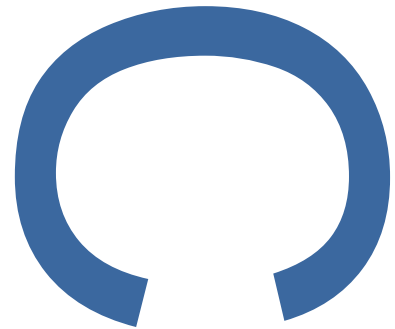


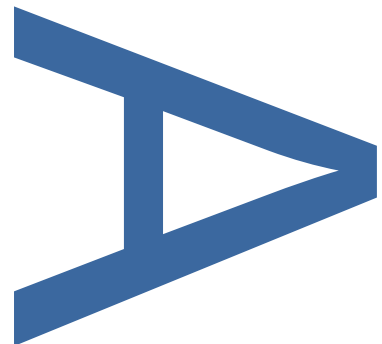
**ISIS HOUSE,  
67-69 SOUTHWARK STREET  
SE1 0HX**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**



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



**PLANNING REFERENCE: 12/AP/0395**

**SITE CODE: SWR16**

**JUNE 2017**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

ISIS HOUSE, 67-69 SOUTHWARK STREET SE1 0HX

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K4641
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Stacey Harris		June 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Tilia Cammegh		June 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	June 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo	<i>Chris Mayo</i>	June 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

**ISIS HOUSE, 67-69 SOUTHWARK STREET SE1 0HX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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

**PLANNING CONSENT:** 12/AP/0395

**SITE CODE:** SWR16

**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 32058 80193

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT:** CgMs Consulting

*on behalf of* TLS (Southwark St) Ltd

**WRITTEN BY:** Stacey Amanda Harris  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**PROJECT MANAGER:** Chris Mayo  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

---

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

**Tel:** 020 7732 3925

**Email:** cmayo@pre-construct.com

**Website:** www.pre-construct.com

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**May 2017**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at Isis House, 67-69 Southwark Street SE1 0HX, centred at NGR TQ 32058 80193.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken in response to archaeological conditions attached to planning consent for the redevelopment which had been granted by the local planning authority, the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.3 The watching brief involved the observation and recording of five test pits and one bore hole followed by the supervision of ground reduction for the construction of the basement level and excavation for the installation of the crane base/lift shaft. The aims of the project were to record the surviving archaeological remains in order to answer the objectives of the project as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016).
- 1.4 Natural geological deposits were not reached during the archaeological investigation, although Kempton Park Gravels were noted during previous ground investigations from a depth of -3.89m AOD (RSK 2015).
- 1.5 Across the site were several layers of modern material including concrete surfaces, levelling deposits and masonry. To the far east of the site a layer of buried post-medieval soil was seen within a borehole sample. During the archaeological monitoring the earliest seen deposit was alluvium, this was encountered across the entire site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief at Isis House, 67-69 Southwark Street SE1 0HX (Figure 1). The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 32058 80193. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 25<sup>th</sup> July 2016 and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017 in response to the requirements of the local planning authority and in line with archaeological conditions attached to planning consent which was granted under application number 12/AP/0395.
- 2.2 The initial investigation comprised of five trial pits which were distributed across the site, and a bore hole located in the east to a depth of -1.01m OD. Later ground reduction across the entire site was monitored, followed by the excavation of the crane base (to a depth of 6.00m BGL (-3.90m OD)), which will be repurposed as the lift shaft post construction.
- 2.3 No previous archaeological works have been conducted on this site. Prior to the works commencing a Desk Based Assessment (Bates 2013) was compiled in order to analyse the potential of the site and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) was prepared which designed the archaeological recording works; this document was approved by the local planning authority.
- 2.4 The site was supervised by Wayne Perkins, Bruce Ferguson and Guy Seddon all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site was project managed by Chris Mayo, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology, monitored the project on behalf of Southwark Council. The project was commissioned by archaeological consultants, CgMs Consulting on behalf of TLS (Southwark St) Ltd.
- 2.5 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, under the unique code SWR16.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

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

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

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

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

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

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

3.3.1 The document aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Core Strategy (April 2011).

3.3.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' in July 2010:

##### **Policy 3.19 – Archaeology**

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

##### **Reasons**

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

3.3.3 The study site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by The Southwark Plan:

#### 5.1.2 Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside

This large zone incorporates the Roman and medieval settlement and the historic settlement areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The archaeological potential of the Southwark riverside accounts for the inclusion of the strip of land parallel to the river outside of these known historical settlement areas.

### 3.4 Site Specific

3.4.1 Full planning permission has been granted for the development (12/AP/0395). In response to the archaeological potential of the site, as outlined below, the following planning conditions have been imposed by Southwark Council:

3 Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007

4 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall submit a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological recording, which shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and implemented and shall not be carried out other than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason: In order that the details of the programme of archaeological recording works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007

3.4.2 This report details the results of the archaeological mitigation watching brief undertaken in response to condition 3 and 4 above. The work was undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI (Mayo 2016).



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical information is taken from the desk-based assessment (Bates 2013).
- 4.2 The underlying natural geology of the area is London Clay overlain by Alluvium according to The Geological Survey of Great Britain, South London, Sheet 270.
- 4.3 For much of the Holocene, the area surrounding the study site was occupied by a number of low-lying sand and gravel islands, or eyots, separated by areas of marshland and river channels. The study site is located to the northwest of one of the larger islands, known as Southwark Island.
- 4.4 An excavation at Ewer Street, c. 75m south of the site, encountered the edge of the Bankside Channel as it passed east-west through the site. The natural sands and gravels in the south of this excavation were seen at between 1.15m and 1.20m OD. These gravels then sloped gently to the north before shelving off to a level of -0.50m OD. Natural gravels were encountered during a watching brief of geotechnical boreholes c. 20m south of the study site at between 5.95 and 6.95m below ground level (BGL). Above the gravels, alternating layers of peat and alluvial silty-clay were encountered between 3.75m and 4.00m BGL.
- 4.5 The evidence still supports the location of the study site as firmly within the Bankside Channel during the Holocene period. During the medieval and post-medieval periods there was much reclamation of land in this area, such that the natural topography is no longer visible.
- 4.6 Today the site is located on ground which slopes to the south, but is relatively flat east to west. It sits at an elevation of between 3.30m and 3.50m OD in the north and 2.63m and 2.86m OD in the south. The site lies approximately 250m south of the River Thames.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following information is summarised from the desk-based assessment (Bates 2013).

### **5.1 Palaeoenvironmental**

5.1.1 During the prehistoric period the area would have been marshy, located within the floodplain, with the shore of the River Thames stretching further to the south with a shoreline made up of several sandy islands crossed by channels and streams.

5.1.2 Excavations and other investigations within the area have revealed a number of these channels. Around 250m west of the site, at Bear Lane, evidence of a possible paleochannel filled with peat was dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Around 75m south of the site, the edge of the channel in which the site sits was found at Ewer Street. This was filled with alluvial deposits which were sealed by layers containing Roman material. Approximately 20m south of the site a watching brief recovered evidence consistent with channel fills. Bands of peat, between 0.47m and 2.34m thick were found alternating between layers of alluvial silty-clay, interpreted as wet woodland on the edge of a gravel island.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Settlement in this area would most likely have been located on the higher gravel islands along the shoreline, allowing easy access to fresh water and fishing.

5.2.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity has been found within the study area. Around 75m south of the study site prehistoric pottery, worked flints and a crouched burial were found on the edge of the gravel island. A watching brief c. 20m south of the site found a thin layer of fire-cracked flint surrounded by what may have been degraded charcoal, this was interpreted as prehistoric in date but may have been re-deposited. Around 175m north of the site a Mesolithic red antler mattock was found in 1926 and c. 200m west of the site layers of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age peat were recovered from a possible palaeochannel.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The centre of Roman Southwark was located along the present-day Borough High Street and included shops, craftsmen and high status buildings with a revetted shoreline and warehouses for imported goods. The site itself would have been located within the channel during this period.

5.3.2 Roman material has been found within the study area, several chance finds including bottles, coins, pottery and human remains. Around 100m southeast of the site a Roman drainage gully, pit and an inhumation were found during a watching brief. Roman quarrying pits and ditches, one contained part of a human skull, were found c. 75m south of the site. Approximately 150m south of the site domestic pits, ditches and a well were discovered during an excavation. Two evaluations, one located c. 75m south and the other c. 50m east of the site encountered waterlain deposits containing Roman material. Roman piles found along Great Guildford Street in 1867 have been interpreted as evidence of revetting, although they

could have formed part of a water management system or been foundation piles for a building.

#### 5.4 **Saxon**

5.4.1 Despite the settlement at Southwark being abandoned at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, it is thought that it was refounded during the Saxon period supported Domesday records of a dock, herring fishery and 50 houses in possession of eleven manorial landholders in Surrey and an early reference thought to refer to Southwark Cathedral.

#### 5.5 **Medieval**

5.5.1 There is minimal evidence from the medieval period suggesting that the site is located outside of the principally occupied parts of medieval Southwark.

5.5.2 During the medieval period new parishes, manors, streets hospitals for the poor, tanning, prostitution and tidal mills all came to Southwark. At this time Southwark was divided between five manors including those of the crown and the archbishop of Canterbury. The development of Southwark was greatly affected by the religious institutions whose involvements included local charity, employing local goods and services and acting as landlords in addition to their religious activities.

#### 5.6 **Post-Medieval**

5.6.1 The population of Southwark expanded greatly during the post-medieval period and has been attributed to immigration. Crime was well documented leading to an Act of Parliament passed in 1723 to clear the criminals from the area. Industries not tolerated north of the river flourished in Southwark and the large amount of available space allowed for further industrial expansion. Records show several iron works, a saw mill, engineering works, starch mill, stable, vinegar factory, cooperage, windmill, wheelwrights, warehouses and pottery kilns.

5.6.2 Numerous post-medieval structures have been found within the study area including walls, soakaways, culverts, and the associated cesspits and rubbish pits.

5.6.3 Around 150m south of the site a Quaker cemetery is known to have been located, and a reinterred inhumation from this burial was discovered c. 75m south of the site. A Baptist burial ground was thought to have been located in Pepper Street, c. 200m southeast of the site.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016), following guidelines issued by GLAAS (2015) the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (2009).
- 6.2 The investigation took place across the entire site (Figure 2). The initial fieldwork comprised of five trial pits and a borehole which were distributed across the site. The borehole QBH2 was excavated through the base of Trial Pit 5 located at the eastern end of the site, and was excavated to a depth of -1.01m OD.
- 6.3 At a later date ground reduction took place across the entire site to a depth of 3m below the level of the basement under constant archaeological supervision. This was followed by the excavation of a 2.5m x 2.5m crane base, which will be repurposed as the lift shaft post construction, this was monitored to a depth of 6.00m below basement level (-3.90m OD).
- 6.4 Levels were taken from a site plan showing previously surveyed data (RSK 2015)
- 6.5 The trial pits were hand cleaned before being hand drawn at a scale of 1:20. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full photographic record was compiled.
- 6.6 Once confirmation has been received from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that all necessary work has been satisfactorily completed, and when all post-excavation reports have been approved, the site archive, comprising artefactual, written, drawn and photographic records, will be transferred to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code SWR16.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

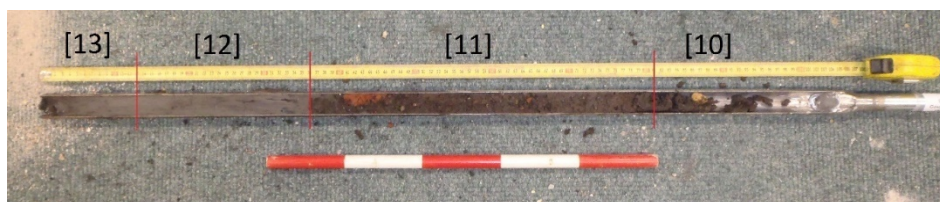
### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural gravels were noted at a height of -3.89m OD during geotechnical ground investigations (RSK 2016), although this layer was not seen during the archaeological monitoring.
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological monitoring was a layer of dark grey clay [13] (Plate 1). This deposit was seen from a height of 0.64m OD and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It is most likely an alluvial layer.



*Plate 1: Alluvium layer [13] during ground reduction*

- 7.1.3 This layer was overlain by a 0.24m thick dark brownish grey clay layer [12] (Plate 2) which contained flecks of charcoal from a height of 0.88m OD.



*Plate 2: QBH2 windowless sample showing from left to right layers [13], [12], [11] and [10]*

## 7.2 Phase 2: 18th century

- 7.2.1 A 0.10m-thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay [11] with inclusions of ceramic building material and charcoal flecking (Plate 2) was seen overlaying the alluvium layer [12] from a height of 2.06m OD. This layer was only seen in the far western extent of the site, and is the remnants of a post-medieval soil horizon which has been truncated elsewhere by the extensive basements of successive building phases.

## 7.3 Phase 3: 19<sup>th</sup> -early 20<sup>th</sup> century

- 7.3.1 From a height of -0.70m OD was the basement floor surface [18] of the first phase of warehouse building on this site, most likely those visible on the 1872 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map.

## 7.4 Phase 4: 20<sup>th</sup> century

- 7.4.1 The earlier basement level [18] (Plate 3) was overlain by a layer of compact mid grey brown sand and gravel [10] which was a levelling deposit below a 0.30m thick 1960's concrete basement slab [3], [9] (Plate 4) and [15] which was seen across the entire site at a height of 1.16m OD. Associated with this concrete slab were two masonry wall remnants [4] and [6], most likely internal walls.



*Plate 3: Basement level [18] overlain by made ground and concrete slab layers [1], [5], [9] and [10] during ground removal excavation*

- 7.4.2 This was in turn overlain by a further levelling deposit of mid grey brown sand and gravel [2], [5], [8], [14] and [17], into which were built two sections of masonry foundation [7] and [16] seen in the western Trial Holes 4 and 5, these were directly overlain by the 0.30m-thick concrete floor slab [1] of the most recent building Isis House.



*Plate 4: Trial Pit 5, contexts [1], [7], [8] and [9]*

## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief during the geotechnical, geo-environmental and groundworks phase of the development revealed an almost exclusively post-medieval sequence, overlaying and truncating the natural alluvial layers of the Bankside Channel which continued below the limit of excavation at a height of -3.90m OD.
- 8.2 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed as follows:
- Determine the palaeotopography of the site.
  - Determine the site's palaeoenvironmental potential.
  - Determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for the prehistoric period, can this be confirmed?
- 8.3 Alluvial remains were found from an upper height of 0.88m OD across the entire site. The alluvial layers continued beyond the LOE at a maximum depth of 6.00m BGL (-3.90m OD). Across the majority of the site excavation ceased at a depth of 3.00m BGL meaning that the alluvial deposits will survive below the formation level of the proposed building.
- 8.4 The alluvial layers seen during the watching brief confirm that the site was located within the Bankside Channel during the prehistoric period.
- Determine the presence or absence of Roman activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for the Roman period, can this be confirmed?
  - Establish the presence or absence of early medieval and medieval activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for these periods, can this be confirmed?
- 8.5 No evidence of activity or deposition from either the Roman or medieval periods was witnessed during the watching brief.
- 8.6 Across most of the site the earlier basement construction had truncated to a height of -1.10m OD, removing any archaeological remains and truncating the upper layer of alluvium.
- 8.7 In the eastern part of the site where the truncation was not as severe; here the alluvium was overlain by a post-medieval soil horizon containing ceramic building material and charcoal flecking.
- Establish the nature of post-medieval activity. Can post-medieval reclamation and ground consolidation be identified and dated?
- 8.8 Post-medieval activity on site was seen in the form of a localised, thin soil horizon limited to the eastern extent of the site where later construction had not truncated it, and three phases of basemented buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.
- Ascertain the earliest and latest activity/deposits identifiable at the site.
  - Ascertain when the site was first developed.



- 8.9 The earliest deposit on site was an alluvial layer from a height of 0.88m OD. Whilst no artefactual remains were seen or retrieved from this layer it may be of a Roman date as it bore similarities to the alluvium layer at Ewer Street (Jorgensen 2012), which sloped down from a height of 1.47m OD in the south to 1.10m OD in the north and contained three sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period.
- 8.10 Whilst historic maps show that the site was first built on during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest evidence of development seen on site was the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century basement construction.
- Establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 8.11 Past post depositional impacts have greatly affected the archaeological resource on this site. The 19<sup>th</sup> -early 20<sup>th</sup> century basement had truncated to a height of -1.10m OD into the alluvial deposits removing any later remains which may have been present.
- 8.12 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 SWR16. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.13 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of TLS (Southwark St) Ltd and Gillian King of the London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Wayne Perkins, Bruce Ferguson and Guy Seddon of Pre-Construct Archaeology for supervising the site, Tilia Cammegh for the illustrations within this report, Amparo Valcarcel for spot dating the ceramic buildings material, Chris Jarrett for his pottery assessment and Chris Mayo for his project management and editing.

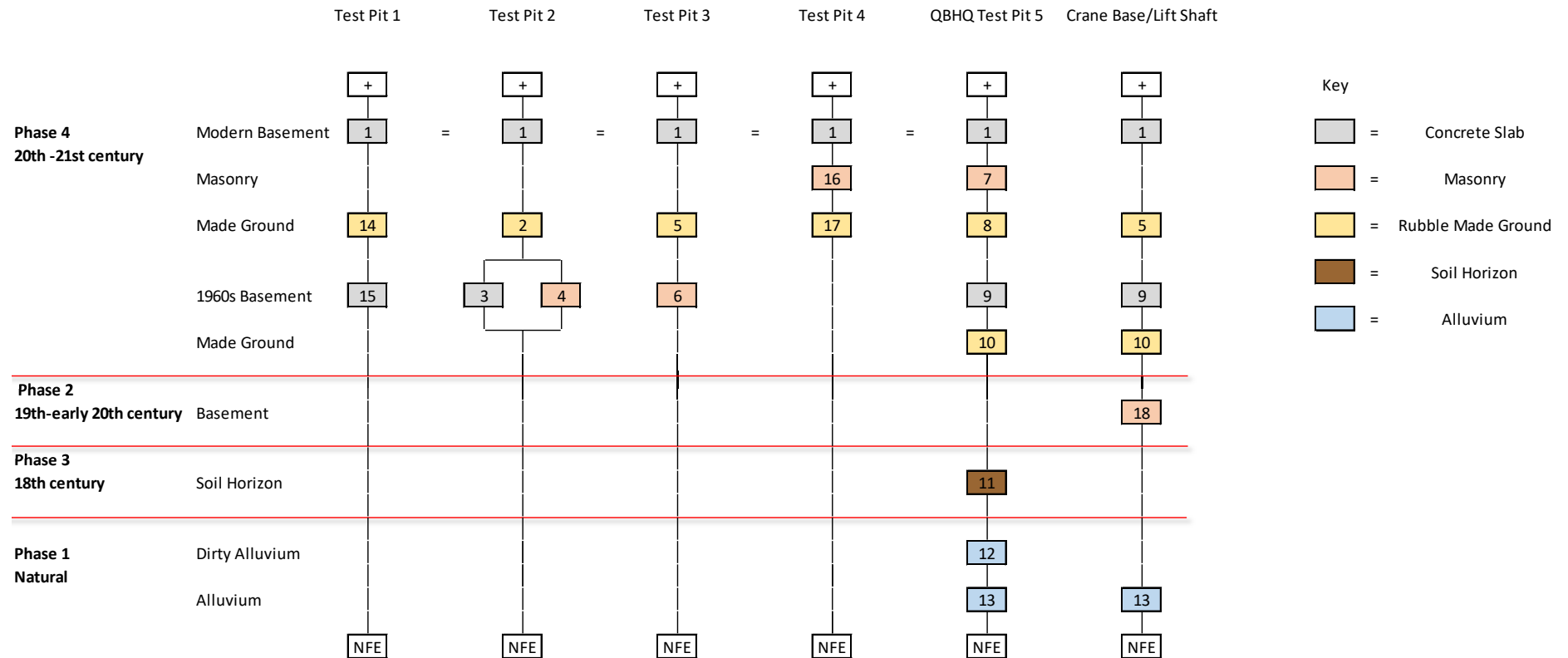
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## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equalto	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth
SW16	1	Layer		TP2	Concrete floor surface	Floor (Internal)			
SW16	2	Layer	5, 8, 10, 14, 17	TP2	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			0.49
SW16	3	Layer		TP2	Concrete slab	Floor (Internal)			
SW16	4	Masonry		TP2	Corner of a brick wall.	Wall	0.32	0.36	
SW16	5	Layer	2, 8, 10, 14, 17	TP3	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			0.67
SW16	6	Masonry		TP3	Red brick wall	Wall	0.6	0.22	
SW16	7	Masonry		TP3	Modern internal 'cellular' wall	Wall	0.75		
SW16	8	Layer	2, 5, 10, 14, 17	TP5, QBH2	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			
SW16	9	Layer	15	TP5, QBH2	Concrete floor	Floor (Internal)			
SW16	10	Layer	2, 5, 8, 14, 17	TP5, QBH2	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			
SW16	11	Layer		TP5, QBH2	Possible post-medieval 'buried' soil horizon at interface with alluvial natural.	Other			0.1
SW16	12	Layer		TP5, QBH2	Dirty layer of alluvium	Natural			0.25
SW16	13	Layer		TP5, QBH2	natural alluvium	Natural			1.7
SW16	14	Layer	2, 5, 8, 10, 17	TP1	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			
SW16	15	Layer	9	TP1	Concrete floor (1m below existing basement concrete floor)	Floor (Internal)			
SW16	16	Masonry		TP4	Red brick internal wall foundations	Foundation			
SW16	17	Layer	2, 5, 8, 10, 14	TP4	Mixed building material in matrix of redeposited sand and gravel	Make-up			
SW16	18	Layer		Lift Shaft	19th -early 20th century basement	Floor (Internal)			

## 12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## 13 APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORTS

### 13.1 Pottery

*By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

13.1.1 A total of two pieces of pottery (76g) were recovered from the archaeological intervention and both were found in context [2]. The pottery consists of the rim sherd from an 18th- or 19th-century dated London area post-medieval redware (PMR) medium rounded bowl and the strap handle of a creamware jug, dated c. 1740–1830. The latter dates the context.

13.1.2 The pottery has no significance, occurring as a small quantity and found as frequently recorded pottery types present in later post-medieval London. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

### 13.2 Ceramic Building Material

*By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3032	Post great fire unfrogged brick	1	1666 1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
8	3032	Post great fire unfrogged brick	1	1666 1900	1666	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900

## 14 APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-285893

<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Isis House, 67-69 Southwark Street SE1 0HX: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The watching brief over five test pits and one bore hole followed by the supervision of ground reduction for the construction of the basement level and excavation for the installation of the crane base/lift shaft. Natural geological deposits were not reached during the archaeological investigation, although Kempton Park Gravels were noted during ground investigations from a depth of -3.89m OD. Across the site were several layers of modern material including concrete surfaces, levelling deposits and masonry. To the far east of the site a layer of buried post-medieval soil was seen within a borehole sample. During the archaeological monitoring the earliest deposit seen was alluvium, this was encountered across the entire site.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2016 End: 03-05-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	12/AP/0395 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SWR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Isis House, 67-69 Southwark Street, SE1 0HX
Postcode	SE1 0HX
Study area	149 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32058 80193 51.504721785344 -0.09703727981 51 30 17 N 000 05 49 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -3.89m Max: -3.89m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Project supervisor	Bruce Ferguson
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	TLS (Southwark St) Ltd
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SWR16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SWR16

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Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SWR16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Isis House, 67-69 Southwark Street SE1 0HX: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12897
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	05-Jun-17

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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A4

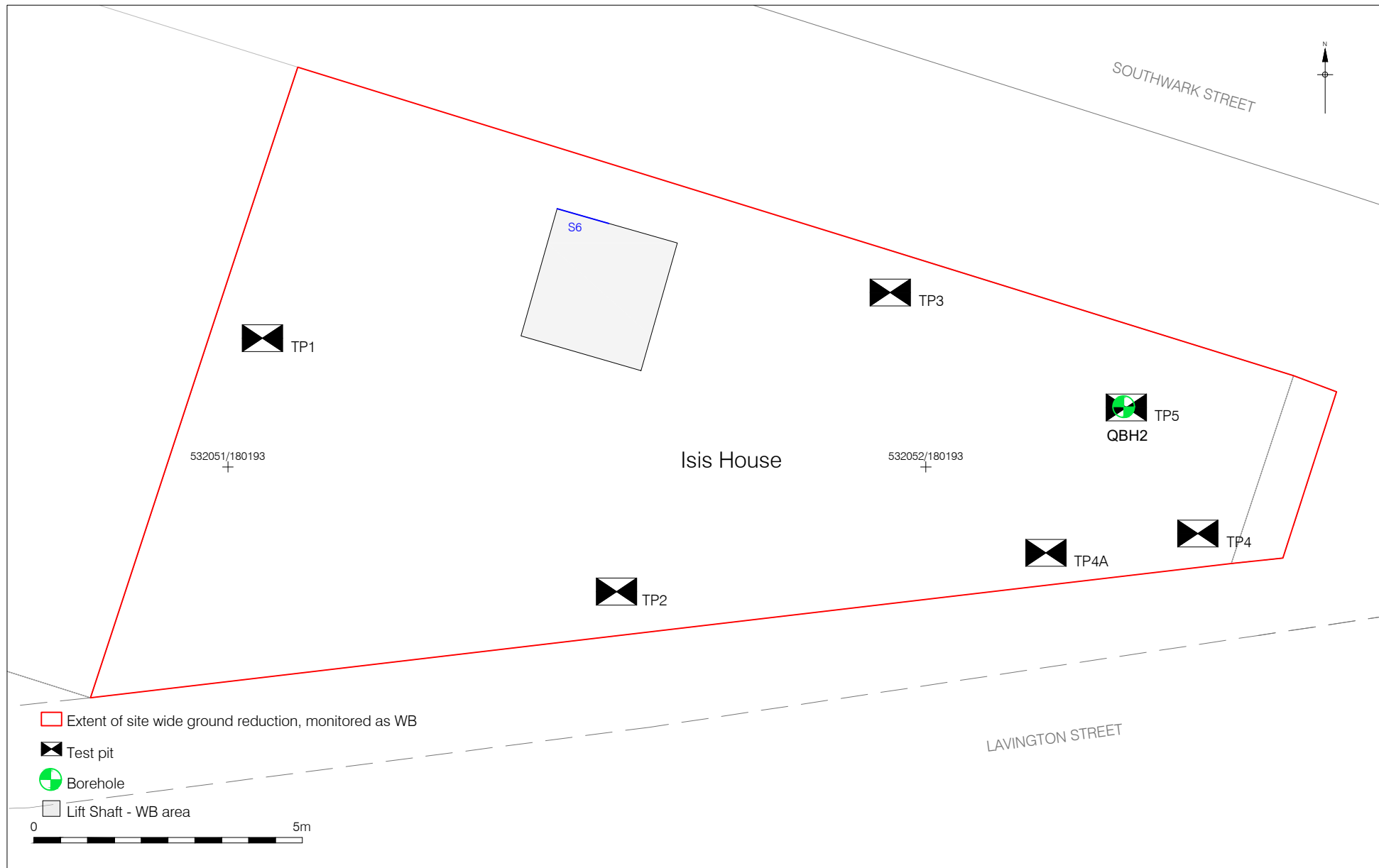
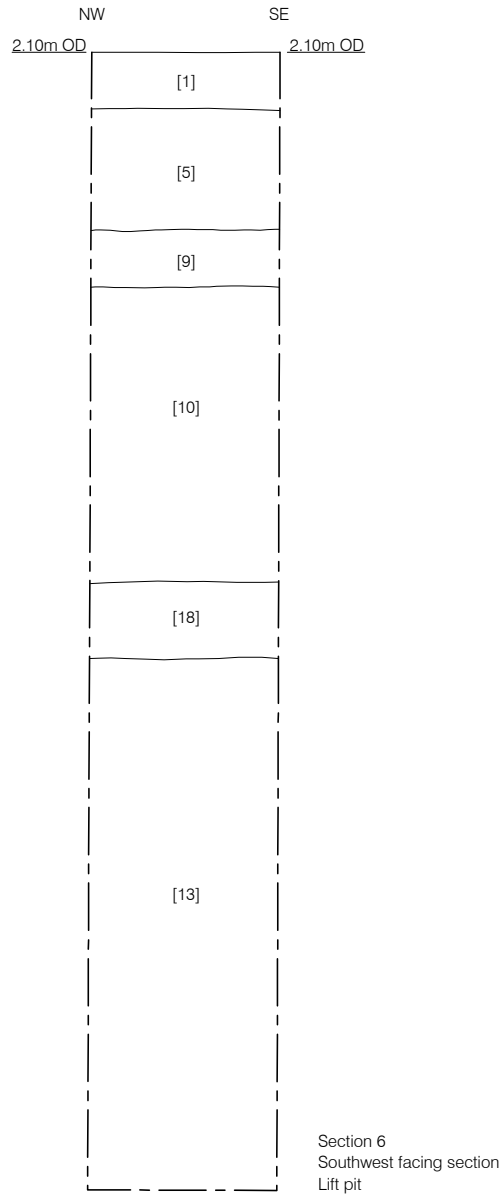


Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:100 at A4



# PCA

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORTH**

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

## **PCA CENTRAL**

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

## **PCA WEST**

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

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

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

