

**29 CURLEW STREET,  
LONDON SE1 2ND**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

**SITE CODE: CLW 14**

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

**PLANNING REFERENCE NUMBER:  
12/AP/0395**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11826**

**AUGUST 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

29 CURLEW STREET,  
LONDON SE1 2ND

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**Site Code:** CLW 14

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

**Planning Reference Number:** 12/AP/0395

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 3374 7991 (533745/179912)

**Written by:** Guy Seddon and Paw Jorgensen  
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July 2014

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on behalf of  
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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 .....	10
7	The Archaeological Sequence .....	11
7.1	<i>Phase 1: 17th-18th Century Alluvial Deposits (Figure 6)</i> .....	11
7.2	<i>Phase 2: Late 18th Century Revetment (Figures 3 &amp; 6)</i> .....	11
7.3	<i>Phase 3: Late 18th Century Land Reclamation and Development (Figures 4 &amp; 6)</i> .....	14
7.4	<i>Phase 4: 19th Century (Figures 5 &amp; 6)</i> .....	14
8	Research Objectives and Conclusions .....	16
9	Acknowledgements .....	19
10	Bibliography.....	19

## PLATES

Plate 1: View south-west into trench, showing revetment structure [44] .....	11
Plate 2 View west of structure [44].....	12

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location .....	20
Figure 2: Trench Location .....	21
Figure 3: Phase 2: Late 18th Century Revetment.....	22
Figure 4: Phase 3: Late 18th Century Land Reclamation and Development.....	23
Figure 5: Phase 4: 19th Century .....	24
Figure 6: Sections .....	25

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index .....	26
Appendix 2: Matrices.....	27
Appendix 3: Post-Roman Pottery Assessment .....	29
Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipes Assessment .....	33
Appendix 5: Glass Assessment .....	35
Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material Assessment .....	37
Appendix 7: Small Finds Assessment.....	39
Appendix 8: Faunal Assessment.....	40
Appendix 9: OASIS Data Form .....	42

## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 29 Curlew Street, London SE1 2ND. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3374 7991
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2014), an archaeological watching brief was carried out between 23<sup>rd</sup> June and 8<sup>th</sup> July 2014, during the construction of a cylindrical, subterranean wine cellar.
- 1.3 Natural geological deposits were not encountered during the watching brief.
- 1.4 The earliest deposits recorded were alluvial clays into which an east-west aligned revetment [44], dating to the mid late 18th century, was constructed. Made ground / reclaimed land was evident to the south of the revetment whilst more alluvial layers were built up against the northern side, a II consistent with a late 18th century date. These were sealed by dumped ground consolidation layers upon which a late 18th century north-south aligned boundary wall was constructed and into which a cess pit was cut. These were sealed by 19<sup>th</sup> century made ground deposits within which a soak-away and associated culvert was constructed.
- 1.5 The evidence indicates that study site is located towards the eastern edge of the Horsleydown Eyot and has been subjected to land reclamation and development since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 29 Curlew Street, London SE1 2ND between the 23<sup>rd</sup> June and 8<sup>th</sup> July 2014. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3374 7991 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The watching brief closely monitored the hand excavation of one cylindrical trench, dug for the installation of a wine cellar located centrally within the footprint of the current building at 29 Curlew Street (Figure 2). The trench had a circumference of approximately 2.70m and a finished depth of 3.50 below the current ground level.
- 2.3 The site is bounded to the east by Curlew Street, to the north and south by other residential units within the terrace and to the west by mixed residential and commercial units
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Guy Seddon and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was predominantly written by Guy Seddon and completed by Paw Jorgensen. The archaeological work was commissioned by NDB Construction Limited and the project was monitored by Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.5 The site was recorded using the unique site code CLW14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Borough, Bermondsey and Bankside as defined by the London Borough of Southwark in the Southwark Plan (2007).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

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

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

##### **Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology**

###### **Strategic**

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

###### **Planning decisions**

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

###### **LDF preparation**

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

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

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

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the following documents:

- The Southwark Plan (adopted 2007)
- Southwark Policy Guidance (Archaeology) (2007)

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies and justifications:

#### **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 Specific Constraints and Planning Background**

3.5 The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Borough, Bermondsey and Bankside as defined by the London Borough of Southwark in the Southwark Plan (2007).

3.5.1 The proposed scheme, which has received full planning permission from the London Borough of Southwark under application number 12/AP/0395, permits alterations and extension to No 29 Curlew Street including extension at second floor level and modifications to the Curlew Street and



rear elevations. The alterations include the construction of a cylindrical wine cellar located at the centre of the site with a diameter of approximately 2.6m and a depth BGL of approximately 3.0m. Other localized, shallower groundworks such as foundation and service trenches may also be necessary. The planning application was accompanied by an Archaeological Desk-Based Appraisal prepared by Museum of London Archaeology (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011).

3.5.2 The permission included two archaeological conditions:

- 5) Before any work on the basement excavation begins, the applicant shall submit a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological works which shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and implemented and shall not be carried out other than in accordance with any such approval given

Reason: In order that the details of the programme of archaeological excavation and recording works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 6) Before any work on the basement excavation begins, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason: In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ in accordance with Chapter 12 paragraph 141 of the National Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

3.5.3 The watching brief carried out by PCA in June/July 2014 was preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief by PCA (Mayo 2014) and approved by Dr Christopher Constable for the London Borough of Southwark. The results of the watching brief are reported upon here. Condition 6 has been dealt with separately by the submission of proposed development drawings.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 According to the *Geology of Britain Viewer* published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) (2014) the site is situated over superficial alluvial deposits formed during the Flandrian interglacial stage of the Holocene Period. This is underlain by London Clay, which forms the bedrock geology of much of the Greater London area. The deposition of the London Clay is reflective of the rising sea levels during the Ypresian stage of the Eocene epoch.

4.1.2 Boreholes at Butlers Wharf to the west of the site encountered London Clay at -5.56m OD while it was encountered at a slightly lower level (-6.34m OD) to the south along Queen Elizabeth Street. These boreholes recorded the top of the overlying alluvium at 2.14m OD 1.46m OD respectively (BGS 2014). When taking into account the natural undulations of the alluvial landscape in conjunction with later limited truncations the high of the alluvium recorded in the boreholes is roughly comparable to the top of the alluvial sequence (1.06m OD) recorded during the current watching brief.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 Topographically the study site is situated approximately 120m to the west of the confluence of the River Neckinger with the River Thames. The latter flows approximately 100m to the north of the site. Although little evidence survives for this, historically the site would have been located on the eastern edge of the Horsleydown eyot. Within the site itself the ground level is roughly level at 4.14m OD although that is likely artificial rather than reflective of the natural landscape. The topography of the wider area slopes gently down towards the River Thames to the north.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A detailed discussion of the archaeological and historical background of the site was prepared for the Historic Environment Assessment for the site. The following is a summary of the discussion found in that report (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011) which has been reproduced directly from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014).
- 5.2 The site has high potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains as it is located on the edge of Horselydown eyot, in an area that was subject to alternating periods of marine transgression and regression from the prehistoric period onwards. Past investigations have shown deep deposits of alluvium in this area. The wet conditions so the alluvium have potential for excellent preservation of palaeoenvironmental/organic remains, as has been shown by the identification of a potential prehistoric peat layer c12m to the north of the site. The significance of such remains is likely to be low to moderate (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 15).
- 5.3 The site has a moderate potential to contain prehistoric remains. The fluctuating water levels could have sealed evidence of prehistoric activity beneath waterlain fluvial silts. This area was a sand and gravel island for certain periods of the prehistoric and could have been a convenient location for human habitation and exploitation of the predictable resources of the river Thames. There is evidence of activity in the study area cut into the buried surface of the natural sand from the Mesolithic period onwards. The significance of such remains is likely to be medium (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 15).
- 5.4 The site has a low potential to contain Roman remains. The site was located far from the main centres of settlement or activity on a small sand and gravel eyot and is not well understood archaeologically for this period as there are relatively few Roman finds from the area (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 15).
- 5.5 The site has a low potential to contain early medieval remains. The site's location far from the historic centres of settlement during this period, and the paucity of remains from this date from within the study area suggest that there is unlikely to be any significant remains from this period (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 16).
- 5.6 The site has a low potential to contain later medieval remains. The site was probably located in an area of open common land '*Horseley Down*' during this period. It is likely that any activity in this period would have been focussed along the river edge to the north and east of the site (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 16).
- 5.7 The site has a high potential to contain post-medieval remains. The area had been gradually reclaimed and developed throughout the post-medieval period. The site could have been developed by the early 18th century and there may be footings of these buildings remaining beneath the current site. The significance of such remains would possibly be low depending on the nature, extent and degree of perseveration (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011, 16).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the intervention.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Southwark, English Heritage and the IfA.
- 6.3 The proposed methodology of the archaeological monitoring was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014), approved by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.4 All invasive construction groundworks at the site were monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions. This comprised a localised excavation for the new wine cellar central to the site with a diameter of approximately 2.70m and a finished depth BGL of approximately 3.50m.
- 6.5 The excavations were undertaken by a small team of groundworkers using hand tools, and excavation work was continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist, who directed the groundworkers when archaeological remains were apparent.
- 6.6 Representative sections were cleaned and drawn and all archaeological layers and features were cleaned in order to define cut features and provided clarity of the archaeological sequence. Where these were identified either the groundworkers excavated under close supervision of the attendant archaeologist or the archaeologist was given appropriate time in an attempt to characterise and record the features and recover dating evidence.
- 6.7 All archaeological features were recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.
- 6.8 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 and presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.9 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.10 A Temporary Bench Mark was established near to the site by PCA's surveyor using a GPS system; this TBM was then transferred into the site using a dumpy level.
- 6.11 The archaeological works were monitored by Dr Christopher Constable, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code CLW14.
- 6.13 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: 17th-18th Century Alluvial Deposits (Figure 6)

7.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded were firmly compacted, dark grey alluvial clays [55], exposed at a level of +0.87m OD, probably representing early post-medieval riverine deposits. This was overlain by a layer of dark grey, slightly peaty clay [41] at a height of +1.06m OD. The peaty inclusions within this deposit suggest that it was an exposed surface long enough for plant growth to establish upon it, e.g. riverside reed banks. Pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) retrieved from layer [41] indicates a date for its formation / deposition between the late 17th and mid 18th centuries.

### 7.2 Phase 2: Late 18th Century Revetment (Figures 3 & 6)



*Plate 1: View south-west into trench, showing revetment structure [44] (scale = 1.0m)*

7.2.1 Constructed upon layer [41] was an approximately east-west aligned revetment structure [44]. It ran across the entire length of the trench, continuing outside the bounds of the excavation to both the east and the west and was visible for a distance of 2.45m. It faced the river to the north, with land reclamation to the south. The top of the revetment lay at +2.11m OD with the majority of the base at +1.18m OD, dipping down to +1.24m OD at the eastern end. It is possible that the revetment was originally higher, but above +2.11m OD was a sequence of made ground, not conducive to the preservation of wood, unlike the alluvial deposits that lay below this height in which the revetment was located.

7.2.2 Seven vertical posts, [18], [19], [23], [26], [33], [34] and [46] were recorded in the area of the trench. Posts [18], [19], [23], [26], [33] and [46] were all positioned to the front, (north) of the revetment, spaced at between 0.25m and 0.50m from each other. Post [34] was located to the rear (south) of the structure. Tie-back [53] was pinned to at the front of the revetment by post [19] and to the back of the structure by post [34], likewise tie-back [52] was pinned to the front by post [18] and was also pinned to the rear by [34]. Post [34] also pinned base plate [30], which ran along the back of the structure on an east-west alignment.



7.2.3 The river-side face of the revetment was formed from a series of overlapping planks, [21], [22], [24], [25], [27], [28], [29], [32], [45], [47], [48] and [49]. The river-side faces of planks [47], [48] and [49] were braced by vertical timber [50], whilst the remnant of vertical timber [51] was also seen to brace planks [48] and [49]. Braces [50] and [51] were spaced at an interval of 0.25m. It is also probable that loose timbers [34], [35], [36] and [38] were the remnants of braces for the front of planks [25], [27] and [45].



Plate 2 View west of structure [44] (scale = 1.0m)

7.2.4 To the east of post [18] the revetment was buckled and pushed back upon itself, to the south, probably as a result of a flood event.

Table 1: dimensions and details of timbers in structure [44]

Context No	Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	In situ Y/N
18	Post	1625	70	82	*	Y
19	Post	1705	112	41	*	Y
20	Plank	662+	142	23	*	N
21	Plank	272	113	6	*	Y
22	Plank	339+	146	6	*	Y
23	Post	1119	89	68	*	Y
24	Plank	702+	180	6	*	Y
25	Plank	1007	118	11	*	Y
26	Post	669	*	*	59	Y
27	Plank	1018+	192	28	*	Y
28	Plank	1125+	119	29	*	Y
29	Plank	800+	112	124	*	Y
30	Base Plate	96	261	209	*	Y

Context No	Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	In situ Y/N
32	Plank	1045	65	127	*	Y
33	Post	518	*	*	33	Y
34	Post	887	*	*	68	Y
35	Brace	369	35	33	*	N
36	Brace	225	30	29	*	N
37	Brace	348	48	28	*	N
38	Brace	553	48	16	*	N
45	Plank	704+	185	8	*	Y
46	Post	1195	104	68	*	Y
47	Plank	665+	190	8	*	Y
48	Plank	564+	200	6	*	Y
49	Plank	584+	150	4	*	Y
50	Brace	397	29	26	*	Y
51	Brace	276	27	21	*	Y
52	Tie Back	656	50	43	*	Y
53	Tie Back	845+	128	116	*	Y

- 7.2.5 Behind the revetment (to the south), contemporary dump layers [39] and [54] served as ground reclamation deposits. Layer [54], located at +1.06m OD, was 0.20m thick and constituted a very compact layer of medium sized stones in a sandy clay matrix. This was probably laid as a firm and free-draining base onto which other deposits could be dumped behind the revetment. Pottery retrieved from this layer is dated to between AD 1580 and 1900.
- 7.2.6 Overlying [54], with a surface height of +1.54m OD and a thickness of 0.50m was layer [39]. It was formed from firmly compacted, mid brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small-medium sized stones. Spot dated pottery suggests a date of between 1630 and 1680 AD for this layer.
- 7.2.7 Built up against the northern side of the revetment was a series of alluvial deposits [40], [42] and [43]. Layer [43] comprised compact, dark grey clay at a height of +1.38m OD, with a thickness of 0.33m. This was sealed by layer [42], compact, dark grayish brown clay, 0.20m thick with a surface height of +1.56m OD.
- 7.2.8 Sealing both the alluvial deposits and the revetment were clay layers [17] and [40] which probably equate to each other. They were also alluvial in nature, being firmly compacted, mid grayish brown clay c.0.55m thick, with a surface height of around +2.13m OD. The fact that layer [17] overlay the revetment [44] particularly in the area where it had been broken and pushed back indicates that a flood event, possibly a spring tide, contributed to the end of the revetment as a viable means to reclaim, control and contain the land in this location. Layer [17] is confidently dated from pottery, CTP, CBM and glass to the late 18th century.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Late 18th Century Land Reclamation and Development (Figures 4 & 6)**

- 7.3.1 Overlying the flood deposit was a series of post-medieval dump layers, [2], [3], [5], [7], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15] and [16]. The earliest of these layers was [13], firmly compacted, dark grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small flecks of CBM, mortar and charcoal with the occasional oyster shell. It had a thickness of 0.46m and a surface height of +2.39m OD. Pottery, CTP, CBM and glass dates this layer to the 18th century.
- 7.3.2 Layer [12] sealed [13] and was a small, firmly compacted, dark greenish grey, very cassy layer of clayey silt with moderate amounts of small mortar flecks. It was 90mm thick and was located at +2.45m OD.
- 7.3.3 This was overlain by layer [11] = [16], a firmly compacted, dark to mid brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small-medium sized rounded, sub-sounded, angular and sub-angular stones. It was 0.83m thick and had a surface height of +3.06m OD. Pottery and CBM recovered from layer [11] dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3.4 Sealing this were contexts [7] and [15]. Layer [7] was a loosely compacted, 0.03m thick layer of crushed CBM and mortar, located at +2.10m OD, which was possibly to do with the construction of wall [5]. Layer [7] was overlain by firmly compacted band of clay [3], 70mm thick. Constructed on the top of layer [3] was north-south aligned wall [5], built out of handmade, un-frogged red bricks in an English bond. It had a height of 0.35m, a width of 0.18m and a length of over 1.12m, continuing beyond the southern L.O.E of the site. It was also visibly truncated to the south. Dates of the bricks place them within the late 18th century. The absence of a construction cut for wall [5] can be rationalized if the underlying layers [7] and [3] are actually considered to be construction surfaces for 18th century development.
- 7.3.5 Layer [15] was moderately compacted and comprised mainly of decayed oyster shell at +3.04m OD. It was 0.16m thick and a fragment of kiln lining was retrieved from it.

### **7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century (Figures 5 & 6)**

- 7.4.1 Overlying [15] and [5] was layer [2] = [14]. This was moderately compacted, mid-dark grayish brown sandy silt. It had inclusions of occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and small chalk nodules. It was 0.35m thick with a surface height of +3.50m OD. Glass from this ground-raising and consolidation layer dates it to the 19th century.
- 7.4.2 Cutting through layer [2] = [14] was pit [10]. It was sub-circular in plan, measured +0.72m north-south by +1.00m east-west, had a depth of 1.49m and was located at +3.50m OD. The sides broke sharply from the surface and fell steeply, at almost 90° from horizontal, breaking sharply to a flat base. It contained a single fill [9] which had a loose-moderate compaction and was light reddish brown in colour. It comprised very cassy silt, leading to the interpretation that the feature was a cess pit, probably serving a house on Gainsford Street. It contained quantities of pottery, glass and CBM dating its in-fill to the 19th century.
- 7.4.3 Layer [1] sealed pit [10]. It was 0.30m thick and had a surface height of +3.80m OD. It was formed



from firmly compacted, dark brown clayey silt and contained artefacts dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It is probable that this layer represent a garden soil to the rear of No. 9 Gainsford Street.

- 7.4.4 Layer [1] was cut by [8], a construction cut for [4], a late 19<sup>th</sup> Century soakaway with an associated culvert [6]. Soakaway [4] was constructed in the shape of a bee hive from lightly frogged bricks dated to between AD 1780 and 1900 and measured +0.30m north-south by 0.65m east-west and had a height 0.48m.
- 7.4.5 Culvert [6] ran on a north-south alignment, it was 0.24m wide and 0.09m in height extending from the northern L.O.E. of the trench by 0.10m before being truncated. The alignment and place of the culvert within the stratigraphy strongly suggests that it originally ran into soakaway [4]. It was constructed from two parallel lines of bricks one brick high, laid in stretcher bond with a slate base and slate capping. It was 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.
- 7.4.6 Both soakaway [4] and culvert [6] were capped by modern deposits laid for the foundation of the current concrete slab ground surface.

## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Research Objectives

The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

#### 8.1.1 To determine the palaeotopography of the site.

It is evident from the alluvial deposition, dating up to the 17th -18th centuries, that the site was located within a low-lying area prone to flooding. This is further supported by the construction of a revetted drainage ditch during the late 18th century and the subsequent land reclamation work which seems to have been carried out on the site in the late 18th century. The top of the alluvium was recorded at +1.06m OD with the ground level being raised by land reclamation efforts to +3.50m OD by the close of the 18th century.

#### 8.1.2 To determine the site's palaeoenvironmental potential.

The watching brief recorded the presence of untruncated alluvial deposits comprising alluvial clay beneath a peaty clay, at a surface height of +1.06m OD. The alluvial material extended below the base of the excavated trench, at +0.69m OD, and therefore the full alluvial sequence was not exposed. For this particular piece of fieldwork, the fact that the excavation did not proceed to the base of the alluvial material (i.e. superficial drift deposits) negates its potential.

The presence of this material at the site however clearly presents a future archaeological research possibility should an opportunity to undertake deeper investigations to the surface of geological levels be possible.

#### 8.1.3 To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

Despite the site having a moderate potential to contain prehistoric remains the current investigation recorded no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area.

#### 8.1.4 To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.

The current investigation did not encounter any evidence for Roman activity within the study area.

#### 8.1.5 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

No medieval features, structures or deposits were encountered during the watching brief. However, a single residual medieval peg tile was found within a later context, [41]. Medieval activity has been recorded as close as 100m from the study site. Several sites within 1000m of the study area have produced medieval finds indicating that the area was already partially developed during this time. However, the lack of medieval material from the site itself may suggest that it was situated outside

the periphery of the developed area. The Historic Environment Assessment prepared for the site (Molina-Burguera and Pett 2011) suggested that “the site probably lay within the open fields and meadows of Horsleydown”; the lack of medieval finds, features, structures and deposits observed during the current investigation seems to support this theory.

- 8.1.6 To establish the nature of post-medieval activity. Can post-medieval reclamation and ground consolidation be identified and dated?

All deposits, features and structures recorded during the watching brief could be dated to the post-medieval period. The earliest evidence for deliberate human activity within the site was a late 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century timber revetment running east-west through the entire trench and beyond. This was followed by successive episodes of land reclamation carried out throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Also during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century a brick wall demarcating the boundary between properties was constructed on top of the land reclamation sequence. The wall could be contemporary with the structural development along Gainsford Street and Thomas Street visible on the Rocque map (c1746) and Horwood’s map (1819), possibly an early manifestation of what can be reconciled as 7 and 9 Gainsford Street on the later OS maps.

The later 19<sup>th</sup> century activity was represented by a cess pit backfilled with rubbish, a garden soil horizon and a soakaway with associated culvert.

The vicinity of the site is shown on 17<sup>th</sup> century maps as comprising of open undeveloped land. By the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Thomas Street (now Curlew Street) had been established and the western side almost wholly developed. Gainsford Street to the north had also been established by this time and its southern side developed with buildings facing the street. It is likely that the 19<sup>th</sup> century features and deposits recorded during the current investigation reflect domestic activity to the back of the buildings fronting either Gainsford Street or Thomas Street while the earlier revetment may represent a revetted drainage ditch cutting through the open undeveloped area shown on the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area. Following the construction of the revetted ditch it seems that the area underwent a phase, or phases, of land reclamation.

- 8.1.7 To ascertain the earliest and latest activity/deposits identifiable at the site.

The earliest temporally diagnostic find consisted of a single medieval pan tile, however, this was residual within a later deposit. The earliest securely dated deposit was a layer of alluvium dated between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, which predated the construction of the revetted ditch.

From the time of the construction of the revetment, activity on the site seems to have been more or less constant. The latest phase of activity, not counting the current concrete slab, was the construction of a soakaway and associated culvert. Both of these structures were dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These structures were located to the back of 9 Gainsford Street and were presumably associated with improving the drainage from the property.

- 8.1.8 To ascertain when the site was first developed.

John Rocque's map of 1746 shows that Thomas Street (now Curlew Street) and Gainsford Street had both been established and the immediate vicinity of the site developed. However, from the map it is ambiguous whether or not the site itself had been developed by 1746. By 1819, however, the eastern part of the site was occupied by a building fronting Thomas Street. Archaeologically the earliest evidence for the structural development of the site consisted of a boundary wall which could be dated as early as the late 18th century, which fits reasonably well with the cartographic evidence.

It is certain that the site existed at the start of the post-medieval period as a challenging plot which was subject to periodic flooding, in keeping with the surrounding area. As the post-medieval continues the area was gradually drained and controlled by a system of revetted ditches, and evidence for this was found beneath the site. Such drainage measures allowed the area and the site to be consolidated and raised, thereby allowing structural development at the end of the 18th century and into the 19th.

That activity at the site was predominant from the 18th century is supported by the faunal assessment for the animal bone assemblage (see Appendix 8).

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

The archaeological sequence survives intact below the current concrete floor. This is evident from the survival of deposits, features and structures from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. However, in the southern part of the trench the construction of first a cess pit and then a soakaway during the 19<sup>th</sup> century has led to the partial destruction of earlier deposits within this area.

- 8.1.10 To report on the findings of the work and, if appropriate, propose an appropriate level of analysis and publication.

The findings of this investigation are considered to be in keeping with the known archaeological potential of the area and therefore unsurprising. The watching brief has demonstrated the good conditions which are afforded within such alluvial and riverine sites for the preservation of remains such as the timbers herein found and reported upon.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited considers that the results of this investigation would be appropriately published within the *London Archaeologist's* annual 'Fieldwork Round-Up', and will undertake to do so as part of its commission from the client.

## 8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The watching brief recorded a number of phases of activity dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These included the construction of a revetted drainage ditch in the late-18<sup>th</sup> century followed by land reclamation thereafter in the 18<sup>th</sup> century before the study site was developed, also in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The late 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the construction of a cess pit and later a soakaway and associated culvert to the back of the property.

- 8.2.2 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the
-

fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code CLW14. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.

- 8.2.3 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank NDB Construction for commissioning the work on behalf of the client, Ben Green, who kindly funded it.
- 9.2 We also thank Dr Christopher Constable, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the evaluation and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations, Christopher Jarrett for spot dating the post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass, Kevin Hayward for spot dating the building material, Kevin Rielly for assessing the animal bone, Marit Gaimster for assessing the small finds, Chris Cooper for help with logistics and Sophie White and her team who processed the finds.

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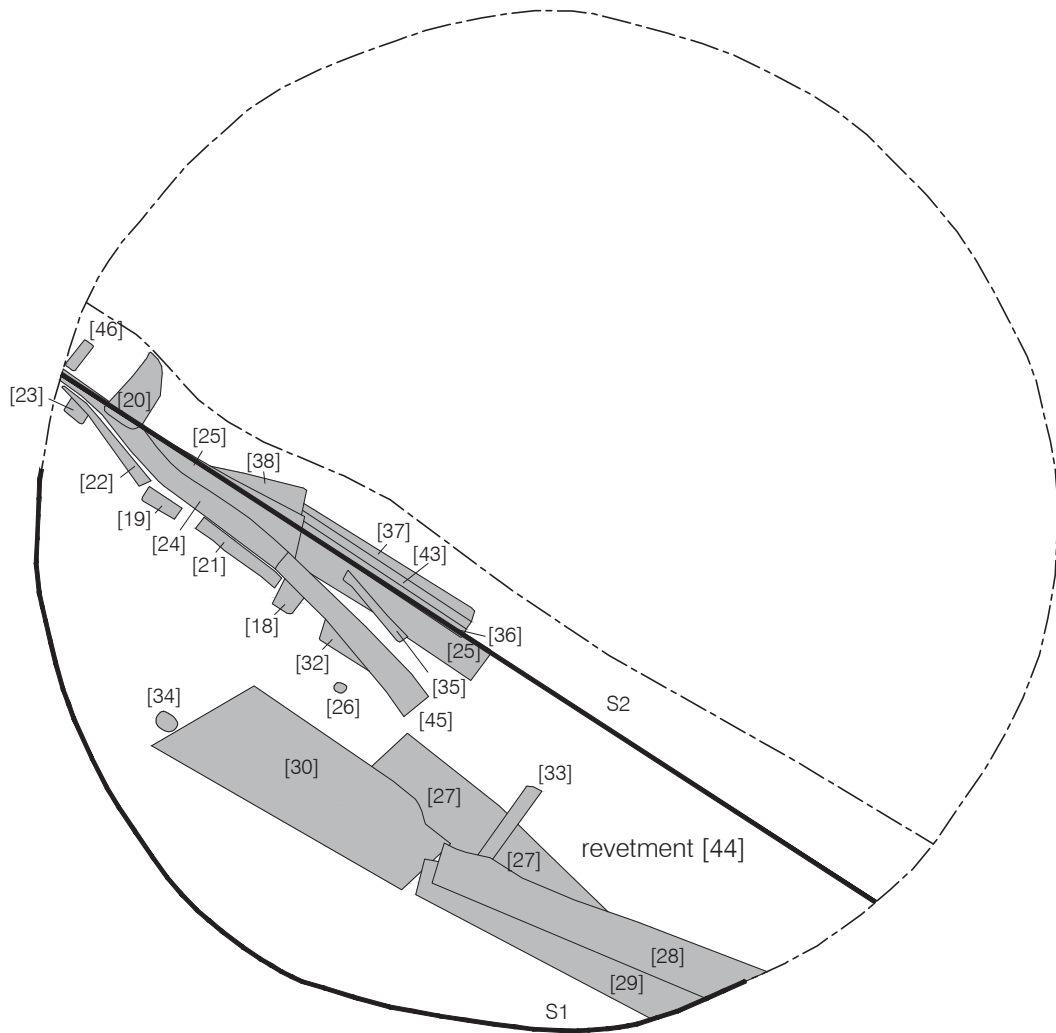
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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
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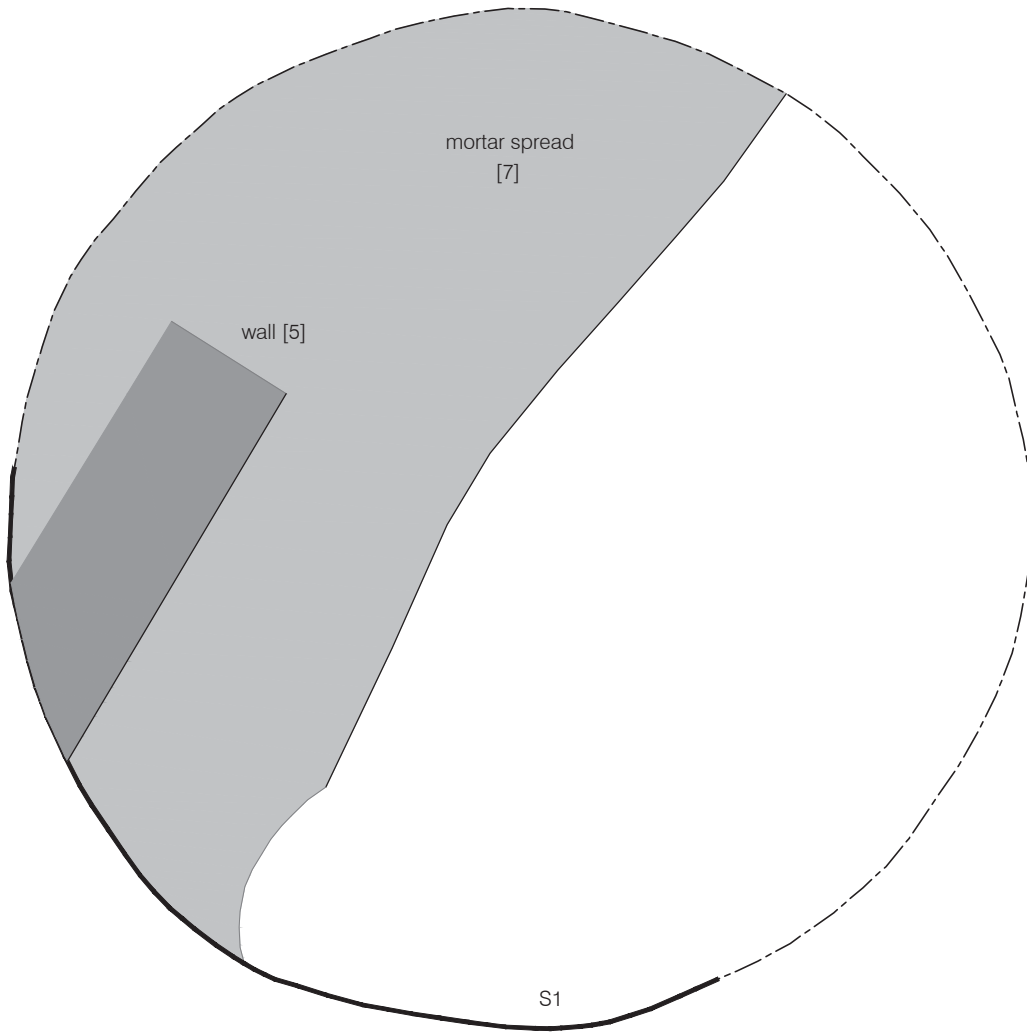


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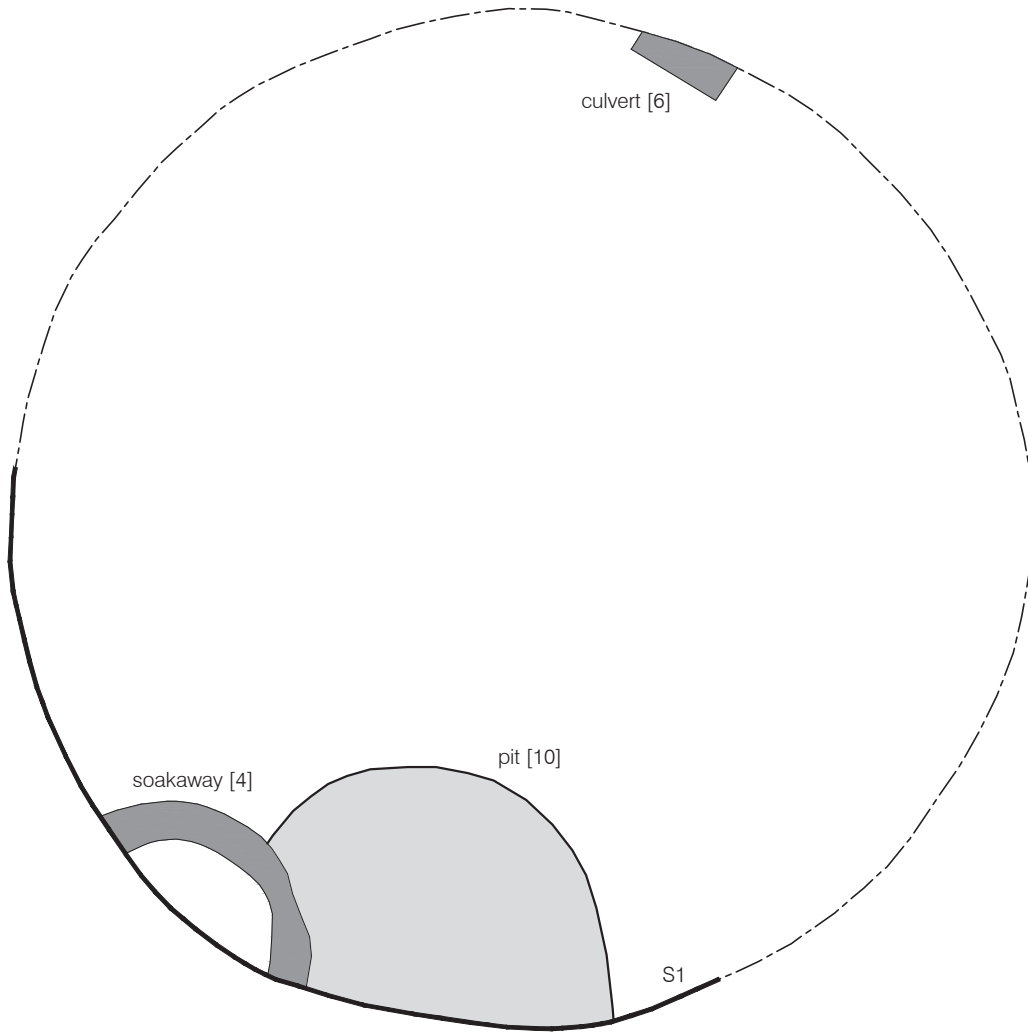
Figure 3  
Phase 2: Late 18th Century Revetment  
1:20 at A4





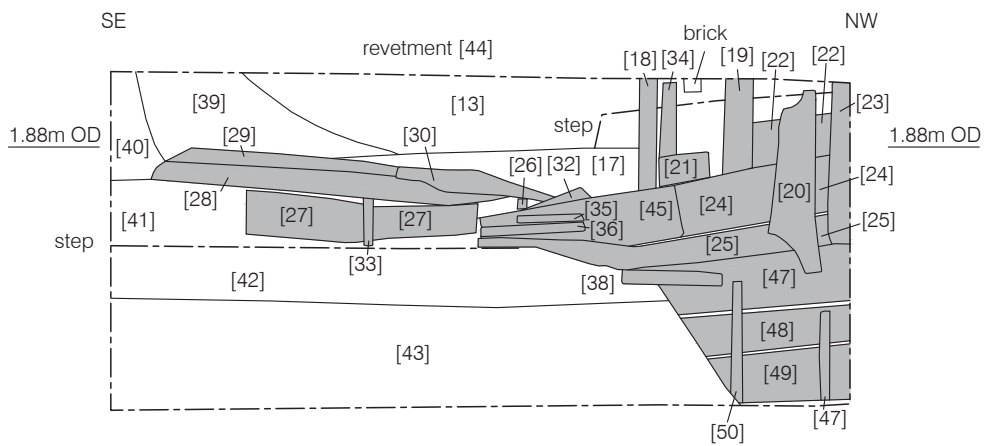
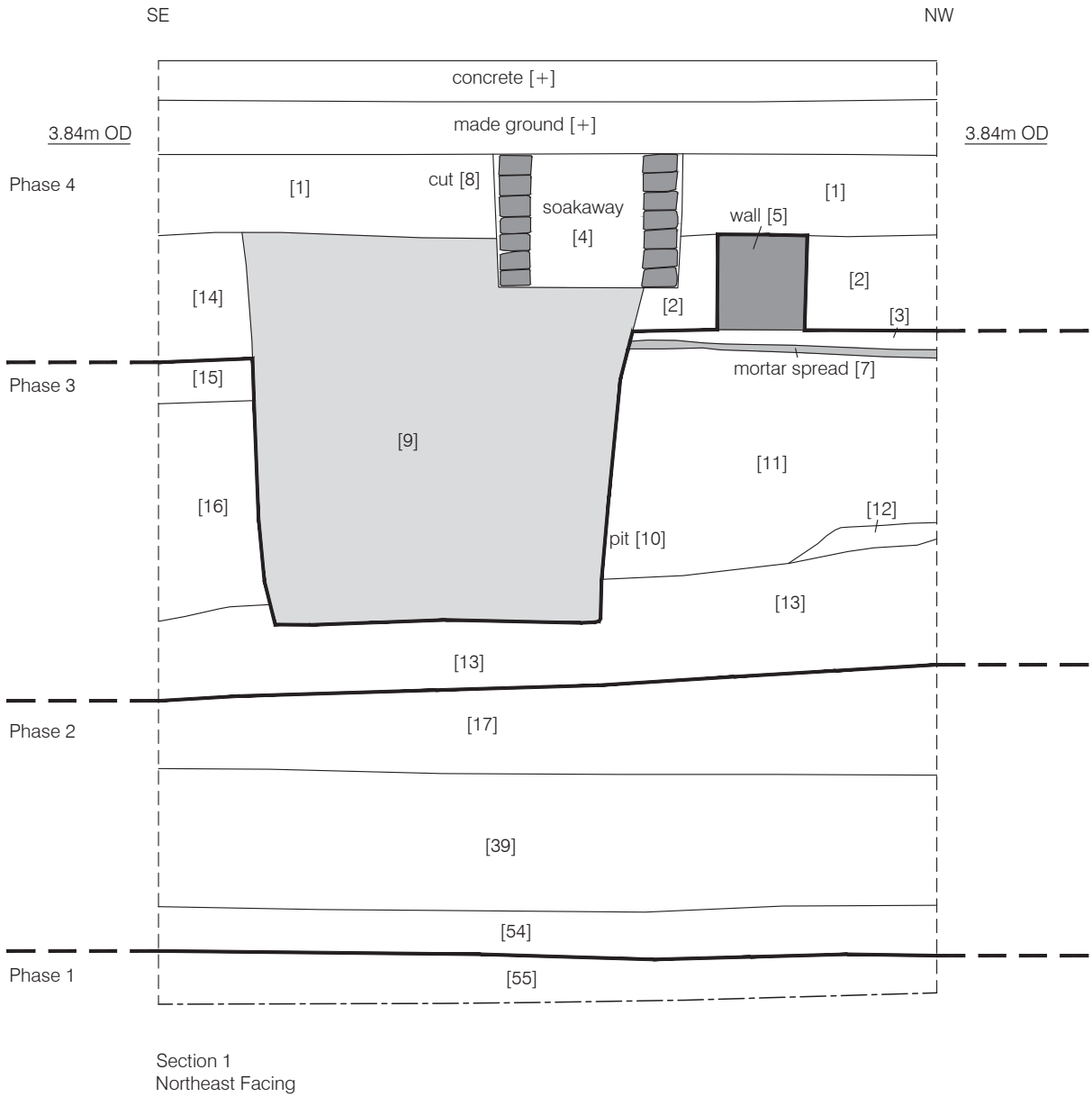
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Figure 4  
Phase 3: Late 18th Century Land Reclamation and Development  
1:20 at A4



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Figure 5  
Phase 4: 19th Century  
1:20 at A4



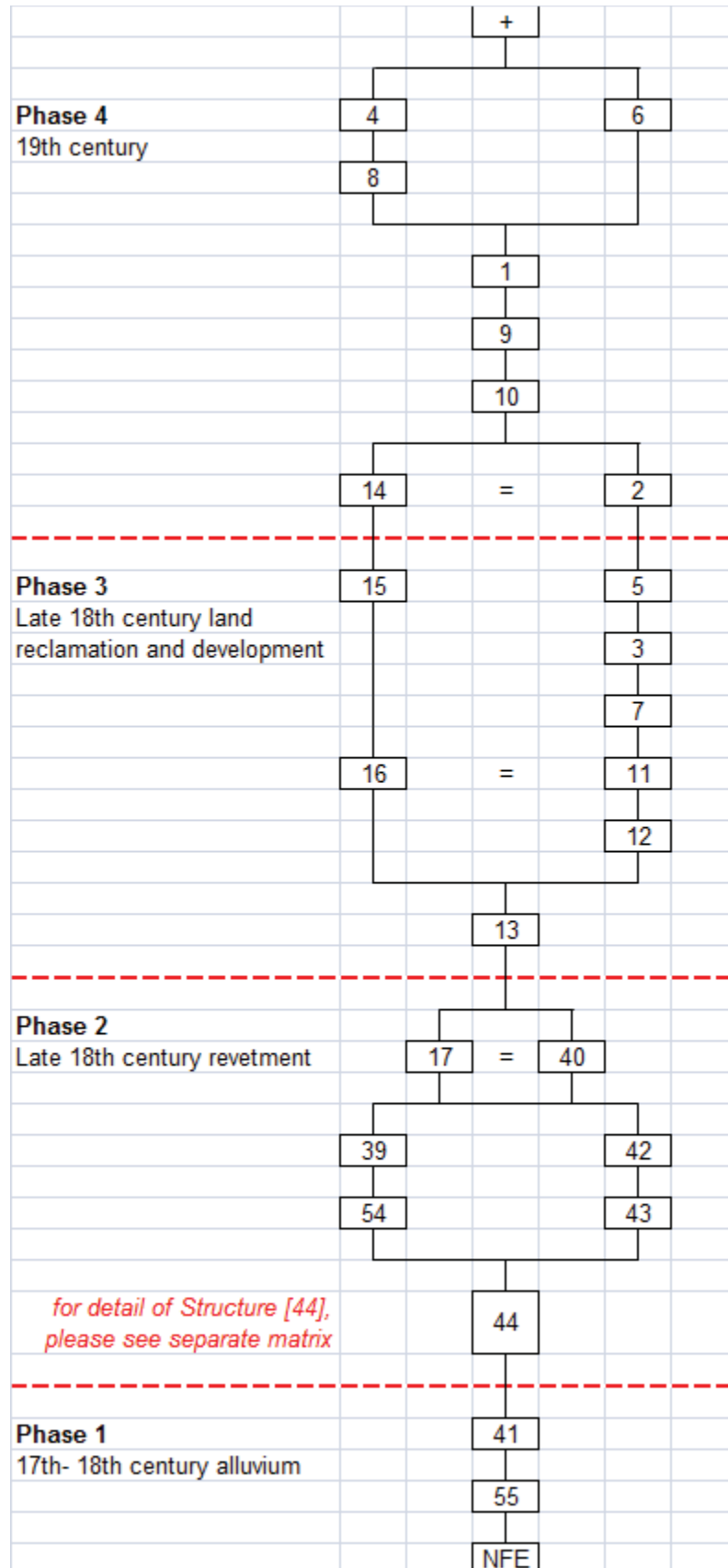
Section 2  
Northeast Facing

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

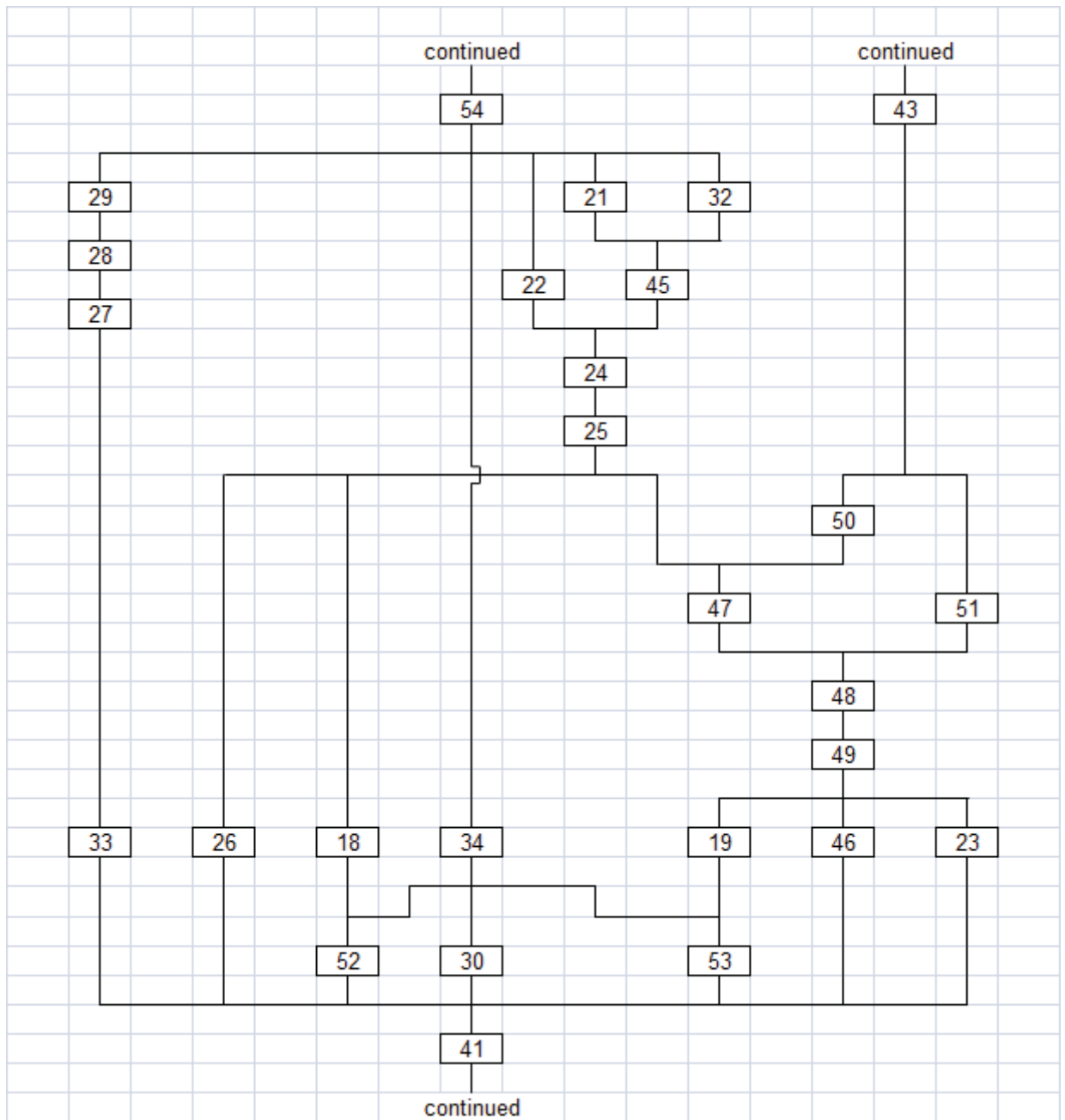
Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Phase
CLW14	1	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Garden Soil	4
CLW14	2	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	4
CLW14	3	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Clay	3
CLW14	4	Wine Cellar	4	1	Masonry	Soakaway	4
CLW14	5	Wine Cellar	4	1	Masonry	Wall	3
CLW14	6	Wine Cellar	4	*	Masonry	Culvert	4
CLW14	7	Wine Cellar	7	1	Layer	Rubble and Mortar Spread	3
CLW14	8	Wine Cellar	4	1	Cut	Con Cut For [4]	4
CLW14	9	Wine Cellar	10	1	Fill	Fill of [10]	4
CLW14	10	Wine Cellar	10	1	Cut	Cut of Pit	4
CLW14	11	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	3
CLW14	12	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	3
CLW14	13	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	3
CLW14	14	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	4
CLW14	15	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Dump Layer	3
CLW14	16	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	3
CLW14	17	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Clay	2
CLW14	18	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Post	2
CLW14	19	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Post	2
CLW14	20	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	21	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	22	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	23	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Post	2
CLW14	24	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	25	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	26	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Post	2
CLW14	27	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	28	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	29	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	30	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	31	Void	*	*	Void	VOID	*
CLW14	32	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	33	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Stake	2
CLW14	34	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Stake	2
CLW14	35	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Broken Brace	2
CLW14	36	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Broken Brace	2
CLW14	37	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Broken Brace	2
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CLW14	39	Wine Cellar	*	1 & 2	Layer	Made Ground	2
CLW14	40	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Alluvium	2
CLW14	41	Wine Cellar	44	2	Layer	Alluvium	1
CLW14	42	Wine Cellar	*	2	Layer	Alluvium	2
CLW14	43	Wine Cellar	*	2	Layer	Alluvium	2
CLW14	44	Wine Cellar	44	2	Structure	Str No. For Revetment	2
CLW14	45	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	46	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Post	2
CLW14	47	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	48	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	49	Wine Cellar	44	2	Timber	Slat	2
CLW14	50	Wine Cellar	*	2	Timber	Vertical Brace	2
CLW14	51	Wine Cellar	*	2	Timber	Vertical Brace	2
CLW14	52	Wine Cellar	*	2	Timber	Tie Back	2
CLW14	53	Wine Cellar	*	2	Timber	Tie Back	2
CLW14	54	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Stone Layer	2
CLW14	55	Wine Cellar	*	1	Layer	Alluvium	1

## APPENDIX 2: MATRICES

### Site Matrix



### Structure [44] Matrix



## APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 297 sherds, representing 167 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 12.724kg. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and particularly the 18th and 19th centuries. The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material, while vessels with complete profiles are well represented. No abraded material was recorded indicating that most of the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The pottery was recovered from nine contexts as small (30 sherds or less) and medium sized groups (31-100 sherds)

### Spot dating index

Context [1], spot date: Mid 19th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	5	4	117
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	2	2	11
Pearl ware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770	1820	1	1	24
Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	2	1	41
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	1	1	153
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805	1900	1	1	14
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	13
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	13	3	1315
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	7	5	83
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830	1900	1	1	7

Context [2], spot date: 1760-1780

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	12	6	170
Chinese porcelain with <i>famille rose</i> decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	4	1	142
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	1	1	10
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	2	1	38
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	40
North Devon gravel-tempered ware	NDGT	1600	1800	1	1	23
Nottingham stoneware	NOTS	1700	1800	1	1	97
Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	1	1	4
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	4	4	169
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with slip-trailed decoration	RBOR SLTR	1580	1800	1	1	27
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580	1800	3	2	273
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1730	9	2	403
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	5	4	94

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
White salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration	SWSG SCRB	1740	1780	1	1	13
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	1	1	2
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570	1846	3	3	179
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	7	4	329
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	5		941
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	2	2	13
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	6	6	130
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	1	1	5
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830	1900	1	1	4

Context [9], spot date: 1760-1780

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580	1900	1	1	1
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	4	3	49
Chinese porcelain with <i>famille rose</i> decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720	1800	4	3	69
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	1	1	8
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300	1650	1	1	7
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400	1750	1	1	10
Nottingham stoneware	NOTS	1700	1800	2	1	21
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	5	5	430
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580	1800	1	1	79
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580	1800	1	1	169
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805	1900	1	1	8
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1730	1	1	39
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	28	5	1041
White salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration	SWSG SCRB	1740	1780	4	1	164
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	13	3	125
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570	1846	1	1	97
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	3	1	451
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	4	1	55
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	1	1	18
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	4	4	70

Context [11], spot date: 18th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	1	1	3



Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	1	1	31
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	5	2	593
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	2	2	201
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1730	1	1	16
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570	1846	2	1	43

Context [13], spot date: 1630-1700

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	1	1	54
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400	1820	1	1	204
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	17	3	913
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	1	1	18

Context [17], spot date: 1760-1830

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600	1700	1	1	29
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	2	2	58
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	2	2	88
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	6	1	213
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	2	2	29
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400	1820	2	1	73
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	16	6	1041
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805	1900	1	1	6
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	14
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	3	2	12
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570	1846	1	1	21
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	5	2	123
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	6	3	141
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	4	3	25
London tin-glazed ware with 'Persian blue' decoration (Orton style M)	TGW M	1680	1710	1	1	12

Context [39], spot date: 1630-1680

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	1	1	9
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400	1750	1	1	23
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	1	1	22

Context [41], spot date: 1630-1680

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	1		4
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630	1700	1	1	56
North Italian marbled slipware	NIMS	1600	1750	1	1	25
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580	1700	1	1	9
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580	1700	3	3	178
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580	1700	3	3	207
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	2	2	35
Portuguese faience	POTG	1600	1700	1	1	23
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	1	1	83
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	2	2	130
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	1	1	11

Context [54], spot date: 1580-1900

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	2	2	47

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level for producing an assemblage with some relatively rare fabric types or forms: an early 16th-century Raeren stoneware, squat flat base drinking jug, a mid 17th-century Portuguese faience dish with a Chinoiserie design and a North Italian marbled slipware dish (all recovered from context [41]), besides a squat barrel-shaped mug with lathed banded decoration in mid 18th-century white salt-glazed stoneware (context [2]). There is a good collection of Chinese porcelain, which is mostly of an 18th century date, except for a blue and white bowl dated to the 17th century (context [9]). A sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware is also a rare London find and this was recovered from context [2]. However, the unusual imported over non-local wares in this assemblage are more commonly found close to the Thames and also in this area of Southwark. At least two tin-glazed ware plates also have designs bearing mottos and one dates to the mid 18th century, although only the letter 'a' survives from the inscription, while the second flatware has the more complete wording '[W]illiam ... eve[r]' extant and both items were found in context [2]. There are also present a small number of wasters and items of kiln furniture, such as shelves, derived from the local 17th- and 18th-century tin-glazed ware pot houses, either located on Horsley Down or to the east in the Potters Field area.

The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work, although elements of the assemblage could contribute to studies concerning imported wares and different pottery types.

## APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in eight contexts as a small (under 30 fragments) sized group. All of the clay tobacco pipes (61 fragments, comprised of 34 bowls and 27 stems, none of which are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald (1975).

### Spot-Dating Index

#### Context [1], spot date: 1730-1910

One stem with a medium/thin thickness and fine bore

#### Context [2], spot date: 1730-1780

One AO22 bowl, 1680-1710

One OS12 bowl, 1730-1780, initialled on the heel I G

One OS23 bowl, 1760-1800, initialled on the heel H B

Two stems

#### Context [13], spot date: 1680-1710

One AO19 bowl, 1680-1710

One AO20 bowl, 1680-1710

Five AO22 bowls, 1680-1710

One stem

#### Context [17], spot date: 1760-1800

One bowl fragment, undated

One AO15 bowl, 1660-1680

Two AO18 bowl, 1660-1680

Five AO22 bowl, 1680-1710

One OS12 bowl, 1730-1780

One OS23 bowl, 1760-1800

Fourteen stems

#### Context [39], spot date: 1680-1710

---

One AO9 bowl, 1640-1680  
One AO10 bowl, 1640-1660  
One AO19 bowl, 1680-1710  
Four AO22 bowls, 1680-1710  
Five stems

Context [41], spot date: 1680-1710

One bowl fragment, undated  
One AO15 bowl, 1660-1680  
One AO22 bowl, 1680-1710  
Three stems

Context [54], spot date: 1640-1660

One AO10 bowl, 1640-1660  
One stem

**Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has little significance as the material occurs as a small group without much meaning. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

**Reference**

- Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.
- Oswald, A. 1975, Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

## APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### Introduction

The glass recovered from the archaeological investigation consists of fourteen fragments. The glass dates to the post-medieval period. The condition of the glass is good, although in a fragmentary state and some items are naturally weathered, resulting from the burial conditions. The material appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The glass was recovered from six contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments).

### Spot dating index

#### Context [1], spot date: 19<sup>th</sup> century

Bottle: flat, octagonal section; clear/pale green soda glass, optically blown, base, two fragments. 19th century.

English wine bottle: olive green natural glass, free-blown, base, one fragment, 18th-19th century.

English wine bottle: mallet type, free-blown, shoulder to base, one fragment, early-mid 18th-century.

#### Context [2], spot date: 19<sup>th</sup> century

Phial: clear soda glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, preparation rim finish and vessel wall, two fragments. 19th century.

#### Context [9], spot date: 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century

Jar: cylindrical; pale blue green high lime low alkali glass, free blown, simple rim, rounded shoulder and base, two fragments. 18<sup>th</sup>-19th century.

Window pane: clear soda glass, unknown manufacturing technique, thin walled, one fragment. 18<sup>th</sup>-19th century.

#### Context [13], spot date: c. 1640-1800

English wine bottle: pale olive green natural glass, free-blown, neck and shoulder, one fragment, 18th-19th century.

#### Context [17], spot date: 18th-19th century

Bottle or phial, clear soda glass, free-blown, base, one fragment, 18th-19th century.

English wine bottle: olive green natural glass, free-blown, shoulder, one fragment, c.1640-1800.

Vessel glass, soda glass, free-blown, vessel wall, one fragment, post-medieval

Context [54], spot date: Post-medieval

Bottle, black natural glass, free-blown, base, one fragment. Post-medieval.

**Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The glass has no significance at a local level as the glassware is of types and forms frequently found in the London region. The material occurs in small groups that adds very little meaning to the different activities on the site. The main potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

## APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### Spot dating index

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2279	Pan tile	2	1630	1850	1630	1850	1700-1850+	No mortar
2	3206	Yellow peg tile could be kiln furniture	1	1200	1800	1400	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
4	3032	Narrow gently Frogged post great fire brick	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
5	3032 3032R 3101	Narrow gently frogged post great fire brick soft clinker mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
9	3120; 2586; 2276; 2279	Burnt York stone; Pan tile and post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
11	3034; 3046; 3032R; 3206; 3101	Narrow post great fire bricks and local red soft clinker mortar as 5 some of it burnt, yellow peg tile could be kiln furniture	6	1200	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
13	3033; 3120; 3101	Laminated paving slabs probably Kentish ragstone and shallow wide Tudor Brick; brown mortar	3	50	1700	1450	1700	1500-1700+	1500-1700+
17	2276; 2279; 3101	Post medieval peg tile and pan tile grey clinker mortar	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	1750-1900
41	3034; 2587; 3046; 2850; 2279	Flemish unglazed Floor Tile; worn medieval peg tile, Red Stuart/18 <sup>th</sup> century brick; pan tile	7	1240	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
54	2271; 3120	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale and post medieval peg tile	3	50	1800	1180	1800	1700-1800	No mortar

### Review

This small assemblage (36 fragments c12kg) is dominated by later post medieval ceramic building material including narrow post great fire frogged brick, curved pan tile, floor tile and roofing peg tile. These are often bonded in a soft grey clinker mortar typical of later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century recipes in London. e.g. [5], [11], [17]. Furthermore, the dimensions of these brick (typically (100mm wide x 62mm thick) are in keeping with the brick tax regulations on size brought in after 1776.

<b>1776</b>	Brick size regulation Act: took effect July 1777, first blanket national legislation. Min. size of bricks at 8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ ". Last legislation on sizes until the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, remained in force until the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>216 x 101.5 x 63.5</b>	Parliament (Act)
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Context [13] however differs in that it contains a complete red Tudor/Stuart, shallow (51mm), wide (120mm) brick bonded in a brown mortar along with some worn Kentish ragstone paving slabs. This evidently belongs to an earlier 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century construction phase.

Only one worn medieval peg tile [41] was recovered but no Roman tile and brick.

Of interest are a couple of thick yellow peg tiles from [2] and [11] may represent kiln shelf material, especially as there is evidence of kiln lining from [15] as well as burnt brick, floor tile and burnt Kimmeridge Oil Shale

### **Recommendations**

This brick and stone assemblage from 29 Curlew Street is rather typical of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century construction in central London whose only potential relates to dating the site. There is no Roman material and only one worn medieval roofing tile. The only items of note are the Tudor brick and Kentish ragstone from [13] and some possible kiln furniture in the form of yellow peg tile. These may provide evidence of earlier 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century activity in this part of Southwark.



## APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

phase	context	sf	description	pot date	recommendations
1	41	5	leather shoe; heel section only with eight oval nail holes; W 60mm; L 72mm	1630-1680	
2	17	3	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 28mm	1760-1830	
		4	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 30mm	1760-1830	
			leather shoe; heel section only; W 60mm; L 50mm	1760-1830	
	39	6	ceramic figurine; incomplete lower half only showing a couple in late 17th- or 18th-century costume	1630-1680	further ident
3	11	2	iron fitting; rectangular-section body tapering to a point at one end, and the upper edge hammered into a sub-circular plate with two small holes for fixing; some wood adhering to the centre and lower parts of the body; L 185mm; W 20mm; plate 25 x 35mm; ?structural fitting	18th century	x-ray and further ident

### Discussion

A handful of small finds were recovered from the work; they are listed in the table above. Pieces of leather shoe were retrieved, in the form of heel fragments, both from Phase 1 (sf 5) and Phase 2. The latter phase also produced two fine copper-alloy pins with globular head (sf 3-4). Of particular interest is the fragment of a pipe-clay figurine showing the lower part of a couple dressed in late 17th or 18th-century costume (sf 6). The woman's overskirt is pinned up at the back and fastened with a bow, while the man wears breeches with a coat and cloak or great-coat; his waistcoat, with a long row of buttons at the centre, is visible under the coat. The couple are standing closely together, with the man partly hidden by the woman's skirt. From a Phase 3 context, finally, came a wrought-iron fitting with a flat body tapering to a point at one end, while the other has the upper edge hammered into a sub-circular plate; the plate is perpendicular to the body and has two small holes near the edge, presumably for fixing to something (sf 2). The form of the fitting suggests it had a structural function similar to pintles, which were hammered into the wall to functioned as hinges for doors or shutters; this is also supported by the presence of wood adhering to the centre and lower parts of the body. The function of the fitting, however, remains unclear.

### Significance of the assemblage

The small assemblage of recorded finds from Curlew Street has some potential for our understanding of the site in the post-medieval period. While the copper-alloy pins and fragments of leather shoes are broadly general and less diagnostic finds of the 17th and 18th centuries, the small pipe-clay figurine (sf 6) and the iron fitting (sf 2) are both interesting finds that can further our understanding of homes and interiors during this time.

### Recommendations for further work

If the site is taken further to publication, the structural iron fitting should be x-rayed to aid full identification. The small ceramic figurine should be further researched and parallels sought. Following publication, both finds, along with the copper-alloy pins, should be deposited with the full site archive; the two leather shoe fragments may be discarded.

## APPENDIX 8: FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Reilly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### 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.

### Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 77 animal bones, as shown in Table 1, with data sorted by phase, context and species.

Phase:	1	2			3		4
<b>Context:</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Species</b>							
Cattle	3	7	1	2	3	1	2
Equid		2					
Cattle-size	2	14	3	4		1	2
Sheep/Goat		5				2	3
Pig		1					
Sheep-size		12	1			3	
Red deer	1						
Rabbit			1				
Turkey							1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 1. Species abundance by phase and context

It can be seen that cattle and sheep/goat, alongside cattle-size and sheep-size, provided the major component of each phase/context. The exceptions include a red deer mandible from a juvenile individual from the alluvial deposit [41] (Phase 2); 2 equid bones, a maxilla and skull piece (probably from the same adult individual) from clay layer [17] (Phase 2); an adult rabbit femur from made ground [39] (Phase 2); an adult turkey femur from the fill [9] of pit [10] (Phase 3) and the single pig bone, a scapula, also from clay layer [17]. Both the cattle and sheep/goat components comprise a wide array of parts, although with a notable concentration of dressed carcass parts i.e. the limb bones excluding the foot bones. Most of these bones are clearly from adult individuals, although there is a cattle pelvis from phase 2 ([17]) and a mandible from phase 3 (made ground [13]) derived from a calf (probably veal) and a lamb respectively. Of interest is the representation of

relatively high status meat waste, the red deer, from the earliest level and the turkey from one of the uppermost deposits.

A final point concerns the dating of these collections. Almost all these collections, including alluvial layer [41], provided bones representing notably large individuals, usually cattle but also sheep from phase 2 onwards. Such large animals undoubtedly represent the larger improved breeds which began to enter the London meat markets in the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> into the early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (after Rixson 2000, 215). From this evidence it can be assumed that most deposits date to this late period.

### **References**

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

## APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-186411

### Project details

Project name	29 Curlew Street, London, SE1 2ND: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Natural geological deposits were not encountered during the watching brief. The earliest deposits recorded were alluvial clays into which an east-west aligned revetment [44], dating to the mid late 18th century, was constructed. Made ground / reclaimed land was evident to the south of the revetment whilst more alluvial layers were built up against the northern side, all consistent with a late 18th century date. These were sealed by dumped ground consolidation layers upon which a late 18th century north-south aligned boundary wall was constructed and into which a cess pit was cut. These were sealed by 19th century made ground deposits within which a soak-away and associated culvert was constructed. The evidence indicates that study site is located towards the eastern edge of the Horsleydown Eyot and has been subjected to land reclamation and development since the 18th century.
Project dates	Start: 23-06-2014 End: 08-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLW14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/AP/0395 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	REVETMENT Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 29 Curlew Street
Postcode	SE1 2ND
Study area	94.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3374 7991 51.5017819366 -0.0729215339887 51 30 06 N 000 04 22 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.87m Max: 1.06m

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Client
Name of sponsor/funding	Mr Ben Green

body

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Text","Images vector","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	29 Curlew Street, London, SE1 2ND: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11826
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Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Description	Unpublished client report, A4 with blue covers

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