AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE JOSEPH LANCASTER NURSERY, DEVERELL STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, LONDON, SE1 4EX

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: SOUTHWARK

SITE CODE: DEL18

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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An Archaeological Evaluation at the Joseph Lancaster Nursery, Deverell Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 4EX

Site Code: DEL 18
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 32630 79240

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1 Non-Technical Summary

1.1 This report presents a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Joseph Lancaster Nursery, Deverell Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 4EX. The site spans an area that extends from Deverell Street in the west to Burbage Close in the east. It is bounded by an open area adjacent to Nashe House and Burbage House in the north, Deverell Street in the west, Middleton House in the south and Burbage Close and Beeston House to the east. The archaeological evaluation was conducted over a two week period in January and February 2018.

1.2 The high archaeological potential of the site had been demonstrated by numerous excavations undertaken nearby, not least the excavations conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology to the north at Dickens Square and 28-30 Trinity Street[1]. Closer still excavations by AOC Archaeology recorded Roman inhumations at Symington House which lies to the northwest of the site on the west side of Deverell Street[2].

1.3 The extent of archaeological survival at the site on Deverell Street was clearly dependant on the degree to which modern basements had impacted the archaeological remains which may once have been present. The results of the evaluation demonstrated that excavation for modern basements had had little or no impact on the archaeological resource. Although 19th century construction on the site had impacted the archaeological remains present the disturbance appeared to be largely limited to the strip foundations which supported the walls forming the boundaries between one property and another and no substantial basements were evident.

1.4 The results of the evaluation demonstrated that significant archaeological remains, specifically Roman ditches and postholes that formed part of a Roman structure, were present in the north-east corner of the site adjacent to Burbage Close. Archaeological survival was more difficult to gauge in the western part of the site. The trial trench excavated in this area suggested that the site had been terraced in the 16th and 17th centuries. This might have resulted from intense horticultural activity as large areas on the periphery of Southwark and Bermondsey were given over to market gardening in this period. Earlier archaeological levels may have been impacted by this early post-medieval activity but a large rim sherd from a Roman jar and other Roman artefacts demonstrated that Roman occupation had clearly extended across the entire area.

1.5 A homogenous dark earth horizon, probably utilised as an agricultural or horticultural soil at least from the 16th and 17th centuries onwards, almost certainly extended across the entire site as it was found in both of the trial trenches which were located in the south-west and north-east

[1] Hawkins N & Butler J. 2014 *An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at the Baitul Aziz Mosque, 1 Dickens Square, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JL* Unpublished PCA excavation report
Killock, D. Forthcoming *The Roman cemetery at Trinity Street, Southwark* PCA Monograph, in preparation
[2] Edwards, C 2010 *Harper Road, Symington House, London Borough of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation Report* Unpublished A O C Archaeology report

corners of the site. In the core of Roman Southwark, located around the modern Borough High Street area, dark earth horizons began forming in the late Roman period and the process continued throughout the earlier medieval period until urban renewal began in earnest in the 11th and 12th centuries. The study site is located some distance from the intensely occupied centre of Roman Southwark and the dark earth horizon was unlikely to have been as dense or thick in this area, large area were in all probability simply covered by topsoil.

1.6 Although the truncation of the Roman deposits in the southwest corner of the site, apparently in the early post-medieval period, was something of a surprise, the presence of considerable quantities of early post-medieval pottery, domestic waste and building materials was notable in itself. The site is located some distance from the densely occupied centre of medieval Southwark and the medieval and post-medieval centre of Bermondsey. The frequency of the waste in Trench 1, particularly the pottery and oyster shell, was not consistent with the occasional loss of objects associated with the manuring of fields in sparsely populated areas.

2 Introduction

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Joseph Lancaster Nursery, Deverell Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 4EX over a two week period in January and February 2018.

2.2 The site is bounded by an open area adjacent to Nashe House and Burbage House in the north, Deverell Street in the west, Middleton House in the south and Burbage Close and Beeston House to the east. The proposed development covers a footprint of 0.49ha.

2.3 The central National Grid Reference for the area evaluated is TQ 32630 79240.

2.4 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code DEL 18.

2.5 The evaluation was designed to consist of two trenches. Trench 1 was designed as a stepped trench measuring 5.00m square at the top and 2.60m square in the base. Trench 2 was designed to be a 3m square shored trench. The upper part of this trench was broken out and excavated to the 3m limit. Following the installation of shoring the available area was reduced to 2.50m square. Both trenches were designed to achieve a depth between 2m to 2.50m based on borehole information supplied from prior geotechnical investigation of the site.

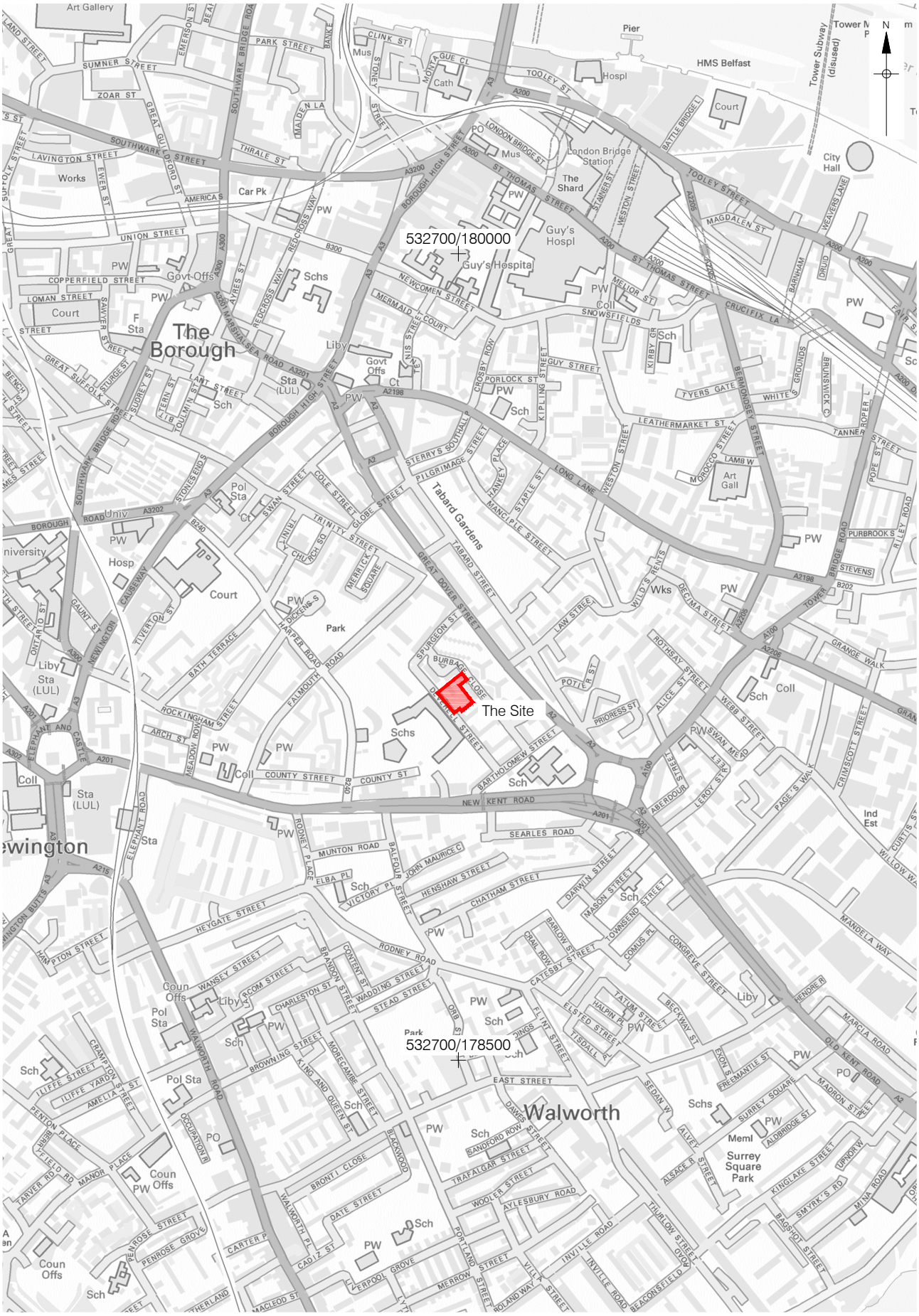
2.6 As far as was practicable the works followed the methodology detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation[3]. The location of Trench 1 was moved slightly to facilitate the excavation of the trench. Local landscaping consisting of banks produced around the perimeter of the site in this area rendered the initial location less favourable and would have made the safe excavation of this stepped trench considerably more difficult.

2.7 PCA was commissioned for the project by Maddox Planning Consultants on behalf of Leathermarket JMB.

2.8 Following the completion of the project, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London LAARC.

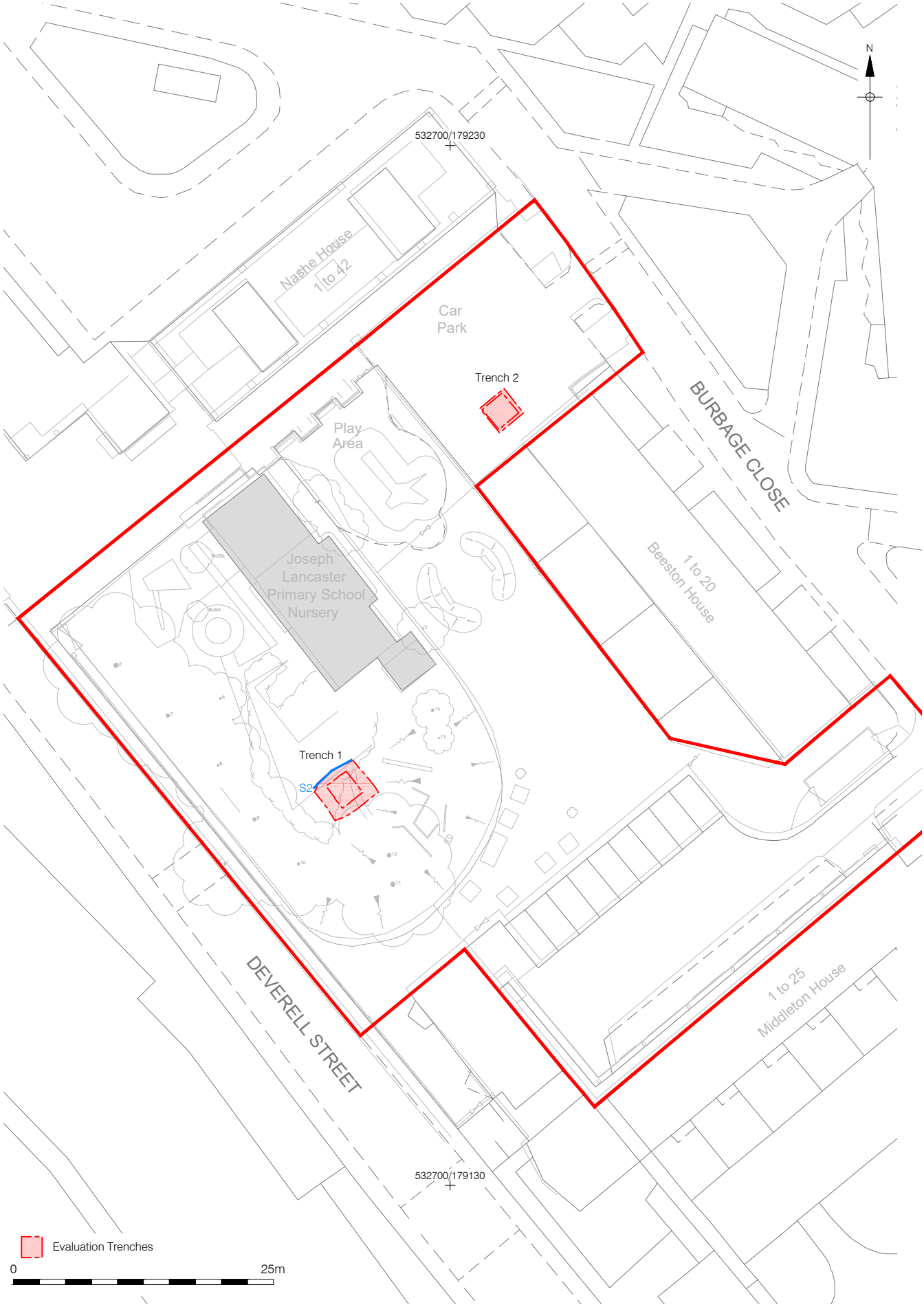
2.9 The project was monitored by Ms Gillian King, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark; Amelia Fairman was project manager for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The evaluation was supervised by the author.

[3] Fairman, A 2018 Joseph Lancaster Nursery site, Deverell Road, London, SE1 4EX London Borough of Southwark Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation



25/02/18 AT

Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4



23/02/18 AT

Figure 1
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

3 Planning Background

3.1 National Guidance

3.1.1 The Departments of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued a series of planning guidelines, the National Planning Policy Framework, in March 2012. This document superseded the previous guidance contained in Planning Policy Statement 5. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in **Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**. These state:

126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment[4], including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

[4] The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible.

They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible[5]. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.

3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:

3.1.4 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

3.1.5 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.

3.1.6 If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.

3.1.7 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

3.1.8 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

[5] Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

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

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

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

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

Planning decisions

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

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

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

LDF preparation

F. Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G. Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting,

enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in the Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Core Strategy (April 2011):

Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation

How we will achieve our vision to improve our places

SO 2F: Conserve and protect historic and natural places

Our approach is

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

We will do this by

1. Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.

3.3.2 Also:

5.109 Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 40 conservation areas covering 686ha (23% of the borough) and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the River from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).

3.3.3 The Southwark Plan, adopted in July 2007, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource. These statements are outlined below:

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.

PPG16 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

3.4 Site Specific Background

3.4.1 The study site falls within a Class 1 Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the Southwark Unitary Development Plan: Archaeological Priority Zone 9 the 'Watling Street Burial Ground'

3.4.2 The results of the evaluation are summarised in this report.

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

4.1 The drift geology of the north Southwark area consists of natural sands and gravels deposited by the Thames and its forerunners. The modern river is considerably smaller than its predecessors, particularly those that were fed by vast quantities of glacial melt water draining from ice-sheets located to the north of the Thames valley. The gravel terraces in north Southwark were eroded in prehistory leaving a series of islands within the river that were surrounded by tidal channels. Ground level on the islands would generally have been found at c. 1.0m to 1.5m OD during the early Roman period[6].

4.2 Two large islands located to the north of what is today Borough Underground station played a central role in the development of Roman London[7]. The northern island offered the possibility of constructing a bridge to the north bank over the shortest possible distance of any site found on this stretch of the river. Sites further to the west such as Westminster may have offered similar opportunities but these areas lacked the deep water necessary for handling sea-going vessels.

4.3 The site is located on what would have been the 'mainland' of south London. Watling Street, the main Roman road to Canterbury, lay around 100m to the east of the site.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The present day south bank of the River Thames lies at some considerable distance to the north of the site but during the majority of the later prehistoric and early Roman periods estuarine channels extended as far south as Long Lane where the Borough Channel separated the south island from the 'mainland' of south London. To the northeast of the site Bermondsey formed a large peninsular surrounded by water which was joined to the 'mainland' by a land bridge that extended roughly along the line of Long Lane.

4.2.2 The level of the tides is crucial when determining the area available at the margins of the various waterfront spaces around Southwark. Mean high water levels have been estimated to have been between -0.50m OD at low tide and +1.25/1.50m in AD 50, which led to the formation of extensive mudflats in the intertidal zone[8]. It is generally accepted that a period of marine regression, that is falling sea levels, began in the first century AD and continued throughout the later Roman period. Water levels fell consistently from the mid 1st century and by the mid 3rd century they are

[6] The exact height of water levels in the early Roman period is the subject of some debate. Some of the models suggested for early Roman sea levels, principally based on assessment from evidence gathered on the north bank of the river, do not fit well with the findings from the south bank. See;
Milne, G. Battarbee, R. W .Stalker, V. & Yule, B. 1983 *The river Thames in London in the mid 1st Century AD* Trans London Middlesex Arch Soc 34 p19-30
Killock, D. 2005 *Roman River bank use and changing water levels at 51-53 Southwark Street, Southwark* London Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Vol 56 27-44

[7] Graham, A. H. 1978 *The Geology of North Southwark and its Topographical Development in the Post-Pleistocene Period* in Bird et al (1978), 501-516

[8] Brigham, T 2001 *The Thames and Southwark waterfront in the Roman period* in Watson et al 2001 pp12-27

estimated to have been between 0.00m OD at high tide and -2.00m OD[9]. However, water levels began to rise again in the early medieval period and by c.AD 1000 the height of the tide in London would have reached the same level as the peak suggested for the mid 1st century AD; tidal levels continued to rise and are still doing so today[10].

4.2.3 The effects of these climatic changes were of course bound to impact on marginal areas such as Southwark and the medieval chronicles are replete with entries relating to flooding. Catastrophic flooding was recorded for the year 1014 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the same source notes severe damage to London Bridge in 1097, much of the bridge being swept away[11]. The construction of an effective river wall was essential to the development of the land to the south of the Thames, but even when this had been achieved the timber waterfronts would have needed constant renewal and the height of the ground surfaces behind them was raised as tidal levels increased. Although the general trend was one of marine transgression there does seem to have been a time in the later medieval period when tidal levels were relatively static. A mean high water level of c. 1.2m OD has been suggested for the later medieval period, higher spring tides would have reached c 1.70m OD.

4.2.4 Rising river levels and the effects of embankment on the north side of the river contributed to massive erosion along the north Southwark waterfront in the 11th century and the effects of riverine erosion continued on the south bank into the thirteenth century[12]. There is little doubt that the threat of flooding was a perennial problem, failures of the river wall were frequent. Even after the embankments had been built and strengthened the land in this area still required extensive work to establish and maintain drainage[13].

4.2.5 Prior to the redevelopment the site stood on relatively flat ground which has an elevation of c. 2.60m OD. Ground level generally falls slightly to the west.

[9] Brigham, T, Goodburn, D, and Tyres, I with Dillon, J 1996 *A Roman timber building on the Southwark waterfront, London* Archaeological Journal 152, pp1-72
[10] Brigham 2001 in Watson et al 2001, Fig 14
[11] Watson, B, Brigham, T and Dyson, T 2001 *London Bridge, 2000 years of a river crossing* MoLAS Monograph Series 8, London
[12] Watson et al 2001 pp71-72
[13] Carlin, M 1996 *Medieval Southwark* p36

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Some of the archaeological and historical background reproduced below was originally written for the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment written for the site[14]. Additional material has been added by the author who has previous experience of working in the area.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Pottery and worked flints found in north Southwark indicate that the locale was frequented and later settled from the Mesolithic period onwards. What is now an intertidal zone would have varied in character depending on the periodic rising and falling of sea level due to climatic fluctuations. During periods with higher water levels the region would have presented many opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources such as fish, eels and game for food and reeds which would have served as building materials. In drier periods the light sandy soils would have proved attractive to early farmers.

5.2.2 Whilst the GLHER search identified no evidence of material dating from the Palaeolithic period within the search area, other prehistoric eras are represented by artefactual material recovered during a number of investigations in the vicinity of the study site.

5.2.3 It is probable that permanent settlements were established in north Southwark during the late Neolithic and Bronze Age as indicated by ard-marks recorded in the surface of the sands and gravels indicate the use of wooden ploughs to till the land. Numerous examples of this type of land-use have been found across north Southwark and Bermondsey at sites such as Hopton Street[15], Three Oak Lane (where a very rare ard was discovered)[16], and Woolsey Street[17]. At present there is no direct evidence for palaeoagricultural activity of Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the study site. The closet evidence was found at 32-47, Long Lane (Tabard Square) where excavations revealed peat deposits and also uncovered a series of ard marks.

5.2.4 The evidence for the Bronze Age in the area is somewhat mixed, consisting of either almost entirely residual material found in later contexts or of dated palaeo-environmental layers including new layers of clay, alluvium and peat bed formation during this period. A trend of gradual inundation and fluctuating tidal head has been documented through the earlier part of the Bronze Age, followed by a strong tidal surge in the Middle to Late Bronze Age[18]

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[14] Perkins, W 2017 *Joseph Lancaster Nursery Site, Deverell Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4EX A Historic Environment Desk-Based* Assessment Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology Report
[15] Ridgeway, V 1999 *Prehistoric Finds at Hopton Street* London Archaeologist Vol 9 No 3 72-76
[16] Proctor, J and Bishop, B 2002 *Prehistoric and environmental development on Horsleydown; excavations at 1-2 Three Oak Lane* Surrey Archaeological Collections Vol 89 1-26
[17] Drummond-Murray, J Saxby, D & Watson, B 1994 *Recent archaeological work in the Bermondsey district of Southwark London Archaeologist* Vol 7 No 10 251-257
[18] Killock, D et al 2015 p231

5.2.5 Evidence from the later prehistoric period is a little sparse. Isolated Iron Age burials are known from the vicinity but settlement sites have proved elusive though the quantity of Iron Age pottery found in residual contexts on the Bermondsey eyot clearly demonstrates that a farmstead or small settlement must once have existed there. This may reflect the marginal nature of the area as sea levels rose throughout the later Iron Age and then peaked in the early Roman period[19].

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The Roman city of *Londinium* was located in what is today the City of London. The Roman city was connected to the south bank by a bridge that spanned the Thames from the north bank around Fish Street Hill to the more northerly of the two large islands that projected into the river at this point. The main road from the bridge, commonly referred to as Road 1, proceeded south roughly along the line of Borough High Street before splitting in two around the area of St. Georges Church. To the west Stane Street extended south toward Chichester whilst to the east Watling Street proceeded south and east following the same alignment as Tabard Street (formerly Kent Street) and Great Dover Street before joining the line of the Old Kent Road and linking London to Canterbury and the Kent coast.

5.3.2 Southwark developed into a major Roman waterfront town during the 1st century AD. A foundation date of AD 50-55 has been suggested for the suburb on the basis of pottery and coins recovered[20]. At its peak Roman Southwark extended over an area up to 20-25 hectares in size, approximately 15% of the size of the City[21]. The rapid growth of Roman Southwark in the AD 50s supports the proposed early date of the bridge[22].

5.3.3 The main Roman settlement in Southwark was concentrated on the two islands that projected northward into the main Thames channel and naturally developed around the main road and southern bridgehead. It has generally been held that the settlement in Southwark contracted in the late Roman period as some areas which had been built up became open ground and were used for burials. These developments have been recorded, for instance, at 15-23 Southwark Street[23] and the Courage Brewery Site[24]. However, large-scale excavations at Tabard Square, located to the north and east of the site, have indicated that a Roman religious precinct remained in use well into the late fourth and possibly into the early fifth century. Some local place names such as Walworth, meaning farm of the Britons, indicate that a strong Romano-British presence may have survived in this area after the early Anglo-Saxon migrations.

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[19] Milne, G et al 1983
[20] Sheldon, H 1978 *The 1972-74 excavations: their contributions to Southwark's history in Bird et al*
[21] Reilly, L 1998 *Southwark: An Illustrated History*
[22] Cowen, C *et al* 2009
[23] Cowan, C., 1992. A possible Mansio in Roman Southwark: Excavations at 15-23 Southwark Street *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 43, 3-191
[24] Dillon, J., Jackson, S. & Jones, H., 1991 Excavations at the Courage Brewery Site and Park Street 1984-1990 *London Archaeologist* Vol 6 No 10, 255-262

5.3.4 Although the focus of the Roman suburb in Southwark undoubtedly lay some distance to the north of the site Roman clay and timber buildings dating to the 1st and 2nd century have been found locally at Arcadia Buildings on Silvester Street, Tabard Square and 5-27 Long Lane[25]. These sites are clustered to the south and east of St George's Church. Suggestions that these buildings were peripheral to the main settlement simply because they were timber built and in some cases had industrial functions seem contradictory to the published evidence concerning the development of the bridgehead settlement[26]. However, as yet there is no evidence for Roman buildings south of Sterry Street and the land found on either side of Watling Street to the south appears to have been set aside for use as a cemetery.

5.3.5 Burial within Roman towns was forbidden by law which meant that cemeteries flanking the main arterial routes into a town were a common feature of Roman urban centres. London was no exception to this and cemeteries are located to the north, east, west and south of the Roman city[27]. The exact southern limit of the Roman suburb in Southwark has yet to be established, no definitive threshold similar to the wall that surrounded the city on the north bank has been recorded. Sporadic finds of small groups of burials occurred throughout the 19th and 20th century along the line of Watling Street before the excavation of the major cemetery site at 103-167 Great Dover Street. The latter produced evidence of Roman funerary structures, c. 30 inhumation burials dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries and five cremations[28]. Until recently this was the largest grave group known from Roman Southwark. Most of the burials were located either south of the crossroads of Stane Street and Watling Street, by modern St George's Church, or on the north island in areas that had once been built up but had apparently been abandoned in the later Roman period[29].

5.3.6 Evidence of a much denser and more extensive cemetery has been unearthed along the southwestern periphery of Southwark. This cemetery has been recorded at 1 America Square where 163 inhumations and four cremations were excavated between 2001 and 2002[30]. This is by far the largest group of burials excavated in Southwark. The same cemetery may extend as far south as Lant Street where 89 inhumations and two cremations were unearthed in 2004[31]. Lant Street is located c .300m to the north-west of the subject site on the west side of Borough High Street.

5.3.7 Closer to the site extensive evidence for Roman burials has been recorded at 28-30 Trinity Street. The excavation confirmed that the graveyard would have covered the entire northern half of the site. Although some areas were devoid of burials, which in part reflected the severe truncation caused by

[25] Douglas, A., 2007 An excavation at 5-27 Long Lane, Southwark, London SE1 *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 58, 15-52
[26] See Hammer, F., 2003. *Industry in north-west Roman Southwark* MoLAS Monograph 17
[27] Hall, J, 1996. The Cemeteries or Roman London, in: J. Bird, M. Hassall and H. Sheldon, H (Eds) *Interpreting Roman London: Papers in Memory of Hugh Chapman* , 57-84
[28] Mackinder, A., 2000. *A Romano-British Cemetery on Watling Street: excavations at 165 Great Dover Street, Southwark, London* MoLAS Archaeology Studies Series 4
[29] Barber, B. and Hall, J., 2000. Digging up the people of Roman London; interpreting evidence from Roman London's cemeteries in: I. Haynes, H. Sheldon and L. Hannigan, *London Under Ground: The Archaeology of a city*
[30] Maloney, C. and Holroyd, I., 2002. London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up *London Archaeologist* Vol 10 Supplement 1
[31] Ridgeway, R, Leary K and Sudds, B Roman 2013 *Roman Burials in Southwark PCA Monograph 17*

modern basements, inhumations were discovered on or close to the site boundaries on the north, west and east sides. A total of 44 skeletons were recorded. Two cremation burials in urns were also recovered, one of which was found with an inhumation. It is possible that the cemetery might have been established in the very late 2nd century but the vast majority of the burials dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Coins recovered from the graves or associated soil horizons demonstrate that some of the burials are among the latest Roman graves excavated in London.

5.3.8 Large shallow ditches formed another prominent feature of the Roman landscape exposed during the excavation. These ranged in date from the late 1st to the very late 4th centuries. All of the ditches were based on very similar, if not identical, alignments. This demonstrated that the system of land division established after the Roman conquest continued in use for at least three centuries.

5.3.9 Some recently published or republished work has also drawn attention to the importance of the cemetery area in the Roman period. A richly furnished female burial dating to c. AD 50-70 was found in Dickens Square adjacent to the most southerly building of the terrace that forms the west side of Merrick Square[32]. The Harper Road Woman represented a very unusual early Roman inhumation, cremation was a much more common Roman burial rite at this time. A late Roman ditch was also found in the same area with a late inhumation laid out parallel to it. The burial demonstrated evidence of a wooden coffin and plaster surrounding the body. The young man found in the grave was buried between AD 250 and 370[33].

5.3.10 Excavations at Tabard Square in 2002-2003 demonstrated unequivocally that the idea of a small settlement clustered around the Roman bridgehead in Southwark is no longer tenable. Among the structures recorded were a series of Roman clay and timber buildings laid out along a metalled side road in the first half of the second century. The foundation trenches of some of these buildings indicated that they were built using large wooden beams as foundations and could have supported more than a single storey structure. The clay and timber buildings were demolished in the second half of the second century when a large religious complex consisting of two Romano-Celtic temples and associated paving was constructed. One of the temples was demolished by the fourth century but the second formed the focus of a walled enclosure that continued in use well into the second half of the fourth century and probably later. The eastern side of the enclosure was dominated by a two-storey stone building measuring c. 25m north-south. The exact function of this building is unclear but a stone structure of this size was clearly of major importance. The overall frequency of late Roman ceramics and coins recovered from the site indicated that although the bridgehead settlement may have shrunk in the later Roman period the area to the south was not simply abandoned[34].

5.3.11 There is also strong evidence for a Roman agricultural settlement on the Bermondsey eyot to the north-east of the site. Roman features have been apparent over an extensive period but the impact of the massive medieval abbey has made the interpretation of their significance difficult. Clearer

[32] Cotton, J., 2008. Harper Road, Southwark: an early Roman burial revisited in: J. Clark, J. Cotton and J. Hall, *Londinium and Beyond* CBA Research Report 156, 151-161
[33] Cowan, C., Seeley F., Wardle A., Westman A. and Wheeler, L., 2009. *Roman Southwark settlement and economy* MoLA Monograph 42 Table 63, 250
[34] Killock *et al* 2015

evidence of a substantial Roman presence has recently been found at Steven Street where robbed out stone walls indicated the presence of a high status Roman building[35]. The Bermondsey eyot is shown to have been a peninsula at this time rather than an island[36]. It is thought that Long Lane itself may also be of Roman origin, linking the main settlement areas of Southwark with that to the east[37]. This is supported by the presence of numerous ditches respecting and running parallel to Long Lane, coupled with evidence from a number of excavations along Long Lane recording features dating to the Roman period. The road itself was potentially identified during excavations at 5–27, Long Lane[38].

5.3.12 In the immediate vicinity of the site antiquarian records attest to the existence of Roman burials on Deverell Street. On February 5th 1835 A J Kempe FSA addressed a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. It details finds from a Roman cemetery that was being systematically disturbed by modern burials around the "Dissenters Chapel". A chapel is shown on the south side of Deverell Street on Greenwood's map of 1830. It is later labelled as a Wesleyan Chapel on Stanford's Map of 1862. Kempe records how "almost every excavation for graves upon this spot has brought to light sepulchral earns and bottles of earthenware, fragments of vessels of the same substance very imperfectly baked, small glass phials.....also portions of metallic mirrors of circular form". He continues "Mr Martin, to whom the cemetery belongs, and by whose permission I am able to exhibit some of the above articles to the society, informs me that upward of twenty urns have been discovered, in most of which a quantity of calcined human bones have been found much decomposed, and rendered exceedingly friable by the process of combustion". The cremation urns were found around six feet below the contemporary ground surface "deposited just below the stratum of natural loam which is immediately above the alluvial gravel bed"[39].

5.3.13 A more recent excavation on Deverill Street below the Ark Globe Academy building recorded a single Roman cremation urn. However, this apparently isolated burial survived within a very densely packed modern cemetery, possibly that associated with the Wesleyan Chapel. In the area excavated the there were 796 burials 19th century burials. Only one Roman cremation may have survived within this densely packed modern cemetery but it's presence demonstrates that the cremation cemetery recorded in the 19th century extended into the near vicinity of the site.

5.3.14 Also within the immediate environs of the site excavations by AOC Archaeology recorded Roman inhumations at Symington House which lies to the northwest of the site on the west side of Deverell Street. Roman activity was recorded on site in the form of large ditches crossing the site northeast – southwest and northwest-southeast and dispersed pits and postholes. Eleven Roman burials were also recorded on site and appeared to form a part of the southern Roman cemetery of *Londinium*.

[35] Douglas *in prep*; Haslam A 2012
[36] Cowie & Corcoran 2008, 177
[37] Douglas *in prep*
[38] Douglas 2005
[39] Kempe, A J 1836 Archaeologia 26 466-470

Roman activity dated being the 2nd to 4th centuries. The ditches indicate Roman landscape management[40].

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 Following the collapse of the Western Empire the walled Roman city fell in to ruins and by the mid to late seventh century the focus of Saxon occupation had shifted westwards to the Strand and Covent Garden[41]. A new system of beach markets was adopted where trading was conducted directly from boats pulled up on the foreshore rather than goods being landed at a quay or wharf. Even when these markets relocated eastward in to the old Roman city trading was still initially carried out from the beach itself, rather than from the quayside[42]. Essentially Southwark had been a suburb of the main Roman city located north of the river and without the city, the bridge or traffic on the road network that approached it Southwark lacked the stimuli to support urban life. The area appears to have returned to being the marshy backwater that existed before the establishment of the Roman city. Very small quantities of early Saxon pottery have been recovered from Lant Street, Trinity Street and further east at Bermondsey Abbey. Recent excavations at Harper Road also recovered a small assemblage of early Saxon pottery[43]. A Saxon minster that pre-dated the Cluniac Priory was founded there in AD 708-15[44]. Recent excavations have recovered middle Saxon pottery but the extent of the activity related to this period is hard to judge and it may have had no impact on the area to the west.

5.4.2 The settlement around the Strand was almost certainly abandoned by the middle of the ninth century as the pressure of Viking raids increased. Direct attacks upon London were recorded for AD 842, 851 and 872. It is also probable that the trading networks which had helped Lundenwic flourish were themselves declining by the middle of the ninth century, partially at least as a result of the disruption to sea borne trade caused by piracy[45]. From the late ninth century onwards Saxon settlement shifted to the old walled Roman city. A small ecclesiastical community had probably existed there following the establishment of St. Pauls in AD 604 and documentary evidence points to the existence of a Mercian palace within the City. The wholesale relocation of the Saxon settlement could have formed part of the planned Alfredian re-occupation and reorganisation of the old Roman city. The first market and harbour to be developed here was at Queenhithe, as mentioned in charters of AD 889 and 899. A large paved open area, possibly a market, was already developed at No 1 Poultry by the end of the ninth century and continued in

[40] Edwards, C 2010 *Harper Road, Symington House, London Borough of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation Report* Unpublished A O C Archaeology report
[41] Cowie, R and Whytehead, R 1989 *Lundenwic: The archaeological evidence for Middle Saxon London* Antiquity 63 pp706-18
[42] Milne, G and Goodburn, D 1990 *The Early Medieval Port of London AS 700-1200* Antiquity 64 pp629-630
[43] Pers Comm Ireneo Grosso
[44] Cowie 2002, p195
[45] Hodges, R and Whitehouse, D 1983, Mohammed, Charlemagne and the origins of Europe p163

use throughout the late Saxon and early Norman period[46]. Thus within the space of half a century *Lundenwic* had become *Lundenburgh*.

5.4.3 The re-occupation of London and Southwark has led some to conclude that a bridge must have been built after Alfred assumed control, or even earlier in the ninth century[47]. Dual forts found on either bank of a river linked by a bridge proved to be powerful defensive positions against Viking attacks in both England and France and the reasoning behind the case for a bridge is compelling, but there is no archaeological evidence to demonstrate that a ninth century bridge was constructed[48]. However, there is also no trace of a bridge dating to the tenth century and the suggested date for it's reconstruction, sometime between AD 994, when the Vikings attempted to burn London, and AD 1009 when the city repeatedly repulsed attacks, is based purely on documentary sources[49]. Whatever occurred in this period there is little doubt that the incorporation of London into Alfred's kingdom changed the fortunes of the city and probably that of Southwark. The suburb is referred to in the Burghal Hidage as *Suthringa Geweorche,* usually translated as the defensive work of the men of Surrey. There seems little doubt that a fortified area was set up on the south bank in the second half of the ninth century, although it has left virtually no trace in the archaeological record.

5.4.4 The history of Southwark in the tenth century also remains obscure although a mint of some importance was probably established in the period AD 991-997[50]. Fourteen moneyers are known from the turn of the eleventh century, this number increased to twenty-two for the period AD 1017-1042[51]. Apart from often colourful tales of attacks on the bridge or the settlements on either bank very little is known of developments in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The distribution of features containing Saxo-Norman pottery suggests that the settled area extended along the waterfront from Winchester Palace in the west to Battle Bridge Lane in the east and as far south as St. Georges church[52].

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 The Domesday Survey of AD 1086, which can be considered pertinent to the earlier 11th century, lists Southwark as a port settlement that lacks a manor and therefore does not come under the direct auspices of any particular lord. The majority of the settlement appears to have been largely

[46] Treveil, P and Burch, M 1999, *Number 1 Poultry and the development of medieval Cheapside* Trans of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society 50 pp55-56
[47] Haslam, J 2010 *King Alfred and the development of London* in London Archaeologist Vol 12 No 8 pp210-211 Carlin, M 1996 pp10-12
[48] Watson et al 2001 p52
[49] Watson, B 2001 p53
[50] Watson, B 2009, *Saxo-Norman Southwark :a review of the archaeological and historical evidence in London Archaeologist Vol 12 No 6* p150
[51] Carlin, M 1996 pp13-15
[52] Watson, B 2009, Fig 1

confined to the high ground around the bridgehead with rights to the local tolls held by Edward the Confessor and the Earl of Godwin[53].

5.5.2 Although the river regime had altered considerably since the abandonment of the Roman settlement it was still a determining factor in the development of the medieval suburb. Even when the river was not directly responsible for flooding the low-lying nature of many areas that would naturally have been marshland adjacent to the river meant that they were of limited value before a river wall could be established and an effective system of drainage works developed to channel water into the Thames. The consolidation of the river frontage was hampered by rising river levels in the medieval period and the effects of quayside developments on the north bank which appear to have deflected the currents towards the Southwark foreshore, leading to widespread erosion[54]. The bridge itself was almost destroyed by a flood in AD 1097[55]. Excavations have demonstrated that scouring was a serious problem immediately upstream of the bridge even in the late eleventh century[56]. The problem was probably amplified in the succeeding centuries as water levels rose and the river walls in the city advanced further southward. The river frontage was consolidated in Southwark during the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, but unlike the city the line of the river wall became static once this had been achieved[57].

5.5.3 During the medieval period, and in much the same way as witnessed during the Roman period, the development of Southwark was defined by both topographical limitations and the existence of important trade routes into London from the south and south-east[58].

5.5.4 The study site lies some distance from the closest hub of the medieval economy which was located in Bermondsey where the abbey dominated the surrounding area. Alwyn Child founded the Cluniac Priory of St. Saviour in 1082, re-designated as an Abbey in 1381. The monks embanked and diverted a branch of the Neckinger which passed through the abbey and joined the main Thames channel at St. Saviour's Dock.

5.5.5 There is very little evidence of medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site. Medieval pits have been recorded along the line of Long Lane but these are located some distance from the study site. The site probably remained open ground, used for agriculture or horticulture, throughout the medieval period.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 The post-medieval period saw some periods of rapid population expansion in Southwark. In 1547 the population numbered c.10,000, which had tripled by 1678, an increase that has been attributed to immigration[59].

[53] Watson et al 2001
[54] Watson et al 2001 pp71-72
[55] Watson et al 2001 p61
[56] Watson et al 2001 pp62-71
[57] Carlin, M 1996 p19
[58] Carlin, M 1996

5.6.2 Assessment of structural and artefactual evidence from Southwark indicates numerous industrial activities, including brush making, tenter-frame production, clay pipe, stoneware and delftware manufacture, metalworking, glassmaking and tanning[60]. In many ways the location of industries, particularly during the 17th and 18th centuries, was influenced by the large amount of available space with easy expansion facilitated by the proximity of open marshland and fields[61].

5.6.3 Despite the strength of industry throughout the post-medieval period the presence of traded items, which feature heavily in the assemblages of post-medieval Southwark sites, attest to the continued importance of Southwark's location at the centre of trade routes in and out of London[62].

5.6.4 Even after the river embankments to the north had been built and strengthened the land in this area still required extensive work to establish and maintain drainage[63].

5.6.5 The study site lies some distance to the southeast of the core of Southwark and as such is outside of the area covered by maps produced in the 17th century. The site and surrounding area were open ground, orchards, as depicted on Rocque's map of 1746. The street frontages along Kent Street (modern Tabard Street) were developed as far south as the Lock Hospital but beyond this ribbon development very few buildings are apparent. The vast majority of the area consisted of orchards with other open areas set aside as tenter grounds associated with cloth production.

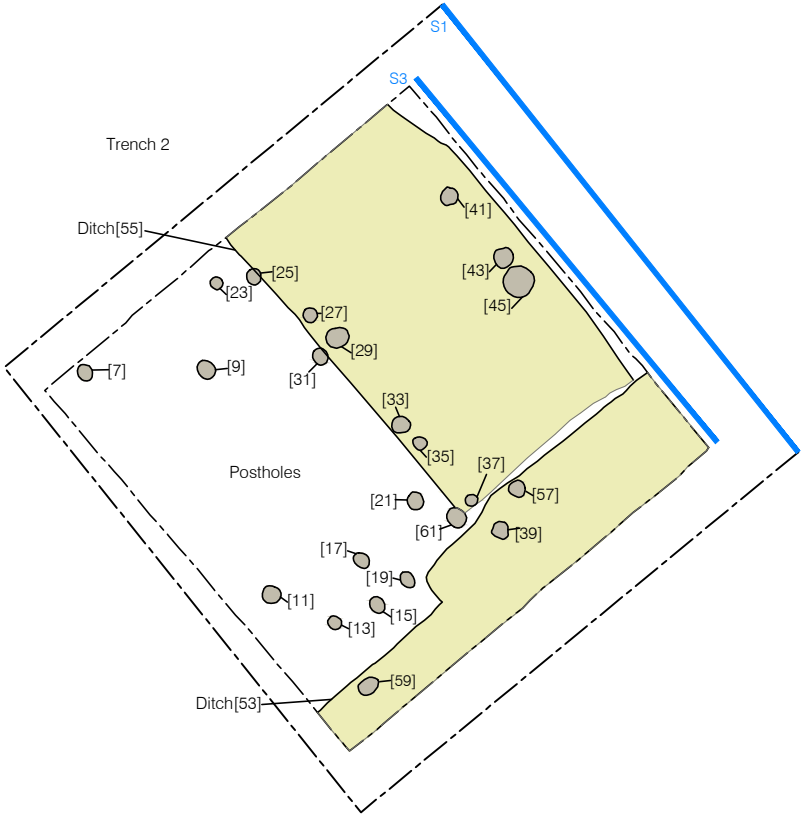
5.6.6 Horwood's map of 1799 demonstrates the spread of the urban street pattern from the original core of Southwark. A major new road, which was to become New Kent Road, had been driven westward through the open fields from a point on Kent Street just south of the burial ground formerly associated with the Lock Hospital. Building work had already begun on either side of the road. Further to the north side streets had begun to be established to both the east and west of Kent Street. However, the site and it's environs were still open ground. Tenter grounds were still being used but the spread of the tanning industry is also evidenced by the presence of a tanners' yard on the north side of Long Lane.

5.6.7 Additions were made to Horwood's map between 1799 and 1819 and in the case of the area around the study site some of the changes are quite dramatic. The most notable change was the creation of Great Dover Street. Side streets extending back from the main roads are evident in many areas that had formerly been open ground. This is particularly apparent in the area to the west of the site and north of the New Kent Road. Large scale development was also apparent to the south of New Kent Road where whole new quarters were being established one of which was later know as Walworth New Town.

5.6.8 Deverell Street, one of an extended network of new streets, had been established by the time Greenwood's map of London was printed in 1830. A small side street, Lawson Street, passed through the southern part of the site. Although small areas of open ground still existed behind the

[59] Reilly, L 1998
[60] MoLAS 2000
[61] MoLAS 2000
[62] Knight, H 2002
[63] Carlin, M 1996 p36

developed street frontages this area on the borders of Southwark and Bermondsey had essentially been fully urbanised by this time.



N

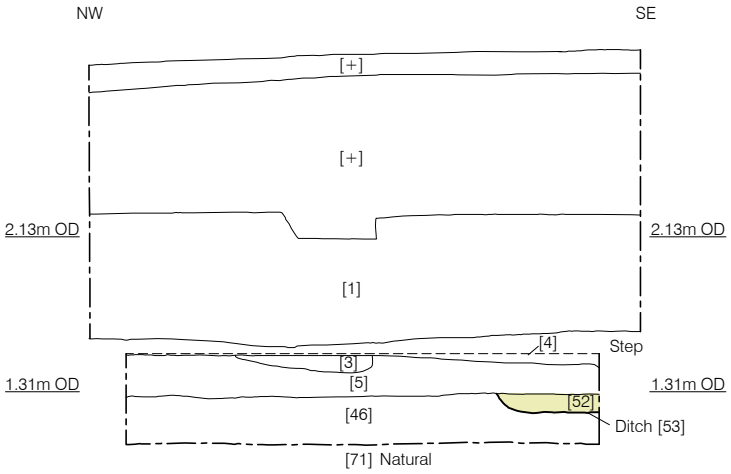
Postholes

Ditch

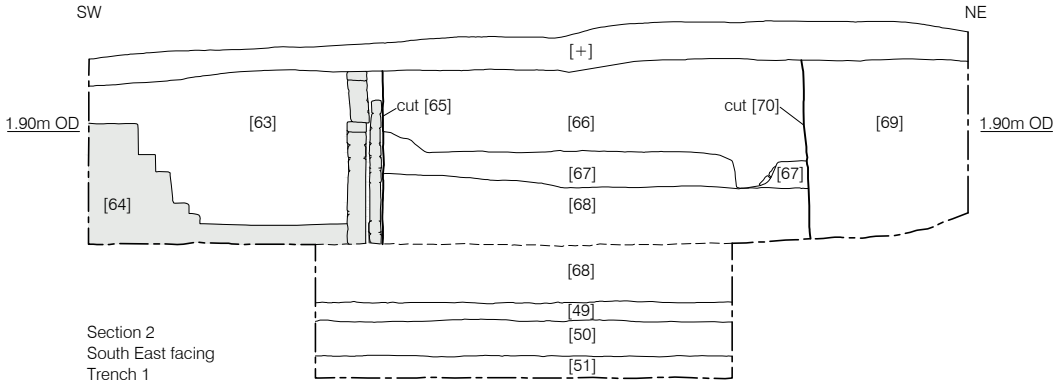
0 2m

23/02/18 AT

Figure 3
Plan of Trench 2
1:40 at A4



Section 1 and 3
South West facing
Trench 2



Section 2
South East facing
Trench 1

Ditch
Masonry

0 2m

22/02/18 AT

Figure 4
Sections 1, 3 and 2
1:40 at A4

23/02/18 AT

Figure 5
Evaluation Trench Location
overlain onto First Edition OS, 1878
1:625 at A4

6 Archaeological Methodology

6.1 As far as was practicable the works followed the methodology detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation[64]. The evaluation was designed to consist of two trenches. Trench 1 was designed as a stepped trench measuring 5.00m square at the top and 2.60m square in the base. Trench 2 was designed to be a 3m square shored trench. The upper part of this trench was broken out and excavated to the 3m limit. Following the installation of shoring the available area was reduced to 2.50m square. Both trenches were designed to achieve a depth between 2m to 2.50m based on borehole information supplied from prior geotechnical investigation of the site.

6.2 The location of Trench 1 was moved slightly to facilitate the excavation of the trench. Local landscaping consisting of banks produced around the perimeter of the site in this area rendered the initial location less favourable and would have made the safe excavation of this stepped trench considerably more difficult.

6.3 All changes to the archaeological programme were discussed in advance with Ms Gillian King, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

6.4 The excavated areas were reduced to the appropriate level using a small 360º mechanical excavator working under archaeological supervision. Once significant archaeological deposits of features were recognised clearance by groundwork contractors was stopped and subsequent archaeological investigation was carried out by hand.

6.5 The fieldwork and reporting was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation
- Historic England (GLAAS), Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London, 2015
- Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (Southwark Council undated, http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf);
- Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork In London (GLAAS 1998);
- Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports (GLAAS 1998);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' 2014);
- Fieldwork In London and 5: Evaluations (GLAAS 2009);
- The Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (1999);
- The Institute for Archaeologists Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (1999);

[64] Fairman, A 2018 Joseph Lancaster Nursery site, Deverell Road, London, SE1 4EX London Borough of Southwark Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation

- The Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (1994, Revised 2001);
- The Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (1994, revised 2001);
- The Treasure Act (1996);
- The Burial Act (1857)

6.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 23) with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

6.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.8 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital format only.

6.9 Levels were calculated from a series of Temporary Bench Mark established initially by using Global Positioning System equipment. The value of the Benchmark in the car parking area adjacent to Burbage Close was 2.97m OD, this served Trench 2. A temporary benchmark with a value of 2.59m OD was established for Trench 1.

6.10 The archaeological works were regularly visited and monitored by Ms Gillian King, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

6.11 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code DEL 18.

7 Phased Archaeological Summary

7.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The superficial natural deposits of this area of Southwark generally consist of terrace gravels capped with brickearth or alluvial fills of the braided channels which intersected the area. Natural sands and gravels were encountered in Trench 1 but were not apparent in Trench 2 where a sterile brickearth horizon appeared to be a natural deposit.

7.1.2 The orange-brown sandy gravels [51] recorded in Trench 1 lay between 0.72m and 0.60m OD. This figure is quite low even for a low-lying area like Southwark and Bermondsey. Natural deposits occur at considerably higher levels on sites located slightly further to the north such as 28-30 Trinity Street and Dickens Square where sand and gravel was recorded at c. 1.20m OD.

7.1.3 The light brown brickearth type deposit [71] recorded in Trench 2 lay between 0.98m and 1.05m OD. This layer was devoid of artefacts and other signs of human activity such as charcoal. It was itself sealed by a brickearth layer [46] which was devoid of artefacts.

7.2 Phase 2 Roman Deposits and Features

7.2.1 The natural sands and gravels recorded in Trench 1 were sealed by a greyish brown sandy clay deposit [50] which might be a reworked brickearth horizon. The surface of this layer was recorded between 0.90m and 0.97m OD. This layer contained a large rim of a Roman jar dated AD 180-300. Some building material of early post-medieval date formed part of the assemblage recovered from this layer. This was probably from the surface of the deposit which was sealed by an early post-medieval layer. It is extremely unlikely that the earliest deposit sealing the natural sand and gravel dates to the early post-medieval period, though clearly some level of truncation had taken place in this Trench as early post-medieval refuse was found sealing layer [50]. Apart from the early post-medieval roof tile the building materials consisted of early Roman fabrics including a combed box flue tile which would have been used in a hypocaust system. Layer [50] was the only deposit dated to the Roman period recorded in Trench 1.

7.2.2 A far more complex Roman sequence was recorded in Trench 2. The earliest undated layer [46] consisted of a greyish orange sandy clay brickearth type deposit. The surface of the layer was recorded between 1.24m and 1.36m OD. No finds were recovered from this layer with the exception of a single animal bone.

7.2.3 Layer [46] had been truncated by a multitude of cut features which consisted of 23 postholes and two shallow ditches (Figure 3, Plate 1). Although not entirely regular the postholes appeared to form a right angle in the southern part of the trench, switching from a north-south alignment to east west and potentially continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west.

Plate 1 Roman postholes and ditches Trench 2. Facing South.

7.2.4 It is possible that the arrangement of these postholes is more apparent than real as their apparent absence from the eastern part of the trench could simply be a result of truncation by the ditch [55] which ran through this area. Some postholes were apparent on the eastern side of the ditch, but none were evident below it's full depth.

7.2.5 If the alignment of the postholes seen in Trench 2 reflects their original layout an enclosure of some sort may be represented. No floor levels or walls were associated with the postholes which precludes them being part of a domestic building. They might represent a rustic building which was not designed as a dwelling though no farm buildings have previously been found in the area. They might be a stock enclosure or potentially an enclosure demarcating part of a cemetery. The circular postholes ranged in size from 0.06m to 0.16m.

7.2.6 Although the relationship between the postholes and ditches was not entirely clear it appeared that the ditches were later. Some of the postholes did not become apparent until the ditches had been excavated, suggesting that the ditches had truncated the postholes.

7.2.7 Ditch [53] was aligned east-west and passed through the southern periphery of the trench. It measured over 0.60m wide but was only 0.16m deep. The top of the ditch was recorded at 1.36m OD. No artefacts were recovered from the fill [52].

7.2.8 Ditch [53] had truncated a more substantial north-south aligned ditch [55] which ran through the eastern part of the trench. Ditch [55] measured 1.20m wide and was 0.27m deep, as seen it ran 1.90m north-south before extending beyond the limit of excavation. The highest level taken on the top of the cut was again 1.36m OD. No finds were recovered from the ditch fill [54].

7.2.9 As detailed above no dating evidence was recovered from the cut features placed in this phase of the brickearth horizon into which they were cut. This does allow for the possibility that these features are pre-Roman but equally there is no compelling reason why they have to be.

7.3 Phase 3 Later Roman Deposits

7.3.1 The cut features were sealed by a homogenous yellowish brown reworked brickearth horizon recorded as layer [5]. The top of the layer was recorded at 1.49m OD. The pottery assemblage recovered from layer [5] has been dated 140-200 AD although a considerable percentage of the Roman pottery comes from earlier periods and is dated AD 50-200. A large proportion of the pottery is also abraded which suggests the reworking of earlier Roman horizons. One sherd of particular note was a stamped mortarium of the potter Saturninus I dated to between AD100-130.

7.4 Phase 4 Early Post-Medieval Dark Earth/ Horticultural Horizon

7.4.1 No distinct medieval features or levels were recorded in either trench. A topsoil horizon would undoubtedly have developed above the latest Roman levels though this may not have been as substantial as the dark earth formations recorded in and around the core of the Roman suburb some distance to the north some of which are 1m or more thick. The site was most probably open ground in the medieval period and any material deposited would probably have consisted of very small assemblages of pottery or other artefacts introduced during manuring. No substantial depth of stratigraphy seems to have developed in this period and what did was apparently impacted by early post-medieval activity such as market gardening.

7.4.2 Although it might be assumed that activities such as market gardening had little impact on a pre-existing landscape this may not have been the case. Some practices such as double digging to introduce compost and manure to improve the nutrient level and drainage capacity of soils could have punched through a post-Roman topsoil horizon. Pitting would had a similar effect though given the location of the site discrete cut features are more likely to represent planting holes rather than domestic rubbish pits.

7.4.3 Whatever the processes may have been the Roman horizons were sealed by homogenous dark earth horizons that dated to the early post-medieval period. In Trench 1 the level of truncation was particularly notable as the Roman deposit [50] which capped the natural sand and gravel was only around 20cm thick (Figure 4, Plate 2). Layer [50] was sealed by deposit [49] which consisted of a dark mix of sand and silt which contained a notable quantity of domestic refuse. This was something of a surprise as the site is thought to be some distance from either the core of Southwark or the alternative settlement focus at Bermondsey. The frequency of pottery, ceramic

building material, animal bone and oyster shell was therefore unexpected. The pottery assemblage recovered from layer [50] dates to the early 17th century, the ceramic building materials date to after AD 1480.

Plate 2 Section 2, Trench 1. Facing North.

7.4.4 The dark earth layer [49] represented the base of this early post-medieval formation. Above this was a layer which was very similar in composition [68] which contained less domestic waste. The pottery assemblage recovered from layer [68] dated to the 17th century, the ceramic building materials date to after AD 1480. The surface of this deposit was recorded at a maximum of 1.30m OD.

7.4.5 The base of the dark earth horizon was hand excavated in Trench 2 as layer [4]. This layer contained a mixture of finds from diverse periods. The pottery dated to the late Roman period specifically AD 270-400 whilst the ceramic building materials were a mixture of Roman, medieval and post-medieval tiles dated to after AD 1180.

7.4.6 The base of a pit [3] was evident in Trench 1 and it seemed that this feature had been cut into the base of the dark earth horizon [4] and penetrated into the upper part of the Roman brickearth horizons below. A very small part of this pit lay within the excavated area, as seen it measured 0.80m by 0.14m wide and 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered from the fill [2].

7.5 Phase 5 Post-Medieval Horticultural Horizon

7.5.1 The upper levels of the dark earth/agricultural soil horizon were machine excavated and recorded only in section. In Trench 1 the latest part of this sequence was recorded as layer [67] which might have represented a buried topsoil horizon. No finds were recovered from this layer and very few inclusions were apparent with the exception of frequent small coal fragments. The highest level recorded on the surface of this truncated layer was 1.90m OD.

7.5.2 The latest layer in Trench 1, again a dark earth/agricultural soil horizon, was recorded as layer [1]. No artefacts were recovered from this layer but as it lay below 19th foundations it can be safely assumed that the upper levels dated to the later post-medieval period. The highest level recorded on the surface of layer [1] was 2.26m OD.

7.6 Phase 6 19th Century Pits and Structures

7.6.1 A shallow brick lined pit or the base of a cellar [64] was recorded in the western part of Trench 2, Section 2 (Plate 2). This feature had a brick floor which lay at 1.40m OD. The cellar or pit had been built largely from re-used unfrogged red bricks many of which retained some of the original lime mortar. However, some fragments of yellow brick that indicate a 19th century date for the construction of this feature. This shallow pit is not of any particular importance in itself but the presence of the floor at c.1.40m OD indicates that the construction of 19th century terraced housing, in this case a property fronting onto Lawson Street, did not lead to the widespread truncation of earlier archaeologically sensitive levels.

7.6.2 A large deep pit [70] was evident in the northeastern corner of Trench 1. This feature was not excavated but it's fill contained numerous fragments of salt-glazed drainpipe. The production of these sanitary products began in the 1840s which clearly dates this large intrusive feature to the second half of the 19th century or later. The pit had cut through a modern levelling deposit formed of rubble [66] that pre-dated or was associated with the establishment of Lawson Street in the 1830s; the pit was only sealed by modern landscaping levels and may date to the 20th century.

7.6.3 The late intrusive features recorded in Trench 1 demonstrate that although there may have been considerable truncation in this area in the early post-medieval period the laying out and subsequent development of Deverell Street and Lawson Street did not have a massive impact on the archaeological remains present. There does not appear to have been a deep sewer along the line of Lawson Street, though one may be located beyond the southern limit of Trench 1.

8 Conclusions

8.1 Although the results of the evaluation were slightly limited in terms of the archaeological features present the field work clearly demonstrated that the 19th century urbanisation of the area had not heavily impacted the archaeological resource present on the site.

8.2 The group of postholes recorded in Trench 2 obviously represent the establishment of structures of some sort on the site. The absence of floor levels or walls associated with the postholes strongly suggests that they do not represent domestic buildings. An enclosure of some sort would appear to be present in this area of the site. No dating evidence was recovered either from the postholes or the associated layers that they had been cut through. They probably date to the Roman period as they were sealed by Roman deposits but they could belong to a pre-Roman phase of activity.

8.3 Two relatively shallow ditches appeared to have truncated the horizon from which the postholes had been cut though the relationship between the two sets of cut features was not entirely clear. If the ditches were indeed later than the postholes the putative enclosure must have gone out of use before the ditches were excavated. The ditches formed a right angle in the southern part of the trench which suggests that they were part of the same system of land division. As was the case with the postholes no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fills and though it is presumed that they were excavated in the Roman period they too could belong to a pre-Roman phase of activity.

8.3.1 The cut features were sealed by a brickearth horizon which contained a pottery assemblage dated AD 140-200 although a considerable percentage of the Roman pottery comes from earlier periods and could be dated AD 50-200. A large proportion of the pottery is also abraded which suggests the reworking of earlier Roman horizons.

8.4 Late Roman pottery dated AD 250-400 was recovered from the dark earth horizon which sealed the brickearth in Trench 1. Although this layer also contained medieval and post-medieval material the pottery demonstrates continued frequentation of the site in the late Roman period. Late Roman pottery dated AD 270-400 was also recovered from the early post-medieval dark earth horizon excavated in Trench 2.

8.5 No evidence was recovered relating to Roman burials which are perhaps the most likely form of remains relating to this period. However, the absence of burials within the two small trial trenches should not be seen as proof that no burials are present on the site. Large areas of the Southern Cemetery consist of open ground divided by ditches; clusters of burials are spread throughout this landscape.

8.6 The site appears to have been open ground in the medieval period and very few finds relating to this period were recovered.

8.7 Although the site probably continued to be open ground in the early post-medieval period the frequency of domestic waste evident in the deposits dated to this period was far higher than might

be envisaged for a site that was not close to an urban centre. A small local focus such as a farmstead may be located in the area.

8.8 The late intrusive features recorded in Trench 1 demonstrate that although there may have been considerable truncation in this area in the early post-medieval period the laying out and subsequent development of Deverell Street and Lawson Street did not have a massive impact on the archaeological remains present. The depth of early post-medieval truncation in Trench 1 was somewhat surprising but the archaeological sequence recorded in this trench demonstrated that whatever had led to the impact on the earlier archaeological levels had occurred in antiquity.

9 Research Review

9.1 Original Research Questions

9.1.1 All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's A Research Framework for London Archaeology, 2002. The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were as follows[65]:

- The aim of the forthcoming archaeological work is to characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site.
- Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, the aims and objectives will be to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- To identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

9.1.2 The following specific research questions were posed in the Written Scheme of Investigation:

- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
- Can the results of the archaeological investigation contribute to our understanding of the ritual Roman landscape of the area?
- What evidence is there for the use of the southern end of Road 1 as a focal point for funerary activity? Can the boundaries of the Roman settlement be further refined?
- The site lies immediately south of the crux of the two principal Roman roads south of London. Can any activity associated with these arterial roads be identified?
- What evidence is there for the Saxon/early medieval occupation of the site?
- What evidence is there for the medieval occupation and development of the site?
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?
- Were the previous terraces basemented? What impact have these had upon any earlier archaeological features or horizons?

9.2 Research Questions: Evaluation Results Review

9.2.1 The general aims and objectives as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation have been met by the evaluation of the site.

9.2.2 No evidence was recovered for prehistoric occupation of the site.

9.2.3 No direct evidence was discovered that related to the ritual Roman landscape that extended across most of the area located to the south of the crossroads near St. George's Church where Stane Street and Watling Street joined to become Road 1. The ditches recorded in Trench 2 may represent land divisions within this landscape.

[65] Fairman 2017

9.2.4 No human burials were recorded during the evaluation, neither cremations nor inhumations. As such the limited trial work sheds no light on the possible use or this part of Watling Street as a focal point for funerary activity. However, this is not to say that this area was not used in this way. More extensive fieldwork on sites such as 28-30 Trinity Street has demonstrated that concentrated groups of burials, possibly in defined and enclosed plots, existed within an otherwise open landscape divided by ditches. There is a very distinct possibility that burials may be present on the subject site beyond the bounds of the trial trenches.

9.2.5 The presence of Roman pottery and building materials clearly shows that the site was frequented if not settled in the Roman period. The dense concentration of postholes recorded in Trench 2 suggests a focus of activity of some sort, though what form this took is unclear. It is unlikely, though not impossible, that domestic buildings were located in the area. Their presence in this area would warrant a major re-evaluation of how the Southern Cemetery was used.

9.2.6 No evidence was recovered for Saxon or early medieval occupation of the site.

9.2.7 Some later medieval pottery was included in the pottery assemblages recovered from early post-medieval levels, though no features dating to this period were identified.

9.2.8 Considerable quantities of finds and domestic refuse dating to the early post-medieval were evident, particularly in Trench 1. This was something of a surprise as there is no known focus of settlement in the area. No features that definitely date to this period were identified, though the pit recorded in Trench 2 might be a feature excavated at this time. The trial trenches suggested that the site remained open ground, agricultural or horticultural land, during this period.

9.2.9 No post-medieval structures that predated the mid 19th century were apparent. Although most of the street frontages had been developed by the time Greenwood's map of 1830 was published the earliest recorded buildings appear to be those shown on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map. Many of the bricks contained in foundations and below ground structures appear to have been re-used but some yellow stock brick was also evident. The terraced houses dating to this period do not appear to have deep basements and the earlier archaeological levels had not been impacted by their construction.

9.3 New Research Questions

9.3.1 The cluster of postholes seen in Trench 1 clearly represents a quite intense focus of activity but it is very unclear what type of structure is represented. No clear floor layer was associated with the postholes nor were walls evident. There remains the possibility that domestic structures stood on the site which in this location would be very significant. Even an animal enclosure would be of great interest as there is little or no evidence for livestock rearing in the area. What kind of structure is represented by the postholes recorded in Trench 2?

9.3.2 No dating evidence was recovered from either the posthole structure or the ditches which truncated them. These features have been provisionally dated as Roman but might belong to an earlier epoch. Can the dating of these features be further refined?

9.3.3 Although no evidence was recovered for Roman burials there still remains a distinct possibility that they are present on the site. Does the site and it's environs form part of the Southern Cemetery?

9.3.4 An unexpected level of truncation dating to the early post-medieval period was evident in Trench 1. Can the cause of this truncation be identified?

9.3.5 The size of the finds assemblage and frequency of domestic waste dated to the early post-medieval period was higher than might be expected on an apparently isolated site on open ground. What activities are represented in the archaeological record during the early post-medieval period? Is a farmstead located on or near the site?

10 Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX 1: Oasis Data Entry Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-310641

Project details

Project name	Joseph Lancaster School Southwark
Short description of the project	Evaluation consisting of two trenches c. 2.50m square. The fieldwork revealed posthole structures and ditches which probably date to the Roman period but may be earlier. Early post-medieval occupation or horticultural activity was also recorded
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 09-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	DEL 18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	HORTICULTURAL SOIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
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 Joseph Lancaster Nursery Deverell Street
Postcode	SE1 4EX
Study area	0.49 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 32630 79240 51.49602246719 -0.089157996803 51 29 45 N 000 05 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.6m Max: 1.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief	Gill King

originator	
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Leathermarket JMB

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	DEL 18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	DEL 18
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	DEL 18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Joseph Lancaster Nursery, Deverell Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 4EX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Killock, D.
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Entered on	2 March 2018

OASIS:

APPENDIX 2: Romano-British Pottery Report

By Eniko Hudak

The evaluation at Joseph Lancaster Nursery Site, Deverell Road, London Borough of Southwark (DEL18) produced a very small assemblage of Roman pottery of 41 sherds weighing 1129g (1.72 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.
The assemblage was recovered from four individually numbered contexts (Table 1), with 39 sherds from Roman contexts. Despite the relatively high mean sherd weight (27.5g), the abraded state of the assemblage and residual sherds even within Roman contexts imply that a degree of redeposition had taken place.

Context	SC	W(g)	EVEs	Spotdate
4	23	396	0.67	AD270-400
5	15	628	0.72	AD140-200
49	2	18	-	AD250-400
50	1	87	0.33	AD180-300
TOTAL	41	1129	1.72	

Table 1 – Context quantification and spotdates

There is a rather restricted range of fabrics in the assemblage (Table 2), and despite the assemblage being mixed in date most fabrics date to the early Roman period (AD50-200). The most commonly occurring fabric is Verulamium Region White Ware in a variety of forms (flagons, tazze, dishes, mortaria), but mortarium fragments are unusually abundant for such a small assemblage. There is also a mortarium stamp present in context (5), one abraded fragment of the potter Saturninus I dated to between AD100-130 (Hartley 1972: Fig. 146/36). The only other fabric that is represented by more than one or two fragments is Central Gaulish Samian in forms of a Dr33 cup, Dr31 dish, and a decorated Dr37 bowl.

Fabric	SC	Wt(g)	EVEs
AHFA	1	12	
AHSU	2	42	0.08
AMPH	1	18	
BB2	2	56	
BUFF	2	45	
ERMS	1	20	0.08
GAUL	1	25	
HWB	1	20	
LOEG	1	6	
LOMI	2	31	0.05
NVCC	1	9	
OXRC	1	10	0.13
SAMCG	8	128	0.27
SAND	1	49	0.1
TSK	1	87	0.33
VCWS	1	4	
VRW	14	567	0.68
TOTAL	41	1129	1.72

Table 2 – Quantification of the Roman pottery by fabric

The small size of the assemblage limits is discussion beyond dating. All fabrics represented are well attested from other Roman sites in Southwark, and even the abundance of mortarium fragments can be considered normal as they formed a considerable part of the output of the Verulamium potteries. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage.

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APPENDIX 3: Post-Roman Pottery Report

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (24 sherds/24 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/417g, of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more so the 17th century. The assemblage is in a largely good condition, although it is recorded as mostly sherd material and none of the items have a complete profile. A number of the sherds could be assigned to a form. The assemblage appears to have been deposited soon after breakage or on its discard and under secondary deposition conditions. The material was found in two contexts as 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 a spot dating index.

Spot dating Index

Context [49], spot date: early 17th century: latest pottery type date: 1580–1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze (BORDO), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, external glaze. A closed form

Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), 1300–1650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified. Rim sherd with part of a spout, internal glaze

Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550-1700, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 5g, form: rounded jug. Body sherds

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified Body sherd, internal glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 58g, form: deep flared bowl Rim sherd, rounded thickening with an external cordon at the top of the rim, internal and external glaze

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 112g, form: cauldron or pipkin. Base with a foot scar, internal abraded glaze (possibly wear marks), external sooting

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY), 1480–1650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: bowl or dish. Body sherd, internal white slip and glaze

Raeren stoneware (RAER) 1480–1610, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: rounded drinking jug. Body sherd

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 30g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, internal glaze. External sooting

Context [68], spot date: 17th century; latest pottery type date: 1580–1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 39g, form: bowl or dish. Rim sherd, flat with a rounded thickening on the top edge

Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: rounded jug. Body sherd

Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), 1580–1700, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 18g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, externally corrugated. Internal and external glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Small body sherd

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 90g, form: two-handled carinated bowl, type 2, flanged/collared rim. Collared rim, internal glaze

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, internal reduced olive glaze

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of significance for demonstrating 17th century activity on the site, while the occurrence of residual 16th-century wares indicates earlier activity. 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 and new material is recovered, then the importance of the ceramics should be reviewed.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes

APPENDIX 4: Ceramic Building Material Report

By Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
4	3102;2459a; 2271;2586	Abraded daub; abraded early Roman sandy fabrics; medieval/post medieval peg tiles	8	1500BC	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
5	2459a;3116; 3120	Early Roman sandy fabric; Chalk and Taynton stone fragments	9	50	1800	50	1800	50-1450+	No mortar
49	2459a;2271; 2586;2276;	Early Roman sandy tiles and bricks;	10	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
50	2459a;3006; 2271;2586;2276	Early Roman fabrics (including combed box flue tile); medieval and post medieval peg tiles	21	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
52	2452	Early Roman sandy brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
68	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (50 fragments, 3.37kg) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary Roman, medieval and post medieval ceramic building material.

More than 50% of the assemblage is Roman material. Although all the fragments are abraded, their presence indicates an early Roman occupation. These fragments are made of red sandy group 2815, including a combed box flue tile [50] and a combed *parietalis* tile [5]. Common Roman forms as *imbrex*, bricks, tiles and *tegula* were collected from different contexts. Furthermore, Roman material appears in medieval and post medieval contexts.

Some examples of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, glazed and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to dumping episodes or medieval activity in the area. Furthermore, some of the tiles can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end made from the London sandy fabric 2276 is the only post medieval roofing fabric collected from the site[49][50] [68].

A small and abraded daub fragment was preserved from [4], attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction nearby.

Two chalk fragments and one Taynton stone were collected from [5]. The examples are very small and could be associated to Roman or medieval phases.

Recommendations

The site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early 19th century, as shown on Horwood's map (1799-1819). The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century (Standford's map, 1862), and was fully occupied by buildings up until 1950, after which any structural remains were demolished.

The fragments of Roman tiles and medieval peg tiles indicate some earlier activity around the area of investigation. The Roman material is highly abraded, possibly associated to dumping episodes from the buildings in Southwark.

All the medieval and post medieval material recovered from the site is related to roofing, and no single piece of brick was collected. The building material assemblage reflects the Roman, medieval and post medieval development of this site. Some of the Roman material such as the combed box flue tile, *parietalis* and *tegula* fragments, and the medieval glazed peg tile should be kept. No further work recommended.

Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

By Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the archaeological investigation and these were solely found in context: [49]. The stems are of medium thickness and have a wide bore and this criteria means that the items can only be broadly dated to the 17th century. The assemblage is of little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and with little meaning. The only potential of the stems is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipe stems.

APPENDIX 6: Glass Report

By Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments of weathered glass (12g), representing different vessels or items, was recovered from the archaeological work and this material was found in two contexts. Deposit [49] produced two fragment of vessel glass and the first item consists of a thin walled vessel (1g) made in clear soda glass. The second fragment (4g) consists of a base with a concave underside and this is made in olive green natural glass. This thin walled fragment is unlikely to have been derived from a wine bottle. The types of glass recorded in context [49] and its condition indicates that the material can only be broadly dated to the early post-medieval period. From context [68] was recovered a strip of waste glass (7g) that was probably came from a local glass works. The item (55mm in length) is made in pale olive green soda glass, has a rounded end (12mm wide x 8mm thick) that tapers to an oval section end (9mm wide x 6mm thick) broken in the past. One surface of the strip is flat, otherwise the rest of the surface of the items is round. This item is difficult to date, although an early post-medieval date seems to be most likely.

The assemblage is of little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and with little meaning. The fragment of production waste found in context [68] was probably derived from an offsite source. The only potential of the glassware is to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Appendix 7: Small Finds Report

By Marit Gaimster

Three metal objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All objects came from context [49], where they were associated with pottery given a spot date of the early 17th century. An incomplete and heavily corroded copper-alloy thimble (SF 1) has parallel rows of circular drilled pits above a short collarless rim. Large and sturdy, it was likely for heavy-duty use rather than fine embroidery. Similar thimbles from 16th and early 17th-century contexts are known with maker's marks, indicating they were imports from Nuremberg (Egan 2005 131 and fig. 126). A possible iron implement, now incomplete and heavily corroded (SF 2) consist of a narrow rectangular-section bar with remains of a neck or tang. A further strap or bar of iron is twisted in antiquity, with one end hammered flat.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. In this case, the very small assemblage of objects is above all significant for its early modern context, with the remains of a copper-alloy thimble fitting well with a date in the 16th or early 17th centuries. While there are no recommendations for further work at this stage, should site work be extended the metal objects should be included in any further publication. At that point, and for archival purposes, the two iron objects should be x-rayed. The edge of the thimble should be cleaned by a conservator to reveal a potential maker's mark. Following x-ray, the iron objects, unless deemed significant, may be discarded.

References

Egan, G. 2005. *Material culture in London in an age of transition. Tudor and Stuart period finds c 1450-c 1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 19.

context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
49	1	Copper-alloy thimble heavily corroded with crown part broken off; parallel rows of large circular indentations above short collarless rim; diam.21mm	early 17th century	Cleaning of base might reveal maker's mark
	2	Iron ?implement; narrow rectangular-section bar with remains of neck or tang; W 7mm; L 80mm+	early 17th century	x-ray
		Iron strap or bar of roughly square or rectangular section; twisted in antiquity with one end hammered flat; W 7mm; L 65mm+	early 17th century	x-ray

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