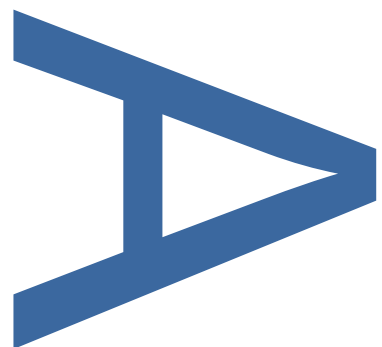
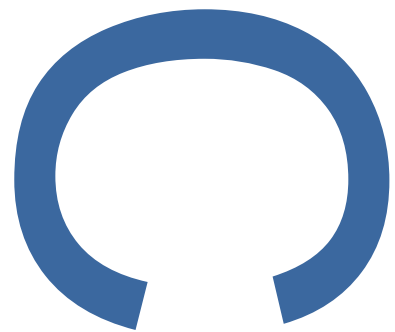


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT MAYA  
HOUSE, 134-138 BOROUGH  
HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK,  
SE1**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF  
SOUTHWARK**

**REPORT NO: R12252**

**OCTOBER 2015**




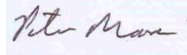
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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## **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1**

**Site Code:** AYA 15

**Central NGR:** TQ 3248 7990

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

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting Limited

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**October 2015**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 7th September and 5th October 2015 on foundation excavation works at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.2 Maya House is situated to the east of Borough High Street, and is bounded by various other properties to the north, south and west. The building itself has a rear courtyard to the north-west. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited.
- 1.3 The work involved the excavation of three areas for the installation of pile caps and ground beams for future building extensions. The three areas excavated (trenches 1-3) were located in a 'rear area' within the current footprint of Maya House (trench 1), and a 'northern area' within the external rear courtyard (trenches 2-3).
- 1.4 During the excavations, a probable cess pit, foundation wall, possible manhole wall, and large construction cut for services, all of post-medieval date, were observed. Horizontal dumping layers of both roman and possibly medieval/early post-medieval date were also revealed during the excavation. No natural deposits were encountered.
- 1.5 The only other features and deposits encountered on site were modern layers of made ground and concrete, and construction cuts and fills for modern building and basement walls.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1) between 7th September and 5th October 2015.
- 2.2 The boundaries of the site are defined by Borough High Street to the east, and various other properties to the north, south and west.
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in two areas – a ‘rear area’ and a ‘northern area’ – which were excavated for the construction of pile caps and ground beams in preparation for future building extension works. One trench (trench 1) was excavated in the ‘rear area’ and two further trenches (trenches 2-3) were excavated in the ‘northern area’ (Figure 2).
- 2.4 Closely-grouped piles had been driven into all trenches prior to excavation, thus disturbing some of the underlying archaeology. Nevertheless, the relatively large size of the trenches and access to large sections provided a significant archaeological insight into the natures of the deposits and archaeology of the site.
- 2.5 The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited; the project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. by Peter Moore and the supervising archaeologist was Maria Buczak. The project was monitored by Chris Constable on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.6 The National Grid Reference of the site was centred at TQ 3248 7990.
- 2.7 The site was given the site code AYA 15.

## **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
  - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 3.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.4 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan making process.
- 3.5 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 3.7 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings,

Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)

- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

3.9 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.10 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22 July 2011. Policy relevant to archaeology at the site includes:

## **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **STRATEGIC**

- A. LONDON'S HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND MEMORIALS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED, SO THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF SUSTAINING AND ENHANCING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND OF UTILISING THEIR POSITIVE ROLE IN PLACE SHAPING CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
- B. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD INCORPORATE MEASURES THAT IDENTIFY, RECORD, INTERPRET, PROTECT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESENT THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGY.

### **PLANNING DECISIONS**

- C. DEVELOPMENT SHOULD IDENTIFY, VALUE, CONSERVE, RESTORE, REUSE AND INCORPORATE HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE.
- D. DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD CONSERVE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BY BEING SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR FORM, SCALE, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.
- E. NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES AND SIGNIFICANT MEMORIALS. THE PHYSICAL ASSETS SHOULD, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON-SITE. WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSET OR MEMORIAL CANNOT BE PRESERVED OR MANAGED ON-SITE, PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, UNDERSTANDING, RECORDING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING OF THAT ASSET.

### **LDF PREPARATION**



- F. **BOROUGHES SHOULD, IN LDF POLICIES, SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.**
- G. **BOROUGHES, IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, NATURAL ENGLAND AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS, SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR LDFS FOR IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING, ENHANCING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS, MEMORIALS AND HISTORIC AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.**

3.11 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains the following relevant policy:

**STRATEGIC POLICY 12 – DESIGN AND CONSERVATION**

**DEVELOPMENT WILL ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARDS OF DESIGN FOR BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC SPACES TO HELP CREATE ATTRACTIVE AND DISTINCTIVE PLACES WHICH ARE SAFE, EASY TO GET AROUND AND A PLEASURE TO BE IN. WE WILL DO THIS BY:**

1. **EXPECTING DEVELOPMENT TO CONSERVE OR ENHANCE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOUTHWARK'S HERITAGE ASSETS, THEIR SETTINGS AND WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING CONSERVATION AREAS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES AND SITES, LISTED AND LOCALLY LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES AND SCHEDULED MONUMENTS.**
2. **CAREFULLY MANAGING THE DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE THAMES POLICY AREA SO THAT IT IS SENSITIVE TO THE MANY SPECIAL QUALITIES OF THE RIVER.**
3. **MAKING SURE THAT THE HEIGHT AND DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENT CONSERVES AND ENHANCES STRATEGIC VIEWS AND IS APPROPRIATE TO ITS CONTEXT, THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND IMPORTANT LOCAL VIEWS**
4. **REQUIRING TALL BUILDINGS TO HAVE AN EXEMPLARY STANDARD OF DESIGN AND MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO REGENERATING AREAS AND CREATING UNIQUE PLACES. LOCATIONS WHERE TALL BUILDINGS COULD GO ARE IN LONDON BRIDGE, THE NORTHERN END OF BLACKFRIARS ROAD, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE AND ACTION AREA CORES. THESE ARE SHOWN ON THE KEY DIAGRAM.**
5. **CONTINUING TO USE THE SOUTHWARK DESIGN REVIEW PANEL TO ASSESS THE DESIGN QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS.**
6. **REQUIRING DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENTS WITH APPLICATIONS AND ENCOURAGING BUILDING FOR LIFE ASSESSMENTS AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS.**

- 3.12 The London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UPD) was adopted in July 2007. The Plan contains the following policies which have been saved until the adoption of the Local Development Framework:

**POLICY 3.19 – ARCHAEOLOGY**

**PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING SITES WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES, AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX 7, SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE SITE, INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF PRESERVATION IN SITU, TO PROTECT AND SAFEGUARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AND THEIR SETTINGS. THE IN SITU PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE WILL ALSO BE SOUGHT, UNLESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE LOCAL VALUE OF THE REMAINS. IF PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO DEVELOP ANY SITE WHERE THERE ARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OR THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH REMAINS EXIST, CONDITIONS WILL BE ATTACHED TO SECURE THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OR PRESERVATION IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IF JUSTIFIED, BEFORE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS.**

- 3.13 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, the site does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site. However the study site lies within an 'Archaeological Priority Zone', on the adopted Core Strategy proposals map (adopted 2011).
- 3.14 This desk based assessment therefore aims to meet the national, regional and local policy and policy guidance as set out above, in clarifying the archaeological potential of the study site and the need or otherwise for further mitigation measures.

## **4 SITE SPECIFIC BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted for the proposed development at the site. A schedule of planning conditions has been issued, including conditions which specify that a programme of archaeological works is required in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 4.2 The implementation of the programme of archaeological work as preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was submitted by PCA and approved by whom of what organisation Chris Constable as advisor to the London Borough of Southwark, prior to the excavation of the area.
- 4.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the Southwark Plan. The areas defined as Archaeological Priority Areas can be seen by viewing the map located at:
- <http://maps.southwark.gov.uk/connect/index.jsp?tooltip=yes>
- 4.4 The site does not contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

## **5 GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Geology**

5.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is London Clay, forming the London Basin (British Geological Survey).

5.1.2 The drift geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998). This indicates the study site to lie on an island of Kempton Park Terrace Gravels surrounded by Alluvium.

5.2 No geotechnical data is currently available for the study site.

### **5.3 Topography**

5.3.1 Mapping of the buried topography of Southwark indicates that the study site probably lay on the higher ground of Southwark's south island close to the northern bank of a large palaeochannel, the Borough Channel. The Borough Channel was a tributary of the Thames and would have flowed between Southwark's south island and the gravel terrace on the south bank of the River Thames.

5.3.2 The current topography of the study site is level at approximately 4m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).

5.3.3 The natural topography of the Southwark area, to the north of the study site, is one of low gravel eyots separated by lower-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of localised peat formation, especially in channel locations. As the study site is thought to have lain on the southern edges of Southwark's south island, deeply buried alluvial deposits are unlikely to be present on the study site.

5.3.4 The study site lies approximately 600m south of the current south bank of the River Thames.

### **5.4 Landscape Features**

5.4.1 The area of monitoring is situated within the Maya House property. This consists of the current Maya House building as well as a concreted rear courtyard area which lies to the north and west of the building itself. The property is bounded by

Borough High Street to the east, and other properties to the north, south and west.

## **6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

6.1 The aims and objectives for the mitigation are as follows:

- The main aim of the watching brief is to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- The watching brief will seek to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site and the extent of modern truncation.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The archaeological and historical background reproduced below came originally from the desk-based assessment written by Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting Limited (Mayo, 2012).

7.1.2 Examination of data in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and various published and unpublished sources indicates that the site and a study area around it (100m in extent) contains no Scheduled Monuments. Several undesignated heritage assets are recorded on and in close proximity to the study site on the GLHER. Recent archaeological investigations in the area around the study site have recorded evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation.

7.1.3 The study site lies within the Roman settlement of Southwark directly on the west side of the principal Roman Road south of London, where Roman roadside buildings have been recorded on and immediately north of the site. In the medieval period the site lay west of the main road into the City from the south and was probably developed by the 17th century.

7.1.4 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with the NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological evidence on the site.

### **7.2 Palaeolithic**

7.2.1 The study site (Nos 134-138 Borough High Street) was excavated in the 1970's and no Palaeolithic finds or deposits were recorded on the site during the work.

- 7.2.2 There are no Palaeolithic finds or sites recorded within a 100m radius of the study site on the GLHER. In-situ Palaeolithic remains are unlikely to be recovered from within the Kempton Park Terrace gravels.
- 7.2.3 Overall therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site for evidence from the Palaeolithic period was considered to be very low/nil.
- 7.3 Prehistoric – Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages
- 7.3.1 No prehistoric finds or deposits were recorded during the archaeological excavation on the study site.
- 7.3.2 Several prehistoric flints have been recovered from excavations within a 100m radius of the study site including one struck flint from 175-177 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO8720; TQ 3253 7990), 21 struck flints and 2 cores from 199 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO11558; TQ 3253 7986), 33 residual cortical flint flakes from 199 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO13607; TQ 3253 7986), 25 struck flints and 1 core from 201-211 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO8791; TQ 3251 7983) and one struck flint found at 213 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO8721; TQ 3250 7981).
- 7.3.3 An archaeological excavation at 104-114 Borough High Street in 1974 recorded late prehistoric finds and features, with abraded pottery, and flints recovered from the top layers of natural sand. The pottery dates from the middle/late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (HER Ref; MLO11575; TQ 3252 7996).
- 7.3.4 An excavation at 120-124 Borough High Street in 1989 recorded prehistoric postholes and a large east-west aligned ditch (HER Ref; MLO11575; TQ 3252 7996).
- 7.3.5 Excavation at 124-126 Borough High Street in 1977 revealed within the natural sands, charcoal and a calcined bone, perhaps the remains of a hearth, and three stake-holes with flint blades of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date. Cut into the sands was an inhumation burial with legs crossed (HER Ref; MLO23174; TQ 3251 7993).
- 7.3.6 A prehistoric water channel silted up by the 1st century AD was recorded at 170194 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO35113; TQ 3247 7982). Excavation at 201-211 Borough High Street recorded a water channel crossed by a Roman road and overlain by very early Roman material and late Iron Age pottery (HER Ref; MLO35113; TQ 3247 7982).

- 7.3.7 Excavation at 179-191 Borough High Street recorded a possible prehistoric land surface with flint flakes including an arrowhead, an undated pit and a sherd of prehistoric pottery (HER Ref; MLO22227; TQ 3256 7987).
- 7.3.8 A late Iron Age flexed inhumation burial is recorded at 120-124 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO11576; TQ 3251 7993).
- 7.3.9 Excavation at 116-126 Borough High Street revealed two late Iron Age ditches found to contain two human femurs (one in each ditch) (HER Ref; MLO77366; TQ 3250 7994).
- 7.3.10 The study site lies on higher ground on the Southwark's South Island, therefore the potential for alluvial deposits and palaeoenvironmental evidence is considered to be low.
- 7.3.11 Overall therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site for evidence from the prehistoric periods would have been considered to be good, however due to the extent of past excavations and post-depositional impacts the potential for these periods is now considered to have been removed from the majority of the site.

#### **7.4 Roman**

- 7.4.1 Land at the study site (Nos 134-138 Borough High Street) was archaeologically excavated between 1972-4 (HER Ref; MLO4344; TQ 3249 7991). The natural sand was recorded at 1.6m AOD. Two ditches were recorded cutting into the natural sand and Roman occupation levels including a mortar floor covered by burnt clay was recorded overlain by gravel with a clay floor above. No evidence of Stane Street was recorded during the excavation of the study site.
- 7.4.2 A map reconstructing Roman Southwark shows the study site on the west side of the principal Roman road south-west out of London, Stane Street, which ran toward Chichester (HER Ref; 090177; TQ 3240 793 2905 7412), and was occupied by Roman roadside buildings.
- 7.4.3 Archaeological investigations along Borough High Street within the last 50 years indicate that most Roman settlement and activity in this part of Southwark appears to be concentrated along a long thin linear band of settlement running southwards along Stane Street (now represented by the line of Borough High Street).
- 7.4.4 Excavation at 106-114 Borough High Street recorded early Roman drainage ditches, the metalled road surface of Stane Street with a complex Roman buildings on either side of the road, including three clay and timber buildings with a gravel



- yard surfaces, a well and late Roman 'dark earth' (HER Ref; MLO8706; TQ 3252 7996).
- 7.4.5 Excavation at 116-126 Borough High Street recorded remains of possible workshops aligning along the Roman Road to the east. One building comprised a brickearth floor surface, mud bricks and a number of post and stake holes. The second was associated with a square well. These buildings were perhaps adapted into domestic buildings by the 2nd century as an intaglio ring was recovered from a make up layer along with a fragment of shale bracelet (HER Ref; MLO77368; TQ 3250 7994).
- 7.4.6 Excavation at 120-124 Borough High Street recorded the complete profile of the Roman road Stane Street, comprising a gravel agger c.1m thick surfaced with small cobbles. Evidence of a 1st century clay and timber building was recorded on the east side of road. It had been destroyed by fire and was associated with industrial activity probably smithying, for which further evidence was found on the west side of the road (HER Ref; MLO23830; TQ 3252 7996).
- 7.4.7 Excavation at 124-126 Borough High Street in 1977 revealed the Roman road with two phases of metalling with a roadside ditch containing 1st-2nd century pottery and a double row of 3rd/4th century stakeholes (HER Ref; MLO8796; TQ 3251 7993).
- 7.4.8 At 128-132 Borough High Street, immediately north of the study site, natural sand was recorded at 1.50m OD, overlain by evidence of Roman occupation including two possible floors (HER Ref; MLO4343; TQ 3250 7992).
- 7.4.9 At 140-148 Borough High Street, immediately south of the study site an archaeological observation in 1958 recorded several clay filled pits dug into the natural sand containing possible lumps of Roman ragstone (HER Ref; MLO24433; TQ 3248 7989).
- 7.4.10 The remains of a burnt timber building were recorded at 160-166 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO4298; TQ 3246 7985).
- 7.4.11 Evidence of the Borough Channel was recorded at 170-194 Borough High Street where a wide water channel with stakes along the channel edge was found (HER Ref; MLO7671; TQ 3247 7982).
- 7.4.12 A Roman sandstone block possibly representing an altar or column is recorded from Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO13499; TQ 3230 7960).

- 7.4.13 Excavation at 120-124 Borough High Street recorded a late Roman timber conduit (HER Ref; MLO23831; TQ 3251 7994).
- 7.4.14 Deposits of late Roman 'dark earth' were recorded on the study site (HER Ref; MLO4344; TQ 3249 7991), at 106-114 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO8706; TQ 3252 7996) and at 170-194 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO7671; TQ 3247 7982).
- 7.4.15 These archaeological investigations indicate that the study site lay within the settlement of Roman Southwark in an area occupied by clay and timber buildings on the west side of Stane Street.
- 7.4.16 Roman clay and timber buildings were excavated on the study site however no evidence for the line of Stane Street was recorded. Due to the removal of archaeological deposits during the excavation and past post depositional impacts the potential for Roman remains on the study site is now considered to be limited to the area outside the footprint of the existing building in the north-west of the site.

## **7.5 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 7.5.1 The abandonment of land around Southwark in later Roman periods appears to continue through the Saxon and early Medieval periods.
- 7.5.2 Southwark is identified as the site of a Burgh. According to the Burghal Hidage, the garrison was drawn from a district of 1800 burghs and the perimeter may have been over 2km in length. A ditch, thought to represent the Burgh's defences was located beside the River Thames on Southwark's north island bound by tidal mudflats to the east and west.
- 7.5.3 An early Medieval chalk-lined cess pit was recorded at 213 Borough High Street (HER Ref: MLO11507; TQ 3250 7981).
- 7.5.4 A substantial amount of a late Saxon pottery was found during excavations at 120-124 Borough High Street (HER Ref: MLO23832; TQ 3251 7994).
- 7.5.5 The excavation on the study site recorded two medieval pits sealed by deposits of medieval 'dark earth' (HER Ref: MLO8795; TQ 3249 7991).
- 7.5.6 In addition excavation at 106-114 Borough High Street recorded several Medieval pits one dug to quarry gravel (HER Ref; MLO8792; TQ 3252 7996); excavation at 116-126 Borough High Street recorded medieval pits dating to the 12th-13th

centuries (HER Ref; MLO77368; TQ 3250 7994); excavation at 120-124 Borough High Street recorded fragments of the foundations of a stone Medieval building and medieval pits (HER Ref; MLO23833; TQ 3252 7996), and a 14th century pit was recorded at 124-126 Borough High Street (HER Ref; MLO8797; TQ 3251 7993).

7.5.7 In the medieval period Borough High Street was the main road to the south and the terminus for coaches when London Bridge was too narrow to carry them into the City. As a major thoroughfare for traffic between the City of London and south-east England and also travellers from Europe, Borough High Street had many coaching inns.

7.5.8 Evidence of Medieval pitting and 'dark earth' has been recorded on the study site and neighbouring sites suggesting that the site lay in an area of undeveloped possibly agricultural or horticultural land to the south of the expanding Medieval settlement at Southwark. Due to past post depositional impacts the potential for these periods is now considered to have been largely removed.

7.5.9 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

7.5.10 Borough High Street was built up by the early 17th century, the medieval and Tudor pattern of tall narrow buildings with courts and alleys opening off is still recognisable today. In the 17th century Borough High Street was full of inns 'a continued ale house with not a shop to be seen between' according to Thomas Deckker.

7.5.11 A number of high status residences such as 'Suffolk House' a residence of the Dukes of Suffolk (HER Ref: 090265 at TQ 324 798), were established in the area.

7.5.12 Excavation at 106-114 Borough High Street recorded an early 17th century well (HER Ref; MLO8793; TQ 3252 7996).

7.5.13 The Morgan Map of 1682 shows the study site fronting 'St Margarets Hill' and developed with buildings, a narrow passage is shown leading to buildings to the rear. The Rocque map of 1747 shows the study site occupied by the 'Catherine Wheel Inn' and buildings south of 'Dog & Bear Yard'. The road is now marked as 'The Borough'.

7.5.14 Horwoods map of 1772-99 shows the site occupied with four buildings fronting Borough High Street and a building fronting 'Adams Place' to the south.

7.5.15 During these periods the study site probably comprised agricultural or horticultural

land until it was developed in the 17th century, although no evidence of the mapped 17th century buildings was recorded during the excavations on the study site. The archaeological potential of the study site for these periods would have been good, however due to post depositional impacts from the construction of the existing building the potential is now considered to have been reduced.

## **7.6 Modern**

7.6.1 The 1819 Horwood map shows further buildings in the north of the study site fronting Dog & Bear Yard.

7.6.2 By 1872 the Ordnance Survey map shows the earlier buildings were demolished and replaced with the Midland Railway Goods Depot.

7.6.3 The 1889 Goad Insurance Plan shows three buildings including a Leather Warehouse, Shop and Office fronting Borough High Street, with an arched entranceway in the south of the study site leading to the Midland Railway Depot to the rear. Several small ancillary buildings are shown to the rear of the Leather Warehouse in the north of the study site. The Depot was used for the storage of wood.

7.6.4 No significant changes are apparent on the study site between 1893-1951. No bomb damage is shown on the study site by the London World War II bomb damage map.

7.6.5 Between 1951 to 1973-76 the Railway Depot was demolished and St Joseph's RC Primary School was built to the west of the study site.

7.6.6 Between 1973 and 2012 Nos 134-138 Borough High Street were demolished and Maya House was built on the study site with a small car parking area in the north-west of the site.

7.6.7 Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for Modern evidence is confined to any foundations surviving outside the footprint of Maya House, relating to the 19th century building at No 134 Borough High Street and the Midland Railway Depot in the north-west of the study site.

## **8 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 8.1 In March 2012 the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which uses the concept of 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF, centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 8.2 There are several undesignated heritage assets recorded on the study site.
- 8.3 The site has previously been archaeologically excavated, and Roman and Medieval deposits and features were recorded. However due to the excavation for and construction of Maya House, the study site is now considered to have a generally low potential for as yet to be discovered archaeological assets.

## 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

### 9.1 Methods

9.1.1 The excavation of three trenches for the installation of pile caps and ground beams was archaeologically monitored due to the potential of below-ground archaeological remains in these locations and the possible impact this excavation would have on them.

9.1.2 The trenches were not excavated to a uniform depth, length or breadth, due to the different formation depths and locations required for the various installations (pile caps, ground beams). The impact of excavations thus varied from 0.24m below ground level (in trench 1) to 1.52m below ground level (in trench 2).

9.1.3 Dense groups of piles had also already been driven into all of the trenches prior to excavation, meaning some of the underlying deposits were known to have been disturbed, even before excavation.

9.1.4 The excavation was carried out by hand-digging shovels, and using a small mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. All excavation was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist.

9.1.5 During excavation, any discrete archaeological features encountered were cleaned and evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs and brick samples were also taken as appropriate.

### 9.2 Excavations

9.2.1 The table below summarises the dimensions of the archaeologically monitored area:

Area	Trench	N-S	E-W	Maximum Depth
'Rear Area'	1	4.90m	6.57m	1.17m
'Northern Area'	2	3.15m	5.97m	1.52m
'Northern Area'	3	2.91m	3.94m	1.07m

## 10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

10.1 No natural deposits were encountered during the monitoring of the excavations.

### 10.2 Roman deposits (contexts (009) and (014); figures 3 & 4, plates 5 & 7)

10.2.1 Probable roman deposits were observed within both trench 1 (context (009)) and trench 2 (context (014)). Both context (009) and (014) were very thick deposits of somewhat mixed, very soft, dark, clayey silts and were most likely the same deposit considering their near identical appearance, composition and level in each trench.

10.2.2 The thickness and mixed nature of these deposits suggests they are dumping layers; made up of many small, interleaving dumps of slightly different material which together comprise one general dumping episode. Both deposits (009) and (014) contained very few finds and relatively few cultural inclusions (ceramic building material, oyster shell and chalk fragments). The absence of charcoal and paucity of finds and inclusions might indicate that little or no occupation activity was occurring in the area at the time and the dumping deposits may relate rather to fairly low-impact agricultural or horticultural activity.

10.2.3 Context (014) was fairly firmly dated by several pieces of, exclusively Roman, pottery; several pieces of black burnished ware 1 (which give a date range of AD 120-400) and one fragment of roman amphora were recovered from the deposit. No dateable finds were encountered within context (009) however, assuming it is indeed the same deposit as (014), one would expect it to be of a broadly similar date.

10.2.4 In trench 1, roman dump deposit (009) extended across most of the western half of the trench, but was partially truncated by post medieval feature [011] and apparently completely removed by post medieval feature [008] to the east. The observed thickness of this deposit was 0.40m but it did also continue for an unknown extent below the foundation depth.

10.2.5 In trench 2, Roman dump deposit (014) also extended across the western half of the trench, but was truncated completely in the east by a modern construction cut relating to the construction of Maya House and its associated basement. The observed thickness of this deposit was 0.93m but it too continued below the foundation depth.

10.2.6 No roman deposits were encountered within trench 3 (figure 5, plates 8 & 9).

- 10.3 Deposits of unknown date (contexts (012) and (015); figures 3 & 4, plates 5 & 7)
- 10.3.1 Above roman dump deposit (009) in trench 1, a much thinner layer of soft, mid greyish-brown clayey silt was observed (context (012)). It contained more gravel and cultural inclusions than (009) below, including ceramic building material fragments and charcoal flecks, but no other finds. Like (009), this deposit was also truncated by later post-medieval features [008] and [011].
- 10.3.2 Above roman dump deposit (014) in trench 2, a thinner layer of soft, light greyish-brown clayey silt, with lenses of light brownish-orange gravel, was observed (context 015)). It too contained more cultural inclusions than (014) below, including charcoal, ceramic building material and oyster shell fragments, but no other finds. Like (014), this deposit was also truncated by the modern construction cut to the east.
- 10.3.3 Deposits (009) and (014) appear to be later, thinner, dumping layers above the thicker roman ones, possibly from an era in which slightly more building or occupation activity was occurring in the immediate area, considering the greater frequency of ceramic building material, albeit in small fragments.
- 10.3.4 No finely dateable artefacts were recovered from either of these deposits, however one might assume a general medieval to early post-medieval date based on the nature of ceramic building material fragments observable within the deposits.
- 10.3.5 No medieval or early post medieval deposits were encountered in trench 3 (figure 5, plates 8 & 9).
- 10.4 Post medieval features in trench 1.**
- 10.5 Brick-lined cess-pit (context [011]; figure 3, plate 5).
- 10.5.1 In the east-facing section of trench 1, a large cut feature [011] was observed. The feature had straight edges and was cut from immediately below the modern concrete surface and through earlier layers (009) and (012). A very sizeable feature, it measured 1.28m north-south and over 0.72m deep, continuing for an unknown extent below the foundation depth.
- 10.5.2 Feature [011] appears to have been at least partially brick-lined as a brick wall [013] was observed flush against the feature's northern side. The bricks comprising masonry [013] were rectangular, 110mm in width, slightly frogged and of orange fabric. They were bonded using a soft, sandy, light brownish-yellow mortar which contained frequent charcoal and small chalk flecks. A sample of this



brick was dated to between 1750 and 1900.

- 10.5.3 Masonry [013] constituted a simple construction just one header-width in thickness. Certainly possessing no noteworthy load-bearing capacity it is perhaps simply a brick lining of a cess or rubbish pit.
- 10.5.4 Feature [011] is thus likely to have been a large, partially brick-lined cess or rubbish pit, the former perhaps more likely given its brick lining. The masonry suggests an 18th-19th century date for this feature, and indicates occupation in the area during this time.
- 10.5.5 Feature [011] was filled with a very loose, rubble backfill (010) which – based on mortar and ceramic building material within it – probably also dates to the 18th or 19th century and comprises largely demolition debris, indicative of further demolition activity in the area during this time.
- 10.5.6 A row of piles driven into trench 1 immediately to the east of the west-facing section are responsible for the obliteration of feature [011] within the trench itself, and for the fact that it was not observed within the trench during the actual excavation but only later in section.
- 10.6 Brick wall foundation (context [001]; figure 3, plate 2 & 3).
- 10.6.1 In the very south-east corner of trench 1, the heavily truncated remains of masonry [001] was encountered. The top of this masonry was first observed 0.77m below the current concrete surface. It was recorded as 0.40m deep but continued below the foundation depth.
- 10.6.2 Masonry [001] took the form of a brick wall, which ran north from the southern limit of excavation, before turning a right angle to run west where it was truncated by modern piling. It is also partially truncated by the construction cut for a modern basement wall to the east.
- 10.6.3 Wall [001] was composed of rectangular, unfrogged bricks of orange fabric, each measuring 220mm x 60mm x 110mm. Its bonding appears random but, ignoring much subsequent truncation, it appears well made and strongly mortared with a very hard and tough light yellowish-grey lime mortar containing very frequent chalk flecks. A sample of this brick was dated to the 17th – 18th century.
- 10.6.4 As a reasonably substantial, well-mortared and well-built brick wall, it is feasibly the wall foundation of a building. This would not be a particularly surprising interpretation considering the many post-medieval buildings which are known,

from cartographic and written evidence, to have stood on the site of the current Maya House.

- 10.7 Construction cut (context [008], figure 3, plates 3 & 4).
- 10.7.1 Along most of the southern end of trench 1, a further large feature with vertical edges was observed in section, similarly truncating earlier layers (009) and (012). Only the western edge of this feature was observed, the eastern one having apparently been truncated by the construction cut for a modern basement wall.
- 10.7.2 This cut feature was very substantial in extent, measuring at least 5.15m east-west. Its observed depth was 0.78m but it extended below the excavation limit.
- 10.7.3 Feature [008] had been backfilled by a number of dumped rubbish deposits (contexts (003)-(007)). Fills (003) and (006) were mixed dump deposits, while fills (004) and (007) comprised mostly discarded demolition and building material. Fill (005) was a compact, brittle deposit of cinder material - probably also a waste product from building/demolition activities. Despite the amount of demolition debris (brick, tile, mortar, building stone) there were few other finds within the backfills; no pot and just one fragment each of glass, metal, bone and clay tobacco pipe was recovered.
- 10.7.4 The very considerable amount of demolition and building debris within these backfills suggests the surrounding area witnessed much demolition and building activity during this period. Artefacts retrieved suggest a post-medieval date, perhaps 18th-19th century, for these backfills.
- 10.7.5 Within fill (004) an in-situ thin lead pipe was observed, probably also dating to the late 18th or 19th century. It would thus appear that feature [008] was a large construction cut for this lead water pipe and probably various other services too.
- 10.7.6 Unfortunately, there was no observable relationship between cut [008] and wall [001]. As the fills of feature [008] overlay [001] one might assume that the wall also sat within [008], and was thus later than it. However, it is also feasible that the edge of wall [001] was used as the eastern edge of cut [008], in which case [001] would have been earlier than [008]. This is, however, perhaps of debateable importance, considering the two features are likely to be, in any case, similar in date.
- 10.8 Post medieval deposit (context (002), figure 3, plates 3 & 4).
- 10.8.1 The final pre-modern deposit encountered in trench 1 was a thin layer of compact

mid yellowish-brown sandy gravel. It was deposited above the 18th-19th century backfills of construction cut [008] but cannot be dated any more precisely as it contained no cultural inclusions or finds. Possibly a thin post medieval dumping layer of building or demolition waste, it provides limited additional information to the interpretation of the site as a whole.

10.8.2 No post medieval features or deposits were observed within trench 2 (figure 4, plates 6 & 7).

### **10.9 Post medieval features in trench 3.**

10.10 Brick wall (context [016]; figure 5, plates 8 & 9).

10.10.1 In the very north west of trench 3, the heavily truncated remains of a wall (context [016]) were observed. This masonry lay immediately below the modern concrete surface and had an observed depth of 0.66m, although it continued below the foundation depth.

10.10.2 Masonry [016] took the form of a wall aligned north-south which had a small east-west extension on its eastern side. Its complete, original form is difficult to extrapolate from the heavily truncated remains.

10.10.3 Wall [016] was composed of rectangular, frogged bricks of yellow fabric, each measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm. The bonding material used was a very hard, tough mid greyish-white lime mortar containing occasional charcoal flecks. Its bond was English bond. Altogether this suggests a late 19th century date for the wall.

10.10.4 The limited remains and truncated nature of masonry [016] make it hard to deduce its original function, although the main body of this wall was just one brick-width thick so seems unlikely to have been a foundation wall capable of supporting the weight of any kind of substantial upstanding structure.

10.10.5 A clue to its function may however lie in the modern manhole wall which was observed just behind [016] to the west. The close proximity and almost identical alignment of this manhole wall make it possible that it was built to replace an earlier manhole structure on the same spot, part of which has survived in the form of wall remains [016].

### **10.11 Modern features and deposits (figures 3-5, plates 1-9)**

10.11.1 Modern deposits were plentiful in all three trenches. To begin with, the deposits in

every trench were truncated in various places by the modern piles which had been driven into the ground just prior to excavation.

10.11.2 In trench 1, modern features were also present in the form of a backfilled construction cut for the existing concrete basement of Maya House, and in the form of concrete foundations for one of Maya House's upstanding walls.

10.11.3 Modern concrete and made ground containing working services also covered the entire area of the trench to a depth of 0.43m below current ground level.

10.11.4 In trench 2, modern features were also present in the form of a backfilled construction cut for the current Maya House building and its associated basement. This cut was very large, occupying the entire eastern half of the trench down to foundation depth, and also contained some working services within the backfill.

10.11.5 Modern concrete and made ground containing services also covered the entire area of the trench to a depth 0.49m below current ground level.

10.11.6 Excluding postmodern wall [016], the entire of trench 3 was filled by modern backfill and services, all once again relating to the construction and supply of the existing Maya House building and its associated basement.

*Plate 1: North West Facing View of Modern Layers being removed in Trench 1*



Plate 2: South Facing View of Post Medieval Wall Remains [001]





Plate 3: South Facing View of Wall [001] in Section, Truncated by (+) to East and Overlain by Backfills of Construction Cut [008]



Plate 4: South West Facing View of In-Situ Lead Pipe in Backfilled Construction Cut [008]





Plate 5: West Facing View of Brick-Lined Cess Pit [011] Truncating Roman Dump Layer (009)



Plate 6: North West Facing View of Modern Backfill being excavated in Trench 2





Plate 7: South Facing View showing Roman Dump Layer (014) in Section being Truncated by Modern Construction Cut (+)



Plate 8: West Facing View showing Modern Backfill in Trench 3, with Brick Manhole Walls (+) and Wall [016] Visible in Sections





*Plate 9: West Facing View of Truncated Remains of Wall [016]*



## **11 SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION**

- 11.1 No natural deposits were encountered during the excavation.
- 11.2 Thick Roman dump deposits of agricultural/horticultural soils provide evidence for Roman activity on the study site. The deposits suggest that the immediate area was not settled during the Roman period but certainly saw use as an area for agriculture or gardening.
- 11.3 Earlier, thinner deposits of dumped soil and some building material proved impossible to date however are estimated to be of medieval – early post-medieval date based on the nature and number of cultural inclusions.
- 11.4 At first glance, this appears to indicate that the area witnessed an extended period of minimal human activity following the Roman era. It is, however, highly possible that subsequent (post-medieval and modern) development has simply removed such evidence, as the probable medieval/early post medieval layers identified are immediately overlain by modern made ground and truncated in many places by post-medieval features.
- 11.5 Several 17th-19th century remains encountered during the watching brief confirm that the monitored area was at least occupied during the mid-late post medieval period and witnessed a considerable amount of construction and demolition activity during this time. The remains of a brick-lined cess pit, construction cut and a large amount of general demolition backfill, all dating to the 18th/19th century, were discovered within trench 1, as was a probable building foundation wall of 17th/18th century date. A truncated late 19th century wall, possibly part of a manhole, also survived in trench 3.
- 11.6 Heavy modern disturbance within all three trenches makes it highly possible that post-medieval activity may again have been more substantial than the surviving remains indicate. Indeed, cartographic and documentary evidence records Borough High Street as being built up – mostly with inns and ale houses – from the early 17th century (Mayo, 2012), making it fairly likely that post medieval deposits from the early 17th century onwards may have been more prolific on this site before modern (and later post medieval) building activity removed them.
- 11.7 The heavy modern disturbance present within all three trenches comprised piling, landscaping activity and several large, deep construction cuts – all relating to the construction of Maya House and its basement, or to the work currently being carried out on the study site. Modern disturbance had had a particularly major

impact in trench 3 and across the eastern half of trench 2, i.e. across the north and east of the study site.

- 11.8 Unless the modern construction cuts observed within the monitored trenches also mark the limits of the 1970s excavation carried out on the site, no indication of the location or extent of this previous excavation was discovered.

## **12 CONCLUSIONS**

- 12.1 This watching brief has demonstrated that the monitored area was the site of substantial agricultural/horticultural activity during the Roman period. It provides little or no evidence of activity during the subsequent medieval or early post medieval periods, however there is evidence for fairly substantial building, occupation and demolition activity during the mid to late post-medieval era (17th-19th centuries). Very heavy modern (20th-21st century) activity has had a large impact on the site.
- 12.2 Considering the substantial impact of modern and late post-medieval activity, it is considered likely that further medieval and post-medieval remains may have existed on the site but have since been destroyed by subsequent construction/demolition works. While the 18th-19th century is fairly well represented by the remains observed, the presence of only one feature with a possible 17th century date is particularly noticeable considering the documentary and cartographic evidence which records Borough High Street as built up from the early 1600s.
- 12.3 Considering the fairly substantial survival of archaeological deposits on the study site, especially of Roman and post-medieval date, it is advised that any future works on this site – although not yet planned or expected – should involve archaeological monitoring and/or investigation, especially if work is expected to impact below the level of the modern made ground, or across the south and west of the site where modern activity appears to have had a lesser impact.

## **13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the work, and composing the desk-based assessment in advance of the watching brief. The author would also like to thank the Site Manager George Xidhas.
- 13.2 The author would also like to thank Hayley Baxter for the figures, Chris Jarrett and Bernie Seddon for providing spot dates for the pottery and CBM, and Peter Moore for project management and editing.

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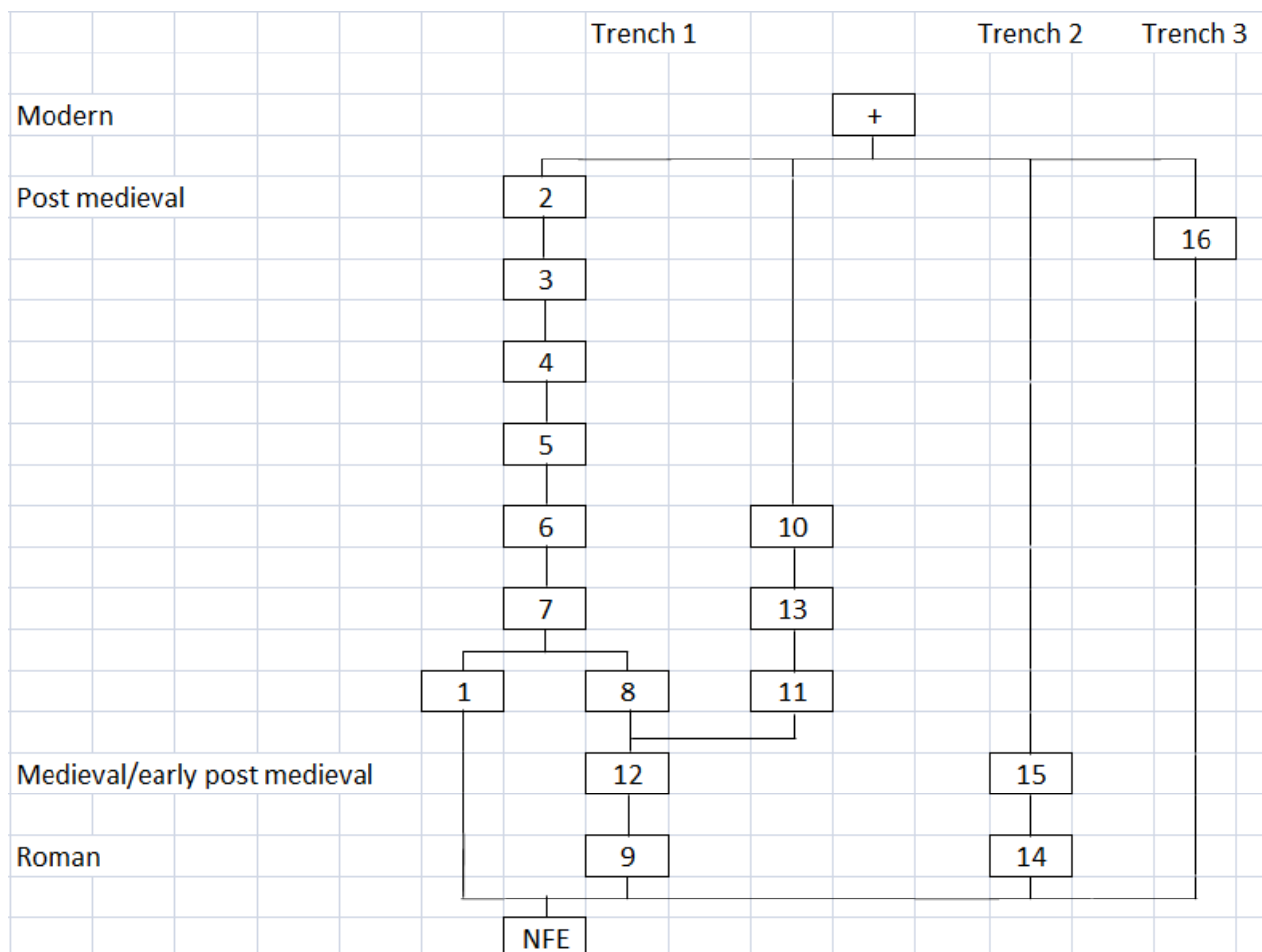
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## 15 APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Grid Square/Trench	Type	Description
001	TR 1	Masonry	Post medieval foundation wall
002	TR 1	Layer	Post medieval dump layer
003	TR 1	Fill	Mixed backfill of cut [008]
004	TR 1	Fill	Rubble backfill of [008]
005	TR 1	Fill	Thin cinder deposit – backfill of [008]
006	TR 1	Fill	Mixed backfill of cut [008]
007	TR 1	Fill	Rubble backfill of [008]
008	TR 1	Cut	Large post-medieval construction cut for services
009	TR 1	Layer	Dump layer of probable roman date
010	TR 1	Fill	Rubble backfill of cut [011]
011	TR 1	Cut	Cut of post medieval cess pit
012	TR 1	Layer	Thin dump layer of uncertain date
013	TR 1	Masonry	Masonry wall within cut [011]
014	TR 2	Layer	Roman dump layer
015	TR 2	Layer	Thin dump layer of uncertain date
016	TR 3	Masonry	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century wall

### 16 APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



## **17 APPENDIX 3 – OASIS REPORTING FORM**



## Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 7th September and 5th October 2015 on foundation excavation works at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Maya House is situated to the east of Borough High Street, and is bounded by other properties to the north, south and west. The building itself has a rear courtyard to the north-west. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited. The work involved the excavation of three areas for the installation of piles, pile caps and ground beams for future building extensions. The three areas excavated comprised a 'rear area' within the current footprint of Maya House, and two 'northern areas' in the external rear courtyard. During the excavations, a probable cess pit, foundation wall, possible manhole wall, and large construction cut for services, all of post-medieval date, were observed. Horizontal dumping layers of both Roman and later dates were also revealed during the excavation. No natural deposits were encountered. The only other features and deposits encountered on site were modern layers of made ground and concrete, and construction cuts and fills for modern building and basement walls.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2015 End: 05-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION TRENCH Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, Southwark
Postcode	SE1
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3248 7990 51.501989465774 -0.091069928301 51 30 07 N 000 05 27 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	4.22m/4.11m/4.16m

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

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Maria Buczak
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Maya House, 134-138 Borough High Street, Southwark

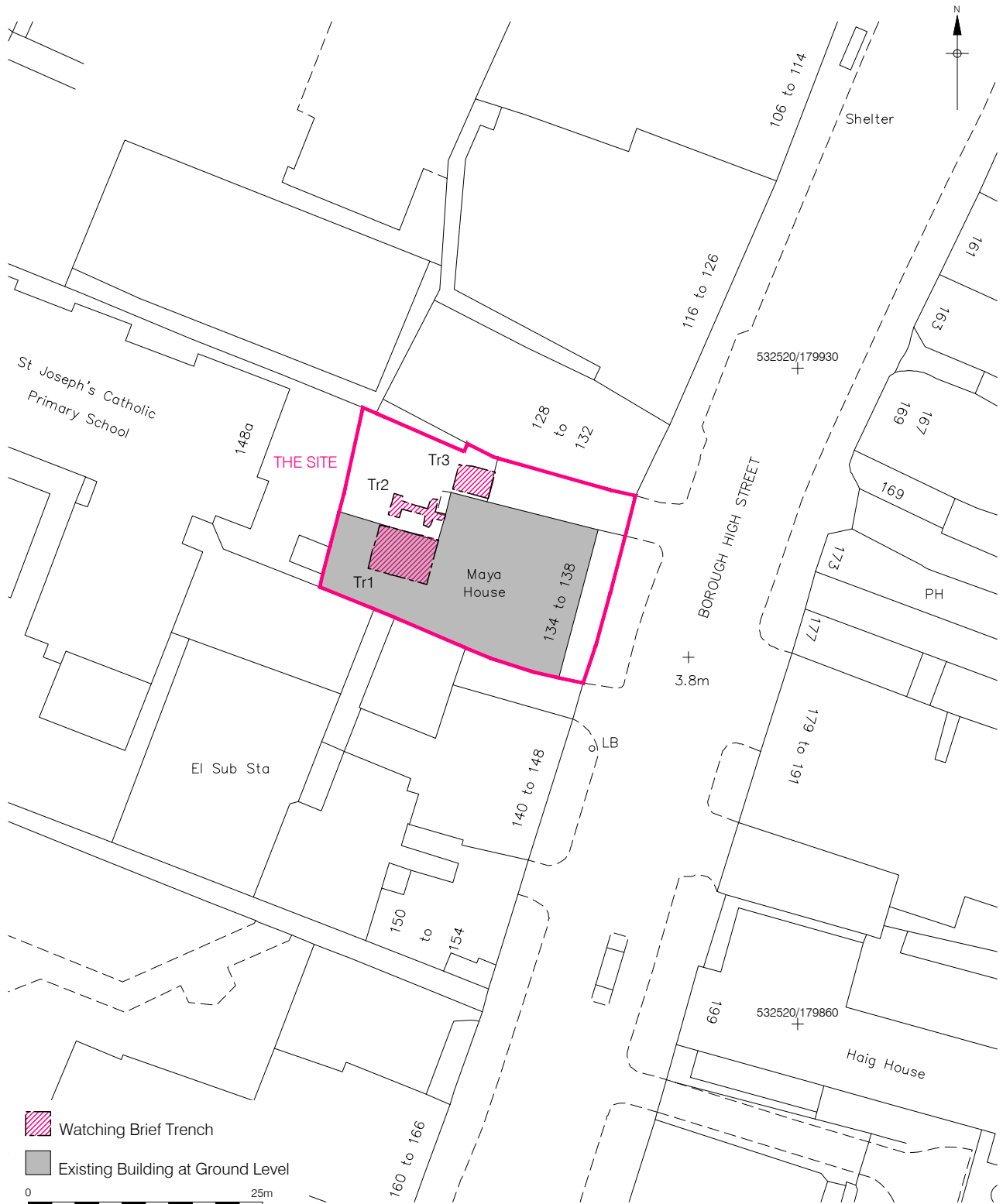
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Buczak, M.
Other bibliographic details	R12252
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report
URL	<a href="http://www.oasis.ac.uk">http://www.oasis.ac.uk</a>



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 13/10/2015 HB

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



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 13/10/15 HB

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:625 at A4

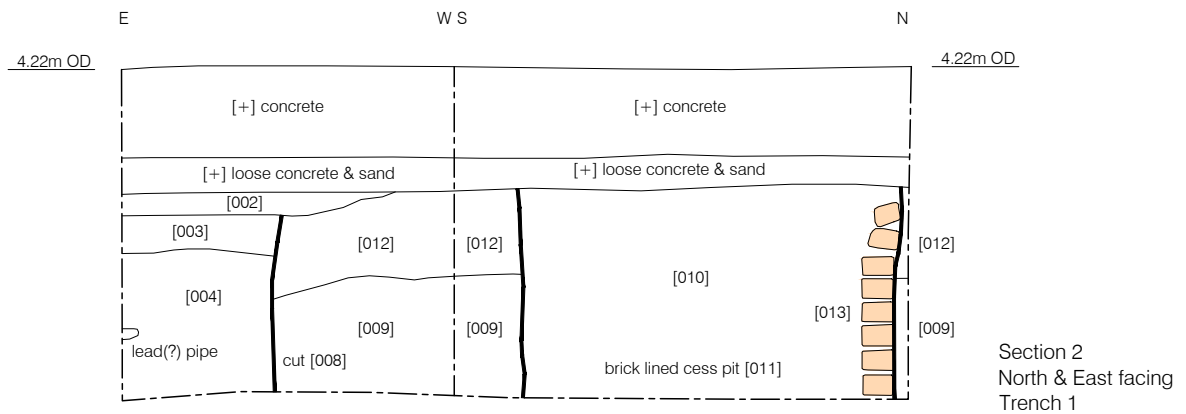
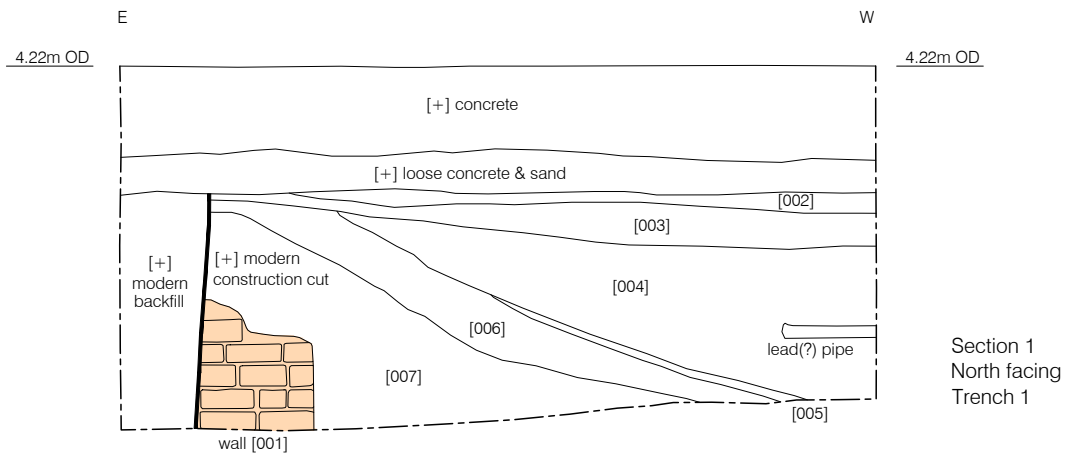
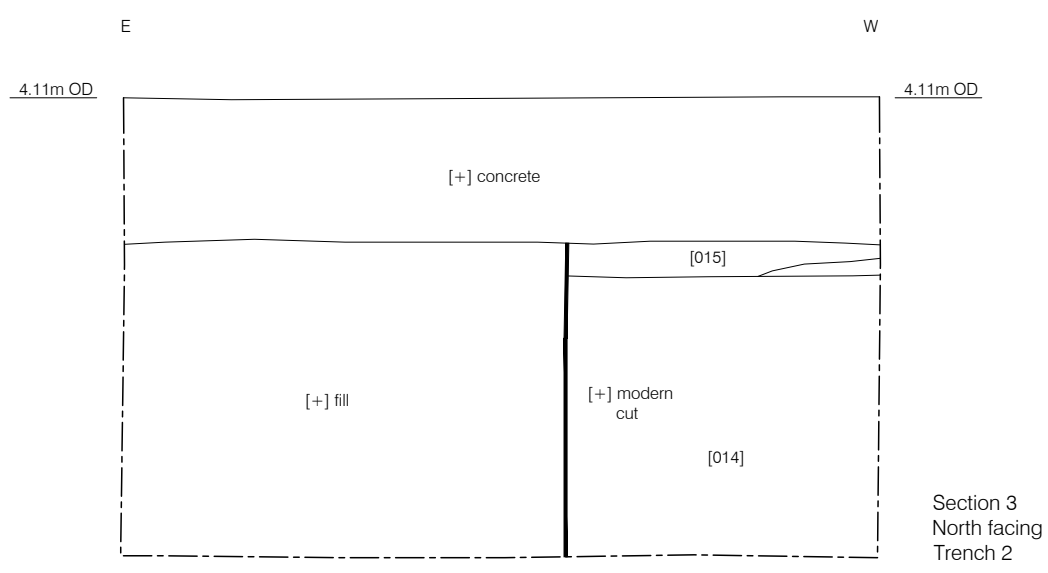
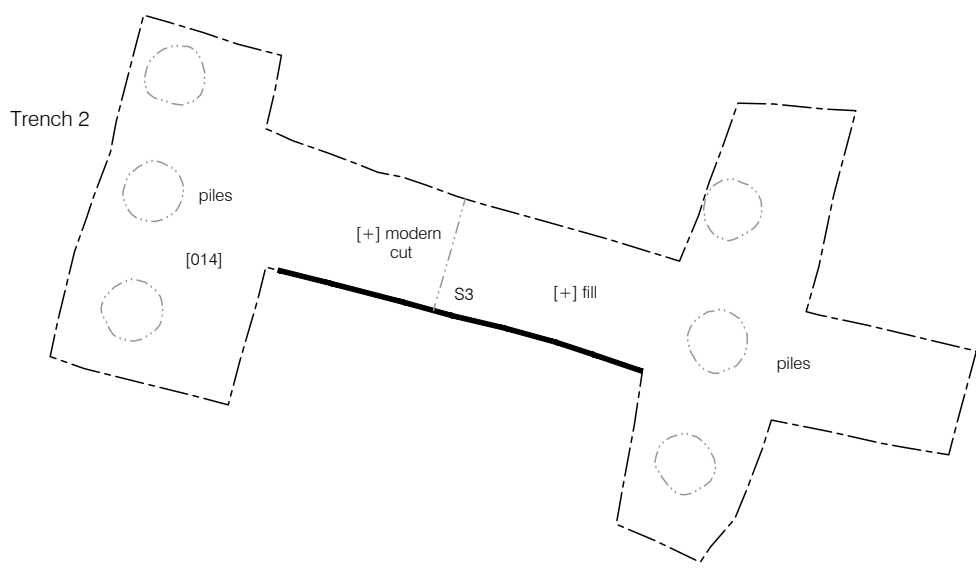
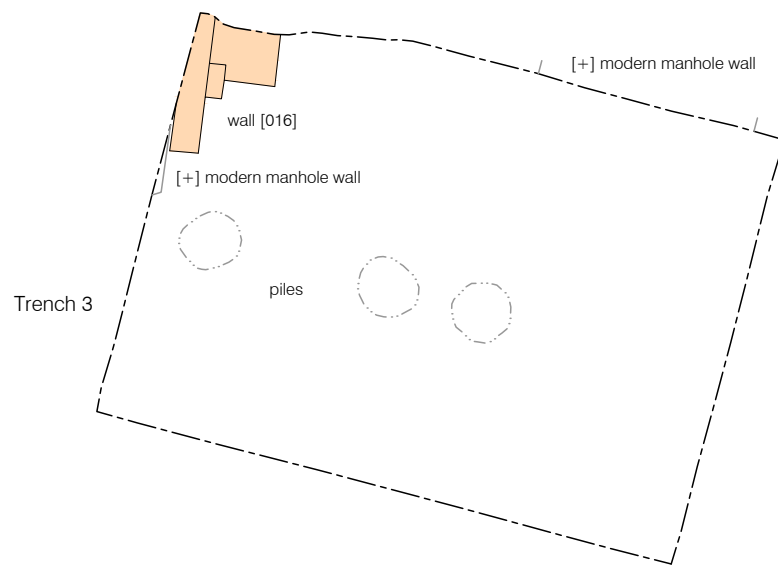
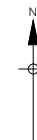


Figure 3  
 Plan of Trench 1 & Sections 1 & 2  
 1:50 & 1:25 at A4



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Figure 4  
Plan of Trench 2 & Section 3  
1:50 & 1:25 at A4



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Figure 5  
Plan of Trench 3  
1:50 at A4



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