

89 – 93 Newington Causeway, London Borough of Southwark; An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

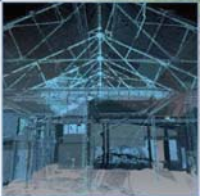
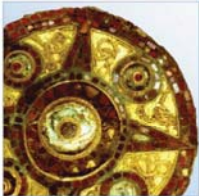
Planning Application Number: 09/AP/1940

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3198 7932

AOC Project No: 30909

Site Code: NWC12

Date: June 2012



89 – 93 Newington Causeway, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

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AOC Project No: 30909

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Date: **June 2012**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 22nd and 23rd February 2012, followed by a watching brief completed in June 2012, at the site of 89-93 Newington Cuaseway, London Borough of Southwark. The work was undertaken on behalf of Vision Architecture Limited. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised of two trenches measuring 5.00m x 2.00 and 2.20m x 0.60m. The natural was observed in one of the trenches as yellow sand and gravel. Both trenches exposed earlier red brick footings belonging to the basement of the building that had previously occupied the site. The watching brief was carried out on site during the grubbing out and foundation removal of the bank building occupying part of the site. Sections uncovered during the works exposed medieval and early post-medieval soil horizons along with later structural remains.

A small assemblage of finds were recovered from site. This included fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, tile, brick and metalwork..The finds assemblage is small and does not warrant further analysis.

Publication of the evaluation and watching brief findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the watching brief report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the site of 89-93 Newington Causeway, London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological works comprised of the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 5m length x 2m width, one measuring 2.2m x 0.6m width. A watching brief was carried out during grubbing out and foundation removal of the former bank building that occupied part of the site.
- 1.2 The application site is located to the north of the Elephant and Castle roundabout on the east side of Newington Causeway, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3198 7932 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the north-west by Newington Causeway, to the north-east by the railway line and to the south-west by a building occupied by the Salvation Army. The site is roughly triangular in shape and has an area of approximately 260 sq m (Figure 2).

2. Development Proposal and Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council.
- 2.2 The site is located within the Borough, Bermondsey and Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone designated by the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan (2004). The site does not lie within a Conservation Area or any defined World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland. The site does not contain any Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.3 Full planning permission (Ref: 09/AP/1940) has been granted for the proposed development which comprises the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a 22 storey mixed-use building, incorporating a café, commercial floor space, and 38 residential units. The development will include a basement containing plant and energy centre, plus 50 cycle spaces on ground and mezzanine floors. The planning consent was subject to a number of conditions relating to archaeology :

Condition 36 states:

No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological operations (programme of archaeological evaluation works) are undertaken to an appropriate standard, that the archaeological interests of the site are appropriately managed, that any findings are appropriately disseminated, that any recovered artefacts are conserved and that the information is archived in accordance with Core Strategy policy 12 'Design and Conservation' and Saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

Condition 37 states:

No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological operations (programme of archaeological mitigation works) are undertaken to an appropriate standard, that the archaeological interests of the site are appropriately managed, that any findings are appropriately disseminated, that any recovered

artefacts are conserved and that the information is archived in accordance with Core Strategy policy 12 'Design and Conservation' and Saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

Condition 38 states:

Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works the applicants will supply an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive and this document has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

REASON: To ensure that any findings are appropriately disseminated, that any recovered artefacts are conserved and that the information is archived and the project is published in a suitable way in accordance with Core Strategy policy 12 'Design and Conservation' and Saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007). This will be demonstrated by the production of a document following the guidance of Management of Archaeological Projects II (MAP II assessment report).

- 2.4 The first phase of the archaeological investigation was the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (AOC 2009). The archaeological evaluation and watching brief form the second phase of archaeological investigation. All works were carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2011) and conformed to the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2010).

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS 1979) of this area indicates that the solid geology underlying the application site and surrounding area is the London Clay formation. This is an Eocene marine deposit laid down c. 55 million years ago. This is overlain by a superficial geology of Kempton Park Gravel comprising sand and gravels formed in the Devensian period (c. 110-25,000 years Before Present).
- 3.2 The site is located approximately 1.5km from the current southern bank of the River Thames, a focus of human activity from prehistory onwards, attested by numerous artefacts discovered from the River and its flood plains (e.g. MoLAS 2000).
- 3.3 Southwark has been identified as lying within a low lying area within the floodplain of the River Thames and has in the past been an area of braided river channels threading between gravel islands and eyots. Since the retreat of the last ice sheet c. 10,000 years ago, the area has been affected by fluctuating sea levels with periods of high sea level (transgression) resulting in flood plain deposition of alluvium over the natural gravels. Conversely, during periods of falling sea level (regression) the area will have seen the development of reed, saltmarsh and woodfen peats within former braided channels. The area that the site lies in has been identified as being poorly drained and marshy during the historical period.
- 3.4 The immediate topography of the site is approximately level, with the site lying at c. 2m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.5 Details of the geology of the site and phases of made ground have been previously identified through window investigations undertaken in 2007 (Ian Farmer Associates 2010, 3-4).

4. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background material has been taken from the AOC archaeological desk-based assessment (AOC 2009).

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2 The area now covered by the London Borough of Southwark has yielded evidence of human activity, in the form of flint artefacts and stone tools, from as early as the Mesolithic period (c. 10,000-4300 BC).
- 4.3 However, no entries are listed in the GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record) or NMR (National Monument Record) for prehistoric activity within the 250m study area.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4 During the Roman period, a settlement covering up to 45 acres at its height developed in the area now covered by Southwark. It provided an important transport link to *Londinium* from the south of England via a wooden bridge over the Thames, built between AD 50 and AD70.
- 4.5 Southwark was also located at the convergence of two Roman Roads; Watling Street (modern Old Kent Road) leading to Dover, and Stane Street leading to Chichester which follows the line of modern Newington Causeway that forms the north-west boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.6 Excavation at Skipton Street, c. 175m south-west of the site, uncovered several ditches and a pit associated with an almost complete cremation contained in a pot and other finds of Black Burnished Ware pottery. Two limestone statues, interpreted as Hadrianic funereal objects were also recovered.
- 4.7 Further evidence of Roman activity in the area is attested by a number of findspots for Roman objects within a 250m radius, including pottery, lamps, brooches and pins, a cremation, and dog burial.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.8 The name Southwark derives from the Anglo-Saxon name '*Suthringa Geweorc*' or '*Sud Geweorc*' which refers to the London's southern defences. A number of battles are documented in Southwark, in the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries, including the destruction of the bridge by Olaf the Norwegian in 1014, and the siege of London led by Danish King Cnut.
- 4.9 Southwark is referred to in the Domesday Survey as '*Sudwerche*'.
- 4.10 The name 'Newington' (the area of Southwark in which the application site lies) derives from '*Neweton*' meaning 'New Town' which is first referred to in the *Testa de Nevil* in the 13th century. The parish also appears on the Register of the Archbishop of Canterbury of 1313 as Newington *juxta* London.
- 4.11 The site of Newington Causeway Postmill is located approximately 100m to the north-east of the site and is the only entry in the GLSMR relating to the medieval period. The first reference to a mill in St Georges Fields is from Shakespeare's Henry IV "*Shallow*: O, Sir John, do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in St. Georges Fields?" (Henry IV, Part 2, Act III, Scene 2). It appears on eighteenth century maps by Rocque (1746 & 1762) and Horwood (1799) despite being recorded as being demolished in 1773.

Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900)

- 4.12 In 1547, the population of Southwark town was around 10,000 and by 1678 this figure had grown to c. 30,000, representing the second largest urban area in England.

- 4.13 The earliest cartographic source showing the area of the application site is the Plan of the Manor of Walworth and the Parish of Newington drawn by Thomas Hill in 1681. This plan depicts a road on a similar alignment to the modern Newington Causeway which is labelled '*The Kings highway to South Wark*'. Although the exact location of the application site cannot be pinpointed, it would have been in the area marked '*Trinitie Land*' which shows some buildings having been constructed in a ribbon development along the line of the road.
- 4.14 In 1746, when Rocque completed his Map of London, Newington Causeway was known as Blackman Street and followed a similar curved route to the modern road. The map indicates ribbon development along the road with the rest of the area shown as fields (east of the road) or open ground (west of the road).
- 4.15 By 1831, the areas of Southwark, Newington and Bermondsey had been amalgamated into a single urban metropolis with a total population of approximately 159,000.
- 4.16 The earliest Ordnance Survey map of 1879 shows two structures occupying the proposed development area. The southern structure is likely to be the Llyods Bank structure (91-93 Newington Causeway) which survives to date. The south-western boundary is marked by a public house. The road (Newington Causeway) and the railway line, which form the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of the site, follow the same routes as they do currently. The Goad insurance map of 1889 provides detail as to the character of the structure in the northern part of the site: it is described as a four storey shop with a slate roof.
- 4.17 During the latter half of the 19th century, a number of different industries grew up in the area including a carpet manufacturers, located c. 125m south of the site, a printing works, approximately 175m north of the site, and an engineering works located c. 100m to the north-west of the site.

Modern (AD 1900 – present)

- 4.18 The Bakerloo line, originally known as the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway, was opened between Baker Street and Lambeth North in March 1906, with the station at Elephant and Castle, c. 200m south-west of the site, opening in August the same year.
- 4.19 There are two Modern Grade II listed buildings in the study area, these are the Michael Faraday Memorial, c.200m south-west of the site, built in 1960, and the Inner London Sessions Court, located 150m north-east of the site.
- 4.20 The Inner London Sessions Court site was constructed between 1914-1921, and was extended between 1954-1958 following bomb damage sustained in 1941 during Second World War bombing raids. It was built on the site of the Surrey County or Horsemonger Lane Gaol which occupied the site from 1791 until it was closed in 1878 and completely demolished by 1892.
- 4.21 The bomb damage map of the area indicates that the 89 Newington Causeway, which occupied the northern part of the site, was damaged beyond repair, while the area occupied by the bank building suffered general blast damage which was not structural.

5. Strategy

5.1 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Southwark to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief are defined as being:

- Determine the presence of any Romano-British activity on site. Does this evidence indicate the presence of settlement at this time?
- Determine the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of this area of Southwark.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by late post-medieval buildings on the site.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions. If the nature of any findings warrant, this will include discussion as to the development of an appropriate outreach strategy.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2011). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (EH 1991, 1998a-c, IfA 2008a-c).

5.2.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches, numbered 1-2, in the northern part of the site (Figure 2). The original scheme involved the excavation of a single trench, however due to the depth of the made ground within Trench 1, a second trench was excavated to examine the northern site boundary.

5.2.3 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (NWC12) for the project was agreed with consultation with LAARC, Museum of London as the site identifier.

5.2.4 The evaluation trenches were excavated between 22nd - 23rd February 2012, whilst the watching brief was carried out between, 18th - 22nd June 2012.

5.2.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark (TBM) established on site by the fieldwork team having transferred the level from a benchmark located on the west face of the Police Station, No. 323 Borough High Street. The value of the benchmark was 3.68mOD whilst the temporary benchmark on site was valued at 2.72mOD.

5.2.6 The site work was supervised by Helen MacQuarrie and Stella Bickleman under the overall management of Paul Mason. The site was monitored by Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council.

6. Results of Archaeological Evaluation

6.1 Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.10m	2.65m – 2.55m	Modern tarmac surface
101	1.30	2.55m – 1.25m	Loose brick rubble. Demolition backfill
104	0.30	1.25m – 0.95m	Dark grey sandy clay with very frequent brick and metal.
105	0.10	0.95m – 0.85m	Brick basement floor
109	0.20	0.85m – 0.10m	Concrete slab. Basement floor.
110	0.40	0.10m – -0.30m	Dark grey sandy clay with brick and metal. Made ground
106	0.70	-0.30m – -1.0m	Light brown sand and gravel. Redeposited natural.
107	1.00	-0.30m – -1.30m	Mid grey mixed clay and sand with bricks and tile. Made ground.
108	0.10	-1.30m – -1.40m	Light orange brown loose sand and gravel. Natural

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the development site, aligned south-east to north-west, measuring 5m by 2m.
- 6.1.2 Naturally-lain sand and gravels (108) were the lowest deposit recorded within the trench. This was recorded at a height of -1.30m OD. Sealing (108), was (107), a 0.70m thick deposit of mid grey mixed sand and clay with inclusions of 18th to 19th century brick . To the south of (107) was deposit (106), a similarly deep deposit of loose re-deposited sand (106).
- 6.1.3 Overlying (107) and (106) was (110), a 0.40m thick layer of dark grey sandy clay with brick and metal inclusions. The deposit has been interpreted as made ground, which is likely to have been deposited prior to the structural development of the site in the form of 0.20m thick concrete slab (109) and 0.10m thick brick floor, (105). These represent the basement/cellar floor for a structure that had previously occupied the site. The remains of two upstanding walls were also recorded on site forming part of the basement/cellar. Wall [102], was aligned north-east to south-west, composed of red bricks. No brick measurements were established due to depth of the remains and the unsafe nature of excavation. The wall measured 2.00m long by 0.50m+ depth. Also recorded was [103], a red brick built chimney base, which measured 1.50m wide and 1.30m+ deep.



Plate 1 – Basement floor (105) and rubble backfill (101) and Plate 2 – Sondage through basement floor

- 6.1.4 Sealing the structural remains and covering the entire trench was deposit (104), a 0.60m thick layer of dark grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of loose brick and metal. Overlying (104), was very loose rubble backfill recorded as (101) overlain with modern tarmac (100).
- 6.1.5 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 1.

6.2 Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.10	2.59m – 2.49m	Modern tarmac surface
201	2.50m+	2.49m – -0.01m	Loose rubble backfill

- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the north of the development site, oriented north-east to south-west, measuring 2.2m x 0.6m width (Figure 3).
- 6.2.2 Due to the very loose nature of the deposits encountered during the excavation of the trench, the excavation was halted at 1.20m below ground level. A wall, [202], was exposed within the north-eastern corner of the trench and has been interpreted as a basement/cellar wall. The wall was formed of red stock bricks. Due to its location within the trench no measurements could be taken. Overlying the structural remains and the entire trench was deposit (201), a very loose rubble backfill associated with the demolition of the building that had occupied the site.



Plate 3 - Trench 2 showing rubble backfill (201) and basement wall (202)

6.2.3 The modern ground surface was (200), a 0.10m thick layer of modern tarmac.

6.2.4 No significant archaeological remains or finds were recorded in Trench 2.

7 Results of the Archaeological Watching Brief

7.1 The archaeological watching brief took place on site during the excavation and removal of concrete footings and the structural basement remains of the former bank buildings located in the southwestern half of the site.

7.2 During the works two sections were exposed revealing in situ and less disturbed stratigraphic sequences. The first section was located within the western edge of the site, measuring 8.0m wide. The lowest deposit recorded in section was (4), yellow sandy and gravels. This deposit, interpreted as a natural horizon, is the equivalent to (108), recorded in the evaluation. Overlying (4), was (3), a 0.80m thick layer of green black brown sandy silt with inclusions of pottery, roofing peg tile, brick, animal bone and charcoal. However, the working conditions were such that these finds could not be collected. This layer has been interpreted as buried soil horizon dating to medieval or post-medieval period.

7.3 Cutting into (3), was [2], red brick structural remains which have been interpreted as either a chimney base or possible a coal shoot. The structure measured 2.50m wide and approximately 2.50m deep. Overlying the section was (1), a 0.50m thick layer of loose grey brown silt associated with pavement bedding and services backfill.



Plate 4 – Western exposed section showing (4), (3) and structure [2].

7.4 The second section was located at the far south-eastern corner of the site. The section measured 5.0m wide and also contained (4), as its lowest deposit. Cutting into the natural was (8), a 3.30m wide and 1.20m thick layer or fill of compact green brown sandy silt with inclusions of pottery, animal bone, metal, tile, charcoal and oyster shell. The pottery sherds have been identified as fragments of medieval Surrey Kingston type ware dated to AD1230-1400 and a partial green glazed earthenware sherd dated generally to the medieval period. The metal fragment has been X rayed, however due to the condition of the fragment it can only be postulated that it is part of a larger sheet of metal, possibly part of a structural fitting or mount.

- 7.5 Possibly cutting into or overlying (8), was (7), a loose compact grey brown sand and silt with inclusions of pottery, chalk, tile, charcoal, oyster shell and clay tobacco pipe stems. The pottery sherds recovered have been identified as fragments of a Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware plate dated to 1720-1780, an English (?) stoneware pot sherd, dated to 1700-1900 and cream ware sherds (from different plates) dated to 1740-1880. The inclusions suggest deposition of domestic waste from the local population.



Plate 5 – South-eastern exposed section showing (4), (8) and (7).

- 7.6 Overlying (7) was (6), a 0.20m thick layer of loose grey sandy silt interpreted as a bedding horizon for the later deposited brickwork pavement floor, (5).

8 Finds

- 8.1 No finds or environmental samples were retrieved during the evaluation. The watching brief however did provide a small assemblage of finds which included, pottery, tile, brick, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and metal.
- 8.2 The pottery recovered from the site totalled eight sherds. Three sherds have been identified as dating to the medieval period. The sherds, examples of Surrey Kingston type ware and green glazed earthenware, suggest a date of AD1230-1400. The later pottery sherds were identified as Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware dated to AD1720-1780, English (?) stoneware dated to AD1700-1900 and cream ware sherds AD1740-1880. Three of the four sherds dating to this period have been identified as fragments of plates.
- 8.3 Roofing tiles were recovered from the medieval deposit (8), as well as the undated soil horizon (3). None of the tile were complete and as such are difficult to date.
- 8.4 Undatable finds included fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems, animal bone and two fragments of iron. All of these could be discarded as domestic waste.
- 8.5 The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level

9 Conclusions and Interpretation

- 9.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation, a full sequence of deposits, from the natural sand and gravel through to the modern ground surface, was recorded.
- 9.2 Natural sands and gravels were recorded at -1.30m OD in Trench 1. This was directly overlain by made ground and structural remains associated with the building that had formerly occupied the site. The structural remains appeared to have truncated any subsoil or earlier soil horizons.

- 9.3 During the watching brief, two sections uncovered on the periphery of the site following the removal of walls and footings, exposed earlier soil horizons and features that have been dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval deposits recorded in section have been interpreted as buried soil horizons or possible fills. However due to the limited nature of the excavation, full interpretation of the deposits could not be achieved. The finds assemblage for this period is small with only one piece of pottery providing a date of AD1230-1400.
- 9.4 Later post-medieval deposits were also recorded on site in the form of a buried soil horizon or fill which contained fragments of pottery likely to be associated with domestic waste; and structural remains in the form of a possible chimney base or coal shoot.
- 9.5 The finds assemblage is small and does not warrant any further work. The metal fragments have been X rayed, the plate of which will be archived.

10 Further Work and Publication

- 10.1 Publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the London Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the London Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 11.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

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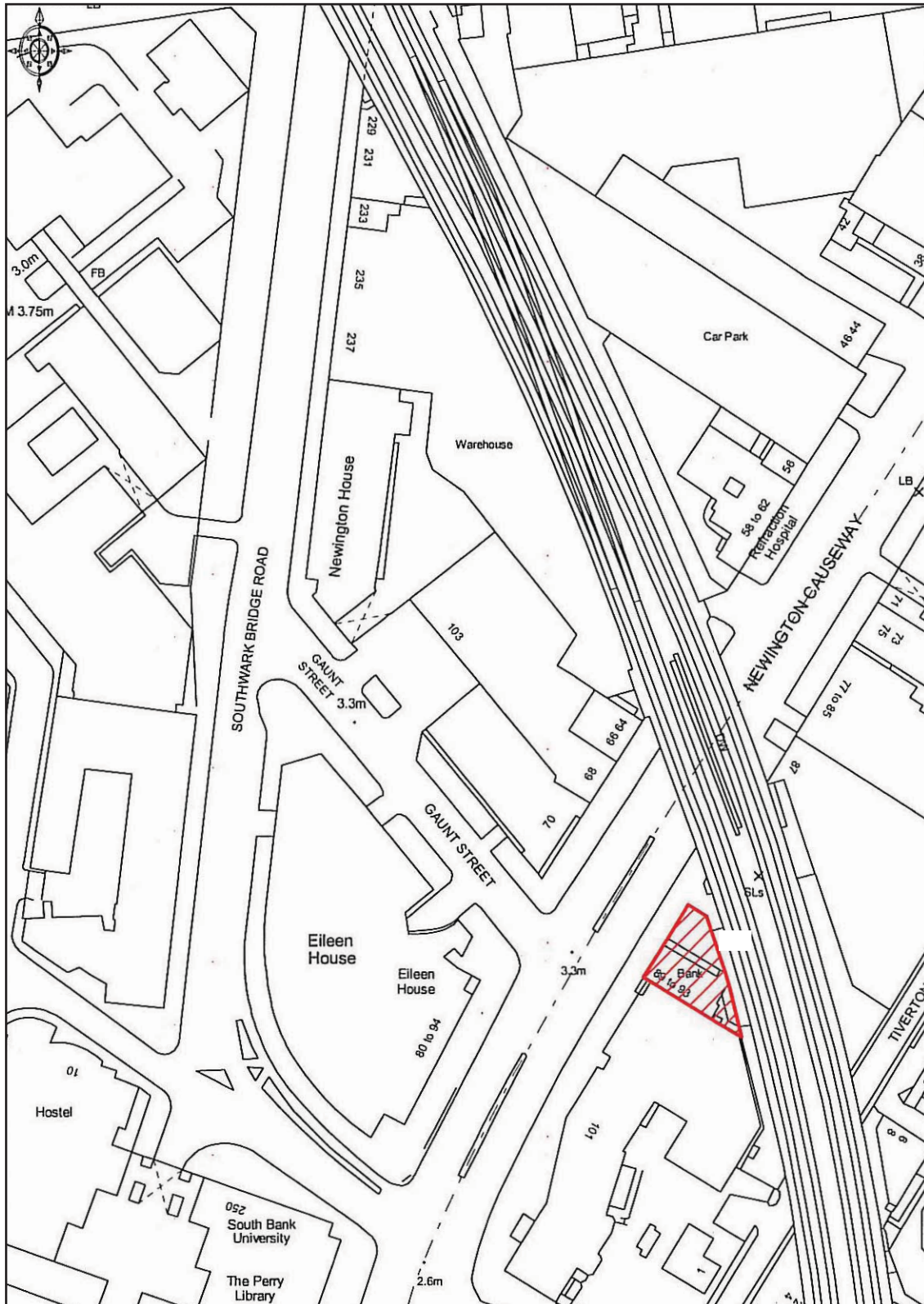
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Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:1250 map of 2007 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114

 Site Area

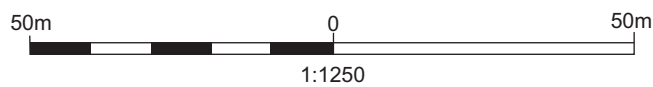
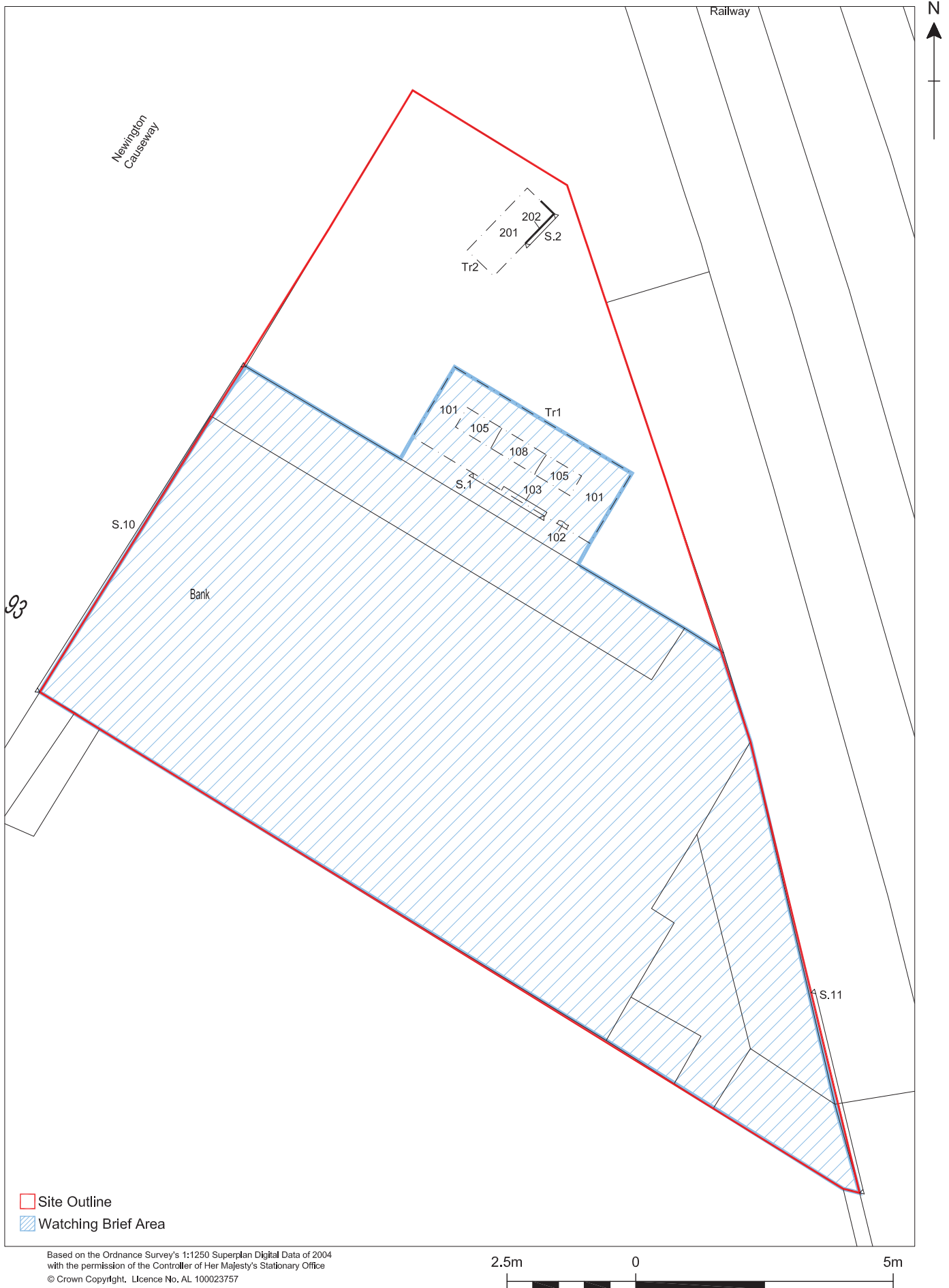
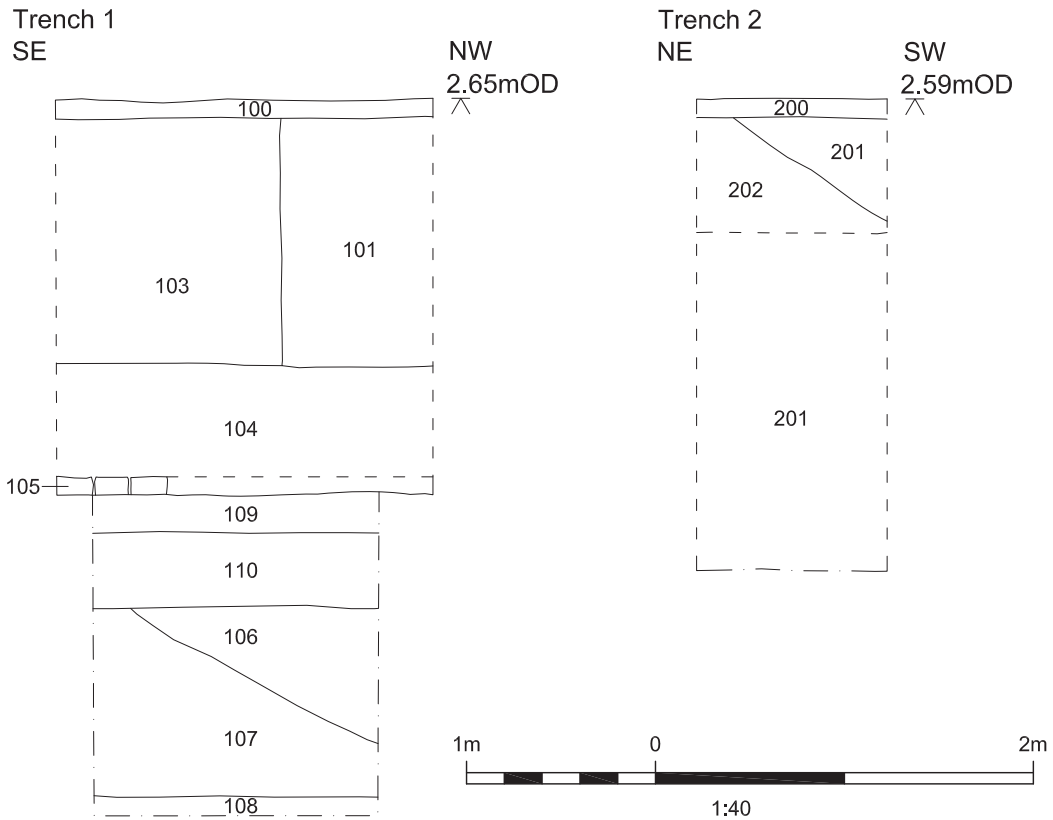


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

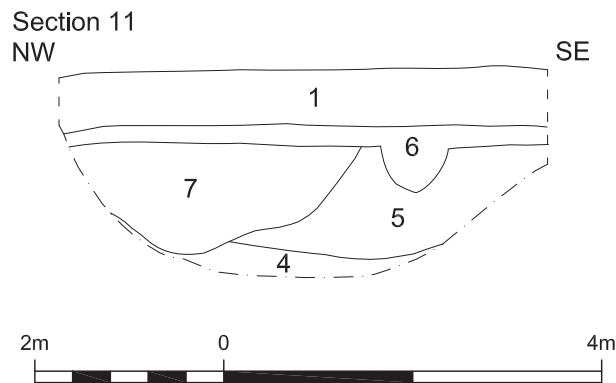
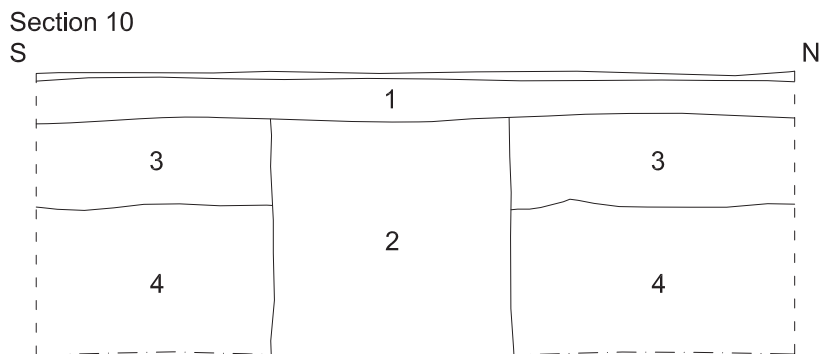


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Figure 3: Trench Plan



Evaluation Brief Sections



Watching Brief Sections

Figure 4: Sections

Appendices

Appendix A - Context Register

Context	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
100	Modern tarmac surface	5.00	2.00	0.10
101	19 th century rubble backfill	5.00	2.00	1.30
102	19 th century wall	0.50	2.00	0.50
103	19 th century chimney stack	1.50	N.F.E	1.30
104	Backfill	5.00	2.00	0.30
105	Brick and concrete basement floor	5.00	3.00	0.10
106	Redeposited geology	0.50	1.50	0.70
107	Mixed clay	0.50	1.50	1.00
108	Geology: sands and gravels	0.50	1.50	0.10
109	Concrete slab	0.50	1.50	0.20
110	18 th – 19 th century made ground	0.50	1.50	0.40
200	Modern tarmac surface	2.20	0.60	0.10
201	19 th century rubble backfill	2.20	0.60	N.F.E
202	19 th century brick basement wall	N.F.E	N.F.E	N.F.E
1	Modern Surface	N/A	8.00m	0.50m
2	Brick Structure	N/A	2.50m	0.25m
3	Buried soil horizon	N/A	8.00m	0.80m
4	Natural sand and gravel	N/A	8.00m	0.40m
5	Pavement	N/A	5.00m	0.60m
6	bedding layer	N/A	5.00m	0.20m
7	Soil horizon or fill	N/A	5.00m	1.15m
8	Soil horizon or fill	N/A	3.30m	1.20m

Appendix B – Finds Assessments

An assessment of finds from an archaeological watching brief at Newington Causeway, Southwark.

By Paul Fitz

Summary

A small, mixed assemblage from three contexts was recovered during a watching brief at the site known as Newington Causeway. The finds from each context are described below.

Context (3)

3 x incomplete roofing peg tile. 12-13mm thick, one with a rounded peg hole. 203g
1 x incomplete redbrick piece. Quite sandy fabric 136g
1 x unknown ceramic. Pale pinkish colour (22 x 25 x 28mm –suggests not a tile) 11g
1 x small mammal limb bone 67g

Context (7)

3 x clay tobacco pipe stems (20 grams) 18g
1 x Staffordshire salt glazed stoneware plate sherd <1720-1780> 18g
1 x English (?) stoneware pot sherd <1700-1900> 22g
2 x cream ware sherds (from different plates) <1740-1880> 39g

Context (8)

2 sherds of same possible medieval Surrey-Kingston type ware <1230-1400> 48g
1 x partial green glazed earthenware sherd <'medieval'> 11g
3 x animal bone (tooth, rib, limb) 32g
2 x (same) concreted iron object –gone to x-ray
2 x unidentified CBM fragments. 35 g
5 x peg tile two with course mortared undersides) 5901g

Discussion/Recommendations

Context (8) is of the medieval period, whilst (7) is from the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Context (3) may well be medieval but has no firm dating evidence. The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level.

Material for illustration

None

Analysis of potential

The ceramic provides broad dating evidence for the features in which they occur.

Significance of the data

International and national

The assemblage is not of international or national significance.

Regional and local

The assemblage is not of Regional or Local significance.

Further work required

The broken iron object from (8) may date to the medieval period and requires X-radiography.

Preparation for deposition in the archive and conservation

To dry, mark, bag and box to Museum of London-LAARC guidelines. The iron to X-ray and store with silica gel in a Stewart type box

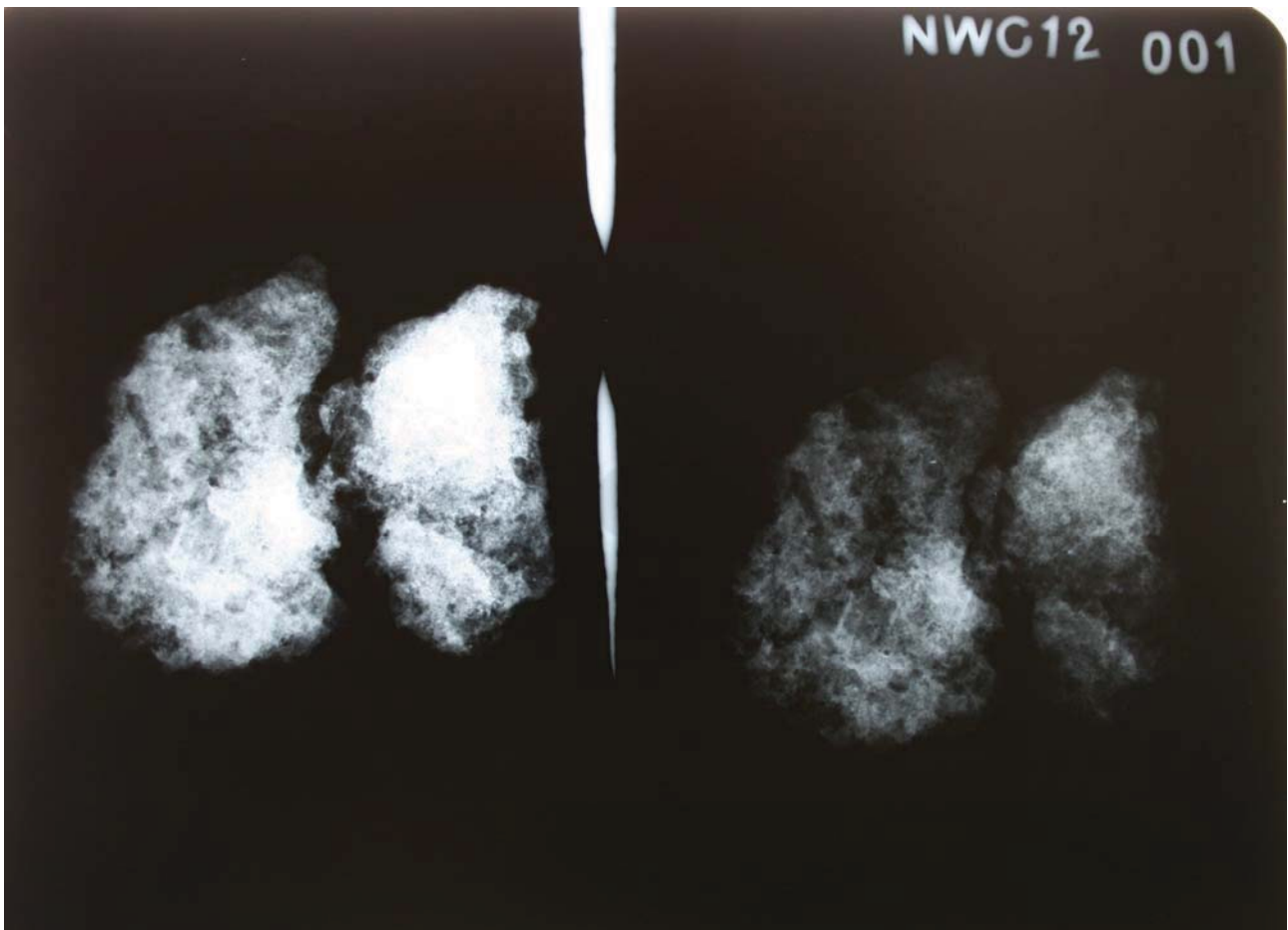
METAL WORK

By Dawn McLaren

Iron Sheet

Two joining fragments of a thin iron sheet with recent break at one end, possibly across a nail hole, now damaged. Only one original straight edge survives; original length and width are unknown. Remaining L 91 W 81 T 5 mm. Context 203.

The fragmentary condition of this artefact precludes detailed identification. Tentative identification of a broken nail hole could suggest that the sheet is a fragment from a larger sheet-metal structural fitting or mount but such objects are long-lived types and cannot be closely dated. The heterogeneous consistency of the surviving iron revealed through X-radiography suggests that the sheet was hand-forged rather than cast.



X Ray of metal object

Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-102911

Project details

Project name 89-93 Newington Causeway, London Borough of Southwark

Short description of the project Two trenches were excavated during the evaluation stage of work carried out by AOC in February 2012. These revealed the natural horizon of sand and gravel truncated by basement structural remains which were in turn overlaid by demolition material. Demolition and grubbing out, monitored under a watching brief in June 2012, exposed un truncated sections along the western and southeastern of the site of the former bank. The uncovered soil horizons have been dated to the medieval and early post-medieval periods by the small assemblage of pottery recovered during the site works.

Project dates Start: 22-02-2012 End: 22-06-2012

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference 30042 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference 09/AP/1940 - Planning Application No. codes

Any associated project reference 30909 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference NWC12 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type SOIL HORIZON Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type SOIL HORIZON Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 89-93 Newington Causeway, London Borough of Southwark

Postcode SE1 6NZ

Study area 260.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3198 7932 51 0 51 29 48 N 000 05 54 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: -1.00m Max: -1.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project originator brief Southampton CC

Project originator design AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Helen MacQuarrie

Project supervisor Paul Fitz

Project supervisor Stella Bickelmann

Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Vision Architecture

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital available Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper available Media "Context sheet","Map","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text","Microfilm","Photograph"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 89 - 92 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 text, 3 illustrations, 23 pages bound between plastic covers

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 89 – 93 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) EDWARDS, C

Date 2012

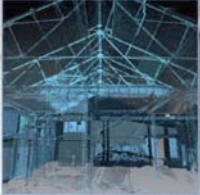
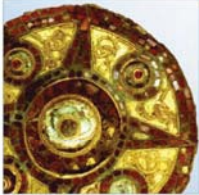
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 report, bound with illustrations, plates, finds registers and Xray plate

Entered by catherine edwards (catherine.edwards@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 28 June 2012



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