

**1, 3-5, 7-19 VALENTINE PLACE AND
21, 27-31 WEBBER STREET,
LONDON, SE1 8QH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

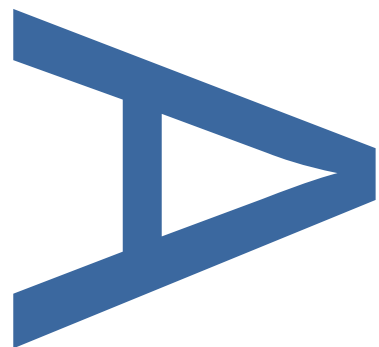
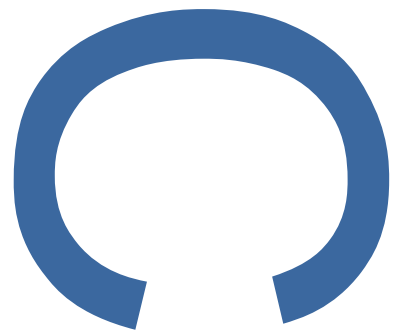
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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1, 3-5, 7-19 VALENTINE PLACE AND 21, 27-31
WEBBER STREET, LONDON, SE1 8QH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICALEVALUATION

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 1, 3- 5, 7- 19 Valentine Place and 21, 27- 31 Webber Street, London SE1 8QH (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client, Crest Nicholson London.
- 1.2 Two trenches were investigated during Phase 1 in the northeastern corner of the site, whilst three trenches were undertaken during Phase 2 in the southern and western area.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed natural terrace gravels across the site, cut by widespread but small - scale quarrying of the natural gravel in the 17th and 18th centuries. This activity must have been taking place within St. Georges Fields in which the site was located.
- 1.4 Evidence for buried soil horizons above the pitting was seen in Trenches 1 to 4. The latter also showed an alluvial deposit which may represent a localised, undated flooding episode.
- 1.5 Thereafter was found evidence for the urban development of the site which can be seen on historic maps by the 1790s and continuing through the 19th century. The evidence took the form of deep wells which would have served these properties; however no evidence was found for the structures themselves, and it is suspected that they have been truncated and demolished by redevelopment of the site through the 20th century.
- 1.6 The finds assemblages recovered, particularly the pottery, are of interest and have significance at a local level.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre- Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 1, 3-5, 7- 19 Valentine Place and 21, 27- 31 Webber Street, London SE18QH (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client, Crest Nicholson London .
- 2.2 The site is an irregularly shaped polygonal plot bounded to the west and north by Valentine Place, to the east and south- east by Valentine Row and to the south- west by Webber Street. The site is located at central National Grid Reference TQ 31567975 and is situated within the London Borough of Southwark. It covers an approximate area of 4,100m².
- 2.3 The study site was until recently occupied by disused Works buildings and a Depot at Valentine Place and Webber Street. The north- eastern corner of the site was undeveloped.
- 2.4 PCA was commissioned to undertake the evaluation work by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning consent granted under application number 13/AP/3791. The works were redesigned to comprise the excavation of six trenches undertaken in 2 separate phases: Phase 1 involved Trenches 5 and 6 located within the north- eastern of the site (Trench 4 having been abandoned) , whilst Phase 2 involved Trenches 1, 2 and 3 located within the southern and western area of the site (Figure 2) ; this phase of works by necessity followed from the demolition of the structures previously extant.
- 2.5 The Phase 1 evaluation was supervised by Neil Hawkins , Aidan Turner supervised Phase 2 and the works were project managed by Chris Mayo, all of PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (C. Mayo 2014), and the site works were monitored by the Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at the London Borough of Southwark, Dr Christopher Constable. The client's archaeological consultant was Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting.
- 2.6 The Phase 1 evaluation was undertaken between 1st and 3rd December 2014, whilst Phase 2 was implemented between 18th and 27th May 2015.
- 2.7 The site has been the subject of an Archaeological Desk -Based Assessment (L. Mayo 2014) which contains a full background to the site. The site is not 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.
- 2.8 Upon approval of this report and the eventual discharge of the archaeological condition the entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code VAL14.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The full planning background to the site in terms of relevant national, regional and local policies is provided in the desk -based assessment for the site (L. Mayo 2014).
- 3.2 The site is not 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 Planning permission for the development has been granted by the London Borough of Southwark under application number 13/AP/3791. The proposed development is described thus:

Demolition of 1, 3- 5 Valentine Place and 27- 31 Webber Street and part demolition of 7- 19 Valentine Place and 21 Webber Street (facades retained). Redevelopment of the site to provide 62 residential units (max 7 storeys), 3854sqm Class B1 (business) and 138sqm A1/A3 (retail and food and drink) floorspace, together with landscaping and car parking.

- 3.4 The consent included the following conditions relating to above- and below -ground heritage:

3 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigations shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

4 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

5 Before any work hereby authorised 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 other wise 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 developments 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 Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 6 Before any work, including demolition, hereby authorised begins, the applicant or successors in title shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order that the archaeological operations are undertaken to a suitable standard to the details of the programme of works for the archaeological building recording in accordance with PPS5, Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011 and Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 3.5 An historic building recording exercise (pursuant to Condition 6) has been undertaken separately by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Bower 2015). Works to deal with Condition 4 will be undertaken if further work is required further to the evaluation herein reported. The submission of foundation arrangement details (Condition 5) has been undertaken by others.
- 3.6 This report details the results of the evaluation work undertaken in response to Condition 3. The fieldwork followed a methodology set out within an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (C. Mayo 2014).

4 GEOLOGYANDTOPOGRAPHY

The following background is summarised from the Archaeological Desk -Based Assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2014).

- 4.1 The soil geology of the study site is London Clay, forming the London Basin (British Geological Survey). The drift geology of the study site is shown by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998) to lie on the northern edge of Kempton Park Terrace Gravels with Alluvium shown to the north.
- 4.2 No geotechnical data is currently available for the study site. However a recent archaeological evaluation at 169- 173 Blackfriars Road, c. 50m north -east of the study site, recorded natural gravel at 1.44m AOD in the south of the site, and 0.46m AOD in the north of the site on the slopes of a large palaeochannel, the Bankside Channel (Grosso 2014).
- 4.3 Mapping of the buried topography of Southwark indicates that the study site probably lay on the gravel terrace of higher ground of Southwark's 'mainland' on the northern bank of a large palaeochannel, the Bankside Channel. The Bankside Channel was a tributary of the Thames and would have flowed between Southwark's islands and the gravel terrace on the south bank of the River Thames.
- 4.4 The current topography of the study site falls from the northeast at approximately 4.00mOD to the southwest at approximately 2.80mOD .

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following background is summarised from the Archaeological Desk -Based Assessment prepared by CGMs Consulting (2014).

- 5.1 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the prehistoric periods was defined as low, alluvial deposits are considered unlikely to be present due to the topographical position of the site.
- 5.2 It was considered that the site some lay distance from the south-western edge of the Roman settlement of Southwark, in an area of horticultural or agricultural land; therefore its archaeological potential for this period was defined as low.
- 5.3 The site is thought to have lain outside the settled area of Saxon settlement in an area of agricultural or horticultural land. Only one unstratified find of Saxon material is recorded from the immediate vicinity of the study site, a medieval dyke is recorded along the South Bank of the River Thames (HER Ref: MLO4126; TQ 3122 8012) and a medieval pit and linear field system were recorded during excavations at 109- 115 Union Street (HER Ref: MLO19937; TQ 31637974). Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for these periods was defined as low.
- 5.4 The site is thought to have lain outside the settled area of late medieval settlement in an area of agricultural or horticultural land, though a number of high status residences were established in the area of Marshalsea Road and Mint Street, toward the end of the late Medieval period, such as 'Suffolk House' which was a residence of the Dukes of Suffolk (HER Ref: 090265 at TQ 324 798).
- 5.5 Rocque's map of 1747 shows the site lying within St Georges Fields to the south of development fronting 'Melancholy Walk'. The 1755 Parishes of Lambeth and Christchurch map shows 'Restoration Garden' to the north of the study site.
- 5.6 Blackfriars Road, known as Great Surrey Street until 1829, was laid out from the southern end of Blackfriars Bridge to St George's Circus between 1770- 1800.
- 5.7 By 1792- 99 the Horwood Map shows the west and north of the study site occupied by buildings fronting a road on the alignment of Valentine Place, the south-east of the study site occupied by buildings fronting 'Valentine Row', and the south-west of the study site occupied by buildings fronting 'Webbers Street'.
- 5.8 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 8- 20 Pocock Street, c. 50m north-east of the study site, and the lowest recorded deposits were dumped deposits of 18th and 19th century date (HER Ref MLO101236 TQ31737981).
- 5.9 Evidence of 18th and 19th century walls and a culvert relating to properties shown on the Horwood map were recorded at 169- 173 Blackfriars Road (Grosso 2014).
- 5.10 During the late medieval and post-medieval periods the study site probably comprised

agricultural or horticultural land until it was partially developed in the 18th century. Remains of 18th century buildings were considered unlikely to have survived postdepositional impacts from cumulative phases of modern construction and demolition. Therefore the potential for these periods was considered to have been reduced.

- 5.11 By 1875 a public house is shown in the south-east of the site and industrial buildings and warehouses are shown in the south-west and north-east of the study site. A number of small terraced properties are shown fronting 'Angel Place' in the centre of the site
- 5.12 The 1889 Goad Plan shows the Blackfriars Corn Mills in the south-west of the site, artisans buildings and a public house in the south-east of the site, a Curing house and warehouses are shown in the north-east of the site and dwelling houses are shown bounding Angel Place, Valentine Place Valentine Row and Webber Street .
- 5.13 By 1938 the late 18th century dwelling houses in the west of the site were demolished and replaced by a large bakery, and Angel Place and its 19th century properties were cleared and replaced by a large works building
- 5.14 The London Bomb Damage Map shows serious blast damage to the buildings in the south-western half of the site, and damage beyond repair to two buildings in the north-eastern half of the site. By 1958 all former 18th and 19th century dwelling houses and buildings appear to have been demolished and cleared.
- 5.15 By 1973- 6 a Printing Works and Warehouse were constructed in the south-western half of the site, and a Joinery Works was constructed in the northeast. Between 1976 and 2014 the warehouse buildings in the extreme north-east corner of the site were demolished and cleared

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation (C. Mayo 2014) designed for the excavation of six trenches, three each within the Phase 1 and 2 areas.

6.2 The Phase 1 fieldwork was amended slightly due to on-site constraints and findings, such that instead of excavating Trenches 4, 5 and 6 as proposed, Trench 4 was not undertaken but rather Trench 5 was enlarged to compensate for the loss of Trench 4. This approach was agreed at a meeting on site with Dr Constable of the London Borough of Southwark on 2nd December 2014. Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated under archaeological control using a JCB 3CX, prior to archaeological investigation and recording. The trenches were backfilled upon completion.

6.3 The Phase 2 fieldwork saw the excavation of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 as designed. They were excavated under archaeological control using a 13-tonne 360° excavator, prior to archaeological investigation and recording. The trenches were backfilled upon completion.

6.4 The trenches as excavated had the following dimensions:

Fieldwork Phase	Trench	Alignment	Length	Width	Max depth (BGL)	Trench area
Phase 1	4					
	5	NW-SE	6.57m	c3.00m	2.35m	19.51m ² @GL
	6	NW-SE	8.62m	1.98m	c2.20m	16.34m ² @GL
Phase 2	1	NW-SE	19.99m	2.88m	2.19m	67.86m ² @GL
	2	NE-SW	13.89m	3.20m	1.66m	60.59m ² @GL
	3	NW-SE	11.44m	4.19m	1.64m	67.92m ² @GL

6.5 Excavation of all trenches progressed through modern materials until either the top of archaeological features or deposits of interest were identified, or until natural strata was reached. In the majority of the trenches large concrete foundations had to be broken and removed in order to facilitate this process. Where necessary the trenches were stepped at a gradient of approximately 1:1 to safely reach the required depth.

6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and 1:50, the sections at 1:10 and 1:20. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was also kept during the works in digital format.

6.7 The trenches were surveyed and/or measured to the OS grid. A temporary benchmark was established to allow the recording of OD heights, the benchmarks were calculated from site

surveyinformationprovidedbytheclient¹. ThebenchmarkforthePhase1workhadavalueof
3.58mOD, whilstthebenchmarkforthePhase2workhadavalueof3.09mOD.

- 6.8 Thecompletearchiveproducedduringtheevaluation, comprisingwritten, drawn, photographic
recordsandartefactswillbedepositedwithLAARC, identifiedbysitecodeVAL14



Plate 1: Trench 1 under excavation, view east



Plate 2: Trench 3 under investigation, view northwest

¹ Sumo Services Ltd, Dwg No: Sheet 01, Job No: SOR007352, Date: 13/09/14, Title: Utilities & Topographic Details

7 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence recorded at the site can be briefly summarised into three distinct phases pre-dating the modern. These phases are outlined below and then discussed on a trench-by-trench basis in the following chapter.

7.1 Phase 1: Natural River Terrace

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in all the trenches consisted of a loose, yellow, sandy gravel, which was a naturally formed river terrace deposit. The surface of this deposit had been quarried during the early post-medieval period.

7.2 Phase 2: Early Post-Medieval

7.2.1 The natural deposits had been cut by what appears to have been an extensive area of small quarry pits, probably excavated and backfilled from the mid 17th to 18th centuries. These pits were found in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5. It is considered that this activity was prevalent upon the contemporary open nature of the site and its wider area, which is seen from historic maps too belocated within St. Georges Fields.

7.2.2 The quarry pits appear to have underlain a deposit of agricultural or garden soil. This deposit was observed in Trenches 1, 2, and 3.

7.2.3 In Trench 5 was found a deposit of sandy clay which was considered to be alluvial in nature, and may relate to localized flooding of the northern part of the site in the post-medieval period (it overlay quarry pitting).

7.3 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval

7.3.1 This phase attests to the structural development of the site through the late 18th and 19th centuries, although the trenches did not show extensive evidence for the buildings themselves; rather numerous wells were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, which are considered to relate to 'backyard' activity within the properties visible on the maps dating from the 1790s and thereafter. Later made ground deposits were also recorded.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

7.4.1 Truncations were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 relating to the recently demolished or 20th century structures at the site.

8 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

8.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2,3&7)

PHASE 1

8.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 consisted of a loose, yellow, sandy gravel [13] which was a naturally formed river terraced deposit. It was encountered at a highest level in this trench of 1.51mOD.

PHASE 2:

8.1.2 Layer [13] had been extensively impacted upon by a series of features which covered a significant proportion of the base of the trench. These consisted of oval to sub-rectangular quarry pits (contexts [47], [49], [51] and [53]) filled with a fairly uniform deposit of light brownish grey silty sandy gravel (contexts [46], [48], [50] and [52] respectively). Details of these (and other) contexts are provided at Appendix 2.

8.1.3 At the very eastern end of the trench a deposit [20] identical to the above fills was observed in section immediately above the natural gravel. This is most likely a further quarry pit which was located just outside of the trench limit of excavation (LOE).

8.1.4 Although no dating evidence could be recovered from these features, some very occasional small fragments of ceramic building material were observed, which show that they were not of natural origin. Their similarity to features observed in Trenches 2 and 3 suggest they are pits related to small-scale quarrying on the site. This quarrying probably occurred in the early post medieval period, most likely in the mid-17th century.

8.1.5 The quarry pits were capped by a 0.40m-thick layer of soft, blackish brown, sandy silt clay, recorded in section. This was interpreted as an early-mid post-medieval garden soil [19], located at an upper level of 2.29mOD.

PHASE 3

8.1.6 Layer [19] deposit was capped with a loose layer [18] of dark brown, silty sand and rubble. This was interpreted as made ground, probably deposited in the mid-18th to early 19th century as ground consolidation as the area was developed.

8.1.7 This deposit was cut [17] by the construction of a well [15] with construction backfill [16]. This probably occurred in the late 18th century, at a time contemporary to the urban development of the site. The well was later infilled with deposit [14], this may have occurred in the late 19th century as concerns about public health arose in the mid-century period and piped water was preferred.

PHASE 4

8.1.8 Trench 1 was capped by a 200mm thick concrete slab. Frequent large concrete stanchion bases, brick walls and drains, associated with the recently demolished building, had had a substantial impact on the surviving area of archaeological interest.

8.2 Trench2 (Figures2, 4 &7)

PHASE1

8.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench2 consisted of a loose, yellow, sandy gravel [38], which was a naturally formed river terrace deposit. It was encountered at heights between 1.74m OD and 1.42m OD.

PHASE2

8.2.2 The natural gravel had been cut by two moderately sized oval pits, [35] (filled by [34] and [33]) and [37] (filled by [36]). The lower fills were light brownish grey silty sandy gravel; the upper fill in [35] was a firm, dark brownish black, sandy silty clay. This upper fill contained an assemblage of pottery dating it from 1580 to 1650 (Appendix 4) and early post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 6), with occasional fragments of bone (Appendix 8). The lower fill contained some residual pieces of Roman CBM. These two fills are considered to represent the convenient use of the gravel pits for the deposition of rubbish.

8.2.3 These deposits were capped by a 0.35m thick layer of soft, blackish brown, sandy silt clay [43], seen in the side of the trench at upper heights between 2.03m OD and 1.85m OD. This was interpreted as a garden soil, perhaps a relic of St. Georges Fields.

PHASE3

8.2.4 The aforementioned deposit was capped with a loose layer of dark brown, silty sand and rubble [42]. This was interpreted as a layer of made ground, probably deposited in the mid-18th to early 19th century as the area was developed.

8.2.5 The highly fragmentary remains of a brick wall ([44] in construction cut [45]) were observed in the north-eastern corner of the trench. This wall dates from the mid-18th to early 19th century.

8.2.6 At the centre of the trench was found a well (construction cut [41], masonry [40] and construction backfill [61]). This is considered to date from the late 18th to 19th century. The well was later infilled with deposit [39], from which pottery was recovered with a date range of 1820-1900.

PHASE4

8.2.7 The trench was capped by a thick concrete slab. Frequent large concrete stanchion bases and drains, associated with the recently demolished building, had had a substantial impact on the surviving area of archaeological interest.

8.3 Trench3 (Figures2, 5 &7)

PHASE1

8.3.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench3 consisted of loose, yellow, sandy gravel [54], which was a naturally formed river terrace deposit. The surface of this deposit had been extensively worked during the early post-medieval period. It was encountered at depths of between 1.51m OD and 1.41m OD.

PHASE 2

- 8.3.2 Layer [54] had been cut by three features which covered a significant proportion of the base of the trench, [30], [32] and [56]. These were oval to sub-quarry pits filled with a uniform deposit of light brownish grey silty sandy gravel, [29], [31] and [55] respectively.
- 8.3.3 Fill [31] from pit [32] yielded a fragment of candlestick made of London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware, spot dated to the mid-late 17th century. Also found was CBM dating from 1664 to 1800.
- 8.3.4 These deposits were capped in part by a 0.25m -thick layer of soft, blackish brown, sandy silt clay [63], seen in the side of the trench. Recorded at an upper height of 1.81m OD, this was interpreted as garden soil, perhaps a relic of St. Georges Fields.

PHASE 3

- 8.3.5 Three wells were observed in the base of the trench, as follows:
- Well [22] in construction cut [24], with construction backfill [23], put out of use within fill [21];
 - Well [26] in construction cut [28], with construction backfill [27], put out of use within fill [25];
 - Well [58] in construction cut [60], with construction backfill [59], put out of use within fill [57];
- 8.3.6 They were circular to oval in shape and made of frogless hand-made brick dating from the mid-18th century onwards, laid in a loose stretcher fashion.
- 8.3.7 The wells all appear to have been abandoned and backfilled in the early 19th century. Pottery from fill [25] is dated from 1740 to 1830, whilst from fill [21] was pottery dating between 1807 and 1820 and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) dating from 1730 to 1845 (Appendices 4- 7). The pottery from [21] is noted as being of interest (Appendix 4).
- 8.3.8 The buried soil horizon [63] was overlaid by a substantial deposit of late post medieval to late modern made ground recorded as context [62]. This comprised loose, reddish greyish brown, sandy silty rubble, measuring approximately 1.2m in thickness and locates at an upper height of 3.01m OD.

Phase 4

- 8.3.9 Trench 3 was capped by a 200mm thick concrete slab. Frequent large concrete stanchion bases, brick walls and drains, associated with the recently demolished building, had had a substantial impact on the surviving area of archaeological interest.

8.4 Trench 4

- 8.4.1 This trench was not excavated due to constraints on site. However, following consultation with Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at the London Borough of Southwark, the western area of Trench 5, which saw an undisturbed depositional sequence,

sealingthenaturalstrata,wasextendedtothenorthto compensateforthelossofTrench4.

8.5 Trench5 (Figures2, 6 &7)

8.5.1 Trench 5w as excavatedintwohalves;theeasternsideuncovereda backfilledbasementas wasalsoseeninTrench6(below) .Justwestofthisaliveservicewasuncoveredandtherefore excavationwascontinuedatasafedistancetothewest.

PHASE1

8.5.2 Theearliestde positrecordedwithinTrench5wasthenat uralgravel[6],locatedat1.59mOD.

PHASE2

8.5.3 Thenaturalgravelwascutbytwosmallsub- circularfeatures,[10]and[12].Boththesefeatures werefilledwithasimilardeposit,contexts [9]and[11]respectivel y,whichwashomogenous, sterileanddevoidofanthropogenicmaterial.Althought hese two features are therefore undated,itshouldbenotedthattheyappear similarinnaturetothefills ofthequarry pits observedinTrenches1,2&3.

8.5.4 Sealing the two s ub-circular features was a sandy silt layer, [5], which was continuous throughouttheevaluationtrench.Locatedat2.02mODthisdepositwasofasimilarnatureto thefills ofthe two underlying sub- circular features, described above. Againnoanthropogenic materialwasrecoveredandtheref orethislayerremainsundated;thatitwasrecordedatan elevation similartotheburiedsoilhorizonsinTrenches 1,2and3raises thelikelihoodthatitis partofthesamehorizon,perhapsarelicofStGeorgesFi elds.

8.5.5 The siltwas overlainby a possible flood deposit [4]. This measured 0.15m in thickness atan upper height of 2.17m OD . It consisted of a soft, dark bluish grey, sandy clay, containing occasional small pebbles and had an alluvial type appearance. It may be evidence for a localized flood event in the northern part of the site in the post -medieval period, although it remains undated.

PHASE3

8.5.6 Sealing layer [4]w as a sequence of late post -medieval and 19th century made ground and levelling, contexts [3], [7] and [8]. These deposits represented consolidation across the area. Within these deposits was dumped waste from industrial activities , some of which may relate directlytothefactoriesknowntobeextantin19th centuryintheimmediatevicinity.

PHASE4

8.5.7 Thearchaeologicalsequencewascompletedbyaseriesofmodernmadegroundlocatedatc. 3.68mOD,themoderngroundlevel.

8.6 Trench6 (Figures 2,6 &7)

8.6.1 Trench 6 exclusively recorded a sequence of modern deposits within a backfilled basement directly s ealing the natural strata. A test trench excavated through these modern deposits

encounteredthebasementwallwithconcretefloorslabsonbothitseasternandwesternsides;
the westernside beinglocatedat 1.80mODandthe eastern side slightly deeper at 1.40mOD.
This higher westernconcretesurface was brokento reveal natural gravel [6] located at 1.43m
OD. The eastern deeperconcretecould notbepenetratedentirelybutclearlycontinued deeper
thanthenaturalgravelrevealedtothewest.



Plate 3:Trench1,showingwell[15] insection,view north



Plate4:Trench5,Sections1and2,viewsouth



Plate 5, Trench3, showingwellsandquarrypits, view west



Plate 6: Trench2, showingquarrypits, view north

9 DISCUSSIONAND CONCLUSIONS

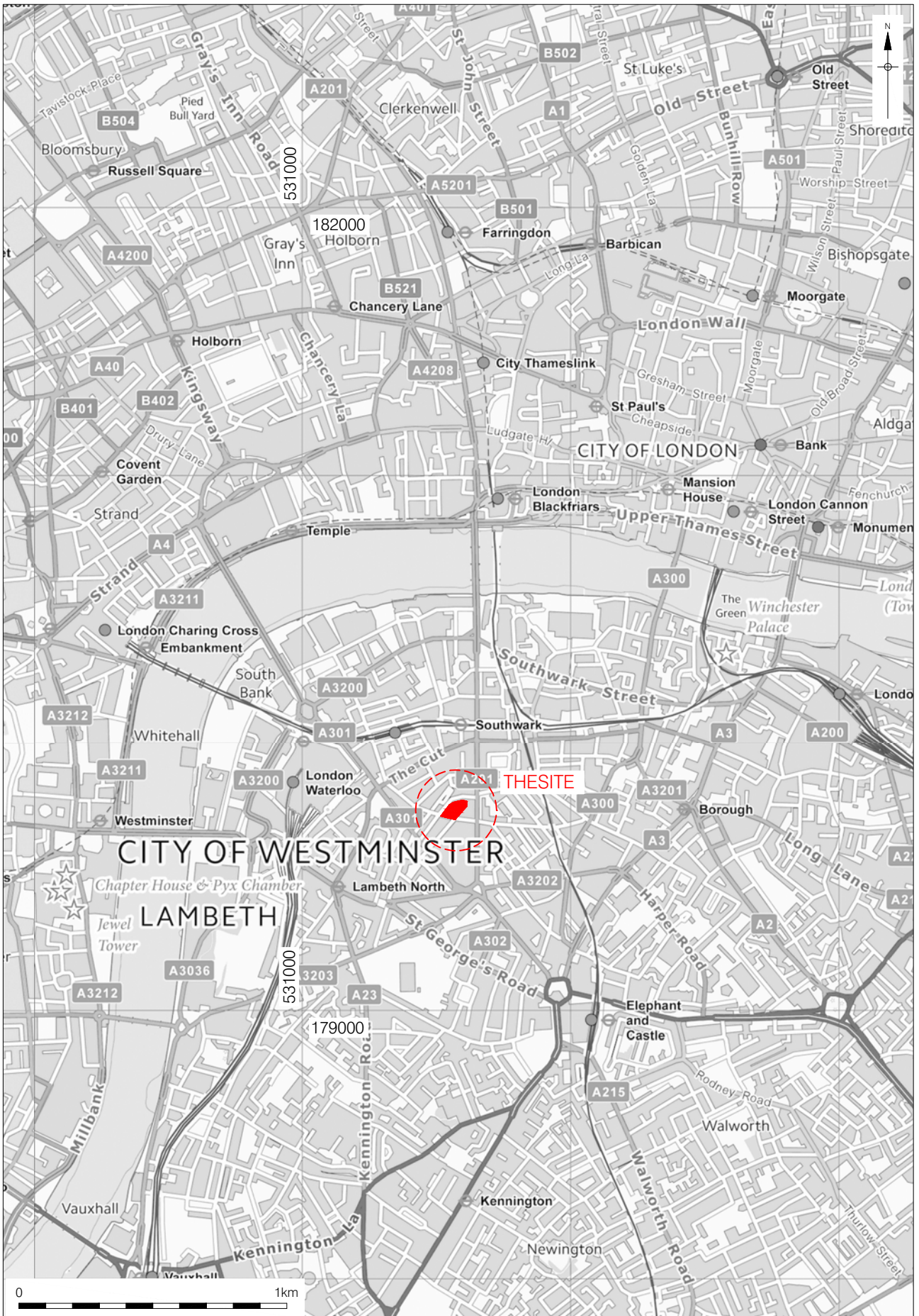
- 9.1 The evaluation revealed natural terrace gravels across the site at consistent levels ranging from 1.59m OD in Trench 5 to 1.42m OD in Trench 2. This represents a remarkably consistent topography over a distance of around 60m across the site from southwest to northeast.
- 9.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 showed evidence for widespread but small-scale quarrying of the natural gravel in the 17th and 18th centuries, and then the backfilling of these pits with contemporary waste. This activity must have been taking place within what became known as St. Georges Fields, in which the site was located (see John Rocque's Map, 1747 in L. Mayo 2014, Figure 2), and it can be supposed that the local population was taking advantage of the open space to provide resources for their local activity.
- 9.3 In keeping with the open-ground nature of St Georges Fields, evidence for buried soil above the pitting was seen in Trenches 1 to 4. The latter also showed an alluvial deposit which may represent a localised, undated flooding episode.
- 9.4 The map regression (L. Mayo 2014) shows clearly how the site became incorporated in the urban expansion of Southwark by the 1790s, firstly with discontinuous terraces and land divisions but then resulting in almost site-wide development by the 1875 OS map. Surprisingly, with the exception of a poorly survived wall foundation in Trench 2, no further structural remains which can be related to these early dwellings were found; rather numerous wells were recorded, 5 in total. It is undoubtedly the case that these wells, built in the 18th century or shortly after and backfilled in the 19th century, represent 'backyard' features which serviced the properties. That evidence for the latter was not found is likely to be the result of truncation by later development at the site; as can be seen from the map regression there was significant change in the 20th century with the construction of factory buildings. This construction likely removed the higher level remains of the earlier dwellings but left the deeper cut features such as the wells *in situ*.
- 9.5 The evaluation has shown the presence of post-medieval archaeological layers and features but none earlier than this. Some Roman CBM found in Trench 2 is clearly residual. The finds assemblages recovered, particularly the pottery, are of interest and have significance at a local level. The pottery is considered to reflect a 'middling socio-economic household group' (Appendix 4).
- 9.6 Upon completion of the archaeological work the site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code VAL14. Until then it will be stored at PCA's headquarters at Brockley, London.
- 9.7 The results of this archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'RoundUp'.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project on behalf of Crest Nicholson London, who kindly funded it.
- 10.2 We also thank Chris Constable for monitoring the works on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark, and Lawton Group who facilitated the Phase 2 works.
- 10.3 The Phase 1 works were supervised by Neil Hawkins, assisted by Jim Heathcote and James Langthorne. Aidan Turner, who supervised Phase 2, would like to thank Chris Clarke and Yo Pickering for their work on-site. Chris Mayo was project manager and edited this report. Finds assessments were undertaken by Chris Jarrett, Kevin Hayward and Kevin Reilly, and the illustrations were prepared by Jennifer Simonson.

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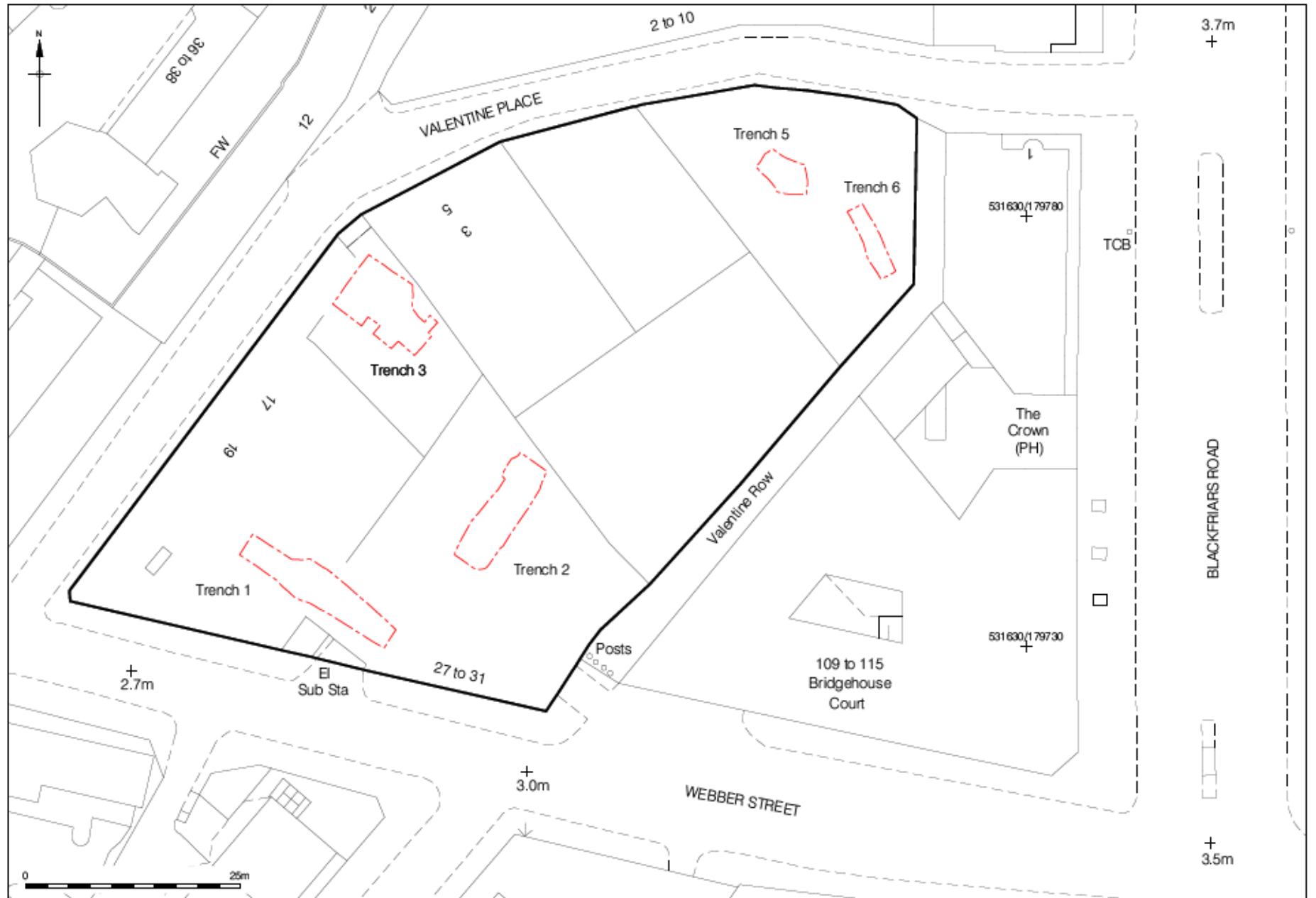


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04/06/15JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

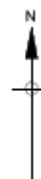
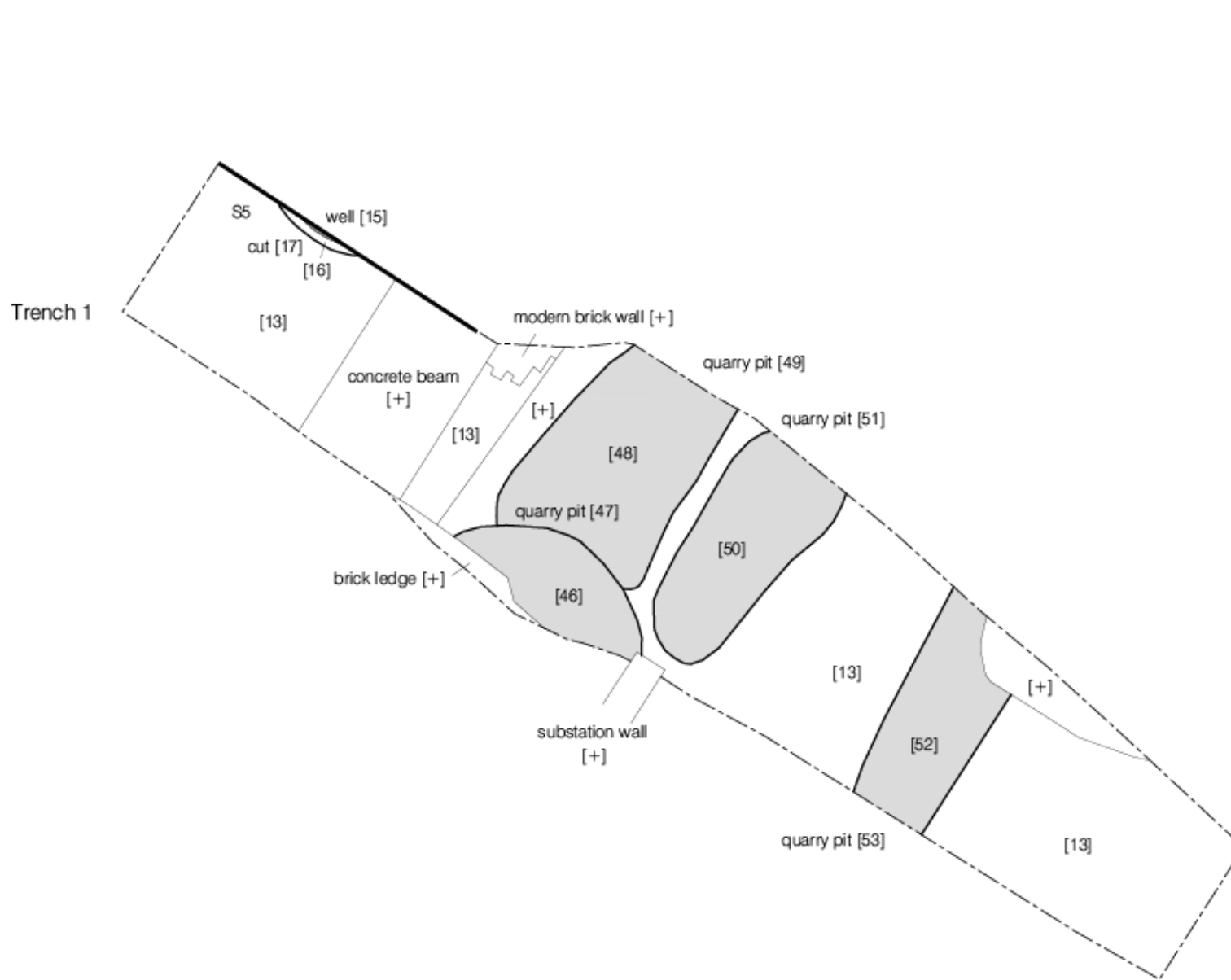


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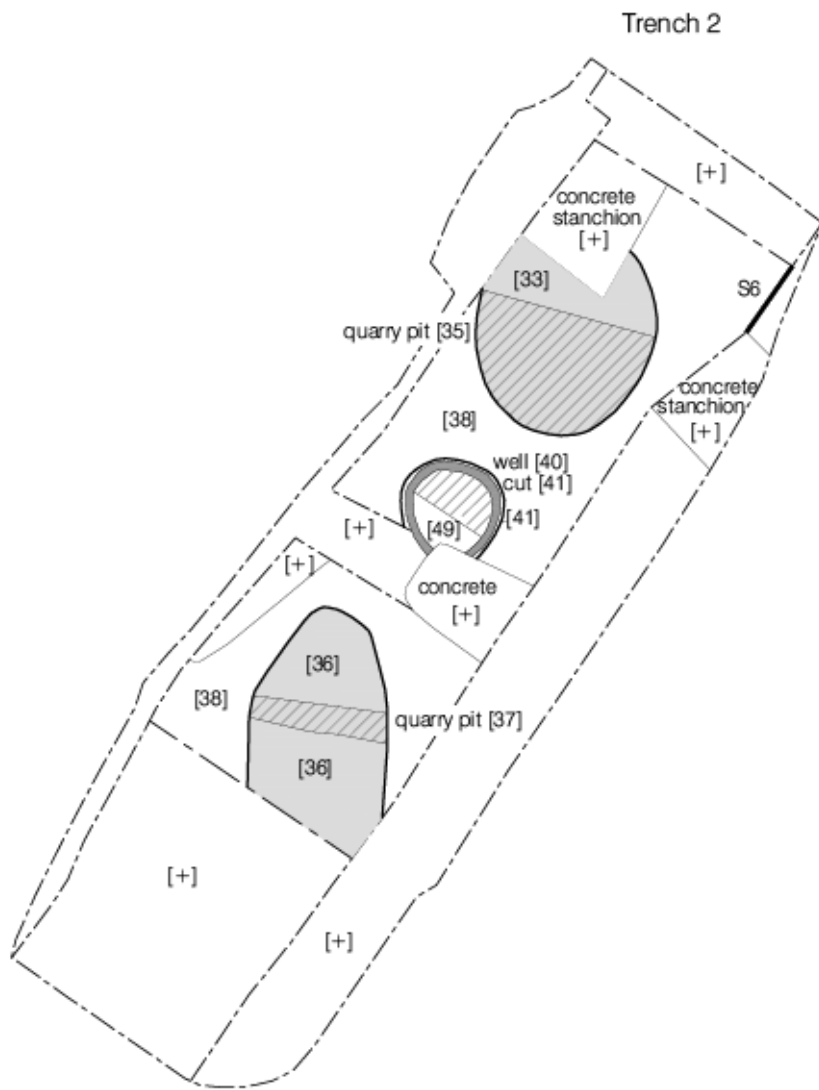
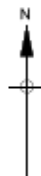
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4



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Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan
1:100 at A4

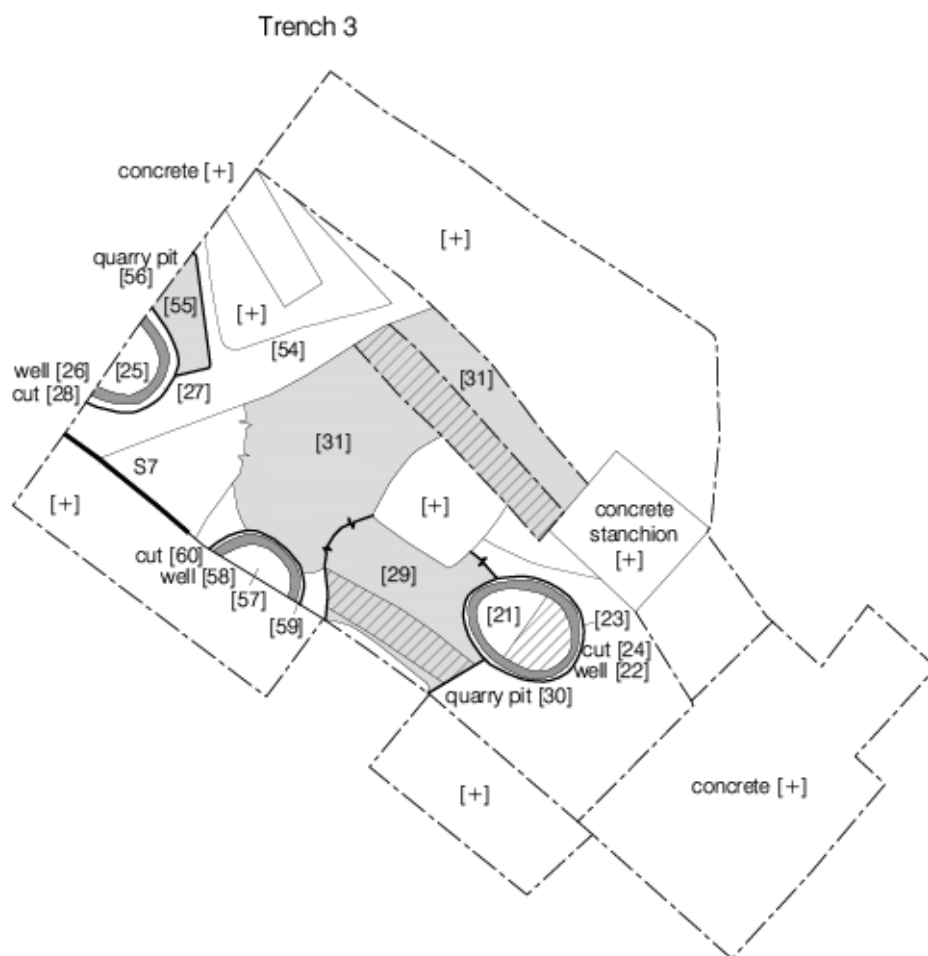



 excavated slot



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Figure 4
Trench 2 Plan
1:100 at A4

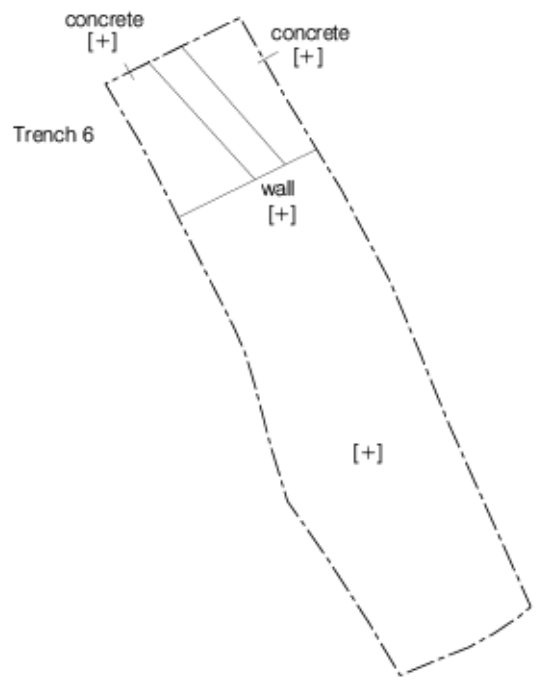
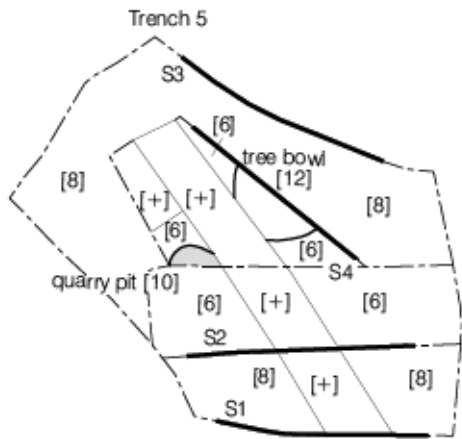


 excavated slot

0  5m

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Figure 5
Trench 3 Plan
1:100 at A4



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Figure 6
Trenches 5 & 6 Plan
1:100 at A4

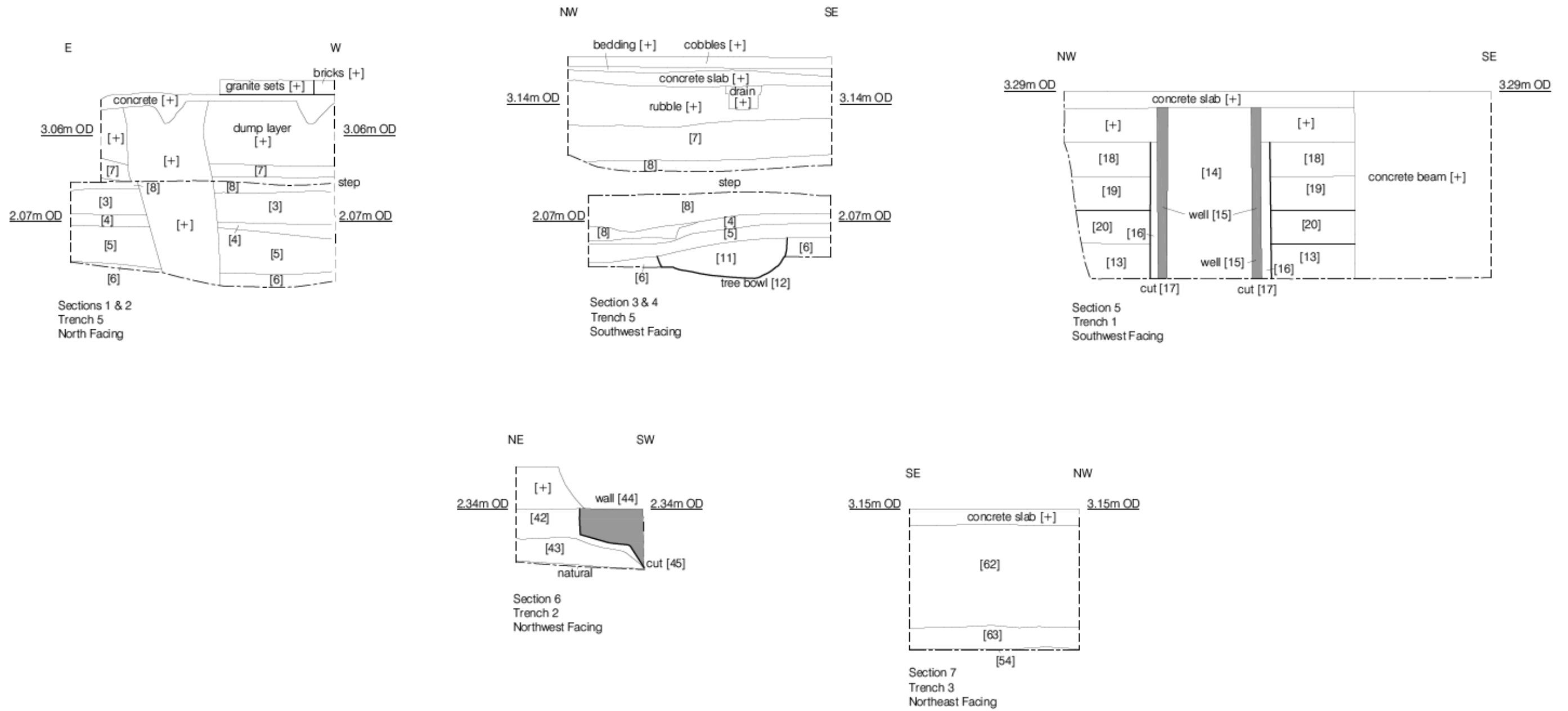


Figure 7
Sections 1- 7
1:50 at A3

APPENDIX1:O ASISDATACOLLECTION FORM

OASISID:preconst1 -213323

Projectdetails

Projectname	1,3 -5,7 -19ValentinePlaceand21,27 -31WebberStreet,London, SE18QH:An:ArchaeologicalEvaluation
Shortdescriptionofthe project	Twotrencheswereinvestigated duringPhase1inthenortheastern corner of the site, whilst three trenches were undertaken during Phase2inthesouthernandwesternarea.Theevaluationrevealed naturalterracegravelsacrossthesite,cutbywidespreadbutsmall scalequarryingofthenaturalgravelinthe17thand18thcenturies. ThisactivitymusthavebeentakingplacewithinSt.GeorgesFields in which the site was located. Evidence for buried soil horizons above the pitting was seen in Trenches 1 to 4. The latter also showedanalluvialdepositwhichmayrepresentalocalised,undated flooding episode. Thereafter was found evidence for the urban developmentofthesitewhichcanbeseenonhistoricmapsbythe 1790s and continuing through the 19th century. The evidence took the form of deep wells which would have served these properties; howevernoevidencewasfoundforthestructures themselves, andit is suspected that they have been truncated and demolished by redevelopment of the site through the 20th century. The finds assemblages recovered, particularlythe pottery, are of interest and havesignificanceatalocallevel.
Projectdates	Start:01 -12-2014End:27 -05-2015
Previous/futurework	Yes/Notknown
Anyassociatedproject referencecodes	VAL14 - Sitecode
Anyassociatedproject referencecodes	13/AP/3791 - PlanningApplicationNo.
Typeofproject	Fieldevaluation
Sitestatus	None
CurrentLanduse	VacantLand1 - Vacantlandpreviouslydeveloped
Monumenttype	PITPostMedieval
Monumenttype	WALLPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	POTTERYPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	CBMPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	CTPPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	GLASSPostMedieval
SignificantFinds	ANIMALBONEPostMedieval
Methods&techniques	"SampleTrenches"
Developmenttype	Urbanresidential(e.g.flats,houses,etc.)
Prompt	Planningcondition
Positionintheplanning process	Afterfulldetermination(eg.Asacondition)

Projectlocation

Country	England
Sitelocation	GREATERLONDONSOUTHWARKSOUTHWARK 1.1.11,3 -5,7 - 19ValentinePlaceand21,27 -31WebberStreet
Postcode	SE18QH
Studyarea	4100.00Squaremetres
Sitecoordinates	TQ3156797551.5008566998 -0.10437451576513003N00006 15WPoint
Lat/LongDatum	Unknown
HeightOD/Depth	Min:1.42mMax:1.59m

Projectcreators

NameofOrganisation	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLimited
Projectbrieforiginator	LocalAuthorityArchaeologistand/orPlanningAuthority/advisory body
Projectdesignoriginator	Pre-ConstructArchaeologyLimited
Projectdirector/manager	ChrisMayo
Projectsupervisor	AidanTurner
Projectsupervisor	NeilHawkins
Typeofsponsor/funding body	Developer
Nameofsponsor/funding body	CrestNicholsonLondon

Projectarchives

PhysicalArchiverecipient	LAARC
PhysicalArchiveID	VAL14
PhysicalContents	"AnimalBones","Ceramics","Glass"
DigitalArchiverecipient	LAARC
DigitalArchiveID	VAL14
DigitalContents	"Stratigraphic"
DigitalMediaavailable	"Imagesraster/digitalphotography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
PaperArchiverecipient	LAARC
PaperArchiveID	VAL14
PaperContents	"Stratigraphic"
PaperMediaavailable	"Contextsheet","MiscellaneousMaterial","Plan","Section"

Projectbibliography1

Publicationtype	Grey literature(unpublisheddocument/manuscript)
Title	1,3 -5,7 -19ValentinePlaceand21,27 -31WebberStreet,London, SE18QH:An:ArchaeologicalEvaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner,A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mayo,C.

Otherbibliographic details	PCAR12122
Date	2015
Issuerorpublisher	PreConstructArchaeologyLimited
Placeofissueorpublication	London
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Enteredby	ChrisMayo(cmayo@pre -construct.com)
Enteredon	8June2015

APPENDIX2:CONTEX T INDEX

ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Finds
1	Void	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Void	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	Layer	Firm,darkredbrown,sandysilty clay,freqslagandrubble,made ground	TR5	SEC2	n/a	n/a	0.4	2.47	n/a	3	n/a
4	Layer	Soft,darkbluishgrey,sandyclay, occasmallpebbles,alluvium	TR5	SEC2&4	n/a	n/a	0.15	2.17	n/a	2	n/a
5	Layer	Compact,midgreybrown,sandy silt,occasmallpebbles,modified natural	TR5	SEC2&4	n/a	n/a	0.15	2.02	n/a	2	n/a
6	Layer	Loose,midreddishyellow,sandy gravel,riverterracedeposit	TR5&6	SEC2	n/a	n/a	0.15	1.59	1.43	1	n/a
7	Layer	Compact,blackishreddishgrey, rubblsand,madeground	TR5	SEC1&3	n/a	n/a	0.5	2.94	n/a	3	n/a
8	Layer	Compact,black,ashydeposit, dumpoffurnacewaste	TR6	SEC 1,2,3&4	n/a	n/a	0.4	2.56	n/a	3	n/a
9	Fill	Compact,midbrowngrey,sandy silt,occasmallpebbles,modified natural	TR5	n/a	0.3	0.64	0.15	1.56	n/a	2	n/a
10	Cut	Oval,concave,undatedbutprob. Earlypostmedievalquarrypit	TR5	n/a	0.3	0.64	0.15	1.45	1.41	2	n/a
11	Fill	Compact,midbrowngrey,sandy silt,occasmallpebbles,m odified natural	TR5	SEC4	0.52	1.3	0.47	1.87	n/a	2	n/a
12	Cut	Oval,concave,undatedbutprob. Earlypostmedievalquarrypit	TR5	n/a	0.52	1.3	0.47	1.87	1.49	2	n/a

ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Find
13	Layer	Loose, yellow, sandy gravel, river terraced deposit	Tr1	SEC5	>4.3m	>20	n/a	3.32	0.98	1	n/a
14	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown, rubbly silts and, freq brick frag, fill of well	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	1	2	3.09	n/a	3	n/a
15	Masonry	Red, frogless brick, 220x100x60mm, light grey mortar, stretcher bond, 1 internal face, well	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	1	2	3.09	1.09	3	n/a
16	Fill	Loose, yellowish brown, sandy silt gravel, fill of well construction cut [17]	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	1.4	>1.40	2.69	n/a	3	n/a
17	Cut	Circular, vertical straight sides, contains well [15]	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	1.4	>1.40	2.69	n/a	3	n/a
18	Layer	Loose, dark brown, silt sand, freq rubble, made ground	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	3.4	0.4	2.69	n/a	3	n/a
19	Layer	Soft, blackish brown, sandy silt clay, possible garden soil	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	3.4	0.4	2.29	n/a	2	n/a
20	Layer	Compact, mid brown grey, sandy silt, occasional pebbles, modified natural, possibly result of quarrying	Tr1	SEC5	n/a	3.4	0.4	1.89	n/a	2	n/a
21	Fill	Soft, dark blackish brown, silt, occasional animal bone, freq pot, brick and tile frag.	Tr3	n/a	1	1.45	>0.36	1.16	n/a	3	Pot CTP Bone Glass
22	Masonry	Red, frogless brick, 220x100x60mm, soft grey mortar, stretcher bond, 1 internal face, well	Tr3	n/a	1.24	1.55	>0.36	1.16	n/a	3	n/a
23	Fill	Loose, yellowish brown, sandy silt gravel, fill of well construction cut [24]	Tr3	n/a	1.34	1.65	n/a	1.16	n/a	3	n/a
24	Cut	Circular, vertical straight sides, contains well [22]	Tr3	n/a	1.34	1.65	n/a	1.16	n/a	3	n/a

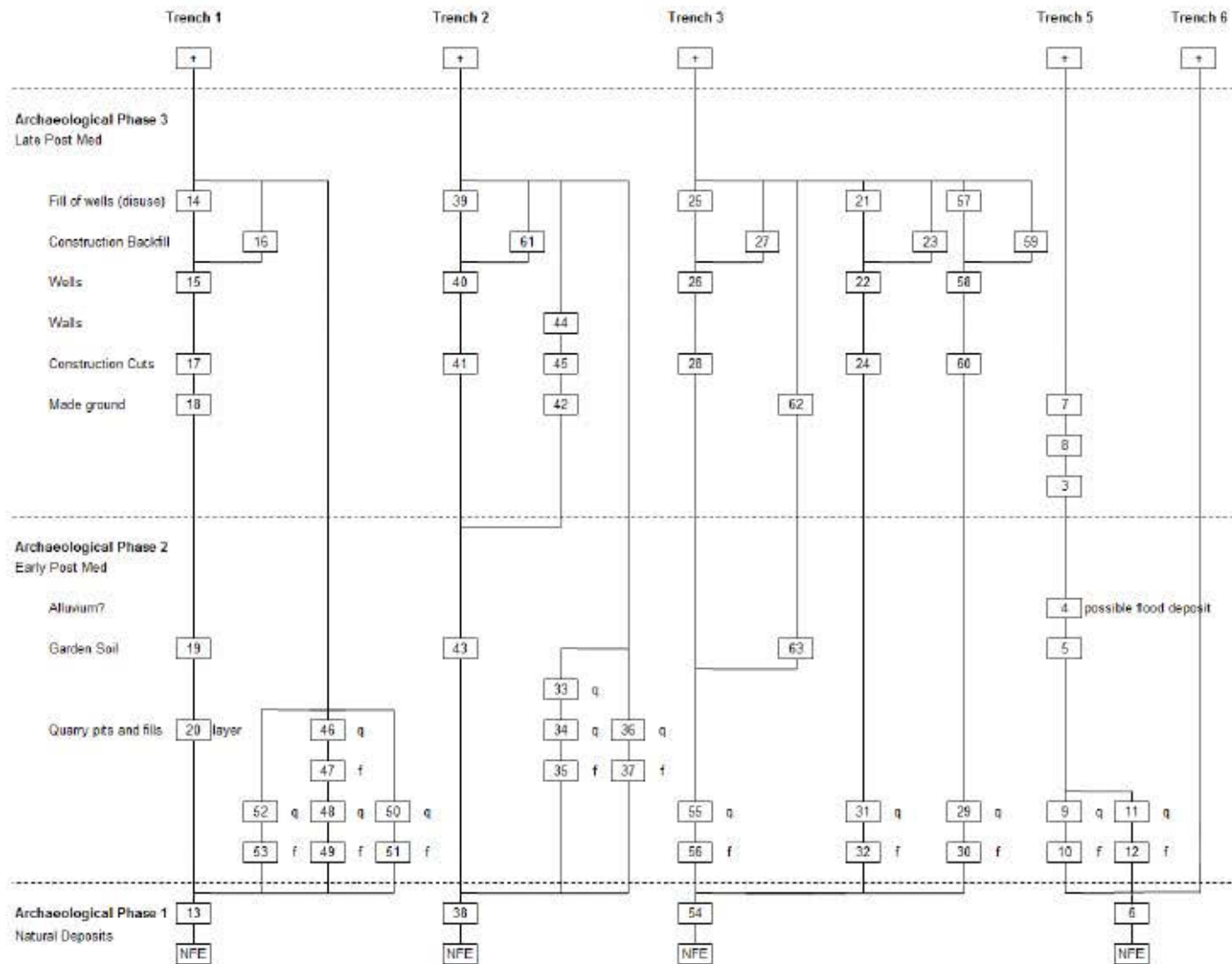
ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Find
25	Fill	Soft, dark blackish brown, silt, occasional animal bone, frequent brick and tile frag	Tr3	n/a	0.9	>0.60	>0.49	1.52	n/a	3	Pot Bone
26	Masonry	Red, frogless brick, 220x100x60mm, soft grey mortar, stretcher bond, 1 internal face, well	Tr3	n/a	1.25	>0.70	>0.49	1.52	n/a	3	n/a
27	Fill	Loose, yellowish brown, sandy silt gravel, fill of well construction cut [24]	Tr3	n/a	1.5	>0.80	>0.49	1.52	n/a	3	n/a
28	Cut	Circular, vertical straight sides, contains well [22]	Tr3	n/a	1.5	>0.80	>0.49	1.52	1.03	3	n/a
29	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, sandy silt gravel, occasional pebbles, possibly result of quarrying	Tr3	n/a	1.4	2.2	0.41	1.22	n/a	2	CBM
30	Cut	Oval, concave, filled by [29], undated but prob. Early post medieval quarry pit	Tr3	n/a	1.4	2.2	0.41	1.22	0.79	2	n/a
31	Fill	Compact, mid brown grey, sandy silt gravel, a braided CBM and pot, possibly result of quarrying	Tr3	n/a	>2.5	3.6	0.81	1.17	n/a	2	Pot CBM Bone
32	Cut	Oval, concave sides, filled by [31], flat to irregular base, early post medieval quarry pit	Tr3	n/a	>2.5	>2.5	0.81	1.17	0.36	2	n/a
33	Fill	Firm, dark brownish black, sandy silty clay, frequent early post medieval pot and occasional bone and CBM frag, domestic waste	Tr2	n/a	2.4	2.2	0.28	1.49	1.46	2	Pot CBM Bone
34	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, sandy silt gravel, occasional pebbles, possibly result of quarrying	Tr2	n/a	2.4	2.2	0.12	1.41	1.21	2	CBM
35	Cut	Oval, concave sides, filled by [33] & [34], shallow concave base, early post medieval quarry pit	Tr2	n/a	2.4	2.2	0.4	1.49	1	2	n/a
36	Fill	Compact, mid brownish grey, sandy silt gravel, occasional pebbles, possibly result of quarrying	Tr2	n/a	2.6	2	0.32	1.2	1.12	2	n/a

ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Find
37	Cut	Oval,concavesides,filledby[36], shallowconcavebase,earlypost medievalquarrypit	Tr2	n/a	2.6	2	0.32	1.2	0.88	2	n/a
38	Layer	Loose,yellow,sandygravel,river terracedeposit	Tr2	SEC7	>9.4	>3.2	n/a	1.31	n/a	3	n/a
39	Fill	Soft,darkblackishbrown,silt,occa animalbone,freqpot,brickan dtile frag.Domesticdumpinwell	Tr2	n/a	1.1	1	0.32	1.52	n/a	3	Pot
40	Masonry	Red,froglessbrick, 220x100x60mm,softgreymortar, stretcherbond,1internalface,well	Tr2	n/a	1.3	1.1	0.32	1.52	n/a	3	n/a
41	Cut	Circular,verticalstraightsides, containswell[40]	Tr2	n/a	1.4	1.2	0.32	1.52	1.2	3	n/a
42	Layer	Loose,blackishbrown,siltysand, frequentbrickrubble,Latepostmed madeground.	Tr2	SEC6	1.5	n/a	0.35	2.34	n/a	3	n/a
43	Layer	Soft,blackishbrown,sandysiltclay, possiblegardensoil	Tr2	SEC6	1.5	n/a	0.35	1.99	n/a	2	n/a
44	Masonry	Red,froglessbrick, 220x100x60mm,softgreymortar, unknownbond,eastwest orientated,wallfoundation	Tr2	SEC6	0.75	n/a	0.7	2.34	n/a	3	n/a
45	Cut	Nearverticalstraightsides,contains wallfoundation[44]	Tr2	SEC6	0.75	n/a	0.7	2.34	1.64	3	n/a
46	Fill	Compact,midbrownishgrey,sandy siltgravel,occasmallpebbles, possiblyresultofquarrying	Tr1	n/a	>0.6	1.4	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a
47	Cut	Oval,concavesides,filledby[46], shallowconcavebase,early post medievalquarrypit	Tr1	n/a	>0.6	1.4	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a
48	Fill	Compact,midbrownishgrey,sandy siltgravel,occasmallpebbles, possiblyresultofquarrying	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	1.1	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a

ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Find
49	Cut	Oval,concavesides,filledby[48], shallow concavebase,earlypost medievalquarrypit	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	1.1	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a
50	Fill	Compact,midbrownishgrey,sandy siltgravel,occasmalpebbles, possiblyresultofquarrying	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	0.8	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a
51	Cut	Oval,concavesides,fille dby[50], shallowconcavebase,earlypost medievalquarrypit	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	0.8	n/a	1.22	n/a	2	n/a
52	Fill	Compact,midbrownishgrey,sandy siltgravel,occasmalpebbles, possiblyresultofquarrying	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	0.6	n/a	1.34	n/a	2	n/a
53	Cut	Oval,c oncavesides,filledby[52], shallowconcavebase,earlypost medievalquarrypit	Tr1	n/a	>1.5	0.6	n/a	1.34	n/a	2	n/a
54	Layer	Loose,yellow,sandygravel,river terracedeposit	Tr3	SEC7	>4.2	>10	n/a	1.52	1.41	1	n/a
55	Fill	Compact,midbrownishgrey, sandy siltgravel,occasmalpebbles, possiblyresultofquarrying	Tr3	n/a	3	>1	n/a	1.52	n/a	2	n/a
56	Cut	Sub- rectangular,filledby[55], probableearlypostmedieval quarrypit	Tr3	n/a	3	>1	n/a	2.52	n/a	2	n/a
57	Fill	Soft,darkblackishbrown,silt ,occa animalbone,freqbrickandtilefrag,	Tr3	n/a	>0.4	1	n/a	1.3	n/a	3	n/a
58	Masonry	Red,froglessbrick, 220x100x60mm,softgreymortar, stretcherbond,1internalface,late post-medwell	Tr3	n/a	>0.5	1.2	n/a	1.3	n/a	3	n/a
59	Cut	Loose,yellowis hbrown,sandysilt gravel,fillofwellconstructioncut [60]	Tr3	n/a	>0.6	1.2	n/a	1.3	n/a	3	n/a
60	Fill	Circular,containswell[58]	Tr3	n/a	>0.6	1.2	n/a	1.3	n/a	3	n/a

ContextNo.	Type	Description	TrenchNo.	Section/ Elevation	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Highest Level (mOD)	Lowest Level (mOD)	Phase	Finds
61	Fill	Loose, yellowish brown, sandy silt gravel, fill of well construction cut [41]	Tr2	SEC6	1.4	1.2	>0.32	1.52	n/a	3	n/a
62	Layer	Loose, reddish greyish brown, sandy silty rubble, made ground	Tr3	SEC7	n/a	>2.00	1.2	3.01	n/a	3	n/a
63	Layer	Soft, blackish brown, sandy silt clay, possible garden soil	Tr3	SEC7	n/a	>2.00	0.25	1.81	n/a	2	n/a

APPENDIX3:SITEMAT RIX



APPENDIX4:POTTERY ASSESSMENT

ByChrisJarrett ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLtd.

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates only to the post -medieval period. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and the pottery was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to mostly vessels with complete profiles, although none are intact. The pottery was quantified using sherd counts, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight measured in grams. Pottery was recovered from five contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small groups (fewer than 30 sherds), except for one medium (31- 100 fragments) sized group.

All the pottery (55 sherds/31 ENV/47.017kg, of which none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered on to a database, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the standard of the Museum of London Archaeology (2013). The pottery is discussed as a spot dating index and is notable for the occurrence of a Liverpool made tin-glazed earthenware char pot.

Spot Dating Index

Context [21], spot date: 1807- 1820

- *Black basaltware (BBAS), 1770 –1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 51g, form: teapot*
- *Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPOBW), 1590 –1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 29g, form: saucer*
- *Creamware (CREA), 1740– 1830, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 276g, forms: chamber pot, dish; oval, plate; teacup*
- *Creamware with polychrome- painted decoration (CREAPNTD), 1760– 1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 38g, form: plate; dinner size*
- *Pearlware with under -glaze blue -painted decoration (PEARBW), 1770 –1820, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 62g, forms: sauce boats, unidentified*
- *Pearlware with under -glaze polychrome- painted decoration in 'earth' colours (PEARERTH), 1790 –1820, 8 sherds, 5 ENV, 152g, forms: bowl; small rounded, mug; small cylindrical, tankard, teacup*
- *Pearlware with under -glaze painted decoration (PEARPNTD), 1770 –1840, 6 sherds, 1 ENV, 318g, form: jug; pear -shaped*
- *Pearlware with transfer -printed decoration (PEARTR), 1770 –1840, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 39g, form: saucer*
- *Pearlware with under -glaze blue transfer -printed stipple and lined decoration (PEARTR2), 1807– 1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 28g, form: teacup; porringer shape*

- *Surrey-Hampshireborderredware(RBOR), 1550 –1900,3sherds,2ENV,485g,forms: dish;flared,jar;roundedandhandled*
- *Englishtin -glazedware(TGW1570– 1846,5sherds,1ENV,538g,form: charpot*
Total:35sherds,20ENV,2.016kg

The tin-glaze charpot survives with a complete profile and resembles a squat cylindrical jar with an applied base. It has an rim diameter of 210mm and a height of 45mm. The vessel is coated in a pale blue glaze and the exterior has evidence for five simple polychrome fishes equally spaced on the external wall. The fish are outlined in black while the top half of the body is shaded purple and the lower half a dark turquoise, while all of the fins are painted in red (Plate 7). Potted char were a speciality of the Lake District at least from the 17th century being packaged in this distinctive earthenware vessel shape and during the 18th century were made in tin-glazed earthenware. The example in the assemblage can be directly paralleled to examples held by The Victoria and Albert Museum and attributed to Zachariah Barnes of the Old Haymarket pottery, Liverpool and dated c.1750– 70 (Archer 1997, 320, no. F56; <http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O21213/char-pot-barnes-zachariah/>). It represents a rare find in London.



Plate 7: Pottery sherd from context[21]

The charpot appears to be a somewhat antiquated item amongst the other pottery recovered from context[21] and may represent a curated item, kept perhaps for its decoration. The charpot represents a container for a luxury foodstuff and may allude to a comfortably wealthy household. The other pottery it occurs with is largely contemporaneous and dates to the end of the 18th century and the first two decades of the 19th century: the latest datable item is a porringer-shaped tea cup with a Chinoiserie transfer-printed style dated from c. 1807 and probably dates no later than c. 1820. This pottery group also contains some fashionable items, such as a black basalt globular tea pot, which was more in vogue during the Regency period and a Chinese porcelain saucer. Although the creamware and pearlware are bordering on the mundane for the period, they are of a good quality. All of the pottery therefore indicates it was derived from a middling socio-economic household group.

Context[25],spotdate:1740- 1830

- *Creamware(CREA),1740– 1830,5sherds,1ENV,155g,form:dish,rounded*
- *Surrey-Hampshireborderredware(RBOR),1550 –1900,1sherd,1ENV,44g,form: chamberpot*
Total: 6sherds,2ENV,199g

Context[31],spotdate:mid- late17thcentury

- *Londonbiscuit -firedtin -glazedware(TGWBISC),1570 –1846,1sherd,1ENV,95g, form: candlestick;upright*

Context[33],spotdate:1580- 1650

- *Surrey-Hampshireborderwhitewarewithgreen glaze(BORDG),1550 –1700,6sherds, 3ENV,306g,forms:candlestick;upright,dishes;flared*
- *Essex-typepost -medievalblack -glazedredware(PMBL),1580 –1700,3sherds,1ENV, 111g,form:mug;cylindrical*
- *London-areapost -medievalredware(PMR),1580– 1900, 2sherds,2ENV,31g,forms: bowlordish,unidentified*
- *London-areapost -medievalslippedredwarewithgreenglaze(PMSRG),1480 –1650,1 sherd,1ENV,27g,form:bowlordish,*
Total:12sherds,7ENV,475g

Context[39],spotdate:1820- 1900

- *Yellowware withslipdecoration(YELLSLIP),1820– 1900,1sherd,1ENV,28g,form:*

Significance,PotentialandRecommendationsForFurtherWork

The pottery has some significance at a local level. The group of pottery recovered from context [33] is dated c. 1580– 1650 and reflects the period when this area of the Thames south bank began to be utilised during the post -medieval period. The fragment of the biscuit ware candlestick is dated to the mid to late 17th century and was probably derived from a Southwark pot house to the east of the site, although a Lambeth source for this item should not be ruled out. Tin- glazed earthenware wasters are very frequently encountered on archaeological excavations in Southwark. As discussed above, the pottery from context [21] (and probably deposit [25]) were derived from a comfortably affluent household. The tin- glaze char pot found in context [21] is interesting for being a rare find in London and it is a rare example of an English tin -glazed vessel made elsewhere: its presence is undoubtedly the result of it being a container for a desirable commodity, although it does have some decorative appeal.

The pottery has some potential, certainly as a dating tool for the contexts it was derived from. The tin- glazed earthenware char pot is an important addition to the repertoire of forms, particularly as a specific mercantile container archaeologically excavated in London and Southwark. The assemblage also dates the post -medieval development of the site and its vicinity.

Should further work be required for the project leading to analysis and publication, then it is recommended that the pottery forms part of such a publication focussing on the tin-glazed earthenware charpot and the other ceramics from context[21]. A drawing of the charpot profile and a photograph of it, besides other pottery it occurs within context[21] should be undertaken to compliment the text.

References

Archer, M. 1997. Delftware: The Tin-glazed earthenware of the British Isles, A catalogue of the collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London: The Stationary Office.

Museum of London 2013, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>

APPENDIX5:CLAYTOB ACCOPIPEASSESSMENT

ByChrisJarrett,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLtd.

Context[21],spotdate:1730 -1845

The archaeological investigation produced only two clay pipe bowls and both were found in context[21]. Both of the pipes were smoked and the earliest bowl is an Oswald (1975) type 12 bowl date c. 1730– 80 and it is initialed II on the heel, although the family letter has a bar across it and therefore the I resembles a Maltese Cross. Numerous contemporaneous pipe makers who could have made this bowl are known in London (Oswald 1975, 139). The second bowl is damaged and is of an Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 27 bowl, currently dated c. 1770–1845. It is initialed GB on the heel and could have been made by one of three so far documented pipemakers working during this period in London. None of these pipemakers are known to have been resident in Southwark or Lambeth (Oswald 1975, 131). The AO27 bowl therefore dates to the deposit c. 1770– 1845, although as it is undecorated and present with the OS12 bowl, then it could date to the late 18th century.

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level and their only potential is to date the contexts they were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes and if a publication text is required then the information should be taken from this report.

Reference

- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969. London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Series 3 Volume 32, p. 171- 227.
- Oswald, A. 1975. Clay pipes for the archaeologist, *British Archaeological Reports British series*, 14.

APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	2271	Glazed medieval peg tile	2	1180	1450	1180	1450	1180-1450+	No mortar
29	2276	Early post medieval peg tile Coarse moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
31	2271; 2271nr2276; 3065; 3032; 3120; 2587; 2276; 2894; 3102; 2459a	Mixture of daub, Roman Tile, medieval Decorated Penn Floor Tile, reused medieval and post medieval peg tile post medieval brick (post great fire and reused red brick); peg tile, Oil shale,	14	1500 bc	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	No mortar
33	2271; 2271nr2276; 3120; 3102; 2452; 2459a	Mixture of daub, Roman tile, medieval peg tile possibly early post medieval peg tile	10	1500 bc	1800	1180	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
34	2452	Roman Tegula abraded	1	55	160	55	160	55-160+	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (28 fragments 1.2kg) contains elements of Roman, medieval and early post medieval ceramic building material and apart from [34] is often in an intermixed, abraded and reused condition. A corner of a decorated Penn Tile (1330-1390) attests to some dumping of a later medieval high status flooring material from [33] in the vicinity. The only stone present was some early post medieval oil shale

Union Street lies close by from where high status Roman building materials were recovered (Gerrard 2009). However, at Valentine Place only fragments of abraded tegulae and flat tile were seen, reflecting perhaps the sites more peripheral locality away from the main focus of Roman Southwark.

Recommendations

This admixture of Roman, medieval and post medieval building material very much reflects the rich history from this part of Southwark. However, as all of it is in a broken condition, the value of most of the assemblage lies with dating the sequence. The only item of intrinsic interest is the fragment of decorated Penn Tile, although there are no high status late medieval buildings in the immediate vicinity.

References

Gerrard, J. (2009). Dumps & Tesserae: High-status building materials from 33 Union Street, Southwark, London Archaeologist, 12 (5): 130-134.

APPENDIX7:GLASSASSESSMENT

ByChrisJarrett,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLtd.

A single fragment of glass was recovered from the archaeological work and it was found in context [21]. The item consists of the kicked conical base of a free-blown, clear soda glass bottle or phial and it is dated to the 18th or 19th century. It has no significance, limited potential for dating the context it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work on the item.

APPENDIX7:FAUNA ASSESSMENT

By KevinReilly ,Pre -ConstructArchaeologyLtd.

Introduction

This largesiteliesatthejunctionofValentinePlaceandWebberStreet,justwestofBlackfriars Road and some 150m south of Southwar k Underground Station. There were two evaluation phases,onlythesecondprovidinganimalbones. Thevarioustrenchesprovidedevidencefora latepost -medievaloccupationsequence.Alloftheboneswerehandcollectedandinverygood condition.

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 long bone 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

This site provided a total of 14 animal bones, these taken from 4 deposits, as follows: [21] (early 19th century) with a cattle humerus (proximal end just fused); [25] (mid 18th to mid 19th) with a cattle distal femur sawn across the shaft, from a first year animal, as well as an articulating sheep proximal radius and ulna; [31] (mid to late 17th) with a cattle 2nd phalange clearly from a large individual; and [33] (late 16th to mid 17th century) with the largest collection, consisting of a cattle skull fragment (premaxilla), one cervical and two thoracic vertebrae plus 5 rib shaft pieces. The vertebrae and ribs were extensively butchered, the cervical split obliquely, one thoracic axially split and the other with a transverse (sectioning) chop through the spine, and two of the ribs chopped through the shaft from a lateral direction. There is evidence for two late traits, the sawn cattle femur from [25] and the large cattle phalange from [31], the use of the saw for butchery purposes and the presence of larger domestic animals essentially dating from the late 18th century (Albarella 2003, 74 and Rixson 2000, 215). It can be supposed that the juxtaposition of 17th century pottery and the large phalange in [31] suggests the redeposition of either the bone or the pot.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The good condition of the bone recovered from this site suggests a good potential for bone recovery following further excavation at this site. The dating of the deposits is generally good, although with some suggestion of redeposition. While the quantity of bone is not great, there are certainly indications of a more copious collection waiting to be found, as perhaps suggested by the retrieval of moderately large assemblages from contemporary sites in this general area, as for example from 231-241 Blackfriars Road (Reilly 2014). Obviously the number of bones is too small to make any conclusions concerning the distribution of bones within the proposed

occupation sequence. However, it is perhaps significant that the greater proportion of bones was dated to the earlier part of the post-medieval era, this following the evidence described at the Blackfriars Road site (ibid).

Finally, it is recommended, again due to the stated condition of the bones that any further work should be accompanied by a programme of sieving/sampling. This will ensure the recovery of the smaller species, as fish and birds.

References

- Albarella, U, 2003 Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in P Murphy & E J Wiltshire (eds), *The Environmental archaeology of industry*, Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, 20, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 71–86
- Rielly, K, in prep Animal bones, in J, Payne, 2014 *The Topography and Reclamation of Bankside Eyot: Archaeological Excavations at 231–241 Blackfriars Road, Southwark*, Surrey Archaeological Collections 98, PAGES
- Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham: Nottingham University Press

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