	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
532	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, WITH LID FITTING.
532	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
532	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, LID FITTING.
532	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
532	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
532	RBOR	PIPI	PMED	1600 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD, HEAVILY SOOTED.
532	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE ON WHITE FLORAL DECORATION.
532	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BASE SHERD, BLUE STYLIZED INSECTS.
532	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM AND BODY SHERD, BLUE DECORATION, LEAD GLAZED BACK, 17TH CENTURY.
532	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, GREEN DECORATION, LEAD GLAZED BACK, 17TH CENTURY.
532	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	CARINATION AND BASE, BLUE CHINOISERIE DECORATION OF FIGURE.
532	REFR	BOWL	PMED	1740 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, FLOWER AND LEAF MOULDED DECORATION.
533	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD.
535	PMR		PMED	1600 - 1800	5	BOWLS AND LARGE BOWLS.
535	METS	DISH	PMED	1630 - 1700	1	
535	CHPO		PMED	1650 - 1900	2	PLATE, BOWL.
535	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	SHERD LINK TO ANOTHER CONTEXT.
535	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	
535	CREA	PLATE	PMED	1760 - 1900	7	
535	TPW		PMED	1780 - 1900	2	PLATE AND BOWL.
535	PEAR	PLATE	PMED	1800 - 1900	5	
535	REFW	SAUC	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	UNDER-GLAZE PAINTED DECORATION.
539	BORDB	JARA	PMED	1550 - 1750	3	BODY SHERD.
539	BORDG	CHPO	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, NO HANDLE, TYPE 2 CHAMBE POT, MID TO LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
539	BORDG	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	2	BODY SHERD.
539	BORDG	PORI	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	RIM SHERD.
539	BORDY	BOWL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD.
539	PMBL	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1700	1	COMPLETE, GLOBULAR.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD WITH HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, HANDLE MISSING.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, EVIDENCE FOR HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD.
539	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	15	COMPLETE PROFILE, HANDLE MISSING.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, LID FITTING.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, LID FITTING.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, SOOTED.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, LID FITTING.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BODY SHERD WITH HANDLE.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE, A LARGE BOWL.
539	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	5	COMPLETE PROFILE, A LARGE SHALLOW BOWL.
539	PMR	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
539	PMR	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.



0m  25m

KEY

-  Structures
-  Watching Brief Trenches
-  Evaluation Trenches

TITLE

Trench Location Plan

SITE

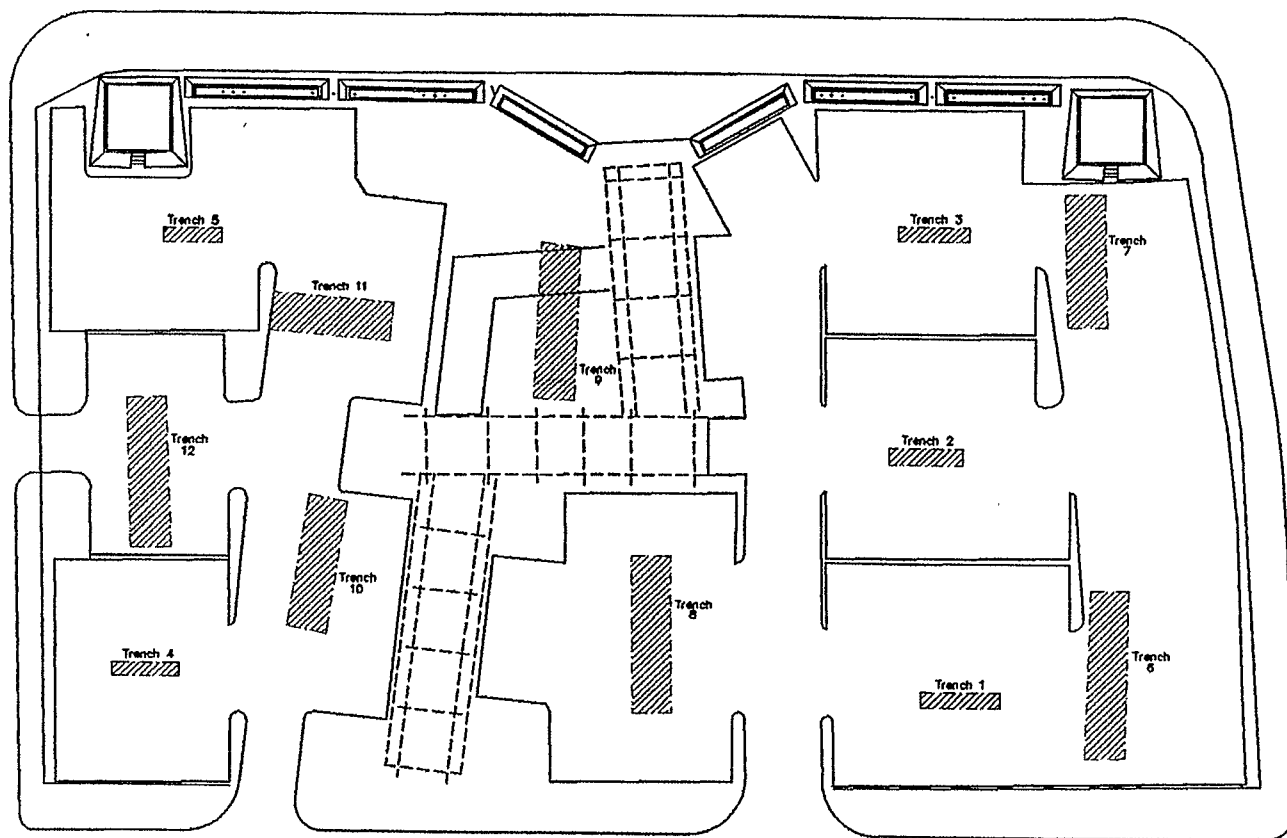
Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock

Fig.2

SCALE

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



0m 25m

KEY

- Structures
- ▨ Watching Brief Trenches
- ▨ Evaluation Trenches

TITLE

Trench Location Plan

SITE

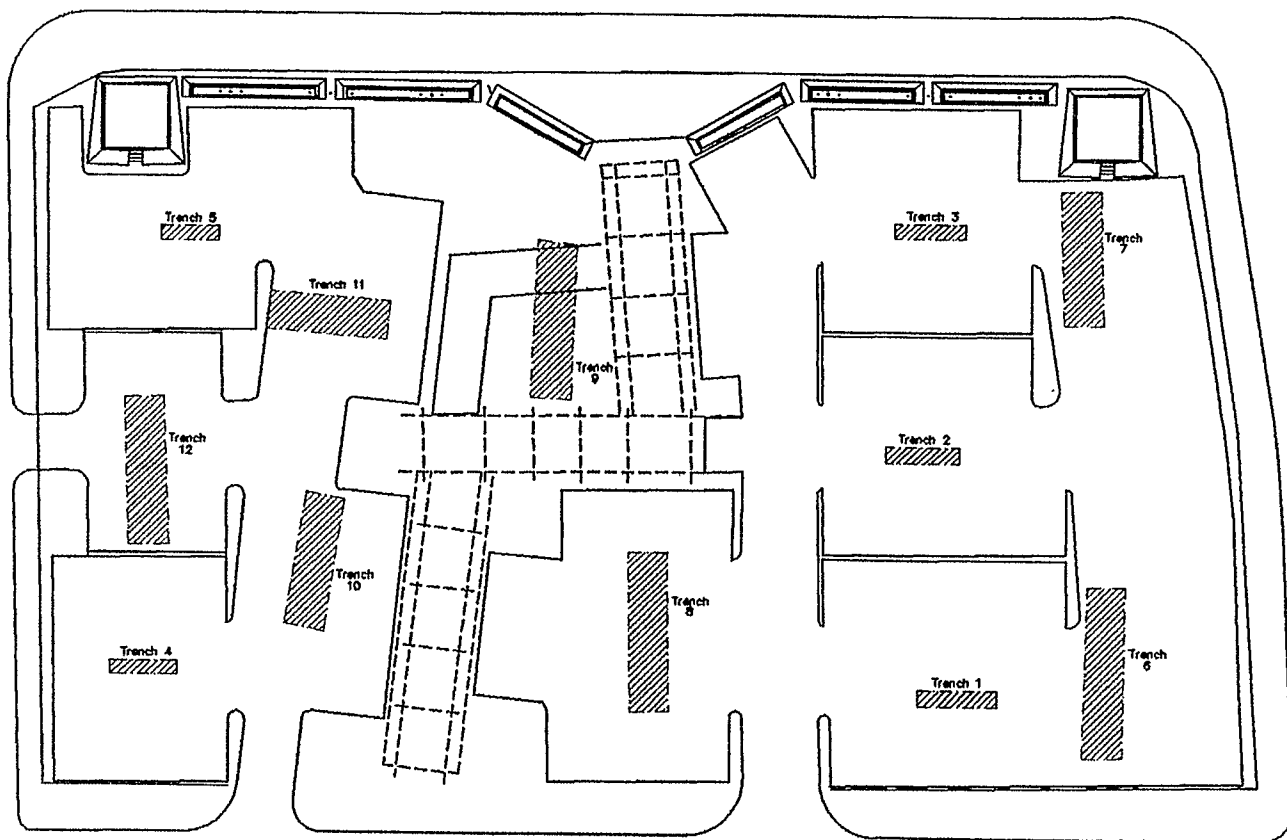
Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock

Fig.2

SCALE


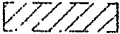
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



0m 25m

KEY

- Structures
-  Watching Brief Trenches
-  Evaluation Trenches

TITLE

Trench Location Plan

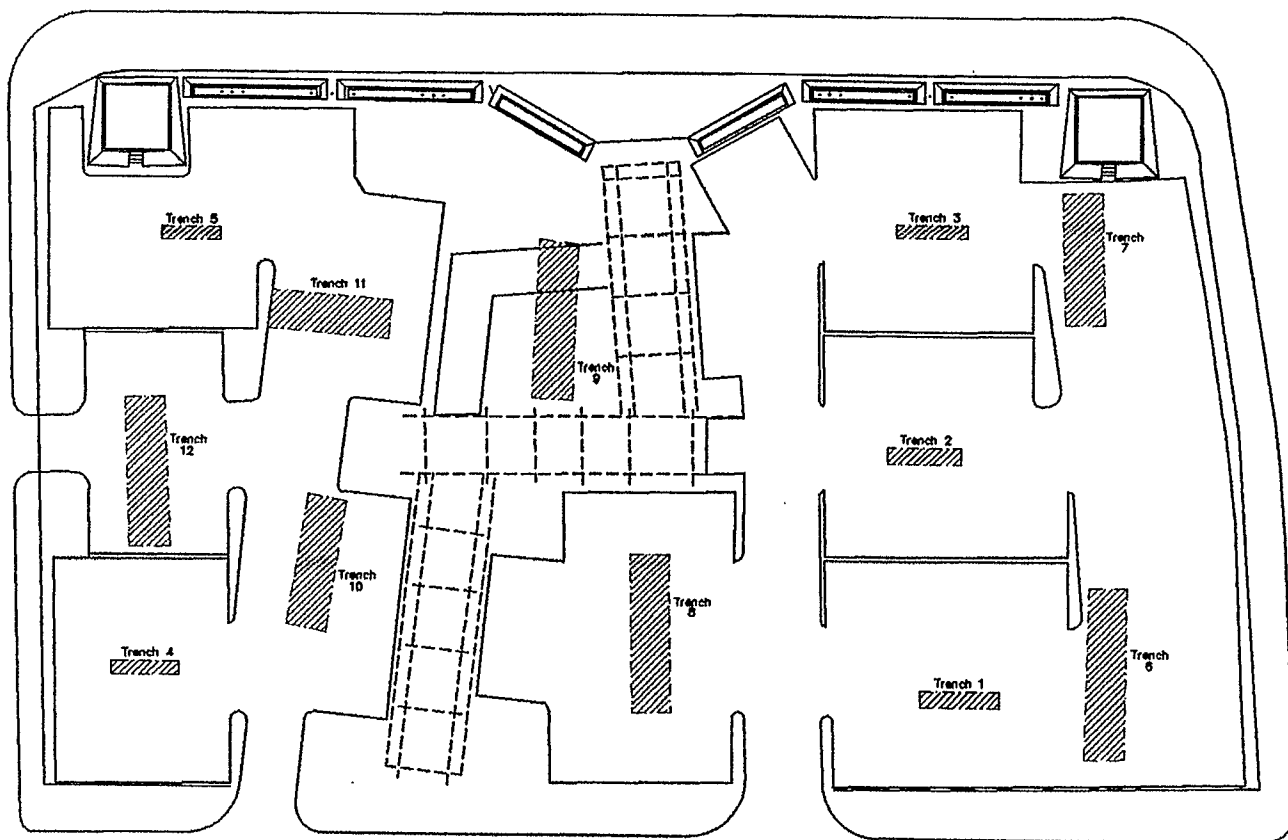
SITE

Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock

Fig.2

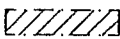
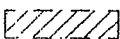
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



0m 25m

KEY

- Structures
-  Watching Brief Trenches
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TITLE

Trench Location Plan

SITE

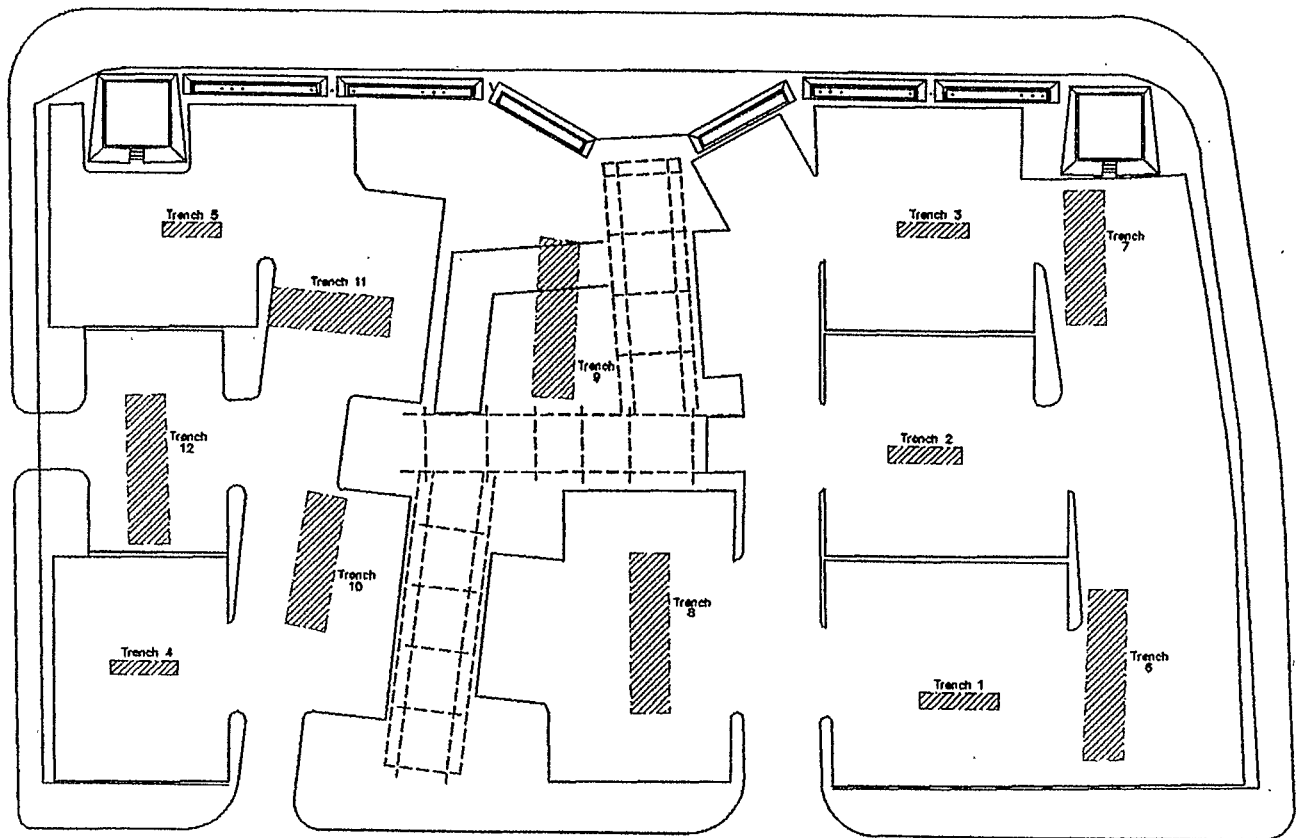
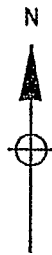
Coopers Yard, Tobacco Dock

Fig.2

SCALE


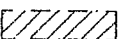
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



0m 25m

KEY

- Structures
-  Watching Brief Trenches
-  Evaluation Trenches

TITLE

Trench Location Plan

SITE

Coopers Yard; Tobacco Dock

Fig.2

SCALE

1:500

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
539	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
539	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	RIM AND BODY SHERD.
539	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	BASE SHERD.
539	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	RIM AND BODY SHERDS.
539	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	5	COMPLETE PROFILE, A LARGE SHALLOW BOWL.
539	PMR	LID	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD AND KNOB.
539	PMR	LID	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM SHERD AND KNOB.
539	PMR	PIPI	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, SOOTING.
539	PMR	PIPI	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE, BROWN GLAZE.
539	PMR	PIPI	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM AND BASE SHERDS, SOOTING.
539	PMR	PORI	PMED	1600 - 1800	8	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	PMR	SKIL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD WITH LIP.
539	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD WITH EMBOSSED DECORATION.
539	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	RIM AND BASE SHERD.
539	TGW	ALBA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, LIGHT BLUE LINE DECORATION.
539	TGW	ALBA	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BASE SHERD, BLUE LINE DECORATION.
539	TGW	ALBA	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BASE SHERD, BLUE LINE DECORATION.
539	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, PLAIN BLUE TIN-GLAZE.
539	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE SCENARY.
539	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE AND GREEN DECORATION.
539	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM AND BASE SHERDS.
539	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, LEAD GLAZED BACK, 17TH CENTUR
539	TGW	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM TO BASE, POLYCHROME.
539	TGW	OINP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM TO BASE, BLUE TIN-GLAZE.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE, TREES AND FLOWERS DECORATED IN BLUE TIN-GLAZE.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	BASE SHERDS, TIN-GLAZE MISSING.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	13	RIM TO BASE SHERDS, CIRCLE. DOT AND LINE DECORATION.
539	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	15	COMPLETE PROFILE, HEAVILY DECORATED IN BLUE TIN-GLAZE, SPONGING, LANDSCAPE.
539	WEST	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	10	COMPLETE PROFILE, FREQUENT FRESH BREAKS, MEDALIONS WITH LIONS AND FLOWER, SUROUNDED BY A BLUE BACKGROUND.
539	WEST	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	RIM AND BASE, STAMPED ROSETTE DECORATION.
539	METS	DISH	PMED	1630 - 1700	1	RIM SHERD.
539	METS	DISH	PMED	1630 - 1700	1	RIM TO BASE.
539	METS	DISH	PMED	1630 - 1700	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	PLATE	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM TO BASE, BLUE AND WHITE, CAFE AU LAIT RIM.
539	CHPO	PLATE	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE, C.1700.
539	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, BLUE AND WHITE, FOLIAGE DECORATION.
539	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	CHPO	VASE	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
539	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	HANDLE.
539	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
539	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE, NO HANDLE.
539	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1800	5	COMPLETE PROFILE, WITH HANDLE.
539	LONS	DMUG	PMED	1670 - 1900	2	RIM SHERD.
539	LONS	JARA	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD.
539	NOTS	BOWL	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD.

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
539	AGAT	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD.
539	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	BOWL	PMED	1720 - 1770	2	BODY SHERD.
539	SWSG	CUPA	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	CUPA	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE. HANDLE MISSING.
539	SWSG	DMUG	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM SHERD.
539	SWSG	DMUG	PMED	1720 - 1770	6	COMPLETE PROFILE, HANDLE MISSING.
539	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM SHERD.
539	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
539	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	3	COMPLETE PROFILE, POSSIBLY ONCE HAD A HANDLE.
539	SWSG	TEAP	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE AND BODY SHERD.
539	SWSG	TEAP	PMED	1720 - 1770	2	RIM SHERD.
539	REFR	TEAP	PMED	1740 - 1800	6	COMPLETE PROFILE.
539	REFR	VASE	PMED	1740 - 1800	1	RIM AND NECK SHERD, 19TH CENTURY, POSSIBLE CONTAMINATION.
539	TPW	BOWL	PMED	1780 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD, BROWN TRANSFER, CONTAMINATION.
546	*	JARA	PMED	0 - 0	1	BASE SHERD, COARSELY GRITTED FABRIC.
546	BORDG	BOWL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	RIM SHERD.
546	BORDY	BOWL	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD.
546	PMR	*	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, SOOTED.
546	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD WITH HANDLE.
546	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
546	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, WITH HANDLE.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, FLANGED.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, SOOTED.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
546	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	RIM AND BODY SHERDS.
546	PMR	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	CARINATION TO BASE.
546	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD WITH HANDLE.
546	TGW	ALBA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE LINES WITH PURPLE DOT DECORATION.
546	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE ON WHITE DECORATION.
546	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE ON WHITE DECORATION.
546	TGW	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM TO BASE, BLUE DECORATION.
546	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM TO BASE SHERD, BLUE ON WHITE DECORATION.
546	METS	DISH	PMED	1630 - 1900	1	CARINATION TO BASE, WHITE SLIP DECORATION ON REMAINS OF THE RIM.
546	STSL	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
546	SWSG	CUPA	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	BASE SHERD.
546	SWSG	LID	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, LID FOR TEAPOT.
546	REFR	CUPA	PMED	1740 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	PMR	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	RIM TO BASE SHERDS.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BASE SHERD.

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	5	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	PMR	CHEP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	CHEESE POT, COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	BODY SHERD WITH PART OF A HANDLE.
565	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
565	RBOR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
565	TGW	OINP	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
565	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, BLUE FLORAL DECORATION.
565	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	COMPLETE PROFILE, BLUE DECORATION, CARTOUCHES. DIAMOND DIAPER. LANDSCAPE.
565	TGW	SAUC	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	COMPLETE PROFILE, POLYCHROME LANDSCAPE. LAMBETH.
565	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, FAMILLE ROSE.
565	CHPO	DMUG	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD, POSSIBLE BEAKER, FAMILLE ROSE, C.1730-1760.
565	CHPO	SAUC	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, CHINESE IMARI, 1690-1730.
565	CHPO	TEAB	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE AND WHITE.
565	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	1	BASE SHERD.
565	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1800	1	BODY SHERDS.
565	LONS	DMUG	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD.
565	SWSG	TEAB	PMED	1720 - 1770	3	COMPLETE PROFILE.
565	SWSGD	DMUG	PMED	1730 - 1770	2	BODY SHERD, DRAB WARE.
565	REFR	BOWL	PMED	1740 - 1800	2	BASE AND BODY SHERD.
569	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
569	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
569	NOTS	*	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	VERY SMALL BODY SHERD.
570	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	6	
570	LONS	INKB	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	
570	ENPO		PMED	1700 - 1900	2	FIGURINE OF DOG AND A SAUCE BOAT.
570	TPW		PMED	1780 - 1900	18	JUGG, PLATES AND SAUCER.
570	NBW	BOWL	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	
570	REFW		PMED	1800 - 1900	5	CHAMBER POT AND JAR.
570	UNGP	VASE	PMED	1800 - 1900	2	
572	BORDY	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	
572	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	20	
572	STRE	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	3	
572	TGW		PMED	1600 - 1800	5	BOWLS, OINTMENT POT, TILE.
572	WEST	BOTT	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	
572	CHPO		PMED	1650 - 1900	7	BOWLS, DISH, JUGG.
572	BBAS	LID	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	
572	BBAS	LID	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	
572	ENPO		PMED	1700 - 1900	4	BOWLS, DISH.
572	RBAS	LID	PMED	1750 - 1900	3	POSSIBLE REFINED REDWARE.
572	CREA		PMED	1760 - 1900	12	BOWLS, JUGS, PLATES, AND AN UNKNOWN VESSEL
572	TPW		PMED	1780 - 1900	14	BOWLS, DISH, SAUCER, VASE.
572	SELZ	BOTT	PMED	1790 - 1900	1	
572	PEAR		PMED	1800 - 1900	12	BOWLS, PLATES.
572	SUND	BOWL	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	YELLOW MOTTLED GLAZE.
573	BORDG	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	3	
573	ENPO		PMED	1600 - 1900	2	BOWL, SAUCERS.
573	PMBL	BOWH	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	POSSIBLE STAFFORDSHIRE REDWARE.
573	PMR		PMED	1600 - 1800	7	BOWL, HANDLED BOWL, DISH.
573	PMRU	FLOP	PMED	1600 - 1900	1	
573	TGW		PMED	1600 - 1800	7	DISHES, OINTMENT POTS, PLATES.
573	WEST	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, STAMPED LION DECORATION, SHER LINK TO ANOTHER CONTEXT.
573	CHPO		PMED	1650 - 1900	29	BOWLS, CUPS, PLATES AND SAUCERS IN BLUE AND WHITE AND FAMILLE ROSE.
573	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	3	
573	WOOLS	JUGG	PMED	1650 - 1700	1	BODY SHERD.
573	ENGs	JUGG	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BLUE GLAZED AND EMBOSSED DECORATION.

CYD 96 evaluation POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

CONTEXT	FABRIC	SHAPE	PERIOD	DATE RANGE	NO. FRAG	COMMENTS
573	LONS		PMED	1670 - 1900	1	JUG/TANKARD.
573	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1700 - 1900	1	VERY SMALL BODY SHERD.
573	SWSG		PMED	1720 - 1770	1	CUP, DISH, PLATE.
573	SWSB	CHPO	PMED	1730 - 1770	2	
573	CREA		PMED	1760 - 1900	16	PLATES, BOWLS, JUGS.
573	CREA	JUGG	PMED	1760 - 1900	3	BROWN AND TAN MOCHA LIKE DECORATION.
573	TPW	BOWL	PMED	1780 - 1900	6	
573	PEAR		PMED	1800 - 1900	32	BOWLS, PLATES, SAUCERS, VASES.
573	SUND	DISH	PMED	1800 - 1900	1	BROWN MOTTLED WHITE SLIP.
573	UNGP		PMED	1800 - 1900	5	BOWLS.
581	BORDG	DISH	PMED	1550 - 1750	3	BASE SHERD.
581	BORDY	*	PMED	1550 - 1750	1	BODY SHERD, PERFORATED WITH SMALL HOLES.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, FLANGED RIM.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
581	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BODY SHERD.
581	PMR	BUCK	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD, VERY THICK WALLED.
581	PMR	COLA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM AND BODY SHERD.
581	PMR	DISH	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD.
581	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, LID FITTING.
581	PMR	JARA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BASE SHERD.
581	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, INCISED LINE DECORATION.
581	PMR	JUGG	PMED	1600 - 1800	2	BODY SHERD.
581	TGW	ALBA	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE TIN-GLAZE SWIRLS.
581	TGW	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, POLY CHROME TIN-GLAZE, PURPLE FLOWERS, SHERD LINK.
581	TGW	CHAR	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE TIN-GLAZE LINES.
581	TGW	CHPO	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	HANDLE.
581	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	RIM SHERD, POLYCHROME, RED, YELLOW, PURPLE
581	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE FLORAL DECORATION.
581	TGW	PLATE	PMED	1600 - 1800	4	BODY SHERD, PLAIN BLUE TIN-GLAZE.
581	TGW	VASE	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, BLUE TIN-GLAZE FLOWERS.
581	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD.
581	CHPO	BOWL	PMED	1650 - 1900	1	BASE SHERD, CHINESE IMARI STYLE.
581	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	2	RIM SHERD, SHERD LINK TO ANOTHER CONTEXT.
581	SCOM	DISH	PMED	1650 - 1750	2	RIM AND BODY SHERDS, BROWN, TAN AND WHITE SLIP.
581	STSL	CUPA	PMED	1650 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD.
581	LONS	JUGG	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	BODY SHERD.
581	LONS	JUGG	PMED	1670 - 1900	1	RIM SHERD.
581	NOTS	JUGG	PMED	1700 - 1900	2	RIM AND BODY SHERD.
581	SWSG	CUPA	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM SHERD.
581	SWSG	LID	PMED	1720 - 1770	1	RIM SHERD.
581	SWSG	SAUC	PMED	1720 - 1770	2	RIM AND BASE SHERD.
585	PMR	BOWL	PMED	1600 - 1800	1	BODY SHERD, DARK BROWN GLAZE.
657	CREA	JARA	PMED	1760 - 1900	4	
657	TPW	PLATE	PMED	1780 - 1900	4	
657	PEAR	PLATE	PMED	1800 - 1900	3	GREEN VERSION.
657	UNGP		PMED	1800 - 1900	11	BOWL AND SAUCER WITH SPONGE PRINTED DECORATION.

APPENDIX 7

An Assessment Of Roman Building Material, by Ken Sable

ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AT COOPER'S YARD, WAPPING (CYD-96)

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. The material found will be discussed. A written archive exists listing the material within each context, though it is not included with this assessment. The statistics quoted in this report derive from that list. A description of the fabrics appears at the end. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London Archaeology Service.

Quantity and Context

The building material fills 13 boxes. The total weight of the material was 157.244 kg of which 13.020 kg was discarded, during the initial assessment work, as being in no need of further examination. The discarded material consisted of amorphous fragments of common fabrics, or commonly found unstratified examples.

The material was found in 31 contexts.

These were: [29], [501], [515], [516], [518], [526], [528], [532], [535], [536], [539], [545], [546], [566], [569], [570], [572], [573], [581], [581], [583], [590], [596], [604], [605], [606], [613], [624], [626], [635], [636] and [644].

Discussion

The bulk of the material (103.522 kg) came from four dumps which formed a sequence of deposits sealing evidence of a Roman structure. Deposit [590] is the earliest of these dumps. This was below [624], which in turn underlay [613], which was itself beneath [526].

Deposit [590] contained the least material. It weighed a total of 1289g. Roof tile, brick, stone and daub were retrieved. The brick/tile fabrics present were 2454 (50-75/80¹, manufactured in the Eccles area in Kent), 2459A (-60/61-mid 2nd century), 3006 (50/60-mid 2nd century) and 2459B (120/160-late 2nd/3rd century)². Daub, limy pinkish sandstone and coarse grain pinkish sandstone were also found in this deposit.

The demolition of the structure sealed by this layer can therefore be dated to 120/160 at the earliest, though it is possible that this could have taken place beyond the late 2nd/3rd century. The presence of earlier material attests to the presence of an early building(s) in the vicinity which may have survived and been repaired post-120/160 and/or the re-use of earlier material in a mid-late 2nd to early 3rd century building.

The material kept from deposit [624] weighed 14,517g. In addition to fabrics of fabric group 2815 found in [590] there were also examples of fabrics 2452, 3004 (both of fabric group 2815, dating to 55/70-140/200 and 50/60-140/200 respectively), 3237 (of uncertain provenance and date) and 3011 (70/100-140/200+).

The material from [613] weighed 51,269g. Fabrics not found in the earlier two dump layers included 2459C (of fabric group 2815, dating to 140/200-3rd century), 2453 (140/180-3rd century), 3018 (100-120, possibly from Sussex) a tegula flange and an

¹ All dates are AD.

² 2459A and B and 3006 are all of fabric group 2815, which is local to Greater London.

imbrex tile fragment of an uncertain fabric³. There was also a fragment of fine grain laminated red sandstone.

The weight of material from dump [526] was 36,447g. In addition to fabrics mentioned above it contained examples of fabrics 3025 (60-80/100±), a silty variant of 2459A and fabric 3019 (100-120, from Hampshire). This deposit contained large quantities of daub and a few fragments of medium grain sandstone with a high iron oxide content and occasional fine copper grains.

The material from these dumps consisted of brick, *tegulae*, *imbreces*, daub and stone. A fragment of box or half box flue tile with scored patterned keying was found in deposit [624]. This gives an indication of the type of structure(s) represented. There was evidence of a tiled roof(s) wattle and daub walls, a heating system and the possible use of brick elsewhere in the structure(s).

The material discussed above and that retrieved from the other 27 deposits containing building material included a number of items displaying manufacturer's signatures. Context [636] contained a possible louvre fragment. [516] included a tile with signs of scored keying, Marble, including a fragment of a moulding, was also kept, as was a fragment of clunch.

The only Roman fabric not mentioned above is 2451 which appeared in deposit [604] and which dates to the late 2nd to 3rd century.

Generally, as is to be expected on a site close to the City of London, most of the Roman material is of fabric group 2815. Most of the Roman material retrieved dates to the first two centuries AD and much of it pre-dates the mid 2nd century. Though some may be re-used material from the City it is likely that there was a building of that period in the close vicinity.

Possibly Medieval roof tile of fabric 3216 was found, as well as late Medieval to early Post-Medieval roof tile of fabric 2271 near 2276. These were found with 18th to early 19th century material in deposit [515].

Post-Medieval material included brick and roof tile. The latter was mostly pan tile of fabrics 2279 and 3225 (in deposits [532], [539], [546], [566], [572] and [581], which consequently date to post-1620/c.1666), though peg tile of fabric 2276 was also present. The only Post-Medieval brick was of fabric 3032 and was found in deposit [515]. One complete example was 223x101x60-67mm and was unfrogged, with indented borders. It bore a series of manufacturer's scores on its top surface and dates to c.1690 to the beginning of the 19th century. The other complete brick was 234x110x64-5mm.

³ The tegula flange is light greenish grey-brownish grey with frequent fine sand <0.2mm (like 2459), frequent rock fragments <10mm (russet sandstone, flint, iron oxide + limestone) and fine black iron oxide. like 3013 or 3051. The imbrex tile is pinkish with buff margins, though it has similar inclusions and some rose quartz in its moulding sand. It lacks the frequent fine black iron oxide.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the information in the written record is entered onto a database for ease of reference and to extract any further information from the material that is not presently available.

The Roman fabrics other than those of fabric group 2815 should be re-examined and compared with others found in London to verify their dating and provenance and, where this still remains unknown, to attempt to establish this.

The most complete examples of each of the different signatures present should be described and illustrated. This course should also be followed with the flue tile. The various different styles of flange profile and cut away present on the *tegulae* in assemblage should also be identified. The impressions on the Post-Medieval brick of fabric 3032 in context [515] should also be illustrated.

The number and weight of the various fabrics found in the four main Roman dumps ([590], [613], [624] and [526]) should be compared to establish which fabrics are newly discarded into the dumps and which have been present in the soil for some time. This may help to identify the nature of the structures from which the material derived.

The burnt daub from the four main dump layers should be examined to establish the presence of withie/lath impressions which may help identify the style of wattling employed.

The types and origin of the stone in the assemblage should also be identified. In conjunction with an examination of the provenance of the ceramic building material, it may help to confirm the nature of trade patterns.

Once the number of objects and their size has been established it is recommended that the tiles of local Roman fabrics without distinguishing marks or fabric anomalies be discarded.

Fabrics

Brick:

3032-This fabric represents hard purple brick which often has yellow surfaces. It has iron oxide inclusions and varying other inclusions and voids.

Roof tile:

2271-This fabric represents medieval orange peg or ridge roofing tile, containing a scatter of sand and varying amounts of calcium carbonate. The tiles are laid on coarse moulding sand before firing.

2276-This is similar to 2271 except that it is laid on fine sand prior to firing and is of comparatively even thickness.

3216-This peg tile fabric contains frequent very fine sand.

2279-This fabric represents orangy red to brown pan tile with frequent large sand inclusions <0.5mm.

3225-This pan tile fabric has frequent very fine sand inclusions.

Roman tile/brick:

2451-Orange-Red sandy fabric, frequent quartz (<0.6mm) with a scatter of iron oxide and limestone (<1mm) occasional rock fragments.

2452-Red/orange occasionally with grey core, Fairly fine fabric with occasional quartz <0.5mm, with a scatter of limestone, siltstone and iron oxide (<2mm).

2453-Yellowish brown/pink, frequent yellowish white clay inclusions (<6mm), occasional iron oxide <1mm, occasionally with frequent quartz (<0.3mm).

2454-This fabric is pink, buff, yellowish grey or yellowish white. It has a varying 'rose' quartz content

2459A-orangy red/brown, fine sandy fabric, few grains above 0.2mm, occasional iron oxide and limestone (<1mm). Intermediate-coarse moulding sand.

2459B-As 2459A but with fine moulding sand.

- 2459C-As 2459A but moulded with straw instead of sand
- 3006-Red-orange/brown. Fabric is between 2459A and 3004. Most tiles have frequent quartz (<0.3mm) with occasional iron oxide and limestone.
- 3004-This fabric has coarse sand and occasional iron oxide and limestone all <0.8mm.
- 3019-Light brown-orange with abundant siltstone (<7mm) and iron oxide (4mm), a scatter of quartz (<0.3mm) and occasional limestone. (usually a brick fabric).
- 3011-Pink/orange/brownish green, frequent red clay/red iron oxide inclusions (<4mm), varying quantities of quartz (<0.5mm) and silty lenses.
- 3018-Light orange/orange fine fabric with frequent orange clay and/or siltstone inclusions (few more than 2mm), varying quartz content (<1mm). Some examples have numerous silty inclusions and lenses.
- 3025-Pink, light brownish orange, with well defined whitish silt lenses and a scatter of iron oxide (<1mm) and occasional quartz (<0.3mm).
- 3237-Pinkish, often with buff margins. The fabric is sandy has some white silty streaking, occasional iron oxide and often contains fine calcium carbonate. Some examples on this site contain a scatter of large quartz <2mm as well as a background of fine quartz, with more rounded white silty inclusions.
- Uncertain fabric-Light greenish grey-brownish grey or pink with buff margins, with frequent fine sand <0.2mm (like 2459), frequent rock fragments <10mm (russet sandstone, flint, iron oxide & limestone) and fine black iron oxide. The pinkish fragment lacks the fine black iron oxide. Similar to 3013 or 3051.
- Uncertain fabric- Brownish orange, sandy (quartz <0.5mm) with fine silt (<2mm), occasional shell with fine black iron oxide. The tile bears the impressions of chaff/straw moulding.

Stone:

Coarse grain pinkish sandstone.
 Red fine grain laminated sandstone.
 Ferruginous sandstone (fine and medium grain).
 Marble
 Clunch
 Micaceous fine grain laminated sandstone

APPENDIX 8

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CONTEXT [501]	Mod - hard compaction, dark grey, sandy clay silt, with frequent small sub-angular pebbles, mod charcoal flecks, occasional chalk frags, burnt flint, 0.43m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Upper fill of pit cut [502]
CONTEXT [502]	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.08m N/S, 0.47m E/W, 0.47m deep, steep sides, flat base. Highest level 6.27m OD Lowest level 5.80m OD
INTERPRETATION	Late-Roman pit
CONTEXT [503]	Soft - mod compaction, dark grey, clayey silt sand, moderate small sub-angular pebbles, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small burnt flint frags, 0.15m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Lower fill of pit cut [502]
CONTEXT [504]	Hard compaction, mottled mid-grey, light brown, and orange, gravelly sand silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Deliberate backfilling to cut [509]
CONTEXT [505]	Loose - mod compaction, dark orange, coarse sand and gravel, layer . Highest level 6.28m OD Lowest level 6.03m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [506]	Soft compaction, yellow, sand, layer. Highest level 6.29m OD Lowest level 6.23m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural
CONTEXT [507]	Mod compaction, red brown/black, sand and small sub angular pebbles, fill of linear feature. Not excavated.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of [508].
CONTEXT [508]	Irregular linear feature, 1.48m E/W, 0.08-0.16m N/S. Unexcavated.
INTERPRETATION	Natural phenomenon or it may mark the bottom of a timber palisade.
CONTEXT [509]	Linear cut, steeply sloping N side, gentler gradient on S side, flat base, 2.4m N/S, 2.28m E/W but continues E and W beyond edge of trench, depth 0.91m. Highest level 6.35m OD Lowest level 5.44m OD
INTERPRETATION	E/W aligned ditch possibly defensive.
CONTEXT [510]	Moderate compaction, light grey brown, gravelly silty sand, with occasional cbm/pot flecks, 0.51m deep (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Washed in fill to ditch cut [509].
CONTEXT [511]	Moderate compaction, grey brown, fine sand and silt, 0.25m deep (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Primary fill of ditch cut [509].
CONTEXT [512]	Firm compaction, mid-brown with orange mottling, gravelly silt sand, with occasional charcoal frags. Not excavated.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of modern cut [514].
CONTEXT [513]	Firm compaction, yellow brown, gravelly silt sand (brickearth), layer. Highest level 6.28m OD Lowest level 6.23m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural
CONTEXT [514]	Sub-square, 1.4m N/S, 1.68m E/W, 0.14m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Modern cut.
CONTEXT [515]	Mod compaction, dark brown grey, clayey sandy silt, with frequent pebbles, oyster shell, occasional bone, cbm, mortar, clay pipe, frags, layer. Highest level 4.66m OD Lowest Level 4.57m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer.
CONTEXT [516]	Mod to firm compaction, green brown, clayey silt, with frequent pebbles, tile and brick frags, occasional oyster shell coal frags, layer. Highest level 4.50m OD Lowest level 4.29m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer.
CONTEXT [517]	Soft compaction, dark grey, sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate small - medium pebbles, cbm frags, occasional bone and chalk frags, layer.
INTERPRETATION	Accumulation of post-Med dumping.
CONTEXT [518]	Moderate compaction, brown, clayey gravelly silt, with occasional cbm and charcoal flecks, layer. Highest level 5.09m OD Lowest level 4.70m OD

INTERPRETATION	Dump layer.
CONTEXT [519]	Circular, sides near vertical, v-shaped base, diameter 0.12m, 0.77m deep. Highest level 4.68m OD Lowest level 3.91m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for stakehole.
CONTEXT [520]	Soft, dark grey, silty clay sand, with frequent sub-angular pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.52m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Upper fill of stakehole cut [519].
CONTEXT [521]	Oval, sides near vertical, v-shaped base, diameter 0.14m, 0.70m deep. Highest level 4.29m OD Lowest Level 3.59m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for stakehole.
CONTEXT [522]	Soft compaction, dark brown grey, silt clayey sand, with occasional charcoal and cbm flecks, 0.56m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of stakehole cut [521].
CONTEXT [523]	Circular, sides near vertical, v-shaped base, diameter 0.11m, 0.76m deep. Highest level 4.41m OD Lowest level 3.65m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for stakehole
CONTEXT [524]	Soft compaction, dark brown grey, silty clayey sand, with occasional cbm and charcoal flecks, 0.5m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Upper fill of stakehole cut [523]
CONTEXT [525]	Soft, dark brown, decayed wood, 0.26m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Timber stake in cut [523]
CONTEXT [526]	Firm compaction, dark brown grey, clayey sandy silt, with frequent burnt daub, charcoal, mortar frags, frequent demolition debris, layer.
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer of Roman demolition material.
CONTEXT [527]	Moderate compaction, light brown sandy silt, layer 0.09m thick. Highest level 4.79m OD Lowest level 4.66m OD
INTERPRETATION	Layer.
CONTEXT [528]	Soft - loose compaction, brown, silt, with very frequent broken pottery, glass, moderate broken brick, 0.20m deep (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Backfill to cess brick lined cess pit.
CONTEXT [529]	Mod compaction, dark grey sandy silt, layer. Highest level 5.45m OD
INTERPRETATION	Accumulated garden soil.
CONTEXT [530]	Brick - 230mmx105mmx70mm - alternate courses of header and stretcher, brick lining to pit, 0.23m wide, 1.50m N/S, 1.50m E/W. Highest level 5.58m OD Lowest level 4.77m OD
INTERPRETATION	Brick lining to cess pit.
CONTEXT [531]	Sub-rectangular, Sides vertical, flat base, 1.50m N/S, 1.60m E/W, 1.0m deep. Highest level 5.26m OD Lowest level 4.48m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for brick lined cess pit. Fills [530], [528], [535]
CONTEXT [532]	Mod compaction, dark brown, sandy silt, with frequent small - medium pebbles, cbm frags, moderate charcoal flecking, layer. Highest level 5.05m OD Lowest level 4.62m OD
INTERPRETATION	Garden soil.
CONTEXT [533]	Moderate compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with frequent small - medium pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks and cbm frags.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [534] possibly horticultural.
CONTEXT [534]	Recti-linear, aligned N-S, 1.35m x 0.70m x 0.25m. Highest level 5.15m OD Lowest level 4.83m OD
INTERPRETATION	Planting hole.
CONTEXT [535]	Soft compaction, grey, sandy silt, 0.10m thick.

INTERPRETATION	Primary fill of cess pit cut [531]
CONTEXT [536]	Mod compaction, brown grey, clayey silt gravel sand, 0.23m deep
INTERPRETATION	Upper fill of cut [544]
CONTEXT [537]	Loose compaction, yellow, sand, 0.27m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [544].
CONTEXT [538]	NOT USED
INTERPRETATION	
CONTEXT [539]	Mod compaction, dark grey brown, sandy silt, with frequent medium pebbles, layer. Highest level 5.15m OD Lowest level 4.86m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer of garden soil mixed with domestic and some structural debris.
CONTEXT [540]	Soft compaction, dark brown, decayed wood, 0.25m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Wooden stake within cut [519]
CONTEXT [541]	Mod compaction, yellow grey, silty gravelly sand, 0.2m deep (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [544].
CONTEXT [542]	Soft compaction, brown, decayed wood, 0.14m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Wooden stake within cut [521].
CONTEXT [543]	Loose compaction, yellow, gravelly sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.50m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Primary fill of cut [544].
CONTEXT [544]	Linear, steep sides, flat base but slopes N to S, 2.18m N/S, 0.90m E/W, 0.83m deep. Highest level 4.78m OD Lowest level 3.77m OD
INTERPRETATION	Linear cut with three associated postholes [519], [521], [523]. Appeared to be deliberately backfilled with [543], [541], [537], [536].
CONTEXT [545]	Mod compaction, green brown, sandy silt, with frequent small - medium rounded and sub-angular pebbles, occasional burnt flint, layer Highest level 5.15m OD Lowest level 4.59m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer.
CONTEXT [546]	Mod compaction, dark brown, sandy silt, with frequent small - medium pebbles, moderate cbm frags.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [547].
CONTEXT [547]	Sub-circular, 1.10m N/S, 1.80m E/W, 0.50m deep. Highest level 4.78m OD Lowest level 4.29m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for pit fill [546].
CONTEXT [548]	Mod compaction, mid-grey, gravelly sand, 0.06m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Top fill of large pit cut [553].
CONTEXT [549]	Loose compaction, light grey, coarse sand, layer. Highest level 4.47m OD Lowest level 4.32m OD
INTERPRETATION	Alluvial deposit maybe palaeo-foreshore.
CONTEXT [550]	Mod compaction, mottled brown grey, gravelly silty sand, 0.13m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [553].
CONTEXT [551]	Mod compaction, mottled grey orange, gravelly silty sand, 0.31m deep
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [553].
CONTEXT [552]	Mod compaction, mottled orange grey, gravelly silty sand, 0.42m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [553].

CONTEXT [553] Sub circular, sides 1:3 then step down and 1:4 to concave base, 1.52m N/S, 2m E/W, depth 1.39m.
Highest level 4.53m OD Lowest level 3.14m OD

INTERPRETATION Large pit fills [550], [551], [552], [554].

CONTEXT [554] Soft compaction, orange dark brown, decayed wood, 0.26m N/S, 0.10m E/W, 0.23m in height, L-shaped.
Highest level 3.51m OD

INTERPRETATION Possibly timber shoring within cut [553].

CONTEXT [555] Soft compaction, grey brown, clayey silty sand, with frequent small gravel, occasional decayed wood frags, 0.36m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill of cut [556].

CONTEXT [556] Sides vertical, base flat, 0.40m N/S, 0.10m E/W, 0.36m deep.
Highest level 3.51m OD Lowest level 3.15m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut feature fill [555].

CONTEXT [557] Mod compaction, dark brown, sandy silt, with frequent small - medium pebbles, 0.55m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill of [558].

CONTEXT [558] Sides 1:1, 0.60m N/S, 0.55m deep but only seen in section.

INTERPRETATION Pit or linear feature fill [557].

CONTEXT [559] Mod compaction, dark grey, sandy silt, with moderate small - medium pebbles, layer 0.20m thick.
Included a lot of burnt flint.
Highest level 4.75m OD Lowest level 4.50m OD

INTERPRETATION Layer possibly pre-historic..

CONTEXT [560] Moderate compaction, yellow grey, coarse sand and gravel layer.
Highest level 4.55m OD Lowest level 4.27m OD

INTERPRETATION Natural.

CONTEXT [561] Mod - firm compaction, yellow orange, sandy gravel, layer.
Highest level 4.90m OD Lowest level 4.55m OD

INTERPRETATION Natural.

CONTEXT [562] Mod compaction, mid-grey, silty gravelly sand, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick (max.).
Highest level 4.41m OD Lowest level 4.36m OD

INTERPRETATION Dump layer.

CONTEXT [563] Mod compaction, brownish yellow, silty gravel sand, 0.46m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill of cut [564].

CONTEXT [564] Steep sides 1:1, 0.40m N/S, 0.38m E/W, 0.40m deep but not bottomed.
Highest level 4.36m OD Lowest level 3.90 OD

INTERPRETATION Cut feature fill [563].

CONTEXT [565] Loose compaction, dark brown grey, clayey sandy silt, with frequent mortar, cbm, pot, bone, glass, and chalk frags, occasional clay pipe frags and brick bats, 0.15m deep.

INTERPRETATION Upper infilling of barrel well.

CONTEXT [566] Mod compaction, dark brown grey, Sandy clayey silt, with frequent medium pebbles and mussel shell, 0.05m thick.

INTERPRETATION Primary fill of barrel well.

CONTEXT [567] Timber barrel

INTERPRETATION Barrel lining to cut [568].

CONTEXT [568] Circular, vertical sides, flat base, 0.93m in diameter, 0.23m deep.
Highest level 4.48m OD Lowest level 4.25m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for barrel well.

CONTEXT [569] Loose compaction, yellow grey, clayey silty gravel, with occasional cbm frags, 0.20m deep.

INTERPRETATION Backfill to construction cut [568] for barrel well.

CONTEXT [570]	Mod - loose, grey brown, sandy silt cinder, with frequent coal, ash, cinder, moderate brick rubble, 0.53m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Infilling of brick structure [571].
CONTEXT [571]	Brick - 230mm x 105mm x 60mm - 1.20m N/S, 1.30m E/W, 1.21m height (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Brick lining to cut [578.]
CONTEXT [572]	Mod compaction, black, sandy silt, with frequent small pebbles, occasional cbm and mortar frags, a high pottery content.
INTERPRETATION	Upper fill of post-med domestic rubbish pit cut [584].
CONTEXT [573]	Mod compaction, dark brown black, clayey sandy silt, with frequent small - medium pebbles, moderate cbm and mortar frags, occasional rounded cobbles.
INTERPRETATION	Lower fill to pit cut [584].
CONTEXT [574]	Mod friable compaction, mid-brown, silty sand, with frequent small gravel, 0.28m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of pit cut [575].
CONTEXT [575]	Sub-rounded, steep sides, depth 0.28m but not bottomed. Highest level 4.51m OD Lowest level 4.13m OD Possible pit.
INTERPRETATION	
CONTEXT [576]	Mod compaction, light grey, gravelly sand, layer 0.37m deep. Highest level 4.75m OD Lowest level 3.91m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer, infilling of ditch [595].
CONTEXT [577]	Mod compaction, greyish orange, coarse sand, with occasional small - medium pebbles, 0.34m deep (max.). Highest level 4.42m OD Lowest level 4.04m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer, infilling of ditch [595].
CONTEXT [578]	Square, sides near vertical, base sloping to south, 1.20m N/S, 1.30m E/W, 1.20m deep. Highest levels 5.01m OD Lowest level 3.84m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for brick lined cess pit.
CONTEXT [579]	Mod compaction, yellow grey mottling, silty sand, frequent small rounded - subangular pebbles, 0.34m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer infilling of ditch cut [595]
CONTEXT [580]	Mod compaction, dark grey black, gravelly silty coarse sand, 0.8m deep (max.)
INTERPRETATION	Alluvial deposition in ditch [595]. Same as [651].
CONTEXT [581]	Mod compaction, dark grey brown, sandy silt, with frequent oyster shell, pan tile, pot, glass, and brick frags, 0.60m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of pit cut [582]
CONTEXT [582]	Sub-rectangle, sloping sides to concave base, 0.80m N/S, 0.90m E/W, 0.60m deep . Highest level 5.01m OD Lowest level 4.42m OD
INTERPRETATION	Post-med rubbish pit.
CONTEXT [583]	Mod - hard compaction, dark grey brown, silty sand, with frequent small - medium sub-angular and rounded pebbles, layer. Highest level 5.06m OD Lowest level 4.83m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dumped deposit.
CONTEXT [584]	Linear (extends beyond trench to the E and W), sloping sides, flat base, 2.80m N/S, 2.20m E/W, 1.0m deep. Highest level 5.07m OD Lowest level 4.07m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for large Victorian rubbish pit.
CONTEXT [585]	Mod compaction, dark brown black, sandy silt, with moderate small pebbles, 0.45m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Garden soil filling cut [586].
CONTEXT [586]	Sub-square, steep sides, flat base, 0.45m N/S, 0.25m E/W, depth 0.45m. Highest level 5.06m OD Lowest level 4.58m OD

INTERPRETATION	Planting hole.
CONTEXT [587]	Mod compaction, dark brown black, sandy silt, with frequent rounded pebbles, moderate cbm frags.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of pit cut [589].
CONTEXT [588]	NOT USED
INTERPRETATION	
CONTEXT [589]	Sub-square, steep sides, flat base, 0.80m N/S, 0.90m E/W, 0.33m deep. Highest level 4.54m OD Lowest level 3.93m OD
INTERPRETATION	Planting hole
CONTEXT [590]	Mod compaction, dark grey black, sandy silt, with moderate sub-angular pebbles, cbm and pot frags, lenses of burnt clay, layer. Highest level 4.96m OD
INTERPRETATION	Destruction/demolition layer.
CONTEXT [591]	Firm compaction, mid grey, clayey sandy silt, with occasional small pebbles, and organic frags.
INTERPRETATION	Probably waterlain fill of ditch [595].
CONTEXT [592]	Hard compaction, light grey white, gravel concrete mix 0.37m deep (max.).
INTERPRETATION	Modern foundation.
CONTEXT [593]	Mod compaction, mottled orange grey, sand silt gravel, with occasional organic frags, 0.10m thick.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595]. Same as [652].
CONTEXT [594]	Mod compaction, mid grey, silty sandy gravel.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595].
CONTEXT [595]	Linear, SW side gently sloping, N/E side steeply sloping to break of slope then vertical, 3.4m NW/SE, 3.4m NE/SW, 1.89m deep. Highest level 4.21m OD Lowest level 2.32m OD
INTERPRETATION	Defensive ditch.
CONTEXT [596]	Mod compaction, dark grey black, sandy silt, with frequent burnt clay and cbm, layer. Highest level 4.65m OD Lowest level 4.61m OD
INTERPRETATION	Occupation layer.
CONTEXT [597]	Mod to hard compaction, yellow orange, gravelly sand, layer. Highest level 5.05m OD Lowest level 4.01m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [598]	Mod - hard compaction, yellow orange, gravelly sand, layer. Highest level 4.52m OD Lowest level 3.83m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [599]	Firm compaction, grey, clay, layer. Highest level 4.27m OD Lowest level 3.94m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [600]	Loose compaction, grey, medium - large pebbles, layer. Highest level 7.62m OD Lowest level 7.59m OD
INTERPRETATION	Bedding layer for brick floor.
CONTEXT [601]	Linear, vertical sides to flatish base, 1.0m N/S, 0.15m deep. Highest level 7.63m OD Lowest level 7.45m OD
INTERPRETATION	Foundation cut.
CONTEXT [602]	Loose - mod compaction, light brown, sand silt clay, layer. Highest level 7.63m OD Lowest level 7.32m OD
INTERPRETATION	Modern top soil.
CONTEXT [603]	Mod compaction, dark brown, sandy silt clay, with mod rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, occasional broken brick, metal frags, plastic frags.
INTERPRETATION	Tipping into modern cut [609].

CONTEXT [604]	Mod compaction, light brown, silty sandy clay, with occasional flecks of burnt clay, layer. Highest 4.61m OD Lowest level 4.57m OD
INTERPRETATION	Beaten earth floor.
CONTEXT [605]	Hard compaction, grey brown, sandy silt, with occasional cbm flecks and small frags, layer. Highest level 4.59m OD Lowest level 4.48m OD
INTERPRETATION	Floor make-up.
CONTEXT [606]	Mod compaction, grey, irregular chalk blocks and large pebbles/cobbles, with cbm frags.
INTERPRETATION	Post packing in cut [607].
CONTEXT [607]	Oval, sloping sides to concave base, 0.30m in diameter, 0.20m deep. Highest level 4.56m OD Lowest level 4.36m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for posthole
CONTEXT [608]	Hard compaction, white, gravel concrete mix, 0.26m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of modern foundation cut [609].
CONTEXT [609]	Steeply sloping sides to flat base, 3.78m N/S, 0.45m deep. Highest level 7.38m OD 6.93m OD
INTERPRETATION	Foundation cut.
CONTEXT [610]	Mod compaction, mid grey, clayey silty sand, with mod rounded and sub-rounded stones, occasional oyster shell, coal, frags, 0.18m deep, layer. Highest level 7.33m OD Lowest level 7.17m OD
INTERPRETATION	Post med dump layer.
CONTEXT [611]	Mod compaction, grey brown, sandy clayey silt, with occasional cbm frags, and charcoal frags.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of posthole cut [612].
CONTEXT [612]	Linear, sloping sides, 0.30m N/S, 0.40m E/W, 0.20m deep. Highest level 4.48m OD Lowest level 4.28m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for possible posthole.
CONTEXT [613]	Firm compaction, brown grey, sandy clayey silt, with frequent cbm, and charcoal frags, occasional small pebbles, and chalk lumps, 0.25m thick layer. Highest level 4.35m OD Lowest level 4.02m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer with a high concentration of demolition debris.
CONTEXT [614]	Mod compaction, dark grey brown, silt sand, with small pebbles.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [615].
CONTEXT [615]	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, concave base. Highest level 4.48m OD Lowest level 4.14m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for posthole.
CONTEXT [616]	Mod compaction, grey brown, silty sand, with mod small - medium pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of posthole.
CONTEXT [617]	Circular, sloping sides to concave base, 0.31m in diameter, 0.14m deep. Highest level 4.34m OD Lowest level 4.20m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for posthole.
CONTEXT [618]	Mod compaction, light grey brown, sandy silt, with frequent small pebbles, 0.43m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [619].
CONTEXT [619]	Sub-circular, steeply sloping sides to concave base, 0.51m in diameter, 0.43m deep. Highest level 4.22m OD Lowest level 3.99m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for posthole.
CONTEXT [620]	Mod compaction, mid brown, silty sand with very frequent cbm frags, occasional coal frags, 0.29m thick, layer. Highest level 7.28m OD Lowest level 7.05m OD
INTERPRETATION	Post med dump layer.
CONTEXT [621]	Loose - mod compaction, mid brown, silty sand, with occasional pebbles, coal flecks and frags,

cbm frags, 0.28m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill of cut [622].

CONTEXT [622] Steeply sloping sides to flat base, 2.47m N/S, 0.28m deep.
Highest level 6.99m OD Lowest level 6.71m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for fill [621] function unknown.

CONTEXT [623] Firm compaction, light grey brown, clayey sandy gravel, 0.18m thick, layer.
Highest level 4.31m OD Lowest level 4.26m OD

INTERPRETATION Roman dump layer.

CONTEXT [624] Mod compaction, dark grey, clayey Sandy silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and frags, brickearth lenses, mod cbm frags, occasional ragstone, layer.
Highest level 3.98m OD Lowest level 3.91m OD

INTERPRETATION Roman dump layer.

CONTEXT [625] Mod compaction, yellow brown, silty gravelly sand, with occasional cbm, charcoal flecks and frags, layer.
Highest level 4.42m OD Lowest level 3.83m OD

INTERPRETATION Dump layer.

CONTEXT [626] Mod compaction, dark grey, clayey sandy coarse sand, with frequent charcoal flecks and frags, occasional chalk, organic, flecks, and lenses of brickearth, 0.10m deep layer.
Highest level 3.86m OD Lowest level 3.71m OD

INTERPRETATION Dump layer.

CONTEXT [627] Circular, near vertical sides, 0.32m deep.
Highest level 3.82m OD Lowest level 3.50m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for stakehole.

CONTEXT [628] Very soft compaction, dark brown, decayed wood, 0.08m in diameter, 0.32m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill of cut [627].

CONTEXT [629] Sub-square, near vertical sides, pointed base, 0.14m in diameter, 0.63m deep.
Highest level 3.80m OD Lowest level 3.13m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for stakehole.

CONTEXT [630] Very soft, dark brown, decayed wood, 0.16m deep.

INTERPRETATION Fill cut [629].

CONTEXT [631] Hard compaction, orange, coarse sand and gravel, layer
Highest level 6.96m OD Lowest level 6.42m OD

INTERPRETATION Natural.

CONTEXT [632] Loose - mod compaction, mottled dark and red brown, clayey sand silt, with mod brick frags, occasional coal frags.

INTERPRETATION Fill of pit cut [633].

CONTEXT [633] Sub-circular, steeply sloping, 0.26m deep but not bottomed.
Highest level 6.96m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for post med pit.

CONTEXT [634] Mod compaction, dark grey, sandy clayey silt, with occasional cbm, organic, and chalk frags, 0.20m thick, layer.
Highest level 3.81m OD Lowest level 3.62m OD

INTERPRETATION Dump layer.

CONTEXT [635] Mod compaction, mid brown, gravelly sand, with occasional cbm, charcoal, and chalk flecks and frags, layer.
Highest level 4.00m OD Lowest level 3.67m OD

INTERPRETATION Dump layer into ditch [595].

CONTEXT [636] Mod (friable) compaction, dark grey brown, clayey silt sand, with frequent gravel, 0.10 m deep.

INTERPRETATION Upper fill of cut [643].

CONTEXT [637] Sub-square, near vertical sides, pointed base, 0.06m in diameter, 0.17m deep.
Highest level 3.49m OD Lowest level 3.32m OD

INTERPRETATION Cut for stakehole.

CONTEXT [638] Soft compaction, mid brown, decayed wood, 0.17m deep.

INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [637].
CONTEXT [639]	Soft compaction, light brown, silty sand, with frequent fine gravel, 0.17m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [643].
CONTEXT [640]	Mod compaction, mid grey, clayey silty sand, with frequent small pebbles, 0.19m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [643].
CONTEXT [641]	Loose compaction, yellow orange, gravelly sand, 0.05m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [643].
CONTEXT [642]	Mod compaction, dark brown grey, silty, gravelly sand, 0.2m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Primary fill of cut [643].
CONTEXT [643]	Linear, steeply sloping sides, flat base that slopes gently N - S, 1.9m N/S, 1.65m E/W, 0.59m deep. Highest level 3.73m OD Lowest level 3.12m OD
INTERPRETATION	N/S aligned ditch.
CONTEXT [644]	Firm compaction, dark grey brown, sandy silty clay, with occasional charcoal and cbm flecks, 0.12m thick layer. Highest level 3.65m OD Lowest level 3.64m OD
INTERPRETATION	Layer maybe flood deposit.
CONTEXT [645]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clay silt sand, with high organic content, 0.30m thick (max.), layer. Highest level 3.77m OD Lowest level 3.51m OD
INTERPRETATION	Organic rich layer. Same as [646].
CONTEXT [646]	Firm compaction, dark brown, sandy silty clay, with high organic content, layer. Highest level 3.58m OD Lowest level 3.58m OD
INTERPRETATION	Organic rich layer. Same as [645].
CONTEXT [647]	Firm compaction, mid grey, silty gravelly sand, with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.23m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [648].
CONTEXT [648]	Linear, steeply sloping, flat base, 0.20m N/S, 0.3m NE/SW 0.30m, 0.23m deep. Highest level 3.82m OD Lowest level 3.59m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut of unknown function.
CONTEXT [649]	Sub-square, near vertical sides, pointed base, 0.10m in diameter, 0.14m deep Highest level 3.52m OD Lowest level 3.38m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for stakehole.
CONTEXT [650]	Soft compaction, mid brown, decayed wood, 0.14m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of stakehole [649].
CONTEXT [651]	Soft compaction, dark grey, gravelly silty sand, with occasional organic flecks and frags, 0.10m deep
INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595]. Same as [580].
CONTEXT [652]	Mod compaction, mid grey, clayey silt sand, with occasional organic frags.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595]. Same as [593].
CONTEXT [653]	Mod compaction, mid grey, silty sand gravel.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595]. Same as [594].
CONTEXT [654]	Circular, near vertical sides, pointed base, 0.11m in diameter, 0.14m deep. Highest level 3.47m OD Lowest level 3.33m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for stakehole.
CONTEXT [655]	Soft compaction, grey brown, sand silt, with mod organic frags, 0.14m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Fill of stakehole [654].
CONTEXT [656]	Soft compaction, dark grey, silt clay, 0.40m deep

INTERPRETATION	Fill of ditch [595].
CONTEXT [657]	Mod compaction, dark grey brown, clayey silt sand, with frequent medium rounded pebbles, cbm frags, 0.35m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Infilling of well.
CONTEXT [658]	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 70mm), stretchers, 0.75m N/S, 1.25m E/W, 0.28m height.
INTERPRETATION	Brick lining to well.
CONTEXT [659]	Mod compaction, grey brown, silty sand gravel, with occasional cbm and coal frags, 0.25m deep.
INTERPRETATION	Backfill to construction cut [670].
CONTEXT [670]	Sub-circular, sides vertical to step then sloping, concave base, 1.0m N/S, 1.30m E/W, 0.51m deep. Highest level 5.81m OD Lowest level 5.30m OD
INTERPRETATION	Construction cut for well.
CONTEXT [671]	Loose compaction, mottles orange brown, sand gravel, layer. Highest level 6.99m OD Lowest level 6.83m OD
INTERPRETATION	Disturbed natural.
CONTEXT [672]	Loose - mod compaction, sand, layer. Highest level 6.40m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [673]	Mod compaction, orange brown, sand and gravel, layer. Highest level 6.85m OD Lowest level 6.58m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [674]	Mod compaction, dark grey, sandy silt, with frequent medium pebbles, mod coal frags, occasional cbm and mortar flecks and frags, 0.50m thick, layer. Highest level 6.57m OD Lowest level 6.41m OD
INTERPRETATION	Post med levelling layer.
CONTEXT [675]	Mod compaction, mid brown, gravelly silty sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick layer. Highest level 6.16m OD Lowest level 5.88m OD
INTERPRETATION	Dump layer.
CONTEXT [676]	Mod compaction, orange, sand and gravel, layer. Highest level 6.43m OD Lowest level 5.22m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [677]	Mod compaction, grey brown, gravelly sandy silt, with occasional cbm and charcoal flecks and frags, 0.61m thick, layer. Highest level 5.41m OD
INTERPRETATION	Levelling layer.
CONTEXT [678]	Loose compaction, yellow orange, sand and gravel, layer. Highest level 5.02m OD Lowest level 4.97m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [679]	Mod compaction, dark grey black, sandy silt, with very frequent ash and coal frags, 0.71m (max.) thick, layer. Highest level 5.80m OD Lowest level 5.50m OD
INTERPRETATION	Post med garden soil.
CONTEXT [680]	Loose - mod compaction, yellow grey, silt gravel, layer. Highest level 5.48m OD Lowest level 4.95m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural re-deposited by erosion.
CONTEXT [681]	Mod compaction, orange brown, sandy gravel, 0.60m thick, layer. Highest level Lowest level
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [682]	Mod compaction, orange, sand and gravel, layer. Highest level 3.51m OD
INTERPRETATION	Natural.
CONTEXT [683]	Mod compaction, dark grey, silty sand, with frequent small - medium pebbles, 0.50m deep.

INTERPRETATION	Fill of cut [684].
CONTEXT [684]	Steeply sloping sides, concave base, 1.25m N/S, 0.50m deep. Highest level 5.05m OD Lowest level 4.45m OD
INTERPRETATION	Cut for pit unknown function.
CONTEXT [685]	Mod compaction, mid brown sandy silt, with occasional small pebbles, cbm flecks and frags, 0.33m thick, layer. Highest level 6.82m OD
INTERPRETATION	Levelling layer.
CONTEXT [686]	Mod compaction, dark grey brown, silty sand, with frequent small charcoal frags, mod small - medium sub-rounded pebbles, occasional lenses of rich brown organic frags, and cbm flecks, 0.75m N/S, layer. Highest level 3.70m OD Lowest level 3.61m OD
INTERPRETATION	Organic rich layer part of [646].
CONTEXT [687]	Mod compaction, dark rich brown, silt, with occasional rounded pebbles, 1.81m N/S, layer. Highest level 3.91m OD Lowest level 3.71m OD
INTERPRETATION	Organic rich layer part of [646].
CONTEXT [688]	Mod compaction, grey brown, sandy silt, with frequent small - medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 1.20m N/S, layer. Highest level 3.76m OD Lowest level 3.51m OD
INTERPRETATION	Organic rich layer part of [646].

APPENDIX 9

Concordance Chart

CONTEXT	PHASE	POT	CBM	COIN	GLASS	BONE	OTHER
501	8	√	√		√		
502	8						
503	8						fe nail
504	5	√					worked flint
505	1						
506	1						
507	3						
508	3						
509	3						
510	5	√	√				
511	3		√				
512	12						
513	1						
514	12						
515	9	√	√		√	√	clay pipe
516	9	√	√			√	
517	9	√					
518	8	√	√				
519	7						
520	7						
521	7						
522	7						
523	7						
524	7						
525	7						
526	8	√	√			√	fe knife fe object enviro sample
527	7						
528	11	√					
529	10	√					
530	11						
531	11						
532	11	√	√		√	√	clay pipe
533	11	√			√		clay pipe
534	11						
535	11	√					
536	7						
537	7						
538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
539	10	√	√		√		clay pipe
540	7						
541	7						
542	7						
543	7	√					
544	7						

CONTEXT	PHASE	POT	CBM	COIN	GLASS	BONE	OTHER
545	6	√	√				
546	10	√	√				clay pipe
547	10						
548	6						
549	2						worked flint
550	6						
551	6						
552	6						
553	6						
554	6						
555	6	√					
556	6						
557	9						
558	9						
559	2						
560	1						
561	1						
562	5						
563	6						
564	6						
565	11	√	√		√	√	
566	10	√	√		√	√	enviro sample
567	10						
568	10						
569	10	√	√				
570	11	√	√		√		
571	11						
572	11	√	√		√		clay pipe
573	11	√	√		√	√	clay pipe
574	6						
575	6						
576	5						
577	5						
578	11						
579	5						
580	3					√	enviro sample
581	11	√	√		√	√	
582	11						
583	8	√	√	√	pin head	√	cu object
584	11						
585	11	√					
586	11						
587	11						
588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONTEXT	PHASE	POT	CBM	COIN	GLASS	BONE	OTHER
---------	-------	-----	-----	------	-------	------	-------

589	11						
590	8	√	√			√	
591	3						
592	12						
593	3						
594	3						
595	3						
596	6	√	√	√	√		enviro sample
597	1						
598	1						
599	1						
600	12						
601	12						
602	12						
603	12						
604	6	√	√				
605	6		√				
606	6	√	√				
607	6						
608	12						
609	12						
610	11						
611	6		√				
612	6						
613	8	√	√	√	√	√	quern stone enviro sample
614	5						
615	5						
616	5						
617	5						
618	5						
619	5						
620	11						
621	11						
622	11						
623	5						
624	8	√	√	√		bone pin	enviro sample
625	6						
626	6	√		√			jet pin armlet fe nail enviro sample
627	6						

CONTEXT	PHASE	POT	CBM	COIN	GLASS	BONE	OTHER
628	6						
629	6						
630	6						
631	1						
632	11						
633	11						
634	6	√	√	√	√	bone pin	fe object enviro sample
635	5	√	√				
636	4	√	√			√	C14
637	4						
638	4						
639	4						
640	4						
641	4						
642	4					√	
643	4						
644	3						
645	3						enviro sample
646	3						enviro sample
647	4						
648	4						
649	4						
650	4						
651	3						
652	3						
653	3						
655	3						
656	3						
657	11	√	√		√		clay pipe
658	11						
659	11						
670	11						
671	1						
672	1						
673	1						
674	11						
675	2						
676	1						
677	2						
678	1						
679	11						
680	5						
681	5						
682	1						
683	9						
684	9						
685	12						
686	3						
687	3						
688	3						

APPENDIX 10

GLSMR/RCHME SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

084/190-5

GLSMR/RCHME SMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1. TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation ☒ Excavation Watching brief

Other (please specify)

2. LOCATION

Borough: Tower Hamlets.

Site address: 130 - 162 The Highway, London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Site name: 130 - 162 The Highway Site code: CYD 96

Nat. Grid Refs: Centre of site: TQ 37458070

Limits of site: a) b)
c) d)

3. ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/ company/ society: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Address: Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD

Site director/ supervisor: A. Douglas Project manager: G. Brown

Funded by: Bisley Properties SA

4. DURATION

Date fieldwork started: 5/5/97 Date finished: 10/6/97

Field work previously notified? YES/ NO

Fieldwork will continue? YES/ NO/NOT KNOWN

5. PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic	Roman <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mesolithic	Saxon (pre-AD 1066)
Neolithic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medieval (AD 1066 -1485)
Bronze Age	Post-Medieval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iron Age	Unknown

6. PERIOD SUMMARIES. Use headings for each period (Roman; Medieval; etc.), and continue on additional sheets as necessary.

Prehistoric

Alluvial deposits in the south of the site produced both burnt and worked flint which probably indicate a paleoland surface. The site location on the gravel terrace has a high potential for Prehistoric occupation.

Roman

During the early Roman period deep cut features probably representing defensive ditches were excavated. The site then appears to have been largely abandoned until circa 270 AD when the site was reoccupied. Pitting, dumping and timber structures were recorded in this phase. The Roman occupation comes to a sudden end in the early 5th century. Dumps of Roman demolition material are recorded sealing occupation layers.

Post-Medieval

The earliest post-medieval deposits were dumps probably the result of tipping off Ratcliffe Highway. During the 18th and 19th centuries the site was developed for domestic occupation. During the mid 20th century the site was levelled and redeveloped with commercial premises. Subsequently the warehouses and factories were demolished and the site is currently a car park.

7. NATURAL. (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Type: Terrace Gravel

Height above Ordnance Datum: - 6.99m to 3.51m

8. LOCATION OF ARCHIVES.

a) Please indicate those categories still in your possession:

Notes ✓

Plans ✓

Photos ✓

Negatives ✓

Slides ✓

Correspondence ✓

Manuscripts (unpub. reports etc.)

b) All/ ~~some records have been~~ / will be deposited in the following museum/ records office etc.
:Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 1997

d) Location of any copies: None

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/ NO

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming? YES/ NO

9. LOCATION OF FINDS.

a) In your possession? YES/ NO

b) All/ ~~some finds have been~~ / will be deposited with the following museum/ other body:
Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer; 1997

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Douglas, Alistair 1997, An archaeological Evaluation at 130 - 162 The Highway, (Tobacco Dock
Factory Shops, Phase II - New Building) London, Borough Of Tower Hamlets, unpublished report,
Pre-Construct Archaeology

SIGNED:

DATE: 15/07/97

NAME (Block capitals): ALISTAIR DOUGLAS

Please return completed form to The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, English Heritage
London Region, 23 Saville Row, London, W1X 1AB Tel. 0171 973 3000.