

**127-143 BOROUGH HIGH STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
SOUTHWARK, SE1 1NP**

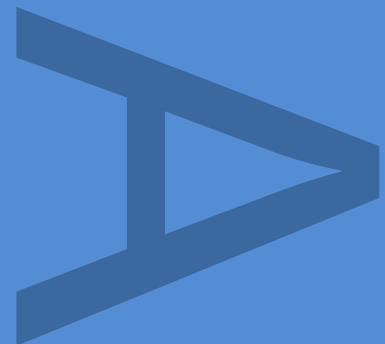
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

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

**PCA REPORT NO: 11426**

**SITE CODE: BOH13**

**UPDATED AUGUST 2013**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

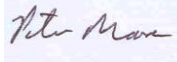
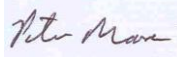
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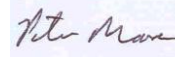
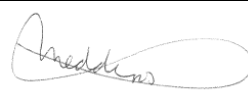
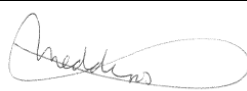
127-143 Borough High Street,  
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1NP

**Type of project**

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**An Updated Archaeological Evaluation at 127-143 Borough High Street,  
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1NP**

**Site Code: BOH13**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3261 8002**

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, Revised August 2013**

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## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is an updated evaluation report details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of Kings College London at 127-143 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1NP (Figure 1). It represents a revised report, following completion of the works detailed in the original Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>1</sup> and updates the results and interpretation of the interim report<sup>2</sup>. The archaeological investigations comprised an evaluation conducted between the 15<sup>th</sup> April and 1<sup>st</sup> May 2013, with further work conducted between 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2013.
- 1.2 Two evaluation trenches were excavated in 2000 within the footprint of the proposed development in the Nags Head Yard and the current archaeological evaluation of the site comprised 4 trenches dug at :
- 131 Borough High Street:
  - 137-139 Borough High Street:
  - 141 Borough High Street:
  - Rear of Nag's Head Yard:
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that naturally deposited sands and gravels were encountered at between 0.51m OD and 1.23m OD.
- 1.4 The archaeological sequence recorded on site comprised earlier Roman horizontal deposits and some cut features, sealed by later Roman deposits and features outside the truncation of the basements. No evidence for medieval activity was found but Tudor buildings were found where the Nags Head Yard had expanded suggesting that they might be associated with an inn. The excavation of the yard surface showed that the current cobbled surface is the latest in probably a very long sequence of surfaces associated with the use and maintenance of the yards.

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<sup>1</sup> Moore 2013

<sup>2</sup> Taylor & Beasley 2013

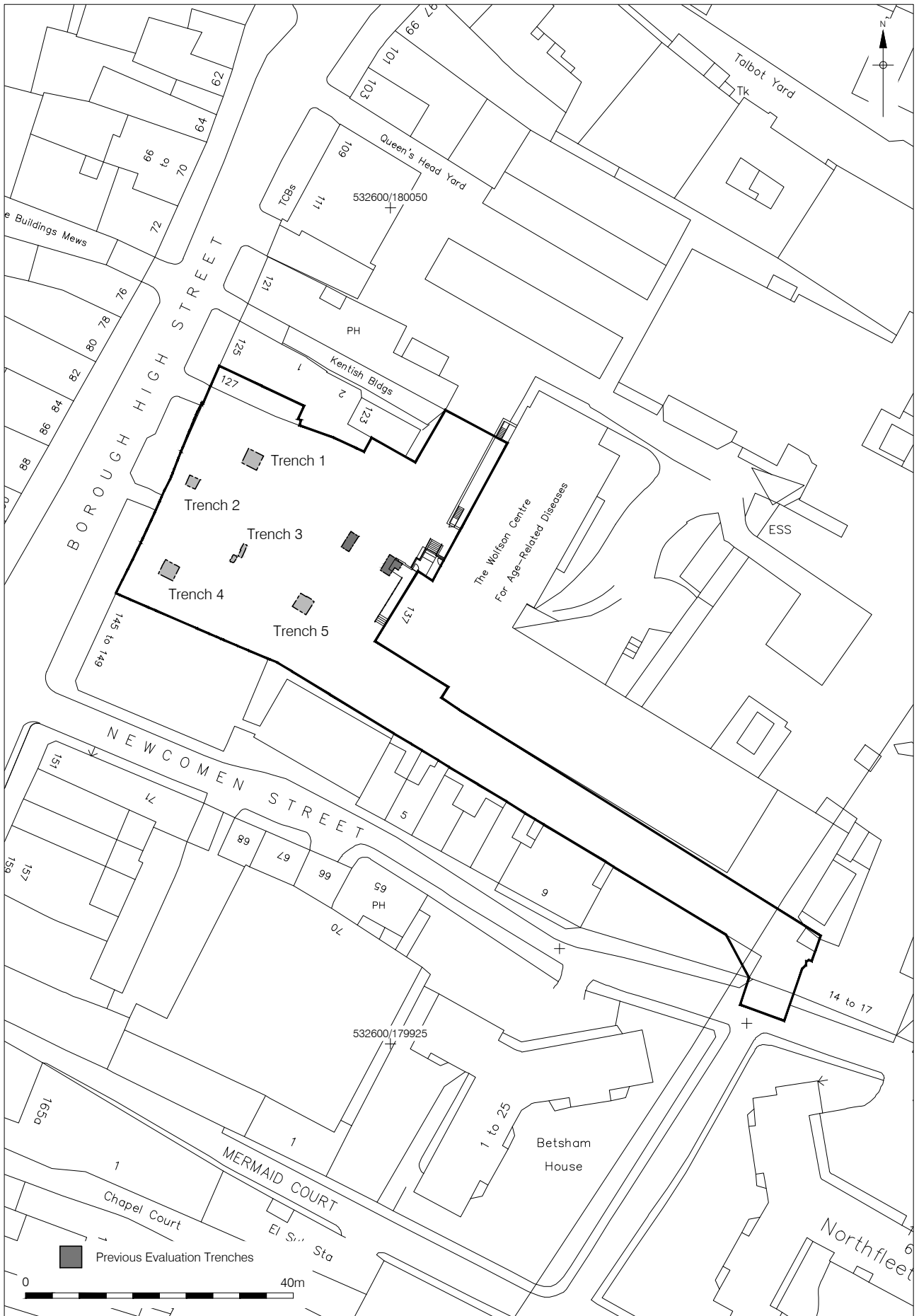
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 127-143 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1NP by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 15<sup>th</sup> April and 1<sup>st</sup> May 2013 with a further trench excavated between 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2013 (Figure 1). The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 3261 8002.
- 2.2 The site is a roughly square plot with protrusions located adjacent to the north-east and south-east corners. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 1670m<sup>2</sup> and the proposed basement covers an area of approximately 1,050m<sup>2</sup>. The site is bound to the north by 125 Borough High Street, to the east by The Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, to the south by 145 Borough High Street and the rear of properties fronting onto Newcomen Street and to the west by Borough High Street itself. This evaluation and report have been undertaken to accompany a planning application being made to the London Borough of Southwark for the redevelopment of the site as a multi-storey building with retail space, hotel facilities and a gym. The works would include the demolition of 131-143 Borough High Street the retention and renovation of building 127 Borough High Street and the construction of a basement across much of the site.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Mark Beasley and the project management of Peter Moore. The report was written by Joanna Taylor and Mark Beasley. The archaeological work was commissioned by Kings College London and the project was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code BOH13. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



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 21/08/13 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



Ordnance Survey Data supplied by GLS Architects  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013  
 20/05/13 JS & MR  
 updated 21/08/13 JS

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:800 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.6 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existing London Plan and the London Borough of Southwark's Development Plan, and by other material considerations.

### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published in January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

#### **Historic environment and landscapes**

#### **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 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark**

3.3.1 The document aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the *Core Strategy* (April 2011):

## **Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation**

### **How we will achieve our vision to improve our places**

*SO 2F: Conserve and protect historic and natural places*

#### **Our approach is**

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

#### **We will do this by**

1. Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.

#### 3.3.2 Also:

5.109 Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 40 conservation areas covering 686ha (23% of the borough) and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the River from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).

#### **Fact box: Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs)**

These are areas where there is significant potential for archaeological remains. It is important that proposals on sites in APZs assess any remains which may be on site.

3.3.3 The *Southwark Plan* also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' in July 2010:

#### **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.

PPG16<sup>3</sup> requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

## **3.4 Site Constraints**

- 3.4.1 The site is located within the Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers Archaeological Priority Zone and the Borough High Street Conservation Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark *Proposals Map* and 127 Borough High Street is a Grade II Listed Building.

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<sup>3</sup> Department of the Environment 1990

3.4.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 125m radius of the development site.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The archaeology of the Southwark area is inextricably linked with climatic changes, which have had an impact on the geology and topography of the area since the last glacial episode. These conditions have largely determined the nature of settlement in the area through time.
- 4.1.2 London occupies part of the London Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled in the centre with Tertiary sands and clays. Across most of London this Tertiary series consists of London Clay<sup>4</sup>. Above the London Clay lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in flights or steps of terraces, which represent the remains of former floodplains of the river<sup>5</sup>. The 'drift' geology of north Southwark is formed by these Pleistocene gravels and, in places, alluvial sand or clay, deposited as sea levels periodically rose during the post-glacial period (periods of so-called 'marine transgression'). The surface height of the alluvial material varies according to the level of the underlying deposits<sup>6</sup>. Post-glacial sea-level changes in the lower Thames estuary also account for the formation of organic peats, during periods of relative sea-level fall (so-called 'marine regressions')<sup>7</sup>.
- 4.1.3 The results of geotechnical investigations at the study site indicate that naturally deposited sandy alluvium lies between c. +0.70m OD and c. +1.10m OD. The archaeological evaluation and excavation conducted for the Wolfson Wing site, for which two trenches were located upon the study site, also produced similar results, with natural sands seen between Ordnance Datum and c1.00m OD. These results broadly accord with the findings at 84-86 Borough High Street, c. 40m to the west, where the earliest archaeological land surface, a sandy alluvium containing prehistoric cultural material, was recorded at c. +1.0m OD<sup>8</sup>.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 At the time of the Roman Conquest in AD 43 a broad 'main channel' existed between the north bank of the Thames, some 100m to the north of the modern city waterfront, and a south bank lying close to the modern riverfront of north Southwark. Evidence from numerous archaeological investigations, in addition to data collected from engineering trial pits and boreholes, has established that to the south of the 'main channel' the river

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<sup>4</sup> Institute of Geological Sciences, 1998

<sup>5</sup> Maloney 1990, 1.

<sup>6</sup> Yule 1988, 13.

<sup>7</sup> Tyers 1988, 5.

<sup>8</sup> Graham and Hinton 1988, 67.

crossed north Southwark in braided channels intersecting islands or eyots of land, with surfaces no higher than c. +1.8m OD<sup>9</sup>. The margins of the eyots existed as tidal mudflats or marshland, exposed at low tide but subject to diurnal flooding<sup>10</sup>. The tidal range at the time has been estimated as between c. +1.25m OD (high tide) and c. -1.0m OD (low tide)<sup>11</sup>. Depending on their precise location and height some of the relatively elevated eyot surfaces may also have been flooded during exceptionally high tides. Evidence and mapping of Southwark during the Roman period suggests that the study site would have lain upon one such eyot, with a smaller channel potentially by the northern edge of the site.

4.2.2 During the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the ground surface in the vicinity of the study site would have been at around the mean high water mark of the Thames and, therefore, possibly prone to occasional flooding. The Roman period was, however, marked by a marine regression, and this, coupled with extensive embanking and revetting of the edges of the marginal ground, kept the higher areas permanently dry, as well as allowing lower-lying and previously unusable portions of Southwark to be utilised by the local population. From the late Roman era onwards, sea-level rose due to a marine transgression, and the vicinity of the site would have been prone to periodic riverine inundation. By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, riverside embankments had been constructed to defend Southwark and north Lambeth, although the area was still subjected to occasional flooding due to its low-lying nature.

4.2.3 The site is more than 600m south of the River Thames. Recent survey data indicates that levels upon the site range from 4.17m OD to 4.58m OD<sup>12</sup>, with the local existent ground level sloping up gently to the north towards London Bridge.

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<sup>9</sup> Heard *et al.* 1990, 609

<sup>10</sup> Yule 1988, 13-15.

<sup>11</sup> Milne 1995, 39.

<sup>12</sup> GLS Architects, 127-143 Borough High Street, Site Survey, Drawing Number S101, 30-04-2012.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited<sup>13</sup> has previously been compiled for the site. The DBA assessed the potential of the archaeology within the development area through an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 125m radius of the site. The information derived from the GLHER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources.
- 5.1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology has previously undertaken both an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment<sup>14</sup> and a limited archaeological evaluation upon the study site<sup>15</sup>, along with an archaeological excavation on a site to the immediate west<sup>16</sup>.
- 5.1.3 The -specific archaeological DBA<sup>17</sup> concluded that the site has a 'moderate' potential for encountering prehistoric archaeology, a 'very high' potential for encountering Roman deposits, 'low' potential for the Saxon period and 'very high' for the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 5.1.4 The following 'archaeological & historical background' has been extracted from the site DBA<sup>18</sup>.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

- 5.2.1 The study site is located upon what would have been the eastern edge of a sand island within part of an extensive peat marsh during the prehistoric period, and such locations would have been favourable for human exploitation and occupation by hunter-gather communities during the prehistoric era<sup>19</sup>. Prehistoric alluvial silts encountered during a watching brief on 97-99 Borough High Street<sup>20</sup> reflect the nature of the landscape during this period.
- 5.2.2 Whilst the GLHER search recorded no evidence of material dating from the Palaeolithic period within the search area, other prehistoric eras are represented by artefactual material recovered during a number of investigations in the vicinity of the study site.

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<sup>13</sup> Barrowman 2013

<sup>14</sup> Divers 2000

<sup>15</sup> Pickard, in Divers 2000, Appendix B; Pickard 2002

<sup>16</sup> Pickard 2002

<sup>17</sup> Barrowman 2013

<sup>18</sup> Barrowman 2013

<sup>19</sup> Pickard 2002, p13

<sup>20</sup> GLHER 091733

- 5.2.3 At 84-86 Borough High Street<sup>21</sup>, c. 40m to the west, eight struck flints were recorded in the top of the natural sand. Struck flints were also recovered c. 80m to the south-west, at 175-177 Borough High Street<sup>22</sup> and c. 30m to the north, at 107-115 Borough High Street<sup>23</sup>. In all three instances the flints were considered to be of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date. Possible Neolithic flints were also found in sand deposits on Borough High Street<sup>24</sup>.
- 5.2.4 Limited occupational evidence has been recorded in the form of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age hearth at 124-126 Borough High Street<sup>25</sup>.
- 5.2.5 Prehistoric features of an unassigned date have also been recorded at 120-124 Borough High Street<sup>26</sup>, c. 125m to the south-west, with evidence included post-pits and a substantial east-west orientated ditch. A further pit of unassigned date, along with flint flakes, an arrowhead, and a pottery sherd, was recorded at 179-191 Borough High Street<sup>27</sup>.
- 5.2.6 The evidence that has been discovered to date is broadly suggestive of casual exploitation of the higher ground, with limited permanent occupation.
- 5.2.7 The evidence for the later prehistoric eras is scarcely more coherent than for the earlier periods. However, it is clear from a number of excavations across north Southwark that organised agriculture, represented by ploughing, was being undertaken in the area by the Early Bronze Age. Such evidence has been encountered c. 1km to the west of the study site at Hopton Street, near Blackfriars Bridge,<sup>28</sup> and c. 170m to the east, at Hunt's House, Guy's Hospital.<sup>29</sup> Further east, a cluster of sites to the east of Tower Bridge, for example 10-16 Lafone Street,<sup>30</sup> Wolseley Street<sup>31</sup> and Phoenix Wharf, 4 Jamaica Road,<sup>32</sup> have produced a substantial body of evidence for Bronze Age agricultural activity on the eyot at Horsleydown. In the same area, an investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 1-2 Three Oak Lane also discovered evidence of prehistoric activity, including a fragment of an ard.<sup>33</sup>
- 5.2.8 There is no direct evidence for palaeoagricultural activity of Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the study site. However, c. 90m to the south-west, at 106-114 Borough High

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<sup>21</sup> GLHER 090392

<sup>22</sup> GLHER 090721

<sup>23</sup> GLHER MLO8806

<sup>24</sup> GLHER 090916

<sup>25</sup> GLHER 090846

<sup>26</sup> GLHER 091277

<sup>27</sup> GLHER 091243

<sup>28</sup> Ridgeway 1997.

<sup>29</sup> Taylor-Wilson 1998.

<sup>30</sup> Bates and Minkin 1999.

<sup>31</sup> Drummond-Murray *et al.* 1994.

<sup>32</sup> Bowsher 1991.

<sup>33</sup> Proctor 2000.

Street<sup>34</sup>, abraded pottery and flints of Bronze Age date were recovered, which broadly indicates activity of this period in the area. An occupation site of Bronze Age date probably remains to be located in the Borough High Street area and it would not be unreasonable to expect features or artefacts of this period to be encountered at the study site.

- 5.2.9 A small number of sites have produced evidence of exploitation of the study area during the Iron Age and during the transition into the Roman period. Perhaps one of the most notable pieces of evidence was the discovery of a burial at 124–126 Borough High Street<sup>35</sup>. Cutting into the natural sands at +1.38m OD and sealed by a layer of sandy loam below the Roman road leading to the bridgehead was the burial of a young male. It was described thus:

*“No evidence for a coffin was found, and there were no grave goods. The skeleton, of a male aged about 30 years and about 1.60m tall, lay on its back, arms spread against the side of the grave and legs flexed, crossing at the ankles. The position of the skull suggested that the head had originally been supported...”*<sup>36</sup>

- 5.2.10 There were apparently no associated and contemporary features, and this burial should perhaps be considered to have been isolated and not evidence for an occupation site in the vicinity. It is broadly the opinion of researchers that:

*“...as on the north bank, no Late pre-Roman Iron Age ‘proto urban’ community had been established by the time of the Claudian invasion.”*<sup>37</sup>

- 5.2.11 Further human remains were recovered at 116-126 Borough High Street<sup>38</sup>, with two ditches recorded, each containing a single human femur. This has been suggested to perhaps represent a ritual deposition.

- 5.2.12 The only other evidence from this period came from a sewer trench excavated in 1909 in Mermaid Court<sup>39</sup> which yielded Gaulish and Romano British pottery and ‘other finds’.

- 5.2.13 Water-laid deposits recorded at 106-114 Borough High Street<sup>40</sup> illustrated that the area continued to be a flood plain with locations that were subject to occasional episodes of drying.

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<sup>34</sup> GLHER 090841

<sup>35</sup> GLHER MLO77366

<sup>36</sup> Dean and Hammerson 1980, 17.

<sup>37</sup> Heard *et al.* 1990, 610.

<sup>38</sup> GLHER 090848/01

<sup>39</sup> GLHER 090798

<sup>40</sup> GLHER 090334/01

### 5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The Roman settlement in Southwark was located around the bridgehead over the Thames and to either side of the approach road, which was constructed c. AD 50. This road is largely reflected in the course of modern Borough High Street, though the modern line has been demonstrated to have diverged somewhat. In the archaeological literature this road is referred to as Road 1<sup>41</sup>. The road bifurcated to the south of (the later) St. George's church, an eastern route, Watling Street to Kent, and a western route, Stane Street, to Sussex. Road 1 is not anticipated to extend into the study site as it was recorded in detail, c. 60m to the west, at 84-86 Borough High Street<sup>42</sup>. Other controlled excavations in the vicinity, which have encountered the road, were undertaken at 106-114 Borough High Street<sup>43</sup>, 64-70 Borough High Street<sup>44</sup>, 120-124 Borough High Street<sup>45</sup>, and 124-126 Borough High Street<sup>46</sup>.
- 5.3.2 An extensive settlement developed either side of Road 1 as far south as St. George's church during the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and well into the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. However, remains of Roman date extend to the south of this point, as evidenced by recent excavations at Swan Street, to the east of Borough High Street, which revealed complex pitting and ditches<sup>47</sup>. The latter site, however, is considered to lie beyond the core settlement area. One study has estimated that at its height the Roman settlement area in north Southwark would have covered approximately 18 hectares<sup>48</sup>.
- 5.3.3 The excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the adjacent Wolfson Wing site revealed the extensive survival of Roman deposits and features. These include clay and timber buildings, internal floors, external surfaces, wells, pits and other features and deposits associated with Roman occupation of the site. A human burial was also found. Indications as to the nature of the Roman topography has also been revealed by a revetted watercourse and observations of a general incline up to the west where the Roman road roughly mirrors course of Borough High Street. It is likely that a similar sequence of archaeological deposits associated with Roman occupation will be encountered on the study site, and may be more intensive for being closer to the main Roman road. These occupation deposits are approximately 0.7m thick with an upper level of c.1.2m OD although this level may be higher towards the west on the study site due to a similar trend in the underlying deposits.

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<sup>41</sup> Graham and Hinton 1988a, 19.

<sup>42</sup> GLHER 090396/01

<sup>43</sup> GLHER 090334/03

<sup>44</sup> Graham 1988.

<sup>45</sup> GLHER 091278

<sup>46</sup> GLHER 090848/03

<sup>47</sup> Beasley 2000.

<sup>48</sup> Heard *et al.* 1990, 611.

- 5.3.4 The Roman occupation deposits are overlain by a c. 1.0m thick layer of 'dark earth'. Similar deposits are commonly found overlying Roman occupation deposits in London although their true nature is not fully understood. These deposits are often associated with the abandonment of Roman urban activities although it can produce purely Roman finds suggesting that it was initially deposited during the later Roman period although it is not clear if it continued to accumulate during later periods. The 'dark earth' is generally disturbed towards the top, containing pottery from later periods which may be a result of agricultural or horticultural activities. The nature of this material is further confused by deep cut features such as pits which have been cut into it during post-Roman periods. Medieval occupation surfaces tend to directly overlie these deposits. The top of these deposits were found during the present excavations at the Wolfson Wing at levels between 1.9 and 2.3m OD, the higher of these levels being recorded in one of the evaluation trenches on the study site.
- 5.3.5 An archaeological watching brief undertaken upon part of the site, at 143 Borough High Street<sup>49</sup>, in 1992 also revealed Roman topographical evidence, features, and finds, including evidence of a road(s), timber revetments, and a channel.
- 5.3.6 The study site lies close to the eastern margin of Road 1, and it is clear that significant remains are located in the vicinity. Little is to be gained by working through all of the excavations, observations and isolated finds of Roman material recorded in the vicinity of the site and instead a selection of are discussed in more detail below, in order to provide an insight into the type of Roman remains that could be encountered at the study site.
- 5.3.7 Given the location of the study site there is clearly some potential for roadside ribbon development activity to be encountered. Numerous investigations in the vicinity have yielded evidence for roadside domestic/light industrial buildings. Buildings of this type are generally regarded as the characteristic artisan building in Roman Britain. In such structures the day-to-day production and/or distribution of everyday goods, such as leatherwork, pottery, textiles and metalwork, was carried out. The front portion of the building is usually interpreted as a selling area, with goods displayed there for pedestrians passing along the street or road edge. To the rear the buildings were probably sub-divided into various workshop, storage and dwelling areas.
- 5.3.8 Selected sites adjacent to Road 1 are described in detail below, in order to gain insight into the nature of archaeological stratigraphy which can be expected in the immediate vicinity of Roman Southwark's main road. At the aforementioned site at 106–114

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<sup>49</sup> GLHER 092121 & 092122/; Greenwood & Maloney 1993, p 105.

Borough High Street<sup>50</sup>, which lies c. 100m to the south-west of the study site, three phases of building were recorded. Following land consolidation two buildings were laid out; Building 1 to the east and Building 2 to the west of Road 1, respectively. Areas of scorched clay floor represented Building 1, although part of a south wall also survived. Building 2 was represented by at least two rooms with a yard to the east. These buildings were constructed with timber and clay, the later structure evidently dating from c. AD 80.

- 5.3.9 After Building 2 went out of use it was covered with a dump of sandy gravel. In the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century a new building, Building 3, was erected on the site but on a slightly different alignment. This too was built in a vernacular style. As well as the buildings a number of other occupation features were also present, especially refuse pits, a well and drainage ditches. Where later Roman stratigraphy survived, the buildings were overlain by 'black earth' containing 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Similar deposits, generally known as 'dark earth', are commonly found in north Southwark, and their appearance has been generally interpreted as being indicative of a contraction of the settlement area.
- 5.3.10 At 107-115 Borough High Street<sup>51</sup>, which lies c. 60m to the north-west of the study site, a complex stratigraphic sequence covering the whole Roman period was recorded.<sup>52</sup> A ditch, aligned at right angles to Road 1, represented the earliest Roman activity. This feature evidently drained into a natural channel which was orientated NE-SW. Cutting into the fills of the ditch were over seventy stake holes, thought to be of Roman date and probably relating to timber buildings fronting onto the road. The heavily truncated remains of clay and timber buildings, including clay floor surfaces of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date, were recorded. Late Roman activity included a timber-lined well, which contained a vast quantity of building material and was dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- 5.3.11 Investigations at a number of sites to the east of Road 1 have established that locations not directly adjacent to the highway can also produce relatively deeply stratified occupation deposits of Roman date. Most notable in this respect have been sites at Newcomen Street<sup>53</sup>, c. 90m to the south-west of the study site, and at 4-26 St. Thomas Street<sup>54</sup>, c. 110m to the north-east. At the latter site, archaeological investigations were carried out in 1982-83 prior to the redevelopment of Guy's Hospital Area 7. A timber structure at the eastern end of the site represented the earliest building of the Roman period to be encountered. To the west was a clay and timber building, of probable 1<sup>st</sup> century date, which was enlarged in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The north end of the cellar of a large ragstone building on pile foundations was also discovered and this contained a

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<sup>50</sup> GLHER 090334

<sup>51</sup> GLHER 090532

<sup>52</sup> Yule 1982.

<sup>53</sup> GLHER 090311; Kenyon 1959.

pillar base and possibly a flight of steps.

- 5.3.12 An observation at Talbot Yard<sup>55</sup>, c. 100m to the north-east of the study site, and at a comparable distance from the edge of Road 1, is also worthy of note, given the findings at 4-26 St. Thomas Street. At Talbot Yard, a pavement of Kentish ragstone was recorded, at c. +1.20m OD, and this was overlain by a gravel spread, possibly representing resurfacing of a yard. An assortment of Roman artefacts are also recorded as having been found in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.13 At the aforementioned Newcomen Street site, investigations during the 1940s revealed natural sand at c. +1.25m OD, cut by numerous ditches of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. A large wooden structure, interpreted by the excavator as a possible storage tank for oysters, was also encountered. A thick layer of 'black earth' of 4<sup>th</sup> century date was the final element of the Roman stratigraphy.
- 5.3.14 An archaeological investigation on part of the Thameslink project in 2011, undertaken jointly by Pre-Construct Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology, at 11-15 Borough High Street has also revealed evidence that varied from the typical domestic or light industrial activity, with the remains of a substantial masonry building being uncovered. Preliminary interpretations have suggested that this may represent the remains of a substantial bath house<sup>56</sup>.
- 5.3.15 Further to the east of the broad 'corridor' in which the sites described above lie, timber revetments and other structures of Roman date associated with the edges of the ancient marshland channels have been discovered by Pre-Construct Archaeology at a sites in the Guy's Hospital complex<sup>57</sup>. Such sites, within the low-lying margins of the main eyots, have great potential for producing important palaeoenvironmental evidence due to the anaerobic survival, ensured by later submergence by alluvial clays, of structural timbers, artefacts such as leather, and plant macrofossils. Similar remains have been located within deeply cut features of Roman date in the vicinity of the study site, due to their survival in waterlogged deposits.
- 5.3.16 The precise status of Roman Southwark remains uncertain; we do not even know whether it was named separately from *Londinium*. However, as the 'suburb' lay beyond the walls of *Londinium*, parts of it inevitably became utilised as a burial ground. No concentration of burials has, as yet, been encountered to the east of Road 1 in the Borough High Street area to mirror the cemetery activity recorded to the west at 15-23

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<sup>54</sup> GLHER 092274

<sup>55</sup> GLHER 090358, 090570, 090797

<sup>56</sup> *Pers Comm* Joanna Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 02/05/2012

<sup>57</sup> Taylor-Wilson 2002, Taylor-Wilson 1990 & Taylor-Wilson 1998.

Southwark Street<sup>58</sup>. The group of inhumation burials recorded at the latter site was evidently of late Roman date, probably 4<sup>th</sup> century. However, in addition to the aforementioned burial upon the Wolfson Wing site, c. 40m to the south-west of the study site, an inhumation burial was discovered, in association with other Roman remains, on Newcomen Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>59</sup>. An enigmatic discovery was also recorded c. 20m to the south-west of the latter location, when sewer construction on Borough High Street in 1818 located, 'bones, utensils...*cinerary and other urns...*'.<sup>60</sup> Given these discoveries there is some possibility of Roman burials being encountered at the study site, particularly as it lies in a relatively unexplored part of a broad 'corridor' to the east of Road 1, which is known to have been intensively occupied throughout the Roman period.

## 5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 There is no evidence for permanent post-Roman settlement in Southwark, and indeed it is possible that the bridge across the Thames had fallen into disrepair and collapse in the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century AD.
- 5.4.2 The archaeological excavations at the Wolfson Wing site have revealed no evidence of Saxon activity in the area. A single coin of Justinian (AD 527-565) found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century represents a very rare find of early or Middle Saxon date from Southwark<sup>61</sup>.
- 5.4.3 In the late 9<sup>th</sup> century much of eastern England, including *Lundenwic*, the Middle Saxon trading centre on the Strand, was subject to Viking raids. Southwark is referred to in a document, the Burchal Hidage of AD 914, as '*Suthringa geweorch*' ('the [defensive] work of the men of Surrey'), a fortified place (*burh*)<sup>62</sup>. Whilst archaeological evidence relating to this has been generally lacking, a recent Thameslink investigation on Bedale Street, undertaken jointly by Pre-Construct Archaeology and Oxford Archaeology, has potentially uncovered the first substantial evidence of a late Saxon ditch in the area<sup>63</sup>.
- 5.4.4 Few finds of late Saxon date have been recovered from Southwark, and the only recorded evidence from within the study area is a substantial amount of late Saxon pottery that was recovered during the aforementioned excavation at 120-124 Borough High Street<sup>64</sup>. Some authorities parallel the rise of London in the 10<sup>th</sup> century with one in Southwark, including the re-establishment of a bridge across the river, but this remains to be proven.

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<sup>58</sup> Cowan 1992.

<sup>59</sup> GLHER 090258

<sup>60</sup> GLHER 090589

<sup>61</sup> Divers 2000.

<sup>62</sup> Carlin 1996, 9.

<sup>63</sup> *Pers Comm* Joanna Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 02/05/2012

<sup>64</sup> GLHER 091281



- 5.4.5 By the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century it is possible that a Minster was established in Southwark; one is recorded in the Domesday Book, and is presumed to have preceded the Augustinian priory of St. Mary Overy (Southwark Cathedral). The Domesday Book states:

*“In Southwark the Bishop has a monastery and a tidal waterway himself.”*<sup>65</sup>

## 5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 There are documentary references to Southwark being a centre of population in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and as well as having the Minster it also had a mint. By the 12<sup>th</sup> century considerable growth had taken place. The route of the High Street virtually mirrored the route of Roman Road 1. Two churches had been erected alongside it: St. Margaret in the north by AD 1107, and St. George to the south by AD 1122. Documentary research and archaeological investigations suggest that by the later 12<sup>th</sup> century the High Street may have been lined with buildings from the bridgehead to St. George's<sup>66</sup>. Carlin describes the establishment of a number of properties on the High Street in the Medieval era, but these are largely outside the interest of this report.
- 5.5.2 One subject, which is most certainly within the interest of this report, is inns. The earliest reference to an inn in Southwark dates from AD 1338. The 1381 Southwark poll tax records 12 innkeepers on the High Street as well as 13/14 sellers of ale and wine. By the 16<sup>th</sup> century the numbers had grown further still. The reason for this number of establishments in Southwark was due in large part to its geography. It was located close to London but on the other side of the bridge, which was locked at night. Travellers would rest overnight at an inn before travelling into London the next morning or would cross to Southwark in the evening from the north in order to make an early start to their travels the following morning. As well as offering food and sleeping accommodation for humans the majority also contained stables for horses and security for transport. It was from these provisions that the major profits of the innkeepers were made.
- 5.5.3 As outlined above, Borough High Street has been famous for its inns since the Medieval period. Perhaps the most noteworthy of those not still in existence was The Tabard, demolished around 1875 and made famous by Chaucer's *'The Canterbury Tales'*. It lay c. 70m to the north of the study site and parts of the Post-Medieval building were located during an excavation at 85-87 Borough High Street in 1990<sup>67</sup>. A crude map of Southwark, c. 1542, reproduced in many texts concerning the Borough's history,

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<sup>65</sup> Morris 1975, 32.

<sup>66</sup> Carlin 1996, 22

<sup>67</sup> GLHER 090447

identifies three inns adjacent to the High Street in the vicinity of the study site: The Horse Head, The Spur and The Christopher.<sup>68</sup> A slightly later plan, c. 1550, reproduced by Carlin, also shows these three inns.<sup>69</sup> The origin of these establishments may well have been in the Medieval period.

- 5.5.4 The excavations at the Wolfson Wing site found two Medieval chalk walls, signs of probably kitchens, and ground surfaces at c. 1.9m OD. One of these walls was recorded during the evaluation in a trench located on the study site; its highest recorded level was 2.39m OD and was cut into probable 'dark earth' deposits at 2.31m OD, thus indicating Medieval ground level in that part of the site. Elsewhere in the excavations, Medieval surfaces and cut features such as pits have been found. These were suggested to have been antecedents to the latter post-medieval inns and stables upon the site<sup>70</sup>.
- 5.5.5 Medieval remains have been recorded at a number of the archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the study site, highlighting the potential for remains of this period being present. For example, pits have been recorded along Borough High Street at numbers 106-114<sup>71</sup>, 107-115<sup>72</sup>, 116-126<sup>73</sup>, 134-138<sup>74</sup>, 175-177<sup>75</sup>, and 179-191<sup>76</sup>.
- 5.5.6 Building remains are also known to have survived later truncations, having been encountered at 175-177 Borough High Street,<sup>77</sup> at 120-124 Borough High Street<sup>78</sup>, and at 85-87 Borough High Street<sup>79</sup>, the site of The Tabard, as mentioned above.
- 5.5.7 Additionally two medieval prisons, the Marshalsea<sup>80</sup> and the original site of the king's bench prison<sup>81</sup>, are also known to have existed upon Borough High Street.

## 5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 The population of Southwark grew throughout the Post-Medieval era. Newcourt's illustration of 1658 illustrates the setting for the site as being adjacent to the main road. The entire site appears to be built upon. This map also shows the nature of the development of Southwark, with settlement activity being very dense to the north along the line of the Thames, but to the south of the study site settlement activity is restricted

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<sup>68</sup> For example in Bowers 1905.

<sup>69</sup> *ibid.*, 34.

<sup>70</sup> Pickard 2002, p 96.

<sup>71</sup> GLHER 090842

<sup>72</sup> GLHER 090860

<sup>73</sup> GLHER MLO77369

<sup>74</sup> GLHER 090844

<sup>75</sup> GLHER 090346

<sup>76</sup> GLHER 091245

<sup>77</sup> GLHER 090394

<sup>78</sup> GLHER 091282

<sup>79</sup> GLHER 091367

<sup>80</sup> GLHER 090275

to the properties that line the major roads, with ornamental gardens to the rear of the properties and field systems beyond these.

5.6.2 On Rocque's map of 1745 the plots of land and dividing alleyways straddled by the site are well defined, with Spur Inn [Alley], Nag's Head Alley (the Horse Head on the 16<sup>th</sup> century maps), and Christophers (*sic*) Alley being clearly shown. No details of the buildings occupying these plots is provided but it is probable that the buildings lining the back alleys were of a lower status than those on the frontage. Rendle and Norman's rather anecdotal account of Southwark's inns mentions that The Spur was seemingly the site at which a fire started in 1667, possibly one reported upon by Pepys<sup>82</sup> and possibly recorded archaeologically in the Wolfson Wing excavations at 2.22m OD. In the hinterland of the site the expansion of the development in the area is also clearly shown with the open space that former lay behind the site now having been built upon.

5.6.3 Horwood's map of 1799 shows rather more detail of the area, particularly sub-divisions within the street frontage properties. Both The Spur Inn and The Nag's Head Inn remain and the actual outlines of the establishments appear to be shown. The map shows that access to The Spur Inn was now solely from a yard off the High Street rather than from a through alley, due to development further east. A narrow access is depicted leading from the eastern end of Nag's Head Alley onto King Street, the former name of Newcomen Street.

5.6.4 Tallis's *London Street Views* from 1838-1840 depicts the Borough High Street Frontage of the site at this time, though albeit with property numbers, 95-104, that are notably different from those used today. The associated street directory provides an account of the property occupiers:

- 95: G. Pole, silk Mercer and Shawl Dealer
- 98: Ambrose, General Booking Office
- 99: McGillivray, Shirt Marker and Outfitter
- 100: Davis, Saddler
- 101: Pickthall, Tailor
- 102: Woollacott, J. C. and Co. Boot and Shoe Makers
- 103: Haddock, Stationer
- 104: Biggs, Chemist

5.6.5 The 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, shows the study area in detail. The Nags Head, which lies within the study area, is clearly visible on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map, marked PH; it is in the footprint of this building plot that Trenches 2 and 3

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<sup>81</sup> GLHER 090277

<sup>82</sup> Rendle and Norman 1888, 219.

of the Wolfson Wing evaluation were located. Although Spur Inn Yard remains, the inn itself has evidently gone. Rendle and Norman's account states that it ceased to be an inn in 1848.<sup>83</sup>

- 5.6.6 The Ordnance Survey of 1894-96 shows only minor divisional changes upon the study site, with the footprints of the existing buildings remaining the same. To the south of the site King Street has now been renamed the still retained Newcomen Street.
- 5.6.7 The 1907 OS map shows that the Spur Inn Yard is still in place, as is Nag's Head Inn Yard along with the alley and yard of the Kentish Buildings. However the Inn itself has gone, along with many of the other buildings that previously occupied the site. Most of the land which previously fell within their footprint remains open and not yet re-developed.
- 5.6.8 The 1938-46 Ordnance Survey shows that number 133-135 has now been re-built upon, and the entrance from Borough High Street into Nag's Head Yard has been covered.
- 5.6.9 By the time of the 1950 Ordnance Survey the open land in the north of the site that had previously been part of Spur Inn Yard now contains a building, with a number of the other structures that had previously been seen in the yard now removed. Structures in the very northeast corner of the site have also now been removed, with the plots remaining as open land. The 1951 revision of the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1929 shows that this new building is in use as a gymnasium. This plan also indicates that the building occupying 133-135 is an umbrella factory stockroom. Other buildings on the site are in use as offices or were vacant at the time of the production of the plan.
- 5.6.10 The property lay out upon the site appears to have remained unchanged upon the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1961-62 and 1968-72.
- 5.6.11 The 2003-2004 Ordnance Survey shows a number of changes have occurred since the early 1970s. Number 133-135 is now occupied by the notably smaller building of Zenith House, the structure that formerly occupied 139 has been removed, and a series of small structures are indicated to the rear of 141 and 143.
- 5.6.12 The adjacent excavations at the Wolfson Wing site have revealed Post-Medieval walls, floors, surfaces, large pits and other features from throughout this period. A layer of fire debris at 2.22m OD may relate to the extensive fire of 1676. Evaluation Trench 2, located in the study site, revealed a brick floor at 1.75m OD which may relate to the Nags Head Inn cellar, and other surfaces at 2.8mOD, possibly reflecting the general

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<sup>83</sup> *ibid.*, 220.

18th century ground level.

## **5.7 Listed Buildings**

5.7.1 Multiple listed buildings exist within the study area, as presented in Appendix 1. Only one of these building is associated with the study site, number 127 Borough High Street<sup>84</sup>, which is Grade II Listed and of early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction.

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<sup>84</sup> GLHER MLO91797

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The April to May 2013 archaeological evaluation of the site comprised the excavation of the following trenches:

- 131 Borough High Street - Trench 1 consisted of a 2.4m x 2.4m trench excavated in the building basement.
- 133-135 Borough High Street – Trench 2 was not excavated during the initial evaluation in this location due to the presence of asbestos. The trench was excavated as a 1.7m x 1.6m trench in the basement between 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> July 2013.
- 137-139 Borough High Street – Trench 3 started as a narrow trench (2.1m x 0.7m) excavated across the line of a presumed service trench extending westwards to Borough High Street. It found 4 live services (2 x water, 1 x gas and 1 x electricity). The trench was extended southwards (1m x 0.7m) to see if the trench could be relocated, but this extension showed that there had previously been a basement under that property.
- 141 Borough High Street – Trench 4 consisted of a 2.4m x 2.4m trench excavated in the building basement.
- Rear of Nag's Head Yard – Trench 5 consisted of a 2.4m x 2.4m trench excavated towards the southeast corner of the proposed development, on the current yard surface.

6.2 Trench 5 in the yard was opened and overburden excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. Trench 3 in the yard was broken out using a mechanical excavator and then hand excavated. The trenches in the basements were saw-cut then broken out by hand breakers. Overburden deposits were then removed under the archaeological supervision until significant archaeological deposits were encountered, with all excavation undertaken by hand by archaeologists thereafter. Spoil was mounded at least 3m from the trench edges, with metal detecting of the removed deposits undertaken.

6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology<sup>85</sup>. Individual context descriptions were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans

and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

- 6.4 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 evaluation.
- 6.5 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, 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 BOH13.

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<sup>85</sup> MOLAS 1994

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 was a 2.4m x 2.4m trench in the basement of 141 Borough High Street. The existing concrete basement slab (+) was broken out to a depth of 0.25m, where it overlay the original red brick floor of the cellar (+). This overlay a layer of mid grey brown silty sand (56) to the west of the trench. This measured 1.90m x 1.50m x 0.02m thick (1.32m – 1.29m OD) and has been interpreted as a truncated 17<sup>th</sup> century dump related to the cellar. Beneath this layer thirteen small shallow post holes and stake holes [58] – [82] of post medieval date were recorded (1.30m OD). These varied from ovoid to rectangular in shape and in size from 0.20m to 0.09m in diameter and from 0.11m – 0.05m in depth. The fills of these features (57) – (81) varied from mid to dark grey brown sandy silts and silty sands and the decayed remains of wooden stakes were observed in several. These features were mainly confined to the north of the trench and are interpreted as the base of features related to the basement.
- 7.1.2 Two larger features were also recorded at this level. Pit [53] was a circular cut with concave sides to a flat base and measured 0.55m x 0.25m x 0.32m deep (1.57m – 1.23m OD). It was situated to the south of the trench and was filled with dark grey black silty sand (52). To the east of this, pit [90] was recorded in the south-east corner of the trench. It consisted of a concave-profiled cut measuring 0.30m x 0.15m x 0.45m deep (1.22m – 1.09m OD) and was filled with light grey brown yellow silty sand clay (89). Both these features have been provisionally dated as being of post-medieval date.
- 7.1.3 Beneath layer (56) and truncated by the features described above two cuts of probable Roman date were recorded in the south of the trench. Cut [55] was a circular feature passing into the section to the south. This had near vertical sides to a flat base and measured 0.80m x 0.60 x 0.70m deep (1.49m – 0.80m OD). It was filled with a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand clay (54). In the south-west corner of the trench, pit [85] was a circular feature measuring 0.30m x 0.22m x 0.08m deep and passing into section to the south and west (1.30m – 1.28m OD). It was filled with a mid-brown grey silty sand fill (84).
- 7.1.4 These features cut a compact light red yellow sandy gravel layer (88), provisionally interpreted as a possible gravel surface, although not enough of the deposit was observed in the trench to form a positive interpretation. The layer measured 1.60m x 0.70m x 0.20m thick and lay at an upper level of 1.56m OD. Below this to the south and east of the trench, at an upper level of 1.34m OD, a further spread of material was



recorded. This consisted of a spread of mid yellow brown silty sand clay (51), measuring 1.70m x 0.55m x 0.30m maximum thickness.

- 7.1.5 Layer (51) overlay a pit in the south-eastern corner of the trench that was only observed in section. This consisted of a feature of indeterminate shape [115] with steeply sloping convex sides and a flat base, measuring 0.70m x 0.40m x 0.76m deep (1.24m – 0.48m OD). It was filled with a compact mid brown grey sandy silt upper fill (112), overlying loose light brown silty sand (113) and soft light brown silty sand (114).
- 7.1.6 This cut the fills of a probable series of intercutting pits over the majority of the trench. Individual cuts were not discernible during excavation, and these features were assigned a single number [87]. These cuts measured 2.20m x 2.0m x 0.20m deep (1.30m – 1.05m OD) and were assigned a single fill number (83); a mid-grey clay silt with reddish-brown mottling. This cut a series of other pits and layers at various points in the trench.
- 7.1.7 To the south of the trench, a truncated linear feature [95] was recorded. This was aligned east to west and passed into the section to the west, south and east, and measured 1.06m x 0.34m x 0.23m deep (1.21m – 0.99m OD) and was filled with a mid-brown sandy silt (94) and pottery dating to 50-160AD. This in turn cut a stake hole [111] recorded in section and filled with mid-brown grey sandy silt (100). It consisted of an indeterminate-shaped cut with straight sides tapering to a point and measured 0.20m wide x 0.50m deep (1.05m – 0.55m OD).
- 7.1.8 Two small layers were recorded in the south-west of the trench. Layer (91) consisted of a layer of firm mottled red brown grey silty sand measuring 1.10m x 2.50m x 0.15m thick with an upper surface at between 1.24m – 1.11m OD. To the south of this, layer (93) was a moderately compact mottled red brown grey gravelly silty sand measuring 0.80m x 0.17m x 0.10m thick with the upper surface lying at between 1.21m x 1.17m OD. These layers may be the remnant of occupation surfaces, presumed to be of Roman date. A third layer, (86), consisted of firm to hard light orange brown silty coarse sand measuring 1.70m x 2.50m x 0.23m thick (1.30m – 1.19m OD). This was heavily truncated by cut [87], and is thought to represent a possible occupation surface.
- 7.1.9 Below these layers a sequence of probable dumps and surfaces were recorded. Layer (96), containing pottery dating from 50-160AD, was a firm mid grey brown sandy clay over the whole trench to 0,25m thickness with an upper surface at between 1.10m – 1.07m OD. This overlay a layer of moderately compacted mid- to light grey brown silty sand ((97). This measured 1.55m x 2.50m to the north of the trench and was 0.13m

thick (0.93m – 0.80m OD), and has been interpreted as a probable occupation surface. This in turn overlay a 0.04m thick layer of redeposited soft light brown silty sand (98) over the southern end of the trench (0.76m – 0.70m OD).

7.1.10 This redeposited sand overlay loose light grey reddish yellow sand and fine gravels (99), representing the natural sand and gravels. This lay at between 0.66m – 0.51m OD over the whole trench. A 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m sondage was excavated to test this deposit.

## 7.2 Trench 2

7.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated in the basement of 133-135 Borough High Street (Zenith House). Originally planned as a 2m x 2m trench, the dimensions were revised to 1.7m north-south x 1.6m east-west due to the presence of service runs in the basement. Concrete (+) was broken out to a depth of 0.15m.

7.2.2 This overlay the fill of a small pit in the south-east corner of the trench and a brick-built well or soak-away in the south-west corner. Pit [202] was a sub-circular feature with concave sides to a concave base filled with dark brown grey sandy silt (201). This measured 0.85m x 0.55m x 0.14m deep (1.76m – 1.70m OD) and passed into section to east and south. To the west of this, and only recorded in section, a small section of a brick-built well or soak-away (209) was recorded within construction cut [210], measuring 0.30m east-west x 0.80m deep (1.86m – 1.15m OD). This was truncated to the west by the construction cut for a modern drainage chamber [+] to the south-west. Both of these features have a C19<sup>th</sup> date.

7.2.3 Pit [202] truncated the fill of a possible linear feature or pit [204] to the east of the trench. This consisted of a possibly linear cut aligned north to south across the trench with concave sides to a concave base and continuing into section to the east, and measured 0.60m wide x 0.25m deep (1.85m – 1.58m OD). It was filled with dark grey sandy clay silt (203). This fill produced an assemblage of Roman pottery including grog tempered wares, samian, Verulamium white ware and greyware examples with a timespan of AD 40-400 and a likely 2<sup>nd</sup> century deposition date.

7.2.4 This cut a layer of loose mid grey yellow coarse sand (205) 0.15m thick lying over the whole trench at an upper surface of 1.85m – 1.76m OD, probably a levelling deposit of re-deposited natural sand. This overlay a 0.15m thick layer of mid blue grey sandy silt with interleaved lenses of silt clay (206) at an upper surface of 1.78m – 1.72m OD). Two potsherds came from context (206), both in the Verulamium white ware fabric with a

date range of AD 50 – 160 .This probably represents a flooding episode of water-lain sandy silt and clay.

7.2.5 This in turn over lay a layer of mid grey blue silty clay alluvium (207) 0.55m thick over the whole trench with an undulating upper surface at 1.64m – 1.55m OD, possibly representing either erosion hollows or poaching to the upper surface. This layer appeared to be naturally deposited alluvial silt clay with a probable erosion fan of light grey sand to the north-west of the trench, and becoming more sandy with depth toward a diffuse interface with the underlying natural deposits. It is thought that these deposits represent either over-bank flooding in the area or possibly water-lain deposits within a channel.

7.2.6 These deposits consisted of mid- to pale grey sandy gravel (208), lying at 1.23m – 1.15m OD. A small sondage was excavated to test these deposits and excavation was stopped at this point.

### 7.3 Trench 3

7.3.1 Trench 3 was originally planned as a 4m x 2m trench to the Borough High Street frontage. Visual inspection showed the concrete-capped line of a service trench running east to west through the proposed trench location. Accordingly, an exploratory pit in two sections was hand excavated to the north of the proposed trench location to establish the nature of the services.

7.3.2 Trench 3 (N) was aligned north to south over the service run and measured 2.10m x 0.70m x 1m depth. The granite sets of the current yard and their concrete setting (+) were removed to a depth of 0.30m, exposing the services beneath. To the north of the trench, a live electricity cable enclosed in a ceramic pipe was found to overlie a steel water pipe and a cast iron pipe assumed to be a gas main. To the south of the trench a second steel pipe, again assumed to be a water pipe, was recorded.

7.3.3 The cuts for these services (+) truncated a C19<sup>th</sup> make-up layer (104) the upper surface of which was recorded at 4.08m OD. This consisted of a firm mid grey brown silt clay, and overlay the flagstone capping of a C19<sup>th</sup> brick drain [108], constructed of purple orange un-frogged brick with stone capping with a upper level of 3.87m OD. Partially truncated to the north by the service cuts, this was aligned broadly north-south and measured 1.15m x 0.45m x 0.25m maximum depth, and was constructed within a linear cut [109]. The construction cut was backfilled with yellow brown sandy silt (107) and the drain was filled with a very dark grey sandy silt (106) representing silting of the drain.

- 7.3.4 This drain appeared to cut an earlier dump layer of loose yellow brown sandy silt (105), exposed in the north end of the pit at a level of 3.67m OD. This was 0.30m thick and overlay a surface of apparently unbounded cobbles [110] at 3.43m OD (1.0m below current ground level). This was partially exposed in the north end of the pit in an area measuring 0.96m x 0.45m, and is interpreted as representing an C18<sup>th</sup>/C19<sup>th</sup> surface to Nags Head Yard. Excavation ceased at this point. All the artefacts collected from this area consisted of post-medieval CBM, suggesting a 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century use in these surfaces and features.
- 7.3.5 Trench 3 (S) was excavated as an additional exploratory pit to the south and west of Trench 3 (N) to locate the presumed cellar of the now demolished building at 139 Borough High Street. The pit measured 1.0m x 0.70m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. Beneath the concrete slab (+), to a maximum depth of 0.43m, wall [101], consisting of red un-frogged brick in English bond, was aligned east to west and measured 0.48m x 0.34m wide with a maximum exposed depth of 0.80m. The top of this wall was recorded at 4.18m OD and has been interpreted as the cellar wall of 139 Borough High Street.
- 7.3.6 To the south of this a homogenous deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM and mortar (102) extended to the full depth of the pit. This is interpreted as being the backfill of the cellar. To the north of wall [101], at an upper level of 4.21m OD, a mid-brown grey sandy silt deposit (103) has been interpreted as possible backfill of the wall construction cut, although this cut was not observed in the pit. Excavation of this deposit ceased at 3.84m OD.
- 7.3.7 Given the limited space between the live services to the north and the basement to the south the planned 4m x 2m trench was abandoned as being impossible to excavate.
- 7.4 Trench 4
- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was a 2.4m x 2.4m (2m x 2m internal dimensions) shored trench in the basement of 141 Borough High Street. The existing concrete basement slab (+) was broken out to a depth of 0.25m, where it overlay a homogenous C19<sup>th</sup> formation dump (+) at 1.62m OD. Beneath this a ceramic drain pipe, apparently built within a previous brick culvert, ran east to west across the trench with a north to south spur joining it from the north. The base of the corbelled footings of the basement wall of 141/143 Borough High Street was recorded at 1.62m OD. All these deposits were assigned as (+).

- 7.4.2 Beneath these deposits a late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick well or soak-away was recorded in the north-west corner of the trench. This consisted of a lining of un-frogged red brick [3] measuring 0.66m x 0.65m x 0.83m depth and filled with loose dark grey brown clayey sand silt (1). This was constructed in a vertical-sided cut [2], (1.60m – 0.55m OD). Over the remainder of the trench these deposits directly overlay deposits of Roman date.
- 7.4.3 To the east of the trench and passing into section, a large semi-circular pit, with pottery dated 70-250AD, with a concave profile [5] was recorded measuring 2.10m x 1.00m x 1.51m deep (1.46m – 0.07m OD). This was filled with a single fill of blackish grey silt sand (4). This cut pit [7] to the north, comprising an ovoid concave-profiled cut measuring 1.08m x 1.40m x 0.80m deep (1.40m – 0.64m), and filled with dark blackish brown silty sand gravel (6). This fill contained quantities of painted wall plaster and *opus signinum* alongside pottery dated 50-160AD. This in turn cut a small layer of light grey green silty sand (8) measuring 0.45m x 0.45m x 0.14m deep in the north-east corner of the trench (1.62m OD).
- 7.4.4 In the south-west corner of the trench, a sub-rectangular feature with vertical sides [22] was recorded (1.28m – 0.00m OD). This measured 1.00m x 0.30m x 1.45m deep and was filled with greyish yellow gravelly sand (21) containing finds dated to 50-250AD. The base of this feature extended below the maximum depth allowed by the trench design.
- 7.4.5 These features were cut into a layer of compact yellow sandy gravel (9). This lay over the whole of the trench to a depth of 0.12m at an upper level of between 1.48m – 1.35m OD, and may represent an occupation surface of Roman date. This overlay a series of probable occupation deposits consisting of thin laminated layers to the north and south of the trench. Deposits (10) and (11) were a light grey brown sandy silt (1.19m OD) overlying dark blackish grey silty sand (1.12m OD) (respectively, recorded as being fills of a shallow concave cut [12] measuring 1.83m x 1.00m x 0.15m deep to the north of the trench (1.19m – 1.04m OD). To the south of the trench deposits (15) and (16) were mid reddish brown silty sand (1.21m OD) and dark black grey silty sand (1.00m OD) respectively. These filled a shallow amorphous cut [17], measuring 2.18m x 0.98m x 0.29m deep (1.21m – 0.92m OD).
- 7.4.6 Although these deposits were recorded as lying within cuts, it seems more likely on further excavation that they represent occupation surfaces and that the upper and lower fills of the two features are broadly equivalent surfaces to the north and south of the truncations of cuts [5] and [7].

7.4.7 To the north of the trench the deposits described by cut [12] overlay a post-hole and a stake-hole. Post-hole [14] consisted of a sub-rectangular cut with straight sides to a concave base measuring 0.34m x 0.32m x 0.24m deep (1.04m – 0.80m) and filled with dark blackish grey silty sand (13). Stake-hole [25] was located to the west of this and consisted of a sub-triangular cut measuring 0.11m x 0.9m x 0.17m deep with straight sides to a pointed base (1.03m – 0.86m OD) and filled with dark blackish grey silty sand (24). The fills of both these features are similar to the overlying material (11), and it is postulated that both the post and stake represented by these features were removed rather than rotted-out, and their respective holes filled when layer/fill (11) was deposited.

7.4.8 The deposits represented by the fills of cuts [12] and [17] overlay a third probable occupation deposit (18). This consisted of a compact mid grey silty sand clay in the middle of the trench, and filled a shallow amorphous ovoid cut [19] with concave sides and base and measuring 1.60m x 1.25m x 0.20m deep (1.06m – 0.78m OD). These contexts again probably represent an occupation layer rather than a cut and are provisionally interpreted as representing the lower levels of these probable occupation levels.

7.4.9 These features cut a layer of clean mid grey clayey silty sand (23) over the whole trench. This had an upper level of 1.08m – 0.88m OD and varied in thickness across the trench from 0.02m thick in the north-east to 0.30m in the south-west. This layer may be either an early dump layer or may represent natural flood-washing. Beneath this, the natural gravelly sand was recorded. This comprised loose yellow slightly gravelly sand (26) with the upper surface at 1.03m OD. A sondage was excavated in the south-west corner to the full planned depth of 2.0m (0.07m OD) below current slab level to confirm the nature of these deposits.

## 7.5 Trench 5

7.5.1 Trench 5 was a 2.4m x 2.4m shored trench located in the yard at the rear of 139 – 141 Borough High Street. The existing granite sets were removed and retained for later reinstatement and 0.30m of concrete (+) was broken out to a level of 4.06m OD. Immediately below the concrete, an east to west aligned wall [151] of red/purple unfrogged brick was recorded, representing the northern wall of a cellar with a north-south return [156] running to the south probably representing an internal division. The bricks in the wall were probably made in the 18<sup>th</sup> century but had been reused in this wall in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. These walls lay at an upper level of 4.06m OD and 3.04m OD respectively, and extended to the full depth of the excavation.

- 7.5.2 To the south of [151] a dump of loose mid- to light grey silty mortar (152) measuring 2.38m x 1.20m x 1.03m thick probably represents demolition material backfilling the cellar. Beneath this a 0.38m thick dump of dark grey brown clay silt (157) at 3.10m OD represents more cellar backfill. To the north of the cellar wall [151], a layer of dark grey to light grey sandy silt clay and mortar [153] measuring 2.40m x 0.54m x 0.56m thick probably represents demolition material deposited as a ground raising dump.
- 7.5.3 Beneath these layers, the construction cut for walls [151] and [156] was recorded. This consisted of a linear L-shaped cut [160] with vertical sides (2.56m – 1.61m OD) and filled with loose greyish brown sandy silt (159) to the north of [151] and with dark grey brown sandy silt clay (168) to the south. This construction cut truncated earlier deposits to the full depth of the excavation.
- 7.5.4 The construction cut for wall [151] truncated the walls of an earlier brick built building and a series of probable surfaces. Wall [158] was a north – south aligned wall to the south of [151]. This consisted of pink orange un-frogged Tudor brick of irregular bond measuring 0.96m x 0.30m x 0.95m excavated depth (2.56m – 1.68m OD). To the north of wall [151], wall [164] was a Tudor brick wall of similar construction, measuring 0.74m x 0.21m x 0.64m excavated depth running north to south on the same alignment as [158] then returning to the east (2.62m OD). These were trench built within a linear construction cut [166] / [169]. A further small section of red un-frogged Tudor brick wall [171] with some tile at its base was recorded incorporated into wall [151] at the western edge of the trench. This measured 0.37m x 0.58m x 0.22m depth (2.31m – 2.11m OD).
- 7.5.5 To the south of [151] and the east of [158], a dump of light grey brown sandy silt and mortar (161) measured 1.00m x 1.04m x 0.89m thick (2.56m OD) and overlay a Tudor brick floor [170]. This consisted of a layer of unbounded red un-frogged brick measuring 1.10m x 0.82m (1.68m -1.61m OD) and appears to be a floor to the structure represented by walls [158] and [164]. The floor overlay a layer of loose light yellow white mortar (172) (1.63m OD) overlying mid-grey ash and cinders (173), (1.60m OD) representing probable formation levels for floor [170].
- 7.5.6 This structure may represent a brick lined structure such as a cess pit, but more probably, given the thickness of the walls, represent the backfilled cellar of an earlier structure.
- 7.5.7 A series of probable surface layers with late Tudor artefacts were recorded associated with this structure. To the north of wall [151], layer (163) consisted of a layer of compact yellow brown silty sand and fine gravel measuring 1.10m x 0.34m x 0.20m thick (2.59m

OD). This may abut wall [164] and represent an occupation surface associated with the structure. This overlay a thin layer of chalk (165) at an upper surface of 2.39m OD, which in turn overlay a very firm dark grey brown sandy silt clay (167) at an upper surface of 2.38m OD. To the south of wall [151], a comparable layer of dark grey brown clay silt (162) was recorded measuring 1.10m x 1.06m x 0.03m thick (2.57m OD) may represent further beaten earth floor deposits. Excavation to the north of wall [151] ceased at this point due to excavation constraints, with excavation continuing to the south to full design depth.

7.5.8 Beneath layer (169) three further make-up layers were recorded. Layer (174) was a dark grey sandy clay silt measuring 1.05m x 0.99m x 0.43m thick (2.56m OD). This overlay a 0.20m thick layer of dark grey brown sandy clay silt (175) (1.96m OD), which in turn overlay a mid-green grey brown sandy clay silt [176] 0.25m thick (1.79m OD). Excavation of the trench ceased at this point. Finds from these layers suggest that they represent the upper part of the Roman sequence on site dating to 120-250AD.



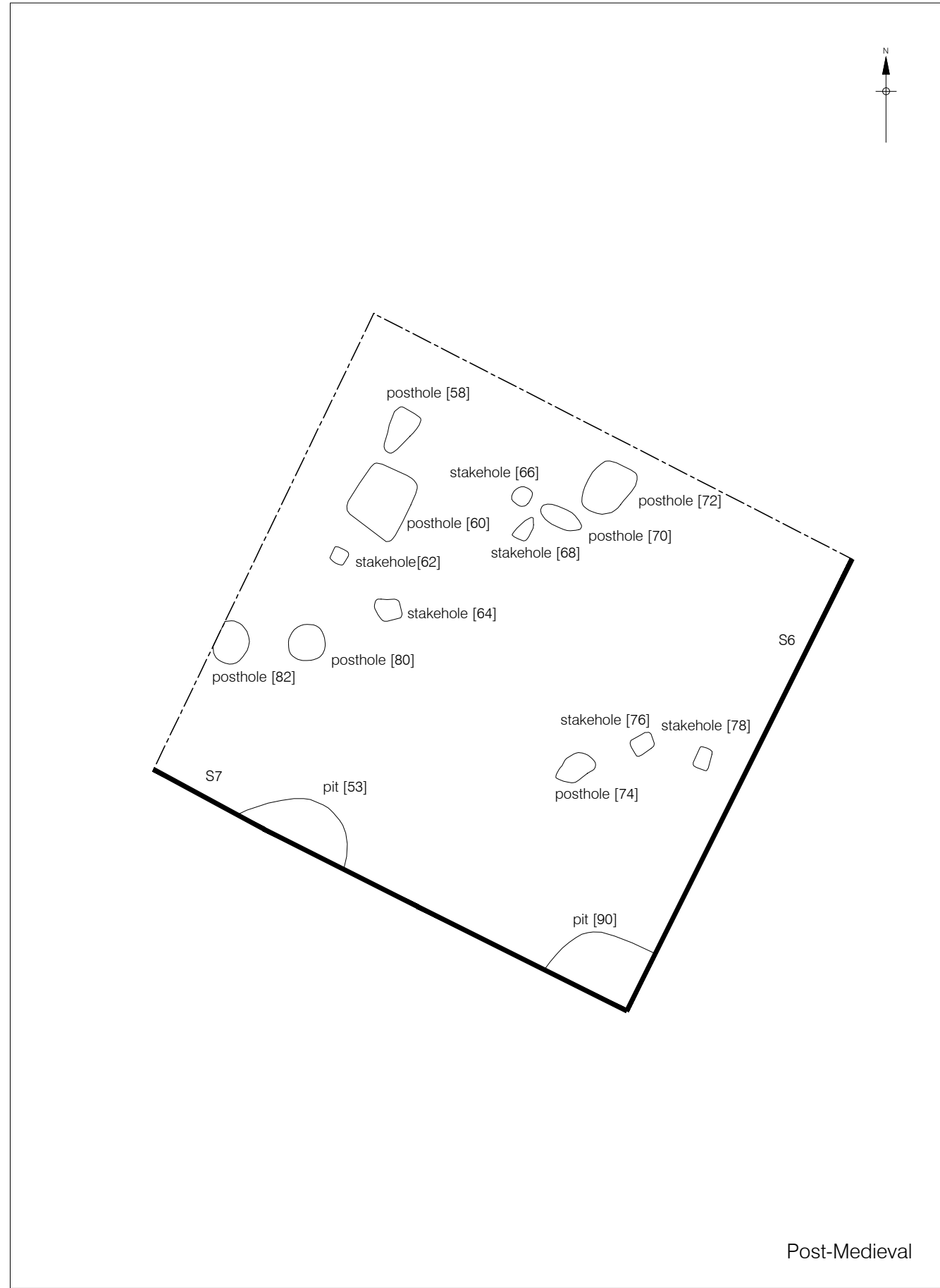
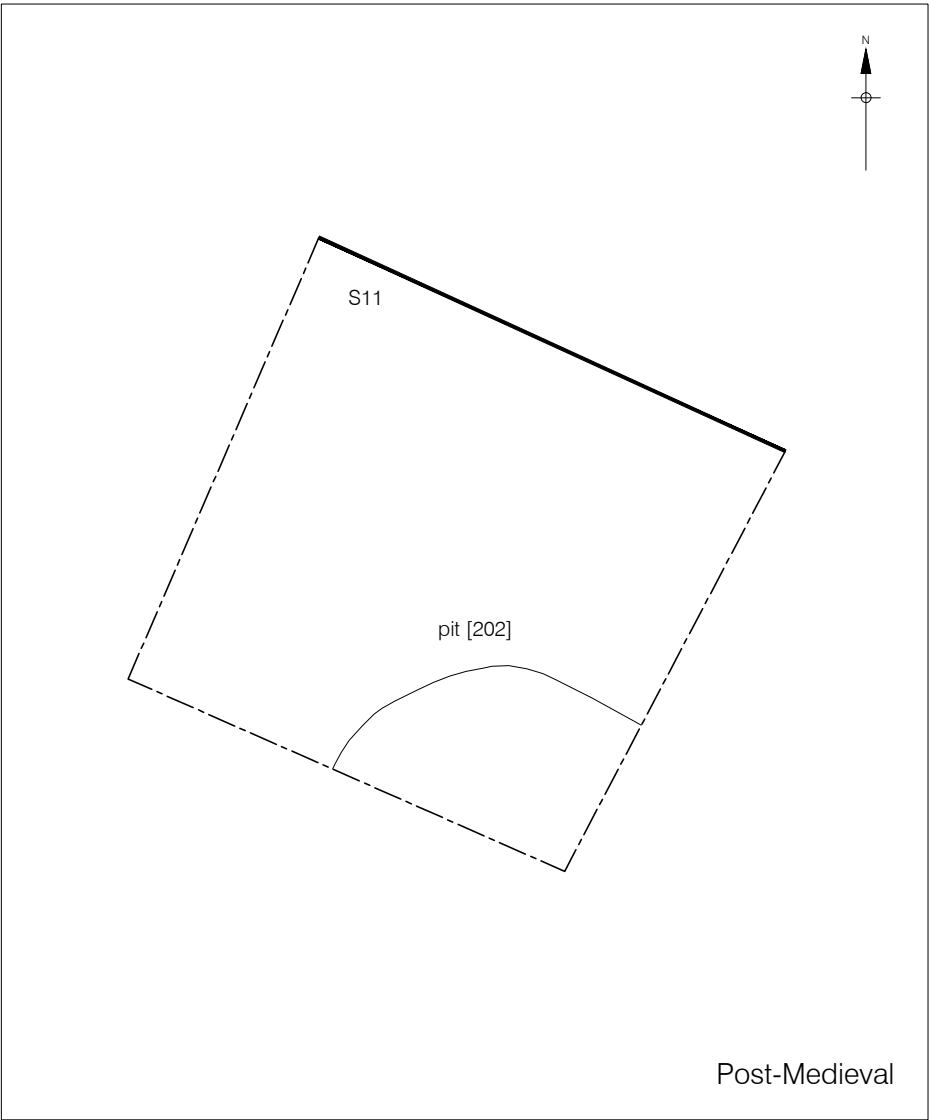
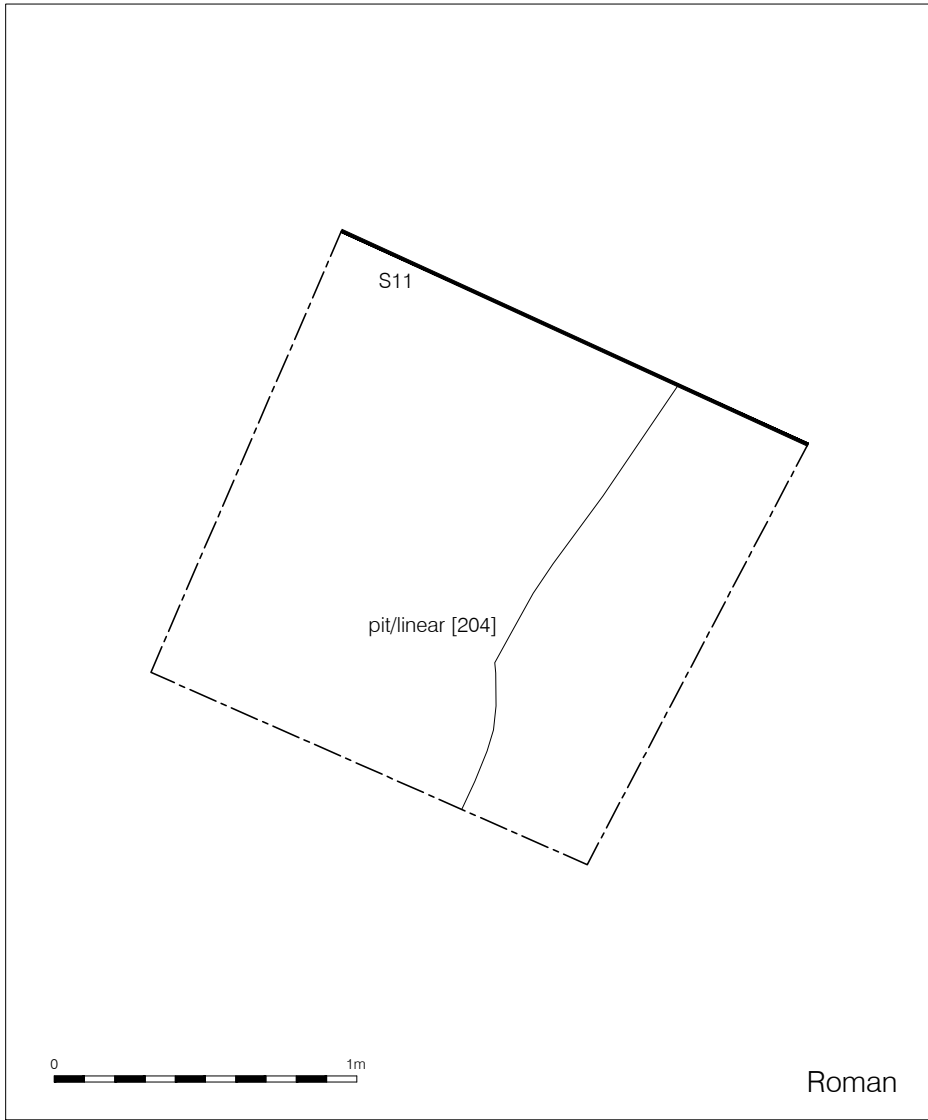
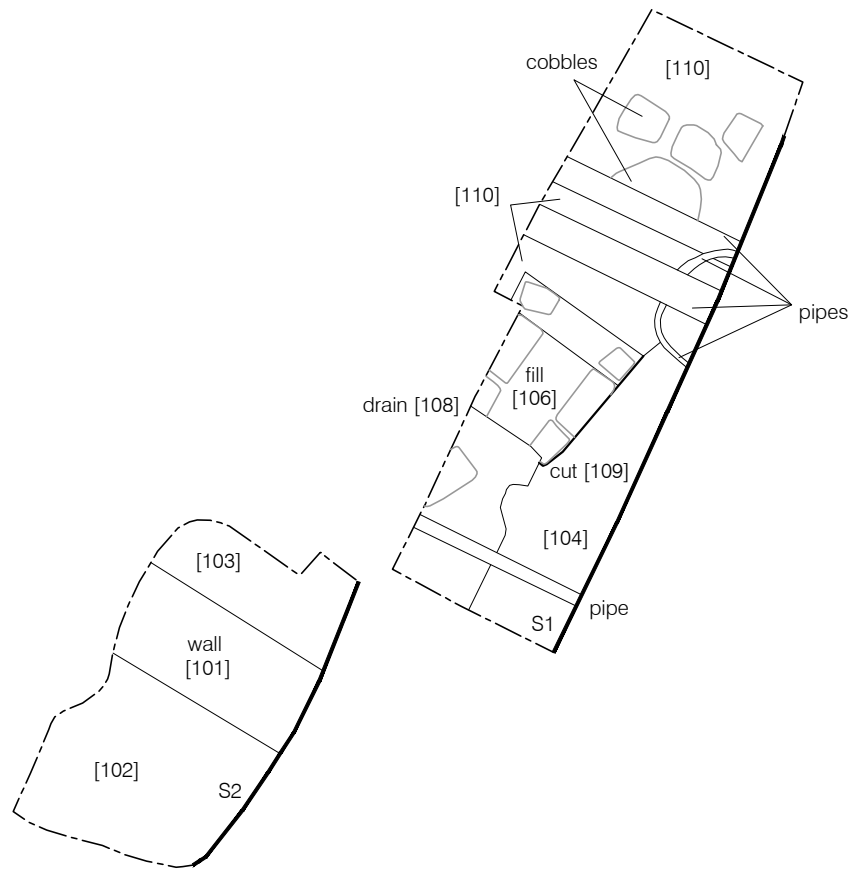


Figure 3  
 Trench 1  
 1:25 at A3



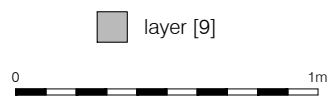
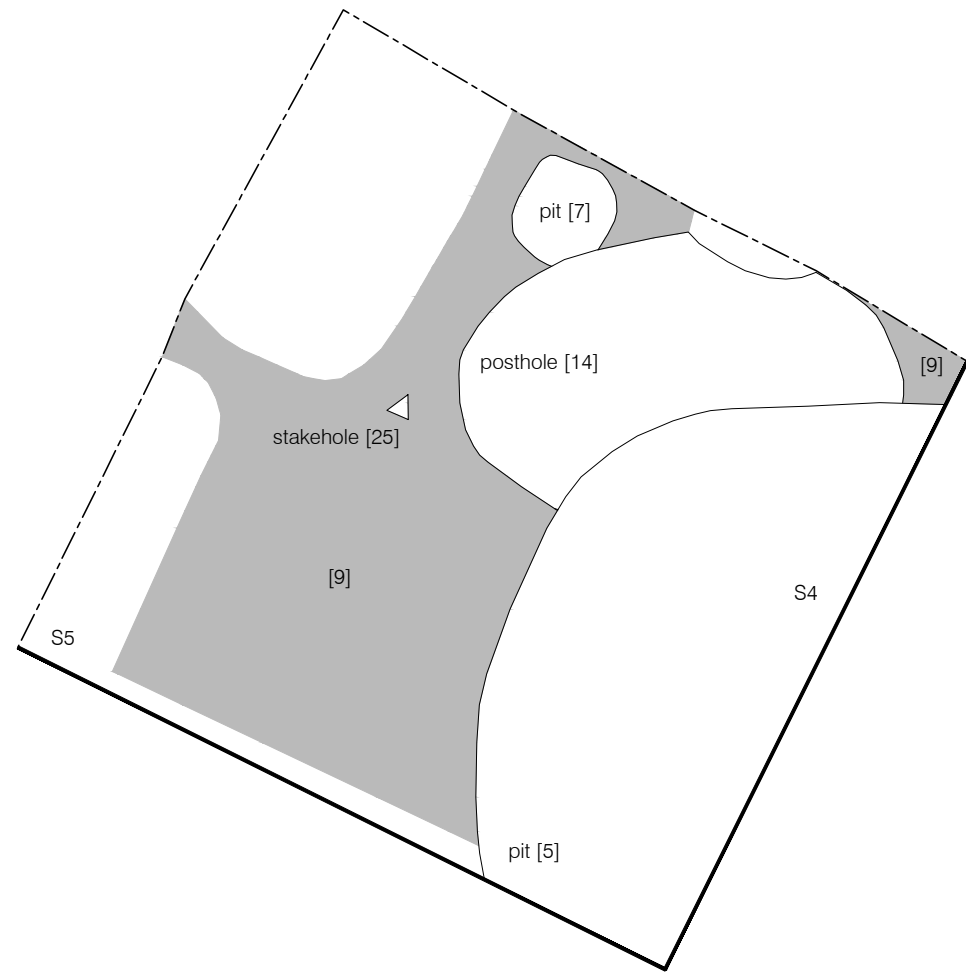
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Figure 4  
Trench 2  
1:25 at A4

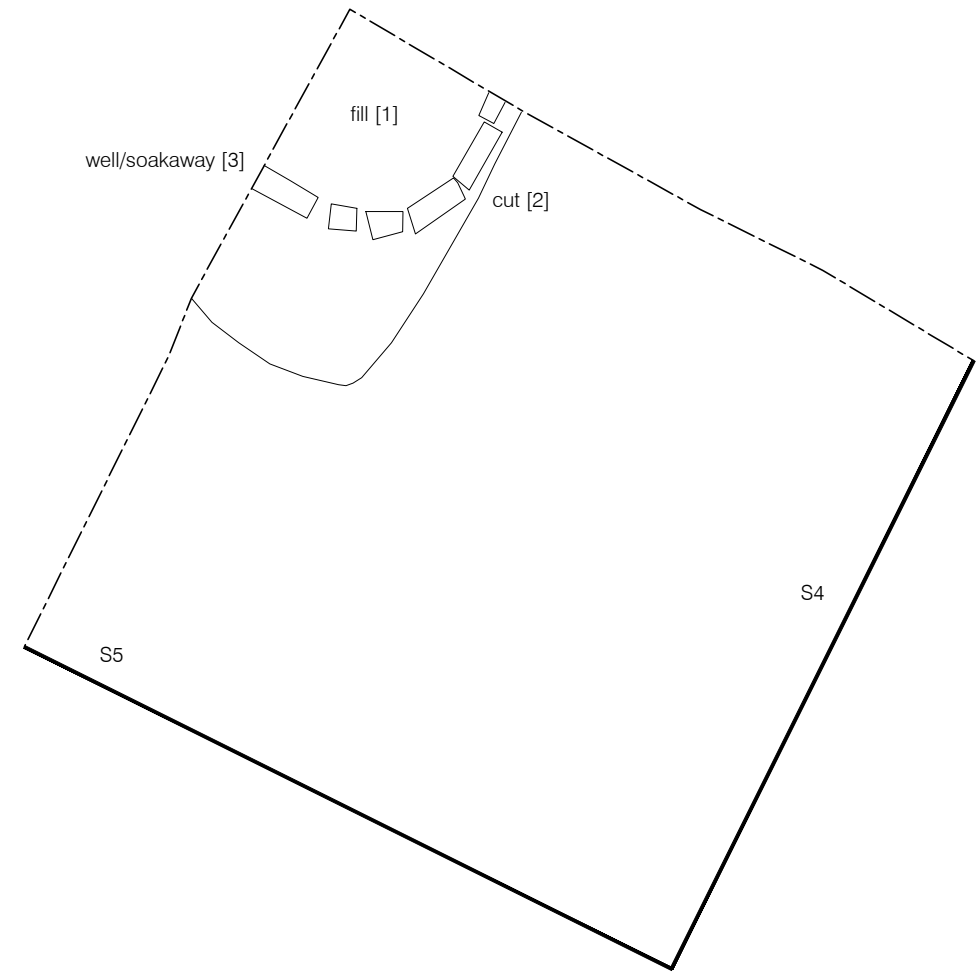


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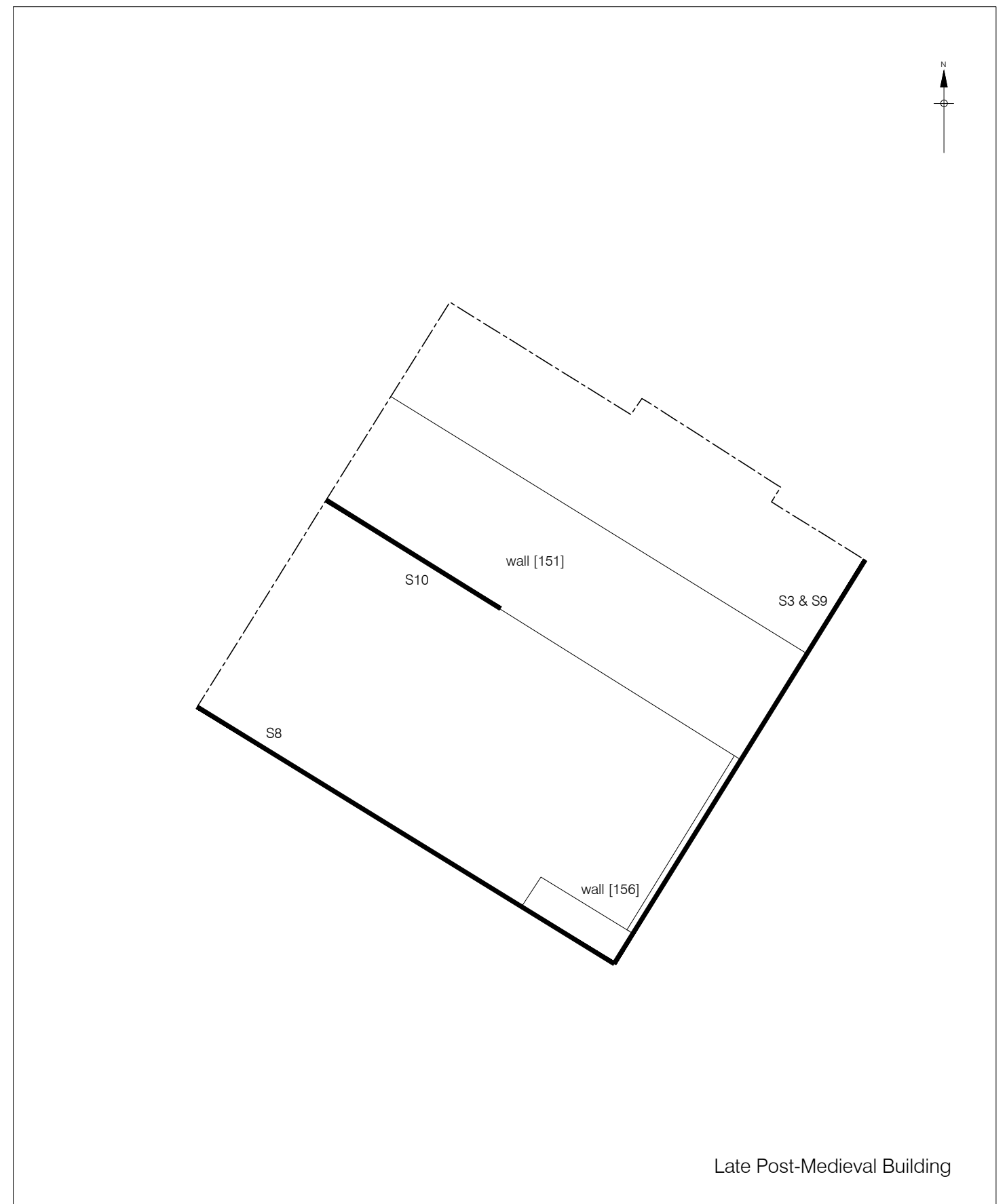
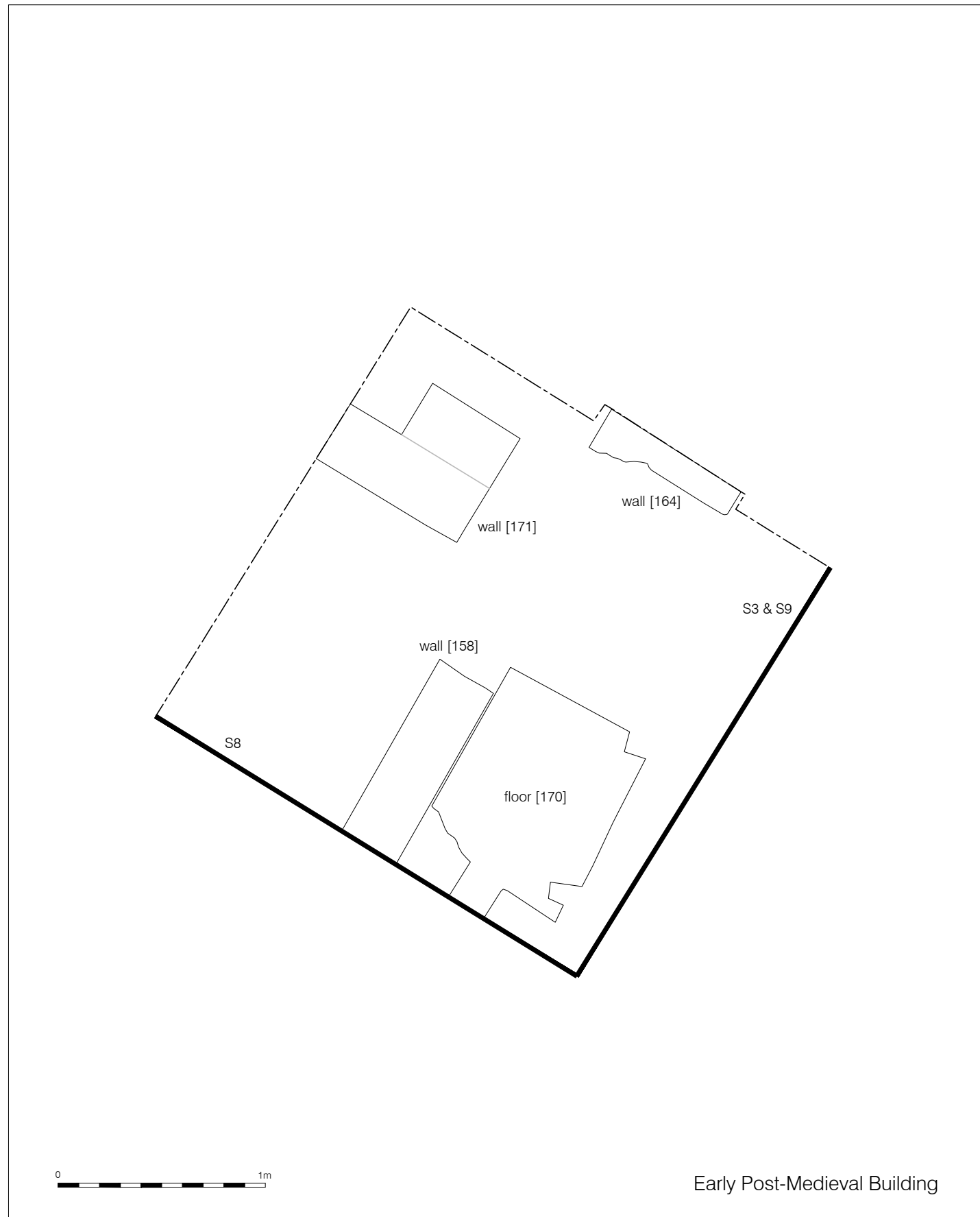
Figure 5  
Trench 3  
1:25 at A4



Roman

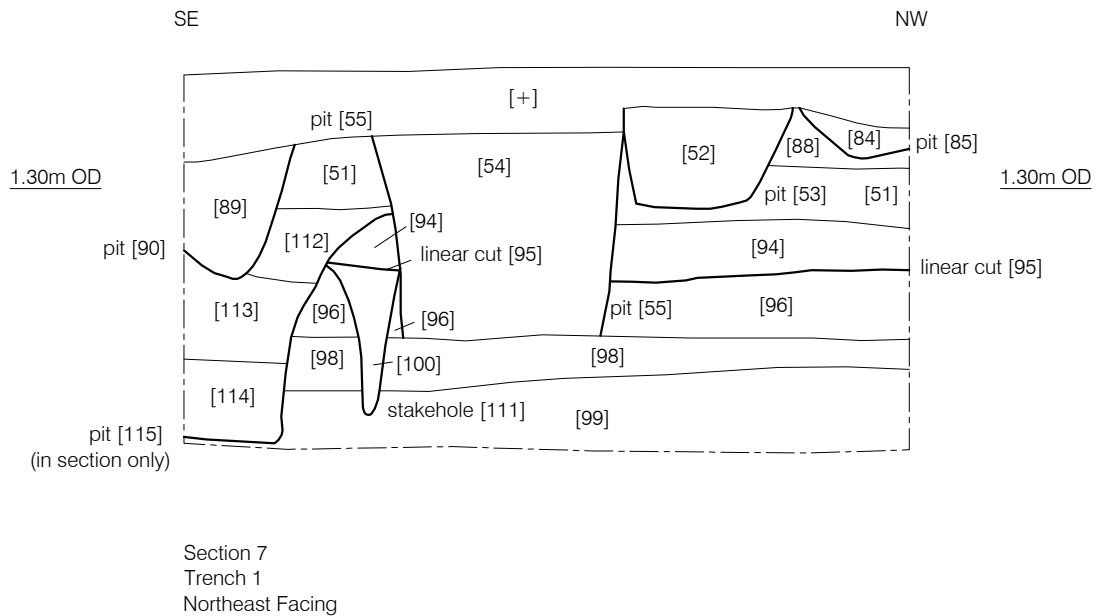
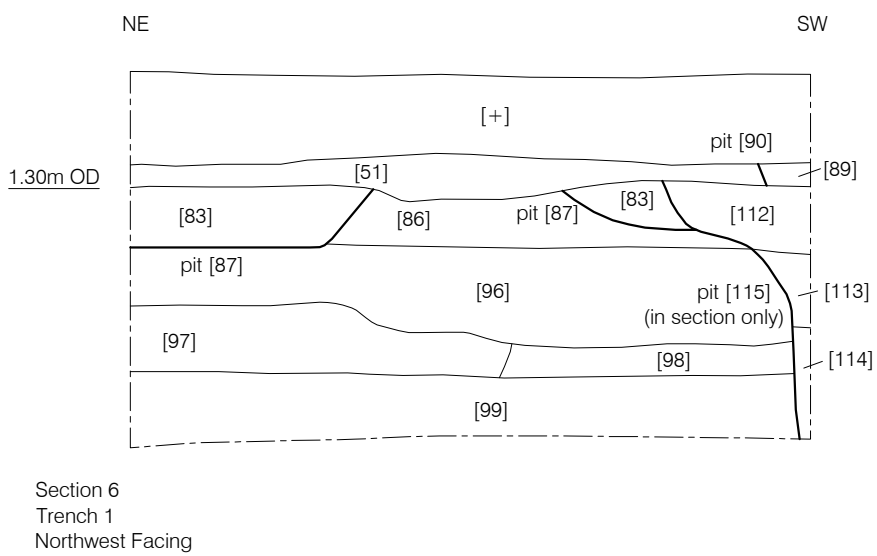
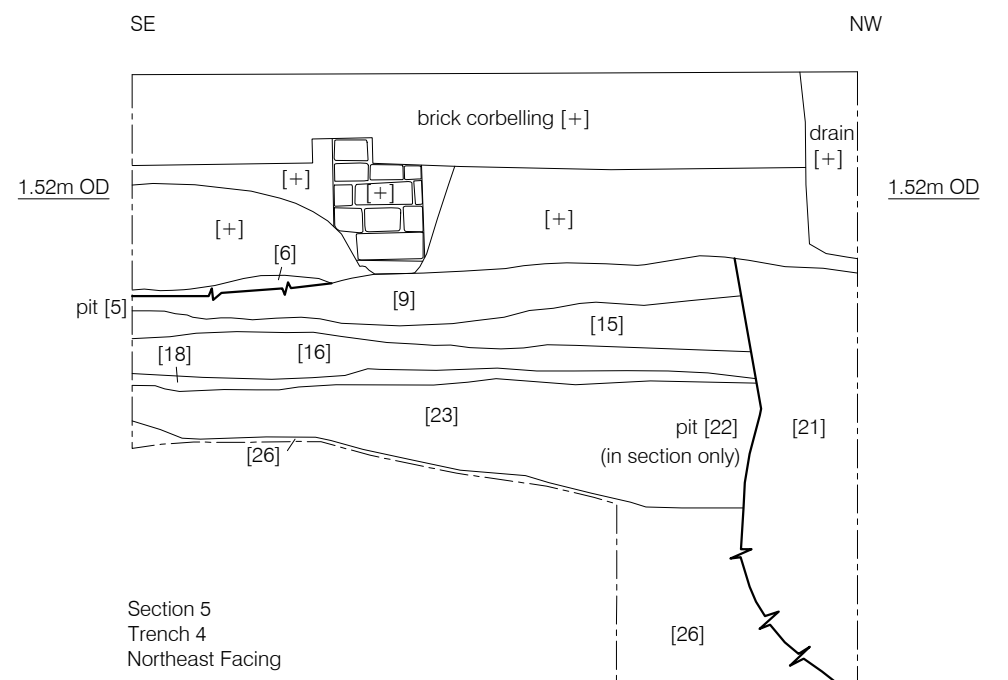
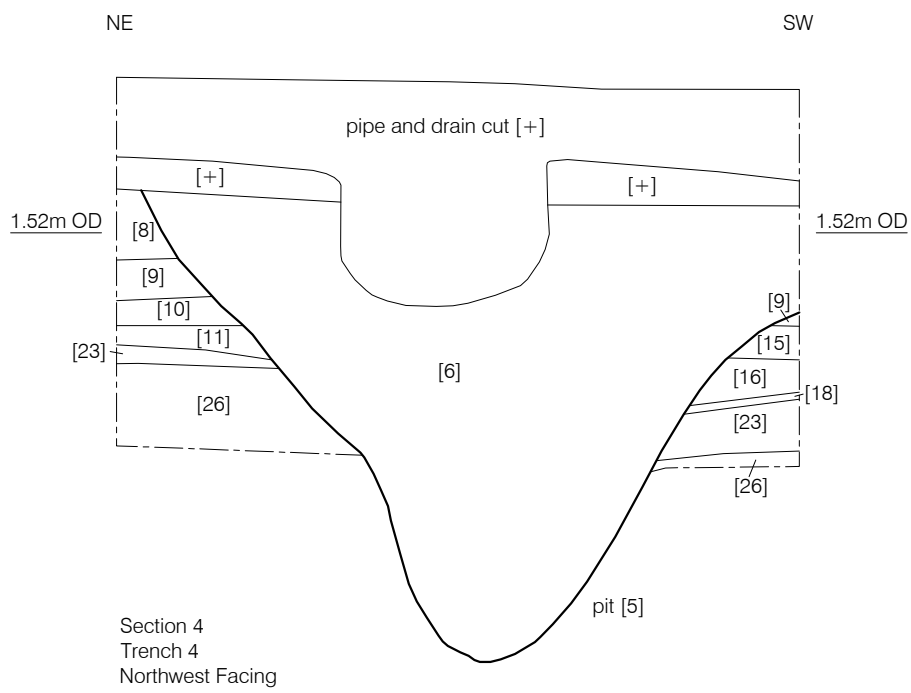
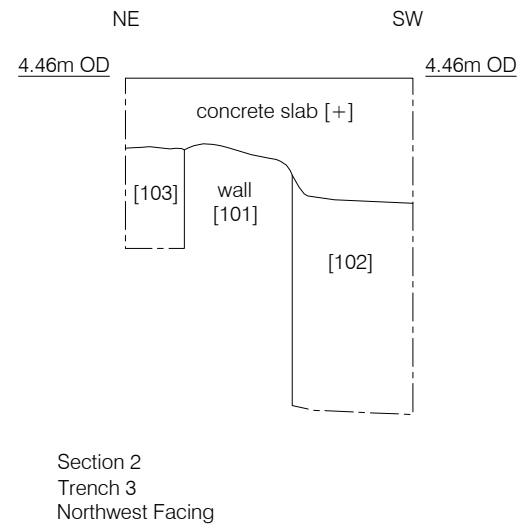
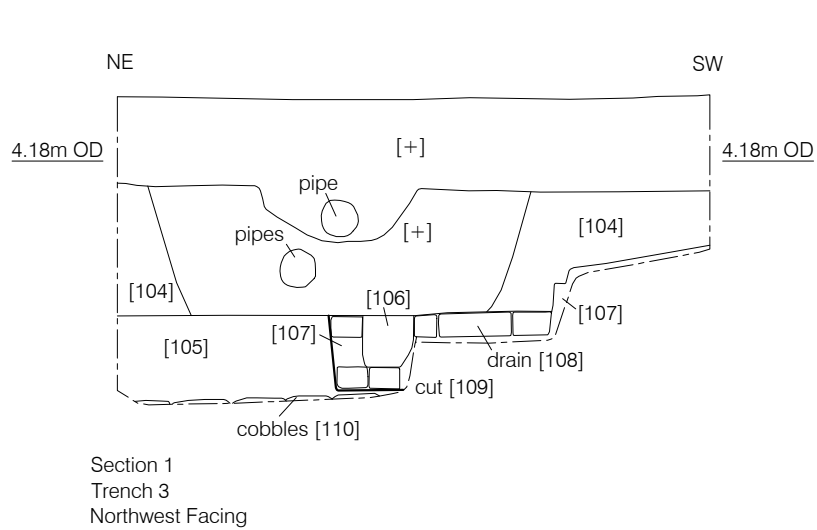


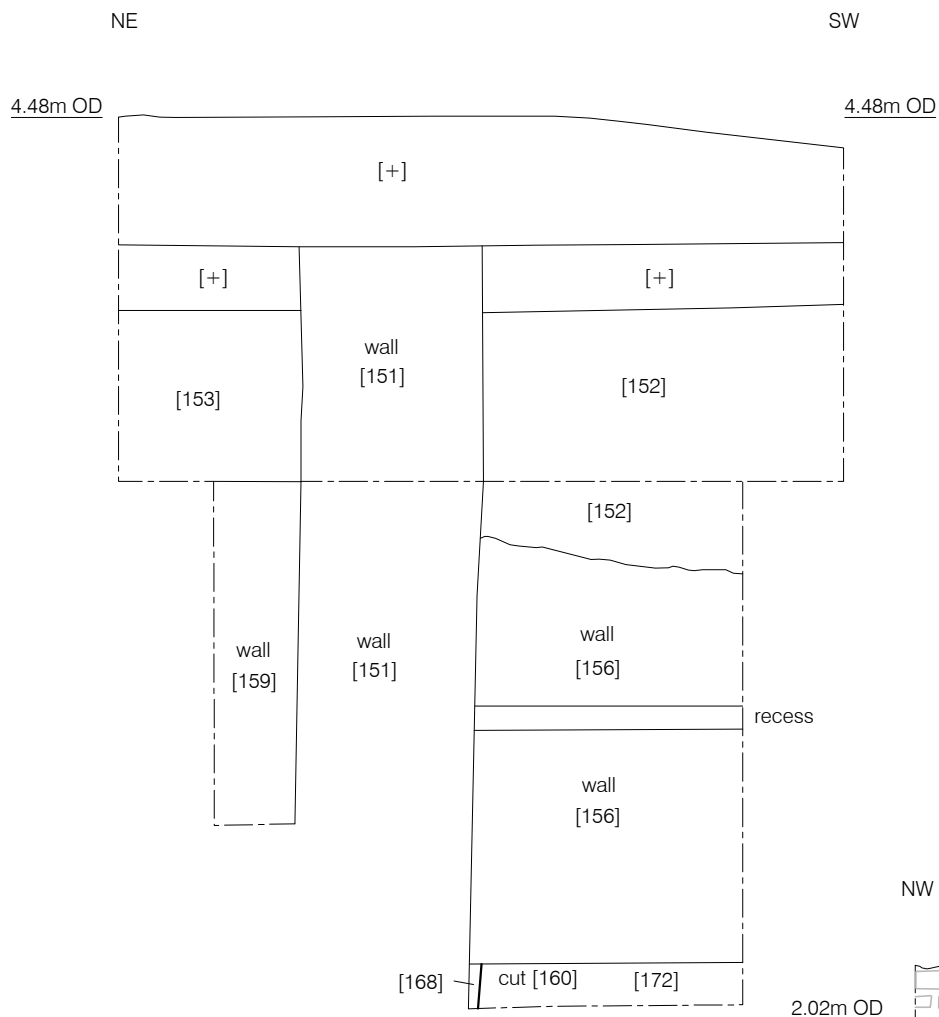
Post-Medieval



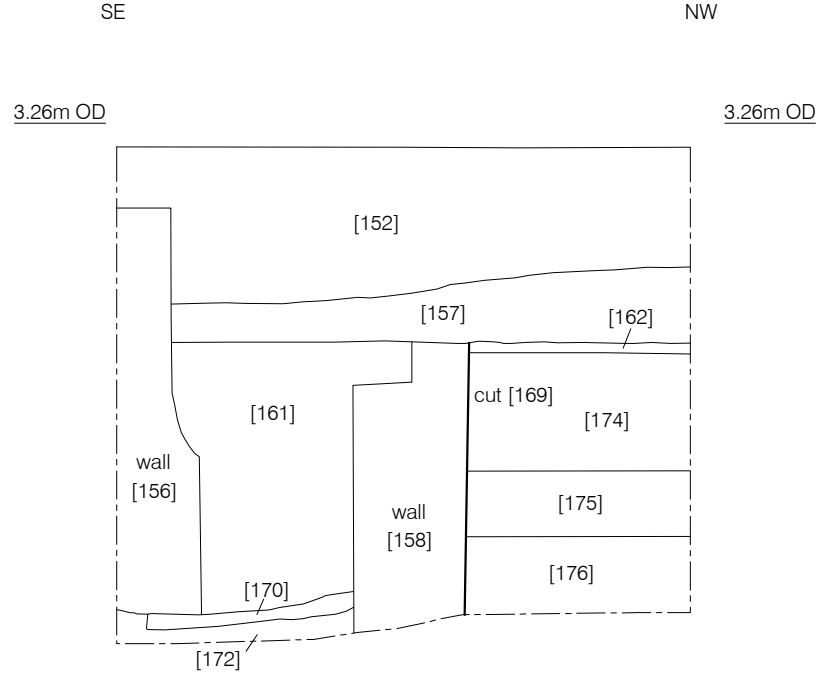
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Figure 7  
 Trench 5  
 1:25 at A3

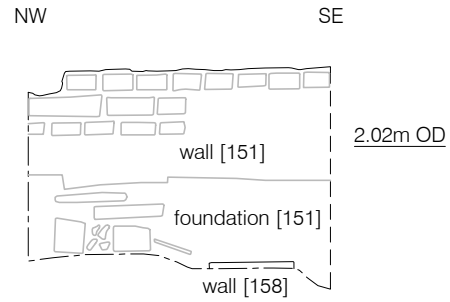




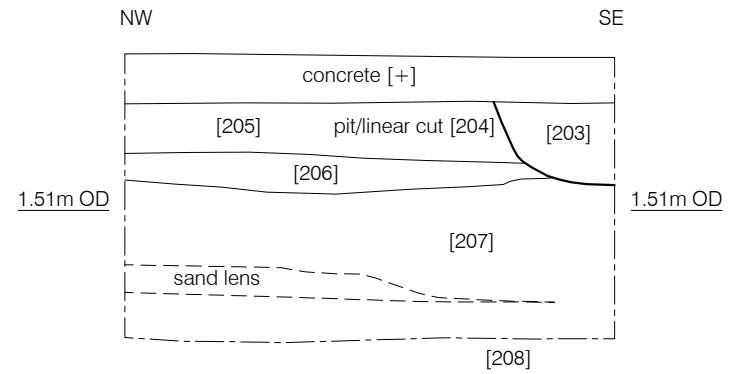
Sections 3 & 9  
Trench 5  
Northwest Facing



Section 8  
Trench 5  
Northeast Facing



Section 10  
Trench 5  
Southwest Facing



Section 11  
Trench 2  
Southwest Facing



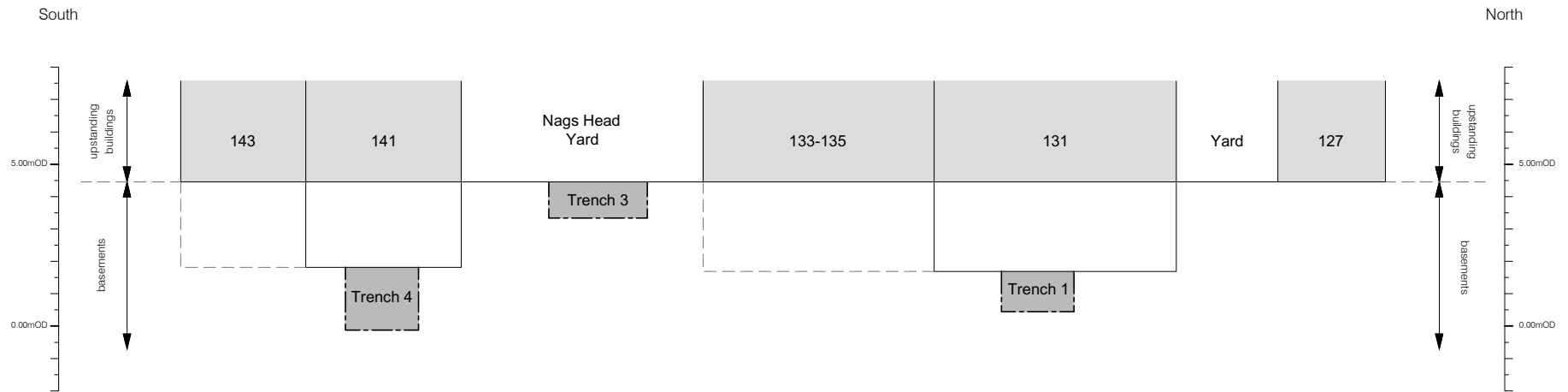
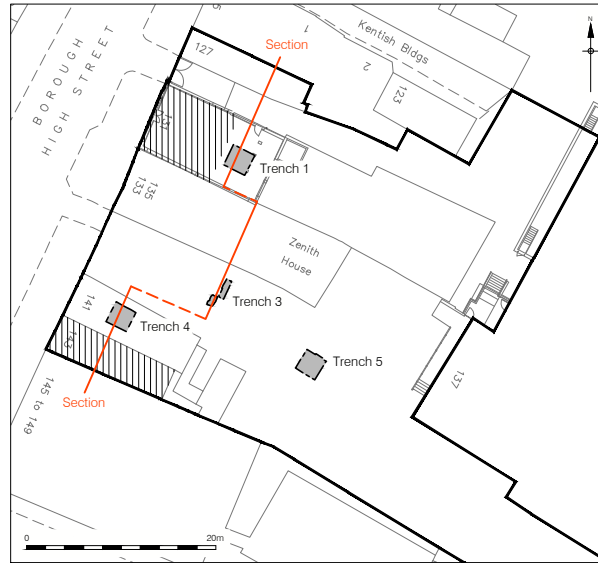


Figure 10  
 Cross-section through site showing relative basement and Trench levels  
 Inset map - 1:800, Section - 1:200 at A4



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)<sup>86</sup> identified the following research aims which this evaluation attempts to address:

- To characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site.
- To explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- To identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

8.1.1 Together with the earlier evaluation trenches within the footprint of the proposed development, and the excavation of the adjacent Wolfson Wing, it has been shown that the archaeological resource at this site is up to 4m deep where it has not been truncated by basements. The current cobbled yard surfaces in part represent the latest is a series of yard surfaces dating back at least to the Tudor period. The realignment of the current Nags Head Yard means that there are Tudor to 19<sup>th</sup> century building remains beneath the current surface.

8.1.2 Little evidence was found for the medieval period.

8.1.3 The remains of later Roman deposits were also found surviving beneath the current yard surface. The construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century basements truncated the sequence down to an earlier Roman horizon. While no Roman buildings were found in the evaluation they could easily exist between the evaluation trenches. The presence of timbers in the earlier evaluation trenches showed that the landscape of early canalisation and reclamation as seen under the Wolfson Wing should continue under this site, as indicated by probable flooding horizons or channel fill in Trench 2.

8.2 The WSI<sup>87</sup> also identified the following research questions:

- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
  - None.

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<sup>86</sup> Moore 2013

<sup>87</sup> Moore 2013

- Can the results of the archaeological investigation contribute to our understanding of the ritual Roman landscape of the area, which includes ritual pits previously recorded at Swan Street<sup>88</sup> and the Tabard Square temple and ritual landscape<sup>89</sup>?
  - While Roman horizons were encountered they cannot be interpreted as having any ritual significance.
- Can the location of the Roman Road 1 be further defined in this location and does its location have any impact on the location of any other human burials away from the burial activity recorded at Southwark Bridge Road, Lant Street<sup>90</sup>, Great Dover Street and Trinity Street<sup>91</sup>?
  - The site had no activity which could be related to the Roman Road 1. No burial activity was found at the site.
- Following on from the recent archaeological investigations at the Church of St George the Martyr by MoLA, can the results of the investigations further refine the location and/or extent of the east-west 'Borough Channel' thought to run to the south of the site?
  - There was no information from the evaluation which could further define the location or extent of the "Borough Channel". Although alluvial deposits were identified in one trench, the absence of similar deposits in the trenches to the north and south would suggest that these deposits lie within a localised feature.
- How does the site contribute to our understanding of the shifting settlement towards the bridgehead in the later Roman period, and between that already found under the Wolfson Wing and the current Borough High Street?
  - Within the limitations of the evaluation the site does not yet contribute to our understanding of the settlement pattern.
- What evidence is there for the medieval development of the site? Is there any further evidence of the medieval origins of the coaching inns?
  - There was no evidence for medieval development of the site nor of a medieval origin for the inns.
- What evidence is there for the development of the coaching inns on the site during

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<sup>88</sup> Beasley 2006

<sup>89</sup> Killock & Sheppard, forthcoming

<sup>90</sup> Sayer & Sudds forthcoming

post-medieval period? What other activities dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries can be found on the site?

- Evidence for Tudor buildings were found in the realigned Nags Head Yard and may relate to inn activity.

8.3 The archaeological evaluation of the site demonstrated that well preserved archaeological deposits and structures from the early Roman period to the 19<sup>th</sup> century survive on the sites where there are no basements. Where there are basements the archaeological features and deposits, apart from deeper and later intrusive ones, which survive to a thickness of circa 1.4m consist of earlier Roman ones (see Figure 10).

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<sup>91</sup> Killock forthcoming

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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- 9.2 Thanks are also due to Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer for monitoring the site on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark and for his help in achieving the required timetable.
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## **APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER**



Context	Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)			Levels (m OD)	
					N-S	E-W	Depth	Top	Bottom
1	4	fill	loose dark grey brown clayey sand silt	fill of [2]	0.57	0.54	0.83	1.60	0.55
2	4	cut	sub-circular, near vertical sides to flat base	construction cut	0.66	0.65	0.83	1.60	0.55
3	4	masonry	red brick well/soakaway	brick-lined well/soakaway	0.56	0.65	0.83	0.77	0.55
4	4	fill	compact black grey silt sand	fill of [5]	2.10	1.00	1.51	1.46	1.19
5	4	cut	ovoid, concave sides to irregular concave base	pit	2.10	1.00	1.51	1.46	0.07
6	4	fill	compact dark black brown silty sandy gravel	fill of [7]	1.08	1.40	0.80	1.44	1.24
7	4	cut	ovoid, concave sides to concave base	pit	1.08	1.40	0.80	1.44	0.64
8	4	layer	compact light green grey silty sand	lens	0.45	0.45	0.14	1.62	--
9	4	layer	compact yellow sandy gravel	dump layer	2.20	2.40	0.12	1.48	1.35
10	4	fill	soft light grey sandy silt	fill of [12] - probable dump layer	0.45	1.30	0.07	1.19	1.13
11	4	fill	soft dark black grey silty sand	fill of [12] - probable dump layer	1.00	1.83	0.08	1.12	--
12	4	cut	truncated, irregular sides to flat base	? shallow feature	1.00	1.83	0.15	1.19	1.04
13	4	fill	soft dark black grey silty sand	fill of [14]	0.34	0.32	0.24	1.04	--
14	4	cut	sub-rectangular, vertical sides to concave base	post hole	0.34	0.32	0.24	1.04	0.08
15	4	fill	compact mid red brown silty sand	fill of [17] - probable dump layer	0.98	2.18	0.13	1.21	1.19
16	4	fill	compact dark black brown silty sand	fill of [17] - probable dump layer	0.98	2.18	0.08	1.00	--
17	4	cut	sub-circular, irregular concave sides to flat base	shallow pit	0.98	2.18	0.29	1.21	0.92
18	4	fill	laminated compact mid grey silty sandy clay	fill of [19] - probable dump layers	1.60	1.25	0.20	1.06	0.78
19	4	cut	ovoid, concave sides to flattened concave base	pit	1.60	1.25	0.20	1.06	0.78
20	4	layer	compact light green grey silty sand	? dump layer	0.84	1.20	0.13	1.20	1.13
21	4	fill	loose grey yellow gravelly sand	fill of [22]	1.00	0.30	1.45	1.28	--
22	4	cut	sub-rectangular, vertical sides, base unexcavated	pit	1.00	0.30	1.45	1.28	0.00
23	4	layer	soft mid grey clayey silty sand	flood/dump layer	2.20	2.40	0.30	1.06	0.66
24	4	fill	soft dark blackish brown silty sand	fill of [25]	0.09	0.11	0.17	1.03	--
25	4	cut	sub-triangular	stake hole	0.09	0.11	0.17	1.03	0.86
26	4	layer	loose yellow gravelly sand	natural sand	2.40	2.40	0.60	1.03	0.07
51	1	layer	firm mid yellow brown silty sand clay	dump layer	1.70	0.55	0.30	1.34	1.30
52	1	fill	loose dark grey black silty sand	fill of [53]	0.25	0.55	0.32	1.57	1.55
53	1	cut	semi-circular, straight sides to flat base	shallow pit	0.25	0.55	0.32	1.57	1.23
54	1	fill	loose dark grey brown silty sand clay	fill of [55]	0.60	0.80	0.70	1.49	1.48
55	1	cut	semi-circular, straight sides to flat base	pit	0.60	0.80	0.70	1.49	0.80
56	1	layer	friable mid grey brown silty sand	make-up layer	1.90	1.50	0.02	1.32	1.29
57	1	fill	friable mid grey brown sandy silt clay	fill of [58]	0.25	0.14	0.07	1.30	--
58	1	cut	ovoid, straight sides to pointed base	post hole	0.25	0.14	0.07	1.30	1.23
59	1	fill	friable mid grey brown clayey sandy silt	fill of [60]	0.30	0.28	0.09	1.30	--
60	1	cut	rectangular, straight sides to flat base	post hole	0.30	0.28	0.09	1.30	1.21
61	1	fill	soft light red brown decayed organics	fill of [62]	0.07	0.08	0.10	1.30	--
62	1	cut	square, vertical sides to flat base	stake hole	0.07	0.08	0.10	1.30	1.20
63	1	fill	firm light grey brown sandy silt with clay	fill of [64]	0.14	0.15	0.11	1.30	--

64	1 cut	sub-circular, vertical sides to concave base	stake hole	0.14	0.15	0.11	1.30	1.19
65	1 fill	firm light grey brown sandy silt	fill of [66]	0.09	0.10	0.05	1.30	--
66	1 cut	circular, straight sides to concave base	stake hole	0.09	0.10	0.05	1.30	1.25
67	1 fill	soft light grey brown organic sandy silt	fill of [68]	0.11	0.08	0.07	1.30	--
68	1 cut	sub-rectangular, vertical sides to concave base	stake hole	0.11	0.08	0.07	1.30	1.23
69	1 fill	firm light grey brown sandy silt	fill of [70]	0.13	0.20	0.06	1.30	--
70	1 cut	ovoid,concave sides to flat base	post hole	0.13	0.20	0.06	1.30	1.24
71	1 fill	firm light grey brown sandy silt	fill of [72]	0.25	0.19	0.06	1.30	--
72	1 cut	sub-circular, concave sides to concave base	post hole	0.25	0.19	0.06	1.30	1.24
73	1 fill	firm mid grey brown silty sand	fill of [74]	0.18	0.12	0.08	1.30	--
74	1 cut	sub-circular, concave sides to concave base	post hole	0.18	0.12	0.08	1.30	1.22
75	1 fill	friable dark grey brown silty sand	fill of [76]	0.12	0.12	0.04	1.30	--
76	1 cut	rectangular, vertical sides to flat base	stake hole	0.12	0.12	0.04	1.30	1.26
77	1 fill	friable dark grey brown silty sand	fill of [78]	0.09	0.07	0.11	1.30	--
78	1 cut	rectangular, vertical sides to concave base	stake hole	0.09	0.07	0.11	1.30	1.19
79	1 fill	soft light grey brown sandy silt	fill of [80]	0.20	0.20	0.05	1.30	--
80	1 cut	circular, concave sides to concave base	post hole	0.20	0.20	0.05	1.30	1.25
81	1 fill	firm light grey brown sandy silt	fill of [82]	0.20	0.20	0.05	1.30	--
82	1 cut	circular, concave sides to concave base	post hole	0.20	0.20	0.05	1.30	1.25
83	1 layer	firm mottled mid grey clay silt	layer filling intercutting pits [87]	2.12	2.50	0.20	1.31	1.27
84	1 fill	loose mid brown grey silty sand	fill of [85]	0.27	0.30	0.09	1.30	--
85	1 cut	sub-circular, concave sides to concave base	small pit	0.27	0.30	0.09	1.30	
86	1 layer	firm light yellow red brown silty coarse sand	make-up layer	1.70	2.50	0.23	1.30	1.19
87	1 cut	irregular, concave sides to flat base	intercutting pits	2.12	2.50	0.20	1.30	1.05
88	1 layer	semi-compact, light reddish yellow sandy gravel	make-up layer	0.70	1.60	0.20	1.56	1.36
89	1 fill	hard light grey brown yellow silty sand clay	fill of [90]	0.15	0.30	0.45	1.22	--
90	1 cut	sub-circular, concave sides to concave base	small pit	0.15	0.30	0.45	1.22	1.09
91	1 layer	firm mottled brown red grey silty sand	make-up layer	1.10	2.50	0.15	1.24	1.11
92	1	VOID						
93	1 layer	moderately compact mottled red greyish brown gravelly silt sand	make-up layer	0.17	0.80	0.10	1.21	1.17
94	1 fill	friable mid brown sandy silt	fill of [95]	0.34	1.06	0.23	1.21	1.17
95	1 cut	linear, vertical sides to flat base	linear feature ?	0.34	1.06	0.23	1.21	0.99
96	1 layer	firm mid grey brown sandy clay	make-up layer	2.50	2.50	0.25	1.10	1.07
97	1 layer	compact mid grey brown silty sand	possible surface	1.55	2.50	0.13	0.93	0.80
98	1 layer	loose light brown slightly silty sand	redeposited sand	2.04	2.40	0.04	0.76	0.70
99	1 layer	loose light yellow grey fine sands and gravels	natural	2.50	2.50	--	0.66	0.51
100	1 fill	soft mod browngrey sandy silt	fill of [111]	--	0.20	0.50	1.05	1.03
101	3 masonry	red brick, english bond	C19th cellar wall	0.34	0.48	0.80	4.18	3.29
102	3 layer	mid-grey brown sandy silt	cellar backfill	0.44	0.49	0.80	4.04	3.29
103	3 layer	mid-brown grey sandy silt	construction backfill	0.23	0.56	0.36	4.21	3.84
104	3 layer	mid-grey brown sandy silt	dump layer	0.76	0.45	0.40	4.08	--
105	3 layer	yellow brown sandy silt	make-up layer	0.70	0.45	0.29	3.67	--

106	3 fill	v. dark grey sandy silt	drain silting	1.15	0.17	0.17	3.57	--
107	3 fill	yellow brown sandy silt	construction backfill	1.15	0.45	0.27	3.67	--
108	3 structure	purple orange unfrogged brick with flagstone capping	brick drain	1.15	0.45	0.24	3.87	3.57
109	3 cut	linear, vertical sides to flat base	construction cut	1.15	0.45	0.25	3.67	3.43
110	3 layer	unbonded cobbles	cobbled surface	0.96	0.45	--	3.43	3.41
111	1 cut	shape undetermined, near vertical sides to pointed base	stake hole	--	0.20	0.50	1.05	0.55
112	1 fill	firm mid brown grey sandy silt	fill of [115]	0.45	0.40	0.23	1.24	1.23
113	1 fill	loose light brown silty sand	fill of [115]	0.15	0.44	0.36	1.10	1.03
114	1 fill	soft light brown silty sand	fill of [115]	0.05	0.34	0.27	0.74	0.73
115	1 cut	shape undetermined, steep convex sides to flat base	pit	0.40	0.70	0.76	1.24	0.48
151	5 masonry	red purple unfrogged brick, irregular bond	C19th cellar wall	2.40	0.60	1.75	3.13	3.12
152	5 fill	loose light pink grey mortar with sandy silt	basement [151] backfill	1.20	2.38	1.03	3.13	--
153	5 layer	loose dark grey to light white yellow sandy silt clay & mortar	C19th made ground	0.54	2.40	0.56	3.13	--
154	5	VOID						
155	5	VOID						
156	5 masonry	orange purple unfrogged brick	N-S wall	1.30	0.60	1.33	3.04	--
157	5 layer	moderately compact dark grey brown clay silt	made ground	1.20	2.38	0.38	3.10	2.70
158	5 masonry	red unfrogged brick	red brick wall	1.12	0.37	1.08	2.56	1.68
159	5 fill	loose grey brown sandy silt with chalk	fill of [160]	0.40	2.40	1.02	2.59	--
160	5 cut	linear, L-shaped, vertical sides, base not seen	construction cut for [151], [156]	1.08	2.40	0.92	2.56	1.61
161	5 fill	loose light grey brown sandy silt mortar	demolition material	1.04	1.00	0.89	2.56	--
162	5 layer	very compact dark grey brown clay silt	earth floor	1.10	1.06	0.03	2.57	2.57
163	5 layer	compact yellow brown silty sand and gravel	possible surface	0.34	1.10	0.20	2.59	2.57
164	5 masonry	orange unfrogged brick	N section of wall [158]	0.21	0.74	0.65	2.62	2.47
165	5 layer	loose light grey white chalk	chalk dump	0.32	1.06	0.01	2.39	--
166	5 cut	linear, L-shaped, vertical sides to flat base	construction cut for [164]	0.24	0.80	0.64	2.39	--
167	5 layer	very firm dark grey brown fine sandy silt clay	make-up layer	0.32	1.10	0.20	2.38	--
168	5 fill	dark grey brown sandy silt clay	fill of [160]	0.10	2.40	0.18	2.56	1.61
169	5 cut	linear	construction cut for wall [158]	1.12	1.20	1.08	2.56	1.68
170	5 masonry	red un-frogged brick	brick floor	1.10	0.82	0.06	1.68	1.61
171	5 masonry	red un-frogged brick and tile	wall	0.37	0.58	0.22	2.31	2.11
172	5 layer	loose light yellow white mortar	mortar layer beneath [170]	1.24	1.12	0.12	1.63	1.56
173	5 layer	loose mid grey pink ash and cinder	formation level	1.24	1.18	--	1.60	1.54
174	5 layer	moderate dark grey fine sandy clay silt	make-up layer	1.05	0.99	0.43	2.56	2.54
175	5 layer	moderate dark grey brown sandy clay silt	make-up layer	1.05	0.99	0.20	1.96	1.91
176	5 layer	moderate green grey brown sandy clay silt	make-up layer	1.05	0.99	0.25	1.79	1.76
201	2 fill	dark brown grey sandy silt	fill of [202]	0.85	0.55	0.14	1.76	--
202	2 cut	sub-circular, concave sides to concave base	C19th pit	0.85	0.55	0.14	1.76	1.70
203	2 fill	dark grey sandy clay silt	fill of [204]	1.60	0.60	0.25	1.85	--
204	2 cut	?linear, concave sides to concave base	linear feature or pit	1.60	0.60	0.25	1.85	1.58
205	2 layer	mid grey yellow coarse sand	make-up layer	1.60	1.30	0.15	1.85	1.76
206	2 layer	mid blue grey sandy silt with silt clay lenses	possible flood episode	1.60	1.40	0.15	1.78	1.72

207	2 layer	mid grey blue silty clay	alluvium	1.60	1.70	0.55	1.64	1.55
208	2 layer	md/pale grey sandy gravel	natural	1.60	1.70	--	1.23	1.15
209	2 structure	red brick, ?circular, random coursed	C19th well	--	0.30	0.80	1.86	1.15
210	2 cut	probably circular, vertical sides to unexcavated base	construction cut	--	0.30	0.80	1.86	1.15

## APPENDIX 2: 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](#)

#### 3.5.1 Printable version

### 3.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-149666

#### Project details

Project name	127-143 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of 4 trenches found 4m of archaeological stratigraphy, consisting of earlier and later Roman horizons, Tudor buildings and post-medieval yards.
Project dates	Start: 15-04-2013 End: 01-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BOH13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD SURFACES Post Medieval
Monument type	DEPOSITS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the	Pre-application

planning process

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 127-143 Borough High Street
Postcode	SE1 1NP
Study area	1600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3261 8002 51 0 51 30 10 N 000 05 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 1.00m

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### 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	Mark Beasley
Type of sponsor/funding body	University
Name of sponsor/funding body	Kings College London

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media	"Context"

available sheet", "Correspondence", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

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**Project  
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## **APPENDIX 3: SPOT DATING**



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED  
 127-143 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
 SITE CODE: BOH13

Pottery spot dating

Context	Spot date	Number	Description	Fabric	Date (AD)	Notes
1	1780-1830	1	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	
		3	English stoneware	ENGS	1670-1900	cylindrical bottles
		2	creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760-1830	small rounded bowls
		2	creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760-1830	
		1	pearlware with underglaze transfer-print	PEAR TR	1770-1840	plate
		3	pearlware with underglaze transfer-print	PEAR TR	1770-1840	rectangular dish
		2	transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	1780-1900	tea plate
		4	70-250	1 Samian	SAM	50-250
		10	Un sourced amphora fabric	AMPH	50-400	
		1	Highgate Wood ware C	HWC	70-160	jar
6	50-160	1	black-burnished ware 2	BB2	120-250	
		1	unsourced grog-tempered wares	grog	40-400	
21	50-250	1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	Flagon
		1	Samian	SAM	50-250	Bowl
94	50-160	1	Un sourced amphora fabric	AMPH	50-400	Amphora
		1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	
96	50-160	1	unsourced grog-tempered wares	GROG	40-400	
		1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	jar
152	1612-1700	7	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	mortaria
		1	biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570-1846	17th-century charger
153	18th century	1	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with	BORDG	1550-1700	dish with combed decoration
		2	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with	BORDY	1550-1700	chamber pot
		3	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with	RBORB	1580-1800	medium rounded bowl
		29	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	two handled deep bowl of a Woolwich/Deptford type
		1	combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	dish
		1	London stoneware	LONS	1670-1900	tankard
		2	tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and	TGW H	1680-1900	plate (simple shape)
		1	London-type ware	LOND	1080-1350	jug
157	1805-1900	1	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	
		2	plain refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	cylindrical jar
161	1720-1780	1	post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	
		1	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	
		1	tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/	TGW D	1630-1680	porringer
		1	white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	saucer
		4	white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	tea bowl
		1	Chinese porcelain with famille rose decor	CHPO ROSI	1720-1800	dinner plate
		1	Cologne or Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550-1580	
		1	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	
163	1550-1700	1	Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with	BORDG	1550-1700	
		1	south Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered	SHER FL	1170-1350	
167	1170-1350	1	local? coarse white-slipped ware	LCWS	100-250	
		174	120-250	5 black-burnished ware 1	BB1	120-400
		2	unsourced sand-tempered wares	SAND	40-400	
		1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	
		3	Samian	SAM	50-250	
		1	Colchester colour-coated ware	COLCC	50-250	
		1	Un sourced amphora fabric	AMPH	50-400	amphora
		1	Highgate Wood ware C	HWC	70-160	jar
		2	black-burnished ware 1	BB1	120-400	bowl
		1	unidentifiable Roman fabric	MISC	40-400	
175	120-250	1	?North Kent shell-tempered ware	NKSH	50-150	
		1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	
		1	Samian	SAM	50-250	flanged bowl
		1	black-burnished ware 1	BB1	120-400	
176	120-250	3	unidentifiable Roman fabric	MISC	40-400	
		1	unsourced sand-tempered wares	SAND	40-400	
		1	Verulamium region white ware	VRW	50-160	
		1	Samian	SAM	50-250	
		5	Un sourced amphora fabric	AMPH	50-400	amphora
		186	1480-1650	1	London-area post-medieval slipped redw	PMSRY

CBM & STONE SPOTDATING

Context	Number	Description	Fabric Date (AD)	Notes
1	1	Frag Pessalis brick, course moulding sand	2459A 50-160	reused
	1	Frag Pessalis brick, course moulding sand	3023 50-120	
	1	Frag Flemish floor tile	2850 1600-1800	
2	2	Frag brick	3046 1450-1700	
	2	Frag brick	3032 1780-1850	
3	1	Post-Great Fire brick, thin	3046 late 18th century	reused
4	4	Frag tegula, standard flanged profile	2452 55-160	reused
	1	Frag imbrex, course moulding sand	3006 50-160	
	1	Frag Brick, course sandy fabric	3004 50-160	
	1	Frag brick	2452 50-160	
5	1	Very large lump of op sig martar, flooring material	3104 100-400	
	1	Very large lump of op sig martar, flooring material	3105 100-400	
6	1	Tile frag	2452 55-160	reused?
	1	Frag imbrex	3004 50-160	
	1	Frag flue tile flange?	2452 55-160	
	3	Frag Red silty fabric tile	50-200	
	1	Frag red silty fabric brick	3238 71-140	
	2	Frag burnt daub	3102 50-400	
	10	Large to small frags wall plaster + crumbs	3100 50-400	
	2	Frag of Daub	3102 50-1660	
	2	Frag imbrex	2459A 50-160	
	2	Frag burnt tile	2459A 50-160	
18	1	Frag daub	3102 Roman	
	1	Imbrex frag	3006 50-160	
21	3	tile frags	2452 55-160	
	1	Frag plain wall plaster	3100 55-100	
	1	Small Find <1>, whetstone, Wealdon Sandstone	3120 50-400	
54	1	Frag post-Great Fire brick	3032 nr 3033 1600-1750	
	2	Frag red brick	3046 1600-1700	
56	1	Frag red brick	3046 1450-1700	Early Post-Med
	1	Frag red brick	3046 1450-1700	
58	1	Frag hard gravely mortar	18th - 19th century	Reused?
	1	Frag Millstone grit quern	3136 50-400	
94	1	Frag Daub	3102	
	2	Frag post-Great Fire brick with shelly mortar	3032 1750-1825	
101	1	Frag glazed peg tile	2271 1180-1410	
107	1	Frag peg tile	2586 1180-1600	
108	1	Post-Great Fire brick, narrow	3032 1750-1850	
110	1	Kentish ragstone cobble	3105 50-1660	
151	2	Frag 17th century brick, with grey clinker mortar	3046 late 18th - early 19th century	reused
152	2	Frag Portland Stone flags	3110 1700-1900	
153	1	Block moulded marble with setting insets, funerary or fitting?	3115 18th-19th century	
	1	Frag white marble from furnishing/tabletop/fireplace	3115 18th-19th century	
157	1	Tin-glazed earthenware wall tile, crucifixion scene	TGW Late 17th- 18th century	Blue on white decoration
	1	Medieval glazed peg-tile	271 1180-1410	
158	1	Tin-glazed earthenware wall tile	TGW 1670-1690	Blue on white 'china men in grasses' decoration sunken margin. Not re-used
	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3046 1450-1700	
	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3046 1450-1700	
161	1	Tin-glazed earthenware wall tile, masted-ship	TGW Late 17th- 18th century	Blue on white decoration
163	5	Frag peg tile	2271 1180-1410	
164	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3046 1450-1700	sunken margin. Not re-used
165	1	Frag peg tile with white lime mortar	2276 16th-18th century	
	1	Piece Kentish Ragstone rubble	50-400	
170	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3033 1450-1700	not reused
	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3033 1450-1700	
170	1	Frag Flemish floor tile	2850 1600-1800	
171	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3033 1450-1700	sunken margin. Re-used
	1	Brick sample: unfogged, Pre-Great Fire	3046 1450-1700	
174	1	Frag Roman brick	3006 50-160	sunken margin. Reused
	8	Frag Roman tile	2815 50-160	
	1	Frag of box flue tile	2815 50-160	
175	1	Frag of daub	3102 50-400	combed high-fired
	2	Frag of tegula	3006 50-160	
	1	Frag of Roman brick	3006 50-160	
	1	Frag of daub	3102 50-400	
	1	Frag of Eccles tile	2454 50-80	
176	1	Frag of Roman tile	2452 55-160	
	1	Frag of imbrex	2452 55-160	
203	2	Frag Roman Brick	3006 50-160	Pottery is second century

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED  
127-143 BOROUGHS HIGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
SITE CODE: BOH13

GLASS SPOTDATING

Context	Spot date	Number	Description	Date (AD)	Notes
	1 1630-1900	2	natural dark olive green wine bottles	1630-1900	
117	mid-late 19th century	2	soda-lime silica window glass	early-late 19th century	mechanised drawn
		3	soda-lime silica decanter	19th century	moulded
		1	Lime-rich glass (HLLH) vessel glass	post-medieval	
		1	soda-lime silica wine glass base	19th century	moulded
152	1862 onwards	1	Lime-rich glass (HLLH) soda bottle	1862 onwards	moulded with the name 'R. D. RAW[LINGS] above a bird with displayed wings above 'TRADE MARK' within a band.
203	Roman	2	Fragments of vessel glass	Roman	Associated pottery is Roman

## **APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

By Lisa Snape

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarises the results from a rapid assessment of a bulk sample obtained from a possible Roman surface found in Trench 1 during an archaeological evaluation at 127-143 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark.

### **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

A sample was taken in order to provide an overview of the contents of the layer and retrieve datable material.

### **METHODOLOGY**

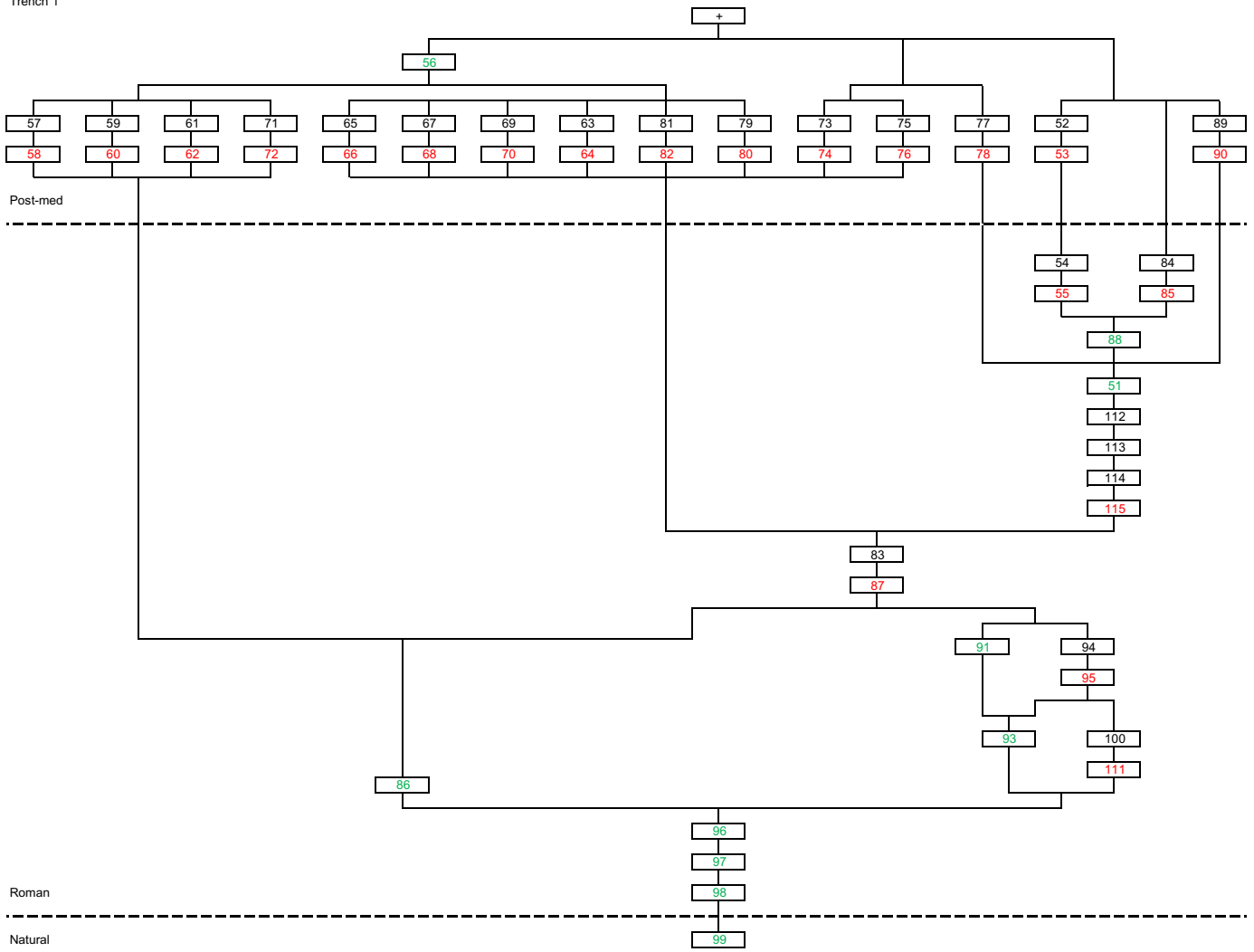
0.5L of sample <1> context (97) was rapidly processed using flotation. The flot (light fraction) was captured under the flume using a 300micron mesh and the remaining residue (heavy fraction) was collected using a 1mm mesh placed within the tank. The residues were scanned 'by-eye' for finds retrieval.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Only a small amount of charcoal (<2mm) was captured in the flot. These fragments are too small for C14 dating. No artefacts were recovered from the sub-sample. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

## **APPENDIX 5: MATRICES**

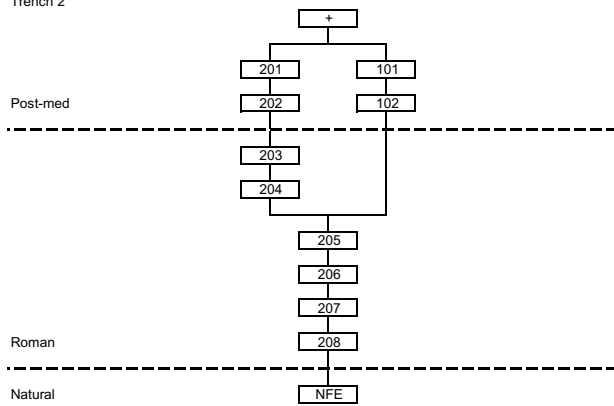
Trench 1



Roman

Natural

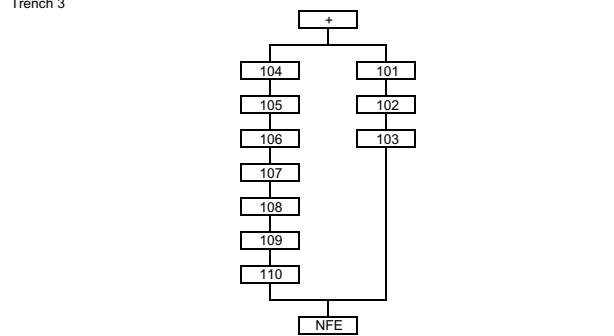
Trench 2



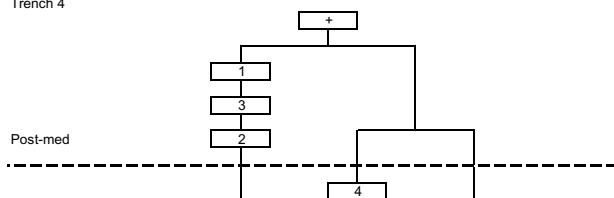
Roman

Natural

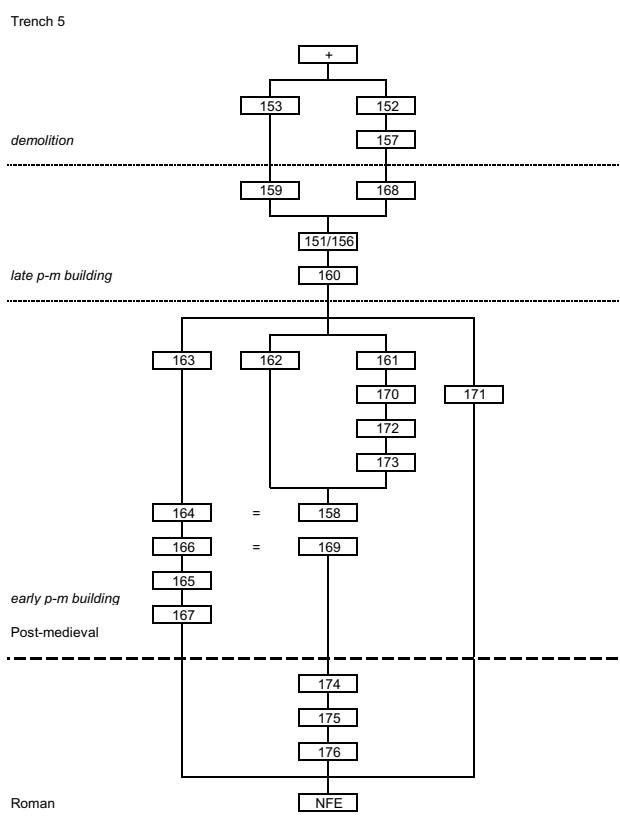
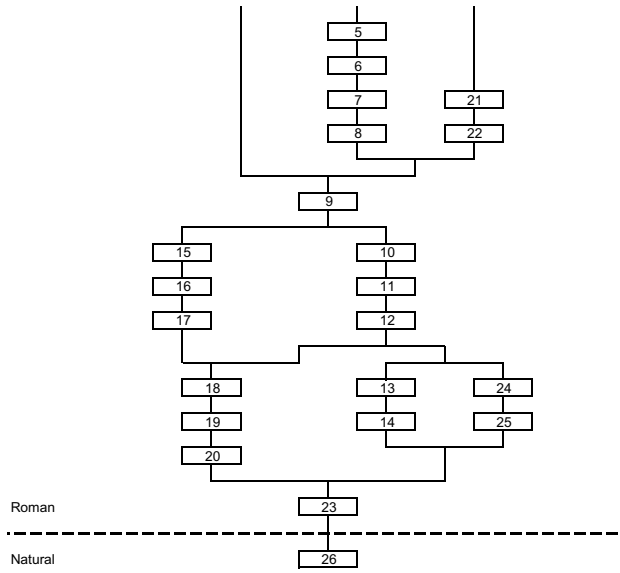
Trench 3



Trench 4



Post-med





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