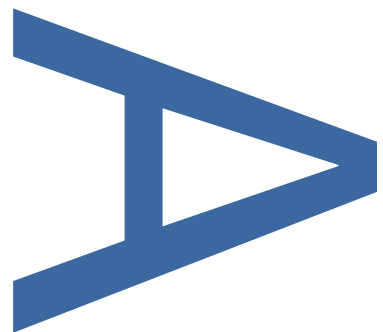
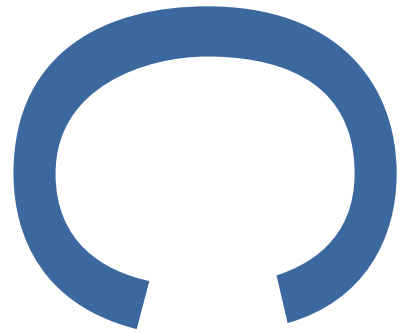


**59 THRALE STREET,
SOUTHWARK,
LONDON,
SE1 9HW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: TRL18

MARCH 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

59 THRALE STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, SE1 9HW

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5652
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	E Green		08.03.2019
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		18.03.2019
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley		19.03.2019
Project Manager Sign-off:	Z Pozorski		21.03.2019

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	22.03.2019	ZP	RT

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

**59 THRALE STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, SE1 9HW:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: TRL18

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 32372 80215

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PLANNING REFERENCE: 18/AP/3693

WRITTEN/RESEARCHED BY: ELLEN GREEN
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

PROJECT MANAGER: ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE

VERSION: 2.0 WITH ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE COMMENTS

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: zpozorski@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
March 2019

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
6	RESEARCH DESIGN	10
7	METHODOLOGY.....	11
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	12
9	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	14
10	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	15
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	16

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	17
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	18
FIGURE 3: MONITORING AREA.....	19
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	20
PLATES.....	21

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	23
APPENDIX 2: STRATGRAPHIC MATRIX.....	24
APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS	25
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM.....	38

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that took place on the site at 59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London, SE1 9HW. The site is located within the existing building on the site and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32372 80215.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was conducted between 27th February and 6th March 2019 and comprised the inspection and recording of the ground reduction in the basement of a the early 19th century Grade II listed building on the site. The aim of the project was to record and assess any archaeological remains observed within the basement groundworks.
- 1.3 Natural sand was encountered directly under the concrete slab of the basement at 0.10m below ground level (BGL).
- 1.4 Evidence of Roman activity was encountered in the southern half of the site in the form of three pits dated to the early to mid Roman period, c. AD 50-250, as well as residual Roman materials recovered from the later contexts.
- 1.5 Post-medieval remains were also revealed across the site in the form of a brick-lined feature dug into the ground and that was thought to be a well, and a series of pits, all dated to the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London SE1 9HW (Figure 1). The site is located in the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32372 80215. It is occupied by an end of terrace building with a rear garden (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The monitoring took place between 27th February and 6th March 2019 within the basement of the existing building on the site.
- 2.3 The site was located within a local authority Archaeological Priority Area: Borough, Bermondsey and Riverside. It also lay within the Thrale Street Conservation Area as designated by London Borough of Southwark and the site contained a Grade II listed building, a terraced house of c. AD 1800..
- 2.4 The work was preceded by a detailed assessment of the archaeological background of the site, included in a Heritage Statement (MetroMOLA 2011) and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (LP Archaeology 2011) where potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains was indicated. An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trial pits was also conducted on the site by LP Archaeology in 2012 (LP Archaeology 2012).
- 2.5 The project was supervised by Ellen Green of PCA and managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA). The project was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client and it was overseen by Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology of Southwark Council.
- 2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for the project (PCA 2018) which defined a pro-active programme of observation and recording during the groundworks in the basement.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the unique site code TRL18. The complete archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.
 - Historic England, 2016, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015, *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

- Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2018, *59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London, SE1 9HW: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted on 10th January 2019 for the refurbishment of the house, minor changes to the existing rear extension, a shallow excavation in the central area of the basement and a replacement roof on a like for like basis (Southwark Council Ref. 18/AP/3693). This application replaced a previous submission, approved in 2013 (Ref. 13/AP/1394), for the demolition of the existing single storey rear extension, erection of single storey rear extension and excavation of basement with associated internal alterations.
- 3.2 The previous planning permission (Ref. 13/AP/1394) contained a condition (3) for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the works on the site. Consultations between Archaeology Collective and Gillian King, the Senior Planner Archaeology of the London Borough of Southwark, confirmed that a programme of archaeological watching brief would also be required for the new development. The works subject to the watching brief was carried out in a basement area of the building and mainly comprised excavations to lower the basement floor level.
- 3.3 The archaeological watching brief was agreed and designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local solid geology is London Clay forming the London Basin, overlay by alluvium, defined as mainly sand, silt and clay overlying clay, silt, and by sand of the Lambeth Group, a deposit which occurs throughout the London Basin and extends north into Suffolk, and which is up to 39m thick on the west side of the London Basin (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site lies on a land generally level at c. 3.35m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The site is located approximately 300m south of the River Thames and is situated within the lower Thames Valley (Figure 1). The site is occupied by an end of terrace building with a rear garden.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following background is taken from the site-specific archaeological desk-assessment prepared by LP Archaeology (LP Archaeology 2011) with the information updated prior to the current works, as well as from the heritage statement for the site (MetroMOLA 2011).
- 5.2 The site has a low potential for evidence of Palaeolithic and Neolithic activity. The site was located in an area which was subject to seasonal flooding making it inhabitable. Mesolithic evidence, on the contrary, is well represented. Multiple findings of flint microlithics are known from 15-23 Southwark Street and along Borough High Street.
- 5.3 A possible Bronze Age settlement or temporary encampment existed close to the north of the site where a layer of peat was present sealing a gravel surface, possibly the prehistoric Thames foreshore. The findings included two hearths suggesting some form of occupation. More Bronze Age evidence was found to the north-west of the site.
- 5.4 The Southwark area in the Iron Age was a marshland with gravel eyots on the higher flood plain. The site was located on the south-western edge of the large Southwark island and close to the south-east of the site was a prehistoric stream forming a boundary of a gravel eyot. Iron Age features were found 150m to the south-west of the site and an iron dagger with a face carved upon the hilt was found at Stoney Street 220m east of the site.
- 5.5 Remains of a Roman building were found 100m east of the site and included opus signinum, a floor surface made of mortar mixed with broken pottery, timber framed wells and a metalled floor surface. Works at the Park Street Brewery to the north of the site uncovered further buildings dated to the 1st century AD and it was proved the development had multiple phases. Remains of timber buildings were present on both sides of the road.
- 5.6 The settlement at London Bridge is believed to have contracted during the Saxon period from its extent in the former Roman period, with a significant lack of archaeologically identified evidence recovered from throughout the area. Some evidence suggests however that some of the waterways managed during the Roman period were maintained into the Saxon and potentially medieval periods. The population gradually increased throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, with large scale land reclamation works and the construction of river defences providing the impetus for further construction. The ease of access to the river and transport routes in close proximity to the subject site meant that much of the early development was linked to industry.
- 5.7 Excavations close to the east of the site at Southwark Street revealed some features of 11th century date but the evidence for the early medieval period is scarce in the area. Later medieval features, mainly domestic waste and cess pits were found across the area. Evidence of medieval structures was found 150m east of the site in forms of a chalk and rag-stone building, clay lined pit, chalk lined cesspit and a drain, a large cellar and a pit.

- 5.8 The Rose Theatre and the Globe Theatre, both Scheduled Monuments, were built in the late 16th century 165-180m north and north-west of the site. At Park Street Brewery, just 40m north of the site, an industrial well was found, and more wells were present to the west of the site.
- 5.9 Two cemeteries were located in proximity of the site: a Quaker burial ground 50m to the south (17th – 18th century) and cemetery at Redcross Way 60m to the south-west associated with the St Saviour parish.
- 5.10 The site lies within Thrale Street Conservation Area which is bounded by Southwark Bridge Road to the west and a railway line to the east. The area is dominated by the railway and its viaduct leading to and from London Bridge station. The buildings in the area comprise 19th century terrace houses and warehouses including Grade II listed houses of Anchor Terrace, close to the remnants of Anchor Brewery, and No 49 Southwark Street as well as warehouses at Nos 51-53 Southwark Street. Also Grade II listed is the terrace at 55-59 Thrale Street being a surviving component of a larger original terrace. The houses are of early 19th century date and are built of yellow stock brick and stucco and each is built to two bays and three storeys with parapets. No 59 is at the eastern end of the terrace.
- 5.11 In 2012 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site by LP Archaeology (LP 2012). Two test pits/trenches were excavated in the basement area. Possible Roman pitting and post-medieval disturbance as well as a late 18th or early 19th century well were found.

6 RESEARCH DESIGN

6.1 In line with the approved WSI (PCA 2018) the general aims of the watching brief were:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site; and
- to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

6.2 The other archaeological objectives were:

- Is there an evidence of Roman activity on the site?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of medieval origin?

6.3 The project also has the potential to contribute to the following objectives of a research framework for London archaeology:

- Roman period: defining the economic character of different parts of the region through time – focussing on production, consumption and distribution;
- Roman period: Examining the reasons for and characteristics of contraction, decline and abandonment of the urban settlement;
- Roman period: Defining the relationships between landscape, river and settlement;
- Saxon period: Studying the transitions between late Roman and early Saxon, including the reasons and implications for shifting settlement patterns;
- Saxon period: Studying data from Southwark, in order to be able to characterise the nature of the settlement there; and
- Medieval period: Understanding the relative and evolving character of development in Westminster, along the Strand between Westminster and the City, and Southwark, and comparison with other riverine settlements beyond London.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018) and comprised the archaeological monitoring of ground reduction within basement of the existing building on the site (Figure 2).
- 7.2 All groundworks were carried out under PCA's archaeological supervision. The concrete was broken using power tools and the trench hand excavated to formation level: between 0.50m below ground level (BGL) in the northern portion of the site and 0.70m BGL in the south. In addition, a manhole was excavated to 1.50m BGL on the southern edge of the site (Figure 2).
- 7.3 Levels on archaeologically relevant strata were measured from the top of the concrete slab in the basement, which was located at c. 1.35m OD.
- 7.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London Borough of Southwark; presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown 2009, updated 2018). A selective section of each test pit was drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 in order to illustrate the observed sequences, modern disturbance and current ground level. In addition to a series of digital photographs recording the encountered deposits, a written record of each deposit was also produced. Location of the section drawing was located by offsetting from the internal walls and plotted onto OS mapping data by CAD.
- 7.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code TRL18.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 Natural sand [1] was encountered at 0.10m BGL, directly below the concrete slab of the basement.

8.2 Phase 2: Roman

- 8.2.1 Cutting into the natural in the northern portion of the site was a small circular pit [7] present at 0.10m BGL. The pit measured 0.84m by 0.80m and was 0.30m deep. An assemblage of pottery dating to AD50-250 and tile dating to 50-160 AD was recovered from the fill [6]. A single sherd of 19th century pottery was also recovered from this fill, but this was determined to be intrusive, originating from the later truncation.
- 8.2.2 Truncating pit [7] was another pit [5] (Plate 1), found directly beneath the basement floor at 0.10m BGL. Truncated to both the south and west, the pit measured 2.70m by 2.30m and it was 0.50m deep. Single fill [4] of the pit contained large amounts of plaster and CBM dated to AD50-160+ and pottery dated to AD70-160.
- 8.2.3 In the south eastern portion of site, pit [5] was truncated by another pit [12]. The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east, was truncated to the south, and measured 1.20m by 1.43m. The pit was 0.30m deep and its fill [11] contained pottery fragments dating to AD70-160 as well as CBM dated to 50-160+.

8.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

- 8.3.1 In the northern portion of the site, a large post-medieval pit [14] truncated the Roman pits. The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south, east and west and was present at 0.20m BGL. An assemblage of pottery dated to 1846-1900 was recovered from the fill [13] of this pit along with residual Roman material. In addition, tile dated to 1630-1850 was recovered.
- 8.3.2 Cutting through the fill of pit [14] was a well [17] (Plate 2). The well was lined with red frogged bricks [15] laid as stretchers, with no mortar, and it measured 1.56m by 1.42m. The well was 1.10m deep and was spot dated to the early 19th century. The well was backfilled with [16] in the 19th century as indicated by the pottery and tobacco pipe assemblage.
- 8.3.3 Capping the well was a 0.15m thick layer of made ground [10]. It was most likely a levelling layer and it was dated to 1805-1840. This deposit was likely associated with the construction of the 19th century house.
- 8.3.4 In the northern portion of the site two post-medieval pits truncated the Roman features.
- 8.3.5 Located in the northeast, pit [3] measured 1.72m by 1.60m and was 0.55m deep. The pit fill [2] contained pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblage dated to 1830-1900.

- 8.3.6 Located in the north-west, pit [9] measured 2m by 1.50m and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The pit was 0.60m deep. The pottery recovered from its fill [8] was dated to 1805-1840 and was found along the residual Roman material.
- 8.3.7 The entire excavation area was sealed by a layer of concrete 0.10m thick.

9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The results of the monitoring have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigations to be addressed as follows:

9.1.1 Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site?

The evidence of Roman activity was represented by three intercutting pits filled primarily with demolition rubble. Pottery fragments recovered from the pits were dated to the early to mid Roman period AD50-250 with ceramic building materials dated generally to the Roman period. Large amounts of plaster and roofing debris were present, indicating the possibility of a high-status building in the vicinity of the site, however no foundations or walls were observed. Residual Roman material including glass, pottery and CBM, was also present in two of the post-medieval features.

9.1.2 Is there any archaeological evidence of medieval origin?

No material dating to the medieval period was encountered.

9.2 The construction of the 19th century building, in particular of its basement, had removed most of the archaeological substance from the site; however, the early to mid Roman remains survived beneath the basement floor and consisted of lower sections of features cut into a natural ground. A large part of the basement area was also truncated by the 19th century activity likely related to development on the site. The well found within the basement, also recorded during the 2012 evaluation, may have been constructed shortly before or around the time when Thrale Street terrace houses were built.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct would like to thank Rachael Townend of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work on behalf of the overall client. We also thank Gillian King, the Senior Planner Archaeology of Southwark Council for her input and advice to the project.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing this report, and Diana Valk for the illustrations.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief ClfA 2014

Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2014, Standards for Archaeological Work

Historic England, 2016, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE

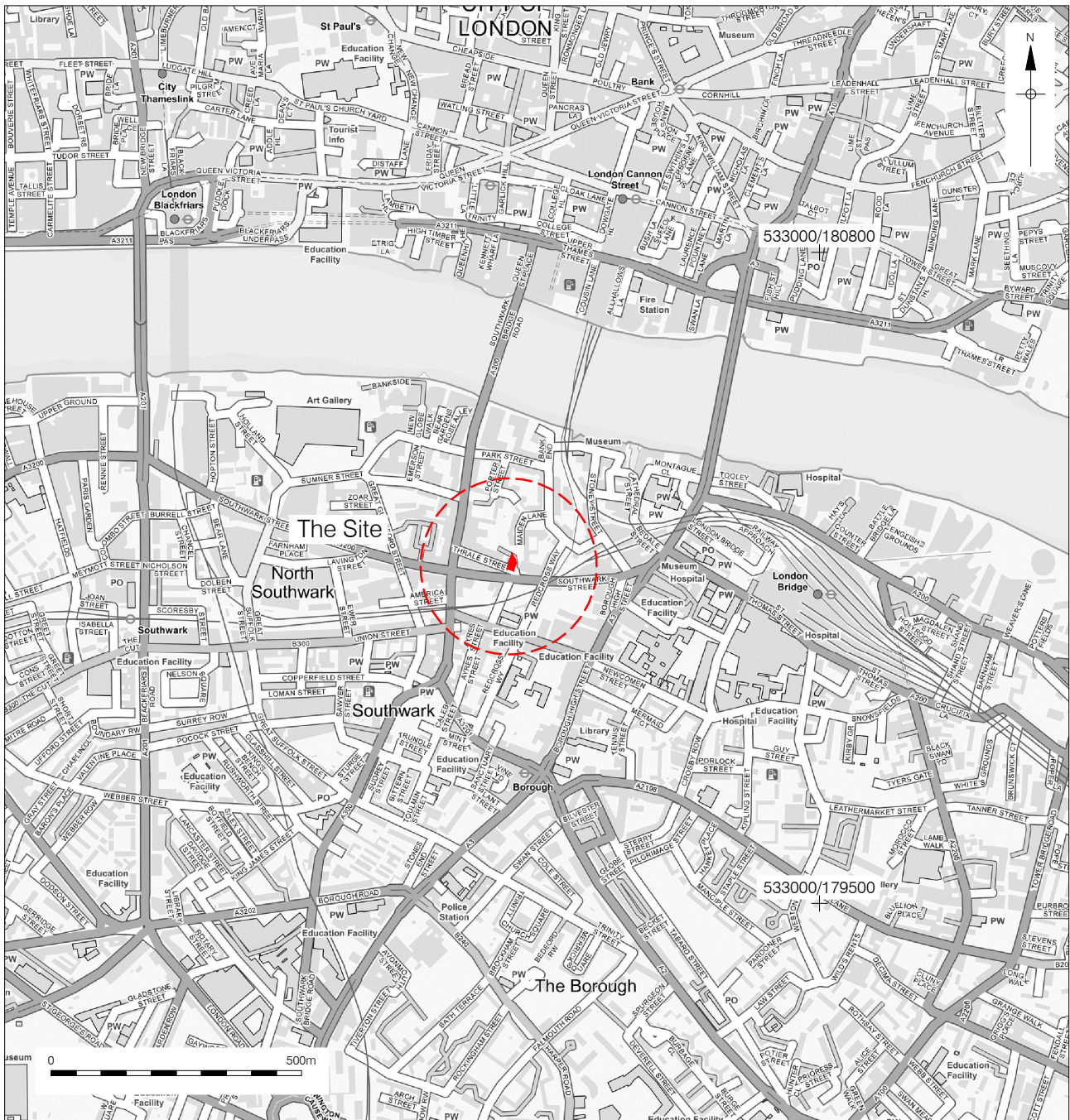
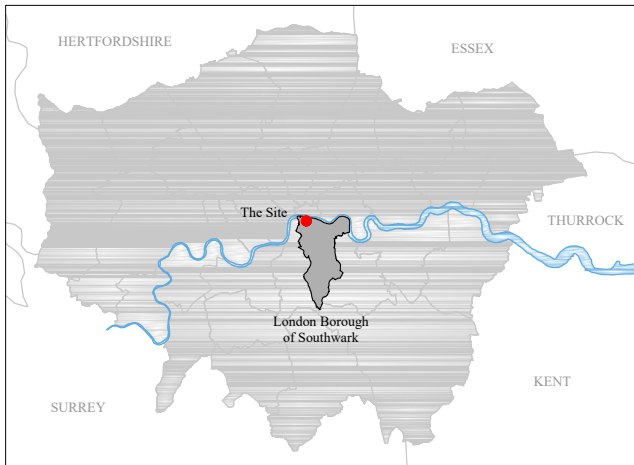
LP: Archaeology, 2011, *59 Thrale Street Southwark- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished report ref. LP1128L-DBA-V.1

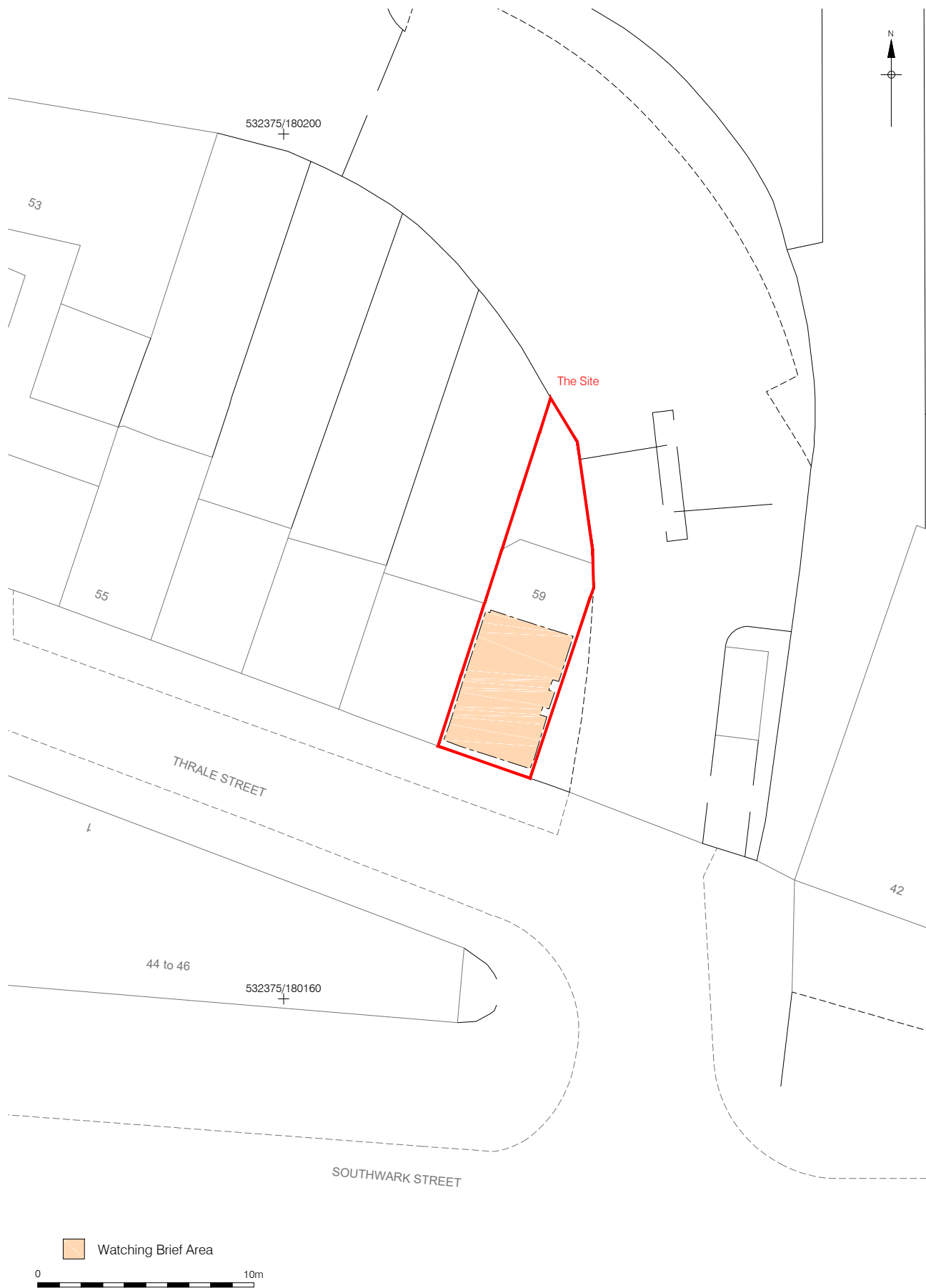
LP: Archaeology, 2012, *59 Thrale Street Southwark – Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Unpublished report ref. LP1128L-WBR-V.1

MetroMOLA, 2011, *59 Thrale Street, Southwark. Heritage Statement*

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2018. *59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London, SE1 9HW: Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.





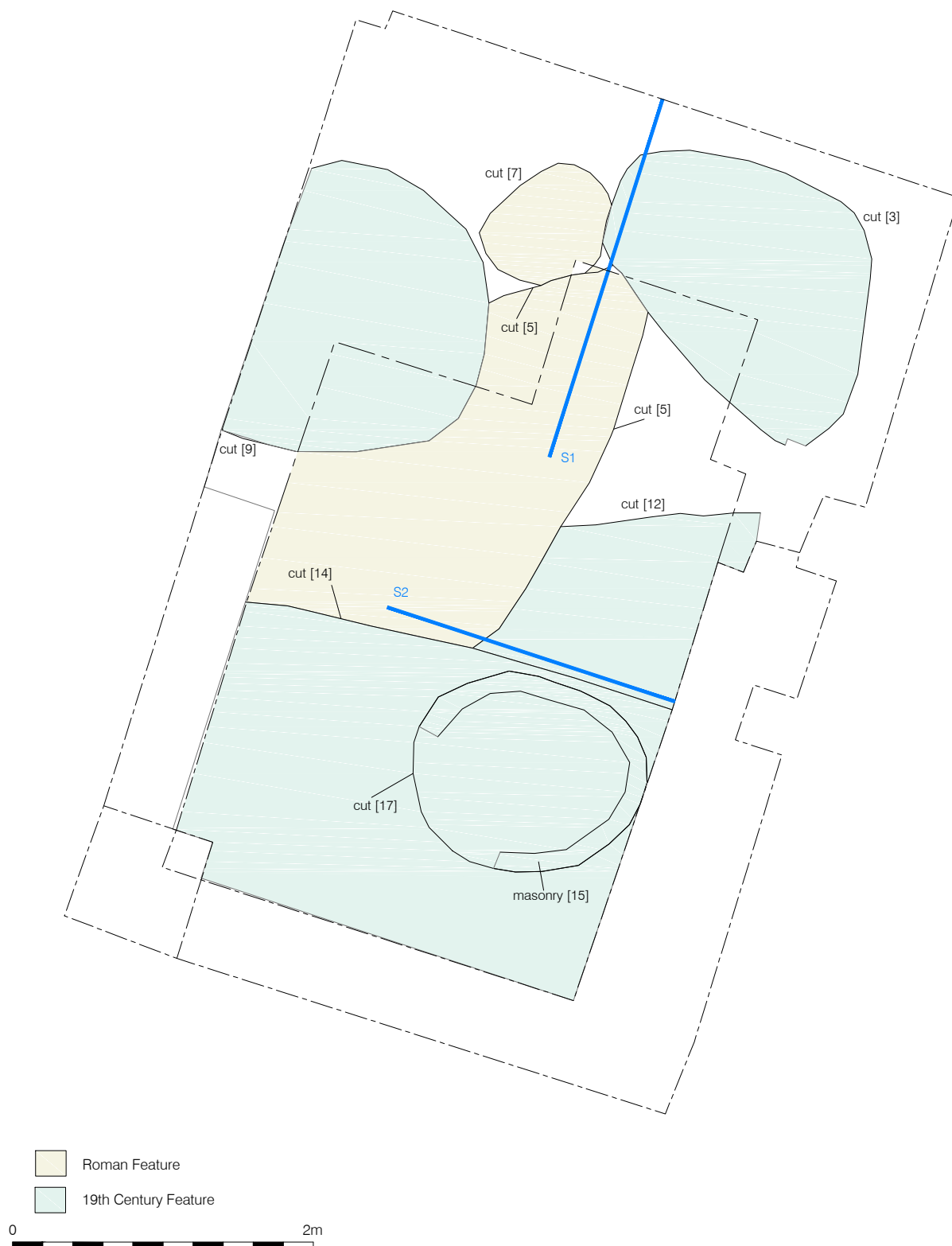
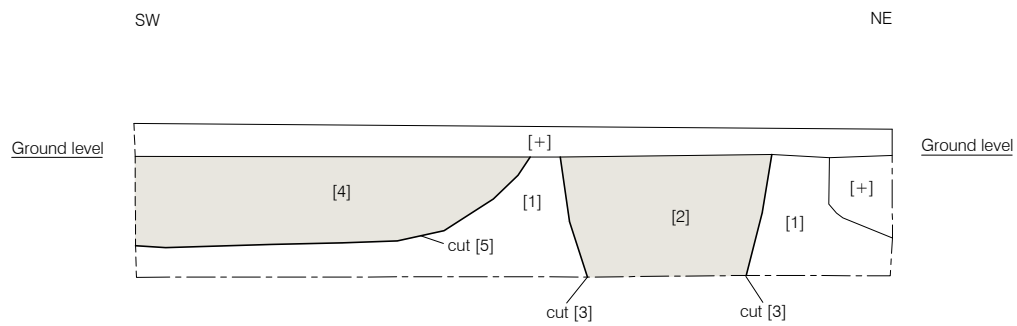
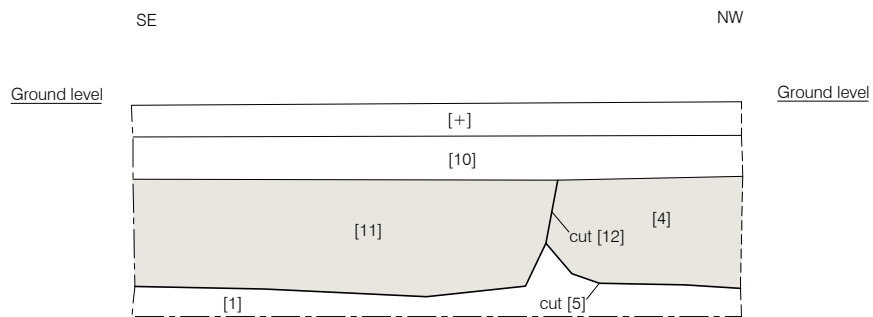


Figure 3
Plan of Watching Brief Area
1:40 at A4



Section 1
Southeast Facing



Section 2
Northeast Facing



PLATES



Plate 1: Section of Pit [5], looking west

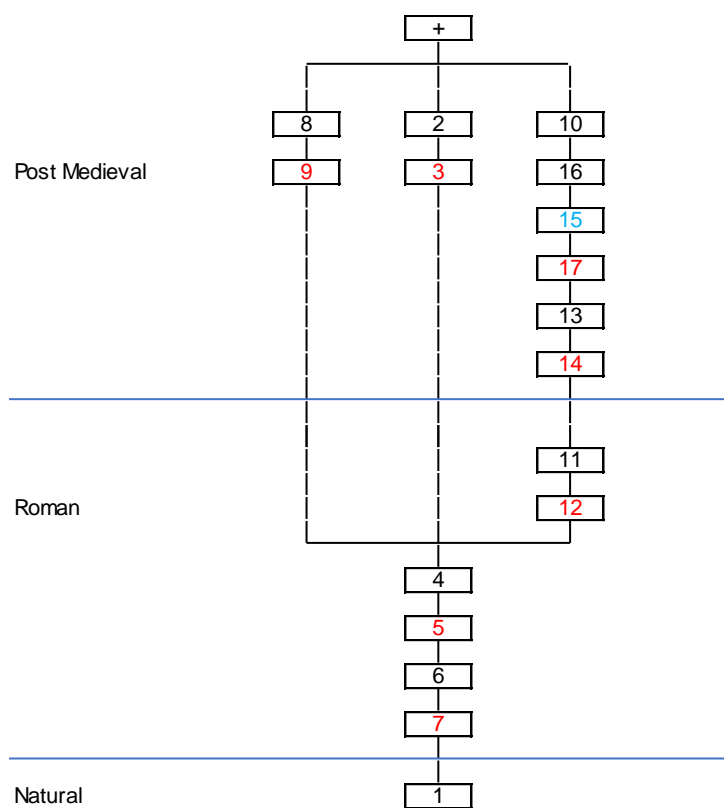


Plate 2: Well [15], looking south

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1	Layer	Natural sand	-	-	-
2	Fill	Fill of pit	1.72	1.6	-
3	Cut	Cut of pit	1.72	1.6	0.55
4	Fill	Fill of pit	2.7	2.3	-
5	Cut	Cut of pit	2.7	2.3	0.5
6	Fill	Fill of pit	0.84	0.8	-
7	Cut	Cut of pit	0.84	0.8	0.3
8	Fill	Fill of pit	2	1.5	-
9	Cut	Cut of pit	2	1.5	0.6
10	Layer	Layer of made ground	3.04	2.9	0.15
11	Fill	Fill of pit	1.2	1.43	-
12	Cut	Cut of pit	1.2	1.43	0.4
13	Fill	Fill of pit	2.9	1.64	-
14	Cut	Cut of pit	2.9	1.64	0.6
15	Masonry	Brick well	1.56	1.42	1.1
16	Fill	Backfill of well	1.3	1.1	-
17	Cut	Construction cut for well	1.56	1.42	1.1

APPENDIX 2: STRATGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: SPECIALIST REPORTS

Roman pottery

By Eniko Hudak

A small assemblage of Roman pottery (5 bags) was recovered from the 59 Thrale Street watching brief, which was subjected to a rapid assessment for dating. Overall, the assemblage seems to include fabrics well-attested in Southwark: numerous large fragments of Baetican and Gauloise amphorae, a few of Terra Sigillata, North French/Southeast English ware flagons, Highgate Wood B and C ware, Alice Holt Surrey Ware, Verulamium region White ware, and a single fragment of each Black-Burnished Ware 2 and Colchester White Ware. Of the five contexts containing Roman pottery two are post-medieval [8] and [13]. Roman contexts [4] and [11] can be dated to AD70-160 based on the presence of Highgate Wood C ware, while context [6] could only be given a broad date of AD50-250 as it produced only a single sherd of Samian ware of a common decorated bowl type. While the assemblage is very small and its main value lies in dating the contexts, the good preservation of the sherds and the number of large amphora fragments are noteworthy. It is recommended to create a full catalogue of the assemblage at a later stage of the work.

Context	Spot date	Notes
4	AD70-160	BAET, GAUL, NFSE, HWC, SAM
6	AD50-250	SAM 4DR37 with ovolo decoration
8	AD120-160 (residual)	AHSU 2A, NFSE 1A, HWB 4F, BAET, GAUL, BB2
11	AD70-160	SAM 6DR27, HWC, BAET, VRW, NFSE
13	AD50-250 (residual)	GAUL4, COLMO 7C497

Post-Roman pottery

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (less than one box). The Post-Roman pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and only two fragments are residual and another is intrusive, indicating that the material was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and under secondary depositional circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material, although three vessels have a complete profile and one item is intact. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from six contexts. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of 37 sherds, 25 ENV, 1.265kg (of which none are unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014), typology (form and fabric series). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

The pottery types and their forms

The range of post-medieval pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

The main class of pottery represented in the assemblage are factory made earthenwares (Hildyard 2005) which account for 62% of the sherds, 60% of the ENV and 35% of the weight. These wares come from a general British source and were generally not made in London and are of types that mostly date to the 19th century. The refined white earthenware (REFW) body is the main pottery type recorded and can be plain (REFW) or decorated with painted designs (REFW CHROM/PNTD) or transfer-printed patterns (TPW/4). The plain ware (REFW) was noted as sherds of an octagonal jug (context [8]), while a plate (REFW PNTD) has blue shell-edge rim of a style dated c. 1800–40 (context [8]) and a saucer with an ogee-shape is decorated with chrome colour painted decoration (REFW CHROM) and has a simple decoration on the wall of a red flower with a green stem and leaves on the wall and a black line on the rim (context [16]). Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW) is quite well represented and occurs as the ubiquitous Willow pattern, dated from c. 1789 and found in the form of dinner plates (contexts [13] and [16]) as well a rectangular plate base (context [13]), while found with the latter was a plate sherd with the Albion design, dated from c. 1830. A tea plate with a complete profile has a central design featuring a Chinoiserie building, while the underside of the vessel has the name of the design as 'BEJAPORE' and the maker's name of G. Phillips, Longport, whose factory was operated during the period c. 1834–47. Importantly the mark also contains a diamond registration mark for 3rd September

1846 and this was the most datable object found in context [13]. A teacup rim has an early style transfer-printed design featuring simple Chinese houses in a landscape and an internal geometrical border featuring butterflies (context [13]). Noted with the latter vessel was a saucer with a geometrical green transfer-printed design (TPW4) and dated from 1825.

A single bone china (BONE) teacup is recorded with an Empire shape and it has a mid 19th-century dated Chelsea-style design featuring applied sprig-moulded mauve flowers (context [13]).

The other factory-made fine earthenware consists of yellow ware, dated from 1820 and this was only found in context [13] and consists of plain sherds (YELL) and slip-decorated wares (YELL SLIP), which includes the splayed base of a jug with a blue combed horizontal band, while another sherd has a green mocha design.

Stonewares, and specifically those from a Generic British Source account for 19% sherd count/16% MNV and 56% by weight. From context [13] were recorded two cylindrical bottles as a base and an intact small item with a height of 82mm, while deposit [2] was recorded the rim and base of a ginger beer-type bottle, which has part of a semi-circular stamp containing the fragmentary legend '.../VI[TRIFIED.../[W]ARRAN[TED]...' and is almost certainly a Derbyshire product. Found with the latter was the thickened rim of a two handled jar with evidence of a lug-like semi-circular lug-type handle and the vessel has an internal brown Bristol glaze.

Red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) are rare in the assemblage and account for 11% of the sherds, 16% of the estimated number of vessels and 6% of the weight. A residual sherd of a chamber pot made in Essex post-medieval fine redware (PMFR) has a flat squared rim (context [13]) and was found with two undiagnostic sherds of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated 1580–1900. An intrusive sherd of a PMR flower pot was noted in context [6]. A single sherd of London tin-glazed ware (Orton 1988) survives as a small mid to late 18th-century dated plate sherd with a recessed base and it is decorated with dark blue line shaded flowers on a pale blue background (TGW H style).

The only imported ware consists of Chinese porcelain, decorated in the *famille rose* palette (CHPO ROSE), dated c. 1720–1800, although the example here is probably 19th century in date. The sherds of CHPO ROSE come from either a large jar or vase and has a red under-glazed panelled border on the lathed shoulder and a blue bird on the wall and the design is augmented with polychrome enamelled flowers. Family sherds of this vessel were found in contexts [2] and [10].

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Red earthenwares						
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	1	1	31	Chamber pot
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	3	3	48	Flower pot, unidentified
Tin-glazed earthenwares						
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration	TGW H	1680–1800	1	1	5	Plate
Factory made earthenwares						
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	3	1	14	Empire shape tea cup
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	2	1	14	Octagonal jug
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	1	1	20	Saucer
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805–1900	1	1	3	Plate
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	10	6	284	Dinner plate, rectangular plate, tea plate, tea cup, plate
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	1	1	4	Saucer
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	2	2	69	Carinated bowl, oval dish,
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	3	2	32	Jug, unidentified
Stonewares						
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700–1900	6	3	477	Cylindrical-section bottle, ginger beer bottle,
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830–1900	1	1	226	Two-handled rounded jar
Import						
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	2	1	29	Rounded jar/vase

Table 1. TRL18: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the cut number they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Cut	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types (and forms)	Spot date
2	3	S	4	2	378	1830	1900	ENGs (ginger beer bottle), ENGs BRST (two-handled rounded jar)	1830–1900
6	7	S	1	1		1580	1900	PMR (flower pot)	19th century (residual)
8	9	S	4	2	22	1805	1900	CHPO BW (rounded jar/vase), REFW (octagonal jug) REFW PNTD (plate)	1805–1840
10	-	S	1	1	24	1805	1900	CHPO BW (rounded jar/vase)	1805–1840
13	14	S	25	17	776	1825	1900	BONE (Empire shape teacup), ENGs (cylindrical section bottle), PMFR (chamber pot), PMR (unidentified), TGW H (plate), TPW (plates: dinner, rectangular, tea-sized, tea cup) TPW4 (saucer), YELL (carinated bowl, oval dish, YELL SLIP (jug, unidentified)	1846–1900
16	17	S	2	2	56	1830	1900	REFW CHROM (saucer), TPW (plate)	1830–1900

Table 2. TRL18. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the cut number for the context, the size of the assemblage, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.

Significance and potential of the collection and

The assemblage of pottery recovered from TRL18 is of little significance as it contains pottery types and forms that are frequently found in London and Southwark. The only potential of the pottery is 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 pottery and the material can be discarded at the archive stage.

References

- Hildyard, R. 2005. *English Pottery 1620-1840*. London: V & A publications.
- Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed November 2014.
- Nenk, B. and Hughes M. 1999, Post-medieval redware pottery of London and Essex, in Egan, G. and Michael, R. L. *Old and New Worlds*. Oxbow Books, 235-245.
- Orton, C. 1988. Post-Roman pottery from Mark Browns Wharf. In Hinton, P. (ed.) *Excavations in Southwark, 1973-76, Lambeth 1973-79*. Joint publication No. 3. London and Middlesex Archaeology Society and Surrey Archaeology Society, 307-348.

Metal finds

By Märit Gaimster

Five metal objects were retrieved from the excavations. They are listed in the table below and will be discussed here by phase.

Phase 2: Roman

Two finds came from this phase. Two conjoining pieces of copper-alloy wire (SF 1) were recovered from the fill of pit [5]. The piece is too long, thin and even to indicate a hairpin or the handle of a cosmetic implement; it is cut or snapped at either end and the straight shape suggests this is a length of unused wire. A second find is presented by a heavily corroded and incomplete iron nail from pit [7]. The nail was associated with pottery dating from the 19th century so it may be an intrusive object here.

Phase 3: Post-medieval

Three objects were retrieved from Phase 3 contexts. Two near-complete but heavily corroded iron nails, both long and slender and possibly floor nails, came from the fill of pit [9]. A further incomplete iron nail came from pit [11].

Significance and recommendations for further work

The metal and small finds from Thrale Street provide little insight into activities related to the site and its use in the periods represented. In the Roman period, as later in time, copper-alloy wire had a multitude of uses and the Thrale Street piece here is likely indicative of the presence of wire as a raw material. Iron nails are ubiquitous finds from sites of all periods from the later Iron Age onwards.

No further work is recommended for these finds, and the iron nails may all be discarded.

Phase 2: Roman

context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
4	1	Copper-alloy wire; two conjoining pieces of straight drawn length, cut or snapped at both ends; L 135mm; gauge 2.12mm		
6		Iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	19th century	discard

Phase 3: Post-medieval

context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
8		Iron nails; two near-complete but heavily corroded 104 and 125mm	1805-1840	discard
10		Iron nail; heavily corroded and incomplete	19th century	discard

Building materials

By Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2815; 3006	Roman tile and imbrex	2	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
4	2815; 2452; 3022; 3100	Thick Eccles imbrex reused in opus caementatum mortar, imbrex and tegulae red sandy fabric; Plain white plaster Roman	6	50	160	50	160	50-160+	50-400
6	2815	Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
8	2452; 3006; 3022	Thick Eccles Imbrex, large section of a tegula and imbrex	4	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
11	2452; 2815; 3006; 3022; 3100	Roman bessalis brick, tegula and imbrex, reused in opus caementatum mortar a thick Eccles imbrex; Plain White plaster Roman	7	50	160	55	160	55-160+	50-400
13	2279; 3006	Pan tile and Imbrex	3	50	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar

Review

Nearly all of this small (23 examples 4620g) group of ceramic building material and plain white plaster from 59 Thrale Street, Southwark is Roman in date. Most consists of roofing debris. The material, earlier Roman in date on account of the presence of 3 examples of pale cream Eccles imbrex (AD50-80) is in a reasonable state of preservation with one large (1kg) tegula section from [11]. Some of the earlier fabric however has been reused in a hard *opus caementatum* mortar suggesting incorporating into later masonry structures. It is not clear whether these structures lie close by or are merely dumped *ex-situ* material recovered from structures elsewhere on the Southwark islands. There is evidence for some high status material on account of the presence of plain white plaster, although other high status indicators, e.g. box flue tile, tesserae etc are notably absent.

The only post Roman material came from feature [13] with some 17th to 19th century curved, flanged pan tile.

Recommendations

Although, the interest in this assemblage lies with dating much of the sequence to Roman [2] [4] [6] [8] [11], the decent preservation some of the larger roofing element, much of it first century in date would suggest either proximity to sizeable early structures or dumps of very early construction material from elsewhere in Southwark. Evidence of some higher status building is provided by some plain white plaster. Further excavation recommended.

All of the assemblage should be kept.

Clay tobacco pipes

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered by hand from the site (less than one box), most of which are in a fragmentary condition, although these were deposited under secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in four contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (nine fragments, of which none were unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The clay tobacco pipe types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of six bowls and three stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types are dated c. 1770 to 1850. Four of the bowls have a maker's mark. The stems have been dated according to their thickness and more so the size of the bores.

1770-1845

AO27: one heeled, upright bowl with a straight back and usually with a rounded front, which is mostly missing on the example here. The sides of the heel are initialled **J G** and there is evidence for a leaf and grass border on the front of the bowl. On the back of the bowl (facing the smoker) is a poorly impressed incuse stamp with part of a name or address surviving as '...ACTOR... ??' at the top and other illegible letters at the base. The legend surrounds a skep-type bee hive. Context [13]. Possibly made by John Goodyer, 1828, or Joseph Grout, 1849, Shadwell (Oswald 1975, 137) although it is possible that this is a non-local pipe.

1820–1850

AO28: three tall spurred upright bowls with a straight back and usually a rounded front, all of which are maker marked:

* *: one plain bowl with the tip of the spur missing although the marks survive as a small disc with 'rays' and a wheat ear and grass border on the front of the bowl. Context [16]

C/O ?: one fragmentary plain bowl and the initials are poorly moulded. In a damaged condition with evidence of a leaf border on the back of the bowl and a possible worn moulded design around the base of the bowl. Context [13]

R R: one bowl with a wheat ear and grass border on the front of the bowl. Context [16]. Probably made by Richard Ryder, 1844–56, Lambeth, although Rodney Redwin (Richard) 1845–52, Somers Town is also recorded as working in London with these initials (Oswald 1975, 144).

Damaged bowls

Context [8] produced a rim fragment of a bowl which is probably of a 19th century date, while from context [13] was recovered the front of a bowl fragment with an early-mid 19th century dated wheat ear and grass border,

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing the cut number the context was found in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl (Context ED and LD), the types of bowls and other parts present, together with a spot date for each context the tobacco pipes occur in. Where stems were the only clay tobacco pipe material found in a context then these were given a broad date range based upon the thickness of the item and the size of the bore.

Context	Fill		No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types, etc	Spot date
	of	Size					
2	3	S	1	1580	1910	Stems	19th century
8	9	S	3	1580	1910	X1 bowl fragment, x2 stems	19th century
13	14	S	3	1820	1850	X3 bowls: x1 unidentified, x1 AO27 (J G), x2 AO28 (x1 C/O ?),	1820–1845
16	17	s	2	1820	1850	X2 AO28 (x1 * *, x1 R R)	1820–1850

Table 1. WCP17. Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing which contexts contain clay tobacco pipes, the trench it occurs in, the number of fragments and the size of the group, the *terminus ante/post quem* (Context ED/LD) for the group and its suggested deposition date.

Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has little significance at a local level and the bowl forms present are typical for London. The AO27 bowl from context [13], however is of interest for the rare example of a stamp containing a beehive/skep. None of the clay tobacco pipes show evidence for their manufacture on the site. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes.

Bibliography

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969 London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Higgins, D., 2017, Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects. Unpublished document.

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports British series, 14.

Glass

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the excavation (five sherds, 336g, representing four vessels). The glass dates to the early Roman period (one fragment, 40g) and more so the late post-medieval period (four fragments, 296g). The fragments of glass are in a good condition and were therefore deposited under secondary circumstances, although the Roman glass vessel seems to have been redeposited. The glass was found in four contexts, each of which produced a single vessel. The glass was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels and weight and the information was entered into a database format. The glass is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [2], spot date: late 18th -early 19th century

English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type. Olive-green glass, free-blown, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 261g. Rim sherd with an applied short, rounded exterior string-finish with a deep collar below dated to the late 18th-early 19th century date. Cigar-shaped neck, rounded shoulder. A slightly splayed base fragment (68mm in diameter) with a rounded kick. Partially weathered surfaces. Late 18th-early 19th century

Context [10], spot date: c. 1740–1900

English wine bottle, cylindrical-type. Dark olive-green glass, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g. Rounded shoulder fragment. C. 1740–1900

Context [13], spot date: c. AD 43-end of 2nd century (residual)

Bottle, square-section. blue-green soda glass, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 40g. Shoulder fragment with a wide strap/ribbon handle terminal and reeding on the upper surface. A Large vessel possibly used for containing a cremation (J. Shepherd pers. comm.). C. AD 43-end of 2nd century (Price and Cotham 1998)

Context [16], spot date: c. 1810–1900

Bottle/phial, cylindrical-section. clear soda glass, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 26g. Base, concave underside. 1810 onwards.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass is generally of no or significance as it survives as frequently found vessel types in London and has very little meaning. The fragment of the Roman square bottle, despite being residual however, is of interest, as this could possibly represent a vessel used to hold a cremation located in the Southwark

Bridge Roade Roman cemetery. The only potential of the glass is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Reference

Price, J. and Cotham, S. 1998, *Romano-British glass vessels: a handbook. Practical Handbook in Archaeology* 14. Council for British Archaeology.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-345287

Project details

Project name	59 Thrale Street
Short description of the project	This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that took place on the site at 59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London, SE1 9HWH. The watching brief consisted of a single trench in the basement of a Grade II listed building from the early 19th century. The aim of the project was to record and assess any archaeological remains observed within the basement reduction works. Natural sand was encountered directly under the concrete slab of the basement at 0.10m below ground level (BGL). Evidence of Roman activity was encountered in the southern half of the site in the form of three rubbish pits, as well as a large amount of residual roman material. Evidence of post-medieval activity was encountered across the entire trench in the form of a well and a series of rubbish pits dated to the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 27-02-2019 End: 06-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TRL18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 59 Thrale Street
Postcode	SE1 9HW
Study area	25.6 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32372 80215 51.504845888264 -0.09250695608 51 30 17 N 000 05 33 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Archaeology Collective
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Ellen Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeological Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Archaeology Collective

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	59 Thrale Street, Southwark, London, SE1 9HW: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, E.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Ellen Green (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 March 2019

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

