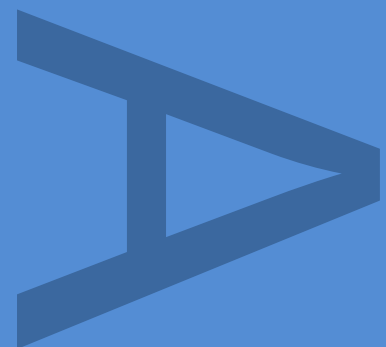


**An Archaeological  
Excavation at 325  
Borough High Street,  
London Borough of  
Southwark, London SE1**

**BUH 14**

**PCA Report No: R11781**

**July 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: An Archaeological Excavation at 325 Borough High Street,  
London Borough of Southwark, London SE1

Type of project: Excavation

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Ireneo Grosso		30/06/2014
Text Checked:	Dr F.M.Meddens		07/07/2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		08/07/2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		08/07/2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	F.M. Meddens		08/07/2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

**An Archaeological Excavation at 325 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1**

**Site Code:** BUH13

**Central NGR:** TQ 3224 7953

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Southwark

**Planning Reference:** 13/AP/0145

**Other reference if any:** R11781

**Commissioning Client:** Life Less Ordinary

**Written/Researched by:** Ireneo Grosso  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Peter Moore (MIfA)

**PX Manager:** FM Meddens

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

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925  
**Fax:** 020 7732 7896  
**E-mail:** [pmoore@pre-construct.com](mailto:pmoore@pre-construct.com)  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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# 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 325 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1. The site is located on the eastern frontage of Borough High Street, to the south of a police station, to the north of King's Place and bounded to the east by a yard. The site is centred at TQ 3224 7953 and lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as identified in the Southwark Unitary Development Plan<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk based assessment of the site has previously been carried out (Darton 2008) which suggested a low potential for all periods and that the impact of successive 18th and 19th century re-developments would have been severe. However since archaeological excavations by PCA some 250m to the east at Trinity Street have demonstrated the existence of an extensive Roman cemetery as well as a possible Roman shrine and residual evidence for prehistoric and, and significantly Saxon activity (Killock, 2010).
- 1.1.3 An archaeological watching brief on test pits in the basement and an evaluation trench at the rear of the site were undertaken in July 2013 (Grosso 3013). The test pits in the basement showed natural sands at circa 0.84m OD with the archaeology present in the base of the trench comprising an undated pit. The trench to the rear of the property confirmed the survival of post-medieval deposits and structures. A cobbled stone surface, interpreted as an external yard surface contained a small fragment of CBM dated between 1450-1700. The yard extended up to a wall and backfilled cellar pre-dating the now demolished 19th century building. The yard was sealed by demolition and make up layers of post-medieval date.
- 1.1.4 The excavations which are the subject of the current report revealed the same cobbled surface exposed in the evaluation. On this occasion the full extent of the surface was exposed, and removed, revealing a sequence of archaeological deposits and cut features spanning a period from the post-medieval to the Roman times.
- 1.1.5 The earliest features recorded on site appear to have been a number of postholes arranged on an approximate NE-SW orientation. These were interpreted as a fence line pre-dating the construction of the road as they were truncated by a series of pits which were interpreted as Roman quarrying probably associated with the gravel and sand extraction for the construction of the road/s in the area.
- 1.1.6 During the Roman period the site probably lay within agricultural or marginal land to the south of principal focus of settlement activity along the main road to London Bridge.

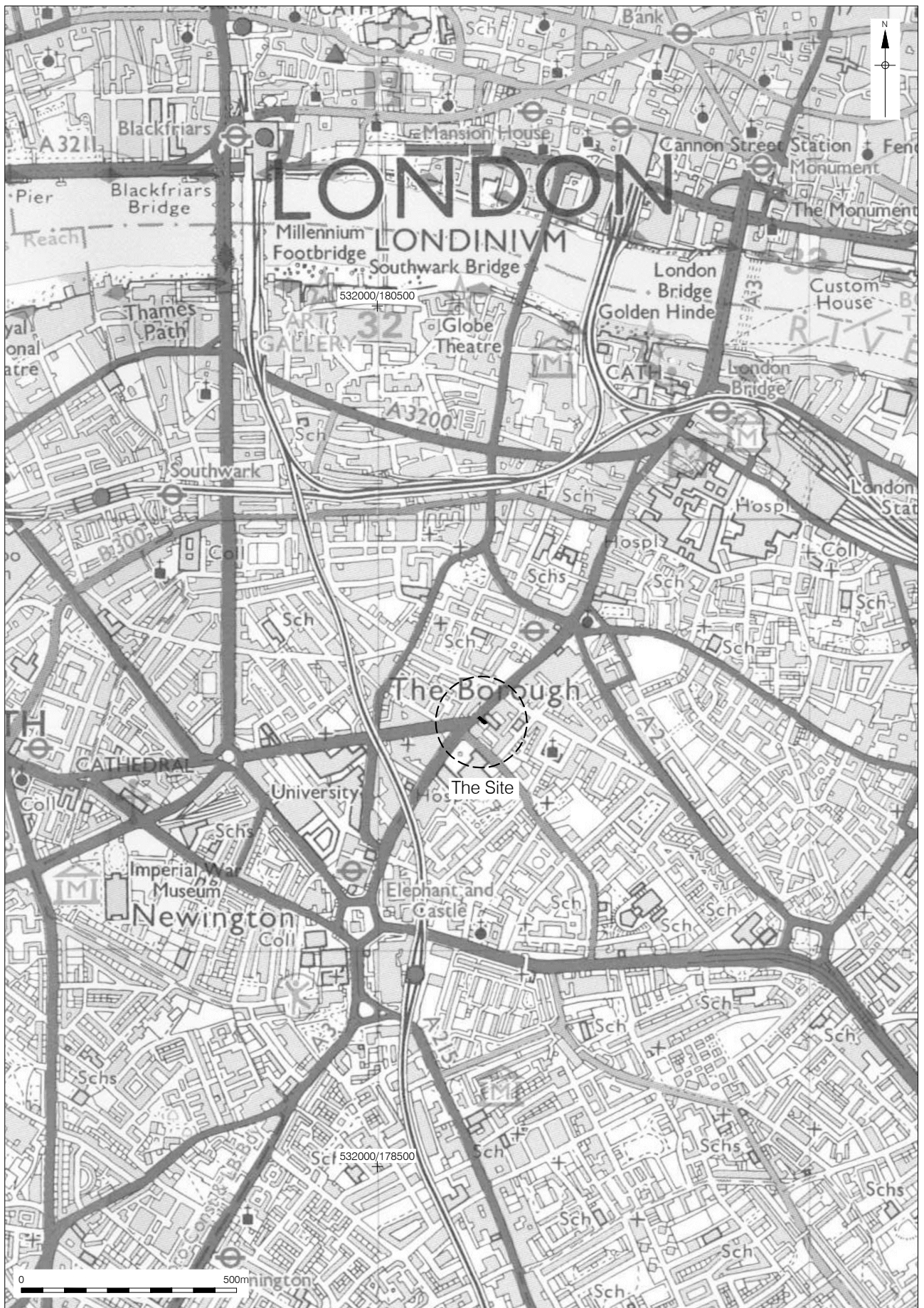
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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/londonplan>

- 1.1.7 The earliest post-medieval activity is characterised by two linear intercutting ditch cuts orientated NW-SE which were interpreted as the cut and re-cut, of a property boundary / land division.
- 1.1.8 During the 18th century a cobbled surface was constructed. This surface was interpreted as part of a yard as shown on Horwood map of 1792-9 (Fig. 9.). However, it is possible that this surface dates back to the late 17th century and was as part of a yard to the north to Unicorn (Lane?) as shown on the Morgan map of 1682.
- 1.1.9 In the second half of the 19th century the yard went out of use when a series of consolidation deposits were dumped on the cobbled surface. These deposits are very likely to have been associated with the demolition of the building which would have been contemporary with the yard.
- 1.1.10 At some point in the late 19th century the late post-medieval consolidation deposits were truncated when a cellar was constructed. This was located in the SW half of excavation Trench 2.
- 1.1.11 During the early 20th century the 19th century cellar was backfilled and went out of use. This probably coincided with the decision to construct the new basement which occupied most of the NE part of the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

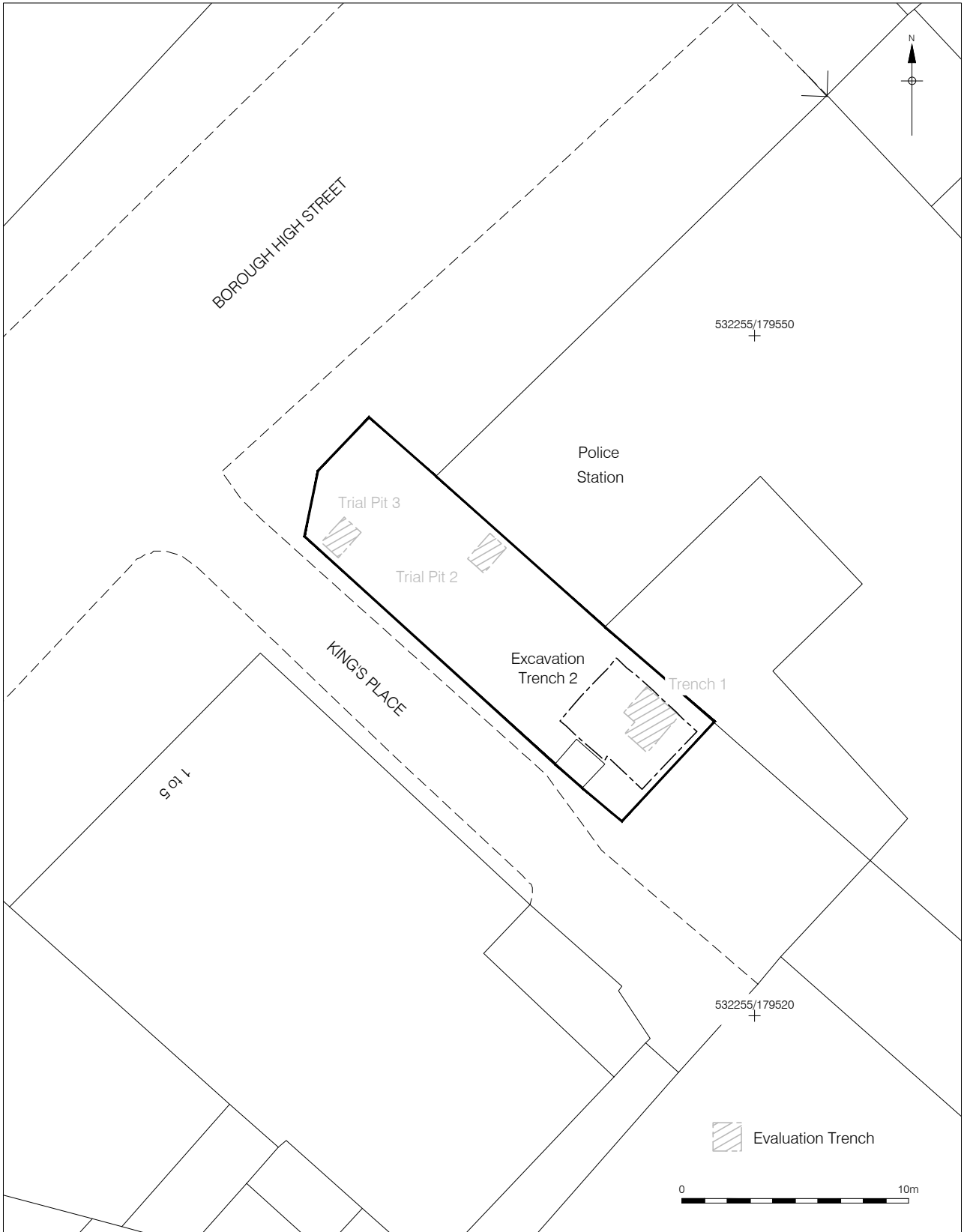
- 2.1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 325 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 (Fig. 1). The site was centred on NGR: TQ 3224 7953. The excavation was carried out between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2013.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Life Less Ordinary and was monitored by Christopher Constable, the senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark. Peter Moore was project manager for Pre-Construction Archaeology and the post-excavation project was managed by Frank Meddens. The archaeological site work was supervised by the author.
- 2.1.3 The site has previously been subject to an archaeological desk top and an archaeological investigation. In 2008 a Desk Based Assessment was undertaken by CGMS (Darton 2008) which suggested a low potential for all periods and that the impact of successive 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century construction and demolition processes was likely to have been severe. This was followed 5 years later by an archaeological evaluation and watching brief. The archaeological watching brief carried out within the basement of the existing property recorded natural sands and gravels consistent with the underlying geology of the Kempton Park Gravel formation. Evidence for quarrying of sand was encountered in one of the geotechnical test pits. The sand and gravels were sealed by the concrete floor of the existing basement. Archaeological evidence of Post-medieval deposits and structural remains were found in evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 2). A cobbled and stone surface were revealed at the base of the trench in turn sealed by demolition and ground make up layers of post-medieval date.
- 2.1.4 Following discussion between PCA and the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark (Dr Christopher Constable), a programme of archaeological mitigation was proposed for the site. The excavation consisted of an area outside the footprint of the basement measuring at base circa 4m x 3m located in the same position as the previously excavated evaluation Trench 1. This area was the only part of the site which survived the post-medieval and modern truncations associated with the construction of the early basement and of the existing basement of the property.
- 2.1.5 Once the trench was open, the area of investigation consisted of a rectangular strip of archaeological deposits, measuring 1.50m NE-SW by 3.65m NW-SE by 1.04m in depth, which was truncated to the NW by the late basement and to the SW by the early basement walls.
- 2.1.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code BUH 13.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4





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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:250 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **National Guidance**

3.1.1 The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued a new series of planning guidelines, the National Planning Policy Framework, in March 2012. This document superseded the previous guidance contained in Planning Policy Statement 5. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. These state:

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

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.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

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.

- 3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.
- 3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:
- 3.1.4 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.1.5 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.
- 3.1.6 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.1.7 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.1.8 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

### **Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

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

#### **Policy 7.8**

## **Heritage assets and archaeology**

### **Strategic**

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

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

### **Planning decisions**

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

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

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

### **LDF preparation**

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

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

## **Local Guidance: Archaeology in the Borough of Southwark**

3.1.10 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Southwark Plan, adopted in July 2007, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. These statements are outlined below:

### **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 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

## **Site Specific Background**

- 3.1.11 The study site falls within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the Southwark Unitary Development Plan:

### **5.1.2 Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside**

This large zone incorporates the Roman and medieval settlement and the historic settlement areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The archaeological potential of the Southwark riverside accounts for the inclusion of the strip of land parallel to the river outside of these known historical settlement areas.

- 3.1.12 Following discussions between PCA and the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council (Dr Chris Constable), a programme of archaeological investigation has been agreed as follows:

3.1.13 Excavation of a mitigation area:- The excavation trench will be outside the footprint of the existing basement, measuring at base circa 4m x 3m. The nature of the stepping to achieve this basal measurement will depend of the surrounding and different ground conditions. Initial excavation will be by mechanical means under archaeological supervision until the archaeological horizon is reached. It is expected the southern side will consist of cellar fill and the northern part will consist of the cobbled surface.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **Introduction**

- 4.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the geological and topographical background cited below was obtained from the desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs (Darton 2008).

### **Geology**

- 4.1.2 The solid geology of the site is London Clay, forming the London Basin.
- 4.1.3 The drift geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998). This indicates the study site lie within an area of Kempton Park Terrace Gravels.
- 4.1.4 The natural topography of the Southwark area, to the north of the study site, is one of low gravel eyots separated by still lower-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of local peat formation, especially along riverside locations.
- 4.1.5 The study site is located c.1km south of the River Thames.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background cited below has been obtained from the desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs (Darton, 2008).

### **Prehistoric**

- 5.1.2 The study site lies on higher ground to the south of a series of sand and gravel eyots dissected by channels and tributaries of the Thames. Evidence from the large number of archaeological interventions to the north of the study site suggest a concentration of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age on the higher ground represented by these eyots.
- 5.1.3 Pottery and worked flints found in north Southwark indicate that the area was frequented and later settled from the Mesolithic period onwards. What is now an intertidal zone would have varied in character depending on the periodic rising and falling of the sea level due to climatic fluctuations and later human impact. During periods with higher water levels the area would have presented many opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources such as fish, birds and game for food, and timber which would have served as building materials. In drier periods the light sandy soils would have proved attractive to early farmers. It is probable that permanent settlements were established in the area during the later Neolithic and Bronze Age as ard-marks recorded in the surface of the sands and gravels indicate the use of wooden ploughs to till the land. Numerous examples of this type of land-use have been found across north Southwark and Bermondsey from sites such as Hopton Street, Three Oak Lane (here a very rare ard tip was discovered), and Wolseley Street. Evidence from the later prehistoric period is a little sparse. A few Iron Age burials are known from the area but no settlement sites have been identified. This may reflect the marginal nature of the area as sea level rose throughout the later Iron Age and then peaked in the early Roman period (Killock 2010, 12).
- 5.1.4 A late prehistoric channel was recorded during an archaeological watching brief at 6-8 Marshalsea Road, c. 250m north-east of the study site. At 289 Borough High Street, c. 100m north-east of the study site, a late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint arrowhead was recovered during a archaeological excavation.
- 5.1.5 Residual Bronze Age lithics and potsherds were recovered from an archaeological excavation at the former Sorting Office, Swan Street, c. 250m north of the study site. At Trinity Street in 1909, late Iron Age ring money was recovered.

### **Roman**

- 5.1.6 The study site lay south of the Roman settlement at Southwark, which was focussed on areas of higher ground along the Roman road leading to London Bridge. The Roman roads of Watling Street and Stane Street converged to the south of Roman Southwark, probably close to the study site.
- 5.1.7 Several archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site have revealed evidence for Roman activity.
- 5.1.8 At 137 Great Suffolk Street a ditch containing late Roman pottery was recorded during an archaeological evaluation, and at 239 Borough High Street an excavation in the basement of the Post Office revealed a large Roman feature containing water laid and dumped fills.
- 5.1.9 At 175-287 Borough High Street a sandy deposit was recorded which contained Roman pottery and tile. Residual Roman pottery from a relict plough soil was recovered during an evaluation at 282-302 Borough High Street and residual pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from a ploughsoil at 302-382 Borough High Street.
- 5.1.10 An excavation at Swan Street c. 250m to the north of the site recorded evidence for 1st century Roman agricultural activity represented by a field system of N-S aligned ditches. Roman refuse pits and quarry pits were found across the site, as well as ritual deposits of human remains, de-fleshed dog bone and special pottery in shaft and well like features. Although postholes and stakeholes were identified, no clear evidence for structures was recorded and it is suggested that settlement was to be found further north.
- 5.1.11 At 289 Borough High Street an excavation recorded Roman features including foundations, surfaces and pits.
- 5.1.12 Roman coins were recovered during building works at Kings Place, close to the study site, in 1858. Roman coins were also recovered from Trinity Street in 1909. A Roman bone hairpin and a folding scale were found at 240-246 Borough High Street, and a Roman bowl was unearthed at an uncertain location in Borough High Street in 1865.
- 5.1.13 A Roman cremation was recorded at 6A Great Dover Street and a Roman sandstone block with an inscription was found at Borough High Street in 1869.
- 5.1.14 At 235 Borough High Street an excavation in 1947 failed to locate Roman levels but two superimposed layers of gravel metalling were observed in a construction trench nearby possibly representing a Roman road surface, located c. 200m north-east of the study site. A Roman road has been recorded at Tabard Street as part of an alignment linking Watling Street with London Bridge, to the north-east of the site.
- 5.1.15 During this period the study site probably lay within agricultural or marginal land to the south of the focus of settlement activity along the main road to London Bridge.

### **Saxon/Early Medieval**

- 5.1.16 Southwark is identified as the site of a Burh. According to the Burghal Hidage the perimeter may have been 2263m in length.

- 5.1.17 There are no archaeological finds or sites dating to the early medieval period recorded on the HER within the study area. During this period the study site probably lay within marginal land to the south of the Burh.

### **Late Medieval**

- 5.1.18 Evidence for Medieval occupation has been identified in excavations along Borough High Street at Nos 218-224 and 275-287.
- 5.1.19 During this period the site probably comprised agricultural and horticultural land and was located on the road leading to Borough High Street, at the southern fringe of late medieval Southwark.

### **Post Medieval**

- 5.1.20 Southwark Fair was held on Borough High Street in the early Post-Medieval period and the thoroughfare was fully built up by the 17th century.
- 5.1.21 Cartographic evidence indicates the site lay on the southern margins of the settlement of Southwark. The Newcourt map of 1658 shows it occupied by a building fronting the road named 'St Georges' on the line of Borough High Street, with gardens and orchards to the rear.
- 5.1.22 The Roque map of 1745 indicates that the site by then was occupied by buildings fronting 'Blackman Street', with 'Locks Yard' to the south. An Orchard is shown to the rear of the buildings with 'Tender Grounds' to the south-east.
- 5.1.23 By the time of the AD 1792 Horwood map a building stood on the site, with a yard to the south (Fig. 9.).
- 5.1.24 By AD 1879, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the most recently existing building at 325 Borough High Street prior to the current re-development had been constructed on the site, with King's Place to the south and the Police Station to the north. Small terraced houses are shown extending from the rear of the site, fronting King's Place to the south.
- 5.1.25 During the Second World War the site received significant bomb damage. Serious harm came to the building as a result of a V2 Rocket impact on Newington Causeway c. 50m south-west of the site.
- 5.1.26 By 1950 the bombed buildings to the south and east of No 325 Borough High Street had been cleared and removed. There were no further changes to the site between 1950 and 2013.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1.1 The archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with the previously prepared and agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2013). The works consisted of the archaeological excavation of one trench (Trench 2) located outside the footprint of the existing and backfilled basement of the demolished property at 325 Borough High Street.
- 6.1.2 Trench 2 measured 3.8m NW-SE by 4.40m NE-SW. Initial excavation was undertaken using a seven ton 360° mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision until the archaeological horizon was reached. The southern part of Trench 2 consisted of the remains of a cellar which was fully exposed down to the level of its surviving original floor, and of the natural sandy gravel.
- 6.1.3 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London which are those detailed in the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service. The site archive has been organised to be compatible with the requirements of the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 6.1.4 All context, section and plans were documented on pro-forma sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale 1:20 and section were recorded at scale of 1:10 as applicable and fabric samples were taken from brickwork structures.
- 6.1.5 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigations, comprising black & white print, colour slide and digital formats.
- 6.1.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the LAARC under site code BUH13.
- 6.1.7 A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established with a GPS on the west side of Borough High Street with a level of 3.56m OD from which, using a dumpy level, the TBM was transferred to King's Place at 3.94m OD.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### Introduction

8.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded in the excavations. Full individual context descriptions and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1 and the identified stratigraphic relationships are shown in Appendix 2.

### Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.2 The earliest deposit encountered on site during the archaeological investigations was a natural sandy gravel [52] exposed across the base of Trench 2. It was exposed between 1.98m OD and 1.59m OD in the northeast corner and in the southern part of the trench respectively.

8.1.3 The level of the natural sandy gravel was consistent with the expected level of 2.10m OD as flagged up in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Moore 3013). At the nearby Trinity Street excavations (Killock 2010) natural sand was found at 1.50m OD.



*Plate 1: NE half of Trench 2 showing natural sandy gravel [52]. Looking SE.*



*Plate 2: SW half of Trench 2 showing natural sandy gravel [52]. Looking SE.*

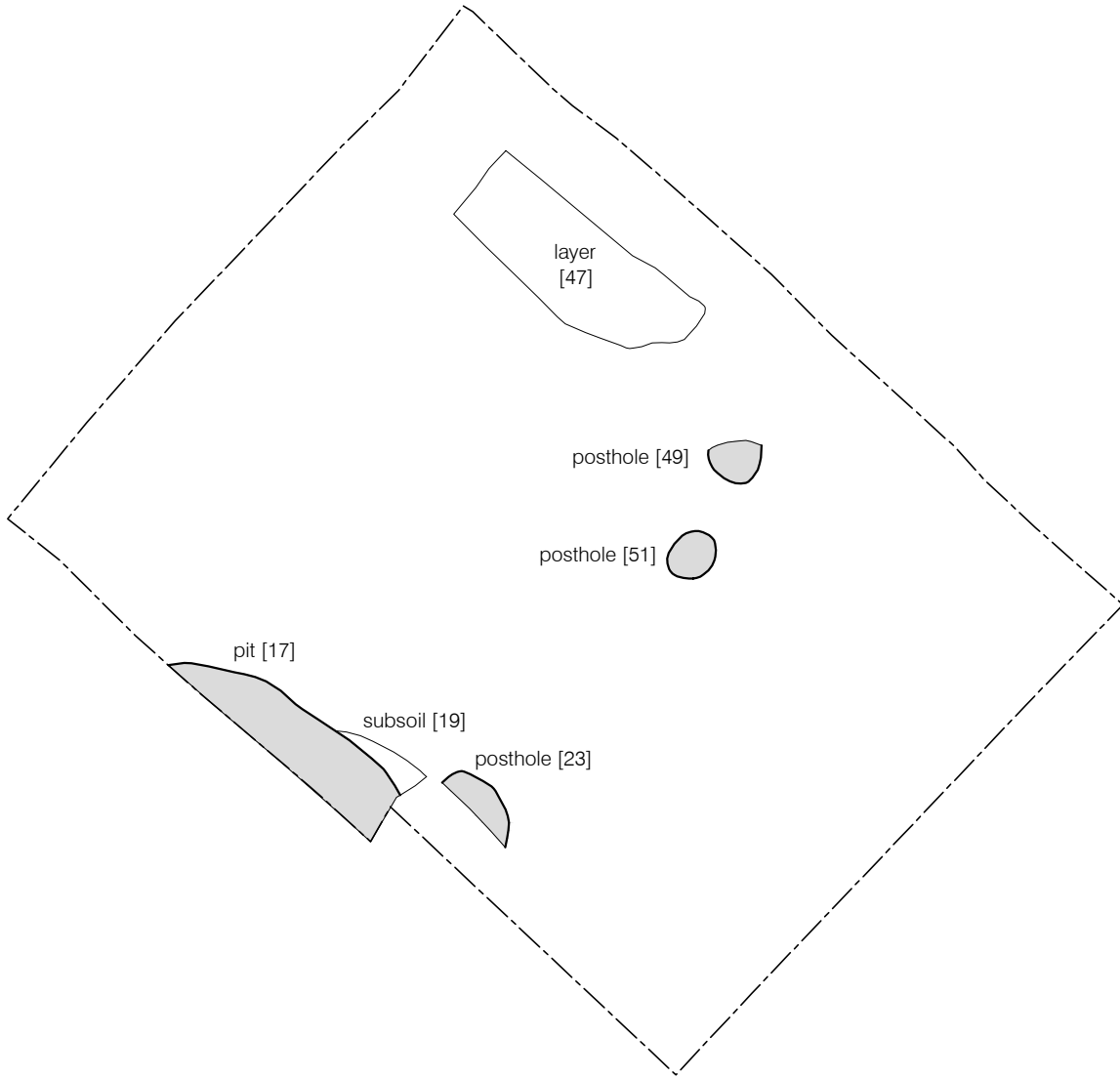
### **Phase 2a: Roman structure (Fig. 3)**

8.1.4 The natural sandy gravel [52] was sealed, in the southern half of the trench, at 1.72m OD by the remnants of the subsoil which was recorded as [19]. Context [19] measured 0.14m N-S, 0.14m E-W and was 0.10m thick. It extended beyond the southern limit of excavation. It [19] did not produce finds.



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Figure 3  
Phase 2a: Roman Structure  
1:40 at A4



- 8.1.5 On the southern side of Trench 2, subsoil [19] was truncated at 1.72m OD by a cut feature [17] consisting of a semicircular shallow pit, which extended beyond the southern limit of excavation. It measured 0.28m N-S, 1.34m E-W and was 0.17m deep with a concave base filled with loose dark blackish grey ashy sand [16] with frequent charcoal fragment inclusions. Two very small sherds of pottery dated to AD 40-400 were recovered from it. The finds were limited in number and as a result it is unclear at this stage if the pottery is to be interpreted as residual within a later context (post-medieval?) or whether they actually date this feature to the Roman period. This cut feature was horizontally truncated by the post-medieval basement and only its base survived post-depositional impacts.
- 8.1.6 In the SW half of Trench 2 the natural sandy gravel was truncated at 1.57m OD by cut [23]. This consisted of a semicircular cut feature extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. Context [23] measured 0.17m N-S, 0.50m E-W, by 0.13m in depth and presented vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a loose brownish yellow silty sand [22] with frequent gravel inclusions. Contexts [23] and [22] were interpreted as a cut and fill of a posthole. Two similar shallow cut features were observed in the NE half of Trench 2, recorded as cut [49], measuring 0.28m diameter and by 0.26m depth, and cut [51] measuring 0.30m diameter by 0.23m depth. Contexts [49] and [51] were also interpreted as postholes. Because of their stratigraphic position and the level of their bases, found at 1.57m OD, 1.69m OD and 1.72m OD respectively, postholes [23], [49] and [51] were interpreted as parts of the same Roman or earlier wooden structure. No finds were recovered from the fills of these postholes. However due to the truncation caused by Roman quarrying activity to the NE (see Phase 2b below) and to the post-medieval cellar truncation to the SW (see Phase 6 and 7 below) it is very difficult to confidently interpret their function.

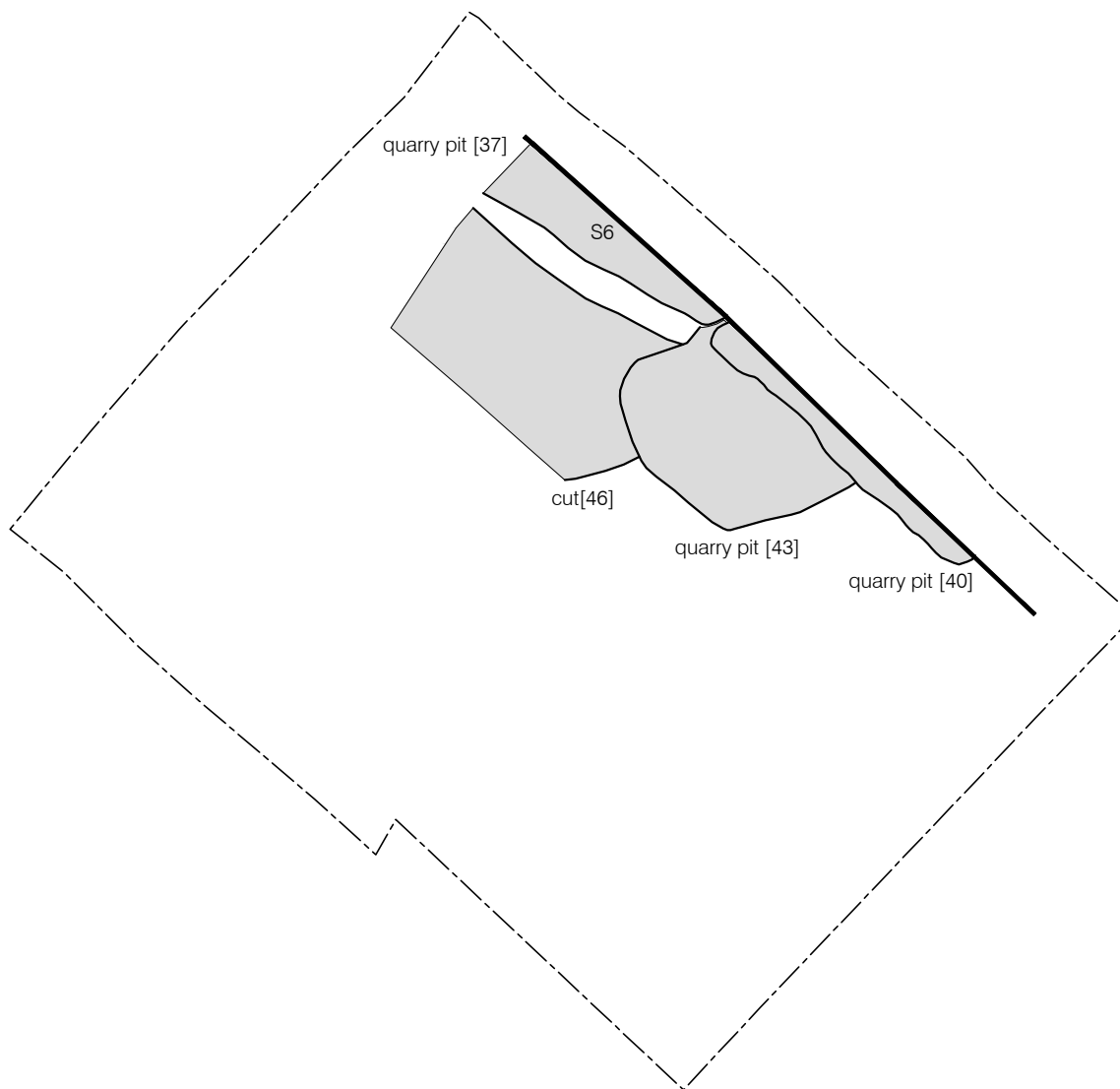
#### **Phase 2b: Roman quarrying (Fig. 4)**

- 8.1.7 In the NE half of the trench the natural sandy gravel was sealed at 1.95m OD by the remnant of the subsoil consisting of loose light grey silty gravelly sand [47] which measured 0.56m N-S, 1.50m E-W and which was 0.24m thick. No finds came from this layer.
- 8.1.8 A number of intercutting irregular shaped cut features filled with mid greyish brown sandy silt were recorded in the NE half of Trench 2. The latest cut in the sequence was context [37] filled with context [35] which contained pottery dated to AD 40 to 400. These cut features were interpreted as quarry pits of Roman date. All contexts associated with these cut features are detailed below:



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Figure 4  
Phase 2b: Roman Quarrying  
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Context	Type	Dimension	Comment	Highest level	Lowest level
35	Fill	0.40m N-S, 1.40m E-W, 0.26m thick	Upper fill of cut [37]	2.04m OD	
36	Fill	0.25m N-S, 1.40m E-W, 0.36m thick	Primary fill of cut [37]	2.05m OD	
37	Cut	0.40m N-S, 1.40m E-W, 0.40m depth	Cut filled by [35] and [36]	2.04m OD	1.65m OD
38	Fill	0.18m N-S, 1.85m E-W, 0.34m thick	Upper fill of cut [40]	2.16m OD	
39	Fill	0.16m N-S, 1.80m E-W, 0.46m thick	Primary fill of cut [40]	2.17m OD	
40	Cut	0.18m N-S, 1.85m E-W, 0.25m depth	Cut filled by [38] and [39]	2.03m OD	1.17m OD
42	Fill	0.88m N-S, 1.20m E-W, 0.37m thick	Fill of cut [43]	2.01m OD	1.94m OD
43	Cut	0.88m N-S, 1.20m E-W, 0.37m depth	Cut filled by [42]	2.01m OD	1.64m OD
45	Fill	0.95m N-S, 1.55m E-W, 0.24m thick	Fill of cut [46]	1.95m OD	1.93m OD
46	Cut	0.95m N-S, 1.55m E-W, 0.24m depth	Cut filled by [45]	1.95m OD	1.71m OD

### Phase 2c: Roman/post-Roman layer

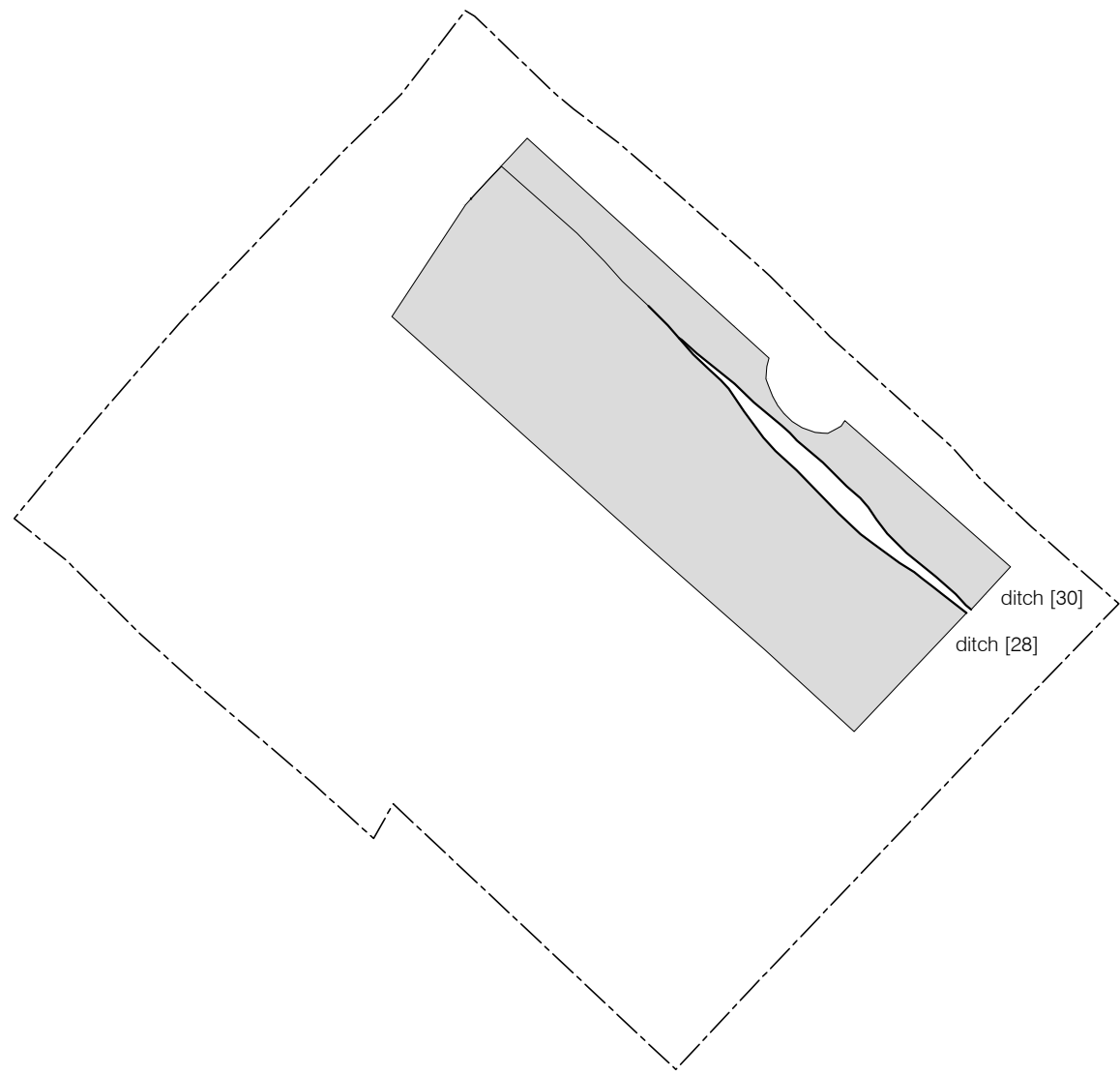
8.1.9 The intercutting quarry pits detailed above were sealed at 2.40m OD by layer [31]. This consisted of a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt which measured 0.75m NE-SW, by 3.56m NW-SE and was 0.33m in thick. This layer contained pottery dating to AD 40-400 and a fragment of Roman brick dating to AD 50-160, which dates sub-phases 2a and b as Roman. However, the small quantity of Roman finds recovered from this layer could be residual and the deposits may therefore be derived from activities resulting from agricultural land-use from the Saxon through the medieval periods.

### Phase 3: Post-med (late 15<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> century) (Fig. 5)



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Figure 5  
Phase 3: Post-Medieval (Late 15th - Late 17th Century)  
1:40 at A4

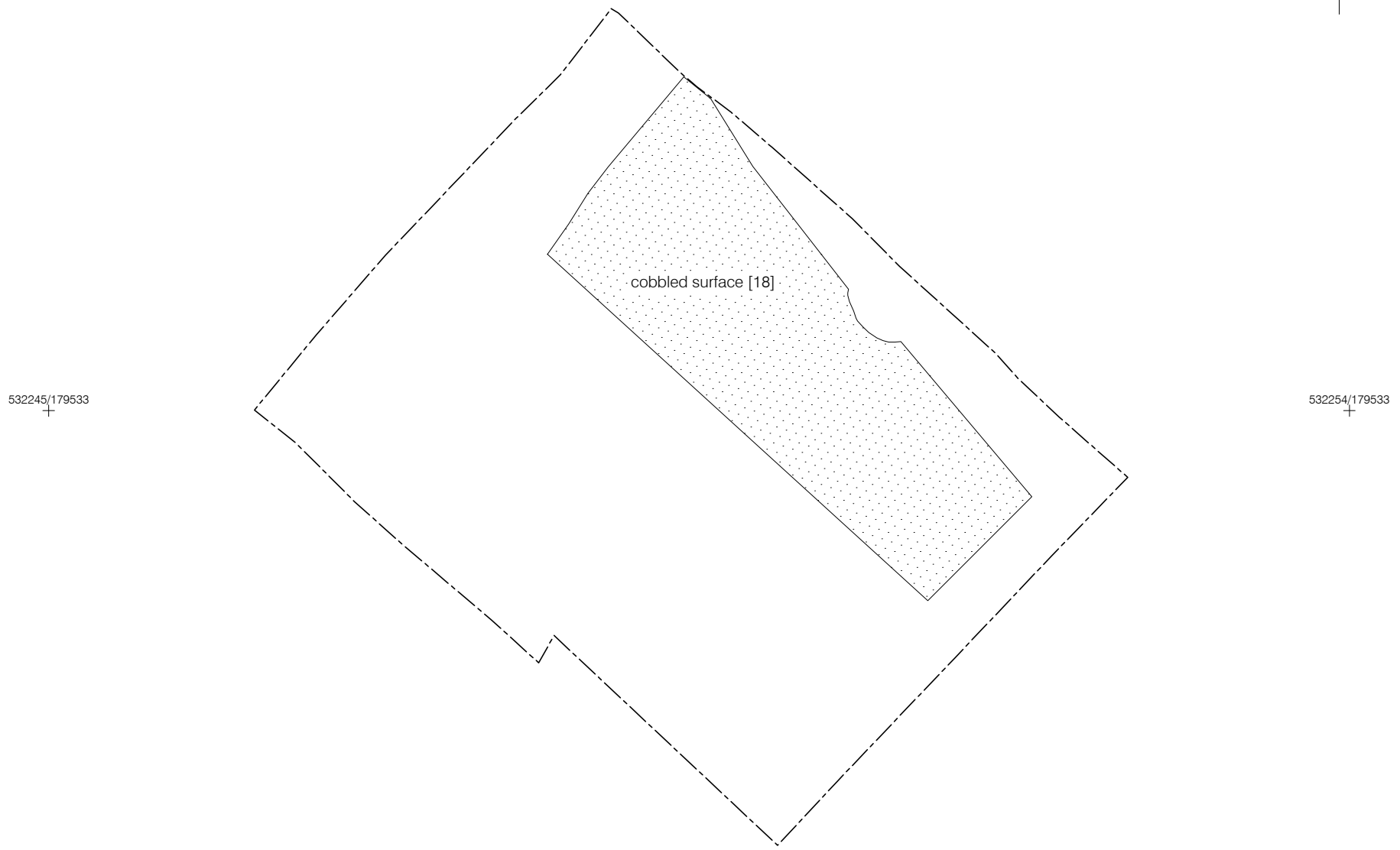
- 8.1.12 Layer [31] was truncated to the south at 2.40m OD by a NW-SE orientated ditch cut [30]. This ditch was 1.05m wide, 3.50m long, and 0.36m deep. It had regular sides with a fairly flat and regular base. Only the NE part of the cut feature survived as the southern part was truncated by the late post-medieval cellar (see Phase 6 below). The infill of the ditch consisted of moderately firm mid greyish brown sandy silt [29] with occasional small fragments of CBM, oyster shells and charcoal flecks inclusions. Pottery sherds and CBM were recovered from context [29]. The CBM dates to between AD 1480 and 1800, and the pottery between AD 1480 and 1600. Moreover fill [29] also produced one small find (sf <2>) consisting of a heavily corroded copper-alloy coin which was interpreted as residual Roman. The function of this ditch was possibly a land division or property boundary.
- 8.1.13 The fill of ditch cut [30] was truncated to the north, at 2.42m OD, by a NW-SE orientated ditch cut [28] which was 3.60m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.14m deep. Only the southern part of the ditch was seen as the northern section extended beyond the north limit of excavation (Fig. 8, section 7 trench 2). The ditch was filled with a firm dark greyish silty sand [27] with frequent charcoal, oyster shell and small fragments and flecks of CBM. The fragments of CBM recovered from context [27] were dated to AD 1480-1900. One small find (sf <1>) consisting of a small copper-alloy ring of twisted wire, a characteristic find of the late 15th and 16th centuries, possibly representing 'purse rings' or 'pouch rings' (see Small Finds assessment report) was recovered from the fill. The ditch cut was interpreted as a later re-cut of the property boundary / land division recorded as [30].



*Plate 3: NE half of Trench 2 showing ditches [28] and [30] positioned to the north and south respectively. Looking SE.*

#### **Phase 4: Post-med (18<sup>th</sup> century) (Fig. 6.)**

- 8.1.14 Context [27] (see above) was sealed at 2.53m OD by a very firm dark greyish sandy silt [26] with frequent flecks of CBM, moderate charcoal, shell fragments and gravel inclusions. Layer [26] dimensions were 1.40m NE-SW, by 3.70m NW-SE, by 0.10m thick and was truncated to the south and west by the early cellar and by the later basement respectively (see Phases 6 and 7 below). Context [26] extended beyond the NE and SE limit of excavation. Pottery sherds, CBM and animal bone were recovered from this layer. The pottery dated to AD 1480-1600, the fragment of CBM to AD 1480-1900. This deposit was interpreted as an 18<sup>th</sup> century bedding layer associated with the construction of cobbled surface [18] (see below).
- 8.1.15 Bedding layer [26] was sealed at 2.63m OD by cobbled surface [18]. This comprised random size cobbles bonded with very firm sandy silt and follow the same dimension and truncations of context [26]. CBM fragments, and pottery recovered from the bonding material dated to AD 1480 to 1900 AD. One small find (sf <3>) consisting of a (possibly residual) 15<sup>th</sup> century small copper-alloy buckle was also found. Context [18] was interpreted as part of a cobbled surface for a yard dated broadly to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



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Figure 6  
Phase 4: Post-Medieval (18th Century)  
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*Plate 4: Trench 2, looking SE, showing cobbled surface [18] in the NE half and early basement to the SW half of the trench.*

#### **Phase 5: Post-med (19<sup>th</sup> century)**

- 8.1.16 Cobbled surface [18] was truncated at 2.52m OD by cut [25] consisting of a circular feature with vertical and regular sides with a concave base. The cut at the top was 0.50m in diameter and 0.31m deep. A 0.06m thick loose mid grey sandy silt [44] with moderate oyster shell, CBM and small fragment inclusions of charcoal filled its base. Primary fill [44] was in turn overlain by soft mid to dark brown organic sandy silt [24] with very occasional CBM fragments, charcoal flecks and sub angular small pebble inclusions. Cut feature [25] was interpreted as a post hole associated with a wooden structure which truncated the cobbled yard. However due to the limited area of the site which survived post-depositional truncation its function is unknown as just a single posthole dating to this phase was observed.





*Plate 5: half section of contexts [44] and [24] filling posthole [25]. Looking NE ( 0.5m scale).*

- 8.1.17 Context [24] was overlain at 2.51m OD by a 0.10m thick loose dark brown black sandy silt [10] with very frequent CBM and occasional pottery which was in turn was sealed at 3.38m OD by a fairly firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional pottery, and CTP (clay tobacco pipe) stems inclusions. Layers [10] and [9] contained CBM and pottery dating to between AD 1770 and 1840 (Grosso 2013) and were interpreted as a post-medieval demolition deposit and post-medieval consolidation / ground make up pre-dating the construction of the early cellar located in the SW half of Trench 2.

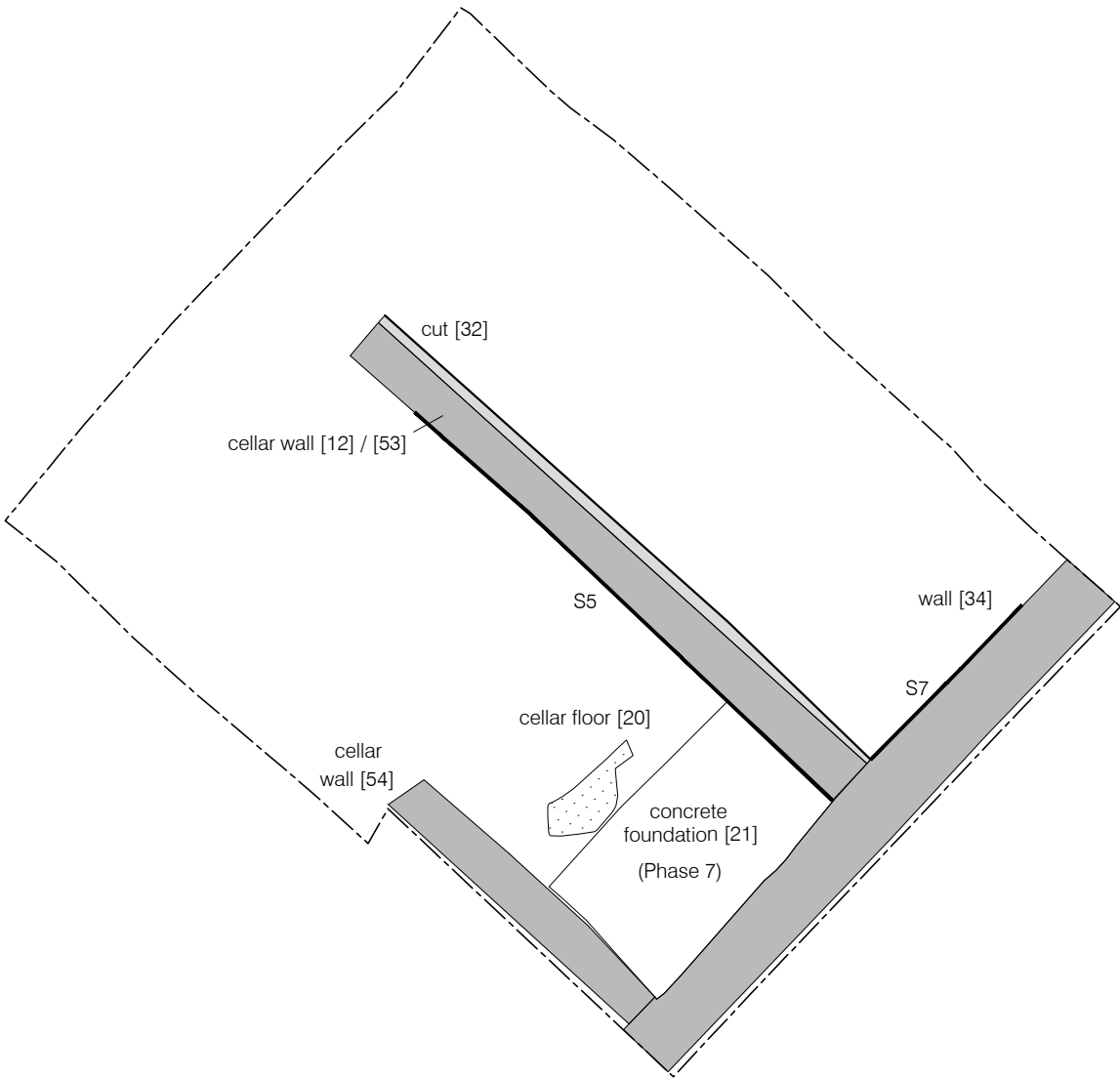
#### **Phase 6: Modern (1850 to 1900) (Fig. 7.)**

- 8.1.18 Context [9] was truncated to the east, at 3.38m OD, by a NE-SW orientated trench built masonry wall [34]. This masonry was constructed above the cobbled surface [18] in the NE and stepped down to the SW where it was part the 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar with NE-SW orientated masonry elements [53] and [54] which defined the NE and SW limits of this structure respectively. The original floor of the cellar was found at 1.77m OD where the remnants of a Portland White Bed paving slab were recorded as [20]. Masonry [34] also defined the SE property boundary as shown on the Horwood map of AD 1792-9 (Fig. 9.). All contexts detailed below are associated with the early cellar and the southern property wall:



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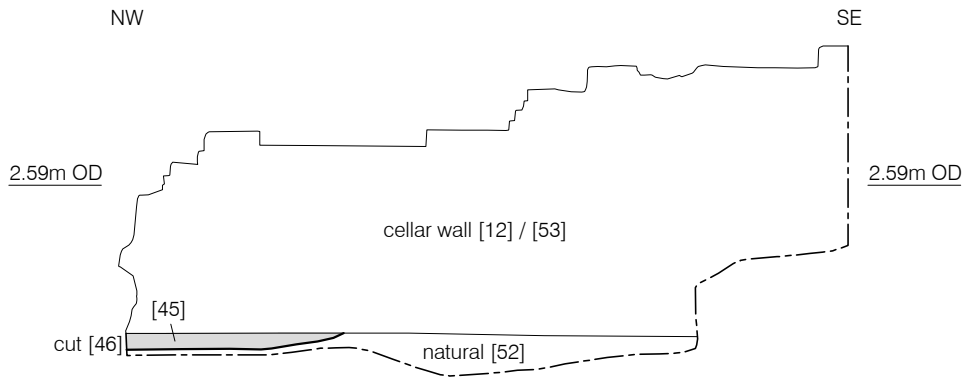
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Figure 7  
Phase 6: Modern (1850-1900) and Phase 7: (20th century)  
1:40 at A4

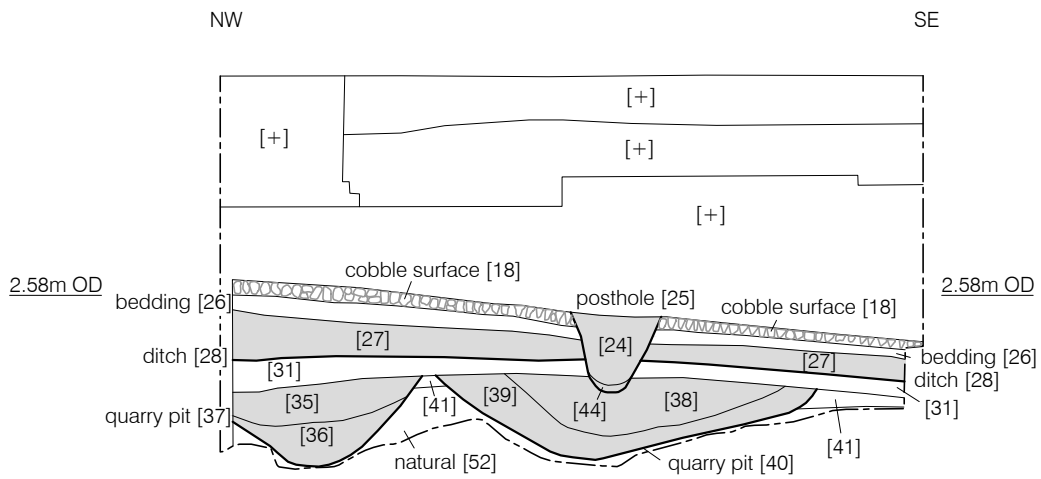
Context	Type	Dimension	Comment	Highest level	Lowest level
20	Masonry	0.66m N-S, 0.25m E-W	Cellar floor	1.77m OD	
32	Cut	3.60m NW-SE, 0.34m wide, 0.83m depth	Construction cut for [53]	2.62m OD	1.79m OD
33	Fill	3.60m NW-SE, 0.34m wide, 0.83m thickness	Construction cut backfill	2.52m OD	2.47m OD
34	Masonry	3.50m NE-SW, 0.35m wide, 1.26m high	Southern property and cellar wall	2.52m OD	2.51m OD
53/12	Masonry	3.58m NW-SE, 0.36m wide, 1.43m high	North cellar wall	3.30m OD	2.80m OD
54	Masonry	1.75m NW-SE, 0.36m wide, 1.70m high	South cellar wall	3.24m OD	2.94m OD

#### Phase 7: Modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) (Fig. 7.)

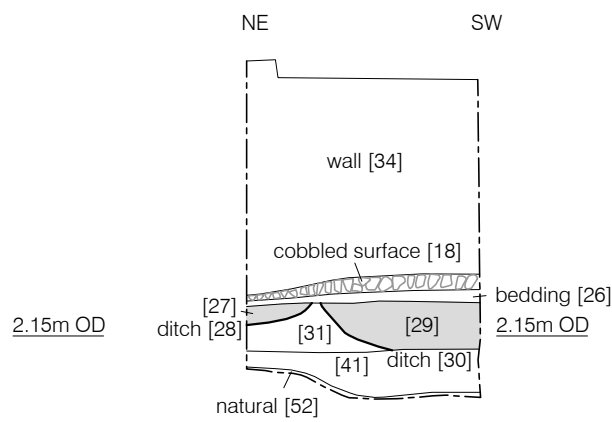
8.1.19 Masonry walls [53], [54] and [34] were abutted to the south, north and west respectively by a concrete foundation [21] which measured 1.45m N-S, 0.75m E-W and 0.55m thick. The masonry was associated with the construction during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century of the south side of a chimney / fireplace (Fig. 3) (Note the NW facing section (4) of the evaluation report for the site (Grosso 2013)).



Section 5  
Trench 2  
Southwest Facing

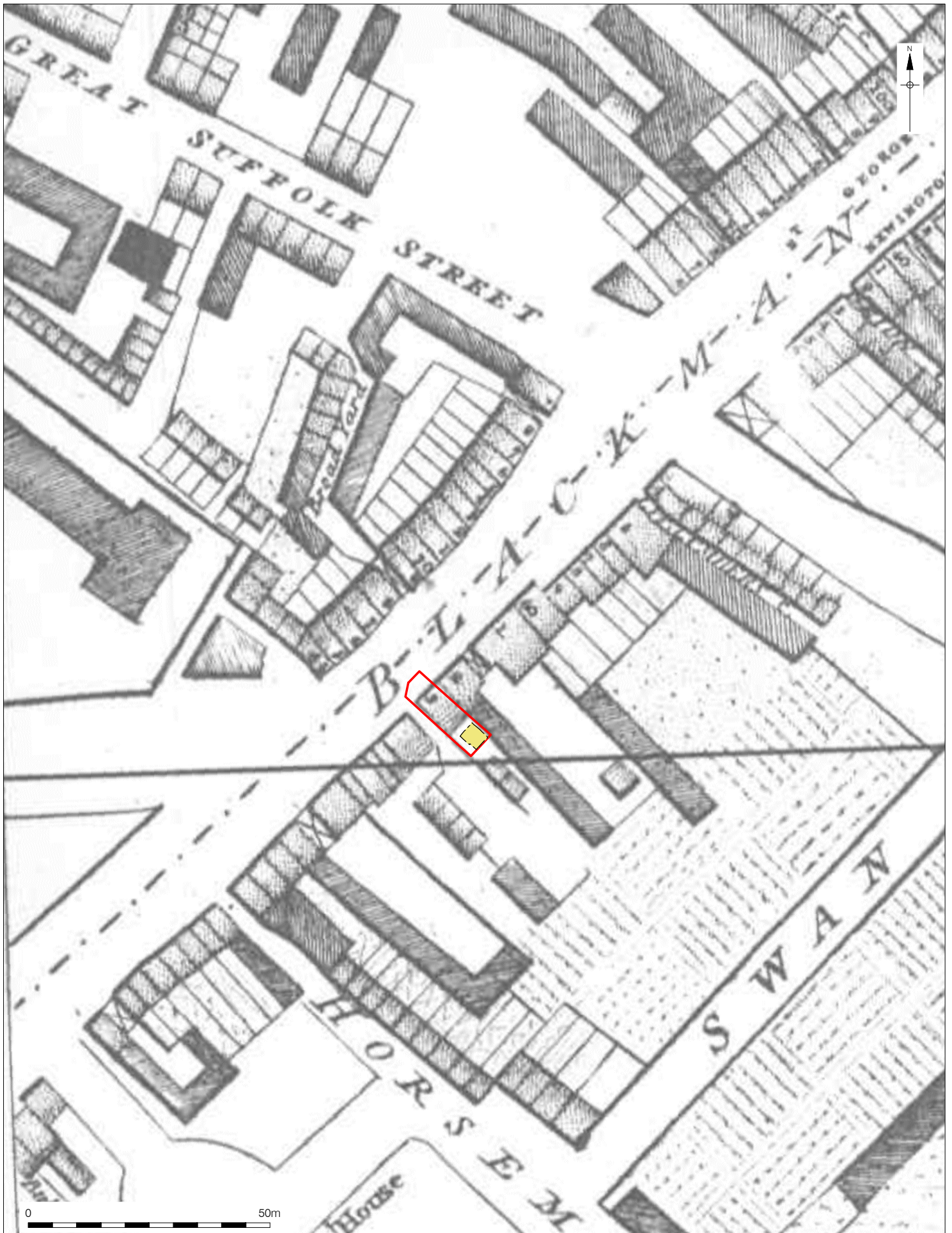


Section 6  
Trench 2  
Southwest Facing



Section 7  
Trench 2  
Northwest Facing





## 9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to preserve by record the extent of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site and to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationship between the structures / remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- 9.1.2 The results of the archaeological excavations demonstrate that the topographical model proposed during the initial watching brief and evaluation was valid. Mostly un-truncated natural was observed in the NE half of Trench 2 at 1.98m OD and at 1.59m OD in the SW half where it was horizontally impacted by a late post-medieval cellar. At the nearby Trinity Street site natural sands and gravels were found at 1.50m OD.
- 9.1.3 The truncated nature of the site meant that only a small area of the archaeological sequence remained in-tact in Trench 2. These surviving archaeological deposits, dated from the Roman to the Modern periods.
- 9.1.4 The earliest Roman occupation of the site (Phase 2a) is characterised by a series of post-holes arranged on a N-S orientation. They may represent a fence line which pre-dated the construction of the Roman road. They were truncated by a series of intercutting irregular cut features (see below Phase 2b).
- 9.1.5 A series of intercutting and amorphous features (Phase 2b) recorded in the northern half of Trench 2 produced a small quantity of Roman pottery. These features were interpreted as quarrying of sand and gravel associated with the construction of the road/s in the area. Similar activity was recorded to the north at the Old Sorting Office site in Swan Street (Beasley 2006: 29).
- 9.1.6 The early post-medieval activity (Phase 3) is characterised by linear intercutting ditch cuts [30] and [28] which represent the cut and re-cut respectively, of a property boundary / land division.
- 9.1.7 The post-medieval activity during the 18th century is represented by the construction of a cobbled surface [18] which sealed the ditches. This surface was interpreted as part of a yard shown on Horwood's map of AD 1792-9 (Fig. 9.). However, it is possible that the surface dates back to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and was originally part of a yard which was part of the north side of Unicorn (Lane?) as shown on the Morgan map of AD 1682 (not shown).
- 9.1.8 During the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the yard went out of use when a series of consolidation deposits were dumped on top of the cobbled surface. These deposits are very likely to have been associated with the demolition of the building contemporary with the yard.
- 9.1.9 At some point in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the late post-medieval consolidation deposits were truncated when a cellar was inserted in the SW half of excavation Trench 2.

9.1.10 During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the cellar was backfilled and went out of use. This probably coincided with the decision to construct the new basement which occupied most of the NE part of the site.

## 10 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1.1 The original research objectives posed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2013) include the following:

- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
- 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 (Beasley 2006), the tabard Square temple and ritual landscape (Killock & Sheppard, forthcoming), Great Dover Street, Trinity Street (Killock 2010) and currently at Dickens Square?
- Is there any evidence for the Roman Road to Chichester Street which crosses the current Borough High Street slightly to the south of the subject site?
- Is there any evidence for further Saxon activity given the residual evidence for such activity found at Trinity Street?
- What evidence is there for the development of the site in the post-medieval period? Can the activity dating from before the now known 18th century building on the site be further elucidated?

### Research Questions: Excavation Results

10.1.2 No archaeological evidence was identified for activity during the prehistoric period on the site. A soil horizon undoubtedly did develop above the natural sands and gravels. This would have occurred naturally without any human intervention. There was no evidence demonstrating that this soil horizon was developed or modified prior to the Roman period.

10.1.3 No evidence for ritual pits was encountered in the archaeological excavations. Some indication of an early Roman soil horizon was evident and there was a fairly clear boundary between this deposit and the later 'dark earth' deposits. The earliest Roman occupation of the site (**Phase 2a**) is characterised by a series of post-holes which did not produce any finds, aligned on a N-S orientation. These post-holes may represent a fence line which pre-date the construction of the Roman road as they were truncated by a series of pits which were interpreted as having been the result of Roman quarrying activity probably associated with the gravel and sand extraction for the construction of the roads in the area (see below Phase 2b). In addition a heavily truncated pit recorded in the southern half of Trench 2, produced a single pottery sherd, which probably dated to the Roman period. The dating of this pit is however much insecure as only a small portion of this feature survived the horizontal truncation for the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar (see below Phase 6).



- 10.1.4 The archaeological investigation did not identify any evidence of the Roman Road to Chichester. However, intercutting and amorphous features (**Phase 2b**) recorded in the northern half of Trench 2 produced a small quantity of Roman pottery. These features were interpreted as quarrying of sand and gravel which is likely to have been associated with the construction of the road/s in the area. Similar activity was seen to the north at the Old Sorting Office site in Swan Street (Beasley, 2006: 29).
- 10.1.5 The intercutting quarry pits detailed above were sealed by a very fine light greyish brown sandy silt layer [31] which contained pottery dating to AD 40-400 and a fragment of Roman brick dated to AD 50-160 which date Phases 2a and Phase 2b as Roman. During this period the site probably lay within agricultural or marginal land to the south of the focus of settlement activity along the main road to London Bridge. However, the small quantity of Roman finds recovered from this layer means the material could be residual.
- 10.1.6 The early post-medieval activity (**Phase 3**) is characterised by linear intercutting ditch cuts [30] and [28] which represents the cut and re-cut respectively, of a property boundary / land division. The small finds came predominantly from **Phase 3**, from contexts [29] and [27] which represented the fills of ditch cuts [30] and [28] respectively. Fill [27] produced (sf <1>) which consists of a small copper-alloy ring of twisted wire, a characteristic find of the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, possibly representing 'purse rings' or 'pouch rings' known from documentary sources and which, stitched onto a purse, would have functioned as a reinforcement against cut-purse thieves (see the Small Finds and Metal Assessment by Märit Gaimster). A length of copper-alloy pin or rod (sf <4>) recovered from fill [29] with a tinned-like surface suggesting gunmetal, an alloy that includes tin and zinc, common already during the medieval period (see the Small Finds and Metal Assessment by Märit Gaimster). Moreover, pottery recovered from fill [29] dating between AD 1480 and 1600, confirms a late 15<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> century date for the boundary / property ditches (Chris Jarrett's post-Roman Pottery Assessment).
- 10.1.7 The post-medieval activity during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4) is represented by the construction of a cobbled surface [18] consisting of random size cobbles bonded with very firm sandy silt resting on a very compacted bedding layer. This surface was interpreted as part of a yard as shown on the Horwood map of AD 1792-9 (Fig. 9.). However, it is possible that the surface pre dates this and goes back to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century being part of a yard connected with Unicorn (Lane?) shown on Morgan's map of AD 1682 (not shown).
- 10.1.8 A targeted documentary resource search should be carried out to question what activities were historically associated with the post-medieval building and yard remains, their occupants and identities.

## 11 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

THE WRITTEN RECORD	
MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Context Sheets	34
Masonry Sheets	6
Sample Sheets	1
Plans	20
Sections	3
Photograph	One 36mm col. Slide film, one 36mm b/w film and 17 digital photographs
THE ARTEFACTS	
MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Pottery	2 boxes
Building materials	½ box
Animal bones	½ box
Small finds	4 objects
THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHIVE	
MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Bulk samples	1 (4 buckets)

## **12 IMPORTANCE OF RESULTS, FURTHER WORK & PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

- 12.1.1 The results of the excavations at 325 Borough High Street contribute to our wider understanding of Roman and Post-Medieval activity along this part of Borough High St. The additional data concerning the Roman road margin adds to the R4 Framework objectives 'analysing the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system, river crossings and internal street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change' in 'A research framework for London Archaeology 2002' (2002, 34). The information forms part of the wider puzzle. The finds assemblage is small and typical of what is found in the broader area on sites dating to the Roman and Post-Medieval periods.
- 12.1.2 The additional data concerning the building and yard developments during the post-medieval period contribute to the TD6 Framework objectives 'Completing baseline surveys of buildings and synthesising data to establish patterns of building renewal and replacement and to understand the life cycle of buildings of different types and function, at different periods' in 'A research framework for London Archaeology 2002' (2002, 82).
- 12.1.3 It is recommended that a summary is produced for publication in the London Archaeologist yearly 'Summaries' section. The data could further serve to add to the wider background information and to be included for publication in archaeological papers on other sites in the area such as that of the Dickens Square excavations.

## **13           AKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Rinay Chawda of Life Less Ordinary for commissioning the archaeological work. Thanks also to Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeologist for the Planning and Regeneration Department, who monitored the site for the London Borough of Southwark.

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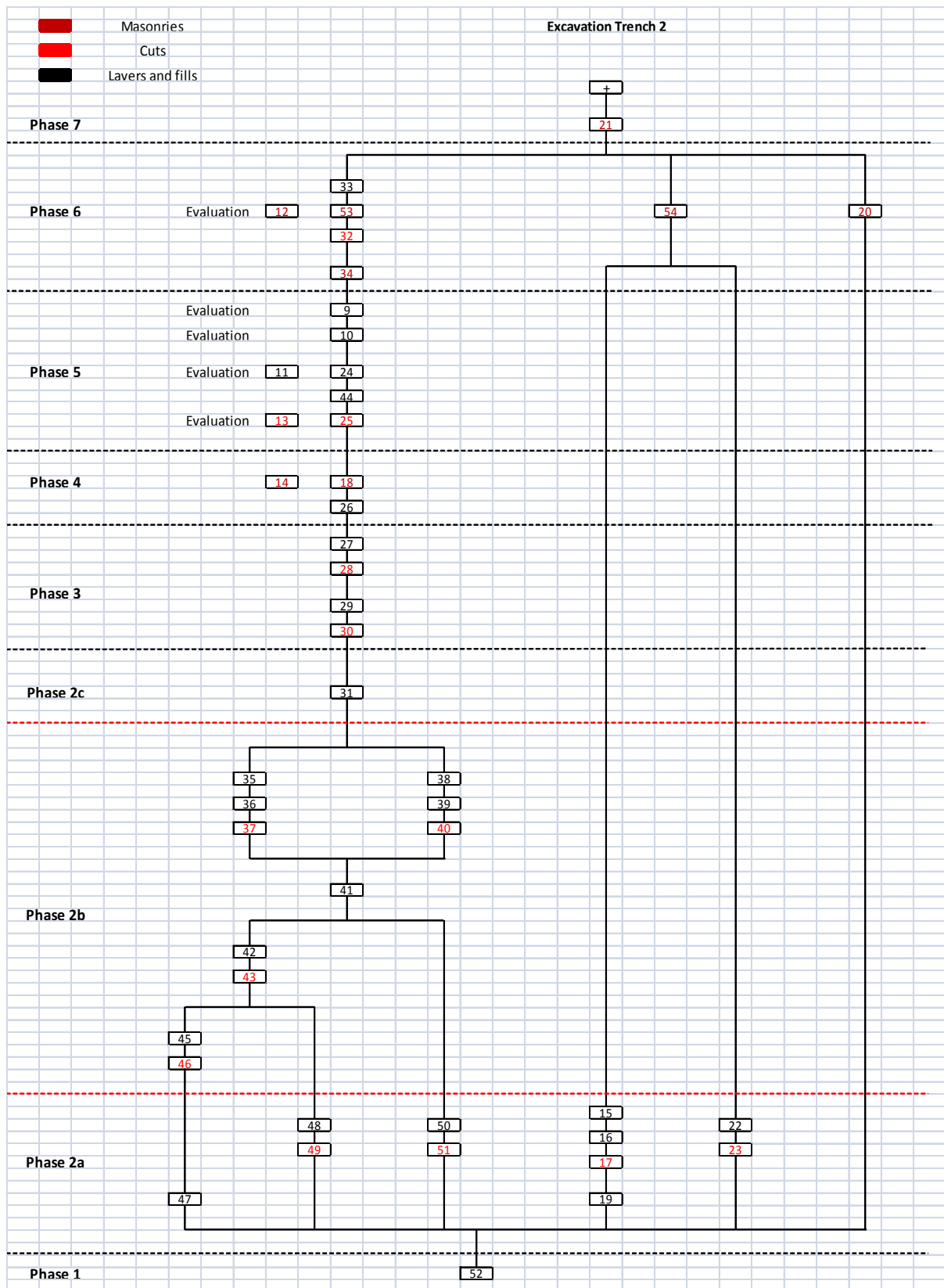
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## APPENDIX 1: Context index

Context No	Trench No	Phase	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Lowest Level	CBM	Pot	Stone	SF
15	Trench 2	2a	17		Fill	Upper fill of pit cut [17]	1.67m OD	1.65m OD				
16	Trench 2	2a			Fill	Primary fill of cut [17]	1.62m OD	1.60m OD		40-400		
17	Trench 2	2a	17		Cut	Pit cut filled by [15] and [16]	1.72m OD	1.53m OD				
18	Trench 2	4	18	6, 7	Masonry	Cobbled surface	2.63m OD	2.38m OD	1480-1900	1480-1610		<sf 3>
19	Trench 2	2a	19		Layer	Subsoil	1.72m OD	1.70m OD				
20	Trench 2	6	20	6	Masonry	Cellar floor surface	1.77m OD				(1700-1900)	
21	Trench 2	7	21		Masonry	Concrete foundation	2.28m OD	2.01m OD				
22	Trench 2	2a	23		Fill	Fill of cut [23]	1.73m OD	1.70m OD				
23	Trench 2	2a	23		Cut	Cut of posthole [23]. Filled by [22]	1.73m OD	1.57m OD				
24	Trench 2	5	25	6	Fill	Fill of cut [25]	2.52m OD					
25	Trench 2	5	25	6	Cut	Posthole filled by [24] and [44]	2.52m OD	2.16m OD				
26	Trench 2	4	26	6, 7	Layer	Bedding layer for cobbled surface [18]	2.53m OD	2.40m OD	1480-1900	1480-1600		
27	Trench 2	3		6, 7	Fill	Fill of ditch cut [28]	2.42m OD	2.32m OD	1480-1900			<sf 1>
28	Trench 2	3	28	6, 7	Cut	E-W orientated ditch cut filled by [27]	2.42m OD	2.24m OD				
29	Trench 2	3		7	Fill	Fill of E-W orientated ditch cut [30]	2.40m OD	2.29m OD	1480-1800	1480-1600		<sf 2>, <sf 4>
30	Trench 2	3	30	7	Cut	E-W orientated ditch cut filled by [29]	2.40m OD	2.04m OD				
31	Trench 2	2c	31	6, 7	Layer	Sandy silt layer	2.40m OD	2.07m OD	55-160	40-400		
32	Trench 2	6	Trench 2		Cut	Construction cut for masonry [12]/[53]	2.62m OD	1.79m OD				
33	Trench 2	6	Trench 2		Fill	Construction cut backfill for masonry [12]/[53]	2.62m OD	2.47m OD				
34	Trench 2	6	Trench 2	7	Masonry	N-S orientated masonry.	2.52m OD	2.51m OD	1450-1700			
35	Trench 2	2b		6	Fill	Upper fill of cut [37]	2.04m OD			40-400		
36	Trench 2	2b		6	Fill	Primary fill of cut [37]	2.05m OD					
37	Trench 2	2b	37	6	Cut	Possible quarry pit filled by [35] and [36]	2.04m OD	1.65m OD				
38	Trench 2	2b		6	Fill	Upper fill of cut [40]	2.16m OD					
39	Trench 2	2b		6	Fill	Primary fill of cut [40]	2.17m OD					
40	Trench 2	2b	40	6	Cut	Possible quarry pit filled by [38] and [39]	2.03m OD	1.76m OD				
41	Trench 2	2b	41	6, 7	Layer	Sandy silt layer	2.06m OD	2.05m OD				
42	Trench 2	2b			Fill	Fill of cut [43]	2.01m OD	1.94m OD				
43	Trench 2	2b	43		Cut	Possible quarry pit filled by [42]	2.01m OD	1.64m OD				
44	Trench 2	5		6	Fill	Primary fill of cut [25]	2.20m OD	2.15m OD				
45	Trench 2	2b		5	Fill	Fill of cut feature [46]	1.95m OD	1.93m OD				
46	Trench 2	2b	46	5	Cut	Cut filled by [45]	1.95m OD	1.71m OD				
47	Trench 2	2a	47		Layer	Undated sandy silt layer	1.95m OD	1.71m OD				
48	Trench 2	2a			Fill	Fill of posthole [49]	1.95m OD					
49	Trench 2	2a	49/51		Cut	Posthole filled by [48]	1.95m OD	1.69m OD				
50	Trench 2	2a			Fill	Fill of posthole [51]	1.95m OD					
51	Trench 2	2a	49/51		Cut	Posthole filled by [50]	1.95m OD	1.72m OD				
52	Trench 2	1	52	5, 6, 7	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	1.98m OD	1.63m OD				
53	Trench 2	6	Trench 2	5	Masonry	E-W orientated cellar wall (North)	3.30m OD	2.80m OD	1750-1900			
54	Trench 2	6	Trench 2		Masonry	E-W orientated cellar wall (South)	3.24m OD	2.94m OD				

## APPENDIX 2: Site matrix





## **APPENDIX 3: Post-Roman pottery assessment**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (2 boxes). The post-Roman pottery dates from the medieval and particularly the post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and all were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The pottery consists of sherd material. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from five contexts and individual deposits produced only small (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of material.

All the pottery (32 sherds or 25 ENV, weighing 50g (none of which is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered in to a database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. The pottery recovered from the evaluation (contexts [9] and [10] was simply quantified by fabric type, sherd count and ENV). The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology fabric and shape typologies. The material is discussed by type and distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES**

The breakdown of the period dating of the pottery is follows:

Medieval: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g

Post-medieval: 30 sherds, 31 ENV, 50kg

#### **Medieval**

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g, forms: bottle or jug.

#### **Post-medieval**

Chinese blue and white porcelain, (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV,

Creamware, (CREA), 1740-1830, 2 sherds, 2 ENV.

London stoneware, (LONS), 1670-1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV

Pearlware, (PEAR), 1770-1840, 7 sherds, 2 ENV

Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware, (PMBL), 1580-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV

London-area post-medieval redware, (PMR), 1580-1900, 10 sherds, 10 ENV, form: sugar cone mould

London-area early post-medieval redware, (PMRE), 1480-1600, 3 sherds, 2 ENV

Raeren stoneware, (RAER), 1480-1610, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, form: drinking jug

Surrey-Hampshire border redware, (RBOR), 1550-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV,

Plain refined white earthenware, (REFW), 1805-1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV,  
 White salt-glazed stoneware, (SWSG), 1720-1780, 1 sherd, 1 ENV,  
 Biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware, (TGW BISC), 1570-1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV,

## Distribution

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1 noting the size of the group, the number of sherds, ENV, weight, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group. The pottery was recovered from Phases 3 and 4.

Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Context considered date
9	4	S	25	19		1805	1900	CHPO BW, CREA, PEAR, PMBL, PMR, RBOR, REFW, SWSG, TGW BISC	1805-1830
10	4	S	2	2		1670	1923	LONS, PMR	18th century
18	4	S	1	1	6	1480	1610	RAER	1480-1610
26	4	S	2	1	13	1480	1600	PMRE	1480-1600
29	3	S	2	2	31	1480	1600	LOND, PMRE	1480-1600

Table 1.

## Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage has little significance at a local level. The ceramic profile of the site is characteristic for Southwark and the London area. None of the groups of pottery are large enough to say anything significant about activities on the site. The presence of PMR sugar moulds may be from an off-site source. The main potential for the pottery is as a dating tool for the deposits it was recovered from. None of the material requires illustration. There are no further recommendations for work on the assemblage.

## **APPENDIX 4: BUH 13 The Roman Pottery Assessment**

By James Gerrard

A small group of Roman sherds totalling 12 fragments from four contexts constitutes the Roman pottery assemblage from the excavations. The material shows little evidence of ware. The fabric types represented constitute variants which are considered common in Roman assemblages from Southwark. Though with small groups it is always possible that their deposition resulted from a secondary process their condition suggests this material did not move any great distance since its primary deposition.

The assemblage being small and common precludes it from adding anything significant to our understanding of Roman pottery use, supply pathways or distribution across this sector Roman Southwark. Other than their contribution to the dating of the contexts they derive from no further work is proposed on this group.

### **Context [31]-**

3 sherds of BAET

1 sherd of GAUL

1 sherd of NWWW mort

1 sherd of BBS

Date: 120-250

### **Context [35]**

1 sherd of greyware (AHFA? – uncertain ID)

Date: 250-400?

### **Context [016]**

1 sherd OXID. (This may not be Roman)

Date: 50-400

### **Context [29]**

2 sherds BAET

1 sherd GAUL

1 orange-brown sherd with flint inclusions.

1 sherd of greyware

AD50-250? (but marked 'residual')

## APPENDIX 5: The ceramic building material assessment

By Berni Sudds

The small assemblage of ceramic building material recovered (29 fragments, 1.5kg and 4 masonry samples) includes material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The majority of the Roman and medieval brick and tile is re-deposited within post-medieval deposits. The range and composition of the group is generally unremarkable and can be well-paralleled in the local vicinity. The material is catalogued and quantified below in Table 1.

Context	Fabrics	Forms	No	Weight (g)	Date range of the material	Context considered date
15/23	3032, 3034	Frogged bricks	2	MAS	1666 - 1900	1750 - 1900
18	2452, 2271nr2586, 2276	Imbrex, Peg tile	3	129	55 - 1900	1480 - 1900
26	2271, 3090, local?	Peg tile, floor tile	3	189	1180 - 1800	1480 - 1800
27	2271	Peg tile	3	9	1480 - 1900	1480 - 1900
29	2452, 2459A, 3060, 2271, 2276, 2586, 3090, 3082	Roman brick, tegula, peg tile, floor tile	18	874	50 - 1900	1480 - 1800
31	2452, 2459A	Roman brick	2	354	50 - 160	55 - 160
34	3033	Unfrogged brick	2	MAS	1450 - 1700	1450 - 1700 + (Reused)

Table 1: Ceramic building material by context. No = Number. MAS = Masonry sample.

The Roman material comprises abraded fragments of brick and roof tile. The medieval and post-medieval assemblage is largely composed of roof tile and four brick samples from in-situ masonry. Of some interest is a Roman brick from layer [31] with hobnail impressions (fabric 2452) and a small number of Flemish, and possibly local, ceramic floor tiles. No further work is proposed for the assemblage.

## **APPENDIX 6: Lithic Assessment**

By Barry Bishop

### **Introduction**

During the excavations at the above site a single dressed (struck) flint nodule was recovered. This report quantifies and describes this material and recommends any further work required.

### **Description**

The excavations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a single piece of worked flint. It comprises a cobble of translucent black flint with frequent grey 'swirly' inclusions and a rough but weathered cortex. It is typical of flint from superficial deposits, the colour and cortex being particularly reminiscent of North Downs material. It measures 115mm long by 65mm wide and is 55mm thick. It weighs 503g.

It has been partially flaked into an irregular oval and plano-convex shaped cobble. Covering much of its edges and the elevated parts of its flatter face are patches of densely packed incipient Hertzian cones (chattermarking). These have apparently been caused by repeated wear and battering, suggesting that these cobbles were used as road metalling (stone sets).

It is comparable to similar dressed nodules used for road-sets in Southwark, such as Tabard Square where several were recovered from Post-Medieval contexts (Bishop 2008). These had an average weight of just over 400g and similar chattermarked facets, sometimes more than one suggesting that they had been re-laid,

### **Recommendations**

No further analytical work is recommended but mention should be made of use of these building material types in any published account of the excavations.

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## APPENDIX 7: The metal and small finds assessment

By Märit Gaimster

Around fifteen individual metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The finds came predominantly from Phase 3 contexts, with only a small copper-alloy buckle (sf <3>) from Phase 4. The buckle, however, is likely to be residual here. The rather narrow shape and moulded frame fits well with 15th-century forms (cf. Whitehead 2003, 59 nos 349–51); the buckle was also associated with pottery dating to AD 1480-1610. Among the other finds, a small copper-alloy ring of twisted wire (sf <1>) is a characteristic find of the late 15th and 16th centuries, possibly representing the 'purse rings' or 'pouch rings' known from documentary sources and which, stitched onto a purse, and which may have functioned as a reinforcement against cut-purse thieves (Egan 2005, 62 and fig. 52). Typical is also a fine copper-alloy pin (sf <5>), while the flattened shape of a bone bead suggests it may come from a rosary (sf <6>), a significant element in the post-Reformation period. Interesting is also a length of copper-alloy pin or rod (sf <4>) with a tinned-like surface suggesting gunmetal, an alloy that includes tin and zinc and common already during the medieval period (cf. Heyworth 1991). This object is more likely to represent workshop waste, reflected in early modern finds elsewhere in Southwark (cf. Egan 2005, 133–38, esp. 136 no. 712). Further elements of industry is reflected in a small segment of bone-working waste (sf <7>), from the same context as the copper-alloy buckle in Phase 4. Among the finds from Phase 3 finds is also a heavily corroded copper-alloy coin which may be residual Roman (sf <2>).

### Recommendations

The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site, and should be included, where relevant, in any further publication. This is recommended for the present assemblage, including the copper-alloy buckle, purse ring and bone bead, as well as the possible gunmetal pin or rod, all representing characteristic finds of the Tudor and Stuart periods. For the purpose of publication, the iron objects should all be x-rayed, and the copper-alloy coin cleaned, to secure identification. The gunmetal object could be further analysed with XRF for metal identification. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and un-diagnostic fragments may be discarded.

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**Catalogue:**

phase	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
4	18	3	copper-alloy buckle; double-oval with narrowed strap bar and moulded frame forming a broad lip for the pin at each side; ht. 20mm; W 25mm	1480-1610	
4	18	7	bone-working waste; segment of ?cattle longbone, worked on four sides and both ends; W 8mm; L 40mm	1480-1610	further ident
3	27	1	copper-alloy twisted-wire ring; diam. 10mm; ?purse ring	n/a	
3	27		iron nail; incomplete	n/a	x-ray
3	29	2	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded; diam. 20mm; ?residual Roman	1480-1600	clean for ident
3	29	4	?gunmetal pin/rod; gauge 2.3mm; L 45mm	1480-1600	further ident
3	29	5	copper-alloy pin with wound-wire head; near-complete; L 29mm+	1480-1600	
3	29	6	bone bead; flattened barrel shape; diam. 11mm; ht. 4mm; ?rosary bead	1480-1600	further ident
3	29		iron ?straps/objects; three corroded pieces	1480-1600	x-ray
3	29		iron nails; four incomplete	1480-1600	x-ray

## APPENDIX 8: Animal bone assessment

By Kevin Rielly

### Introduction

There is evidence for Roman activity related to postholes and ditches on sites in the vicinity of the 325 Borough High St one, alongside the Roman road leading up to London Bridge. At the current site this is followed by a major hiatus, the remainder of the features relating to the Post-Medieval part of the sequence.

There is a minor quantity of bones from the Roman strata, but the majority arose from the fills of the early post-medieval ditches with the remainder taken from deposits associated with the cobbled surface. All of the bones are in a good state of preservation and while there is some fragmentation, this is not at a high level. The assemblage was largely recovered by hand.

### Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

### Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a total of 14 hand collected bones with a further 78 fragments from the single sample (see Table 1). These are divided between a potential Roman phase (2c) and two post medieval phases i.e. 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Phase 3) and 18<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4).

<b>Phase:</b>	<b>2c</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Recovery:</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HC</b>
<b>Species</b>				
Cattle	1	1	1	2
Equid		1		
Cattle-size		2	25	2
Sheep/Goat	1			
Sheep-size		3	30	
Chicken		1		
Chicken-size			3	
Goose			1	
Fish			18	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>

Table 1. Species abundance of hand collected (HC) and sieved (S) bones

Phase 2 – Roman



Two bones were recovered from layer [31] assigned to Phase 2c. While Roman according to the dating evidence, the position of this layer in the stratigraphic sequence as well as the small number of finds, suggests that it may post-date the Roman era, possibly Saxon or later. The bones consist of a cattle mandible fragment and a sheep/goat juvenile metatarsus, both in good condition. The latter bone has knife marks near the distal end suggestive of skinning cuts.

Phase 3. Post – medieval (late 15<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> centuries)

This phase provided the major part of the bone assemblage, these arising from the fill [29] of a NW-SE orientated ditch [30]. This fill was dated between AD 1480 and 1600. The bones feature a mixture of cattle and sheep / goat bones (no doubt comprising all or most of the cattle- and sheep-size component) representing variety of skeletal parts, probably all from adult individuals. There was also a single equid bone (a calcaneus from a medium-sized adult individual) as well as two species of poultry and some fish (the latter from the sample). The fish bones have yet to be identified, however, as they are all rather small it can be assumed that they are likely to represent one or more riverine / estuarine species.

Phase 4. Post – medieval (18<sup>th</sup> century)

Three bones were recovered from a bedding layer [26] associated with cobbled surface [18] and a single fragment from the surface itself. The former consist of cattle tibia and femur shaft pieces as well as a cattle-size indeterminate fragment, while the surface provided a cattle-size shaft fragment which had been sawn and shaped, possibly representing a discard from dice-making.

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

While reasonably well dated (with the probable exception of the 'Roman' layer) and well preserved, this collection shares the twin disadvantages of being rather small and somewhat mundane. The quantities are insufficient to warrant any detail beyond a species count, while there is no additional information, as might be provided for example by unusual species or evidence for religious (Roman) or craft activities (here discounting the single worked bone from Phase 4).

It is recommended that any further work should be limited to the identification of the fish bones, with the ensuing publication using this additional information in conjunction with the data compiled in this assessment report.

**BUH13 notes**

All weights in grammes.

Context	Samp	Phase	Cattle	O/C	Pig	Comments
29	1		25			Several fish bones with many identifiable, all from small fish.
18						Fragment worked csz limb bone, squared off so possibly dice-making waste (but small).
26			15			
27			67			
29			11			
31			22	6		A juv shep/goat mtt, proj just fused and shafts jf with diagonal knife cuts at 3/4s med/ant, ?skinning cuts.

## APPENDIX 9: Environmental assessment

By Frank Meddens

### INTRODUCTION

This environmental report summarises the findings from the rapid assessment of bulk samples taken from contexts during excavations at 325 Borough High Street, Southwark, London (BUH13). The aim of this environmental archaeological assessment is to; provide an overview of the contents of the bulk sample, determine the potential of the sample for understanding the general environmental context of the site, and identify if further analysis needs to be undertaken.

### METHODOLOGY

One bulk samples of 40 litres were process by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using the method of flotation as detailed in Kenward, Hall and Jones (1980). A 0.3µm mesh was used to capture the flot (light fraction) and 1mm mesh for the residue (heavy fraction). The residues were dried, sieved at 2 and 4mm and then sorted 'by eye' to retrieve artefacts and un-floated organic remains which were then bagged and labelled. The abundance of each class of artefacts (e.g. CBM, pottery, slag, bone) was recorded (using a *pro forma*) and entered into the database. The following ranges of abundance were used to quantify organic and inorganic remains:

1. = Occasional (1-10)
2. = Fairly frequent (11-30)
3. = Frequent (31-100)
4. = Abundant (>100)

The flot was dried and the abundance of organic remains was determined using the same method stated above.

### RESULTS

The results of the rapid assessment of bulk samples are presented in table 1 .

#### **Phase 3- Post-Medieval (late 15<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> century)**

##### ***Context (29) sample <1>***

Fill of a ditch comprising moderately firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with flot yielding fairly frequent fragments of charcoal, and root matter. Residues contained charcoal, most falling within the < 2-4mm fraction. There was also a little coal, a small number of small mammal bone and a moderate quantity of fish bone and marine shell fragments as well as small quantities of pottery, CBM a few fragments of copper and ferrous material as well as a bone bead.

### DISCUSSION

If deemed to be archaeologically significant, the sample has some potential for analysis based on the

abundance of small mammal and fish bone. The charcoal retrieved in the flot: <1>, is unlikely to contribute significantly to our understanding of the site.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The methodology used identified a single archaeologically significant, ditch fill with some potential to aid our understanding of the local economy and environment. The sample's small fish bone fraction should be submitted for further analysis. The results may help elucidate the fish component of the Post-Medieval diet.

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Table 1. Rapid assessment of bulk

Sample number	Context number	Context type	% of context sampled	Volume of sample (litres)	Flot								Residue										
					Charred			Uncharred					Charred				Uncharred						
					Charcoal	Seeds	Chaff/grain	Seeds	Wood	Roots	Bone	Shell	Charcoal	Seeds	Chaff/grain	Seeds	S.A. bone*	L. A. bone*	Fish bone	Daub	CMB	Burnt/struck flint	Pottery
1	29	Ditch fill	5-25%	40	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	4	-

## APPENDIX 10: Oasis Form

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### Project details

Project name	325 Borough High Street: An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	The earliest features recorded on site (Trench 2) appear to have been a number of postholes arranged on an approximate NE-SW orientation. These were interpreted as a fence line pre-dating the construction of the Roman road as they were truncated by a series of pits which were interpreted as Roman quarrying probably associated with the gravel and sand extraction for the construction of the road/s in the area. The earliest post-medieval activity is characterised by two linear intercutting ditch cuts orientated NW-SE which were seen as the cut and re-cut, of a property boundary / land division. During the 18th century a cobbled surface was constructed. This surface was interpreted as part of a yard as shown on Horwood map of 1792-9. In the second half of the 19th century the yard went out of use when a series of consolidation deposits were dumped on the cobbled surface. These deposits are very likely to have been associated with the demolition of the building which would have been contemporary with the yard. At some point in the late 19th century the late post-medieval consolidation deposits were truncated when a cellar was constructed. This was located in the SW half of excavation Trench 2. During the early 20th century the 19th century cellar was backfilled and went out of use. This probably coincided with the decision to construct the new basement which occupied most of the NE part of the site.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2013 End: 13-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BUH13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Roman
Monument type	POST-HOLES Roman
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	COBBLED SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE FRAME Post Medieval

Investigation type ""Full excavation""

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### Project location

Country England  
Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 325 Borough High Street  
Postcode SE1 1JL  
Study area 120.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 3224 7953 51.4987204137 -0.0946647983173 51 29 55 N 000 05 40 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 1.63m Max: 1.98m

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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 Ireneo Grosso  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Life Less Ordinary

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Worked bone", "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Contents "Survey"  
Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Excavation at 325 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 report

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Entered by	Ireneo Grosso (igrosso@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 July 2014

## OASIS:

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# PCA

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## **PCA SOUTH**

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

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## **PCA NORTH**

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

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## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

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