

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at 415 Wick Lane,
London Borough of Tower Hamlets,
E3 2JG**

**NGR: 537220 183820
(TQ 37220 83820)**

Planning Ref: 16/00685/FUL

**ASE Project No: 170343
Site Code: WKL17**

**ASE Report No: 2018025
OASIS id: archaeol6-307914**

By Sarah Ritchie, MA ACIfA

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG between the 2nd and 15th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of development.

Five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on site. Ground level on the site sloped from c.6.85m AOD in the north-west down to c.5.52m AOD in the south-east. The trenches were between 3m-4m deep, and the general site sequence consisted of c. 1.5-3m of late post-medieval and modern activity. This sealed up to 2m of early post-medieval and late medieval activity in the form of red brick and masonry structures. These were associated with demolition and occupation layers. Occasional deep cut features also existed, together with preserved timber fragments and residual Roman finds.

Alluvial and sand and gravel deposits naturally deposited by the River Lea were observed at c.4.25m AOD within the west and 3.35m AOD within the south-east. Machine excavation through these deposits was continued as deep as possible within the prescribed health and safety requirements and reached a depth of 2.55m OD within the west and 2.05m AOD in the south-east. These layers were not sterile but contained, predominantly residual, material culture dating to the mid-late post-medieval period (Trenches 3-5), late medieval period (Trenches 1-2) and Roman period (Trench 2).

The site was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons and occasionally asbestos. The water table was breached in all the trenches, coming in at around 3m BGL across the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG (Figure 1, NGR TQ 3722 8382).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises an irregular plot of land approximately 0.85Ha in extent, bounded to the north by the Greenway, to the east by residential buildings, and to the south and west by Wick Lane.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area defined around the Roman settlement at Old Ford as shown on the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Core Strategy Proposals Map and endorsed by the London Legacy Development Corporation. The site is within the Lea Valley (which has potential for palaeoenvironmental remains and evidence of prehistoric activity), and is close to the line of a major Roman road and the historic settlement of Old Ford.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 Reference to British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 2018) shows the site is situated on London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. Overlying superficial deposits are recorded as Kempton Park Gravel Member, sands and gravel formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 1.2.2 Geotechnical information has demonstrated c.4-6m thicknesses of made ground across the site, over both alluvial clay deposits and mixed clay, sand and gravels.
- 1.2.3 Current ground level within the site slopes from c.6.85m AOD in the north-west down to c.5.52m AOD in the south-east.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission (ref: 16/00685/FUL) has been granted for the demolition of the existing buildings and yard space comprising and redevelopment comprising 175 residential units; employment space; on plot lower ground floor parking as well as public open space and associated vehicular access. Permission was granted with the following condition for archaeology attached:

A) No demolition or development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and all of the following:

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- ii. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*

iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/ organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition.

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Development must not commence before this condition is discharged to safeguard the heritage within the Local Planning Authority area by ensuring that any archaeological remains that may exist on site are not permanently destroyed.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, carried out between the 2nd – 15th January 2018. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017).

1.4.2 The site work was carried out by Sarah Ritchie (Supervisor); Tom Mazurkiewicz and Lauren O'Toole, and was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background is drawn primarily from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) with due acknowledgement. For a full archaeological background please refer to this document.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is limited evidence for the early prehistoric period within the vicinity of the site. Small abraded flintwork has been retrieved from scattered sites in the Poplar-Paistow-Dagenham area and one mid-Palaeolithic discoidal knife was recovered during excavations undertaken at Lefevre Walk Estate in 1995.
- 2.2.2 The Lefevre Walk Estate excavations also recorded a substantial Bronze Age structure, dated by pottery and lithics, as well as a prehistoric enclosure ditch with associated pits and postholes.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The Roman settlement at Old Ford developed where the Colchester to London road crossed the River Lea. Consequently, throughout the 19th and 20th centuries significant Roman finds have been identified within the vicinity of the site. These are listed in detail within the DBA but include a full range of settlement activity from burials, roads, structures, coin hoards, hypocausts and a bridge.
- 2.3.2 An archaeological watching brief undertaken at 419 Wick Lane, c.175m south-east of the site, recorded the remains of a Roman building including foundations and a hypocaust. The recorded building appeared to extend towards the current site (MoLAS/PCA 2008). An evaluation at what is now 417 Wick Lane, c.140m south-east of the site, revealed alluvial deposits with Roman artefacts dated to c. AD 200 overlain by make-up material associated with a rammed gravel layer. This was covered by further alluvial deposits followed by layers of make-up and possible surfaces (Thompson et al, 1998; Cowie, 1985).
- 2.3.3 The site itself has the potential to contain the continuation of the Roman road, together with ancillary tracks and associated ditches and land boundaries across the south and east parts of the site. It also carries the potential for further settlement activity of this period to be present.

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 There is no evidence for Saxon remains within 250m of the site, although the river crossing at Old Ford continued to be used into the medieval period.
- 2.4.2 Settlement in the medieval period shifted to concentrate on Bow and in the 12th century the river crossing was diverted south to the line of Bow Road. However, Old Ford continued to be active and two substantial late medieval buildings ('Old Place' and 'The Gateway') were built close to the site.

- 2.4.3 A 1985 evaluation at what is now 417 Wick Lane revealed late medieval stratigraphy, including two intrusive features (Thompson et al, 1998; Cowie, R. 1985).

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 A late medieval mansion house known as King John's Palace and Old Place during the 18th and 19th centuries lay south of the junction of Wick Lane and Crown Close. Ruinous in the late 18th century, it appears to have been rebuilt in the early 19th century, with Old Place as a gatehouse. While this building and its ancillary structures are depicted as lying to the south of the site, the extent of the complex is unknown and associated structures may survive on the site.

2.5.2 From the early post-medieval period the area of Old Ford became associated with dyeworks and while market gardening and farming remained dominant until the 19th century, the arrival of the railways soon transformed the area into one of heavy industry. An evaluation at 417 Wick Lane revealed part of a 19th century wharf within the north of the site (Holden 2002), and early post-medieval stratigraphy to the south (Thompson et al, 1998).

2.5.3 Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries the site was subject to several phases of redevelopment until its current form.

2.6 Previous work on the site

2.6.1 A series of geotechnical pit excavations were archaeologically monitored in 2017. The results of this work identified natural sands and gravels between 4m and 6m below ground level (sloping down from the south to the northwest). Generally, the gravels were overlain by made ground, with the exception of one pit in the northwest part of the site where an intact alluvial deposit was present at 2.70m below ground level. The lack of alluvium elsewhere on the site, and the relatively shallow depth that the naturally occurring alluvium was recorded, may well be the consequence of severe vertical truncation across most of the site.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

2.7.2 Site specific research goals were:

- Is there any evidence of Roman settlement activity on the site?

- Specifically, is there any evidence for the Roman building recorded 50m to the southeast of the site previously?
- Are there any remains of the Roman Colchester to London road on the site?
- Is there any evidence for the late medieval building known as St John's Palace, or its ancillary structures, on the site?

2.7.3 Specific research aims that may be considered as part of the project with reference to the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London 2002) were:

R1, Para 6: Understanding how the relationship between hinterland and territorium of Londinium operated.

R1, Para 8: Defining the economic character of different parts of the region (and the region as a functioning whole) through time – focusing on production, consumption and distribution

R2, Para 1: Defining the relationships between landscape, river and settlement

R2, Para 2: Studying the impact of settlement on the environment

R4, Para 1: Analysing the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system, river crossings and internal street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change.

L9 Para 3: Examining the wider issues relating to poverty, social deprivation and disease in the East End of London and how these related to industrialisation

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches. The trenches were placed to avoid known services and were placed within areas that will be affected by piling for the new development. However, due to unforeseen site constraints, Trenches 1 and 2 had to be moved. Both remained within the vicinity of their approved locations. Due to difficulties reaching natural deposits within the north-west of the site, an additional trench was opened (Trench 5). The final trench locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) was prepared prior to commencement of the work, and a site code (WKL 17) obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and has been used as the unique site identifier for all records.
- 3.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and Historic England (2015) as well as the WSI (ASE 2017).
- 3.1.4 Prior to excavation, information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services was provided by the client. In addition, the evaluation trench locations were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 3.1.5 The trenches were located using a GPS, and levelled using Temporary Bench Marks within the vicinity of each trench.
- 3.1.6 The site was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons and occasionally asbestos. The trenches were monitored by a representative from Geosphere Environmental Ltd, and advice was sought with regards to requirements for additional PPE and staff safety.
- 3.1.7 Excavation was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.25m, until archaeological deposits or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached.
- 3.1.8 Any exposed potential archaeological features/deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan using ASE standard context sheets. Post-excavation plans and sections were recorded, and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.9 The water table was breached in all the trenches, coming in at around 3m BGL across the site. Where large quantities of groundwater collected within the trenches, this was pumped out and removed from site under the supervision of Geosphere Environmental Ltd prior to backfilling.
- 3.1.10 The trenches were completed to the satisfaction of the GLAAS Advisor and were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. No other reinstatement or surface

treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed the LAARC prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	131
Section sheets	12
Plans sheets	7
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	308
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	5

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	2
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Made Ground	11m	11m	0.60m	5.52m
1/002	Masonry	Concrete slab	11m	7.70m	0.25m	4.52m
1/003	Layer	Made Ground	10m	9m	1m	4.67-3.52m
1/004	Masonry	Wall	9m	0.30m	c.2m	3.52m
1/005	Layer	Demol Debris	5.75m	9m	0.50m	3.77m
1/006	Layer	Levelling	6.10m	6.70m	0.60m	3.26m
1/007	Layer	Natural	3.75m	5.10m	NFE	2.66m
1/008	Layer	Surface	4.75m	1.10m	0.04m	3.58m
1/009	Masonry	Wall	4.75m	0.80m	NFE	3.72m

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located within the eastern area of the site, and measured 11m x 11m x 3.95m deep. The trench had to be moved slightly south in order to avoid a large crush heap and two gas monitoring wells which we were requested to be left intact by Geosphere Environmental. The trench was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons to a depth of c.3m AOD.
- 4.1.2 The trench revealed banded black sands, gravel and alluvium [1/007] at 2.66m AOD. Sealing these was a mid-brown clay [1/006], which contained ceramic tile inclusions and chalk flecks, located at 3.26m AOD. It is thought this deposit could be a levelling layer/made ground intentionally laid down over wet ground, possibly upon which to build, however staining from the hydrocarbons combined with water ingress at this level made it difficult to fully interpret.
- 4.1.3 Cutting into clay [1/006] was a north-south orientated wall made of chalk, Kentish Ragstone and tile fragments [1/009]. A thin chalk surface/layer [1/008] abutted the western side of the wall and ran into the section. Located at c. 3.60m AOD, the wall measured 0.80m wide, and at least 0.50m deep, although the base was not established. Chalk and Kentish Ragstone was used as building material within London from the Roman period onwards and is often robbed from earlier buildings and reused. Unfortunately, the tile from within the fabric of the wall also cannot be firmly dated at this time, however it is reasonable to assume this structure is associated with the chalk walls recorded within Trench 2 and discussed in Section 4.2.
- 4.1.4 Wall [1/009] and surface [1/008] were sealed by 0.50m of demolition debris [1/005], a silty-gravel containing a large amount of broken tile, possibly representing demolition debris associated with the destruction of wall [1/009] and its associated building. Truncating this sequence to the south was a post-medieval red brick wall [1/004] orientated east-west. To the south of this wall layer [1/006] appeared to continue, and contained an east-west ceramic land drain. The drain was still functioning, and so this section of the trench was not reduced further.
- 4.1.5 Overlying the whole trench was c.1m of late post-medieval dumps and levelling [1/003], located at c.4.67m AOD. [1/003] was truncated by modern concrete

slabs [1/002] that ran across the trench. The trench was sealed by c.0.60m of modern made ground [1/001], consisting of demolition debris including concrete fragments, brick and plastic. Existing ground was located at 5.52m AOD.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 5-7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Made ground	29m	6m	1.40m	6.27m–5.33m
2/002	Layer	Made ground/levelling/ Dump deposit	1.90m	6m	0.40m	4.75m
2/003	Layer	Destruction debris	2.82m	4m	0.46m	4.54m
2/004	Masonry or other construction	Wall	6m	0.30m	0.60m	4.80m
2/005	Cut	Construction cut for wall [2/004]	6m	0.30m	0.60m	4.80m
2/006	Layer	Made ground	2.82m	4m	0.24m	4.18m
2/007	Masonry or other construction	Drain	4m	0.64m	0.51m	3.81m
2/008	Cut	Construction cut for drain [2/007]	4m	0.64m	0.51m	3.81m
2/009	Layer	Occupation layer?	5.40m	2m	0.84m	3.62m
2/010	Layer	Natural alluvial deposit	3m	2m	NFE	3.03m
2/011	Masonry or other construction	Wall	4m	0.52m	0.45m (NFE)	4.12m
2/012	Layer	Levelling deposit	4m	2.82m	0.42m	4.38m
2/013	Layer	Destruction debris	4m	2m	0.20m	3.67m
2/014	Layer	Levelling deposit	1.80m	1.60m	0.25m	4.36m
2/015	Layer	Destruction debris	0.40m	0.35m	0.05m	4.05m
2/016	Layer	Destruction debris	5.20m	4m	0.84m	4.05m
2/017	Fill	Fill	0.25m	0.15m	NFE	4.01m
2/018	Cut	Posthole	0.25m	0.15m	NFE	4.01m
2/019	Cut	Robber cut	4m	1m	0.50m	4.53m
2/020	Layer	Destruction debris	4m	1m	0.50m	4.53m
2/021	Fill	Fill of	4m	1.30m	0.50m	4.53m
2/022	Layer	Made ground	4m	0.7m	NFE	4.11
2/023	Fill	Fill	2m	1.32m	1.10m	4.60m
2/024	Cut	Robber cut	2m	1.32m	1.10m	4.60m
2/025	Void					
2/026	Layer	Levelling deposit	1.58m	0.80m	0.42m	3.98m

2/027	Layer	Destruction debris	1m	4m	0.16m	3.98m
2/028	Layer	Destruction debris	4.5m	4m	0.05m	4.26m
2/029	Void					
2/030	Void					
2/031	Fill	Fill	0.72m	0.45m	0.21m	4.26m
2/032	Layer	Made ground	1.5m	2m	0.45m (NFE)	4.01m
2/033	Cut	Pit	0.72m	0.45m	0.21m	4.26m
2/034	Masonry or other construction	Wall	4m	1.10m	0.30m	4.63m
2/035	Cut	Pit	3.2m	1.2m	1.24m (NFE)	5.29m
2/036	Fill	Fill	3.2m	1.2m	1.24m (NFE)	5.29m
2/037	Cut	Construction cut of wall [2/034]	4m	1.10m	0.30m	4.63m
2/038	Fill	Backfill	4m	0.30m	0.24m	3.81m
2/039	Cut	Pit	1.20m	2m	1.2m	5.61m
2/040	Fill	Fill	1.20m	2m	1.2m	5.61m
2/041	Masonry or other construction	Wall	2.30m	0.10m	0.70m	4.66m
2/042	Layer	Dump deposit	2.5m	4m	0.38m	4.86m
2/043	Cut	Robber cut	2.5m	4m	0.38m	4.86m
2/044	Layer	Dump deposit	6.06m	4m	0.64m	5.25m
2/045	Fill	Backfill within construction cut [2/046]	0.60m	10.10m	0.60m	4.86m
2/046	Cut	Construction cut of wall [2/041]	0.60m	10.10m	0.60m	4.86m
2/047	Layer	Made ground	1.10m	4m	0.43m	4.56m
2/048	Cut	Robber cut	3.34m	0.50m	0.50m	4.86m
2/049	Fill	Dump/final fill	1.30m	0.50m	0.40m	4.86m
2/050	Fill	Fill, primary/dump	2.70m	0.50m	0.30m	4.66m
2/051	Fill	Fill/dump	1.30m	0.50m	0.40m	4.86m
2/052	Cut	Robber cut	0.10m	0.70m	0.20m	4.36m
2/053	Fill	Fill	0.10m	0.70m	0.20m	4.36m
2/054	Fill	Fill	0.16m	0.16m	0.20m	4.40m
2/055	Cut	Posthole	0.16m	0.16m	0.20m	4.40m
2/056	Layer	Dump deposit	1.80m	4m	0.20m	4.94m
2/057	Layer	Destruction debris	2.80m	4m	0.04m	4.24m
2/058	Layer	Destruction debris	1.80m	3.20m	0.20m	4.54m
2/059	Masonry or other construction	Wall	2m	0.60m	1.60m (NFE)	3.55m
2/060	Layer	Occupation layer?	1.60m	1.10m	0.32m	3.67m
2/061	Fill	Pit, refuse	2m	1.2m	1.60m	3.67m
2/062	Cut	Pit, refuse	2m	1.2m	1.60m	3.67m
2/063	Layer	Made ground	3.80m	0.70m	0.10m	3.35m

2/064	Layer	Natural alluvial deposit	5.75m	2m	0.80m	3.35m
2/065	Layer	Natural	5.75m	2m	0.42m	2.61m
2/066	Layer	Destruction debris	0.40m	4m	0.30m	4.15m
2/067	Layer	Levelling deposit	0.30m	4m	0.14m	4.05m
2/068	Fill	Fill	1.74m	0.50m	0.64m	4.61m
2/069	Cut	Pit	1.74m	0.50m	0.64m	4.61m
2/070	Layer	Destruction debris	0.48m	4m	0.14m	4.61m
2/071	Layer	Levelling deposit	0.78m	4m	0.21m	4.35m
2/072	Layer	Floor	1.40m	0.10m	0.06m	4.75m
2/073	Fill	Modern Drain	0.80m	4m	0.64m	4.61m
2/074	Cut	Construction cut for [2/074]	0.80m	4m	0.64m	4.61m
2/075	Layer	Levelling deposit	1.23m	4m	0.16m	4.69m
2/076	Layer	Levelling deposit	1.46m	4m	0.17m	4.55m
2/077	Void					
2/078	Fill	Fill	0.15m	0.15m	0.25m	3.67m
2/079	Cut	Stakehole	0.15m	0.15m	0.25m	3.67m
2/080	Cut	Construction cut for [2/011]	4m	0.52m	0.45m (NFE)	4.12m
2/081	Layer	Destruction debris	3m	4m	0.10m	4.63m
2/082	Layer	Made ground	1.70m	0.10m	0.06m	4.09m
2/083	Fill	Fill	0.54m	0.50m	0.20m	5.19m
2/084	Layer	Made ground	1.70m	0.10m	0.06m	4.03m
2/085	Layer	Natural	5.75m	2m	NFE	2.13m
2/086	Masonry or other construction	Wall	6m	0.60m	0.08m	5.25m
2/087	Cut	Construction cut for wall [2/086]	6m	0.60m	0.08m	5.25m
2/088	Layer	Destruction debris	1.48m	6m	0.28m	5.25m
2/089	Void					
2/090	Layer	Occupation layer	1.10m	6m	0.45m	5.17m
2/091	Void					
2/092	Layer	Occupation layer	1.10m	6m	0.20m	4.95m
2/093	Cut	Pit	1.34m	0.50m	1m	5.25m
2/094	Layer	Dump deposit	2.82m	4m	0.34m	4.77m
2/095	Fill	Fill, primary	1.34m	0.50m	0.60m	5.25m
2/096	Void					
2/097	Void					
2/098	Fill	Modern Drain	1.24m	4m	0.40m	4.55m
2/099	Cut	Construction cut for [2/098]	1.24m	4m	0.40m	4.55m
2/100	Layer	Levelling deposit	5m	4m	0.74m	4.59m

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located within the south-eastern area of the site, and measured 29m x 6m x 4.16m at its deepest (Sondage 1). Due to the risk of section collapse and the reach on the machine it was not possible to excavate any deeper within Sondage 1. The trench had to be rotated to a more east-west alignment in order to avoid the crush heap situated to the north (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 The trench revealed bands of black sand and gravels [2/065] and [2/085] within Sondage 1, located at c. 2.55m AOD, within the top 0.40m of which were a very small amount of Roman tile and pot, tentatively dated to the mid-3rd - 4th centuries. Sealing these was a layer of black alluvium [2/064]=[2/010] located at 3.25m AOD in the west of the trench, sloping down to 3.03m AOD in the east. Pottery from this alluvium has been dated to c.1300-1450, a worked plank fragment was also recovered and is also likely to be of medieval date.
- 4.2.3 Truncating these deposits were three substantial north-south orientated walls [2/011]; [2/034] and [2/059], built of roughly hewn chalk and Ragstone blocks as well as tile and brick fragments. The walls were bonded with soft, cream coloured mortar and were c. 0.60m wide. The wall bases were not revealed, however at least 1.80m of wall [2/059] was observed *in situ* within Sondage 1. None of the brick and tile fragments within the fabric of the walls are diagnostic enough to give a reliable date, however layers believed to be abutting/associated with the walls have been dated to c.1300-1450 (see Section 4.2.4 below).
- 4.2.4 Sealing alluvium [2/064]=[2/010], and abutting/associated with the chalk walls were c.0.40m of possible occupation and made ground layers. [2/063] consisted of c.0.10m of sand and gravel; Layers [2/060] and [2/009], located at c.3.65m AOD, were made up of dark brown-black sandy-silt with frequent gravel and pebble inclusions and an organic odour. Pottery and tile from within these possible occupation layers dates to c.1300-1450. Cut into [2/060] was a 1.6m deep rubbish pit [2/062], located at 3.67m AOD. The rubbish pit appeared to have the remains of a heavily degraded wooden lining, and an associated *in situ* timber stake [2/078] within stakehole [2/079] was recovered from the edge of the pit. The rubbish pit fill [2/061] contained CBM and pot dated to c.1300-1450.
- 4.2.5 The late medieval phase of activity was sealed by a series of demolition and levelling layers with frequent crushed chalk and mortar with tile inclusions: [2/013]; [2/015]; [2/016]; [2/020]; [2/022]; [2/027]; [2/028]=[2/057]; [2/032]; [2/058]=[2/066]; [2/070]=[2/075]; [2/082]; [2/084] and made ground/levelling layers consisting of clay, and sand and gravels [2/006]; [2/014]; [2/026]; [2/047]; [2/012]=[2/067]; [2/071]=[2/076]; [2/100]. All three chalk walls had been robbed and levelled at around 4m AOD. Robber cuts [2/052] and [2/024] were visible horizontally truncating walls [2/011] and [2/059]. The robber cuts were filled with mid reddish-grey sandy crushed mortar fills [2/023] and [2/053]. Pottery and CBM from these demolition, destruction and levelling activities dates to c.1550-1700.
- 4.2.6 Cut into demolition layer [2/016] was rectangular posthole [2/018], which was filled with dark brown silt [2/017]. This area of the trench was not excavated any further, and so at present it is not possible to determine whether the

posthole is associated with the medieval chalk wall [2/011] or a later phase of building activity.

- 4.2.7 Built atop these layers of early post-medieval demolition debris and make-up was a north-south orientated red brick wall [2/004] (cut [2/005]), surviving to a height of c.0.50m, associated posthole [2/055] (fill [2/054]), and red brick drain [2/007] (cut [2/008], fill [2/038]), also orientated north-south, which was built on top of, and cut into, chalk wall [2/034]. Both these red brick structures are early post-medieval in date, with the brick from drain [2/007] dated to pre-1666. The stratigraphical evidence suggests it is likely that this wall and drain are contemporary and represent the construction of an early post-medieval building fronting Old Ford Road (now Wick Lane) sometime between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries. It is possible that this building and drain were associated with the 18th century drainage observed within Trenches 3 and 5, and also with the draining of the Bow Marshes and increased cultivation of this area, discussed in Section 4.3.4 below.
- 4.2.8 Abutting wall [2/004] to the east was demolition layer [2/003]; this, and demolition spread [2/081], located to the west of wall [2/004] are possibly associated with this structures' demolition.
- 4.2.9 Truncating this sequence within the western-most c.3m of the trench was red brick wall [2/041], orientated east-west and visible only in the south-facing section (not illustrated), the wall possibly corresponds with a building on the 1849 OS map (Figure 12). If so it would relate to an internal partition. Horizontally truncating this wall and the sequence of earlier demolition dumps within the trench, were robber cuts [2/019]=[2/043] and [2/048], whose fills [2/021]; [2/042]; [2/049]; [2/050] and [2/051] date to c.1825-1875, late post-medieval dump deposit [2/094] which dates to c.1775-1900, and pits [2/033] (filled [2/031]) and [2/069] (filled [2/068]) of unknown use.
- 4.2.10 Visible in the north facing section was a late post-medieval wall [2/086] (cut [2/087], associated brick floor [2/072] and overlying occupation layers [2/092]=[2/090] and demolition debris [2/088], which abut wall [2/086], and both date to 1875-1925. This sequence did not extend into the trench, but was abutted by dump deposit [2/044]=[2/056]=2/002], a late post-medieval black silt which covered the entire trench. This dump deposit was dated to c.1825-1900.
- 4.2.11 Modern truncation within the trench included north-south modern drains [2/074] ([cut [2/073]) and [2/098] (cut [2/099]); large pit of unknown use [2/035] filled with very late post-medieval rubble and demolition debris [2/036]; pit [2/093] filled with late post-medieval demolition rubble [2/085] and [2/095], and large modern pit [2/039] filled with modern brick, concrete, plastic, as well as early post-medieval brickwork [2/040]. This pit spanned the entire width of the trench, and truncated the full sequence to the top of red brick drain [2/007]. It is possible that this represents a modern demolition episode.
- 4.2.12 The trench was sealed by c. 1m of modern made ground [2/001]. Existing ground level was located at 6.27m AOD at the west end of the trench, sloping down to 5.33m AOD to the east.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 8 and 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Made Ground	29m	6m	0.30m	6.15m
3/002	Deposit	Dump deposit	2.3m	6m	0.80m	5.85m
3/003	Deposit	Dump deposit	1m	6m	0.80m	5.85m
3/004	Deposit	Dump deposit	0.7m	6m	0.80m	5.85m
3/005	Deposit	Dump deposit	3.2m	6m	0.80m	5.85m
3/006	Deposit	Dump deposit	2m	6m	0.44m	5.85m
3/007	Deposit	Silt layer	4.60m	6m	0.80m	5.85m
3/008	Deposit	Demolition debris	2m	6m	0.40m	5.55m
3/009	Masonry	Wall	6m	0.40m	0.80m	5.85m
3/010	Masonry	Foundation	6m	1m	0.30m	5.15m
3/011	Masonry	Surface	4.50m	6m	0.20m	5.15m
3/012	Cut	Construction cut	6m	1m	0.30m	5.85m
3/013	Layer	Made ground	29m	6m	0.50m	4.99m
3/014	Layer	Made ground	29m	6m	0.40m	4.49m
3/015	Layer	Made ground	27m	4m	1.10m	4.09m
3/016	Layer	Natural	12m	2m	NFE	3.70-3.25m
3/017	Masonry	Drain	1.47m	0.40m	0.30m	4.16m
3/018	Cut	Construction cut	1.47m	0.40m	0.30m	4.16m
3/019	Masonry	Floor	11.9m	6m	0.06m	5.16m

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located within the centre of the site, and measured 29m x 6m x 3m deep.
- 4.3.2 Trench 3 revealed natural yellow sand and gravel [3/016] at c. 3.70m AOD within the north of the trench, sloping down to c. 3.25m AOD in the south. Overlying the natural sand and gravels was made ground [3/015], a dark brown sandy-silt with CBM and pottery inclusions suggesting a mid-17th century or later date.
- 4.3.3 Cut into [3/015] was red brick drain [3/017] (cut [3/018]) capped with faced Portland stone, likely reused from a window ledge or string course, and a ceramic land drain. Both were orientated north-south and are suspected of being c. mid-18th century in date. Sealing these post-medieval drains was made ground [3/014], a mid-brown sandy silt deposit located at 4.49m AOD. Overlying [3/014] was another layer of made ground [3/013], a dark brown-grey silt with ceramic tile inclusions which again spanned the whole trench.
- 4.3.4 Early 18th century mapping shows the site as being predominately situated within Bow Marches, with Old Ford Lane (now Wick Lane) forming the south and west site boundaries, and buildings fronting the road to the south. Mid-18th century mapping shows part of the Bow Marshes to the west of the River Lea have been drained and the area is now being cultivated, with what look like small market gardens having been established (CgMs 2016, figs 3-5). It is possible that [3/015] represents the remains of Bow Marsh deposits, with drain [3/017] and the ceramic land drain representing water management of the site prior/during its period of agricultural cultivation and market gardens in the mid-

late 18th century.

4.3.5 Sealing [3/013] within the southern-most 6m of the trench was a soft dark brown-black silt layer [3/007], truncated by masonry wall [3/009]. The wall was built of relatively modern red and yellow bricks, bonded with a hard-grey mortar, and surviving to a height of 1m. It sat upon mortar foundation [3/010] and its construction cut was recorded as [3/012]. Abutting wall [3/009] to the north was cobble surface [3/011], and beyond it brick floor surface [3/019], located at c.5.20m AOD. It is thought these surfaces could be the remains of parts of 'Bundocks Wharf' illustrated on the 1937 OS map (Figure 15). Wall [3/009] had been demolished down to 5.85m AOD, and then various demolition layers and dumps ([3/002] – [3/006] and [3/008]) had been tipped onto the surfaces in order to level the area post-demolition. The dumped deposits overlying surfaces [3/011] and [3/019] butted up against wall [3/009] and built the whole area up to c.5.85. AOD.

4.3.6 The sequence was sealed by 0.25m of modern made ground [3/001]. Current ground level was located at 6.21m AOD.

4.4 Trench 4 (Figures 10 and 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Tarmac	29m	7m	0.25m	6.85m
4/002	Layer	Made ground	29m	7m	1.85m	6.60m
4/003	Layer	Made ground	7.5m	2m	0.5m	4.75m
4/004	Layer	Made ground	7.5m	2m	NFE	4.25m
4/005	Timber	Timber lining	5m	0.40m	NFE	4.70m
4/006	Masonry	Concrete capping	6.50m	5m	NFE	4.70m

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located within the north-west of the site, and measured 29m x 7m x 3m deep.

4.4.2 The western-most 10m of the trench revealed a black sand and gravel containing post-medieval CBM fragments [4/004] at 4.25m AOD. Sealing this was a layer of post-medieval demolition debris consisting of crushed mortar and CBM, located at c.4.75m AOD [4/003]. At c. 11m along the trench a large amount of possible asbestos was revealed, and on advice from Geosphere Environmental this was covered over and c.1.5m of the trench was left unexcavated in order to avoid the asbestos.

4.4.3 The eastern half of Trench 4 revealed a large wood lined circular structure [4/005] capped with concrete [4/006], located at c.4.70m AOD, possibly associated with the chemical/ink works present on the site during the mid-late 19th century, visible on the 1849 OS map (Figure 12). This was truncated by a modern brick culvert which ran north-south through the feature, as well as by a modern concrete slab and foundations which took up the eastern-most 8m of the trench. The circular feature and its concrete cap were cracked and unstable, and it was agreed with the GLAAS Advisor that it was not necessary to attempt to it open up.

4.4.4 Overlying this sequence was c.1.85m of modern made ground dumping [4/002] containing concrete and brick fragments, plastic, and the possible asbestos. Sealing the trench was c. 0.25m of tarmac.

4.4.5 Current ground level (tarmac [4/001]) was located at 6.85m AOD. Natural deposits were not reached within the trench, and no archaeology was observed.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figures 10 and 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Tarmac	7m	8m	0.25m	6.85m
5/002	Layer	Made ground	7m	8m	1.85m	6.60m
5/003	Layer	Made ground	5m	4m	0.50m	4.75m
5/004	Layer	Made ground	5m	4m	0.30m	4.25m
5/005	Layer	Made ground	3.5m	2m	0.86m	3.95m
5/006	Masonry	Drain	2.5m	0.30m	0.30m	3.04m
5/007	Cut	Construction cut	2.5m	0.30m	0.30m	3.04m
5/008	Layer	Natural	5m	4m	NFE	2.74m
5/009	Layer	Made ground	5m	4m	0.30m	3.04m

Table 7: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Because natural deposits were not reached within Trench 4, it was agreed with the GLAAS Advisor that an additional trench would be opened adjoining it. Trench 5 was located to the south of Trench 4, adjoining it at the north-west end, and measured 8m x 7m x 4.30m deep. The location of the trench was chosen to avoid both a gas monitoring well and the concrete obstructions observed in the east end of Trench 4.

4.5.2 The trench revealed a naturally deposited black alluvium [5/008] at c.2.74m AOD. Overlying this was a layer of black sand and gravel [5/009] which contained post-medieval CBM fragments and had a brick-lined drain [5/006] cut into it (cut [5/007]). The bricks from this drain were similar to those from [3/017] (Section 4.3.3), and it is possible both drains were associated with the same phase of water management on site during the mid-late 18th century (see Section 4.3.4).

4.5.3 Sealing [5/009] was another layer of mixed black sand and gravel [5/005], again with pottery and CBM inclusions dated to the late 18th-early 19th century. Overlying [5/005] was a black silty sand deposit [5/004], also visible within Trench 4 as [4/004]. It is possible that [5/004], [5/005] and [5/009] represent naturally deposited river/flooding deposits that have been reworked by, or date to, the late post-medieval period.

4.5.4 Sealing these gravel layers was a layer of late post-medieval demolition debris [5/003] consisting of crushed mortar and CBM, located at c.4.75m AOD. This layer is also visible within Trench 4, as [4/003].

4.5.5 Sealing the sequence was c.1.85m of modern made ground dumps containing

pottery dating to c. 1890-1940, concrete and brick fragments, plastic, and some possible asbestos [5/002]. Followed by c. 0.25m of tarmac [5/001].

- 4.5.6 Current ground level was located at 6.85m AOD. The trench was permeated with diesel, which could account of the black colouration of the sand and gravel deposits at the base of the sequence.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Wick Lane, London Borough of Hackney. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 8). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)	
1/005			7	712															
1/006			2	74															
1/009			1	104															
2/001	1	94																	
2/004			1	5724															
2/007			2	5202															
2/009	1	10	12	426															
2/011			5	400	2	12595													
2/013			4	676															
2/014			9	208															
2/015	1	10	1	66															
2/016			5	492															
2/020	1	18	2	80															
2/021			1	10			1	4											
2/027			3	218															
2/031			3	576															
2/032							1	28	2	86									
2/036	1	4									2	14	2	2					
2/042	1	10	2	128			1	16	1	12									
2/044	3	114	8	798					1	2	1	6	2	18					
2/045	1	78																	
2/047			1	62					1	14	1	8			1	8			
2/053			2	108															
2/059			4	280															
2/060			5	1146															
2/061	1	6	2	208															
2/064	5	102																	
2/065	1	16	2	586															
2/066			3	174															
2/067			5	140															
2/068			4	706															

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)	
2/070			2	154															
2/072			2	2712															
2/075			3	210															
2/076			3	588															
2/078																	1	1826	
2/080			5	470	1	16													
2/081			4	316															
2/086			1	1938															
2/088	9	122																	
2/090					1	8													
2/092	9	134	2	580															
2/094	2	8	2	252															
3/013			4	306															
3/015	2	198	3	642							2	10							
3/017			2	4522	2	11205													
5/002	3	110																	
5/003			2	414															
5/005	2	8	2	78															
5/006			1	2170															
Total	44	1042	130	34291	6	23824	3	48	5	114	6	38	4	20	1	8	1	1826	

Table 8: Finds quantification

5.2 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A single sherd of Roman pottery, weighing 16g, was recovered from sand and gravel deposit [2/065]. The bodysherd from an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium is in a fabric type which first appears in City of London sites from c.AD180, though it is more typical of groups belonging to the mid-3rd to 4th centuries.

5.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered 43 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1042g, from 16 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 9 as part of the visible archive. Fabrics have been allocated the MoLA fabric code where known as well as a common/descriptive name.

Context	Fabric (MoLA code)	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
2/001	Purple transfer-printed whiteware (TPW4)	LPM	1	94g	Mug x1 (Chinese/floral design)
2/009	Coarse Border Ware (CBW)	M/LM	1	8g	Cooking pot x1 (green glazed internal base, externally sooted)
2/015	White Border Ware (BORDG)	EPM	1	10g	Uncertain form x1 (green glazed internally)
2/020	London-type Ware (LOND)	M	1	18g	Jug x1 (clear/green glaze externally). Possibly later
2/036	Pearlware (PEAR TR2)	LPM	1	4g	Plate x1 (Asiatic pheasant design).
2/042	Pearlware (PEAR)	LPM	1	10g	Plate x1 (blue shell-edge 3 decoration)
2/042	Sunderland-type slipware (SUND)	LPM	1	106g	Dish x1 (white trailed slip, clear glaze internally)
2/044	London stoneware (LONS)	E/LPM	1	80g	Uncertain form x1 (iron wash, salt glaze). Probably a large bottle
2/044	Sunderland-type slipware (SUND)	LPM	1	18g	Bowl x1 (white slip internally, all over clear glaze, club rim)
2/044	Blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW2)	LPM	1	18g	Hollow ware x1 (landscape design)
2/061	Coarse Border Ware (CBW)	M/LM	1	4g	Uncertain form x1
2/064	Coarse Border Ware (CBW)	M/LM	1	18g	Cooking pot x1 (green glazed internal base, externally sooted)
2/064	Coarse London Ware (LCOAR)	M	1	2g	Jug x1 (white slip, green glaze externally)
2/064	Glazed sandy greyware (Herts?)	M	2	18g	Jug x1 (green/brown glaze externally, reduced)
2/064	Red Border Ware (RBOR)	E/LPM	1	64g	Dripping dish x1 (green glaze internally, squared rim)
2/088	Blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW2)	LPM	6	62g	Side plate x1 (willow pattern)
2/088	Bone China (BONE)	LPM	3	60g	Dish x1; plate x1 (moulded decoration); bowl x1 (Chelsea sprigged garland)
2/092	Red Border Ware (RBOR)	E/LPM	1	10g	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally), worn
2/092	Blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW2)	LPM	2	48g	Side plate – same vessel as [2/088]; plate x1 (willow pattern)
2/092	Brown transfer-printed whiteware (TPW3)	LPM	4	42g	Side plate x1 (sheet foliage design. Brown maker transfer 'Copela[nd]... // ...? Spo..' over a diamond registration mark (IV to top with 3, ?7, v, D' codes clockwise from 12 o'clock)
2/092	Grey transfer-printed whiteware (TPW4)	LPM	1	20g	Plate x1 (Rhine pattern, part of pattern transfer on base)
2/092	Bone China (BONE)	LPM	1	14g	Bowl – same vessel/conjoins [2/088]
2/094	Tin-glazed ware (TGW)	EPM	1	2g	Plate x1 (blue painted decoration)
2/094	English stoneware (ENGS)	LPM	1	2g	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
3/015	Red Border Ware (RBOR)	E/LPM	2	194g	Cream bowl x1 (clear glaze internally, simple pouring spout); Dish x1 (white

					trailed slip, clear glaze internally, rounded club rim)
5/002	Creamware (CREA)	LPM	1	32g	Bowl x1. Worn
5/002	Green transfer-printed whiteware (TPW4)	LPM	1	38g	Saucer x1 (for coffee cup?, floral/foilage design with green transfer on base: 27 // MERION // ENGLAND // Rd No 29??'
5/002	Bone China (BONE)	LPM	1	38g	Cup x1. Not translucent
5/005	Pearlware (PEAR)	LPM	2	8g	Saucer x1 (Chinese style hand-painted design in blue)

Table 9: Pottery assemblage (M – Medieval c. 1050-1350; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.3.2 The earliest post-Roman pottery consists of a scatter of medieval sherds that essentially span the 13th to 14th centuries. The freshness of the material suggests the material has not been subjected to any significant level of reworking and the associated occupation is close by. There is also a scatter of probably later medieval sherds in the form of the Coarse Border wares that suggest activity continued into the 15th century.

5.3.3 There are a few definite Early Post-medieval sherds that appear to relate to 17th- century activity but the dominant type is the Red Border wares that continue in use into the Late Post-medieval period. Certainly, many of the examples present in the current assemblage are perhaps best placed in an 18th- to 19th- century date range. By far the majority of the assemblage is of the Late Post-medieval period. Creamware is notable by its virtual absence (only one abraded sherd coming from [5/002]) and with the exception of the pearlware from context [5/005] the remaining pearlware is late in this wares range. As such there is only limited material from the later 18th to early 19th century. The majority of ceramics can be placed in a c. 1830 to 1900 date range. Where present, the marked pieces confirm this: the registration mark on the TPW3 side plate from [2/092] is of a type in use between c. 1842 and 1884 and the Registered TPW4 saucer, marked 'ENGLAND' from context [5/002] post-dates c. 1891. Overall the assemblage consists of quite fresh sherds of general domestic type.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A fairly large assemblage of 130 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), comprising mainly brick and tile pieces and weighing in total 34,291g, was recovered from forty-two individual contexts including several standing structures. Unfortunately, many contexts produced only broken tile pieces, which are not particularly dateable in isolation, although an early post-medieval date is likely for these and the bulk of the CBM assemblage. A summary of CBM forms found, organised by quantity and weight, is shown below in Table 10.

CBM type	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Roof tile	83	63.8	7522	21.9
Brick	38	29.2	24624	71.8
Pantile	2	1.5	358	1.0
Roman brick	2	1.5	824	2.4
?floor tile	1	0.8	426	1.2
?pantile	1	0.8	31	0.1
Floor tile	1	0.8	287	0.8
Imbrex	1	0.8	91	0.3
Mortar	1	0.8	128	0.4
Total:	131	100%	34,369g	100%

Table 10: Breakdown of CBM by form, quantity and weight

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and compared with samples of Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric types; they were then catalogued using MOLA's reference codes. A full list of fabrics and descriptions are provided in Table 11; in some instances these descriptions have been amended slightly to better describe the fabrics as they appeared in within this assemblage.

5.4.3 All of the material has been kept for the time being, although much of the assemblage need not be retained. Following any further work it is recommended that the evaluation assemblage be reviewed and a small number of fabric and form samples kept for the site archive; the rest can be discarded.

Fabric	Description
<i>Roman fabrics</i>	
2459 (?A)	Fine orange fabric, finely gritty and micaceous. Very fine/no moulding sand.
<i>Medieval/post-medieval roof tile fabrics</i>	
2271	Fine fabric, with scatter of mica (up to 0.05mm), sparse iron oxide and calcium carbonate and occasional sparse quantities of quartz (up to 0.7mm).
2586	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz.
2587	Fine sandy fabric with moderate quartz (up to 0.2mm) and common fine-medium black iron oxide grains (up to 0.05mm) and sparse mica.
2279	Fairly sandy fabric with common medium sized angular quartz; scatter of white calcium carbonate.
<i>Medieval/post-medieval brick fabrics</i>	
3031	Hard yellow fabric with common medium quartz.
3032	Dark red-purple fabric; parts of the surface are often discoloured by fine yellow speckling. Common burnt black ash and flint inclusions (up to 6mm) with varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm). Clay pipe stems in some bricks.

3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous/calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm)
3046	Fine red-orange fabric with common quartz (up to 1.0mm), occasional calcium carbonate and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm).
3065	As fabrics 3033 and 3046 but with common-abundant coarse and very coarse quartz.
3039	As fabric 3033 but with lenses of light clay giving a streaky appearance to the core
3223	Gritty looking fabric with common fine and medium sand, sparse-moderate white inclusions, mica, black speckle and coarse/very coarse quartz.
<i>Post-medieval floor tile fabrics</i>	
FT1	Medium orange fabric with common angular quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions.

Table 11: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

Fabrics

- 5.4.4 Nearly all the material collected was identified within the MOLA typology (MOLA 2014), the only exception being floor tile fabric FT1. The bulk of the roof tile was formed from sandy red-orange fabric 2586, which is a very common fabric used throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, c.1180-1800. There were also examples of 2271 and 2587, the former of which has similar dating parameters to 2586; fabric 2587, however, is dated to the medieval period, c.1240-1450.
- 5.4.5 Fragments of post-medieval pantile fabric 2279 were also present and can be dated to the 17th century at least as pantile was not imported or made in Britain prior to the mid-1600s.
- 5.4.6 The bricks were nearly all formed of variations of orange sandy fabrics 3033, 3046 and 3065. These all have broad date-ranges, although the character and size of the bricks - in combination with their generally low fired quality - suggests that they date to the earlier post-medieval period. The only other brick fabric represented in any quantity was fabric 3032, a post-1666 fabric. However, all the examples of 3032 appeared fairly early, being unfrogged and quite irregular in shape, and are probably no later than the mid-18th century.
- 5.4.7 Other brick fabrics were present – 3031, 3039, 3223 – but represented by only a single example, which in the case of 3039 was no more than a large crumb. Of these, 3039 and 3223 are used throughout the post-medieval period. 3031 is a medieval brick fabric, imported from the low countries.
- 5.4.8 Some Roman CBM was also present, all in the same fabric, 2459.

Roman material

- 5.4.9 There was only a very small quantity of Roman CBM present across the assemblage, two fragments of Roman brick and one of curved imbrex roof tile. There was only very fine moulding sand present, which on this fabric type can

indicate an earlier date, before AD 125. Only context [02/065] produced solely clearly Roman material. However, a fully reduced fragment of slightly curved and fairly thick tile collected from [2/045] may be a fragment of imbrex, but equally it could be pantile. There is not enough of it to be sure and the nature of the fabric is obscured by the fact it is reduced.

Medieval and post-medieval roof tile

- 5.4.10 No complete peg tiles were found, although some fragments had complete widths measuring 153-166mm; peg tile thicknesses varied from 10-15mm. Where there was peg holes present on the tile fragments these were round in the majority of cases, a feature that is more associated with medieval peg tile than post-medieval when a greater range of peg hole shapes start being used (I. Betts, pers. comm.).
- 5.4.11 Only two fragments across the whole assemblage had non-round peg holes, one square and one diamond shaped. Both these tile pieces were made from fabric 2586, and may represent later examples of peg tile than those with the round peg holes.
- 5.4.12 Approximately 35% of the peg tiles had mortar attached in various quantities. In some instances this was layers on the upper and base surfaces that can be associated with their in situ function as roof tiles. In others the mortar was present across broken surfaces and edges and indicates these fragments were used as hard core or similar. In all cases the mortar was of the same type, a white lime mortar with coarse sand and occasional very coarse pebble and flint inclusions. Unfortunately, in terms of dating, sandy lime mortar of this type is used throughout the medieval, post-medieval, and even during the Roman period so it does not help identify dates for building phases.

Medieval and post-medieval brick

- 5.4.13 Most of the brick present across the assemblage was represented by broken fragments, but there were some examples with intact dimensions, including five in the red, sandy group (fabrics 3033/3046/3065/3223) measuring 210-230 x 100-105 x 50-65mm. A few of these were overheated and close to vitrification, which had also caused those bricks to warp slightly, and in some instances the brick surfaces had self-glazed due to the heat exposure. More commonly though the red bricks were low fired with creased edges and slightly round arrises, suggesting an earlier post-medieval date c.16th century.
- 5.4.14 A few different types of lime mortar were noted on the red bricks, including a beige-coloured mortar with malm inclusions and a lime mortar that had set so hard it felt almost cement-like, although upon microscope examination looked the same as the sandy mortar present on the roof tile.
- 5.4.15 Three 3032 bricks were retrieved intact, and were not vastly dissimilar in dimensions to those from the red group (220-230 x 95-100 x 60-65mm), although two of them were partially vitrified and warped as a consequence. Their slightly irregular form and being unfrogged would suggest them to be of earlier date, not later than the mid-18th century.
- 5.4.16 Only half of the medieval brick (3031) survived, measuring ?? x 75 x 36mm,

considerably smaller than all the later bricks.

Post-medieval floor tile

5.4.17 Only two fragments of floor tile were collected, one of which was identified on the basis of dimensions only, and another fragment that is a more convincing example. The upper surface of this second fragment was worn and slightly blackened as if by soot, and it was formed of a sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions (FT1), which is typical of earlier post-medieval floor tiles. There were no additional characteristics to enable provenance or further date the fragment, but it appeared unglazed which would suggest a post-medieval/Tudor date of the 16th century or later.

Distribution of material

5.4.18 Four of the five trenches produced CBM, and four of the trenches had at least one standing structure from which CBM was sampled from. In TR 1, the CBM in question was a single fragment of 2586 tile taken from wall [1/009], and the other CBM collected from other contexts in this trench were also 2586 tile fragments, which do not allow firm dating.

5.4.19 TR 2 produced the greatest quantity of CBM, including context [2/065], which was the only context to produce only Roman CBM. Two red sandy bricks were sampled from drain [2/008], both the partially vitrified and warped examples mentioned above that appear to be of 16th century dimensions.

5.4.20 The largest amounts of CBM in TR 2 came from made ground and levelling layers, for instance [2/044], which produced a group including Roman brick, the yellow medieval brick as well as roof tile fragments and 3033 bricks, which in combination suggests an early post-medieval date for this layer. The latest CBM from TR 2 was a small fragment of 3032 brick, which based on its size could be intrusive. Roof tile fragments from [2/066] and [2/075] were the only tiles with non-round peg holes, potentially indicating these deposits to date later than those that produced peg tiles with round peg holes.

5.4.21 TR 3 and 5 only produced very modest quantities of CBM, although deposits in both trenches, respectively [3/015] and [5/005] were the only two containing pieces of pantile, which indicates a date of the mid-17th century or later for these layers. Complete 3032 bricks were also recovered from both drains [3/018] and [5/007], all of which look like earlier examples of brick in this fabric, but it is possible that it was because they misfired and were unsuitable for face bricks that they were used in a drain structure.

5.4.22 A full brick was sampled also from standing structure [21/086]. This was another complete example of 3032 bricks collected from site, and indicates that the building – or at least the wall from which it was taken – post-dates 1666.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments of clay tobacco pipe (weight 38g) was recovered from four different contexts. Included are five plain and unmarked stem fragments. The earliest comprise a fragment from [2/044] (c. 1660-1710) and a piece from [2/047] (c. 1680-1800). Two fragments from

[3/015] can only be broadly dated to the late 17th to early 20th century. Context [2/036] contains a fragment of mid 18th- to early 20th-century date.

5.5.2 The only bowl was found in [2/036]. It is complete, undecorated and dates to c. 1800-1840. The bowl contains maker's initials "IW" on the heel sides. The maker cannot be identified as multiple makers were working in London during this period with these same initials.

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Three fragments of glass were recovered (20g) from two different contexts. All three derive from wine bottles. Included is a small body shard dating to the 18th to mid 19th century ([2/036]). Context [2/044] contained two body fragments from a large bottle dating to the 19th century.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered just six pieces of stone. These are fully listed in Table 12 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Stone type	No/weight	Comments
2/011	Chalk	1/4000g	Irregular but some signs of rough facing on one side. Adhering buff sandy lime mortar with sparse/moderate chalk lumps to 4mm and rare flint to 6mm
2/011	Kentish Ragstone	1/7500g	Roughly squared block measuring 200 x 150 x 135mm. Set in the same mortar as the chalk
2/080	Chalk	1/14g	Irregular
2/090	Coal	1/6g	Quite fresh
3/017	Portland Stone	2/10,500g	Conjoining pieces that form a slab 610mm (2ft) long, 190mm (7.5 inches) wide and 30mm (2 inches) thick. The front, side edges and top are well faced, the underside has a rougher finish except for the front edge. Features include a neat 30 x 15 mm socket (10mm deep) on the top face, probably for a clamp. Along front edge on underside is a shallow neatly cut drip groove.

Table 12: Geological material

5.7.2 Virtually all of the stone consists of building materials. The types represented are common in London: chalk and Kentish Ragstone being used from the Roman period on. Even when the direct supply ended earlier building materials were frequently re-used in construction and thus dating on materials alone is very difficult. The Portland stone is more likely to post-date the mid/late 17th century. The pieces here are likely to be from a window ledge or string course and are suspected of being 18th- to 19th- century date. The only other stone consists of the piece of coal, almost certainly of the post-medieval period.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 Three iron objects weighing a total of 48g were recovered during the evaluation. The iron is in fair condition. Made ground [2/032] produced an L shaped bracket or nail (length 65mm) possibly a hinge pivot. A small, undiagnostic plate fragment measuring 35 x20mm was recovered from made ground [2/021]. Demolition layer [2/042] produced a stem fragment from a general-purpose nail. The objects are not intrinsically dateable.

5.9 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.9.1 An assemblage of 5 animal bones was analysed weighing approximately 114g in total, hand-collected from four contexts. The bone was in a moderate state of preservation, with bones generally well preserved but eroded in some places.

5.9.2 The assemblage was recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species or species size and element and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. No long bones were whole for measurements.

5.9.3 All bones were identifiable to species (n=3) or species type (n=2). Species represented were ovicaprid (n=3), cattle (n=1) and large mammal (n=1). All bones were fused. Two bones showed evidence of butchery – one ovicaprid radius was sawn at midshaft and then ‘cracked’ to break the bone, and one cattle pelvis had chop marks to the ischium likely from disarticulation butchery.

5.9.4 Due to the size of the assemblage it has no significance at local, regional or national level, and no further work is advised.

5.10 Timber and Wood by Stacey Adams

5.10.1 A piece of worked plank wood <001> and a timber stake <002> were recovered during evaluation work at Wick Lane. These were brought off site whole to be recorded in house. Wood was gently cleaned, given a timber number, recorded on pro forma sheets, photographed and rewrapped. Samples were cut from the timbers for taxonomic identification. The wood was cut along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential), according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000), and examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50x to 300x magnification in order to determine the woody taxa used at timber at the site. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Timber <001> [2/064]

5.10.2 The fragment of worked plank wood timber <001> (Figure 16) was recovered from a natural alluvium deposit [2/064] with possible medieval inclusions. Preservation of the timber was good although the wood was blackened, likely from the alluvium rather than chemical contamination. The dimensions of the fragment were 145mm length, 65mm diameter and 23mm breadth. The fragment was cut tangentially into a plank-shape and has been snapped, naturally, along the top edge. Curvature of the fragment along the radial edge

was recorded and appears to reflect the natural shape of the wood rather than cutting. Cut marks and notches from a saw were present along the bottom edge of the plank. The predominant feature of the plank wood fragment is the drill hole through the tangential section of the wood. This would have allowed the wood to be fixed as part of a structure or object. The plank wood fragment was identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Timber <002> (2/078) [2/079]

- 5.10.3 The stake timber <002> (Figure 16) was recovered from stakehole [2/079] and possibly formed part of a medieval refuse pit. The dimensions of the timber were 620mm length, 80mm breadth and 70mm depth. The stake was found *in situ* and had been cut radially into a point from large branch or stem wood of oak. The softer wood at the top of the stake had degraded leaving the harder heartwood exposed. Several cut marks and notches were recorded along the sawed-edge of the stake and were likely caused during cutting rather than reworking.

Discussion

- 5.10.4 The recovery of well-preserved timber at Wick Lane indicates that ideal waterlogged conditions exist for the recovery of future archaeological wood finds at the site. Oak wood is excellent for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981) and would have been selected for its robust structure. Oak would have also been widely available in the local environs. The timbers are not recommended for further work or conservation and can be discarded as they have little informative potential beyond what has been detailed.

5.11 The Other Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.11.1 A small fragment of clinker, probably deriving from a domestic hearth, was recovered from made ground [2/047].

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Ground level on the site sloped from c.6.85m AOD in the north-west down to c.5.52m AOD in the south-east. The trenches were between 3m-4m deep, and the general site sequence consisted of c.1.5-3m of late post-medieval and modern activity, sealing up to c.1m of early post-medieval and late medieval activity in the form of structures with associated demolition and occupation layers, as well as occasional deep cut features. These overlay banded layers of naturally deposited alluvium and sands and gravels, some containing CBM and pottery of post-medieval; medieval and Roman date. A timber fragment of probable medieval date was recovered from the alluvium in Trench 2.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation results suggest an area of archaeological survival predominantly located within the south-east of the site, consisting of c. 0.60m-1.5m of early post-medieval and medieval stratigraphy with deeper isolated cut features and masonry structures also present. The evaluation also demonstrated potential for survival of deeper Roman period activity, although no features of this date were encountered. The central and western areas of the site appear to contain mainly modern and late post-medieval activity, with some evidence of early post-medieval drainage and water management.
- 6.1.3 The presence of chalk and Kentish Ragstone walls is suggestive of a significant structure once being present within the south-eastern area of the site, and it is possible that these walls indicate the presence of a substantial late medieval/early post-medieval mansion house fronting onto Wick Lane. This may have been similar to the one known as Gissing's Place or King John's Palace, which stood opposite the site on the south side of Wick Lane. Alternatively, the building may relate to the extension of that complex into the site (see Section 2.5.1).
- 6.1.4 Naturally deposited alluvium and sands and gravels were observed within Trenches 1-3 and 5 and were located at c.2.74m AOD in the north-west of the site, c.3.70m AOD within the centre of the site, and 3.31m to 2.66m AOD within the south-east. These deposits vary between a black organic alluvium, black banded sands and gravels and yellow sand and gravel, all of which were likely deposited by the River Lea.
- 6.1.5 Many of these river deposits contained evidence of human activity, and it is not possible at this time to be able to say with any certainty whether these finds were residual, or contemporary with the deposition of the alluvium and sand and gravel layers. It is possible, therefore, that evidence of earlier human activity survives below the level reached within this evaluation. It should be noted that Roman period finds were recovered below the alluvium in Trench 2. As a depositional context the alluvium has a proven ability to preserve organics as demonstrated by Timber [2/064] of probable medieval date.
- 6.1.6 Later activity included structural remains of buildings shown on historic mapping as well as a large wooden lined structure possibly associated with chemical/ink works present on the site during the mid-late 19th century.
- 6.1.7 The trenches have provided a good understanding of the quality and quantity

of archaeological survival across the site to a depth of c.4m below ground level.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The site began to be industrialised from c.1850, and historic mapping (Figures 12-15) show multiple phases of building, demolition and changes in use occurred across the site. This has resulted in c. 1.5-3m of modern and late post-medieval (c.1750-1900) survival across the site, which has horizontally truncated the area. This was to a depth of c.3.95m AOD within the north-west, and to c.4.65m AOD within the south-east of the site.
- 6.2.2 Surviving beneath this period of industrialisation is c. 0.50-1m of early post-medieval (c.1550-1750) stratigraphy, consisting primarily of drainage and at least one building. This activity may have been associated with the evolving water management within Bow Marshes and the development of market gardens and farming within the area.
- 6.2.3 Within the east and south-east areas of site, this early post-medieval activity horizontally truncated c.1m of late medieval (c.1350-1550) activity, which included horizontal stratigraphy, as well as deep cut features and chalk walls. These were cut into a naturally deposited alluvium containing late medieval pottery and timber.
- 6.2.4 Alluvial and sand and gravel deposits naturally deposited by the River Lea were observed at c.4.25m AOD within the west (Trench 5) and 3.35m AOD within the south-east of the site (Trench 2). Machine excavation through these deposits was continued as deep as possible within the prescribed health and safety requirements and reached a depth of 2.55m OD within the west and 2.05m AOD in the south-east. These layers were not sterile but contained, predominantly residual material dating to the mid-late post-medieval period (Trenches 3-5), late medieval period (Trenches 1-2) and Roman period (Trench 2).
- 6.2.5 It is possible, therefore, that further archaeological remains survive within these river deposits. The 1985 excavation at what is now 417 Wick Lane revealed naturally deposited alluvial deposits with Roman pottery inclusions. The layers sealed further Roman activity, including a possible rammed gravel surface/road, located at c. 1.80m AOD. The excavation was abandoned at c.1.10m AOD due to water ingress, however the banded water lain clays at the bottom of the sequence still contained residual Roman tile and pottery (Cowie, 1985).

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Roman

- 6.3.1 Residual Roman pot and tile was recovered from a layer of black sand and gravel within Trench 2, located at c. 2.61m AOD. The small assemblage likely dates to the 3rd-4th centuries, which is in keeping with Roman sites within the immediate vicinity (Cowie 1985; Stephenson 2008).

Late medieval

- 6.3.2 Evidence for late medieval (c.1350-1550) activity on the site was recorded within Trenches 1 and 2 and consisted of four substantial chalk and ragstone

walls all orientated north-south as if fronting onto Wick Lane. Associated with these walls were possible occupation and levelling layers, as well as a deep cut rubbish pit with a wooden stake. This was probably remains of a lining. All the activity within this period has been broadly dated and at present it is not possible to refine the late medieval activity into phases of use.

- 6.3.3 This period of activity ends with the demolition of the standing structures and horizontal truncation at c.4m AOD.

Early post-medieval

- 6.3.4 Early post-medieval activity within the site appears to begin with multiple layers of demolition debris and levelling layers with a broad date range of c.1550-1700. These layers seal the late medieval remains within Trenches 1 and 2 and are presumably associated with their destruction. Built atop this demolition sequence were a red brick wall and a drain, which have an early post-medieval date, and potentially pre-date 1666. Unfortunately, however, later horizontal truncation within the trenches has meant this cannot be confirmed stratigraphically at this time.

- 6.3.5 Various brick lined drains dating to the mid-18th century were recorded within Trenches 3 and 5, which are believed to correspond with the water management within the Bow Marshes and subsequent cultivation of the site, and surrounding area, for use as market gardens/agricultural land

Late post-medieval and modern

- 6.3.6 Map regression appears to suggest that the site continued to be used for agricultural purposes until c. 1849, when the site was redeveloped for industrial production. The historic mapping from this period (Figures 12-15) show frequent changes in building locations and types. Historical research (CgMs, 2016, 18-20) revealed that various industries were represented on the site, including paper strainers and ink manufacturers; roofing manufacturers; timber merchants and welders. This is supported by the archaeological remains, which reveal various industrial dumps, levelling and structures ranging from c.1825-1900 as well as more modern concrete intrusions.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.

Archaeological features dating to the late post-medieval, early post-medieval and late medieval periods were recorded on site. These took the form of dumps and levelling, as well as brick and chalk structures. A small quantity of Roman material was recovered from sand and gravel layers.

- 6.4.2 To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development

It has been established that archaeological remains survive within the footprint of the proposed development

- 6.4.3 To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains

An area of archaeological survival located within the south-east of the site, consisting of c. 0.60m-1.5m of early post-medieval and late medieval stratigraphy with deeper isolated cut features and masonry structures also present. The central and western areas of the site appear to contain predominantly modern and late post-medieval activity.

- 6.4.4 To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

The archaeological remains consist of structures and associated demolition deposits and can be considered of local significance. If the late medieval/early post-medieval structures are related to the building known as King John's Palace and Old Place they may be of regional significance. The site retains potential to preserve Roman remains below later layers of activity.

- 6.4.5 Is there any evidence of Roman settlement activity on the site?

A small assemblage of Roman pottery and tile was recovered from within sands and gravels within Trench 2, located at c.2.61m AOD. No in situ Roman remains were observed during the evaluation.

- 6.4.6 Specifically, is there any evidence for the Roman building recorded 50m to the southeast of the site previously?

No evidence for a continuation of the Roman building at 119 Wick Lane was observed during the evaluation.

- 6.4.7 Are there any remains of the Roman Colchester to London road on the site?

No evidence of the Roman Colchester to London Road was observed within the evaluation. However, it is possible that it survives at a greater depth below ground level than was reached during the evaluation.

- 6.4.8 Is there any evidence for the late medieval building known as St John's Palace, or its ancillary structures, on the site?

Four chalk and Kentish Ragstone walls, associated layers and a cut feature were recorded during the evaluation. Although it is not possible to say if they are associated with St John's Palace/Old Place or its ancillary structures at this time, it is likely that they are contemporary in date.

6.5 Updated Research Agenda

- 6.5.1 Due to the presence of archaeological remains a number of revised research aims (RRA's) were developed for the site. These are detailed below:

- RRA1: Can further work aid our understanding of the geological context which has shaped the site?
- RRA2: Some Roman material culture was gathered at c.2.61m AOD from sand and gravel believed to have been naturally deposited by the River Lea. Is there further evidence of Roman activity located within the site at this, or deeper, levels below ground level?
- RRA3: Do further chalk and Kentish Ragstone walls survive on site? Can further excavation aid in the interpretation of the structure(s) they represent and their use? Can the structure(s) date be further refined?
- RRA4: Can further excavation of the late medieval deposits and cut features on site aid in our interpretation of the sites use during this period?
- RRA5: Can the site contribute to understanding the nature and extent of urban development, and the social and economic relationship of the core to its region (M1, para 1; Museum of London 2002)
- RRA6: Can the site contribute to understanding what London and its region looked like to its medieval inhabitants and visitors? (M2, para 2; Museum of London 2002)
- RRA7: Can the site contribute to the analysis, both in terms of function and socio-economics, of different types of housing (M5, para 3; Museum of London 2002)
- RRA8: Studying the evidence for rural housing before 1400 (M5, para 7; Museum of London 2002)
- RRA9: Can further excavation of the early post-medieval demolition debris and subsequent red brick walls aid in understanding the evolution of the sites use over time?
- RRA10: Can the early post-medieval activity on site be associated directly with agricultural/market garden activity?
- RRA11: Can the site contribute to identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period, and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life (L2, para 1; Museum of London 2002)
- RRA12: Can the site contribute to understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area (L2, para 2; Museum of London 2002)

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 Five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on site. Ground level sloped from c.6.85m AOD in the north-west down to c.5.52m AOD in the south-east. The trenches were between 3m-4m deep, and the general site sequence

consisted of c.1.5-3m of late post-medieval and modern activity, sealing up to c.2m of early post-medieval and late medieval activity in the form of red brick and chalk and Kentish Ragstone structures with associated demolition and occupation layers, as well as occasional deep cut features.

- 6.6.2 Alluvial and sand and gravel deposits naturally deposited by the River Lea were observed at c.4.25m AOD within the west and 3.35m AOD within the south-east. Machine excavation through these deposits was continued as deep as possible within the prescribed health and safety requirements and reached a depth of 2.55m OD within the west and 2.05m AOD in the south-east. These layers were not sterile but contained, predominantly residual, material culture dating to the mid-late post-medieval period (Trenches 3-5), late medieval period (Trenches 1-2) and Roman period (Trench 2).
- 6.6.3 The site was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons and occasional asbestos. The water table was breached in all the trenches, with ingress at around 3m BGL across the site.

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The Archaeological Gazetteer Series, Volume 2

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HER Summary

Site code	WKL 17					
Project code	170343					
Planning reference	16/00685/FUL					
Site address	415 Wick Lane					
District/Borough	Tower Hamlets					
NGR (12 figures)	537220 183820					
Geology	Kempton Park Gravel					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	2 nd -15 th Jan 2018					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Andy Leonard					
Project supervisor	Sarah Ritchie					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary	<p><i>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG between the 2nd and 15th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of development.</i></p> <p><i>Five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on site. The general site sequence consisted of c.1.5-3m of late post-medieval and modern activity. This sealed up to 2m of early post-medieval and late medieval activity in the form of red brick and masonry structures. These were associated with demolition and occupation layers. Occasional deep cut features also existed, together with preserved timber fragments and residual Roman finds.</i></p>					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
POT	Ceramic	Medieval + Post-medieval	1 box
CBM	Brick and tile	Medieval + Post-medieval	1 box
Timber	Wood	Medieval + Post-medieval	2 pieces
Metalwork	Iron	Post-medieval + modern	3 pieces
CTP	Clay	Post-medieval	6 fragments

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-307914

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG between the 2nd and 15th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of development. Five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on site. Ground level on the site sloped from c.6.85m AOD in the north-west down to c.5.52m AOD in the south-east. The trenches were between 3m-4m deep, and the general site sequence consisted of c.1.5-3m of late post-medieval and modern activity, sealing up to c.2m of early post-medieval and late medieval activity in the form of red brick and chalk and Kentish Ragstone structures with associated demolition and occupation layers, as well as occasional deep cut features. Alluvial and sand and gravel deposits naturally deposited by the River Lea were observed at c.4.25m AOD within the west and 3.35m AOD within the south-east. Machine excavation through these deposits was continued as deep as possible within the prescribed health and safety requirements and reached a depth of 2.55m OD within the west and 2.05m AOD in the south-east. These layers were not sterile but contained, predominantly residual, material culture dating to the mid-late post-medieval period (Trenches 3-5), late medieval (Trenches 1-2) and Roman (Trench 2). The site was heavily contaminated with hydrocarbons and occasionally asbestos. The water table was breached in all the trenches, coming in at around 3m BGL across the site
Project dates	Start: 02-01-2018 End: 15-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WKL17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman

Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods and techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS BOW 415 Wick Lane
Postcode	E3 2JG
Study area	0.85 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 37220 83820 51.536085421394 -0.021286684155 51 32 09 N 000 01 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.35m Max: 4.25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Sarah Ritchie
Type of sponsor/funding body	client

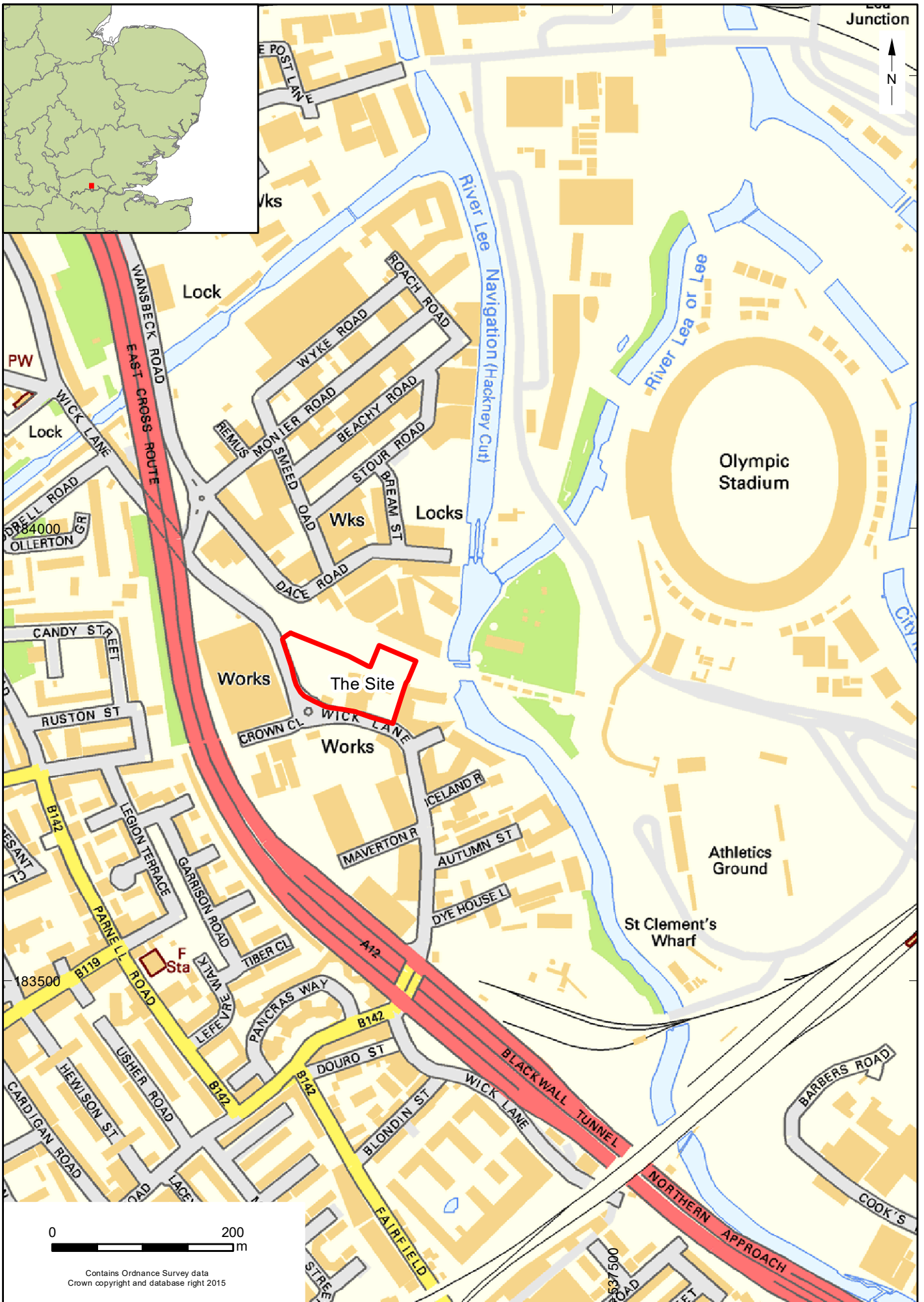
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	WKL17
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WKL17
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WKL17

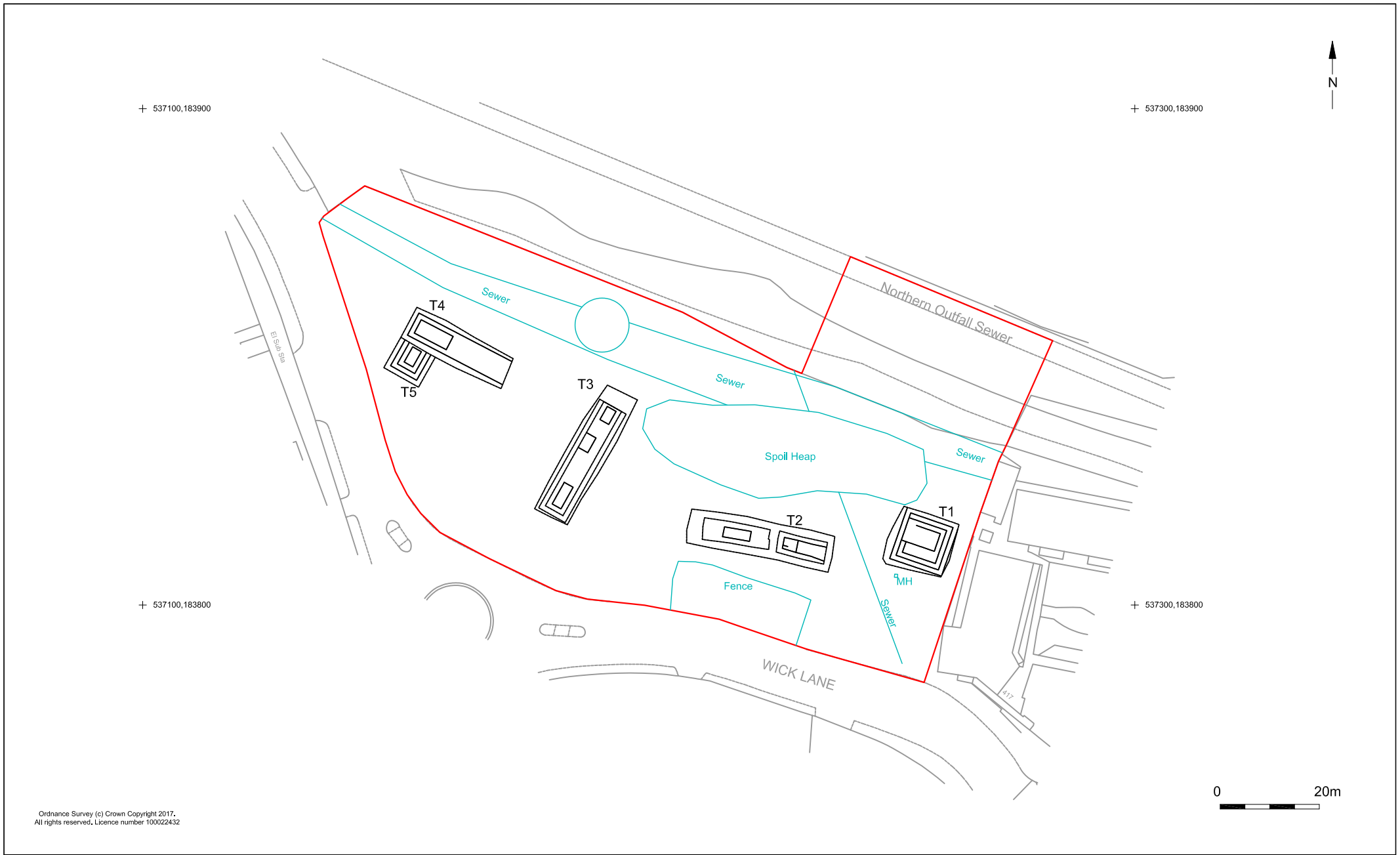
**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 415 Wick Lane, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, E3 2JG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ritchie, S.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Sarah Ritchie (s.ritchie@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 February 2018

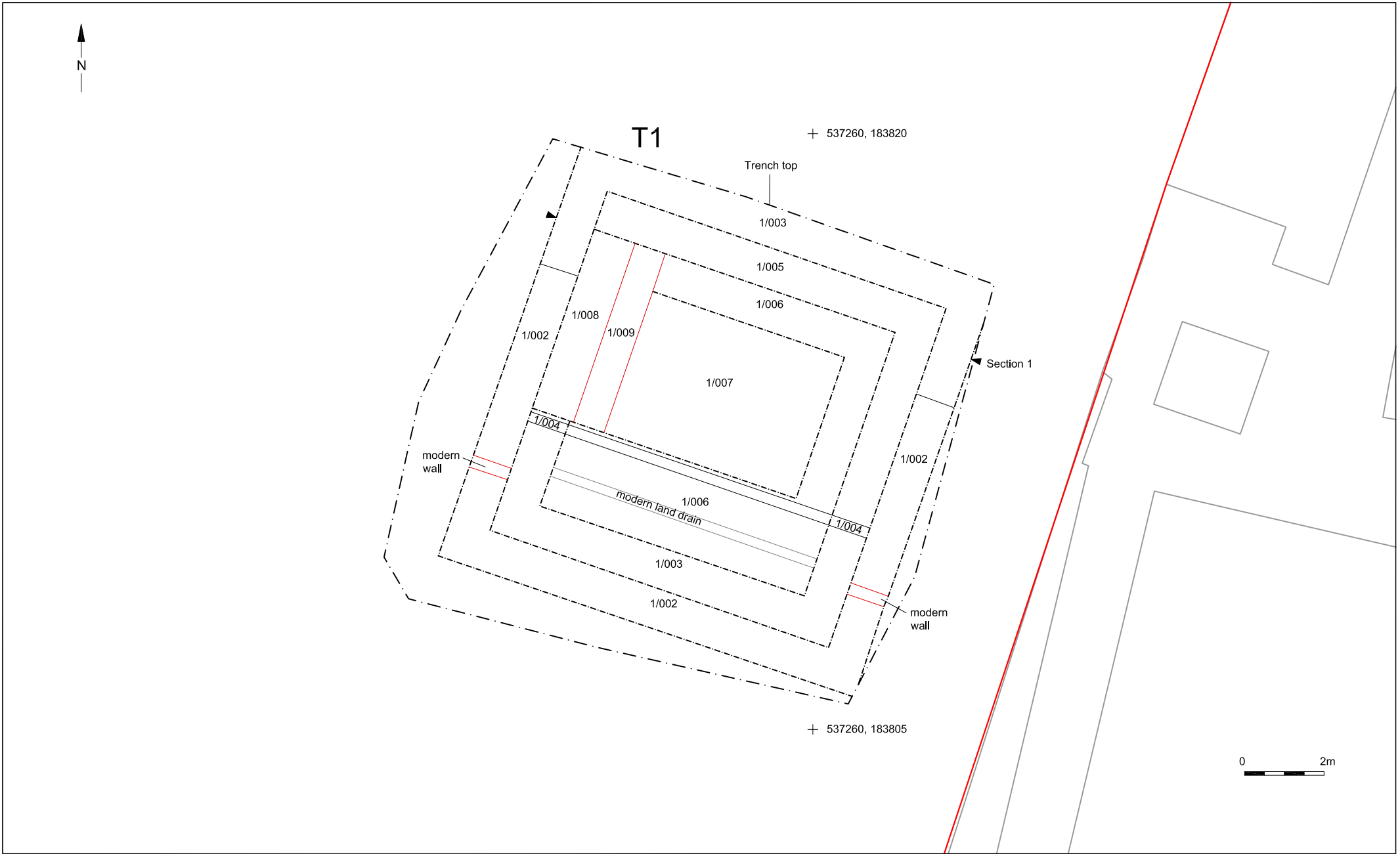


© Archaeology South-East		Wick Lane, Tower Hamlets	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Site location	
Report No: 2018025	Drawn by: APL		



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© Archaeology South-East		Wick Lane, Hackney	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Trench locations and site constraints	
Report Ref: 2018025	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 170343 Jan 2018
 Report Ref: 2018025 Drawn by: APL

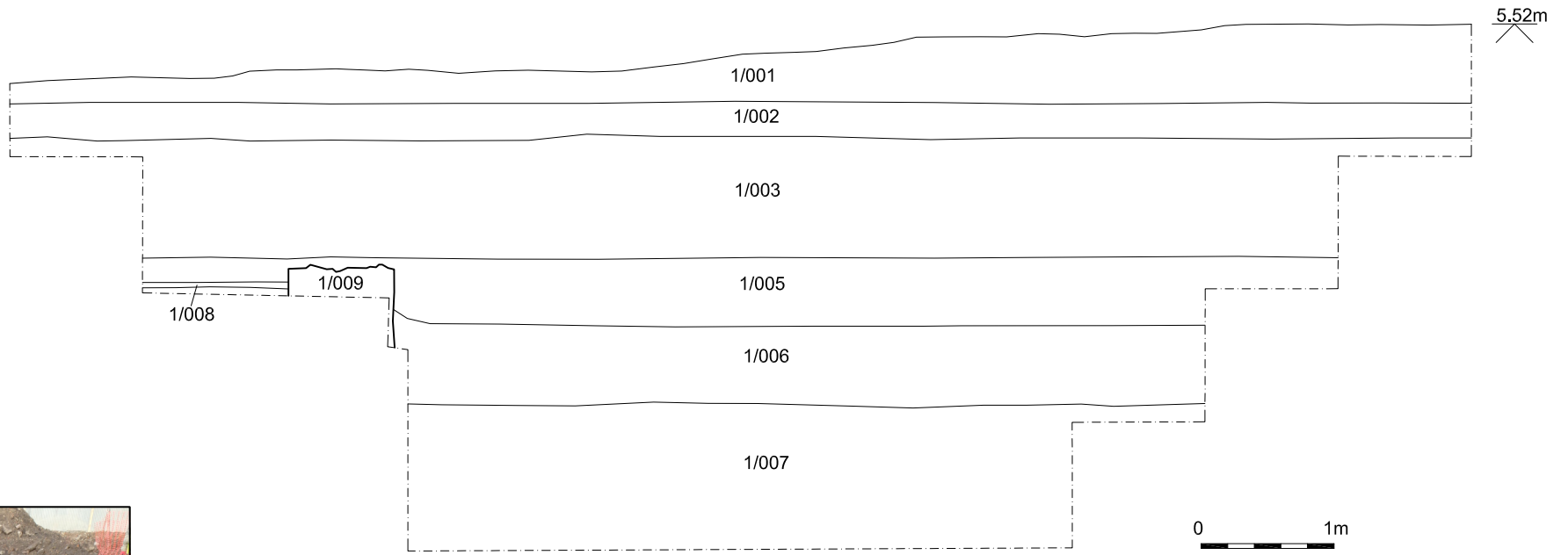
Wick Lane, Hackney

Trench 1 plan

Fig. 3

Section 1
NW

SE



1/008 and 1/009 facing north

1/008 and 1/009 facing west

Trench 1 north facing section

Trench 1 south facing section

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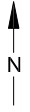
Report Ref: 2018025

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Wick Lane, Hackney

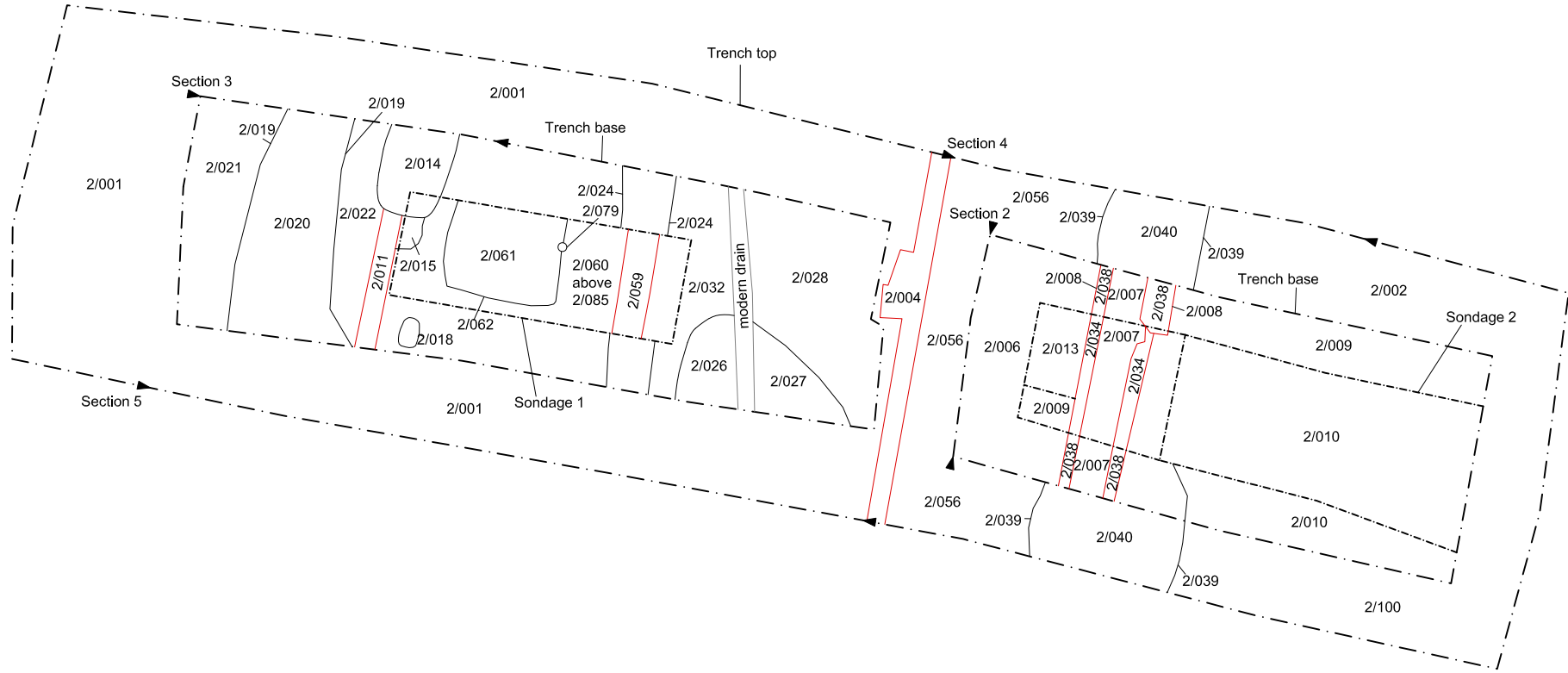
Trench 1: Section 1 and photographs

Fig. 4



T2

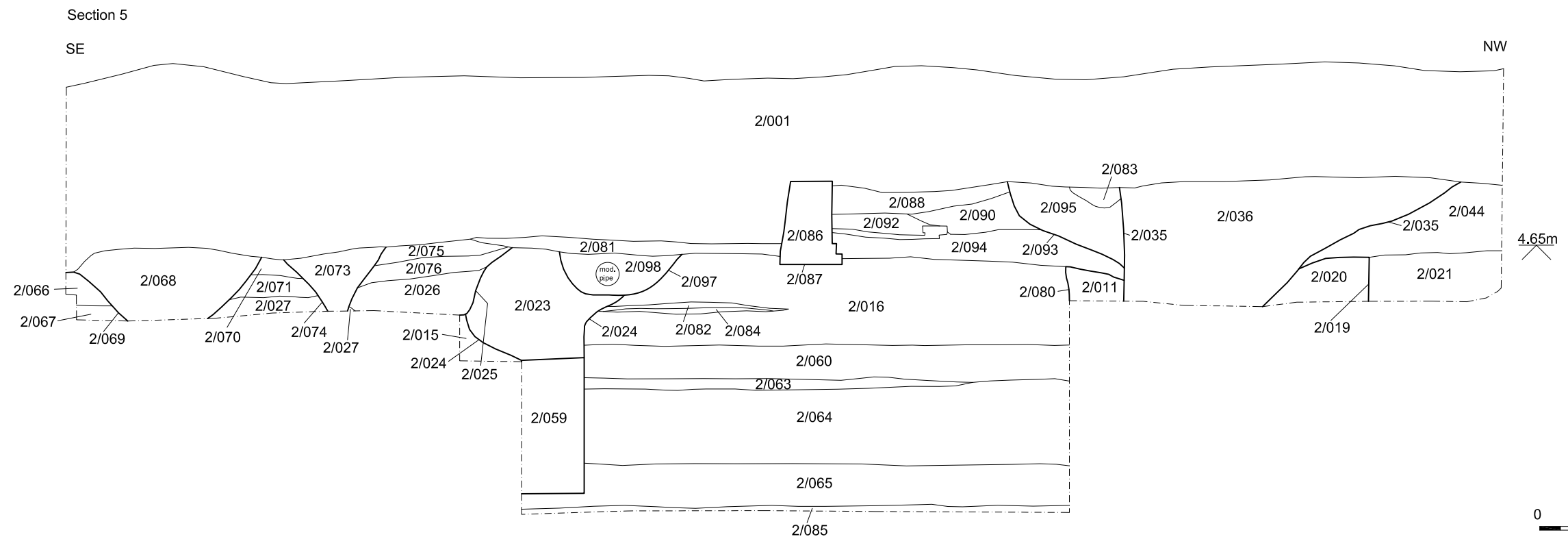
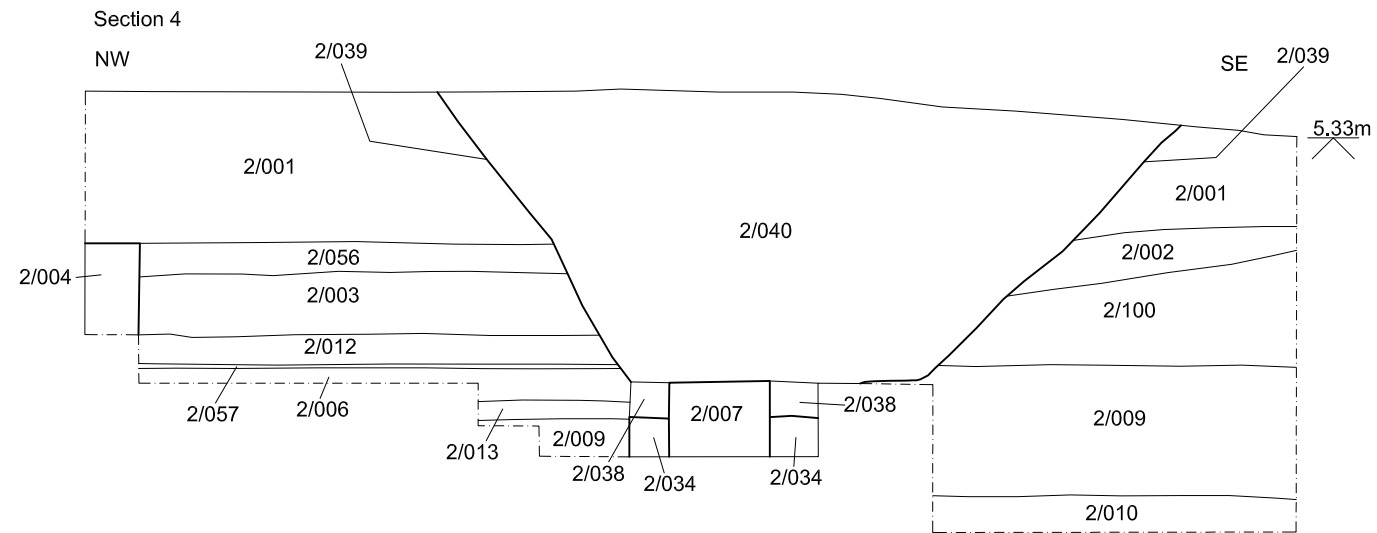
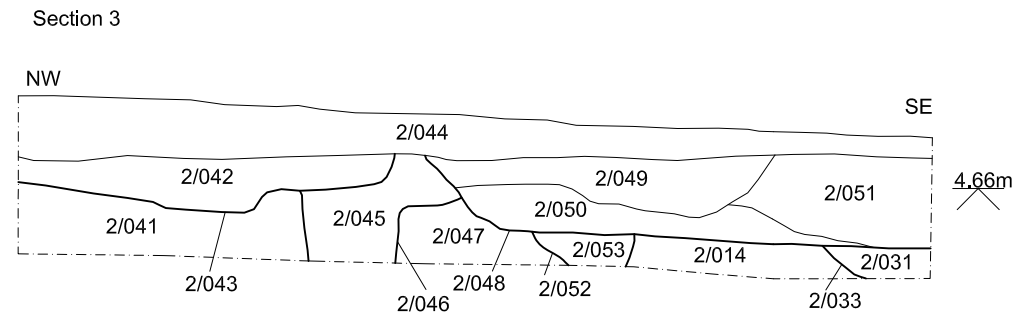
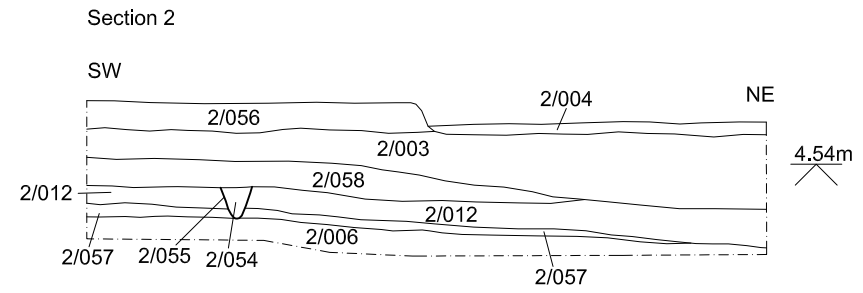
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East end of Trench 2 facing west



West end of Trench 2 facing south



Drain 2/007 cutting chalk wall 2/034, facing south



Wall 2/004 sitting on demolition deposit 2/066



Chalk wall 2/011 and clay capping layer 2/014 facing north

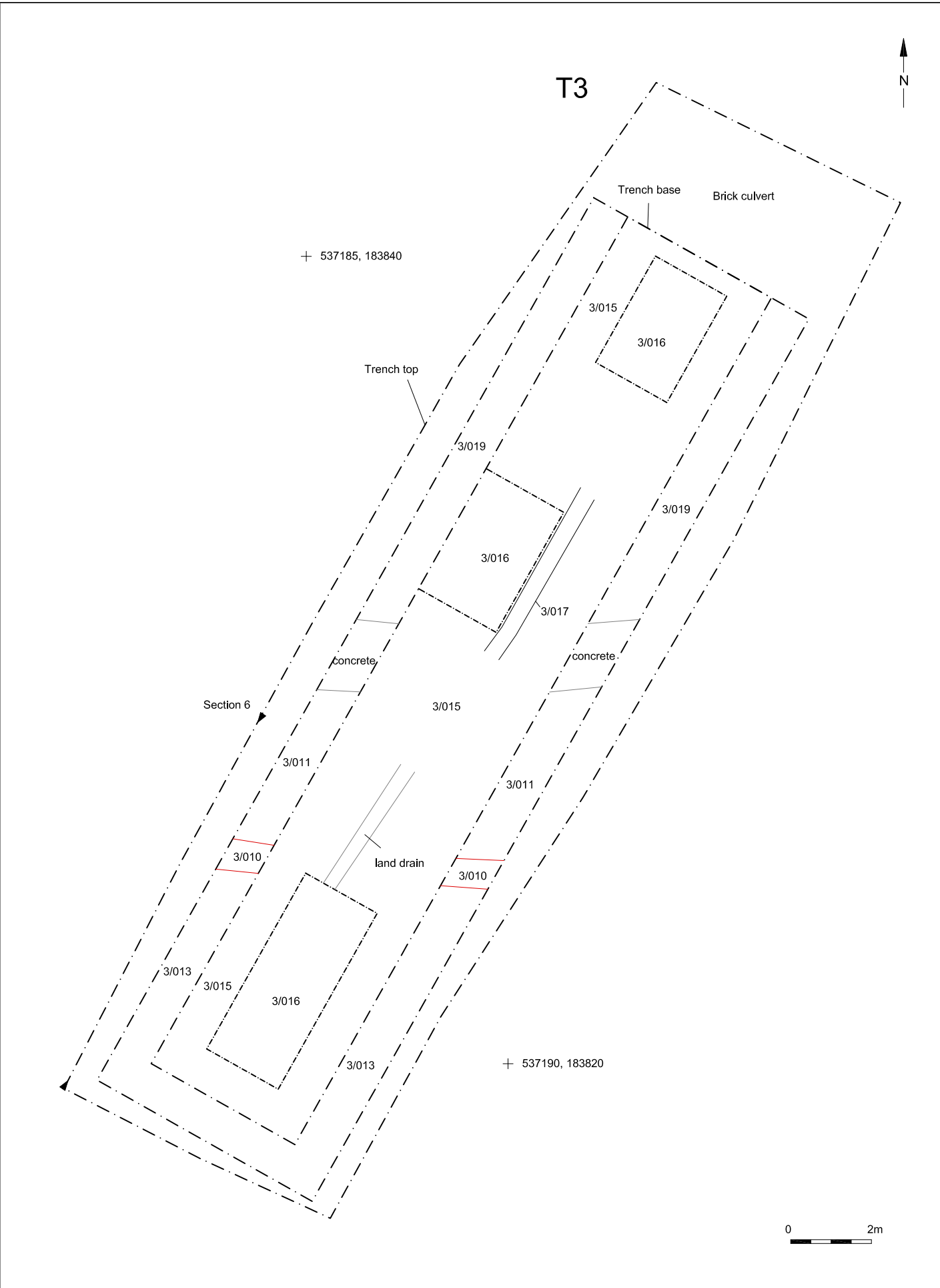


Full sequence through trench 2 including alluvium 2/064 and natural sands and gravels 2/065 & 2/085, facing south

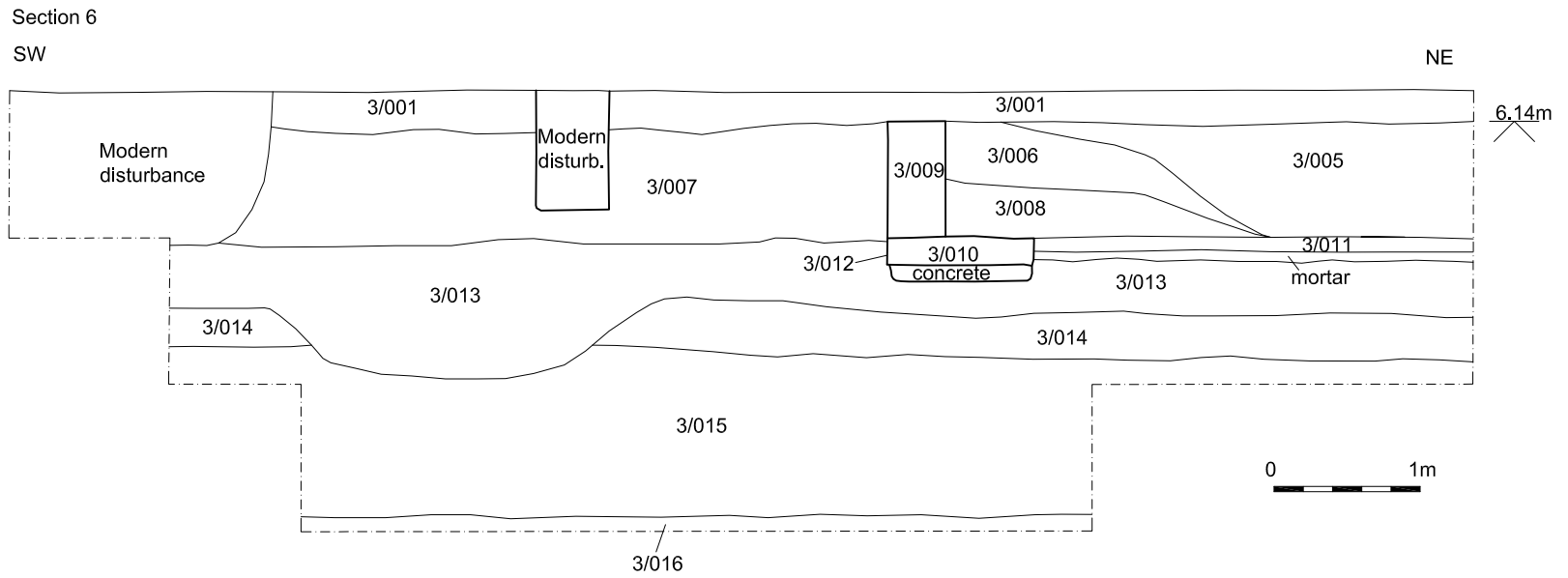


Chalk wall 2/059 in west facing section of Sondage 1, c.1.60m survival

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Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Trench 2 photographs	
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Trench 3 facing south

Cobbled surface 3/011 and wall 3/009, facing north

East facing section to natural sand and gravel 3/016

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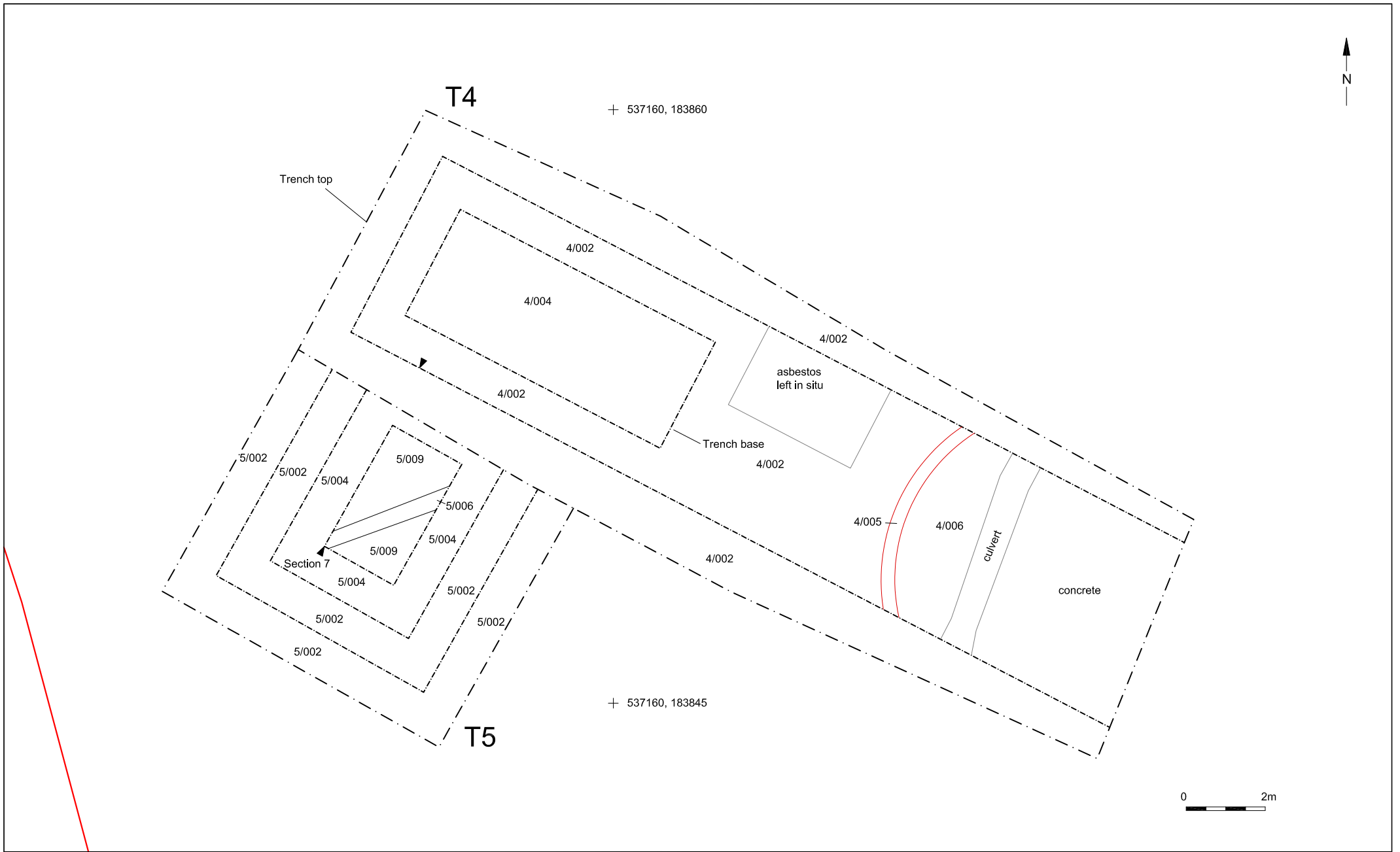
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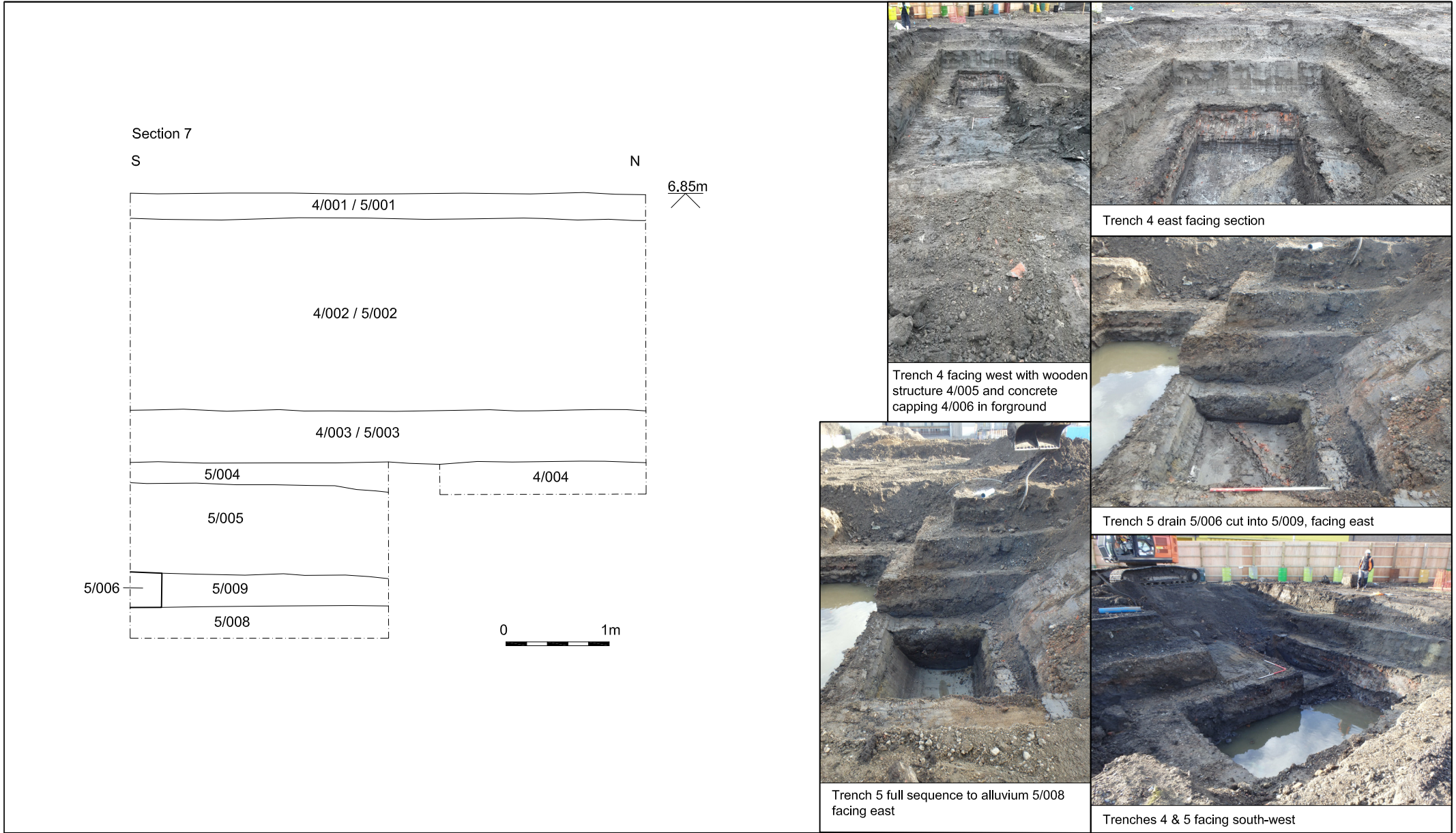
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Trench 3: Section 6 and photographs

Fig. 9



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Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Trenches 4 and 5 plan	
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Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Trenches 4 and 5: Section 7 and photographs	
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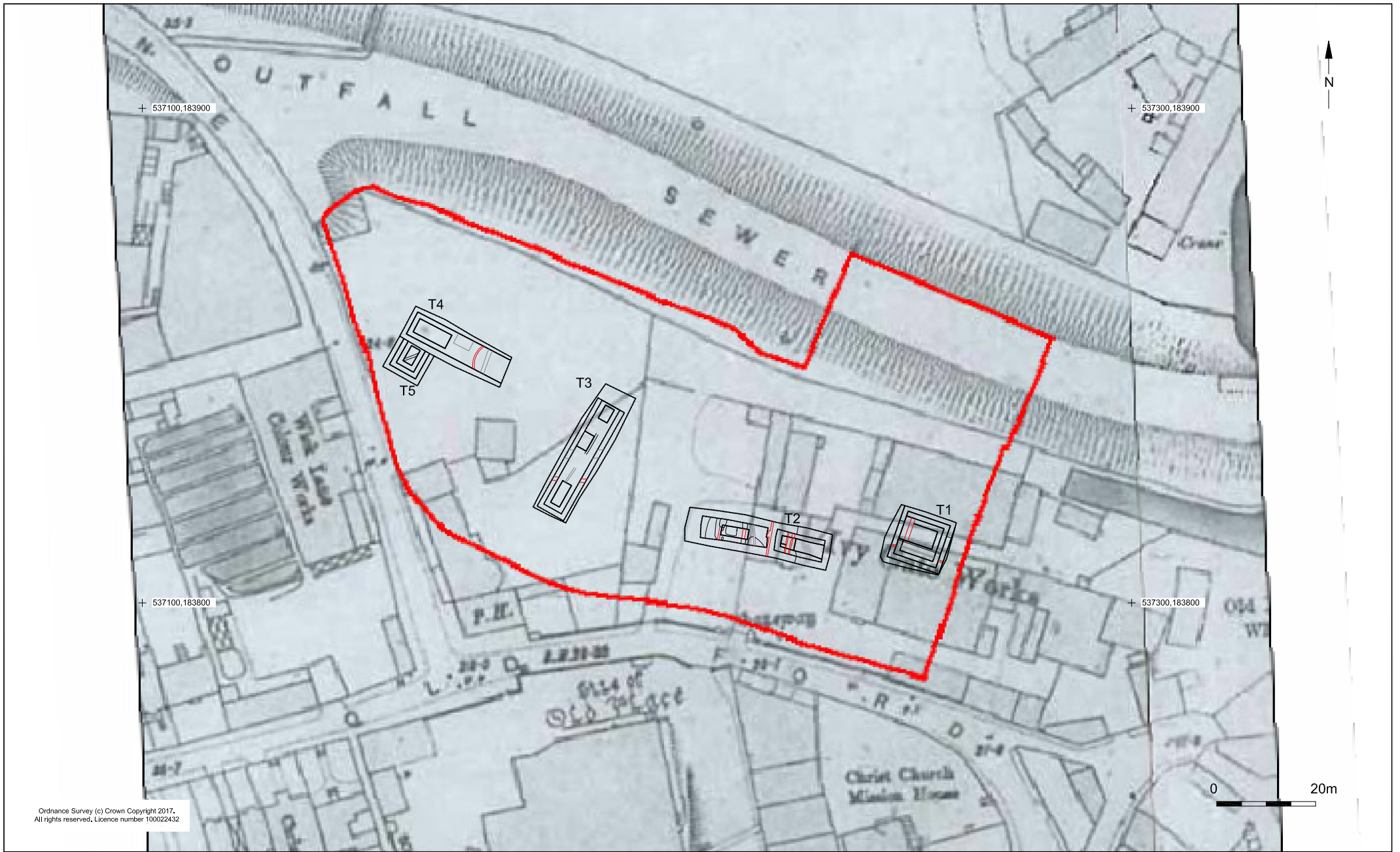
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Project Ref: 170343	Jan 2018	Evaluation trench locations with 1849 tithe map	
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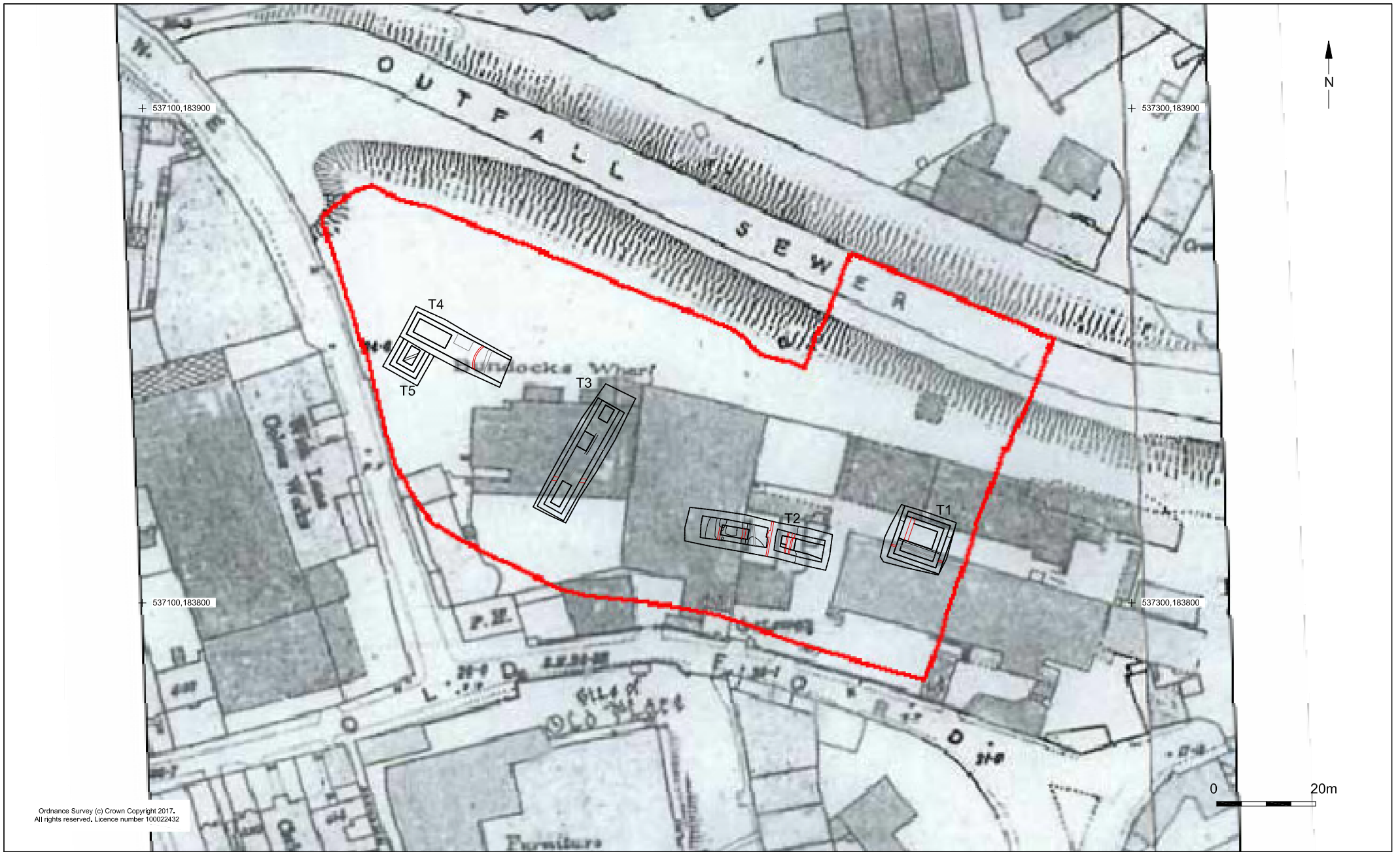
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Evaluation trench locations with 1893 Ordnance Survey map

Fig. 14



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Timber 001



Timber 002



Timber 002 stake point

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