

**FORMER TOWER BRIDGE
MAGISTRATES COURT,
TOOLEY STREET,
LONDON SE1 2JY**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

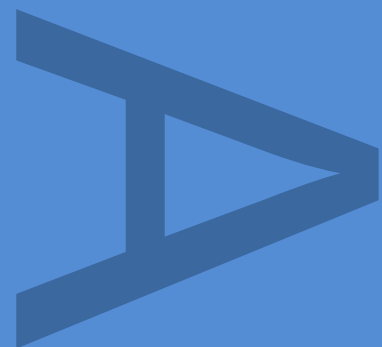
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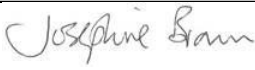

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FORMER TOWER BRIDGE MAGISTRATES
COURT, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON SE1 2JY

AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

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AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Local Planning Authority	London Borough of Southwark
Planning Application Number	Pre-Determination
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Commissioning Client:	CgMs Consulting
On Behalf Of	McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Limited
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY. The evaluation was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Limited to provide supporting documentation to accompany a planning submission for the redevelopment of the site. The investigation took place between the 9th and 11th of December 2014.
- 1.2 The site was located on the south side of Queen Elizabeth Street and was bounded to the east by Boss Street, to the south by Tooley Street and to the west by the Pommelers Rest Public House and the Crown Apartments, both of which front onto Tower Bridge Road. The single excavated trench was located in the car park of the former Magistrates Court to the immediate south of Queen Elizabeth Street.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural sand; belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, this sand forms part of Horselydown Eyot, a small island situated to the south of the River Thames.
- 1.4 Cut directly into this sand were two features of prehistoric date. Initially interpreted as pits, it appeared upon closer inspection that these two cuts may in fact have formed part of a north-west south-east aligned linear, possibly in the form of a ditch or a channel. They were both filled by a silty sand deposit which contained burnt flint, struck flint, animal bone and a sherd of Iron Age pottery.
- 1.5 No further activity was recorded on the site until the period between the 16th and 17th centuries when the ground was raised considerably. This was achieved through the deposition of a number of dump layers, several of which contained significant quantities of animal bone and oyster shell.
- 1.6 Dumping continued into the 18th century and it was during this period that the first structural contexts were recorded. A drain was observed which may well have been associated with a property present on Rocque's map of 1745. During the latter part of the 18th century a terraced structure was recorded which once fronted onto Broad Street (now Queen Elizabeth Street). These terraces were centrally divided and a rear garden wall was also observed. The presence of a coal chute indicated that the properties were cellared.
- 1.7 During the 19th century alterations in the form of drains were recorded to the rear of the terraced properties. The cellars were filled with a rubble deposit associated with the demolition of the structures which, based upon the cartographic evidence, occurred at some point between 1887 and 1894-96. The backfill of the cellars was not removed during the evaluation and the structures were left intact. The trench was sealed by modern made ground overlain by concrete.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY. The evaluation took place between the 9th and 11th of December 2014.
- 2.2 A single trench was located in the car park of the former Magistrates Court. The site was bounded to the north by Queen Elizabeth Street, to the east by Boss Street, to the south by Tooley Street and to the west by buildings fronting onto Tower Bridge Road. The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3359 7989.
- 2.3 The site is situated within the Borough, Bermondsey and Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 A detailed specification for the evaluation was included within both the Health and Safety Method Statement (Mayo, 2014a) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo, 2014b).
- 2.5 The site and all archive material arising from it was identified with the unique code TEY14 issued by the Museum of London.
- 2.6 The project was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client, McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Limited. It was monitored for the local planning authority by Dr. Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark. The site was project managed by Chris Mayo and was supervised by the author, Alexis Haslam.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full details of the national; regional and local planning frameworks by which the planning application for the development at the site will be guided are presented in the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared for the site (Meager 2014).
- 3.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as set out within the LB Southwark's Proposals Map (2011). The site does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.
- 3.3 The buildings on the site comprise the Grade II listed Tower Bridge Magistrates Court and Police Station, built between 1902 and 1905 to the designs of John Dixon Butler. The site also lies within the Tower Bridge Conservation Area.
- 3.4 Planning permission is being sought for the redevelopment of the site. As part of the application process the client is required to submit a desk-based assessment, which has been prepared by CgMs Consulting (Meager 2014) and the results of a trial trench evaluation, which are herein presented.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 Previous excavations have established that the palaeo-topography of the Southwark and Bermondsey area comprises sand and gravel islands eroded and dissected by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames. These water courses produced a landscape of low lying islands or eyots which were also separated by mudflats and marshes. Both the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London) and archaeological evidence recorded within the immediate vicinity of Boss Street (Leary 2004, 283) suggest that the study site lies on Horselydown eyot, a gravel island which was separated from the Bermondsey eyot to the south by the Neckinger River (Allen et al 2005, 73-74).
- 4.1.2 The geology surrounding Horselydown eyot consists of Holocene alluvium which was formed by the River Thames and the River Neckinger (an associated braided channel) during episodic periods of transgression and regression. These episodes produced complexes of alluvial clays and silts which are interspersed with horizons of localised peat (Allen et al 2005, 74).
- 4.1.3 The alluvium seals the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, which were formed during the Devensian period and are identified on the BGS directly beneath the study site as part of the Horselydown eyot. Excavations to the east of the study site at 285-291 Tooley Street identified sand at a highest level of 1.15m OD on the northern side of Long Lane. This gravel sloped down towards the south-east and onto the Neckinger floodplain, extending to a low of 1.09m OD (Leary 2004, 284). Eocene London Clay underlies the Terrace Gravels.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site lies approximately 270m to the south of the River Thames and was broadly level. Spot heights within the vicinity of the site boundary are recorded at between 4.40m OD and 5.21m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A full archaeological and historical background for the study site was discussed in an Desk-Based Assessment (Meager 2014). Salient points are presented below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The basic palaeo-topography of Southwark and Bermondsey area consists of sand and gravel islands eroded and dissected by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames producing a landscape of low-lying islands or eyots separated by mudflats, marshes and tidal watercourses (Allen et al 2005, 73). Due to the low-lying nature of the area, Southwark has been affected by generally rising sea levels since the last glaciations and this constantly changing landscape has had a direct impact on settlement patterns in the area.

5.2.2 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity on the gravel islands within Southwark and both pottery and worked flints found in north Southwark suggest that this area was frequented from the Mesolithic period onwards. Evidence purports that the islands were exploited for their resources rather than permanently settled during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Isolated finds have been recovered however, largely on the edge of eyots such as at Butler's Wharf, Three Oak Lane and Malborough Grove (Allen et al 2005, 74).

5.2.3 More permanent settlement in Southwark occurred from the late Neolithic onwards, as evidence from Borough High Street and Union Street dating from this period, and also from the subsequent Bronze Age, suggest that agricultural activity occurred along the Thames shoreline and islands (Ridgeway 1999, 76). In terms of occupation proximate to the study site, a scatter of Neolithic flintwork and pottery was recovered from Queen Elizabeth Street to the east (SMR ref 091132/00/00-MLO173), whilst intercutting rubbish pits identified at 271 Tooley Street revealed Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pottery (SMR ref 092169/00/00-MLO644). Residual prehistoric pottery has also been recovered from Druid Street to the south (MLO10539).

5.2.4 Slightly farther afield, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches have all been found to the south of the study site on the Bermondsey eyot, along with sporadic finds of flint and pottery. In general terms, it has often been conceived that there is little evidence for Iron Age activity in the north of Southwark, apart from a small number of Iron Age burials. This lack of archaeological evidence has previously been associated with the rise in sea level that affected the area throughout the Iron Age and early Roman period (Milne 1983, 20-21).

5.2.5 More recent discoveries do however provide an insight into later prehistoric occupation within the north Southwark area. Residual pottery recovered during the 1980's excavations on the Bermondsey Abbey site, along with the more recent investigations, suggests that that the Bermondsey eyot was occupied during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age periods (Sidell et al 2002, 41). This material may in fact reflect two distinct phases of settlement, with one concerning a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period of occupation which was then followed by abandonment before subsequent

reoccupation in the Middle Iron Age (Sidell et al 2002, 41-44).

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The Roman presence in Southwark is well documented and numerous excavations have revealed an extensive settlement on the southern side of the Thames. The main settlement area was focused in the northern Southwark area, stretching at least as far as Tabard Square where 2nd century Roman clay and timber buildings were found, later replaced by a large religious complex (Killock, pers. comm.).
- 5.3.2 In the early Romano-British period the study site lay on the north bank of the Neckinger River. Throughout this period the river became progressively choked with sediment and occupation debris as the off-island area was subject to frequent flooding (McKinley 2006, 88).
- 5.3.3 It is particularly difficult to draw a distinction between the Late Iron Age and early Roman features so far identified within the Southwark area. A general consensus does however suggest that in the period immediately prior to and immediately after the Roman arrival, the region comprised small scale settlement sites in the form of farmsteads which were concentrated on the islands and eyots, generally on higher land above 1.00m OD (Cowan et al 2009, 14/38). In the immediate vicinity of the study site on Horselydown eyot, two Late Iron Age ditches along with post pits and stakeholes were identified at 283 Tooley Street, whilst at 271 Tooley Street, two Late Iron Age to early Roman pits and an associated post pit were also excavated (Drummond-Murray et al 1994, 255). At 285-291 Tooley Street, two parallel north-west south-east aligned Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches were recorded along with two postholes and three pits, one of which appeared to have been used as an oven (Leary 2004, 285-286). This information therefore suggests that Horselydown eyot was occupied during the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, and was probably being utilised for agricultural purposes.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 5.4.1 The main Saxon settlement in London, known as Lundenwic, was located in the area of modern day Covent Garden, with the main trading centre situated on the Strand on the north bank of the river Thames. Southwark at this time was referred to in the Burgal Hidage document of AD 914 as 'Suthringa geweorch' which translates as 'the defensive work of the men of Surrey', a fortified place. However no evidence has yet been found of these defences during archaeological investigations. Very few late Saxon remains have been found in Southwark.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 By the medieval period the Neckinger channel had been reduced to a stream. To the south-west of the study site the route now followed by Long Lane was established by the late 12th/13th century, providing a causeway across the marshes and connecting Bermondsey Abbey with the settlement at Borough.

5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.6.1 Early maps show the study site to lie in open land (Agas Map 1561-1570). Ogilby & Morgan's Map of 1862 shows buildings fronting onto Free School Lane to the south and Horselydown to the north. An unnamed road is also shown as running through the centre of the site and along the eastern boundary.
- 5.6.2 John Rocque's Survey of London (1745, see Figure 6) portrays further development within the site boundary. The east-west aligned road running through the centre of the site is named as Goat Yard, and the road on the eastern boundary is named Cow Alley. By the time of Stow's Survey of the Parish of St Olave in 1755 however (see Figure 7), Cow Alley is no longer present.
- 5.6.3 Richard Horwood's map of 1799-1819 shows the site as redeveloped (see Figure 8), with houses fronting the southern and northern boundaries, and Goat Street continuing to extend through the centre with further buildings on either side of this thoroughfare. By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey (1872) the houses along both the northern and southern sides of the site appear to have been extended to the rear. This situation is once again portrayed on the 1887 GOAD Insurance Plan, although by this time some clearance had taken place in the south-eastern corner. By the later 19th century the area had become dominated by slums and the Ordnance Survey map of 1894-1896 shows the site as cleared of all buildings apart from the Public House in the south-western corner.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and Method Statement (Mayo 2014a and b), a single evaluation trench was excavated in order to determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 6.2 The trench was opened up with the use of a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket. The area of the trench had previously been marked out and the tarmac was cut by the contractors prior to the archaeological investigations. All machining was monitored by the archaeologist, checking for archaeological deposits and features through the made ground. All machining was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner, a task which was again carried out by the contractors present. A UXO specialist from 1st Line Defence was also present during the machining process.
- 6.3 After the discovery of 18th century remains the trench was hand cleaned, examined and recorded in plan. An on-site meeting with the Southwark Council Archaeologist on the 10th of December determined that once this process was complete, the trench would need to be reduced to a potential maximum of 3.6m in depth in order to determine the presence or absence of earlier material on the site. The trench was therefore reduced once again through layers of post-medieval made ground until natural horizons were reached. This was achieved by stepping the trench down in three phases. Once again, the trench was then hand cleaned, examined and recorded in both plan and section.
- 6.4 In total, the excavation trench measured 6.72m from north to south and 7.64m from east to west. It reached a maximum depth of approximately 3.7m from ground level, at a height of +0.85m OD.

Plate 1: Trench 1 after excavation, viewed southwest, scale 1.0m



- 6.5 The recording system used was the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.6 A Baseline was used in the trench and was surveyed in using a GPS system. A single Temporary Benchmark (TBM) previously established by the contractors on the site was used to calculate all of the levels. This had a value of 5.22m OD.
- 6.7 Photographs, in digital format, were taken of the archaeological features where relevant.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Figure 4)

7.1.1 At the base of the trench the natural sand [4] was revealed within the lowest step which measured 1.9m from north to south and 1.8m from east to west. Recorded at +0.91m OD this sand is believed to have formed part of the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels and was described as a coarse deposit of light yellow sand with occasional lenses of orange mottling.

7.2 Phase 2: Iron Age (Figures 3 and 4)

7.2.1 Two features were recorded as cutting into [4]. In the south-eastern corner of the lower step, cut [6] extended into the southern and eastern limits of excavation. Described as sub-circular in shape with concave sides and a concave base, this cut measured 0.42m from north to south and 0.44m from east to west. Extending up to 0.12m in depth from +0.91m OD it was filled by [5], a coarse deposit of light grey silty sand with occasional lenses of orange mottling. Although this deposit was fairly clean, with inclusions comprising of small sub-angular pebbles, finds were recovered in the form of burnt flint and animal bone. The animal bone has been determined as representing both cattle and sheep.

7.2.2 To the immediate west of [6], cut [3] continued into the western and southern limits of excavation. Recorded as sub-circular in shape with concave edges and a flat base, this feature measured 0.92m from north to south, 1.00m from east to west and 0.10m in depth from a height of +0.91m OD. It was filled by [2], a deposit almost identical to [5], although with some patches of blue mottling. Finds recovered from [2] comprised burnt flint, animal bone in the form of cattle and unidentified fish and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Plate 2: Phase 2 features [3] and [6], view southwest



7.2.3 Context [2] was actually recorded in section at a highest level of +1.49m OD and had initially been

interpreted as an alluvial deposit during machining. It was subsequently clear however that [2] was in fact a fill and was incredibly sandy in terms of composition. This perhaps suggests that both [3] and [6] actually represented the base of the same feature, in the form of either a north-west south-east aligned ditch or channel. The exposed section (Figure 4) shows that the surface of this 'zone' of possible Iron Age survival lies between +1.51m OD and +1.24m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 16th to 17th Century Dumped Material (Figure 4)

7.3.1 Sealing [2] was [7], a coarse deposit of light blue grey silty sand with green mottling and inclusions comprising oyster shell and small sub-angular pebbles. Extending up to a maximum of 0.48m in depth at a highest level of +1.71m OD, pottery recovered from this deposit has been dated to between the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Overlying [7] was [8], a stiff deposit of mid blue grey sand silt clay containing occasional sub-angular flints and pebbles, along with oyster and mussel shells and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and mortar. Measuring up to 0.61m in thickness, [8] was observed at a highest level of +2.04m OD.

7.3.2 The final deposit in this sequence was [9], which sealed [8] at +2.28m OD. Measuring up to 0.27m in thickness, [9] was described as a friable to coarse deposit of dark blue grey silt clay sand containing a significant quantity of animal bone and oyster shell. Finds recovered from [9] included pottery and cattle bone.

Plate 3: Section 1, view northwest, scale 1.0m



7.4 Phase 4: 18th Century Dumped Material (Figure 4)

7.4.1 Overlying [9] was [10], a stiff deposit of light brown grey silty clay with orange mottling. Recorded at a highest level of +2.93m OD, this layer was up to 0.65m thick and covered the area of the second trench step, extending 4.18m from north to south and 5.24m from east to west. No finds were recovered from [10], but inclusions comprised flecks of CBM and mortar.

7.4.2 Context [10] was sealed by [11], a friable to stiff mixed deposit of sand silt with patches of clay. Measuring up to 0.63m in thickness at a highest level of +3.32m OD, inclusions within [11] consisted of fragments of CBM and charcoal along with occasional oyster shell.

7.4.3 The final layer in this sequence of dumping comprised [12], which covered the base of Trench 1 and extended 5.80m from north to south and 7.64m from east to west. Recorded in section at a highest level of 3.90m OD, this horizon was recorded as a loose deposit of light grey silty sand containing frequent patches of mortar, shell and fragments of CBM. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from [12] provided a likely deposition date of between 1730 and 1780.

7.5 Phase 5: 18th Century Construction (Figure 5)

7.5.1 Following the dumping episodes construction began to take place on the site. The first structural evidence identified was a north-east south-west aligned drain [19] which was built from brick and stone slabs and extended 1.48m in length and 0.42m in width as seen at +3.76m OD. This drain is believed to relate to structures present on Rocque's map of 1745 (Figure 6).

7.5.2 It was during the latter part of the 18th century that the site underwent substantial development. Along the northern edge of the trench, two north-west south-east aligned walls were identified which, in combination, covered a distance of 7.16m. The westernmost of the two walls, [13], was constructed of red brick bonded with a white to grey lime mortar and continued over a distance of 3.08m. It measured 0.48m in width and extended into the western limit of excavation at a highest level of +3.96m OD. The eastern end of the wall had a recessed chamfered edge and was rendered. At a distance of 1.04m to the west of [13] wall [14] continued for a distance of 3.04m along precisely the same alignment as [13] before continuing into the eastern limit of excavation. The western end of [14] was also chamfered and rendered, providing a mirror image of the eastern end of [13] and was recorded at a highest level of +4.06m OD.

7.5.3 Both of these walls were identified as forming the rear wall of a row of terraced houses which are clearly present as fronting onto Horsely down on Stow's map of 1755 (Figure 7) and then later Broad Street on the Horwood map of 1799-1819 (Figure 8). The gap between the two walls is likely to represent a coal chute, which would also explain the chamfered and rendered edges. A construction cut [22] associated with such a structure was identified some 0.70m to the south of the two walls and was bordered along the eastern edge by brick lining [17] at +3.88m OD. The western side of the structure was formed by further brickwork which was bonded into north-east south-west aligned drain [18]. This drain was clearly associated with the property and was constructed from unfrogged red brick at +3.90m OD. The drain appeared to flow towards the south and extended into the southern limit of excavation, measuring 3.90m in length.

7.5.4 Further walls associated with the terrace structure included [15] which was located to the east of the coal chute. Aligned on a north-east south-west axis, this wall was bonded onto the northern side of [14] and continued into the northern limit of excavation, measuring 1.00m in length and 0.20m in width at +4.13m OD. It was built from the same materials as [13] and [14] and appeared to form an internal division between two properties. This interpretation was confirmed by the presence of wall

[16], which was bonded onto the southern side of [14] and formed a continuation of [15], extending into the southern limit of excavation along precisely the same alignment. Wall [16] was also constructed from red brick and measured 4.28m in length and 0.42m in width as seen at +3.90m OD. This wall was interpreted as a property boundary, forming a division between two rear yard areas. Such boundaries are clearly visible on Horwood's map (Figure 8).

Plate 4: Phase 5 & 6 structures, viewed southeast, scale 1.0m



7.6 Phase 6: 19th Century Structural Additions (Figure 5)

- 7.6.1 Later additions to the properties were recorded in the form of two drains. Observed on the western side of [16], and hence in the rear yard of the structure with the associated coal chute, was north-east south-west aligned drain [20]. As with both [18] and [19] this structure was aligned on a north-east south-west axis and appeared to flow to the south. It was constructed from frogged brick and measured 3.12m in length and 0.32m in width at a highest level of +3.82m OD.
- 7.6.2 To the east of [16] was drain [21] which measured 2.34m in length and 0.28m in width at 3.90m OD. This drain also appeared to flow to the south and was constructed from frogged brick bonded with a grey mortar.
- 7.6.3 The final phase of activity associated with the two structures concerned their eventual demolition. Given the presence of a coal chute and the internal partition walls it was clear that the properties were cellared and had been backfilled with rubble when they were finally demolished. This rubble material was recorded as [1] at a highest level of +4.12m OD. Finds recovered included a door knocker, a bolt and plate and part of a drain pipe. Based upon the cartographic evidence, the demolition of these properties occurred at some point between 1887 and 1894-6.

7.7 Phase 7: Modern

7.7.1 Modern made ground and concrete sealed the trench at a highest level of +4.52m OD.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 One of the principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period. The earliest deposit encountered on the site comprised the natural sand which was interpreted as belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels. These gravels form the basis of the Horselydown eyot and, based upon the information on the BGS Map (Sheet 270), the site is situated very close to the centre of this small island.
- 8.2 The earliest features encountered during the archaeological evaluation consisted of two pits which were cut into the natural sand. Interpreting the function of these pits within the confines of such a small trench was not possible, but following cleaning and recording it seemed likely that they did in fact form part of the same feature. If this was the case then they represented the base of a north-west south-east aligned linear cut which was filled with a silty sand. Finds recovered included both burnt and struck flint along with animal bone and a single sherd of Iron Age pot. Given the discoveries at 283 Tooley Street, 271 Tooley Street and at 285-291 Tooley Street, a Late Iron Age date would seem most plausible.
- 8.3 Following the phase of prehistoric activity the site appears to have remained undisturbed until the 16th century. A series of dump layers containing quantities of animal bone and shell were observed, suggesting that the land was consolidated and raised significantly between the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 8.4 Dumping continued to take place during the 18th century and it was not until the middle of this century that any structural activity was observed. The earliest feature comprised a brick and stone drain which may well have been associated with a property present on Rocque's map of 1745 (Figure 6).
- 8.5 Later 18th century activity was represented by the construction of a terraced structure along the northern side of the trench. These properties are depicted as fronting onto Horsely down on Stow's map of 1755 (Figure 7) and then later Broad Street (now Queen Elizabeth Street) on Horwood's map of 1799 to 1819 (Figure 8). The presence of a coal chute showed that these dwellings were cellared and that an internal partition wall along with a rear dividing wall indicated that at least two residences were revealed during the evaluation. The backfill of the cellars was not removed and they were not impacted upon by the later phase of machining. The presence of the coal chute was of note and suggests that the terrace was supplied with coal to the rear, presumably along Goat Street.
- 8.6 Later phases of activity associated with the terraced properties included the introduction of several drains. The cellar backfill originated from the demolition of the buildings which, based upon the cartographic evidence, occurred at some point between 1887 and 1894-1896.
- 8.7 The evaluation has therefore confirmed the presence of archaeology on the site dating to both the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. The surface of this 'zone' of possible Iron Age survival lies between +1.51m OD and +1.24m OD.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Limited. Thanks also to Dr. Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the site on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Aaron Mohler for all of his assistance on site; Richard Archer for the surveying; Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Cooper for technical and logistical support and Chris Mayo for his project management and editing.

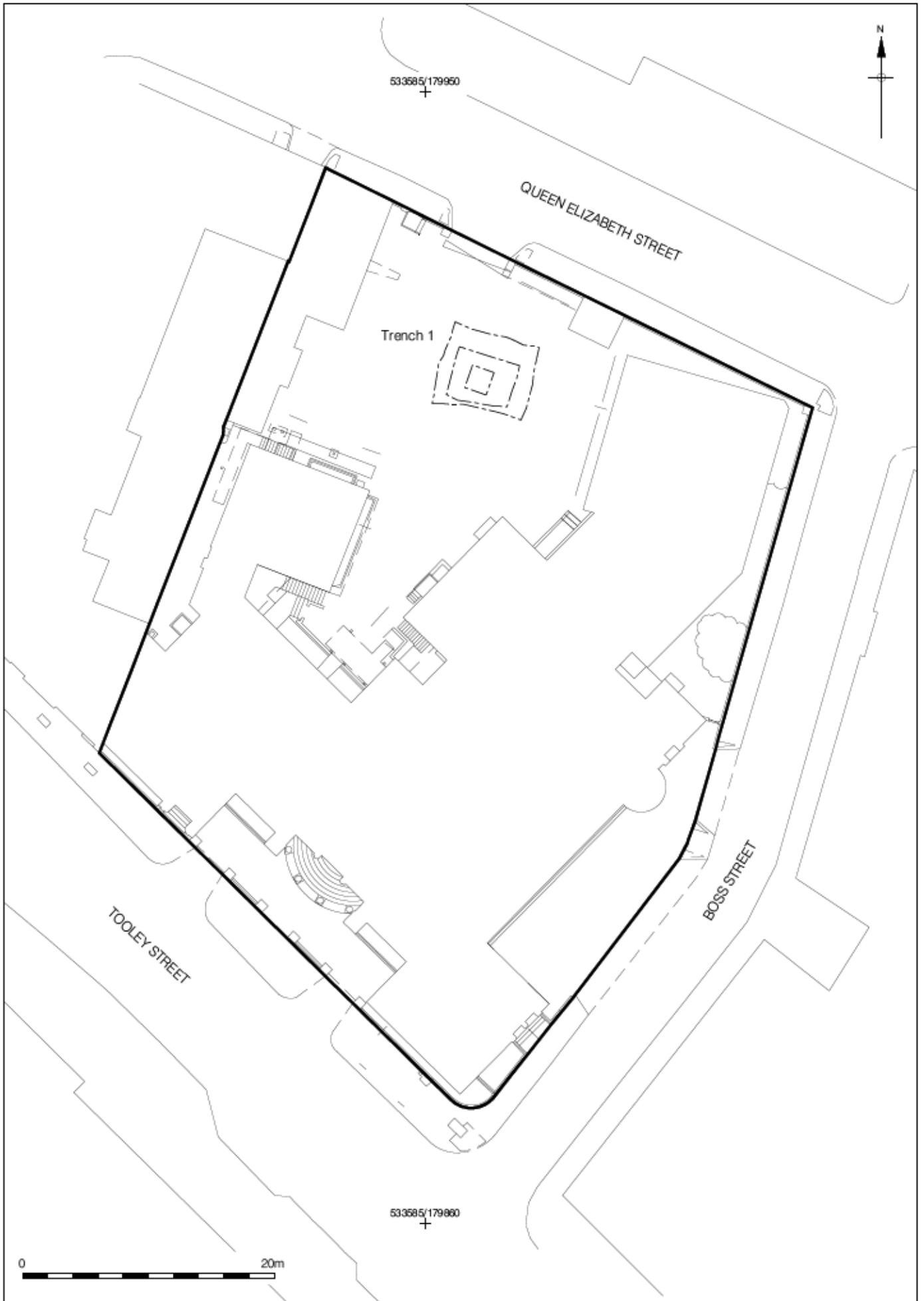
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

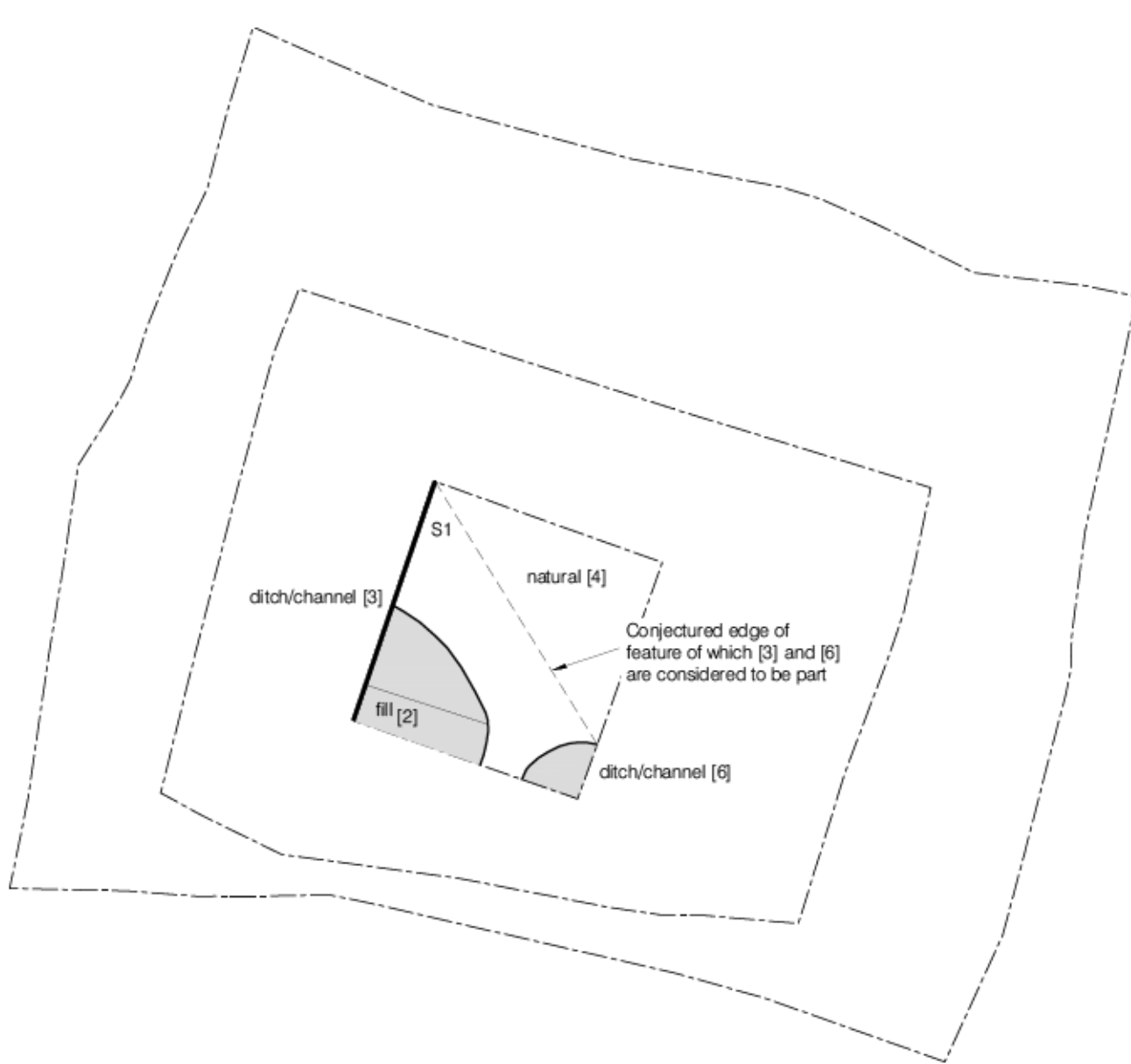
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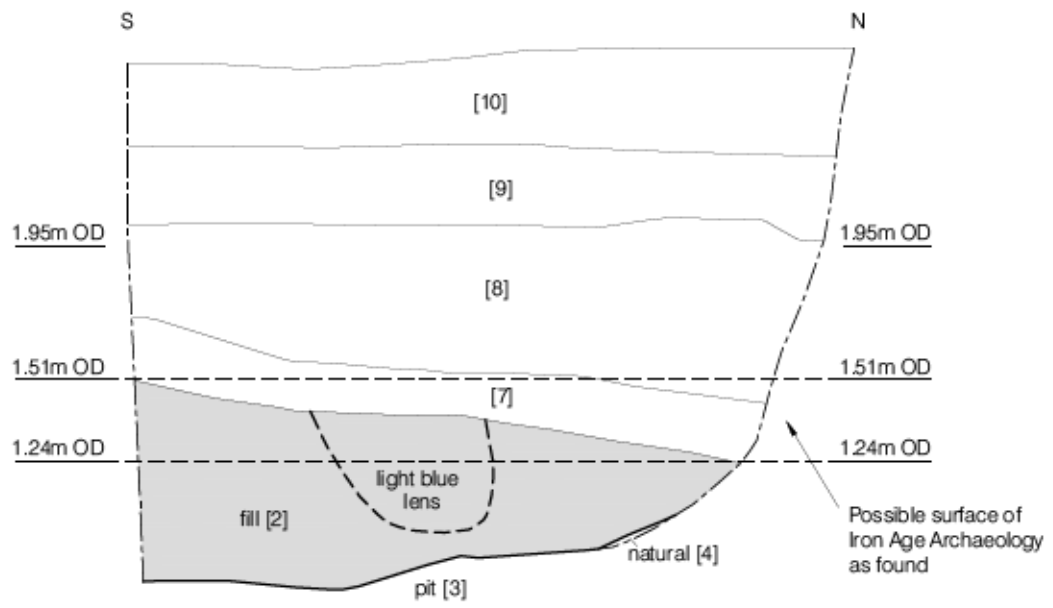
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



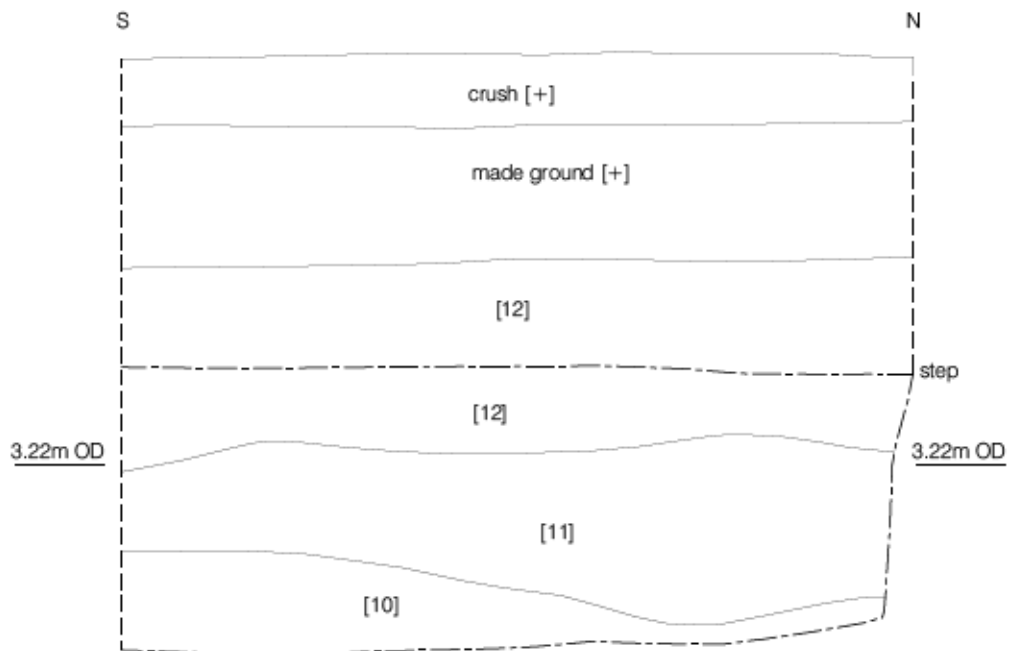


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Figure 3
 Phase 2: Prehistoric
 1:50 at A4



Section 1
East Facing



Section 2
East Facing

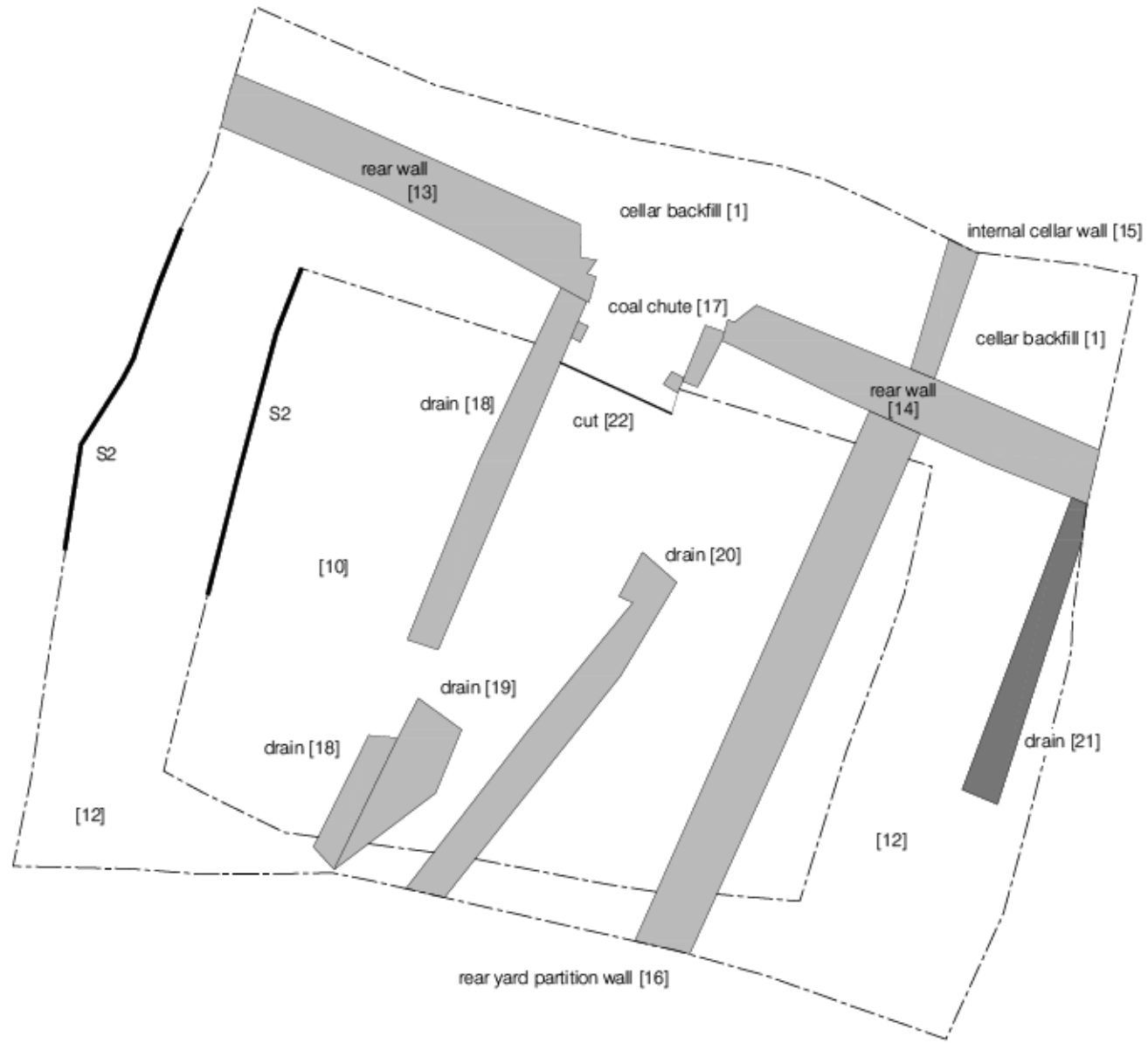
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Figure 4
Sections 1 & 2
1:25 at A4

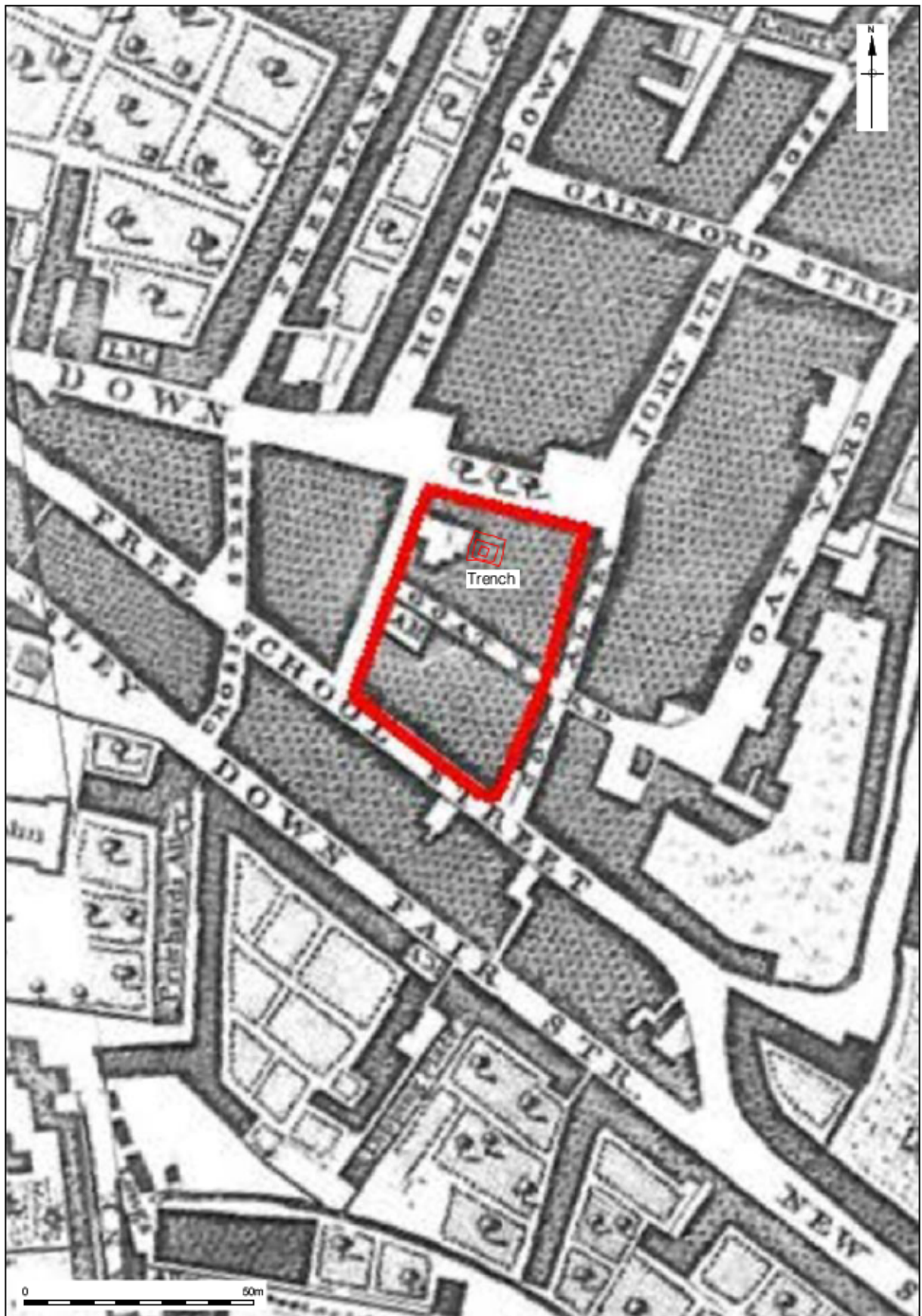


-  Phase 5
-  Phase 6

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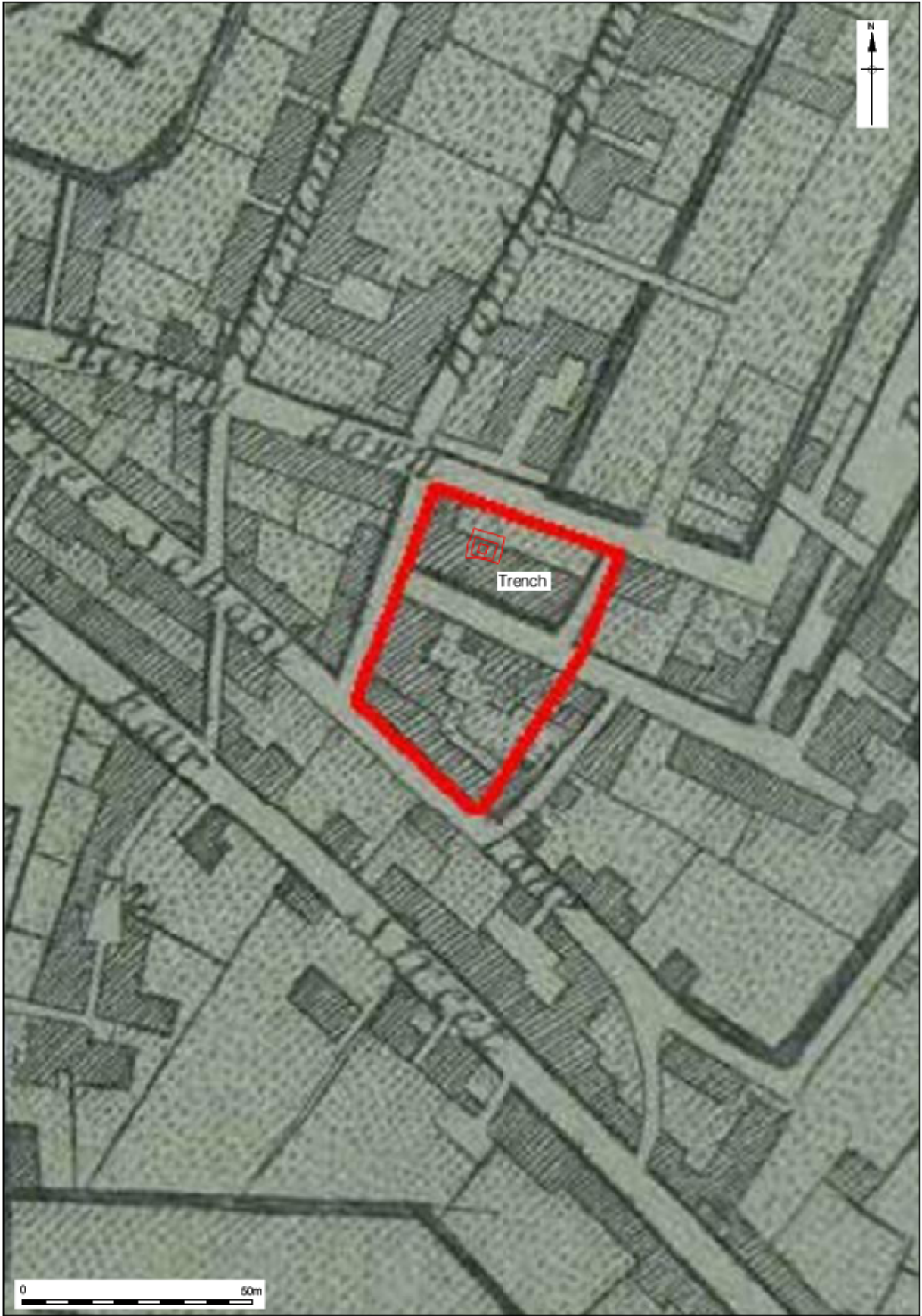
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Figure 5
Phase 5: 18th Century Construction and
Phase 6: 19th Century
1:50 at A4



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Figure 6
Rocque 1745
1:1.250 at A4



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Figure 7
Stow 1755
1:1.250 at A4

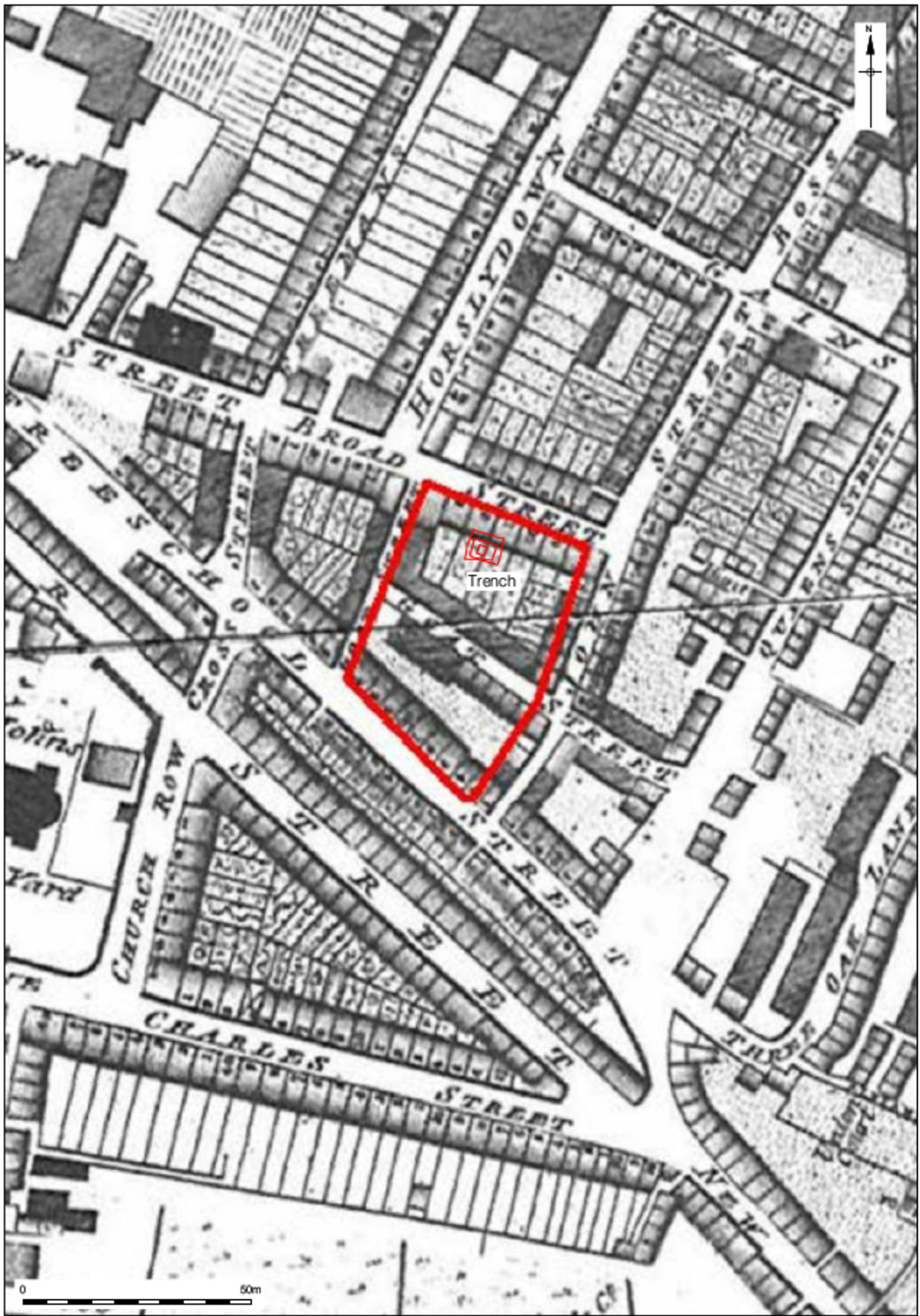


Figure 8
Horwood 1799-1819
1:1.250 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Samp. No.	Section No.	Phase	Description	MOD High	MOD Low
1	Fill	-	-	6	Cellar Backfill	4.12m	-
2	Fill of [3]	1	1	2	Fill of [3]. Possibly a ditch / channel fill	1.49m	1.23m
3	Cut	-	1	2	Sub-circular cut. May form part of a ditch / channel	0.91m	0.81m
4	Natural	-	1	1	Natural sand	0.91m	0.91m
5	Fill of [6]	-	-	2	Fill of [6]. Possibly a ditch / channel fill	0.91m	0.91m
6	Cut	-	-	2	Sub-circular cut. May form part of a ditch / channel	0.91m	0.79m
7	Layer	-	1	3	Post-med dump layer	1.71m	1.42m
8	Layer	-	1	3	Post-med dump layer	2.04m	1.96m
9	Layer	-	1	3	Post-med dump layer	2.28m	2.25m
10	Layer	-	1, 2	4	Post-med dump layer	2.93m	2.69m
11	Layer	-	1	4	Post-med dump layer	3.32m	3.20m
12	Layer	-	1	4	Post-med dump layer	3.90m	3.87
13	Masonry	-	-	5	Rear wall of terraced property	3.98m	3.92m
14	Masonry	-	-	5	Rear wall of terraced property	4.07m	4.06m
15	Masonry	-	-	5	Internal cellar partition wall	4.13m	-
16	Masonry	-	-	5	Rear yard partition wall	3.90m	3.88m
17	Masonry	-	-	5	Part of a coal chute	3.88m	-
18	Masonry	-	-	5	Brick drain	3.90m	3.84m
19	Masonry	-	-	5	Brick drain	3.76m	-
20	Masonry	-	-	6	Brick drain	3.82m	3.81m
21	Masonry	-	-	6	Brick drain	3.90m	3.82m
22	Cut	-	-	5	Cut for a coal chute	3.93m	3.88m

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-198421

Project details

Project name	Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at the former Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1 between the 9th and 11th of December 2014. A single stepped trench was excavated. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural sand. Belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, this sand forms part of Horselydown Eyot. Cut directly into this sand were two features of prehistoric date. Initially interpreted as pits, it appeared upon closer inspection that these two cuts may in fact have formed part of a north-west south-east aligned linear, possibly in the form of a ditch or a channel. They were both filled by a silty sand deposit which contained burnt flint, struck flint, animal bone and a sherd of Iron Age pottery. No further activity was recorded on the site until the period between the 16th and 17th centuries when the ground was raised considerably. This was achieved through the deposition of a number of dump layers, several of which contained significant quantities of animal bone and oyster shell. Dumping continued into the 18th century and it was during this period that the first structural contexts were recorded. A drain was observed which may well have been associated with a property present on Rocque's map of 1745. During the latter part of the 18th century a terraced structure was recorded which once fronted onto Broad Street (now Queen Elizabeth Street). These terraces were centrally divided and a rear garden wall was also observed. The presence of a coal chute indicated that the properties were cellared. During the 19th century alterations in the form of drains were recorded to the rear of the terraced properties. The cellars were filled with a rubble deposit associated with the demolition of the structures which, based upon the cartographic evidence, occurred at some point between 1887 and 1894-96. The trench was sealed by modern made ground overlain by concrete.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2014 End: 11-12-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TEY14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	LAYERS Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAINS Post Medieval
Monument type	COAL DROP Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Southwark Plan, pre-determination evaluation
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1
Postcode	SE1 2JY
Study area	51.34 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3359 7989 51.5016377417 -0.0750891691552 51 30 05 N 000 04 30 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.91m Max: 0.91m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	TEY14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	TEY14
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	TEY14
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Tower Bridge Magistrates Court, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY: An Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11939
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with blue covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 January 2015

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage consists of 43 sherds, representing 31 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 1.261kg (of which 32 sherds/22 ENV/ 767g are unstratified). The pottery dates mostly to the post-medieval period except for one sherd of prehistoric Iron Age pottery (15g). The condition of the pottery is mostly in a good condition and comprises sherd material and vessels with complete profiles. Relatively little of the pottery is residual and indicates deposition soon after breakage. The pottery was catalogued using the Museum of London Specialist Service's (MOLA) pottery codes. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London The pottery was recovered from four contexts.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Unstratified

Pottery type	Code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710	1900	9	1	199	Vase
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	2	2	31	Plates
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	1	1	40	Jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	10	-
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	1	1	3	Saucer
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	2	2	127	Bowl, handled, jar shouldered dish
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1730	1	1	14	-
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	3	3	8	-
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	2	2	15	-
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570	1846	4	3	135	Chamber pot, saggar
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	1	1	3	-
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	2	2	52	Chamber pot, plate
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	3	2	130	Bowl, medium rounded

Context [2], spot date: Iron Age

Pottery type	Code	ED approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)
Quartz, organics and flint-tempered	QOFI	Iron Age	1	1	15

Context [7], spot date: late 16th-early 17th century

Pottery type	Code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	1	1	87	Jug, bartmannen

Context [9], spot date: 1480-1820

Pottery type	Code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400	1820	1	1	48	-

Context [12], spot date: early 18th century

Pottery type	Code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	1	1	5	Jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1	1	99	-
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480	1900	1	1	32	Dish
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	1	1	25	Plate
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630	1846	1	1	115	Bowl
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	3	1	68	Bowl

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has some significance at a local level and it is found as types and forms frequently found in the London region. However the miscellaneous slipware dish rim found in context [12] is of an unusual type found in London and is probably an import. The pottery indicates activity for the Iron Age and the post-medieval period: encompassing the 17th-19th centuries. Pottery wasters from local stoneware and tin-glazed ware production are present in the assemblage. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from and to identify activities in the study area. A small number of items merit illustration to expand upon the corpus of forms and decoration so far identified for London. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage, although should further archaeological work be undertaken on the site, then the importance of this pottery should be reviewed with that of the new excavated material. The slipware dish rim would certainly merit further research in order to identify its source.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

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 two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (63 fragments, of which 41 fragments are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century bowls are according to Oswald (1975) general typology and prefixed OS. The assemblage consists of sixteen bowls, one nib (mouth piece) and 46 stems. The bowls date to between c. 1660-1800 and all were smoked, while five of the bowls were initialled on their heels.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Unstratified

Part	Bowl type	Ed	Ld	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/ fragments
Bowl	fragment	1580	1910			1
Bowl	AO21	1680	1710			1
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740	R	O	1
Bowl	AO26	1730	1800			1
Bowl	OS12	1730	1780	I	H	1
Nib		1580	1910			1
Stem		1580	1910			35

Context [1], spot date: 1580-1910

- The deposit produced a single stem spot dated 1580-1910

Context [12], spot date: 1730-1780

Part	Form	ED	LD	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/ fragments
Bowl	fragment	1580	1910			1
Bowl	AO15	1660	1680			1
Bowl	AO15	1660	1680			1
Bowl	AO18	1660	1680			1
Bowl	AO20	1680	1710			1
Bowl	AO21	1680	1710			1
Bowl	AO25	1700	1780			1
Bowl	OS10	1700	1740			1
Bowl	OS12	1730	1780	I	S	3

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has some significance at a local level and provides information on the Bermondsey clay tobacco pipe industry. The bowl types follow that for greater London and the initialled pipes relate to documented local pipe makers: R O: either Richard Owen (1), 1708-1711, Richard Onben, 1716, or Richard Owen (2), 1719-21, all working in St Olaves, Southwark, and I H: John Holtie, 1732, St. Olaves, Southwark. However the maker of the I S bowl is as yet unknown although these initialled bowls are frequent finds in the Bermondsey area indicating a Southwark master pipe maker. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work at this stage on the assemblage, although the importance of the material should be reviewed if new clay tobacco pipes are recovered from future archaeological work on the study area.

References

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APPENDIX 5: GLASS

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates to the 19th-early 20th century. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence of abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the glass fragments have natural weathering evidence, resulting from burial conditions. The glass assemblage consists of fragmentary material except for four intact items and the majority of the vessels could be identified as a type. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight and was recovered from one context as a small (fewer than 30 fragments) sized group.

All of the glass (sixteen fragments, 12 ENV, 1.75kg, of which fourteen sherds, 10 ENV, 1.446kg were unstratified) were listed in a database format, by type, colour and form.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Unstratified

- Bottle, oval section: soda, aquamarine coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 67. Base with an oval section and oval recessed base, embossed on the underside 'W. B. F. & Co' over an oval badge with a bead border containing 'N + E/W'. C. 1810 onwards.
- Bottle, oval section: soda, aquamarine, coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 183g. Intact. Applied grooved rim type finish, rounded shoulder, oval section body and oval recessed base. Etched vertically on the body is a partially illegible name 'G. ? ...PREH'. Iridescent and weathered. Mid 19th century – early 20th century.
- Bovril bottle: high-lime low-alkali (HLLA), amber/brown coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 88g. Intact. Moulded, simple thickened rim, deep neck, diagonal seam on the shoulder. Oval panels and on the rounded sides are embossed 'BOVRIL/LIMITED' and 'BOVRIL/RD100848'. Rounded recessed base embossed '22'. 1870 onwards.
- Bottle, shouldered: HLLA, dark brown coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 452g. Intact. Moulded, stacked-type rim, short conical neck, rounded shoulder, embossed on the shoulder twice 'RD 43102' and vertically twice on the vessel wall 'J. MILLS/REGD', while around the base is embossed 'THE PROPERTY OF J. MILLS NO DEPOSIT CHARGED/LONDON'. On the underside of the base are the characters 'J', 'M,' '&' and 'S', each letter occurring in a quarter of a cross embossed in relief. Mid 19th century – early 20th century.
- Cylindrical English wine bottle, late-type: HLLA, aquamarine coloured glass, 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 453g. Applied rim of an English ring type finish, conical neck and base with a rounded kick and moulded small boss. Late 19th century.
- English wine bottle: natural olive green coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 29g. ?Shoulder, weathered, 17th-18th century.
- Stopper: lead, clear coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 31g. Intact. Moulded, baby's dummy

shape, rounded knob/knop, flattened on one side. 19th-20th century.

- Vessel glass: HLLA, clear coloured, 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 17g. Body sherds, moulded. C. 1810 onwards.
- Window glass: soda, clear coloured glass, 4 fragments, 1 ENV, 126g. Thick walled (8mm), iridescent and slightly weathered, machine made.

Context [1], spot date: late 19th-20th century

- Vessel: HLLA, aquamarine coloured glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 85g. Base fragment, rounded kick, embossed 'H with a 'B' over the top and '3651' below. Late 19th-early 20th century
- Window glass: Soda, aquamarine tinted glass 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 224g. Square, thick glass window pane, 125mm x 45mm x 20mm thick, slightly weathered surfaces. Late 19th-early 20th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance, occurring as unstratified material and as typical glass types and forms found in London. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage consists of five fragments, representing four items and weighting 1.120kg, of which one fragment, 133g are unstratified). The ceramic building material dates mostly to the post-medieval period except for one undated fragment. The condition of the CBM is mostly in a good condition and comprises fragmentary material and as items with profiles and was probably deposited soon after breakage. The ceramic building material was recovered from three contexts.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Unstratified

- Wall tile: tin-glazed earthenware, pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration. Orange brown fabric. One fragment, 133g. Bevelled edges on the basal sides. One lower corner of a wall tile with a floral motif found in the corner and a central circular panel, containing a late 17th - 18th century design of two males in a bucolic landscape. One male is pointing in the direction of a rock. Conjoining fragment recovered from context [12]. Mortar on the back of the tile. Surviving dimensions including conjoining fragment: 126mm x 76mm+ x 7mm thick. End of 17th - 18th century.

Context [1], spot date: 19th-20th century

- Peg tile: two fragments (959g) from two mortared together tiles. Sandy, micaceous fabric with sparse black pellets, fine moulding sand. 19th-20th century

Context [2], spot date: Roman to post-medieval

- Tile: one fragment (8g), fine silty fabric with red surfaces and a grey core and margins. Abraded surfaces. Roman to post-medieval

Context [12], spot date: End of 17th - 18th century

- Wall tile: tin-glazed earthenware, pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration. Orange brown fabric. One fragment, 20g. Bevelled edges on the basal sides. One lower corner of a wall tile with a floral motif conjoins an unstratified fragment. Mortar on the back of the tile. End of 17th - 18th century.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The ceramic building material has some significance at a local level. The tin-glazed wall tile indicates that it furnished a building whose inhabitants were of a comfortable or wealthy disposition. The main

potential of the ceramic building material is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for work at this stage, although the importance of this material should be reviewed if future archaeological work on the site produces more ceramic building material.

APPENDIX 7: LITHICS

Introduction

A total of four fragments of flint (38g) were recovered from the study area and this was found in two contexts. The material consists of burnt flint of a prehistoric date and a worked flake which may be modern in date.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Context [2]: spot date: prehistoric

- Burnt flint: two fragments, 24g. Prehistoric
- Worked flint: one fragment (3g), brown flint with a pale brown cortex. Fresh edges with a bulb of percussion. Possibly recently formed.

Context [12]: spot date: prehistoric

- Burnt flint: one fragment, 11g. Prehistoric

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The burnt/calced flint is of significance for indicating the presence of prehistoric activity on the study area. Certainly prehistoric activity has been identified on the Southwark area of the Thames foreshore and to the south on the Bermondsey Eyot. The main potential of the material is to demonstrate prehistoric activity on the site or in the vicinity. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event of future archaeological work on the site and new flint finds arising.

APPENDIX 8: METAL FINDS

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A total of ten fragments of metal items, mostly in a corroded state, were recovered from the excavation. The material was found only in one context, in addition to an unstratified find. The material mostly dates to the 19th/20th century and consists of iron, cast iron and a composite copper alloy and iron object.

Quantification and Spot dating index

Unstratified

- Iron nail: one fragment. Undated.

Context [1], spot date: 19th-20th century.

- Bolt and plate: two fragments, cast iron. 19th-20th century
- Door knocker and binding: two fragments; composite item consisting of a copper alloy domed door knocker and an iron binding. 19th-20th century
- Drain pipe and guttering: two fragments, cast iron. 19th-20th century
- Fitting and two angled bits: cast iron. 19th-20th century

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The material has little significance at a local level although the assemblage largely consists of architectural items associated with a building. The material has no potential for further research. There are no recommendations for further work on the metal finds.

APPENDIX 9: FAUNAL REMAINS

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

The excavation involved a single trial trench within the car park of the former Magistrates Court. This revealed deposits dating essentially from the later post-medieval era, although there is also a prehistoric element as shown by the recovery of one shard of Iron Age pottery. It is assumed that the few animal bones from this site date to the later period of occupation.

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 total of 20 animal bones, as shown in Table 1, with data sorted by context and species. It can be seen that most of the bones were taken from an unstratified layer (presumably the topmost level), this providing 4 sheep skull fragments, possibly part of the same head; a cattle skull fragment and a pig femur; cattle- and sheep-size rib pieces; and a cattle-size long bone fragment which had clearly been worked. The other deposits include [2] with a cattle radius and a spinal fragment from a large fish; [5] with a cattle pelvis fragment and a cattle-size limb bone and indeterminate piece, all burnt, as well as a sheep-size rib; and finally [9] with another cattle radius and a cattle-size lumbar vertebrae fragment.

Context:	0	2	5	9
Species				
Cattle	1	1	1	1
Cattle-size	3		2	1
Sheep/Goat	4			
Sheep-size	3		1	
Pig	1			
Uniden fish		1		
Grand Total	12	2	4	2

Table 1. Species abundance by context

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This is a rather small collection, with most of the bones arising from an unstratified deposit. While none of the bone bearing deposits provided datable materials, information from other levels suggest a late post-medieval use date for this area. The bones are well preserved and have not suffered any major level of fragmentation. It can be suggested, from this evidence, that further excavation within

the car park will undoubtedly provide more bones. However, it cannot be gauged whether this collection is representative, particularly as the excavation was limited to a single test pit. If indeed this assemblage is typical, then it can be supposed that further excavation will provide a reasonable collection but probably insufficient to allow a thorough review of animal usage in this part of Bermondsey.

A final point concerns the possible discovery of craft waste, in particular concerning the Bermondsey tanning industry. Evidence for this industry has been found at two nearby sites, at the eastern end of Queen Elizabeth Street i.e. QEN88 and QESS88, both providing 18th century tan-pits, while the latter also produced a cattle horncore-lined pit (see Rielly 2011, 184).

References

Rielly, K, 2011 'The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence', in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.

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