PCA

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bankside and New Globe Walk, Southwark, London SE 1, London Borough of Southwark

Site Code: BNV 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3221 8053

Written and Researched by Sarah Barrowman

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
April 2009

Project Manager: Gary Brown

Commissioning Client: Morrison Utility Services on behalf of Thames Water Plc

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: gbrown@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDICES

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief for the excavation of replacement water mains along Bankside and New Globe Walk, SE 1, London Borough of Southwark. The watching brief was commissioned by Morrison Utilities Services on behalf of Thames Water. The project took place intermittently between 29th January and 27th March 2009.

1.2 The watching brief covered trenches excavated along the length of Bankside, between 52 Bankside and the western side of Southwark Bridge, and down the length of New Globe Walk (Figures 1 & 2).

1.3 No significant archaeological stratum was exposed in the course of these works, which were all dug through previously disturbed ground. Two isolated sections of stock brick wall were observed beneath the made ground, and were truncated by previously excavated service trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological watching brief for the excavation of replacement water mains in the thoroughfares of Bankside and New Globe Walk, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark, was undertaken between 29th January and 27th March 2009 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Figure 1).

2.2 The trenches, excavated for the replacement mains, ran east-west along Bankside, from number 52 to the western side of Southwark Bridge. A further north-south trench adjoined and ran along New Globe Walk, until the junction with Park Street. Additional small side trenches ran off of the main trench to allow the replacement of connections from the water main (Fig 2).

2.3 An archaeologist was in attendance for the duration of the trench excavation, as specified in the Method Statement (Brown 2009).

2.4 The site is located at central National Grid References TQ 3221 8053.

2.5 The trenches were dug to depths of up to *c*.1.2m below current ground level and were recorded as an archaeological watching brief.

2.6 The work was commissioned by Morrison Utilities Services on behalf of Thames Water plc. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Gary Brown and supervised by the author. The project was managed for Morrison Utility Services by Tobie MacWilliam, and monitored by Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

2.7 The site was assigned the code BNV 09.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

Mean High Water

N

Trench 2

TP6

BANKSIDE

S13

TP5

TP7

[55]

TP 8

S17

Trench 3

49

51

52

S4

TP 4

The Globe Theatre

Cardinal Gap Alley

NEW GLOBE WALK

24

Benbow House

BEAR GARDENS

Riverside House

532110/180500

532270/180500

Inigo Jones Theatre

24

S14

20 to 22

Trench 1

15

TP2

62 to 76

TP1

16

PARK STREET

185

60

modern services and intrusions

0

25m

Figure 2
Location of Watching Brief trenches
1:500 at A3

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 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological planning framework for Southwark is listed below.

3.4 **Archaeology in Southwark and the Southwark Plan**

The Southwark Development Plan Document (2007) contains clauses that relate to archaeological practice in the London Borough of Southwark.

The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, and proposed development will be subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies outlined in the Plan:

Policy 3.19 Archaeology

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

Reasons

314 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.

315 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 Based on the British Geological Survey the geology of the site is likely to be alluvium, mainly sand, silt and clay.

4.2 The current topography of the site has New Globe Walk sloping slightly southwards away form the River Thames. Along Bankside the ground slopes very slightly down eastwards from outside the New Globe Theatre towards the junction with New Globe Walk, and rises again further to the east heading towards Southwark Bridge.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from earlier archaeological studies undertaken in the vicinity (Douglas 1998; Green 2000).

5.2 **Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Excavations at both the Courage Brewery and 18 Park Street recovered a number of residual lithic artefacts. Other lithics were found in Park Street in the 19th Century. As well as artefacts, peat deposits formed in the Bronze Age are recorded from Anchor Terrace.

5.3 **Roman**

5.3.1 Roman buildings, including a timber warehouse, were recorded at the Courage Brewery site. At the west end of Park Street other Roman buildings, a fence line and timber revetments have been recorded.

5.4 **Medieval**

5.4.1 Medieval revetments and a masonry riverside wall have been recorded to the east of the site. To the west of the site, near Bank End, lay the Bishop of Westminster's garden (*c*. 1200-1555), and also a mill pond.

5.5 **Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 A number of foreshore surveys have been undertaken in the area covered by the study site. A watching brief conducted in 1999-2000 along the Thames foreshore between Southwark Bridge and Bankside Jetty, immediately to the north of the study site, recorded archaeological structures and deposits within the foreshore make-up. These included timber structures such as revetments and jetties from the late medieval period to the 20th century. Earlier investigations undertaken along the foreshore also recorded post-medieval features such as revetments, jetties, and crane bases. They also suggested the possibility that compacted barge bed deposits may seal archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits enabling them to survive in the vicinity of the study site.

5.5.2 Archaeological investigations in the surrounding area have also uncovered evidence of preserved post-medieval period deposits and features. For example an evaluation at The Anchor Public House at 1-2 Bankside revealed surviving remains of structures and deposits dated to the 17th to early 19th centuries, indicating the potential for the survival of post-medieval features and deposits beneath later developments.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The line of the trenches for the installation of the water mains were laid out by the contractors A.M. Services in accordance with the requirements specified by Thames Water. A number of test pits were undertaken at intervals along the proposed line of the trenches preceding their excavation in order examine locations of existing live services in the vicinity and refine the line of the trench to be excavated. In most cases the test pits were assigned distinct sets of context numbers which correspond those used within the trench. Following the excavation of the test pits, the service trench was defined and excavated.

6.2 The tarmac and cobbled road surfaces through with the excavation ran were removed either by breaker or jackhammer, with underlying concrete and tarmac layers removed either by top-cutter or breaker. Once soft deposits were reached the trenches were excavated using a combination of a machine with a small toothless bucket and hand-digging by A.M. Services.

6.3 The trench depth averaged 1.0m-1.20m deep, with a width of *c.* 0.30-0.35m.

6.4 The recording systems employed was fully compatible with those used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Detailed descriptions of all deposits excavated and exposed were recorded on pro-forma recording sheets. The site produced three trench plans, and two sub-plans, at a scale of 1:50; eight test pit plans at a scale of 1:20; seventeen sections at a scale of 1:10; and fifty-eight context records.

6.5 As the contractors undertaking the works were not undertaking any surveying or utilising benchmarks OD levels were calculated from those available on OS maps, and as such are to be considered as approximates.

6.6 Test pits and trenches were monitored for archaeologically significant deposits and finds throughout excavation by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

6.7 No deposits relevant to environmental sampling were encountered.

6.8 Once the pipes had been laid, fitted, and tested the trenches were backfilled using imported gravel material, and the existent road surfaces re-instated.

7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1 (inc Test Pits 1-4): New Globe walk

Phase 1

7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the excavation of Trench 1 was a soft layer of mid reddish-brown re-deposited clay [4] Test Pit 1, with occasional inclusions of plant roots, CBM fragments, and charcoal flecks, which extended beyond the limits of excavation and was encountered at 2.49m OD.

7.1.2 Also, in the context of this watching b rief, another stratigraphically early feature was the remains of a yellow stock brick wall [37] which was revealed in section only (figures 2 & 4). This was aligned east-west, was 0.47m high, with a length and width which extended beyond the limits of excavation. The bonding pattern was irregular, appearing a mixture of a variation of English Garden Wall and Flemish. There was notable evidence of damage to the surviving upper courses of the structure. It is unclear what the function of the wall is as no relationship to relevant archaeological contexts was observed. However it is likely to represent the remains of a structure that existed on the site prior to the redevelopment of the area and the creation of New Globe Walk.

7.1.3 Overlying [4] and [37] was a substantial layer of made ground, [3] [1] composed of loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silt that contained frequent ceramic building material and concrete fragments, gravels, and occasional clay tobacco pipe and pottery (figure 4). This layer extended beyond the limits of excavation, and was observed throughout the entire trench.

7.1.4 Above [3] was a dumped layer of friable dark greyish-brown silt with fine crushed coal or coke [36], this was 0.08m thick and extended in length and width beyond the limits of excavation.

Phase 2

7.1.5 Truncating the made ground deposits of [3] was a linear service trench [31]. This was encountered at 3.64m OD, being 0.54m deep, 2.80m wide, and extended in length beyond the limits of excavation. It contained a singular fill [30] of loose mid brownish-orange yellow sandy-gravels.

7.1.6 Also post-dating [3] was a loose light reddish-brown sandy-gravel backfill [38] that was associated with services (any cut remained unseen). This was overlain by a layer of loose mid brownish-yellow sand [35], which was 0.10m thick, and formed the bedding for the overlying modern paving bricks [34] which forms the current footpath along the western side of New Globe Walk at a height of 3.54m OD.

[1] Also [7], [10], and [18] in Test Pits.

7.1.7 Additionally sealing the made ground deposits of [3] was an approximately 0.19m thick layer of concrete [2][2] at 3.65m OD, which formed the foundation layer for the current tarmac road of New Globe Walk [1], at 3.90m OD. Truncating [2] was an east-west aligned service trench [29] which was 0.40m wide and 0.43m deep, encountered from a height of 3.65m OD, with straight vertical sides and a flat base. This was backfilled with loose mid brownish-grey sandy-gravels [28] at 3.65m OD, which covered service pipes. The 0.22m thick tarmac road surface [1] of New Globe Walk sealed this. Overlying [1] was a 0.18m thick layer of concrete [16], encountered at 3.84m OD, which formed the footing for the overlying modern paving stones forming the footpath along New Globe Walk [15], at 3.90m OD.

7.1.8 Observed truncating [1] was a modern rectangular service pit [14]. It contained a fill of mid grey-brown sandy-silt-gravels [13], and was sealed by tarmac [12] which formed the most recent deposit in part of the trench, from 3.90m OD.

7.1.9 Overlying [16], [30], and [34] from 3.80m OD was a 0.16m thick layer of concrete [33] that formed the footing for the modern cobbled road surface [32] at the northern end of New Globe Walk, from a height of 3.90m OD. Additionally post-dating the modern surfaces of [15] and [32] were deposits of tarmac [17] which were used to fill gaps within the paved surface, and formed the most recent deposits observed, at 3.90m OD.

7.2 Trench 2 (inc Test Pits 5-7): Western Bankside

(Figures 3 & 5, S13)

Phase 1

7.2.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 2 was a layer of late post-medieval made ground [23][3], which was composed of loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silt containing frequent CBM, gravels and occasional pottery and animal bone. This extended beyond all limits of excavation.

Phase 2

7.2.2 Overlying the made ground [23] was a 0.32m thick layer of moderately compact light yellowish-pink sandy-gravels [22][4]. These gravels formed the bedding for a layer of tarmac [21][5] which was 0.08m thick, and most likely represents a relict road surface.

7.2.3 This was overlain by a layer of compact light greyish-yellow sand [20][6]. This was encountered at 3.77m OD, was 0.08m thick and formed the bedding layer for the modern cobbled road surface [19], which was the most recent deposit observed in the trench, at 4.20m OD.

[2] Also [6] and [9] in Test Pits.
[3] Also [27] in Test Pits.
[4] Also [26] in Test Pits.
[5] Also [26] in Test Pits.

7.3 Trench 3 (inc Test Pit 8): Eastern Bankside

(Figure 5, S17)

Phase 1

7.3.1 The earliest encountered deposit in the trench were the remains of a yellow stock brick wall [55], which had visible dimensions of 0.68m in length by 0.35m in width (Figure 3). This was only partly exposed in the base of the trench therefore details such as surviving height and coursing pattern are unknown.

7.3.2 Brick wall [55] was overlain by a thick late post-medieval made ground composed of loose mid greyish-brown sandy-silt [51], with occasional inclusions of gravels and CBM fragments, which extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Above this were two further layers of made ground. One was composed of loose mid brownish-yellow sandy-silt [50] with occasional CBM fragment and gravels, which was 0.16m thick. The other, [58], was composed of loose light yellowish-grey silty-sand with gravels, which was 0.15m thick.

Phase 2

7.3.3 Above the made ground deposit [51] was a 0.19m thick layer of concrete [54], which was only observed in isolated areas of the trench.

7.3.4 The made ground layer [58] and concrete [54] were overlain by a layer of compact light yellowish-brown sand [57], which formed the bedding for a relict cobbled road [53], which was composed of cobbles measuring approximately 100mm in width by 200mm in height, with length uncertain, being encountered at 3.42m OD. This road surface was comparable to that which forms the existent road surface in the area of Trench 2 ([19]).

7.3.5 Both [53] and [50] were overlain by a relict tarmac road surface [49], which was partly truncated by a modern service trench [48], which extended beyond the limits of excavation. This contained two fills, a friable mid brownish-yellow sand [47] which indicated the presence of services and above that a loose light greyish-brown sandy-silt backfill [46] with occasional flecks of CBM and gravels. In addition [49] was overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of concrete [56].

7.3.6 The concrete [56] and the service trench fill [46] were overlain by a layer of mid brownish-grey concrete [45] which was 0.22m thick and formed a footing layer, which was encountered at 3.72m OD. This in turn was overlain by a 0.09m thick layer of compact mid brownish-yellow sand [44], which was encountered at 3.80m OD. This formed the bedding for the overlying road surface [39].

7.3.7 Partly truncating [44] was a modern east-west aligned service trench [43], at 3.80m OD, with a primary fill of friable mid brownish-yellow sand [52] and a secondary fill of

[6] Also [24] in Test Pits.

loose light brownish-grey sandy-gravels [42] all of which extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Overlying this was the re-laid mid brownish-grey concrete footing layer [41] which was 0.20m thick and encountered at 3.75m OD, and above this was an 0.06m thick mid brownish-yellow sand bedding layer [40]. Overlying this and sealing the entirety of the trench was the granite cobbled road [39] which forms the current eastern half of Bankside and lay at 3.90m OD.

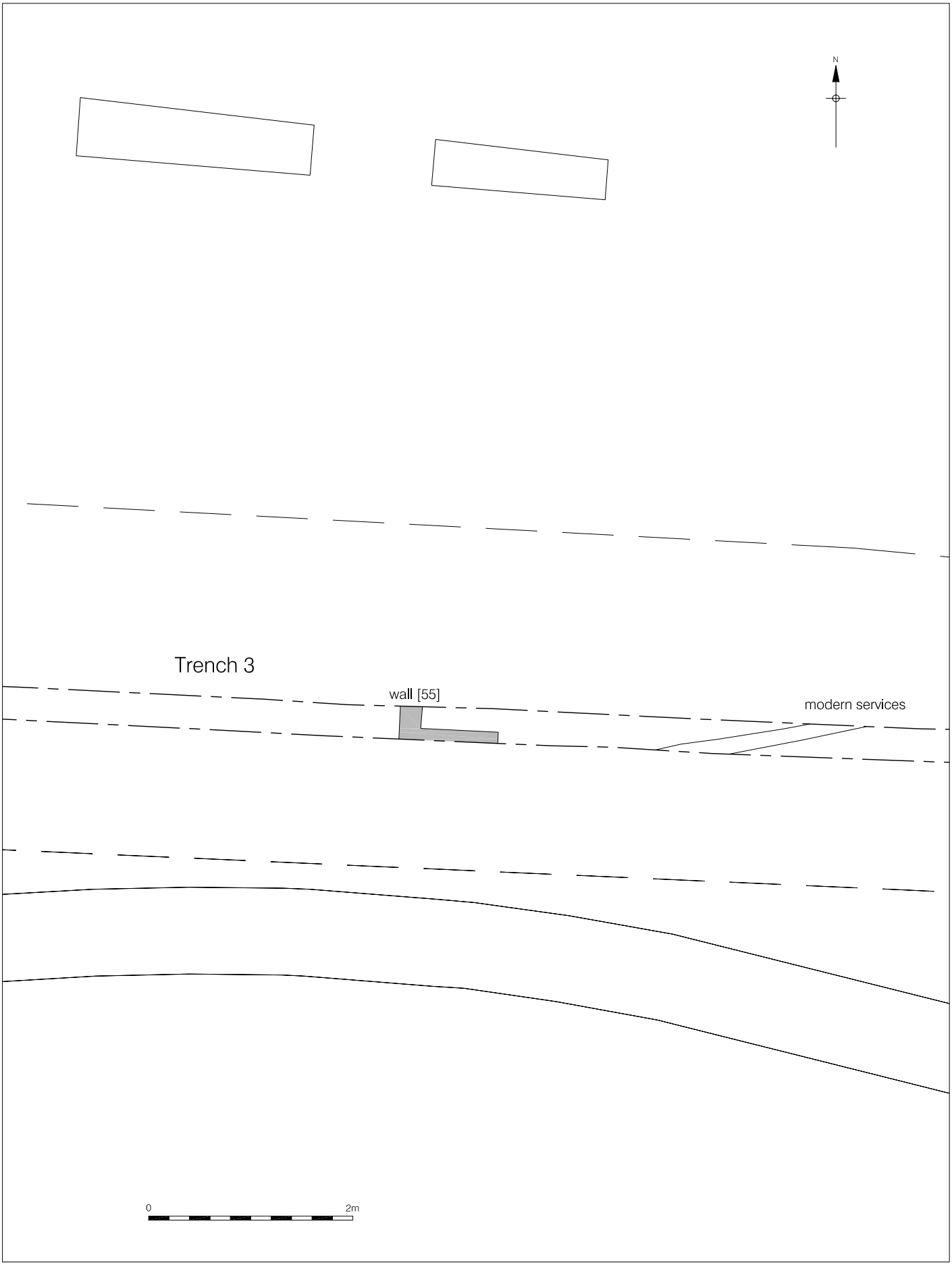
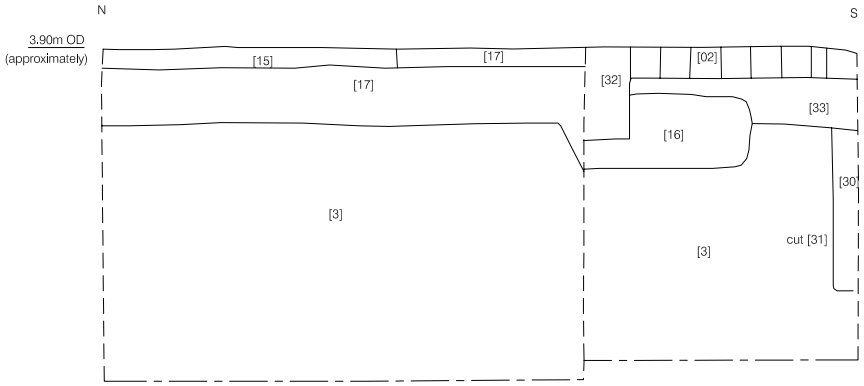
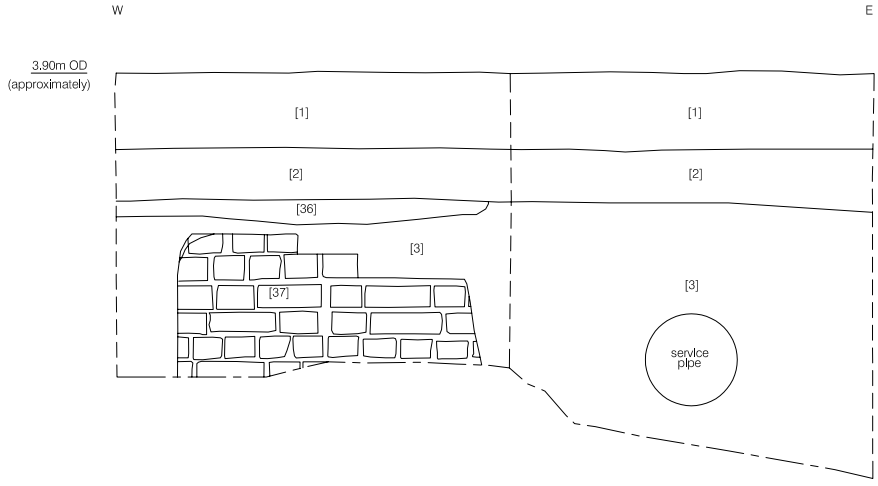


Figure 3
Detail of Trench 3 showing wall [55]
1:50 at A4



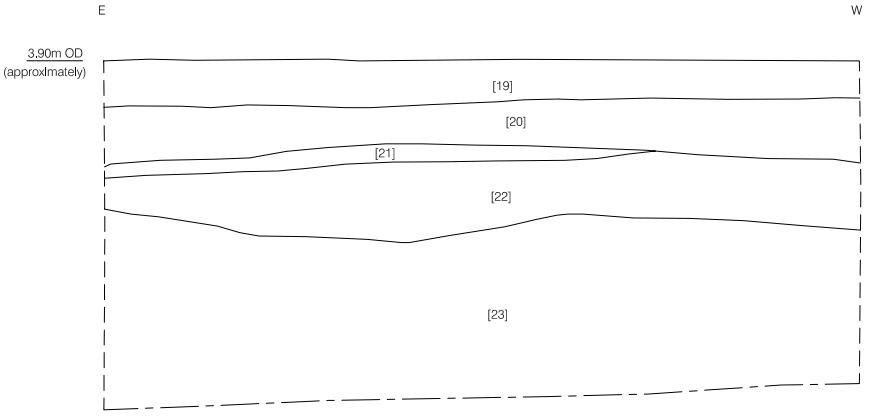
Section 4
TP 4 and Trench 1 west facing



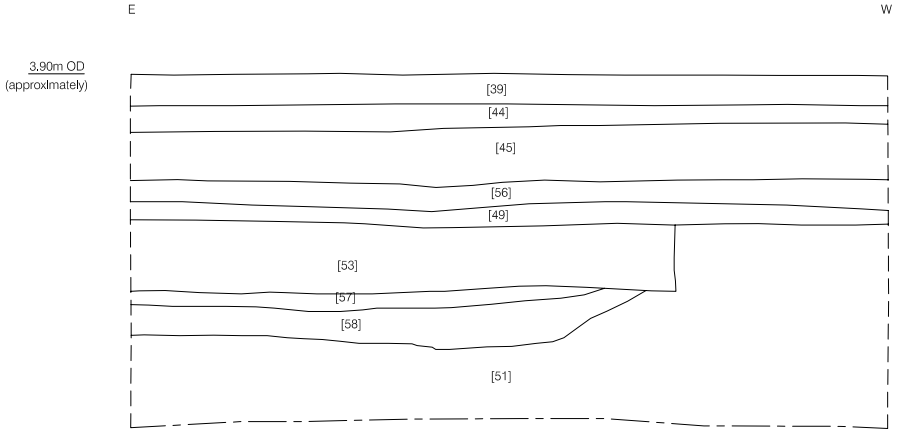
Section 14
Trench 1A, south facing

0 1m

Figure 4
New Globe Walk, Sections 4 and 14
1:20 at A4



Section 13
Trench 2, west of TP 5, north facing



Section 17
Trench 3, north facing representative section

Figure 5
Bankside, Sections 13 and 17
1:20 at A4

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The main objectives of the archaeological watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the installation of the new water mains. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.

8.2 The trenches excavated to accommodate the replacement water mains were excavated to a typical maximum depth of 1.20m. At such a depth all of the trenches of had their basal limits of excavation within deposits of late post-medieval or modern made ground which underlay the layers of road surfaces associated with the modern development of the area. These made ground deposits appearing to be of late 19th to early- 20th century in date.

8.3 Within Trenches 1 and 3 the remains of yellow stock brick walls were encountered. In both instances these appeared as isolated features which pre-dated the deposition of made ground, being only partially revealed within either the trench section or at the basal limit of excavation. It is uncertain to what precisely these features relate to, apart from being able to conclude that they must relate to structures that existed prior to the re-development of the area of Bankside and New Globe Walk to its present form and layout. These features, in their observed isolated nature, are considered to be of low archaeological significance.

8.4 Foreshore investigations previously undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site had uncovered archaeological features and deposits from the late medieval to 20th century, in particular structures associated with foreshore activities. However these were observed at levels which were significantly lower, typically several meters, than those reached during the works undertaken during this watching brief. As such no comparable material was encountered.

8.5 No natural deposits were observed during the watching brief.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Morrison Utility Services, in particular Tobie MacWilliam for commissioning the project on behalf of Thames Water, and A.M. Services who carried out the work.

9.2 The author would like to thank Gary Brown for his project management, Josephine Brown for producing the illustrations, and Tommy Mazurkiewicz for his on-site assistance.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey. 2006. *North London. England and Wales Sheet 256*. *Bedrock and Superficial Deposits*. 1:50 000.

Brown, G. 2009. *Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Bankside and New Globe Walk, Southwark, London SE1, London Borough of Southward*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited: Unpublished Report.

Douglas, A. 1998. *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Anchor Public House, 1-2 Bankside, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited: Unpublished Report.

Green, J. 2000. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Thames Foreshore, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited: Unpublished Report.

London Borough of Southwark: The Southwark Plan, 2007. *http://www.southwark.gov.uk/YourServices/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/southwarkplanudp/*

Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
BNV 09	1	-	S1 S2 S3 S7 S8 S9 S11 S14	Surface	Current Road Surface of New Globe Walk	Modern	2	1 (1-9) 2 (1-9) (29-31) 3 (10-12) 4 (17-19)
BNV 09	2	-	S1 S2 S3 S7 S8 S9 S11 S14	Layer	Concrete bedding for [1]	Modern	2	1 (1-3) 2 (1-3) (29-31) 3 (10-12) 4 (17-19)
BNV 09	3	TP 1 TP 2 TP 3 TP 4 TR 1	S1 S2 S3 S4 S7 S8 S9 S11 S14	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (1-3) (10-12) 2 (1-3) (10-12) (29-31) 3 (10-12) 4 (17-19)
BNV 09	4	TP 1 TR	S1	Layer	Re-Deposited Clay	Post-Medieval	1	1 (1-3)

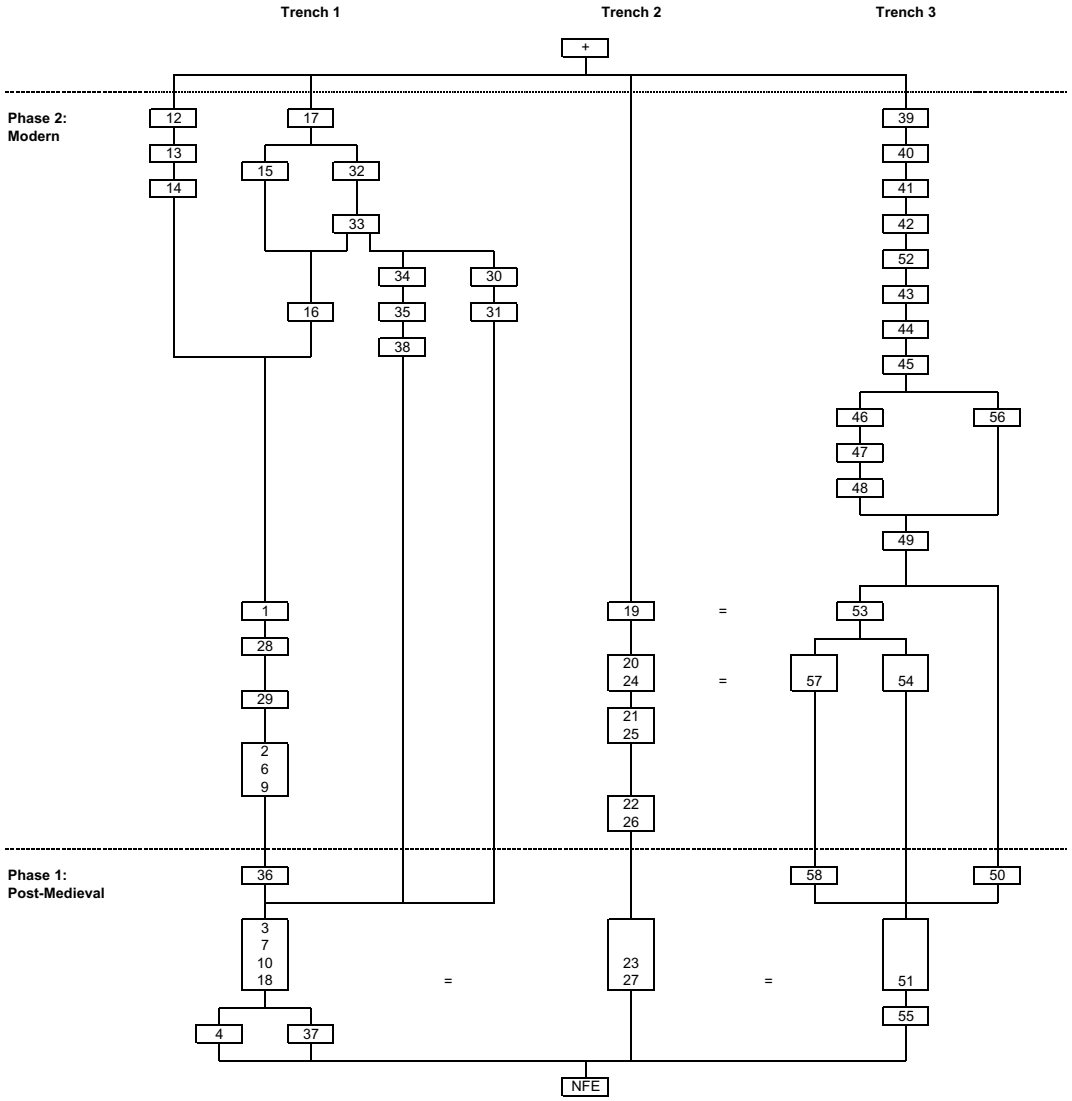
		1						
BNV 09	5	VOID						
BNV 09	6	-	S2	Layer	Concrete bedding for [1]	Modern	2	1 (4-6)
BNV 09	7	TP 2	S2	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (4-6)
BNV 09	8	VOID						
BNV 09	9	-	S3	Layer	Concrete bedding for [1]	Modern	2	1 (7-9)
BNV 09	10	TP 3	S3	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (7-9)
BNV 09	11	VOID						
BNV 09	12	TP 3	-	Surface	Re-Laid Tarmac Road Surface	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	13	TP 3	-	Fill	Singular fill of [14]	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	14	TP 3	-	Cut	Service Pit	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	15	-	S4	Surface	Current Paving Stones	Modern	2	1 (10-12) 2 (10-12)
BNV 09	16	-	S4 S7	Layer	Concrete footing for [15]	Modern	2	1 (10-12) 2 (10-12)
BNV 09	17	-	S4	Surface	Tarmac filling gaps in [15]	Modern	2	1 (10-12) 2 (10-12)
BNV 09	18	TP 4	S4	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (10-12) 2 (10-12)
BNV 09	19	-	S5 S6 S10 S12 S13	Surface	Current Cobbled Street	Modern	2	1 (14-16) (20-22) (28-30) 2 (14-16) (20-22) (32-37)
BNV 09	20	-	S5 S13	Layer	Sand Bedding for [19]	Modern	2	1 (14-16) (28-30) 2 (14-16) (35-37)

BNV 09	21	-	S5 S13	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	2	1 (14-16) (28-30) 2 (14-16) (35-37)
BNV 09	22	-	S5 S13	Layer	Gravel bedding for [21]	Modern	2	1 (14-16) (28-30) 2 (14-16) (35-37)
BNV 09	23	TP 5 TP 7 TR 2	S5 S10 S12 S13	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (14-16) (28-30) 2 (14-16) (32-37)
BNV 09	24	-	S6 S10 S12	Layer	Sand Bedding for [19]	Modern	2	1 (20-22) 2 (20-22) (32-34)
BNV 09	25	-	S6	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	2	1 (20-22) 2 (20-22)
BNV 09	26	-	S6	Layer	Gravel bedding for [25]	Modern	2	1 (20-22) 2 (20-22)
BNV 09	27	TP 6	S6	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	1 (20-22) 2 (20-22)
BNV 09	28	-	S3	Fill	Fill of [29]	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	29	-	S3	Cut	Service Trench	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	30	-	S4	Fill	Fill of [31]	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	31	-	S4	Cut	Service trench	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	32	-	S4S7S8S9	Surface	Cobbled Road Surface - N end of New Globe Walk	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	33	-	S4	Layer	Re-laid concrete bedding for [32]	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	34	-	S8	Surface	Paved footpath on W side of New Globe Walk	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	35	-	S8	Layer	Sand Bedding for [34]	Modern	2	-

BNV 09	36	-	S14	Layer	Made ground	Post-Medieval	1	3 (10-12) 4 (17-19)
BNV 09	37	-	S14	Masonry	Brick wall remains	Post-Medieval	1	3 (10-12) 4 (17-19)
BNV 09	38	-	S8	Fill	Service backfill	Modern	2	-
BNV 09	39	-	S15 S16 S17	Surface	Cobbled road surface of Bankside, E of New Globe Walk	Modern	2	3 (13-15) (17-19) (23-25) 4 (20-25) (29-31)
BNV 09	40	-	S15	Layer	Re-laid sand bedding for [39]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	41	-	S15	Layer	Re-laid concrete footing for [39]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	42	-	S15	Fill	Secondary fill of [43]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	43	-	S15	Cut	Service trench	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	44	-	S15 S16 S17	Layer	Sand bedding for [39]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) (17-19) (23-25) 4 (20-25) (29-31)
BNV 09	45	-	S15 S16 S17	Layer	Concrete footing for [39]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) (17-19) (23-25) 4 (20-25) (29-31)
BNV 09	46	-	S15	Fill	Secondary fill of [48]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	47	-	S15	Fill	Primary fill of [48]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	48	-	S15	Cut	Service Trench	Modern	2	3 (13-15)4 (20-22)
BNV 09	49	-	S15 S16 S17	Surface	Relict tarmac road	Modern	2	3 (13-15) (17-19) (23-25) 4 (20-25) (29-31)

BNV 09	50	-	S15	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	3 (13-15) 4 (20-22)
BNV 09	51	TP 8 TR 3	S15 S16 S17	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	3 (13-15) (17-19) (23-25) 4 (20-22) (29-31)
BNV 09	52	-	S15	Fill	Primary fill of [43]	Modern	2	3 (13-15) 4 (20-25)
BNV 09	53	-	S16 S17	Surface	Relict cobbled road	Post-Medieval	2	3 (17-19) 4 (23-25)
BNV 09	54	-	S16	Layer	Concrete	Post-Medieval	2	3 (23-25) 4 (29-31)
BNV 09	55	TR 3	-	Masonry	Remains of brick wall	Post-Medieval	1	3 (19-22) 4 (26-28)
BNV 09	56	-	S17	Layer	Concrete	Post-Medieval	2	3 (17-19) 4 (23-25)
BNV 09	57	-	S17	Layer	Bedding sand for [53]	Post-Medieval	2	3 (17-19) 4 (23-25)
BNV 09	58	-	S17	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1	3 (17-19) 4 (23-25)

APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



Appendix
3

Site Code	Section No.	Scale	Datum	Trench No.	Co-ordinates	Comments	Sheets No.
BNV 09	1	1:10	-	Test Pit 1	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	2	1:10	-	Test Pit 2	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	3	1:10	-	Test Pit 3	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	4	1:10	-	Test Pit 4	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	5	1:10	-	Test Pit 5	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	6	1:10	-	Test Pit 6	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	7	1:10	-	Trench 1	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	8	1:10	-	Trench 1	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	9	1:10	-	Trench 1	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	10	1:10	-	Test Pit 7	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	11	1:10	-	Trench 1	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	12	1:10	-	Trench 2	-	North Facing	1
BNV 09	13	1:10	-	Trench 2	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	14	1:10	-	Trench 1A	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	15	1:10	-	Test Pit 8	-	West Facing	1
BNV 09	16	1:10	-	Trench 3	-	South Facing	1
BNV 09	17	1:10	-	Trench 3	-	North Facing	1

Site Code	Section No.	Scale	Datum	Trench No.	Co-ordinates	Comments	Sheets No.

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-57688

Project details

Project name	Bankside and New Globe Walk Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along Bankside and New Globe Walk for the excavation of trenching for the installation of replacement water mains by Thames Water. Two isolated sections of stock brick wall remains were observed underlying layers of made ground, which was truncated by previously excavated service trenches, and sealed by the layers associated with the development of the roads through which the trenches were cut.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2009 End: 27-03-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BNV 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Bankside and New Globe Walk
Postcode	SE1
Study area	708.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3221 8053 51.5077149582 -0.09472189065210 51 30 27 N 000 05 41 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Gary Brown
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	BNV 09
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BNV 09
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Database','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BNV 09
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Entered by	Sarah Barrowman (sbarrowman@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	1 April 2009

P C A

PRE - CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 0207 732 3925 0207 639 9091

FAX: 0207 639 9588

EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com