

**FORMER HAND IN HAND PUBLIC
HOUSE, 37 ARCH STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE1 6PQ**

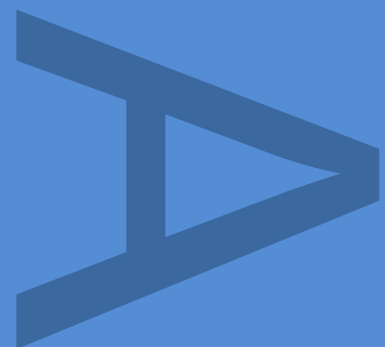
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

PCA REPORT NO: 11274

SITE CODE: MWE12

JULY 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

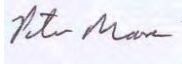
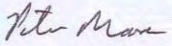
Site Name

Former Hand In Hand Public House,
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 6PQ

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code | | | K2763 |
|--|-----------------|---|----------|
| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
| Text Prepared by: | Ireneo Grosso | | 4.07.12 |
| Graphics Prepared by: | Mark Roughley | | 6.07.12 |
| Graphics Checked by: | Josephine Brown | pp  | 13.07.12 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Peter Moore |  | 31.07.12 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Evaluation of the Former Hand in Hand Public House, 37
Arch Street, London Borough of Southwark**

Site Code: MWE12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3220 7911

Written and Researched by Ireneo Grosso

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2012

Project Manager: Peter Moore

Commissioning Client: Colliers Contracts Limited

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7639 9588

Email: pmoore@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
July 2012**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | Abstract | 3 |
| 2 | Introduction | 4 |
| 3 | Planning Background | 7 |
| 4 | Geology and Topography | 9 |
| 5 | Archaeological and Historical Background | 10 |
| 6 | Archaeological Methodology | 15 |
| 7 | Archaeological Sequence | 17 |
| 8 | Interpretation & Conclusions | 26 |
| 9 | Acknowledgements | 28 |
| 10 | Bibliography | 29 |

Appendices:

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | Context Index | 30 |
| 2 | Site Matrix | 31 |
| 3 | Building Material Spot Dating | 33 |
| 4 | Pottery, Glass & Clay Tobacco Pipe Spot Dating Assessment | 35 |
| 5 | OASIS form | 37 |

Illustrations:

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1 | Site Location | 5 |
| Figure 2 | Trench Location | 6 |
| Figure 3 | Trench Plan | 20 |
| Figure 4 | Sections | 21 |
| Figure 5 | Overlay of Walls on 1894 O.S. Plan | 22 |
| Figure 6 | North Facing Photo | 23 |
| Figure 7 | West Facing Photo of Section 1 | 24 |
| Figure 8 | North Facing Photo of Section 2 | 25 |

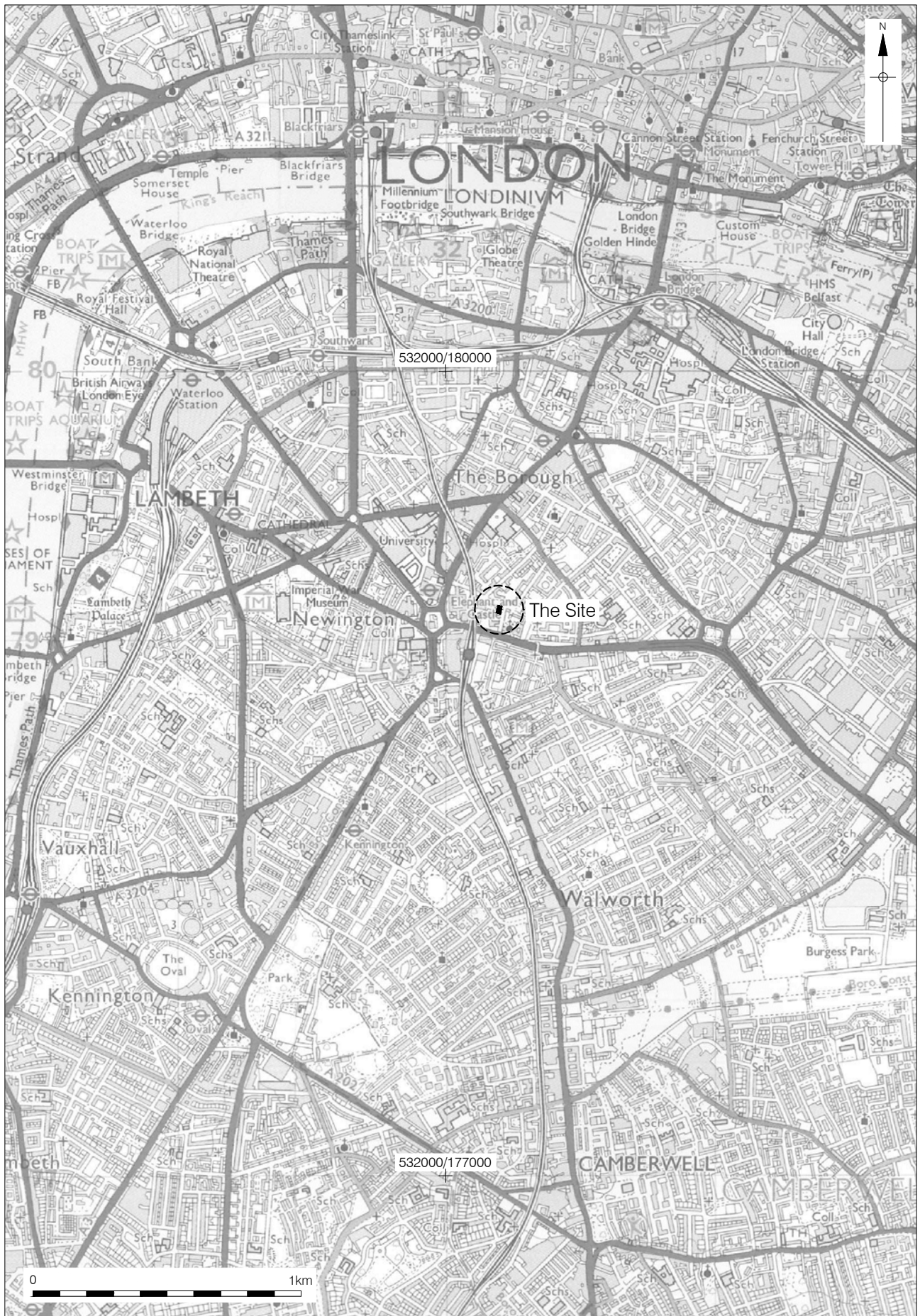
1 ABSTRACT

- 1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Collier Contracts Limited at the Former Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 6PQ (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was conducted between the 23rd and 25th of May 2012.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation of the site comprised a single evaluation trench (Trench 1) excavated outside the footprint of the public house recently demolished on site. The results of the deeper borehole survey at the site are also incorporated into this report.
- 1.3 The archaeological investigations have provided further evidence to support the topographic modelling of the underlying strata known as the 'Rockingham Anomaly'. As a result the archaeological evaluation demonstrated that in this part of the geological depression had probably attracted little in the way of permanent settlement before the late 18th – early 19th century.
- 1.4 Several post-medieval made ground deposits were identified in evaluation Trench 1. These post-medieval archaeological deposits were associated with ground rising/consolidation works in preparation for the construction terraced housing built on site in the early 19th – late 19th century.
- 1.5 The post-medieval ground rising/consolidation was truncated by a post-medieval well which was located to the rear of, and was interpreted as associated with, the terrace house shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5).
- 1.6 The well was backfilled towards the end of the 19th century when the area at the rear of the property shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map¹ was raised in preparation for the construction of the western extension of the property as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Figure 5). Evidence for the late 19th century masonry foundation associated with the extension was found across evaluation Trench 1.
- 1.7 The remainder of the archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation comprised a series of modern levelling and dump layers associated with the demolition of the Hand in Hand Public House which sealed the archaeological sequence.

¹ Miles, A., 2010, "*Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London, SE1. London Borough of Southwark. An archaeological desk-based assessment*", unpublished MoLAS report.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former Hand in Hand Public House, London Borough of Southwark by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 23rd and 25th of May 2012. The site covers a total area of 487 square metres and is located at National Grid Reference TQ 532200 179112.
- 2.2 The site of the proposed development is bounded to the south by Arch Street, to the east by Meadow Row, to the north trees on Rockingham Street and to the west by car parking spaces, a grassed area and housing.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Collier Contracts Limited, was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, under the supervision of the author and the project management of Peter Moore. The project was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable on behalf of London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code MWE 12. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



© Crown copyright 2006 & 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012

30/05/12

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

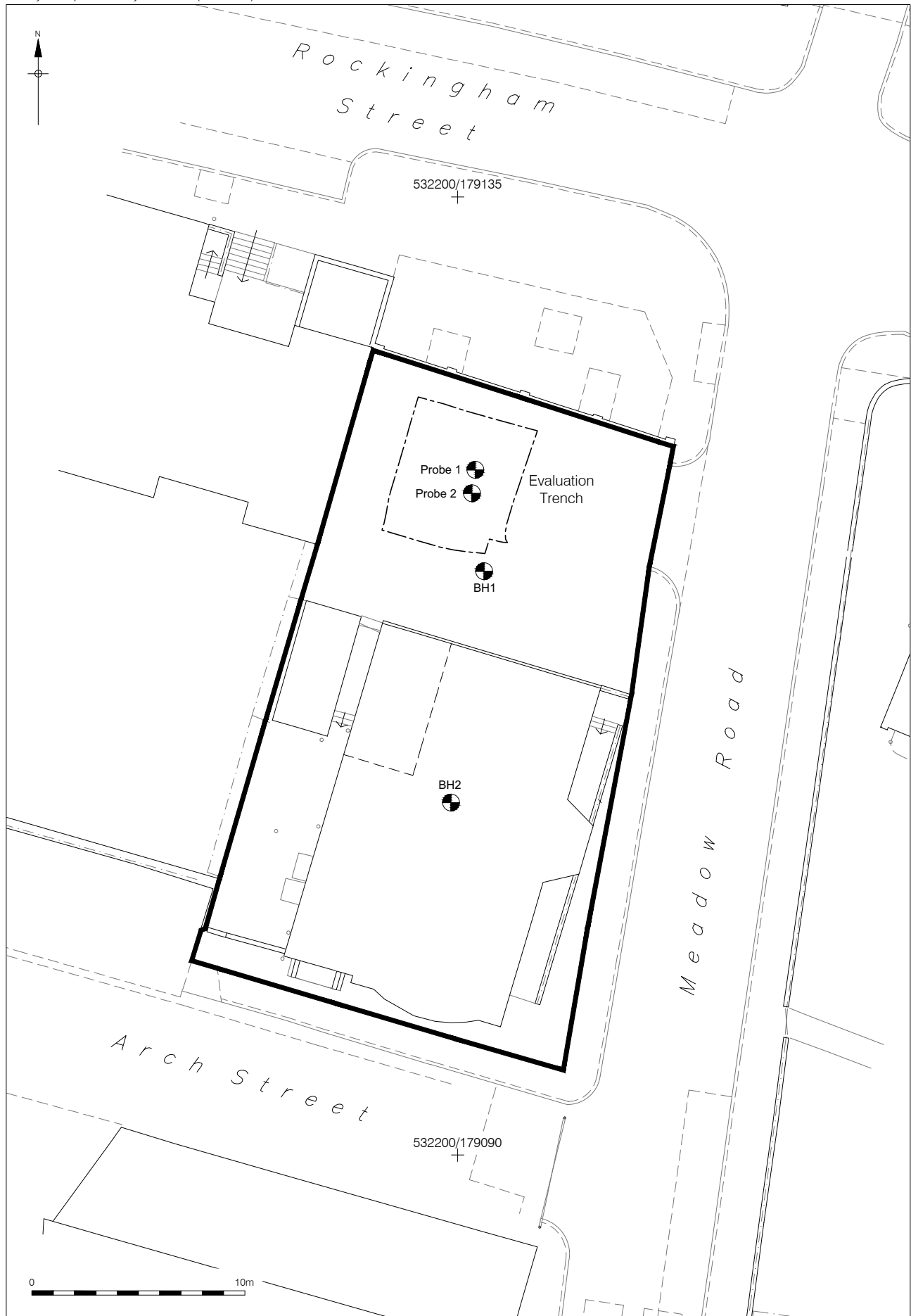


Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location plan
1:250 at A4

3 Planning Background

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Archaeology in Southwark and the Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Southwark Plan' (adopted in July 2007), and the draft Archaeology Policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

Policy 3.19 Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons:

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

3.3.2 The study site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark Plan (2007). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within or close to the site.

3.3.3 Three archaeological planning conditions have been attached to the planning permission (10-AP-2849) for the site:

- 10 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 11 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:

In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 12 Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason:

In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

3.3.4 In accordance with the condition laid down by Southwark Council a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and submitted

for approval prior to the commencement of works on the site². The Scheme was approved by Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council.

² Moore, P 2012, *Land at the Former Hand In Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, Southwark: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited report.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain, South London, Sheet 270, shows that the site lies on Eocene London Clay, resting on Woolwich and Reading Beds. The London Clay is overlain by the Devensian Kempton Park Gravels which is typified as a sandy gravel with localised lenses of silt, clay and peat (BGS 2012).
- 4.1.2 The study site is located within the 'Rockingham Anomaly' whereby an isolated area of London Clay is overlain by Flandrian alluvium and Quaternary peat (BGS 2012). The variation in the geology at this location would have resulted in this area of land being particularly marshy during both the archaeological and historical past³.
- 4.1.3 Natural deposits were encountered during the archaeological evaluation conducted on the study site. Natural alluvial clay, encountered between -0.90m OD and -1m OD and approximately 0.05m thick, overlaid at least 2.10m of organic fibrous and amorphous peat deposit.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The study site occupies a position on ground which slopes downwards from the south to the north, with the present ground level varying from 1.8m OD at the south to 0.4m OD at the north⁴.

³ Miles, A., 2010, "*Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London, SE1. London Borough of Southwark. An archaeological desk-based assessment*", unpublished MoLAS report.

⁴ Ibid.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment prepared by MoLAS in May 2010⁵.

5.2 Prehistoric period (c 700,000 BC–AD 43)

5.2.1 A considerable body of archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity has been recovered from excavation sites on the eyots of Southwark, including the north and south islands. Flint artefacts and possible prehistoric cut features were identified on a site at Skipton Street 300m to the north-west of the site and a Mesolithic flint flake was recovered from 350m to the northeast of the site.

5.3 Roman period (AD 43–410)

5.3.1 The arrival of the Romans in AD 43 brought about a distinct change in the settlement pattern in the London area. Within approximately a decade, the Romans had established a town on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London is now located and in north Southwark. The site lies between the location of two Roman arterial routes Stane Street and Watling Street and to the south of the centre of Roman activity in Southwark, concentrated around the approach to London Bridge.

5.3.3 The Roman roads from Dover and Chichester to Londinium (known as Watling Street and Stane Street in the Saxon period) converged at the southern limit of the marshland in the Borough area and a single main road was constructed to the Roman London Bridge, the only bridge over the Thames at London in this period.

5.3.4 The exact position of Stane Street in this area is not known but it is thought to have lain to the east of the site along the line of modern Newington Causeway. A section of Roman Road has been recorded under Newington Causeway 325m to the northwest of the site. Other sections of Roman road have been recorded 275m to the west and 330m to the southwest of the site. No evidence of a Roman road has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, while the marshy nature of the ground during this period would suggest that any road would be located on higher, dry ground.

5.3.5 Romans buried their dead outside of the settlements along the lines of the main approach roads where their funerary monuments and mausoleums could be seen on

⁵ Miles, A., 2010, “*Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London, SE1. London Borough of Southwark. An archaeological desk-based assessment*”, unpublished MoLAS report.

the approach to the cists. Recently mausoleums and burials have been found along Watling Street, now modern Great Dover Street and an inhumation was recorded in 1977 in Ralph Street, approximately 340m to the northeast of the site. A cremation burial, three ditches, one containing a quantity of tile, coins and pottery, three large pits, fragments of two Roman sculptures and were recorded with on the Skipton Street site 300m to the north west.

- 5.3.6 Roman tile and pottery dating from the 1st to 4th century was found in alluvial clay at the Odeon Cinema site, 200m to the west of the present site. In 1889 a fragment of Roman glass was found in the gardens of 83 New Kent Road.

5.4 Early medieval period (AD 410–1066)

- 5.4.1 There is no archaeological evidence for Saxon activity in the locality of the site, although a *burh* was probably established to the north of the site in the late 9th or early 10th century as Southwark is thought to be synonymous with a defensive strongpoint listed in a Late Saxon source. Newington and Walworth both derive from Saxon place names, which indicate the presence of activity in the area.

5.5 Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

- 5.5.1 In the medieval period the site lay immediately south of the medieval settlement of Southwark, which focussed on the road leading to London Bridge (now Borough High Street).
- 5.5.2 The Domesday Book of AD 1086 provides evidence for an agricultural settlement at Walworth containing a manor house church and residences. The site of the Manor lies to the south west of the site in the vicinity of Manor Place. The Domesday Book also provides evidence of a settlement at Newington.
- 5.5.3 Settlement in Southwark was concentrated around the southern bridgehead of London Bridge, and was described in the Domesday Book of 1086 as having at least a dozen houses, a dock, trading shore, herring fishery and a Minster. Further to the south the land is likely to have been open, remaining uninhabited due to the marshy nature of the ground. Newington was a small village to the south of St George's Fields, built along the line of the Roman road, Stane Street. Stow describes in 1555 how Newington Causeway was flooded. The area known as St George's Fields to the northwest of the site was part of the Lambeth marsh.
- 5.5.4 These lands lay within the Manor of Walworth owned by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The importance of communication with the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth led to a pathway across these fields (illustrated as the King's Highway on Rocque's map, Fig....).

5.6 Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)

- 5.6.1 During the Civil War period, 1642-46, London, as the Parliamentary capital was fortified to protect it from an expected Royalist assault. This was carried out initially in October 1642, then more comprehensively in February 1643. These defences, 18 miles round, consisted of 24 forts and batteries linked by a bank and ditch, said to be nine feet deep and similarly wide.
- 5.6.2 Vertue's map of 1738 identifies all the defences and is accepted as the best indication of their locations. A fort was located at St George's Fields (**DBA 9**) with another to the east known as Newington or Blackman Street fort⁶. Sturdy states that the line of the ditch ran from Elephant and Castle on to a fort somewhere near the New Kent Road-Old Kent Road flyover⁷. Although the map of the defences is very large-scale, Sturdy suggests that the line of the ditch linking these forts (**DBA 11**) passed just to the south of the study site. The most recent study, by Smith and Kelsey in 1996, notes that there were two forts at Elephant and Castle, one either side of the road from London Bridge to Newington, although only one is shown on Vertue. These were described as redoubts. Smith and Kelsey then describe the route as running to the north of and parallel to the present New Kent Road up to the junction with Old Kent Road at Bricklayers Arms, where the next fort was located. Though projected as a straight line, this is a diagrammatic convention, the ditches having been dug in stages, by different people. No evidence of this stretch of the ditch has been found archaeologically.
- 5.6.3 Maps of the Tudor and Stuart periods show the area of the site as being to the south of the main area of occupation in Southwark. On Rocque's map of 1746, the site is shown as part of an extensive area of fields bounded by drainage ditches with occupation along the line of Newington Causeway. Horwood's map of 1799 shows the development of Brandon Row – the present day Rockingham Street. By the mid 19th century, this area was becoming a dense mosaic of terraced houses.
- 5.6.4 The 1872 Ordnance Survey map shows the area of the site covered with housing. By 1894 there is a large building on the adjacent site, which is shown on the 1914 as a garage with a coal depot for the GNR to its west.
- 5.6.5 The site suffered blast damaged during the Second World War, but the layout of the buildings remained the same until the construction of the present Hand in Hand public house in the 1960s.

⁶ Brett-James, N G 1928 'The fortification of London I 1642/3' *London Topographical Record*, Vol. XIV, pp. 21-23.

⁷ Sturdy, D 1975 *The Civil War Defences of London* in *London Archaeologist* VII, 13, p. 338.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of a single square trench (Trench 1) located in the north half of the study site. Trench 1 measured 6.46m north-south, 5.90m east-west, 1.02m deep at the top and was excavated to the level of the natural alluvium only in the central area where its dimensions were 2.34m north-south, 1.57m east-west and to maximum depth of 2.20m from ground level. The depth of the palaeo-environmental deposits were established using a hand auger from the lower base of the evaluation trench.
- 6.2 The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. As a consequence, the watching brief monitored the hand or, when appropriate, mechanical excavation of each trench. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.3 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation⁸ aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site, its relative position within the Rockingham Anomaly and the depths/extents of the palaeo-environmental resources.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
 - To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.4 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual. The site archive will be organised to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.4 All contexts, sections and plans were recorded on pro-forma sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 as applicable and fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures.

⁸ Moore, P 2012, *Land at the Former Hand In Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, Southwark: WSI for an archaeological Evaluation London*, Unpublished PCA document.

- 6.5 A full photographic record was made during the evaluation comprising black and white film, colour slide and digital formats. A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.6 The completed archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC). The site was given the Museum of London site code MWE 12.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context descriptions, dimensions and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 2 shows the trench and borehole locations, Figure 3 the trench plan, Figure 4 the sections, and Figures 6-8 are photographic illustrations.

7.2 Phase 1: Palaeoenvironmental deposits

7.2.1 The earlier deposit recorded on site was 2.10m of organic fibrous and amorphous peat deposit found at -1.07m OD, in Probe 1, and at -1.25m OD in Probe 2. The depth of this palaeo-environmental deposit was established using a hand auger from the lower base of the evaluation trench. Despite augering to a maximum depth of -3.23m OD, in Probe 1, evidence of earlier natural geological horizon were not found during the archaeological evaluation of the site.

7.2.2 Preliminary logs from the geotechnical investigation, carried out by Site Analytical Services Ltd on the subject site, recorded very soft dark grey and dark brown very silt fibrous and amorphous peat found at approximately -1.40m OD in Borehole 1 located in the northern half of the site. In Borehole 2, in the southern half of the site, loose green organic very sandy silt with pocket of dark amorphous peat was found 4m below ground level, approximately -3m OD. The peat deposits found in Borehole 1 and 2 were 2.2m and 1m thick respectively.

7.2.3 The organic peat, in evaluation Trench 1, was sealed at -0.90m OD by 0.25m thick layer of alluvial clay [22], was observed across the lower base of the evaluation trench.

7.3 Phase 2: Early 19th – Mid 19th century

7.3.1 The alluvial clay layer [22] was overlaid at -0.73m OD by very compact dark brown organic reworked peat [21] which contained one fragment of glass dated to the early 18th/early 19th and one of ceramic building material (CBM) dated AD 1600-1850. This layer was recorded in east facing section 2 as layer [19].

7.3.2 Post-medieval layer [19]/[22] was overlaid by 1.03m thick sequence of layers found at -0.03m OD which comprised contexts [18], [17], [16], [5] and [11]. This post-medieval sequence of layers varied in colour and composition and contained pottery dated to late 18th/mid 19th century. Clay tobacco pipe dated to AD 1760+ was also recovered from layer [5]. These layers were interpreted as a ground rising/consolidation for the construction of housing as shown in the 1872 Ordnance Survey map.

7.5 Phase 3: Mid 19th century – 1894

7.5.1 Post-medieval layer [11] was truncated at -0.05m OD by construction cut [9] for mid 19th century circular brick well [8]. The well, built with red re-used bricks, dated to 1750-1825, bonded with clayey silt, measured 1.35m north-south, 1.02m deep and was filled by contexts [15], [14], [13], [12] and [7]. The infill of the well contained shard of pottery dated to the second half of the 19th century and fragments of CBM dated to 1600-1850. The well was located on the rear of the building shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map.

7.5.2 Post-medieval well [8] was probably backfilled towards the end of the 19th century when the area at the rear of the property shown on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map was raised in preparation for the construction of the western extension of the property as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (see Phase 4 below and Figure 5).

7.4 Phase 4: 1894 – 1960s

7.4.1 The upper fill [7] of post-medieval well [8] was sealed, at 0.35m OD, by mid to dark grey sandy sit [10]. This layer contained frequent inclusions of small CBM fragments and mortar and was observed across Trench 1. This Layer was interpreted as make up layer associated with the ground raising/consolidation in preparation for the construction of the western extension to the original 1872 property as shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.

7.4.2 Layer [10] was truncated to the north by east-west orientated foundation [1] and north-south foundation [2] at 0.32m OD and 0.35m OD respectively. Context [10] was also truncated to the south, at 0.31m OD, by east-west orientated concrete foundation [4] for brick wall [3]. Masonry [1] measured 4.10m east-west and 0.5m wide had a north-south right corner to the northeast, recorded as context [2], which measured 1.4m north-south and 0.50m wide. To the south, masonry [3] measured 4.8m east-west and 0.50m wide.

Masonries foundation [1], [2] and [3] were interpreted as the western extension of the property as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (see Phase 4 below and Fig...). Masonries [1], [2] and [3] consisted of frogged brick, dated to 1780-1900, bonded with light grey sandy lime mortar.

- 7.4.3 The remainder of the archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation comprised a series of modern levelling and dump layers associated with the demolition of the Hand in Hand Public House which sealed the archaeological sequence at 0.93m OD.

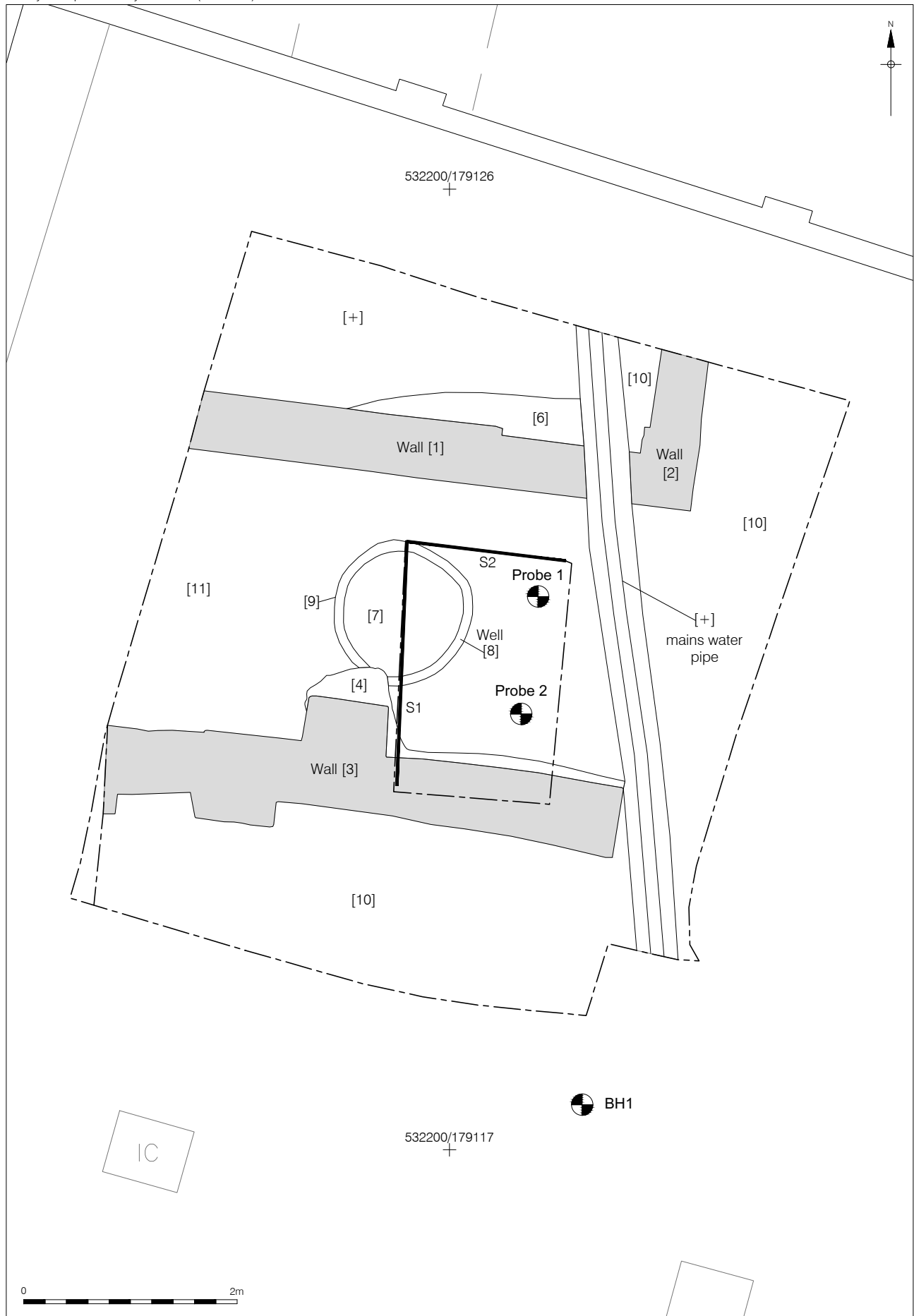
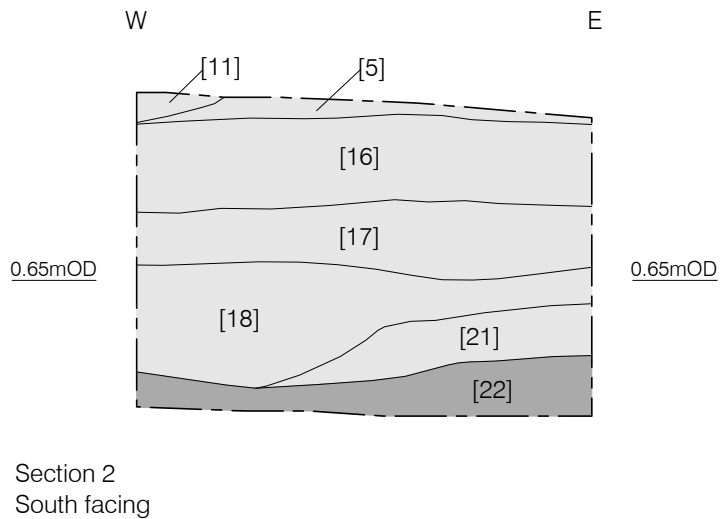
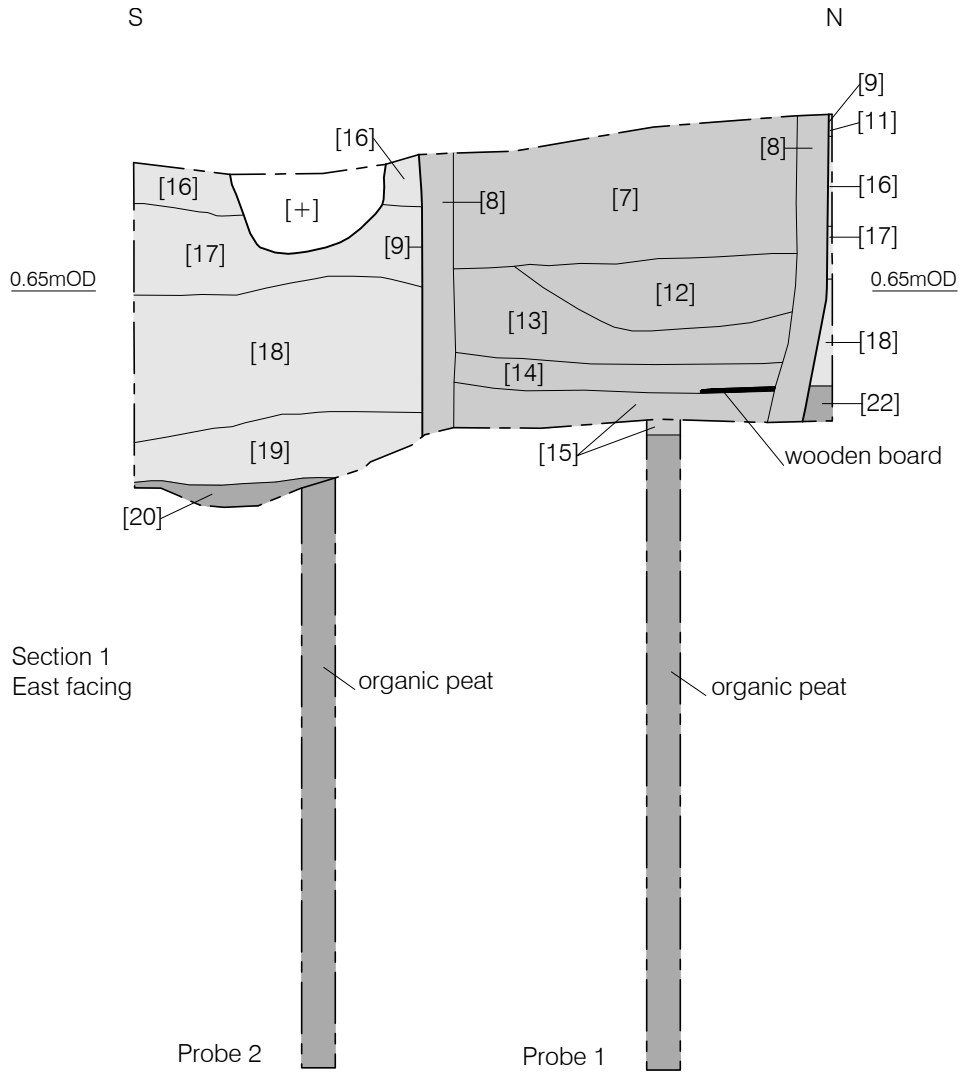
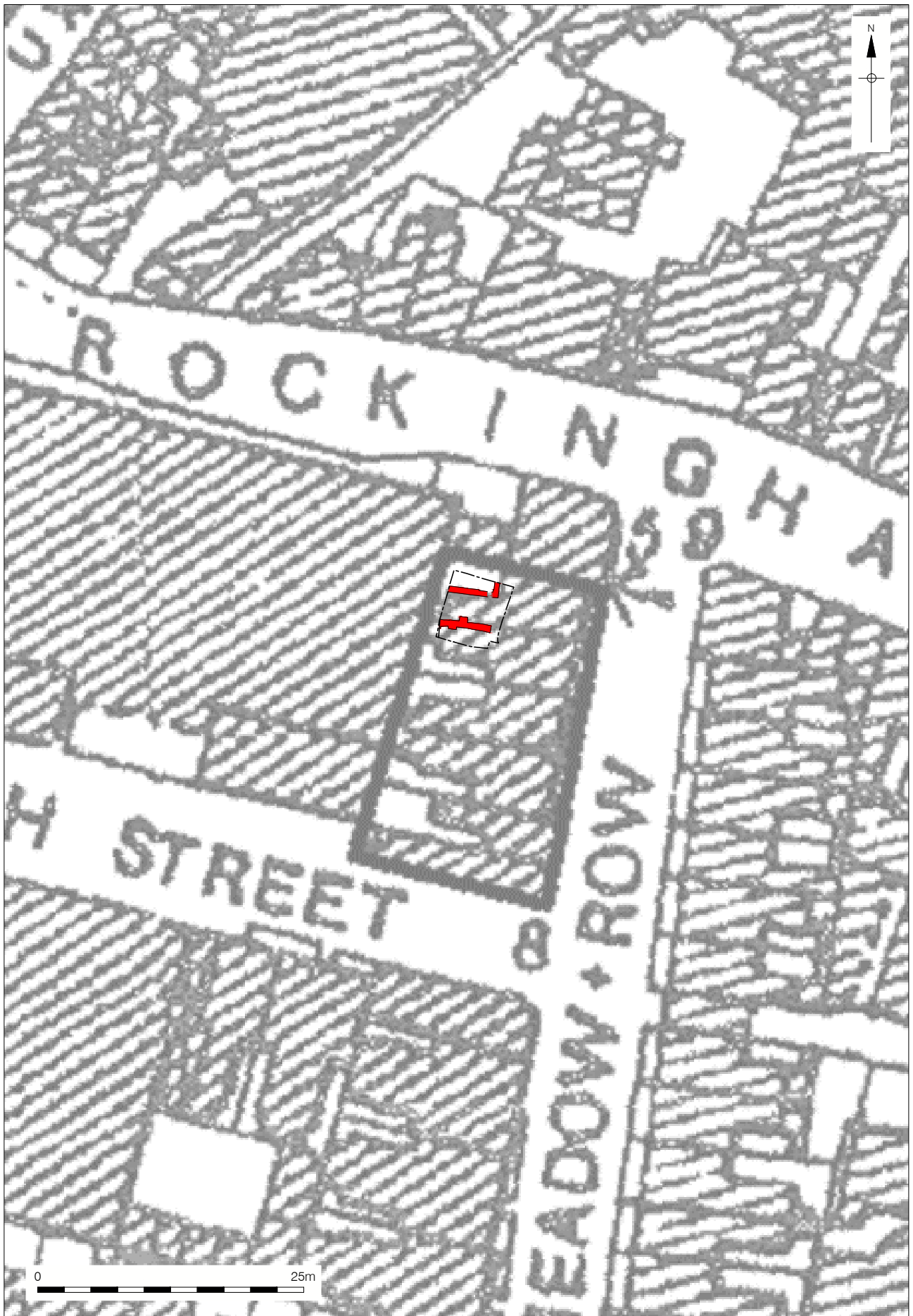


Figure 3
Plan of Evaluation Trench
1:50 at A4



- Phase 1: Natural
- Phase 2: Early C19th - Mid C19th
- Phase 3: Mid C19th - 1894

0 1m



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
30/05/12 MR

Figure 5
Phase 3 walls overlain on 1894 Ordnance Survey map
1:500 at A4

FIGURE 6



NORTH FACING VIEW OF TRENCH

FIGURE 7



WEST FACING VIEW OF SECTION 1 IN TRENCH

FIGURE 8



NORTH FACING VIEW OF SECTION 2 IN TRENCH

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.5 Interpretation

7.5.1 Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation⁹ prepared before archaeological work commenced at the Hand in Hand Public House highlighted specific research objectives to be addressed by the evaluation.

8.1.2 To determine the palaeotopography of the site, its relative position within the Rockingham Anomaly and the depths/extents of the palaeo-environmental resources.

The archaeological evaluation investigations have provided further evidence to support the topographic modelling of the underlying strata known as the 'Rockingham Anomaly' and provided evidence of the past land use in this part of Southwark. It has been determined by the presence of an organic peat deposit at a level between -1.07m and -1.25m OD and despite augering to a maximum depth of -3.23m OD, in Probe 1, evidence of earlier natural geological horizon was not found during the archaeological evaluation of the site.

8.1.3 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

Several post-medieval made ground deposits were identified in evaluation Trench 1. It was concluded that as the area of marsh in the site, caused by a geological depression in the underlying strata known as the 'Rockingham Anomaly,' these post-medieval archaeological deposits were associated with ground rising/consolidation works in preparation for the construction terraced housing built on site in the early 19th – late 19th century.

8.1.4 To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

No archaeological deposits were encountered in evaluation Trench 1 that pre-dated the post-medieval period. Therefore it was concluded that the post-medieval deposits directly overlying the natural shows that the area was too marshy for human activity until the late 18th – early 19th century.

7.6 Conclusions

8.2.1 The result of the archaeological evaluation have concluded that the no deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were extant across the northern half of the study site.

⁹ Moore, P 2012, *Land at the Former Hand In Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, Southwark: WSI for an archaeological Evaluation London*, Unpublished PCA document.

The reason for this is due to the marshy condition of the site which was not reclaimed until the late 18th – early 19th century.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 3.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Collier Contracts Limited for commissioning the archaeological work, especially Jim Swaby. Thanks also to Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeologist for the Planning and Regeneration Department, who monitored the site for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Peter Moore for project managing and editing this report; Phillip Frickers for his contribution during the evaluation; Mark Roughley for the illustrations; Kevin Hayward for his assessment of the building materials; Chris Jarrett for his assessment of the pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe; Rick Archer for the surveying and Chris Cooper for his help with logistic.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brett-James, N. G., 1928. The fortification of London I 1642/3' *London Topographical Record*, Vol. XIV.

Miles, A., 2010. *Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London, SE1. London Borough of Southwark. An archaeological desk-based assessment*: unpublished MoLAS report.

Moore, P., 2012. *Land at the Former Hand In Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, Southwark: WSI for an archaeological Evaluation London*: unpublished PCA document.

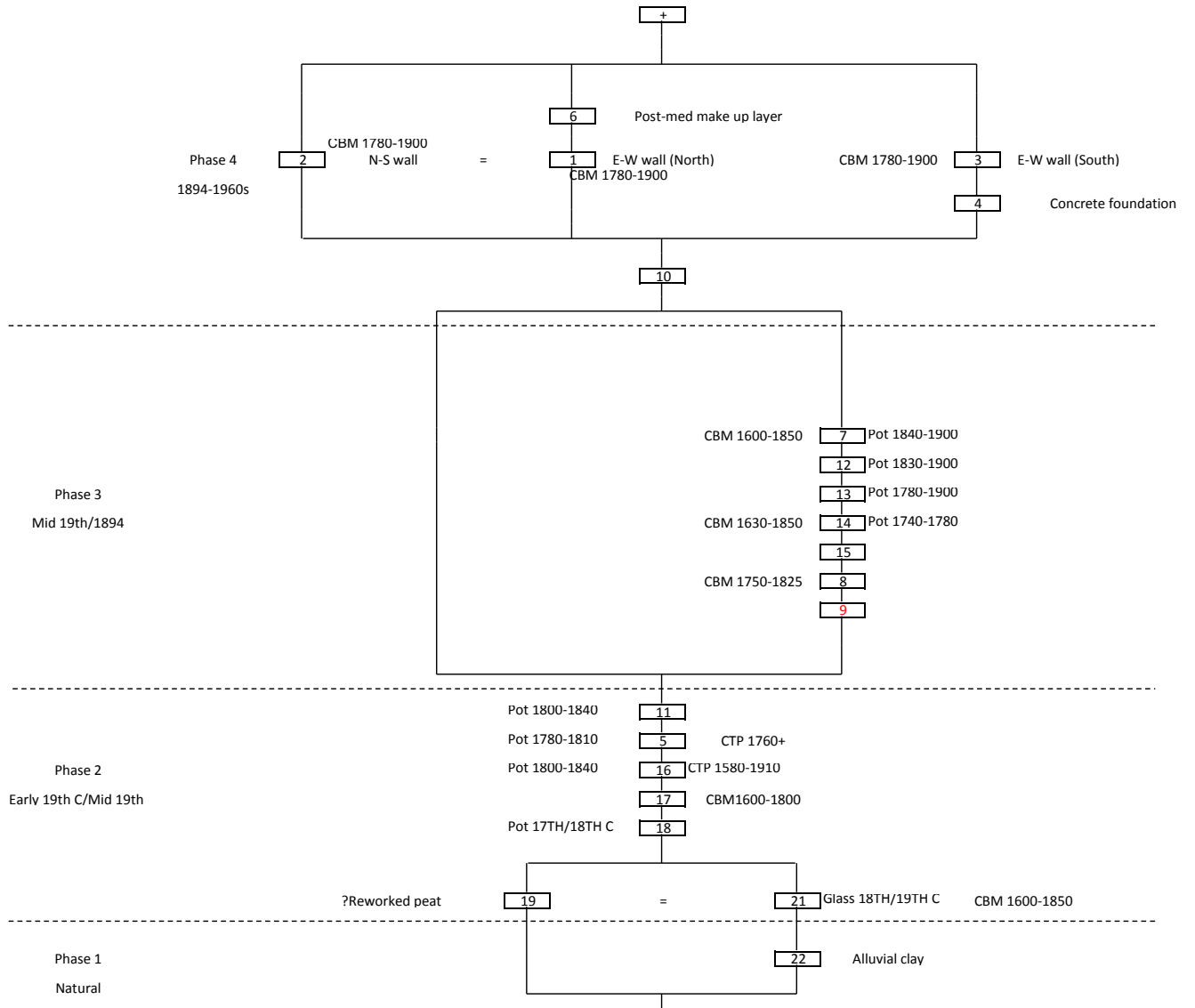
Sturdy, D 1975. *The Civil War Defences of London* in *London Archaeologist* VII, 13, p. 338.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No | Trench No | Phase | Plan | Section | Type | Description | Highest Level | Lowest Level |
|------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|---------|---------|--|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Masonry | East-West orientated masonry foundation | 0.32m OD | -0.03m OD |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Masonry | North-South masonry foundation | 0.35m OD | 0.01m OD |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Masonry | East-West orientated masonry foundation | 0.43m OD | -0.02m OD |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Masonry | East-West orientated concrete foundation | 0.03m OD | 0.03m OD |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | Layer | Post-medieval make up/dump | -0.05m OD | -0.05m OD |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Layer | Post-medieval leveling layer | 0.32m OD | 0.32m OD |
| 7 | 1 | 3 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | 1 | Fill | Upper fill of post-medieval well [9] | -0.05m OD | -0.05m OD |
| 8 | 1 | 3 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | 1 | Masonry | Post-medieval well | -0.05m OD | -1.06m OD |
| 9 | 1 | 3 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | 1 | Cut | Construction cut for well [8] | -0.05m OD | -1.06m OD |
| 10 | 1 | 4 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | | Layer | Post-med make up/dump | 0.35m OD | 0.32m OD |
| 11 | 1 | 2 | Pre-ex Trench 1 | 1, 2 | Layer | Post-medieval make up | -0.03m OD | -0.03m OD |
| 12 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | Fill | Infill of post-med well [8] | -0.51m OD | -0.53m OD |
| 13 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | Fill | Infill of post-med well [8] | -0.55m OD | -0.55m OD |
| 14 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | Fill | Infill of post-med well [8] | -0.85m OD | -0.88m OD |
| 15 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | Fill | Infill of post-med well [8] | -0.95m OD | -0.98m OD |
| 16 | 1 | 2 | | 1, 2 | Layer | Post-medieval leveling layer | -0.10m OD | -0.10m OD |
| 17 | 1 | 2 | | 1, 2 | Layer | Post-medieval leveling layer | -0.35m OD | -0.40m OD |
| 18 | 1 | 2 | | 1, 2 | Layer | Post-medieval make up | -0.59m OD | -0.65m OD |
| 19 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | Layer | Redeposited organic alluvial layer | -1.04m OD | -1.14m OD |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Layer | Redeposited peat layer | -1.25m OD | -1.25m OD |
| 21 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | Layer | Redeposited organic alluvial layer | -0.73m OD | -0.80m OD |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | | 1, 2 | Layer | Natural alluvial layer | -0.90m OD | -1.00m OD |

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

Evaluation Trench 1



APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT (Kevin Hayward)

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Kevin Hayward
MWE12

| Context | Fabric | Form | Size | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date |
|---------|---------------------|--|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | 3035 | Yellow London stock narrow frogged grey clinker mortar | 2 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780-1900 |
| 2 | 3035 | Yellow London stock narrow frogged grey clinker mortar | 2 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780-1900 |
| 3 | 3035 | Yellow London stock narrow frogged grey clinker mortar | 2 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780 | 1940 | 1780-1900 |
| 7 | 3120 | Burnt Kimmeridge Shale | 1 | 1200 | 1800 | 1200 | 1800 | 1600-1850 |
| 8 | 3032nr3065 3032R | Red Post Great Fire Brick narrow 98mm and thick 64mm No mortar | 2 | 1664 | 1900 | 1750 | 1825 | 1750-1825 |
| 14 | 2279 | Pan tile roofing fragment | 1 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630 | 1850 | 1630-1850 |
| 17 | 3036 | Dutch paving brick | 1 | 1600 | 1800 | 1600 | 1800 | 1600-1800 |
| 21 | 3120 | Burnt Kimmeridge Shale | 1 | 1200 | 1800 | 1200 | 1800 | 1600-1850 |

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT (Chris Jarrett)

SPOTDATING OF POTTERY, GLASS AND CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FROM MWE12

Chris Jarrett

| site code | material | context | Spot date |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|
| MWE12 | CTP | | 5 1760+ |
| MWE12 | CTP | | 16 1580-1910 |
| MWE12 | GLASS | | 21 18TH/19TH C |
| MWE12 | POT | | 5 1780-1810 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 7 1840-1900 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 11 1800-1840 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 12 1830-1900 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 13 1780-1900 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 14 1740-1780 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 16 1800-1840 |
| MWE12 | POT | | 18 17TH/18TH C |

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-127706

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Former Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London Borough of Southwark |
| Short description of the project | The archaeological evaluation of the site comprised a single evaluation trench excavated outside the footprint of the demolished public house. The archaeological investigations have provided further evidence to support the topographic modelling of the underlying strata known as the 'Rockingham Anomaly'. As a result the archaeological evaluation demonstrated that in this part of the geological depression had probably attracted little in the way of permanent settlement before the late 18th - early 19th century. Several post-medieval made ground deposits were identified in evaluation Trench 1. These post-medieval archaeological deposits were associated with ground rising/consolidation works in preparation for the construction terraced housing built on site in the early 19th - late 19th century. |
| Project dates | Start: 23-05-2012 End: 25-05-2012 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | MWE12 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted Trenches" |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15 |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Former Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London Borough of Southwark |
| Postcode | SE1 6PQ |
| Study area | 487.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 3219 7902 51 0 51 29 38 N 000 05 44 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: -3.23m Max: 0.43m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | London Borough of Southwark |
| Project design originator | Peter Moore |
| Project director/manager | Peter Moore |
| Project supervisor | Ireneo Grosso |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Collier Contracts Limited |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass" |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic","Survey" |
| Digital Media | "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |

available

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation of the Former Hand in Hand Public House, 37 Arch Street, London Borough of Southwark

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or publication Brockley

Description Unpublished client report

Entered by Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 31 July 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WESTERN

6 KING ALFRED PLACE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 7DF
TEL: 07714 134099
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

