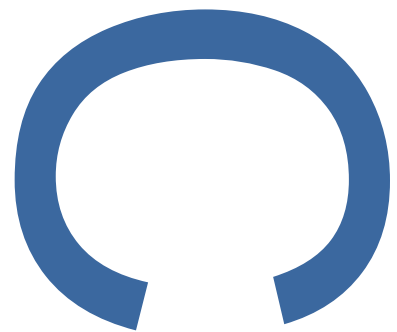


**5 TYERS GATE
BERMONDSEY
LONDON SE1**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

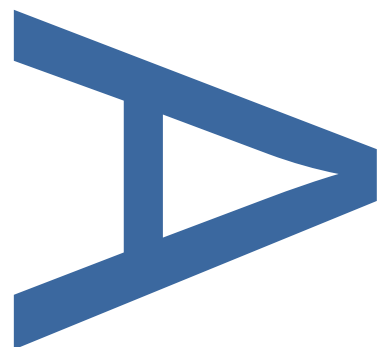


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

PCA REPORT NO: R13268

SITE CODE: TYS17

JULY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**5 TYERS GATE
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K5348
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Ireneo Grosso		May 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Diana Valk		May 2018
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		July 2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler		July 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

**An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at 5 Tyers Gate, London
Borough of Southwark**

Site Code: TYS17

Central NGR: TQ 3318 7975

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: 16/AP/0972

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Tailored Living Solutions

Written/Researched by: Ireneo Grosso

Project Manager: Chris Mayo (MCIfA)

Post-Ex Manager: Jon Butler (MCIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: jbutler@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

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July 2018

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1 ABSTRACT

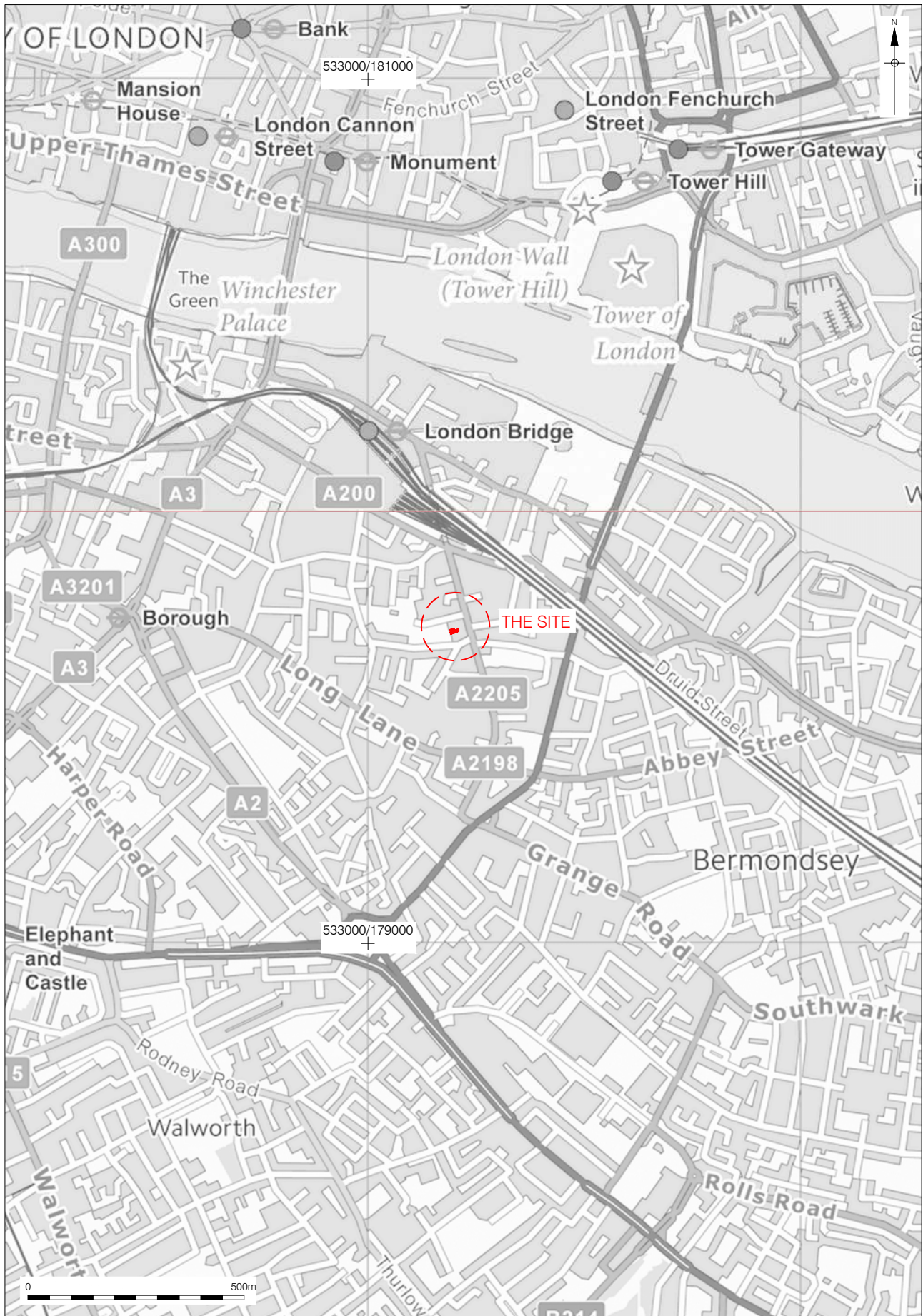
- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief and excavation conducted on land at 5 Tyers Gate, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 4th and 12 December 2017 and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3318 7975.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of the excavation of a rectangular plot of land (Trenches 2 and 3) measuring c. 10m square located in the southern part of 5 Tyers Gate.
- 1.3 Following the finding from the evaluation (Langthorne 2017), the archaeological excavation found further evidence of post-medieval activity spanning the 17th to the 19th centuries. In Trenches 2 and 3 a sequence of reclamation deposits was sealed by a chalk and mortar external floor, located in the southern part of the site, which was dated to the mid-18th century.
- 1.4 The chalk and mortar floor was truncated by the construction of a north-east to south-west orientated timber structure interpreted as a narrow drainage canal dated to the mid to late 18th century. This structure was probably associated with the tanning activity as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1872. To the north of the drainage canal a parallel ditch was also interpreted as a drainage ditch. Both ditch and canal extended beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation of Trenches 2 and 3 and later went out of use when they silted up with silty clay.
- 1.5 During the late 18th to early 19th century a levelling layer was laid across the site. This was sealed, in the north part of Trench 3, by a small patch of very well compacted layer with a spread of re-used roof tiles which was interpreted as part of a yard surface associated with the late 18th to early 19th-century re-development of the site.
- 1.6 Finally, during the mid to late 19th/early 20th century a north-west to south-east orientated brick drain was constructed. This was subsequently truncated to the south when, probably during the early 20th century, a north-east to south-west orientated culvert was constructed alongside the southern limit of excavation of Trench 2.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological investigation conducted at 5 Tyers Gate, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological works were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Tailored Living Solutions. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3318 7975.
- 2.2 The site is a rectangular plot of land bounded by Tyers Gate to the north, a building fronting onto Bermondsey Street to the east, a pub to the south and Leathermarket Gardens to the west.
- 2.3 The site was first assessed for its archaeological potential in 2008 (Dicks 2008) when a desktop assessment was prepared. The report showed a low potential for prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval. The palaeoenvironmental potential for this site was thought to be high, as attested by the excavation at 8 Tyers Gate. In addition, potential for Roman drainage, land division and reclamation, and evidence for late medieval and post-medieval activity was thought to be present.
- 2.4 Between 17th and 20th July 2017 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an evaluation (Langthorne 2017) consisting of one trench (Trench 1) which recorded a natural horizon of peat, clay and alluvium from 0.33m OD, which were in turn overlain by made ground and features of 17th to 18th-century date which included a possible former yard surface at 1.64m OD. These features in turn were sealed by 19th-century to modern made ground deposits.
- 2.5 Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site was granted under application reference 16/AP/0972, for the:
- Partial demolition and change of use of existing part two-storey, part single-storey live-work unit (Use Class: Sui Generis) and construction of a new 4xbed dwelling house (five-storeys plus a basement) with balconies and a roof terrace and the creation of a separate 2-bed, two-storey dwelling house (Use Class: C3).
- 2.6 The proposed development outlined in paragraph 2.5 above involved the installation of a piling mat to be followed by piling. Once completed ground reduction was then undertaken to achieve a desired formation level of 0.8m OD.
- 2.7 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation (Fairman 2017) resulted in the excavation of a large rectangular trench measuring 9.79m north to south and 10.19m east to west. This trench was recorded as Trench 2 and 3 to the west and east respectively.
- 2.8 The proposal detailed in the WSI prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology followed the methodologies set out in the Guideline for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015); Part 2: Written Scheme of Investigation; Part 3: Fieldwork; Part 4: Reporting, dissemination and publication. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist was also followed in regard of the Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (2014); Chartered Institute for

Archaeologist' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (revised 2015).

- 2.9 The archaeological investigation was project managed by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The post-excavation was managed by Jon Butler of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The archaeological works were monitored by Gillian King Senior Planner Archaeology, for the London Borough Southwark.
- 2.10 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code TYS17.



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 28/03/18 DV

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

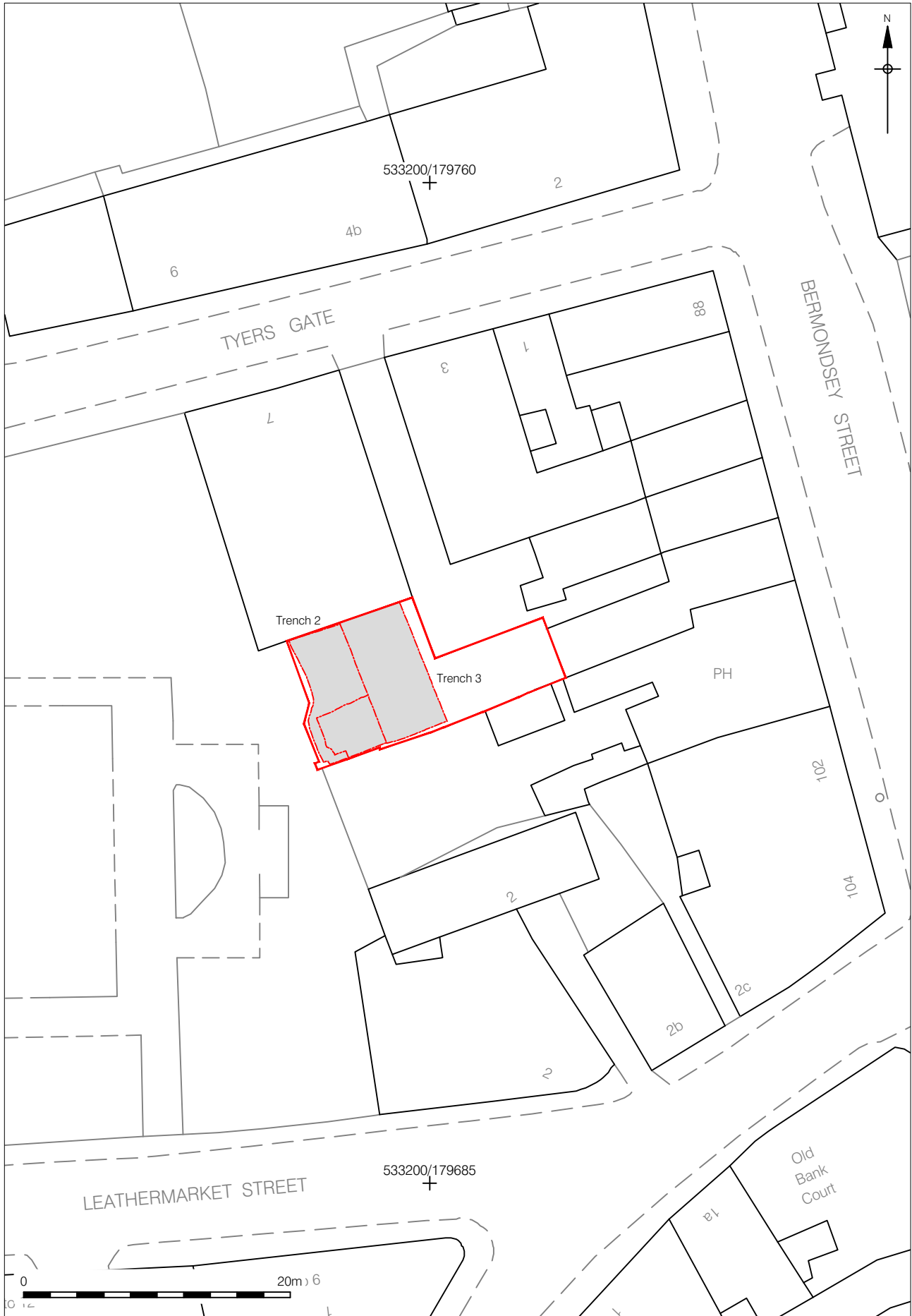


Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). Planning Practice Guidance was issued in March 2014, but in regard to heritage issues this adds to, but does not cancel the Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5. English Heritage has provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 The site was subject to a planning condition for a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Fairman 2017).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Society (BGS) Sheet 270 South London shows that the site to lie over alluvium in the east of Horsleydown Eyot within the historic floodplain of the River Thames.
- 4.2 The topography of Bermondsey and Southwark is predominantly associated with a series of islands separated by tidal stream channels which occupied the low-lying areas between them. The islands, formed during the Pleistocene, consists of sands and gravels. The modern Thames waterfront is located approximately 500m to the north of the site and prior to the construction of an effective river wall the foreshore would have been considerably closer. As a result, during its early history the site would have been heavily dependent on fluctuation on sea level associated with climatic change and isostatic readjustment (Devoy 1980).
- 4.3 The site is located at a short distance to the south of 8 Tyers Gate (Killock 200) where a naturally deposited sequence of deposits consisting of a clay layer overlain by peat in turn capped by a series of alluvial deposits were indicative of marshland that was succeeded by the dryer conditions of a fenland before being inundated by water again. A very similar sequence of early deposits was recorded during the Evaluation carried out at 5 Tyers Gate in 2017 (Langthorne 2017).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been set out in an archaeological desktop assessment report (Dicks 2008), the evaluation report for the evaluation conducted on site by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2017 (Langthorne 2017) and from the excavation at 8 Tyers Gate (Killock 2000). The archaeological and historical background cited below is a summary taken from these documents.

5.2 Prehistoric

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

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 In the Roman period the city lay north of the Thames and the centre of the Roman suburb south of the river was situated around modern Borough High Street. No evidence of large-scale Roman occupation has been recovered from the immediate vicinity of the site. Romano-British ditches have, however, been discovered close by at 22-28 Whites Grounds, Queen Elizabeth Street, and 9 Tanner Street.

5.3.2 Evidence indicative of Roman occupation, specifically attempts to stabilize the Bermondsey marshland in order to exploit it for agricultural purposes, such as ditches and flood levels, have been recorded at 127 Long Lane and 9 Leathermarket Street. Both sites lay to the south-west of Tyers Gate. It would seem that this part of Bermondsey formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the Roman city (Drummond-Murray *et al.* 1994, 254-255).

5.3.3 A very small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from 8 Tyers Gate, a short distance to the north of the subject site.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The medieval settlement of Southwark was concentrated upon the high ground in the vicinity of the bridgehead, approximately the same location as previously occupied during the Roman period. Development advanced in the Bermondsey area with the foundation of the Cluniac Priory of St Saviour in 1082, which became Bermondsey Abbey in 1381. It was unlikely that any parts of the Abbey impinged upon the Tyers Gate site.

5.4.2 Various medieval features and deposits have been recorded in the vicinity of 5 Tyers Gate including two drainage ditches and a tanning pit at 8 Tyers Gate.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Cartographical evidence demonstrated that Tyers Gate and Bermondsey Street were founded and became increasingly developed by the early post-medieval period onwards.

- 5.5.2 During the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century the northern part of 5 Tyers Gate property contained buildings while the southern part consisted of gardens or associated open areas of ground.
- 5.5.3 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 shows the 5 Tyers Gate property comprising a rectangular building fronting Tyers Gate with a yard area to the south.
- 5.5.4 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1894 shows little change to the layout of 5 Tyers Gate. However, the rectangular building is labelled 'Warehouse'.
- 5.5.5 The 1907 Ordnance Survey shows an additional narrow building within the southern part of the site.
- 5.5.6 The 1946 Ordnance Survey shows the scale of change to the surrounding area resulting from World War 2 bomb damage, although 5 Tyers Gate itself remains unchanged.
- 5.5.7 The 1951 Ordnance Survey map shows an additional building between the warehouse building and the narrow building to the south.
- 5.5.8 The 1959 Ordnance Survey map shows little change to 5 Tyers Gate. However, by this date the Leathermarket Gardens had been laid out to the west of the site.
- 5.5.9 The 1962-8 GOAD Insurance Plan records the Warehouse fronting Tyers Gate as a 4-storey 'Carpet Warehouse' with no basement. The plan shows the narrow building within the southern part of the site as a 2-storey 'Spice Store'.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2017) the first stage of works at the site consisted of the construction of a piling mat laid from ground level, comprising made ground from which the piling scheme were enacted. The insertion of 21 x 300mm piles within the site, which occupied an area of 94.5 sq m corresponded to 1.48% of the site area (less than 2% of the area of the site) and as a result was not subject to archaeological mitigation (Historic England 2015)
- 6.2 Following the completion of the piling, the groundworks for the proposed development consisted of ground reduction to a height of 0.80m OD (formation level) or to the level of the surviving archaeological deposits. This was performed using a 6 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed ditching bucket under watching brief conditions by the archaeological supervisor. The modern deposits were removed in 100mm spits at a time until formation level or the top of archaeological deposits were exposed.
- 6.3 When archaeological deposits were identified these were cleaned, recorded and photographed by the attending archaeologists and later carefully reduced by machine. Following the archaeological excavation of the 19th to late 17th surviving archaeological deposits and after the approval of the archaeological adviser for the London Borough of Southwark Gillian King, the remaining homogenous marshland reclamation layers were graded down to the proposed formation level of 0.80m OD.
- 6.4 The area subjected to the archaeological investigation was a rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 10m by 10m and was excavated in two different stages: first the half to the west (Trench 2) followed by the half to the east (Trench 3).
- 6.5 The relevant faces of the deposits that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological deposits and features was performed by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording in plan and section.
- 6.6 The archaeological excavation required work by 'pick and shovel' with the occasional use of the machine. Such techniques were used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it was reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. The use of the machine was not employed on complex stratigraphy.
- 6.7 Archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods.
- 6.8 Two baselines were established across Trench 2 and 3 to locate all features to the OS grid, and to a height above OD. The baselines and Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) were located using a GPS. The TBM, located in the north-east corner of Trench 3 had a value of 2.62m OD.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1. Contexts have been collated into stratigraphic groups (e.g. Group 24) and are indicated in overall phase plans.

7.2 Phase 1.1: 17th to Mid-18th Century

7.2.1 The earliest deposits encountered on site consisted of a sequence of layers of greyish brown colour and silty clay composition (Group 1). These layers recorded in both Trenches 2 and 3 produced pottery sherds, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bones. The pottery dated these layers to the 17th to early 18th century and the layers were interpreted as post-medieval consolidation/make up associated with the later development of the site. The table below details all context assigned to Group 1:

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Pottery	CBM
117	Layer	2, 3	Post-med make-up layer.	1.55	1.37	17th c.	1480 to 1900
142	Layer	2	Post-med silty clay layer.	1.3	1.26		
148	Layer	2	Soft dark grey silty clay layer.	1.48	1.44	17th to 18th c.	
178	Layer	2	Post-medieval clay layer.	1.1	1.06		

7.3 Phase 1.2: Mid to Late 18th Century (Plate 1)

7.3.1 In the southern part of the site, consolidation layers Group 1 were sealed by a substantial floor surface consisting of a mix of crushed chalk and mortar about 0.15m thick, 5.48m long and 1.30m wide. This surface, orientated south-east to north-west was truncated to the north by a modern service trench and to the south by the construction cut [144] for Phase 2.1 post-medieval wooden structure Group 4 (See Paragraph 7.4 below). The surface also extended beyond the western limit of excavation of Trench 2 and was truncated by a large modern intrusion to the east. The full original extent of this floor surface is unknown. The floor surface is likely to represent an external surface for the buildings facing Tidlers Gate (now Tyers Gate) as depicted on the Horwood map of 1792-1799. The chalk and mortar floor was assigned to Group 2 and is detailed below:

Context	Type	Trench	Comment	Highest Level	Lowest Level
147	Layer	2	Chalk and mortar floor.	1.65	1.64
149	Layer	3	Chalk and mortar floor.	1.65	1.62

7.4 Phase 2.1: Early 19th Century (Plate 2)

7.4.1 Consolidation layers Group 1 were truncated in the northern part of Trenches 2 and 3 by a south-west to north-east orientated ditch cut [140] (Group 3). Found at 1.66m OD, the overall dimensions of the ditch was 8.80m long, 0.96m wide and approximately 0.70m deep. The ditch, backfilled by undated dark brown sandy clayey silt [141], extended beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation of Trenches 2 and 3 respectively and was interpreted as a drainage ditch.

7.4.2 In the south part of Trenches 2 and 3 the Group 2 floor surface was truncated to the south by construction cut [144] for a south-west to north-east orientated timber structure (Group 4). This 9.23m long, 1.67m wide and 0.78m high structure was constructed within construction cut [144] followed by the insertion of horizontal planks of wood [145] and [125] at a short distance from each side of the construction cut. The horizontal planks were kept in position by timber uprights set alongside the internal faces of the timber planks and the gap within the construction cut and the external side of the planks was backfilled with construction cut backfill [146]. Pottery recovered from construction cut backfill [146] gave a date between 1630 and 1680. The presence of the timber planks on each side suggests that this structure was designed and constructed to be kept open in order to fulfil its function. As a result, the structure was interpreted as an open drain supported by timber planks on each side. The drainage can be associated with the tanning activity carried out near the site during the 19th century. The drain later silted up with clay [143], from which a tapering knife or tool handle (SF 103) was recovered and went out of use. It is unclear what function the timber posts within the drain were supposed to fulfil. It is possible that the posts were inserted only after the drain silted up with clay and their function would have been associated with the consolidation of the ground or even as timber piling foundations for the construction of a building located in the southern part of the site as shown on the Horwood map of 1819. The table below details all context assigned to Group 4:

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level
125	Timber	2	Timber planks alongside cut [144]	1.34	1
126	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [127].	1.53	1.35
127	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [126].	1.53	1.52
128	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [129].	1.56	1.4
129	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [128].	1.56	1.55
130	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [131].	1.55	1.49
131	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [130].	1.55	1.54
132	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [133].	1.55	1.4
133	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [132].	1.55	1.54
134	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [135].	1.35	1.3
135	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [134].	1.35	1.34
136	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [137].	1.51	1.4
137	Fill	2	Fill of posthole	1.51	1.5

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level
138	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [139].	1.51	1.4
139	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [138].	1.52	1.51
141	Fill	2	Fill of E-W ditch cut [140].	1.26	1.2
143	Fill	2	Fill of timber structure [125]/[145].	1.58	1.34
144	Cut	2, 3	Construction cut for timber structure [145]/[125].	1.58	0.8
145	Timber	2, 3	Timber lining.	1.58	1.17
146	Fill	2, 3	Construction cut backfill for [144].	1.58	1.34
150	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [151].	0.85	0.75
151	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [150].	0.85	0.84
152	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [153].	0.85	0.75
153	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [152].	0.85	0.84
154	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [153].	0.85	0.75
155	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [154].	0.85	0.84
156	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [157].	0.83	0.76
157	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [156].	0.83	0.82
158	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [159].	0.83	0.76
159	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [158].	0.83	0.82
160	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [161].	0.8	0.7
161	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [160].	0.8	0.79
162	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [163].	0.8	0.7
163	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [162].	0.8	0.79
164	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [165].	0.8	0.7
165	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [164].	0.8	0.79
166	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [167].	0.85	0.75
167	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [166].	0.85	84
168	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [169].	0.83	0.75
169	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [168].	0.83	0.82
170	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [171].	0.83	0.73
171	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [170].	0.83	0.82
172	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [173].	0.83	0.73
173	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [172].	0.83	0.82
174	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [175].	0.83	0.75
175	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [174].	0.83	0.82
176	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [177].	0.8	0.7
177	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [176].	0.8	0.79
179	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [180].	1.06	1.05
180	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [179].	1.06	0.95
181	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [182].	1.06	1.05
182	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [181].	1.06	0.95
183	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [184].	1.06	1.05
184	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [183].	1.06	0.95

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level
185	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [186].	1.06	1.05
186	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [185].	1.06	0.95
187	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [188].	1.07	1.06
188	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [187].	1.07	0.96
189	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [190].	1.07	1.06
190	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [189].	1.07	0.96
191	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [192].	1.07	1.06
192	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [191].	1.07	0.96
193	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [194].	1.06	1.05
194	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [193].	1.06	0.95
195	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [196].	1.06	1.05
196	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [195].	1.06	0.95
197	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [198].	1.07	1.06
198	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [197].	1.07	0.96
199	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [200].	1.07	1.06
200	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [199].	1.07	0.96
201	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [202].	1.06	1.05
202	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [201].	1.06	0.95
203	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [204].	1.06	1.05
204	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [203].	1.06	0.95
205	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [206].	1.07	1.06
206	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [205].	1.07	0.95
207	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [208].	1.07	1.06
208	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [207].	1.07	0.95
209	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [210].	1.06	1.05
210	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [209].	1.06	0.95

7.5 Phase 2.2: Mid-19th Century (Plate 3)

7.5.1 In the northern part of Trench 2 drainage ditch cut [140] (Group 3) was sealed by layer [118] (Group 5). This north-east to south-west orientated layer consisted of firm dark grey silty clay with very frequent roof tiles inclusions dating 1630-1900 and was 1.23m long, 0.79m wide and approximately 0.10m thick. As the CBM was concentrate in the upper part, this layer was interpreted as part of an external surface probably associated with the open area as depicted on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map.

7.5.2 In the southern part of Trenches 2 and 3 the features from Group 4 were sealed by mid to dark grey silty clay layer (Group 6). This east to west orientated layer was truncated to the north by a modern service trench and measured 4.67m long, 3.27m wide and 0.15m thick. Pottery dating 1770-1830 and 1820-1900 was recovered from it. This layer was interpreted as a levelling layer associated with the 19th-century development of the site. The table below details all context associated with Group 6:

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	CBM	CTP	Pot
119	Layer	2	Post-med silty clay layer.	1.66	1.59	1480-1900	1730-1910	1770-1830
124	Layer	2	Post-med dark grey silty clay layer.	1.67	1.65	1680-1900	1730-1930	1820-1900
211	Layer	3	Post-medieval layer.	1.56	1.55			

7.6 Phase 3: Mid to Late 19th Century Features

7.6.1 Group 6 layers were truncated in the central area of Trench 2 by north-west to south-east orientated linear gully [114] (Group 7). The gully, found at 1.62m OD, was truncated to the north by a modern intrusion, was 1.43m long, 0.44m wide and 0.24m deep and was interpreted as a drainage feature. Pottery and CBM recovered from fill [113] dated the gully to the mid-19th century.

7.6.2 In the south-east corner of Trench 2 sub-triangular pit cut [116] (Group 9) truncated Group 6 deposits at 1.68m OD. This north to south orientated and 1.35m long by 0.83m wide by 0.36m deep feature was backfilled with dark grey silty clay [115] which contained CBM, CTP and glass dating from the late 18th to the late 19th century. Animal bones retrieved from this pit and identified as cattle, sheep and pig suggest that the function of this pit cut was probably associated with the disposal of industrial waste.

7.7 Phase 4: Late 19th to 20th Century Drainage Structures (Plate 4)

7.7.1 During Phase 4 Group 8 and 7 were truncated, to the east and west respectively, by the construction of a north-west to south-east orientated brick drain. All contexts associated with this 2.04m long and 0.44m wide drain found at 1.83m OD were recorded as Group 10. The drain was truncated to the north by a modern service trench and to the south by the construction of 20th-century ceramic drain Group 11.

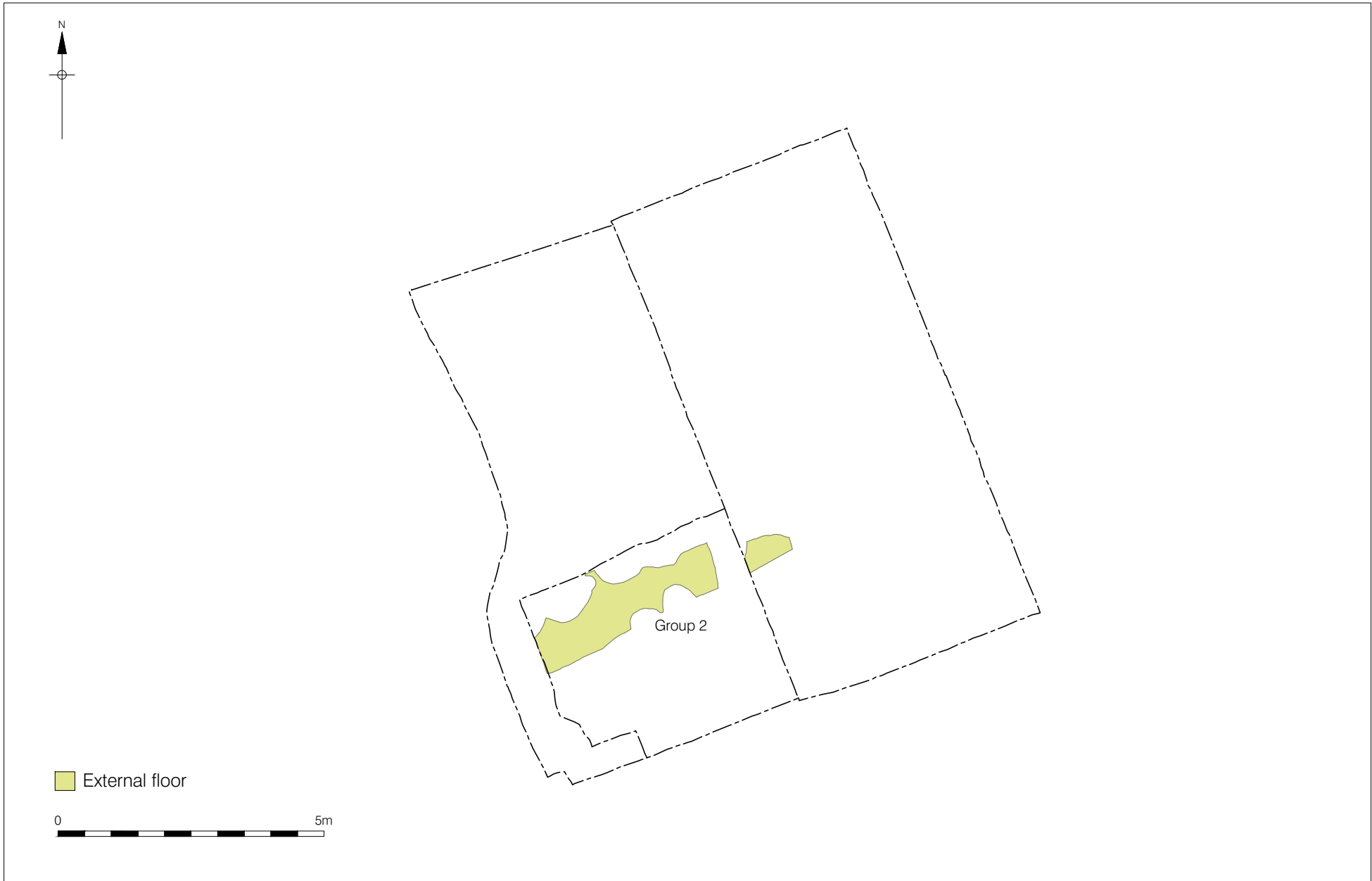
7.7.2 Alongside the southern limit of excavation of Trench 2 was recorded at 1.74m OD a north-east to south-west orientated brick culvert (Group 12). This 4.07m long, 0.85m wide brick structure was found at 1.74m OD and was interpreted as part of the late 19th to early 20th-century drainage system. The culvert was only recorded in Trench 2 as it was truncated by modern activity to the west (Trench 3).

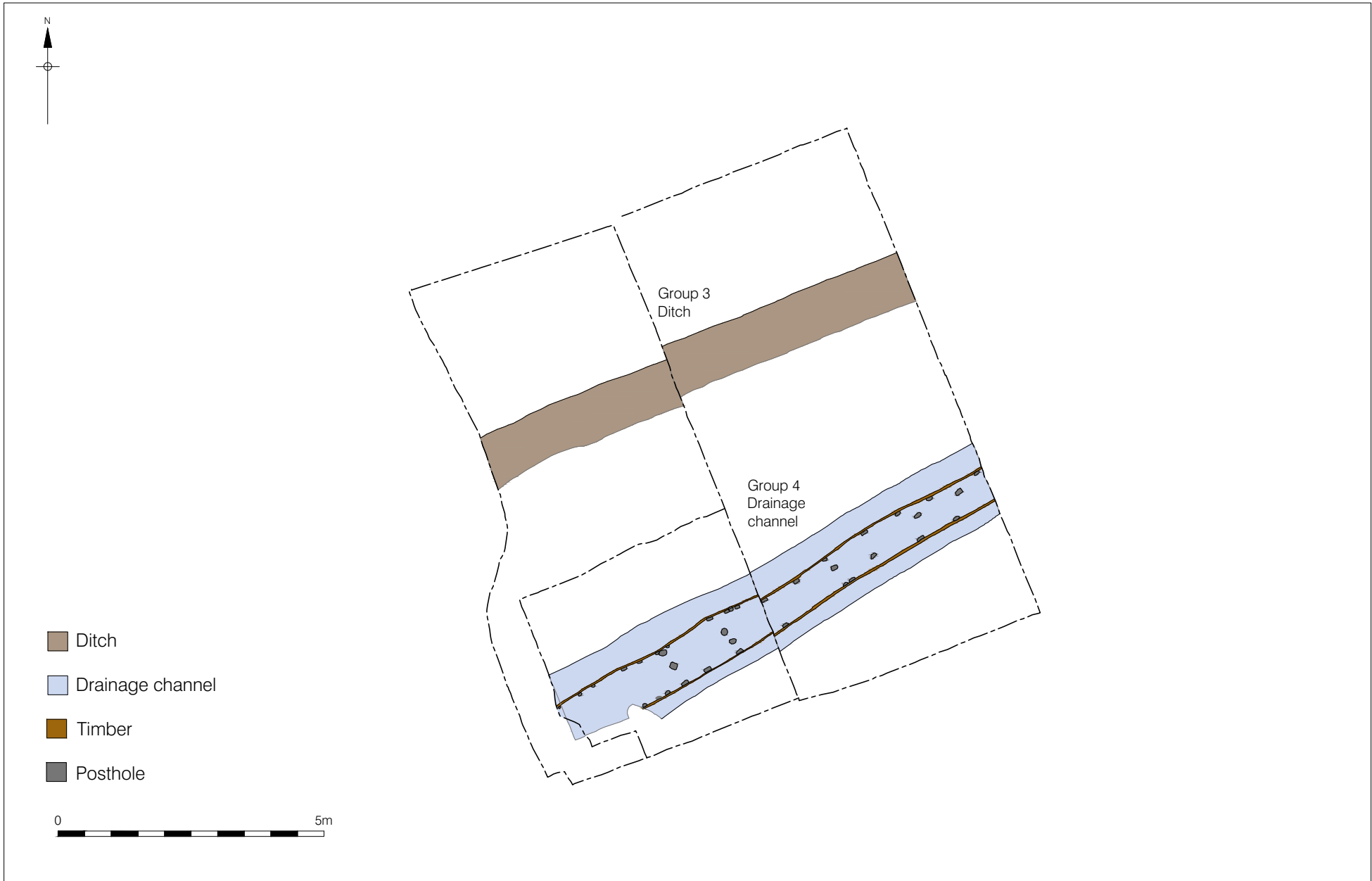
7.7.3 Finally, during the 20th century culvert Group 12 was partially modified when ceramic drain Group 11 was inserted in its north facing side. The ceramic drain was north-east to south-west orientated and measured 2.57m long and 0.23m wide. The table below details all context assigned to Groups 10, 11 and 12:

Context	Group	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level
109	TYS17-GP10	Masonry	2	Post-med brick drain.	1.83	1.67

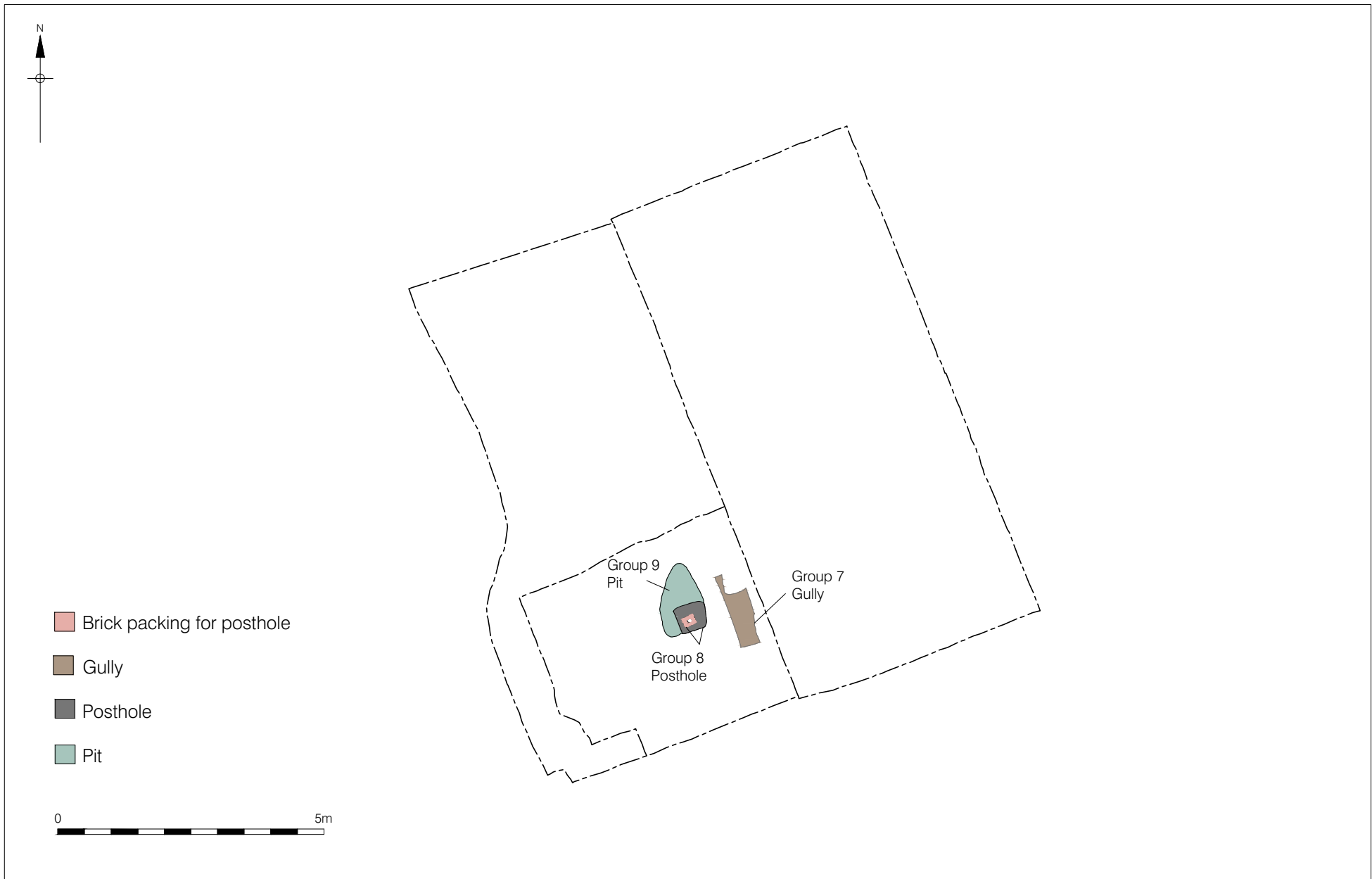
Context	Group	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level
110	TYS17-GP10	Cut	2	Construction cut for brick drain [109].	1.69	1.59
112	TYS17-GP10	Fill	2	Construction cut backfill of drain [109].	1.69	1.68
122	TYS17-GP10	Masonry	2	Post-med brick foundation.	1.66	1.65
123	TYS17-GP10	Cut	2	Construction cut for masonry [122].	1.66	1.42
120	TYS17-GP11	Fill	2	Fill of drainage cut [121].	1.61	1.6
121	TYS17-GP11	Cut	2	Late post-med drain cut.	1.61	1.24
100	TYS17-GP12	Masonry	2	Post-medieval brick culvert.	1.74	1.5
101	TYS17-GP12	Cut	2	Construction cut for culvert [100].	1.61	1.5
106	TYS17-GP12	Fill	2	Construction cut backfill for culvert [100].	1.61	1.6

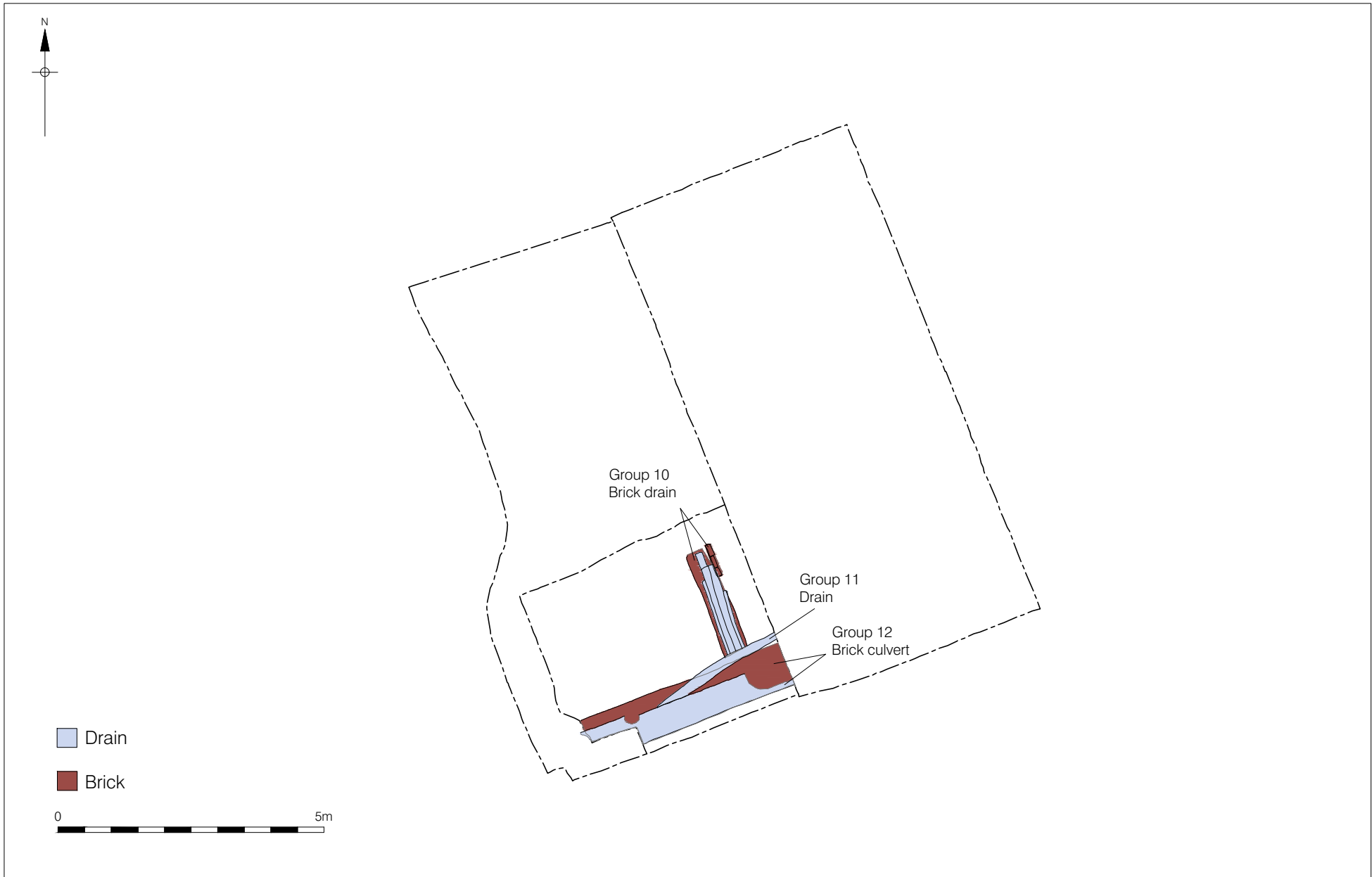












PLATES



Plate 1: External chalk and mortar floor (Group 2), looking SW with 2m scale.



Plate 2: Timber drain structure (Group 4), looking NE with 2m scale.



Plate 3: External floor surface (Group 5), looking east with 2m scale.



Plate 4: General view of south half of Trench 2. Culvert (Group 12) and brick drain (Group 10) to the right and background respectively. Looking NE with 2m scale.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The research objectives contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) for the evaluation tried to clarify the archaeological potential of the site. A range of research questions were formulated in order to investigate the palaeotopography of the site, the absence or presence of palaeoenvironmental remains and to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.

8.1.2 The results from the evaluation (Langthorne 2017) indicate that, within the exception of those areas in close proximity of the wall of the surrounding buildings, the archaeological sequence survived as relatively intact.

8.1.3 Hand augering within the evaluation trench revealed a sequence of natural deposits that started with potential natural gravel overlain by alluvium which was in turn sealed by a mixture of peat and sandy clay and finally by slightly alluvial sandy silt.

8.1.4 The archaeological activity within the evaluation trench appeared to commence with post-medieval reclamation of marshland in the 17th century followed by a series of intercutting features including a possible construction cut, a re-used brick and pan tile drain and a yard surface dating from the late 17th century to 18th centuries. These features were sealed by 19th-century foundations and made ground deposits.

8.1.5 Following the results of the evaluation and the limitation of the investigation in terms of maximum depth allowed to be excavated (0.80m OD), the following objectives were set out to:

- **determine the presence or absence of medieval activity.**

The archaeological watching brief and excavation confirmed the initial findings from the evaluation such as the complete lack of evidence of medieval features or deposits.

- **Confirm the presence of post-medieval activity and define the nature of its development.**

Following the finding from the evaluation, the archaeological excavation found further evidence of post-medieval activity spanning from the 17th to the 19th century. In Trenches 2 and 3 a sequence of reclamation deposits (Phase 1.1) was sealed by a chalk and mortar external floor, located in the southern part of the site, which was dated to the mid-18th century (Phase 1.2).

The chalk and mortar floor was truncated by the construction of a north-east to south-west orientated timber structure interpreted as a narrow drainage canal dated to the mid to late 18th century (Phase 2.1). This structure was probably associated with the tanning activity as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1872. To the north of the drainage canal a parallel ditch was also interpreted as a drainage ditch (Phase 2.1). Both ditch and canal extended beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation of Trenches 2 and 3 and later went out of use when

they silted up with silty clay.

During the late 18th to early 19th century a levelling layer was laid across the site. This was sealed, in the north part of Trench 3, by a small patch of very well compacted layer with a spread of re-used roof tiles which was interpreted as part of a yard surface associated with the late 18th to early 19th-century re-development of the site (Phase 2.2).

In the south-west part of the site a number of features were dated to the mid to late 19th century (Phase 3). These features consisted of one gully orientated north-west to south-east, one small sub-triangular rubbish pit and a single square mortar socket for a posthole (Phase 3).

Finally, during the mid to late 19th/early 20th century a north-west to south-east orientated brick drain was constructed. This was subsequently truncated to the south when, probably during the early 20th century, a north-east to south-west orientated culvert was constructed alongside the southern limit of excavation of Trench 2 (Phase 4).

The animal bone assemblage collected during the archaeological investigation, despite being of moderately small size is indicative of industrial/craft activity and should be associated with the tanning industry in this part of Bermondsey.

- **Establish the extant of the past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.**

Some localised impact to the post-medieval deposits was observed within the construction cuts associated with the construction of the existing buildings surrounding the area subjected to the archaeological watching brief and excavation.

The south-east quadrant of the site was also impacted upon by a large modern intrusion which truncated the archaeological sequence to approximately 1m OD. In addition, the central part of the site was truncated by the presence of a north-east to south-west orientated service trench approximately 2m wide and 8.50m long.

9 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.1 Importance of the Results

9.1.1 The archaeological investigation at 5 Tyers Gate demonstrated the presence of stratified archaeological deposits dating from the late 17th/early 18th to the early 20th century. These deposits found to be mostly associated with industrial activity produced small assemblages of finds of little significance at a local level. As such the remains found during the archaeological investigation are evidence of post-medieval occupation and possible tanning activity, of a nature which has been recorded on similar sites in the Bermondsey area.

9.2 Further Work

9.2.1 There are no recommendations for further work as the archaeological remains were of limited significance.

Pottery

9.2.2 The assemblage of post-Roman pottery recovered from TYS17 is of little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types typically found in the London area and particularly for locations that are close or relatively near the Thames. As a whole, the assemblage has little meaning. The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Clay tobacco pipe

9.2.3 The assemblage is of little significance at a local level and the OS10 bowl type is the main shape recorded for early 18th-century London. The three marked OS10 bowls indicate that these items were made by local pipe makers (see above). Clay tobacco pipes recovered from the archaeological evaluation interestingly produced a wider range of bowls, which dated to the 17th and 19th century (Jarrett 2017a). The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Ceramic building material

9.2.4 The ceramic building material catalogued from 5 Tyers Gate has a little interest other than as a dating tool and to provide a sequence. All the material recovered is very common and well studied in this area of Southwark. Probably all this material came from demolition and construction periods related to industrial activity as a tannery. The building material assemblage reflects the later post-medieval (18th -20th centuries) development of this site. No further work is recommended.

Metal and small finds

9.2.5 Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities

related to the investigated site. However, no further work is recommended for the antler handle. The corroded iron nail can be discarded.

Animal bone

- 9.2.6 The industrial/craft aspect of this collection is certainly of interest and any further work should concentrate on evidence pertaining to the tanning industry in this part of Bermondsey. Comparisons should be made with contemporary sites, here adding to the evidence already compiled concerning the importance through time of either the heavy (tanning) or light (tawing) leather industries in this area. Another consideration is the size data available from the sheep metapodials, again comparing to that recovered from nearby sites, aiming to elucidate the size changes occurring in domestic stock through the post-medieval era (see Thomas *et al.* 2013). The likely usage of the metapodials for structural purposes has been mentioned and it would be worthwhile extending this topic to include a more detailed review of such floors, in particular referring to which bones (metacarpals and/or metatarsals), their age, sex and level of fragmentation. Finally, it would certainly be of interest concerning the possible presence of an urban cowhouse, to determine if indeed such an establishment was present in this part of Bermondsey during the 19th or even 20th century.

Glass

- 9.2.7 The glass has no significance at a local level and informs very little upon site activities, especially as the material occurs in such a fragmentary state. The glass has the potential to broadly date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

9.3 **Publication Proposal**

- 9.3.1 It is recommended that a summary of the results of the archaeological investigation be published in the *London Archaeologist* round up. The animal bone remains should be referenced in any larger publication reports of the area.

10 CONTENT OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Paper Records

- Context 112
- Plans 38

10.2 Finds

- Pottery 3 boxes
- CTP 2 boxes
- Building material 1 bag
- Animal bones 3 boxes
- Glass 2 boxes
- Small finds and metal 1 box

10.3 Photographic Record

- Digital shots 33

11 AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase	Group
100	Masonry	2	Post-medieval brick culvert.	1.74	1.5	4	12
101	Cut	2	Construction cut for culvert [100].	1.61	1.5	4	12
102	Masonry	2	Brick packing for posthole [103].	1.62		3	8
103	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [102].	1.62	1.52	3	8
104	Fill	2	Fill of post packing [102].	1.62		3	8
105	Fill	2	Fill of post packing [102].	1.52		3	8
106	Fill	2	Construction cut backfill for culvert [100].	1.61	1.6	4	12
107	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [108].	1.58		3	13
108	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [107].	1.58		3	13
109	Masonry	2	Post-med brick drain.	1.83	1.67	4	10
110	Cut	2	Construction cut for brick drain [109].	1.69	1.59	4	10
111	Layer	2	Layer of chalk and mortar.	1.83	1.8	3	14
112	Fill	2	Construction cut backfill of drain [109].	1.69	1.68	4	10
113	Fill	2	Fill of linear cut [114].	1.62	1.61	3	7
114	Cut	2	N-S linear cut feature filled by [113].	1.62	1.37	3	7
115	Fill	2	Fill of pit cut [116].	1.68	1.67	3	9
116	Cut	2	Pit cut filled by [115].	1.68	1.29	3	9
117	Layer	2, 3	Post-med make-up layer.	1.55	1.37	1.1	1
118	Layer	2	Post-med external floor.	1.52	1.44	2.2	5
119	Layer	2	Post-med silty clay layer.	1.66	1.59	2.2	6
120	Fill	2	Fill of drainage cut [121].	1.61	1.6	4	11
121	Cut	2	Late post-med drain cut.	1.61	1.24	4	11
122	Masonry	2	Post-med brick foundation.	1.66	1.65	4	10
123	Cut	2	Construction cut for masonry [122].	1.66	1.42	4	10
124	Layer	2	Post-med dark grey silty clay layer.	1.67	1.65	2.2	6
125	Timber	2	Timber planks alongside cut [144]	1.34	1	2.1	4
126	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [127].	1.53	1.35	2.1	4
127	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [126].	1.53	1.52	2.1	4
128	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [129].	1.56	1.4	2.1	4
129	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [128].	1.56	1.55	2.1	4
130	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [131].	1.55	1.49	2.1	4
131	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [130].	1.55	1.54	2.1	4
132	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [133].	1.55	1.4	2.1	4
133	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [132].	1.55	1.54	2.1	4

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase	Group
134	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [135].	1.35	1.3	2.1	4
135	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [134].	1.35	1.34	2.1	4
136	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [137].	1.51	1.4	2.1	4
137	Fill	2	Fill of posthole	1.51	1.5	2.1	4
138	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [139].	1.51	1.4	2.1	4
139	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [138].	1.52	1.51	2.1	4
140	Cut	2	E-W ditch filled by [141].	1.26		2.1	3
141	Fill	2	Fill of E-W ditch cut [140].	1.26	1.2	2.1	4
142	Layer	2	Post-med silty clay layer.	1.3	1.26	2.1	1
143	Fill	2	Fill of timber structure [125]/[145].	1.58	1.34	2.1	4
144	Cut	2, 3	Construction cut for timber structure [145]/[125].	1.58	0.8	2.1	4
145	Timber	2, 3	Timber lining in construction cut [144].	1.58	1.17	2.1	4
146	Fill	2, 3	Construction cut backfill for [144].	1.58	1.34	2.1	4
147	Layer	2	Chalk and mortar floor.	1.65	1.64	1.2	2
148	Layer	2	Soft dark grey silty clay layer.	1.48	1.44	1.1	1
149	Layer	3	Chalk and mortar floor.	1.65	1.62	1.2	2
150	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [151].	0.85	0.75	2.1	4
151	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [150].	0.85	0.84	2.1	4
152	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [153].	0.85	0.75	2.1	4
153	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [152].	0.85	0.84	2.1	4
154	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [153].	0.85	0.75	2.1	4
155	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [154].	0.85	0.84	2.1	4
156	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [157].	0.83	0.76	2.1	4
157	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [156].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
158	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [159].	0.83	0.76	2.1	4
159	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [158].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
160	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [161].	0.8	0.7	2.1	4
161	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [160].	0.8	0.79	2.1	4
162	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [163].	0.8	0.7	2.1	4
163	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [162].	0.8	0.79	2.1	4
164	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [165].	0.8	0.7	2.1	4
165	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [164].	0.8	0.79	2.1	4
166	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [167].	0.85	0.75	2.1	4
167	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [166].	0.85	84	2.1	4
168	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [169].	0.83	0.75	2.1	4
169	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [168].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
170	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [171].	0.83	0.73	2.1	4

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase	Group
171	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [170].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
172	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [173].	0.83	0.73	2.1	4
173	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [172].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
174	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [175].	0.83	0.75	2.1	4
175	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [174].	0.83	0.82	2.1	4
176	Cut	2	Posthole filled by [177].	0.8	0.7	2.1	4
177	Fill	2	Fill of posthole [176].	0.8	0.79	2.1	4
178	Layer	2	Post-medieval clay layer.	1.1	1.06	2.1	1
179	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [180].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
180	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [179].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
181	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [182].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
182	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [181].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
183	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [184].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
184	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [183].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
185	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [186].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
186	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [185].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
187	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [188].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
188	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [187].	1.07	0.96	2.1	4
189	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [190].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
190	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [189].	1.07	0.96	2.1	4
191	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [192].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
192	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [191].	1.07	0.96	2.1	4
193	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [194].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
194	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [193].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
195	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [196].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
196	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [195].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
197	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [198].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
198	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [197].	1.07	0.96	2.1	4
199	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [200].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
200	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [199].	1.07	0.96	2.1	4
201	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [202].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
202	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [201].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
203	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [204].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4
204	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [203].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
205	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [206].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
206	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [205].	1.07	0.95	2.1	4
207	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [208].	1.07	1.06	2.1	4
208	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [207].	1.07	0.95	2.1	4
209	Fill	3	Fill of posthole [210].	1.06	1.05	2.1	4

Context	Type	Trench	Comments	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase	Group
210	Cut	3	Posthole filled by [209].	1.06	0.95	2.1	4
211	Layer	3	Post-medieval layer.	1.56	1.55	2.2	6

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Pottery recovered from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017) and this assessment considers the ceramic finds found in contexts [111] onwards. A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (two boxes). The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Very little of the pottery demonstrates evidence for abrasion, while 25% by sherd count appears to be residual. Therefore, the ceramics appear to have been deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and only three vessels have a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds). The assemblage was recovered from ten contexts.

In total the assemblage consists of 76 sherds, representing 62 ENV and weighing 4.255kg (of which none are unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20) and entered into a database format. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

Pottery types and forms

Medieval

A single residual sherd (7g) of a London-type ware jug (LOND), with an external white slip coating and green glaze was recorded in context [1145]. The pottery type is dated c. 1080-1350.

Post-medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types is shown in Table 1, together with its quantification and the forms that occur in the different types. The main class of pottery represented are the local coarse red earthenwares (27 sherds, 22 ENV, 2.850kg) and particularly in the form of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR: Nenck and Hughes 1999). Deep flared bowls are the main form recorded in PMR and these were found as single items in contexts [119], [120], [124] and [143]. The complete profile of a 17th-century, robust, deep flared dish was recovered from deposit [143] and the item has internal wear marks resulting from stirring the vessel contents. Other forms in PMR occur as a cauldron (context [146]), flower pots (contexts [111] and [119]), a two handled jar (context [148]) and

a sugar mould fragment (context [119]).

London made tin-glazed wares (Orton 1988; Orton and Pearce 1984) account for 20 sherds, 15 ENV, 430kg and occurs in a range of decorative styles. The base of a residual small rounded bowl occurs in biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware (TGW BISC) and this was found in deposit [124]. The item represents a waster from one of the pot houses located on the south bank of the Thames and probably to the north (e.g. Potters Field or Still Stairs) or north-east of the site (Horsley Down). Mid 17th-century styles occur as the manganese-mottled glaze ware (TGW B) and found in the form of a rounded mug fragment (context [114]), while blue- or polychrome-painted decoration wares (TGW D) are well represented. The latter occur with geometrical decoration noted on small and medium sized rounded bowls (contexts [115] and [124] respectively) and chargers (contexts [120], [124] and [146]). Plain whitewares (TGW C), dated from c. 1630 are noted as flared and rounded dishes (context [124]) and a small rounded jar (context [115]).

Fragments of 18th-century plates, found with mostly blue and white designs, occurred in deposits [119] and [124] and were residual in the latter deposit. Of note is a small rounded bowl which is competently decorated with a Chinoiserie flowering tree design: the outlines are executed in black while the shading was done in two shades of blue. The item was recovered from context [124] and probably represents a non-local product, perhaps from Bristol or Liverpool sources.

Pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 1992) is recorded as eleven sherds, 7 ENV, 687g and occurs as the red (RBOR/B) and whitewares (BORDG/Y). In the whiteware only base sherds from a probable open form were noted (context [146]). The yellow-glazed ware includes a medium carinated bowl rim and the external upper wall of the vessel is corrugated (context [117]), indicating that the vessel is dated to the mid 17th century or earlier. Additionally recorded is an early-mid 17th-century dated chafing dish, which occurs as family sherds found in two contexts: the complete pedestal base (context [143]) and part of the dish component (context [124]). The exterior of the dish part of the chafing dish has accidental brown and green glaze runs. The diagnostic redware fragments consists of a mid 17th-century rounded mug and a rounded jar (possibly a chamber pot), both of which were found in context [117].

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	3	1	43	Unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	5	3	546	Medium carinated bowl, chafing dish
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	2	2	32	Jug, oval plate,
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400-1820	1	1	30	Butterpot
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	3	3	18	Bowls: shallow and medium rounded bowls, dinner plate
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	2	2	29	Rounded jar, unidentified
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	20	17	2786	Bowl: deep flared, cauldron, flared dish, flower pot, sugar loaf mould, two-handled rounded jar, unidentified,
Portuguese faience	POTG	1600-1700	1	1	17	Dish

Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	2	2	87	Rounded jar, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580-1800	1	1	11	Rounded mug
Refined red earthenware	REFR	1740-1800	1	1	2	Unidentified
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	1	1	33	Rounded dish
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800-1900	1	1	44	Deep bowl
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	3	3	40	Dinner plate, saucer
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	4	3	62	Shallow rounded bowl, plate: Britton type I
London tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B)	TGW B	1630-1680	1	1	6	Rounded mug
London biscuit-fired tin-glazed ware	TGW BISC	1570-1846	1	1	15	Shallow rounded bowl
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630-1846	1	1	10	Plate: Britton type I
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C)	TGW C	1630-1846	6	3	141	Rounded dish, flared dish, squat rounded jar
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630-1680	6	5	187	Medium and shallow rounded bowls, charger: Britton shape B-D
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680-1800	1	1	9	Plate
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590-1900	1	1	34	Chamber pot
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	1	1	2	Unidentified

Table 1: TYS17: pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in the wares.

Industrial or factory made finewares (Hildyard 2005), dating from c. 1740 occur as six sherds, 6 ENV, 52kg and are represented by Creamware (CREA), dated c. 1740-1830, in the form of a jug handle (context [119]) and an oval plate (context [115]), while the pearl wares, dated c. 1770-1840 are all transfer-printed and have Chinoiserie designs. The latter occur as a small rounded bowl and a dinner plate (decorated with the enduring Willow pattern) and both found in context [113], while a medium rounded bowl was recovered from context [119]. A small sherd of mid 18th-century refined red earthenware is also recorded (context [115]).

Three sherds/3 ENV/79g of non-local wares are catalogued and these consist of a Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL) rounded dish context [119], besides sherds of 19th-century Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND) and yellow ware with slip decoration (YELL SLIP), both of which were found in context [124].

Small quantities of other types of pottery occur. English stoneware is represented solely by mid 18th-century white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) and in the form of plates (context [113] and [119]) and a saucer (context [119]). Fine redware from Essex (PMFR: Nenck and Hughes 1999), dated c. 1580-1700 occurs as two sherds and the diagnostic rim of a rounded jar was noted in context [115]. A Midlands orange (MORAN) ware butter pot rim sherd was found in context [115].

Imported pottery (Hurst *et al.* 1985) is uncommon in the assemblage (two sherds/2 ENV/51g) and this was derived from two sources. From Germany is recorded the base of an 18th-century

Westerwald stoneware (WEST) chamber pot (context [115]), while a rarer London find is the rim of a Portuguese faience (POTG) dish, decorated in blue on white and with an internal Chinese style Wanli panel border featuring floral motifs, while on the exterior is an oval panel containing a missing central symbol. The Portuguese faience dish was residual in context [124].

Distribution

Context	Fill of	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabric	Spot date
111	-	3	S	1	1	42	1580	1900	PMR	18th-19th century
113	114	3	S	5	5	64	1770	1840	SWSG, PMR, PEAR TR	Early 19th century
115	116	3	S	8	8	146	1740	1830	CREA, TGW D, WEST, TGW B, MORAN, TGW C, PMFR, REFR	1740-1830
117	-	1	S	6	4	156	1600	1800	BORDY, RBORB, RBOR, PMR	1600-1700
119	-	2.2	S	10	10	184	1770	1830	PEAR TR, CREA, SWSG, TGW H, TGW BLUE, STSL, PMR	1770-1830
120	-	2.2	S	2	2	178	1630	1680	PMR, TGW D	1630-1680
124	-	2.2	S	27	20	698	1820	1900	PMR, RBOR, BORDY, SUND, YELL SLIP, POTG, TGW BISC, TGW C, TGW, TGW D	1820-1900
143	144	2.1	S	7	6	2112	1580	1900	BORDY, PMR	Early-mid 17th century
146	144	2, 3	S	8	4	199	1630	1680	TGW D, BORDG, PMR, PMFR	1630-1680
148	-	2	S	1	1	469	1580	1900	PMR	17th-18th c

Table 2: TYS17. Pottery spot dating table showing for each context that contained pottery the number of sherds, the pottery types and forms present and a context considered (spot) date for the deposition of the material.

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types present and a considered (spot) date for the group. Pottery was recovered from Phase 1-3 dated deposits.

Significance, potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery recovered from TYS17 is of little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types typically found in the London area and particularly for locations that are close or relatively near the Thames. As a whole, the assemblage has little meaning. The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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APPENDIX 3: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes from the evaluation phase of archaeological work have been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017a) and this assessment document only considers finds recovered from contexts [115] to [143]. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site, consisting of fourteen fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The clay tobacco pipe bowls are only of an 18th-century date, and in keeping with the London area methodology for recording pipes of this date, were classified according to Oswald (1975) and prefixed OS. The assemblage consists of four bowls and ten stems. The bowl shapes date to between c. 1700-1740 and all were smoked: three of the bowls are initialled on the sides of the heel and one of these additionally has a stamp on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker). The stems are broadly dated according to their thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore. The assemblage is presented as an index.

Index

Context [115], Phase 3, spot date: c. 1730-1910

x4 stems: x1 thick, medium bore, x1 medium thickness, medium-wide bore, x2 thin thickness, fine bore.

Context [119], Phase 2.2, spot date: c. 1730-1910

x2 stems: x1 medium thickness, fine bore, x1 medium-thin thickness, fine bore.

Context [120], Phase 4, spot date: c. 1730-1910

x1 OS10 upright bowl with a rounded front and straight back with a thick stem, c. 1700-1740.

x1 stem: medium-thick thickness, medium-fine bore.

Context [124], Phase 2.2, spot date: c. 1730-1910

x3 stems: x1 medium-thick thickness, medium bore, x1 medium thickness, fine bore, x1 thin thickness, fine bore.

Context [143], Phase 2.1, spot date: c. 1700-1740

x3 OS10 upright bowl with a rounded front and straight back with a thick stem, c. 1700-1740 and all of the bowls are initialled with different makers' marks;

R C: one bowl, SF 100. The pipe maker is unknown, although ten examples of c. 1730-1780 dated spurred OS22 bowls were recovered from a nearby site at 100-104 Bermondsey Street (site code: BES97; Jarrett 1997), and singular examples of OS10 bowls have been found elsewhere in Southwark at Brandon House (BBO10: Jarrett 2017b) and St Mary's Church Yard, Elephant and Castle (SMC11: Jarrett 2014). This indicates a local Southwark pipe maker.

A/R H/B: one bowl initialled A H on the sides of the heel and with a circular relief stamp at the base of the back of the bowl containing 'R B' and with scrolls above and below the initials, SF 101. This bowl represents a mould made for Able Horton, who was recorded in Southwark in 1717 and in the parish registers of St. Olave's in 1722 (Oswald 1975, 137; Walker 1981, 178) and reused by Richard Bryant, c. 1733-43, who was probably working in the Horsley Down area (Oswald 1975, 132, 137). Two examples of bowls with the same initials on the heel and an R B stamp have also been recorded from excavations at 169 Tower Bridge Road (TWG00 and TBA03: Jarrett in prep).

R O: one bowl and the initials are unclear, SF 102. The O has a dent on the left side and has the appearance of a heart on edge. Probably made by either Richard Owen 1, 1706-23, St Olave's and St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, or Richard Owen (2), 1719, St. Olave's, Southwark, or Richard Onben, 1716 (Walker 1981, 178). Eleven other OS10 bowls with these initials have been recorded on eight Southwark archaeological excavations (site codes: BYQ98, GEC00, GLA11, JNE99, LLS02, OJD01, TEY14, and TWG00) particularly those located in the Bermondsey area (PCA clay tobacco pipe database) and provides further evidence for a local pipe maker manufacturing this bowl.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage is of little significance at a local level and the OS10 bowl type is the main shape recorded for early 18th-century London. The three marked OS10 bowls indicate that these items were made by local pipe makers (see above). Clay tobacco pipes recovered from the archaeological evaluation interestingly produced a wider range of bowls, which dated to the 17th and 19th century (Jarrett 2017a). The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

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APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Building Materials Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
102	3032	Post Great Fire machine frogged bricks	2	1666 1900	1666 1900	1800-1900	No mortar
109	3065;3101PM	Post-medieval sandy red bricks; Hard yellow sandy mortar	3	1450 1900	1450 1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
111	3033;2279;3101 PM	Post-medieval sandy red bricks and pan tile; Hard yellow sandy mortar	2	1450 1900	1450 1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
113	2586;2279	Medieval/post-medieval peg tile and pan tile	6	1180 1850	1630 1850	1630-1850	No mortar
115	2586;2276;2850 L;2279;3064W; 3032R;3034; 3101PM	Post-medieval peg tiles; Flemish floor tile; Dutch wall tile; post Great Fire bricks; Very hard lime mortar with glassy and burnt inclusions	21	1180 1900	1666 1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
117	2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	4	1480 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
118	2586;2276; 2318L;2279	Post-medieval peg and pan tile; Flemish floor tile	9	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1900	No mortar
119	2586;2276	Post-medieval peg tiles	3	1180 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
120	2586	Post-medieval peg tiles	2	1180 1800	1180 1800	1450-1800	No mortar
122	3034;3101PM	Post Great Fire bricks; Crinkley grey mortar	2	1666 1900	1666 1900	1700-1850	1700-1850
124	2276;2279; 3064W	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles; Dutch wall tile	4	1480 1900	1480 1900	1680-1900	No mortar
143	2586;2276;2279 ;3033	Post-medieval peg tiles and pan tiles;	29	1180 1900	1480 1900	1630-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (29 fragments, 27.07kg) consists of pieces of late post-medieval ceramic building material (sandy red and post Great Fire bricks, and peg and pan tiles). More than 70% of the assemblage consists of roofing ceramic building material, with much smaller quantities of bricks, floor

and wall tiles.

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails form numerically the most common post-medieval roofing form. A small range of fabrics (2586, 2276) have been identified suggesting derivation from many different buildings. Curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was recovered from different contexts and represents 44.44% of the assemblage.

Two different abraded sandy red brick fabrics were identified: the fine sandy 3033 and the mottled sandy fabric 3065 which contains burnt flint. All were manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700, although these fabrics were manufactured outside the confines of London until 1900. Brick from [143] has sunken margins and is poorly made suggesting an early post-medieval date (1500-1700).

Four examples of purple post Great Fire bricks (3032R, 3034) were recovered from the site. The bricks are narrow and unfrosted. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture [102]. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the beginning of 19th century.

Two Flemish floor tiles and two tin glazed tiles represents the only internal material recovered from the site.

Phasing

Phase 1.1 Mid 17th -18th (4 examples, 224g)

Four examples of post-medieval sandy peg tiles were catalogued from a make up layer [117]. The fragments are small and just indicate a post-medieval roofed building nearby.

Phase 1.2 Mid to late 18th century

No ceramic building material was recovered from this phase.

Phase 2.1 Early 19th century (29 fragments, 6.47kg)

All the material from this phase was collected from fill [142] of timber structure [125]/[145], orientated south-west to north-east. The majority of the fragments are associated with roofing material, including pan and peg tiles. Peg tiles are made from two different fabrics: 2586 and 2276. The fine moulding sand from both fabrics suggests a late post-medieval date. Pan tiles, introduced in the mid 17th century, are the most common roofing tile recovered from this phase. An early post-medieval sandy red brick poorly made and with sunken margins, indicates an 1500-1700 date, though this material is reused and probably associated with dumped episodes.

Phase 2.2 Mid 19th century (16 fragments, 1.08kg)

As in earlier Phase 1.2, roofing material is the most common form collected from layers [119] and [124], and an external floor [118], although in this case, peg tiles are more frequent than pan tiles. A Flemish late post-medieval floor tile [118] and a Dutch tin glazed [124], dated 1680-1750, showed a phase of demolition.

Phase 3. Mid to late 19th century (31 fragments, 8.66kg)

Phase 3 shows an increase of the material preserved from previous phases. The presence of deep frogged and machine bricks is possibly associated to demolition and construction periods, related to the development in this area of Southwark around 1850 and later. Roofing tiles are still the most common form recovered (2258 and 2279), and a badly preserved tin glazed and Flemish floor tile [115] represents dumped material.

Phase 4. Late 19th to 20th century (7 fragments, 10.65kg)

A small cluster of bricks made of different fabrics, well made and with sharp arises indicates a late post-medieval and modern phase. Material was collected from fill [109] and brick drain structure [120] and a brick foundation [122].

Recommendations

The ceramic building material catalogued from 5 Tyers Gate has a little interest other than as a dating tool and to provide a sequence. All the material recovered is very common and well studied in this area of Southwark. Probably all this material came from demolition and construction periods related to industrial activity as a tannery. The building material assemblage reflects the later post-medieval (18th -20th centuries) development of this site. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS AND METAL ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

A tapering knife or tool handle (SF 103), shaped from a natural antler tine, was recovered from Phase 2.1 context [143], the fill of construction cut [144]. An incomplete and heavily corroded iron nail was also retrieved from the same context. The handle, for a tanged implement, is near complete with a full length of at least 78mm. At the end, the handle retains an iron cap; the passage of the tang is still visible, suggesting it would have been held in place by an external knop. At the narrow end, the handle bears traces of a now-lost ferrule. This object was associated with pottery dating from the 17th century and clay tobacco pipe dating from the early 18th century. There are other examples of handles utilising the natural shape of the antler tine from this period, as can be seen in an example from Mark Brown's Wharf in Southwark. This handle was associated with pottery dating from the period 1680-1720 (Hinton 1988, 147-49 and fig. 188 no. 246).

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. However, no further work is recommended for the antler handle. The corroded iron nail can be discarded.

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APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site lies in the centre of Bermondsey just west of Bermondsey Street. A single trench, some 2m by 1.24m in size, excavated at the evaluation stage, was followed by a larger trench approximately 10m by 10m, this divided into a western and eastern half - Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. This revealed evidence for post-medieval activity, from the 17th century up to the modern era. The earliest levels are clearly related to land reclamation, these followed by the remains of a possible 18th-century external surface and of a large early 19th-century timber structure, possibly related to drainage associated with nearby tanning activity, in turn followed by other smaller drainage features and further leveling deposits, these related to the 19th-century development of this area. Animal bones were found throughout this sequence, all hand collected and notably well preserved.

Methodology

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

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The site provided a total of 135 hand recovered animal bones, all in a good state of preservation with minimal levels of fragmentation. They were taken from various deposits, these placed within a phasing scheme, as follows (and see Table 1):- 1 – consolidation/make-up layers (1.1. 17th to early 18th centuries) and surface (1.2. mid 18th century) ; 2 – timber structure (2.1. mid to late 18th century) and levelling and surfacing (2.2. late 18th to early 19th centuries); 3 – cut features (early to mid 19th century); and 4 – Very late post-medieval and modern drains (mid to late 19th/early 20th century).

Bones were limited to the consolidation layers in Phase 1, specifically to layers [117], this spread over Trenches 2 and 3 and [148] in Trench 2. All but one of the bones dated to this phase derived from [117]. The phase assemblage consisted of a mix of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Table 2) with a predominance of sheep/goat. Notably the bones in this species group (most probably all sheep) was mainly composed of processing waste (head and feet parts, i.e. 13 out of 19 fragments), including 5 horncores, 7 metapodials and 1 first phalange. Though clearly representing a mix of general waste, it can be suggested that a major proportion derived from a butcher's shop/market or, more likely, from some nearby tanner's yard. These parts would have been included with the skins sent on to the skin workers,

the separated bones then either discarded or sent on to some nearby craft workshop, as glue makers or bone workers (see Yeomans 2007, 113).

Phase:	1.1	2.1	2.2	3	4	Total
Feature						
Levelling	32		10			42
Construction cut		9				9
Drain					3	3
Linear cut				1		1
Pit				25		25
Timber structure		55				55
Grand Total	32	64	10	26	3	135

Table 1: Distribution of hand collected bones by Phase and feature type.

Phase:	1.1	2.1	2.2	3	4
Species					
Cattle	4	5	1	4	
Cattle-size	8	2		4	
Sheep/Goat	14	29	6	8	2
Sheep	5	24	2	7	1
Pig	1			2	
Sheep-size		4	1	1	
Grand Total	32	64	10	26	3

Table 2: Distribution of hand collected bones by Phase and species

A large part of the Phase 2 bones were taken from fills associated with the large timber structure (2.1). These include [146] the backfill of the main cut [144] of this feature; and [143] a compacted clay deposit forming a lining between the same cut and the superstructure formed of upright timbers. The collections from these two deposits were very similar to those described from the previous phase, with sheep/goat predominant, largely represented by head and foot bones (48 out of 53). There is again a number of metapodials (22) and horncores (24). As before, a large proportion of the metapodials are complete, clearly unused for any of the aforementioned craft purposes. However, it is possible that they may have been used for another purpose. Mortar was found adhering to a selection of these bones which could suggest a constructional purpose, perhaps part of a knuckle bone floor. No sign of wear was observed at the distal ends of these bones (it would be these articulations that would be uppermost in such a floor) as might be expected, although this doesn't necessarily negate this interpretation.

The bones dating to Phase 2.2 were all derived from make-up level [124] in Trench 2. This provided another similar sheep/goat collection (head and foot parts accounting for 5 out of 8 bones and again with mortared metapodials), while the single cattle bone (a tibia) is from a rather large adult individual. This almost certainly represents one of the 'improved' types of cattle, here following the selective breeding carried out by numerous farmers in the 18th century culminating with the forbears of the modern day 'breeds' in the latter part of that century and into the 19th century (after Rixson 2000, 215).

Moving into the 19th century, there is a small collection deriving from a linear cut [114] (1 bone) and a pit [116] dated to Phase 3 and a minor quantity from a drain [121] in Phase 4. These again display very similar sheep processing waste characteristics (the Phase 3 collection with 11 head and foot parts out of 15 bones). In addition there is a notably large sheep metapodials from Phase 4, again probably from an 'improved' individual. There are a number of measurable sheep metapodials dating back to Phase 1.1, all smaller than this Phase 4 example but clearly showing a subtle rise in stature.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This moderately sized collection is in good condition and appears to be well dated. The character of the bone assemblage, clearly demonstrated throughout the post-medieval phases, is indicative of the deposition of general food waste (dominated by the major domesticates) accompanied by concentrations of craft waste. This is essentially shown by the sheep/goat bones, with high proportions of head and foot bones, and noticed in particular within Phase 2.1 in association with the timber structure. While such collections could be interpreted as processing (butchers) waste, in this area, they are undoubtedly derived from the local tawyards. The leather industry was well established in this immediate area from at least the 17th century with numerous tanning yards situated either side of Bermondsey Street and Tanner Street by the 18th century (Rielly 2011, 164-7). An indication of such activities from the faunal evidence is essentially related to the recovery of particular skeletal extremities known to have been still attached to the hides/skins when transported to these yards, namely the horns and feet (Serjeantson 1989, 129). Their attachment was clearly related, at least in part, to their use by associated craft industries. Such parts would then be removed at the tanners and sent on to other, probably nearby, craft workshops. The recovery of such skeletal parts in the vicinity of tanning establishments could be interpreted in a number of ways: - regarding horncores – these tend to be disposed of following removal of the hornshead; possible dumps of material surplus to requirements, i.e. not required for whatever reason by the glue makers or bone workers; and bones used for constructional purposes, as horncore-lined pits and knuckle-bone floors.

It is conceivable that a proportion, at least, of the sheep metapodials found at this site had been initially used for some constructional purpose. There is no shortage of evidence for such structures in this general area, including part of an *in situ* knuckle-bone floor, dated to the 18th century, from 8 Tyers Gate (Divers *et al.* 2002). In addition, large collections of sheep metapodials from 169 Tower Bridge Road also dated to the 18th century were interpreted as the likely remains of just such a floor (Rielly in prep). Of interest with the bones from this site was the use of mortar, which hasn't been observed elsewhere amongst cotemporary, either actual or potential, knuckle-bone floors in this area. However, there is comparable evidence concerning a floor composed of cattle metapodials from King John's House in Romsey, Hampshire this probably dated to the 18th century (Armitage 1989, 205-8). While the bones were generally held in place, as with other knuckle-bone floors, by being close set, there is some evidence for 'light mortar and sand in the rubble foundation, and two of the metapodials had concretions of mortar on their surfaces' (Bourdillon 1990, 4).

While not included in this assessment, the faunal evidence from the evaluation trench provided rather similar bone collections, again with an emphasis on sheep tawing waste. In addition, amongst the associated food waste, there was a single bone, a femur, belonging to a very young calf, probably foetal/neonate. This was taken from make-up deposit (1), this dated between 1820 and 1845 and stratigraphically either within Phase 3 or 4. It was suggested that this evidence is potentially indicative of a local dairy (Rielly 2017). Such urban cowhouses were relatively frequent in late post-medieval London, at least up until the arrival of the railways in the mid 19th century (<https://www.locallocalhistory.co.uk/brit-land/food/page05.htm>).

The industrial/craft aspect of this collection is certainly of interest and any further work should concentrate on evidence pertaining to the tanning industry in this part of Bermondsey. Comparisons should be made with contemporary sites, here adding to the evidence already compiled concerning the importance through time of either the heavy (tanning) or light (tawing) leather industries in this area. Another consideration is the size data available from the sheep metapodials, again comparing to that recovered from nearby sites, aiming to elucidate the size changes occurring in domestic stock through the post-medieval era (see Thomas *et al.* 2013). The likely usage of the metapodials for structural purposes has been mentioned and it would be worthwhile extending this topic to include a more detailed review of such floors, in particular referring to which bones (metacarpals and/or metatarsals), their age, sex and level of fragmentation. Finally, it would certainly be of interest concerning the possible presence of an urban cowhouse, to determine if indeed such an establishment was present in this part of Bermondsey during the 19th or even 20th century.

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APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Glass recovered from the archaeological evaluation has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017) and this document considers only that material found in contexts [115] and [143]. The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the post-medieval period. All of the six fragments of glass (representing 6 vessels (ENV) or items and weighing 168g), of which none are unstratified) is in a good condition, but recorded in a fragmentary state. The glass appears to have been deposited under secondary or possibly tertiary conditions. The material occurs in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The glass is discussed as an index.

Glass Index

Context [115], Phase 3, spot date: 18th century

Bottle: green tinted natural glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 23g. Early post-medieval. Base with a concave underside and a possible inturned wall. Weathered.

English wine bottle: olive green soda glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 41g. c. 1680-1800. Rounded kick of a wine bottle, weathered.

Vessel glass: clear soda glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 1g. Post-medieval. Small curved fragment with a possible seam mould. White weathered surfaces.

Window pane: pale olive green soda glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 4g. Post-medieval. Flat fragment, 2mm thick, weathered.

Window pane, crown-type, pale olive green soda glass, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g. Post-medieval. Curving, rounded edge, thickened more so on the underside, 3mm thick, slightly weathered.

Context [143], Phase 2, spot date: c. 1680–1760

English wine bottle dark olive green soda glass, free-blown, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 87g. c. 1680-1760 Base, shallow rounded kick and rounded basal angle, weathered. Either an onion-type or mallet-type wine bottle.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level and informs very little upon site activities, especially as the material occurs in such a fragmentary state. The glass has the potential to broadly date the contexts

it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-313029

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at 5 Tyers Gate
Short description of the project	The archaeological investigation consisted of the excavation of a rectangular plot of land (Trenches 2 and 3) measuring c. 10m square located in the southern part 5 Tyers Gate. Following the finding from the evaluation (Langthorne 2017), the archaeological excavation found further evidence of post-medieval activity spanning from the 17th to the 19th century. In Trenches 2 and 3 a sequence of reclamation deposits was sealed by a chalk and mortar external floor, located in the southern part of the site, which was dated to the mid-18th century. The chalk and mortar floor was truncated by the construction of a north-east to south-west orientated timber structure interpreted as a narrow drainage canal dated to the mid to late 18th century. This structure was probably associated with the tanning activity as shown on the OS map of 1872. To the north of the drainage canal a parallel ditch was also interpreted as a drainage ditch. Both ditch and canal extended beyond the west and east limit of excavation of Trenches 2 and 3 and later went out of use when they silted up with silty clay. During the late 18th to early 19th century a levelling layer was laid across the site. This was sealed, in the north part of Trench 3, by a small patch of very well compacted layer with a spread of re-used roof tiles which was interpreted as part of a yard surface associated with the late 18th to early 19th century re-development of the site.
Project dates	Start: 04-12-2017 End: 12-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TYS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	TIMBER LINED DRAINAGE Post Medieval
Monument type	EXTERNAL FLOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOOL HANDLE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation", "Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 5 Tyers Gate
Postcode	SE1 3HX
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3318 7975 51.500476474108 -0.081046195454 51 30 01 N 000 04 51 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.2m Max: -0.19m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tailored Living Solution

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at 5 Tyers Gate, London Borough of Southwark
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PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

