

**133–135 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SE1  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



**SITE CODE: GSS16**

**PCA REPORT NO: 12426**

**MARCH 2016**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

133–135 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K4420
Report Number	R12426

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**133–135 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON BOROUGHS OF SOUTHWARK, SE1  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** GSS16

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

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 3222 7965

**Written by:** Rosemary Banens  
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March 2016

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On behalf of  
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**March 2016**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a plot of land at 133–135 Great Suffolk Street, SE1 1PP, centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3222 7965. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark on the north side of Great Suffolk Street, opposite Stones Ends Street (Figure 1). The site lies within the Class 1 Borough, Bermondsey, and Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out by PCA between 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016 in advance of the redevelopment of the site to create a six storey commercial property. A planning application is to be submitted by Silver DCC Ltd on behalf of Southwark Park Holdings to the London Borough of Southwark; policy currently being formulated requires that proposals for development in Class 1 APZs should be accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation report. This evaluation report has been produced in order to support the application.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the site had been undertaken by PCA (Jackson 2015) as a supporting document for the planning application. The DBA concluded that the archaeological potential was low for the Early Medieval, low to moderate for the Prehistoric and the Medieval, and high for the Roman and Post Medieval periods.
- 1.1.4 A strategy was agreed with the London Borough of Southwark whereby three test pits (TP's 1-3) would be excavated in order to allow an assessment to be made of the site's potential heritage and, if present, allow the design of a suitable mitigation strategy. The evaluation methodology was presented in a Method Statement (Brown 2016) which was approved by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation recorded evidence for Roman and post-medieval activity on site. Trench 2 had a linear feature dating to the Roman period, which was sealed by a possible Roman layer. This feature was cut into the natural sand to the depth of the natural gravel. Trench 2 was the only intervention in which Roman archaeological features were recorded. Trench 1 recorded several levelling layers below post-medieval brickwork, with any earlier features having been truncated to the natural horizons by this activity. Trench 2 was similar, with the Roman horizons covered by post-medieval layer and a brick soakaway. No structures were recorded within Trench 3, however, a linear post-medieval feature was cut into the natural gravel, possibly as a quarry pit. Overall, the trenches demonstrated that the post-medieval features and structures had truncated earlier deposits over much of the area, although potential Roman activity, possibly in the form of a quarry pit or ditch, was evident in one trench. Across the site, the post-medieval horizon was sealed by modern made ground layers.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 133–135 Great Suffolk Street, SE1 1PP between 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3222 7965 (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The site is currently occupied by a late 20<sup>th</sup> century, four storey office building fronting Great Suffolk Street. The site covers a square-shaped lot with a total ground area of approximately 0.06ha. It is bounded to the south-west by Great Suffolk Street, to the northwest by 131 Great Suffolk Street, and to the southeast by an access road to 137 Great Suffolk Street and a small plot of open land. To the north of the site, the rear carpark attached to the building of 133–135 Great Suffolk Street is bordered by 137 Great Suffolk Street (Figure 2). The area around the study site is dominated by commercial and residential premises.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Richard Humphrey, and the project management of Tim Bradley. This report was written by Rosemary Banens. The archaeological work was commissioned by Silver DCC Ltd on behalf of Southwark Park Holdings Ltd.
- 2.1.4 The evaluation consisted of three test pits (TP's 1–3), all of which are located in the tarmac courtyard (Figure 2). Due to the proximity of standing buildings and live services, the test pits each measured 3m x 2m are at ground level. All trenches were excavated to the proposed dimensions as shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation. Due to the depth of the trenches however, Trenches 2 and 3 required shoring, which was supplied in the form of sheet piles and timber waling.
- 2.1.5 The site was assigned the unique site code GSS16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.1.6 The development site lies within the Class 1 Borough, Bermondsey, and Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. It does not contain or lie near to any Scheduled Monuments.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

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

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

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

###### Strategic

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

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

###### Planning decisions

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

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

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

###### LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built,

landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Policy 3.19 Archaeology**

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons:

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the

Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

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

- 3.4.1 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site. However, the site lies within the Class 1 Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. Policy currently being formulated requires that proposals for development in Class1 APZs should be accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation report. In situ preservation of archaeological remains should be achieved by the development. Additionally there are at least 20 statutorily listed buildings in the vicinity.
- 3.4.2 A previous application was submitted to the London Borough of Southwark in November 2015 (reference 15/AP/4677) for demolition of the existing four-storey commercial building and redevelopment to provide a five-storey (plus basement) commercial building. There is no indication of the status for this application, though it can be assumed that the application process did not move forward.
- 3.4.3 It is now proposed to demolish and redevelop 133–135 Great Suffolk Street, the intention of the developer being to submit a planning application to the London Borough of Southwark shortly. This report has been produced in order to support the application.
- 3.4.4 It was agreed that three test pits would be excavated in the tarmacadam court area of the site in order to investigate any surviving archaeological features. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork, PCA prepared a Method Statement document for the project (Brown 2016) which was approved by the London Borough of Southwark.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **Geology**

- 4.1.1 According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey Sheet 270, South London, the site is underlain at depth by deposits of the Eocene Lambeth Group, which are overlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay is overlain by sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation laid down during The Quaternary period and forming one of the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley (BGS n.d.). However, there are likely to be alluvial deposits in the southern part of the site as it lay at the edge of a former channel of the River Thames.
- 4.1.2 During the course of the evaluation trenching natural gravel was recorded in all three trenches at heights of between 1.98 and 2.22m OD.

### **Topography**

- 4.1.3 The site lies on land that exhibits little variation in elevation, there having been much modification of the natural topography over the last two millennia. However, there is a gradual downwards slope in the modern surface from northwest to southeast, with benchmarks on the 1968 Ordnance Survey showing a height of 4.75m OD at the corner of Great Suffolk Street and Toulmin Street, and a height of 4.27m OD in front of the site (Jackson 2015).
- 4.1.4 There are no natural bodies of water within the immediate vicinity of the site, though the River Thames lies 920m to the north. Historically however, the site would have been located much closer to bodies of flowing water as the area of north Southwark to the north of the site comprised a number of sand and gravel islands eroded and dissected by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

A full archaeological and historical background for the study site was discussed in the Desk-Based Assessment (Jackson 2015). Salient points are presented below.

### **Prehistoric**

- 5.1.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site prior to the Mesolithic period. Much of the evidence comes from residual artefactual material, mostly worked flint, though some later prehistoric pottery and metalworking has also been recorded. The area during the later prehistoric period was dominated by a series of islands separated by extensive tributary channels of the Thames and the site appears to have lain in a marginal location for settlement.

### **Roman**

- 5.2.1 A significant crossing of the River Thames was established in the early Roman period, with the southern bridgehead located in the vicinity of the current London Bridge. This was accessed from the south by a number of roads that linked the various islands here, one of the most important routes being Stane Street, the alignment of which is still followed today by Borough High Street. A significant settlement grew up along this route towards the bridgehead and consequently there is abundant evidence for Roman occupation in the vicinity of the study site. Remains recorded include road and ditch sections, buildings and other features associated with domestic activity. Outside the settlement area there is also evidence for Roman agricultural practices, including buried cultivation soils, drainage and boundary ditches (including the ditch dating to 350-400 AD recorded at 137 Great Suffolk Street adjacent to the subject site). Previous investigations north of the site on Lant Street and to the east on Trinity Street, have recorded significant Roman activity relating to inhumation and cremation burial from the 2nd century to the 4th century AD. Cremations have also been recorded at 6A Great Dover Street while at Harper Road and a skeleton has been recovered from Trinity Church Square; suggesting that there is a significant cemetery extending eastwards from Lant Street to the east side of Borough High Street which could encompass the site at Great Suffolk Street.

### **Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval**

- 5.3.1 There is known to have been a settlement at Southwark from at least the 9th century AD that was of some strategic importance in the defense against Vikings raids; however, there has been negligible archaeological evidence for early medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

### **Medieval**

- 5.3.2 Southwark continued to develop from the earlier medieval core into the later medieval period with activity still focused in the Borough High Street area, St George's Church having been established

a short distance northeast of the study site by the early 12th century, if not before. Medieval remains have been recorded at a number of locations in the 250m vicinity of the study site and have included pits, ditches, structural remains and evidence of domestic activity, possibly even some light industrial activity. Just north of the study site, a pit dating to the late medieval period was recorded at 137 Great Suffolk Street. Despite this, much of the evidence of medieval activity is concentrated around Borough High Street, with mainly residual finds recorded around the immediate vicinity of the site.

### **Post-Medieval**

- 5.3.3 Excavations around the study site have demonstrated that early post-medieval cut features and deposits do survive the later post-medieval building phases, in particular early made ground, cultivation soils, pits and wells. At 137 Great Suffolk Street, there was evidence of post-medieval agricultural land use, dating from the 16th through to the 18th century. At the study site buildings have occupied the area since the early 19th century, though there has been much redevelopment since this time, with the current development only existing in its current form since post 1968. There has been significant Second World War bomb damage to buildings around the study site, however there is little evidence that the site has been affected.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in order to investigate and record any surviving archaeological deposits with the aim of determining, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Southwark, English Heritage, and the ClfA.
- 6.1.2 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific evaluation Method Statement (MS) (Brown 2016), approved by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.1.3 The evaluation consisted of three test-pit trenches located in the tarmacadam courtyard area of the site (Figure 2). The MS proposed a trench measurement of 3m x 2m at ground level with the caveat that it may be necessary to alter the location or size of the trenches due to the proximity of the standing buildings and live services in the immediate area. All trenches were excavated to the proposed dimensions. Due to the depth of the trenches however, Trenches 2 and 3 required shoring, which was supplied in the form of sheet piles and timber waling. The initial clearance of all trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator, to a maximum depth of c.2.60m BGL. Trenches 1 and 2 also had further slots excavated, on the west and north side respectively, by machine bucket to expose the natural gravel. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels were completed by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. Spoil was removed from the trench by being shovelled into a machine bucket, and mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench.
- 6.1.4 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.1.5 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.1.6 The trenches were located after excavation by triangulation, using known points in the nearby area.
- 6.1.7 A temporary bench mark was established on site, on east side of site, the value of which was obtained from the survey plan of the site. The value of the TBM was 5.94m AOD.
- 6.1.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code GSS16.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND SEQUENCE

### Trench Results Summary

- 7.1.1 Trenches 1 and 3 recorded modern made ground and post-medieval horizons, which directly overlay the natural deposits. Trench 1 also contained post-medieval brickwork [11] and [12], in addition post-medieval brickwork [30] seen in the south and east sections of the trench. Cut into the natural within Trench 3 was linear feature [17] running east-west. This is likely to represent a post-medieval quarry pit, and its fill [16] was sealed by post-medieval layers.
- 7.1.2 Trench 2 was very much the same as Trenches 1 and 3, with post-medieval brickwork and layers sealing earlier deposits. However, a possible Roman layer [28] was also recorded, which overlay a Roman feature [25], that in turn cut into the natural sand [26]. A slot was dug along the north side of the trench to expose the natural gravel [27] below the natural sand layer (26).
- 7.1.3 The achieved trench dimensions can be summarised as follows:

Trench	Dimensions	Trench depth from GL	Slot depth from GL	Trench orientation
1	2m x 3m	1.20m	2.60m	N-S
2	2m x 3m	2.10m	2.55m	E-W
3	2m x 3m	2.20m	2.84m	E-W

### Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 7.1.4 Natural gravel [1] was exposed at a level of 1.99m OD in Trench 1. In Trench 2 the natural gravel horizon [27] was recorded at 2.18m OD on the west side of the trench and 2.11m OD on the east side. In Trench 3, the natural gravel [18] was exposed between 2.16m OD and 2.22m OD. The gravel was compact, orange to brown in colour and it was mixed with a medium coarse sand. In Trenches 1 and 2 the gravel was overlain by a mid-yellow/orange brown sand (contexts [2] and [26]), which was recorded between 2.62m OD and 2.60m OD in Trench 1 and between 2.53m OD and 2.18m OD in Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3). This sand was absent from Trench 3. Also within Trench 1 was a mid-brown grey sand layer [3], which overlain the natural yellow brown sand [2].

### Phase 2: Roman

- 7.1.5 Within Trench 2, the natural sand was cut by a probable Roman feature [25], likely to be represent either a localized quarry pit or possibly a ditch (Figure 4). Its fill [24] was homogeneous, indicating it had been filled in one event rather than silting up over time, and only a single fragment of pottery, dated between AD50 and 400, was recovered from the fill (Appendix 8). A small fragment of ceramic building material was also observed, dating from 1180-1450, however, this was likely to have been due to high bioturbation of the fill and is not necessarily indicative of the date of the feature (Appendix 5). It was overlain by a fairly clean dark brown silty sand layer [28], which extended across the trench at a maximum height of 2.88m OD and is also possibly Roman in date.

### **Phase 3: Post- Medieval**

- 7.1.6 In Trench 1, the natural sand [3] was sealed by a post-medieval rubble deposit [4]. This was possibly used as a bedding for brick soakaway [30], which was seen in the southern half of the trench, in the south and east sections. This rubble deposit was overlain by redeposited 'Dark Earth', used as made ground [6]. This in turn was covered by a thin layer of mid-yellow brown sand [7], used in conjunction with a layer of glass slag and industrial waste [8] above to form a levelling layer. This glass waste was likely dumped from a nearby glass-works, as there is no history of glass manufacturing on the site. Above these layers was a brown-grey sandy silt [8], which appeared to have been used as a bedding layer for brick walls [11] and [12]. Between these two walls however, was a pit [9], cutting into layers [6], [7], and [8]. Its fill [10], was sealed by deposit [13], which lay between masonry [11] and [12].
- 7.1.7 Above the Roman sand deposit in Trench 2 was a green-grey gravelly sand layer [23], from which a bone fragment was found to form a rectangular blank, possibly for an inlay or dice making, was found (Appendix 9). Other animal bone from this layer place it in a late post-medieval context (Appendix 4). This was overlain by what appeared to be the 'Dark Earth' [29], likely redeposited as in Trench 1. Cutting into layer [29] was the construction cut [19] for a brick soakaway tank [21]. Within the cut was a bedding layer [20], upon which was the wall [21] and the fill (22) of the soakaway.
- 7.1.8 The natural gravel in Trench 3 was cut by an unknown feature, possibly a quarry pit or a ditch [17]. The fill of this feature [16] was homogeneous, indicating that it had been backfilled all at once rather than silting up over time. This was sealed by a mid-green grey silty sand interface layer [15], which contained a significant collection of animal bones (Appendix 4). This finds from this layer date it to the early post-medieval, although there is evidence of redeposited Roman material in the form of abraded daub and Roman tile (Appendix 5). This layer was overlain by what appeared to be the 'Dark Earth' [14], which was likely redeposited as in Trenches 1 and 2. The finds from this layer indicate that it dates from c. 1630 to c. 1740 (Appendices 4-9).

### **Phase 4: Modern**

- 7.1.9 All of the trenches were sealed by modern concrete and tarmac. In Trench 1, post-medieval deposit [13] was overlain by 0.25m of modern concrete and sand, which was sealed by 0.10m of tarmac. The brick soakaway [21] and backfill [22] in Trench 2 were sealed by layers of modern concrete and sand measuring c.0.45m, which in turn was covered by 0.10m of tarmac. In Trench 3, the redeposited 'Dark Earth' [14] was sealed by a layer of modern concrete and sand measuring c.0.30m, which in turn was covered by 0.10m of tarmac.



**Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north.**



**Plate 2: Trench 1 Section 1, looking west**



**Plate 3: Trench 2, looking east.**



**Plate 4: Trench 2 Section 2, looking north.**



**Plate 5: Trench 2 Roman cut feature [25] looking east.**



**Plate 6: Trench 3, looking west.**



**Plate 7: Trench 3 Section 3, looking south.**



**Plate 8: Trench 3 Post-medieval cut feature [17], looking west.**

## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

### Research Objectives

- 8.1.1 The following paragraphs list and address the research objectives as outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

To determine the palaeotopography of the site and the presence of palaeoenvironmental remains

- 8.1.2 The evaluation has shown that the natural gravels on this site are in a slight downwards slope from west to east, with levels ranging from 2.22m OD to the west of the site to 1.98m OD on the east. The natural yellow-brown sand seen in Trenches 1 and 2 appears to have a minor slope from east to west, with a maximum height of 2.62m OD to the east in Trench 1 and a height of 2.53m OD to the west in Trench 2. There were no signs of any palaeoenvironmental remains in any of the trenches excavated.

To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activities.

- 8.1.3 The evaluation has shown that there is some activity present on site during the Roman period. This was evidenced by a cut feature running east to west, possibly a quarry pit or ditch, in Trench 2, sealed by a possible Roman horizon at 2.58m OD. No evidence of intensive occupation or burial activity was recorded, however, and the possible Roman evidence appears to be peripheral in nature. There was a notable absence of the in situ 'Dark Earth', which would be anticipated above the Roman horizon, continuing into the medieval or post-medieval period. The deposits encountered appear to have been redeposited in the post-medieval period, perhaps as a levelling layer for the site. There was extensive evidence of post-medieval activity evident in across the site, with several layers recorded. Some post-medieval brickwork, believed to be soakaways, was recorded on the eastern half of the site in Trenches 1 and 2. Earlier features and deposits that may have been present on site are likely to have been truncated by later post-medieval activity over the majority of the area.

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

- 8.1.4 There were no impacts seen during this evaluation on the archaeological resource.

### Conclusions

- 8.1.5 The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was the probable Roman cut feature [25], recorded in Trench 2, which cut the natural sand [26]. This was amorphous in plan and contained very few finds, and is likely to represent a feature peripheral to the Roman

occupation of the area such as ditch or quarry pit. This was sealed by layer [28], which may also have been Roman in date, which was in turn overlain by various post-medieval deposits, including the cut [19], brickwork [21], and backfill [22] of a soakaway.

- 8.1.6 Within Trench 1, any earlier features had been truncated by post-medieval levelling layers and brickwork. This was also the case in Trench 3, where a post-medieval feature [17], likely a quarry pit, was cut into the natural gravel [18].
- 8.1.7 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Southwark, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code GSS16. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Southwark Park Holdings for commissioning this work through their agent Silver DCC Ltd.

We would also like to thank the ground crew from Quinn Construction for all their help during the evaluation.

The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project management and editing this report, Richard Humphrey for supervising the evaluation, and Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations.

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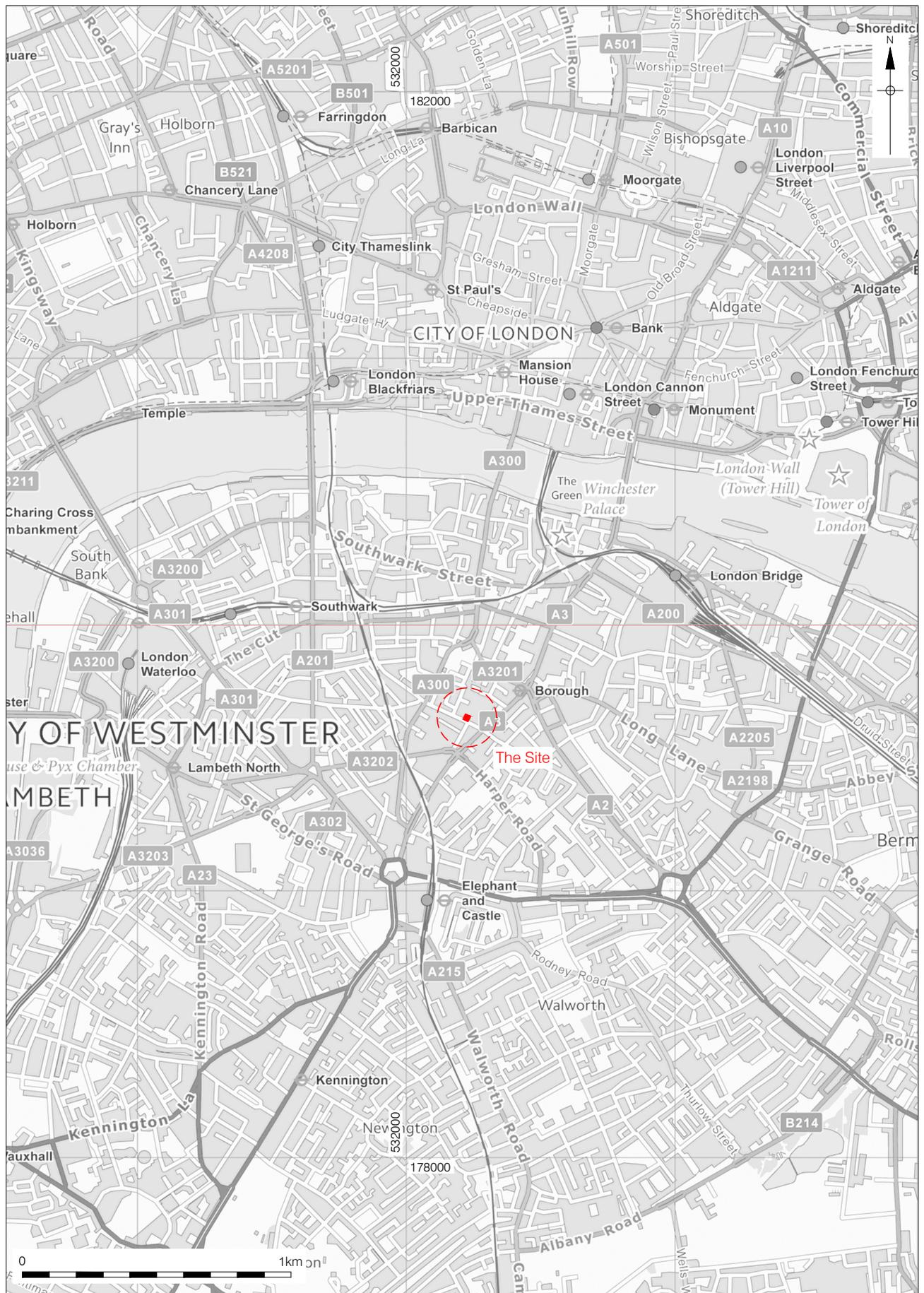
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British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

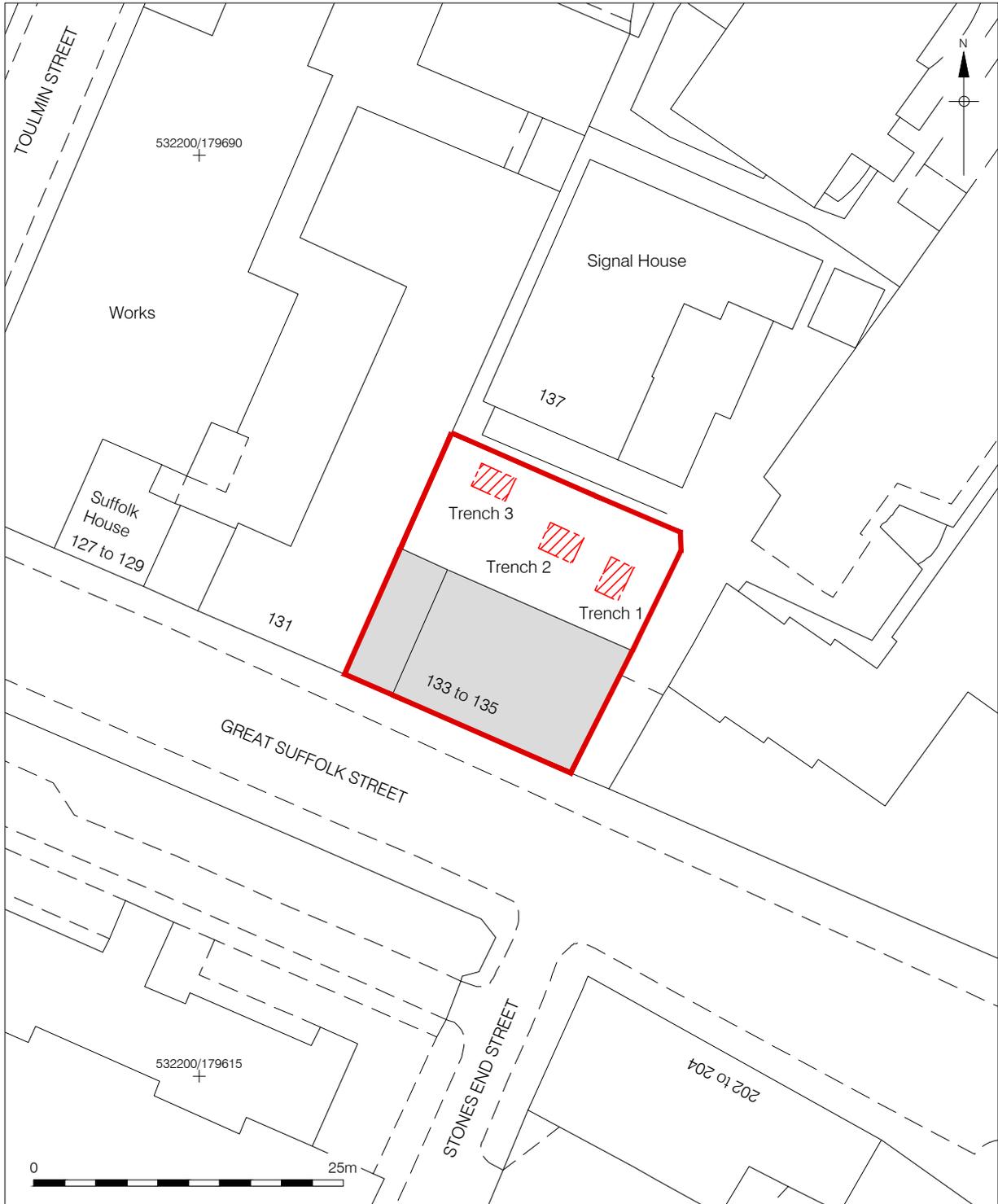
English Heritage 2011: The Setting of Heritage Assets. English heritage Guidance  
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. [http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation\\_1.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf)



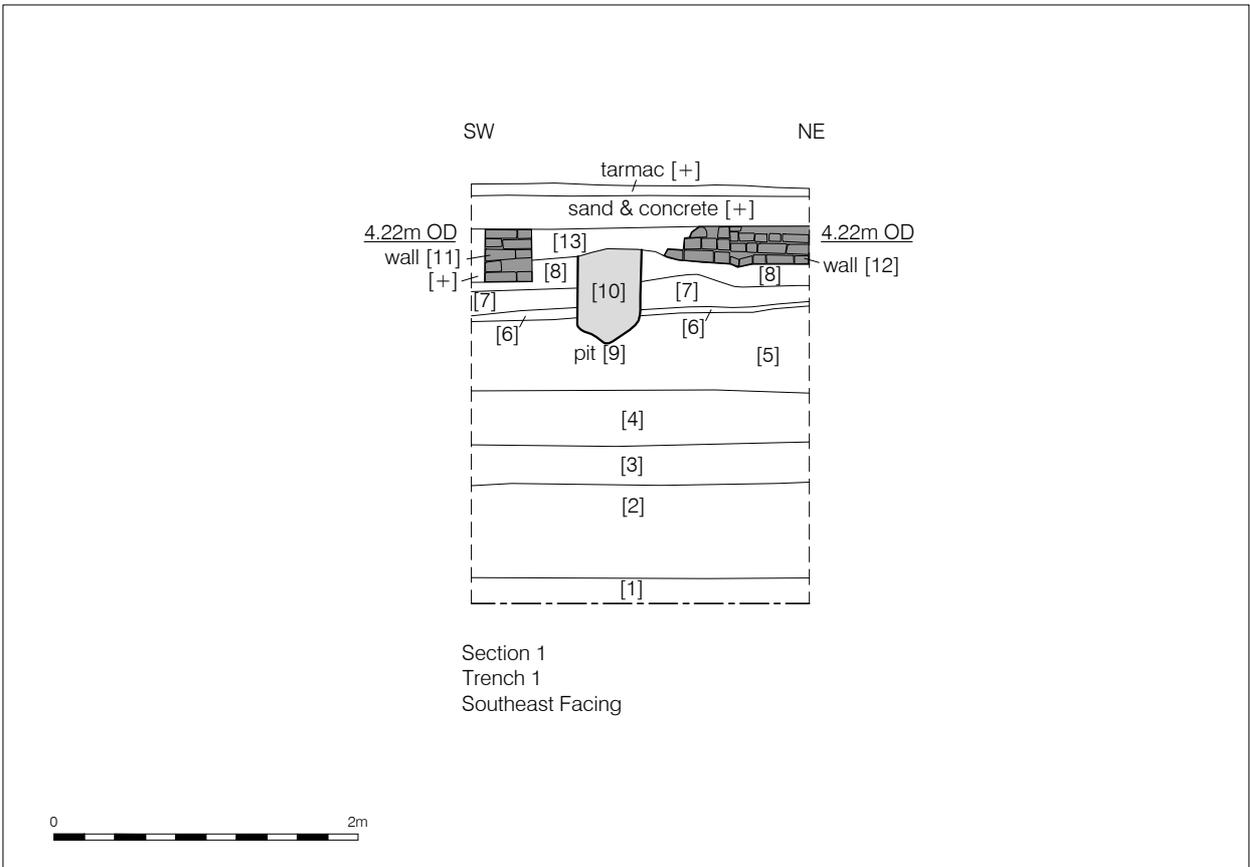
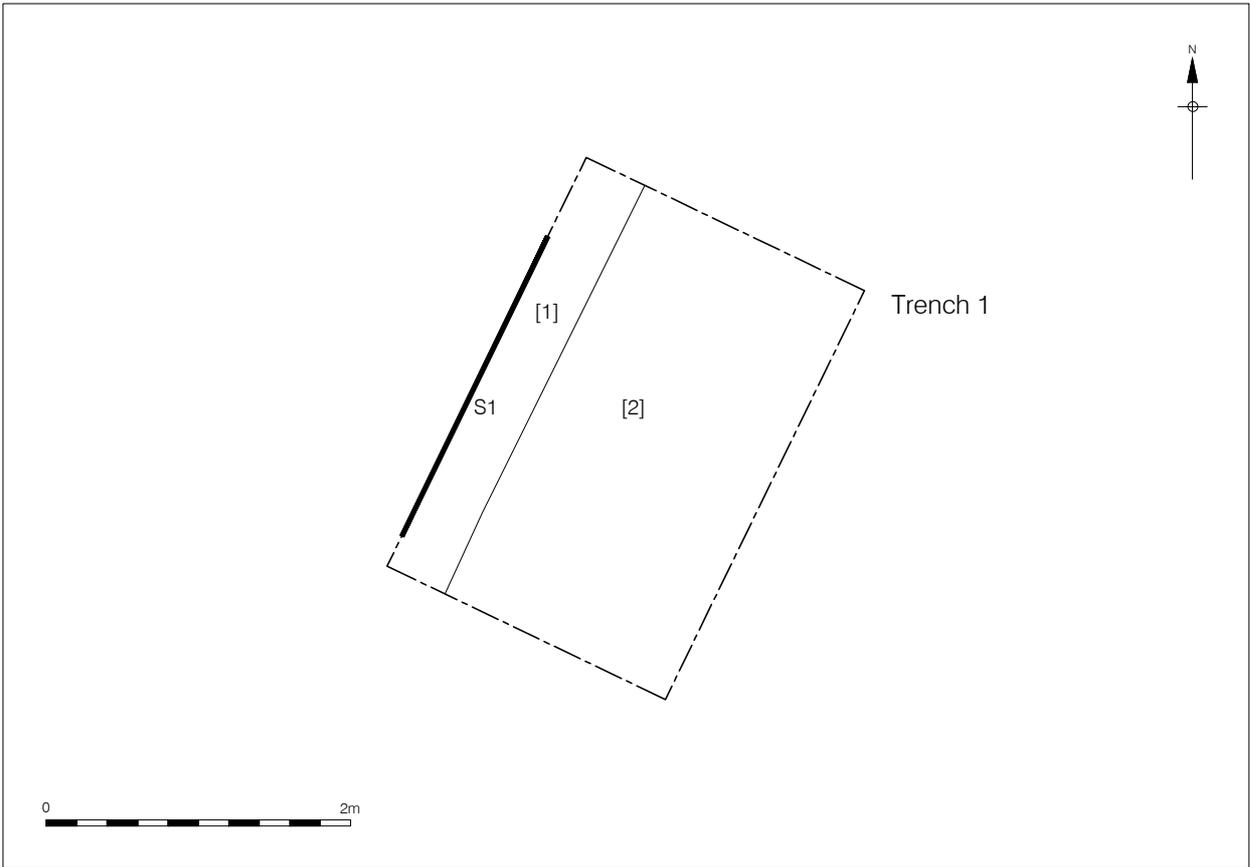
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
 29/03/16 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2015. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
 29/03/16 JS

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4



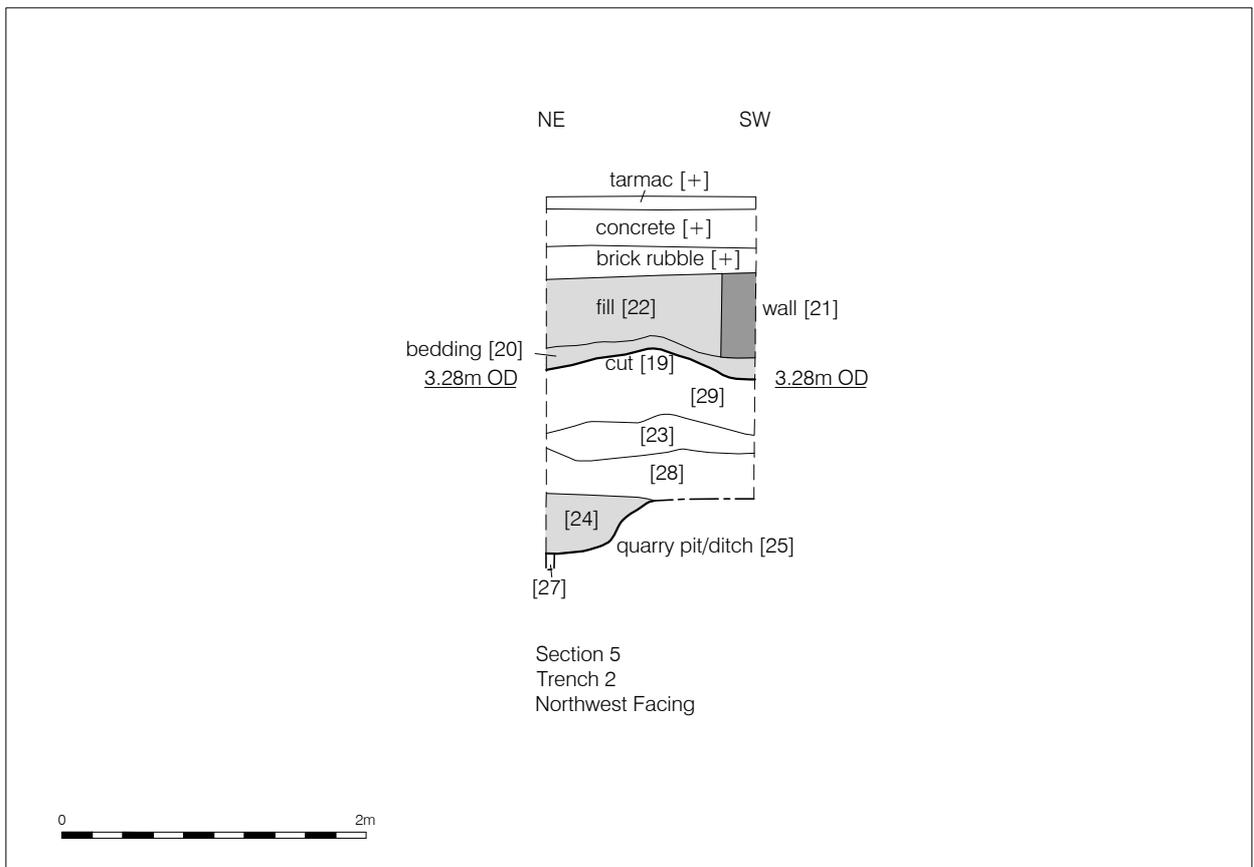
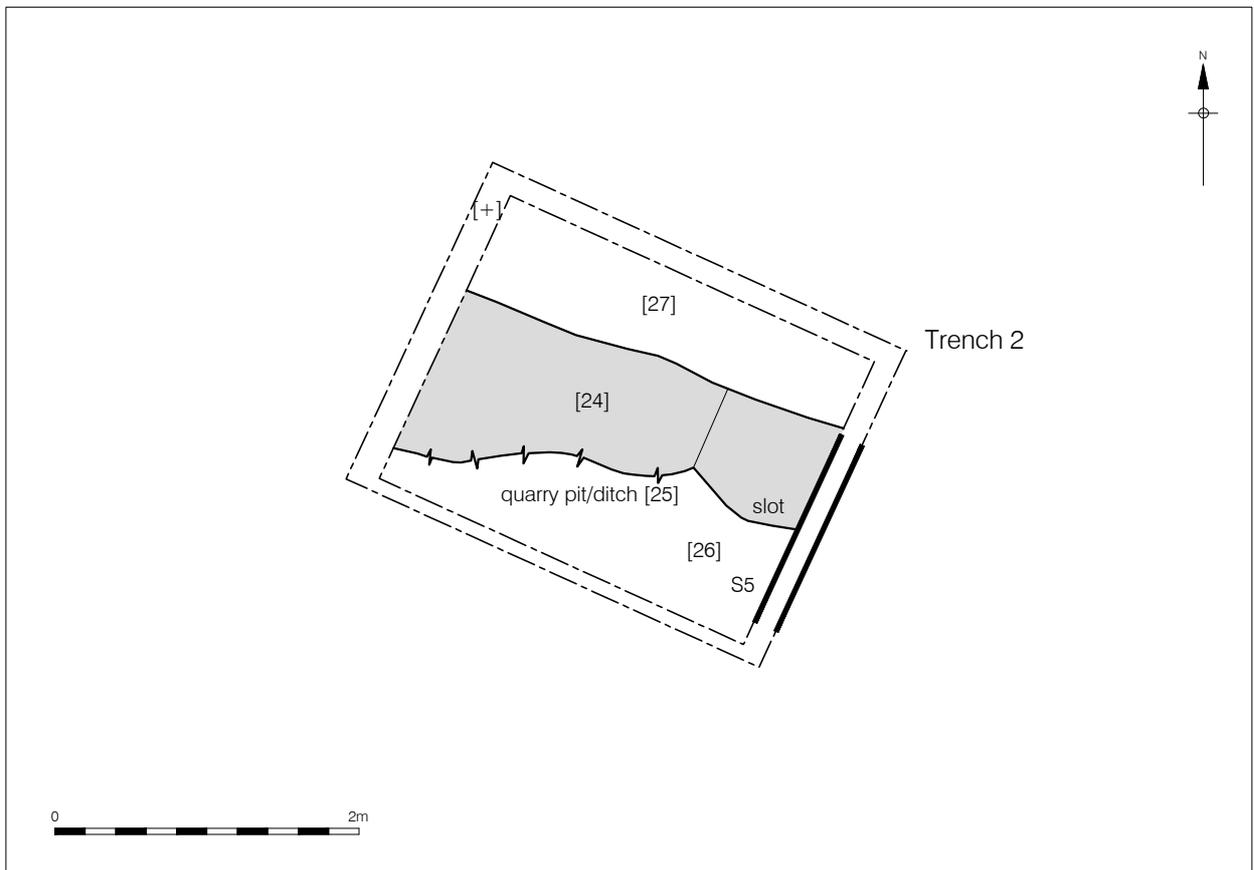
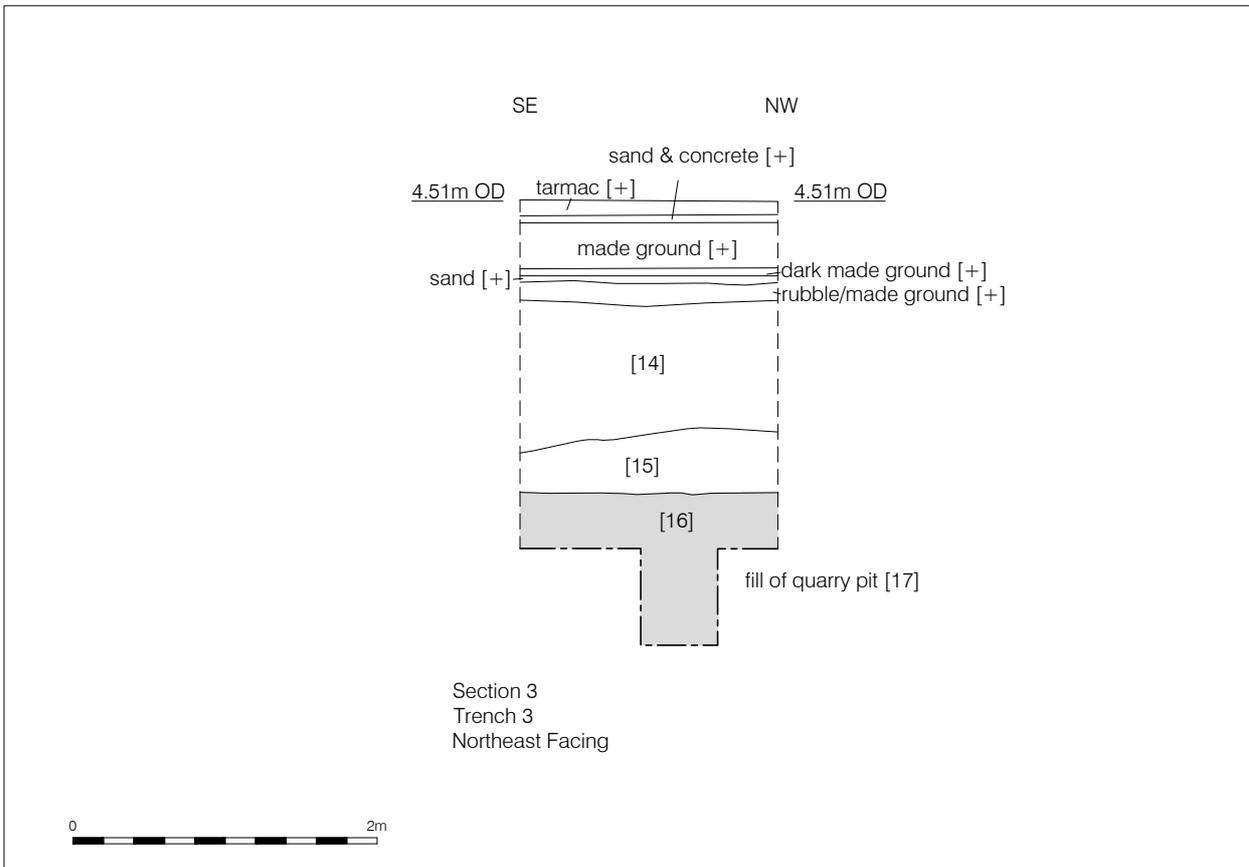
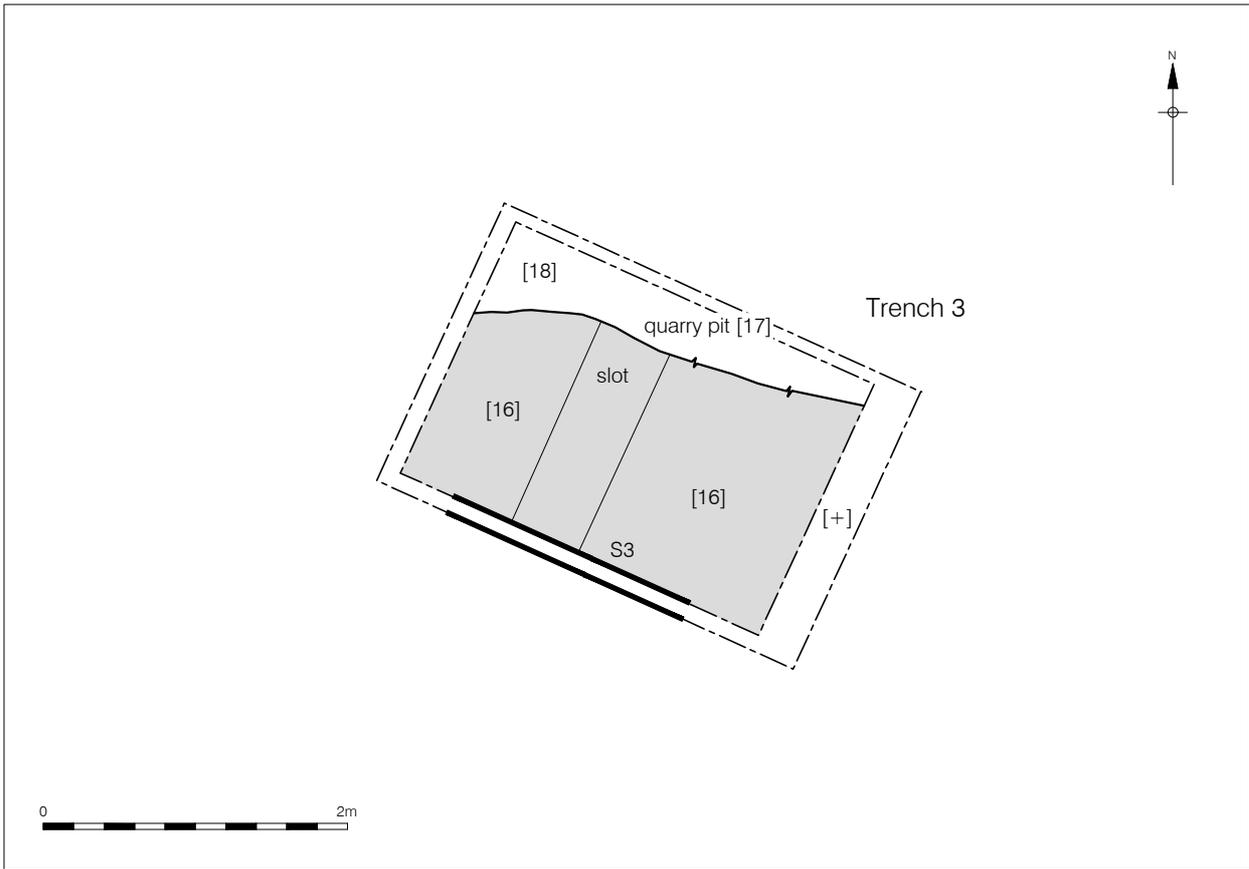


Figure 4  
Trench 2 Plan and Section  
1:50 at A4



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Area	Type	Description	Highest Level m AOD	Lowest Level m AOD	Phase
1	Trench 1	Layer	Natural orange brown gravel	1.99	-	1
2	Trench 1	Layer	Natural mid yellow brown sand	2.62	2.60	1
3	Trench 1	Layer	Natural mid brown-grey sand	2.89	2.86	1
4	Trench 1	Layer	Post-medieval rubble	3.23	3.22	3
5	Trench 1	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt	3.79	3.54	3
6	Trench 1	Layer	Mid yellow brown sand	3.82	3.72	3
7	Trench 1	Layer	Black and dark blue clinker/industrial waste	4.00	3.89	3
8	Trench 1	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt	4.16	3.95	3
9	Trench 1	Cut	Pit cut	4.17	3.54	3
10	Trench 1	Fill	Light-mid grey brown sand silt pit fill	4.17	4.12	3
11	Trench 1	Masonry	Brick wall	4.30	-	3
12	Trench 1	Masonry	Brick wall	4.32	-	3
13	Trench 1	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand	4.32	4.30	3
14	Trench 3	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silt	3.84	3.81	3
15	Trench 3	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand	3.01	2.85	3
16	Trench 3	Fill	Light yellow -brown grey, fill of quarry pit?	2.58	2.56	3
17	Trench 3	Cut	Cut of quarry pit or ditch (?)	2.58	1.57	3
18	Trench 3	Layer	Natural orange brown gravel	2.22	1.57	1
19	Trench 2	Cut	Construction cut	4.04	3.54	3
20	Trench 2	Layer	Light-mid grey brown sandy silt bedding in [19]	3.63	3.48	3
21	Trench 2	Masonry	Brick wall for soakaway	4.04	4.00	3
22	Trench 2	Fill	Dark purple brown sandy silt backfill of [19]	4.03	4.01	3
23	Trench 2	Layer	Mid green grey gravelly sand	3.1	2.74	3
24	Trench 2	Fill	Mid orange brown gravelly silty sand fill of [25]	2.58	2.44	2
25	Trench 2	Cut	Cut of quarry pit or ditch (?)	2.53	2.18	2
26	Trench 2	Layer	Natural mid yellow-orange brown sand	2.53	2.18	1
27	Trench 2	Layer	Natural orange brown gravel	2.18	2.12	1
28	Trench 2	Layer	Mid-dark brown grey silty sand	2.88	2.74	2

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29	Trench 2	Layer	Dark grey black silty sand	3.54	3.21	3
30	Trench 1	Masonry	Brick soakaway	4.30	-	3

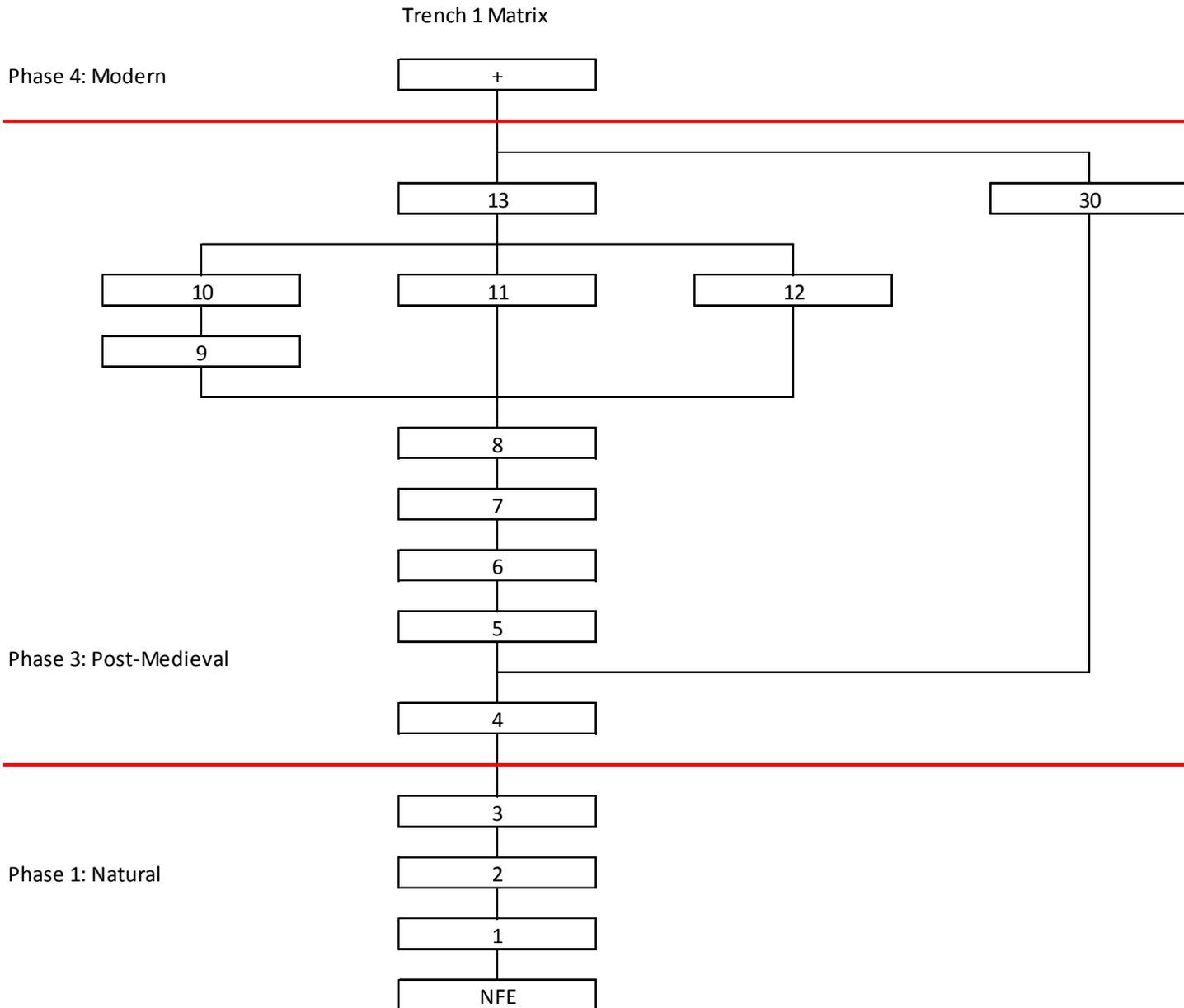
Phase 1: Natural Deposits

Phase 2: Roman

Phase 3: Post-Medieval

Phase 4: Modern

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES



### Trench 2 Matrix

Phase 4: Modern

+



22

21

20

19

29

Phase 3: Post-Medieval

23



28

Phase 2: Roman

24

25



26

Phase 1: Natural

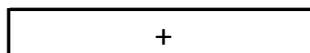
27

NFF

**Matrix 2: Trench 2**

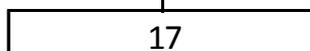
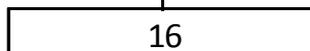
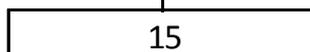
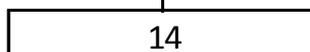
### Trench 3 Matrix

Phase 4: Modern



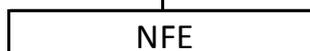
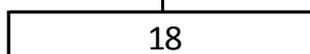
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Phase 3: Post-Medieval



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Phase 1: Natural



**Matrix 3: Trench 3**

### APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

#### Project details

Project name 133-135 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON BOUROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a plot of land at 133-135 Great Suffolk Street, SE1 1PP. Three test pits (TP's 1-3) were excavated in order to allow an assessment to be made of the site's potential heritage. The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was the probable Roman cut feature, recorded in Trench 2, which cut the natural sand. This was amorphous in plan and contained very few finds, and is likely to represent a feature peripheral to the Roman occupation of the area such as ditch or quarry pit. This was sealed by a possible Roman layer, which was in turn overlain by various post-medieval deposits, including a soakaway. Within Trench 1, any earlier features had been truncated by post-medieval levelling layers and brickwork. This was also the case in Trench 3, where a post-medieval feature, likely a quarry pit, was cut into the natural gravel.

Project dates Start: 14-03-2016 End: 18-03-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status (other) Archaeological Priority Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type PIT/DITCH Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CTP Post Medieval

#### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 133 Great Suffolk Street

Postcode	SE1 1PP
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3222 7965 51.499803604645 -0.094907809739 51 29 59 N 000 05 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.98m Max: 2.22m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Southwark Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Richard Humphrey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Southwark Park Holdings Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Glass", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive	LAARC

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recipient

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"

Paper Media "Context

available sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 29 March 2016

## **APPENDIX 4: THE ANIMAL BONE RECOVERED FROM AN EVALUATION AT 133 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON SE1 (GSS16)**

Kevin Rielly, March 2016

### **Introduction**

The excavation involved three trial trenches within a development area on the north side of Great Suffolk Street, located just west of the Borough High Street and halfway between London Bridge Station and the Elephant and Castle roundabout. In prehistoric and Roman terms the site lies somewhat to the south of the two islands/eyots leading up to the bridgehead. The dating evidence appears to suggest the site is limited to post-medieval occupation, with deposition largely between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Some later finds were recovered, dating up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Animal bones were found in association with both the earlier and later collections.

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a total of 67 animal bones, as shown in Table 1, with data sorted according to the dating evidence into Early and Later Post-medieval, corresponding to about 1600-1700 and 1600-1900. All of these bones are well preserved and there is no indication of heavy fragmentation. Their condition is in fact suggestive of a low to moderate level of redeposition.

This collection was recovered from 7 deposits, 4 dated to the earlier phase, 1 to the later and two unphased. Most of the bone was taken from the earlier deposits and in particular from [14] and [15], these dated 1550(80)-1700. These provided a variety of species and skeletal parts, the major domesticates inevitably dominant and in particular cattle and sheep/goat. The presence of a good proportion of articular ends and mandibles as well as bones with cut marks provides a good potential for ageing and butchery evidence. These species were supplemented by single specimens of chicken and dove and one fishbone (yet to be identified) from one of the undated deposits [22]. In addition the earlier collections also provided evidence for equid and dog.

It should be noted that there were no examples of sawn bones or indeed of bones from particularly large domesticates. Both of these attributes can be interpreted as 'late traits', arising entering the butchers repertoire by the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, while recognisably large cattle, sheep and pigs began to be

imported into the London meat markets about the same time, perhaps into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, these representing the so-called improved types/breeds (information after Albarella 2003, 74 and Rixson 2000, 215). Thus it can be suggested that these collections are likely to predate the latter part of the post-medieval period.

Phase	EPM					LPM	UD		Total
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Species</b>									
Cattle	1		1	4	6	1	1		8
Equid				1	1				1
Cattle-size	1		1	19	21				21
Sheep/Goat		1		9	10	1			11
Pig			1		1	2			3
Sheep-size			16		16	3			19
Dog				1	1				1
Chicken				1	1				1
Dove			1		1				1
Fish								1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>

Table 1. Species abundance by context and phase (based on pottery and clay tobacco pipe dates) where E is early and L is late post-medieval (PM) while UD is undated.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This is a moderately sized collection considering the extent of the excavation. The bones are well preserved and minimally fragmented, while they were clearly recovered from reasonably well dated deposits, principally to the early part of the post-medieval era. A single fish and perhaps the bird bones are indications of what may be found following a more thorough recovery procedure that is through the sieving of bulk samples.

The concentration of bones in the area of the trial trenches could be suggestive of those parts of the general site worthy of further excavation. It can be suggested, on present evidence, that this should provide a noteworthy bone assemblage allowing for a thorough review of early post-medieval faunal usage in this area. Ready comparisons to such usage will include the large and contemporary collections from Tabard Square (Rielly in prep).

### References

Albarella, U. 2003. Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86

Rielly, K, in prep The animal bones, in D, Killock, Excavations at Tabard Square - The post-Roman evidence, PCA Monograph

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

## APPENDIX 5: REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, 133-135 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 1PP (GSS16)

### Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3222 7965

### BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	2271;3046;2276	Post med peg tiles; post med sandy red bricks	5	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
10	2286	Medieval peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
13	3032nr3033	Intermediate great fire brick (abraded)	2	1664 1725	1664	1725	1664-1725	No mortar
14	3046;2276;2279	Abraded post med red sandy brick; post med peg an pan tiles	12	1450 1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
15	3102;2452; 2271;3046;2276	Abraded daub; early Roman sandy tiles; med and post med peg tiles; post med early sandy red brick	17	1500B 1900 C	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
16	3106;2452;2271 ;2276	Hassock stone (rub.); Early Roman sandy tile; med and post med peg tiles	5	50 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
20	3046	Post med sandy red brick	2	1450 1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
21	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1666 1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
23	2271;3046;2276	Medieval and post med peg tiles; post med sandy red fabric	6	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
24	2271?	Fragment too small to define form	1	1180 1800	1180	1800	1180-1450	No mortar
28	2452	Roman sandy tile	1	50 160	50	160	50-160+	No mortar
29	3102;3046;2276	Abraded daub; post medieval sandy red brick; pot med peg tile	5	1500B 1900 C	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

### Review

The small assemblage (58 fragments, 3.95 kg) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary post medieval ceramic building material.

Just three fragments indicate an early Roman occupation. These fragments are made of red sandy group 2815.

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. Eight examples are made out of fabric 2271 from [4][15] [16] [23] and [24].

The bricks are mainly made by red sandy fabric 3046 [4] [14] [15] [20][29]. All were manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. All of these bricks are abraded.

Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end made from the London sandy fabric 2276 are the most common fabric from the site, attesting to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area [4] [14] [15] [16] [23][29]

Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was recovered from context [14] [16].

One example of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate brick 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post medieval reds and post great fire purples was recovered from [13].

One example of purple post great fire brick (3032 fabric), late 18th century-mid 20th century was recovered from the site [21]. The presence of this brick shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity were identified in small lumps from [15] and [29].

By comparison the Roman and medieval/early post medieval component is very small and is limited to peg tile. The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest.

### **Recommendations**

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating structures and features dating from between the 16th and late 19th century. The fragments of Roman tiles and medieval peg tiles indicate some earlier activity around the area of investigation. No further work recommended.

## **APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES SPOT DATING INDEX (GSS16)**

Chris Jarrett

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (two bags). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as a small (under 30 fragments) sized group. All of the clay tobacco pipes (five fragments in total, comprised of one bowl and four stems) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO).

### **SPOT DATING INDEX**

Context [5], spot date: 1660-1680

X1 AO18 (1660–1680) heeled and straight-sided bowl with three quarters milling of the rim and of an average finish

X2 stems of medium or thick diameter and wide bores

Context [14], spot date: 1580-1740

X2 stems of a thick diameter and wide bores

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

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

### **Reference**

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

## APPENDIX 7: GLASS SPOT DATING INDEX (GSS16)

Chris Jarrett

### INTRODUCTION

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating to the post-medieval period. All of the ten fragments of glass (representing some 8 vessels or items and weighing 811g, none of which is unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state, although the material may have been deposited under tertiary circumstances. The glass occurs in four contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material is interesting for containing glass production waste and the assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

### SPOT DATING CATALOGUE

No.: no of fragments; HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass

Context [7], spot date: early-mid 18th century

Glass waste: blue with off-white marbling, natural/soda glass with bubbles, 3 fragments, 1 MNV, 639g

Trail: dark olive green natural/soda glass, a flat, club-shaped fragment with two thin 'trails' present on one side, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 29g

Wine bottle: dark olive green natural/soda glass, base with a rounded kick and possibly warped  
1 fragment, 1 MNV, 104g

?Wine bottle: olive green HLLA glass, wall fragment 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 10g. Possible mallet-type wine  
bottle base

Context [14], spot date: post-medieval

Vessel glass: clear soda/HLLA glass, wall fragment, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 3g

Window pane, clear soda/HLLA glass, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 1g

Context [20], spot date: post-medieval

Glass waste: blue natural/soda glass with bubbles nodule, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 32g

Context [29], spot date: post-medieval

Window pane, clear soda glass, weathered, 1 fragment, 1 MNV, 1g

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

The glass has some significance as the assemblage contains glass production waste (glass waste lumps and trails, as well as the distorted base of an early to mid 18th-century wine bottle base, possibly a mallet type). Glass houses on Southwark Thameside locations are known to the north of the site, e.g. Hopton Street, although closer to the site two 18th-century glass houses are documented on Stoney Street (Watts 2009–13: <http://www.glassmaking-in-london.co.uk/glasshouses>). The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from, although it is possible that the production waste material may relate to glass manufacture close to the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage, although should further archaeological work be undertaken on the site then the importance of the material should be further re-evaluated.

### **Reference**

Watts, D. 2009-2013 A History of glassmaking in London <http://www.glassmaking-in-london.co.uk/home>  
Accessed March 21st 2016.

## APPENDIX 8: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX (GSS16)

### Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of 14 sherds, representing 14 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 166g. The pottery dates to the Roman and post-medieval periods and particularly the 16th-17th century. The condition of the pottery is good, although only sherd material is represented, and forms were difficult to identify. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to tertiary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from seven contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The pottery was recorded in detail in an Excel file and defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014a and b) coding systems. It is discussed as a spot dating index.

### Spot dating index

Context [4], spot date: 1480-1600

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480-1600 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 22g, form: ?cauldron

Context [14], spot date: 1580-1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: bowl or dish

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 17g

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g

Context [15], spot date: 1550-1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g

Context [22], spot date: 1580-1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 26g

Context [23], spot date: 1580-1900

London-type ware with white slip decoration (LOND WSD), 1240-1350 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g

London-area post-medieval slip-decorated redware (PMSL), 1480-1600 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g

Context [24], spot date: 50–400

Unsourced oxidised ware (OXID), 50–400 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g

Context [29], spot date: 1580–1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 67g

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level and consists of fragmentary material and pottery types and forms frequently recorded in the London area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

## References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014a, Roman pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/roman-pottery-codes> Accessed March 21st, 2016.

Museum of London Archaeology 2014b, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed March 21st, 2016.

## APPENDIX 9: GSS16 SMALL FINDS AND METALWORK

### Chris Faine

1 small find and five fragments of iron were recovered from 3 contexts. (see Table 2). SF1 (context **23**) is a medium/large mammal long bone fragment sawn to form a rectangular blank, possibly for an inlay or dice making. Bone dice are commonly found in Southwark from the Roman to Post-Medieval periods (Turner & Orton, 1979, Cowan, 2003). Context **14** contained three unidentified iron fragments along with a square section masonry nail. Two further fragments (possibly nail heads), were recovered from context **15**. This is small assemblage with no further work being required.

### References

Cowan, C. 2003. *Urban Development in North-West Roman Southwark*. MOLA Monograph 16. Museum of London.

Turner, D. J. & C.R. Orton. 1979. 199 Borough High St, Southwark: excavations in 162. In. J .M. Harries (eds.) *Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society 7*. Guilford.

Context	SF	Type	Material	L	W	Date	Notes
23	1	Blank	Bone	34	7	Roman-Post Med.	Rectangular sawn blank
14		Nail	Fe	77	20	?	Square section masonry nail
14		?	Fe			?	x2 unidentified objects
15		?	Fe			?	x2 unidentified objects (Poss nail heads)

Table 2: Objects recovered

# PCA

---

## PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
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