

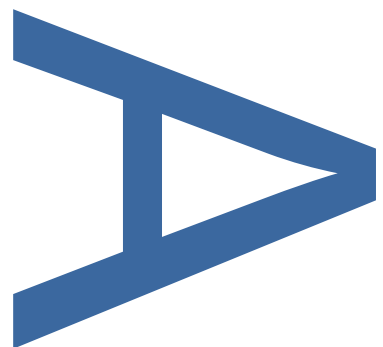
**FORMER TOWER BRIDGE  
MAGISTRATES COURT,  
209 – 211 TOOLEY STREET,  
LONDON SE1 2JY**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**



**SITE CODE: TEY14**


**APRIL 2017**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FORMER TOWER BRIDGE MAGISTRATES COURT  
209 – 211 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON SE1 2JY  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**FORMER TOWER BRIDGE MAGISTRATES COURT**

**209 – 211 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON SE1 2JY**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Site Code:** TEY 14

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

**Planning Reference Number:** 15/AP/3303

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 3359 7989 (533594 179917)

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April 2017

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**April 2017**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Former Magistrate's Court, 209 – 211 Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3359 7989.
- 1.2 Following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2017), an archaeological watching brief was carried out between 6<sup>th</sup> January and 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017, during the ground reduction phase prior to the commencement of invasive groundworks in the area of the site not previously truncated by development.
- 1.3 Natural geological drift deposits of sand were encountered across the site between +1.02m and +0.78m OD, identified as belonging to the Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels. The deposit had been heavily disturbed by later activity.
- 1.4 A short section of an undated gully or palaeochannel was located in Area 1.
- 1.5 The sand cap of the drift geology had been heavily burrowed. These burrows had a distinctive sterile, mid brown to reddish fill which occasionally contained an intrusive find such as a fragment of ceramic building material or pottery. The archaeologists were aware of voids in the burrows as they were prone to collapse under foot whilst excavating. During the excavation and whilst the sands were exposed, the site was visited by urban foxes that either opened-up new burrows or reclaimed the existing ones. During the evaluation phase (Haslam 2014) prehistoric pottery had been found but this has now been re-evaluated as having been residual or intrusive material in one of the aforementioned animal burrows.
- 1.6 A distinct phase of activity in the post-medieval period saw the excavation of tanning waste pits which contained leather-working waste, animal bone and hair. The pits were closely set and often intercutting, having removed any earlier horizons and therefore may have reduced the height of the natural geology discovered during excavation. Finds dated the pits to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.7 The site was subject to later land reclamation in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as layers of building debris was used to raise the site in preparation for the construction of terraced housing.
- 1.8 The most recent archaeological horizon - overlain by 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition layers - was represented by the brick foundation courses of late 18<sup>th</sup>/ early 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing, whose frontage was on Queen Elizabeth Street and consisted of both exterior and internal partition walls.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief and excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Former Magistrates Court, 209 – 211 Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY between the 6<sup>th</sup> January and 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3359 7989 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The watching brief closely monitored the ground reduction of the study area that was undertaken to allow the contrition of a new basement level within a previously untruncated area of the site. The work was part of the part-demolition, alteration, and extension of the existing building at the site which will see a change of use from Magistrate's Court and Police Station to seven-storey hotel (Mayo 2017, 7).
- 2.3 The site was bounded to the east by Boss Street, to the north by Queen Elizabeth Street, to the west by commercial units and the south by Tooley Street.
- 2.4 The archaeological work was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Wayne Perkins and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Wayne Perkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Dominvs Ltd, and the project was monitored by Gill King, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.5 The site was identified using the unique site code TEY14, 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.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site. The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone set out within the London Borough of Southwark's Proposals Map (2011).

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A detailed outline of Planning Policy and the Development Plan Framework in relation to this application was outlined in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014, 5-9).
- 3.2 The proposed redevelopment at the site has been granted full planning permission by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the London Borough of Southwark (LBS), under application number 15/AP/3303.
- 3.3 No planning conditions relating to archaeology were attached to the granting of planning consent. The development is however subject to a Section 106 agreement, from which Schedule 7 refers to archaeology. Schedule 7 includes the following:

#### **Archaeology Obligations**

1. Prior to the Implementation of the Development the Developer shall submit to the Council for its approval in writing the Archaeology Scheme and the Foundation Scheme.
  2. The Developer covenants with the Council not to Implement the Development until the Archaeology Scheme and the Foundation Scheme have been approved in writing by the Council (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld).
  3. The Developer covenants with the Council to carry out the Development in accordance with the approved Archaeology Scheme and the approved Foundation Scheme and to provide such evidence of compliance as the Council may reasonably require on written request.
  4. The Developer shall notify the Council in writing of the Archaeology Site Works Completion Date.
  5. Within 6 months of the Archaeology Site Works Completion Date the Developer shall submit to the Council for its approval in writing an Archaeology Assessment Report.
  6. The Developer covenants with the Council to implement all actions identified in the approved Archaeology Assessment Report and to provide such evidence of compliance as the Council may reasonably require on written request.
- 3.4 In line with the requirements of Schedule 7, it was proposed to undertake a two-stage scheme of archaeological mitigation work. Firstly, an archaeological watching brief was to be maintained during ground reduction during the excavation of a new basement within the northwestern part of the site. The watching brief was to monitor the controlled removal of horizons, recording the post-medieval sequence as it was exposed, until an expected horizon of prehistoric activity was encountered. At this level the watching brief was to cease and an archaeological excavation was to proceed to fully investigate the prehistoric remains.
- 3.5 This strategy was captured in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (Mayo 2017) and approved by Gillian King for the London Borough of Southwark. The results of the watching brief, carried out between January and February 2017, are reported upon here.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey as London Clay deposits overlain by a series of gravel terraces deposited during the Flandrain inter-glacial stage of the Holocene Period (CgMs 2014; BGS 2017).
- 4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows the site to lie within a small area of Kempton Park Gravels, defined as '*Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits; gravel, sandy and clayey in part*'.
- 4.1.3 Within the study area the natural sand cap of the gravels was recorded at between +1.02m OD and +0.78m OD although truncation during the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18th century was noted, raising the possibility that the true level was originally higher. However, the sand layer encountered during excavations at 1-2 Three Oak Lane, located 146m to the south-east, was recorded as being at +0.18m OD and -0.10m OD (Proctor 2000). The difference in height may be accounted for if one imagines a gentle slope down towards the Neckinger River which is a further 170m to the south-east. This is not an unreasonable supposition, as excavations at 211 Long Lane showed that the gravel surface fell from c.+1.11m OD to +0.33m OD over 60m; furthermore 91% of the fall occurred in the final 16m of that distance (McKinley 2006).

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 Topographically, the study site is situated approximately 420m to the west of the confluence of the River Neckinger with the River Thames. The latter flows approximately 229m to the north of the site. Although little evidence survives for this, historically the site would have been located on the Horsleydown Eyot. Around the site itself, the ground level is recorded at 4.4m OD at Tower Bridge Road to the west rising to 5.1m OD in Queen Elizabeth Street to the north, although that is the modern artificial (raised) level rather than reflective of the natural landscape. The topography of the wider area slopes gently down towards the River Thames to the north.
- 4.2.2 The natural topography of the Southwark area is one of low level gravel eyots separated by lower-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of localised peat formation, especially in channel locations (CgMs 2014, 10). Such peat layers - putatively dated to the Late Bronze Age - sealed the prehistoric deposits at 1-2 Three Oak Lane (Proctor 2000, 1).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A detailed discussion of the archaeological and historical background of the site was prepared for the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the site (CgMs 2014). The following is a summary of the discussion found in that report.
- 5.2 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity on the gravel islands within Southwark and both pottery and worked flints found in north Southwark suggest that this area was frequented from the Mesolithic period onwards. Evidence purports that the islands were exploited for their resources rather than permanently settled during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Isolated finds have been recovered however, largely on the edge of eyots such as at Butler's Wharf, Three Oak Lane and Malborough Grove (Allen et al 2005, 74).
- 5.3 More permanent settlement in Southwark occurred from the late Neolithic onwards, as evidence from Borough High Street and Union Street dating from this period, and also from the subsequent Bronze Age, suggest that agricultural activity occurred along the Thames shoreline and islands (Ridgeway 1999, 76). In terms of occupation proximate to the study site, a scatter of Neolithic flintwork and pottery was recovered from Queen Elizabeth Street to the east (SMR ref 091132/00/00-MLO173), whilst intercutting rubbish pits identified at 271 Tooley Street revealed Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pottery (SMR ref 092169/00/00-MLO644). Residual prehistoric pottery has also been recovered from Druid Street to the south (MLO10539).
- 5.4 Slightly farther afield, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches have all been found to the south of the study site on the Bermondsey eyot, along with sporadic finds of flint and pottery. In general terms, it has often been conceived that there is little evidence for Iron Age activity in the north of Southwark, apart from a small number of Iron Age burials.
- 5.5 Residual pottery recovered during the 1980's excavations on the Bermondsey Abbey site, along with the more recent investigations, suggests that that the Bermondsey eyot was occupied during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age periods (Sidell et al 2002, 41). This material may in fact reflect two distinct phases of settlement, with one concerning a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period of occupation which was then followed by abandonment before subsequent reoccupation in the Middle Iron Age (Sidell et al 2002, 41-44).
- 5.6 The Roman presence in Southwark is well documented and numerous excavations have revealed an extensive settlement on the southern side of the Thames. In the early Romano-British period the study site lay on the north bank of the Neckinger River. Throughout this period the river became progressively choked with sediment and occupation debris as the off-island area was subject to frequent flooding (McKinley 2006, 88).
- 5.7 It is particularly difficult to draw a distinction between the Late Iron Age and early Roman features so far identified within the Southwark area. A general consensus does however suggest that in the period immediately prior to and immediately after the Roman arrival, the region comprised small scale settlement sites in the form of farmsteads which were concentrated on the islands and eyots, generally on higher land above 1.00m OD (Cowan et al 2009, 14/38). In the immediate vicinity of the study site on Horselydown eyot, two Late Iron Age ditches along with post pits and stakeholes

were identified at 283 Tooley Street, whilst at 271 Tooley Street, two Late Iron Age to early Roman pits and an associated post pit were also excavated (Drummond-Murray et al 1994, 255). At 285-291 Tooley Street, two parallel north-west south-east aligned Late Iron Age to early Roman ditches were recorded along with two postholes and three pits, one of which appeared to have been used as an oven (Leary 2004, 285-286). This information therefore suggests that Horselydown eyot was occupied during the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, and was probably being utilised for agricultural purposes.

- 5.8 The main Saxon settlement in London, known as *Lundenwic*, was located in the area of modern day Covent Garden, with the main trading centre situated on the Strand on the north bank of the river Thames. Southwark at this time was referred to in the Burchard Hidage document of AD 914 as 'Suthringa geweorch' which translates as 'the defensive work of the men of Surrey', a fortified place. However, no evidence has yet been found of these defences during archaeological investigations. Very few late Saxon remains have been found in Southwark.
- 5.9 By the medieval period the Neckinger channel had been reduced to a stream. To the south-west of the study site the route now followed by Long Lane was established by the late 12th/13th century, providing a causeway across the marshes and connecting Bermondsey Abbey with the settlement at Borough.
- 5.10 Early maps show the study site to lie in open land (Agas Map 1561-1570, CgMs 2014 – Fig 4). Ogilby & Morgan's Map of 1682 (CgMs 2014 – Fig 5) shows buildings fronting onto Free School Lane to the south and Horselydown to the north. An unnamed road is also shown as running through the centre of the site and along the eastern boundary.
- 5.11 John Rocque's Survey of London in 1745 (CgMs 2014 – Fig 6) portrays further development within the site boundary. The east-west aligned road running through the centre of the site is named as Goat Yard, and the road on the eastern boundary is named Cow Alley. By the time of Stow's Survey of the Parish of St Olave in 1755 however, Cow Alley is no longer present.
- 5.12 Richard Horwood's map of 1799-1819 (CgMs 2014 – Fig 8) shows the site as redeveloped, with houses fronting the southern and northern boundaries, and Goat Street continuing to extend through the centre with further buildings on either side of this thoroughfare. By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey in 1872 (CgMs 2014 – Fig 9) the houses along both the northern and southern sides of the site appear to have been extended to the rear. This situation is once again portrayed on the 1887 GOAD Insurance Plan (CgMs 2014 – Fig 10), although by this time some clearance had taken place in the south-eastern corner. By the later 19th century the area had become dominated by slums and the Ordnance Survey map of 1894-1896 shows the site as cleared of all buildings apart from the Public House in the south-western corner.
- 5.13 The evaluation at the site in 2014 (Haslam 2015 - Figure 2) revealed two pits (possibly part of the same feature), perhaps the base of a north-west south-east aligned linear cut which yielded burnt and struck flint along with animal bone and a single sherd of Iron Age pot. A Late Iron Age date was considered appropriate for the feature. The exposed section showed that the surface of this 'zone' of possible Iron Age survival lay between +1.24m OD and +1.51m OD.
- 5.14 Thereafter the 'prehistoric' horizon was sealed by a series of dump layers containing quantities of
-

animal bone and shell, suggesting that the land was consolidated and raised significantly between the 16th and 17th centuries. Dumping continued to take place during the 18th century and it was not until the middle of this century that any structural activity was observed. The earliest feature comprised a brick and stone drain which may well have been associated with a property present on Rocque's map of 1745.

- 5.15 Later 18th century activity was represented by the construction of a terraced structure along the northern side of the trench. These properties are depicted as fronting onto Horsely down on Stow's map of 1755 and then later Broad Street (now Queen Elizabeth Street) on Horwood's map of 1799 to 1819. The presence of a coal chute showed that these dwellings were cellared and that an internal partition wall along with a rear dividing wall indicated that at least two residences were revealed during the evaluation. The backfill of the cellars was not removed and they were not impacted upon by the later phase of machining. The presence of the coal chute was of note and suggests that the terrace was supplied with coal to the rear, presumably along Goat Street. The 18th century activity was noted between approximately +3.80m OD and +4.00m OD



## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological work was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the intervention and preserve them by record.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Southwark, English Heritage and the ClfA.
- 6.3 The proposed methodology for the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017), approved by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.4 All invasive ground reduction at the site was monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions.
- 6.5 The excavations were undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist who directed all the ground reduction operations.
- 6.6 Representative sections were cleaned and drawn and all archaeological layers and features were cleaned in order to define cut features and provide clarity of the archaeological sequence. The attendant archaeologist was given appropriate time in an attempt to characterise and record the features and recover dating evidence.
- 6.7 Once features or deposits were exposed in significant areas, then machine work was stopped and hand investigation and recording proceeded.
- 6.8 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 PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.9 All archaeological features were recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 or 1:20 using standard single context recording methods.
- 6.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.11 A Temporary Bench Mark was established near to the site by Principal Contractor's surveyor using a GPS Total Station system; the value of the TBM was 1.77m OD.
- 6.12 All baselines used to record the archaeological remains were surveyed to the OS grid by the Principal Contractor's surveyor
- 6.13 The archaeological works were monitored by Gill King, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.14 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code TEY14.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Drift Geology

- 7.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is London Clay which forms the London Basin, this was not reached during excavation which was limited to the top of the drift geology. The drift geology itself is recorded as series of gravel terraces which in this case was capped by sand.
- 7.1.2 The natural sand [65] was recorded as being at +1.25m OD in Area 2 to the west of the site, around +1.07m OD in Area 3 in the center of the site and between +1.00m to +0.80m OD in Area 1 to the east. This appears to show a gradual, but incremental slope downwards towards the east.
- 7.1.3 However, the true height of the original sand deposits are unknown due to truncation during the 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was not apparent during excavation why the truncation had occurred, possibly the ground had been levelled and terraced for a change in land use, this time as an area for the processing of animal secondary products peripheral to the tanneries further north. Whatever the cause, the truncation created a 'missing' sequence – between prehistoric and post medieval periods – as the tanning pits cut or lay directly upon the natural geology with nothing else between them.
- 7.1.4 The sand layer encountered during excavations at 1-2 Three Oak Lane, located 146m to the south-east was recorded as being at +0.18m and -0.10m OD (Proctor 2000). The difference in height may be accounted for if a gentle slope is imagined, down towards the Neckinger River which is a further 170m to the south-east.

### 7.2 Phase 2: Undated Gully or Palaeochannel



*Plate 1: View north-west showing gully or palaeochannel [87] (scale = 0.5m)*

- 7.2.1 A short section of gully (or natural palaeochannel) running for 2.3m in length was recorded in Area 1. It was oriented north west to south east and had been cut several times by the later tanning
-

waste pits. It was 0.44m wide, 0.20m deep and was recorded at +0.78m OD. Its route could be tentatively traced continuing to the northern limit of excavation but its run was fragmentary due to the density of the pit cuts. It contained one fill, [86], a friable light grey clayey sand, mottled orange with iron panning. It appeared to be sterile and contained no finds to date the feature.

7.2.2 Three sherds of Late Prehistoric pottery as well as two sherds of Roman pottery were found in feature [2] during the evaluation phase and was thought to be archaeological. Following the open-area excavation and re-interpretation the feature was deemed to be part of the heavy animal burrowing found across the site making the sherds residual. However, the sherds did derive from somewhere and it is assumed they belonged to a horizon later terraced away prior to the tanning activities.

### 7.3 Phase 3: Undated: Animal Burrowing and Bioturbation

7.3.1 At some later point in the site's history it was open to animal burrowing on a large scale. At first the density of the burrowing was unclear, so that the features were excavated as if they were archaeological, being given both fill and cut numbers and excavated accordingly. It soon became clear that the features were irregular, possessed a homogenous, sterile fill and that the few finds that were forthcoming were both intrusive and random in nature. The burrowed features were also full of voids and were prone to collapse under the weight of the archaeologists walking over the machined surface.



*Plate 2: Illustration of the impact of animal burrowing on the soft sand drift archaeology. A newly dug burrow (to the left) is next to an old burrow [75] notable by its brown fill. This in turn has been sealed by the black, 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century tanning waste layer [64] above it (scale = 1m)*

7.3.2 The ease in which the sand layer could be exploited by animals became abundantly clear following the machining phase of the excavation when urban foxes entered the site in the evenings and opened-up many new burrows. In some cases, they exploited the existing burrows, re-opening and reusing them.



7.3.3 A number of burrows contained residual material, likely to have fallen into the voids created by the animals. Three residual prehistoric / Roman pot sherds were found in feature [2] as explained above. Three medieval sherds were also recovered but each came from a different context; [78], [133] and [135] respectively. One sherd dated to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century whilst two were from the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. The quantities are too small and scattered between too many features to make any substantial inferences but they do hint at a possible sequence once present on site but later truncated.

7.3.4 Features [67], [75], [79], [100], [102], [104], [106], [108], [110], [137], [139] & [139] were all identified as being irregularly shaped, polylobal burrows containing one sterile fill.

7.3.5 The fill of animal burrow features [67] and [79] both contained 'intrusive' finds: brick and peg tile in the former and ceramics in the latter. In each case these could have been introduced by burrow collapse or later pit excavation in the later phase. None of the burrow features displayed multiple fills, organic content or the kinds of fill variations one would expect to find in an anthropic or man-made feature.

#### 7.4 Phase 4: 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Century Tanning Waste Pits

7.4.1 Tanning waste pits were ubiquitous and dense over the three areas investigated; [69], [71], [73], [77], [90], [117], [125] & [136] all showed evidence of tanning waste and secondary animal product processing to some degree. Pit [125] was sub-oval in plan, half of which was under the eastern limit of excavation (L.O.E.). It had gradual sides and its sole fill [124] contained fragments of pottery, oyster shell, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone. The combination of Whiteware and Essex pottery sherds dated it to between the late 16<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (Jarrett 2017, Appendix 3)



*Plate 3: Area 1: View to the south -west. The tanning waste pits can be identified through their black fills, the animal burrows are mid brown, natural sand drift geology yellow. In the top right corner a brick-built 'bottle' well [61] can be seen from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the site for residential terraced housing (scale =1m).*





*Plate 4: Area 2: View to the south-west. Tanning waste pits identified by their black fills, animal burrow fills are mid brown and natural drift geology yellow. A modern service trench cuts the ensemble diagonally from top left to bottom right (scale = 1m).*



*Plate 5: Area 3: View to the south-west. Tanning pit fills are black and burrows mid-brown, natural drift geology in yellow. The sondage from the base of the original evaluation trench can be seen in the top left hand corner. A horn-core lined well [130] is located in the top right of the photo (scale =1m).*

- 7.4.2 Pit [136] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and undulating base recorded at +1.23m OD in Area 3. Its fill [135] contained fragmentary pottery, CBM and animal bone. Fragmentary peg tile and imported Dutch redware pottery dated the feature to between the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, the latter date being the more likely (Jarrett 2017 Appendix 3).
- 7.4.3 A number of excavated pits also contained tanning waste but may be properly described as domestic pits containing a mixture of refuse from what would have been occupation in close proximity to the site. Pits [81], [98], [116] came under this category.
-





*Plate 6: View to south west. Horn core lined pit [130] (scale =1m).*

- 7.4.4 Area 3 also contained a horn-core lined pit which may have acted as a soak-away. It was 2.82m in diameter and lined with carefully laid horn cores which created a permeable wall through which water could pass. The pit appears to have been cut in stages, narrowing as it descended that created internal 'steps.' In time the pit had become choked with a firm, dark grey clayey silt [129] which contained fragmentary glass, pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe. The sherds of a post-medieval redware jar and mid-17<sup>th</sup> century polychrome wares were also present, dating this feature to between the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Jarrett 2017 Appendix:3). The date range of material may reflect the period from its creation through to its ultimate disuse a hundred years later having become a pit for refuse. The material was recovered from the surface of the fill of the pit at machined level of +1.25m OD.
- 7.4.5 All the pits were sealed by layer [64] which appears to have been an occupation layer of mixed domestic and industrial refuse and trample, on average 0.50m thick and recorded at an upper height of +1.47m OD.
- 7.5 Phase 5: 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Land Reclamation & Dumping**
- 7.5.1 Layer [63] was found to cover the entire area under investigation. It was 1.5m to 1.7m in thickness, a not inconsiderable deposit, and recorded at an upper height of +2.93m OD. It sealed layer [64] below it and all activities pertaining to the tanning waste pits. It was identified as layers [10] – [12] and characterized as dumped material in the evaluation (Haslam 2015:15). It was a firm, dark grey (almost black) silty clay with fragments of CBM, pottery, animal bone, degraded mortar, glass, oyster shell and clay pipe stems. The level of compaction, its dark organic colour and the propensity of fragmentary domestic and industrial waste suggests that it was a dumped reclamation layer intentionally laid to provide a foundation base for the construction of substantial brick buildings. Both the glass sherds and ceramics (post medieval redware, stoneware, whiteware



and imported Dutch redware) point to the 18<sup>th</sup> century with a few residual pot sherds and clay tobacco pipe fragments from the previous century also being present (Jarrett 2017, Appendix 3).

## 7.6 Phase 6: 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Terraced Housing, Well & Soak-away/Cess Pit



Plate 7: View to south-west. The remaining brick courses of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing.

7.6.1 Sealed by a layer of demolition rubble, the fragmentary brick walls of a terraced house were found to survive to approximately their original ground level, with their demolition-filled basements still surviving. A rapid survey of the walls was undertaken to record its dimensions (Plate 7). Excavation also revealed a brick-built well [61] and soak-away/ cess pit [188-120] which were associated with the building.



Plate 8: View to south-west. Internal wall [59] (centre) has been cut into the exterior north wall [51] (scale = 0.5m).



Plate 9: View to south-west. Entrance step and door jamb in exterior wall [51] (scale = 0.5m).

7.6.2 The remains of the terraced building consisted of the north wall [51/56/59] which possessed an entrance (with door jamb and step) about midway along its length (Plate 9). The wall was constructed of red brick in English bond. Although there was some re-use of older bricks, they were generally



post Great Fire un-frogged brick (measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm) with a white sandy soft mortar with chalk inclusions (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix:6). The east wall [52] was traced for less than 4m, oriented south-west north-east and had been breached at the south-east corner by a modern truncation. The south wall [53] was only recorded for 1.5m in length. The building itself also contained a number of internal divisions [55], [58] & [59] - but unusually they were cut into (as opposed to tied-into) the exterior wall (*Plate 8*). This may suggest some later modification of the building or a change in its use. Internal wall [58] also possessed two small buttresses, interpreted as support for an entrance down into the cellar.

7.6.3 Wall [51] which contained the entrance step was recorded at 3.90m OD, likely to be slightly higher than the contemporary pavement level.

7.6.4 Excavation also revealed a brick built well [61] constructed of red brick (brick size: 220mm x 87mm x 70mm) bonded with a lime mortar with shell inclusions but which fell into the same dating range as the building described above (*Plate 10*). The well appeared to be circular (if not slightly sub circular) at the present ground level but had widened into a full oval or lozenge shape by the time it had cut the natural 3m below, making it a 'bottle' or 'beehive' shape. A similar structure was encountered at nearby 29 Curlew Street where it was interpreted as a soak-away (Seddon 2014, 15). Ceramics recovered from its fill [60] overwhelmingly were from the 18<sup>th</sup> century with a few sherds from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



*Plate 10: View to the north. Brick built well [61] (scale =1m).*

7.6.5 A brick built soak-away or cess pit was located to the south-west of the building. Three walls remained; the west wall [119], north wall [118] and south wall [120]; unfortunately, the east wall had been truncated by a large service trench that traversed Area 2 north to south (*Plate 11*). This may have abutted internal wall division [58] originally creating an indoor cess-pit. The bricks were also post Great Fire (brick size 220mm x 100mm x 60mm) whose date range ends at AD 1900 (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix 6).





Plate 11: View to the north-west. Brick built soak-away or cess-pit [118, 119, 120] (scale =0.5m)

## 7.7 Phase 7: Modern 20<sup>th</sup> Century Demolition & Consolidation

- 7.7.1 The terraced building and associated features described above were sealed by a layer of demolition [57] derived from their upper storeys or brick courses. It was up to 1.0m thick, at an upper height of 4.07m OD, and consisted almost entirely of brick and tile rubble.
- 7.7.2 The demolition layer was in turn sealed by a layer of made ground [50] at 4.12m OD, which was ubiquitous across the study area and was up to 1.5m thick in some places. During the machining phase finds were recovered. Interestingly, the greater number of glass, clay tobacco pipe, CBM and pottery recovered dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The position of this material in the sequence suggests that it had been either dumped from another site or, more likely, derived from another part of the same site when material around the concrete pads - outside but adjacent to the proposed basement – were uncovered in preparation for breaking prior to the controlled basement excavation.

## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

- *To determine the palaeotopography of the site.*

8.1.2 It is unknown as to whether the site was subject to flooding and alluvial deposition as suggested by the nearby sites at Curlew Street and Three Oak Lane. It could be illustrated that the drift geology had clearly been truncated and terraced at some point, as the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century tanning activity directly overlay the sand natural. This suggested, therefore, that there is a 'missing' sequence. The components of this sequence can only be guessed at, but the residual prehistoric and Roman pottery found in animal burrow [2] and the medieval pottery found in burrowing/bioturbation [78], [133] & [135] hint at earlier occupation on or very near to the site. At Curlew Street layers of alluvial clays were found but admittedly the excavation did not reach the underlying geology (Seddon 2014). At Three Oak Lane layers of peat development suggested a site nearer to water's edge (Proctor 2000). However, both sites were appreciably closer to the Neckinger tributary.

8.1.3 The natural sand [65] was recorded as being at +1.25m OD in Area 2 to the west of the site, c.+1.07m OD in Area 3 in the center of the site and between +1.00 and +0.80m OD in Area 1 to the east. This appears to show a gradual, but incremental slope downwards towards the east.

- *To further investigate the Iron Age horizon and ascertain the extent, nature, date and function of the features which were recorded in the evaluation between approximately between +1.24m OD and +1.51m OD.*

8.1.4 As explained above, it is considered that an earlier sequence of the site's development has been lost due to historic activity. Any early phases of soil genesis, foreshore deposits or peat growth were not present, nor was there any evidence for early occupation layers or activity. The features found in the evaluation [2] and [6] turned out to be, on close examination, further evidence for animal burrowing.

- *To better date the post-medieval reclamation and ground consolidation identified from the evaluation.*

8.1.5 The description of layer [9] in the evaluation - interpreted as being a dumped layer – tallies well with the description of layer [64] uncovered during the full excavation. It has been subsequently re-evaluated and re-interpreted as an occupation layer containing both domestic and industrial refuse and its finds of shoe leather and pottery types have placed it firmly in the late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

8.1.6 However, this in turn was sealed by the far more substantial 'made ground' layer [63], between 1.5m and 1.7m thick in some places. The finds recovered showed a great consistency, nearly all falling into the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century suggesting that this make-up layer was introduced in

advance of the construction of residential terraced housing later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

- *To further investigate and rapidly record the 18th and 19th century structural development of the site.*

8.1.7 A red-brick built rectangular building was exposed by machine, surveyed and a brief recording made of any notable features. The building (or buildings) in question comprised of an outside north wall [51]/[56]/[59] to which had been abutted an east wall [52]. An entrance comprising of a step with a rendered door jamb pierced the north wall about halfway along its length. The relationship with the fragment of south wall [53] had been truncated by a modern service trench so the phasing was unclear. The western exterior wall had been truncated by the western limit of the land plot by the extant concrete footings. The buildings had been demolished to the base of their first floor leaving the basements intact but full of demolition rubble.

8.1.8 Unusually, three thinner internal partition walls [55], [58] & [59] had been cut into – rather than tied into – the exterior north wall suggesting that they may have been a subsequent modification. Wall [58] possessed a buttress, possibly associated with basement access.

8.1.9 The map regression in the desk-based assessment shows the first buildings on the land parcel in the 17<sup>th</sup> century approximately a hundred years after it had been recorded as pasture on the Agas map of London 1561-1570. Further development continued to be recorded on both Roque's map of 1745 and Stow's of 1755 but the nature and extent of the buildings are unclear. Full development of the site and the associated terraced housing appear for the first time on Horwood's Map of London 1799-1819 and the buildings and associated land plots are further consolidated by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition Map of 1872 (CgMs 2014, 15). The walls discovered during excavation appear to belong to those buildings on the north of the land parcel fronting onto Broad Street (now Queen Elizabeth Street). A hundred years later the buildings had become slums and were soon after demolished. The existing buildings relating to the Magistrate's Court were built when the site was redeveloped in 1902 (CgMs 2014, 15).

8.1.10 It is likely that the redevelopment of the land in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century would have removed the prior structures so that the survival of the brickwork recorded during the excavation belongs to this later phase of development of the land parcel. The regularly spaced internal walls suggest regularly spaced, terraced housing although their appearance - cut into the exterior north wall - may indeed be evidence for a modification of an earlier existing building into more regularly divided terraced plots.

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

8.1.11 The building of the Magistrate's Court comprised of deep basements and concrete pads which had cut into the natural by several meters (this was observed during the excavation for the crane pad). Therefore, no archaeology is surviving for almost the southern third of the site or in the imprint of the eastern wing, leaving the area of the new basement, which was archaeologically studied, the only untruncated area between Queen Elizabeth Street to the north and Tooley Street to the south. The re-development of the site required the levelling of the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing which

was likely to have been undertaken during the slum clearance.

8.1.12 However, the most serious impact to the site has been the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century activity and use which has seen the ground terraced or cleared down to the natural, removing the earlier sequences and, possibly, the top of the natural sand cap.

- *To report on the findings of the work and, if appropriate, propose an appropriate level of analysis and publication.*

8.1.13 The findings of this investigation are consistent with the known archaeological potential of the area, although the extent of animal burrowing was surprising.

8.1.14 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited considers that the results of this investigation would be appropriately published within the *London Archaeologist's* annual 'Fieldwork Round-Up', and will do so as part of its final work on the project.

## **8.2 Conclusions**

8.2.1 The discovery of Late Iron Age / early Roman pottery during the evaluation phase led to the tentative interpretation that the excavated feature may have been of prehistoric date, cut into the natural sand drift geology (Haslam 2015). The occurrence of prehistoric activity in several archaeological investigations in the area gave credence to this supposition and prehistoric activity was known to have been found as close as Three Oak Lane, 134m to the southeast (Proctor 2000). However, upon further investigation during the recent open-area excavation the pottery finds were found to be confined to animal burrows which riddled the site across the three areas investigated. Other burrows contained residual material from other periods including the medieval and post-medieval.

8.2.2 The open area excavation did record a curvilinear ditch or gully [87] truncated by the later tanning waste pits. However, no finds were recovered from its fill and it could also be interpreted as a natural palaeochannel. A similar problem existed at Three Oaks Lane where a number of small channels were recorded which could not be dated (Proctor 2000, 21). There, a shallow north-south oriented channel was located to the west of the site (Proctor 2000, 48). However, other, better defined prehistoric features on the site contained struck flint, daub and pottery perhaps throwing doubt on the veracity of these 'undated' features.

8.2.3 As well as residual finds of prehistoric pottery, other animal burrow features contained medieval sherds, albeit in small quantities (three sherds in total) and whose date ranges spread over several centuries. Although the quantities of residual material taken together are relatively small they do point to a missing sequence at the site or in the immediate area; missing because of the truncation of the site which presumably occurred prior to the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century activity. In addition, the extent and density of the animal activity on the site had not been anticipated.

8.2.4 The nature of the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site is understood in the context of the wider development of the Bermondsey area. The site was dominated (and heavily truncated) by numerous pits of this period; none of the pits are tanning pits *per se* but contain elements of

tanning waste – off-cuts of shoe leather, animal hair and bone, in other words the site seemed to have been used for the convenient disposal of tanning waste. Similar deposits were found at 169 Tower Bridge Road 217m to the south-west of the site; the animal bone recovered from the ditches was described as typical 'leatherdresser's waste' which included animal bone (Yeomans 2006), although this site appears to have been operating for half a century before that at the Magistrate's Court.

- 8.2.5 By the late medieval period Bermondsey was known principally for its leather industry and associated trades. Traditionally, the industry was divided into the heavy trade of tanning and the lighter trade of tawing (Heard 2000,139). Tanning became a major industry in Bermondsey by the end of the medieval period, probably as a result of a ready supply of water and the desire to locate a foul-smelling industry on the edge of urban settlement (Drummond-Murray 1994 quoted in Proctor 2000, 17). It was also close to supplies of tree bark which was the main agent for tanning (Heard 2000, 139). The horn-core lined pit [130] also attests to the quantity of animal processing occurring in the area.
- 8.2.6 With all of the above taken into account, it seems that the study area was on the periphery of the main processing areas. The bone evidence does not suggest on-site tanning and has all the hallmarks of a 'regular' domestic setting (Deighton 2017 Appendix 8). The surrounding street names of Cow Alley (now Boss Street), and a road (or alley that once divided the site, oriented north-west to southeast) was called Goat Yard (CgMs 2014,15). The western limit faced onto Goat street (later Short Street, then Tower Bridge Road) all attest to industries related to tanning in the area.
- 8.2.7 Reclamation of the land, possibly to create an area for residential development, appears to have occurred by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century which would also have had the effect of sealing the tanning waste. The layers encountered on site bear similarities to those found nearby at 29 Curlew Street during a watching brief carried out by PCA in 2014 where the land had also been subject to land reclamation since the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Seddon 2014, 3). The layers included a similar assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, pottery, glass and CBM found at the Magistrate's Court. A similar pattern was recorded as far south as 211 Long Lane where ground make up also occurred during this period (McKinley 2006, 91).
- 8.2.8 The final use of the site prior to the construction of the Magistrate's court was as terraced housing, discussed above. Built in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century it was finally condemned as slums around a century later and demolished.
- 8.2.9 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code TEY14. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.2.10 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

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31/03/17 CF

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



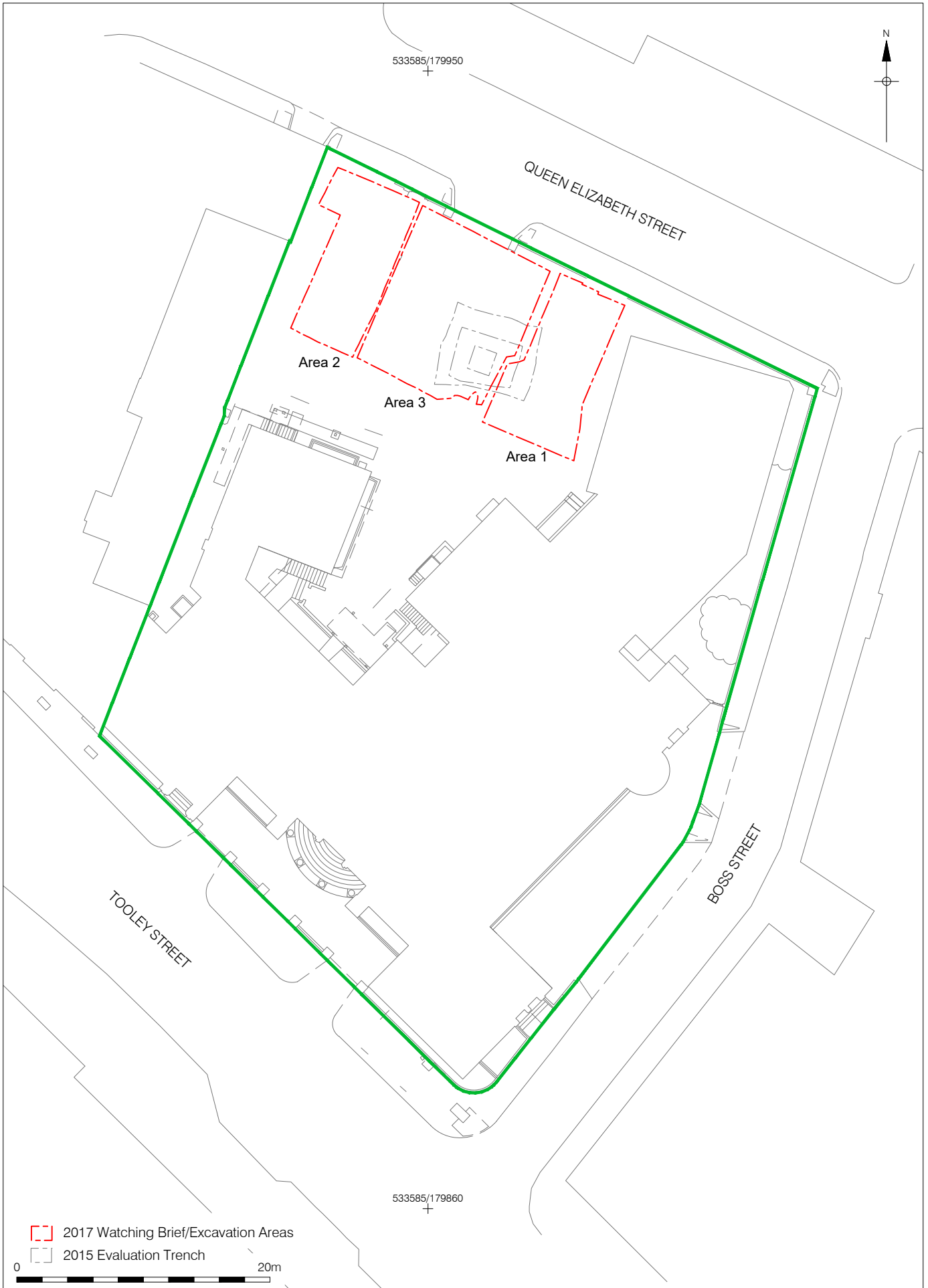


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:400 at A4

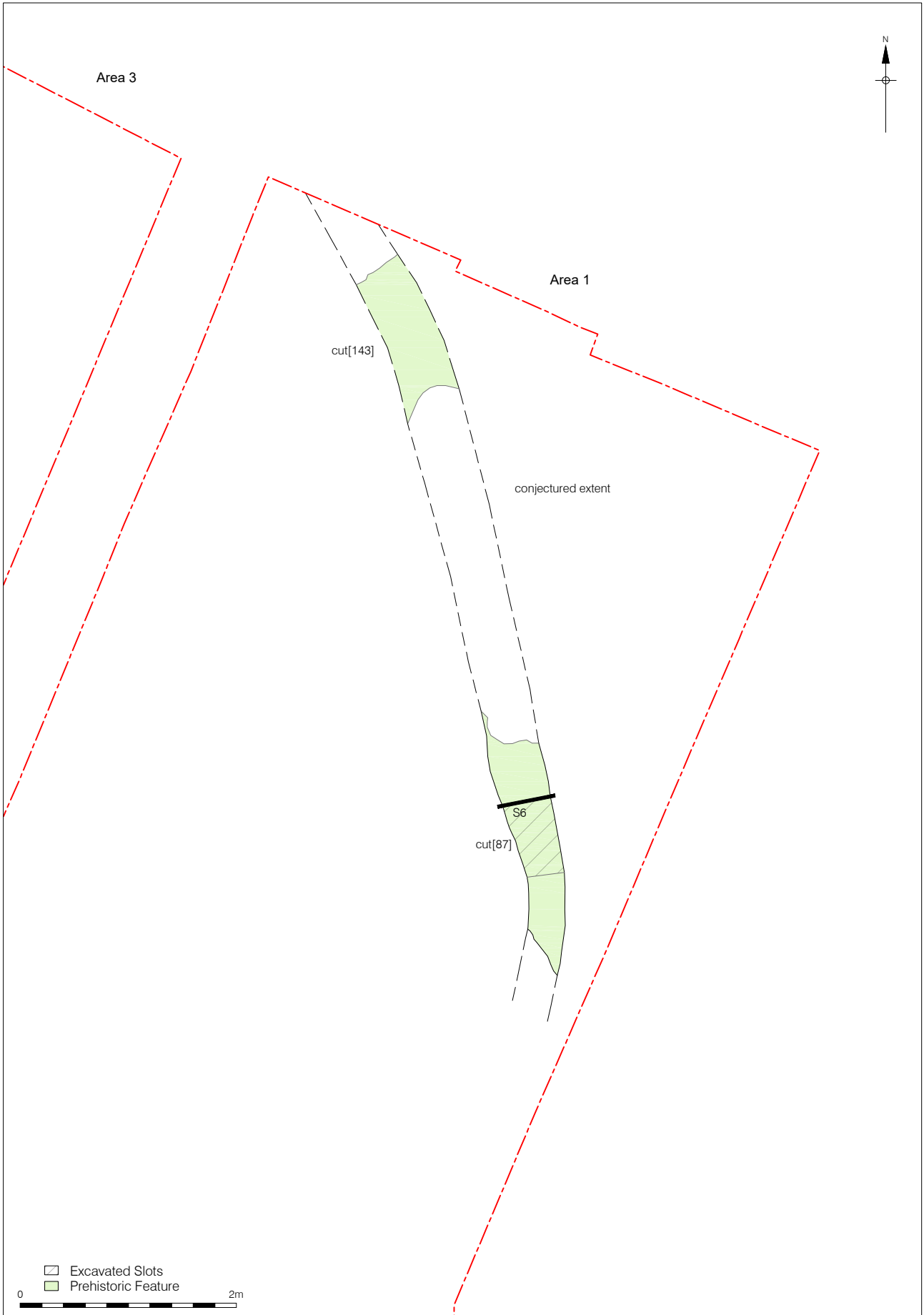
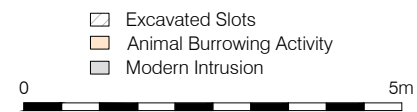
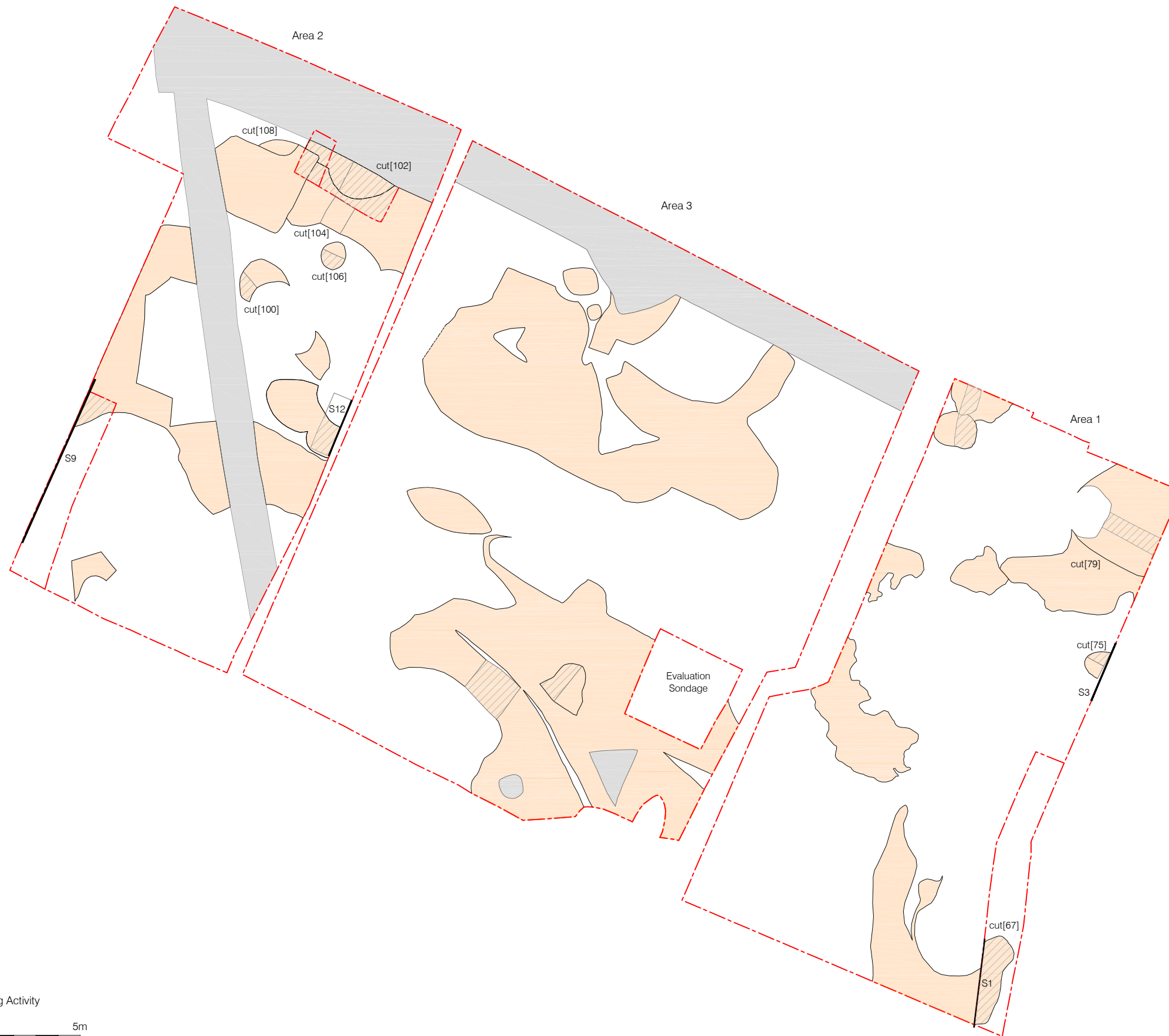
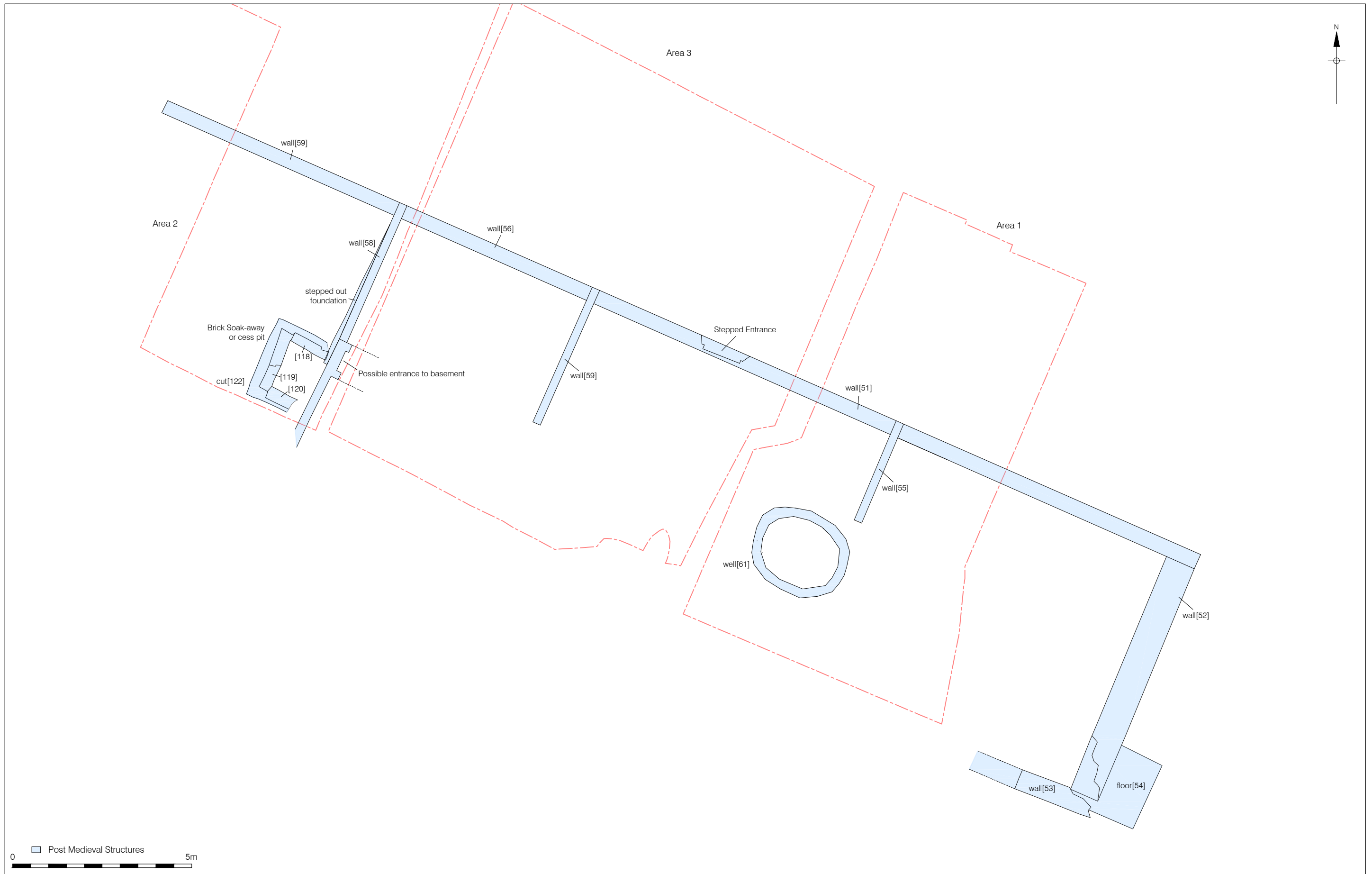
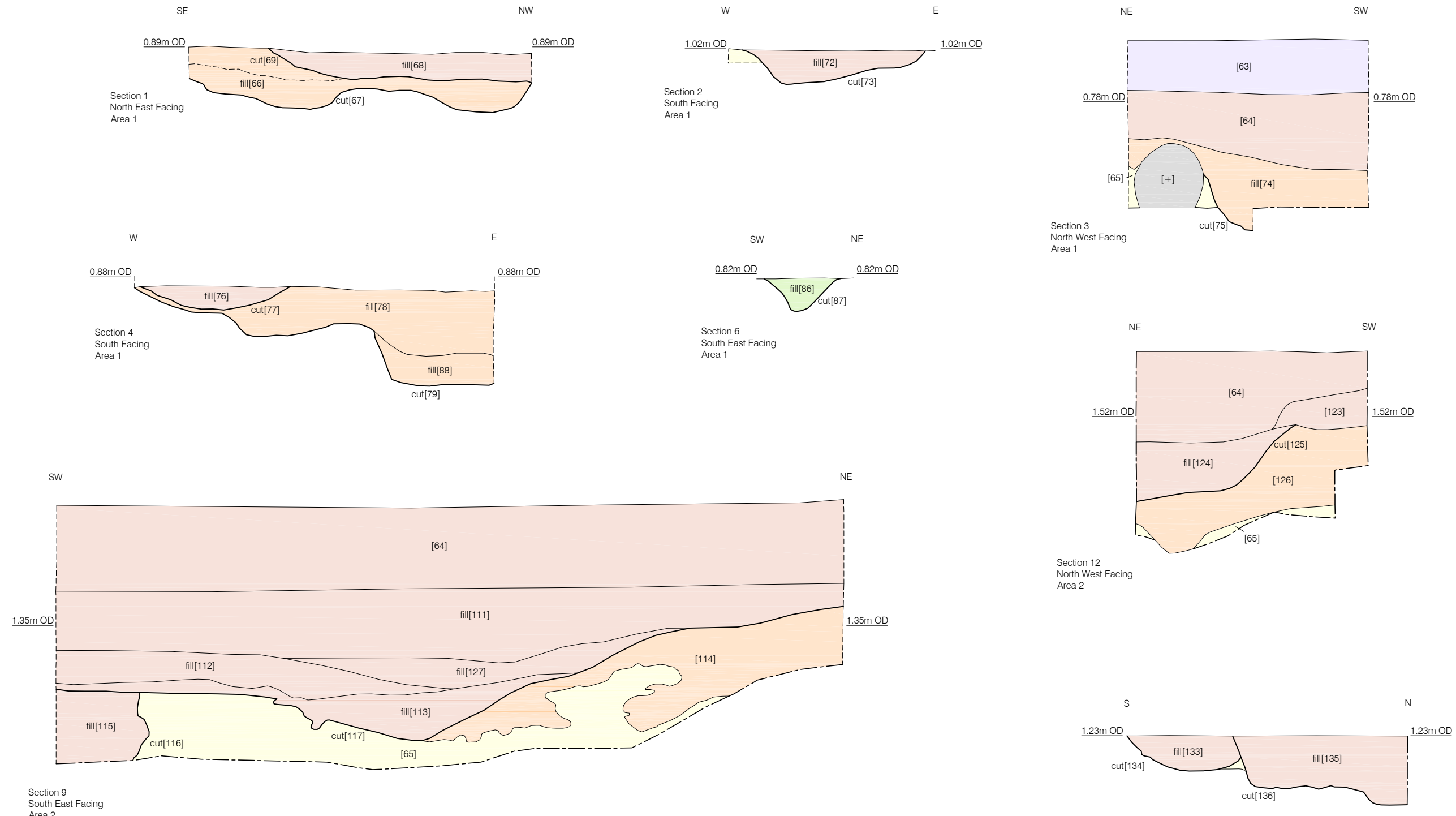


Figure 3  
Phase 2: Undated Gully or Palaeochannel  
1:50 at A4









- Phase 7: Modern: 20th Century
- Phase 5: 18th Century Land Reclamation layer
- Phase 4: Tanning Waste Pits
- Phase 3: Animal Burrowing and Bioturbation
- Phase 2: Pre-historic
- Phase 1: Natural



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Figure 7  
Sections  
1:25 at A3

## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TYPE	AREA	SECTION NO	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	LEVEL M OD	PHASE
50	LAYER	1		DARK GREY CLAYEY SILT	MADE GROUND	4.12	7
51	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	NORTH WALL OF TERRACED HOUSING	3.90	6
52	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	EAST WALL OF TERRACED HOUSING	3.76	6
53	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	SOUTH WALL OF TERRACED HOUSING	3.82	6
54	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID FLAT EDGE-TO-EDGE	EXTERIOR YARD SURFACE	2.93	6
55	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	INTERNAL DIVIDING WALL	3.87	6
56	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	NORTH WALL OF TERRACED HOUSING (SAME AS 51)	3.32	6
57	LAYER	1		MIXED BUILDING MATERIALS	DEMOLITION OF UPPER COURSES OF BUILDING	4.07	7
58	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	INTERNAL DIVIDING WALL WHICH INCLUDES DOOR JAMB	3.93	6
59	MASONRY	1		RED BRICK LAID IN ENGLISH BOND	NORTH WALL OF TERRACED HOUSING (SAME AS 51)	3.90	6
60	FILL	1		LOOSE, LIGHT GREY DEGRADED MORTAR	BACKFILL OF WELL [61]	3.32	6
61	MASONRY	1		RE-USED BRICKS LAID FLAT, EDGE-TO-EDGE	OVAL, BRICK BUILT WELL (RE-USED BRICKS)	3.32	6
62	CUT	1		OVAL IN PLAN	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR WELL	3.32	6
63	LAYER	1		FIRM, DARK GREY/BLACK SILTY CLAY	19TH C LAND RECLAMATION	2.93	5
64	LAYER	1		FIRM, DARK GREY CLAYEY SAND	OCCUPATION LAYER	1.47	4
65	LAYER	1	3	FRIABLE, LIGHT YELLOW SAND	NATURAL DRIFT GEOLOGY OF SAND	1.02	1
66	FILL	1	1	FIRM, MID-BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [67]	0.80	3
67	CUT	1	1	IRREGULAR	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	0.80	3
68	FILL	1	1	FIRM, DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY CLAY	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER SHELL, ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY	0.80	4
69	CUT	1	1	POLYLOBAL IN PLAN	INTERCUTTING TANNING WASTE PIT	0.80	4
70	FILL	1	2	FIRM, DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY CLAY	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING LEATHER OFF-CUTS, ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY	0.82	4
71	CUT	1	2	FIRM, DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY CLAY	INTERCUTTING TANNING WASTE PIT	0.83	4
72	FILL	1	2	FIRM, DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY CLAY	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING LEATHER OFF-CUTS, ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY	0.84	4
73	CUT	1	2	SUB-OVAL IN PLAN	INTERCUTTING TANNING WASTE PIT	1.02	4

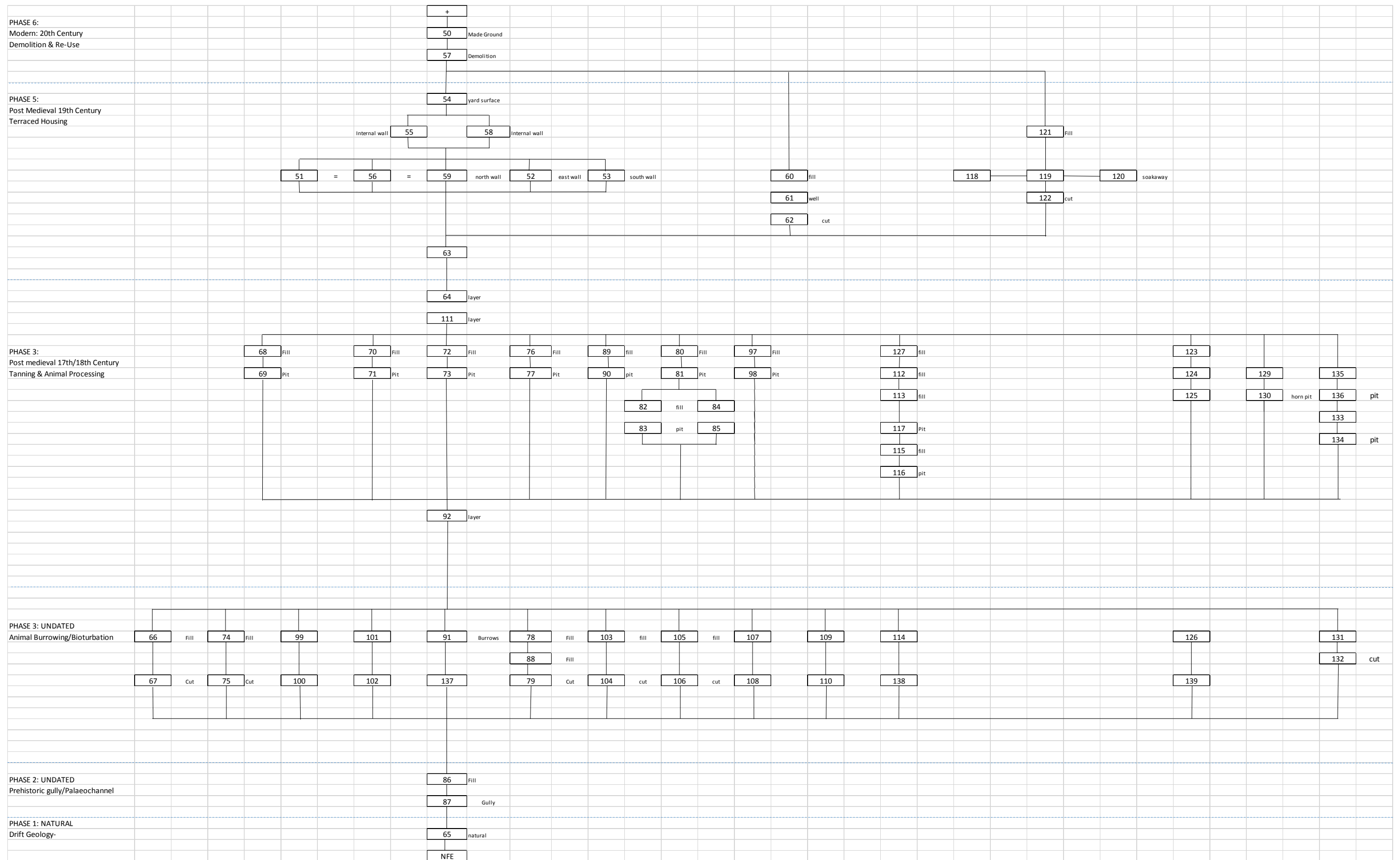
CONTEXT	TYPE	AREA	SECTION NO	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	LEVEL M OD	PHASE
74	FILL	1	3	FIRM MID BROWN REDDISH SANDY CLAY	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [75]	1.00	3
75	CUT	1	3	IRREGULAR	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.00	3
76	FILL	1	4	SOFT, LOOSE BLACKISH SANDY SILT	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY, CBM	0.80	4
77	CUT	1	4	SUB-CIRCULAR	INTERCUTTING TANNING WASTE PIT	0.80	4
78	FILL	1	4	SOFT, LOOSE DARK BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [79]	0.80	3
79	CUT	1	4	IRREGULARLY SHAPED FEATURE	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	0.80	3
80	FILL	1	5	FRIABLE, DARK GREY/BLACK SILTY SAND	DOMESTIC WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER SHELL, CBM	0.70	4
81	CUT	1	5	CIRCULAR	DOMESTIC REFUSE PIT	0.70	4
82	FILL	1	5	FRIABLE, DARK GREY/BLACK SILTY SAND	DOMESTIC WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER SHELL, FILL OF PIT [83]	0.70	4
83	CUT	1	5	SUB-CIRCULAR	DOMESTIC REFUSE PIT	0.72	4
84	FILL	1	5	FRIABLE, DARK GREY/BLACK SILTY SAND	DOMESTIC WASTE FILL OF PIT [85]	0.72	4
85	CUT	1	5	CIRCULAR IN PLAN	DOMESTIC REFUSE PIT	0.72	4
86	FILL	1	6	FRIABLE LIGHT GREY, MOTTLED ORANGE CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF GULLY [87]	0.78	2
87	CUT	1	6	CURVILINEAR IN PLAN	GULLY OR PALAEOCHANNEL	0.78	2
88	FILL	1	4	FIRM DARK GREY/BLACK CLAYEY SAND	PRIMARY FILL OF [79]	0.42	3
89	FILL	1		LOOSE, GREYISH ORANGE SILTY SAND	FILL OF PIT [90]	0.83	4
90	CUT	1		SUB ANGULAR	TANNING WASTE PIT	0.83	4
91	FILL	1	3	FRIABLE, REDDISH MID BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [137]	0.56	3
92	LAYER	2		SOFT, DARK YELLOW BROWNISH SILTY SAND	RE-DEPOSITED NATURAL		4
93,94, 95, 96	-	-	-	-	NUMBERS VOIDED	-	-
97	FILL	2	7	FRIABLE, GREYISH DARK BROWN SILTY SAND	DOMESTIC WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER SHELL, POTTERY, CBM, FILL OF PIT [98]	1.25	4
98	CUT	2	7	OVAL	DOMESTIC REFUSE PIT	1.25	4
99	FILL	2	7	FRIABLE, REDDISH MID BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [100]	1.25	3
100	CUT	2	7	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.25	3
101	FILL	2	11	SOFT GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [102]	1.08	3
102	CUT	2	11	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.08	3
103	FILL	2	11	SOFT GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [104]	1.08	3
104	CUT	2	11	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.08	3



CONTEXT	TYPE	AREA	SECTION NO	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	LEVEL M OD	PHASE
105	FILL	2	10	SOFT GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [106]	1.14	3
106	CUT	2	10	SUB-CIRCULAR	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.14	3
107	FILL	2	8	SOFT LIGHT GREY SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [108]	1.09	3
108	CUT	2	8	IRREGULAR LINEAR	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.09	3
109	FILL	2	8	FRIABLE, REDDISH MID BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [110]	0.96	3
110	CUT	2	8	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	0.96	3
111	LAYER	2	9	FRIABLE, DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY SILT	OCCUPATION LAYER	1.59	4
112	FILL	2	9	FIRM DARK BROWN/ORANGE SILTY SAND	SECONDARY FILL OF [117]	1.21	4
113	FILL	2	9	FRIABLE, DARK REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT	PRIMARY FILL OF [117]	1.28	4
114	FILL	2	9	FRIABLE YELLOW BROWN SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [138]	1.13	3
115	FILL	2	9	FRIABLE, MID BROWN CLAYEY SAND	DOMESTIC WASTE FILL OF PIT [116]	0.95	4
116	CUT	2	9	POLYLOBAL/IRREGULAR	DOMESTIC REFUSE PIT	0.95	4
117	CUT	2	9	POLYLOBAL/IRREGULAR	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING ANIMAL BONE	1.45	4
118	MASONRY	2	-	RED BRICK WITH A SANDY YELLOW MORTAR	SOAKAWAY WALL	1.02	5
119	MASONRY	2	-	RED BRICK WITH A SANDY YELLOW MORTAR	SOAKAWAY WALL	1.01	5
120	MASONRY	2	-	RED BRICK WITH A SANDY YELLOW MORTAR	SOAKAWAY WALL	1.00	5
121	FILL	2	-	FIRM, DARK GREYISH BROWN SANDY SILT	FILL OF SOAKAWAY	1.07	5
122	CUT	2	-	RECTANGULAR IN PLAN	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR SOAKAWAY [118-120]	1.04	5
123	LAYER	2	12	FIRM MID BLUE-GREY SANDY SILT	DISCRETE MAKE UP LAYER	1.68	4
124	FILL	2	12	SOFT MID BROWN GREYISH SANDY CLAY	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER, ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY	1.47	4
125	CUT	2	12	SUB CIRCULAR IN PLAN	TANNING WASTE PIT	1.47	4
126	FILL	2	12	FIRM GREYISH MID BROWN SILTY SAND	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.47	3
127	FILL	2	9	FIRM BLACK CLAYEY SAND	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER, ANIMAL BONE, POTTERY, CBM	1.35	4
128	FILL	2	-	FIRM DARK GREY/BLACK CLAYEY SILT	BACKFILL WITHIN CONSTRUCTION CUT OF SOAKAWAY	0.96	5
129	FILL	3	-	FIRM DARK GREY/BLACK CLAYEY SILT	ACCUMULATED FILL OF HORN CORE LINED PIT [130]	0.96	4
130	CUT	3	-	CIRCULAR	HORN CORE LINED PIT OR SOAKAWAY	0.96	4

CONTEXT	TYPE	AREA	SECTION NO	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	LEVEL M OD	PHASE
131	FILL	3	13	SOFT MID BROWN CLAYEY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [132]	1.07	3
132	CUT	3	13	IRREGULAR LINEAR	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.07	3
133	FILL	3	14	SOFT MID BROWN GREYISH SILTY SAND	FILL OF IRREGULAR FEATURE [134]	1.23	3
134	CUT	3	14	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.23	3
135	FILL	3	14	SOFT MID BROWN SILTY SAND	TANNING WASTE INCLUDING OYSTER, POTTERY, CBM	1.23	4
136	CUT	3	14	SOFT MID GREY BROWN SILTY SAND	TANNING WASTE PIT	1.23	4
137	CUT	3	-	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	0.56	3
138	CUT	3	-	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.09	3
139	CUT	3	-	IRREGULAR/POLYLOBAL	ANIMAL BURROWING/BIOTURBATION	1.47	3

12 APPENDIX 2: MATRICES



## **13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

### **13.1 Introduction**

13.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (three boxes). The pottery dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The material contains only a small number of sherds (sixteen) that are abraded or laminated. The pottery is largely fragmentary, particularly the pre- c. 1480 dated materials, although eight post-medieval vessels have a complete profile and one item is intact. Most the pottery was disposed of soon after breakage and were subject to secondary or tertiary deposition processes. Pottery was found in fifteen contexts. All of the individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds), except for one deposit that produced a medium sized group (30–100 sherds). The assemblage is notable for containing prehistoric/Roman wares, local tin-glaze production wasters and a good range of imported wares.

13.1.2 All the pottery (168 sherds, representing some 147 vessels and weighting 12.603kg, none of which is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and entered into a database format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weights. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### **13.2 Pottery types and distribution**

13.2.1 The pottery can be quantified for the following periods:

- Prehistoric/early Roman: 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 26g
- Roman: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 19g
- Medieval: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 18g
- Post-medieval: 160 sherds, 140 ENV, 12.540kg

13.2.2 The quantification of the different pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

### **13.3 Prehistoric/early Roman**

13.3.1 The prehistoric/early Roman wares consist of two fine greyware fabrics, one of which differs in containing sparse shell fragments. Forms could not be confidently assigned to the body sherds in these wares, which were found only in context [2].

### **13.4 Roman**

13.4.1 The Roman pottery consist of a body sherd of Verulamium-type whiteware (VERW) and an unidentified coarse whiteware (MISC), which survives as a rim sherd, triangular in section with a groove on the edge. Both sherds were found in context [2].

## 13.5 Medieval

13.5.1 The medieval pottery consists of a sherd of Early Surrey ware (ESUR), dated c. 1050–1140, which is decorated with a thumbbed vertical strip and was probably derived from a jar or cooking pot (context [78]). A fragment of a coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with an everted rim (CBW EVE), dated c. 1270–1350, was noted in deposit [133]. A small, abraded sherd of a medieval orange sandy ware was noted in deposit [135].

Expansion	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
<b>Late Iron Age/early Roman</b>						
Fine sandy greyware	INDET		2	1	14	-
Fine sandy greyware with sparse shell	INDET		1	1	12	-
<b>Roman</b>						
Verulamium whiteware	VERW	1600-1900	1	1	12	-
Unidentified	INDET		1	1	7	-
<b>Medieval</b>						
Surrey-Hampshire (Pearce and Vince 1988)						
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with everted rim	CBW EVE	1270-1350	1	1	7	Cooking pot with everted rim
Surrey (Vince and Jenner 1991)						
Early Surrey ware	ESUR	1050-1150	1	1	10	?Cooking pot or jar
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900-1500	1	1	1	
<b>Post-medieval</b>						
London (Green 1999; Nenck and Hughes 1999; Orton 1988; Tyler et al 2008)						
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	1170	Rounded jug
London-area post-medieval bichrome redware	PMBR	1480-1600	1	1	195	Cauldron or pipkin
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	16	15	1105	Flared and deep flared bowl, cauldron, colander, syrup-collecting jar, medium rounded jar, jug
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480-1600	11	9	1479	Carinated bowl or dish, type 1, wall-sided rim, bowl or dish, cauldron, dripping dish, Jar, rounded jug
London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware	PMREC	1480-1600	2	2	199	Carinated colander
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480-1650	16	11	1431	Carinated bowl or dish, type 1, wall-sided rim, carinated bowl, jar
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480-1650	15	13	887	Carinated bowl or dish, type 1, wall-sided rim, bowl or dish, cauldron or pipkin, colander, carinated dish
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	3	7	300	Rounded dish, plate, Britton shape I, flat base
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570-1846	2	2	64	Medium rounded bowl, ointment pot
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	6	6	372	Charger, Britton shapes B-D and E
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680-1800	2	2	17	Rounded bowl, plate, Britton shape I, flat base
Surrey-Hampshire (Pearce 1992; 1999)						
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550-1700	1	1	47	Cauldron or pipkin
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	13	8	852	Medium flared bowl, shallow carinated bowl, bowl or dish, chamber pot, dish
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550-1700	1	1	20	Carinated porringer
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	10	9	500	Bowl, carinated bowl, bowl or dish, cauldron, flared dish, domed money-box, tripod pipkin
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480-1550	1	1	2	-
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	5	5	1167	Medium rounded bowl, carinated

Expansion	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580-1800	1	1	48	porringer Rounded jar
Essex (Nenk and Hughes 1999)						
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580-1700	2	2	31	Cylindrical mug
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	9	7	352	Bowl, Cauldron, chamber pot, flared dish, jar
Britain (Hildyard 2005)						
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	7	5	382	Deep and medium rounded bowls, dinner plate
English porcelain with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	ENPO BW	1745-1830	2	2	47	Fluted bowl, sauceboat
Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	PEAR TR1	1770-1810	3	2	119	Medium rounded bowl, saucer
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	3	3	79	Medium rounded bowl, chamber pot, cylindrical jar
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805-1900	1	1	8	Jug
White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration	SWSG COB	1740-1780	1	1	38	Chamber pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	88	Rounded dish
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480-1900	1	1	5	
Imports (Hurst et al 1986)						
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480-1900	2	1	169	Flared dish
Germany						
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	4	3	790	Bartmann and rounded jug
German whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	GERWY	1550-1630	1	1	19	-
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550-1580	1	1	49	Bartmann jug
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500-1580	2	1	135	Rounded jug
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480-1610	1	1	27	Rounded jug
Werra slipware	WERR	1580-1650	1	1	205	Flared dish
Low countries						
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300-1650	7	7	78	Handled and rounded jar
Dutch bichrome red earthenware	DUTR BICR	1480-1650	1	1	4	-
Spain						
Columbia plain maiolica	COLP	1500-1600	1	1	37	Dish
Italy						
Ligurian berettino maiolica	LIGU BERR	1520-1700	1	1	16	Plate
China						
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	7	Dinner plate

Table 1. TEY14: pottery types quantified by sherd count, ENV, weight and EVEs and the forms that occur in the wares.

## 13.6 Post-Medieval

### London area

- 13.6.1 Pottery from a London source occurs as three types: coarse red earthenwares, tin-glazed wares and stoneware. The redwares are most frequent (29 sherds/26 ENV/2.783kg) and includes the early type (PMRE), dated 1480–1600 and this ware occurs in the forms of a handled carinated bowl (context [63]), a bowl or dish (context [64]), a cauldron (context [63] and [68]), a dripping dish, jars and a rounded jug base (all found in context [63]). The slipware versions of PMRE are found

as green- (PMSRG) and clear or yellow-glazed (PMSRY) wares, both dated c. 1480–1600. The forms recorded in these wares are much the same as PMRE with carinated bowls noted in both types (contexts [63], [68] and [72]), cauldrons or pipkin fragments (contexts [63] and [78]), besides the base of a PMSRY colander with a footring and a PMSRG jar rim (both found in context [63]). Less common 16th-century redwares occur as the base of a cauldron or pipkin in post-medieval bichrome redware (PMBR), found in context [78], while early post-medieval calcareous redware (PMREC) occurred as the rim of a carinated colander (context [64]).

- 13.6.2 The developed post-medieval redware (PMR), dated from c.1580 was found mostly in context [63] and occurs in the form of flared bowls, cauldrons or a pipkin, a colander and a rounded jar, while the rim of a syrup collecting jar was additionally recovered from deposit [129].
- 13.6.3 The tin-glazed wares are recorded as a total of 13 sherds/17 ENV/753kg and contain some notable vessels. A mid-17<sup>th</sup> century polychrome (TGW D) charger base is decorated with an internal blue ship surviving with two rigged masks and a building in the background shaded pale green (context [50]). The item may have been made at the Pickleherring or Still Stairs pot houses. Found with the latter were two other TGW D chargers with geometrical blue and white designs, one of which additionally incorporates purple. A family sherd from the latter was found in context [60] alongside a waster sherd of another TGW D charger decorated with a blue, green and an ochre/yellow floral border, similar to that found on Dutch or Italian Ligurian tin-glazed wares. The most spectacular tin-glazed ware waster consists of a stack of five simple shape plates (Britton's (1987) type I shape) that are fused together (context [63]). The design on the plate is uncertain and survives only as two blue lines on white found on the rim edge. The item is dated to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> century and may have been made at the Horsley Down pot house. Additionally a wall sherd from a medium rounded bowl and an ointment pot occur in biscuit ware (TGW BISC) occurred in context [129]. Eighteenth-century vessels occur as a rounded bowl (TGW: context [63]), a rounded dish (TGW: context [63]) and a simple shape plate (TGWH: context [129]) are also recorded.
- 13.6.4 London stoneware (LONS), dated c. 1670–1923 occurs only as the complete profile of an 18th-century copy of a German Frechen stoneware rounded jug and was found in context [63].
- 13.6.5 The Surrey-Hampshire border wares occur as a total of 32 sherds/26 ENV/2.636kg of which 26 sherds/20 ENV/1.421kg are whitewares and includes a single sherd of the early ware EBORD (context [124]). The later whitewares (BORD/G/O/Y) occur mostly in the form of bowls or dishes found mainly in context [63]. There are also noted chamber pots (BORD: context [124]), a cauldron rim BORDY: context [63]) and an example found in context [64] has an unusual deep collared rim (BORD) and was found with a BORDY tripod pipkin rim. The base of a domed BORDY money box (context [124]) and a BORDO carinated porringer (context [124]) are noted. The red border ware (RBOR) is notable as an intact medium rounded bowl that may be an 18th-century product of Dorking (context [60]), while a late 16<sup>th</sup> mod 17th century carinated porringer, decorated externally with corrugation, was found in context [63], alongside a brown-glazed (RBORB) jar rim.
- 13.6.6 The c. 1580–1700 dated Essex fine red earthenwares occur as a total of 11 sherds/9 ENV/383g, only one of which consists of black-glazed ware in the form of a cylindrical mug base (context [72]).
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The rest of the Essex fine redware occurs only as plain glazed wares (PMFR), which were found in context [63], unless otherwise stated. This ware is found in the form of bowls (also present in context [124]), a cauldron, a late 17<sup>th</sup> century flat-rimmed chamber pot and a rim with an external flange. Also of note is the complete profile of a flared dish with an everted flat rim that is decorated with two incised concentric lines, containing an incised wavy line (context [70]).

- 13.6.7 Pottery from a general British source accounts for 18 sherds/15 ENV/761g and consists of industrial/factory made earthenwares, besides stonewares and porcelain. The earthenwares include creamwares (CREA), dated c. 1740–1830 and found in the form of medium and deep rounded bowls, besides two plates, all of which was found in context [60]. The latter deposit also contained the only pearlwares, found as two vessels with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration (PEAR TR1), dated c. 1770–1810. This is in the form of a saucer with a design featuring two Chinese males and a boy sat on an ox, as well as a medium rounded bowl featuring a Chinoiserie landscape, similar to that of the Willow pattern. The plain refined whitewares (REFW), dated from c. 1805, occur as a medium rounded bowl and a chamber pot (context [63]), besides a cylindrical jar used for selling preserves *etc.* (context [60]), found also with a jug represented by a moulded D-shaped handle decorated with blue sponging (REFW SPON). The only transfer-printed refined whiteware vessel (TPW) is a rounded dish with a raised bead border on the inside edge of the rim and further decorated with the Willow pattern (context [63]).
- 13.6.8 White salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration (SWSG) is the only British stoneware represented in the assemblage and represented by a chamber pot with a combed horizontal band that is painted with a miss-fired cobalt glaze (context [60]).
- 13.6.9 Two late 18<sup>th</sup>-century English porcelain vessels are decorated with under-glaze blue-painted decoration (ENPO BW) and these are recorded in the form of a fluted bowl with a scalloped rim and decorated externally with a Chinese landscape featuring what appears to be a gesticulating bear-like figure on a bridge and an internal double trellis border. The second vessel occurs as a sauceboat with a wide pouring spout and it is decorated with an external Chinoiserie landscape. Both items occurred in context [60].
- 13.6.10 Imported pottery is quite well represented in the assemblage and found as a total of 23 sherds/20 ENV/1.367kg and derived from a wide range of sources. From a Northern European source is a slipware (MISC SLIP) flared dish made in a buff-coloured fabric with an internal white slip coating. The 16<sup>th</sup> early 17<sup>th</sup> century dated vessel is decorated on the surviving wall with two brown slip bands and the base has nine frond-like motifs, arranged around a central circular line (context [60]). There are 10 sherds/8 ENV/1.225kg of German pottery, which is mostly found as stonewares and in the form of rounded jugs: one each is present in context [72] as Raeren (RAER) and Cologne (KOLS) stoneware, the latter decorated with applied small roundels featuring male busts, leaves and a band of foliage, dated c. 1525–50 (Hurst et al 1986, 210–12). This form also occurs as three examples in Frechen stoneware (FREC) and includes a bartmann (context [63]), while another example was made either in Cologne or Frechen stoneware (KOLFREC) and was found in



context [64]. The German earthenwares consist of a sherd of whiteware (GERWY: context [64]), possibly from Hafner and a Werra ware (WERR) flared dish rim (context [63]).

- 13.6.11 Pottery from the Low Countries account for eight sherds/8 ENV/82g and occur as mainly plain redwares (DUTR) and a sherd of bichrome Dutch redware (DUTR BICR), which occurred mainly as non-diagnostic sherds in context [135], although a rim sherd of a rounded jar occurred in context [63] and a handled example was found in deposit [64]. Imported tin-glazed ware was found as a flared bowl rim made in Spanish Columbia plain maiolica (COLP) and a plate rim made in Ligurian berettino maiolica, decorated with a chevron border featuring leaves on the rim and arcading on the exterior: both found in context [63]. Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW) is recorded only as an 18<sup>th</sup> century plate rim with a *café au lait* slip line on the edge and an internal floral and geometrical border (context [60]).

### 13.7 Miscellaneous

- 13.7.1 A single sherd of a miscellaneous reduced fine sandy earthenware with an internal glaze was found in context [68].

### 13.8 Distribution

- 13.8.1 The distribution of the pottery is displayed in Table 2 and shows the contexts containing pottery, the size, number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context ED	Context LD	Spot date
2	S	5	4	45	-	-	Prehistoric/early Roman
50	S	3	3	269	1630	1680	1630–1680
60	S	22	19	2148	1805	1900	1805–1810
63	M	76	71	7545	1805	1900	1805–1900
64	S	14	11	750	1550	1700	1550–1700
68	S	4	3	94	1580	1800	17 <sup>th</sup> –18 <sup>th</sup> century
70	S	4	2	251	1580	1700	1580–1700
72	S	8	5	327	1580	1700	1580–1700
78	S	8	7	637	1480	1600	1480–1600
124	S	5	4	46	1580	1700	1580–1650
129	S	9	8	429	1680	1800	1680–1800
133	S	2	2	10	1350	1650	1350–1650
135	S	8	8	52	1480	1600	1480–1600

Table 2. TEY14: Distribution of the pottery.

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

- 13.9.1 The pottery has significance at a local level. The prehistoric and early Roman pottery demonstrates activity for this period, which has been found locally, e.g. at 1–2 Three Oak Lane (Proctor 200). The medieval pottery may relate to peripheral activity to the settlement on Tooley Street or it, like the early post-medieval pottery may relate to the big houses located in the vicinity of the study area, e.g. Falstaf Place and The Rosary, which were located on the south bank of the Thames. The 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century imported pottery from TEY14, although smaller in quantity and less varied, is comparable to that found at Falstaf Place and The Rosary (Whittingham 2009), where German stonewares, good quality white and redwares and tin-glazed wares were important components of

the Renaissance material culture of these high status houses. Some of the tin-glazed wares, e.g. the mid-17th century polychrome chargers and the fused stack of late 17th-early 18th-century plates are important insights into the local Horsley Down, Pickle Herring and Still Stairs delftware pot houses.

- 13.9.2 The pottery has the potential to date the deposits it was recovered from. The assemblage also has the potential to demonstrate activities on or close to the site.

### 13.10 References

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- Hurst, J. G., Neal, D. S. and van Beuningen, H. J. E. 1986. Pottery produced and traded in North-west Europe, 1350-1650. Rotterdam Papers IV.
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## **14 APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd*

### **14.1 Introduction**

14.1.1 A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

14.1.2 All the clay tobacco pipes (eleven fragments, of which none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO); 18th-century examples are according to Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

### **14.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types**

14.2.1 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of nine bowls and two stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between c.1660 and 1740. All the bowls show evidence for being smoked.

#### *1660–1680*

- AO15: two spurred, rounded profile bowls with a quarter milling and a poor to average finish. Contexts [50] and [63] (with the rim missing).
- AO18; five, heeled, angled straight-sided bowls with a poor finish and none, half (two examples) and three quarters milling of the rim. Contexts [50] (four examples) and [63] (one example).

#### *1700–1740*

- OS10: two heeled upright bowls with a rounded front and a straight back. Both bowls occurred in context [124] and one example is initialled M B on the heel (small find 1). Possibly made by Michael Bill, 1703 – 1704, Smiths Alley, Bermondsey.

#### *Stem fragments*

- The two stem fragments were solely found in context [50] and both are of medium thickness, except that one has a medium sized bore and the other has a medium-thin sized bore.

### **14.3 Distribution**

14.3.1 The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1, which shows the number of fragments, assemblage size, date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and context LD) and a considered deposition date for each context the material occurred in.

Context	No. of frags.	Assem. size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl type/part	Context considered date
50	7	S	1660	1680	x1 AO15, x4 AO18, x2 stems	1660–1680
63	2	S	1660	1680	x1 AO15, x1 AO18	1660–1680
124	2	S	1660	1680	X2 OS10 (x1 M B, S.F. 1)	1700–1740

Table 1. TEY14: distribution of the clay tobacco pipes showing for each context clay tobacco pipes occurred in, the number of fragments, size of the assemblage, the date range of the latest bowl type or part (Context ED and Context LD) and a spot date (context considered date).

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

14.4.1 The clay tobacco pipes have no significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from sources on the site. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production on the site. The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco.

#### 14.5 References

- Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. Journal of British Archaeology Association, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.
- Oswald, A. 1975, Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

## 15 APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

### 15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (two boxes). The glass dates solely from the post-medieval period. The glass is overall fragmentary (although three vessels are intact) and none of the material demonstrates evidence of abrasion. The glass appears to have been deposited under secondary and tertiary conditions and some of the material was deposited rapidly after breakage. The post-medieval soda glass fragments often show evidence of weathering resultant from the burial conditions. The material was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels and weight. The assemblage was recovered from four contexts and individual deposits produced only small (fewer than 30 shards) sized groups.

15.1.2 All the glass (17 fragments, 11 ENV, 3.021kg, of which none are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by glass type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by period and vessel shapes, together with its distribution.

### 15.2 The glass forms

- Beaker: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 19g
- Codd bottle: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 969g
- English wine bottle: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 201
- English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type: 5 fragments, 3 ENV, 1570g
- English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 212g
- Phial, cylindrical-type: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 46g
- Vessel glass: 5 fragments, 1 ENV, 4g

#### *Beaker*

15.2.1 The vessel is made in green-tinted soda glass and survives only as a splayed base with a hollow foot and a conical kick and the vessel was blown in one go. The item is dated c. 1550–1650 and was residual in context [63].

#### *Codd bottle*

15.2.2 Both of the two moulded Codd bottles are made in pale green soda glass. One bottle (573g) is intact except for the missing rim and marble that acted as a closure. The vessel has embossed on one side 'RD43109' and 'J. MILLS' vertically and '[LON]DON' horizontally, while on the back is found 'RD43109/THIS BOTTLE IS/THE PROPERTY/OF/AND CONTENTS/MANUFACTURED/BY/J.MILLS/OSSORY RD SE'. The second fragmentary example (396g) survives as only the wall and base and has embossed vertically on the wall '...RN/AND/...WOLLAND/REGISTERED/[BERMO]NDSEY', while around the base is found 'PROPERTY OF WESTERN WOLLAND...'. Both vessels date to after c. 1870 and were found in context [50].

*English wine bottle*

15.2.3 Fragments of two free-blown English wine bottles and made in pale olive green soda glass are recorded and were recovered from context [50]. One vessel has a string rim finish dated c. 1670 (Dumbrell 1983, 38) and the other item consists of a 17<sup>th</sup> early 18<sup>th</sup> century dated wall/base fragment. Both items could have been derived from either globe and shaft or onion-type wine bottles.

*English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type*

15.2.4 These free-blown wine bottles were made in pale olive green soda glass and all have string rim finishes dated c. 1780–90 (Dumbrell 1983, 38) and the characteristic splayed base. Fragmentary examples occurred in deposit [50] as rims and bases, while an intact example, with a height of 262mm, was recorded in context [60], together with another rim fragment.

*English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type.*

15.2.5 A single mould made 19<sup>th</sup> century example of this wine bottle type was recorded in context [63] and consists of the diagnostic straight-sided wall and base angle, while the underside of the base has a conical kick. The item is made in dark olive green high-lime low-alkali glass.

*Phial, cylindrical-type*

15.2.6 The vessel is almost intact except for chips to the rim. The phial was free-blown and made in clear soda glass and has a narrow, flat, horizontal, preparation rim-type finish, a short neck, rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall and a splayed base, which is concave on the underside and shows a pontil scar. The item is 109mm tall and dates to the late 18th-early 19th century and was found in context [60].

*Vessel glass*

15.2.7 The item is free-blown and made in soda glass and consists of a rounded shoulder, rounded and flat body shards and the item is weathered. The glass is slightly dichromic and appears green-tinted, except that it is clear coloured when held up to the light. The item can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period and was found in context [129].

**15.3 Distribution**

15.3.1 The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1.

Context	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
50	7	5	1774	Codd bottles, English wine bottle, including early cylindrical type	1870+
60	3	3	1012	English wine bottle, early cylindrical type, cylindrical phial	1780-90
63	2	2	231	Beaker, English wine bottle, late cylindrical type	1810+
129	5	1	4	Vessel glass	Post-medieval

Table 1. TEY16: Distribution of the glass showing for each context it occurs in the quantification by number of fragments, ENV and weight, the range of forms and a considered deposition date

**15.4 Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work**

15.4.1 The glass has little significance at a local level as it occurs in types frequently found in Greater

London. However, the 16<sup>th</sup> early 17<sup>th</sup> century dated beaker base is a high-status item and could have been derived from one of the great houses, e.g. Faltsaf Place and The Rosary, which was located on the south bank of the Thames and to the East of London Bridge. The potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

## **15.5 References**

Dumbrell, R. 1983 Understanding antique wine bottles. Antique Collectors Club/Christie's Wine publications.

## 16 APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### 16.1 BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
50	2279	Post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
53	3032;3101PM	Post great fire unfrogged brick; post medieval white sandy soft mortar, with small chalk lumps	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	1750-1900
60	2276;2279;3115;3101PM	Post medieval unglazed peg and pan tiles; slate roof?; white sandy soft mortar	3	300	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	1780-1900
61	3032;3101PM	Post great fire unfrogged and narrow brick; white sandy shelly lime mortar	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
63	3031;2318;2276	Late medieval early post medieval Flemish brick; Flemish glazed floor tile; post medieval unglazed peg tile	3	1350	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
66	2276;3039	Post medieval unfrogged sandy brick and unglazed peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
68	2586;2276;3065	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles; post medieval red sandy brick	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
70	2271	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
80	3033;2276	Post medieval red sandy brick and unglazed peg tiles	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
92	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
96	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
97	2586;2276	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
118	3032	Post great fire unfrogged brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
124	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tiles	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
133	2586;2276	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
135	2271;2276	Medieval/post medieval unglazed peg tiles	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

### 16.2 Review

16.2.1 The small assemblage (37 fragments, 10.58 kg) consists mainly of pieces of late post medieval ceramic building material (sandy red and post great fire bricks and peg tiles). More than 75% of the assemblage consists of roofing ceramic building material, with much smaller quantities of bricks (19%).



- 16.2.2 Two fragments of medieval brick and glazed floor tile [63], and some peg tiles defined by fabric type and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to some medieval activity in the area. Furthermore, many of the fabrics can be assigned a later medieval date (14th century) on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.
- 16.2.3 Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. A small range of fabrics (3) have been identified suggesting derivation from more many different buildings. Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was recovered from contexts [50] [60]. A possible slate roofing was collected from [60].
- 16.2.4 Three different abraded sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the fine sandy 3033; the mottled sandy 3039 and fabric 3065 which contains burnt flint. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700.
- 16.2.5 Three examples of purple post great fire bricks are recovered from the site. The bricks are narrow and unfrogged. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

### **16.3 Conclusions**

- 16.3.1 The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> centuries) development of this site. The only items of note are the Flemish glazed floor tile and one possible kiln furniture in the form of yellow brick [63]. These may provide evidence of earlier 14th and 15th century activity in this part of Southwark. No further work recommended.

## 17 APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

*By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

### 17.1 THE LEATHER SHOES

17.1.1 Parts of leather shoes were recovered from two contexts during the excavation. They are described below.

**Context [64];** *pot date c. 1550–1700*

17.1.2 Incomplete instep and toe part of sole with flesh/grain stitch to both edges. It is not possible to say at this stage if this is a straight sole, but the shape may suggest it is actually for a left shoe. W 80mm L 155mm+.

17.1.3 Near-complete high-cut vamp with flesh/grain stitch along both edges. The throat of the vamp appears to be straight with no trace of a tongue, although upper edge is missing. One straight edge/flesh seam for quarters remains. W across throat 215mm; L toe to quarter edge 200mm

17.1.4 Single-piece ?quarter with grain/flesh seam and low cut or cut-away back. One edge/flesh seam for vamp remains. L 160mm

17.1.5 Semi-circular ?heel stiffener with set-back flesh/grain seam along all edges. W 90mm; L 30mm

**Context [72];** *pot date c. 1580–1700*

17.1.6 Near-complete sole and insole for straight-cut shoe, narrowing to a rounded toe. Sole with flesh/grain stitch and some remains of simple welt; insole with edge/flesh seam. Insole L 220mm.

17.1.7 Incomplete ?single-piece quarter with grain/flesh seam and one edge/flesh seam for vamp present. Ht. 60mm; L 120mm +. Fragment of a second piece of quarter with edge/flesh seam for vamp, possibly from same shoe.

17.1.8 Possible fragment of further sole.

### 17.2 Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

17.2.1 By its very nature, requiring anaerobic conditions for preservation, leather is more unusual among archaeological finds. In this sense, the two shoes from Tooley Street provide an important record for the site. In terms of their style, both shoes lack evidence for heels, although the possible presence of more than two soles associated with the shoe from context [72] may suggest stacking, a form of low wedge-like heel. Straight soles coincide with the introduction of the heel in the 1590s, although shoes with no or low heels continued to be made for the left and right foot into the 1620s. At this time, square-toed shoes were also in fashion (Mould 2008, 14). The Tooley Street shoes may be compared with other leather shoes from the early modern period recovered from this part of Southwark, mostly dating from the 16th century (Nailer 2005). This may suggest a date in the late 16th or early 17th centuries for the two shoes discussed here.

17.2.2 No further work is recommended for the leather shoes at this stage.

### 17.3 References

- Mould, Q. 2008. 'Leather shoes', 13–20 in J. Mann (ed.), *Finds from the Well at St Paul-in-the-Bail*, Lincoln, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 9, Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Nailer, A. 2005. 'Shoes', 21–31 in G. Egan, *Material culture in London in an age of transition. Tudor and Stuart period finds c 1450-c 1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 19.

## 18 APPENDIX 8: FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

By Karen Deighton, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

### 18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 Animal bone was collected by hand predominantly from C17th and C18th features associated with tanning during the course of excavation. A horncore lined pit was also recorded.

### 18.2 Method

18.2.1 The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972); Prummel (1987) was consulted for neonates of the major domesticates. Sheep/goat distinction follows Boesneck (1969).

18.2.2 The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle and pig teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). Measurements were taken after von den Driesch (1976). The material was recorded onto an access database.

### 18.3 The assemblage

#### Preservation

18.3.1 Fragmentation was heavy with only 6 % of long bones complete. Bone surface condition was reasonable but many bones exhibited the black/brown staining consistent with waterlogging. No evidence of canid gnawing was noted. 33% of bone showed evidence of butchery, consistent with chopping.

Table: taxa by context

Context	Cattle	Cattle size	Horse	Sheep	Sheep/goat	Sheep size	Pig	Dog	rabbit	Chicken	Total
2		1									1
63	17	4	2		12	2	4	2			43
72	1	1					1		1		4
78	1										1
80		1			1						2
84	2										2
89	1	1		1							3
92	1										1
96	1										1
124	6	1			1		3			2	13
129	3				1			3			7
135					1						1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>79</b>

18.3.2 Cattle remains dominated the assemblage and the size and shape of horncores suggested long

horn type cattle. Sheep/goat was the second most abundant taxa followed by smaller proportions of pig. This order of dominance among the major domesticates is not unusual for post Medieval London sites. A single sheep horncore was noted from context [89]. A small concentration of bone was noted in context [63] a C19th layer associated with terraced housing. The bone here possibly represents dumping of domestic waste by the occupants of the houses.

#### **18.4 Significance and potential**

18.4.1 The significance of the assemblage is that the site lays on the apparent edge of the area of known evidence for tanning in Bermondsey (Rielly 2011) therefore the taxa and bodyparts present could confirm/deny tanning as the function of this site. The nearest tanning sites are Queen Elizabeth st which had an eighteenth century tanning pit and animal bone (Yeomans 2006) and Queen Elizabeth st(north) (Macdonald and Catchpole 1989). The presence of a Horncore lined pit could therefore be encouraging as these features may have functioned as tanning pits (Rielly, K, 2011). Examples were seen at 211 Long lane (McKinley 2006) and Bermondsey square (Rielly in prep).

18.4.2 The potential of the current assemblage is limited. Its composition is not entirely consistent with tanning waste i.e. there is very little horse bone, cattle metapodia or horn cores. Furthermore there is no obvious evidence of bone working i.e. no sawn articulated long bone ends. Indeed the nature of the assemblage is more conversant with domestic rubbish, possibly deposited as the pits fell into disuse. However this lack of evidence consistent with tanning could be due to the restricted size of the assemblage which could change if further bone were collected during the course of further excavation.

#### **18.5 Recommendations**

18.5.1 No further work on the current assemblage is recommended.

#### **18.6 Bibliography and references**

- Boessneck, J. 1969. Osteological differences between sheep (*Ovis Aries* Linne) and goat (*Capra hircus* Linne) in Brothwell, D R. and Higgs, E (eds), *Science in archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson, 331-58.
- Binford, L. 1981 *Bones ancient man and modern myths*. New York: Academy Press
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- McKinley, J.I. 2006 *excavation at 211 Long lane, Southwark Part II Roman-British pasture to post – medieval tanneries*. Unpub report Museum of London Archaeology service.
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## 19 APPENDIX 9: OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-281039

### Project details

Project name	Former Tower Bridge Magistrate's Court, 209-211, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY
Short description of the project	In 2014, a single-trench evaluation at the site recovered Late Prehistoric pottery in a feature which had cut the natural sand cap. This in turn led to further mitigation in an untruncated zone where a new basement was proposed. In the event, the prehistoric pottery was found to have been residual material in a natural feature. The site was found to have been subject to intense animal burrowing and bioturbation. A short section of an undated possible gully was excavated which, potentially, could be interpreted as a palaeochannel although it possessed a regular 'U' profile. It did not contain finds. The main part of the site was taken up by numerous tanning waste pits and a horn-core lined pit of the 17th-18th centuries although direct evidence for tanning was not present. This period of activity may have seen some sort of ground reduction or terracing. The tanning pits were then sealed in the later 18th century to provide building platforms for residential terraced housing that appeared at the end of the century. The partial survival of below ground brickwork was recorded. A contemporary brick built well and soakaway were nearby. A hundred or so years later the houses were declared slums and demolished leaving the land parcel open for the building of the Magistrate's Court in 1902.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2017 End: 23-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	TEY14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/AP/3303 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Palaeolithic
Monument type	TANNING WASTE PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	HORN-CORE LINED PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSING Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Former Tower Bridge Magistrate's Court
Postcode	SE1 2ND
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3359 7989 51.501637741731 -0.075089169155 51 30 05 N 000 04 30 W Point

Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.8m Max: 1.25m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dominvs Hotels Ltd
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	TEY14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Leather"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	TEY14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	TEY14
Paper Contents	"Environmental", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Tower Bridge Magistrate's Court, 209 - 211 Tooley Street, London SE1 2JY: An Archaeological Watching Brief Perkins, W.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Perkins, W.
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**DEPTFORD RAILWAY STATION,  
DEPTFORD HIGH STREET,  
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

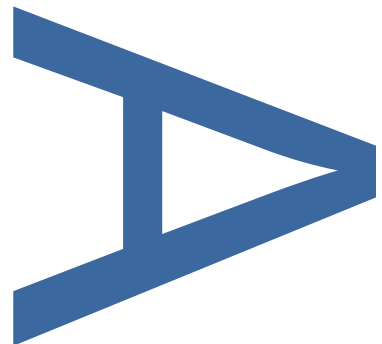
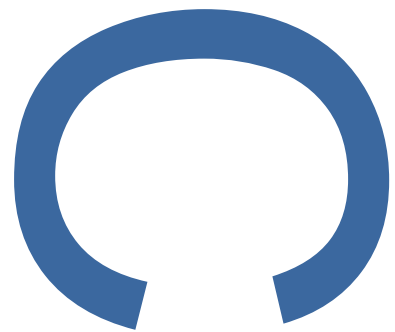
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
08/6932, 08/69222, 08/69221**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11071**

**SITE CODE: DPF11**

**JUNE 2011**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

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