

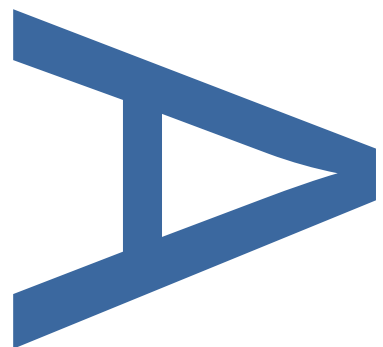
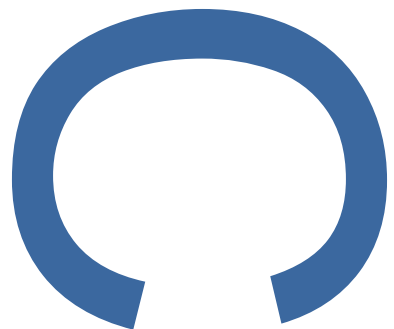
**NEW HIBERNIA HOUSE,  
WINCHESTER WALK, SOUTHWARK  
SE1 9AG**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12713**

**SITE CODE: K4782**

**NOVEMBER 2016**




**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

NEW HIBERNIA HOUSE,  
WINCHESTER WALK, SOUTHWARK, SE1 9AG

### AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K4782
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Ireneo Grosso		November 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		November 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		November 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		November 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**NEW HIBERNIA HOUSE, WINCHESTER WALK, SOUTHWARK SE1 9AG:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Site Code:** WWK16

**Central NGR:** TQ 32582 80316

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

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

**Written/Researched by:** Ireneo Grosso  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Tim Bradley (MIfA)

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London SE4 2PD

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925  
**Fax:** 020 7732 7896  
**E-mail:** tbradley@pre-construct.com  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

---

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**November 2016**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## **CONTENTS**

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES	11
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION	25
9	ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	27
10	CONSLUSIONS	29
11	CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE	30
12	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	31
13	BIBLIOGRAPHY	32

## **FIGURES**

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	34
FIGURE 2: TEST PIT LOCATIONS	35
FIGURE 3: TEST PIT 1 & 3 PLAN & SECTION	36
FIGURE 4: TEST PIT 2 PLAN & SECTION	37

## **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	38
APPENDIX 2: MATRIX	39
APPENDIX 3: POST ROMAN POTTERY REPORT	40
APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	41
APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM	46

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology during geotechnical investigations at New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark, SE1 9AG. The archaeological work was conducted between 31<sup>st</sup> October and 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2016 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.2 Three Test pits (TP 1 to 3) and one Borehole (BH1) were excavated and archaeologically recorded. TP3 was designed specifically to investigate the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.3 Because of the very restricted working area available on site and the prevalence of live services it was deemed more appropriate to incorporate TP1 and TP3 into one larger test pit identified in this report as TP1 & 3.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation found terrace gravel at 3.70m BGL, in turn sealed by a sequence archaeological deposits spanning from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.5 Evidence of well constructed external surfaces was observed in combined TP1 & 3. Here an 11<sup>th</sup> century layer was sealed by a sequence of ground raising/consolidation deposits which included at least two well compacted layers with a CBM crush finish at the top which were possibly dated to the second half of the 17th century. These deposits were interpreted as part of the landscape associated with the southern area of Winchester House as shown on a reconstruction drawing dated 1649. In this reconstruction, immediately to the south of Winchester House (as the palace become known) was an open area labelled as 'Tennis Court'. The site lies within the boundary of this open area.
- 1.6 Evidence for a sequence of post-medieval buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was also observed. The Richard Horwood map of 1819 shows the site located within a series of properties orientated E-W and N-S. The site was re-developed during the second half of the 19th century when a large building labelled as 'Hop Warehouse' was constructed as shown in the OS map of 1873, to be replaced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the existing building known as the New Hibernia House.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation commissioned by CgMs Consulting was undertaken at New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark, London SE1 9AG between 31<sup>st</sup> October and 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2016. The site is currently occupied by New Hibernia House, a brick building of 4 storeys. Refurbishment of the building and the creation of a basement covering the footprint of the existing building have been proposed for the site.
- 2.2 The site comprised a rectangular area of land, c. 180m<sup>2</sup> in extent, centred at TQ 32582 80316 and an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out by CgMs in May 2016.
- 2.3 A scheme of archaeological evaluation and geotechnical test pits was proposed and coordinated between CgMs Consulting, the developer/property owner, the architect (William Matthews Associates) and the geotechnical contractor. The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2016) details the methodology by which the evaluation was undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2014) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014). The watching brief and evaluation was supervised by Ireneo Grosso and was project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.4 The site was given the Museum of London site code WWK16. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

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

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011. The Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted 10 March 2015. It includes **Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology**.

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

- 3.3.1 The document 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 Core Strategy (April 2011).
- 3.3.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' in July 2010:

##### **Policy 3.19 – Archaeology**

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

### **Reasons**

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

### **3.4 Site Constrains**

- 3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by Southwark Adopted Policies Map (March 2012).
- 3.4.2 In terms of relevant archaeological heritage assets the site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site. The site of Winchester Palace, designated Scheduled monument, lies to the north.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Science (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1994).
- 4.1.2 Further details by British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) shows the site to be underlain by a small area of Kempton Park river terrace gravels, defined as 'gravel, sandy and clayey in part'. Kempton Park Gravels have been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch (Gibbard, 1994).
- 4.1.3 Archaeological works immediately north of the site revealed natural sands and gravels at 0.53m OD, below layers of, made ground, dump deposits, fill deposits and archaeological horizons (MoLAS 2002).
- 4.1.4 Reduction in sea level during the second millennium BC resulted in the formation of peat layers which are frequently found on Southwark's low-lying areas. To the northeast of the site a peat layer has been found during excavations at New Hibernia Wharf at levels between +0.4m and +0.65m OD. These peat layers have generally been equated to the Tilbury 4 regression (Tyers 1988) although later work has suggested that their formation is relatively complex, being dependant on localised conditions.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The area of Southwark, south of London Bridge, lies on one of a series of sand and terraced gravel islands intersected by stream channels. The surrounding low-lying areas have been affected by periodic fluctuations in sea level that have resulted in the accumulation of thick layers of alluvial silts and clays. Southwark Cathedral located only 25m east of the site lies on a higher gravel rise between +1.0 and +1.2m OD that would have been relatively dry and therefore a focus for occupation.
- 4.2.2 In general, the area was one of a series of eyots and mudflats, which were periodically submerged while, the island of Southwark itself may have at times been the only one to be above the high water level.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 A full assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed in the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016). The following represents an overview of the background to the site, as presented in that report.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

- 5.2.1 The archaeological and artefactual evidence would suggest that the alluvial lowlands and gravel terraces of the London vicinity were exploited throughout the prehistoric period, but the immediate area of Southwark never formed the focus of significant settlement (Millet in Siddell et al, 2002). The early prehistoric period is therefore represented in Southwark by casual finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic date with an emphasis on the latter period. These have primarily taken the form of small quantities or isolated finds of struck flint.
- 5.2.2 Excavations at both the Courage Brewery and 18 Park Street recovered a number of residual lithic artefacts. Other lithics were found in Park Street in the 19th Century. As well as artefacts, peat deposits formed in the Bronze Age are recorded from Anchor Terrace. An evaluation along Hopton Street [HPT 01] to the west of the subject site revealed evidence of a prehistoric land surface and indications of contemporary re-cut water channels.
- 5.2.3 To the east of the site, prehistoric material was recovered during archaeological work along Park Street/Emerson Street [PMK 02] and within Skin Market Place [SIP 88]. These interventions respectively encountered a sequence of Bronze Age peat deposits (1310-1040 BC) and a previously unknown island of high sand that yielded Neolithic pottery and flint.
- 5.2.4 To the north of the site, on the Winchester Palace site, a probable prehistoric land surface was identified. However no dating evidence was recovered from it. (MoLAS 2005).

### **5.3 Roman**

- 5.3.1 Roman settlement within the area appeared to have been restricted to areas of naturally dry land. Early infrastructure works included drainage of the marshes, land clearance, embankment of the river channels and bridging of the eyots in advance of the road and bridge construction along a similar alignment to the present Borough High Street.

- 5.3.2 The area of the site lies within the known Roman settlement at Southwark. Archaeological work within the vicinity of the site has primarily included excavations at the Winchester Palace site, immediately to the north, undertaken 1983-1990. This work revealed initial landscaping followed by clay and timber buildings dated AD60-70. Reclamation of land from the Thames subsequently occurred c.80 AD, behind timber revetments. Masonry buildings with a possible public use dated 80-120 lay south of the river front, with associated clay and timber buildings. This arrangement was reconfigured in the early 2nd century with the establishment of larger structures interpreted as palatial riverfront buildings, including a bath complex. The bath house was demolished at the end of the 3rd century, but the building complex continued in use into the 4th century AD. Dark earth containing late Roman artefacts subsequently formed over the abandoned areas.
- 5.3.3 Archaeological work associated with the site of Southwark Cathedral to the east has revealed additional evidence of Roman occupation, including remains of clay and timber buildings dating from the 1st century, and building rubble of 2nd century date (Divers 2009).
- 5.3.4 Evidence for the early Roman waterfront was found to the north of the site. Excavation at Winchester Palace found evidence of timber structures associated with the construction of a waterfront dated to the late Flavian period (MoLAS, 2005: 19-22).
- 5.3.5 Further evidence for Roman occupation was recorded at the Floral Hall, Stoney Street to the south of the site. Here were recorded activity associated with the quarrying of gravel, followed by timber buildings and masonry remains thought to be from a possible bathhouse. The Roman deposits were sealed by an agricultural soil horizon.
- 5.4 Anglo-Saxon**
- 5.4.1 Lundenwic, the Saxon settlement which grew up to the west of Londinium, is thought to have been abandoned during the later ninth century AD, when the Roman city was re-inhabited due to Viking attacks. The Thames was bridged at Southwark by AD 1000; Southwark is named in the Burghal Hidage of 915 as Suthringa geweorche, translating as the defensive work of the men of Surrey. Domesday Book records a church, c.50 houses, a port, and the collection of tolls within the settlement (MoLAS 2006: 11-12; Watson 2009: 147).
- 5.4.2 There is no archaeological evidence from the Winchester Palace excavations prior to 970 AD. Until the end of the eleventh century, the area appears to have remained open ground (MoLAS 2006: 12, 19).
- 5.4.3 Similar lack of archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation before the 10<sup>th</sup> century was observed during the excavation of Southwark Cathedral by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Divers et al 2009).

## **5.5 Medieval**

- 5.5.1 A summary chronology for the work at the palace to the north commences with 11th century activity including the robbing of masonry from Roman buildings and the construction of buildings and other structures. The area of the palace was acquired by the Bishops of Winchester c.1144-9 and development began, with construction commencing during the early 13th century and continuing into the later 14th century. River revetment has been dated to the 13th century, replaced in the 14th century and rebuilt in stone in the 16th century (MoLAS, 2006).
- 5.5.2 With a preceding late Saxon foundation, the Augustinian Priory of St Mary Overie was established in the early twelfth century to the east of the study site. The priory developed throughout the succeeding centuries, which has been attested both archaeologically and historically (Divers et al 2009); Cherry & Pevsner 1999; MoLAS 2006; Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008).

## **5.6 Post Medieval and Modern**

- 5.6.1 The site of Winchester Palace remained in the ownership of the Bishops into the seventeenth century. The palace became a prison in 1642, during the Civil War, but was restored to the See of Winchester at the Restoration. The site was then sublet as tenements, industrial premises and storage; the park to the west was built on from 1663, and a fire in 1814 destroyed much of the original palace fabric (Cherry & Pevsner, 1999; MoLAS 2006; Survey of London 1950; Weinreb, Hibbert & Kea, 2008).
- 5.6.2 To the east of the site, the priory of St Mary Overie became Southwark parish church after the Dissolution (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay, 2008).
- 5.6.3 Maps dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (1530 Newton View of London; 1553-9 Hogenberg view of London; 1560-79 Agas Plan of London; 1638 Merian view of London) shows the site occupied by building and open areas. Moreover, a reconstruction plan of Winchester House dated 1649, show the site located within an open area labelled as 'Tennis Court' with an area labelled as 'Bowling Alley' immediately to the north of the site.
- 5.6.4 The cartographic evidence shown on the 1649 was supported by the archaeological evidence. Archaeological works immediately north of the study site revealed medieval masonry walls and soil horizons, followed by Tudor walls interpreted as part of the bowling alley associated with Winchester Palace (MoLAS 2002; MoLAS 2003).
- 5.6.5 By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site was occupied by warehouse buildings, and by the 20<sup>th</sup> century it was occupied by New Hibernia House.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2006) aimed to address the following objectives:
- What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?
  - What is the natural topography of the site?
  - What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing and/or previous modern foundations works?
  - If the pre-Roman land surface is encountered, are there any indications of prehistoric activity, worked flints or any cut features within its surface?
  - Is there any indication of early Roman quarrying on site?
  - Is there any evidence for the presence of an early Roman managed landscape, possibly including levelling dumps, raisings the land surface or drainage schemes?
  - Is there any evidence for the Roman settlement on the site?
  - Is there any evidence for the distribution of Roman buildings and boundaries?
  - Is the settlement of a domestic, industrial or public nature?
  - How thick is the Roman stratigraphy across the site?
  - Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
  - If medieval activity is encountered, can it be related to the outer precinct of Winchester Palace, e.g. the bowling alley/tennis court?
  - What are the truncation levels from 19<sup>th</sup> century and later foundations?
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation and watching brief consisted in the excavation of three proposed test pits (TP1 to 3) and the excavation of one borehole (BH1) all located in the eastern end of ground floor open plan office. All test pits were behind a temporary screen separation the working area from the rest of the office while the investigation took place.
- 6.4 TP 1 and 2 were designed to investigate the existing foundation of the New Hibernia House. TP 3 was specifically designed to investigate the archaeological deposits away from any known modern concrete foundation, to the top of the natural terrace gravel.
- 6.5 Due to the prevalence of services within the working area in the eastern part of the open plan office it was not possible to accommodate TP1 and TP3 as separate interventions. As a result these two test pits were incorporated as one larger test pit (Fig 2, TP1 & 3) in order to investigate the modern concrete foundation in the north and the archaeological deposits to the south.

- 6.6 The removal of the timber floor in the working area exposed a concrete slab which was broken using hand tools in order to excavate the test pits.
- 6.7 TP1 & 3 measured 1.56m N-S, 0.96m E-W and was stratigraphically excavated to a depth of 1.72m below ground level (BGL). A sondage (0.20m dia.) excavated in the north part of this test pit partially exposed the north facing modern concrete foundation and the stratigraphic sequence of the archaeological deposits to the top of the natural terrace gravel.
- 6.8 TP 2 measured 0.64m N-S, 0.80m E-W, 1.72m deep and was located in the easternmost part of the site and aimed primarily at investigating the full depth of the eastern wall of New Hibernia House.
- 6.9 Following the backfilling of TP1 & 3, borehole (BH1) was excavated in the centre of this test pit to investigate the consistency, nature and thickness of the terrace gravel.
- 6.10 The excavation of the test pits was undertaken by hand under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the test pits.
- 6.11 Following the initial hand excavation of the modern deposits, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.12 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.13 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, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.14 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.15 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code WWK16.
- 6.16 Levels and thickness of archaeological deposits was measured from the top of the modern concrete slab. However, the existing ground floor of the study site is approximately level with a spot height of 4.10m OD situated at the junction of Winchester Walk and Stoney Street to the west of the site (CgMs, 2016).

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The most complete stratigraphic sequence was recorded in TP1 & 3 and BH1 away from the modern concrete foundation of New Hibernia House. Moreover the levels, type, composition and colour of the recorded archaeological deposits in this test pit and borehole are unsurprising very similar.
- 7.1.2 The excavation of TP2, however, did not show any other deposit except for the backfills of the modern construction cut for the N-S orientated basement wall which represents the eastern boundary of the site.

### **7.2 TP1 & 3 – BH1**

- 7.2.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological investigation consisted of natural terrace gravel [15] (**Phase 1**) found at 3.70m below ground level (BGL). The level and nature of this deposit was confirmed during the excavation of BH1 which recorded the terrace gravel at the same level.
- 7.2.2 Natural terrace gravel [15] was overlain at 3m BGL by dark brown organic sandy clayey silt layer [14] (**Phase 2**). This very moist and soft layer, with moderate fragments of oyster shells and occasional fragments of animal bones inclusions, produced single sherds of early medieval sandy ware and early medieval shell-tempered ware in the form of cooking pots or jars. This pottery types were contemporaneous during the period c. 1050-1100. The same layer was recorded at the same level in BH1 as [20].
- 7.2.3 Medieval layer [14] was sealed at 2.40m BGL by sandy silt layer [13] (**Phase 3**) and contained occasional to moderate gravel and very abraded small fragments of CBM (possibly daub) inclusions. One fragment of residual coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware dated this layer to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. A very similar layer to context [13] was recorded at 2.26m BGL in BH1.
- 7.2.4 Phase 3 layer [12] was overlain by a sequence of deposits recorded as [12], [11], [10], [9], [8] and [7] (**Phase 4**). These layers, which did not contain datable finds, probably represent levelling/ground rising and external surfaces dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest of these deposits, recorded as [12] at 1.72m BGL, consisted of a firm dark grey deposit consisting of sandy gravelly clayey silt with a concentration of small CBM fragments on the top. Because of the comparatively flat and compacted finish at the top, this deposit was interpreted as a possible external surface. The construction of this external surface was replaced by the construction of a later external surface at 1.54m BGL recorded as [11]. The construction of surfaces [12] and [11] followed the same method, namely a very firm compacted sand gravel and silt sealed by CBM fragments.

- 7.2.5 Context [11] was in turn overlain by dark to mid greyish sandy clayey silt layers [10] and [9] found at 1.36m and 1.18m BGL respectively. These layers were interpreted as ground raising/levelling layer in preparation for the construction of sandy mortar bedding [8] and mortar floor [7] recorded at 1.07m BGL and 1.04m BGL respectively. Mortar floor [7] was sealed by dump layer [5] (see below) which contained pottery dated to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result the mortar floor was interpreted as part of an internal floor for a post-medieval building in use up to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.6 Dump layer [5] (**Phase 5**) contained very frequent pottery sherds including domestic pottery representing middling socio-economic groups, as well as industrial ceramic in the form of sugar refining vessels dated between 1815 and 1835. This 0.74m thick layer was found 0.30m BGL.
- 7.2.7 Layer [5] was truncated by E-W orientated masonry [6]. This masonry, located alongside the southern LOE of the test pit, was 0.60m long and 0.56m high and consisted mostly of reused blocks of green sand stones, rag stone and chalk bonded with mid grey sandy lime mortar.
- 7.2.8 Masonry [6] extended beyond the west and south LOE and was truncated to the east by construction cut [4] for N-S orientated brick foundation [2]. This foundation, found 0.30m BGL, was located alongside the eastern LOE of the test pit and measured 1.45m long by 0.22m wide by 0.78m high. It was constructed using unfrogged red bricks measuring 100mm by 210mm by 60mm bonded with mid grey sandy lime mortar. This brickwork, dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, was backfilled by demolition rubble [1] to the east. Foundation [2] was interpreted as part of a post-medieval building pre-dating the construction of the Hop Warehouse as shown on the 1873 OS map.
- 7.3 TP2**
- 7.3.1 This test pit was located alongside the eastern party wall separating New Hibernia House from the property to the east. This eastern property has a basement and as a result the excavation of TP2 aimed to expose the full depth of the western basement wall. The watching brief on the excavation of this test pit unsurprisingly shows only modern deposits to a maximum depth of 1.72m BGL. These deposits were interpreted as backfills of the construction cut for the construction of the basement probably dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## PLATES



*Plate 1: General view of TP1 & 3 looking south*





*Plate 2: Post-medieval mortar floor [7] in TP1 & 3, looking south*



*Plate 3: South facing section of TP1 & 3 showing N-S orientated masonry [2] on the left and E-W orientated brickwork [6] on the right.*





*Plate 4: General view, looking south, of TP1 & 3 showing mortar floor [7], bedding layer [8], N-S masonry [2] and small sondage to the north of modern concrete foundation.*



*Plate 5: Base of TP1 & 3 showing possible external surface [12], looking south*



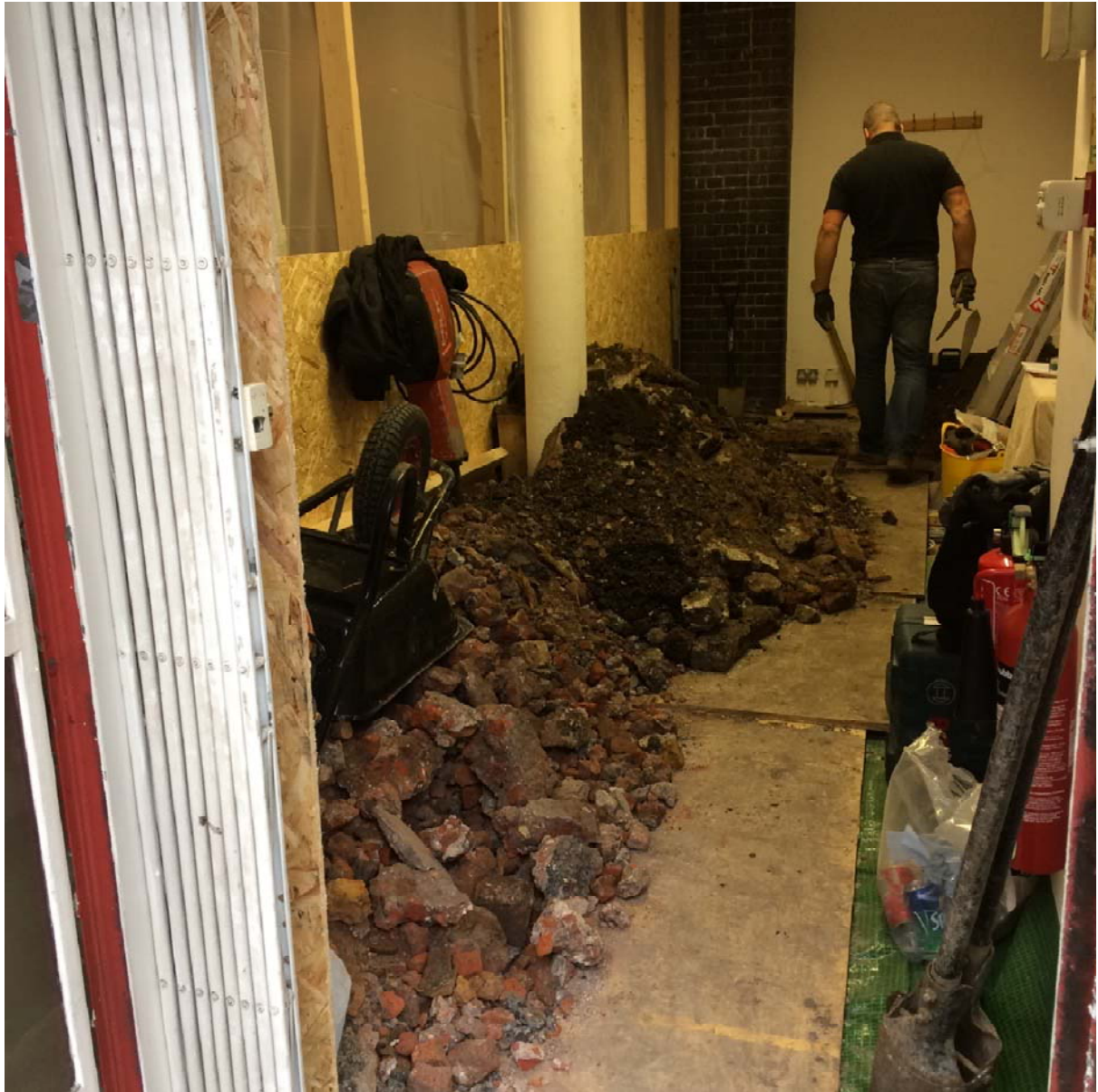


*Plate 6: View of TP1 & 3 looking north showing modern concrete foundation to the north*



*Plate 7: Entrances to the site: on the left location of TP 1 & 3, on the right location of TP2*



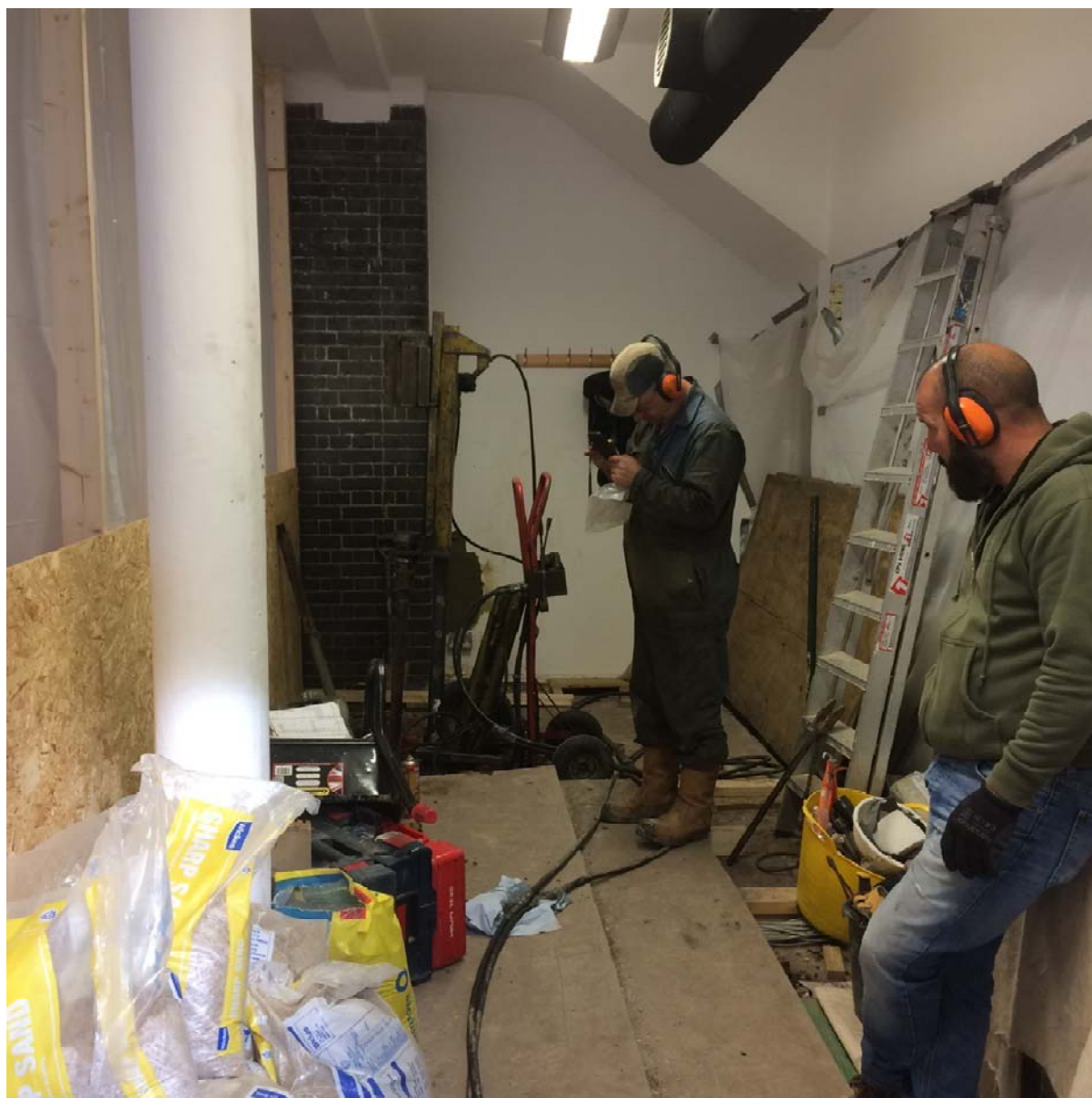


*Plate 8: Working shot excavation of TP1 & 3*





*Plate 9: Vertical view of TP2*



*Plate 10: Working shot excavation BH1*

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Terrace Gravel**

8.1.1 The site lies in the north part of the north island of Southwark. Terrace gravel was recorded in TP1 & 3 and BH1 only, both located in the north east corner of the site to levels substantially lower to the ones recorded during the excavation at Winchester Palace and Southwark Cathedral located at a short distance to the north and east respectively. Gravel deposits were recorded in the Southwark Cathedral site at 1.2m OD and at the Winchester Palace site between 1.0m OD and 1.2m OD. However, terrace gravel was recorded during the monitoring of geotechnical test pits at the New Hibernia House in 2002 (MoLAS, 2002), at 0.53m OD.

8.1.2 At the subject site the concrete slab which represents the level from which the different archaeological deposits were recorded, was approximately level with a bench mark at 4.10m OD located at the junction between Winchester Walk and Stoney Street to the west of the site (CgMs, 2016). Terrace gravel was recorded during the evaluation at 3.70m BGL which correspond to an approximate level of 0.4m OD. The reason for this discrepancy is very likely to be the result of medieval truncation associated with the medieval or later occupation of the site. Context [14], which seals the terrace gravel, potentially forms part of the backfill of a cut feature which truncated the terrace gravel in this part of the site.

### **8.2 Phase 2: Medieval**

8.2.1 This phase corresponds to the earliest human occupation recorded during the archaeological evaluation. Context [14], dated to the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century and recorded as a layer during the evaluation, has been discussed in the previous paragraph, and can be interpreted as potentially forming part of the infill of a medieval or late-medieval cut feature. Excavation at Southwark Cathedral (Divers et al 2009: 36-40) recorded Saxo-Norman activity in the form of intercutting pits located to the north of the Cathedral.

8.2.2 The lack of in situ Roman soil horizons also suggest that the archaeological sequence represented within Phases 2 and 3 (TP1 & 3) may be the result of infilling of a medieval or later-medieval cut feature.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Mid 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

8.3.1 This phase, represented by context [13] only, is the result of the examination of the stratigraphic relationship of underlying Phase 2 deposit [14] and later overlying Phase 4 external surface [12] (see Phase 4 below). The dating evidence recovered from context [13] also supports the interpretation of this deposit as an occupation layer dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval periods pre-dating the construction of an external surface (see below Phase 4, context [12]).

#### **8.4 Phase 4: 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Century Deposits**

- 8.4.1 The archaeological deposits represented in this phase were interpreted as a sequence of post-medieval external surfaces, culminating with the construction of a well constructed mortar floor interpreted as part of an internal floor of a post-medieval building in use until the late 18<sup>th</sup> or very early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.4.2 Deposits [12] and [11] can be interpreted as part of the landscape associated with the southern area of Winchester House as shown on a reconstruction drawing dated 1649 (not shown). In this reconstruction, immediately to the south of Winchester House, as the palace had become known, the open area is labelled as 'Tennis Court'. The site lies within the boundary of this open area.

#### **8.5 Phase 5: 19<sup>th</sup> Century and Modern**

- 8.5.1 Domestic dump deposit [5] represents the earliest activity associated with Phase 5. Context [5], dated between 1815-1835, sealed mortar floor [7] and as a result gave a date for the demolition or abandonment of the post-medieval building associated with internal floor [7].
- 8.5.2 Evidence for surviving post-medieval buildings was recorded as structures [6] and [2]. Masonry [6], constructed mainly with re-used stone block, was exposed only partially and at this stage an interpretation for this masonry is not possible. However, N-S orientated wall [2] which truncated [6] to the east, was dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, a date which fits well with the cartographic evidence. Richard Horwood's map of 1819 shows the site located within a series of properties orientated E-W and N-S. The site was re-developed during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when a large building labelled as 'Hop Warehouse' was constructed as shown in the OS map of 1873.

## **9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

### **9.1 Primary Objectives**

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2016) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at the New Hibernia House site highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

9.1.2 The evaluation did not record evidence of in situ Roman deposits. As a result the questions related to the Roman activity on site were not answered. However, given the presence of Roman remains in the immediate vicinity, it is possible that this is due to localised truncation during the medieval period within the area of investigation.

### **9.2 What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?**

9.2.1 Natural terrace gravel was recorded only in combined TP1 & 3 and BH1 all located in the north east corner of the site. The gravel is estimated to be present at to an approximate level of 0.40m OD

### **9.3 What is the natural topography of the site?**

9.3.1 With the terrace gravel observed only in the north east corner of the site, interpretations on the natural topography of the site is very problematic. However, the level recorded during the evaluation is consistent with the level of the natural deposit recorded during a Watching Brief carried out in 2002 at the same site (MoLAS, 2002). Natural terrace gravel was recorded to the north of the site during the Winchester Palace excavation between 1-1.20m OD. This discrepancy is probably the result of truncations affecting the upper part of the terrace gravel in the subject site and the limited area investigated during the evaluation.

### **9.4 What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, of the existing and/or previous modern foundations works?**

9.4.1 The evaluation demonstrated that the archaeological sequence had been truncated, together with the natural terrace gravel, by the modern foundation at least in the north east corner of the site on the north side of combined TP1 & 3. Outside this foundation, within the area of investigation, the archaeological survival was good and the modern truncation limited.

### **9.5 Is there evidence of medieval activity on the site?**

9.5.1 The archaeological evaluation found evidence of medieval activity on the site spanning from the 11<sup>th</sup> century to the late medieval period.

### **9.6 If medieval activity is encountered, can it be related to the outer precinct of Winchester Palace, e.g. the bowling alley/tennis court?**

9.6.1 Evidence of well constructed external surfaces were observed in combined TP1 & 3. Here a mid 16th century dump layer was sealed by a sequence of at least two well compacted layers with a CBM crush finish at the top which were possibly dated to the second half of the 17th century.

**9.7 What are the truncations levels from 19th century and later foundations?**

9.7.1 The impact of the 19th century foundation on the earlier archaeological deposits seems at this stage of the investigation to be circumscribed to a maximum dept of 1m BGL equivalent to approximately 3m OD. The more deep and substantial 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation of the existing building reached the level of the natural terrace gravel, truncating the entire archaeological sequence as observed in combined TP1 & 3.

## **10 CONSLUSIONS**

- 10.1 Whilst the areas of the site occupied by the footings of the current building are likely to have been entirely truncated to the underlying gravel, the evaluation has suggested that elsewhere on site the archaeological survival is likely to be generally good, with the sequence of deposits being encountered generally between 300mm and 1m below slab level.
- 10.2 The archaeological evaluation found terrace gravel at 3.70m BGL, in turn sealed by a sequence of archaeological deposits spanning from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 10.3 Evidence of well constructed external surfaces was observed in combined TP1 & 3. Here an 11<sup>th</sup> century layer was sealed by a sequence of ground raising/consolidation deposits which included at least two well compacted layers which were possibly dated to the second half of the 17th century. These deposits were interpreted as part of the landscape associated with the southern open area of Winchester House.
- 10.4 Evidence for a sequence of post-medieval buildings dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was also observed. The Richard Horwood map of 1819 shows the site located within a series of properties orientated E-W and N-S. The site was re-developed during the second half of the 19th century when a large building labelled as 'Hop Warehouse' was constructed as shown in the OS map of 1873, to be replaced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the existing building known as the New Hibernia House.
- 10.5 The absence of in situ Roman archaeological deposits being recorded during the evaluation, which have previously been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, may be related to the medieval activity in the area of investigation rather than representing a genuine absence of Roman activity in the area of the site. The medieval deposits directly overlying the gravel may in fact be fills of medieval pitting which has truncated any earlier deposits in this location.

## **11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

### **11.1 Paper Archive**

Context Sheets		21 Sheets
Plans	2	2 Sheets
Sections	4	4 Sheets

### **11.2 Finds**

Pottery		1 Box
---------	--	-------

### **11.3 Photographic archive**

Digital shots		33
---------------	--	----



## **12        ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 12.1        Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 12.2        Thanks also to Mark Pickering and the team from Connaughts Site Investigation Ltd. for their assistance on site.
- 12.3        Furthermore the author would also like to thank: Tim Bradley for project managing and editing this report; Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett for the post-roman pottery and clay tobacco pipe assessments and Amparo Varcacel for her spot dating of the CBM.

## 13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley, T, 2016 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation During Geotechnical Investigations at New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report.

Bridgland, D.R., 1994 *Quaternary of the Thames*, Geological Conservation Review Series, No. 7, Chapman and Hall, London. <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/v7chap1.pdf>

CgMs, 2016 *New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, London Bough of Southwark, London SE1: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. CgMs Consulting unpublished report.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 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)

Cherry, B, & Pevsner, N, 1999 *Buildings of England London 2: South*.

Divers et al 2009 *A New Millennium at Southwark Cathedral: Investigations into the first two thousand years*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph 8.

Gibbard, P, 1994 *The Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*.

Historic England (GLAAS), 2014 *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/glaas-standards-for-archaeological-work/>

Museum of London Archaeological Service, May 2002, *New Hibernia House Winchester Walk SE1 London Borough of Southwark An archaeological assessment*. Unpublished document.

Museum of London Archaeological Service, August 2003 *Tennis Court Site New Hibernia House Winchester Walk London SE1 London Borough of Southwark An archaeological watching brief report*, unpublished document.

Museum of London Archaeological Service, 2005 *A Prestigious Roman building complex on the Southwark waterfront Excavation at Winchester Palace London 1983-90*, MoLAS Monograph 23.

Museum of London Archaeological Service, 2006 *Winchester palace Excavations at the Southwark Residence of the bishop of Winchester*, MoLAS Monograph 31.

Southwark Council undated, Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (draft), [http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE\\_4634.pdf](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf)

Survey of London, 1950 Volume 22 Bankside (The Parishes of St Saviour and Christchurch Southwark).

Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009 Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

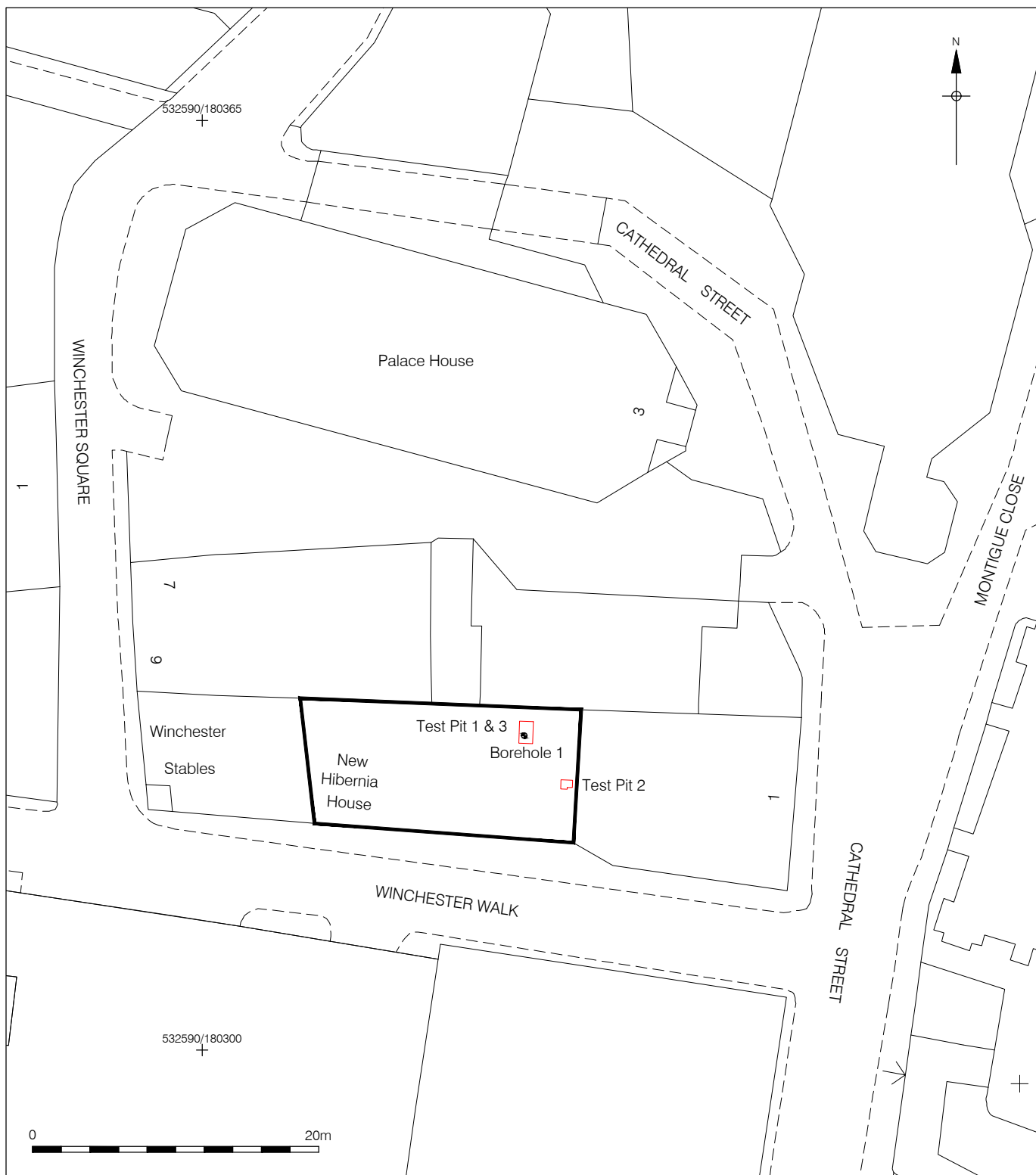
Watson, B, 2009 Saxo-Norman Southwark: a review of the archaeological and historical evidence, *London Archaeologist Autumn 2009*, Volume 12, Number 6, pp147-151.

Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay (eds.), 2008 The London Encyclopaedia.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016  
 09/11/16 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2016. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016

09/11/16 JS

Figure 2  
Test Pit Location  
1:400 at A4

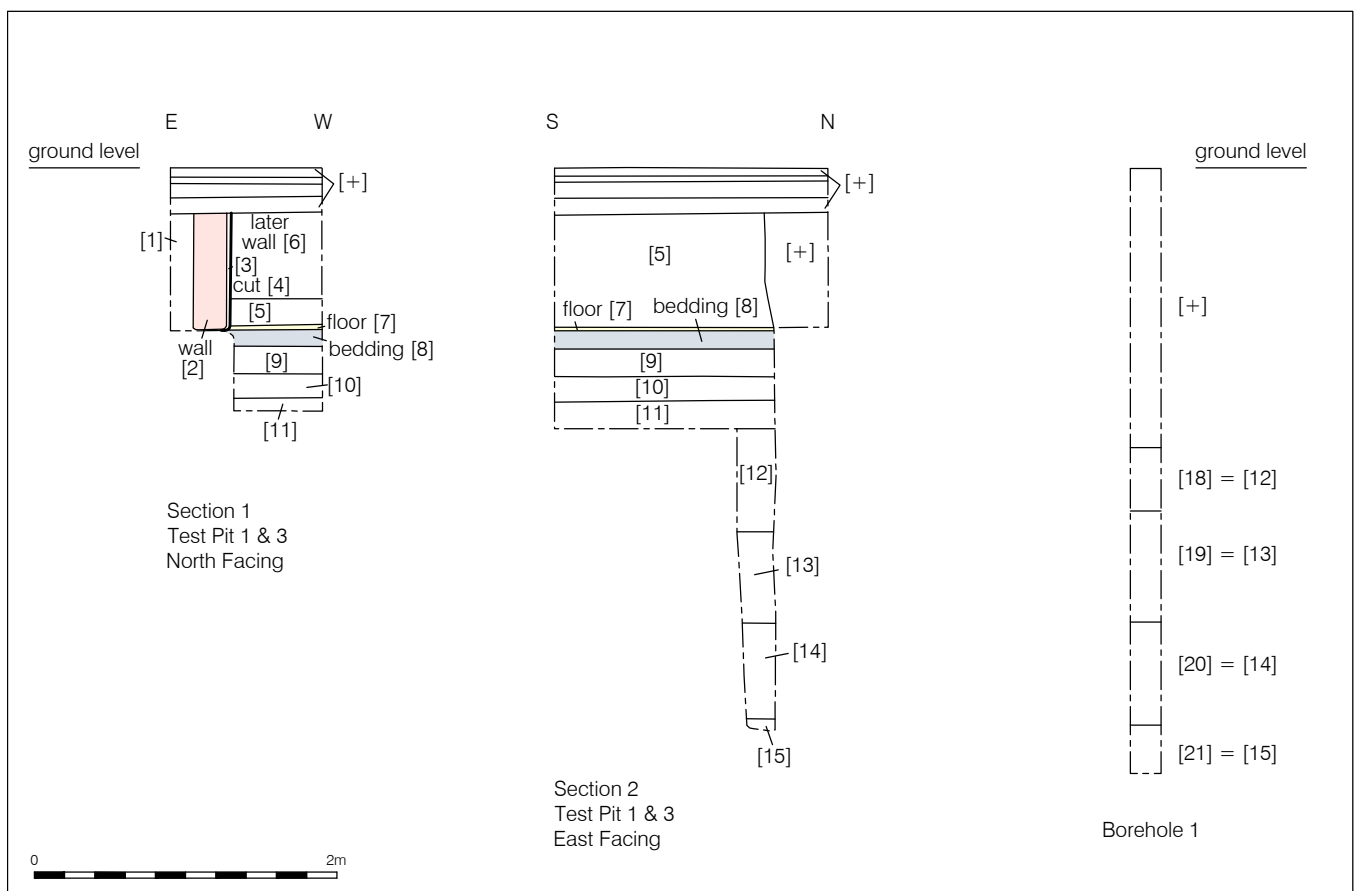
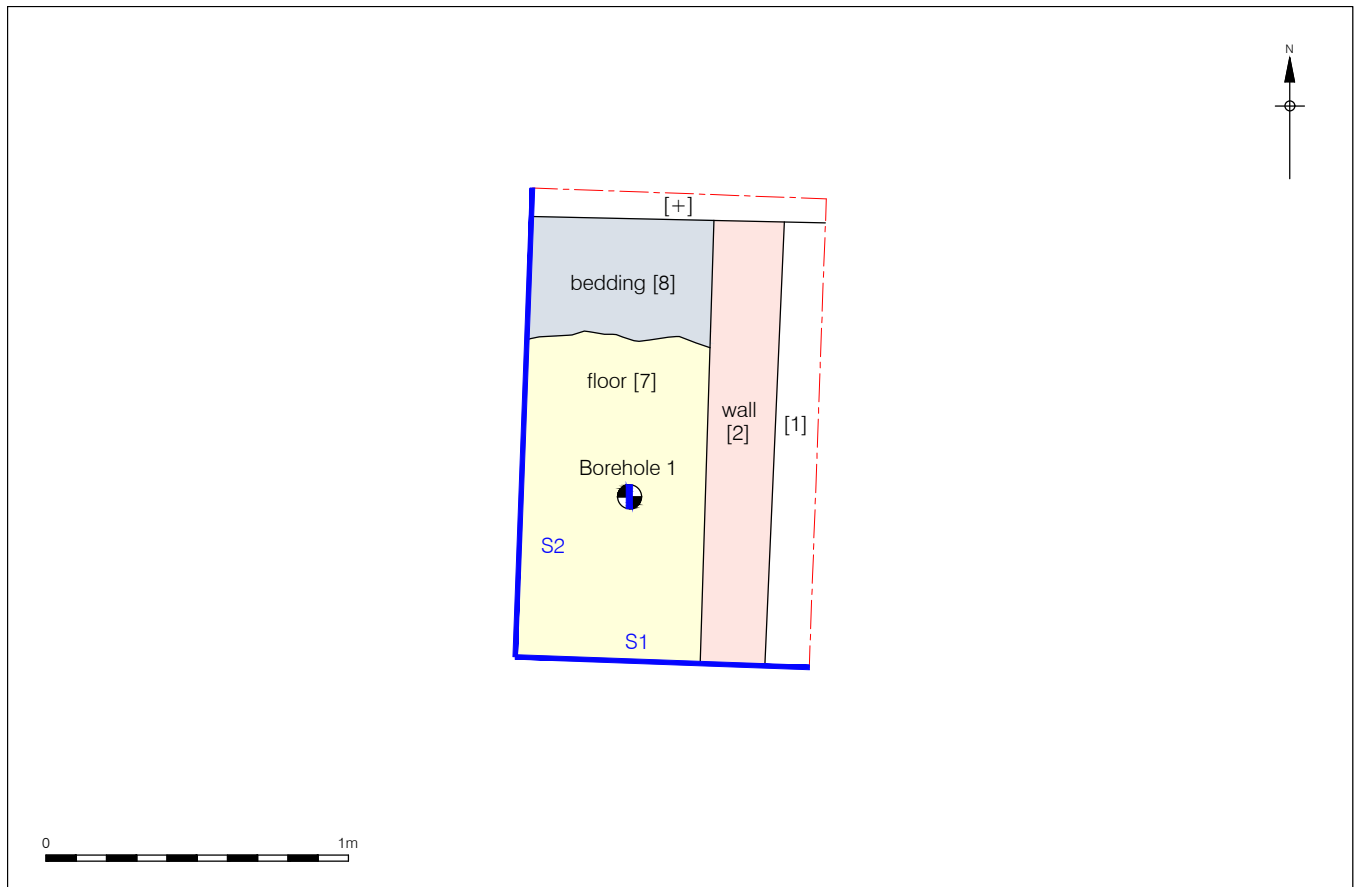
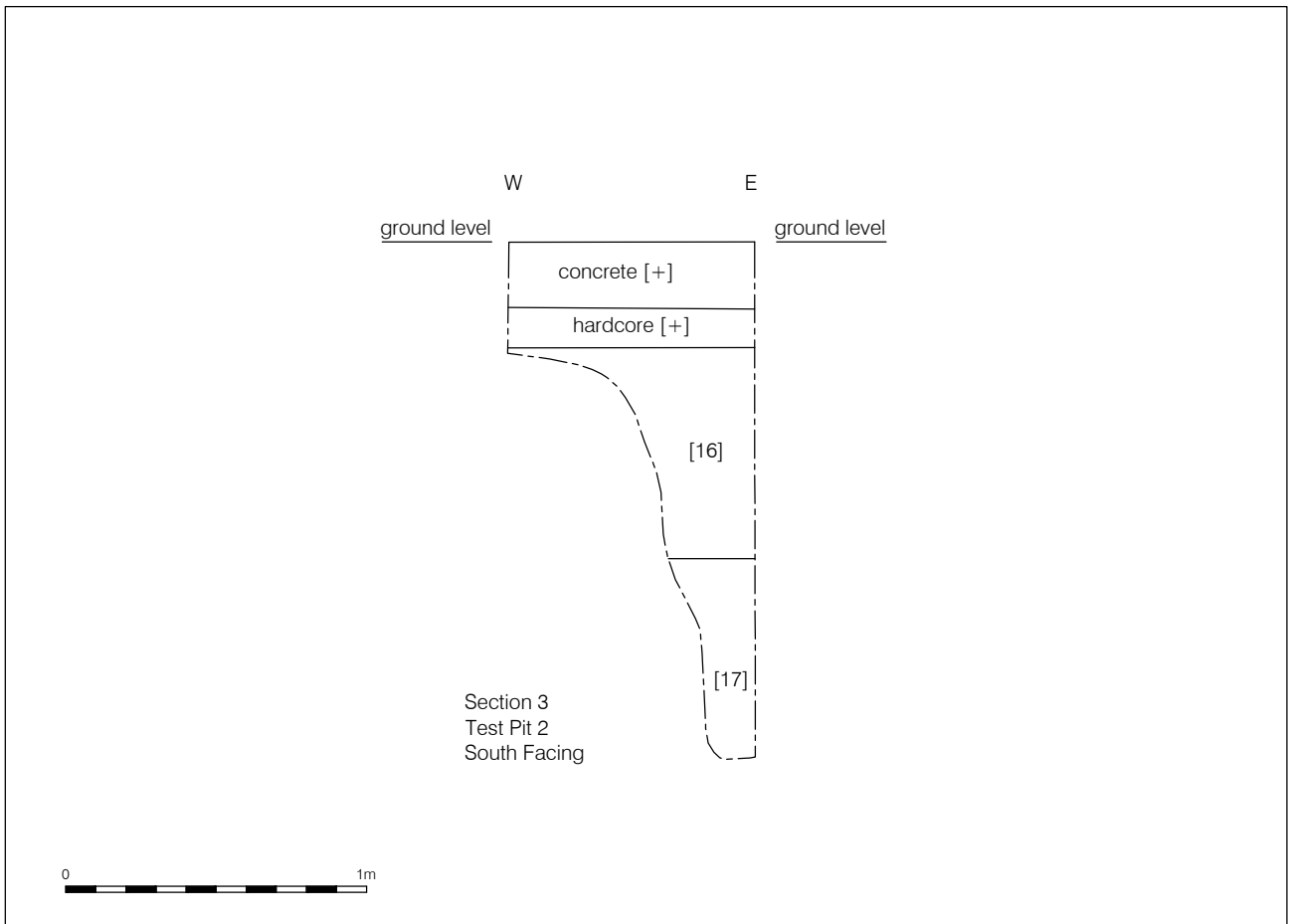
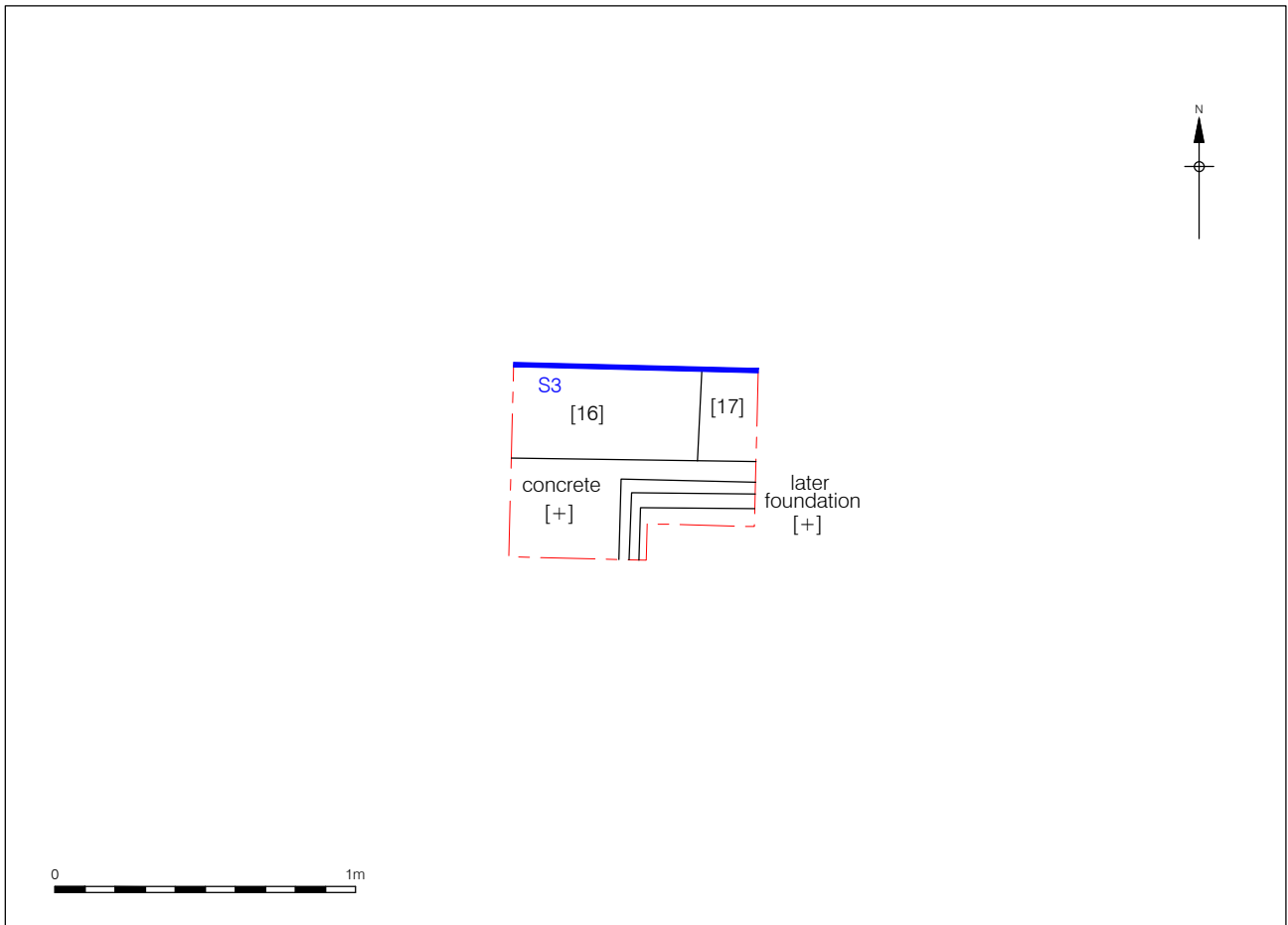


Figure 3  
Test Pit 1 & 3 Plan and Section  
Plan 1:25; Section 1:50 at A4

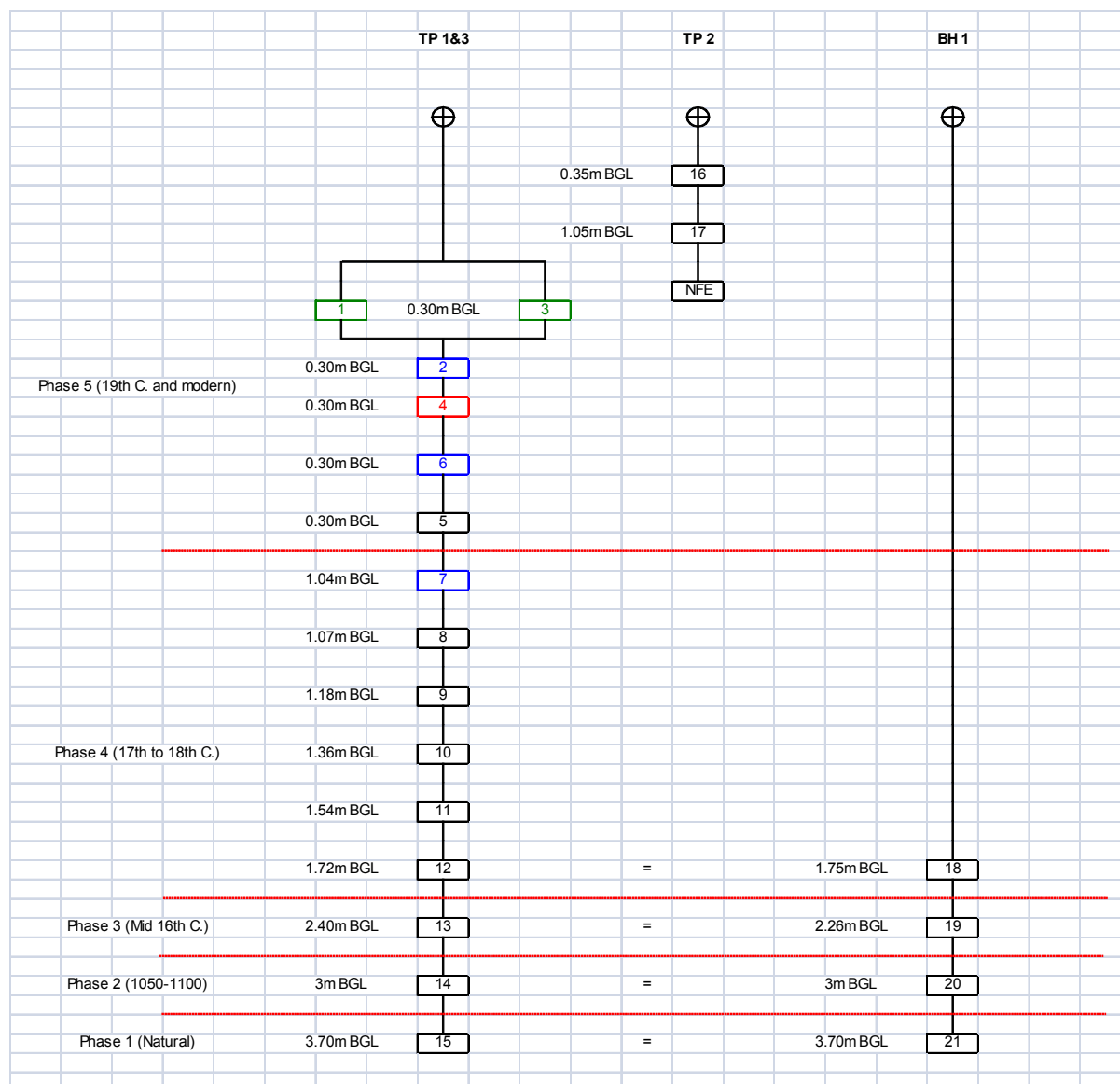


## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Type	Test Pit/BH	Description	Section	Plan	CTX Type	CTX Levels (BGL)	Phase
1	TP1&3	Post-med rubble	1	TP1&3	Fill	0.30m	5
2	TP1&3	N-S orientated masonry	1	TP1&3	Masonry	0.30m	5
3	TP1&3	Construction cut for backfill for [2]	1		Fill	0.30m	5
4	TP1&3	Construction cut for [2]	1		Cut	0.30m	5
5	TP1&3	Post-med layer	1, 2		Layer	0.30m	5
6	TP1&3	E-W orientated masonry	1		Masonry	0.30m	5
7	TP1&3	Mortar floor	1, 2	TP1&3	Masonry	1.04m	4
8	TP1&3	Bedding layer for [7]	1, 2	TP1&3	Layer	1.07m	4
9	TP1&3	Post-med ground raising layer	1, 2		Layer	1.18m	4
10	TP1&3	Post-med dump layer	1, 2		Layer	1.36m	4
11	TP1&3	External surface	1, 2		Layer	1.54m	4
12	TP1&3	External surface	2		Layer	1.72m	4
13	TP1&3	Late medieval dump layer	2		Layer	2.40m	3
14	TP1&3	Medieval dump layer	2		Layer	3.00m	2
15	TP1&3	Natural sandy gravel	2		Layer	3.70m	1
16	TP2	Modern backfill	3	TP2	Fill	0.35m	5
17	TP2	Modern backfill	3	TP2	Fill	1.05m	5
18	BH1	Same as [12]	BH1		Layer	1.75m	4
19	BH1	Same as [13]	BH1		Layer	2.26m	3
20	BH1	Same as [14]	BH1		Layer	3.00m	2
21	BH1	Same as [15]	BH1		Layer	3.70m	1



## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## **APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the sherds are abraded indicating that the material was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or was discarded. The pottery appears to be mostly deposited under secondary circumstances. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to one vessel with a complete. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from three contexts and as small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups.

The assemblage consists of 23 sherds/20 ENV/1.486kg of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES**

The quantification of the pottery for each Post-Roman archaeological period is as follows:

Medieval: three sherds, 3 ENV, 57g

Post-medieval: 20 sherds, 17 ENV, 1.492kg

The range of pottery types and their quantification, besides the forms that occur in these wares, is shown in Table 1.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Medieval						
Early medieval sandy ware	EMS	970–1100	1	1	17	Cooking pot/jar
Early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050–1150	1	1	19	Jar
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270–1500	1	1	21	Bowl or dish
Post-medieval						
Agate ware	AGAT	1730–1780	2	1	17	Tea pot
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	2	2	44	Bowl: medium rounded, saucer
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROSE	1720–1800	1	1	9	Tea bowl
Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740–1770	1	1	18	Tea pot
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	1	1	10	Bowl: medium carinated
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	1	1	8	Plate: dinner
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	8	6	1290	Bowl or dish, bowl: two-handled rounded, chamber pot, jar: rounded, syrup collecting jar
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480–1600	1	1	15	-
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680–1800	1	1	4	-
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	2	2	14	Tea cup

Table 1. WWK16: post-Roman pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (Wt(g)) and the forms that occur in the different wares.

## DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 2 which conveys for each context containing pottery its phasing, size, the number of sherds and ENV, besides weight. Additionally the date range of the latest pottery is shown (Context ED and LD), the types of pottery present and a considered deposition date. Pottery is recorded in Phase 2–3 and 5. The distribution of the pottery by each phase is discussed briefly.

Context	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
5	5	S	19	16	1414	1780	1900	AGAT, CHPO BW, CHOP ROSE, C. 1815–1835 CREA TORT, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMR, TGW H, TPW	
13	3	S	1	1	15	1480	1600	CBW, PMRE	Mid 16th century
14	2	S	3	3	57	1050	1150	EMS, EMSH	1050–1100

Table 2. WWK16: distribution of pottery types showing the phase, the size/number of sherds (SC), ENV, weight in grams, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED and LD), the pottery types present and a spot date (context considered date) for each context post-Roman pottery occurs in.

## Phase 2

Deposit [14] produced single sherds of early medieval sandy ware (EMS) and early medieval shell-tempered ware in the form of cooking pots or jars and these pottery types were contemporaneous during the period c. 1050–1100.

## Phase 3

Context [13] produced the base of residual medieval coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and a sherd of London-area early post-medieval redware, found as a base with a pulled and pinched foot which is a characteristic dated to the mid 16th century.

## Phase 5

The majority of pottery recovered from context [5] consists of 18th-century pottery types, such as agate ware and in the unusual find of a teapot with a white slip line on the rim, Chinese porcelains, of which a tea bowl decorated in the *famille rose* palette has an *hua*-type decoration consisting of curving lines, tin-glazed ware (TGW H) and the base of a teapot made in creamware with tortoiseshell glaze. The latter is notable for the foot of the teapot having a moulded face. The London-area post-medieval redware is notable for including two industrial vessels in the form of sugar cone moulds, one of which has a foot and a thin white slip wiped on the internal surface. The latest ceramics consist of a pearl ware plate rim with the willow transfer-printed pattern and a pearl ware London-shape (carinated bowl), decorated with a horizontal combed band that has been high-lighted with blue glaze. The latest ceramic is a tea cup made in refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration consisting of a 'Romantic period' type landscape design dated c. 1815–35.

## **SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECCOMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK OF THE COLLECTION**

The pottery has significance at a local level. The assemblage follows the ceramic profile for London. The early medieval pottery reflects activity associated with this area of the Southwark settlement that pre-dates Winchester Palace, which originated in the mid 12th century. Contemporaneous pottery was recovered from previous archaeological work at Winchester Palace (Seeley *et al* 2006). The post-medieval pottery is notable for containing the unusual 18th-century forms of the agate ware and creamware with tortoiseshell-glazed ware teapots, while the recovery of sugar refining vessels is in keeping with the known location of sugar houses close to the Thames. Eighteenth-century sugar houses have been documented nearby at Bankside and St Mary Overstairs (Mawer 2000: <http://www.mawer.clara.net/lambeth.html>).

The potential of the pottery is to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The pottery has the further potential to expand upon the relatively little known aspects of early medieval Southwark and specifically the activity pre-dating Winchester Palace. The post-medieval pottery also has the potential to better understand the use of this area during the 18th and 19th century and includes fashionable domestic pottery derived from middling socio-economic groups, besides industrial ceramics in the form of sugar refining vessels,

There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although if pottery should be recovered from future archaeological work then the importance of the pottery considered here should be re-evaluated.

## Bibliography

13.5 Mawer, B. 2000 Sugar Refiners & Sugarbakers. <http://www.mawer.clara.net/intro.html>.  
Accessed November 2016.

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 [Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes](http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes).  
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed  
September 2015.

Seeley, D., Phillpotts, C. and Samuel, M. 2006 Winchester Palace: excavations at the Southwark  
residence of the bishops of Winchester. MoLAS monograph 31.

## **APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

The assemblage of clay tobacco pipes consists of three smoked bowls of Oswald's (1975) type 12, dated c. 1730–1780. All of the bowls were recovered from context [5], Phase 5. One bowl is not marked, while the other two examples are initialled on the heel: T S and W W and these marks cannot be linked with documented Lambeth or Southwark pipe makers.

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance. The only potential of the material is to date the contexts it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work on the pipes, although should further archaeological work occur on the study area and new pipes are excavated, then the importance of the pipes from this stage of work should be reconsidered.

### **Bibliography**

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports British series, 14.

## APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: preconst1-268398**

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology during geotechnical investigations at New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark. Three Test pits (TP 1 to 3) and one Borehole (BH1) were excavated and archaeologically recorded. The proposed TP1 and 2 were specifically designed as geotechnical investigation, whilst TP3 intended to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeological evaluation found terrace grave at 3.70m BGL in turn sealed by a sequence archaeological deposits spanning from the 11th to the 20th century. Evidence of well constructed external surface was observed in combined TP1 and 3. Here an 11th century layer was sealed by a sequence of ground raising/consolidation deposits which included at least two well compacted layers with a CBM crush finish at the top which were possibly dated to the second half of the 17th century. These deposits were interpreted as part of the landscape associated with the southern area of Winchester House as shown on a reconstruction drawing dated 1649. In this reconstruction, immediately to the south of Winchester House, as the palace as become known, the open area is labelled as 'Tennis Court'. The site lies within the boundary of this open area. A sequence of post-medieval buildings dating from the 17th to the 19th century was also observed in TP1 and 3.</p>
Project dates	Start: 31-10-2016 End: 03-11-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes



Any associated project reference codes	WWK16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	EXTERNAL SURFACE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark
Postcode	SE1 9AG
Study area	180 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32582 80316 51.50570428789 -0.089444667153 51 30 20 N 000 05 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.4m Max: 0.45m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title New Hibernia House, Winchester Walk, Southwark SE1 9AG: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 bounded document

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

Entered on 11 November 2016

# 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  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

