

# Saint Saviour's and Saint Olave's School; London Borough of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation Report

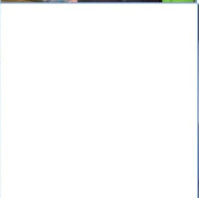
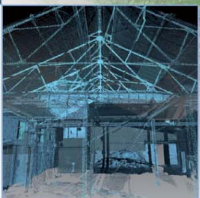
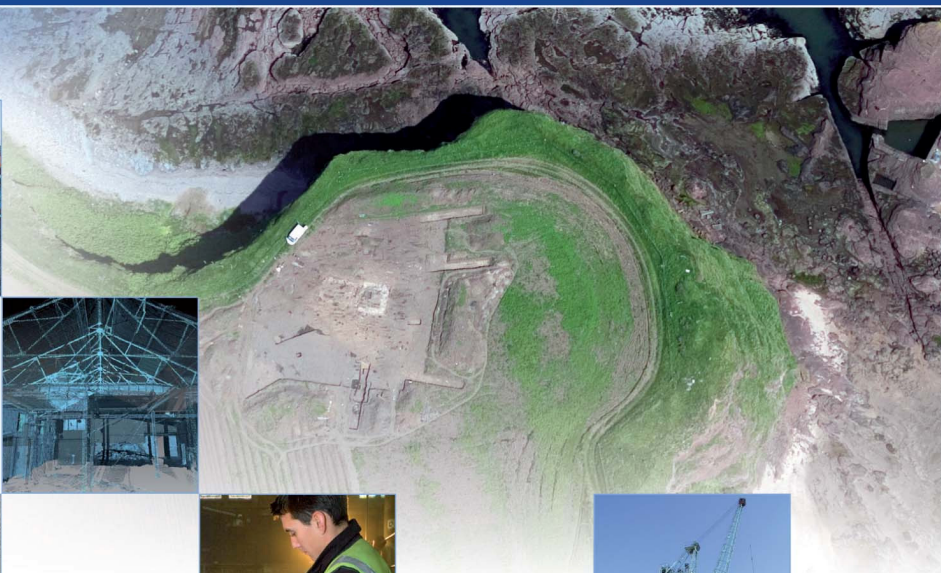
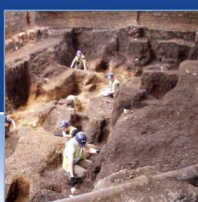
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AOC Project No: 30648

Site Code: SVV10

June 2010



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Group

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# Saint Saviour's and Saint Olave's School, London

## Borough of Southwark:

### An Archaeological Evaluation Report

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Balfour Beatty Capital Limited</b> 350 Euston Road London NW1 3AX
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>TQ 3285 7904</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>30648</b>
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<b>Date of Document:</b>	<b>June 2010</b>

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

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**Date:** June 2010

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**Date:** June 2010

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*A two trench evaluation covering 60 square metres was conducted at the site of St Saviour's and St. Olave's School in Southwark. Both trenches contained a deep deposit of garden soil that is thought to relate to the presence of market gardens in the area during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Individual tree pits and planting beds were also recorded. Foundations of properties known to be on the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were also recorded.*

*No further archaeological work is required on the site.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches excavated within the playground of Saint Saviour's and Saint Olave's School, in the west of the site.

### Site Location

- 1.2 The site is in the London Borough of Southwark, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3285 7904. It is roughly triangular in plan; it is bounded to the north by Bartholomew Street, to the east by Great Dover Street (A2), a roundabout to the south-east and New Kent Road (A201) to the west (Figure 1).

### Planning Background

- 1.3 The local planning authority is the Southwark Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Dr. Chris Constable. The site is not located within a conservation area but it is within the Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) (Southwark 2007). The Supplementary Planning Guidance for Archaeology (2002) describes:

*This large zone incorporates the Roman and medieval settlement and the historic settlement areas of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The archaeological potential of the Southwark riverside accounts for the inclusion of the strip of land parallel to the river outside of these known historic settlement areas.*

- 1.4 Planning permission has yet to be applied for; therefore, these works were carried out pre-application. Preliminary consultation with Dr. Chris Constable resulted in advice being given that an archaeological evaluation was the most appropriate first stage of archaeological works. This programme of works would identify and record the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits and therefore can be used to inform on a programme of archaeological mitigation, should the results indicate this is necessary.
- 1.4 The next stage in the process was the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation, detailing the methodology for recording, and including some background history of the site (AOC 2010). This methodology was approved by Dr. Chris Constable prior to the start of any site work.

## 2. Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The site is in the valley of the Lower Thames, to the south of the estuarine reach of the river known as 'The Pool' and is c.1.25km from the modern waterfront. The site is underlain by River Terrace Gravels (British Geological Survey 1998) overlying Woolwich and Reading Beds.
- 2.2 The site drops slightly from the New Kent Road to Bartholomew Street at approximately 1 in 15, but this may be due to different depths of modern made ground beneath the school playground.

## 3. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 3.1 The following background is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).

### The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 3.2 There is an abundance of artefactual evidence of early prehistoric activity in the area, although the focus of this is yet to be identified either been removed by later disturbance or awaits discovery. There are limited finds of Palaeolithic date, but the majority of prehistoric finds are of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (c.8,000-2,500 BC). These represent the tools and weapons of nomadic hunter-gatherer groups, who were seasonally exploiting the resources of the lower Thames flood plain and

its wooded gravel uplands. The periods of marine regression created the small sand and gravel eyots above the surrounding marsh, which would have been ideal temporary camps for fishing, trapping and hunting expeditions.

- 3.3 There is also evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation in the general area, but this is close to London Bridge and not immediately suggestive of similar activity at St Saviour's and Olave's School..

### **The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)**

- 3.4 During the Roman Conquest, the invading army began to develop the strategic potential of the area. Southwark provided the first place upriver on the Thames where it was possible to construct a harbour and a bridge, which could be reached by road from the major invasion entry points on the coast (Sheldon & Schaaf 1984).
- 3.5 Three military roads converged on Southwark, leading to the crossing point of the Thames near London Bridge. One provides a link with the upstream river crossing between Lambeth and Westminster (Imber 1979). The other roads merge at a point just east of the modern junction of Newington Causeway and Great Dover Street, and include Stane Street, leading from the Sussex coast at Chichester/Fishbourne and Watling Street, the main route from Dover.
- 3.6 The standard practice in the Roman world was for cemeteries to be dispersed outside the boundaries of a settlement. These were mostly located within view of the major roads - as, for example, in the case of those alongside Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate and so forth at *Londinium*. As in *Londinium*, the Southwark burials have been found in a wide arc around the notional perimeter of the settlement. Both inhumations and cremations have been recorded in the area, such as a 3<sup>rd</sup> century inhumation at Ewer Street, including burial goods such as a broken pot with at least 554 coins found between two skeletons and a Samian bowl and fragments of a glass jar and bottle.
- 3.7 Other evidence for Roman activity has revealed agricultural soils and ditches, presumably cut to drain low-lying land

### **The Early Medieval (Saxon) Period (AD 410 - 1066)**

- 3.8 There is no archaeological evidence for any significant Saxon occupation in Southwark until the late 9<sup>th</sup> century AD. This is probably due to the general rise of the Thames water level in the area. It is also likely that the upheavals and general instability consequent upon the establishment of the new Saxon kingdoms was a cause of great insecurity to the newcomers. This lack of interest in north Southwark is illustrated by the name the early Saxons gave to an established settlement at Walworth, in the southern part of the Borough. They called it WEALAWYRD and WALEORDE, meaning 'the farm of the Britons'. In other words, the site was so little regarded by the Saxons that they allowed the Britons to remain.
- 3.9 Because of the rise in the level of the Thames, the river could only be approached at Southwark on the relatively firmer ground that had been utilised by the Roman road builders. However, there appears to be a hiatus in the river crossing, there being no bridge apparent from the end of the Roman period until the early 10<sup>th</sup> century AD. The limits of Saxon Southwark, including the beginnings of the cathedral, were similar to the Roman limits. By Domesday in 1086, Southwark had become an urban centre in its own right.

### **The Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)**

- 3.10 Throughout the medieval period Southwark remained a fairly small but thriving city suburb with the river to the north, Horsleydown to the east, Bankside to the west and the church of St. George the Martyr to the south. As with its Roman predecessor, development grew, ribbon-like, along the major roads. At the same time, large houses and inns were established beyond its boundaries, where solid ground could be found in the widespread marsh.
- 3.11 The major settlement area was situated north of Park Street, which was then known as Maidens Lane. In order to drain and protect their lands, a series of river walls or embankments were constructed, largely built during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and included the area of Bankside (Raymond 1999). Traces of occupation have also been recorded on Park Street. Remains from this excavation, conducted in 1989, included a square setting of chalk blocks, rubbish pits and chalk and mortar surfaces. These were sealed with a deposit of black silt which contained medieval pottery and tile.
- 3.12 In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Southwark contained several important houses as a result of the quantity of road traffic from the south and south-east of England. Certain industries grew in response to this for example the brewing houses such as the Fleur de Lis Inn on Tooley Street/Stainer Street (Sloane et al 2000). Street frontage buildings were constructed to the west of the site, along the Borough High Street, which served as inns and taverns catering to people travelling into the City from the south (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1982).
- 3.13 Most archaeological evidence in the Sites and Monuments Record relates to structures and evidence within the main settlement of Southwark. The lack of medieval archaeological features in the immediate vicinity of the school suggests that the site was marshland or agricultural land during this period.

### **The Post-Medieval (AD 1550 – 1900) & Modern Periods (1900+)**

- 3.14 The outlying districts of Southwark were undeveloped until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence from Tooley Street, some 750m to the north, shows that dumps of domestic and industrial waste were used to raise the land above the flood levels.
- 3.15 Further expansion of Southwark took place early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, so that little remained of the semi-rural landscape to the south of the main town. In 1819 Southwark Bridge, designed by John Rennie, was constructed in cast iron. A number of new roads were also laid across the area, including Sumner Street, which was built in 1839.
- 3.16 Rocque's Map of 1746 shows the site to be Market Gardens and Orchards, whereas by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Horwood's map of London (1807) shows the site occupied by residential housing on Union Crescent with associated gardens, a Rope Walk, St George's Burial Ground and fields/market gardens. The 1888 Ordnance Survey Map shows 'St Mary's Sunday School' to be on the site.

### **St Saviour's and St Olave's School**

- 3.17 The following information is taken from the school's website (SSASOS 2010). St. Saviour's and St. Olave's School was founded as a grammar school for girls in 1903. It belongs to the St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Schools Foundation, which can trace its history back to the time of Queen Elizabeth I. Two ancient grammar schools, the St.Saviour's Grammar School, which was granted a Charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1562, and St. Olave's Grammar School, which received its Charter in 1571, were among several educational institutions supported and financed by the voluntary efforts of the citizens of Southwark and finally amalgamated in 1899 into the present Foundation (SSASOS 2010).

- 3.18 The school first opened on the 26th January 1903 with 84 girls in the premises of St. John's Elementary School. The building was completed and opened by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King George V and Queen Mary) on 14<sup>th</sup> March. St. Saviour's and St Olave's is a Voluntary Aided School (SSASOS 2010).

## 4. Aims of the Investigation

- 4.1 The aims of the evaluation were 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 Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council, 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
- 4.2 The specific objectives of the evaluation were to determine:
- Is there any evidence of a burial ground within the site?
  - Is there any evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity at the site?
- 4.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).
- 5.2 The site code SVV10 was obtained for the project from the Museum of London, and used for all fieldwork.
- 5.3 The evaluation comprised of the machine excavation of two trenches (Figure 2). Trench 1 measured 10.0m by 2.0m and Trench 2 measured 20.0m by 2.0m. Trench two was shortened due to the presence of a school building at its western end, and services nearby.
- 5.4 All machining during the evaluation was carried out using a JCB 3CX excavator with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeological Project Supervisor.
- 5.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark relating to a benchmark of 2.83mOD between 21 and 23 Bartholomew Street.
- 5.6 All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines:
- Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 1998)
  - Institute for Archaeologists – *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (IfA 2009).



- Institute for Archaeologists – *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010).
- Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 1994).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – *Conservation Guidelines No.2* (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice* (UKIC 1990).

- 5.7 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated.
- 5.8 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.
- 5.9 The evaluation trenching was monitored by Dr. Chris Constable, archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Southwark, and Melissa Melikian for AOC Archaeology.

## 6. Results of the Archaeological Evaluation

### Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1 Trench 1 measured 10.0m by 2.0m and was oriented roughly north-south near the centre of the site. A live drain and a live electric service at the east of the site constrained its position. The basic stratigraphy is detailed in the table below:

Table 1: Trench 1 Stratigraphy

Context	Description	Depth	Height AOD
101	Tarmac Surface	0.20m	2.61m
104	Garden Soil	1.14m	2.07m
107	Terrace Gravel	NFE	0.93m

- 6.2 Naturally-lain sands and gravels (107) were present at 0.93mOD lying generally level across the whole of the trench. Three rectangular pits cut into the natural horizon [106], each measuring 2.00m by 0.80m and 0.20m deep. These three pits lay in a row running approximately east-west, and were filled with dark brown organic sandy silt (105). The fills were typical of an improved soil and are thought to be planting trenches. Dating evidence from clay tobacco pipe stems indicate they dated to the post-medieval period. Overlying the pits and the natural deposits was an agricultural soil layer, the sharp interface of this deposit suggests that the height level of the sand and gravel may have been reduced by reworking of the soil above. This agricultural soil layer was a dark brown organic sandy silt (104) up to 1.14m thick. This contained five sherds of pottery, charcoal, animal bone and fragments of post-medieval pottery. The deposit resembled an agricultural soil, improved to provide good growing conditions, relating to market gardens as shown on Rocque's map of 1746.
- 6.3 The garden soil was cut by a large pit. The pit was in the southern end of the trench, and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The single edge of the cut [108] within the trench was straight. At the base of the pit, at 0.29mOD a wall had been constructed [110]. This was formed of yellow bricks in stretcher courses and bonded with lime mortar. The wall was subsiding northwards, and could not be approached safely. The wall lay 1.8m south of the pit edge and the rest filled with loose dark brown sandy silt (109) that included willow-pattern china which was clearly of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The precise

function of this pit is unknown; it may be a collapsed soakaway or a basement south of the trench edge.

- 6.4 The filled pit with the wall was sealed by later wall foundation [103]. This foundation [103] was oriented roughly north-south and was formed of four courses of red brick in English Bond, bonded with a hard cement-rich mortar. The mortar suggests a date after 1850 or possibly 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.5 The sequence was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of hardcore sand and gravel (102) with tarmac above this [101]. This formed the current surface at 2.69mOD in the south, dropping slightly to 2.53m in the north.

### Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 6.6 Trench 2 measured 20m by 2.0m and was oriented parallel too Bartholomew Street. It showed a similar sequence to Trench 1.

*Table 2: Trench 2 Stratigraphy*

Context	Description	Depth	Height AOD
200	Tarmac Surface	0.22m	2.39m
204	Garden Soil	0.80m	1.69m
209	Terrace Gravel	NFE	0.91m

- 6.7 Naturally-lain terrace sands and gravels (209) were the lowest deposit seen, at 0.91m OD. Cutting into the natural deposits were four features. Two of these features were irregular, oval, cuts. The larger of the two [211] measured 2.8m by 1.3m and was filled with very dark greyish brown sandy silt (206) that also contained decomposed roots and occasional CBM fragments. The dark colour suggested it was contemporary with the garden soil above, and therefore probably a tree pit. The second oval feature [212] measured 1.40m by 1.00m was also filled with very dark greyish brown sandy silt (207) that also contained decomposed roots and occasional CBM fragments, and is also considered a tree pit of the known market garden phase.
- 6.8 The depth of the trench meant that recording was limited. Two other features were investigated by narrow machine cut slots. At the eastern end of the trench was an irregular pit [210] with a sloping, curved edge and a rounded base 0.35m deep, filled with dark greyish brown sandy clay (205) and occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal. This also resembled the garden soil above and is most likely to be another garden feature. The fourth feature ran for a length of 8m along the north edge of the trench and may be a boundary of some sort [213]. It was 0.40m deep with a straight edge and a flat base. The fill was mid greyish brown sandy clay silt (208). This was not a natural lens in the gravel, since it contained CBM fragments. It ran roughly parallel with the planting pits, so may be a market garden boundary.
- 6.9 These features were overlain by a 0.80m thick layer of organic slightly clayey sand silt (104) interpreted as a garden soil. This contained glass, iron nails, a copper pin and cap, slag, charcoal, animal bone and fragments of pottery and ceramics dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods. The pottery assemblage consisted of small, heavily abraded fragments which were clearly reworked. The deposit resembled an agricultural soil, improved to provide good growing conditions, relating to market gardens shown on Rocque's map of 1746. The Roman and medieval sherds were probably brought to the site when the ground was improved by general muckspreading in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.10 Four building foundations running at 90° to Bartholomew Street overlay the garden soil, made of red and yellow stock bricks bonded with hard lime mortar [203]. These were at intervals of 4.5m and

were typically 0.37m wide, in English bond; the lower course stepped out wider. These survived for up to six courses, their tops at 2.00mOD and represent either building walls or the garden walls of houses on the site before the school was established. The wall foundations were sealed by a layer of rubble, presumably deriving from their demolition (202). The rubble included grey slate roofing tiles.

- 6.11 The rubble was sealed by hardcore and tarmac, the tarmac laws located at around 2.39mOD.

## 7. Finds

- 7.1 A small assemblage of finds was collected from the excavation, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe and a complete medicine bottle, all are of post-medieval date. Two samples of the garden soil were taken, and have been processed for finds retrieval. Small worn fragments of Roman and medieval pottery were present, and most likely relate to improvement of the soil for market gardens, and were imported to the site from elsewhere. Other finds retrieved from the samples include post-medieval glass, iron nails and copper objects, animal bone, slag and charcoal (Appendix B). No further work is recommended on the finds.

## 8. Conclusions and Interpretation

- 8.1 The trenches have revealed that the site is dominated by the effects of market gardens on the site in the post-medieval period. There is no subsoil horizon surviving, indicating that working and reworking of the ground has had an effect upon the underlying soil horizons. The main garden soil is up to 1.14m deep; evidence of repeated improvement. The surviving cut features were tree pits and planting beds of low archaeological importance.
- 8.2 Later features that superseded the garden soils relate to housing on the site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as subsequent demolition. These are also of low archaeological interest.
- 8.3 The post-medieval reworking of the soil has removed evidence for the original topography of the site. The naturally lain sands and gravels are present at 0.91m OD, but without subsoil above, there is no evidence to indicate what height the soil horizon was during any earlier historic or prehistoric periods. However, the gravels do lie quite high for the Southwark area, so this may suggest the presence of a high point in the prehistoric landscape.

## 9. Further Work and Publication

- 9.1 No further fieldwork is required in the light of these results, following advice from Dr. Chris Constable of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.
- 9.2 Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager, LAARC and the local studies library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 9.3 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up, and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix C).

## 10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990, Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) the developer/landowner. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited within six months of the approval of the report.

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Figure 1: Site Location.

Figure 2: Trench Location

Figure 3: Plan and Section, Trench 1



Figure 4: Plan and Section, Trench 2

## Appendices

## Appendix A- Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Tarmac surface	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m
102	Bedding layer	10.00m	2.00m	0.25m
103	Building foundation	8.00m	0.38m	0.30m
104	Garden soil	8.10m	2.00m	1.14m
105	Fill of 106	2.00m	0.80m	0.20m
106	Three planting beds	2.00m	0.80m	0.20m
107	Terrace gravels and sand	10.00m	2.00m	NFE
108	19 <sup>th</sup> century pit	1.90m	2.00m	1.95m
109	Fill of 108	1.80m	2.00m	1.95m
110	Wall within 108	2.00m	0.10m	1.95m
200	Tarmac	20.00m	2.00m	0.22m
201	Hardcore layer	16.00m	2.00m	0.10m
202	Demolition horizon	16.00m	2.00m	0.48m
203	Brick foundations	2.00m	0.30m	0.48m
204	Garden soil	16.00m	2.00m	0.80m
205	Fill of 210	4.60m	2.00m	0.35m
206	Fill of 211	2.80m	1.30m	>0.20m
207	Fill of 212	1.40m	1.00m	>0.20m
208	Fill of 213	9.50m	1.70m	0.40m
209	Terrace gravels and sand	16.00m	2.00m	NFE
210	Pit	4.60m	2.00m	0.35m
211	Tree pit	2.80m	1.30m	>0.20m
212	Tree pit	1.40m	1.00m	>0.20m
213	Possible ditch	9.50m	1.70m	0.40m

## Appendix B - Finds Assessment

By Paul Fitz

### Introduction

A small amount of bulk finds were hand collected from two contexts in trench one. The fill of a planting trench (105) had a single clay tobacco pipe stem and a small sherd of green glazed Hants/Surrey borderware pot (1550-1700), the fill was clearly post-medieval in date

The pit fill (109) has a complete medicine bottle, registered find <1>, and two parts of the same creamware plate (1740-1880)

A wide range of finds, all of small size, were retrieved from the residues of samples <1> (context 104) and <2> (context 204), both a dark, thick, market garden soil horizon, across the site.

### Ceramic finds

A total of five sherds (6g) of pottery were recovered from <1>, consisting of transfer-print and plain white glazed earthenware presumably all 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.

Ten sherds (17g) of pottery were recovered from sample <2>. These were more varied, with eight Roman, one medieval and one post-medieval tin-glazed sherd. The medieval sherd and some Roman are quite abraded, and along with their relatively small size, were probably introduced through muck spreading.

Other ceramics from sample <1> were 12 small pieces (34g) of brick and/or tile and four (4g) small tobacco pipe stems). Sample <2> had 10 pieces of brick/tile weighing only 16g, and three tobacco pipe stem pieces weighing 4g.

Brick or bedding mortar chunks from sample <1> was the most bulky material from the samples, weighing 79g, whilst a small fragment of white-washed plaster came from sample <2>.

### Glass

Small glass fragments of post-medieval clear window and green bottle were retrieved from sample <1>.

### Metals

Iron nails were present in both samples (one in sample <1> and two in sample <2>). A small copper pin and cap head were retrieved from sample <1>.

### Industrial residues

Numerous coal/coke slags were recovered from sample <1> (74g) and sample <2> (25g), along with a small amount of burnt shale from sample <1>.

### Organic/environmental finds

Numerous small mammal and fish bone from <1> weighed 22g and <2> weighed 17g. Salt water shell fragments (oyster/cockle and mussel) were retrieved from both samples <1> and <2> weighing 12 and 8 grams respectively.

### Discussion/Recommendations

The wide range of Roman to post-medieval materials and their relatively small size would suggest that that both contexts (104) and (204) were subject to much turning over with a probable imported organic content. The coal and coke slag from fire clear-outs would help with soil remediation. The small, semi-abraded nature of pot sherds of varying dates would suggest further soil remediation from what is commonly termed muck-spreading. All finds retrieved through excavation date to the post-medieval period.

All the finds, bulk and from samples, have little further research value and unless there is further work with which to reassess materials in a larger assemblage then they should be bagged and stored to the Museum of London LAARC archive deposition guidelines.

## Appendix C - OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-73915**

### Project details

Project name	St Saviour's and St Olave's School, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	Two trenches contained a deep deposit of garden soil that is thought to relate to the presence of market gardens in the area during the 17th and 18th centuries. Individual tree pits and planting beds were also recorded. Foundations of properties known to be on the site in the 19th century were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2010 End: 03-06-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any project codes associated with this project	30648 - Contracting Unit No. reference
Any project codes associated with this project	SVV 10 - Sitecode reference
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	TOWN HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	MARKET GARDEN Post Medieval
Methods techniques	& 'Test Pits'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Position in the Pre-application  
planning process

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK St Saviour's and St Olaves's School, New Kent Road, Southwark

Postcode SE1 4AN

Study area 1750.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3284 7904 51.4941755549 -0.08620957409820 51 29 39 N 000 05 10 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.91m Max: 0.93m

### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group  
Organisation

Project brief Southwark Council  
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group  
originator

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of school  
sponsor/funding  
body

## Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London-LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive ID SVV10

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Physical Archive held at AOC until transfer  
notes

Digital Archive Museum of London-LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID SVV10

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Glass'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'  
available

Digital Archive held at AOC until transfer  
notes

Paper Archive Museum of London-LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID SVV10

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey  
available','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive held at AOC until transfer  
notes



**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2010

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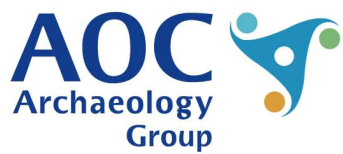
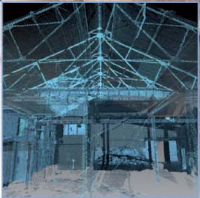
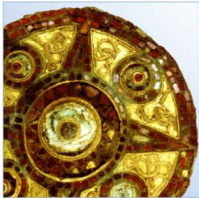
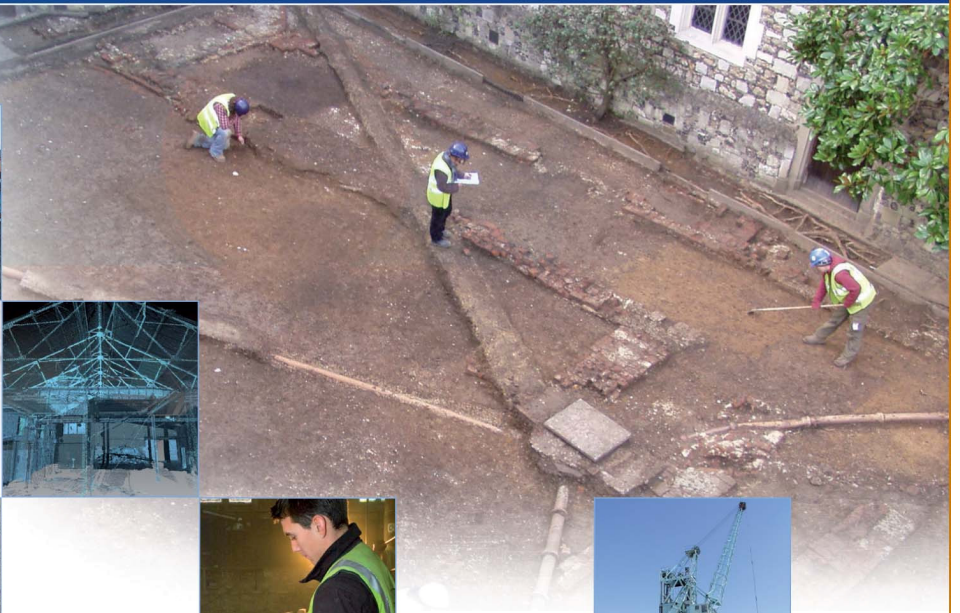
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