An Archaeological Watching Brief to the rear of Tyers Gate, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark

Site Code: TYA 07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3317 7977

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited,
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief for a sewer connection carried out to the rear of Tyers Gate, London SE1. The watching brief was commissioned by Thames Water. The project took place between 30th November and 19th December, 2007.

1.2 The lower stratigraphic sequence in the western portion of the site may indicate the presence of a palaeochannel. Several brick walls and surfaces, mostly dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, were recorded during the excavation of the sewer connection. Additionally, a possible tanning pit was discovered in the western portion of the site. A 20th century made ground/levelling deposit was found to be sealing the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological watching brief for a sewer connection was undertaken between 30th November and 19th December, 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited to the rear of Tyres Gate, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1).

2.2 The site was situated within a residential parking area. It was bound by residential developments on all sides. A narrow access road led north to the car park from Tyers Gate, which is located to the south (Figure 2).

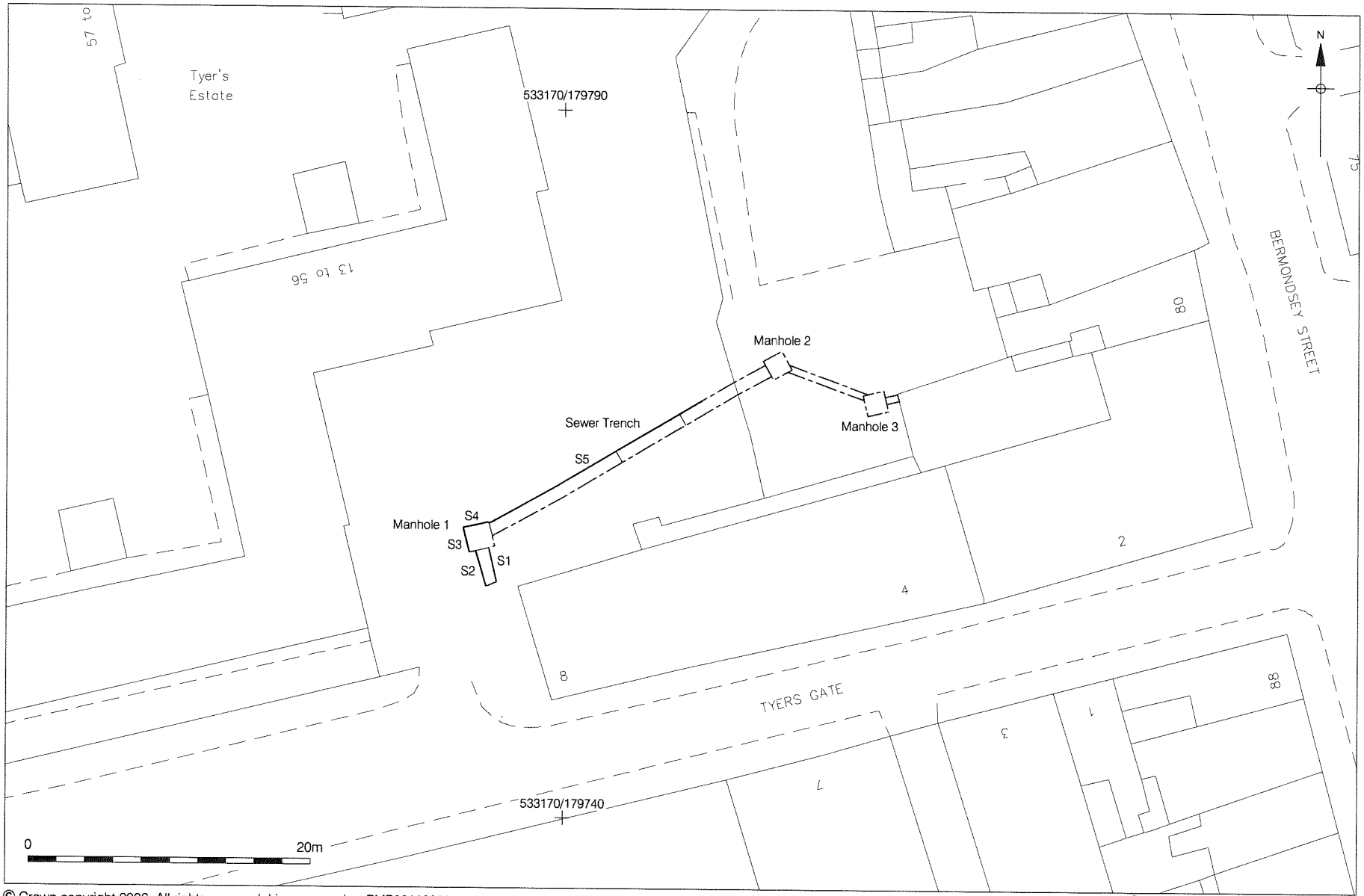
2.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 3317 7977.

2.4 The maximum depth of ground reduction was 2.10m (1.23m OD) below current ground level in the western portion of the site. The sewer connection was recorded as a watching brief.

2.5 The work was commissioned by Thames Water. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Helen Clough and supervised by the author.

2.6 The site was assigned the code TYA 07.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



☐ Location of plans

Figure 2
Sewer Trench and Manhole locations
1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHWARK AND THE SOUTHWARK PLAN

3.3.1 The watching brief aimed to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Southwark Plan (formerly the Borough's 'Unitary Development Plan' (UDP)), adopted July 28th 2007, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.3.2 The site is located at the edge of the Archaeological Priority Zone of Borough/ Bermondsey/ Riverside as defined in the Southwark Plan, and proposed development will be subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies outlined in the Plan:

POLICY 3.19 – ARCHAEOLOGY
PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING SITES WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES, AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX 7, SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE SITE, INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF PRESERVATION IN SITU, TO PROTECT AND SAFEGUARD ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, INCLUDING SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AND THEIR SETTINGS. THE IN SITU PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE WILL ALSO BE SOUGHT, UNLESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE LOCAL VALUE OF THE REMAINS. IF PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO DEVELOP ANY SITE WHERE THERE ARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OR THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH REMAINS EXIST, CONDITIONS WILL BE ATTACHED TO SECURE THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OR PRESERVATION IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IF JUSTIFIED, BEFORE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS.

Reasons
Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. PPG16 requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The predominant feature of the topography of Bermondsey and Southwark is a series of islands divided by stream channels which occupied the low-lying areas between them. These islands are composed of sands and gravels deposited during the Pleistocene period. The site lies toward the eastern periphery of one of these islands, known as the Horsleydown Eyot. Many of the channels would have been tidal, the modern Thames waterfront is situated only half a kilometre to the north and prior to the construction of an effective river wall the foreshore would have been considerably closer. The early history of the site was therefore heavily dependent on fluctuations in sea level caused by climatic change and isostatic readjustment (Drummond-Murray, Saxby and Watson 1994 citing Devoy 1980).

4.2 The Pleistocene landscape has been the subject of many later alterations, some caused by marine transgressions, These resulted in the deposition of clays which can amount to a depth of nearly two metres in low-lying areas (Drummond-Murray, Saxby and Watson 1994). Intermittent lowering of sea level also allowed the formation of salt marshes along the river estuary and these changes were reflected in the deposition of peats. Perhaps the best documented of these is the Tilbury IV regression which occurred in the late second millennium BC (Tyers 1979). Later marine transgression continued to deposit grey clays which sealed these peat levels. The dating of later transgressions has not yet been definitively established.

4.3 Street level to the south of the site lies at circa 2.50m OD. An established datum point was used to establish TBMs across the site. The ground level within the site lies at circa 3.34m OD.

4.4 The site is currently utilised as a car park associated with the surrounding residential developments. Topographically the ground level shows little variance across the site, which was relatively flat.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to this site has been based on an earlier assessment document which described the excavation at 8 Tyers Gate (Killock 2000).

5.2 PREHISTORIC (450,000 BC – AD 43) AND ROMAN (AD 43 – 410)

5.2.1 Prehistoric finds are known from the Bermondsey area and cover the period from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. 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. It would seem that this part of Bermondsey formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the Roman city (Drummond-Murray, Saxby and Watson 1994 pp 254-255).

5.3 MEDIEVAL

5.3.1 The nucleus of medieval Southwark sprang up around the market, held on Borough High Street, and the southern bridgehead from the City. The expansion of this settlement apparently had little impact on the southern part of Bermondsey Street before the late medieval period. The history of the area was intrinsically linked to the development of Bermondsey Abbey. The area around the Abbey site was recorded as a royal manor in the Domesday Book and was granted to the French priory of La Charité sur Loire in 1089 (Beard 1986 pp 188). It is possible that a Minister church stood on the Abbey site in the Middle Saxon period (Steele 1998 pp 265). Bermondsey Street itself developed as a thoroughfare from the Abbey to Southwark and London Bridge. The earliest documentary references to Bermondsey Street date to the late 12th or early 13th centuries when it was described as a causeway, suggesting that the surrounding area was probably marshland. The name *Bermondseystrete* had come into use by 1378 (Carling 1997).

5.3.2 The importance of Southwark grew with the establishment of the religious houses of Bermondsey and St Mary Overie. Urban growth was further stimulated by the building of ecclesiastical palaces for the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, the Abbot of Battle, and the Prior of Lewes (Maldon 1900 pp 131). The first Cluniac monks arrived in Bermondsey from La Charité sur Loire in 1089. The influence of the Abbey grew quickly and in 1094 William Rufus endowed the monks with the surrounding manor (Beard 1986 pp 188). Further land grants are recorded for the reign of Henry I. The house continued to prosper and further benefited in 1140 when Stephen gave it exemption from taxation and tolls and extended it's lands and holdings (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983 pp 58). Perhaps this stimulated the late 12th century rebuilding of the infirmary (Beard 1986 pp 190-191). The importance of the area was confirmed when a council of nobles and clergy selected by Henry II met at Bermondsey in 1154.

5.4 POST-MEDIEVAL (AD 1485 – 1750)

5.4.1 The shape of Bermondsey was changing throughout the medieval period with the expansion of the settlement eastward, especially along the Thames foreshore from London Bridge. The development of London's suburbs in the Post-Medieval period reflected the growth of population. The social and economic changes generated by this explosion must have affected Bermondsey. However, the 'Agas' woodcut and Braun and Hogengborg's map show the area surrounding Bermondsey Street as open ground. Settlement was concentrated to the north along Tooley Street, a little to the east animals are depicted grazing on Horsleydown. Streams are seen running

towards the Thames which served both as sewers and to power the water mills depicted on the riverbank (Prockter and Taylor 1979 pp 60).

5.4.2 Wenceslaus Hollar's map of 1666 shows more extensive settlement to the east of Bermondsey Street, especially in the area to the south of Crucifix Lane. Bermondsey Street and Long Lane both appear to be built up on both sides. A large open area survived to the north of Long Lane, extending from Bermondsey Street almost to Borough High Street. The development of settlement along the waterfront towards Rotherhithe is most noticeable.

5.4.3 By the late 14th century the tanning industry was of growing importance. In 1392 butchers in the City were ordered to take hides and offal to Bermondsey (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983 pp 59). The attraction of Bermondsey for tanners was at least twofold. The area was on the periphery of the city and marginal ground could probably have been acquired relatively cheaply. An abundant water supply was also guaranteed by the numerous streams which crossed the area. The economy of Bermondsey became increasingly dominated by the tanning industry. The leather workers were granted a charter in 1703 by Queen Anne (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983 pp 59).

5.4.4 Richard Horwoods' map of London, produced ca. 1800 shows notable development from the times of Rocque, indicating a densely packed network of tanning yards and curriers workshops. The open area to the north of Long Lane had been overrun by tanning yards and a large glue manufactory. Large tanning yards are shown to the north of the present day Tanner Street, running towards Whites Grounds. A distillery had been established to the south of Snows Fields and a brewery to the south of Crucifix Lane.

5.4.5 Tanning is one of the foulest smelling industries known to mankind. In association with glue working, brewing, and distilling, the air around Bermondsey Street must have been rank. Dickens visited the nearby leather market and described it as reeking with evil smells (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983 pp 59). Tanning continued to be a major local industry throughout the 19th century.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The area of the new sewer connection was lain out by the groundwork contractors Cappagh in accordance with the proposed development plan. The trench for the sewer connection was excavated by machine using a flat bladed bucket. All ground reduction was monitored by an archaeologist. The sewer location was surveyed and tied to the National Grid by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's surveyor.

6.2 The objective of the watching brief was to address the following research aims, outlined in the Archaeological Method Statement (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2007):

- Is there further evidence for the possible palaeochannel identified to the south of the site?
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity on site?
- Is there any evidence of the continuation of post-medieval activity, especially industrial activity such as tanning as found to the south of the site?
- Is there any evidence for the continuation of the buildings found during the Tyers Gate excavation?

6.3 A representative sample of artefacts was collected and brick samples were taken where possible for dating purposes.

6.4 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, both plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Both "single-" and "multi context" recording were utilized.

6.5 OD levels were measured and temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were established at intervals along the top of the trench. As the projected path of the sewer line was covered with concrete little variation was observed in OD levels on the ground surface. The depths of the archaeological features identified during the investigation were measured from the ground surface and then deducted from the nearest TBM.

6.6 Following completion, the sewer connection trench was loosely backfilled by Cappagh. with the same material as was excavated and later reinstated with tarmac.

7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Sewer Trench

7.1.1 The new sewer connection connects the foul-water and drainpipes of properties along Bermondsey Street to an existing sewer line paralleling Tyers Gate. The excavation of the trench commenced at an existing manhole located approximately 2.5 metres west of the north-western corner of 8 Tyers Gate. From this point the trench extends north circa 5 metres to a newly installed manhole (Manhole 1, Figure 2). It then continues east northeast for approximately 18 metres where it meets up with another newly installed manhole (Manhole 2). From this manhole the trench extends southeast for approximately 10 metres where it terminates at an existing manhole (Manhole 3). The trench was recorded in three segments using the manholes as terminal points. Several sections of the trench were recorded and are presented in Figure 3.

7.1.2 The earliest deposit observed was an alluvial layer [11], found at 1.08m OD. The deposit consisted of yellowish grey silty clay, containing very occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles. This layer was only observed in the western extremity of the trench and was 50mm thick. Directly overlying this layer was a 0.30m thick alluvial deposit [10] comprised of light grey, firmly compacted silty clay containing very occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks. Unlike [11] this deposit was not restricted to the western extremity, but extended across the entire western half of the trench broken only by a brick wall [26]. Initially the alluvial deposit was divided into two separate contexts, [10] (in the west) and [20] (in the east), but it was later decided to combine them into one deposit. Deposit [9] was a 0.15m thick interface horizon between alluvial deposit [10] and peat deposit [8]. The interface horizon consisted of a mid-grey silty peaty clay containing a moderate amount of small mortar fragments, ceramic building material (CBM), and charcoal flecks.

7.1.3 Overlying the alluvial sequence was an approximately 0.20m thick dump layer [38] and two peat horizons [8] and [19] in the southwestern and northwestern portions of the trench respectively. Peat deposit [8] was circa 0.23m thick and comprised compacted silty sandy peat containing occasional inclusions of CBM fragments while peat horizon [19] was 0.17m thick and consisted of dark brown moderately compact silty peat with occasional inclusions of pottery (dating to the 15th to 17th century) and animal bone fragments. An environmental sample was taken from layer [19] (Appendix 4). Coal and coke fragments were found within the sample, indicating that the peat layer had formed during the post-medieval period. Deposit [8] appeared to dip down to the south increasing the thickness from 0.23m in the north to 0.70m in the south. This may represent sedimental deposition or deliberate infilling of an older channel. The top of deposit [8] was measured at 1.90 m OD while the top of peat horizon [19] was measured at 1.89 m OD. It is possible that deposit [19] represents the northern continuation of deposit [8]. Layers [8] and [19] were overlain by layers [6] and [18] respectively. It is likely that [6] and [18] are part of the same layer. Both layers comprised firm mid- to light grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and CBM fragments and measured approximately 0.15m in thickness. Additionally layer [6] yielded a single post-medieval redware sherd. Sequentially, layer [18] was overlain by another peat horizon [17], which is comprised of moderately compacted dark brown sandy silty peat with occasional inclusions of CBM fragments and animal bone fragments. The top of layer [17] was measured at 2.54 metres OD and the deposit was 0.50m thick.

7.1.4 Context [5] represented a 0.40m thick post-medieval layer, which overlay layer [6] in the western portion of the trench. It comprised a dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of CBM fragments and pottery. Samples of pottery recovered from layer [5] date to the 19th century. The top of the layer was measured at 2.35 m OD. Layer [16] overlay peat horizon [17] in the northwestern portion of the trench. It consisted of 0.18m thick moderately compacted mid grey organic sandy silt with

moderate to frequent inclusions of chalk flecks, mortar and CBM fragments, and occasional to moderate inclusions of animal bone fragments. Pottery sherds were recovered from the layer and dated it to the mid-19th century. It was first observed at a depth of 2.99 m OD and measured 0.20m in thickness.

7.1.5 Brick floor [4] overlay post-medieval layer [5] in the southwestern portion of the trench. The floor was constructed using red fabric brick bonded with dark brown sandy silt. It sloped down gently to the north. At the southern end, the floor appeared to have been truncated by the construction of a brick drain [3]. The floor was directly overlain by a tile surface [2] (Figure 3), probably another floor surface. This floor surface was comprised of floor tiles bonded with a mid-grey sandy mortar with occasional charcoal flecks. The highest point of the floor was measured at 2.65 m OD. Like floor [4], it was also truncated to the south by the construction of the drain. Both brick floor [4] and tile floor [2] measured 1.64 m north-south by 1.84 m east-west. The thickness of the brick floor was 60mm while the thickness of the tile floor was 15mm. A brick wall [1] overlay the tile surface to the west. It was constructed using yellow fabric bricks laid in a stretcher bond. The wall was truncated to the south by construction cut [12] for brick drain [3]. Context [7] represented a 0.22m to 0.48m thick layer of backfilling overlying brick wall [1] (Figure 3). It comprised dark- to mid-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of CBM fragments and pottery which dated to the 19th century.

7.1.6 A mid- to late 18th century red brick wall [25] cut layer [16] in the central portion of the site. The wall rested on a chalk and mortar foundation. It comprised a stepped brick footer four courses tall. Above the footer ten courses of brickwork survived of the wall itself. The wall was overlain to the west and east by layer [15]. A possible tanning pit [21] cut through layer [15]. At the top of the pit a red brick surface circumscribed the outside of the pit sloping down towards the opening of the pit itself. A wooden barrel lined the tanning pit below the level of the brick surface. The outer diameter at the top of the pit measured approximately 1.40m; the diameter of the opening of the pit measured 0.90m. The depth of the pit was approximately 1.30m measured from the top of the surrounding brickwork. An unlined post medieval cesspit cut through layer [15] in the western portion of the site.

7.1.7 A construction cut [42] associated with a brick platform [35] cut layer [38]. The brick platform rested on a sandstone slab foundation [36]. Two metal mounting bolts extended from the sandstone base through the brickwork of the platform. The platform itself was constructed using a mix of red and yellow fabric bricks. A layer of light yellowish brown sandy silt overlay the platform to the east while [33], a 0.95m thick layer of dark brown silty sand, overlay it to the west. A 0.59m thick layer of dark brown silty sand [34] filled the void in the central and eastern portions of the platform and overlay [37], a 0.87m thick layer of light yellowish brown silty sand. This layer ([34]) was overlain by a 0.17m thick brick and sandstone floor [32]. The floor was comprised predominately of sandstone tile with a few bricks present in the western half. It is likely that the bricks represent later repair work to the sandstone surface. To the west of the platform a red brick wall [31] (Figure 4) cut layer [33].

7.1.8 A mid 18th to mid 19th century red brick wall [26] (Figure 4) cut the alluvial deposit [20] in the central portion of the site. It was abutted to the west by a redbrick floor [27] bonded with light yellowish brown sandy silt. The floor was overlain by [36], a layer comprised of dark yellowish brown silty sand. This layer was covered by a layer of dark greyish brown silty sand [29]. Layer [28] overlay both [29] and the basal portion of wall [31]. Amongst materials observed in [28] were soda cans and plastic sweet wrappers dating the layer to the 20th century. Layers [28-30] probably represent dump layers.

7.1.9 The southeast aligned trench in the eastern portion of the site was only excavated to a depth of 1.76m OD. Excavation of the trench revealed a late 18th to mid 19th century brick tank [46] covered by a sandstone slab [45]. The tank was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of dark yellowish brown silty sand [44] containing occasional inclusions of pottery dating to the 19th century. An east west aligned mid- to late 19th century red

brick wall [48] cut this layer. A 0.65m thick dark brown layer of silty sand [43] overlay [48]. This layer was cut by the construction of a modern yellow brick wall [51] in the southeastern extremity of the site.

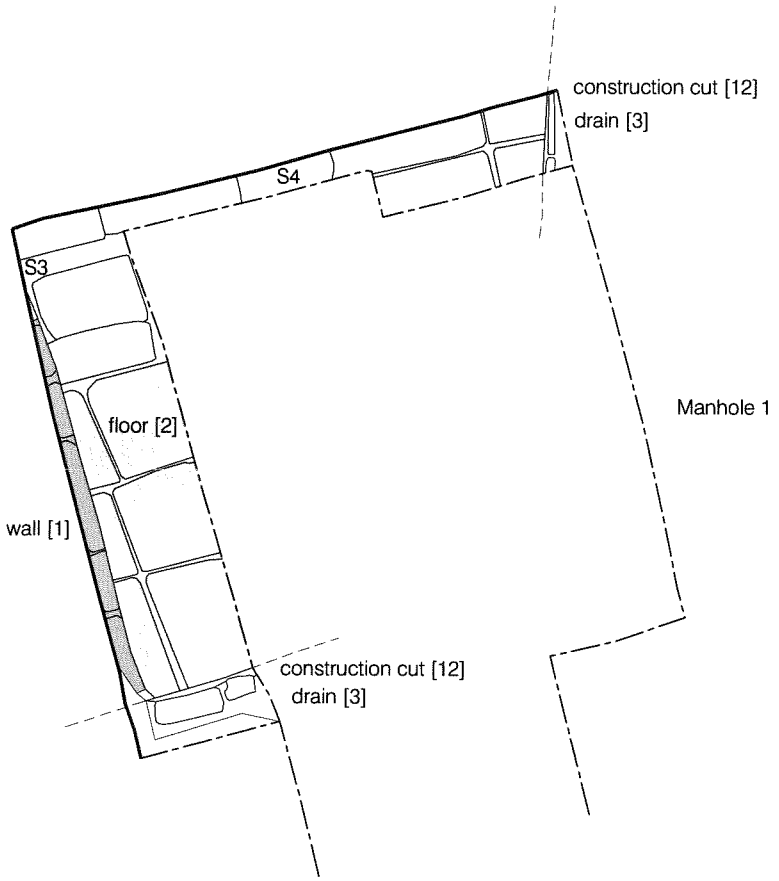


Figure 3
Plan of Manhole 1
1:25 at A4

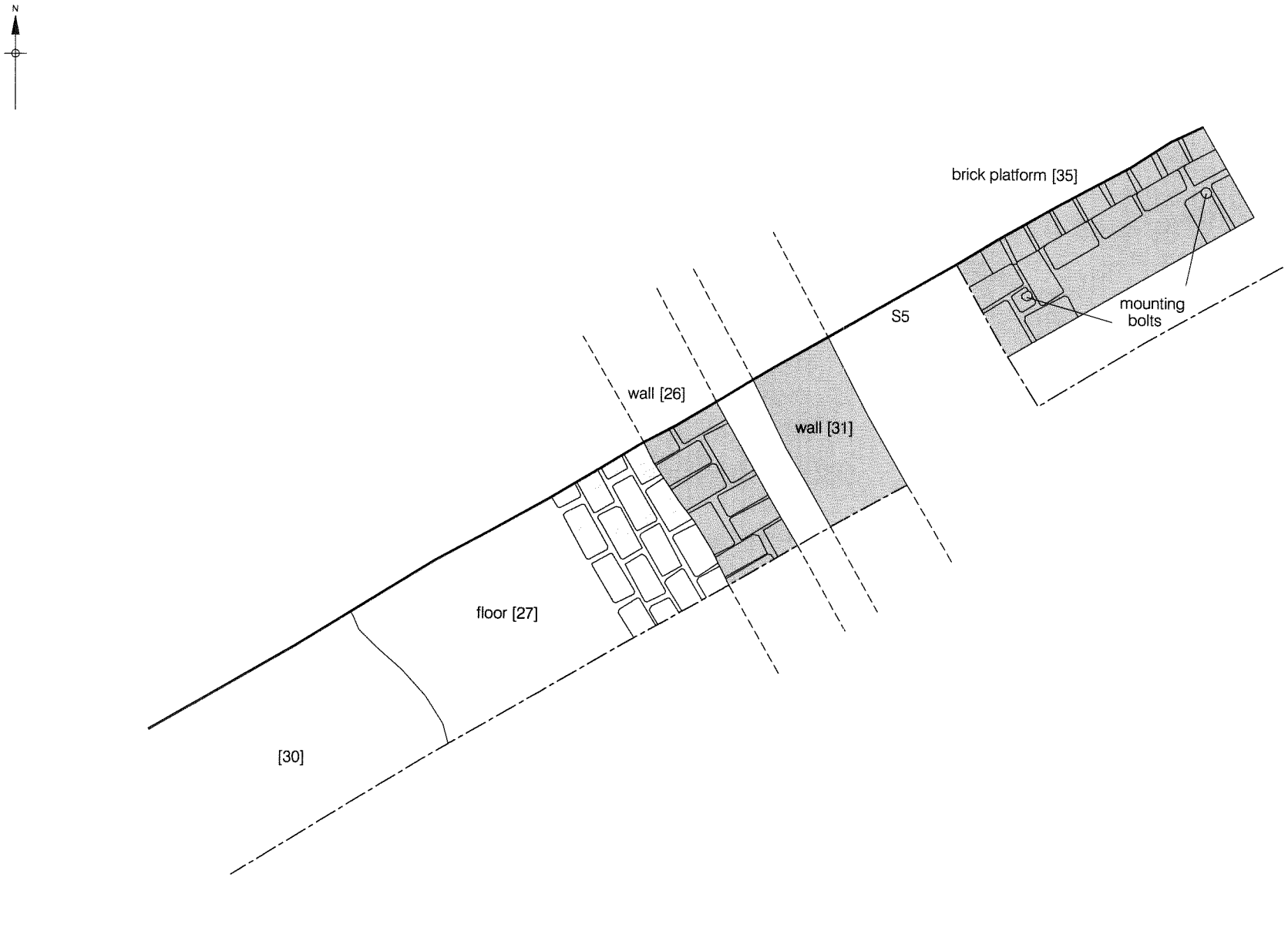
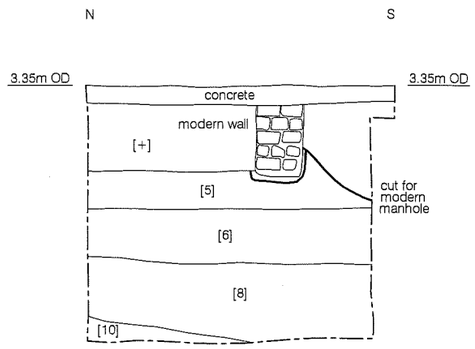
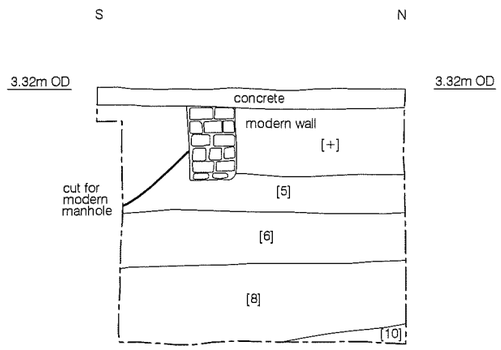


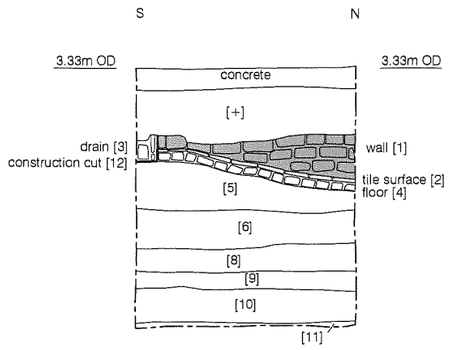
Figure 4
Plan of Sewer Trench
1:25 at A4



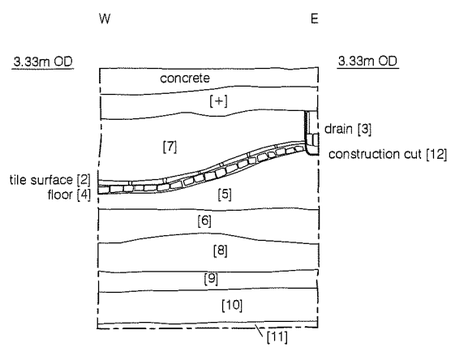
Section 1
West facing



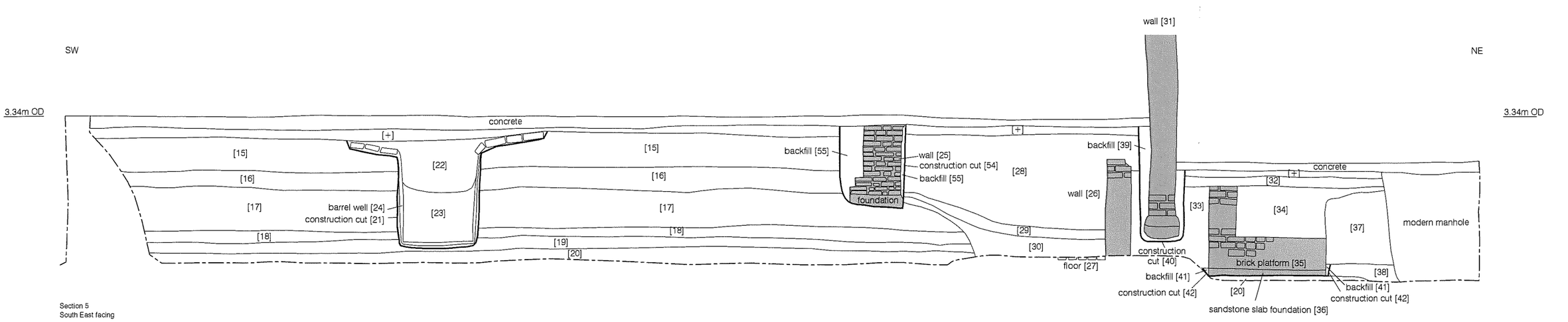
Section 2
East facing



Section 3
East facing



Section 4
South facing



Section 5
South East facing

Figure 5
Sections 1-5
1:50 at A3

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

8.1 The lower stratigraphic sequence observed in the western portion of the site may represent the continuation of a palaeochannel discovered during the 1998 excavation to the south. The excavation showed no evidence for prehistoric remains.

8.1 The excavation of the sewer connection revealed several brick walls and structures; most of which date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Amongst the brick structures were a brick tank dating to the late 18th to mid 19th century and a brick platform possibly dating to the same period. West of the platform was a mid 18th to mid 19th century brick wall abutted by a brick floor extending to the west of the wall.

8.2 A possible tanning pit was recorded in the western portion of the site. It displayed similar properties to a tanning pit discovered just south of the site during an excavation at 8 Tyers Gate in 1998 (TYG-98) (Killock, 2000). During the 1998 excavation one of the tanning pits excavated (tanning pit 14) was found to have been lined with timber planking similar to those used in barrel construction. The possible tanning pit found during the watching brief, like tanning pit [14], had been lined with timber planking. Although the tanning pits discovered during the 1998 excavation were abandoned by the 17th century the tanning industry in the Bermondsey area continued to be a major local industry throughout the 19th century.

8.3 Several mid-19th to 20th century deposits and structural remains were recorded during the excavation. These comprised four brick walls, a brick drain, a brick floor, a tile floor, a sandstone surface, and several fill deposits dumped to level the ground.

8.4 The structural remains discovered at TYA-07 probably represent buildings associated with local industry. Site plans from the current investigation were compared to site plans from the 1998 excavation in order to compare the wall locations of the two investigations. It does not appear that the walls found during the current investigation represent a continuation of the walls found during the previous excavation.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mathini Kumar of Thames Water for commissioning the project and Cappagh who carried out the work. Thanks to the digging crew who undertook the excavation of the sewer connection and the safe maintenance of the site.

9.2 The author would like to thank Irenao Grosso for carrying out the first phase of the site work, Helen Clough for her project management and the construction crew for their on-site co-operation. Additional thanks go out to Kevin Hayward for dating the brick samples from site and to Berni Sudds for dating the pottery recovered from TYA-07. Illustrations were produced by Hayley Baxter.

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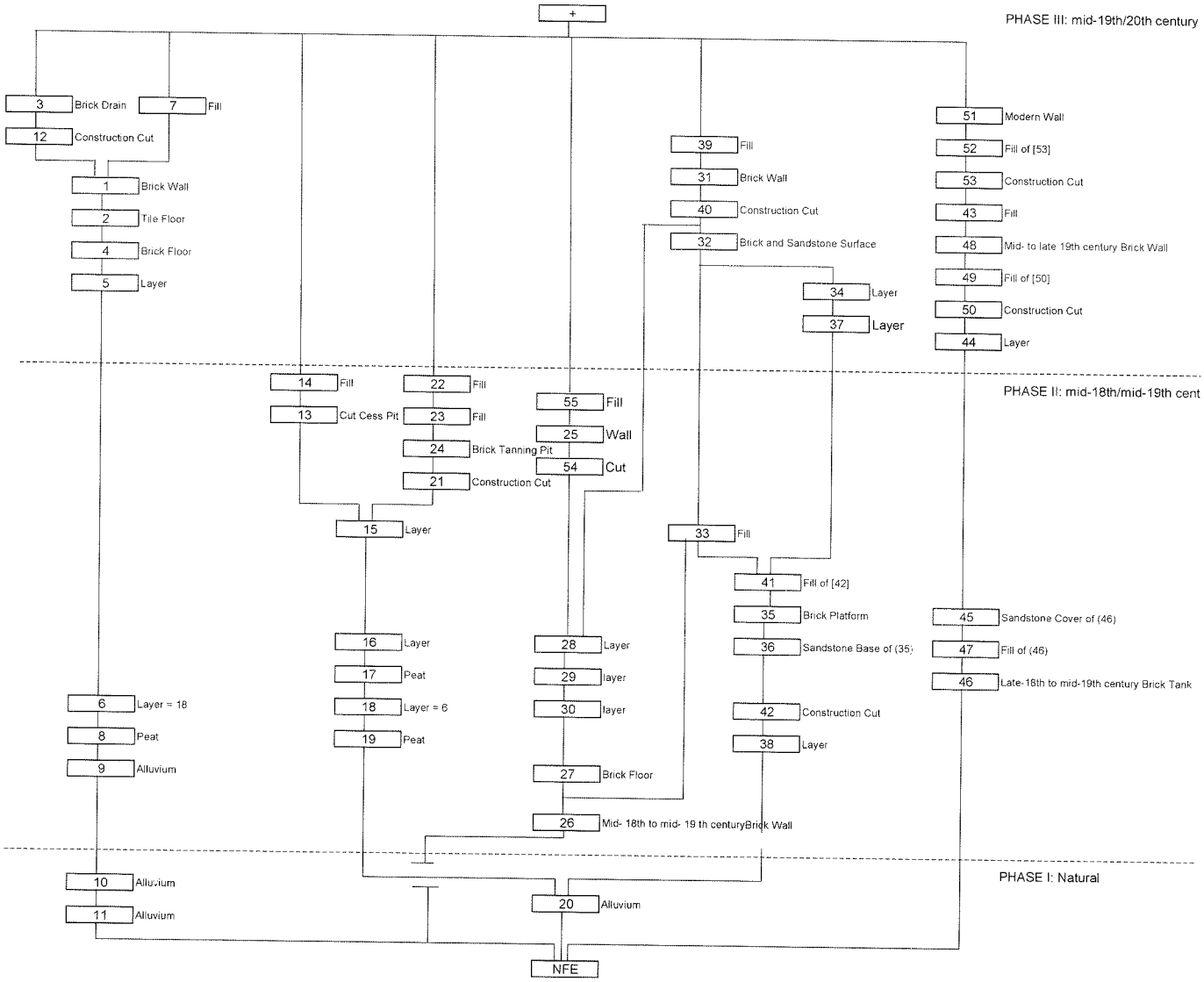
Appendix 1 Context Register

Context Number	Trench	Plan Number	Section Number	Phase	Type	Description
1	Manhole 1	2	3	III	Masonry	North south aligned brick partition wall.
2	Manhole 2	2	3	III	Masonry	Tile floor.
3	Manhole 3	2	3, 4	III	Masonry	East west aligned brick drain.
4	Manhole 4	2	3	III	Masonry	Brick floor.
5	Manhole 5	2	1-4	III	Layer	19th century deposit.
6	Manhole 6	2	1-4	II	Layer	Post-medieval deposit.
7	Manhole 7	N/A	4	III	Fill	19th century backfill of building.
8	Manhole 8	N/A	1-4	II	Layer	Peat layer.
9	Manhole 9	N/A	3, 4	II	Layer	Interface between peat and alluvium.
10	Manhole 10	N/A	1-4	I	Layer	Mid-grey alluvium
11	Manhole 11	N/A	3, 4	I	Layer	Yellowish grey fine alluvial deposit.
12	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Cut	Construction cut for brick drain (3).
13	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Cut	Mid-19th century cess pit.
14	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Mid-19th century fill of cess pit [13]
15	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	Post-medieval mid-grey sandy silt layer.
16	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	18th to mid 19th century mid-grey organic sandy silt layer.
17	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	Post-medieval silty sandy peat.
18	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	Post-medieval sandy silty clay layer.
19	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	Post-medieval dark brown silty peat layer.
20	E-W Trench	N/A	5	I	Layer	Alluvial clay.
21	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Cut	Tanning pit.
22	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Upper fill of tanning pit [21].
23	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Lower fill of tanning pit [21].
24	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Brick lining around the top of tanning pit [21].
25	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Mid- to late 18th century brick wall.
26	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Mid 18th to mid 19th century brick wall.
27	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Mid 18th to mid 19th century brick floor.
28	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	20th century fill of building.
29	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of building.
30	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty sand fill of building.
31	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Masonry	Brick wall.
32	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Masonry	Brick and sandstone floor.
33	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Dark brown silty sand.
34	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	Dark brown silty sand.
35	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Late 18th to mid 19th century brick platform.

36	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Masonry	Sandstone base of brick platform (35).
37	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty sand.
38	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand.
39	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Fill	Fill of construction cut [40].
40	E-W Trench	N/A	5	III	Cut	Construction cut of brick wall (31).
41	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Fill of construction cut [42].
42	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Cut	Construction cut of brick platform (35).
43	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6		Fill	Dark brown silty sand.
44	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Layer	19th century dark yellowish brown silty sand.
45	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	II	Masonry	Sandstone cover of brick tank (46).
46	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	II	Masonry	Late 18th to mid 19th century brick tank.
47	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	II	Fill	Fill inside brick tank (46).
48	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Masonry	Mid- to late 19th century brick wall.
49	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Fill	Fill of construction cut [50].
50	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Cut	Construction cut of (48).
51	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Masonry	Modern brick wall.
52	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Fill	Fill of construction cut [53].
53	SE-SW Trench	N/A	6	III	Cut	Construction cut of modern brick wall (51).
54	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Cut	Construction cut of mid- to late 18th century brick wall [25].
55	E-W Trench	N/A	5	II	Fill	Backfill of wall 25

Appendix 2 Site Matrix



Appendix 3 OASIS form

OASIS ID: preconst1-36036

Project details

Project name	Tyers Gate
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief for a sewer connection was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The main objectives were to determine if there was further evidence for the possible palaeochannel identified to the south of the site; if there was any evidence of prehistoric activity on site; and if there was any evidence of the continuation of post-medieval activity, especially industrial activity such as tanning as found to the south of the site. Possible traces of a palaeochannel were identified in the western portion of the site, but the excavation showed no evidence for prehistoric remains. Along with several 18th to 19th century walls a possible tanning pit was also recorded during the investigation. The structural remains discovered at the site probably represent buildings associated with local industry. Site plans from the current investigation were compared to site plans from the 1998 excavation in order to compare the wall locations of the two investigations. It does not appear that the walls found during the current investigation represent a continuation of the walls found during the previous excavation.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2007 End: 19-12-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TYA-07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Area of Archaeological Importance
Monument type	TANNING PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Tyers Gate
Postcode	SE1
Site coordinates	TQ 3317 7979 51.5008333333 -0.08111111111110 51 30 03 N 000 04 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Helen Clough
Project director/manager	Helen Clough
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No

Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital available	Media	'Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief to the rear of Tyers Gate, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jorgensen, P.
Entered by	Paw Jorgensen (paw206@btinternet.com)
Entered on	4 January 2008

Appendix 4
Brief Summary of Bioarchaeological Remains from Sample taken at Tyers Gate, London Borough of Southwark (Site Code: TYA-07)

The bioarchaeological remains from the single sample taken at Tyers Gate are summarised in Table 1. These remains were retrieved by flotation of 19 litres of the sample, whilst 1 litre was retained as a sub-sample for any further investigation that may be required.

Although significant remains of coal/coke and charred wood were present in the sample, there was no corresponding amount of charred animal bone. All the animal bone present was either fragmentary or from very small animals. The fish bone present was predominantly spinal and none was charred. One small horn core was retrieved.

Seed and snail remains were insignificant, numbering five and two respectively, and two of the former were probably of later introduction. Oyster shell remains were also small in number and fragment size allowing for no interpretation of use.

Small finds from the sample, consisting of small amounts of diagnostic CBM, pottery sherds, metal finds and glass, were passed to the PCA finds department for processing and storage.

Conclusions

There are no significant bioarchaeological remains from which any concrete conclusions can be formed about the site and no indicators of any intensive plant or animal food preparation activity. The presence of coal/coke confirms that the peat formation occurred during the post-medieval period.

Table 1: Bioarchaeological remains from Tyers Gate (site code: TYA-07)

Sample Number	Context Number	Volume processed (litres)	Charred		Waterlogged		Monocotyledonous Plant remains	Animal Bone[1]	Animal Bone (Burnt)[1]	Fish Bone[1]	Snail remains	Oyster remains	Coal/ coke
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds							
<1>	(19)	19*	3	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	5

* = 1 litre sub-sample retained for future inspection if required
[1] = Passed to finds department for archiving

Key	Individuals
1 =	1 to 25
2 =	26 to 50
3 =	51 to 75
4 =	76 to 100
5 =	101 +