

**An Archaeological Evaluation at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London
Borough of Southwark, SE1**

**Site Code: TBV 05
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3339 7952**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1. The evaluation was conducted between 27th June and 5th July 2005, in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The central National Grid Reference is TQ 3339 7952. The work was commissioned by Jeff Tomlinson of Sunlight Projects Limited. The site was supervised for Pre-Construct Archaeology by the author and project managed by Gary Brown.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of three trial trenches, aimed at comprehensive coverage of the site and subsequent augering through alluvium in the bases of the trenches. The trenches revealed natural sand and gravel overlain by a sequence of alluvium, peat and alluvium, and later post-medieval tanning pits sealed by modern deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 (see site location map, Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Jeff Tomlinson of Sunlight Projects Limited, in advance of the redevelopment of the site for a new hotel development with basement level car parking.
- 2.2 The evaluation was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3339 7952. The site prior to the investigation had been occupied by an antiques warehouse. The property is bounded to the east by Tower Bridge Road, to the north by a hotel (159-161 Tower Bridge Road), to the west by a yard and light industrial buildings and to the south by a building site (155 Tower Bridge Road). The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of three targeted trial trenches, followed by augering within the bases to reveal a sequence through to the natural sand. It aimed at comprehensive coverage of the area of the proposed development (see trench location map, Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between 27th June and 5th July 2005 and followed a written scheme of investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The fieldwork was supervised by the author, Neil Hawkins, under the Project Management of Gary Brown. Sarah Gibson, London Borough of Southwark's Archaeological Officer, monitored the site.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at LAARC.
- 2.5 The site was allocated the site code TBV 05.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000



Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeology in Southwark and the UDP

- 3.1.1 An application has been submitted by Sunlight Projects Limited to redevelop the site at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1. The proposed development will be a hotel with basement level car parking.
- 3.1.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside, proposal 1), adopted in July 1995. This Unitary Development Plan contains a number of policies relating to the presence of archaeological remains within the borough.

OBJECTIVE E.5

TO ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND DISPLAY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The archaeological heritage of the borough includes historic centres and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement and is of national and international significance. Many finds and sites in Southwark, particularly those from the Roman, Medieval and Elizabethan periods are very well known, and the Council will do all it can to assist in their preservation, protection and display for all to enjoy.

Sites of Archaeological Importance

POLICY E.5.1: The council will seek to conserve and protect the Borough's archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historic development. The Policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance where ancient remains are threatened by development.

- i) The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application
- ii) Where there is potential for important remains on a site, which may merit preservation *in situ*, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application
- iii) Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by re-designing the proposed development and by foundation modification

- iv) Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to development i.e. preservation by record
- v) Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to the commencement of any work.

Reason:

To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the Policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the Borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balance and assessed.

Implementation:

By application of the Council's statutory development control powers and by planning and other legal agreements. This policy applies to all sites within the defined Archaeological Priority Zones and, in addition, the Council will apply this policy as appropriate to sites of potential archaeological importance outside these zones. The Department of the Environment has also issued comprehensive guidance (Planning Policy Guidance 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' November 1990). See also POLICY R.2.2: Planning Agreements.

- 3.3 The Borough's Unitary Development Plan mirrors advice contained in a Department of Environment document 'Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).' This document identifies the need for early consultation in the planning process to determine the impact of construction schemes upon buried archaeological strata.
- 3.4 As a consequence of the development site being located within an archaeological priority zone, and due to the significance of the archaeological remains found within the immediate vicinity, it was required that an archaeological evaluation be carried out in advance of redevelopment. This was undertaken in accordance with PPG 16 and guidelines issued by GLAAS.
- 3.5 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (Borough/Bermondsey/Rotherhithe

(proposal 1). The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1 The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (sheet 270) shows the geology in the area to be alluvium sealing River Terrace Gravels. Deep levels of alluvium were recorded at the site.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1 Bermondsey is located in an area of low lying islands (eyots) and tidal streams. These are no longer visible due to rising river levels which have deposited thick layers of alluvium above the eyot sands. The area of the site is located towards the southern limits of one of these sand islands, Horsleydown Eyot, which was occupied by the middle Bronze Age. Another of these islands, Bermondsey Eyot, lies to the south of the site.

- 4.2.2 The site is located less than 700m south of the present course of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The majority of the evidence of the prehistoric period relates to riverine inundation and the peat formations created by drier episodes forming lowlying marshland. Some evidence for occupation has been found on the Horsleydown Eyot such as at Brunswick Court, the former Sarsons Vinegar Works and Tanner Street.
- 5.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric agricultural activity has been found in the alluvial deposits especially the sands overlying the Pleistocene sands and gravels. A Bronze Age ploughsoil and ardmarks in the underlying sandy subsoil were found at, for instance Phoenix Wharf, Wolsey Street and the former Sarsons Vinegar Factory.
- 5.1.3 Prehistoric occupation levels, and artefacts including an ard share were recovered from 1-2 Three Oak Lane. Prehistoric pottery has been found at several sites in the vicinity including Phoenix Wharf and 271 Tooley Street. Neolithic pottery, worked and burnt flints were recovered from 22-28 Whites Grounds.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The site is located away from the major centre of Roman occupation, focused around the bridge head at Borough High Street. However some evidence for Roman occupation has been found in the vicinity of the site, at the corner of Tower Bridge Road and Abbey Street and the corner of Long Walk and Tower Bridge Road. Ditches and gullies were recorded at these sites and two inhumation burials were found on Bermondsey Street. Excavation work at 127 Long Lane found a timber cradle trackway of probable Roman date. It is likely that the area of the site lay in marshy ground or was within a riverine environment during the Roman period.

5.3 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.3.1 There is little evidence for Saxon activity in the Bermondsey area. The site lay within land owned by Bermondsey Abbey (founded 1089) during the medieval period. However it is clear that much of the area was marshy during this period.
- 5.3.2 The industrialisation of Bermondsey commenced by the late 14th century, presumably after a program of land drainage took place. This industrialisation consisted mostly of tanneries and other related industries.

5.4 Post-Medieval

- 5.4.1 The extensive tanning industry continued through into the post-medieval period in Bermondsey. This was largely due to Bermondsey's location on the periphery of the city and the abundant water supply in the area.
- 5.4.2 The post-medieval era saw considerable expansion in the Bermondsey area. The area of the site is marked on maps of the 18th and early 19th century as lying in open, possibly marshy land. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1870 indicates a tannery to be on the site. In 1893 and 1914 the site lay in a tannery yard¹.

¹ Brown, 1998

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of three trenches was outlined in the Method Statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd². The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which might require further investigation.
- 6.2 All trenches were machine excavated with a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. The maximum dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1. Once archaeologically sensitive deposits or features were encountered, machining was stopped to allow archaeologists to clean with hand tools as necessary and record the remains.
- 6.3 All excavated trenches were stepped for safety. Trenches 2 and 3 utilized the excavated sides of the tanning pits, both brick and timber, as safety steps.
- 6.4 Once Trenches 1 and 3 were stepped to a safe depth, a power auger was utilized to ascertain the rest of the archaeological sequence. Trench 2 was not augered due to health and safety reasons.

Trench Number	Max Dimensions (m)	Max height (m OD)
1	4.00 x 4.00	4.03
2	4.00 x 4.00	3.90
3	4.00 x 4.00	3.85

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

- 6.5 Recording was undertaken using the single context planning method. All features and deposits observed were planned and recorded onto *pro forma* context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A general photographic survey of the site and working conditions was taken.
- 6.6 A temporary benchmark to the value of 4.03m OD, was established on site from a Benchmark on the south corner of 160-164 Tower Bridge Road, value 4.01m OD.

² Brown, 2005

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered within trenches 1 and 3 was the natural sand [38] and [48] respectively. This context comprised a loose deposit of fine sand, light greenish grey in colour. In Trench 1 it was encountered at a highest level of –1.86m OD, and –2.08m OD in Trench 3. This natural sand was recorded during augering.

7.1.2 Trench 2 was not augered to natural level due to health and safety reasons.

7.2 Phase 2 – Pre-Peat Formation Alluvium

Trench 1

7.2.1 Sealing the natural sand [38] in Trench 1 was a series of layers of natural alluvial silts and clay, [37], [36] and [35]. Layer [37] comprised a soft and sticky deposit of clayey, sandy silt matrix, light greenish grey in colour. This layer was at a level of –1.13m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.63m. This was then sealed by [36] a thin layer of soft, very sticky, deposit of sandy silt matrix, light greyish white in colour. This layer was at a level of -1.08m OD and had a thickness of 0.05m. Sealing this was a thick layer of alluvial clay, [35], at a level of -0.62m OD. This had a thickness of 0.56m.

Trench 3

7.2.2 Sealing the natural sand [48] in Trench 3 was a series of layers of natural alluvial silts and clay [47] [46] [45] and [44]. Layer [47] comprised a soft and sticky deposit of sandy silt matrix, light grey in colour. This layer was at a level of -1.74m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.34m. This was sealed by [46], a soft and sticky deposit of sandy clayey silt matrix, mid grey in colour. This layer was at a level of -1.52m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.22m. Sealing this was [45], a soft and sticky deposit of sandy silt matrix, light grey in colour. This layer was at a level of -1.10m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.42m. This was sealed by [44], a soft and sticky deposit of silty clay matrix, mid greenish grey in colour. This layer was at a level of -0.45m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.65m.

7.3 Phase 3 – Peat

Trench 1

- 7.3.1 Sealing the alluvial layer [35] was a layer of organic peat [34]. This layer was composed of a soft deposit of peat, dark reddish brown in colour, with moderate, small wood chip inclusions. This layer was at a level of -0.33m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.29m. This was sealed by another layer of peat, [33], which was virtually identical to [34] except with no wood chip inclusions. This layer was at a level of -0.18m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.15m.

Trench 3

- 7.3.2 Sealing the alluvial layer [44] was a layer of organic peat [43]. This layer existed as a soft deposit of peat, dark reddish brown in colour, with moderate, small wood chip inclusions. This layer was at a level of -0.20m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. This was sealed by another layer of peat, [42], which was virtually identical to [43] except with no wood chip inclusions. This layer was at a level of 0.14m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.34m.

7.4 Phase 4 – Post Peat Formation Alluvium

Trench 1

- 7.4.1 Sealing the peat layer [33] was a series of layers of alluvial clay, [32], [31], [30], [19], [18] and [14], the highest level of which was 1.14m OD. This had a total thickness of 1.32m.

Trench 2

- 7.4.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was a layer of alluvium clay [16]. This deposit existed as a soft, silty clay matrix, mid greyish blue in colour. This layer was at a level of + 0.75m OD and was not fully excavated.

Trench 3

- 7.4.3 Sealing the peat layer [42] were two layers of alluvial clay, [41] and [27], the highest level of which was +0.80m OD. This had a total thickness of 0.66m.

7.5 Phase 5 – Industrial and Tanning Activities

Trench 1

- 7.5.1 Sealing the alluvium in Trench 1 was a ground make up layer [11] of probable 18th century date. This was truncated by a shallow sub-circular pit [10] which appeared to backfilled with tanning waste. The pottery recovered from the fill [9] dated from 1760-1780³. This pit was encountered at a level of 2.46m OD. Truncating the pit was a 19th century brick drain, [7], running east-west through the northern half of the trench. The drain was constructed of frogged yellow stock bricks and was 0.80m wide. The brick drain was encountered at a level of 2.56m OD. Sealing the brick drain was a series of 19th century dump layers and made ground. Recovered from these layers was residual pottery dating from the late 16th century to the late 19th century⁴, evidence of the disturbed nature of the ground in the local area. The highest level of this was 3.27m OD and the layer had a total thickness of 0.71m.

Trench 2

- 7.5.2 Cut into the alluvial clay in Trench 2 were four brick lined tanning pits. A single tanning pit, [13] was excavated, the backfill of which [16] contained pottery dated to after 1850⁵. The tanning pit was constructed from frogged yellow stock bricks, the area of the excavated pit measured 1.70m north-south x 2.30m east-west and was 2.00m deep. The brickwork was encountered at a level of 3.19m OD. Sealing this on the northern section of brickwork appeared to be a possible brick floor surface, [12]. Constructed from the same yellow bricks as the tanning pit, these bricks were however laid on their side and this possible floor surface was encountered at a level of 3.30m OD.

Trench 3

- 7.5.3 Cutting the alluvium in Trench 3 were two timber lined tanning pits, [22] and [23]. These tanning pits measured 2.04m north-south x 1.70m east-west and had a depth of 1.60m. A single brick wall [20] was encountered in the northern area of the trench running east-west throughout the trench. This brickwork appears to have been the outermost wall of the tanning pit with the two timber linings being within an area

³ Jarrett, C pers comm

⁴ ibid

⁵ ibid

backfilled with a clay deposit [24] separating the brick wall from the timber lining itself. The timber planks varied in size from 40mm x 290mm x 1600 and 60mm x 320mm 1900mm and were fixed vertically with four timber posts positioned on the outside of the pits centrally on all four faces. The heavily decayed remains of another timber post was recovered on the inside of the post in the south-east corner, but this may have been a later repair. Sealing the joints between the timbers on the inside of the pit were thin strips of lead, tacked onto the wood, which may have been a later repair. It appears the wooden frame was built up from the base, a square of planks at a time, with the clay being backfilled between the wood and brickwork as the pit was constructed upwards. The backfill [26] from the timber lined tanning pit [23] contained pottery dated to 1780-1900⁶, which may indicate its continual usage, despite what appears to be the later additions of the brick lined tanning pits on the site, encountered in Trench 2. The brick wall [20] was encountered at a level of 2.89m OD and was not fully excavated. The timber lined tanning pits were encountered at a level of 2.71m OD.

7.6 Phase 6 – 20th Century Activity

- 7.6.1 The final phase of activity was represented by a layer of 20th century made ground sealed by concrete encountered in all trenches.

⁶ Jarrett, C pers comm

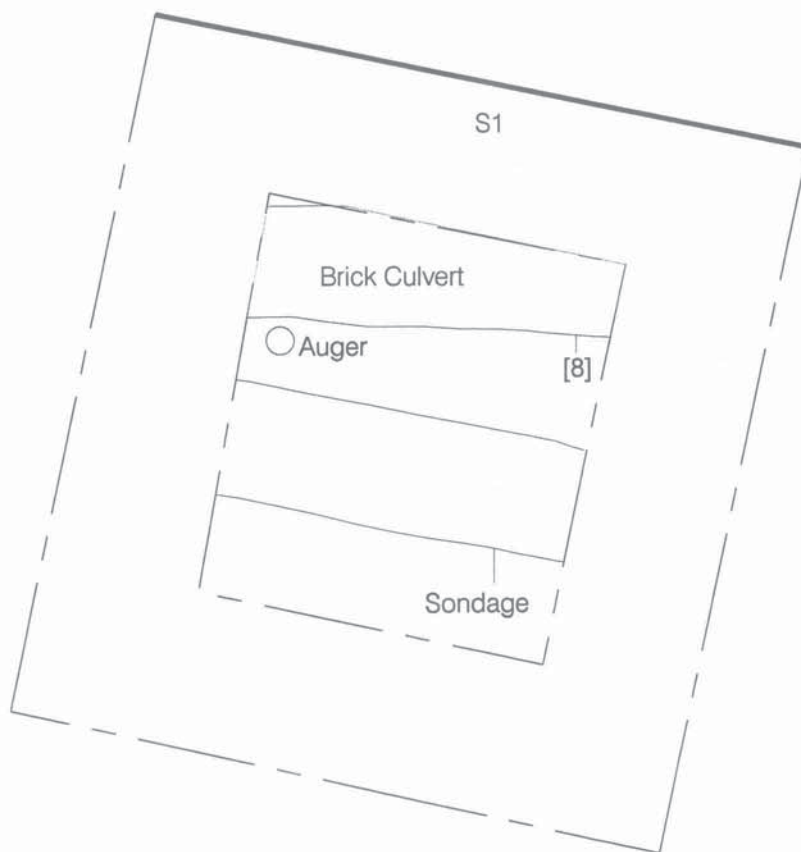


Figure 3
Trench 1
1:40

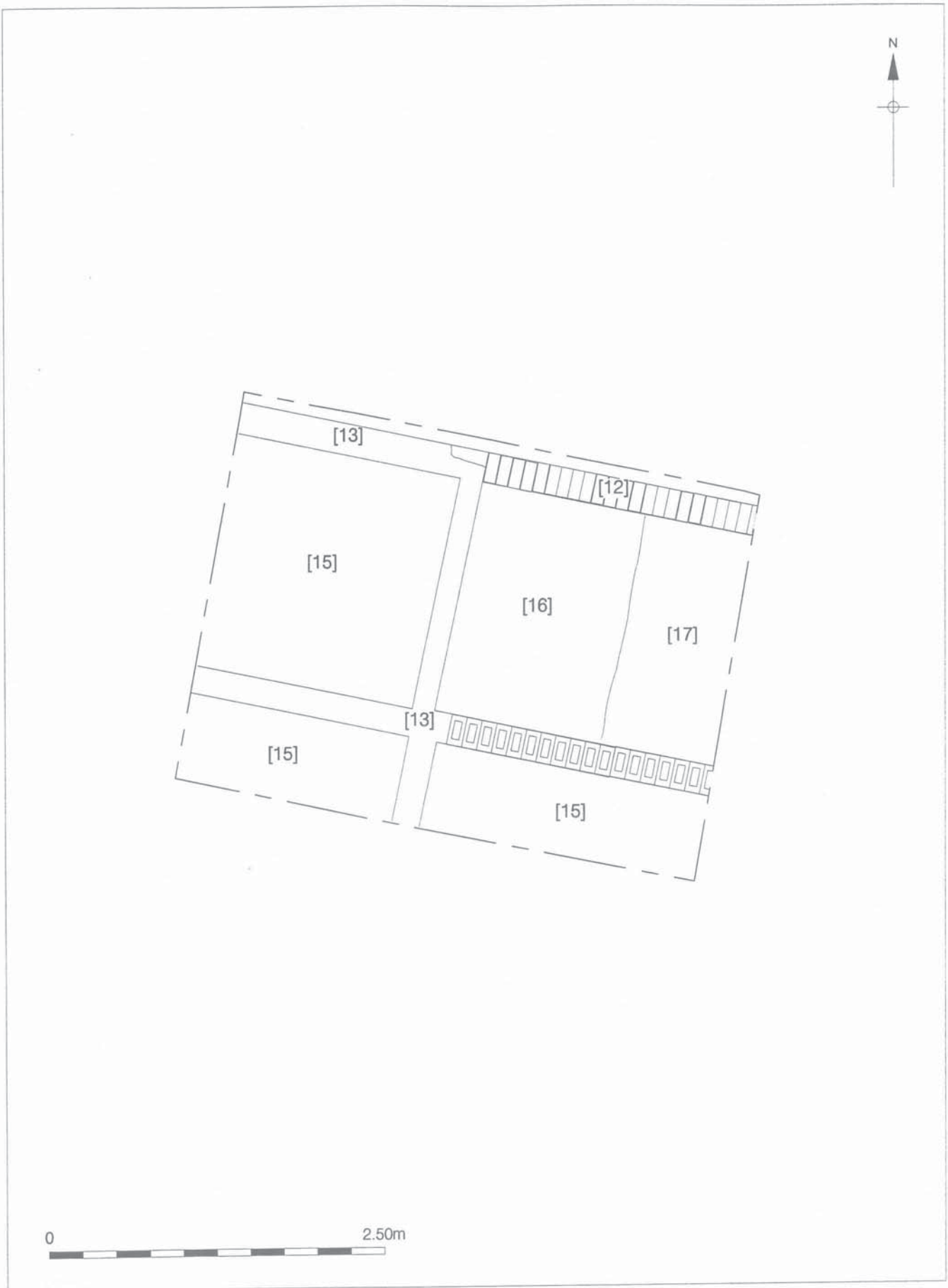


Figure 4
Plan Of Brick Lined Tanning Pits
Trench 2
1:40

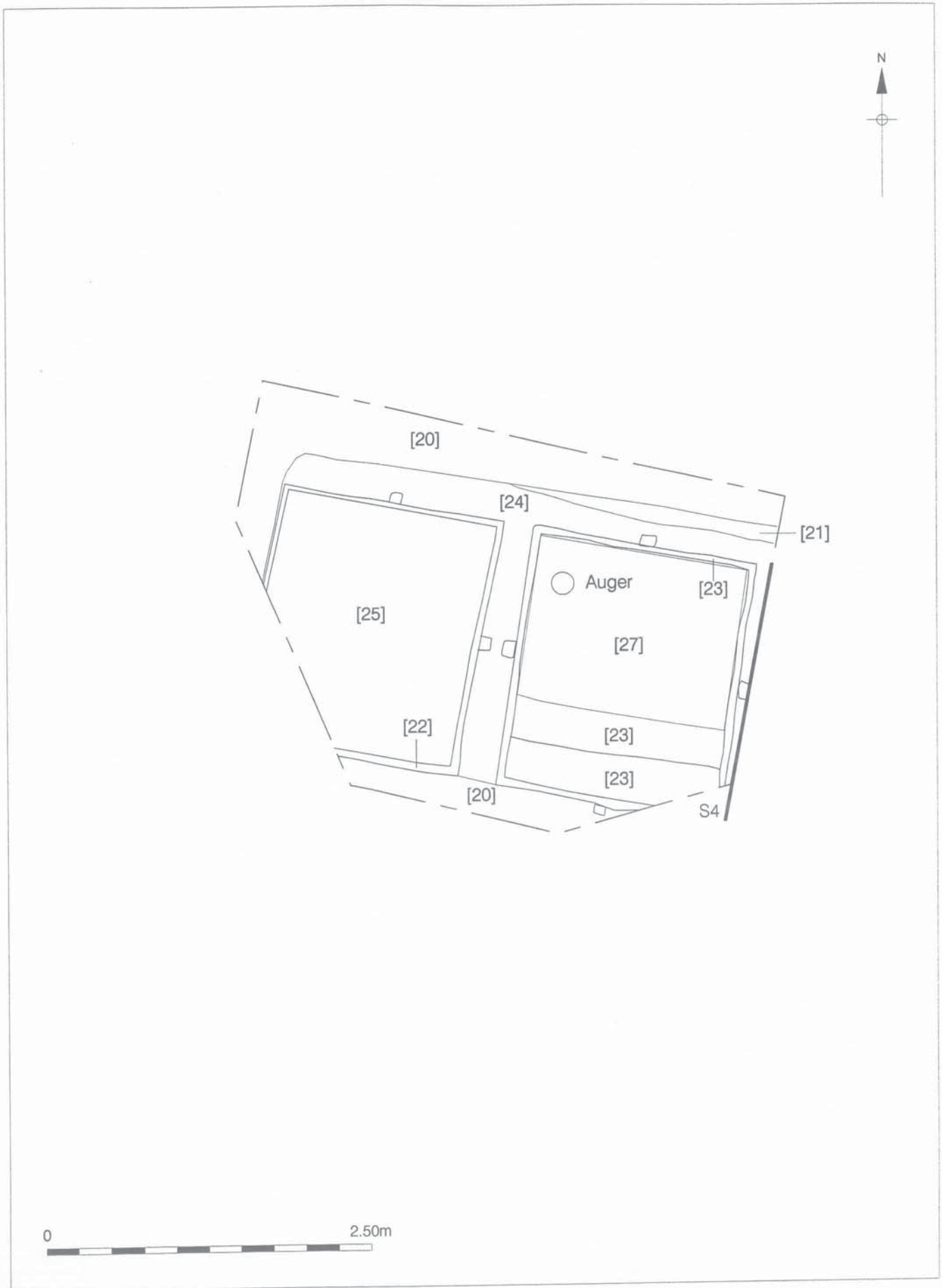


Figure 5
 Plan Of Timber Lined Tanning Pits
 Trench 3
 1:40

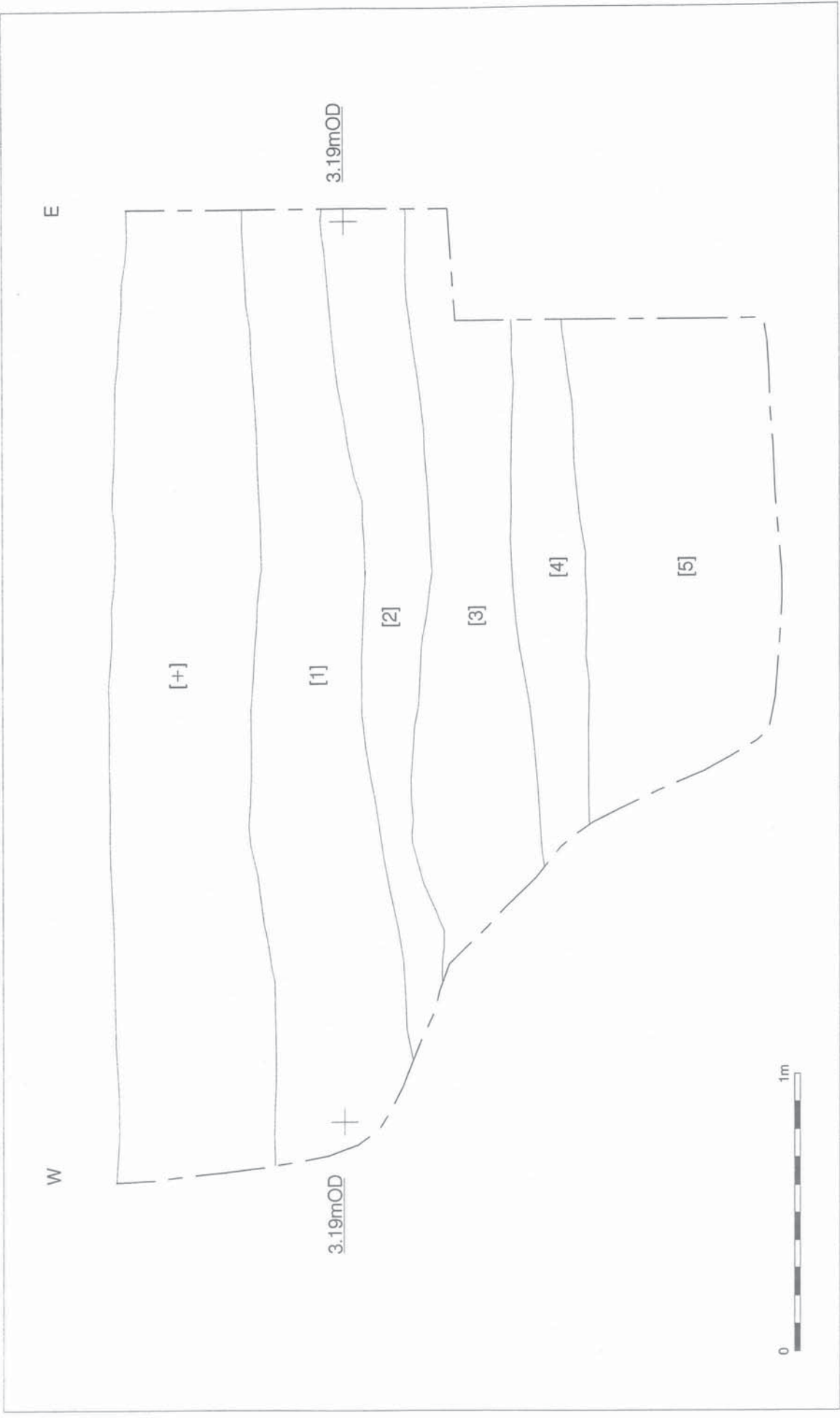


Figure 6
Section 1, Trench 1, South Facing
1:20

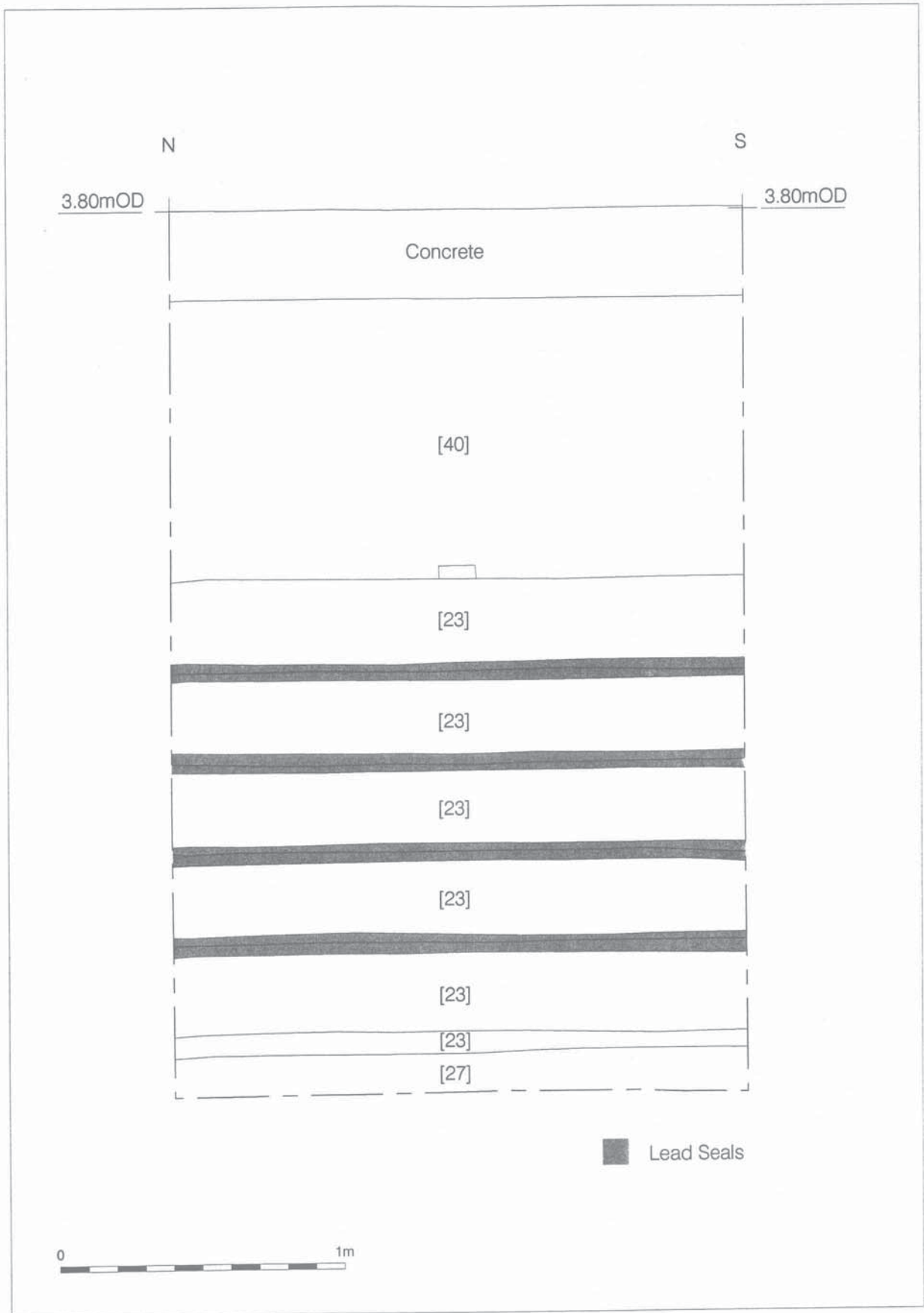


Figure 7
 Section Through Timber Lined
 Tanning Pit With Lead Seals
 1:20

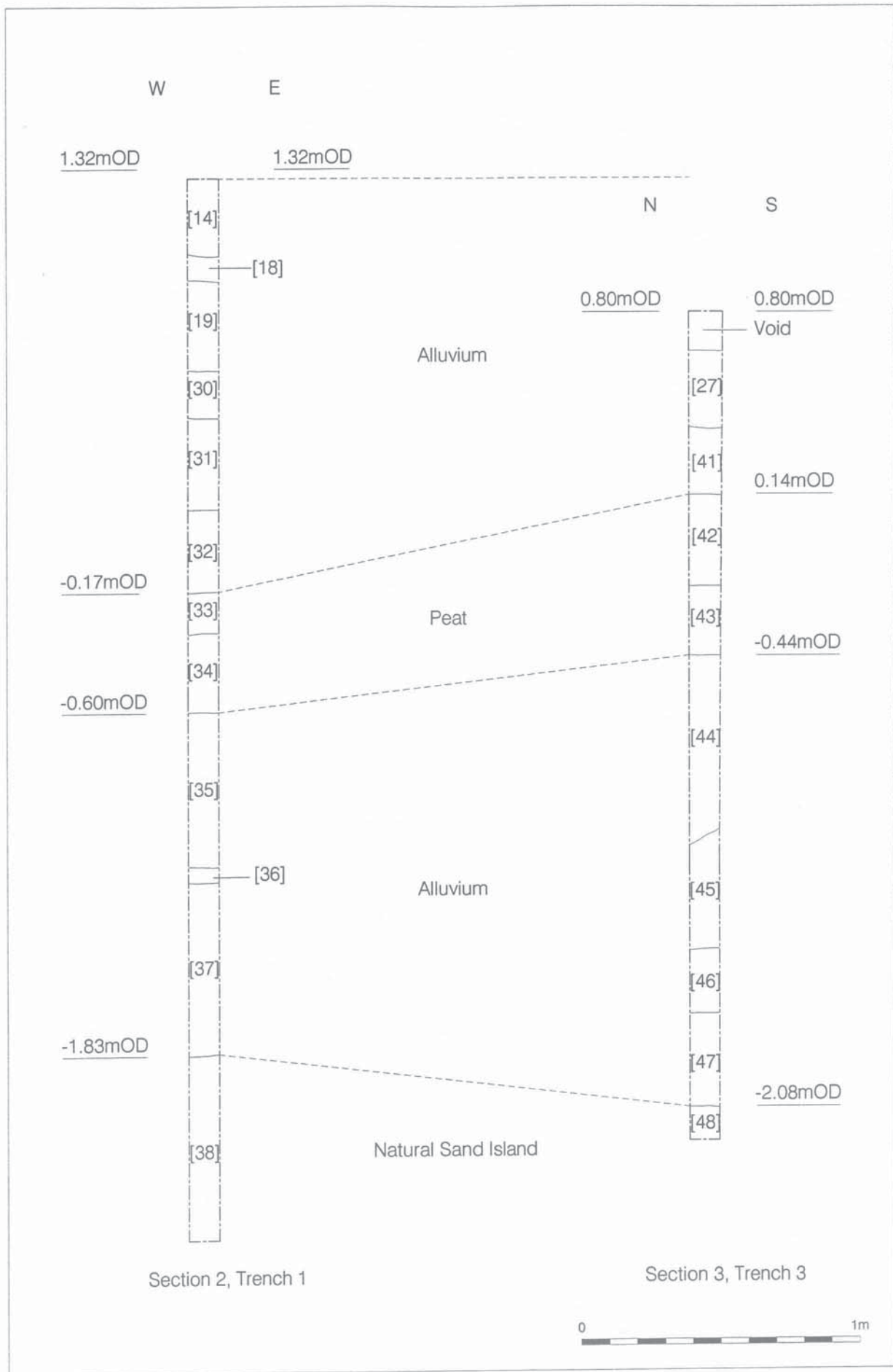


Figure 8
 Auger Profiles
 1:20

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 TRENCH 1

8.1.1 Trench 1 revealed natural sand and gravel overlain by a sequence of alluvium, peat and alluvium. Truncating this was an 18th century pit which was in turn truncated by a 19th century brick drain, overlain by a series of dumps and made ground.

8.2 TRENCH 2

8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed alluvium cut by a series of brick lined tanning pits overlain by modern deposits.

8.3 TRENCH 3

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural sand and gravel overlain by a sequence of alluvium, peat and alluvium. Cutting this was a series of timber lined tanning pits overlain by modern deposits.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation has shown that the environmental sequence encountered fits the known sequence as previously outlined for the Bermondsey area⁷. The evaluation findings confirm that the site is positioned to the south of Horsleydown eyot. This sequence of natural sand overlain by alluvium, peat and then more alluvium has been encountered during various excavations in the general vicinity, including the site at 36-40 Tanner Street/159-161 Tower Bridge Road directly to the north. The depth of the natural sand encountered, -1.86m OD in Trench 1 and -2.08m OD in Trench 3, also attests to the presence of a deep channel, as already hypothesised⁸, between Horsleydown eyot and Bermondsey eyot. There was no evidence of anthropogenic activity within the peats, although the recovery method (auger) restricted such interpretations.
- 9.2 The evaluation has also shown the extensive industrialisation of the site, in the form of tanneries. Two of the three evaluation trenches encountered tanning pits, both brick and timber lined, with the third trench encountered tanning detritus and a brick drain probably associated with the tanning process. These tanneries were widespread throughout Bermondsey from at least the 14th century. A tannery can be seen on maps of the site from as early as 1819 and this continued to develop and grow throughout the rest of the 19th century.
- 9.3 Dating evidence recovered from the backfill of the two tanning pits shows the brick lined pit was backfilled after 1850 whereas the finds recovered from the backfill of the wood lined pit dated from 1780-1900. At 175 Bermondsey Street, to the south of the evaluation site, 18th century timber lined tanning pits were recorded. At 151 Tower Bridge Road a vast complex of timber and brick lined tanning pits had been built by the 19th century⁹. The findings from these sites suggest a late 18th/early 19th century date for the timber lined tanning pit, perhaps coinciding with John Horwoods' map of 1819 which shows a tannery directly to the north of the site. The brick lined tanning pit probably dated to the mid-later 19th century. Although the timber lined pit seems to be earlier there is no evidence that it went out of use before the brick lined pit; both may therefore have been in usage simultaneously.

⁷ Ridgeway, 2003

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ Ridgeway, 2003, p.110

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Jeff Tomlinson of Sunlight Projects Limited for commissioning, and kindly funding the work.
- 10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would also like to thank Sarah Gibson of Southwark Council for monitoring the work.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank the field staff Ashley Pooley, Tony Baxter and Alex Langlands, Victoria Osbourne for the illustrations, Cheryl Blundy for the photographs, Natalie Barrett for the surveying, and Gary Brown for his project management and editing.

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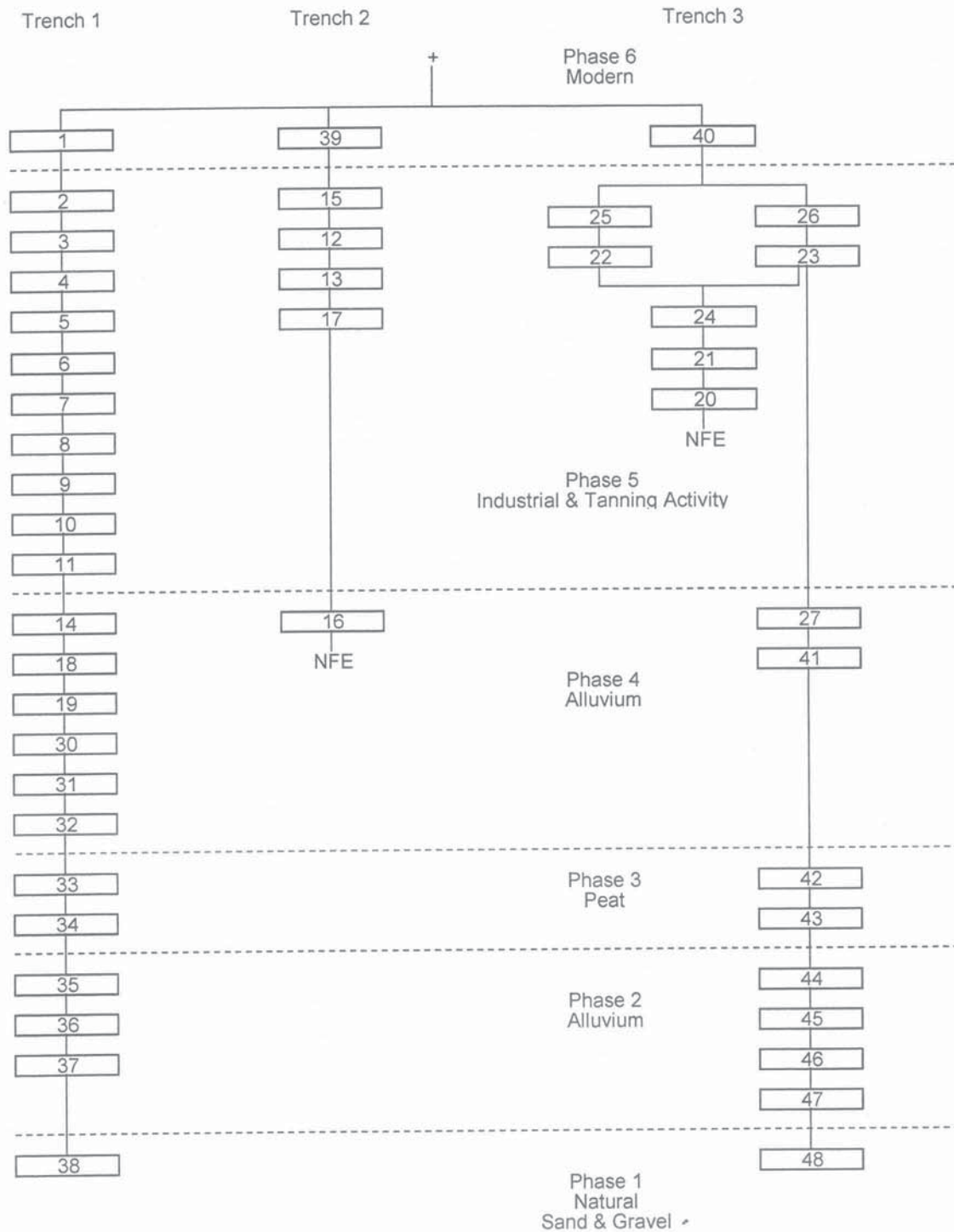
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Trench	Phase	Description
1	Layer	1	6	Made Ground
2	Layer	1	5	Brick/Rubble Dump
3	Layer	1	5	Dump
4	Layer	1	5	Dump
5	Layer	1	5	Dump
6	Fill	1	5	Backfill of [8]
7	Masonry	1	5	Brick Drain
8	Cut	1	5	Construction Cut for Brick Drain [7]
9	Fill	1	5	Fill of [10]
10	Cut	1	5	Waste Pit
11	Layer	1	5	Made Ground
12	Masonry	2	5	Brick Floor Surface
13	Masonry	2	5	Tanning Pit Walls
14	Layer	1	4	Alluvial Clay
15	Layer	2	5	Backfill of Tanning Pit [12]
16	Layer	2	4	Alluvium
17	Masonry	2	5	Brick Floor of Tanning Pit [13]
18	Layer	1	4	Alluvium
19	Layer	1	4	Alluvium
20	Masonry	3	5	E-W Brick Wall
21	Timber	3	5	Timber Tanning Pit
22	Timber	3	5	Timber Tanning Pit
23	Timber	3	5	Timber Tanning Pit
24	Fill	3	5	Clay Backfill between Timber Tanning Pits
25	Fill	3	5	Backfill of Timber Tanning Pit [22]
26	Fill	3	5	Backfill of Timber Tanning Pit [23]
27	Layer	3	4	Alluvial Clay
28	VOID			
29	VOID			
30	Layer	1	4	Silty/Peaty Layer
31	Layer	1	4	Alluvium
32	Layer	1	4	Alluvium
33	Layer	1	3	Peat
34	Layer	1	3	Peat
35	Layer	1	2	Alluvial Clay
36	Layer	1	2	Alluvium
37	Layer	1	2	Alluvium
38	Layer	1	1	Natural Sand and Gravel
39	Layer	2	6	Made Ground
40	Layer	3	6	Made Ground
41	Layer	3	4	Alluvium
42	Layer	3	3	Peat
43	Layer	3	3	Peat
44	Layer	3	2	Alluvium
45	Layer	3	2	Alluvium
46	Layer	3	2	Alluvium
47	Layer	3	2	Alluvium
48	Layer	3	1	Natural Sand and Gravel

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: POTTERY SPOT DATING

Chris Jarrett

Context	Spot date
[1]	1690-1800
[4]	1580-1700
[5]	1760-1880
[6]	1760-1800
[15]	1835-1900
[26]	1800-1900

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATING

Context	Spot date
[1]	1660-1800 (stem)
[5]	1700-1770
[9]	1700-1740

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-9167

Project details

Project name	157 Tower Bridge Road
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1. 3 trenches which encountered a palaeo-environmental sequence of natural sand, alluvium, peat, alluvium, above which was later post-medieval tanning industries
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2005 End: 05-07-2005
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TBV 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	TANNING PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK DRAIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Augering','Targeted Trenches','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 157 Tower Bridge Road
Postcode	SE1
Study area	400.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 3339 7952 Point
Height OD	Min: -2.08m Max: -1.86m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project design originator	Gary Brown
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Sponsor or funding body	Sunlight Projects Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Digital Archive Exists?	Yes

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 157 Tower Bridge Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	13 July 2005

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