

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT 217 TABARD
STREET, LONDON, SE1 4UR

LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK

REPORT NO: R11702

MAY 2014



An Archaeological Evaluation at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR, London Borough of Southwark

Site Code: TRD13

Central NGR: TQ 3290 7917

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Commissioning Client: A Life Less Ordinary

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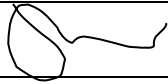
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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	14
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	16
8	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	18
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	19
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	20

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	22
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION	23
FIGURE 3: DETAILED PLAN OF TRENCH 1	24
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS 10 AND 11	25

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEX INDEX.....	26
APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	27
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	28
APPENDIX 4: POTTERY	31
APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	33
APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS	35
APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	36

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR, London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out between 17th and 19th March 2014 and consisted of the excavation and recording of one trench (Figure 2, Trench 1). The work was commissioned by Life Less Ordinary.
- 1.3 The archaeological sequence on site consisted of 16th century probable wetland which was consolidated by rubbish deposits in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the dense urbanisation and sewer construction of the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation commissioned by Life Less Ordinary was undertaken at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR in the London Borough of Southwark, between 17th and 19th March 2014.
- 2.2 The study site is a near-square plot of land, c. 278.26m² in extent, at 217 Tabard Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1. The site is bordered by Tabard Street to the southwest, Law Street lies to the southeast, with Dorking House to the north and Chilham House to the northeast. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3290 7917.
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2014), following on from a desk-based assessment report (Barrowman 2012a), detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed the English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2009) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 1993). The watching brief and evaluation was supervised by Ireneo Grosso, project managed by Peter Moore for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and monitored by the Senior Archaeology Officer (Southwark Design, Conservation and Archaeology), Christopher Constable.
- 2.4 The proposed development at the site consists of a ground floor commercial unit with residential accommodation over it. The Southwark and Bermondsey Storm Relief Sewer passes underneath the site and a former construction access shaft for the pipe is located within the site boundary and its presence dictated the area available for the evaluation.
- 2.5 The site was given the Museum of London site code TRD13. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

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).

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.

3.4 Site Constraints

3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by Southwark Adopted Policies Map (March 2012).

3.4.2 No Scheduled Monuments exist within the study area.

3.4.3 There are no Listed Buildings upon the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment report (Barrowman 2012) and WSI (Moore 2013) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site is upon Kempton Park Gravels, a post-diversionary Thames River Terrace deposit of gravels which are sandy and clayey in part, which overlie London Clay.

4.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London), indicates that the site is underlain by Holocene alluvium. It once formed part of the Thames floodplain, upon which a series of clays and silts accumulated. They were deposited during the river's successive transgressive and regressive phases and interdigitate with occasional horizons of peat, indicative of semi-stable, marsh-like land surfaces created during regressive episodes. These Holocene deposits seal Kempton Park / Shepperton Gravels, part of an earlier Thames terrace sequence deposited during the late Devensian Glaciation.

4.2.3 Previous excavations in the area have established the basic palaeo-topography of the Southwark and Bermondsey areas, which formerly consisted of low-lying islands surrounded by marshes, mudflats and tidal streams created by the Thames and its tributaries. On the basis of earlier work, it was predicted that the site was situated within or very close to the Neckinger floodplain, to the north of the Bermondsey Eyot, and to the west of the Horsleydown eyot.

4.2.4 Excavation work conducted at 74-90 Weston Street in 1989 (WET89) revealed alluvial clay and peat dated to the Tilbury IV formation/regression.

4.2.5 The Neckinger River which separated the two eyots is known to have run in a roughly N-S alignment. A spur of the river, which is predicted to have run roughly E-W beneath the location of the development site, has been investigated on other sites in the locality; most recently Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd have conducted an excavation at 157 Tower Bridge Road, approximately 400m to the east (Langthorne in prep). This work revealed alluvial clays and peats filling a palaeochannel recorded between an upper height of 0.77m OD and a lower height of 1.64m OD. The lower height also represents the level at which the natural riverine sands were recorded.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 No topographic survey data of the site was available at the time of writing. The immediately surrounding topography of the site was flat.

4.3.2 During the prehistoric and earlier historic periods Southwark was a landscape composed low lying eyots, surrounded by braided channels, tributaries of the Thames, and marshlands. Based on landscape modelling of the area the site would have lain upon the southern bank of the river, immediately adjacent to the line the waterway.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment report prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Barrowman, 2012a).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been found in the Southwark and Bermondsey areas. Upstanding gravel eyots appear to have been preferentially exploited on account of their free-draining, dry nature and easy access to natural resources provided by the nearby marsh and floodplain (Allen et al, 2005).

5.2.2 Isolated find spots of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been identified in the area, typically being situated close to the periphery of former gravel eyots. This was the case at Butler's Wharf, Three Oak Lane and Malborough Grove (Bradley & Taylor, 2008). Additional evidence has been also found in the wider area, with an excavation at the junction of Old Kent Road and Bowles Road revealing an assemblage suggestive of an early Mesolithic and Neolithic flint manufacturing site (Rodgers 1990).

5.2.3 The dispersed nature of the evidence in the Southwark and Bermondsey areas does not suggest intensive settlement during the early Holocene. Nomadic or semi-nomadic populations probably exploited the eyots on a sporadic basis and as a result prehistoric archaeological remains are relatively uncommon.

5.2.4 Evidence for more permanent Late Neolithic settlement has been unearthed, however. This was the case at Borough High Street and Union Street, where Bronze Age agricultural activity was also identified (Ridgeway, 1999).

5.2.5 On the site of the former Bermondsey eyot, east of the study site, pits and ditches ranging from the Neolithic to Iron Age were unearthed. At 211 Long Lane, a heavily truncated pit was excavated, which contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and fragments of bone from a sheep or goat (Allen et al 2005). With the exception of these remains and several burials located further north, the Bermondsey area does not appear to have been exploited intensively during the Iron Age. This may be due to contemporary sea level rises, which may have made this low-lying area unsuitable for habitation (Milne et al 1983).

5.2.6 Whilst landscape modelling suggests that the site is likely to have lain upon the mainland during the prehistoric period, immediately adjacent to the waterside. However, only a small amount of prehistoric evidence had been recorded within the study area itself. Archaeological investigations at Bartholomew Street recovered late Neolithic to early Bronze Age pottery, flint flakes, and burnt daub or fragments of a loom weight. An evaluation on Tower Bridge Road also recovered a possible Mesolithic flint blade, along with further undated evidence of a flint tool, flint flakes, and burnt flint.

5.2.7 A Bronze Age palaeo-land surface in the form of a peat horizon was found at Rothsay Street, part of a marshy fen environment associated with channel activity of earlier origins. Evidence of channel activity upon this site also extended into the Roman period. Other landscape evidence suggestive of a possible lake or water course associated with Bermondsey Island was noted at 12 Tower Bridge Road.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Numerous excavations attest to the fact that a sizable Roman settlement had developed in Southwark, focused on the southern side of the Thames. The road now termed Borough High Street formed an artery through a township that stretched at least as far as modern day Tabard Square. Excavations undertaken on the Square revealed a deeply stratified sequence, including late first century AD timber channel-side structures, late 1st to early 2nd century AD land reclamation and associated clay and timber buildings, which were superseded by a late 2nd to third century Romano Celtic temple precinct, followed by a large late 4th century AD villa-type stone building, which may represent another part of a later temple precinct (Killock 2009; Pullen & Lythe 2008).

- 5.3.2 The settlement linked with the main town of Londinium, positioned in what is now the City of London, via a bridge situated at the approximate location of London Bridge. This connected with Stane Street, a major Roman road that ran through Southwark's Roman settlement along the approximate line of Borough High Street, before splitting in the location of St. George's Church, though limited domestic occupational evidence has been recovered to the south of the church. Stane Street itself continued in a southerly direction, ultimately linking the City with the Roman port of Chichester, whilst the other, eastern branch became Watling Street, connecting with Canterbury (Bradley & Taylor 2008; Killock 2009; Pullen & Lythe 2008).
- 5.3.3 The GLHER search confirmed Roman activity in the area. The results included sherds of amphorae at Green Walk, one from a feature and the other from alluvium. At 202-204 Long Lane, a large cut feature containing Roman pottery was recorded in the western part of Trench 1 (PCA 2013).
- 5.3.4 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. Multiple sites with evidence of Roman burials are known within the study area. An excavation and watching brief at 165 Great Dover Street uncovered four funerary structures in the form of two wall cemeteries, a possible mausoleum, and a possible temple structure, along with 30 inhumations and five cremations. A cremation urn and bones were found on Deverall Street, bones are recorded from near Old Kent Road, and a possibly Roman lead coffin was found on Old Kent Road near New Kent Road.
- 5.3.5 Also at 165 Great Dover Street evidence of a Roman road was also found, along with the associated ditch. A gravel spread observed on Bartholomew Street is also interpreted as possibly being part of a road or similar feature.
- 5.3.6 The evaluation and excavation conducted upon Bartholomew Street revealed a variety of Roman occupational evidence. This included an occupation layer dating to AD 70-100, a pit dated to 1st -2nd century AD, and a ditch of 2nd-4th century AD date. A series of undated pits, post holes, and a beam slot upon the site were also theorised to be of Roman date. Environmental evidence was also seen at another location on Bartholomew Street, with two streams seen to have been intersecting upon the site, with it likely have been a waterlogged area at the time.
- 5.3.7 An evaluation at 1 Tower Bridge Road uncovered evidence of land usage of a predominately agricultural nature. This included drainage ditches, field boundaries, post holes, plough soil and relict ground surfaces, along with dumped deposits.
- 5.3.8 Archaeological work at Rehidim Street also recorded agricultural evidence, with a ditch system, a deposit with carbonised grains possibly representing burnt residue from threshing, and a silted up water channel that had been potentially been reclaimed.
- 5.3.9 19th century accounts of findspots also fall within the study area. A hypocaust or flue is recorded to have been found on Union Street, coins and part of a Samian bowl were found on Great Dover Street, pottery was found in flood deposits at Rothsay Street, and an assortment of finds including some of Roman date were found at the site of the former Bricklayers Arms.
- 5.4 Saxon**
- 5.4.1 There is no evidence for permanent post-Roman settlement in Southwark, with the main Saxon settlement in the area, known as Lundenwic, having been located to the west in the position of modern day Covent Garden. Indeed it is possible that the bridge across the Thames had fallen into disrepair and collapse in the 5th/6th century AD (Barrowman 2012a).

5.4.2 In the late 9th century much of eastern England, including Lundenwic, was subject to Viking raids. In the Bural Hidage document of AD 914, Southwark was referred to as Suthringa Geweorch, which translates as “the defensive work of the men of Surrey, suggesting that the area was fortified in some way. The dating of this document is disputed but it has been generally accepted that it was produced c. AD 915 (Killock 2012, 15). 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 (pers. Com. Joanna Taylor, Pre-Construct Archaeology, 02/05/2012)

5.4.3 A Minster may have been built on the site of Southwark Cathedral during the Saxon period, as such a building is mentioned in the Domesday Book of AD 1086. A mint had also been created prior to the 11th century. This seems to suggest that a Saxon settlement had been established in the Borough area, and some authorities parallel the rise of London in the 10th century with one in Southwark, including the re-establishment of a bridge across the river, but this remains to be proven (Barrowman 2012a).

5.4.4 Excavations at Bermondsey Square unearthed some late Saxon to early medieval pottery dating between AD 970 and AD 1100 in several pits and a ditch. Residual pottery dating between AD 400 and AD 750 was also recovered from a later plough soil (Pullen & Lythe, 2008). However little other supporting archaeological evidence of Saxon activity has been found to date, with no evidence from this period being contained in the GLHER search.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Following the Norman conquest Southwark underwent a considerable expansion, with documentary references to Southwark being a centre of population in the 11th century, and as well as having the Minster it also had a mint (Barrowman 2012a). The distribution of features containing Saxo-Norman pottery suggests that the settled area extended along the waterfront from Winchester Palace in the west to Battle Bridge Lane in the east and as far south as St. George’s church (Killock 2012).

5.5.2 Bermondsey Abbey, termed the Cluniac Priory of St Saviour in the Domesday entry of 1086, was a dominate feature of the wider area during the medieval period. A lock bridge on Great Dover Street was originally built by the Abbot of Bermondsey.

5.5.3 During the 12th and 13th centuries notable growth had occurred in Southwark but all of it to the north of the subject site. Excavations at Tabard Square 400m north of the subject site, revealed isolated pits containing medieval pottery possibly associated with properties on Long Lane, and also drainage ditches, though most of the site remained open land (Killock 2009).

5.5.4 The results of the GLHER search indicate a low level of evidence from medieval activity within the study area. 4/5 levels of arched foundations from an inn were found during 19th century construction works on Old Kent Road, with medieval finds also being recorded. A small amount of residual medieval pottery was also recovered during an archaeological investigation on Bartholomew Street.

5.5.5 The Lock Hospital, a medieval lazar (leper) house, and associated chapel also existed upon Tabard Street, with the chapel having been rebuilt in 1636, and the hospital only demolished in 1800. A burial ground associated with the hospital was also established in the medieval period, later becoming a parish burial ground followed by a garden.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 Southwark and Bermondsey expanded considerably throughout the post-medieval period, becoming a sizeable residential centre. Commercial growth also occurred along Long Lane, with particular emphasis on the leather industry. Land exploitation therefore gradually shifted from agricultural to industrial and residential use.

- 5.6.2 The earliest archaeological indication of leather production in the vicinity of the study area consists of 17th century tanning pits unearthed at Bartholomew Street along with one probable 17th century cut feature at Rothsay Street. 19th century records also indicate a tannery on Alice Street and another, plus a currier, on Aberdour Street.
- 5.6.3 Other industrial features were seen in the form of a saw mill and a timber yard known to have been operating at the site of the Geoffrey Chaucer School in 1872. Other 19th century local industrial activity included a concrete works, an engineering works, and a textile factory. 17th to 18th century pits of an industrial nature have also been recorded in the study area, as has a 17th century quarry pit.
- 5.6.4 Roque's map from 1746 is the earliest map encountered to depict the site. It is already depicted as having been subject to development, falling within the line of structures adjacent to Kent Street. However, it is somewhat removed from the main settlement of Southwark, with the majority of hinterland still being meadows, gardens, and fields.
- 5.6.5 The 1789 map by Bowles suggests that the site and immediate area surrounding it have remained essentially unchanged. However, to the north the settlement of Southwark has continued to expand, and New Road has been laid out to the southeast, as have Greenwich Road and Union Crescent to the south. Turnstiles are clearly indicated on Kent Street, New Road and Greenwich Road.
- 5.6.6 Horwood's map from 1792-1799 is the first map encountered to depict the details of the developments upon the site. The subject site contained four terraced houses which fronted Kent Street with a further building shown in the eastern corner of the site. An alley or passageway formed the southern boundary. Aside from those properties which line Kent Street, the immediately surrounding area continues to remain as fields or meadows.
- 5.6.7 Horwood's 1819 map illustrates that the site remains unchanged. However to the northwest and the southeast the growth of the wider area is seen, with new street and properties seen in both locations.
- 5.6.8 Stanford's Library Map of London and its Suburbs dating from 1862 is the first cartographic depiction encountered that illustrates the site as laying within a built up area, though details of the types and forms of the developments are not depicted, though the street alignments are. This includes Clarendon Street, the precursor to Law Street, which forms the southeastern site boundary.
- 5.6.9 The 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey from 1872 shows the details of the now developed area surrounding the site, predominately in the form of rows of terrace houses. The southwest side of the site remains unchanged, continuing to be within the footprint of the rear of several terrace houses, however the structure in the eastern corner has been removed, and new structures fronting Clarendon Street are present, and part of a further building falls within the northern corner of the site. However, much of the site remains as open yard space.
- 5.6.10 The Ordnance Survey from 1894-96 illustrates that most of the terrace houses upon the subject site have been removed, within only the one in the southern corner remaining. Small properties also line Law Street, named as such for the first time, in the vicinity of the site.
- 5.6.11 The 1903 Goad Insurance Plan from 1903 depicts the removal of the remainder of the terrace houses, and the construction a new structure upon the site, indicated as being the garage of the Dewrance and Co Ltd.
- 5.6.12 The 1938 Ordnance Survey shows that the commercial building which previously occupied the site had been demolished and the site has been left vacant. Much of the hinterland has also been notably altered with the removal of terrace houses and a change in the street layout to facilitate the creation of the Tabard Garden Estate.
- 5.6.13 The London County Council Bomb Damage Map from 1939-1945 continues to show the site as undeveloped, with the building surrounding the site either escaping damage or being damaged beyond repair, with a V2 long range rocket having fallen to southwest of the site.

- 5.6.14 The 1950 Ordnance Survey Map is the earliest map to show the present structure as being upon the site. However, this also falls within the same footprint of the garage seen in 1903.
- 5.6.15 The 1995 Ordnance Survey shows that despite the transformation of much of the surrounding area the site has not altered notably over the past 45 years, with the only change being a minor addition at the front of the retained structure.
- 5.6.16 The Southwark and Bermondsey Storm Relief Sewer passes underneath the site and a former construction access shaft for the pipe is located within the site boundary and its presence dictated the area available for the evaluation, both by virtue of the truncation by the access shaft and the danger of hitting the pipe.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore, 2013) aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site;
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity;
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity and how it relates to the emerging model of landscape usage, as well as industrial and settlement activities;
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity;
 - To establish the extent of past-depositional impacts, such as the sewer, access shaft and their construction cuts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 A watching brief undertaken between 22nd and 29th July 2012 on the locating of the shaft and sewer on the site allowed the location of the evaluation trench to be identified (Figure 2) and approval gained from Thames Water for the intrusive works.
- 6.4 The site had its hard surfaces and current building removed before the evaluation trench was excavated.
- 6.5 The evaluation was designed to be the second stage of archaeological site investigation and may be followed by further archaeological mitigation if required by the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council.
- 6.6 The location of the base of Trench 1 was outside the area disturbed by the sewer construction access shaft and was excavated using a 360° 8 ton tracked machine with a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded at least 3m from the edges of the trench. The trench was stepped down to safely access the basal natural deposits which the watching brief on the test pits showed to be at least 2.8m below ground level.
- 6.7 Trench 1 measured 3.20m north-south by 3.20m east-west and 1.15m deep at ground level. At the base of the trench a north-east south-west orientated modern service was exposed. This modern service was located in the central part of Trench 1 and extended beyond the north-east and south-west limits of excavation.
- 6.8 Two slots were excavated alongside the north and south edge of the modern service run. The slot to the north measured 1.95m north-east south-west, 0.60m wide and 1.35m deep; the slot to the south measured 1.50m north-east south-west, 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep.
- 6.9 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.10 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features will be evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date. Fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures and environmental samples were taken from the sequence of alluvium observed in the north part of the site.

- 6.11 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.12 A full digital photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation.
- 6.13 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code TRD13.
- 6.14 One temporary benchmark (TBM) was established with a GPS with a height of 3.58m OD. The TBM was located on the east corner of the site.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2. Figure 1 shows the site location, Figure 2 shows the location of Trench 1, Figure 3 shows a plan of Trench 1, and Figure 4 shows Sections 10 and 11. Due to the constraints of the site, natural deposits were not reached within the excavation.

7.2 Phase 1: 16th century deposits (Figure 4, Section 10)

7.2.1 The earliest layer encountered during the archaeological evaluation was soft light greenish grey gravelly sandy clay [14] with very occasional very small fragments and flecks of CBM and animal bone inclusions. This layer was found at 1.21m OD and was excavated by machine within a narrow slot approximately 0.60m wide and 1.95m long located in the northern half of Trench 1. The full thickness of layer [14] is not known as it was partially excavated to a maximum level of 1.04m OD. One single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from this layer and dated to the medieval period.

7.2.2 Context [14] was overlaid at 1.83m OD by soft mid greenish brown sandy clay [3] with frequent small rounded pebbles and very occasional flecks of CBM. This layer, about 0.63m thick was only excavated within the slot located in the north half of Trench 1 (see above). Pottery sherds dated 1480 to 1900 were recovered from this context together with one single residual shard of Roman pottery.

7.3 Phase 2: 17th century layers (Figures 3 and 4, Sections 10 and 11)

7.3.1 Context [3] was sealed at 1.92m OD by soft and very light greenish brown sandy clay layer [5] with occasional CBM flecks and charcoal inclusions. This layer measured 0.60m north-south, 0.43m south-west north-east and 0.08m thick and produced pottery dated between 1480 and 1900.

7.3.2 Sealing layer [5] at 2.14m OD was soft mid greenish brown silty clay layer [21] with frequent very small fragments of CBM. This layer measured 0.45m south-west to north-east, 0.60m north-west to south-east and was 0.26m thick. This layer was interpreted as relating to consolidation/ground raising.

7.3.3 In the south half of Trench 1 the earliest unearthened layer was moderately firm mid brown grey sandy clayey silt layer [13] found at 2.04m OD. This layer was excavated only within a 0.60m narrow slot approximately 1.50m long and north-east south-west orientated. Context [13] was 0.15m thick and had occasional small fragments of CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks and moderate animal bones. Pottery shards dated 1600 to 1700 were recovered from this layer which was interpreted as consolidation/ground raising.

7.3.4 Also located in the southern half of Trench 1 and sealing layer [13] was Layer [12], observed at 2.55m OD. Layer [12] comprised moderately firm mid brown greyish sandy clayey silt layer [12]. Fragments of CBM dating between the 17th and the early 18th century were retrieved from Layer [12]. Layer [12] was interpreted as another event of ground raising/consolidation.

7.4 Phase 3: 18th century

7.4.1 In the northern half of Trench 1, Phase 1 Layer [3] was truncated at 1.92m OD by oval shaped cut feature [7] which measured 0.40m north-south by 0.27m east-west and 0.50m deep. This cut had fairly regular and vertical sides gradually sloping to a concave base. Cut [7] was backfilled with loose mid to dark grey brownish sandy clayey silt fill [6] with occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shells fragments and flecks of CBM. This cut feature was interpreted as a posthole dating to the post-medieval period but its function is unknown.

- 7.4.2 Fill [6] was truncated at 2.15m OD by sub-rectangular cut feature [2]. Its dimensions were 1.28m south-west north-east, 0.46m south-east north-west, 0.29m depth and presented fairly regular sides gradually sloping to a regular and flat base. Cut [2] was filled with soft dark greyish brown sandy silt clay [1] with frequent CBM, occasional animal bones, pottery, charcoal and CTP inclusions. The fragments of CBM, pottery and CTP recovered from context [1] were consistent with an 18th century date for this cut feature which was interpreted as a post-medieval rubbish pit. In addition one small find <sf1>, recovered from Fill [1], consisting of a knife with bone scale handle was also recovered. The knife dated to the mid to late 18th century (see Appendix 6).
- 7.4.3 Context [1] was sealed at 2.58m OD by soft mid brown sandy clay layer [18] with frequent pebbles, animal bones and occasional CBM and pottery sherds. The finds recovered dated between the mid 17th to late 18th century and the layer was interpreted as consolidation/ground raising.
- 7.4.4 Layer [2] (see Phase 2, paragraph 7.3.4) was sealed at 2.68m OD by very loose and soft light yellowish grey silt layer [11] with very frequent mortar and moderate fragments of CBM. This layer measured 0.80m south-west north-east, was 0.17m thick and contained CBM, CTP and pottery sherds dated between 1450 and 1710. Similarly to layer [18], observed in the northern half of Trench 1, Layer [11] was interpreted as post-med consolidation/ground raising.
- 7.4.5 Consolidation/ground raising layer [18] was truncated at 2.56m OD by construction cut [16] for north-west south-east orientated masonry brick foundation [4] which consisted of unfrosted red bricks measuring 220mm by 120mm by 60mm thickness bounded with soft yellowish grey sandy mortar with frequent fleck of charcoal inclusions. An important small find recovered from this context was <sf2> a probable mid to late 17th century farthing token which may give contemporary details of a commercial business (see Appendix 6). Brick foundation [4] was located alongside the north-east limit of excavation of Trench 1. The foundation measured 3.06m long, 0.56m wide and 0.17m high and survived at a highest level of 2.61m OD. The bricks recovered from this foundation were dated between the 17th and early 18th century.
- 7.5 Phase 4: 19th to 20th century (Figure 4)**
- 7.5.1 Masonry [4] was overlaid at 2.62m OD by firm dark brown silt clay layer [17] with frequent fragments of CBM and occasional pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) inclusions. Pottery, CBM and CTP recovered from this layer dated between late 16th and early 20th century. This layer was also interpreted as consolidation/ground raising.
- 7.5.2 In the southern half of Trench 1, Phase 3 Layer [11] (see Paragraph 7.4.4) was overlaid by a sequence of sandy silt layers with an overall thickness of 0.40m and recorded as Layers [10], [9] and [8]. CBM, pottery sherds and CTP recovered from these layers dated between the 16th and the early 20th century. These layers were interpreted as consolidation/ground raising.
- 7.5.3 Finally Layers [17] and [8] located in the north and south half of Trench 1 were overlaid by a modern demolition layer found between 3.53m OD and 3.59m OD which also represented the existing ground level at the site.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

8.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation (Moore 2013) prepared before the archaeological work commenced at 217 Tabard Street highlighted specific primary objectives to be addressed by the archaeological investigation.

8.2 What is the palaeotopography of the site?

8.2.1 No natural deposits were observed during the evaluation.

8.3 What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?

8.3.1 No archaeological evidence was recorded for occupation during the prehistoric period on the site as there was not enough space on the site to allow any archaeological deposit underlying the late medieval/early post-medieval deposits to be accessed.

8.4 What evidence is there for Roman activity and how it relates to the emerging model of landscape usage, as well as industrial and settlement activities?

8.4.1 No in situ archaeological evidence was recorded for occupation during the Roman period on the site as it was not possible to get to the likely depth of the Roman deposits. At 202-204 Long Lane, located very close to the site, Roman material was located at 1.3m OD (PCA 2013). Residual Roman pottery and CBM were recovered from post-medieval contexts suggesting, not unexpectedly, Roman activity in the vicinity.

8.5 What evidence is there for medieval and post-medieval activity?

8.5.1 Archaeological evidence of deposits and structures spanning from the 16th to the 19th centuries were recorded during the evaluation. The earliest deposit recorded was a soft light greenish grey gravelly sandy clay, found at 1.21m OD, and was partially excavated to a maximum depth of 1.04m OD. One single fragment of CBM was recovered from this layer dating between 1180-1500. This layer was in turn sealed by a sequence of 17th to 18th century layers interpreted as ground consolidation/ground raising.

8.5.2 The consolidation/ground raising layers were truncated by a north-west south-east orientated masonry brick foundation located alongside the north-east limit of excavation of Trench 1. The bricks recovered from this foundation were dated between 17th and early 18th century.

8.6 What was the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource?

8.6.1 The watching brief undertaken in 2013 on the locating of the shaft and sewer on the site was successful in allowing the evaluation trench to be located away from modern deposits. This second phase of archaeological investigation shows that the area to the south of the sewer shaft has not been affected by modern activity. As a result late medieval to early post-medieval deposits are preserved on this part of the site. Moreover earlier deposits are likely to be present the south area of the site.

8.7 The archaeological sequence on site consists of 16th century probable wetland which was consolidated by rubbish deposits in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the dense urbanisation of the 19th century. Even if no further site mitigation work is required it is recommended that the knife and token are further investigated.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Rinay Chawda of Life Less Ordinary for commissioning the archaeological work. We also thank Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeologist for the Planning and Regeneration Department, who monitored the site on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.2 Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Peter Moore for project managing and editing this report; Hayley Baxter for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett and Berni Seddon for their assessment of the pottery and ceramic building material. Finally thank you to Debbie Koussiounelos for her work on site, to Rick Archer for the surveying and to Chris Cooper for logistical support.

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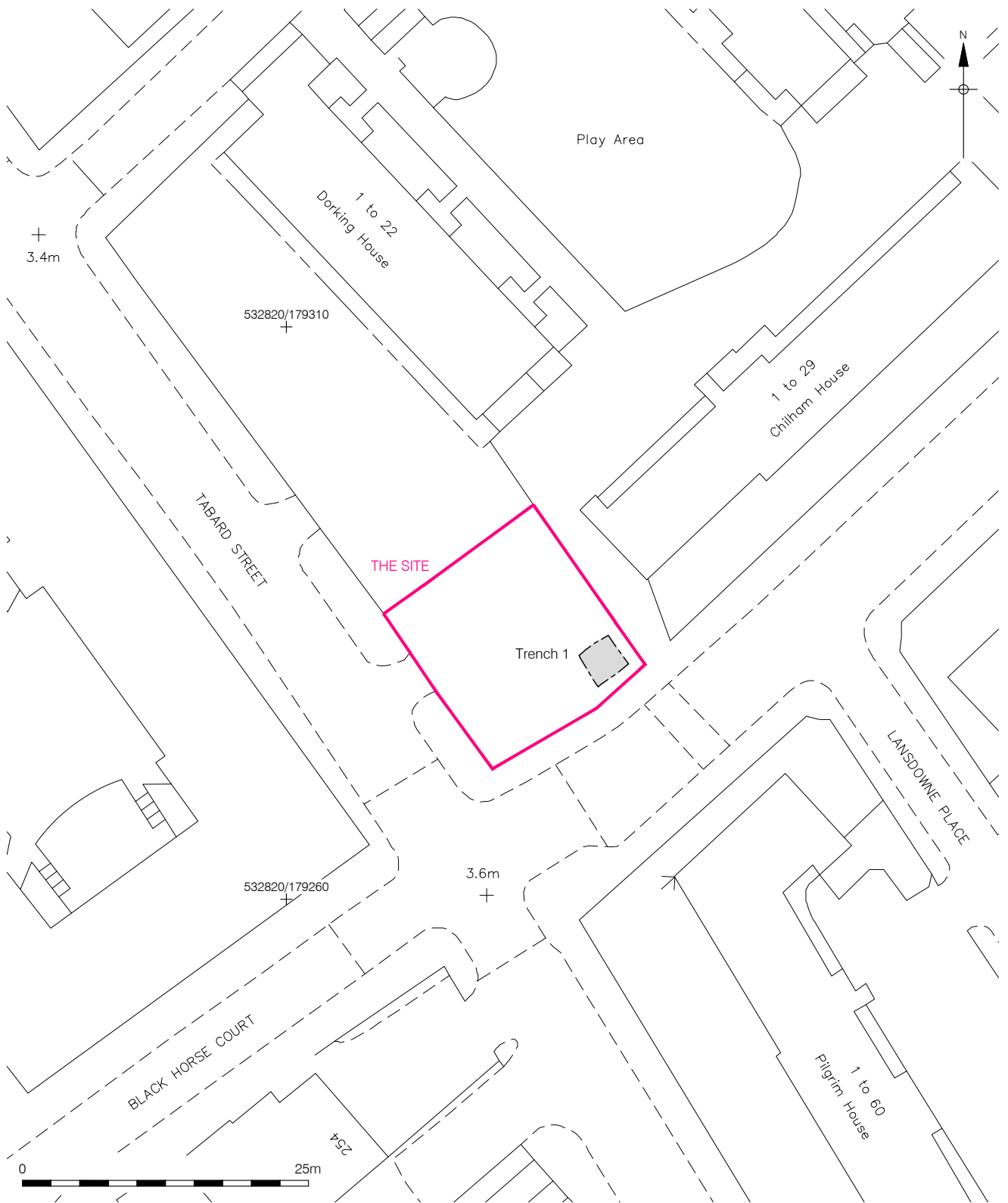


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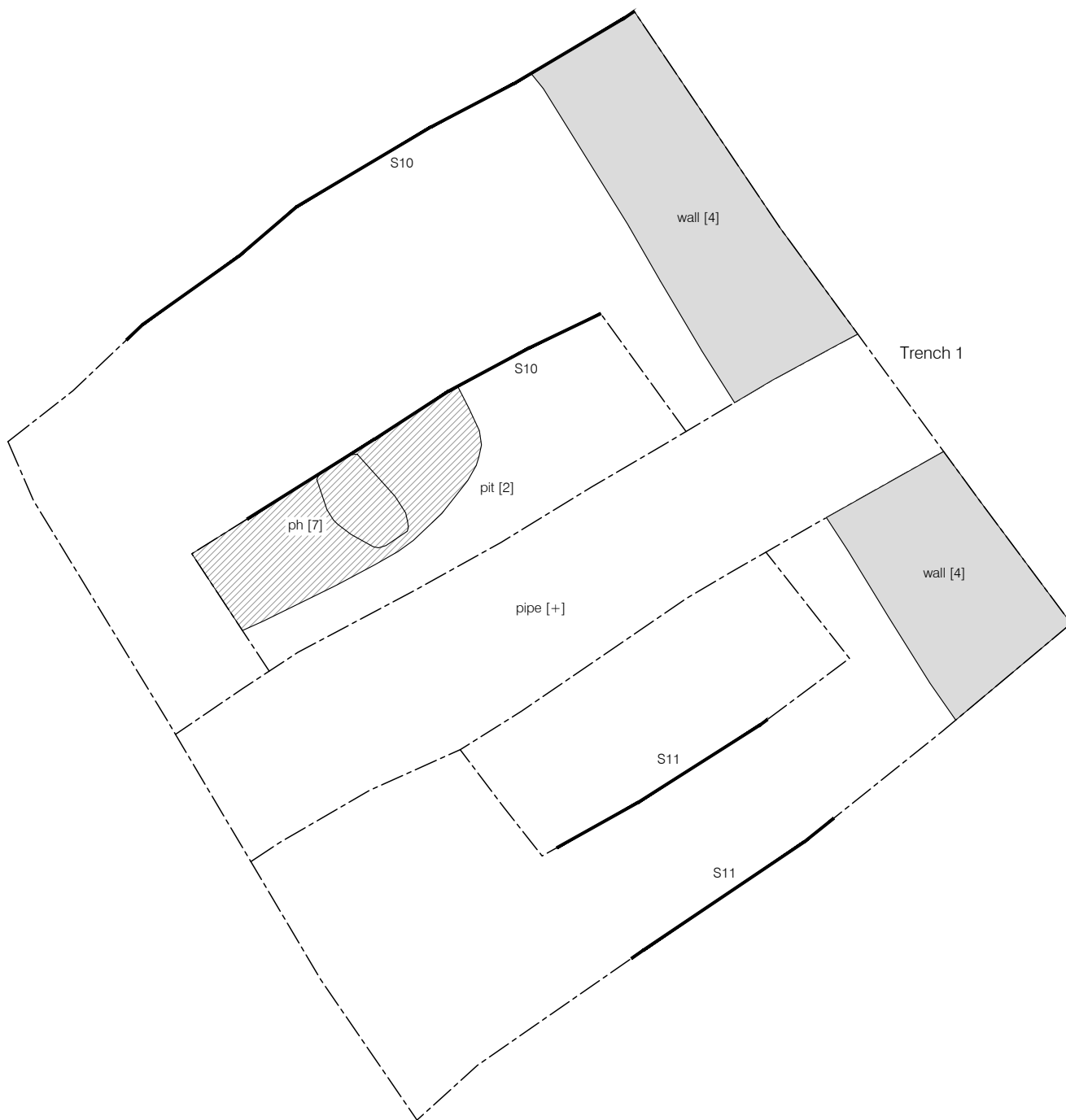
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

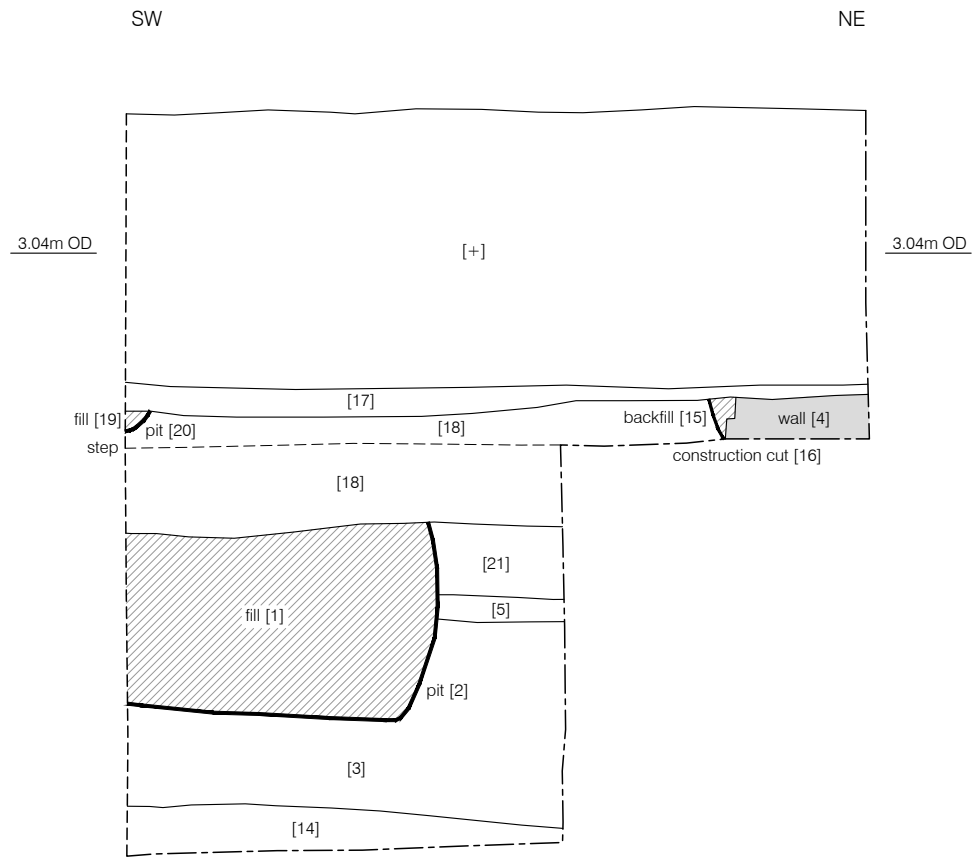


-  cut feature
-  masonry

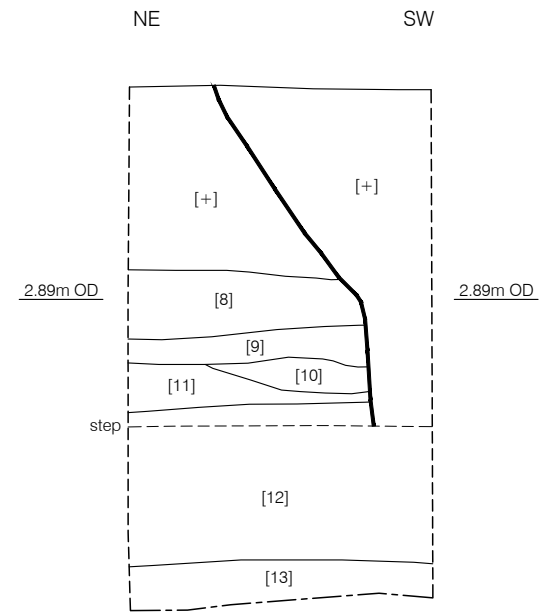
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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:25 at A4



Section 10
South East facing
Trench 1



Section 11
North West facing
Trench 1

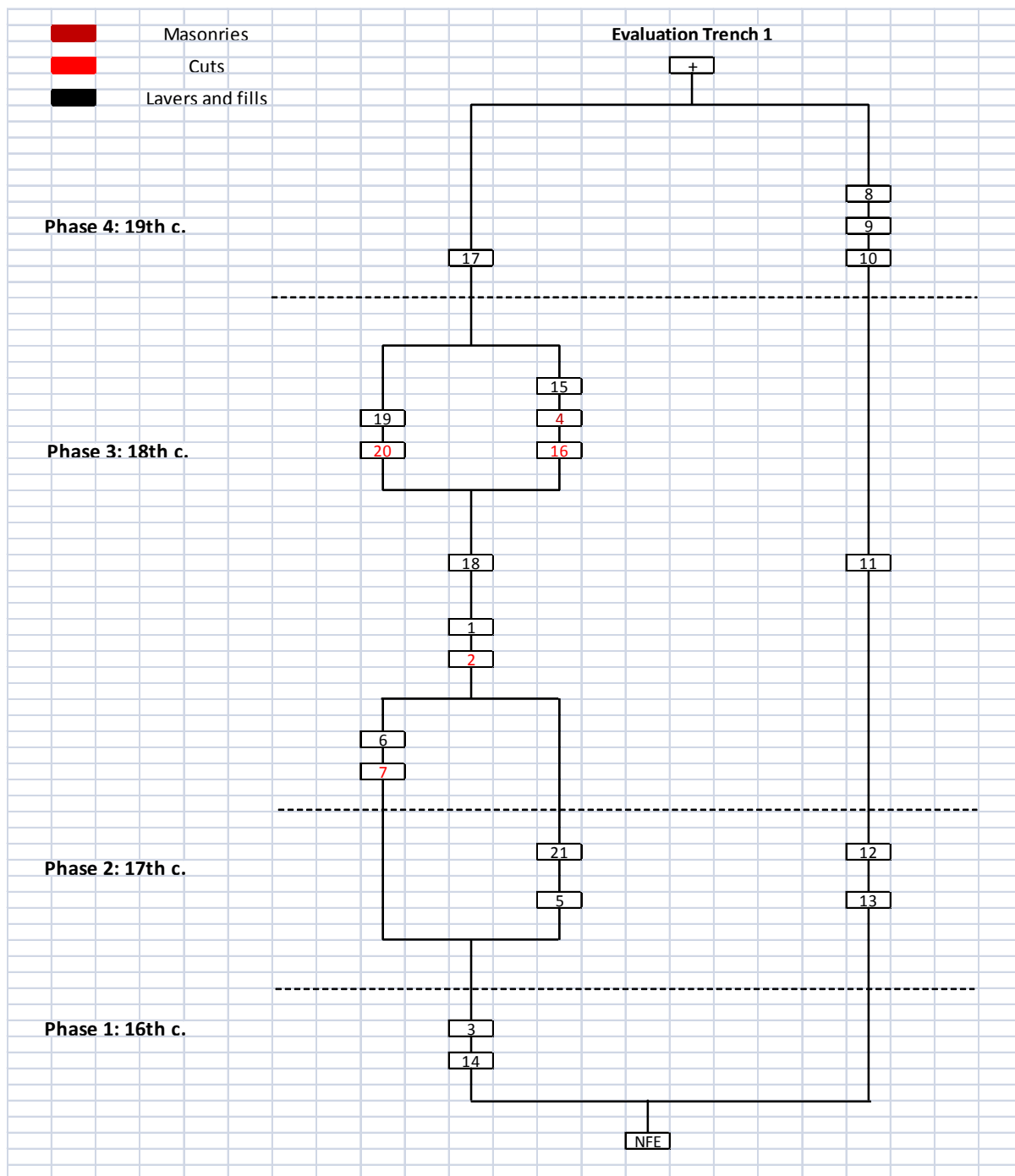
-  cut feature
-  masonry



APPENDIX 1: CONTEX INDEX

Context No	Trench No	Phase	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	1	3		10	Fill	Fill of pit cut [2]	1.80m OD	
2	1	3	Pre-ex	10	Cut	Pit filled by [1]	2.15m OD	1.50m OD
3	1	1	Pre-ex	10	Layer	Sandy silt layer	1.83m OD	1.80m OD
4	1	3	Pre-ex	10	Masonry	N-S orientated brick foundation	2.61m OD	2.60m OD
5	1	2		10	Layer	Silty sand layer	1.92m OD	1.90m OD
6	1	3		11	Fill	Fill of post-hole [7]	1.92m OD	
7	1	3	7	11	Cut	Post-hole filled by [6]	1.92m OD	1.32m OD
8	1	4		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.99m OD	2.96m OD
9	1	4		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.81m OD	2.76m OD
10	1	4		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.70m OD	2.67m OD
11	1	3		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.68m OD	2.58m OD
12	1	2		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.55m OD	2.52m OD
13	1	2		11	Layer	Post-med ground raising/consolidation	2.04m OD	2.01m OD
14	1	1		10	Layer	Greyish brown layer	1.21m OD	1.14m OD
15	1	3		10	Fill	Construction cut backfill	2.57m OD	2.55m OD
16	1	3		10	Cut	Construction cut for masonry [4]	2.56m OD	2.43m OD
17	1	4		10	Layer	Dark brown silty clay	2.62m OD	2.59m OD
18	1	3	Pre-ex	10	Layer	Mid brown silty clay	2.58m OD	2.50m OD
19	1	3		10	Fill	Fill of pit cut [20]	2.52m OD	
20	1	3		10	Cut	Small pit cut filled by [19]	2.52m OD	2.47m OD
21	1	2		10	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	2.14m OD	2.12m OD

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-178337

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR, London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation was carried out between 17th and 19th March 2014 and consisted of the excavation and recording of one trench. The archaeological sequence on site consisted of 16th century probable wetland which was consolidated by rubbish deposits in the 17th and 18th centuries, before the dense urbanisation and sewer construction of the 19th century. The size of the site constrained the depth of the trench and therefore deposits dating to earlier than the 16th century were not reached.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2014 End: 19-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TRD13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DUMP LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE HANDLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR

Postcode SE1 4UR

Study area 278.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 329000 791700 51.495329794 -0.0852967217689 51 29 43 N 000 05 07 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Chris Constable
originator

Project design Peter Moore
originator

Project Peter Moore
director/manager

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Life Less Ordinary
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive TRD13
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID TRD13

Digital Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Media "Database","Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID TRD13

Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 217 Tabard Street, London, SE1 4UR, London
Borough of Southwark

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APPENDIX 4: POTTERY

Pottery spot dating index

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates from the Roman and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and the majority of the pottery was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery consists entirely of sherd material and some forms could be identified. Pottery was recovered from ten contexts and individual deposits produced small sized (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of pottery.

All the pottery (33 sherds/22 ENV/335g, of which three sherds, 3 ENV, 84 kg are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered on a database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV's). The classification of the pottery types follows the standard Museum of London Archaeology (2007) typology.

Spot Dating Index

Unstratified

London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (TGW D), 1630 -1680, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 64g, form: charger

Westerwald stoneware (WEST), 1590-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, form: tankard

Context [1], spot date: 1630-1680

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 93g, form: unidentified

London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D) (TGW D), 1630-1680, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 15g, form: charger

Context [3], spot date: 50-400

Unsources sand-tempered wares (reduced) (SAND), 50-400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified

Context [5], spot date: 50-400

Unsources Gaulish samian ware (SAM), 50-250, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified

Unsources oxidised wares (oxid), 50-400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: unidentified

Context [8], spot date: 1550-1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g, form: unidentified

Context [9], spot date: 1580-1700

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified

Context [11], spot date: 1580-1700

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 59 g, form: jug

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified

Context [13], spot date: 1600-1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB), 1600-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g, form: mug

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: bowl or dish

Context [17], spot date: 1580-1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580 -1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified

Context [18], spot date: 1550-1900

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550 -1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27g, form: unidentified

Significance and potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level. The Roman pottery is residual. The post-medieval pottery consists of fabric types commonly found in the London area; however there are a small number of drinking forms recorded, which may reflect the presence of drinking establishments in the Tabard Street area, although these forms could equally have been derived from domestic households. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The ceramic building material (TRD 13)

Berni Sudds

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from site, including material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The material was scanned by eye and is listed below by context (see Table 1).

Context number	Form	Description	No	Date range	Spot date
Unstrat	Dutch paving brick	Complete Dutch paving brick (fabric 3036) 155mmx55mmx35mm	1	1600 – 1800	-
	Peg tile	Post-medieval (fabric 2276)	2	1480 – 1900	
1	Unfrogged bricks	Low fired fragment (nr3032nr3033 but softer / underfired). Some clinker in body but uneven moulding and base. 60mm thick.	1	1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725+
		Hard dark buff-coloured fragment (nr3032nr3033). Clinker in body but harder and sharper moulding than other example from this context.	1	1664 – 1725	
		Reused orange 3033, grey lime and sand mortar with charcoal flecks.	1	1600 – 1700+	
	Flemish floor tile	Glazed fragment of Flemish floor tile (fabric 1977E) 32mm thick.	1	1450 – 1600	
		Post-medieval (fabrics 2276 and 2586) Fine sandy fabric (nr 2279)	1	1450 – 1600	
	Peg tile		10	1480 – 1900	
Pantile		1	1630 – 1850		
3	Roman brick/tile	Small fragments, one full thickness 26mm (local London fabric group 2815)	2	50 – 160	1480 – 1900
	Peg tile	Medieval (fabrics 2586 and 2271), some glaze	4	1180 – 1500	
		Post-medieval (fabrics 2586 and 2276)	4	1480 – 1900	
	Non-diagnostic	Abraded surfaces, not possible to determine full thickness. Post-medieval? Sandy fabric nr.3046.	1	1480 – 1900	
4	Unfrogged bricks	Two complete brick samples. Orange (fabric 3033). Sharp arrises to top (no sunken margins) but uneven sides and base. 224mmx103-5mmx58-60mm. Grey lime and sand mortar with charcoal flecks. One of the bricks is evidently re-used.	2	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
5	Peg tile	Medieval (fabric 2271), poor condition	1	1180 – 1500	1480 – 1900
		Post-medieval (fabric 2276), poor condition	4	1480 – 1900	
8	Peg tile	Post-medieval (fabric 2276)	1	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
11	Unfrogged bricks	Burnt fragment (fabric 3033). 65mm thick.	1	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
		Burnt fragment (fabric 3046)	1	1450 – 1700	
12	Unfrogged bricks	Heavily burnt fragment (fabric 3046) with thick self-glaze to all faces, even across broken edge. Uneven base. 112mmx62mm.	1	1450 – 1700	1664 – 1725+
		Heavily burnt fragment (fabric 3032nr3033) with partial self-glaze. 62mm.	1	1664 – 1725	
14	Peg tile	Medieval (fabric 2271), degraded glaze	1	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
17	Unfrogged brick	Abraded fragment (fabric 3033). No surfaces.	1	1450 – 1700	1630 – 1700+

Context number	Form	Description	No	Date range	Spot date
	Peg tile	Post-medieval (fabric 2586)	1	1480 – 1900	
	Pantile	Fragment (fabric 2279).	1	1630 – 1850	
18	Peg tile	Transitional/ early post-medieval (fabric 2586)	2	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700

Table 1: Distribution and dating of the ceramic building material.

The assemblage is comprised primarily of post-medieval peg tile and locally manufactured unfrosted bricks. A small quantity of residual Roman and medieval tile was also recovered. Much of the loose assemblage is fragmented and likely re-deposited. Of some interest is the fragment of glazed Flemish floor tile found residually within deposit [1], likely to have originated from a structure of some status dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The presence of a number of heavily burnt brick fragments from deposits [11] and [12] is also noteworthy. The level of vitrification and self-glaze present suggests the bricks were exposed to extremely high temperatures.

The fabrics and forms identified can be readily paralleled across the Greater London region, and as much of the assemblage is likely re-deposited no further analysis or discussion is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS

THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

By Märit Gaimster

The excavations produced two objects recorded as small finds. A small copper-alloy coin (sf 2) is almost certainly a private farthing token. Halfpennies and farthing tokens were issued between c. 1649-72 in response to the shortage of small change, and struck for traders and keepers of establishments such as shops, inns and taverns; many thousands of these tokens were in circulation, above all in London (Dickinson 1986, 2–15). In addition to the farthing token, a knife with bone scale handle was also recovered (sf 1). The tapering handle, fixed with three iron rivets along the centre, may suggest a date in the mid- to late 18th century (cf. Fox and Barton, 1986, fig. 153 no.1; Noël Hume, 1969, fig. 63 nos. 6 and 8; Thompson et al. 1984, fig. 52 no. 51).

Recommendations

Metal and small finds form an integral component of the material recovered during excavation and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, the farthing token will require cleaning; this should reveal information about the individual trader for whom it was struck, as well as the date and location of the establishment. The knife should be x-rayed to gain further information about the blade.

References

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context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
1	1	iron knife with tapering bone scale handle, fixed with three iron rivets along the centre; handle L c. 75mm	n/a	x-ray
18	2	copper-alloy private farthing token; complete but corroded; diam. 16mm	1580-1900	clean for ident

APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts, as mostly small sized groups (under 30 fragments).

All the clay tobacco pipes (eleven fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The

Spot Dating Index

Unstratified

One clay tobacco pipe stem with a medium-thick diameter and a medium bore and burnt. Late 17th-early 18th century.

Context [1], spot date: 1660-1680

One AO15 spurred bowl dated 1660-1680 with three quarters milling of the rim and a fair finish. Smoked

Five stems with a medium-thick diameter and wide bores

Context [8], spot date: 18th century/ 1580-1910

One stem with a medium-thick diameter and fine bore

Context [9], spot date: 17th-early 18th century/1580-1910

One stem with a medium-thick diameter and a wide bore

Context [11], spot date: 1680-1710

One AO19 spurred bowl dated 1680-1710 with a quarter milling of the rim and a fair finish. Smoked

Context [17], spot date: 18th century/ 1580-1910

One stem with a medium-thick diameter and fine bore

Significance and potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has little significance at a local level. The two bowl types represented are commonly found in the London area and particularly Southwark. The main potential of the material is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Bibliography

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