

**5 TYERS GATE,
SOUTHWARK SE1 3HX**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

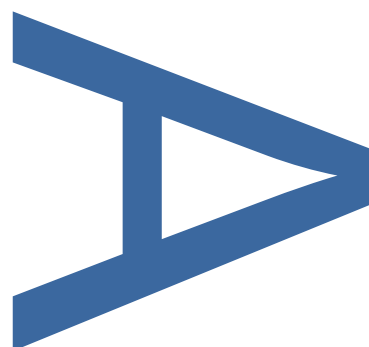
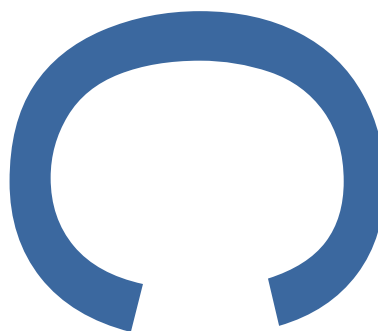
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LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
16/AP/0972**

SITE CODE: TYS17

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

5 TYERS GATE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK SE1 3HX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Site Code: TYS17

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Application No. 16/AP/0972

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3318 7975

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 5 Tyers Gate, Southwark, SE1 3HX. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3318 7975.
- 1.2 Following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Hawkins 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 17th – 20th March 2017. Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site has been granted by the London Borough of Southwark under application reference 16/AP/0972.
- 1.3 The investigation comprised the excavation of a single hand dug archaeological trial trench (Trench 1), intended to establish the palaeotopography of the site, the presence of palaeoenvironmental remains, the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.4 Hand-augering within the base of the trench revealed a sequence of natural deposits that started with natural gravel at a height of -2.07m OD overlain by alluvium, at a height of -0.42m OD, which was in turn sealed by a mixture of peat and sandy clay, at a height of -0.22m OD, and finally by slightly alluvial sandy silt at a height of +0.33m OD.
- 1.5 The evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits away from the walls of the current building. Archaeological activity within the trench appeared to commence with the reclamation of the marshland in the 17th century followed by a series of intercutting and overlapping features including a possible construction cut, a brick and pan-tile drain and a yard surface dating from the 17th–18th centuries. These features were succeeded by 19th century foundations and made ground deposits, and finally by the current building itself.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited within 5 Tyers Gate, Southwark SE1 3HX between 17th – 20th July 2017. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3318 7975 in the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1). The site boundaries were defined by 3 and 7 Tyers Gate to the north, 3 Tyers Gate to the east, Leather Market gardens to the west and to the south by the Prince William Henry Public House. The site encompassed an area of approximately 0.4 hectares.
- 2.2 The site of 5 Tyers Gate is a two-storey storage building, formerly referred to as a 'Spice Store', and a single-storey garage. It is located to the rear of 3 and 7 Tyers Gate on the southern side of Tyers Gate. The consented development will see the demolition of the western half of the 'Spice Store' and garage, the retention of the eastern part of the 'Spice Store' and the subsequent construction of a four-storey building that would comprise studio space, three flats and a basement.
- 2.3 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark's Proposals Map (2011).
- 2.4 An archaeological condition was attached to the planning consent, and the client's archaeological consultant commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited to undertake an evaluation as a first-stage investigation; the evaluation consisted of a single hand dug trench (Figure 2) which aimed to fully ascertain the nature and the significance of the archaeological remains that would be impacted by the proposed development. The trench was situated within the 'Spice Store', inside the footprint of the proposed basement.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Tailored Living Solutions and monitored by Gillian King, Senior Archaeologist for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.6 As archaeological consultants to the client, CgMs Consulting had previously prepared a desk-based assessment for the project (Dicks 2008). The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) designed the evaluation work.
- 2.7 The site was recorded under the unique site code TYS17, 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.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and 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 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current local plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22nd 2011 and amended in 2015. Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Southwark

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Core Strategy (April 2011).
- 3.3.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were ‘saved’ in July 2010:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

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

Reasons

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

3.4 Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.4.1 In terms of relevant archaeological heritage assets the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark's Proposals Map (2011). However no Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site is present on the site.

3.5 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.5.1 Planning Permission for the redevelopment of the site has been granted under application number 16/AP/0972, for the:

Partial demolition and change of use of existing part two-storey, part single-storey live-work unit (Use Class: Sui Generis) and construction of a new 4xbed dwellinghouse (five-storeys plus a basement) with balconies and a roof terrace and the creation of a separate 2-bed, two-storey dwellinghouse (Use Class: C3).

- 3.5.2 The planning consent included an archaeological condition as follows:

5 *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 the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), policy 7.8 (Heritage Assets and Archaeology) of the London Plan (2015), strategic policy 12 (Design and conservation) of the Southwark Core Strategy (2011) and saved policy 3.19 (Archaeology) of the Southwark Unitary Development Plan (2007).

- 3.5.3 In order to progress archaeological works at the site and achieve a situation whereby the above condition could be discharged, discussions were carried out between CgMs Consulting and Gillian King, Archaeological Adviser to the London Borough of Southwark. It was agreed that as first stage investigation an evaluation trench would be executed to inform upon the archaeological potential of the site, and allow the design / implementation of a mitigation strategy in order to lead to an assessment report as required by Condition 5.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geology Survey records that the geology at the site consists of London Clay that forms the London Basin, overlain by alluvium (Dicks 2008).
- 4.1.2 Although there was no available geotechnical data about 5 Tyers Gate itself, investigations a very short distance to the north at 8 Tyers Gate exposed a naturally deposited sequence consisting of a clay layer overlain by peat and finally by a series of alluvial deposits. The sequence was indicative of marshland that was succeeded by the dryer conditions of a fenland before being inundated by water again.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The topography of the Bermondsey area was historically defined by low gravel eyots divided by lower lying areas of land and braided stream channels. The area would have been subject to periodic flooding. 5 Tyers Gate itself is situated to the east of the Horsleydown Eyot, an island of relatively high ground rising from the Thames floodplain.
- 4.2.2 A temporary benchmark was established on site at a height of 2.32 OD taken from a recent survey of the courtyard and alley leading to the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (Dicks 2008).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 Prehistoric layers, particularly peat and flood deposits dating to the Bronze Age, have been identified at 8 Tyers Gate, 4-42 Brunswick Court and 171-173 and 175 Bermondsey High Street in close vicinity to the current Tyers Gate site.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 Evidence indicative of Roman occupation, specifically attempts to stabilize the Bermondsey marshland in order to exploit it for agricultural purposes, such as ditches and flood levels, have been recorded at 127 Long Lane and 9 Leathermarket Street. Both sites lay to the south-west of Tyers Gate.
- 5.2.2 A very small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from 8 Tyers Gate, a short distance to the north.

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 The medieval settlement of Southwark was concentrated upon the high ground in the vicinity of the bridgehead, approximately the same location as previously occupied during the Roman period. Development advanced in the Bermondsey area with the foundation of the Cluniac Priory of St Saviour in 1082, which became Bermondsey Abbey in 1381. It was unlikely that any parts of the Abbey impinged upon the Tyers Gate site.
- 5.3.2 Various medieval features and deposits have been recorded in the vicinity of 5 Tyers Gate including two drainage ditches and a tanning pit at 8 Tyers Gate.

5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 Cartographical evidence demonstrated that Tyers Gate and Bermondsey Street were founded and became increasingly developed by the early post-medieval period onwards.
- 5.4.2 During the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century the northern part of the 5 Tyers Gate property contained buildings while the southern part consisted of gardens or associated open areas of ground.
- 5.4.3 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 shows the 5 Tyers Gate property comprising a rectangular building fronting Tyers Gate with a yard area to the south.
- 5.4.4 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1894 shows little change to the layout of 5 Tyers Gate. However, the rectangular building is labelled 'Warehouse'.
- 5.4.5 The 1907 Ordnance Survey shows an additional narrow building within the southern part of the site.

- 5.4.6 The 1946 Ordnance Survey shows the scale of change to the surrounding area resulting from World War 2 bomb damage, although 5 Tyers Gate itself remains unchanged.
- 5.4.7 The 1951 Ordnance Survey map shows an additional building between the warehouse building and the narrow building to the south.
- 5.4.8 The 1959 Ordnance Survey map shows little change to 5 Tyers Gate. However, by this date the Leathermarket Gardens had been laid out to the west of the site.
- 5.4.9 The 1962-8 GOAD Insurance Plan records the Warehouse fronting Tyers Gate as a 4-storey 'Carpet Warehouse' with no basement. The plan shows the narrow building within the southern part of the site as a 2-storey 'Spice Store'.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of a single trench (Trench 1) was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Hawkins 2017).
- 6.2 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation the location of Trench 1 was determined, the floor boards removed and the concrete slab broken out under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). The proposed location and dimensions of Trench 1 had to be adjusted due to the presence of integral structural elements of the existing building encountered beneath the current floor surface. Trench 1 was subsequently excavated and cleaned by hand by the archaeological team.

Plate 1: West facing view of site



- 6.3 The table below summarises the dimensions of the trench:

Trench Number	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	2.00	1.24	1.48

- 6.4 Further to the original excavation of the trench, a 0.31m deep sondage was opened in the base of Trench 1 and hand augering was performed to an additional depth of 2.85m in order to investigate the natural deposits.
- 6.5 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and a section was drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of the trench.
- 6.6 In addition to the above evaluation trench, a small geotechnical investigation was underway at the same time as the archaeological works; this comprised the excavation of two foundation exploration pits against the walls of the current building, and these were examined and recorded by the archaeological team.
- 6.7 A temporary benchmark was established on site at a height of 2.32 OD for levelling purposes. The height of the benchmark was ascertained from a recent survey of the courtyard and alley leading to

the site.

- 6.8 The trench was located to the OS grid by means of measurement from fixed points derived from a topographical survey of the site¹
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code TYS17.

¹ KMK Architects Ltd., "Job: Tyers gate, SE1 3HX; Drawing: Existing Ground Floor Plan; Date: August 2012".

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence at the site has been separated into three phases, illustrated in Figures 3- 5 and Plates 2-4, as follows:

- Phase 1: Natural
- Phase 2: Post-Medieval
- Phase 3: Modern

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was a concreted, impenetrable deposit [18] that was encountered at a height of -2.07m OD at the base of the auger hole. Because a sample could not be retrieved using the hand auger it was not possible to describe deposit [18], however its concreted composition suggested that this deposit was a layer of natural gravel.
- 7.1.2 Sealing potential gravel deposit [18] was a 1.65m-thick layer of very firm, light blue grey clay with occasional pea grit and flecks of organic material [17]. This naturally deposited alluvium was encountered within the auger hole at a maximum height of -0.42m OD.
- 7.1.3 Alluvium [17] was in turn overlain by a 0.20m-thick deposit of firm, dark grey brown slightly sandy clay and peat [16]. Suggestive of an abatement of the inundation represented by alluvium [17], peat and clay deposit [16] was encountered in the auger hole at a maximum height of -0.22m OD. A worked flint was recovered from layer [16] could indicate that the deposit dated to the prehistoric period (Appendix 10).
- 7.1.4 Capping the peat and clay deposit [16] was a 0.55m-thick layer of naturally deposited firm, mid slightly bluish brown grey sandy silt [15] with moderate sub-rounded gravel inclusions. The composition of layer [15] indicated a return to wetter conditions, albeit not the complete flooding represented by alluvium [17]. A clenched nail was found within sandy silt [15], however it was not possible to apply a precise date to it (Appendix 8), although it implies later activity at the surface of the alluvium. Layer [15] was recorded within the auger hole at a maximum height of +0.33m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: 17th to 18th Century

- 7.2.1 Overlying natural sandy silt [15] was a 0.45m-thick layer of firm, slightly grey mid brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular gravel and a slight organic content [14]. This interface layer was recorded at a maximum height of +0.78m OD within the sondage, and 1 pottery sherd recovered from it was dated from 1480-1600 (Appendix 2). Slow water ingress into the trench occurred at the intersection of this deposit and the overlying made ground [8].
- 7.2.2 Made ground [8] was fairly firm but friable, light-mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional coal and charcoal flecks, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and very occasional metal and pottery fragments (Plate 2). Layer [8] was interpreted as a deliberate deposit to reclaim marshland for development, it was 0.68m-thick and recorded at a maximum height of +1.56m OD. It yielded pottery dated from 1612 and 1650, and CBM with a date range from 1600 to 1900 (Appendix 4), therefore a 17th century date for this made ground is plausible.

Plate 2: East facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale) showing made ground [8] (above scale) below wall [5]



- 7.2.3 Made ground [8] was truncated in the southern part of Trench 1 by cut [13] filled with a fairly firm, mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with occasional animal bone, shell and CBM fragments and very occasional iron nail and clay tobacco pipe fragments [12]. The clay tobacco pipe within fill [12] dated to 1580-1740. The limited dimensions of the trench prevented the character of cut [13] being fully assessed, however it may be the construction cut for a soakaway or well which was mentioned by the geotechnical contractors to be present within to the south of Trench 1, believed to be based on anecdotal evidence (*pers. comm.* 18/07/17). Cut [13] extended over 0.30m deep and was found at a maximum height of +1.34m OD. Fill [12] within the cut contained post-medieval CBM but also clay tobacco pipe (CTP) dated from 1580 to 1740, thus a 17th to 18th century date is considered for this activity. The fill was also noteworthy for containing abraded daub (Appendix 4).
- 7.2.4 Fill [12] in the southern part of the trench and the western extent of made ground [8] was subsequently truncated by north-south orientated construction cut [10]. Construction cut [10] contained a drain constructed of pan tile floor [11], dated to 1630-1800, and re-used brick masonry [5], dated to 1666-1900 (Plate 3). The structure measured 1.77m north-south by 0.40m east-west and reached 0.22m deep; it was encountered at a maximum height of +1.56m OD. Drain [5]/[11] had been backfilled with fairly loose, mid-dark blackish grey brown sandy silt with occasional coal, pottery, animal bone, and CBM flecks and fragments and occasional sub-rounded and rounded pebbles [7]. Backfill [7] was seen to be 0.19m thick and reached heights between +1.52m OD and +1.58m OD.

Plate 3: East facing view of Trench 1 showing pan tile drain base [11] (0.5m scale)



- 7.2.5 The northern end of construction cut [10] and its contents was truncated by a further construction cut [9]. Cut [9] contained the remnants of east-west orientated late post-medieval to modern wall foundation [3] which consisted of a single header course of damaged brick over a 0.52m thick concrete slab, seen principally in the south facing section of Trench 1 (as a result of which it was not possible to retrieve a brick sample for dating). This structure was found at a maximum height of +1.67m OD.

Plate 4: East facing view of Trench 1 showing yard surface [4] (0.5m scale)



- 7.2.6 Overlying made ground [8] and partially concealing areas of eastern wall [5] within construction cut [10] was a 70mm-thick spread of concreted, light yellowish grey white chalky silt and gravel [4] (Plate 4). Layer [4] could have been the remains of a yard surface dated, by a relatively complete

clay tobacco pipe found within its matrix, to the 17th century (1660-1680, see Appendix 5). The potential yard surface was found at +1.64m OD and extended 1.44m north-south by 0.84m east-west in the eastern and central parts of the trench.

- 7.2.7 A substantial concrete foundation [6] was seen to overlie the southern part of yard surface [4]. Foundation [6] measured 0.50m north-south by 0.52m east-west and was 0.30m thick; it was recorded at a maximum height of +1.95m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 19th Century to Modern

- 7.3.1 All structures and deposits in Trench 1 were capped by a 0.22m-thick layer [2] of firm, mid grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with occasional animal bone, CTP and CBM fragments and very occasional pottery fragments. This made ground deposit was encountered at a maximum height of +1.79m OD, and dated to the 19th century.
- 7.3.2 Made ground [2] was overlain by a further layer of made ground [1] that was 0.47m thick constituting of loose, friable mottled dark-mid grey brown rubble and sandy silt with occasional pottery, iron nail, glass, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone fragments as well as a possible fragment of coral (Appendix 9). This layer contained copious amounts of 19th century material and was recorded at heights between +2.20m OD and +2.24m OD.
- 7.3.3 All deposits in Trench 1 were ultimately sealed by a layer of modern concrete and the floor boards and other structural components of the present building [+]. Evidence for the extant building was observed within the two test pits which were dug against the walls to the structure; these contained modern made ground which was considered to have backfilled the construction cuts for each of the wall foundations. The foundations were seen to reach approximate depths of 1.34m below ground level (c. +1.12m OD) to the south and 1.50m below ground level (c. +0.97m OD) to the north. No archaeological or natural deposits were seen in either test pit.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

- 8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) for the evaluation:

To determine the palaeotopography of the site.

- 8.1.2 The archaeological investigation at 5 Tyers Gate revealed a series of natural deposits comprising potential natural gravels [18] at -2.07m OD overlain by more than a metre and a half of very firm, light blue grey alluvium [17] at -0.42m OD, which was in turn sealed by a firm, dark grey brown mixture of slightly sandy clay and peat [16] at -0.22 m OD and finally capped by firm, slightly bluish mid brown grey sandy silt [15] at +0.33m OD.
- 8.1.3 This sequence of deposits indicates that 5 Tyers Gate is located upon an area that was originally flooded, as represented by alluvium [17]. The waters of the channels that threaded through Southwark then abated in the vicinity of the site to an extent allowing for the presence of peaty material observed in layer [16] followed by a further period of flooding as shown by the slightly alluvial clay exhibited by layer [15].
- 8.1.4 A similar stratigraphic sequence of naturally deposited material was found at 8 Tyers Gate to the north (Killock 2000), although there the heights at which the layers were found varied slightly from 5 Tyers Gate, perhaps suggesting that the ground may be slightly higher to the north of 5 Tyers Gate and as a result less flooded. The variation in heights between the analogous deposits is demonstrated in the table below:

5 Tyers Gate		8 Tyers Gate	
<i>Natural deposit description & context no.</i>	<i>Max height</i>	<i>Natural deposit description & context no.</i>	<i>Max height</i>
Light bluish grey clay [17]	-0.42m OD	Light bluish grey clay [145]	-0.20m OD
Dark grey brown mixture of slightly sandy clay and peat with occasional wood inclusions [16]	-0.22m OD	Woody peat deposit [144]	+0.10m OD

To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.

- 8.1.5 The only deposit containing potential palaeoenvironmental remains was naturally deposited dark grey brown slightly sandy clay and peat [16]. Very occasional fragments of wood were compressed within the peat. However since this deposit was only found within the auger borehole it provided only a limited amount of information.

To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

- 8.1.6 While no evidence of prehistoric occupation or activity was encountered during the archaeological investigation a worked flint was retrieved from peaty clay layer [16] within the augered hole.

To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.

- 8.1.7 No evidence of Roman activity was found during the course of the archaeological investigation.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

- 8.1.8 There was no evidence of medieval features or deposits within the evaluation trench, although residual medieval tile fragments were retrieved from modern made ground [2].

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

- 8.1.9 Trench 1 revealed several phases of post-medieval activity beginning with a 0.68m-thick layer [8] of silty sand made ground containing a variety of 17th century finds, that was interpreted as the earliest attempts at marshland reclamation. This layer had been truncated by a potential construction cut [13], possibly for a soakaway or well immediately to the south of the trench's limit of excavation.
- 8.1.10 A drain [5] constructed of 17th to 18th century brick had truncated an earlier cut [13], and had itself been truncated to the north by a later post-medieval-modern concrete wall foundation. Part of the eastern extent of wall [5] was overlain by a concreted chalky spread [4] that was considered to be a potential yard surface. A relatively complete clay tobacco pipe within the matrix of deposit [4] dated to 1660-1680.
- 8.1.11 The above sequence therefore supports a 17th century date for when the site was first being developed.
- 8.1.12 A concrete foundation [6] that surmounted the southern end of yard surface [4] was probably the result of building work on the site that dated from the 19th century onwards, sealed beneath further made ground deposits dating from this century.
- 8.1.13 Unsurprisingly for the area, much of the animal bone recovered from a variety of the post-medieval deposits has been attributed to tanning activities, particularly those concerned with tawing: the preparation of skins by leatherworkers (Appendix 7).

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

- 8.1.14 The presence of an interface layer [14] between natural sandy silt [15] and the post-medieval marshland reclamation deposit [8], followed by an intercutting and overlapping sequence of post-medieval features and deposits capped by modern made ground, shows that this part of the site was principally developed from the post-medieval period onwards with no indications of earlier archaeological features.
- 8.1.15 The sequence also implies minimal disturbance to earlier archaeological horizons. There has been some localised impact within the construction cuts for the foundations to the current buildings; these indicated that truncation has occurred to depths between 1.34m to 1.50m from current ground

level.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The evaluation indicated that, with the exception of those areas in close proximity to the walls of the current building, the archaeological sequence survives relatively intact.
- 8.2.2 Hand augering within the trench revealed a sequence of natural deposits that started with potential natural gravel overlain by alluvium which was in turn sealed by a mixture of peat and sandy clay and finally by slightly alluvial sandy silt. A similar sequence was encountered during the archaeological investigations a short distance to the north of the site at 8 Tyers Gate (Killock 2000).
- 8.2.3 Archaeological activity within the trench appeared to commence with the post-medieval reclamation of marshland in the 17th century followed by a series of intercutting features including a possible construction cut, a re-used brick and pan tile drain and a yard surface dating from the 17th–18th centuries. These features were succeeded by 19th century foundations and made ground deposits and finally by the current building itself.
- 8.2.4 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Southwark, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code TYS17 and a summary report published in the *London Archaeologist* annual round-up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

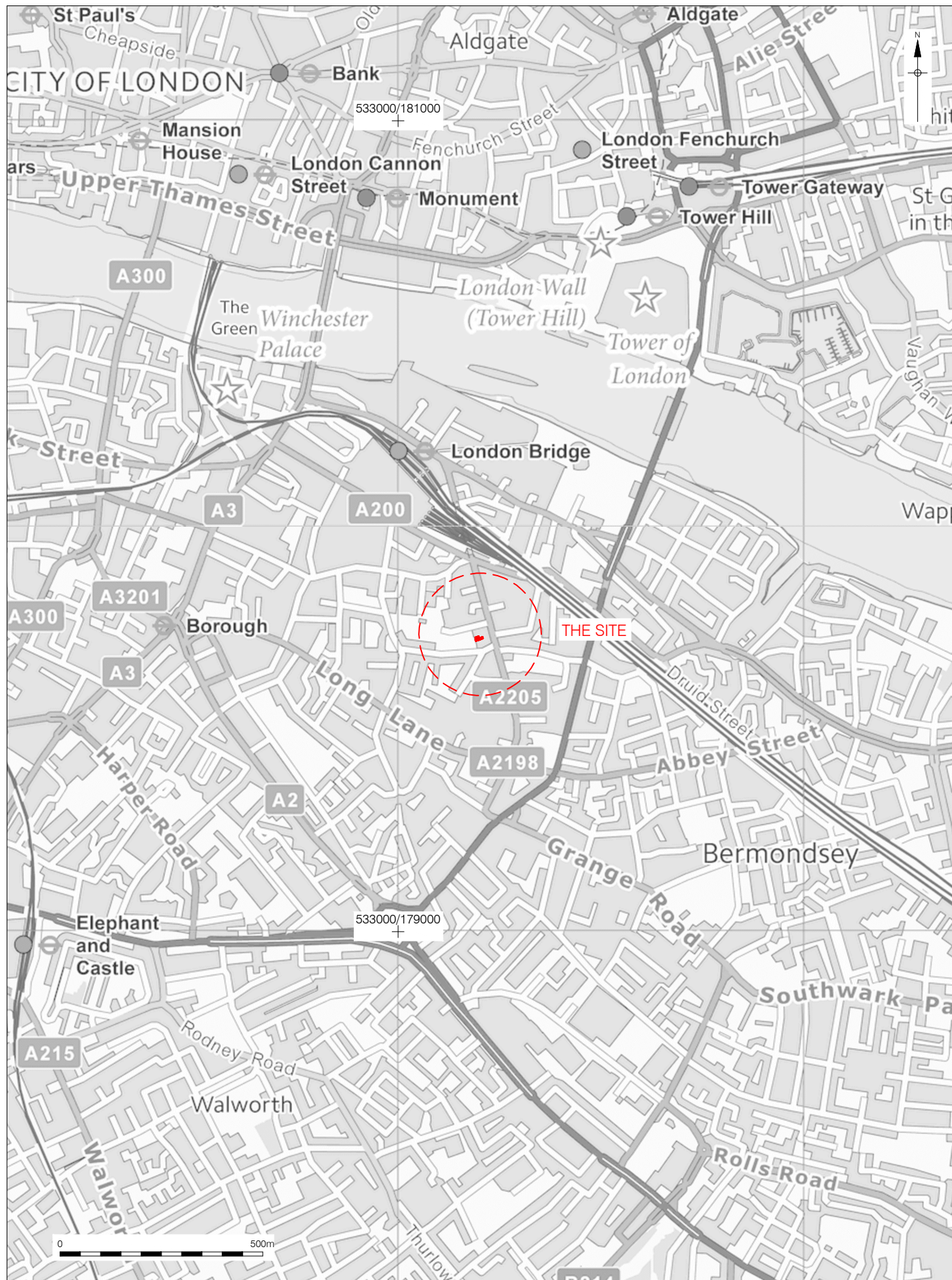
9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Tailored Living Solutions and Gillian King for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.

9.2 The author would like to thank:

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- Chris Mayo for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
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- Ray Murphy for the CAD illustrations.
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- Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, clay tobacco pipe, coral and glass.
- Kevin Rielly for assessing the animal bone.
- John Joyce and Wayne Richards for their help with logistics.
- Sevinc Duvarci and her team who processed the finds.

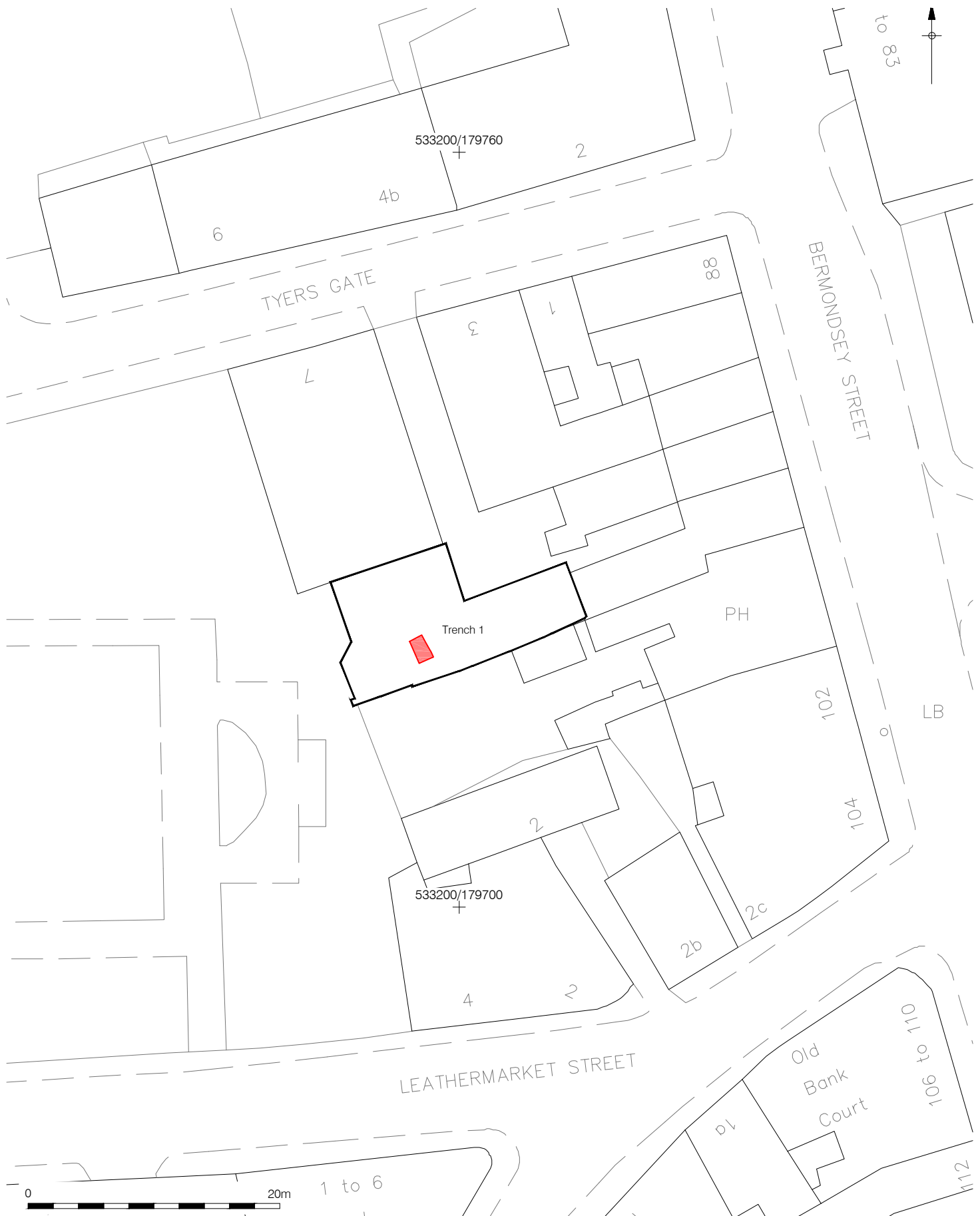
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- Killock, D. 2000. An Archaeological Excavation at 8 Tyers Gate, London Borough of Southwark. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

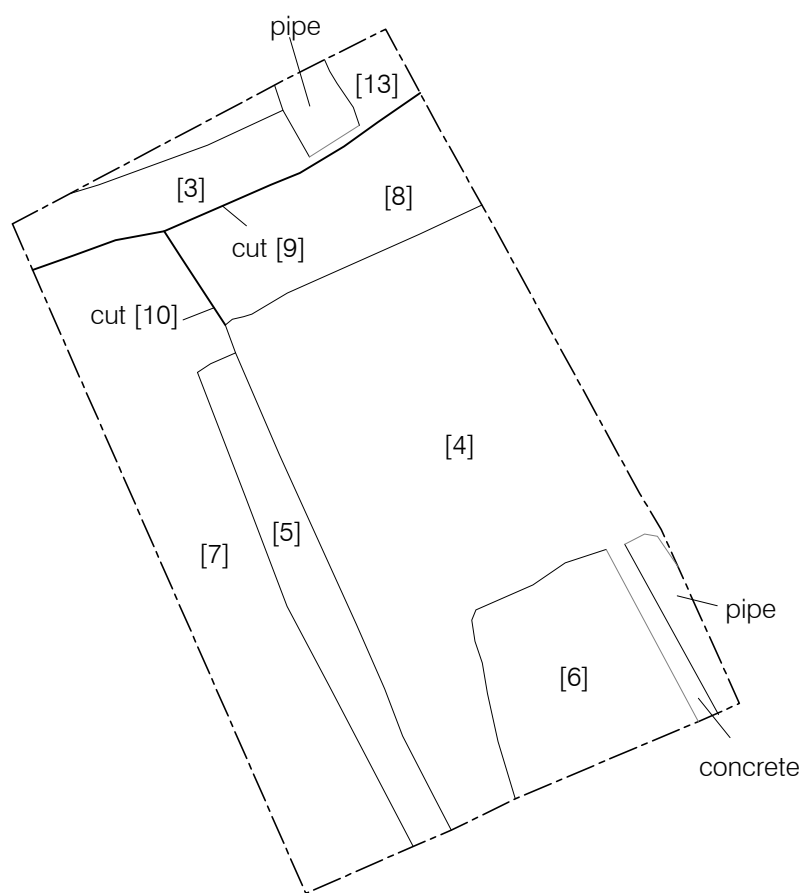


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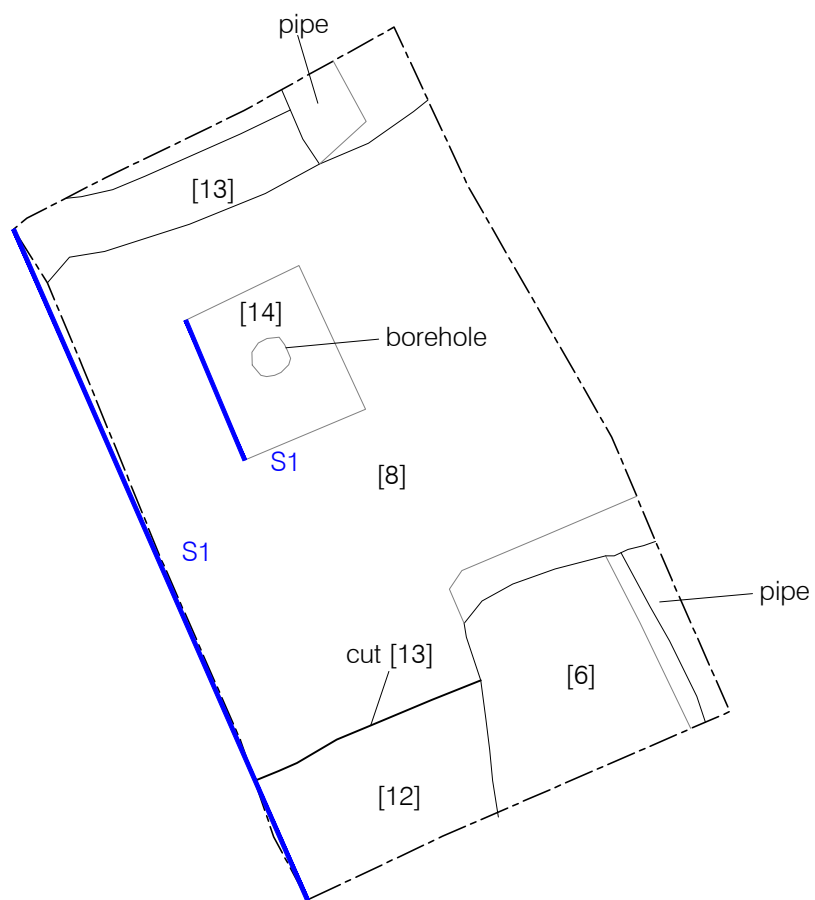
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Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:400 at A4



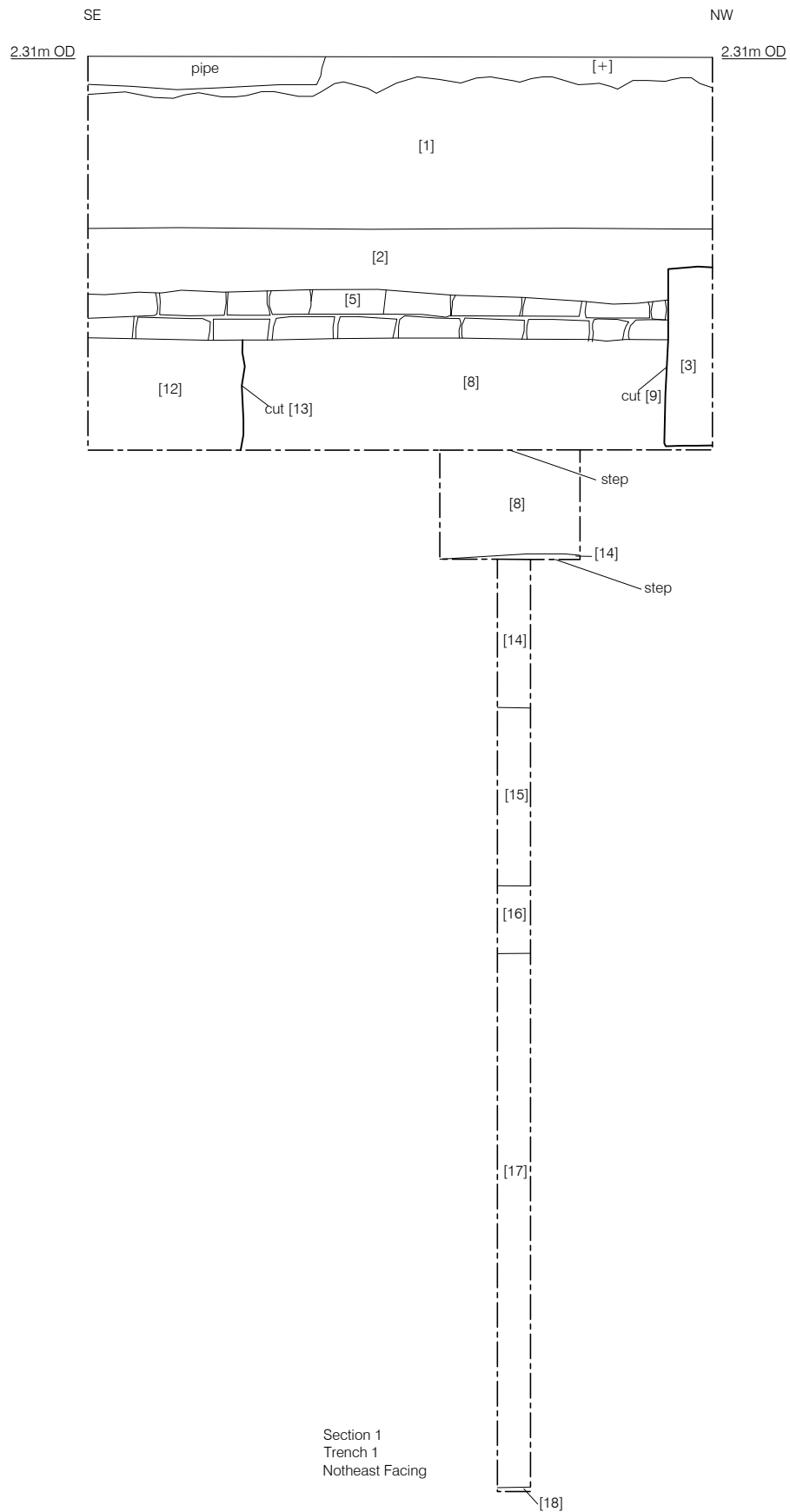
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Figure 3
Pre-excitation Plan of Trench 1
1:20 at A4



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Figure 4
Post-excavation Plan of Trench 1
1:20 at A4



0 1m

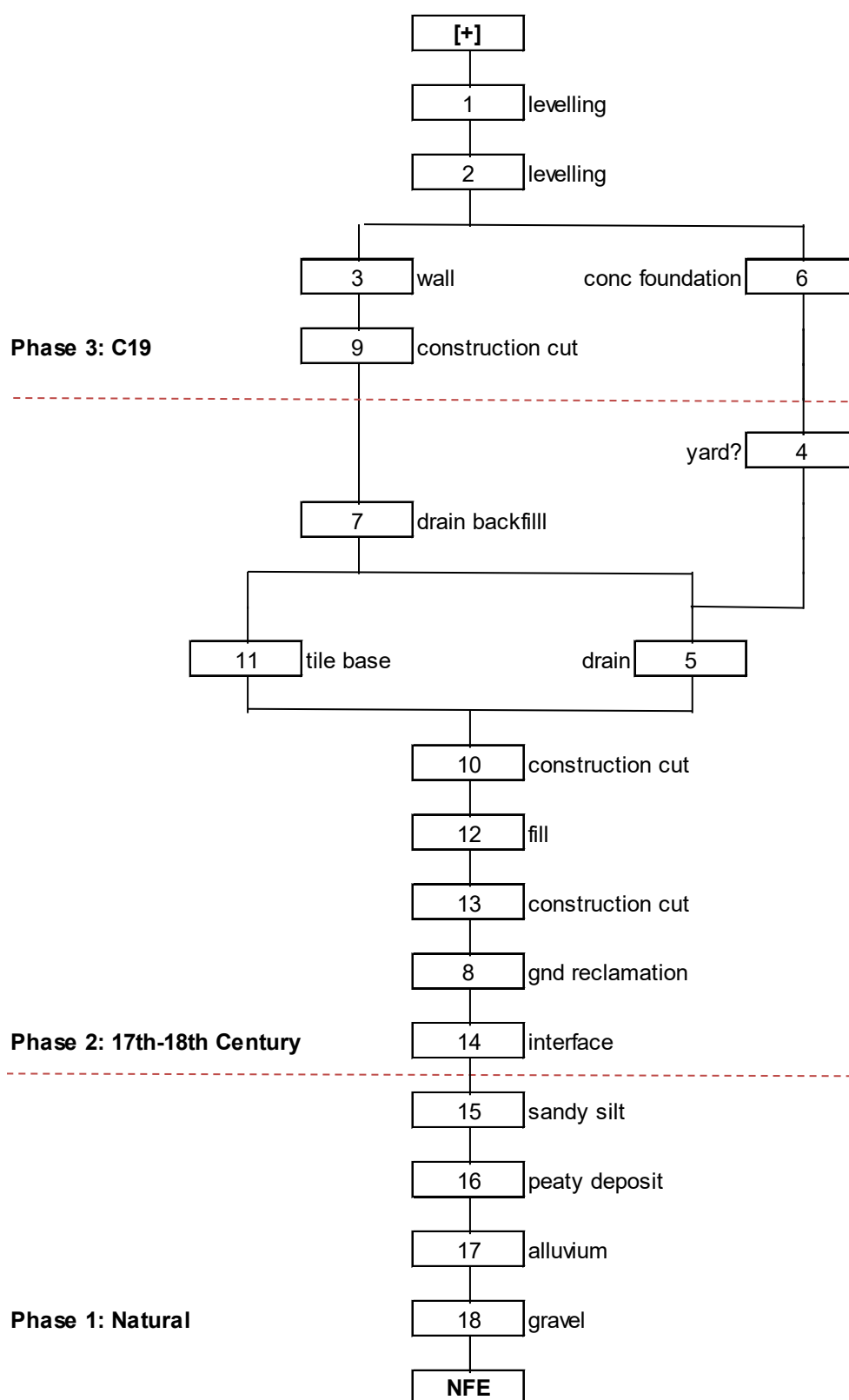
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Figure 5
Section
1:20 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
1	1	-	1	Layer	Made ground/ Levelling layer	C19	3
2	1	-	1	Layer	Made ground	C19	3
3	1	Trench 1 (1)	1	Masonry	Wall foundation	C19	3
4	1	Trench 1 (1)	-	Masonry	Potential yard surface	C17-18	2
5	1	Trench 1 (1)	1	Masonry	Brick elements of drainage channel in cut [10]	C17-18	2
6	1	Trench 1 (1)	-	Masonry	Concrete foundation	C19	3
7	1	Trench 1 (1)	-	Fill	Backfill of drainage gully [5] & [11] in cut [10]	C17-18	2
8	1	8	1	Layer	Made ground/ Marsh reclamation deposit	C17	2
9	1	Trench 1 (1)	1	Cut	Construction cut for [3]	C19	3
10	1	10	-	Cut	Construction cut for drainage channel [5] & [11]	C17-18	2
11	1	10	-	Masonry	Pan tile base of drainage channel in cut [10]	C17-18	2
12	1	13	1	Fill	Fill of cut [13]	C17-18	2
13	1	13	1	Cut	Possible construction cut	C17-18	2
14	1	Trench 1 (Post-ex)	1	Layer	Redeposited natural silty clay/ made ground.	C16	2
15	1	Trench 1 (Post-ex)	1	Layer	Naturally deposited sandy silt.	n/a	1
16	1	Trench 1 (Post-ex)	1	Layer	Peaty deposit	n/a	1
17	1	Trench 1 (Post-ex)	1	Layer	Alluvium	n/a	1
18	1	Trench 1 (Post-ex)	1	Layer	Potential naturally deposited gravels	n/a	1

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the archaeological work and consists of eighteen sherds/18 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/738g, of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period. The assemblage is in a good condition, with no abraded fragments noted and was found only as sherd material, although the forms could be identified. The assemblage appears to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The material was found in five contexts as only small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

13.2 Index

- 13.2.1 Context [1], spot date: late 19th century

- Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified Body sherd
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 280g, form:, dish-shaped lid. Wall top carination, external glaze. Large vessel
- Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze (SUND MOT), 1775–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form:, bowl or dish. Rim sherd, narrow flat rim
- English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form:, dish Base sherd with a foot ring, internal blue Chinoiserie floral decoration on white
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g, form: bowl or dish. Body sherd, late 19th-century purplish blue geometrical design of scrolling lines forming hearts

- 13.2.2 Context [2], spot date: 1820–1900

- Bone china with lustre decoration (BONE LUST), 1794–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: bowl. Small body sherd, external building painted in pink lustre
- Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 79g, form: unidentified. Pedestal base with a rounded cut-out at the top
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 57g, form: unidentified. Body sherd
- Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 23g, form: rounded bowl. Rim sherd, small club with a beaded border on the inside edge
- London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: cylindrical jar. Body sherd
- Yellow ware (YELL), 1820–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: bowl. Rim sherd, everted, narrow, flat

13.2.3 Context [7], spot date: 1580–1700

- Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 15g, form: unidentified Body sherd

13.2.4 Context [8], spot date: 1612–1650

- Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, covered in a cess or mortar deposit
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 68g, form: rounded dish. Body sherd
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 81g, form: unidentified. Body sherd
- London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY), 1480–1650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 19g, form: bowl or dish. Body sherd, internal glaze and slip, evidence for an external pulled and pinched foot
- London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A) (TGW A), 1612–1650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 23g, form: charger. Rim sherd, internal decoration consisting of three blue lines above a yellow and blue ?diamond and oval cable

13.2.5 Context [14], spot date: 1480–1600

- London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd, clear glaze splashes

13.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

- 13.3.1 The assemblage is of some significance and consists of post-medieval pottery types frequently found in London. The assemblage indicates post-medieval domestic development of the site. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although should further archaeological investigations occur on the study area, then the importance of the ceramics should be reviewed if new material is recovered.

13.4 References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

14 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

14.1 Building Material Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2279;3261	Post medieval peg tiles; Kiln brick	3	1630	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900	No mortar
2	2586;2271;2276;2279;3108	Medieval and post medieval pan and peg tiles; Victorian Yorkstone step	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
5	3032;3101PM	Post great fire narrow bricks; Mortar type 01	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	1666-1900
7	2279	Post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800	No mortar
8	2276;3046	Post medieval sandy red bricks and peg tiles	6	1450	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
11	2279	Post medieval pan tiles: use as a drain	3	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800	No mortar
12	3102;2271;2276;3046	Abraded daub; post medieval sandy red brick and peg tiles	8	1500B C	1666	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

14.2 Review

- 14.2.1 The small assemblage (29 fragments, 22.17 kg) consists mainly of pieces of late post medieval ceramic building material (peg and pan tiles, sandy red and post great fire bricks).
- 14.2.2 Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity was identified in small lumps from [12].
- 14.2.3 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 different buildings. Two fragments from [2], 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. Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was recovered from contexts [2] [7]. Three of them collected from [11] were used as a drain.
- 14.2.4 Three abraded sandy red brick fragments were identified. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Kevin Hayward, pers. comm.).
- 14.2.5 Two 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 18th century. A kiln brick from [1] indicates a late 19th or early 20th century. An example of Yorkstone stone [2] almost certainly represents Georgian or Victorian step.

- 14.2.6 The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (18th-20th centuries) development of this site. No further work recommended.

15 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

15.1 Introduction

- 15.1.1 A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site, consisting of eleven fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in four contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The clay tobacco pipes were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and re-dating of the forms is according to Higgins (2004). The assemblage consists of four bowls (some of which are in a very fragmentary state), one mouth part and six stems. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1770–1860 and all were smoked, while only two of the bowls were initialled or marked on their heels/spurs. The assemblage is presented as an index.

15.2 Index

15.2.1 Context [1], spot date: c.1820–1845

- X1 AO27, 1770–1845, represented by two fragments, firstly consisting of a heel with two stars on each side. The stem has moulded decoration on each side comprising a line of stars with a line of oak leaves above and below. The second fragment consists of a mouth piece with a cut end and moulded oak leaf decoration
- X1 AO28, 1820–1860. The bowl has moulded decoration consisting of leaf borders and around the base of the bowl are flower petals and a spiral that continues on to the stem. The spur is initialled I C and can be equated to the local father and son pipe makers James Critchfield (1), 1823–54 and James Critchfield (2), 1854–91. However, the adoption of the use of the letter J, rather than the previous use of the letter I for J, occurred on clay tobacco pipes probably in the 1830's and therefore the bowl was probably made by the father.
- X1 bowl, surviving mostly as a thin stem with a fine bore and part of the back of the bowl
- X6 stems: x1 medium thickness with a wide sized bore, x2 medium thick with medium sized bores, x3 thin thickness with fine sized bores

15.2.2 Context [2], spot date: 18th century

- X2 stems: x1 medium thickness, wide bore, x1 medium-thin thickness, fine sized bore

15.2.3 Context [4], spot date: 1660–1680

- X1 AO15 spurred bowl, 1660–1680, with a quarter milling of the rim, an average burnish/finish and partially covered in a rust deposit

15.2.4 Context [12], spot date: c. 1580–1740

- X1 mouth piece, with a straight cut end, medium thickness and a medium sized bore

15.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

- 15.3.1 The assemblage is of some significance at a local level for demonstrating the presence of one of two related local pipe makers: James Critchfield 1 or 2, the father being more likely. Indeed, the design of the AO28 decorated bowl has only been previously recorded by the author with stars on the spur, although it was believed to have been made by the Critchfields. The presence of their initials on the design here goes some way to providing the evidence that Critchfield made this design, which may have been shared by other pipe makers. The bowl types follow that for greater London. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although if further archaeological work is undertaken on the study area and new finds of clay tobacco pipes are recovered then the importance of the assemblage should be reviewed.

15.4 References

- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.
- Higgins, D., 2004, The clay tobacco pipes, in G. Keevill, The Tower of London Moat; archaeological excavations 1995–9, Oxford Archaeology / Historic Royal Palaces Monograph 1, 241–57.

16 APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 16.1 A single fragment of glass (3g) was recovered from the archaeological work and was found in context [1]. The item consists of the shoulder of a lampshade made in opaque white tin-oxide glass and dates to the late 19th century or possibly later. The glass has little significance, being in a form that is occasionally recorded in London glass assemblages. Its main potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage.

17 APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, PCA July 2017

17.1 Introduction

- 17.1.1 The site lies in the centre of Bermondsey just west of Bermondsey Street. Consisting of a single trench, some 2 by 1.24m in size, the excavation revealed made ground layers (Phase 2), probably related to land reclamation, overlying the natural alluvium deposits (Phase 1), truncated by a selection of features, all in turn overlain by a thick layer of further made ground deposits (Phase 3). It would appear that Phase 2 dates to the 17th/18th centuries and Phase 3 to the 19th/20th centuries. Animal bones were found in deposits dating to Phases 2 and 3, all of which were well preserved and all recovered by hand.

17.2 Methodology

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

17.3 Description of faunal assemblage by phase

- 17.3.1 The site provided a total of 25 animal bones, all recovered by hand and all in a good state of preservation with minimal levels of fragmentation. These were taken from a variety of deposits in Phase 2 and two made ground levels in Phase 3 (see Table 1).

Phase:	2				3			Total
Context:	7	8	12	All	1	2	All	
Feature:	DR	MG	SA		MG	MG		
Species								
Cattle		1	1	2	2	2	4	6
Cattle-size	1		1	2	1	1	2	4
Sheep/Goat		2	1	3	5	4	9	12
Sheep-size			1	1				1
Cat	1			1				1
Rabbit						1	1	1
Grand Total	2	3	4	9	8	8	16	25

Table 1: Counts of hand collected animal bones in each context and occupation phase, where under 'Feature', DR is drain, SA is soakaway and MG is made ground.

- 17.3.2 Both phases provided small collections of mainly identifiable pieces, including bones from cattle,

sheep/goat, cat and rabbit. Sheep/goat is clearly best represented overall and, with the exception of a humerus from (8) and a mandible from (1), this species (sheep was identified but not goat) is largely composed of horncores, metacarpals and metatarsals i.e. 3, 5 and 2 fragments respectively. It can be supposed that these represent the detritus from tawyers yards, which were present in this immediate area well into the 19th century (see Divers et al 2002 and Rielly 2011). Such parts would have been left attached to the skins sent on to the tawyers (Serjeantson 1989, 129 and Yeomans 2004, 71), here referring to leatherworkers employed in the preparation of skins other than those belonging to cattle.

- 17.3.3 Other than the probable craft waste, there is a minor collection of food waste in both phases, including the aforementioned sheep mandible and humerus. The cattle food waste includes a partial articulation, in (1), comprising an atlas, axis and a cervical vertebrae, all split down the middle. In addition there is a foetal cattle femur, which rather than food waste, probably represents the remains of a discarded infant mortality. The deposition of such within a built up area would perhaps suggest some local back-yard dairying or urban cowhouse.

17.4 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

- 17.4.1 This is undoubtedly a small collection of animal bones, although mitigated somewhat by the small size of the excavation. There is clearly one relatively well dated range of deposits (Phase 2). However, the two main phases provided rather similar bone collections, a major part of both obviously derived from tanning activities. It can be supposed that the upper levels include redeposited material from the lower levels. There are numerous sites in this general area with similar bone evidence (Rielly 2011), while the adjacent site at 8 Tyers Gate provided evidence for tanning activities dated to the 16th century, tawing in the 18th century (a knucklebone floor composed of thousands of sheep metapodials) and either tanning or tawing in the 19th century (Divers et al 2002). The other bones suggest very little apart from the local consumption of cattle and sheep, however, the foetal cattle femur is of interest, potentially indicative of a local dairy. Such urban cowhouses were relatively frequent in late post-medieval London, at least up until the arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century (<https://www.locallocalhistory.co.uk/britland/food/page05.htm>).
- 17.4.2 Further excavation will hopefully alleviate the major problem, the quantity of bones recovered, while it is also hoped that a greater collection will be retrieved from the better dated 17th/18th century deposits. Additional information concerning the tanning activities in this area would be welcome, if only to ascertain whether the area was involved in heavy (tanning) or light (tawing) leather industries. In addition, metapodials, especially if complete, are useful indicators of size, thus perhaps pointing to the types of stock entering the city slaughterhouses. This is particularly relevant at this time, following the 'improvements' to domestic stock dating to the latter part of the 18th century (see Rixson 2000, 215). The foetal femur as stated may point to an urban cowhouse and it would be beneficial to determine if indeed such an establishment was present in this part of Bermondsey during this extended period.

17.5 References

- Divers, D., Killock, D. and Armitage, P.L. 2002. Post-medieval development at 8 Tyers Gate, Bermondsey. *London Archaeologist* 10. No 3. 69-75.
- Rielly, K, 2011 The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence, in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.
- Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press
- Serjeantson, D. 1989 Animal remains and the tanning trade, in D, Serjeantson and T, Waldron, *Diets and crafts in towns*. BAR Brit Ser 199, Oxford, 129-146
- Yeomans, L, 2004 Spatial determinants of animal carcass processing in post-medieval London and evidence for a co-operative supply network, *LAMAS* 55, 69-83.

18 APPENDIX 8: METAL ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 18.1 Seven metal objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed below. All consist of iron nails, mostly incomplete and heavily corroded. One well-preserved nail is clenched. Iron nails comprise the most common metal objects from archaeological sites from the Roman period onwards. No further work is recommended, and the nails may all be discarded.

context	description	pot date	recommendations
1	Iron nails; two heavily corroded; L 75 and 115mm	late 19th century	discard
8	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded; L 40 and 135mm	1612-1650	discard
12	Iron nails; two incomplete and heavily corroded; L 55mm	n/a	discard
15	Iron nail; complete clenched with flat oval head; L 60mm	n/a	discard

19 APPENDIX 9: CORAL ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 19.1 A small linear, hollow fragment of laminar construction with a knobbly surface was found in context [1]. The item is thought to be possibly a fragment of coral (Kate Turner *pers. comm.*) and represents an unusual find. It is recommended that the fragment of possible coral is sent to a zoologist for formal identification.

20 APPENDIX 10: FLINT ASSESSMENT

By Ella Egberts, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2017

- 20.1 A flint flake was recovered from layer [16]. It measures 42mm in length, 22mm in width and 11mm in height and weighs 8.8g. The flint is a dark grey colour. The flake is triangular in profile. The ventral side has lost the bulb of percussion but shows ripples and fissures. Some stepped retouch is present at the proximal end. The dorsal face features the scar of one previous removal and some cortex surrounded by a retouched surface. The proximal end is stepped retouched, the distal end is straight and possibly broken.

21 APPENDIX 11: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-291466

Project details

Project name	5 Tyers Gate, Southwark, SE1 3HX
Short description of the project	The investigation comprised the excavation of a single hand dug archaeological trial trench. Hand-augering within the base of the trench revealed a sequence of natural deposits that started with natural gravel at a height of -2.07m OD overlain by alluvium, at a height of -0.42m OD, which was in turn sealed by a mixture of peat and sandy clay, at a height of -0.22m OD, and finally by slightly alluvial sandy silt at a height of +0.33m OD. The evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits away from the walls of the current building. Archaeological activity within the trench appeared to commence with the reclamation of the marshland in the 17th century followed by a series of intercutting and overlapping features including a possible construction cut, a brick and pan-tile drain and a yard surface dating from the 17th-18th centuries. These features were succeeded by 19th century foundations and made ground deposits, and finally by the current building itself.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2017 End: 20-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	TYS17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/AP/0972 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CORAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 5 Tyers Gate
Postcode	SE1 3HX
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3318 7975 51.500476474108 -0.081046195454 51 30 01 N 000 04 51 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -2.07m Max: -2.07m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
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