

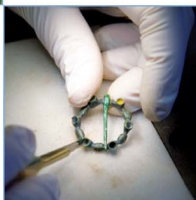
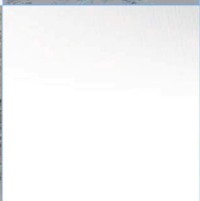
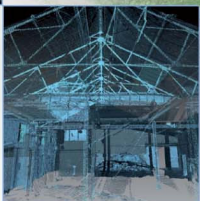
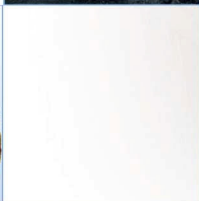
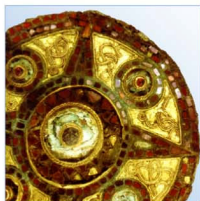
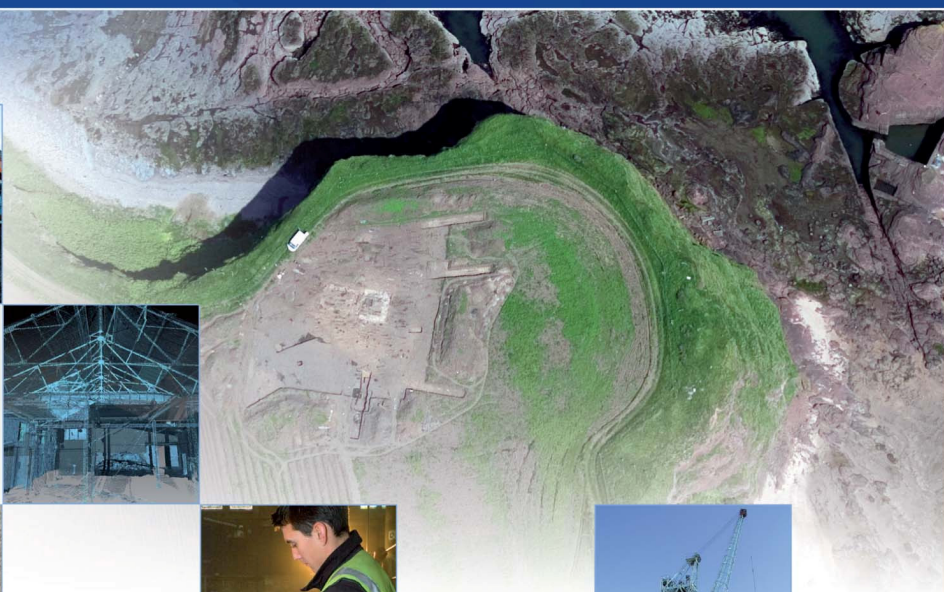
St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Planning Reference: Permitted Development
National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3286 8011 to
TQ 3319 7991

AOC Project No: 32176

Site Code: STO12

Date: November 2012



St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 3286 8011 to TQ 3319 7991
AOC Project No:	32176
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Date of Fieldwork:	14th May to 12th October 2012
Date of Report:	November 2012

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 14th May and 12th October 2012 AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief on St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark. The watching brief was commissioned by Mott MacDonald on behalf of MGJV. The work comprised the monitoring of six service investigation pits as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes.

The watching brief recorded a sequence of deposits in five of six investigation pits, with the earliest contexts identified as possible alluvial deposits which contained several fragments of 13th to 14th century pottery. Post-dating these deposits was a substantial accumulation of mixed made ground deposits measuring up to 2.10m thick which are believed to have been deposited during the 18th and 19th century. Two 19th century brick built features were associated with these made ground deposits. The made ground had been heavily disturbed by the excavation of late post-medieval and modern service runs and the construction of the modern roadway.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on St Thomas Street, Southwark to monitor the excavation of three Thames Water service investigation pits, subsequently increased to six service investigation pits (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The six service investigation pits were located at intervals along St Thomas Street, with the westernmost pit (Pit 1) located at the junction with Joiner Street at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3286 8011, and the easternmost pit (Pit 7) located at the junction with Bermondsey Street at NGR TQ 3319 7991 (Figures 1 and 2). All six investigation pits were located in the public carriageway.
- 1.3 The six service investigation pits were of variable size and targeted the location of existing water pipes. The investigation is part of a larger programme to maintain London's water supply network.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 Due to the nature of the development, all works have been undertaken as Permitted Development. The archaeological investigation has taken place in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012), and deemed to be good practice due to the sensitive location of the sites involved.
- 2.2 St Thomas Street is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.3 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Mott MacDonald on behalf of MGJV, to carry out the archaeological watching brief. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Mott MacDonald 2012). This document detailed how the watching brief, initially consisting of three service investigation pits, then later increased to six service investigation pits, would be undertaken.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The site is situated on London Clay overlain by alluvium and lies at a height of around 3m (Mott MacDonald 2012).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background material has been extracted from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site by Mott MacDonald (2012).
- 4.2 During the prehistoric period the topography of the area comprised sandy islands within the tidal reaches of the Thames. The recorded geological deposits at the site indicate that it was not located on one of these sandy islands and is therefore unlikely to have been suitable for prehistoric settlement.
- 4.3 A search of the Heritage Gateway, a national online database which keeps summary details of sites recorded in the majority of Historic Environment Record databases for England, including the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), revealed a total of 32 archaeological and historical sites within 50m of the pipeline. Thirteen of these relate to Roman activity. Roman pottery was found close to the north-western end of the pipeline during groundwork in 1937 (GLHER MLO11427), while an excavation just to the east of this revealed Roman ditches (GLHER MLO11437). A former water channel at Guy's Hospital contained Roman pottery (GLHER MLO22238), a Roman inhumation burial was found (GLHER MLO22239) and a timber tank of

unknown function was also discovered at Guy's (GLHER MLO25099). Residual Roman pottery was found within a post-medieval ditch at Guy's Hospital (GLHER MLO23348 and MLO13593).

- 4.4 Evidence of the Roman landscape and environment has been identified at a number of sites; two ditches were found close to the north-western end of the pipeline (GLHER MLO38672) cut into the Roman marsh surface (GLHER MLO7698), while the excavations at Guy's Hospital revealed a 32m section of an oak revetment along the Roman waterfront, situated on the western edge of a natural channel (GLHER MLO52755, MLO30486 and MLO5592). The evidence indicates that the pipeline is located within the former Roman marsh and therefore the most likely Roman evidence to be encountered was thought to be drainage features, such as ditches, or features associated with the use of the marshland for animal grazing or fishing. The marsh will have been too inhospitable for settlement and therefore evidence of domestic activity was considered unlikely to be encountered during the excavations.
- 4.5 The 'Burghal Hidage', an Anglo-Saxon document, dated to c. AD 900, records that Eschingum and Suthringa geweorc (Southwark) had 1800 hides and therefore indicates that it was a significant settlement. Documentary evidence suggests that a defensive ditch was excavated around the southern end of London Bridge during the Saxon period, in order to defend the area from the incoming Vikings (GLHER MLO600). This record has been assigned to a grid reference placing it just east of Weston Street, though this information must be regarded as tentative as no direct evidence of the ditch has been discovered at this location.
- 4.6 A small quantity of medieval evidence has been revealed during excavations at Guy's Hospital. A row of medieval postholes might represent a former structures (GLHER40125) and several phases of building from the medieval through to the post-medieval period were identified (GLHER MLO40125, MLO40126) along with medieval and post-medieval domestic refuse (GLHER MLO40738). The burial ground for St Thomas' Hospital, which itself was situated to the north of the site in the location of London Bridge Station, was identified during the excavations at Guy's Hospital (GLHER MLO20133). The burial ground continued to be used into the post-medieval period and is marked on Rocque's map of London 1746. The land was leased to Guy's hospital during the 19th century when buildings and a tennis court were constructed along with a garden (GLHER MLO20133).
- 4.7 A post-medieval revetment was revealed during excavations at the junction of Weston Street and St Thomas Street, within 10m of the site (GLHER MLO63678) and an undated deposit of animal bone was revealed on top of water lain deposits close to the southern end of the pipeline along St Thomas Street (GLHER MLO63635).
- 4.8 A reconstruction of a map produced during the early to mid 16th century shows St Thomas' Hospital on Thieves Lane (now St Thomas Street), apparently private residences are located along the southern side of Thieves Lane, with a large area comprising a walled garden, though this is probably situated to the northwest of the current site. By 1746 St Thomas Street is shown opposite the aforementioned burial ground, apparently lined with buildings, and leads into a narrow street called 'The New Way' which leads into The Maze, a north-east to south-west aligned road linking 'Tooly Street' with the Maze (which is now the northern length of Weston Street) with market gardens located further to the east, in the location of the current site. The street layout remains roughly the same until the construction of the railway and London Bridge Station in the 1860s at which time the current layout of St Thomas Street is formed. The two listed buildings within the vicinity of the site both relate to the railway; Grade II London Bridge Station Platform 9-16 were constructed between 1864 and 1867 and the Grade II Listed railway viaduct arches were constructed between 1864 and 1866. Neither Listed Building will be impacted by the pipeline excavation.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The objective of the archaeological watching brief was to record the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and characterise (nature, date, complexity and extent) any deposits which were located.
- 5.2 The aim of the watching brief was to establish whether any archaeological evidence survives in this location.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mott MacDonald 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with national guidelines (IfA 2008, IfA 2010).
- 6.2 The watching brief initially concentrated on the excavation of three service investigation pits (Pit 1, 3 and 7). Due to the increase in the number of service investigation pits required, the scope of the watching brief was extended to cover six service investigation pits. This report will detail the results from the archaeological investigation of Pit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 (during the course of the project MG JV decided that the excavation of Pit 6 was not required).
- 6.3 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (STO12) was assigned to the project by the London Archaeological Archives and Research Centre (LAARC), which was used as the site identifier on all records for each respective site.
- 6.4 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 14th May to 12th October 2012.
- 6.5 Levels for each context were established based on data obtained from the nearest Ordnance Survey benchmark.
- 6.6 The archaeological watching brief was conducted by Les Capon, Paul Fitz, Ian Hogg and the author under the overall management of Paul Mason, Project Manager. The site was monitored for Mott MacDonald by Phillippa Adams.

7 Results

7.1 Investigation Pit 1

- 7.1.1 During the course of the watching brief it was identified that the location of Pit 1 had been previously excavated for the same purpose of gaining access to the service runs below the road and had been backfilled with a substantial volume of concrete. Therefore the archaeological monitoring of Investigation Pit 1 was halted.

7.2 Investigation Pit 2

- 7.2.1 Surface of Investigation Pit = 4.10m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
4.10-4.00m	0.00m	(200)	Tarmac.
4.00-3.50m	0.10m	(201)	Concrete.
3.50-1.70m (NFE)	0.60- 2.40m+	(202)	Made Ground. Soft, dark grey, silty sand. Frequent CBM.

- 7.2.2 Investigation Pit 2 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 10m x 3m (Figures 2 and 3).

- 7.2.3 The earliest deposit identified in Investigation Pit 2 was a soft, dark grey, silty sand made ground deposit (202) which contained frequent fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). Made ground (202) extended across the full area of the investigation pit and was in excess of 1.80m thick, surviving to a height of 3.50m AOD. Cut into made ground (202) were the visible upper courses of a stock brick wall [203], aligned northeast-southwest, partially incorporated into the northwest facing section of the investigation pit. The wall measured in excess of 3m in length, 0.20m wide, by 0.20m high.
- 7.2.4 Sealing wall [203] was a 0.50m thick layer of concrete (201) which acted as the formation deposit for the overlying tarmac road surface (200). The tarmac was 0.10m thick.
- 7.2.5 Other than the wall, no finds of archaeological interest were identified in Investigation Pit 2.

7.3 Investigation Pit 3

- 7.3.1 Surface of Investigation Pit = 4.20m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
4.20-4.10m	0.00m	(300)	Tarmac.
4.10-3.45m	0.10m	(301)	Concrete.
3.45-3.10m (NFE)	0.75- 1.05m+	(311)	Made ground. Soft, dark grey, silty sandy. Moderate fragments of CBM.

- 7.3.2 Investigation Pit 3 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 6m x 3m (Figures 2 and 4; Plate A).



Plate A. Investigation Pit 3, Looking Southeast

- 7.3.3 The earliest feature observed in Investigation Pit 3 was a blocked brick arch [310] only partially visible in the northeast facing section. Arch [310] was recorded as 1.40m wide and visible to a height

of 0.60m, with the top of the arch surviving at 3.48m AOD. Stock bricks measuring 220mm by 110mm by 70mm were used in the construction of the arch, implying the masonry feature was part of a basement belonging to a 19th century property once present in this location.

- 7.3.4 Sealing arch [310], and present across the full area of the trench, was a layer of soft, dark grey, silty sand made ground (311) which contained moderate fragments of CBM and occasional small fragments of animal bone and clay tobacco pipe which were not retained. Made ground (311) was deposited up to a depth similar to that of the top of arch [310].
- 7.3.5 Cutting made ground (311) was a series of modern linear pipe trenches which traversed the trench at right angles and were backfilled with deposits similar to made ground (311). The earliest pipe cut in this sequence was pipe cut [307] which contained a cast iron pipe backfilled by deposit (306). Pipe cut [309] containing cast iron pipe and backfill (308) was found at a similar depth to pipe cut [307] but was obscured in plan. Pipe cut [305] ran at ninety degrees to the two earlier cuts and contained a later cast iron pipe and backfill (304). Overlying backfill (304) was a wide cut [302] containing multiple plastic pipes and associated backfill (301). The latest pipe cut [313] and backfilled (312) was only observed in the northeast facing section.
- 7.3.6 All pipe cuts were sealed by a 0.65m thick layer of concrete (301) which acted as the formation deposit for the overlying 0.10m thick tarmac road surface (300).
- 7.3.7 Other than the arch, no features of archaeological interest were identified in Investigation Pit 3.

7.4 Investigation Pit 4

- 7.4.1 Surface of Investigation Pit = 4.30m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
4.30-4.18m	0.00m	(400)	Tarmac.
4.18-3.68m	0.12m	(401)	Concrete.
3.68-2.08m	0.62m	(402)	Made ground. Firm, mid grey, silty sand. Frequent CBM.
2.08-1.58m	2.22m	(406)	Made ground. Soft, dark grey, clayey silt. Frequent CBM.
1.58-1.28m (NFE)	2.72-3.02m+	(407)	Alluvial deposit(?). Firm, dark grey, silty clay.

- 7.4.2 Investigation Pit 4 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 13.5m x 3.5m (Figures 2 and 5; Plate B).



Plate B. Investigation Pit 4, Looking Southwest

- 7.4.3 The earliest deposit observed was a firm, dark grey, silty clay (407), possibly a disturbed alluvial deposit, surviving to a height of 1.58m AOD and containing occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks. This deposit (407) was overlain by a soft, dark grey, clayey silt layer of made ground (406), up to 0.50m thick. The deposit contained frequent CBM fragments and occasional fragments of later post-medieval pot, clay tobacco pipe and charcoal flecks. Above made ground (406) was a more substantial made ground deposit (402), 1.60m thick, consisting of a firm, mid grey, silty sand deposit with CBM, ash and charcoal inclusions.
- 7.4.4 Cut into made ground (402) was linear pipe cut [405] containing cast iron pipe (404) and mixed silty clay backfill (403). Backfill (403) was sealed by a 0.50m thick layer of concrete (401) acting as the formation deposit to a layer of tarmac (400), 0.10m thick.
- 7.4.5 No features of archaeological interest were identified in Investigation Pit 4.

7.5 Investigation Pit 5

- 7.5.1 Surface of Test Pit = 4.20m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
4.20-4.10m	0.00m	(500)	Tarmac.
4.10-3.60m	0.10m	(501)	Concrete.
3.60-1.90m	0.60m	(505)	Made ground. Firm, dark brown, silty sand. Frequent CBM.
2.60-1.20m (NFE)	1.60-3.00m+	(506)	Soil horizon. Firm, yellowish brown, clayey silt.

- 7.5.1 Investigation Pit 5 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 9m x 3m (Figures 2 and 6)

- 7.5.2 The earliest deposited identified was a firm, yellowish brown, clayey silt soil horizon (506), recorded at a height of 2.60m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Soil horizon (506) was overlain by a firm, dark brown, silty sand made ground deposit (505), measuring up to 1.70m thick, which contained frequent fragments of CBM.
- 7.5.3 Cutting made ground (505) was linear pipe cut [504] which was 1.70m deep by 1.10m wide. At the base of cut [504] was a large bore cast iron water main (503) which had been backfilled with a soft, dark brown, silty sand (502) material. Fill (502) produced a small assemblage of 18th to 19th century pottery and a clay tobacco pipe bowl dated to between 1690 and 1710. These finds are believed to have derived from earlier features disturbed during the excavation of the original service trench for the cast iron water main, and subsequently incorporated into the backfill of the pipe trench.
- 7.5.4 Backfill (502) was sealed by a 0.50m thick layer of concrete (501) which acted as the formation deposit for the overlying tarmac road surface (500), 0.10m thick.
- 7.5.5 No features of archaeological interest were identified in Investigation Pit 5.

7.6 Investigation Pit 7

- 7.6.1 Surface of Test Pit = 3.30m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
3.30-3.20m	0.00m	(700)	Tarmac.
3.20-2.80m	0.10m	(701)	Concrete.
2.80-1.00m	0.50m	(710)	Made ground. Firm, dark brownish grey, silty sand. Frequent CBM.
1.00-0.50m (NFE)	2.30-2.80m+	(711)	Alluvial deposit(?). Firm, dark grey, clayey silt.

- 7.6.2 Investigation Pit 7 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 6m x 3m (Figures 2 and 7; Plate C).

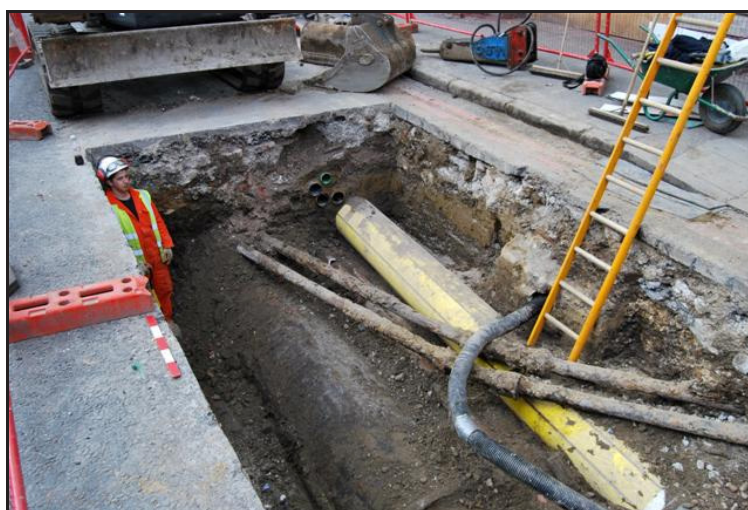


Plate C. Investigation Pit 7, Looking North

- 7.6.3 The earliest deposit observed was a firm, dark grey, clayey silt (711), being a possible disturbed alluvial deposit surviving to a height of 1.00m AOD. Deposit (711) contained a small assemblage of medieval pottery thought to be of 13th or 14th century in date, and occasional fragments of animal bone. The deposit (711) was overlain by a firm, dark brownish grey, silty sand layer of made ground

(710) up to 1.80m thick. Context (710) also contained a small assemblage of finds consisting of eight sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery, bottle glass, animal bone fragments, in addition to an 18th century tobacco pipe bowl.

- 7.6.4 Cutting made ground (711) was a series of modern linear pipe cuts containing backfill material similar to context (711). The earliest of these cuts was pipe cut [709] which contained cast iron pipe (708) and backfill (707). This was later cut by pipe cut [706] which contained plastic pipes (705) and (704), and backfill (703). Pipe cut [715] was the latest pipe cut in the sequence which contained plastic pipes (714) and (713), overlain by backfill (712). In the southwest facing section an 0.80m wide concrete foundation [702] was also partially observed cutting made ground (711).
- 7.6.5 Pipe backfill (712) and concrete foundation [702] were both sealed by a 0.40m thick layer of concrete (701) over which had been deposited a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac (700).
- 7.6.6 No features of archaeological interest were identified in Investigation Pit 7.

8 Finds

- 8.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the course of the watching brief from three different contexts; contexts (502), (710) and (711). A full assessment can be found in Appendix B.
- 8.2 Ten sherds of pottery from the 18th or 19th century were recovered from context (502), consisting of two tin glazed sherds, one blue/white sherd, one Lambeth polychrome sherd, two green glazed border ware sherds, a Staffordshire white salt glazed sherd, two post-medieval red ware sherds and a yellow ware base sherd with possible brown banded decoration. The assemblage from this context also included a complete tobacco pipe bowl 'Type 19' dating to 1690-1710.
- 8.3 Context (710) contained sherds of pottery featuring redware, tin glazes, china and the base of either a banded cream ware, or possibly a mocha banded decoration pot from 1750-1900. A 'Type 25' tobacco pipe bowl with initialled spur 'T' + ? and dating to 1700-1770 was also recovered in association with a fragment of green bottle glass and several animal bone fragments.
- 8.4 The smallest assemblage derived from context (711) which contained nine pottery sherds dating to the mid 13th-14th century. Five of these sherds are from a possible shelly ware cooking pot, with three other grey earthenware sherds and a green glazed sherd. Four fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this context.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief the excavation of six Thames Water investigation pits were monitored which were located at semi-regular intervals along a 375m stretch of St. Thomas Street.
- 9.2 The earliest deposit encountered was an undisturbed soil horizon in Investigation Pit 5 and possible alluvial deposit in Investigation Pits 4 and 7. These deposits were only partially revealed during the watching brief which preventing them from being fully characterised. The lowest deposit in the generalised sequence appeared to be the possible alluvial deposit as it was identified at a height of 1m AOD in Investigation Pit 7, and at a height of 1.58m AOD in Investigation Pit 4. Pottery recovered from the possible alluvial deposit in Investigation Pit 7 dates to the 13th or 14th century. The soil horizon in Investigation Pit 5 survived at a higher level at 2.60m AOD suggesting it may be later than the possible alluvial deposits found in adjacent pits.
- 9.3 Immediately overlying these deposits, and observed in all investigation pits with the exception of Pit 1, was varying depths of made ground. The made ground deposits had been heavily disturbed by

frequent insertion of late post-medieval and modern services prevented clear definition of individual made ground horizons, although pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblages suggest they were deposited during the 18th and 19th century. The investigation pits revealed that the post-medieval made ground deposits had raised the pre-existing ground level in the vicinity of St. Thomas Street by between 1.70m to 2.10m.

- 9.4 Two features of interest were identified during the watching brief, both stock brick built masonry features present in Investigation Pits 2 and 3 and appearing to relate to 19th century structures which had once been present in this area prior to the construction of St Thomas Street. The limited exposure of both these features prevented a secure relationship being established with the made ground deposits associated with them, although stratigraphic position in relationship to the modern overlying deposits indicates they are one of the later elements of chronological sequence. A review of Horwood's map of 1799-1819 and Bacon's 1888 Atlas of London indicates that there was a significant alteration of the local street plan due to the construction of London Bridge station. The stretch of St Thomas Street between Great Maze Pond and Western Street, prior to the construction of London Bridge station, was primarily occupied by 18th and early 19th century properties with associated yard areas. This central section of St Thomas Street was subsequently realigned by the new street layout.
- 9.5 Modern service trenches and road deposits sealed all earlier deposits.
- 9.6 Despite the limited nature of the observations undertaken, the watching brief has recognised that there is a fairly consistent sequence of deposits present in this area of St Thomas Street adjacent to London Bridge Station. The earliest phase of deposition relates possible alluvial deposits of the 13th or 14th century, followed by a significant build up of made ground deposits during the 18th and 19th century associated with the construction of brick built structures during the latter part of this period.,
- 9.7 These sequences provide a valuable insight into the general development of this area from the medieval period through into the later post-medieval period.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 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 C).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, and digital records will be deposited with the LAARC.

11 Bibliography

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Institute for Archaeologists (2008). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

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Mott MacDonald (2012). *St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

ST THOMAS STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

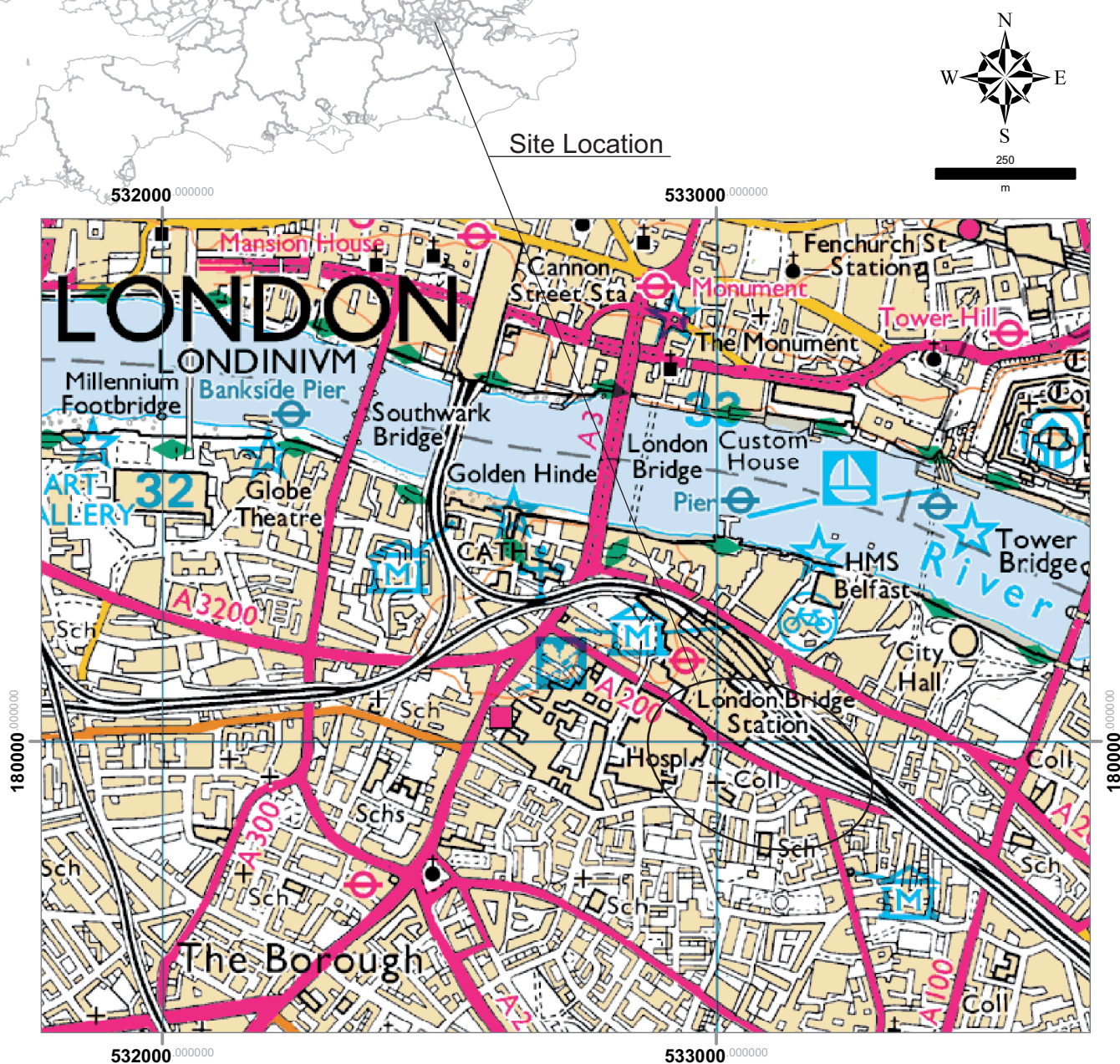


Figure 1: Site Location

ST THOMAS STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

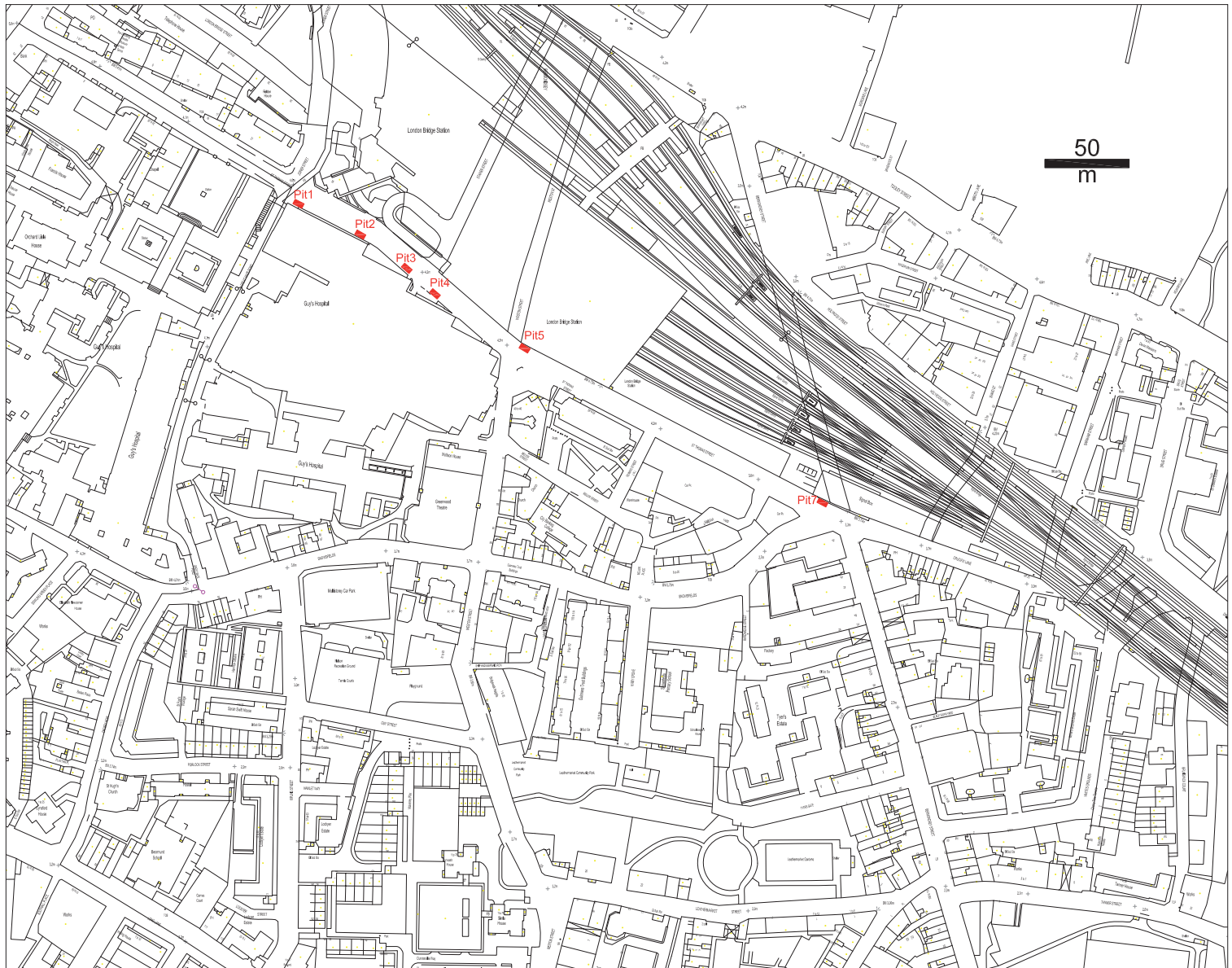
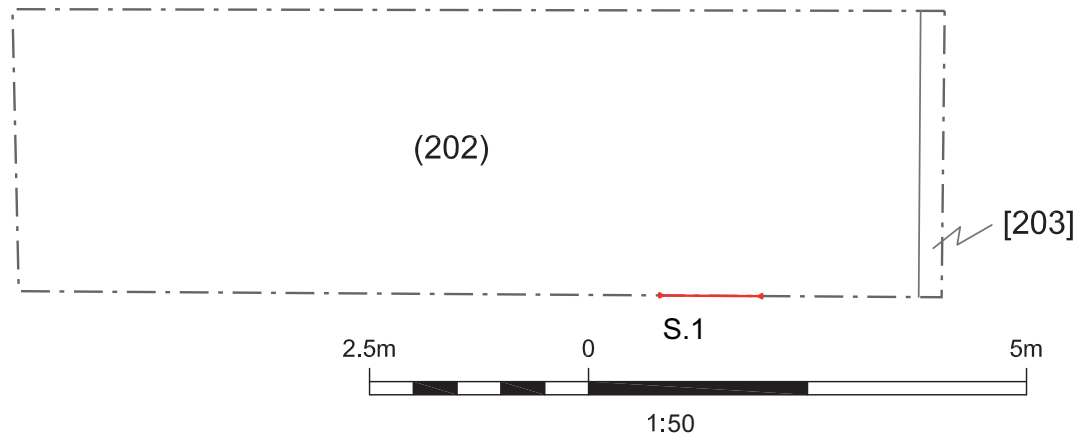


Figure 2: Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

ST THOMAS STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Pit 2



Section 1

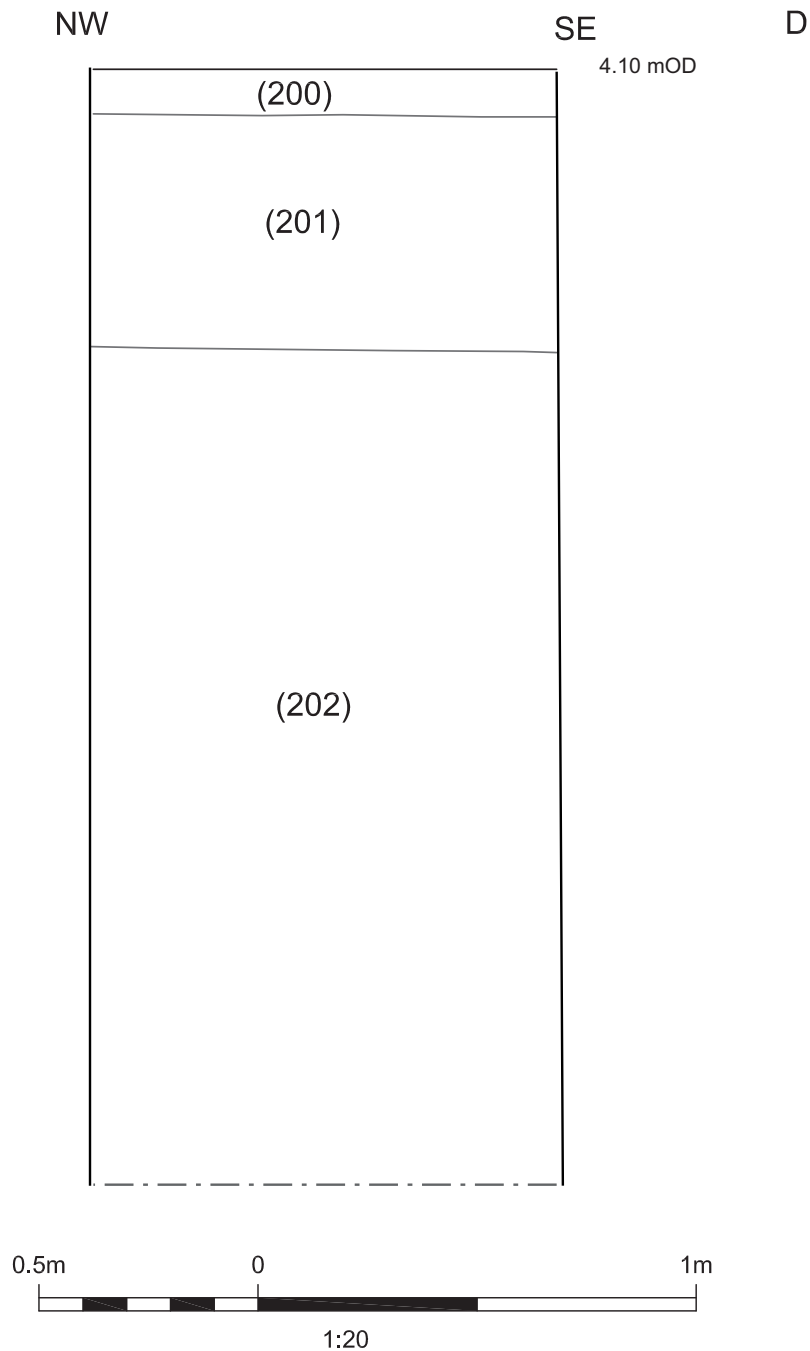
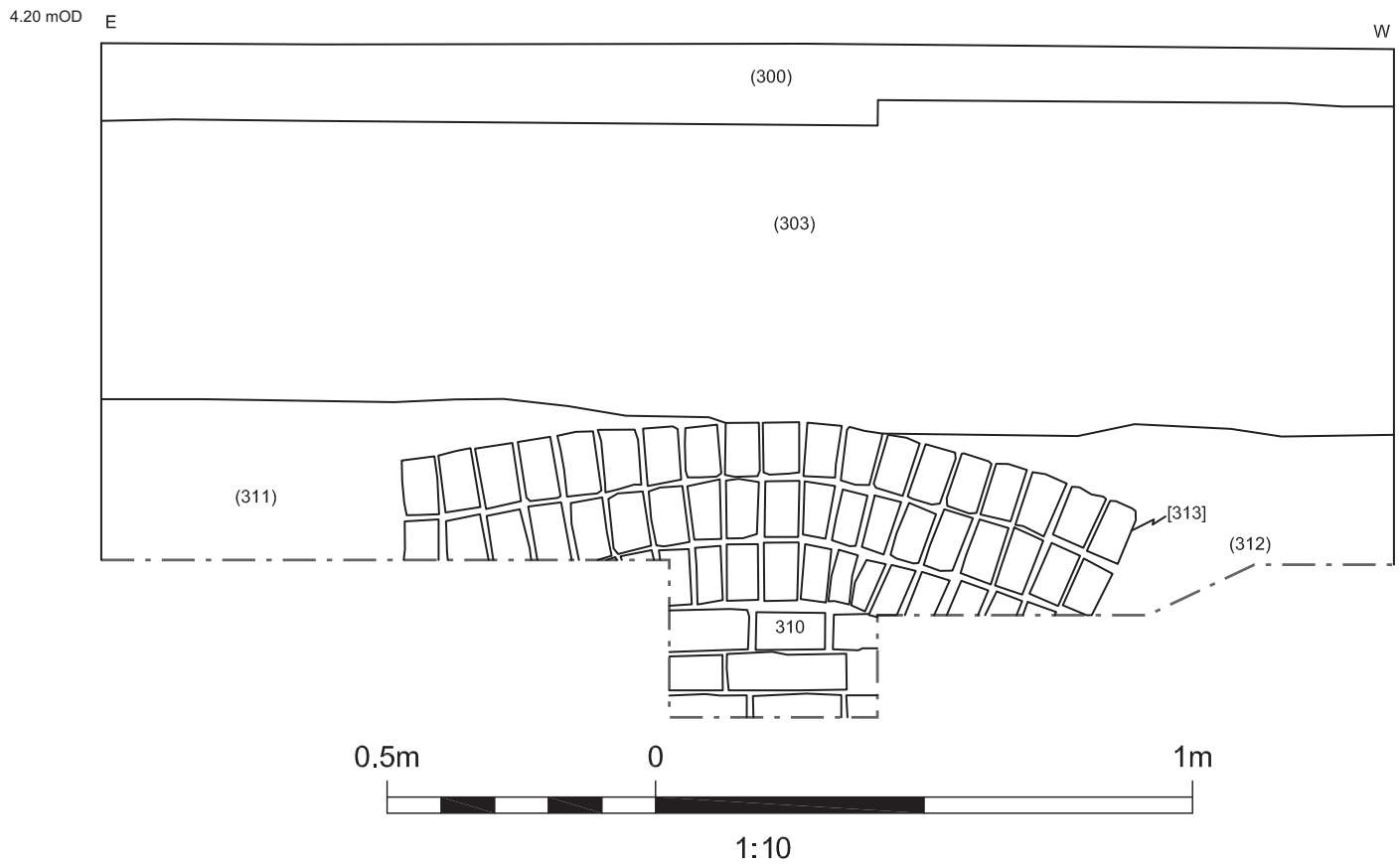


Figure 3: Pit 2: Plan and Section

Section 2



Pit 3

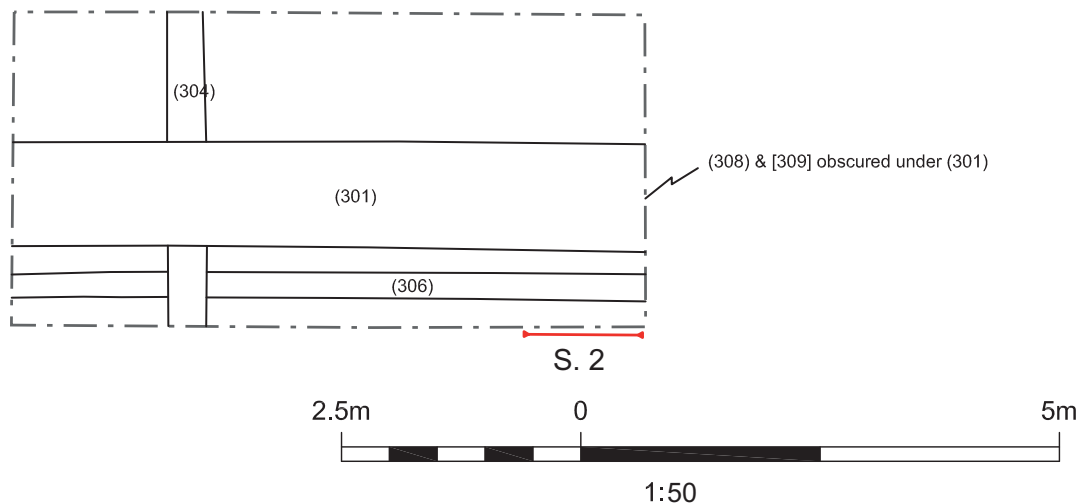


Figure 4: Pit 3: Plan and Section

ST THOMAS STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

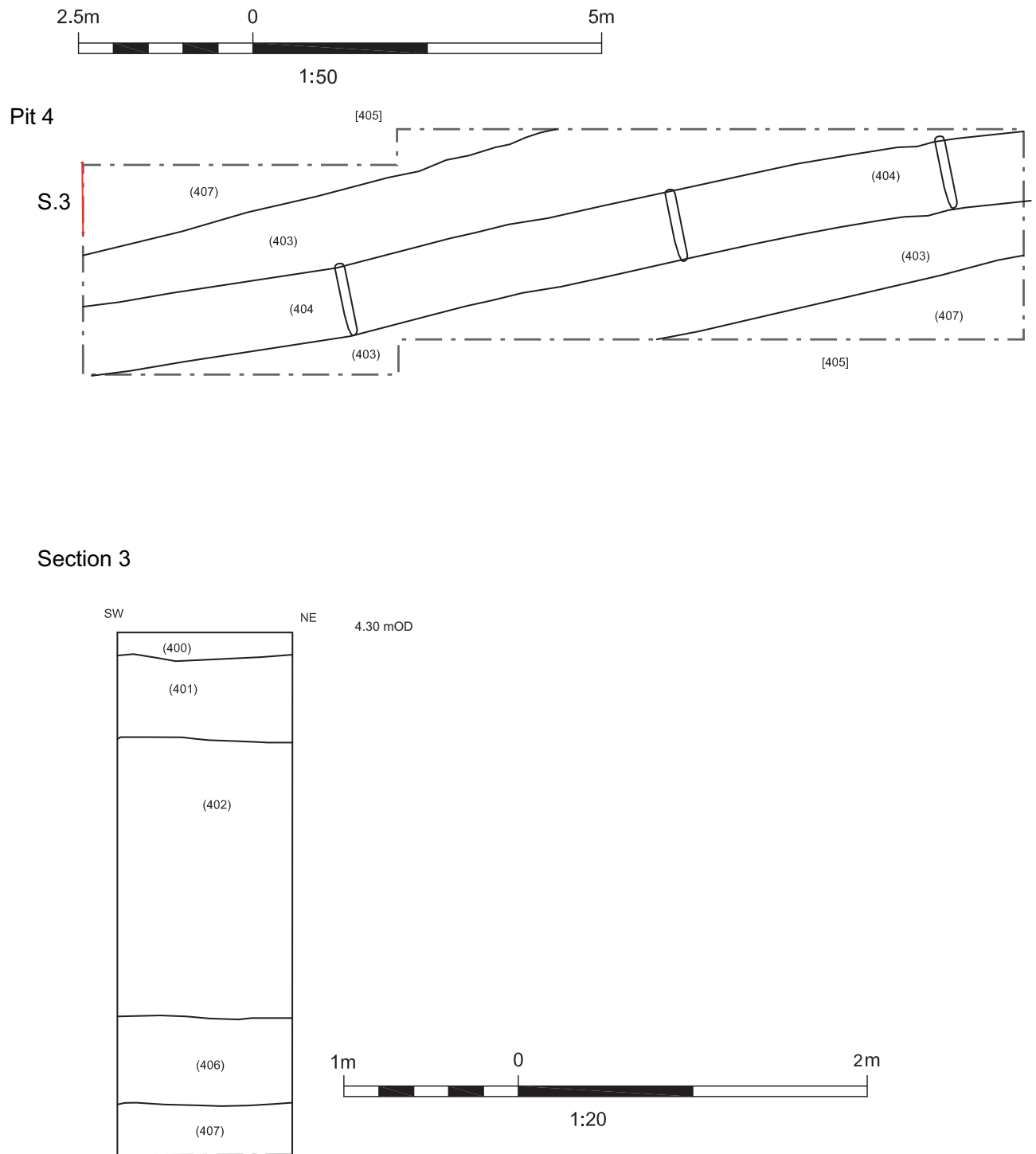


Figure 5: Pit 4: Plan and Sections

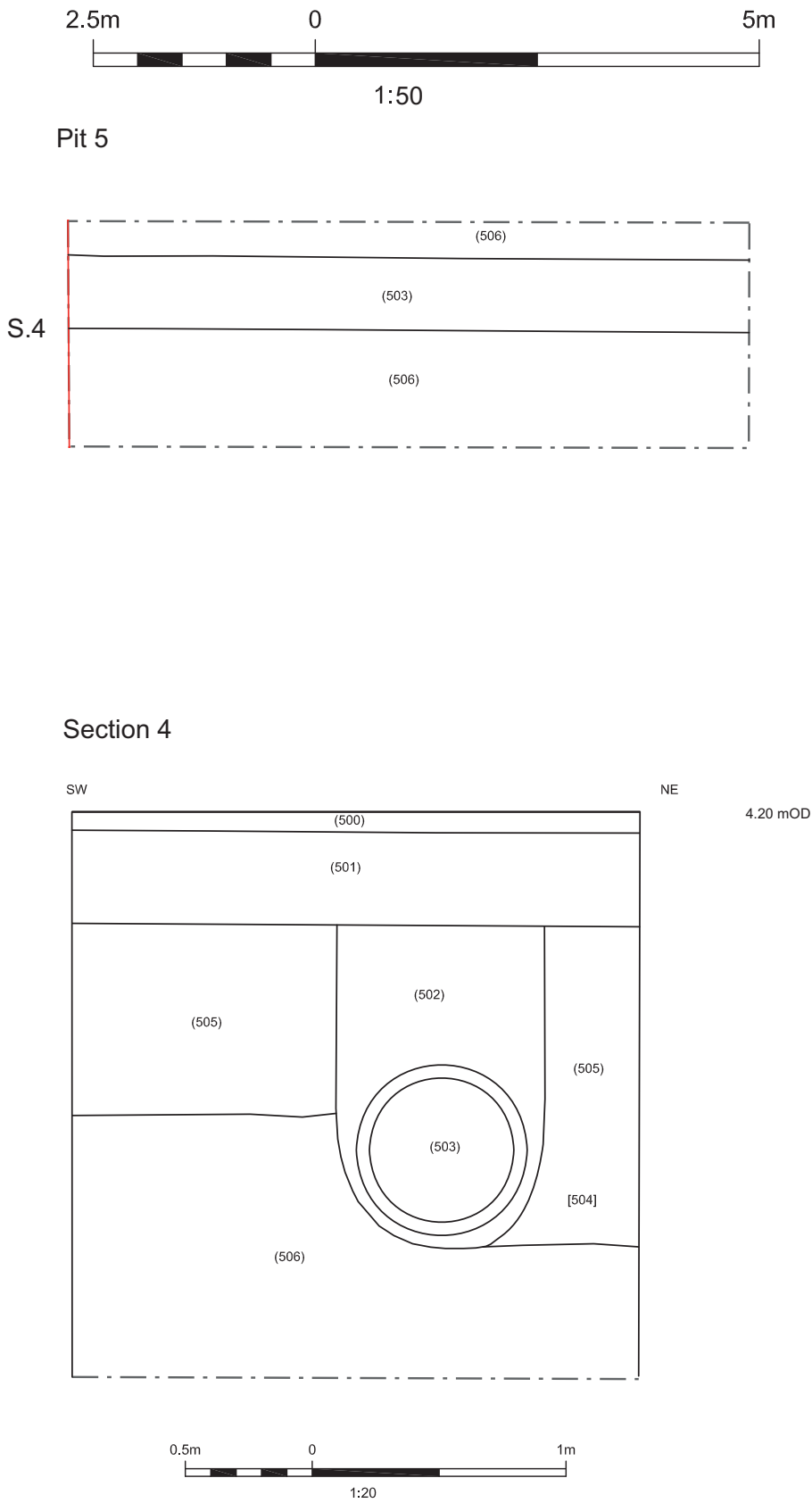
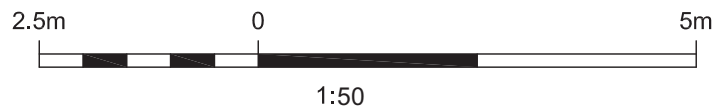
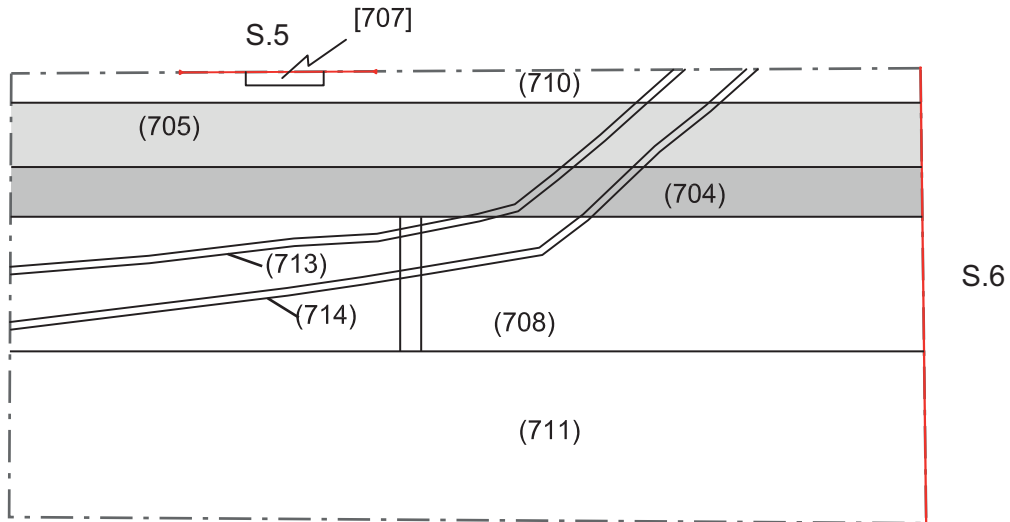


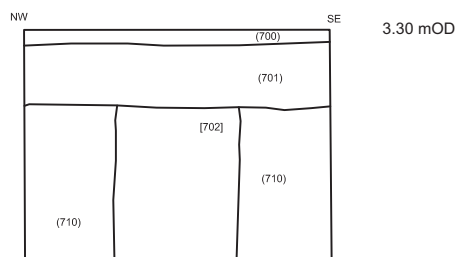
Figure 6: Pit 5: Plan and Sections



Pit 7



Section 5



Section 6

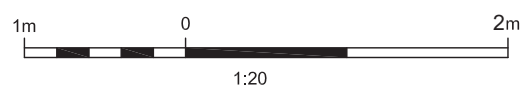
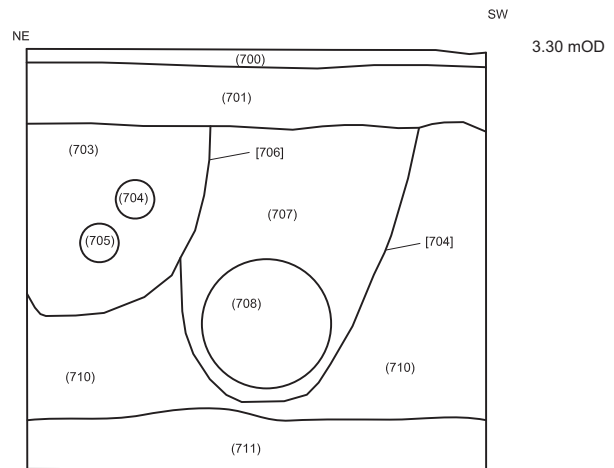


Figure 7: Pit 7: Plan and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
200	Tarmac	10.00m	3.00m	0.10m
201	Concrete	10.00m	3.00m	0.50m
202	Made Ground	10.00m	3.00m	1.80m+
203	Wall	3.00m+	0.16m+	0.20m+
300	Tarmac	6.10m	3.00m	0.10m
301	Fill of cut [302]	6.10m+	1.00m	1.20m
302	Service Trench	6.10m+	1.00m	1.20m
303	Concrete	6.10m	3.00m	0.65m
304	Fill of cut [305]	3.00m+	0.50m	0.40m
305	Service Trench	3.00m+	0.50m	0.40m
306	Fill of cut [307]	6.10m+	0.35m	0.50m
307	Service Trench	6.10m+	0.35m	0.50m
308	Fill of cut [309]	6.10m+	0.50m	0.50m
309	Service Trench	6.10m+	0.50m	0.50m
310	Wall	1.40m	0.20m+	0.60m
311	Made Ground	6.10m	3.00m	0.50m+
312	Fill of cut [313]	4.60m+	0.10m+	0.35m+
313	Service Trench	4.60m+	0.10m+	0.35m+
400	Tarmac	13.00m	3.50m	0.12m
401	Concrete	13.00m	3.50m	0.50m
402	Made Ground	13.00m	3.50m	1.60m
403	Fill of cut [405]	13.00m	2.50m	2.00m+
404	Pipe	13.00m	0.94m	0.94m
405	Service Trench	13.00m	2.50m	2.00m+
406	Made Ground	13.00m	1.00m	0.50m
407	Alluvial Deposit(?)	13.00m	1.00m	0.30m
500	Tarmac	9.00m	3.00m	0.10m
501	Concrete	9.00m	3.00m	0.50m
502	Fill of cut [504]	9.00m	2.00m	0.75m
503	Pipe	9.00m	0.94m	0.94m
504	Service Trench	9.00m	2.00m	0.75m
505	Made Ground	9.00m	3.00m	0.90m
506	Soil Horizon	9.00m	3.00m	0.70m+
700	Tarmac	6.00m	3.00m	0.10m
701	Concrete	6.00m	3.00m	0.50m
702	Foundation	0.80m	0.20m	1.00m+

703	Fill of cut [706]	6.00m	1.20m	1.20m
704	Pipe	6.00m	0.50m	0.50m
705	Pipe	6.00m	0.50m	0.50m
706	Service Trench	6.00m	1.20m	1.20m
707	Fill of cut [706]	6.00m	1.70m	1.60m
708	Pipe	6.00m	1.20m	1.70m
709	Service Trench	6.00m	1.70m	1.60m
710	Made Ground	6.00m	3.00m	1.80m
711	Alluvial Deposit (?)	6.00m	3.00m	0.50m
712	Fill of cut [715]	6.00m	0.60m	0.50m
713	Pipe	6.00m	0.30m	0.30m
714	Pipe	6.00m	0.30m	0.30m
715	Service Trench	6.00m	0.60m	0.50m

Appendix B – Specialist Finds Report

An Assessment of Finds from a Watching Brief at St Thomas Street, Southwark

By Paul Fitz

1 Summary

- 1.1 A small assemblage of mixed finds was recovered from three contexts. Pottery dominates the assemblage and medieval wares from context (711) are of note.

2 Ceramics

- 2.1 25 sherds (649 grams) were recovered from three contexts.
- 2.2 Context (710) has eight sherds of redware, tin glazes, china and the base of either a banded cream ware, or possibly a mocha banded decoration pot from 1750-1900.
- 2.4 A 'type 25' tobacco pipe bowl with initialled spur 'T' + ?, dating 1700-1770 probably gives a tighter date range for this context (Atkinson & Oswald 1969).
- 2.5 Context (711) has nine pottery sherds (155grams) all medieval in date. Five of these sherds are from a shelly-ware cooking pot, probably mid 13th-14th century. There are three other, smaller grey earthenware sherds and a tiny (2 gram) green glazed sherd, possibly Kingston ware, again mid 13th-14th century.
- 2.6 Context (502) has eight sherds of pot (309 grams) from the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Two tin glazed pieces, one blue/white, and one Lambeth polychrome. Two green glazed border ware pieces, one a plate rim, a Staffordshire white salt glazed plate sherd, two post-medieval red wares and a yellow ware base piece with possible brown- banded decoration.
- 2.7 A complete tobacco pipe bowl, plain 'type 19' from 1690-1710 was also retrieved from this context. The small Staffordshire salt glazed sherd <1720-1780> gives a likely date for the assemblage's origins had they not been re-deposited by the Victorian water mains work

3 Other Finds

- 3.1 A partial green bottle base with deep punt (63 grams) was recovered from context (710).
- 3.2 Three small mammal limb bones (237grams) from context (710) and four fragmentary pieces, including a tooth, (27 grams) were retained from context (711)

4 Discussion/Recommendations

- 4.1 Whilst the post-medieval assemblage seems to date to the 17th- 18th century it is likely to be from a mix of features cut into during the water main work during the Victorian period.
- 4.2 The medieval pot originates from below the water main cut at one particular end of site - the junction with Bermondsey Street. No other medieval pot was recovered from any other context and suggests a localised area of activity at the area of this junction.

Material for illustration

- 4.3 None

Analysis of potential

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

Significance of the data

International and national

- 4.5 The assemblage is not of international or national significance.

Regional and local

- 4.6 The assemblage is of no regional / local significance.

Further work required

- 4.7 *None*

5 Archive Deposition

- 5.1 The artefacts will be bagged and stored in accordance with Museum of London archive guidelines. The tobacco pipe bowl with the initialled spur has been registered.

Bibliography

Atkinson & Oswald (1969) *London clay tobacco pipes*

Museum of London <online> *ceramics and glass*

Appendix C – Oasis Forms

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-137477

Project details

Project name St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark

Short description of the project AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief on St. Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark. The work comprised the monitoring of six service investigations pits as part of a programme of maintenance of existing water pipes. The watching brief recorded a sequence of deposits in five of the six investigations pits, with the earliest contexts identified as possible alluvial deposits which contained several fragments of 13th to 14th century pottery. Post-dating these deposits was a substantial accumulation of mixed made ground deposits measuring up to 2.10m thick, which are believed to have been deposited during the 18th and 19th century. Two 19th century brick built features were associated with these made ground deposits.

Project dates Start: 14-05-2012 End: 12-10-2012

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes STO12 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 32176 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK St Thomas Street, London
Borough of Southwark

Postcode SE1 3QD

Site coordinates TQ 3286 8011 51 0 51 30 13 N 000 05 07 W Line

Site coordinates TQ 3319 7991 51 0 51 30 06 N 000 04 51 W Line

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Mott MacDonald
originator

Project design Mott MacDonald
originator

Project Paul Mason
director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Thames Water
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID STO12

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"

Physical Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive
notes

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID STO12

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"
available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID STO12

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Project bibliography 1

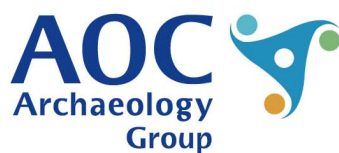
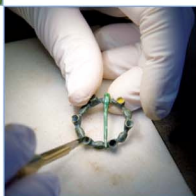
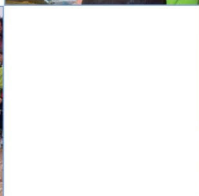
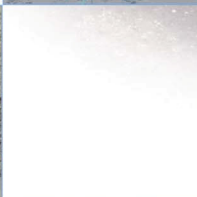
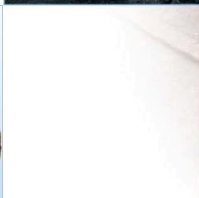
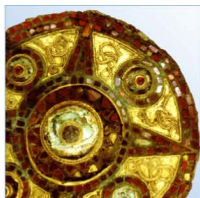
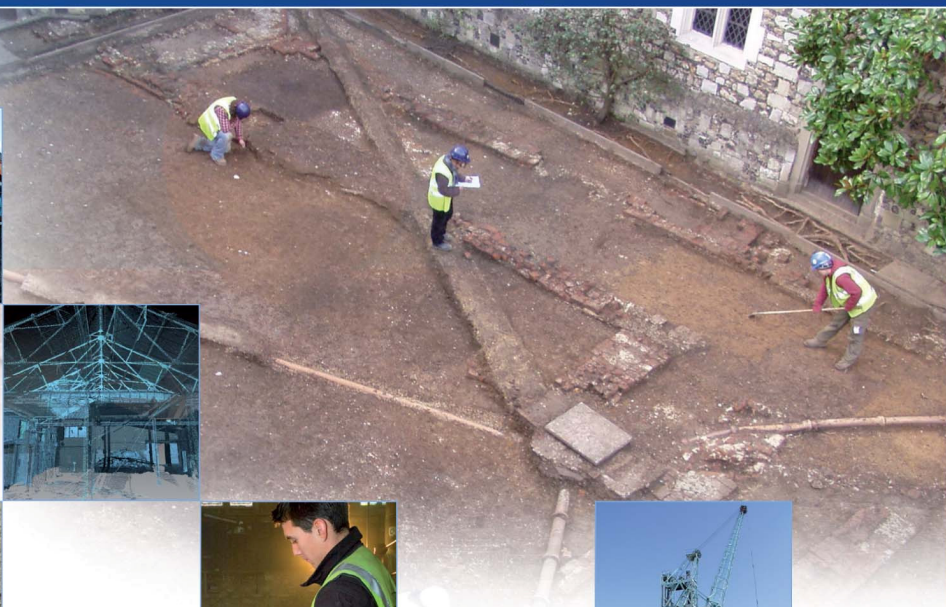
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Thomas Street, London Borough of Southwark. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Adams, P.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Mott MacDonald
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	A4 text, 1 illustration, 15 pages

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ST THOMAS STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clarke, C.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 text, 5 illustrations, 26 pages bound between plastic covers

Entered by Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 13 November 2012



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