

Harper Road, (Symington House), London Borough of Southwark, A Post-Excavation Assessment Report

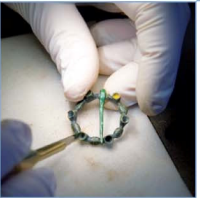
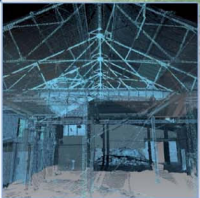
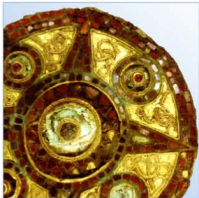
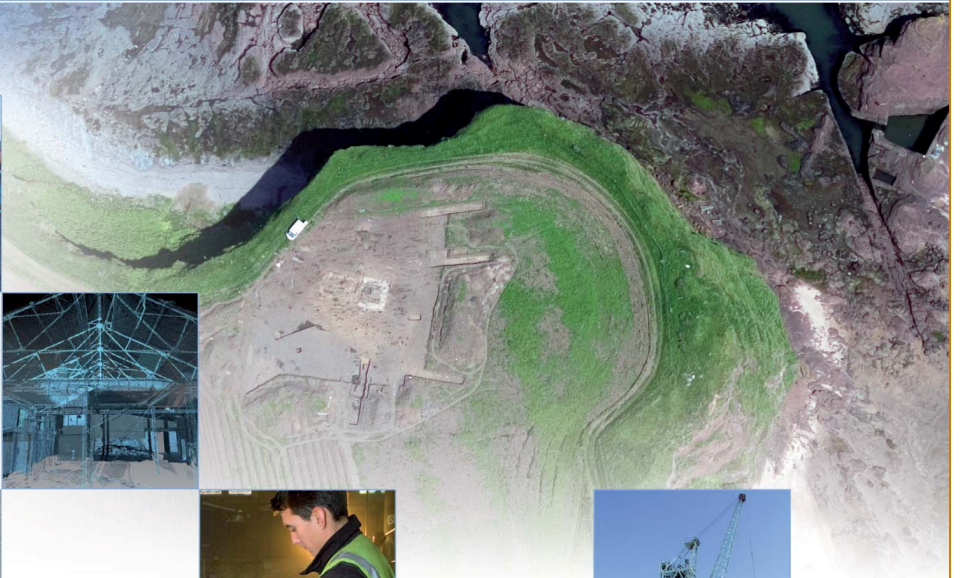
Planning Application Number: 10/AP-2081

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3252 7920

AOC Project Nos: 30683, 30852, 30131

Site Code: HPZ10

Date: November 2011



AOC
Archaeology
Group

ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Harper Road (Symington House), London Borough of Southwark

A Post-Excavation Assessment Report

On Behalf of: RPS Planning & Development
14 Cornhill
London
EC3V 3ND

And: Lovell Partnerships Limited
Tasman House
The Waterfront
Elstree Road
Elstree
Borehamwood
WD6 3BS

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 3252 7920

AOC Project No: 30683

Prepared by: Catherine Edwards

Illustration by: Jonathan Moller

Date of Excavation: 28th – 30th February 2011
20th – 26th April 2011
16th March – 8th April 2011
3rd – 26th May 2011

Date of Report: November 2011

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

Author: Catherine Edwards

Date: November 2011

Approved by: Melissa Melikian

Date: November 2011

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: November 2011

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

Page

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 The Site	3
1.2 Planning Background	3
1.3 The Scope of the Report.....	4
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
Previous Archaeological Investigation	7
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS.....	8
6 INTERIM SUMMARY OF RESULTS	9
6.1 Period 1 – Natural.....	9
6.2 Period 2 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.....	10
6.3 Period 3 – Roman 2 nd – 3 rd century (Figures 4-7)	10
6.4 Period 4 – Medieval (Figure 8b).....	22
6.5 Period 5a - Medieval to Post-Medieval (Figures 8 & 13).....	23
6.6 Period 5b – Early Post-Medieval (Figure 11).....	25
6.7 Period 5c – Late Post-Medieval (Figure 8-10 & 12).....	26
6.8 Period 5d – Late Post-Medieval to Modern (Figure 8b & 9b)	34
7 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT	36
7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive (All phases)	36
7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive	36
8 SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL.....	36
8.1 Quantification of Find	36
8.2 Finds (Appendix C)	37
9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA	42
9.1 Summary of Results.....	42
9.2 Discussion of Significanc.....	43
10 REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH AIMS.....	47
10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims.....	47
10.2 Revised Research Aim.....	48
11 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK.....	50
12 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK	52
12.1 Documentary Analysi.....	52
12.2 Specialist Report.....	52
12.3 Illustration.....	53
13 BIBLIOGRAPHY	54
Appendix A – Context Register	71
Appendix B – Matrix	84
Appendix C – Specialist Reports.....	228
Appendix D – OASIS Form	229

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1. Site Location
- Figure 2. Detailed Site / Area Location
- Figure 3. Area 4: Sample Section through Natural and Made Ground Deposits
- Figure 4. Area 2: Roman Archaeological Remains
- Figure 5. Roman Sections
- Figure 6. Area 1: Roman Archaeological Remains
- Figure 7a. Area 5 South: Roman Archaeological Remains
- Figure 7b. Area 5 North: Roman Archaeological Remains
- Figure 8a. Area 1 South: Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 8b. Area 1 North: Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 9a. Area 5 South: Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 9b. Area 5 North: Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 10. Area 2: Post-medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 11. Area 2 & 3: Post-Medieval Archaeological Remains
- Figure 12. Post-Medieval Sections

Plate List

- Plate 1: View of Ditch [2010/2012/2042]
- Plate 2: View of intercutting Roman ditches in Area 1
- Plate 3: View of ditches F5173 and F5173
- Plate 4: View of ditch F5173 and postholes
- Plate 4: Close up of complete pot in situ within grave [1185]
- Plate 5: Close up of complete pot in situ within grave [1217]
- Plate 6: View of medieval to post-medieval linear features (Area 5)
- Plate 7: View of a post-medieval well
- Plate 8: Close up coiled pipe shaped like a boot (5138)
- Plate 9: View of brick structure [1210]
- Plate 10: View of brick structure [5165]

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken at the Harper Road site, summarising the stratigraphical sequence of archaeological remains, and describes the work undertaken on the archive. The principal objective of this report is to refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, and assess the potential of the archive to address these research objectives.

Between 1st and 8th June 2010 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology at the site of Harper Road, (Symington House), London Borough of Southwark, National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3252 7920). The evaluation comprised seven machine excavated trenches which identified the presence of Roman remains in the form of linear ditches, pits and three burials. Later remains were also recorded on site in the form of post-medieval walls and a series of wells/soakaways. As part of the mitigation strategy between February and April 2011, a watching brief was carried out during intrusive groundworks. Mitigation excavation work commenced between March and May 2011, when five phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken. The works were conducted on behalf of RPS Planning and Development and Lovells. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of residential buildings. The over all project managers are Simon Blatherwick for RPS and Melissa Melikian for AOC Archaeology.

The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the prehistoric period, primarily consisting of residual worked flint and pottery sherds collected from later features. A complete Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel was recorded on site originating from a Roman ditch. Also dating to this period was a perforated clay slab which was recovered from a post-medieval structural context. No in situ prehistoric remains were recorded on site.

Roman activity was recorded on site in the form of large linear ditches crossing the site northeast – southwest and northwest-southeast and dispersed pits and postholes. Eleven Roman burials were also recorded on site and appeared to form a part of the ‘Southern’ Roman cemetery of Londinium. Roman activity only appeared to date to one period which was identified as being the 2nd to 3rd-4th centuries. The ditches indicate Roman landscape management whilst the lack of other features suggests that the local population were not heavily utilising the site.

The site appears to have been abandoned for the next 1400 years and was not reoccupied until the 17th century when a large ditch was excavated on site. The ditch contained residual Roman remains. However the later fills dated to the late 16th-17th century which might suggest that ditch falls within the period of the Civil War. The site appears to have been used for local agricultural or horticultural activities during the medieval or post-medieval period. The features formed a system of shallow gullies that crossed the southern half of the site roughly north-south. The site was not heavily utilised until the late post-medieval period when the area was used for the construction of circular brick-lined structures, either wells or soakaways, which would have serviced the local population. Brick and concrete structures were also established on site. When the circular brick structures were no longer in use they became used for the deposition of domestic waste which included, pottery, household utensils, tobacco pipes, food waste and personal items. Later structures were also recorded on site, which are likely to date to the very late post-medieval or modern period.

Overall, a medium density of archaeological features was identified during the course of the excavation from two main phases covering the Roman and post-medieval periods. As a whole, the site is thought to be of local significance due to the density of archaeological remains and commonality of the finds assemblage.

The assemblage does however add to the growing knowledge of the area in terms of periods when the site was occupation and abandoned.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Site

- 1.1.1 This document aims to summarise the results of an archaeological watching brief and excavation, conducted by AOC Archaeology, for the proposed development at Harper Road, (Symington House), London Borough of Southwark, on behalf of RPS and Lovells. Consultation for the project was provided by RPS's Director of Archaeology, Simon Blatherwick. The overall Project Manager for AOC Archaeology was Melissa Melikian.
- 1.1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3252 7920 (Figure 1). The site is roughly square (0.49ha in area) in plan and was previously occupied by a vacant two storey block of flats in the centre which was surrounded by grassed amenity areas and a tarmac car park (Figure 2).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the Southwark Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2.2 The site is located within the Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) as defined in the Southwark Plan (2007) and Supplementary Planning Guidance for Archaeology (2002).
- 1.2.3 Planning consent has been granted (Application No: 10/AP-2081) for the redevelopment of land off Harper Road, (Symington House) for a new residential (affordable housing) development of between three and seven storeys with associated parking, cycle store, bin store and landscaping.
- 1.2.4 The first phase of work involved the production of a desk-based assessment (RPS 2010a). Further to the results of the desk-based assessment, a stage of evaluation was requested pre-determination to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy. The works were carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (RPS 2010b). The archaeological evaluation revealed the presence of Roman burials, ditches and post-medieval features. Following the evaluation, the Senior Archaeological Officer recommended that archaeological conditions were placed on planning consent in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). They were:

Condition 32: Archaeological Mitigation

No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the Applicant, or their agenda 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 Policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

Condition 33: Archaeological Reporting

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 the 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 appropriate 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 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).

Condition 34: Archaeological Foundation Design

Before any work hereby authorised begins, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason:

In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ in accordance with Policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

- 1.2.5 The mitigation work involved an archaeological watching brief and the excavation of five areas targeting the main areas of development. This phase of works was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (RPS 2010b).
- 1.2.6 This post-excavation assessment report conforms to the requirements of PPS 5 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010), the WSI (RPS 2010b), current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations (IFA 2008).
 - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
 - A Research Framework for London Archaeology (MoL 2002).

1.3 The Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 The work was carried out under the site code relating to the first phase of evaluation (HPZ10). The research aims outlined prior to excavation are discussed with reference to the results, and the further work to enable full interpretation and publication are outlined. Quantification of the resources needed to fulfil this work has been undertaken in the light of the revised research objectives. The site comprised of five separate areas annotated as Areas 1–5 (Figure 2).

1.3.2 These consisted of :

- Area 1 – This area was located to the east of the former block of flats and encompassed trenches 6 and 4 from the evaluation phase of work. This parcel of land measured 555 m².
- Area 2 - This area was located to the north of the former block of flats and encompassed Trench 1 from the evaluation phase of work. This parcel of land measured 307 m².
- Area 3 - This area was located to the northwest of the former block of flats and was located slightly further west of Trench 3. This parcel of land measured 34 m².
- Area 4 - This area was located to the west of the former block of flats and was located further northwest of Trench 5. This parcel of land measured 130 m².
- Area 5 – This area was located to the south of the former block of flats and encompassed Trench 7 from the evaluation phase of work. This parcel of land measured 632 m².

1.3.3 This assessment discusses the results of the main excavations which superseded the evaluation Trenches 1-7. The results of the evaluation are summarised in the archaeological background section only (see sections 3.8-3.13).

1.3.4 On completion of the excavation and prior to the project's final archival deposition, the archive produced by the earlier phases of work conducted by AOC, will be integrated into the overall project archive. As part of the programme of post-excavation analysis, the interpretations reached and the dates attributed to the features recorded during the evaluations will be re-appraised.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey (1998) shows the site to be located on the Kempton Park Gravel (River Terrace deposits). The gravels overlie London Clay in this area. The site is thought to lie to the south of the channels which crossed Southwark in prehistory and the Roman period. Peat has been found on sites to the south in a depression known as the Rockingham Anomaly.
- 2.2 The site is generally flat, with the surface lying at about 2.80mOD and 3.00mOD. No evidence of the Kempton Gravels was recorded on site. Excavations at sites such as Geoffrey Chaucer School and Trinity Street, immediately south of the application site, had recorded gravels at 1.23m-1.33mOD and 1.30m - 1.75mOD respectively (MoLAS 2006a, Killock 2007).
- 2.3 The evaluation conducted on site by AOC, indicated that the site had undergone significant truncation and land modification in the late post-medieval or early modern period (AOC 2010.) Due to this truncation, the majority of the archaeological remains were recorded at a similar height regardless of their historical context. As a consequence, the relationship between features and/or layers is unclear in places across the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The archaeological background to the site has been provided in detail in an archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2010a) and is summarised below.
- 3.2 Pottery and worked flints dating as far back as the Mesolithic period have been found in North Southwark, including four struck flints at Ralph Street, but there is little evidence for prehistoric settlement nearby.
- 3.3 The site lay in low-lying land between the major roads of Watling Street and Stane Street during the Roman period (Perring & Brigham 2000). This area was to the south of the main Roman settlement in Southwark, the southern extent of which is thought to be around St George's Church. Some evidence for settlement was found at Trinity Street, where pits and postholes as well as a trench-built structure were recorded (Killock 2007). Evidence for agriculture was found at Ralph Street and Old Kent Road.
- 3.4 The main potential for Roman activity on the site is for burial activity. Over 20 cremations were excavated to the west of the site around Deverall Street in the 1830's, recorded as being located around 6ft (1.8m) below the ground surface (MoLAS 2006). More recently, approximately 40 burials were excavated from an extensive cemetery during mitigation works at the Trinity Street site (Chris Constable *pers comm.*), while at 165 Great Dover Street 25 inhumations, five cremations and a possible mausoleum structure were recorded (MacKinder 2000). Directly south of the site at the Globe Academy (formerly Geoffrey Chaucer School), a single, heavily damaged, Roman cremation urn was found on a baulk between two later post-medieval graves, (MoLAS 2009). Other examples of Roman burials in the area include two inhumations at Ralph Street and a further two at 52-58 Great Dover Street, while grave goods have been recovered from Harper Road/Brockham Street and Old Kent Road.
- 3.5 The site is likely to have lain in open fields during the Saxon and medieval periods, and as such there was limited potential for archaeological remains dating from these periods.
- 3.6 A farmhouse can be seen lying on the northern edge of the site on Rocque's map of 1746, but the majority of the site lay in open fields until the 19th century when terraced housing was constructed. The present structure and a small library in the southeast corner of the site were built in the mid-20th

century. Possible truncation of potential remains may have been caused by the 19th century housing, the current structures and the small library in the southeast corner (now demolished).

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 3.8 An archaeological evaluation was carried prior to the mitigation phase of work. The evaluation involved the excavation of seven trenches which were distributed around the site. The evaluation identified the natural horizon on site as varying between a white and yellow sand and a light orangey yellow silty clay. The natural was recorded at a height of 0.43mOD (Trench 5) and 1.71mOD (Trench 7).
- 3.9 The archaeological features dated to two distinct periods; Roman and post-medieval. Three Roman ditches were recorded on site in Trenches 1, 2 and 7. These were recorded at an upper height of between 0.92mOD and 1.46mOD. The ditches were all aligned roughly east-west and northeast-southwest and were approximately 0.32-0.45m deep. All three ditches were filled by the same grey brown sandy silt and were thought to be Roman in date. Along with the ditches were two Roman pits of unknown function were recorded in Trench 4 at a height of 1.05-1.23mOD. The finds indicate a date range of AD 50- 140 and AD150-400 for the two sherds recovered.
- 3.10 Three Roman graves were recorded within Trench 2 at heights of 1.43-1.46mOD. The graves were aligned roughly north-south. Fragments of pottery were identified as sherds of a flagon or Amphora and date to AD50-160.
- 3.11 A thick deposit of buried soil was identified across the site, varying in height from 1.13mOD to 2.16mOD. This soil was interpreted as a period of inactivity on site, possibly at a time when the area was utilised for agricultural purposes. Two pieces of pottery recovered date to 1800-1870 whilst the assemblage of clay tobacco pipe dates from 1700-1900.
- 3.13 Post-medieval remains on site included two pits within Trench 7, a wall in Trench 6 and a general spread of wells/soakaways across the site. The post-medieval archaeological remains varied in height between 1.58mOD and 2.13mOD across the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Following the previous phases of evaluation trenching, five areas (Figure 2) were identified for further excavation. This was supplemented by two phases of watching brief. The first phase took place between the 28th and 30th February 2011 and involved the monitoring of ground reduction and removal of Japanese Knotweed contaminated ground to the east of the block of flats. The second phase was carried out between the 20th and 26th April 2011 and was carried out on the removal of concrete footings following the completion of the first phase of excavation. The first phase of excavation, conducted between the 16th March and 8th April 2011, involved the excavation of Areas 1, 2 and 3, with Areas 4 and 5 being carried out in the second phase of work between the 3rd May and 27th May 2011 (Figure 2). Once the excavation of an area was completed and on approval of Southwark Council's Senior Archaeology Officer, the area was backfilled and handed over to the developer.
- 4.2 In this report cuts and structural remains are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'.
- 4.3 The excavation was supervised by the author and Chris Clarke, managed by Melissa Melikian (Operations Director) for AOC Archaeology and Simon Blatherwick for RPS and was monitored by Dr Chris Constable on behalf of Southwark Council.

5 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

5.1 In general terms, the original aim of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of the proposed development and preserve by record the archaeological remains impacted by the development. This applies to remains of all periods, and includes evidence of past environments.

5.2 The general aims of the investigation were:

- The general aim of the evaluation work is to excavate and record (preserve by record) any archaeological features within areas of development. All works will link into the existing research framework for the archaeology of Greater London (Museum of London/EH 2002).
- To retrieve ecofactual and environmental samples from archaeological features and deposits.
- To enable the Senior Archaeology Officer, as advisor to the London Borough of Southwark, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirements in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation as part of the planning process.

5.3 Specific aims, as set out in the WSI (RPS 2010b), were:

- Are there more than three Roman burials on the site?
- If so are they isolated burials or part of a cemetery?
- Does the site contain Roman cremations and /or funerary structures?
- If the burials are isolated, is there any evidence to suggest why this may be the case (e.g. pathologies)?
- How do the recovered burials (and /or cremations) fit into the pattern of Roman burials in Southwark?
- What are the relationships and / or function of the three Roman ditches recorded on site in Trenches 1, 2 and 7?
- What are the relationships and / or function of the two Roman pits recorded in Trench 4?
- What evidence can the post-medieval deposits and features provide about land use and economy in this part of the borough of Southwark?

5.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 INTERIM SUMMARY OF RESULTS

During the course of the excavation at the Harper Road site, five different periods of activity were recognised. Within the post-medieval period, four phases were identified. The first phase was a possible overlapping medieval and post-medieval period. This was followed by early post-medieval, late post-medieval and late, post-medieval to modern phases.

6.1 Period 1 – Natural

- 6.1.1 The natural deposit was present across all areas of the site, varying between silty clay, sand, and sand with gravel. The lowest natural deposit recorded on site was identified in Area 3 as (3006), an orange, yellow and white loose gravely sand recorded at an upper height of 0.21mOD. Above the gravely sand were deposits (3005), a 0.19m thick deposit of dark bluish grey, with occasional gravely clay, and (3004), a 0.14m thick light yellow grey clay sand, recorded at an upper height of 0.54mOD. The white sand deposit which made up part of (3006) was also recorded in Area 4 as (4019). Within Area 4, deposit (4019) was predominately white and greenish grey. This was recorded at an upper height of 0.44mOD. This is likely to be the lower sandy alluvium that overlies the Kempton Park Gravel in this part of London. Above the loose sand were four alluvial deposits recorded as (4018), (4007), (4020) and (4003). These were recorded as a sequence of silty clays and sands. Layer (4020), may be similar to (3005).
- 6.1.2 Two column samples were taken within the naturally accumulating clays and sands recorded as layers (4003), (4007), (4020), (4018) and (4019), in Area 4 (Figure 3 & 11). The results of the assessment indicate that the deposits recorded in section are typical of sediments accumulation in an environment that has experienced variable, but generally low levels of energy perhaps relating to flood events, (see specialist report, Appendix C). The organic matter values were low throughout the organic part of the sequence. It was not possible to determine whether this organic horizon is an extension of the Rockingham Anomaly or a distinct scour hollow, depression or palaeochannel within the Kempton Park Gravel. Radiocarbon dating was attempted through humic and humin acid fractions extracted from an organic bulk sample within a column. The results indicated that the sediment may be Early Neolithic in date (ca. 5990-5900 cal BP), however, because the ages of the two fractions are statistically distinguishable, the determinations must be considered unreliable. Pollen was preserved in very high concentrations in the samples and are indicative of a transition from a wetland woodland environment dominated by alder, grasses and sedges to a more open environment on both the wetland and dryland dominated by grasses, sedges and other herbaceous taxa.
- 6.1.3 In Areas, 1, 2 and 5, the natural horizon varied greatly from that observed in Areas 3 and 4. In Area 1, silty clay deposits (1250) and (1104) were observed across the site recorded at upper heights of 1.42mOD – 1.38mOD. This was also recorded in Area 2 as (2083). Silty clay deposits (1250) and (1104) became sandier towards the southern extent of Area 1. Overlying (1104), and only observed in the southern section of Area 1 were (1103), a 0.13m thick undulating grey alluvial sand and (1102), a 0.25m thick layer of loose yellow sand with occasional gravel. In Area 5 the natural was recorded as (5229), a mixture of loose sand and in places dense gravel. The gravel may be the upper stratigraphy of the Kempton Gravels or possible a localised Thames gravel deposit. Natural (5229), was observed across the area changing slightly in the southwest corner to a mix of sandy gravel and white loose sand.
- 6.1.4 The natural deposit varies across the site indicating various episodes of deposition from glacial depositing of gravels to more localised flooding depositing clays and sands.

6.2 Period 2 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 6.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity recorded on site were eight sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The majority of sherds were recorded in later features and are residual. Two further prehistoric finds in the form of a near complete vessel and a clay slab are of greater interest although are also residual.
- 6.2.2 The vessel was represented by two large unabraded sherds, in fabric FL1, making up c. one third of a near complete small fine-ware bowl or cup. The vessel had a diameter of just 90mm and features a bipartite shouldered profile with a hemispherical lower body and a small omphalos base. The vessel was in a near complete state and in good condition suggesting there was little reworking. The pottery vessel was originally thought to have originated from within a burial however upon further excavation it appears that the vessel originated from within a series of intercutting ditches dated to the Roman period. This is of some note because relatively little Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery is known from the river terrace to the south of the Thames.
- 6.2.3 The other object, a perforated clay slab, was recovered from a post-medieval structure. The fragment was formed in a coarse calcined flint tempered fabric, dating to the Late Bronze Age (L63mm, W62mm, Th23mm). Perforated clay slab fragments in a similar fabric have previously been recorded at nearby Fennings Wharf (Rayner 2002, 91). No satisfactory function for these enigmatic objects has yet been established.

6.3 Period 3 – Roman 2nd – 3rd century (Figures 4-7)

- 6.3.1 No early Roman activity was recorded on site suggesting that the site was located outside the early settlement. The Roman archaeology on site predominately dates to the 2nd-3rd century. Occasional early Roman pottery sherds have been recorded but these were included within the assemblage of later dated features. The form of the Roman activity is, in the majority, is either related to linear ditching or burials. Only three other features, two small pits or post holes [1085] and [1179] and a larger pit [1106] have been dated to the Roman period.

Roman Ditches and Post Holes

- 6.3.2 In Area 2, a large ditch was recorded crossing the site on a north-south alignment measuring approximately 24.00m x 2.45m x 0.46m (Figure 4 & 5). The ditch was excavated in three slots and recorded as [2010], [2012] and [2042] whilst the complete ditch has been given the feature number F2084. The ditch had gradually sloping sides and a gentle concave base recorded at a varying upper height of 1.39-1.26mOD. The ditch was filled by (2009), (2011), and (2041), a light grey brown silty clay sand with inclusions of occasional natural flint. Each excavated slot yielded a small finds assemblage. Deposit (2009) produced sherds of east Gaulish samian ware and oxidised ware dated to AD150-300 along with fragments of Roman tegula and imbrex dated to AD50-160. Deposit (2011) produced sherds of La Graufesenque samian ware and oxidised ware dated to AD50-400 along with tegula, imbrex and brick dated to AD50-160, whilst deposit (2041), produced a single sherd of black burnished ware dated to AD120-250 along with fragments of animal bone, tegula, tile and a tiny fragment of blue/green cylindrical glass bottle RF127. It should also be noted that (2041), contained intrusive clay tobacco pipe dated to 1660-1680.



Plate 1 – View of Ditch [2010/2012/2042]

- 6.3.3 A second ditch, [2014], was partially observed in the southern corner of Area 2, interacting with ditch F2084. Only 2.20m x 1.60m x 0.25m of the ditch was uncovered. This was recorded at a height of 1.41mOD. The cut ran east-west and had sharp to gradually sloped sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled by (2013), a grey brown clay sand. No finds were recorded in the fill.
- 6.3.4 Another section of the same ditch may have been recorded in Area 1 as [1024], [1075] and [1226], feature number F1025 (Figure 5 & 6). The northwest-southeast ditch measured 13.00m x 1.80m x 0.45m at a varying height of 1.36-1.43mOD. Feature F1025 had gradual slopes and a gentle concave base and was filled by deposit (1023), (1074) and (1225), recorded as grey brown silty clay sand. Deposit (1023) recorded in slot [1024] produced sherds of sandy ware, flint ware, Thameside Kent Ware and the imported ware *Moselkeramik* giving an assemblage date of AD200-300. Also recorded in the fill was a fragment of tegula dated to AD50-160 and fragments of animal bone. Deposit (1074), yielded no finds whilst deposit (1225), only contained fragments of cattle bones and a fragment of tegula dated to AD50-160.
- 6.3.5 Approximately 1.30m further north of ditch F1025 was parallel ditch F1018 (Figure 5 & 6). The ditch also ran northwest-southeast, measuring 6.90m x 1.70m x 0.22m-0.30m deep. The ditch was recorded at a varying height of 1.30-1.48mOD. The ditch was excavated in two slots recorded as [1125] and [1187] and has been given the feature number F1018. The cut had gradual sides and a concave base and was filled by (1124) and (1186), recorded as a mid grey orange brown silty clay with occasional oyster shell, sheep/goat bones and small stones. Only a small assemblage of finds was recovered which included undiagnostic Roman pottery and intrusional 13th-17th century peg tile. A possible later re-cut was recorded in the eastern slot as [1108]. The re-cut ditch measured 1.10m wide x 0.36m and was aligned northwest-southeast. The re-cut was only observed in one slot and not observed in the second, possibly due to the shallow nature of the feature. The ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Into the base were four small stake holes recorded as [1117],

[1119], [1121] and [1123]. The stake holes were sub-rectangular in shape and measured on average 0.04m in diameter and 0.04m deep. The stake holes were aligned in a row that ran parallel to the ditch which might suggest that the re-cut may have functioned as a fenced boundary line. The stake holes were filled by (1116), (1118), (1120) and (1122) respectively; a light yellow grey brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fills. Overlying the stake holes was ditch fill (1107), a dark orange brown silty clay sand. No datable finds were recovered from the ditch slot fill.

- 6.3.6 A further and larger sequence of inter cutting ditches was recorded aligned northeast-southwest across Area 1 (Figure 6). Originally thought to be one very large ditch, upon excavation, approximately five ditches were recorded. During the initial stripping of the site and hand cleaning, finds were collected under the general context (1249). This assemblage included fragments of Lezoux samian ware dated to AD170-200, a fragment of marble stone and Roman tile and brick dated to AD50-160. Following excavation it was established that three ditches appeared to extend northeast-southwest across the full length of the observed area, one ditch terminated, whilst another was only observed in two slots (Figure 6).



Plate 2: View of intercutting Roman Ditches in Area 1

- 6.3.7 The southern most linear ditch was recorded in two slots as [1053] and [1161] and has been given the feature number F1019. The ditch measured 7.00m x 1.00-0.52m x 0.60-0.64m deep and terminated within the second slot recorded as [1161]. The ditch was recorded at a height of 1.25mOD. The cut varied from steep to gradual sides and a concave to flat base. The variation is due to the rounded end of the ditch. Ditch slot, [1053], was filled by three deposits recorded as (1052), (1051) and (1050). The lowest fill (1052), was recorded as orange brown sand with no inclusions. This was overlaid by (1051), a mid grey silty clay sand with inclusions of oyster shell, iron nails, pig, large mammal and bird bones, which in turn was overlaid by (1050), a mid grey brown clay sand with inclusions of oyster shell and cattle bone fragments. A column sample <8>, was taken from [1053], to assess the environmental nature of the ditch as deposit (1051) appeared to resemble an alluvial fill. The results of the lithostratigraphic and organic matter content assessment demonstrated that the organic matter values were extremely low throughout the sequence. Pollen was preserved in high concentrations in one of the two sub-samples, which is indicative of an open, disturbed environment dominated by herbaceous taxa. This indicates that the ditches were been utilised in an open space perhaps as drainage or field boundaries.

- 6.3.8 Ditch slot [1161], contained two fills recorded as (1160) and (1159). The lowest fill (1160) was recorded as mid grey silty sand. This was overlaid by (1159), a light yellow brown silty sand. A small to moderate finds assemblage was recovered from deposits (1051) and (1050), these were identified as a varied mix of fabrics of Roman pottery dated to AD150-250 (1051) and AD180-300 (1050). These included examples of Thameside Kent Ware, black burnished ware, Baetican Dressel amphora fabric and East Gaulish samian ware. A small assemblage of ceramic building material was also recovered and included fragments of imbrex, tile, brick and tegula dated to AD50-160. One piece of tile appeared to have been mortared with *opus signinum*, a fine Roman concrete. Industrial residues indicated the presence of possible fuel ash in deposit (1051), although these are highly likely to be intrusive. The environmental residues included examples of macrobotanicals, both charred and uncharred which are likely to be the result of the scattering of detritus due to the low levels present.
- 6.3.9 The remaining four linear ditches have no clear path, as the excavated sections indicated a level of intercutting which varied between each excavated slot. Later truncation and the similarity of the ditch fills makes establishing the relationship between the ditches as recorded in the four sections very difficult and may be misleading. Where possible I have linked or postulated links between the ditch sections. The height of the ditches varied across the site sloping from northeast to southwest from 1.28 to 1.45mOD.
- 6.3.10 Identified ditch cuts [1056], [1100], [1138] and [1171] may be part of the same linear ditch and as such have been given the feature number F1073 (Figure 6). The linear could measure the full ditch length of 23.00m x 0.43-1.31m wide and between 0.11-0.36m deep. The cut had gradually sloped sides and a concave base. The linear was filled by various fills. Cut [1056], contained two fills (1054) and (1055), cut [1100] contained one fill (1099), cut [1138] contained (1151), (1152) and (1137) and cut [1171] contained (1170). The fills varied from mid grey, orange brown and yellow grey but all were silty clay sand. No finds were collected from any of the above fills.
- 6.3.11 Small possible pit [1136] has an unclear relationship with the above ditches. Observed in the second excavated slot across the ditches, [1136] was recorded as a small sub-circular feature measuring 0.38m x 0.19m x 0.21m deep. The feature was filled by (1135), a mid grey silty sand with no inclusions or datable finds.
- 6.3.12 The following linear features were difficult to distinguish between during excavation due to similarity of fills and their truncation by later deposits. In three of the excavated slots two ditches were observed whereas in the remaining excavated slot only one ditch was observed. It may be possible to suggest that [1060], [1140] and [1165] are part of the same ditch with [1063], [1158] and [1167] forming a second ditch. For ease of discussion the ditches have been numbered F1094 and F1251 respectively. The sections in the excavated slots indicate that the relationship between the ditches, for example which ditch appears to cut which, varies along its length. This may suggest that the filling of the ditches was fluid or that the similarity between deposits made the interfaces between the ditches impossible to discern. Cut [1088] recorded in the central slot could belong to either ditch or perhaps contains both but was indistinguishable in section. Ditch F1094 contained a number of fills recorded as (1057), (1058), (1059), (1153), (1154), (1139), (1164) and (1173). Most excavated sections contained more than one fill. These varied between mid and light greys and yellow to orange brown silty clay sand. Only fills (1057) and (1058) contained datable finds which included a small quantity of pottery and brick (1058 only). The only diagnostic pottery sherd was identified as a fragment of amphora dated to AD 50-170. It should be noted however that this type is almost always found in later assemblages. Animal bone identified as cattle and large mammal were also recovered from both deposits. A low level of charred and uncharred macroplants in the form of crop remains,

non cereal crop remains, seeds of elder and wild/ weed seeds were identified in deposit (1058). The assemblage is thought to represent scattered detritus. Linear ditch F1251 which could have measured the complete ditch length of 23.00m and 0.68-1.10m x 0.33-0.56m deep had gradual sloped sides and a concave base and was filled with deposits, (1061), (1062), (1155), (1156), (1157) and (1166). The deposits varied between grey and orange brown and mid grey silty clay sand. No datable evidence was recovered from the ditch.

- 6.3.13 Cut [1088], recorded in the centrally located slot maybe part of either ditch or a combination of the two (Figure 6). The cut had gradually sloped sides with a concave base. The cut measured 1.75 wide and 0.52m deep and was filled by (1086), (1087), (1095) and (1096), which varied between light and dark browns and grey silt clay sand. No finds were recovered from the fills.
- 6.3.14 In the last two excavated slots, a fifth ditch was recorded as [1169] and [1098]. The ditch which has been given the feature number F1252, may have measured 10.80m in length x 0.79-0.93m x 0.24-0.29m deep. The cut had gradually sloped sides and a concave base and were filled by (1097), (1168) and (1174), recorded as yellow grey and grey brown silty clay sand. Finds included a sherd of amphora and a sherd of a black burnish ware imitation fabric. The assemblage was generally dated to AD50-400.
- 6.3.15 Ditches F1073, F1094, F1251 and F1252 have an unclear relationship to ditches F1025 and F1018. Ditch F1025 appeared to have been truncated by ditch [1098] in F1252 however, the excavated slot between F1018 and F1252 was inconclusive. It is possible that F1252 is part of F1018 and perhaps functions as a return at a 90° angle, suggesting that they might be contemporary. This may also suggest that ditch F1025 is earlier and may have had a now lost relationship with one or all of the remaining ditches.
- 6.3.16 A short ditch or gully was recorded as [1190] in Area 1 (Figure 6). The gully ran north-south measuring 1.75m x 0.60m x 0.11m at a height of 1.36mOD. The cut had gradually sloped sides and a concave base and was filled by (1189), an orange brown clay sand interpreted as a naturally occurring deposit which was overlaid by (1188) a grey brown silty sand. Only deposit (1188) contained datable finds in the form of fragments of blue/green glass from a cylindrical vessel RF125.
- 6.3.17 Cutting into ditch F1018 was pit [1106], which was oval in shape, measuring 2.0m in diameter x 0.30m deep, at a height of 1.30mOD. The cut edges had gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 6). The pit was filled by (1105), a dark orange brown silty clay sand with inclusions of occasional natural gravel stone and oyster shell. The fill also contained fragments of tegula and imbrex and undiagnostic pottery dated to AD50-400.
- 6.3.18 Two isolated postholes were recorded dating to the Roman period (Figure 6). Post hole [1085] was recorded to the north of ditch F1025 in Area 1. The posthole measured 0.20m x 0.20m x 0.13m at a height of 1.43mOD and was square shaped with sharp sides and a V-shaped base. The posthole was filled by (1084), a dark brown grey sandy silt with fragments of tile dated to AD50-160. The second posthole [1179] was located 11.50m to the south of F1025. The cut was circular shaped, measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.19m deep at a height of 1.43mOD. The postholes contained two fills (1177) and (1178). The lowest fill (1177) was recorded as mid orange grey sandy clay and interpreted as a packing deposit around a post pipe. Above (1177), was (1178), a dark grey sandy silt. Deposit (1177) contained small flakes of ceramic building material dated to AD50-160. A third undated post hole [1176] was recorded near to [1179]. The post hole measured 0.38m x 0.31m x 0.10m and was circular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The post hole was filled by (1175), a dark grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

- 6.3.19 An undated linear ditch was recorded within the southern extent of Area 5 (Figure 7a). The undated ditch, recorded as [5021], ran roughly east-west and measured 6.70m x 1.30m x 0.20m deep. The ditch had gradually sloped sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was filled by (5020), a mid brown grey silty clay sand. No dating evidence was recovered. Approximately 40.00m north of [5021] and on a similar alignment were ditches [5153], [5155] and [5157] (Figure 7b). All three ditches appear to be roughly aligned east-west at a height of 1.26mOD. Ditch [5153] measured 6.00m x 0.68m x 0.14m and had gradually sloped sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was filled by (5152), a mid yellow grey sandy silt. Ditch [5155] was very similar to [5153]. The ditch measured 6.10m x 0.70m x 0.15m deep, with gradually sloped sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was also filled by slightly darker yellow grey sandy silt recorded as (5154). Ditch [5157] was slightly larger than the previous two, measuring 6.00m x 0.92m x 0.28m, with steeper sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by (5156), a light grey yellow sandy silt. Dating evidence was recovered from (5154) in the form of a single fragment of Roman pottery dated to AD50-400 and (5156), in the form of a single imbrex fragment dated to AD50-160.
- 6.3.20 Ditches [5157] and [5155], described above, continued to the east of a modern concrete base, where they were recorded as [5231] and [5194] (Figure 7b). Ditch [5231] was filled by (5230), which measured 0.70m x 0.15m x 0.20m (not illustrated). Truncating ditch [5231] was [5194] measuring 0.70m x 1.36m x 0.24m and had gradually sloped edges and a concave base. The ditch was filled by (5193), a mid grey yellow brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the fill. The ditch may also have continued to the west as linear [5167], located to the south of post-medieval truncation [5165]. Only 0.78m of the ditch length remained, however the ditch appeared to be in alignment. The ditch cut had gradually sloping sides filled by (5166), a dark brown grey sandy silt with inclusions of natural gravel. No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 6.3.21 Ditch [5021] and [5157], described above, were truncated by one of two parallel north-south ditches recorded as feature numbers F5173 and F5174 (Figure 7a & 7b). Ditch F5173, which cut [5021] and [5157], measured 22.00m x 1.0-1.50m x 0.23-0.37m deep whilst ditch F5174 measured 14.00m x 0.94-1.10m x 0.25-0.40m deep. Ditch F5173 was excavated in five slots recorded as [5008], [5012], [5041], [5080] and [5172]. The ditch varied in height from 1.23-1.29mOD. The cut had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with grey brown/yellow sandy silt gravel recorded as (5007), (5011), (5040), (5079) and (5173). Deposit (5007) contained cattle and large mammal bone fragments, Roman tile, tegula and brick. The brick fragment contained an impression of a hob nailed boot. Deposit (5040) contained fragments of Kentish ragstone and ferruginous conglomerate. Deposit (5011) contained horse and cattle bone fragments and a single fragment of pottery dated to AD50-250 whilst deposit (5079), contained fragments of amphora, Oxfordshire White ware, sand tempered ware and Oxidised ware dating the assemblage to AD240-400. No dating was recovered from (5173).



Plate 3: View of ditches F5173 and F5174

- 6.3.22 Parallel ditch F5174 was excavated in two slots recorded as [5010] and [5114]. The ditch was recorded a varying height of 1.29-1.39mOD. The cut was observed as a gradual slope with a concave base and was filled by grey brown sandy gravel recorded as (5009), (5112) and (5113). Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from (5009). These were identified as fragments of tegula and brick dating to AD50-160. Three fragments of glazed tile were recovered from (5112); however as (5112) was the upper fill of the ditch they have been interpreted as intrusive.
- 6.3.23 Either side of ditches F5173 and F5174 were three groups of post holes (Figure 7a). Group 1 included [5064], [5066], [5068], [5070] and [5078]. The group was located on the western side of ditch F5173 and ranged in size from 0.14m x 0.14m x 0.10m to 0.37m x 0.34m x 0.09m. The posts were all roughly circular and recorded at a height of 1.32mOD. Group 2 was located between ditch F5173 and F5174, and included [5027], [5029], [5031], [5033], [5035], [5180], [5182], [5184], [5186] and [5192]. The posts were all circular and varied in size from between 0.12m x 0.13m x 0.15m to 0.20m x 0.22m x 0.20m. This group was recorded at a height of 1.34mOD. The final group, Group 3 included [5055], [5085], [5087], [5089], [5091], [5093], [5095], [5097], [5099], [5101], [5103], [5105], [5107] and [5116]. All of the posts were circular, except for [5089] which was oblong, perhaps created during the removal of a post or stake. The cuts varied in size from 0.10m x 0.10m x 0.04 to 0.38m x 0.38m x 0.22m. This group was recorded at a height of 1.33mOD. All of the post holes were filled with the same mid grey sandy silt, recorded as (5026), (5028), (5030), (5032), (5034), (5054), (5063), (5065), (5067), (5069), (5077), (5084), (5086), (5088), (5090), (5092), (5094), (5096), (5098), (5100), (5102), (5104), (5106), (5115), (5179), (5181), (5183), (5185) and (5191). Only one post hole (5069) contained datable finds which was identified as an intrusive fragment of peg tile. Although the post holes remain undated their association with the ditches and the fact that no post hole was recorded cutting the ditch suggests that they respect the ditches and as such are contemporary. The post holes may represent possible fence lines or small temporary structures.



Plate 4: View of ditch F5173 and postholes

- 6.3.24 A ditch recorded in Trench 7 during the evaluation was further excavated during the excavation phase within Area 5. The highly truncated ditch [5207] was located in the central northern limit of Area 5 (Figure 7b). The excavated slot was excavated at the only point where at least one ditch edge could be explored. The ditch measured 3.20m x 3.10m x 0.40m deep, at a height of 1.29mOD and had a sharp sloped edge and undulating base. The ditch was filled by (5206), a light grey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel. The only find recovered was identified as fragment of tegula dated to AD50-160. It is highly possible that the ditch identified as [5207] may contain further ditches or re-cuts which were not apparent from the section or the base.
- 6.3.25 Three parallel gullies [2004], [2006] and [2008] were recorded in Area 2 and have been dated to this period through recovered finds (Figure 4). The gullies were recorded at an average height of 1.35mOD. Gully [2004] measured 5.00m x 0.54m x 0.12m; gully [2006] measured 5.30m x 0.63m x 0.10m whilst [2008] measured 5.69m x 0.76m x 0.13m. All three gullies had a concave base and gradual sides and were filled by grey brown silty clay recorded as (2003), (2005) and (2007). Finds recovered include very small fragments of Roman pottery and flakes of ceramic building material. The gullies have an unclear relationship with north-west ditch F2084. Three L-shaped slots were excavated to determine this, however, the interaction could not be determined. Cuts [2016], [2020] and [2024] were excavated through the gullies whilst cuts [2018], [2022] and [2026] were excavated into ditch F2084. The fills for the L-shaped slots were recorded as (2015), (2019), (2023), (2017), (2021) and (2025), respectively. The function of the shallow features remains unclear however they may have functioned as drainage gullies that would have fed into the larger linear ditch.

Roman Cemetery (Figure 6)

- 6.3.26 The remains of a Roman cemetery were recorded on site and limited only to Area 1 of the excavation. The cemetery contained 11 grave cuts recorded as [1067], [1072], [1115], [1128], [1150], [1185], [1193], [1197], [1200], [1217] and [1220]. Cuts [1115], [1128] and [1185] could not be ascertained due to the level of modern truncation. There appears to be two groups recorded on site, separated by the large intercutting ditches that crossed the site. Burials [1217] and [1220] appear cut off from the main group as they are located on the opposite side of the linear ditches and also located towards the southern half of the site.

- 6.3.27 Possibly the earliest burial recorded on site is truncated burial [1200]. The burial was cut by a later brick lined structure [1007] and grave [1197], as such only an incomplete left and right femora and unisided tibia fragments remained. These were recorded as skeleton (1199). The remains are of an adult of undetermined gender. The remains were recorded within a well-defined but truncated cut aligned roughly north-south, measuring 1.00m x 0.30m x 0.13m at a height of 1.41mOD. The grave fill (1198), was recorded as orange grey sandy clay with occasional gravel flint. Finds included a fragment of probably coffin nail (RF20). No dating evidence was recovered. Later grave [1197] was also aligned roughly north-south, with the head at the north, measuring 2.53m x 0.87m x 0.38m deep. The cut had sharp sides and a flat base and was recorded at a height of 1.31mOD. The grave contained skeleton (1195) and articulated animal remains (1196). Skeleton (1195) was 80% complete and was identified as a male aged between 26-35 years of age. This burial is the best preserved of the cemetery assemblage. The remains were supine, with the right arm crossing the pelvis and the remaining limbs outstretched. The remains showed signs of spine and compression fractures as well as enthesophytes legs and indications of dental disease. To the eastern side of the skeleton was a near complete dog burial recorded as (1196). The remains appeared to have been placed in the main burial cut and may represent a burial offering or perhaps the remains of a treasured pet. The grave was filled by (1194), a mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks. There was evidence in the base of the grave for the deposition of a chalk/lime inclusion with the grave, recorded as (1207). The possible pillow was recorded underneath the head of the burial and was recorded as a chalk/lime concentrated deposit. The finds assemblage recovered from the burial included poorly dated Roman pottery dated AD50-250 and AD50-400; residual flint debitage and small, unidentified, low-fired, untempered ceramic fragments which may be a fragment of prehistoric pottery rim or a fragment of fired clay.
- 6.3.28 Parallel to [1197] was grave [1072]. The grave was located 3.50m southwest and measured 2.30m x 0.45m x 0.10m. The grave cut had sharp sides and a flat base. Only the lower half of the skeleton recorded as (1071) was present at a height of 1.41mOD. This is almost certainly due to post-medieval or modern truncation. The head would have been located at the northern of the grave. The legs indicate the body was supine with both legs outstretched. In total approximately 35% of the remains were present and could be aged to 26-35 years old. Gender could not be determined. The remains indicated the presence of a non specific infection/inflammation on the right tibia and enthesophytes on the legs. The feet of the individual buried appeared to have been dressed in hob nailed footwear as several foot bones were recovered during the excavation of the bulk lifted shoes RF123. The on-site excavation and cleaning of the footwear indicated both pairs were present. The presence of the shoes suggests that the occupant was likely to have been fully dressed, rather than the shoes being deposited as grave goods. The bulk lifted shoe remains were X-rayed in an attempt to identify shoe-style but provided inconclusive results. The grave was filled by (1070), a mid grey brown sandy silt with rare inclusions of small stone. The fill contained three fragments of Roman pottery including a fragment of La Graufesenque samian, Black-burnished style ware and Flint tempered ware dating the assemblage to AD50-300.
- 6.3.29 Only one other grave was aligned roughly north-south; [1150]. The grave was excavated in two sections as the central area of the grave was truncated by a post-medieval brick structure [1147]. The combined measurements were 1.34m x 0.60m x 0.18m at a height of 1.19mOD. The grave cut had steep sides and a concave base. Unlike the burials described above, the head of skeleton (1149) was placed at the southern end of the grave. The skeleton was supine with both arms outstretched. No pelvis or legs were recorded having been truncated, however several feet and toe bones were recorded in the lower half of the grave. The remains were identified as an adult male but

specific ageing was not possible. The skeleton showed signs of a healed fracture of the left clavicle, enthesophytes on the arms, joint disease in the thoracic vertebrae and intervertebral disc disease (IVD) of the cervical vertebrae. The grave was filled with (1148), a light grey yellow clay sand with inclusions of metal nails and pottery sherds. Also in the grave was a near-complete grey ware everted rim indented beaker. The fabric is not certainly identified but it bears some similarity to coarse grey wares from the North Kent Thameside industry (Monaghan 1987, Type 2D2). The date of the vessel is unclear however; the rather squat profile of this vessel probably suggests it is of 3rd rather than 4th century date. The nails are likely to belong to a coffin in which the burial would have been placed. An environmental sample, <10>, was taken of what was believed to have been degraded wood fragments within the fill. The sample indicates the presence of oak wood which suggests that the coffin was made from oak. Macrobotanicals including both charred and uncharred crop, non cereal crop and wild/weed seeds were also recorded in the sample. The remains are likely to be the result of the scattering of detritus due to the low levels present. Roman pottery sherds were also recorded in the fill.

- 6.3.30 The remainder of the northern group of burials were aligned roughly east-west. Grave [1067] was first observed during the evaluation. The grave measured 1.60m x 0.65m x 0.35m and had sharp sides and a base sloping from east to west. The grave was truncated at its northern end by post-medieval well [1022]. Approximately 65% of skeleton (1066) was present in the grave recorded at a height of 1.31mOD. The skeleton was supine with both the arms and legs outstretched. The hands however appeared to have placed underneath the pelvis. The remains were identified as a male aged between 36-45 years old. The bones showed signs of non specific infection/inflammation of the right tibia, enthesophytes on the legs, a possible healed cranial trauma and dental disease. Further bones were recorded to the north of the skeleton and were first thought to have been part of an animal; however upon examination the remains have been identified as human ribs. The origin of the ribs remains unclear. The grave was filled by (1065), a mid orange grey clay silt with occasional stone inclusions. Evidence for the use of chalk/lime was also recorded within the grave. The finds assemblage from the grave included iron fragments, iron nails, a 3rd-4th century copper coin and pottery dated to AD220-400. Environmental residues indicated the presence of macrobotanicals including both charred and uncharred crop, non cereal crop and wild/weed seeds. The remains are likely to be the result of the scattering of detritus due to the low levels present.
- 6.3.31 Approximately 1.0m further west was grave [1128]. This grave is the least preserved of the burials on site. No visible trace of the cut could be established due to significant truncation in the post-medieval or modern period. Only 15% of the skeleton (1127) was present, recorded at a height of 1.51mOD. This included fragments of the torso, pelvis, arms and hands. Despite the limited remains, the skeleton has been identified as a male aged between 36-45 years old. The bones showed signs of mild osteophyte lipping of the hips. The position of the remains in plan indicates that the skeleton was supine and aligned with the head at the western end. The grave fill (1126), was recorded as grey brown sandy clay with flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from the grave.
- 6.3.32 Approximately 0.25m northwest of [1128] was grave [1185]. As with [1128], the grave cut was not entirely visible. The possible limits of the grave measured 2.30m x 0.80m x 0.13m, recorded at a height of 1.54mOD. Skeleton (1184) was, however, 70% present. The skeleton was supine with the head located at the western end of the grave; the arms appeared to cross over at the pelvis whilst the upper legs were out stretched. The lower legs had been truncated by post-medieval or modern activity. The skeleton was identified as being male aged between 18-25 years old. The bones indicated the presence of dental disease. Skeleton (1184) appears to have been clothed for the burial as several foot bones were identified within a large clump of corroded metal and iron fragments which are thought to be the remains of hob nailed shoes RF158. Coffin nails were also

recorded around the limits of the grave indicating the use of a coffin. Grave [1185] also contained two pots deposited as grave goods. The first was located at the foot of the skeleton and has been identified as a near-complete Nene Valley colour-coated funnel neck beaker with under-slip barbotine scroll decoration. The style of decoration and its use on a funnel neck beaker suggests that the vessel dates to after c. AD 225. The second pot was located closer to the lower leg of the skeleton and was very fragmentary. The pot was identified as a partially-complete everted rim jar in Thameside Kent ware. The obtuse lattice decoration on this vessel dates it to c. AD250-300. The grave was filled by (1183), a yellow brown sandy clay.



Plate 4: Close up of complete pot in situ within grave [1185]

- 6.3.33 Grave [1193] was located close to the northwestern limit of the Area 1 excavation. The grave had steep sides and a flat base measuring 2.20m x 0.70m x 0.27m. Skeleton (1192) was 60% complete, recorded at a height of 1.46mOD. The burial was supine, with the head was located in the northeastern end of the grave. The right arm and legs were outstretched whilst the left arm was crossed over the pelvis. The individual was aged as 26-35 years old at death. No gender could be determined. The remains indicated dental disease. Possible coffin nails were recorded within the grave as well as two fragments of iron fittings RF124, which may have been part of the coffin furniture. The only grave goods present was a very fragmentary sherds from a jar in Thameside Kent ware, dated to AD180-300. The sherds probably represent less than a quarter of a complete vessel and are all from the base and lower wall, indicating that the grave has been truncated. The grave was filled by (1191), a mid light grey yellow sand with occasional charcoal flecks. A single jet bead, (RF116) was recovered from the fill. The bead was cylindrical with transverse grooves. This type of bead is typical of the 3rd and 4th centuries.
- 6.3.34 The final grave in the northern group was [1115]. The grave was located on the edge of the linear ditches discussed previously. The cut was not determined due to truncation. Approximate measurements for the grave were recorded as 1.90m x 0.60m x 0.20m. Skeleton (1114) was only 40% complete, however the remains could still be aged to 36-45 years old and are a probable male. The burial was recorded at a height of 1.49mOD. No skull was present; however the reminder of the supine skeleton indicated that the head would have been at the southwest end. The recording of the skeleton indicates that the right hand was laid over pelvis whilst the left hand was place under the pelvis. Both legs were outstretched. The bones indicate enthesophytes of the legs, Schmorl's nodes on the vertebrae, degenerative joint disease on the sterno-clavicular joint and dental disease. The grave was filled with (1113), a mid grey orange brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Coffin

nails were recorded within the grave as well as three sherds of undiagnostic sandy ware pottery dated to AD50-400.

- 6.3.35 To the northeast of the grave cut was a small stake hole recorded as [1142]. The stake hole measured 0.05m x 0.05m x 0.07m deep and was filled by (1141), a dark brown clay sand. No finds were recovered. It is unclear whether the stake hole is related to the burial.
- 6.3.36 Graves [1217] and [1220] were recorded on the opposite side of the Roman ditches and located in the southwestern half of Area 1. Grave [1217], was well defined with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.84m x 0.48m x 0.23m deep. Skeleton (1216) was 75% complete and was recorded in a supine position with the right arm crossing the torso and the left arm crossing the pelvis. Both legs were outstretched. The burial was recorded at a height of 1.35mOD. The skeleton was identified as a male of adolescent age. The remains indicated the presence of dental disease and also interesting features such as a bending right humerus, possibly the result of childhood trauma, and a robust skull for its age. Coffin nails were recorded in the grave as well as pottery grave goods which have been identified as two near identical Nene Valley colour-coated funnel neck indented beakers. One example is of a larger diameter than the other with the smaller example also having been significantly truncated. The alternating slit and rounded indents on both examples resemble a vessel dated to the 4th century (Howe et al 1980, No 52, Fig 5, 21) but with a somewhat squatter body form (e.g. Perrin 1999 No 167, Fig 61, 95), which probably suggests a date in the 3rd or early 4th century. A third fragmentary and semi-complete vessel was also recorded within the grave. The pottery was identified as a BB1 bead and flange bowl which was produced after c. AD250. The grave goods assemblage has been dated to AD250-325. The grave was filled by (1215), a grey brown silty sand.



Plate 5: Close up of complete pot in situ within grave [1217]

- 6.3.37 Grave [1220] was located 2.0m to the southwest of [1217]. The grave cut could not be established due to high levels of truncation. Only 40% of skeleton (1219) was present however the remains indicated that the skeleton was female and aged 18-25 years old. The burial was recorded at a height of 1.26mOD. The skeleton was supine with the arms and legs outstretched. The very upper part of the torso including the majority of the skull and left humerus had been truncated by modern or late post-medieval services. The bones indicated a mild cribra orbitalia (lesion) in the skull. Coffin nails were present in the grave as well as a single jet bead, (RF114). The bead was cylindrical with transverse grooves and is typical of the 3rd and 4th century. The grave was filled by (1218), a light brown clay sand with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks.

Post-Cemetery Soil Horizon

- 6.3.38 Overlying the lower half of Area 1 and the southwestern half of Area 5 was deposit (1101) and (5002), recorded as loose grey brown clay sand with inclusions of gravel. The deposit varied in depth across the site but the average was observed as 0.35m thick, at a varying height from 1.33mOD to 1.51mOD. The deposit was hand excavated and sampled for environmental assessment. The residues from the sample included small fragments of probably intrusive industrial residues as well as a few charcoal fragments. Finds recovered from the deposit included Roman pottery sherds including examples of Black burnish ware, Nene Valley colour coated ware, Alice Holt/Farnham ware, Sandy ware, Oxidised ware, Oxfordshire white ware and Gaulish Amphora. The pottery assemblage dates to AD240-300. A fragment of Roman brick was recorded as well as two intrusive fragments of later peg tile. Animal bones identified as horse and large mammal were also recovered from the layer. This origin of this deposit remains unclear. The environmental sample did not provide any insight and the lack of seeds or pollen perhaps suggests the deposit was not an agricultural soil. It is possible that the layer is alluvial, perhaps deposited during the rising of the Thames or perhaps is a natural build up layer indicating the abandonment and lack of activity of the site at the end of the Roman period.
- 6.3.39 Overlying the natural horizon in the northwestern corner of Area 5 was deposit (5228). The deposit was recorded as a 0.30m thick layer of dark grey silty sand. The deposit measured 7.10m x 5.80m and 0.30m at an upper height of 1.22mOD. A small assemblage of finds were recovered during the excavation which have been identified as fragments of Roman ceramic building material dated AD 50-160 and Roman pottery sherds including examples of Black burnished ware, Lezoux samian ware and North Gaulish grey ware dating the assemblage to 120-400AD. Following excavation it was interpreted that the deposit was alluvial sand rather than a cut feature. The alluvial sand may represent a period of localised flooding.

Undated Features thought to be Roman

- 6.3.40 Pit [2030] was located within the northwestern corner of the Area 2 excavation (Figure 4). The pit measured 1.94m x 1.10m x 0.15m deep, at a height of 1.33mOD. The pit was oval shaped with gradually sloping edges and a concave base and was filled by (2029), a mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered. It is thought to date to the Roman period due to its similarity in fill to ditch F2084.
- 6.3.41 Two sub-rectangular pits, [5188] and [5190] were recorded in close proximity to the Roman ditches F5173 and F5174 as well as the three groups of post holes (Figure 7a). The pits measured 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.10m deep and 0.84m x 0.56m x 0.15m deep respectively, at a height of 1.35mOD. Both had gradually sloping sides and a flat to concave base, and were filled with (5187) and (5189), a mid grey brown clay sand. No dating evidence was recovered; however, they have been attributed to this period due to their similarity to known Roman features.

6.4 Period 4 – Medieval (Figure 8b)

- 6.4.1 Cutting into layer (1101) in Area 1 was pit [1110]. The pit was sub-circular in shape, measuring 1.05m in diameter and 0.13m deep, recorded at a height of 1.42mOD. The pit was filled by (1109), a mid grey sandy silt with inclusions of flint gravel. The only find collected during its excavation was a small sherd of pottery identified as a London type ware jug with combed decoration dated to 1200-1325AD.
- 6.4.2 Fragments of medieval pottery were also recorded in mixed dated fills or as residual/intrusive finds. Ditch [5080] contained one small fragment of medieval pottery, 13th-17th dated ceramic building material as well as a large sherds of Roman pottery. The medieval pottery in this case is thought to be intrusive. Large post medieval feature [2048] recorded in Area 2 contained residual medieval

sherds as well as narrow linear ditches [5043] and [5200], recorded in Area 5. Well [5060], contained post-medieval pottery and four sherds of medieval pottery which included the earliest medieval sherd identified as a reduced sand and flint tempered cooking pot body sherd.

6.5 Period 5a - Medieval to Post-Medieval (Figures 8a - 13)

- 6.5.1 Within Area 1 eight linear features were recorded cutting into layer (1101) (Figure 8a). The linears were recorded as [1130], [1132], [1228], [1230], [1232], [1234], and [1236]. All eight were aligned north-south and were recorded at an average height of 1.43mOD. The linears varied in length from 3.70m to 9.30m long x 0.30m-0.50m wide and approximately 0.20m deep. The linears were filled by a mid grey sandy silty clay recorded as (1129), (1131), (1227), (1229), (1231), (1233) and (1235). Only one contexts contained finds. Deposit (1229) contained two sherds of poorly-dated Roman pottery which is thought to be residual.
- 6.5.2 A continuation of the linear sequence was recorded within the Area 5 excavation (Figure 9a & 9b). These were recorded as [5006], [5014], [5017], [5019], [5023], [5025], [5037], [5043], [5045], [5047], [5051], [5053], [5055], [5057], [5076], [5124], [5129], [5131], [5133], [5135], [5137], [5196], [5200], [5209], [5225] and [5227]. A total of 17 linears were recorded, 13 were located within the southeastern corner of the area whilst the remaining four, [5196], [5200], [5209], [5225], were located within the northwestern corner. The heights of the features varied between 1.26m-1.41mOD. In agreement with the Southwark Council Senior Archaeological Officer and RPS, not all of the linears were excavated due to their obvious similarity. As such only a sample was excavated which involved the excavation and recording of slots in every other linear feature. The majority of the linear features terminated within the excavation area. Only six appeared to be continuous. All of the linear features contained a similar fill to the linear features recorded in Area 1. This was recorded as (5005), (5013), (5016), (5018), (5022), (5024), (5036), (5042), (5044), (5046), (5050), (5052), (5054), (5056), (5075), (5123), (5128), (5130), (5132), (5134), (5136), (5195), (5199), (5208), (5224) and (5226); a mid grey silty sand. Thirteen contexts produced datable finds; however the finds varied in date. Deposits (5036), (5075), (5016), (5044), (5056) and (5226), contained only Roman finds including sherds of pottery and fragments of ceramic building material. Deposits (5018), (5022) and (5056) contained iron nails whilst, deposit (5224) contained two sherds of medieval pottery, whilst the remaining six produced Roman, medieval and early to late post-medieval pottery and/or ceramic building material. Environmental samples taken from deposits (5013) and (5016) indicated the presence of clinker, rust and undiagnostic residues. The fragments may be an indication of domestic or industrial activity being carried out near to the site. The mixture of finds suggests re-working of the ground which would account for the residual inclusion of the earlier finds. However, at the same time, it cannot be ignored that the same possible agricultural re-working of the land might also have deposited intrusive finds into earlier features. The linear features within Area 1 were clearly cut into layer (1101) whereas the association between the linear features recorded in Area 5 and similar deposit (5002) is less clear. The function of the linears is unclear. They appear to represent a system of activity which may be related to some form of agricultural or horticultural activity. The environmental sample taken from fill (5013) contained only a low assemblage of remains which included uncharred seeds of elder and blackberry/raspberry. The mixture of dating might suggest the activity has led to residual and intrusive finds.



Plate 6: View of medieval to post-medieval linear features (Area 5)

- 6.5.3 A single east-west linear was also recorded in this group (Figure 9b). The linear was excavated in two sections and recorded as [5072] and [5074]. The complete feature measured 4.50m x 0.28-0.58m x 0.10m deep, at a height of 1.32mOD. The relationship between linear [5076] could not be ascertained due to the shallow nature of the features. Linear [5072] and [5074] was filled by mid grey yellow sandy silt recorded as (5071) and (5073). Only deposit (5073) contained datable finds identified as Roman ceramic brick material flakes.
- 6.5.4 Cutting into one of the linear features [5006/5037] was a row of seven sub-rectangular features (Figure 9a). The features were recorded as, [5004], [5039], [5049], [5062], [5118], [5120] and [5122]. All were aligned roughly east-west and had an average measurement of 1.10m x 0.60m x 0.25m at an average height of 1.25mOD. The features were filled by (5003), (5038), (5048), (5061), (5117), (5119) and (5121), a dark grey brown sandy silty clay except for (5003) which was an orange grey sandy silty clay. Four of the seven features were excavated and two contained a mixed date finds assemblage. Fill (5038), contained three sherds of late medieval pottery and fragments of ceramic building material dated to the 13th-17th century whilst (1061) contained sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery dated to AD 50-400, and late medieval pottery dated to 1375-1500. Also included within the assemblage were fragments of ceramic building material dated to the 13th-17th century, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1640-1710, rare industrial residues, glass fragments dated to 1800-1900 and a coin identified as possibly post-medieval. The mixed assemblage may be in part due to the truncation of earlier features, as well as later intrusive activities which would include the truncation of [5062] and [5120] by a modern brick and concrete manhole. The function of the features remains unclear. It is possible that they are a later continuation of the possible agricultural activity observed on site.
- 6.5.5 Two ditches recorded as [5203/5212] and [5205/5216], in Area 5 may also date to this period of activity (Figure 9b). Varying slightly in size and direction to the above linear features, the features contained a similar fill recorded as a mid grey silty sand along with patches of dark grey silty sand recorded as (5201), (5202), (5204), (5210), (5211) and (5215). The ditches measured 5.80m x 1.20-1.36m x 0.38m deep and 8.70m x 0.70-1.24m x 0.28m deep respectively, at an average height of 1.30mOD. Deposit (5201) produced a fragment of undiagnostic Roman pottery dated to AD 50-400 and deposit (5210) produced early post-medieval pottery dated 1575-1700, whilst deposit (5204) produced a small fragment of Roman pottery, fragments of Roman ceramic building material and three fragments of peg tile dated to between the 13th and 17th century.

- 6.5.6 Four further linear features were recorded within the Area 2 excavation recorded as [2032], [2036], [2052] and [2054] (Figure 10). All four linears were aligned northeast-southwest. Three of the features [2032], [2036] and [2054] all terminated in the excavation area and were recorded with rounded ends. The features varied in size measuring a maximum of 4.12m x 0.56m x 0.15m deep at an average height of 1.48mOD. The features were filled with grey brown clay sand with inclusions of occasional stone recorded as (2031), (2035), (2051) and (2053). Just as with the linear features in Area 5, the finds assemblage for the features was mixed in date. Deposit (2035) contained fragments of Roman pottery dated to AD120-400, deposit (2053), contained a fragment of a London Type ware jug with Rouen-style applied pellet decoration dated to 1180-1270, whilst deposit (2031), contained fragments of ceramic building material dated roughly to between the 13th and 17th century.
- 6.5.7 Overlying the above features was buried soil layer recorded as (1002), (2002), (3002) and (5001). The deposits of dark grey brown silty clay were recorded in Areas 1, 2 and 5 and were interpreted as a buried soil horizon. Its unclear relationship with the features recorded above is due to the shallow nature of the deposit and relatively similar fill composition. It is clear, however, that the post-medieval features discussed below are known to have cut this deposit, as this was observed during the removal of overburden on site.

6.6 Period 5b – Early Post-Medieval (Figure 9b & 11)

- 6.6.1 Large ditch [4022] was recorded during the excavation of Area 4 (Figure 11). The ditch was aligned north-south and measured 5.0m x 4.20m x 0.70m at an upper height of 0.70mOD. The ditch had 10 individual fills recorded as (4004), (4008), (4009), (4010), (4011), (4012), (4013), (4014), (4017) and (4021) (Figure 11). The lowest fill was recorded as (4017), a 0.04m thick deposit of dark brown black clay sand. Finds recovered from the deposit were identified as a sherd of Roman Lezoux samian ware. Overlying (4017) was layer (4014), recorded as grey and orange silty clay with flecks of charcoal. A fragment of Roman tile dated to AD 50-160 was recovered from the fill. Overlying (4014), was (4013), a 0.10m thick layer of dark brown silty clay with inclusions of sandy patches. No finds were recovered from this fill. Above (4013), was (4021), a dark brown sand which contained registered find RF92, a Roman coin dated to the 3rd or 4th century. Overlying (4014), was (4011), a 0.20m thick deposit of dark brown clay with sandy patches. Finds included residual Roman pottery, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1660-1680 and undated tile and fragments of early post-medieval pottery dated to 1550-1650. Above (4011), was (4012), an undated deposit of very dark grey silty clay, which was overlaid by (4004), a grey and orange sandy clay with fragments of clay tobacco pipe dated to 1640-1680 and possibly intrusive 18th-19th century peg tile. Above (4004) was (4010), a 0.20m thick layer of mottled dark brown sandy clay. Finds included clay tobacco pipe dated to 1660-1680, pottery sherds dated to 1575-1700 and ceramic building material dating to the 15th-17th century. The final two fills in the ditch were recorded as (4008) and (4009). Deposit (4008) was recorded as a 0.21m thick layer of white and black loose sand whilst (4009) was recorded as a 0.40m thick layer of mottled brown sandy clay with inclusions of oyster shell.
- 6.6.2 Ditch [4022] appears to date to the early post-medieval period with the inclusion of 16 sherds of early post-medieval pottery identified as fragments of Post-medieval redware, Border ware and Frechen stoneware suggesting a mid/late 16th- to mid 17th- century date. There is a small amount of residual Roman pottery within the ditch however the majority of the finds and the nature of the ditch fills indicate a later dated feature.
- 6.6.3 Cutting into later ditch fills (4008) and (4009) was possible re-cut, [4006]. Cut [4006] was only recorded in section and measured 1.20m wide x 0.25m deep. The cut had gradual slopes and a

concave base which was filled by (4005), a loose grey brown silty clay. No finds were recorded from the fill.

- 6.6.4 Also, cutting ditch fill (4014) was possible post hole [4016]. In plan the possible post hole appeared square-shaped. This could not be fully established due to the limit of excavation within the area and similarities in the post holes fill and the overlying made ground deposits. In section the post hole was shallow measuring only 0.24m wide and 0.13m deep. The cut had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The post hole was filled by (4015), a dark grey brown sandy clay. The only find recovered was a fragment of undatable tile.
- 6.6.5 Pit [5198] was located in Area 5 (Figure 9b) and was rectangular in shape measuring 0.70m x 0.57m x 0.12m deep at a height of 1.28mOD. The cut had sharp sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by (5197), a dark brown grey sandy silty clay with inclusions of small stones. Dating evidence included a small residual sherd of Roman pottery as well as two sherds of early post-medieval pottery dated to 1700-1800 and clay tobacco pipe dated to 1640-1710. The function of the pit is unknown.

6.7 Period 5c – Late Post-Medieval (Figures 8-10 & 12)

- 6.7.1 A very large intrusive feature was recorded within the central area of the Area 2 excavation (Figure 10). Recorded as [2048] the feature was oval-shaped measuring 8.40m x 6.65m x 1.05m at an upper height of 1.33mOD. A slot was excavated into the feature and indicated that the edge was stepped with step slopes sides followed by more gradual slopes forming steps. The feature was filled by (2046), (2047), (2049) and (2050). The lowest deposit was recorded as (2049), a 0.15m thick deposit of orange brown sandy silt which has been interpreted as re-deposited natural which is likely the result of collapsing sides of cut [2048]. Deposit (2050), was recorded as a 0.25m thick layer of light grey silty clay with inclusions of shell. This deposit was only recorded in section and has an unclear relationship with overlying deposit (2047). Deposit (2047) was recorded as a 0.40m thick layer of mid grey silty sand with inclusions of occasional stones. The location of deposit (2047) abutting the edge of the cut might suggest later truncation however it also might suggest a tip line within the large feature. The final deposit recorded in [2048], was (2046), a 0.86m thick deposit of dark grey silty sand with inclusions of shell and stone. Deposit (2047), contained fragments of slate whilst deposit (2046) contained a mixed date assemblage which included fragments of residual Roman pottery sherds, residual human bone including fragments of skull, sherds of a wine bottle dated to 1770-1900, cattle, sheep, sheep/goat bone fragments, clay tobacco pipe bowl and stems dated to 1780-1820, brick, peg tile and pantile dated to 18th-19th century and pottery sherds dated to 1815-1830. The feature has been interpreted as being a possible extraction pit either for gravel or sand.
- 6.7.2 Cutting into [2048] is [2071], one of 27 brick-lined structures recorded across the site (Figure 8 - 10, & 12). The majority of archaeological remains dated to this period are circular brick-lined structures which were either wells or soakaways. The 27 features have been recorded as [1007], [1011], [1022], [1032], [1037], [1064], [1078], [1083], [1091], [1134], [1214], [1242] [2045], [2065], [2067], [2069], [2071], [2073], [5060], [5083], [5109], [5127], [5140], [5144], [5170], [5178] and [5219]. Only Areas 3 and 4 did not contain any structures. The structures varied in size. The smallest, [5060], measured 0.75m in diameter whilst the largest [1064] measured 1.84m in diameter. The average was approximately 1.20-1.40m in diameter. The depth of the structures also varied greatly from 0.08m to 1.24m. All of the wells were constructed out of red half bricks, except for [1037] and [1078] which used full sized red bricks and wells [1011], [2045] and [5109], which were identified as barrel wells. The structural elements were recorded as (1004), (1006), (1009), (1021), (1031), (1036), (1077), (1082), (1090), (1213), (1241), (2044), (2078), (2079), (2080), (2081), (2082), (5059), (5082),

(5126), (5139), (5143), (5169), (5177) and (5218). Only one brick remained *in situ* within cut [1134]. Brick samples were taken from a number of the brick structures and were identified as post-medieval bricks broadly dated to the 19th century. The bricks had shallow frogs in fabric 3032/3034 or 3035. Brick structure [1214] had an intermediate deposit, between the cut edge and the brickwork which might be interpreted as packing. Deposit (1212) was recorded as orange brown clay sand with no inclusions.



Plate 7: View of a post-medieval well [1037]

- 6.7.3 Wells [1011], [2045] and [5109], were identified as barrel wells partly by their lack of brick work but also by the preserved remains of wood. The best preserved example was recorded as (1009) in well [1011]. The barrel was formed out of vertical wooden stakes held together with horizontal metal hoops. A packing deposit (1010) was recorded between the barrel and the cut edge. This was recorded as light brown grey silty clay sand less than 0.01m thick.
- 6.7.4 All of the brick structures and barrel wells were backfilled with very similar dark grey brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of flint, stone and mortar. The deposits were recorded as (1003), (1005), (1008), (1020), (1030), (1035), (1049), (1076), (1081), (1089), (1133), (1208), (2011), (1240), (2043), (2064), (2066), (2068), (2070), (2072), (5058), (5081), (5108), (5125), (5138), (5141), (5142), (5168), (5175), (5176) and (5217). The finds assemblage from the backfills mainly comprised of a large quantity of domestic refuse which indicates that it was being deposited on site in significant numbers. Kitchen wares were recovered as large sherds or as near complete vessels. A complete handled bowl in post-medieval redware was recovered from (1003) whilst an English stoneware blacking pot was recovered from (5125). Other kitchen wares included a few Sunderland-type slipware bowls, Nottingham stoneware and a range of yellow ware bowls, jugs and dishes.
- 6.7.5 The table and tea wares are dominated by creamware and, more commonly, pearlware. A range of plates, bowls, tea bowls, mugs, cups, saucers and serving dishes were represented in plain, blue shell-edged, hand-painted and transfer-printed vessels. Blue Chinese landscape (including willow pattern), English landscape and floral designs are the most common types amongst the transfer-printed vessels. Although a number of early pearlware vessels, with distinctly blue glazes, are present later paler vessels are more common. There are also a few nursery vessels such as a plate in fill (1020) and a mug in fill (1081). Sanitary wares are far less common but a few examples are present, including a piece of creamware chamber pot from fill (1089) and part of an ewer in blue transfer-printed ware from fill (1081). Later dated transfer printed decoration which included the

colours of green and purple were recovered from fill (1020). A number of recovered vessels carry makers' marks such as a blue transfer-printed plate of Thomas Fell of Newcastle (c. 1830-90: Godden 1991) recovered from fill (1240) and another of George Phillips, Longport (c. 1834-1848: Godden 1991, 3010) from fill (2068). The largest assemblage of pottery was recovered from fill (5138), which accounted for 141 sherds.

- 6.7.6 It was noted during assessment that within the individual well/soakaway assemblages there were many conjoining pottery sherds. This suggests that the material being deposited on site represents primary disposal from individual households.
- 6.7.7 Twelve of the brick structure fills contained fragments of glass in the form of either vessels, objects and window fragments, (1005), (1020), (1035), (1081), (1133), (1240), (2064), (5081), (5108), (5138), (5176) and (5217). This glass mostly dates to the 19th century. Glass vessels were identified as bottles, drinking glasses, fragrance bottles and bowl or vase. All but two deposits, (1133) and (5138), contained vessels. Window glass was only recorded in deposits (1035), (1133), (5138) and (5217). A clear glass ink well was recorded within (5081), while glass phials were recorded in (1020), (1035) and (5217). More unusual glass objects included a glass tube which may relate to liquid testing equipment or the distilling industry, (1240), a plunger and partial irrigation syringe, (1240) and fragments of the spout and filling hole of a clear glass baby feeder (5217).
- 6.7.8 Further domestic products were recovered from the brick structures. Backfill deposit (1008) contained a bone handle RF28 decorated with a ring and dot design with copper alloy infill, whilst the handle recovered from (5125) RF101 was undecorated. A further bone handle RF44 and wooden handle RF49 were recorded in (5138) with bone handle RF44 decorated with a series of simple incised lines and mouldings. The handles, which were for whittle tang blades, date to the late 18th to early 19th century. Toothbrushes were recorded in well fills (2068) and (5217); copper spoons were recorded in (5125) and (5138) whilst deposits (1081) and (5138) contained wooden brushes. A coin, RF93, recovered from well fill (5138), was identified as a George III halfpenny minted in c.1799. The coin had been pierced, which may suggest that it was worn as an adornment. Interesting bone objects RF43, RF46 and RF48 were recovered from (5081) and (5138). Object RF43 was identified as a waste bone which had been decoratively pierced object RF46, was identified as a sawn bone ring whilst RF48 was identified as a domed bone fitting with a central aperture with internal screw thread similar to that of a light fitting.
- 6.7.9 An environmental sample taken from brick structure backfill (5081) contained a relatively rich assemblage of uncharred macrobotanical remains. The assemblage of uncharred provides evidence for a range of fruits including grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), wild/sour cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), damson/bullace/common plum (*Prunus domestica*), possible bullace/damson (*Prunus domestica* cf. *insititia*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg. *lidaeus*) as well as nuts including hazel nut (*Corylus avellana*) and Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excels*). Uncharred seeds from the pink (Caryophyllaceae) family were also recorded. Also included in the sample was a single unburnt fish bone, a single unburnt bird bone and small indeterminate bone fragments as well as a small quantity of fly puparia. Similar fruit stones to the ones described above were observed in a lump of concreted sediment. This information provides valuable evidence on the diet of the local population depositing their domestic waste on site.
- 6.7.10 The well/soakaways contained a large assemblage of clay tobacco pipe. The majority of the assemblage was dated to 1820-1860. All of the pipe bowls are of typical London form. The largest group was recovered from (2068), which contained 14 bowls. Fill (1008) contained 10 bowls whilst (5138) contained 13 bowls. Two such bowls recovered from (5138) were shaped as figures easily

identified as a boot RF81 and a Turk's Head RF82. The Turk's head was popular particularly in the first half of the 19th century. Southwark pipe makers manufacturing the type include James Critchfield and the Williams family of Kent Street (Tatman 1994, 36). The coiled pipe in the shape of a boot is unusual and believed to represent journeyman's masterpieces, often ending their lives as curiosities in tobacconists' windows. Their peak period appears to have been between 1775-1860. Although lacking makers' marks, it is interesting to note that the Williams family of Kent Street (now Tabard Street) was well known for their coiled and knotted pipes (Tatman 1994, 36). Other decorated bowls included the common decoration of leaves or oak or corn in a moulded relief. A number of the pipes recovered from the well also contained makers marks identified as Williams at Kent Road, Jewster at Kent Road, George Wheeler, James Jones of Featherstone, William Walker of Spitalfields and James Critchfield of Southwark.



Plate 8: Close up coiled pipe shaped like a boot (5138)

- 6.7.11 Domestic food waste was also observed in the brick structure backfills. The animal bone assemblage contained fragments deriving from cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis domesticus*), hare/rabbit, equid, domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*), greylag goose (*Anser anser*) and duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), sheep (*Ovis*), fish (flat fish, skate/ray, salmon/trout, eel and roach) and rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Fill (1133) contained the outer shell of a lobster claw. Fragments of bone from eight fills, (1003), (1020), (1081), (5081), (5125), (5138), (5176) and (5217) also contained butchered bone
- 6.7.12 Fragments of slag or industrial residues were recorded in two deposits recorded as (1035) and (5138). The remains are likely to originate from the clearance of domestic coal fires from the same properties depositing the domestic pottery and household goods.
- 6.7.13 A demolished brick structure was recorded in the Area 5 excavation as [5147] (Figure 9b). The cut was circular shape and measured 1.14m in diameter and 0.40m deep at a height of 1.16mOD. The cut had sharp edges and a flat base. The cut was filled by deposits (5146) and (5145). The lowest fill, (5146) was recorded as a dark grey brown silty clay with a large quantity of brick rubble, sandstone and mortar. Find included fragments of clay tobacco pipe, window glass, slag residues identified as fuel ash and coal shale, pottery dated to 1800-1900 and fragments of brick, tile, pan tile and peg tile. This deposit has been interpreted as a demolition backfill of the brick-lined structure. Overlying (5146) was deposit (5145), a dark grey brown clay silt sand with inclusions of small

stones. Finds included clay tobacco pipe, slag residues identified as fuel ash, pottery dated to 1800-1875AD and residual 13th-17th peg tile. This deposit is likely to be the truncated remains of the original backfill of the brick lined structure.

- 6.7.14 A possible industrial pit was recorded in the Area 2 excavation area as [2063] (Figure 10). The feature was circular-shaped, measuring 1.34m in diameter x 0.88m deep at a height of 1.39mOD. The cut had vertical edges and a flat base. Within the base, approximately 0.45m inwards from the cut edge was the remains of a barrel. Only a few staves remained *in situ*. The pit was filled by (2062), a 0.60m thick deposit of mid grey yellow orange sandy silt with inclusions of small tile fragments. Above (2062), was (2061), a 0.28m thick dark brown black silty sand with inclusions of industrial debris. An environmental sample taken from (2061) contained fragments of coal and clinker which might suggest small-scale industrial activity or the deposition of domestic coal waste. Other finds included residual Roman ceramic building material, iron nails, copper pins RF4 and RF7, pig, sheep and sheep goat bones, fragments of a cylindrical glass vessel dated to 1800-1900, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1820-1860 and pottery sherds dated to 1800-1830.
- 6.7.15 Two similar circular pits recorded as [1112], and [1244] were located within the central and eastern extent of the Area 1 excavation, (Figure 8b). The pits were recorded at height of 1.53mOD and measured 1.22m x 0.78m and 1.30m x 1.30m x 0.23m respectively. Both pits were filled by a light to dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of rare gravel flints recorded as (1111) and (1243). Pit fill (1244), contained clay tobacco pipe dated to 1750-1920 and sherds of pottery dated to 1790-1820, whilst pit fill, (1111), contained fragments of clay tobacco pipe dated to 1820-1846, a bone handle RF103, a delft wall tile, animal bones identified as cattle, sheep/goat, pig, fish and rabbit and pottery sherds dated to 1820-1835. The function of the pits is unknown however they may have been utilised as tree pits or garden features as the low level of finds suggests they were not utilised for the deposition of domestic rubbish.
- 6.7.16 A similar feature was recorded in Area 2 as [2077] (Figure 10). The circular pit measured 0.95m in diameter and 0.30m deep and was recorded at an upper height of 1.37mOD. The cut had sharp edges and concave base and was filled by (2076), a dark grey sandy silt. Finds included clay tobacco pipe dated to 1780-1840 and pottery sherds dated 1790-1830.
- 6.7.17 Three large brick structures, [1079], [1146] and [1210] were recorded during the excavation of Area 1 (Figure 8b). Structure [1079] was irregularly-shaped, being formed by what appeared to be two large rectangular shaped rooms linked by a narrow channel. The structure was roughly aligned east-west and measured 5.40m and wide 3.30m at a height of 1.37mOD. The exterior walls of the structure were built in red brick measuring 107mm x 224mm x 60mm. The walls were two bricks wide with only one brick in height remaining *in situ*. Internally the base or floor of the structure was composed of half bricks laid in a haphazard fashion. The floor was covered in a thin coat of black dust suggesting the structure functioned as a coal cellar. Finds were collected during the cleaning of the floor. These included an iron key RF154, fragments of beer bottles and a glass bowl, fragments of pan tile and pottery sherds dated to 1830-1860. A curious find was RF157, a perforated clay slab fragment in a coarse calcined flint tempered fabric which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age. The function of these slabs is unknown, as its occurrence in this later post-medieval deposit.
- 6.7.18 Structure [1210] was very similar to [1079] in terms of layout. Two rectangular rooms were identified as well as the linking channel. In the case of [1210], the remains were far better preserved. The structure was aligned roughly east-west, measuring 6.10m in length and 3.42m wide at a height of 1.44mOD. The external brick wall [1209] was built in red bricks of a mixed sizes perhaps suggesting that the structure had been patched up at various times. The walls varied between one and two

bricks thick. Unlike [1079], some of the walls in structure [1209] were curved. These included the long east-west wall, one side wall and the wall that provided the linked channel. Part of the structure included a thicker wall at the southeast corner measuring 2.80m x 0.38m. The bricks used were mainly yellow stock bricks and it was interpreted that this may represent a later addition. Excavation of the structure revealed that the external walls were seven courses deep. The excavation also indicated that the structure had no constructed base, instead the features was placed directly on the natural clay. Unlike [1079], at either end of the structure and lying off the two rooms were two openings which measured 0.74m wide. This is very narrow to have been used as a passage and along with the high levels of coal dust and coal fragments, the gaps are thought to be part of a coal chute. The backfill of the structure, (1208), was recorded as very mixed grey and black silt and ash with inclusions of demolition debris. Finds included clay tobacco pipe dated to 1750-1920 and pottery sherds dated to 1800-1830.

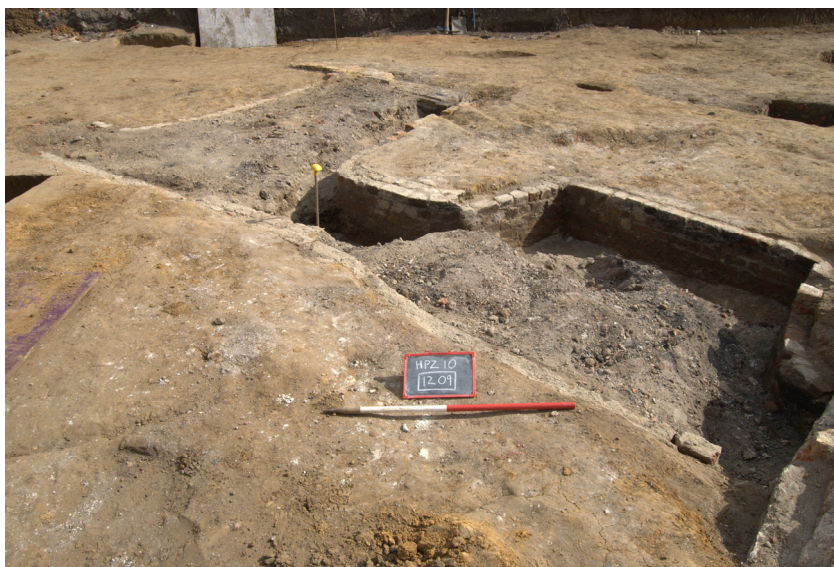


Plate 9: View of brick structure [1210]

- 6.7.19 The third structure, recorded as [1147/1206], was much smaller than [1079] and [1210]. The structure formed only one room which measured 3.40m x 1.90m x 0.34m at a height of 1.42mOD. The external wall, recorded as (1146) and (1205) were built in red brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 80mm. Seven courses of brickwork were recorded following excavation, with the footing course also being observed. The excavation also determined that the structure had no floor with only natural clay present. Two slots were excavated within the structure which indicated a variation within the backfill. Three fills were recorded as (1145), (1204) and (1237), varying between dark brown sandy clay with mortar (1204) and grey brown silty sandy with frequent inclusions of demolition debris and animal bone fragments, (1145) and (1237). There was a noticeable lack of coal dust in the backfill or as staining on the brickwork which might suggest a different function for this structure. Finds recovered from the fill included. Pottery dated to 1800-1900 and possibly reused or residual bricks dated to the 16th-17th century.
- 6.7.20 Approximately 1.80m north of [1147/1206], was brick-lined structure [1247]. The structure was linear in shape measuring 2.40m x 0.50m x 0.17m at a height of 1.46mOD. The cut had vertical sides and a flat base. The brick forming the exterior walls was recorded as (1246), a red brick measuring 250mm x 110mm x 50mm mortared together with a fine grey mortar. The structure was backfilled with (1245), a loose black sandy silt with inclusions of ash and charcoal. Recovered datable finds include fragments of window glass, butchered mammal bones and fragments of late medieval pottery dated to 1825-1860. Overlying the backfill was a fragment of timber plank recorded as

(1248). The fragment was badly damaged due to later activity but appeared to have been placed over the backfill as a capping activity. The function of the structure remains unclear as its rectangular shape suggests that the structure is unlikely to have been a cellar. It is possible that it was related to such a structure in the form of a passage.

- 6.7.21 Large pit [1144] was recorded 2.50m southeast of brick structure [1210]. The pit was rectangular in shape and measured 2.44m x 2.10m x 0.35m, at a height of 1.37mOD. The edges were sharp sided and the base was flat. Cutting into the base was [1163], an oval-shaped cut with gradual sides and a concave base, (Only observed in section). Within the cut was an almost complete cat skeleton. The remains are thought to have been a family pet. The small cut was backfilled by (1162), a mid orange brown sandy silt. Pit [1144] was backfilled with (1143), a dark grey silty clay with inclusions of post-medieval tile, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1660-1710 and pottery sherds dated to 1825-1840. The function of the pit is likely to have been as a rubbish pit.
- 6.7.22 Another smaller sub-rectangular shaped rubbish pit was recorded as [2075]. The pit measured 1.40m x 0.55m and was recorded at a height of 1.36mOD. The pit was not fully excavated but was sampled to extract finds evidence. The pit was filled by (2074), a dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional fragments of tile. Finds included fragments of ceramic tobacco pipe dated to 1820-1846 as well as fragments of post-medieval pottery dated to 1800-1830.
- 6.7.23 Sub-rectangular pit [5159] was recorded in the southeastern section of Area 5 excavation (Figure 9a). The pit measured 3.00m x 2.05m x 1.20m+ at an upper height of 1.39mOD. The cut of the feature had vertical and almost under cutting edges. The base was not reached during the excavation. The pit was backfilled by (5158), a varied mix of light yellow orange to dark grey brown sandy clay and gravel. Finds included oyster shell, iron nails, fragments of wine glass dating to 1800-1900, clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1750-1920, fragments of peg and brick date to the 17th-19th centuries and post-medieval pottery dated to 1840-1900. The function of the pit remains unclear as there was a low quantity of finds for a rubbish pit.
- 6.7.24 A similar pit to [5159] was recorded in the southern extent of Area 1. Recorded as [1239], the rectangular pit measured 1.70m x 0.82m x 0.59m deep at an upper height of 1.29mOD. The cut had steep sides and a concave base which was filled (1238), a dark brown clay sand with inclusions of 16th to 17th century brick fragments and pottery sherds dated to 1800-1900.
- 6.7.25 Three post holes recorded as [2056], [2058] and [2060], within the eastern section of Area 5, are also likely to date to the post-medieval period. (Figure 10). The post holes measured 0.21m x 0.21m x 0.16m, 0.24m x 0.24m x 0.10m and 0.28m x 0.28m x 0.10m respectively. All three were circular in shape; with [2060] having a flat base whilst [2056] and [2058] had concave bases. The post holes were filled by mid grey silty clay recorded as (2055), (2057) and (2059). Deposit (2055) contained post-medieval peg tile whilst (2057) contained flakes of Roman ceramic building material. The function of the post holes remains unclear.
- 6.7.26 Three small pits were recorded in a small group within the northern corner of the Area 1 excavation, (Figure 8b). Pits [1027], [1029] and [1047], measured 0.50m x 0.45m x 0.20m, 0.59m x 0.55m x 0.18m and 0.64m x 0.54m x 0.15m at an average height of 1.42mOD. All three were roughly sub-circular with gradually sloped and concave bases. The pits were filled by (1026), (1028) and (1046), a dark to mid brown grey clay silt. Deposit (1026) contained a post-medieval bone handle RF119, brick fragments, animal bone and pottery sherds dated to 1790-1820 whereas deposit (1028), contained clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1680-1710, iron nails, post-medieval peg tile and brick and sherds of pottery dated 1760-1800.

- 6.7.27 Two intercutting pits were recorded cutting Roman gully [1190]. The lower pit was recorded as [1017], a rectilinear feature with rounded edges, sharp sides and a concave base. The feature measured 0.80m x 0.55m x 0.50m deep at a height of 1.36mOD. The pit contained three fills recorded as (1016), a 0.25m thick deposit of dark grey brown clay silt, (1015), a 0.10m thick deposit of mid grey green silty sand and (1014), a 0.15m thick deposit of grey brown clay silt. Only deposit (1014), contained finds in the form of animal bone, clay tobacco pipe dated to 1840-1880, brick and tile dated to the between the 18th and 19th centuries and pottery sherds dated to 1790-1830. Cutting pit [1017] was pit [1013], recorded as a rectangular pit with rounded edges and sharp sides. The base was not observed. The cut, measured 0.95m x 0.70m x 0.50m+ and was filled by (1012), a dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of oyster shell and flint. Only two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill dating to 1800-1830. These pits may have functioned as small rubbish pits.
- 6.7.28 Two small post holes recorded as [1039] and [1041] were located adjacent to the pits discussed above. The post holes measured 0.20m x 0.20m x 0.13m and 0.25m x 0.25m x 0.20m at an average height of 1.38mOD. The post holes were sub-circular in shape with gradual slopes and concave bases. Post hole [1039], was filled by (1038), a mid orange grey sandy silt which contained no inclusions or finds, whereas [1041] was filled by (1040), a dark brown grey with inclusions of flints. Finds included, cattle, pig, sheep and fish bones, iron nails, a shell button RF151, glass fragments, clay tobacco pipe dated 1680-1710, Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery sherds dated to 1725-1760. Industrial residues were recovered from the environmental sampling of (1040). The residues may be the result of nearby smithing as the residues included examples of fuel ash and coal shale. Macrobotanicals including both charred and uncharred crop, non cereal crop and wild/weed seeds were also recorded in the sample. The remains are possible residual in this context.
- 6.7.29 Two pits [5149] and [5151] were recorded centrally within Area 5 excavation area (Figure 9b). Pit [5149] measured 0.85m x 0.70m x 0.28m whilst [5151] measured 0.88m x 0.38m x 0.12m. Both were recorded at a height of 1.26mOD. The former pit was filled by (5148), a dark brown clay sandy silt whilst the latter was filled by (5150), a dark brown sandy silt. Deposit (5148) produced clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to 1640-1710, mid 17th to 19th century brick and peg tile and sherds of post medieval pottery dated to 1780-1900. Deposit (5150) produced fragments of window glass, ceramic brick fragments and clay tobacco pipe dated to 1750-1920. Feature [5149] is likely to have been a small domestic pit, whilst [5151] which is slightly linear in shape, is possible domestic gardening activity.
- 6.7.30 A spread of chalk was recorded as (1048) was located to the southeast of burials in Area 1 [1200] (Figure 8b). The chalk deposit was irregular shaped and measured 1.30m x 0.70m x 0.01m deep at a height of 1.46mOD. Cutting into (1048) were two groups of possible stake holes recorded as group cuts [1043] and [1045]. Included in group [1043] were four stake holes measuring between 0.04m x 0.06m in diameter whereas group [1045] consisted of 16 possible stake holes varying between 0.03m and 0.06m in diameter. The fills varied between the two groups as (1042), fill of [1043] was recorded as dark grey brown clay silt whilst fill (1044) fill of [1045] was recorded as mid brown grey clay silt. Fill (1042), contained flakes of Roman ceramic building material as well as a sherds of pottery dated to 1800-1900.
- 6.7.31 Overlying the excavation Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 was (1001), (2001), (3001) and (5000), a 1.10m-1.20m thick deposit of dark brown silty clay with inclusions of brick, tile and bottle glass, interpreted as made ground. In Area 4, two deposits of made ground were recorded as (4002) and (4001), a dark grey silty clay overlaid by a mixed dark brown to dark grey silty clay. The deposits measured 0.82m and 1.10m thick.

6.8 Period 5d – Late Post-Medieval to Modern (Figures 8b & 9b)

6.8.1 Brick structure [5165] was located in the west of Area 5. The structure was an irregular shape with a small rectangular area leading from a larger rectangular room. The structure was constructed in yellow stock bricks [5164], measuring 230mm x 110mm x 55mm. The cut of the structure was observed in places and was backfilled with (5175), a 0.30m thick dark grey brown silty sandy clay with inclusions of concrete. Only 1-3 courses of the walled structure were left *in situ* and were recorded at an upper height of 1.26mOD. The larger room measured 3.72m x 3.50m x 0.22m whilst the small area measured 1.55m x 0.72m x 0.15m. The larger room had a concrete floor (5163) which was recorded across the length of the structure overlapping the base of the walls in places. A similar floor was also observed in the smaller area (5161), however in this case the floor area was divided into two, with concrete on the one half and a flagstone on the other. The floor of the smaller area was also higher than that of the main room suggesting that the step led you out of the room and perhaps out of the building. The main room area was backfilled with (5162), a 0.22m thick deposit of grey brown clay sand with a high frequency of tile, slate mortar and plaster dust. The tile remains were identified as nibbed and plain pan tile dated to 17th-19th century. Other finds included a fragment of lead pipe RF156, an unidentified fragment of iron RF159 and window and jar glass. The fill overlying the floor of the smaller area was recorded as (5160) as it varied slightly to that of (5162). Deposit (5160), was recorded as a 0.10m thick grey brown clay sand with occasional tile and demolition rubble. Other finds recorded in (5160) only, were five bakelite lids from wide necked jars. One of the examples was inscribed with 'PAN YAN' and has been interpreted as belonging to a chutney jar dating to the 20th century.



Plate 10: View of brick structure [5165]

6.8.2 A large structure was recorded abutting or possibly truncating [5165]. The rectangular structure appeared to have two phases of construction. The earliest phase is in the form of a red brick wall recorded as [5223], at an upper height of 2.65mOD. The wall is located in two places within the main structure, namely in the northern and southern face. The red bricks measured 210mm x 100mm x 60mm and appeared to have been laid in an English bond. At its highest point, 15 courses were recorded, with the lower three being stepped out as part of the footing. The remainder of the rectangular shape was formed out of reinforced concrete recorded as (5221), recorded at an upper height of 2.72mOD. The cut for the structure was recorded as [5222]. The reason for the two phases of construction is unclear. The bricked phase may have been part of an earlier structure or structures, which were partially demolished to make room for the later concrete structure. Or

perhaps the earlier brick structure required significant repairs which involved partial demolition and replacement of some elements the structure, with the ability of keeping original sections. The whole structure was backfilled with (5233), loose tile fragments and concrete in grey brown silty clay. The area was too dangerous to enter safely, so the machine was used to excavate through the fill in order to establish the base of the structure which was observed as a brick-lined floor.

- 6.8.3 Two brick and concrete walls were recorded in Area 1. Wall [1080] was aligned slightly northeast-southwest and was composed of yellow and red brick each measuring 112mm x 230mm x 60mm which sat on a concrete footing. The wall measured 4.50m x 0.88m. Abutting [1080] was [1253] a probably later wall which was located on a slightly different alignment of north-south. The wall was composed of red and yellow brick, similar to those recorded on [1080]. The brickwork also sat on a concrete footing. Wall [1253] measured 7.85m before there was a gap of 1.85m at which point the wall continued for another 5.80m. Wall [1080] and [1253] are not from the same phase of construction. What the walls represent remains unclear as there is no corresponding walls observed on site. The brick structures recorded as [1079] and [1210] do not appear to correspond with the wall as wall [1253] cut off the possible coal chute recorded on its southwestern side.
- 6.8.4 Two modern drains runs, [1222] and [1224] were recorded cutting into grave [1219]. The drains were backfilled by (1221) and (1223) recorded as mixed dark brown sandy clay with inclusions of modern brick and concrete.
- 6.8.5 The site was overlaid by either grass and topsoil recorded as (1000), (2000), (3000) and (4000) or hardstanding recorded as (5234).

Undated

- 6.8.6 Small pits [2034] and [2038] were located within the southern corner of Area 2. The pits measured 0.70m x 0.48m x 0.25m and 0.66m x 0.34m x 0.05m respectively at an upper height of 1.38mOD. The pits were filled by grey brown clay sand recorded as (2033) and (2037). No finds were recorded.
- 6.8.7 Irregular pit [5214] was recorded during the Area 5 excavation. The feature measured 1.30m x 1.30m x 0.12m deep at a height of 1.37mOD. The cut was irregular with undulating sides and base. The cut was filled by (5213), a dark brown grey sandy silty clay with inclusions of pebbles, flint and roots. No dating evidence was recorded during excavation and the feature has been interpreted as a tree bowl.
- 6.8.8 Another possible tree bowl or modern post hole was recorded in the Area 4 excavation. Recorded as [4024], the circular feature measured 1.05m x 1.05m x 0.25m deep. The pit or post hole was filled by (4023), a dark brown silty sand clay similar to the overlying made ground deposit (4002) although sandier. No finds were recovered during the excavation.

7 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT

7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive (All phases)

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	592
Context Register Sheets	19
Trench Record Sheets	9
Plans	115
Plan Register Sheets	5
Sections sheets	53
Sections	216
Section Register Sheets	5
Levels Sheets	15
Small Finds Register	6
Photographic Register Sheets	27
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	2
Environmental Sampling Sheets	15
Photographs, Black & White	496
Digital Photos	550

7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be the London Archaeology Archive and Resource Centre, Museum of London.

8 SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listing ready for deposition with the LAARC, Museum of London. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	380 sherds – 4.89kg
Post-Roman Pottery	1,128 sherds – 39kg
Human Remains	11 skeletons
Ceramic Building Material	610 fragments – 60326g
Iron Nails	72 nails
Bulk metalwork	10 objects
Glass	244 fragments – 4238g
Clay Tobacco Pipe	255 fragments – 1339g

Find Type	Quantity
Miscellaneous Objects	5 objects
Slag	1688g
Flint work	143g
Geological	1489g
Registered Finds	159 pieces
Animal bone	800 pieces
Environmental samples	15 samples
Column Samples	3 samples

8.2 Finds (Appendix C)

8.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

A total of 380 sherds weighing 4.89kg were recovered from hand collection on site and from residues of the environmental samples. The assemblage includes a small quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds but the majority of the pottery dates to the mid to later Roman period and includes a number of complete/ truncated vessels accompanying inhumation burials. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage totals just eight sherds, all of which were found in contexts dating to the Roman or post-Roman period. There is a general lack of earlier Roman pottery and where present are undiagnostic, heavily abraded and have clearly been reworked. Stratified non-funerary Roman pottery was generally found in rather small and undiagnostic groups. However, taken as a whole, the assemblage is consistent with activity around the late 2nd to 3rd century. As with the domestic assemblage, the funerary pottery vessels date to the 3rd century (or perhaps the early 4th century at the latest). Evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity from Southwark and its environs is very limited at present so the pottery, together with the fired clay slab, provides evidence which is certainly of local and perhaps even of some limited regional significance. The non-funerary Roman assemblage is of little significance and, given the lack of large diagnostic groups; it probably holds little potential for further analysis. Although burials with vessels are well published in Southwark and elsewhere in the City, the funerary groups are of some local significance.

8.2.2 Post-Roman Pottery

The archaeological work at the site produced 1,128 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing a little over 39kg, from 72 individually numbered contexts. Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are a number of fragments, both from hand-collection and the environmental residues, of under 15mm across (1-3g) as well as numerous pieces over 200mm across, including a few complete vessels. In general most of the medieval to early post-medieval sherds show some signs of having been reworked whereas the late post-medieval material is quite fresh. Although a number of periods are represented in the assemblage the vast majority of the material is of the late 18th to mid 19th centuries. Earlier periods represented include very small quantities of medieval and transitional wares with notably more material from the 17th to mid/late 18th centuries. The 17 sherds of medieval pottery from the site are all small and show moderate signs of abrasion, suggesting they have been subjected to at least some reworking. Activity appears to have continued at a low level through the later 14th to early 16th century resulting in a very small assemblage of eight sherds. The presence of 57 sherds attributable to the late post-medieval period suggests that activity intensified at this time. These sherds often show signs of moderate abrasion, suggesting they have been reworked during cultivation. Just under 93% of the post-Roman site assemblage is of this period. It is clear that, from the late 18th/early 19th to the mid 19th century, domestic refuse was being disposed of on the site in significant quantities. Although some material may be a little later in date, there is nothing that is definitely post c. 1875

and, where closer dating is more certain, nothing need be after 1850. The fresh condition of the majority of this material indicates it has not been reworked and probably relates to on-site domestic occupation.

The few slightly abraded sherds of medieval and transitional pottery demonstrate small-scale activity in the area but the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. The early post-medieval ceramics, although helping to date some individual features to this phase, are too small and abraded to warrant any further detailed study. The late post-medieval pottery wares are generally well known, however the site offers the potential to study and compare a number of uncontaminated assemblages from the first half of the 19th century.

8.2.3 Human Remains

The results of this assessment have determined a minimum of 11 individuals were excavated from Harper Road. The majority of the burials were adult males (n=7), with one female and three individuals of undetermined sex. Truncation and taphonomic variables such as weathering and root etching had affected bone surface preservation and skeletal completeness. Pathological evidence for accidental trauma, physically active lifestyles and poor dental hygiene was present in the adults assessed. The findings are of local and regional significance. It is therefore recommended that the human remains from Harper Road undergo full osteological investigation and reporting.

8.2.4 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 610 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 60326g were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage included fragments of Roman to post-medieval date. With the exception of fragments recovered from well structures of probable 19th century date, the assemblage was largely highly abraded, suggesting movement from the original point of deposition. The assemblage contains examples of ceramic building materials common to Southwark, tin glazed tile, *circular bessalis* and common brick types found in London. The majority of the Roman, medieval and later medieval to early post-medieval assemblage is highly abraded suggesting movement from point of deposition possibly thorough ploughing during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. No evidence was found for intensive construction using ceramic materials until the 19th century consistent with cartographic evidence for the site. The assemblage therefore has little significance or potential beyond assisting in the dating of contexts within which it occurs.

8.2.5 Nails

A total of 72 iron nails and nail fragments weighing 1.2kg were recovered from 21 separate contexts. The nails are in fair condition with a high degree of corrosion, some with concreted adhesions. Those from pit [2061] appear to have been subjected to heat. Twenty-eight came from grave contexts of Roman date, while post-medieval contexts produced 41 nails. The remainder were from undated contexts. The nails have been fully recorded for the site archive and are considered to hold local significance only. As such the assemblage has no potential for further study.

8.2.6 Bulk Metalwork

A small collection of bulk metal was recovered: 10 objects from seven individual contexts. The iron objects are in a poor state of preservation with a high degree of corrosion present. The lead objects are in a good state of preservation. The finds have been fully recorded for archive and are considered to hold no potential for further work.

8.2.7 The Glass

A relatively small assemblage consisting of 244 fragments (4238g) was recovered from 36 individually numbered contexts. A total of 49 of these fragments, often consisting of tiny pieces, were collected from environmental residues. All other pieces were hand-collected. Both Roman and late post-medieval fragments were found, although the Roman period is represented by only five fragments, three of which are from a single vessel. Post-medieval glass, mostly dated to the 19th century, includes 188 vessel fragments, 34 window pane shards, a drop pendant, a tube and a syringe. An additional 14 pieces are too small to be diagnostic of form, a few of which are undiagnostic of date. The Roman assemblage is small and lacks significant pieces. Other than confirming a broad date, or suggesting residuality, it does not contribute to the understanding of the site or its former occupants. The post-medieval assemblage is again relatively small. The features contain domestic groups gathered over a relatively small amount of time, further evidenced by the low number of bottles relating to casual discard, as well as the small amount of window glass often indicating destruction debris. Although interesting in themselves, the groups, specifically the well groups, are too small to draw any meaningful conclusions. None of the pieces are considered of intrinsic importance. The overall assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

8.2.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A small assemblage consisting of 255 clay tobacco pipe fragments (1339g) was recovered from 50 individually numbered contexts. The majority of pieces were hand-collected, although a few recovered from environmental residues were also recorded. A total of 85 bowls and bowl fragments were recovered, as well as 155 stem fragments and 15 mouthpieces. The largest group of bowls represented dates to c. 1820-1860, mostly recovered from wells/soakaways and therefore coinciding with the 19th-century housing development. However, bowls dating as early as the second half of the 17th century were found as well. Bowls and stems are largely unabraded. Pipe bowls are all of typical London form and no evidence of import, either from other regions or the Continent is present. Of 85 bowls, 51 are decorated. Often this is in the form of leaves, usually oak, or corn ears moulded in relief along both seams or along the front seam only. A total of 57 bowls and one stem fragment exhibit maker's marks.

The unabraded and well-dated nature of the assemblage, mostly from closed contexts such as wells/soakaways, makes this an unusually good group. It is uncommon to find this quantity of pipes of the same makers within only a few contexts and further research might throw light on the reason thereof, particularly by combining in-depth historical research with the clay pipe data. In particular the well/soakaway assemblages would be of much greater potential if they can be related to individual houses/households.

Further research into the makers may establish their identities and thereby refine the dates provided by the clay pipes. Research into the coiled pipe may establish its origin and further contribute to our understanding of this enigmatic type of pipe.

8.2.9 Miscellaneous Objects

Five Bakelite lids were identified belonging to wide -necked jars. One is inscribed 'PAN YAN', therefore is thought to come from a chutney jar of early 20th century date. A similar provenance for the remaining four is probable. These finds have no potential for further work.

8.2.10 Slag

The excavations produced only 1688g of slag from 13 individually numbered contexts. Of this total 247g was recovered from the residues of the environmental samples with the remainder being hand

collected on site. The majority of the slag from the site (by weight) relates to the late post-medieval burning of coal and other combustibles, most probably in a domestic context. As such, it is not an unusual assemblage for the period and its small size is unremarkable. It has no potential for further analysis. The slag from the Roman deposits appears to demonstrate the presence of some limited smithing activity in the general area, though not close to the excavated area. The degree of residuality/intrusiveness is also uncertain in a number of these contexts. The working of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals is well known of from Roman Southwark and it is not unexpected that waste from this activity, particularly small pieces of it, are located on sites in the area. As such the material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

8.2.11 Flint work

A total of nine struck flints weighing 30g and 15 burnt unworked flint weighing 113g. The artefacts were hand collected during field work and retrieved from environmental bulk samples. They originated from 14 individually numbered contexts with no marked clustering. The small assemblage of struck flints contained no diagnostic pieces. The small assemblage of struck flints was restricted to pieces of flint debitage including two flakes, four flake fragments, one chip and one shattered piece. Burnt unworked flints were recovered from seven individually numbered contexts. They often indicate prehistoric activities. However, the assemblage of fire cracked flint is too small to have any potential for further study. The small assemblage of struck flints is also extremely limited in size and the material derived from Roman and post-medieval contexts.

8.2.12 Geological Material

The archaeological work recovered 14 pieces of stone, weighing 1489g, from six individually numbered contexts. The single piece of Roman quern/mill stone is an isolated find. Although no further analysis is needed on the stone and no separate report is required, its presence should be noted in the narrative text for the site. The fragment of marble is also an isolated find and as such it is not deemed worth undertaking any further analysis to confirm its source. However, the finds should be accessioned. The late post-medieval assemblage is small and consists of common types.

8.2.13 Registered Finds

A total of 42 registered objects, including dress accessories, items relating to personal hygiene and tools were recovered. The earliest object dates to the Bronze Age, however the majority derived from features of both Roman and post-medieval date. A range of materials is represented. The presence of a LBA perforated slab, is significant, although unfortunately in the absence of the original contextual information its' potential to add to the current research is diminished. However, taken together with the pottery the LBA assemblage is of local and, potentially, regional significance. The Roman assemblage is small and confined primarily to grave goods. The proportion of inhumations containing grave goods such as jewellery and shoes appears to be broadly in keeping with that of other cemetery sites in London (e.g. Dover Street) therefore the assemblage is of limited local significance. The post-medieval assemblage is small and represents a narrow range of domestic activity. It is of limited local significance. As such, although the assemblage adds to the corpus of finds already held for the Southwark area, it is not considered to hold potential for further analysis.

8.2.14 Animal Bone

Excavations at Harper Road produced c.800 fragments of animal bone from 65 contexts the majority of which date to the Roman and post-medieval periods. In total, 455 of these fragments derive from datable features and have been identified to taxa. The assemblage has been hand-collected and

retrieved from environmental samples and the majority of the unidentifiable fragments derive from these samples. The identifiable assemblage is in a mixed condition containing both good and poorly preserved specimens.

Only a small quantity of bones were recovered from Roman contexts though the articulated dog skeleton found alongside a grave is considered relatively rare and warrants further analysis to help to shed light on its possible social significance as well as adding to our current understanding regarding the introduction of dog breeds. Further analysis of the post-medieval assemblage will provide evidence regarding animal husbandry, diet and agricultural activities and is of local significance.

8.2.15 Environmental Samples

Fifteen samples were processed and the flots and residues were analysed. Charred crop remains were only recorded in the samples provisionally dated to the Roman period. The assemblage of charred crop remains is restricted to a few cereal grains, chaff components and potential pulses. The majority of these remains is too poorly preserved and degraded for positive identifications. The assemblage of charred crop remains from Harper Road might simply represent scattered detritus and it is too small and too poorly preserved to provide further information in relation to arable farming activities, crop storage and processing during this period.

The main evidence for diet amongst the Roman sites located in Southwark comes from fruits stones and seeds. By comparison the Harper Road assemblage provides very limited evidence for such foods. Assemblages from features provisionally dated to the post-medieval period could also produce evidence for the use of similar fruits gathered from wild plants and the relatively rich assemblage of uncharred botanical remains could provide further information on the diet of the population. As such, both assemblages from Roman and post-medieval contexts have no potential to contribute to our knowledge regarding the range of food consumed by the population.

The assemblage of wild/weed seeds is of limited interest as the remains were relatively uncommon. Wood charcoal fragments in these samples were small and highly fragmented and the majority of the fragments were poorly preserved and unidentifiable. The assemblage of industrial waste debris as well as the charcoal assemblage are too small to provide significant information regarding fuel use and industrial activity.

8.2.16 Column Samples

Three monolith samples were from the excavations. One was used to sample the ditch fills within ditch [1053] whilst two were located within Area 4t and the natural stratigraphy recorded within the sections.

The aim of this environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequences for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs. The results of the lithostratigraphic analysis demonstrate that the deposits recorded in column samples <CA> and <CB> are typical of sediment accumulation in an environment that has experienced variable, but generally low levels of energy perhaps relating to flood events. The organic matter values were low throughout the organic part of the sequence (between 4.63% and 21.06%). It is not possible to determine whether this organic horizon is an extension of the Rockingham Anomaly or a distinct scour hollow, depression or palaeochannel within the Kempton Park gravel. Radiocarbon dating of the humic and humin acid fractions of an organic bulk sample indicates that the sediment may be Early Neolithic in age (ca. 5990-5900 cal BP), but because the ages of the two fractions are statistically distinguishable, the determinations must be considered unreliable. Pollen was preserved

in very high concentrations in the samples from columns <CA> and <CB>, and are indicative through Units 3, 4 and 5 of a transition from a wetland woodland environment dominated by alder, grasses and sedges to a more open environment on both the wetland and dryland dominated by grasses, sedges and other herbaceous taxa. Diatoms were preserved in high concentrations in the four samples from columns <CA> and <CB>; however, these were mostly in a poor state of preservation.

The results of the lithostratigraphic and organic matter content analysis of column sample <8> demonstrate that the organic matter values were extremely low throughout the sequence (between 1.13 and 1.95%). Pollen was preserved in high concentrations in one of the two samples (1.07 to 1.06m OD); the assemblage in this sample is indicative of an open, disturbed environment dominated by herbaceous taxa.

The concentration and preservation of pollen and diatom remains is high suggesting good potential to reconstruct the past environments. However, because the radiocarbon dates are unreliable (possibly indicating the derived input of organic material of unknown age), no further work can be recommended unless the sequence can be dated by archaeological means.

9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

9.1 Summary of Results

- 9.1.1 During the course of the excavation dispersed archaeological features were recorded across the full area of the site. The features excavated date to three distinct periods; Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Truncation caused by post-medieval and modern activity was substantial in all areas, which has created a level horizon on site and the loss of some stratigraphy.
- 9.1.2 The earliest activity identified on site was Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age, consisting of occasional pottery sherds, burnt or worked flint, an almost complete pottery vessel and a single fragment of perforated clay slab. The vessel is likely to have been deposited within one of the five intercutting ditches recorded in Area 1. The clay slab, however, was recovered from a post-medieval structure.
- 9.1.3 The earliest *in situ* remains dated to the 2nd to 3rd century. The main bulk of Roman activity on site appears to relate to the construction and maintenance of the large ditches and the internment of burials. The ditch system which runs both northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast appears to have slowly silted up through alluvial deposition. No deliberate backfilling was observed on site. Rare pits and post holes were recorded on site, which were dispersed with no intercutting stratigraphy. The remains suggest limited activity on site. The local population are likely to have settled elsewhere and were using the open land perhaps for animal grazing. As such the ditches may have been utilised for the purpose of ground drainage or perhaps as boundary ditches.
- 9.1.4 The deposition of human remains on site indicates a shift in land use which probably occurred following contraction of Roman Southwark and the turning over of land for the deposition of the Roman dead. The Roman burials numbered 11 in total, although one of the burials was highly truncated leaving only the legs remaining *in situ*. The majority of the burials were adult males with one female and three individuals of undetermined sex. A number of the remains showed evidence for accidental trauma, physically active lifestyles and poor dental hygiene. The burials appeared to vary in term of directional deposition and alignment. The date of the burials is similar to that of the ditches however the date range appears to extend into the 4th century which again suggests that the burials were deposited on site once the ditches or some of the ditches have become redundant. The burials recorded are in line with other examples of Roman burials in London.

- 9.1.5 Following the site's use as a cemetery, an alluvial event deposited a sandy clay across the southern extent of the site and importantly across the lower burials. This may have happened at any point between the end of the Roman period and the medieval period as no activity was recorded on site in the intermediate period. This suggests that the area had become depopulated.
- 9.1.6 The only medieval activity recorded on site is one possible tree bowl. The remaining evidence is recorded in later dated features suggesting only limited activity within the local area.
- 9.1.7 A large ditch was recorded in the northwestern corner of the ditch which was dated to the early post-medieval period. The lower fills of the ditch contained Roman dated finds however the middle and upper fills contained early post-medieval pottery dating to the mid/late 16th to mid 17th century. It is possible that the ditch is part of Civil War defences which would have been in use during the 17th century and probably backfilled shortly after use.
- 9.1.8 A series of narrow linear features were recorded on site which might represent local agricultural or horticultural activity. The features were laid out in a system and appeared organised. The dating of the features is problematic due to the mixture of datable finds and the lack on stratigraphy. The finds assemblage varies from Roman to late post-medieval. Later activities that have disturbed the archaeological remains on site could account for some residually deposited finds as well as intrusively deposited finds. The features do however indicate a specific land use activity being carried out on site.
- 9.1.9 The late post-medieval period on site brings renewed activity in the form of brick structures, pitting and possible quarrying. Approximately 27 circular brick lined structures were recorded across the site. This in itself indicates the repopulation of the area at a scale not previously seen. The construction of the brick-lined structures suggests the requirement for water management for the local population. Four large structural remains were also recorded on site which may indicate the presence of properties on the site, as two of the structures appear to have functioned as coal cellars. Following the redundancy of the circular brick lined structures; the features were used for the deposition of domestic waste on a large scale. This provides safe contexts for the analysis of domestic products, pottery, household and personal objects and food waste from contexts that date to pre 1850-1875AD.
- 9.1.10 Later structures were recorded within Area 5 which may date to the very late post-medieval period or more likely the modern period. Although the remains have also been partially demolished the walls have been well preserved. The layout of the structures suggests one very large building abutting of perhaps truncating a smaller structure which had defined rooms. The purpose of the buildings remains unclear however the size and construction of the larger build may suggest a no domestic structure.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

9.2.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric remains were not anticipated on site and as such were not specifically highlighted in the original aims for the excavation. Only residual finds were recorded on site which included worked flint, burnt flint, as well as a near complete vessel and a perforated clay slab. As they occurred in later dated deposits, they are unlikely that they indicate activity specific to the site. Having said that however further research should be carried out to investigate the occurrence of complete bronze Age/Late Iron Age vessels in Roman ditches. Background research should also be carried out on the perforated clay slab and there occurrence within the London archaeological record. The remaining

finds do not add to our knowledge of prehistoric London and as such the remains are of low significance.

9.2.2 Roman

It is clear from the excavation that the site was utilised during the Roman period although not intensely. The ditches probably indicate considered land management. The natural silting up within the ditches indicates periods of localised flooding which was common to Southwark and other areas of London. Environmental sampling indicated that at the time the ditches were in use the land would have been open disturbed grassland. The abandonment of the ditches is likely to correlate with the reduction of Roman activity in Southwark during the later Romans periods. Further research would help put the Harper Road remains within the context of Roman Southwark.

The Roman cemetery was anticipated prior to the commencement of the site works due to the site's locality to other known grave sites. The small cemetery of 11 individuals is likely to be part of the 'Southern' Roman cemetery. Research into the cemetery, its known extent, burials type and date should expand our knowledge of the cemetery recorded on site. A full analysis of the skeletal remains should be carried out to establish their full potential including comparisons with other Roman assemblages. The remains are not uncommon and as such are only locally and regionally important.

Although burials with vessels are well published in Southwark and elsewhere in the City, the funerary groups are of some local significance. Recent work on cemeteries in the Walbrook Valley has attempted to look at whether there is any correlation of vessel type or placement with age/sex of the deceased, suggesting, for example, that colour-coated may be more commonly associated with females and/or infant burials (Amy Thorp 2011 pers. comm.). Although the number of graves is too small to provide statistically significant results, some consideration could be given these ideas. The assemblage of ceramic building material contains examples of ceramic building materials common to Southwark, including, *circular bessalis* found in London. As such the assemblage is of little significance. The Roman glass assemblage is small and lacks significant pieces. Other than confirming a broad date, or suggesting residuality, the assemblage has limited potential and is not considered to be of significance. Only a small quantity of animal bones were recovered from Roman contexts, though the articulated dog skeleton found alongside a grave is considered relatively rare and warrants further analysis to help to shed light on its possible social significance as well as adding to our current understanding regarding the introduction of dog breeds. The remaining animal bone fragments are of limited significance.

The slag from the Roman deposits appears to demonstrate the presence of some limited smithing activity in the general area, though not close to the excavated area. The degree of residuality/intrusiveness is also uncertain in a number of these contexts. The working of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals is well known of from Roman Southwark and it is not unexpected that waste from this activity, particularly small pieces of it, are located on sites in the area. As such the material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The Roman registered finds assemblage is small and confined primarily to grave goods. The proportion of inhumations containing grave goods such as jewellery and shoes appears to be broadly in keeping with that of other cemetery sites in London (e.g. Dover Street) therefore the assemblage is of limited local significance. The main evidence for diet amongst the Roman sites located in Southwark comes from fruits stones and seeds. By comparison the Harper Road assemblage provides very limited evidence for such foods. A lot is already known regarding the diet of the population in Roman Southwark. As such, the Roman assemblage has no potential to contribute to our knowledge regarding the range of food consumed

by the population. Wood charcoal fragments in the environmental samples were small and highly fragmented and the majority of the fragments were poorly preserved and unidentifiable. Their occurrence has no further potential.

9.2.3 Medieval

Only one feature contained only medieval pottery. Due to the high level of intrusive and residual finds observed in features it cannot be confirmed that the feature is indeed medieval in date. The isolated feature, should it be medieval, is too isolated to provide any further information on medieval activity in Southwark. The few slightly abraded sherds of medieval pottery demonstrate small-scale activity in the area but the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. The fabrics represented are well known types to London and the few sherds present consist mainly of undiagnostic bodysherds.

9.2.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

The post-medieval activity on site indicates the reoccupation of the site during the 17th century. The early post-medieval activity is in the form of an isolated ditch which contained 16 fragments of early post-medieval pottery within the backfill. The dating of the deposit may indicate that it was open and functioning during the Civil War period. Known Civil War sites have been recorded further southeast of the Harper Road site. Further research should be carried out to investigate the potential origin and function of the ditch. The early pottery remains suggests a continuation of activity, perhaps at a slightly greater concentration, through the 16th to early/mid 18th centuries. Although a few more feature sherds are present and the assemblage is less abraded than the earlier ones, the fabrics are again of well-known types. The ceramics, although helping to date some individual features to this phase, are too small and abraded to warrant any further detailed study.

The possible agricultural or horticultural activity is of local significance as it indicates an organised and systematic use of the site. The lack of dating or rather the mixture of dating limits the level to which we can reach an understanding. Historical and cartographic research may be able to provide further information.

The post-medieval activity increased during the late post-medieval period with the establishment of brick lined circular structures on site, buildings and occasional pits. It is the backfilling of the structures which has provided interest. The deposition of household objects including pottery, personal items, household goods and food waste can give a good indication on the status, diet and other data on the households which were depositing the waste. It is also of interest that other the wells were used to deposit waste there is a minimal evidence of pitting recorded on site which might suggest that the household depositing the waste know of the wells, which suggests a very local population. Historical and cartographic research may help to expand the knowledge of the local area and link the remains recorded on site to known structures and communities that once occupied the area.

The late post-medieval assemblage is considerably larger than the earlier ones and is composed of a good range of unabraded domestic wares from a series of sealed features. A number of contexts, most notably the well/soakaway features, have produced conjoining vessels, suggesting each feature mainly contains a primary deposit of refuse relating to a specific household rather than a single dumping episode of refuse from several households. As such, although the wares are generally well known, the site offers the potential to study and compare a number of uncontaminated assemblages from the first half of the 19th century. This potential is heightened by the presence of a number of datable makers' marks and clay tobacco pipes in these groups. The study of such

assemblages from different parts of the City will be crucial in understanding the material culture of this period and how it may vary with area and social status. Broader patterns of changing refuse disposal can also be studied, particularly in conjunction with historical sources (Jefferies 2006). The current assemblage is considered to have some potential to add to this growing corpus of data, particularly as the context groups do not appear to be significantly mixed. The value of these groups will be greatly enhanced if historical work is undertaken on the social setting of the site at this time as part of the general site analysis.

The ceramic brick assemblage however has little significance or potential beyond assisting in the dating of contexts within which it occurs. The post-medieval glass assemblage is relatively small. The features contain domestic groups gathered over a relatively small amount of time, further evidenced by the low number of bottles relating to casual discard, as well as the small amount of window glass often indicating destruction debris. Although interesting in themselves, the groups, specifically the well groups, are too small to draw any meaningful conclusions. None of the pieces are considered of intrinsic importance. The overall assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis. It is uncommon to find this quantity of ceramic tobacco pipe of the same makers within only a few contexts and further research might throw light on the reason thereof, particularly by combining in-depth historical research with the clay pipe data. In particular the well/soakaway assemblages would be of much greater potential if they can be related to individual houses/households. Further research into the makers may establish their identities and thereby refine the dates provided by the clay pipes. Research into the coiled pipe may establish its origin and further contribute to our understanding of this enigmatic type of pipe. The remains are of local and regional significance.

Further analysis of the post-medieval animal bone assemblage will provide evidence regarding animal husbandry, diet and agricultural activities and is of local significance. The majority of the slag from the site relates to the late post-medieval burning of coal and other combustibles, most probably in a domestic context. As such, it is not an unusual assemblage for the period and its small size is unremarkable. It has no potential for further analysis. The post-medieval registered finds assemblage is small and represents a narrow range of domestic activity. It is of limited local significance. Environmental residues from features dated to the post-medieval period could produce evidence for the use of similar fruits gathered from wild plants and the relatively rich assemblage of uncharred botanical remains recovered from well [5083] could provide further information on the diet of the population. However, a lot is already known regarding the diet of the population in post-medieval Southwark. As such, the assemblage from post-medieval contexts has no potential to contribute to our knowledge regarding the range of food consumed by the population.

9.2.5 General Significance

In summary, assessment of the excavation results from the Harper Road site has shown that the results have some potential for further work. The results of the excavation confirm the presence of Roman and post-medieval remains on site. Although the remains on site are common on Roman and post-medieval sites in Southwark and are low in density, they do have the potential to add to the growing knowledge of Southwark and how the area around Harper Road was utilised during those periods. As such the results are only locally or site significance.

10 REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH AIMS

10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

10.1.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the WSI (RPS 2010b) have been or can be answered.

10.1.2 *Are there more than three Roman burials on the Site?*

Yes. In total there were 11 individual burials recorded on site. These were identified as seven males, one female and three undetermined.

10.1.3 *If so are they isolated burials or part of a cemetery?*

As there are more than one burial on site it is clear that they are part of a larger cemetery. The burials were only recorded within eastern half of the site perhaps suggesting the cemetery continued further to the east.

10.1.4 *Does the site contain Roman cremations and /or funerary structures?*

No cremations were recorded on site and the rare post hole recorded on site are too dispersed to determine function.

10.1.5 *If the burials are isolated, is there any evidence to suggest why this may be the case (e.g. pathologies)?*

This aim is no longer valid.

10.1.5 *How do the recovered burials (and /or cremations) fit into the pattern of Roman burials in Southwark?*

Roman inhumations and cremation have been found at numerous sites in Southwark. Local sites include Trinity Street, Great Dover Street and Ralph Street. The remains appear to have been originally interred as part of the Southern Roman cemetery. There is no evidence to suggest that the burials formed part of deviated group of burials.

10.1.6 *What are the relationships and / or function of the three Roman ditches recorded on site in Trenches 1, 2 and 7?*

The ditches recorded during the evaluation were examined further in the open excavation. The ditch previously recorded in Trench 2 may continue into the Area 1 excavation forming a large northwest-southeast ditch. The ditches recorded in Trench 7 and 2 are likely to be part of the same ditch or rather part of the same sequence of intercutting ditches. The later structures on site make it difficult to categorically state they are the same. The ditches appear to have used for drainage or perhaps as boundary ditches as the area at the time was open but disturbed ground.

10.1.7 *What are the relationships and / or function of the two Roman pits recorded in Trench 4?*

Full excavation of the area surrounding Trench 4 revealed further similar features. None of the excavated features continued many finds which suggests the features may have functioned as tree throws or tree bowls.

10.1.8 *What evidence can the post-medieval deposits and features provide about land use and economy in this part of the borough of Southwark?*

The post medieval remains on site indicate that although there was activity on site in the early post-medieval period, this was very limited. It was not until the late post-medieval period that the site

became heavily utilised. The preservation of finds within the post-medieval brick lined structures means that not only can we established trends etc but also we might be able to investigate domestic deposits dumped from individual households. This includes, pottery, household goods, diet and personal goods.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

10.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, it is apparent that some of the original research aims are no longer valid, whereas others require reviewing on the basis of the evidence collected. For those research aims that are valid it is possible to identify additional research questions which will be addressed as part of the work undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site. These are listed below.

10.2.2 One of the key research aims of the site is to relate it to other archaeological remains which have been identified locally, which includes other the evaluation and excavations predominantly Roman, and late post-medieval.

10.2.3 *How do the recovered burials (and /or cremations) fit into the pattern of Roman burials in Southwark?*

Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- Further osteological analysis should be carried out in line with current guidance. This should address the issues of co-mingled remains, undetermined sex and age.
- The remains should be assessed and compared to previous sites within the southern Roman cemetery.
- Do the grave goods recorded at Harper Road correlate with other known sites within the Southern Roman cemetery?
- Is there any correlation between type of grave good and gender or age?

10.2.4 *What evidence can the post-medieval deposits and features provide about land use and economy in this part of the borough of Southwark?*

Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- Can further analysis of the closely dated brick lined structures tell us anymore about the types of wares being used and what does this tell us about the household?
- Can the makers mark on some of the fragments refine the dating?
- What can comparing the Harper Road assemblage with other post medieval assemblage tell us about the assemblage?
- Can further research tell us more about the coiled clay tobacco pipe?
- Can further research expand our knowledge of clay pipe makers?
- Can further analysis of the animal bone tell us more about animal husbandry, diet and agricultural activities?
- Can cartographic and historical research indicate the purpose for the linear features recorded on site?

- Can cartographic and historical research and site comparisons indicate the origin of function of the early medieval ditch?
- Can cartographic research such as reviewing Rocque's maps, later maps and the early Ordnance Survey maps, establish the origins of the structural remains on site and can addresses for the structures be established?

11 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary research	CAE	3
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data.	CAE	1
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans.	CAE	1
Analysis			
4	Prehistoric and Roman pottery: Further research and background and preparation of short report.	AD	1
5	Prehistoric and Roman pottery: Extraction of vessels for illustration and preparing catalogue	AD	0.25
6	Prehistoric and Roman pottery: Illustration	LC	1
7	Post-Roman Pottery: Produce pottery archive	LB	5
8	Post-Roman Pottery: Refine dating and check fabric form parallels	LB	0.75
9	Post-Roman Pottery: Study site stratigraphy and update table with phasing	LB	0.75
10	Post-Roman Pottery: Write summary of medieval, transitional and early post-medieval assemblages	LB	0.50
11	Post-Roman Pottery: Produce tables and narration for eight key post-medieval groups	LB	1.5
12	Post-Roman Pottery: Look at parallels	LB	0.5
13	Clay Tobacco Pipe: Further research and the production of a summary text	ER	3
14	Clay Tobacco pipe: Illustrations	LC	1
15	Registered Finds: Catalogue of finds	TC	1
16	Registered finds: Illustration	LC	1
17	Animal Bone: Identification of Fish Bones	GA	0.50
18	Animal Bone: Integration of data and reporting	GA	1.50
19	Human Remains: Osteological recording	RI	4.5
20	Human Remains: Data input	RI	0.25
21	Human Remains: Analysis of data	RI	0.25
22	Human Remains: Researching	RI	1
23	Human Remains: Report writing and editing	RI	1
24	Human Remains: Management	RI	0.5
25	Conservation: Assessment	EY	2
26	Conservation: Photography	EY	0.75
27	Conservation: Conservation of Ceramics	EY	4
28	Conservation: Conservation of Metals	EY	5
29	Conservation: Reporting	EY	0.75
Report, Publication and Archiving			
30	Integrating specialist reports	CAE	1
31	Liaison with specialists	MM	0.5
32	Completion of drawings for publication	JM	4
33	Liaison with illustrator	CAE	1
34	Preparation of publication text	CAE	5
35	Editing and review of publication text	CAE	1
36	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text	CAE	1

Task	Description	Resource	Days
	and figures		
37	Proof reading	MM	1
38	Archive preparation	TF	5
39	Archive microfilming	TF	3
40	Liaison with publication editor	MM	0.5
41	Project management and editing: overall	MM	2

12 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

12.1 Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

12.2 Specialist Reports

12.2.1 Roman Pottery

- Further Research and background reading of ceramics
- Preparation of short report
- Illustrations
- Preparation of catalogue

12.2.2 Post-medieval Pottery

- Consultation with specialist
- Reporting
- Period summary and comparisons with other sites

12.2.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- Research in coiled pipe
- Research into makers
- Update data
- Prep text and catalogue
- Illustration

12.2.4 Registered Finds

- Prep of Catalogue
- Illustrations

12.2.5 Animal Bone

- Identification of fish
- Integration of data

12.2.6 Human Remains

- Osteological recording
- Inputting data
- Analysis of data
- Research
- Report writing and editing
- Management

12.2.7 Conservation

- Assessment
- Photography
- Conservation of ceramics
- Conservation of Metal
- Reporting

12.3 Illustrations

12.3.1 Plans and Sections

The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

12.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and Archaeological Archives; A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and Curation (Brown & AAF 2007). On completion of the project, the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate museum.

A digital copy of the report will be lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix D).

The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

12.4.1 Potential for Publication

It is anticipated that an article of approximately 10-15 pages will be produced, including phased site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to 'Surrey Archaeological Collections'. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix D).

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AOC, 2010, Harper Road, (Symington House), London Borough of Southwark Archaeological Evaluation Report
- British Geological Society, 1998, *1:50000 Solid and Drift sheet 265, North London*
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*
- English Heritage, 2009a *Archaeological Guidance Paper 2: Standards and Practices for Written Schemes of Investigation (draft for consultation)*. English Heritage London Region.
- English Heritage, 2009b, *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. English Heritage London Region.
- English Heritage, 2009c, *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. English Heritage London Region.
- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*
- Godden, G. 1991. *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks* Barrie & Jenkins Ltd. London.
- Howe, MD, Mackreth, DF, Perrin, JR, 1980, Roman pottery from the Nene Valley: a guide. Peterborough museum occasional paper 2
- Institute for Archaeologists 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- Institute for Archaeologists 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- Institute for Archaeologists 2009 *Code of Conduct*.
- Jefferies, N. 2006. 'The Metropolis Local Management Act and the archaeology of sanitary reform in the London Borough of Lambeth 1856-86' *Post-medieval Archaeology* 40/2, 272-290.
- Killock, D, 2007, *An Archaeological Evaluation at 28-30 Trinity Street, London SE1 4JE, London Borough of Southwark PCA*.
- Mackinder, A 2000, *A Romano-British cemetery on Watling Street. Excavations at 165 Great Dover Street, Southwark, London*. MoLAS Archaeology Studies Series 4.
- MoL 2009 *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London*
- MoLAS 1994, *The MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual*.
- MoLAS 2006, *Southwark 4 Academy, Harper Road, London, SE1. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. MoLAS.
- MoLAS 2009, *Globe Academy, Deverell Street, London, SE1, London Borough of Southwark. A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. MoLAS.
- Monaghan, J, 1987. *Upchurch and Thameside Roman Pottery: A Ceramic Typology, First to Third Centuries A.D.*, BAR(B), no. 173, Oxford
- Museum of London, 2000, *The Archaeology of London*

- Museum of London/English Heritage, 2002, *A research framework for London Archaeology*
- Perrin, J.R. 1999. Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of *Durobrivae*, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*. Vol. 8. Oxbow books: Oxford
- Perring, D and Brigham, T 2000, 'Londinium and its Hinterland: The Roman Period' in Museum of London/English Heritage 2000, *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, 119-170.
- Rayner, L, 2002, 'The ceramics' in Sidell, J, Cotton, J, Rayner, L, and Wheeler, L, *The prehistory and topography of Southwark and Lambeth*, MoLAS Monograph 14, 88-94
- RPS 2010a *Harper Road (Symington) (42P) An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.
- RPS 2010b, *Harper Road (Symington) (42P), London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. On behalf of Family Mosaic*
- Southwark Borough Council 2002 *Draft Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Guidance*
- Southwark Borough Council 2007 *The Southwark Plan*
- Tatman C. A. 1994 *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe. XIII The Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry in the Parish of Newington, Southwark, London*, BAR 239, Oxford.

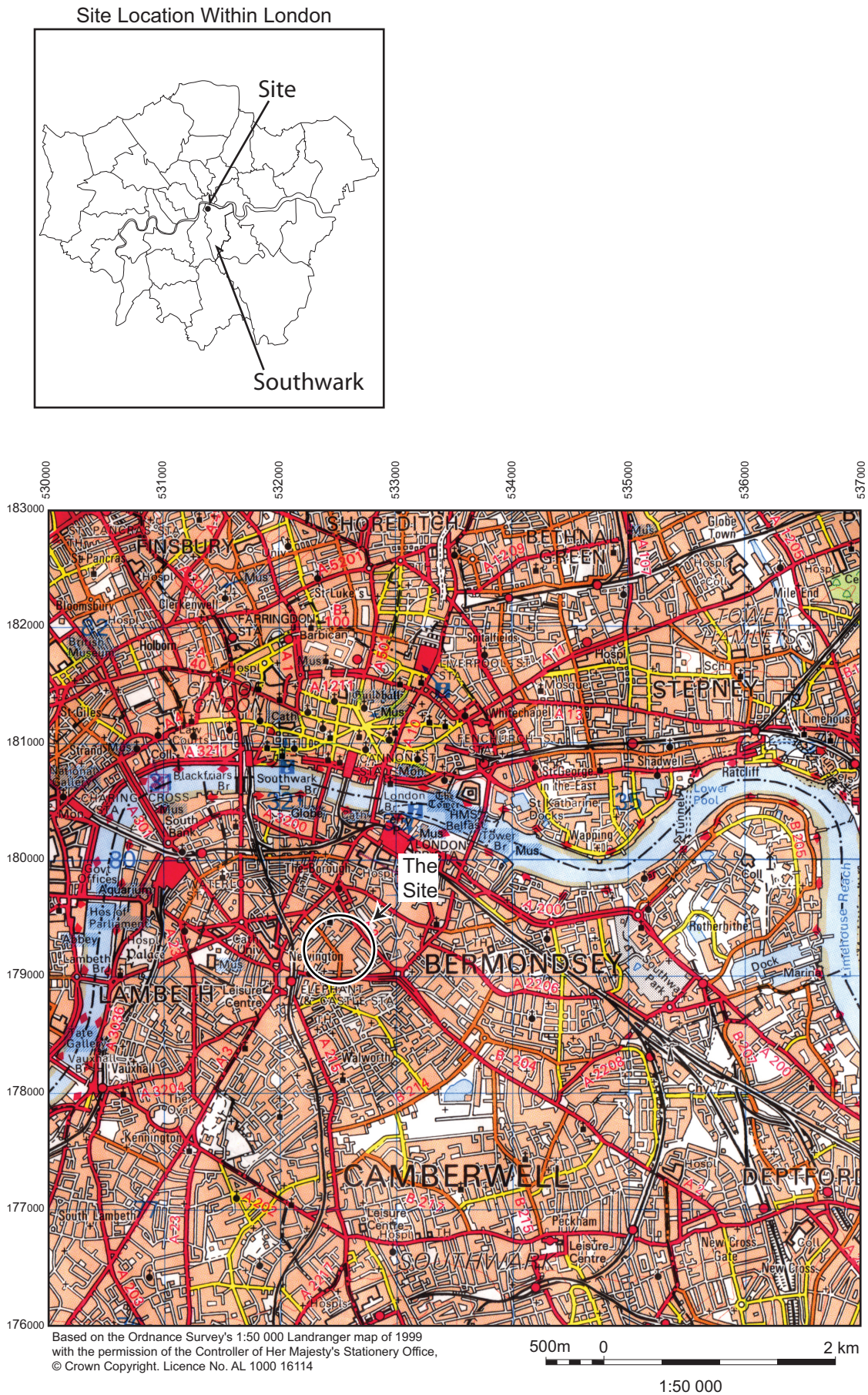
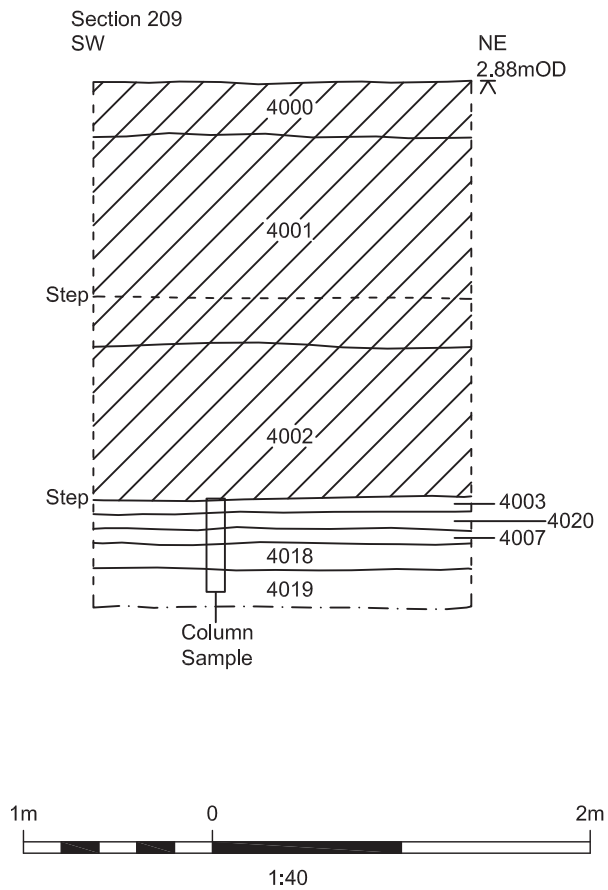


Figure 1: Site Location



- Site Outline
- Evaluation Trenches
- Excavation Areas

Figure 2: Detailed Site / Area Location Plan



▨ Made Ground

Figure 3: Area 4: Sample Section through Natural and Made Ground Deposits

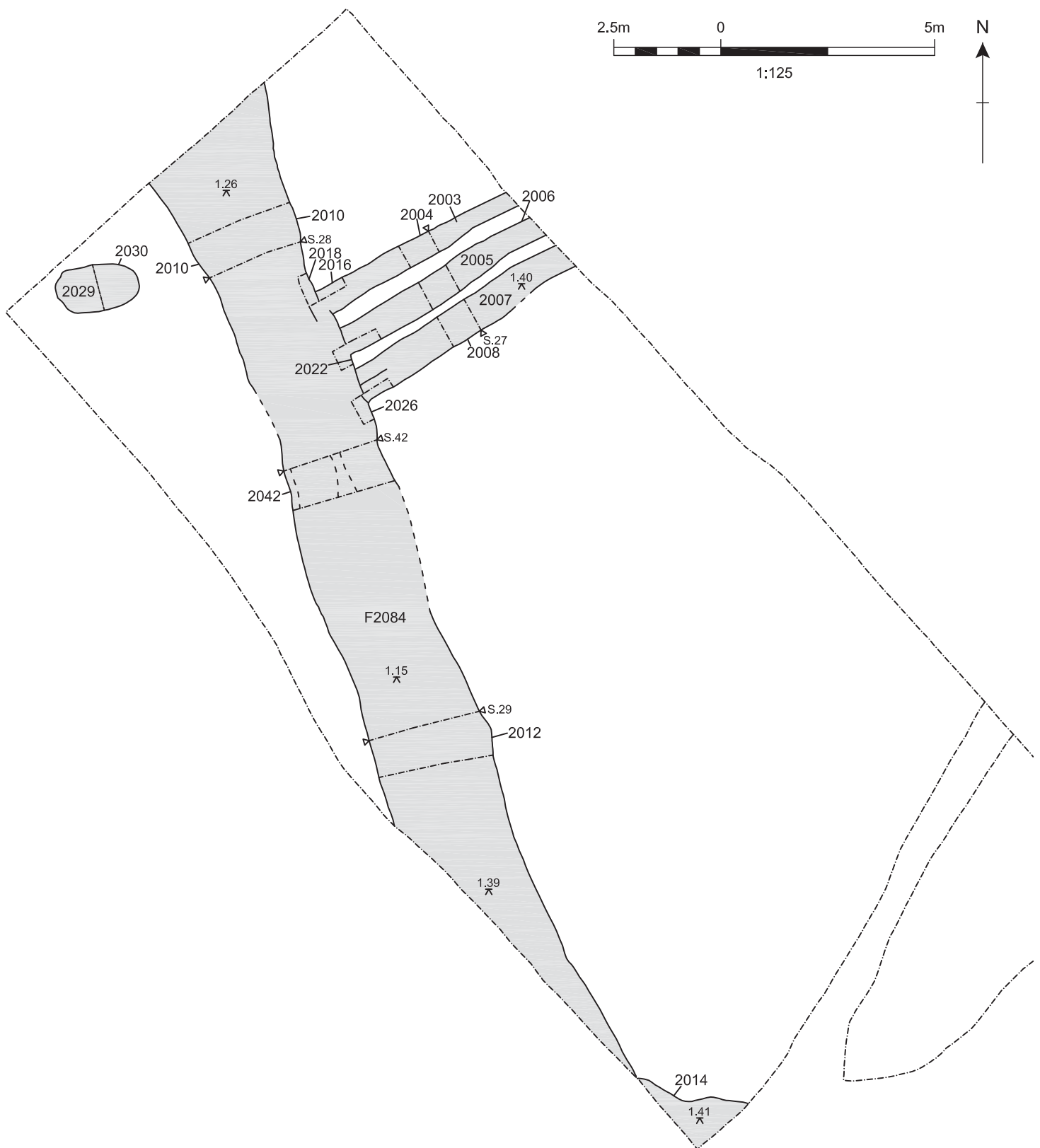
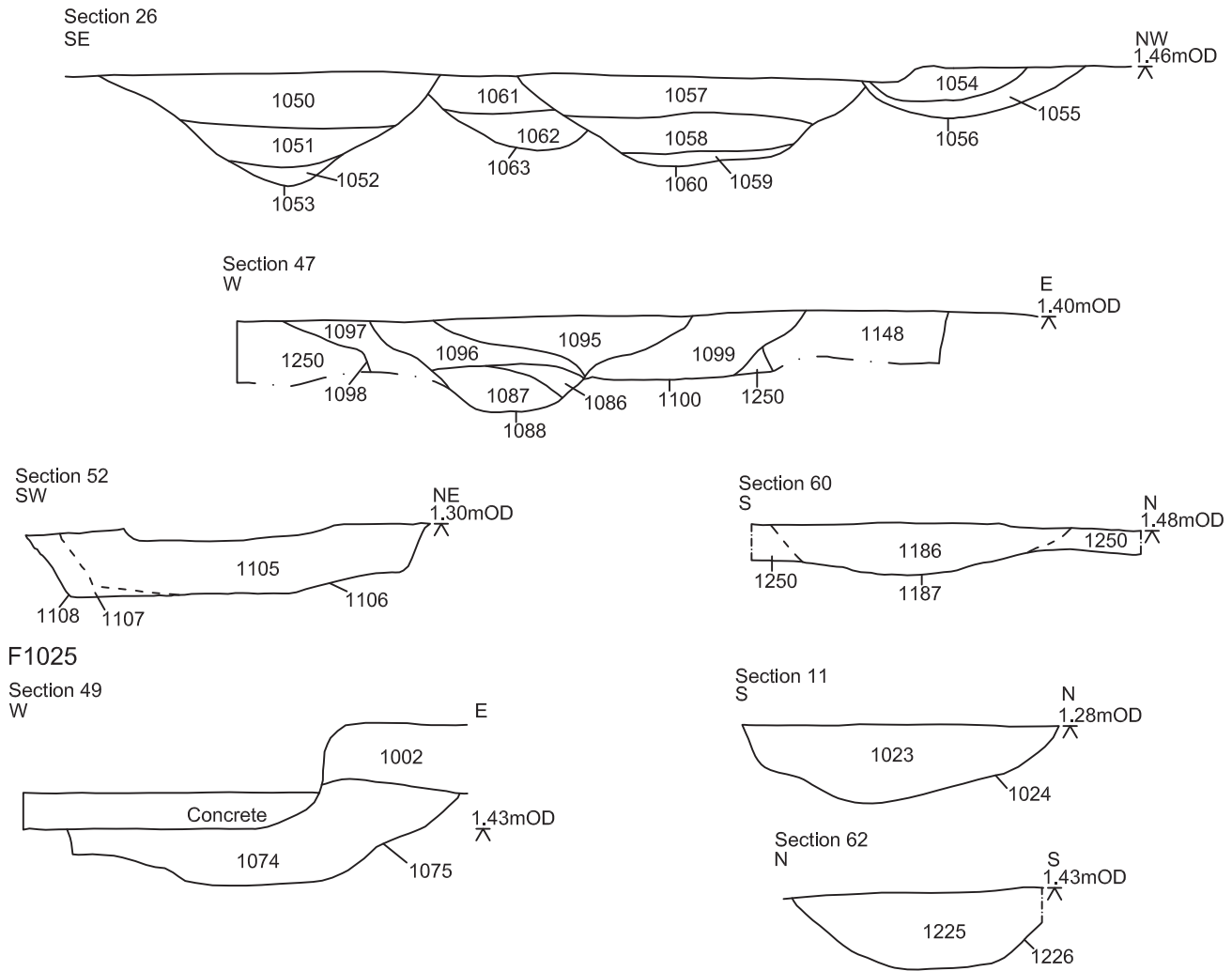
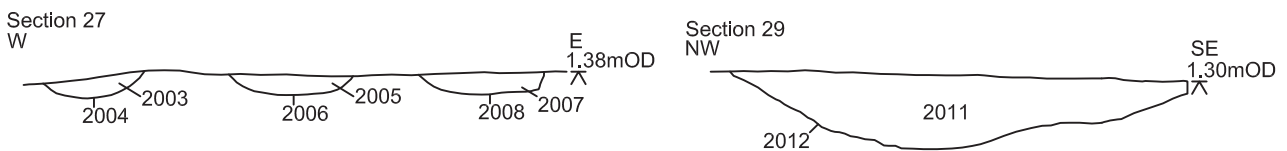


Figure 4: Area 2: Roman Archaeological Remains

Area 1



Area 2



Area 5

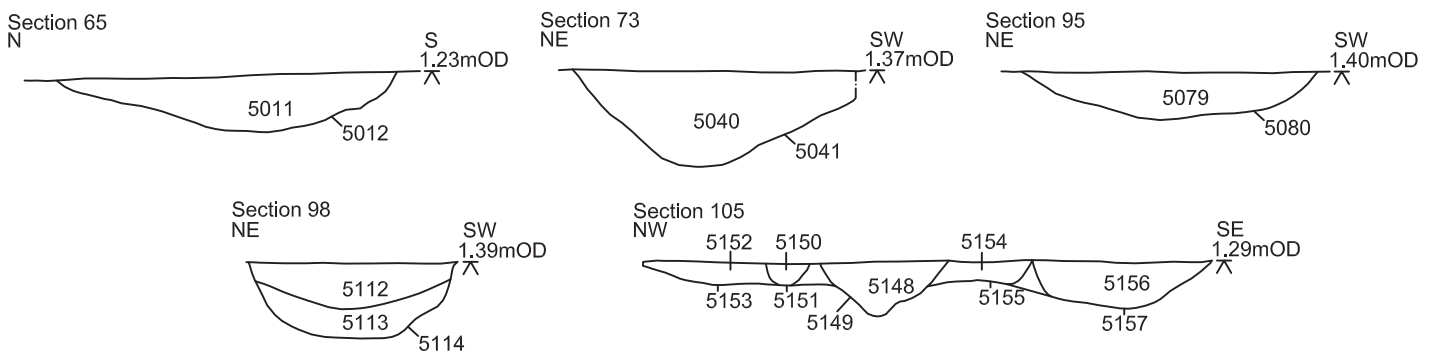


Figure 5: Roman Sections



1:40

© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP - NOVEMBER 2011

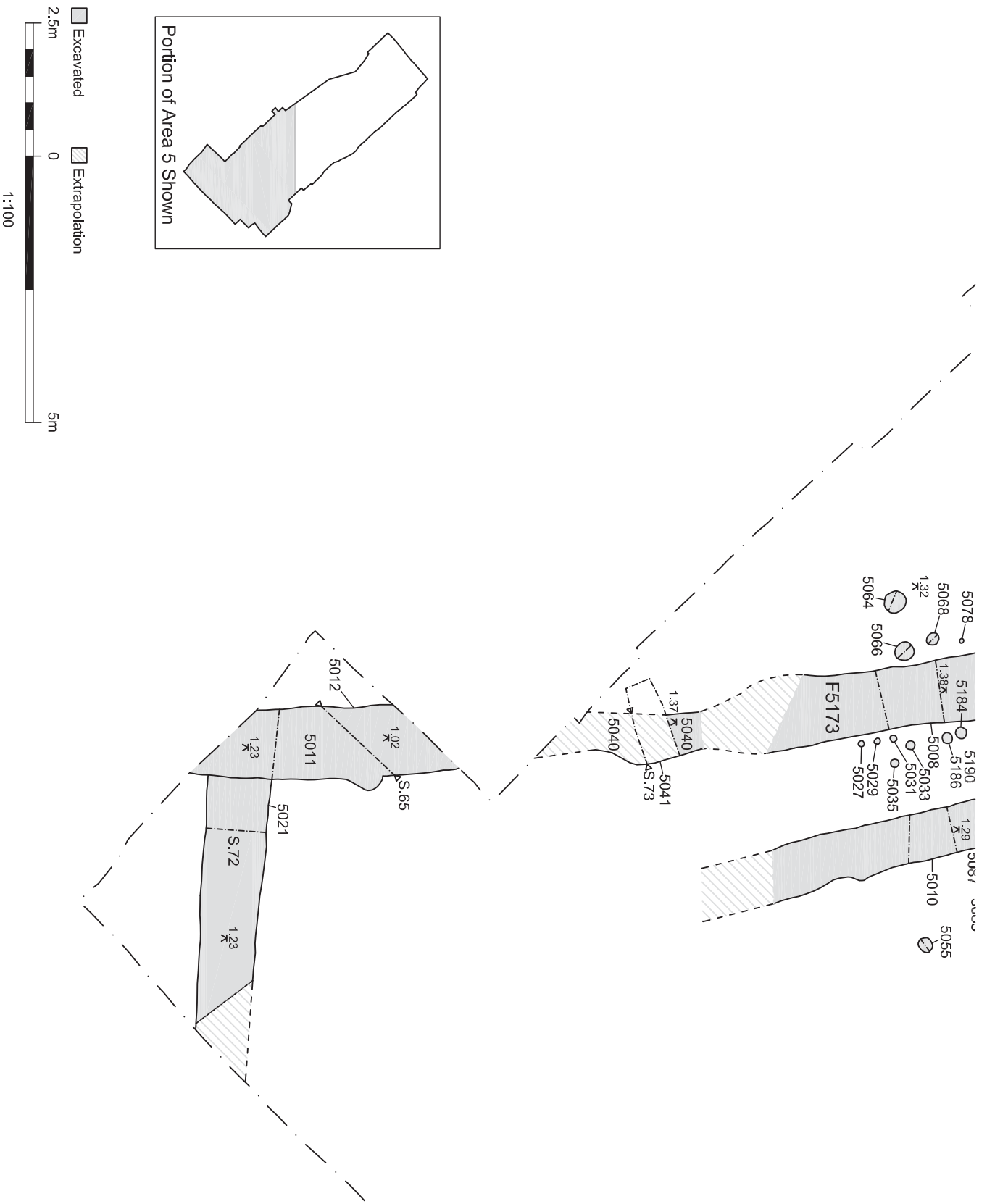


Figure 7a: Area 5 South: Roman Archaeological Remains

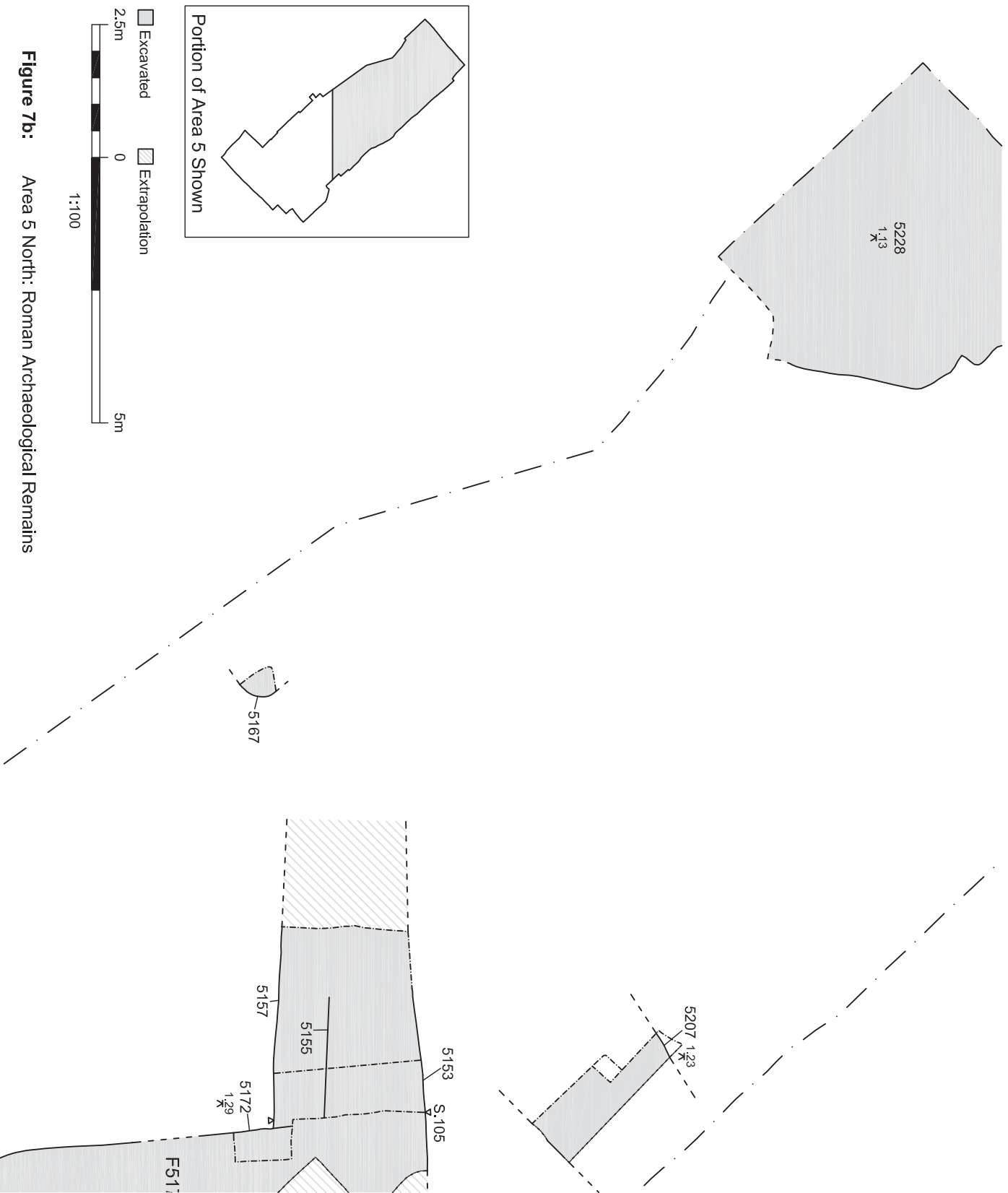
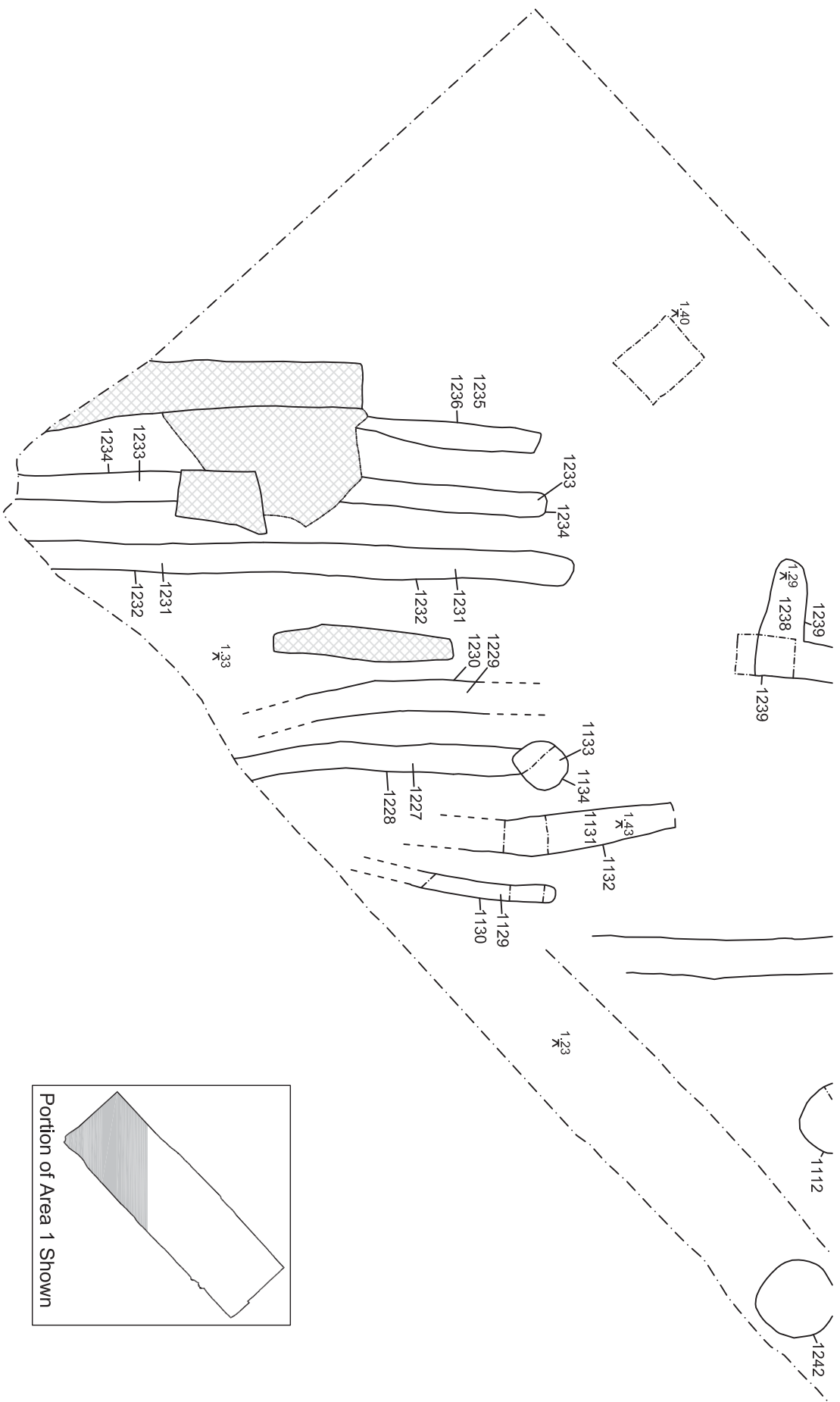


Figure 7b: Area 5 North: Roman Archaeological Remains



☐ Truncation
Figure 8a:

Area 1 South: Medieval and Post-medieval Archaeological Remains

© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP - NOVEMBER 2011

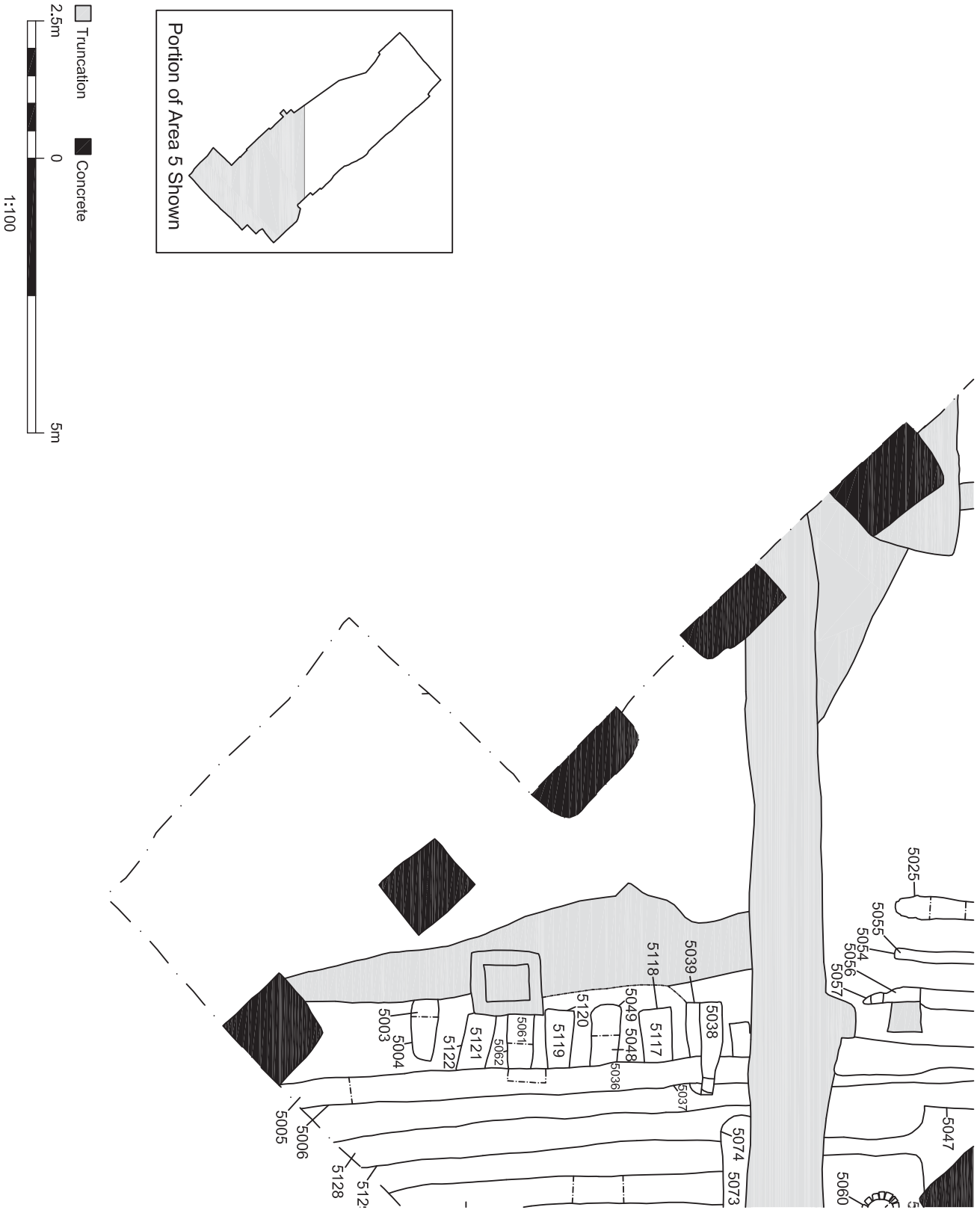


Figure 9a: Area 5 South: Post-medieval Archaeological Remains

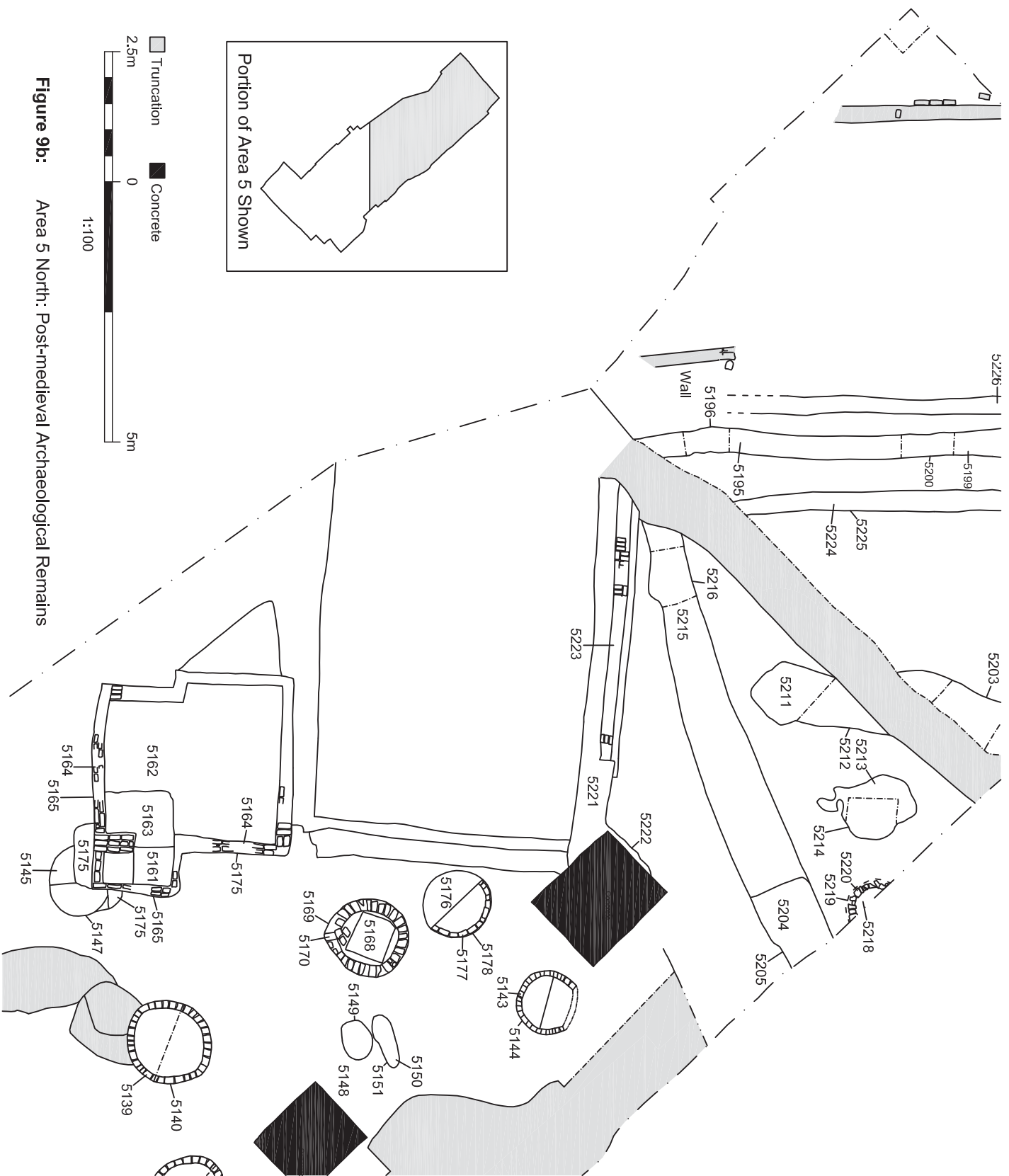


Figure 9b: Area 5 North: Post-medieval Archaeological Remains

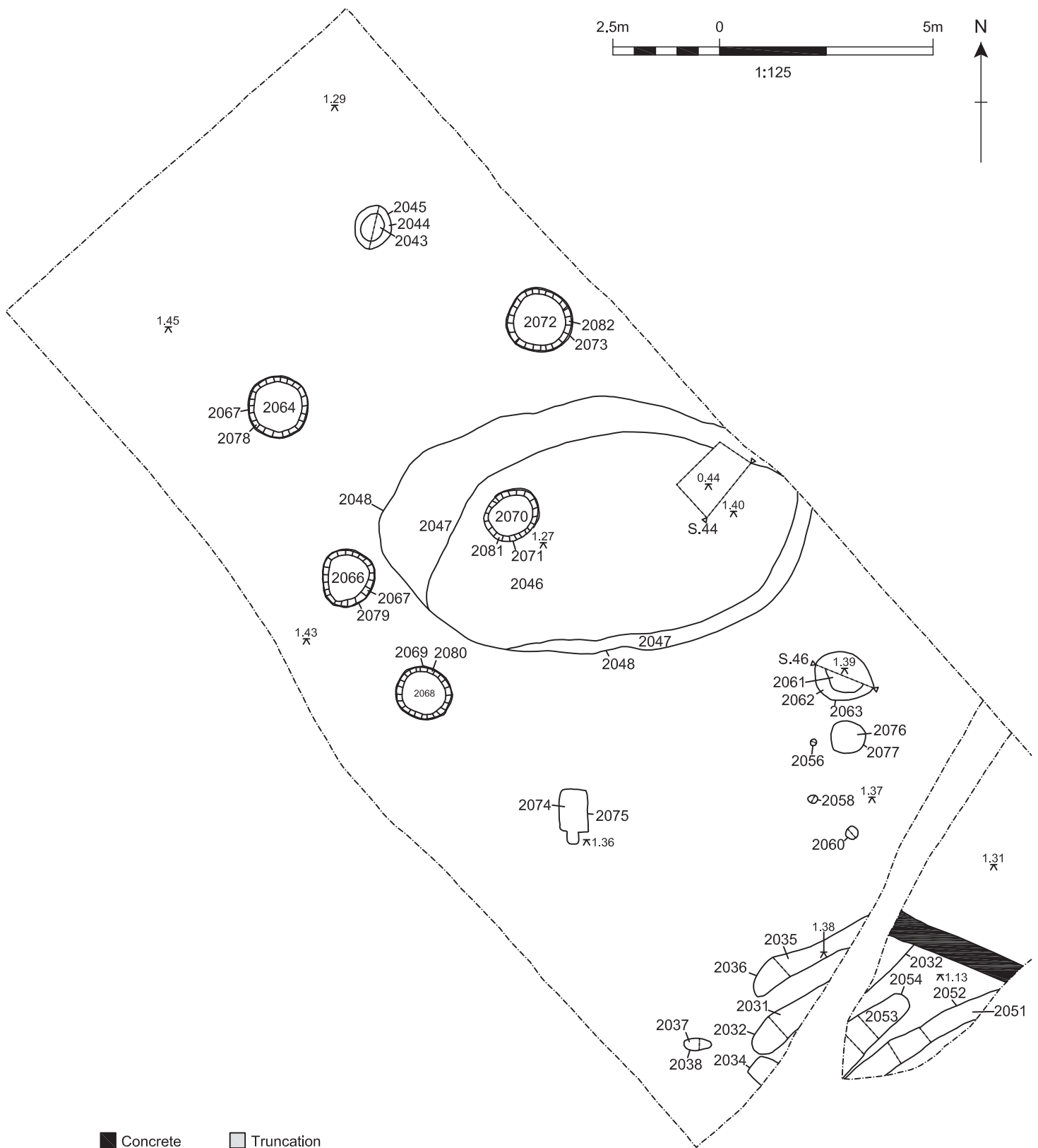


Figure 10: Area 2: Post-medieval Archaeological Remains

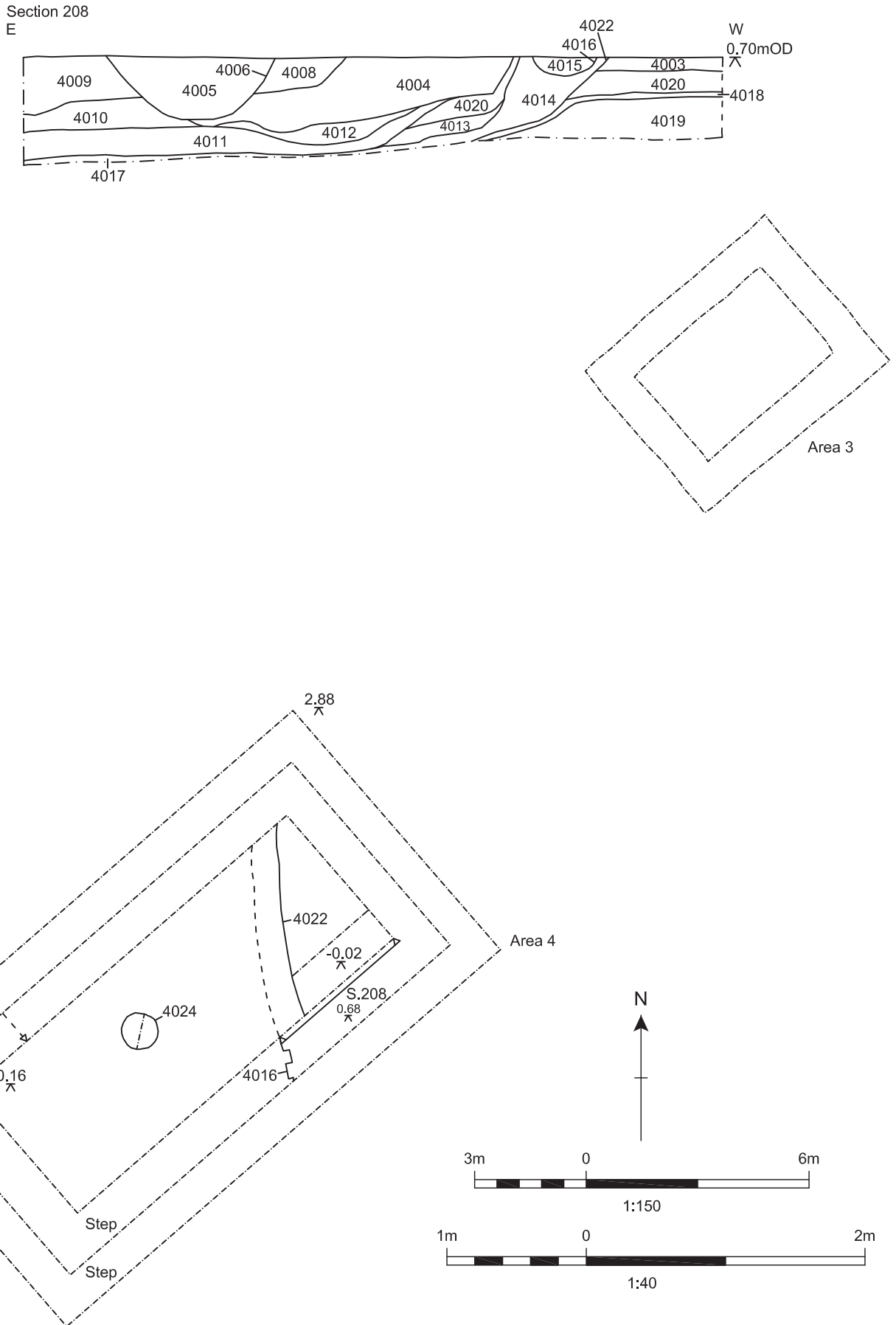
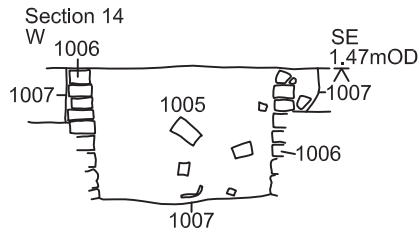


Figure 11: Areas 3 & 4: Early Post-medieval Archaeological Remains Plan (1:150) and Section (1:40)

Area 1



Area 2

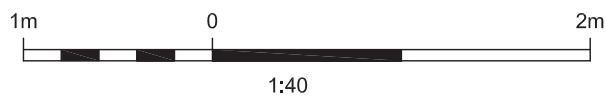
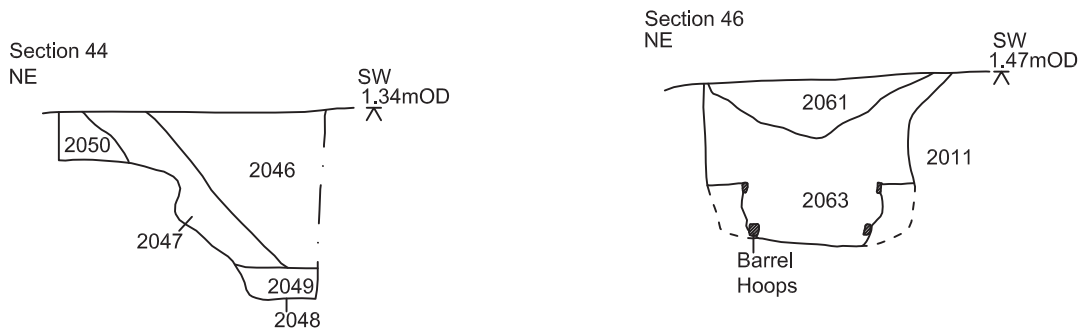


Figure 12: Post-medieval Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1000	Topsoil			
1001	Madeground			
1002	Buried soil Horizon			
1003	Fill of 1064	1.84	1.84	1.24
1004	Masonry of Well 1064	1.84	1.84	1.24
1005	Fill of well 1007	1.35	1.35	0.67
1006	Bricklining of Well 1007	—	0.11	0.67
1007	Cut of Well	1.35	1.35	0.67
1008	Fill of well 1011	0.60	0.60	0.50
1009	Well Lining of 1011	0.60	0.60	0.50
1010	Fill surrounding lining in 1011			
1011	Cut for well	0.60	0.60	0.50
1012	Fill of 1013	0.95	0.70	0.50
1013	Cut of pit	0.95	0.70	0.50
1014	Fill of 1017	0.80	0.55	0.15
1015	Fill of 1017	0.80	0.55	0.10
1016	Fill of 1017	0.80	0.55	0.25
1017	Cut of pit	0.80	0.55	0.50
1018	Ditch Feature number			
1019	Ditch Feature number			
1020	Fill of well 1023	1.23	1.23	0.54
1021	Brick lining of 1022	1.23	0.13	0.49
1022	Cut of well	1.23	1.23	0.49
1023	Fill of ditch 1024	1.80	1.00	0.45
1024	Cut of Ditch	1.80	1.00	0.45
1025	Ditch Feature number			
1026	Fill of pit 1027	0.50	0.45	0.20
1027	Cut of pit	0.50	0.45	0.20
1028	Fill of pit 1029	0.59	0.55	0.18
1029	Cut of pit	0.59	0.55	0.18
1030	Fill of well 1032	1.30	0.80	NFE
1031	Masonry of 1032	1.30	0.80	NFE
1032	Cut of well	1.30	0.80	NFE
1033	Void			
1034	Void			
1035	Fill of brick structure 1037	1.30	1.30	0.08
1036	Masonry of 1037	1.30	1.30	0.08
1037	Cut for well	1.30	1.30	0.08
1038	Fill of post hole 1039	0.20	0.20	0.13
1039	Cut of post hole	0.20	0.20	0.13
1040	Fill of post hole 1041	0.25	0.25	0.20
1041	Cut of post hole	0.25	0.25	0.20
1042	Fill of stakehole group			
1043	Cut of stake hole group			
1044	Fill of stakehole group			
1045	Cut of stake hole group			
1046	Fill of Post hole 1047	0.64	0.54	0.15
1047	Cut of post hole	0.64	0.54	0.15

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1048	Chalk Layer	1.30	0.70	0.10
1049	Lower fill of 1064	1.84	1.84	0.70
1050	Fill of ditch 1053	1.77	1.00	0.28
1051	Fill of ditch 1053	1.03	1.00	0.31
1052	Fill of ditch 1053	0.86	1.00	0.12
1053	Ditch cut	1.86	1.00	0.64
1054	Fill of ditch 1056	0.94	1.00	0.21
1055	Fill of ditch 1056	1.31	1.00	0.10
1056	Ditch cut	1.31	1.00	0.30
1057	Fill of ditch 1060	1.95	1.00	0.22
1058	Fill of ditch 1060	1.35	1.00	0.24
1059	Fill of ditch 1060	1.07	1.00	0.08
1060	Ditch cut	1.95	1.00	0.54
1061	Fill of ditch 1063	0.62	1.00	0.20
1062	Fill of ditch 1063	0.60	1.00	0.20
1063	Ditch cut	0.90	1.00	0.40
1064	Cut of well	1.84	1.84	1.24
1065	Fill of 1067	1.60	0.65	0.35
1066	Skeleton	1.60	0.65	0.35
1067	Grave cut	1.60	0.65	0.35
1068	Void			
1069	Void			
1070	Fill of 1073	2.30	0.45	0.10
1071	Skeleton	2.30	0.45	0.10
1072	Grave cut	2.30	0.45	0.10
1073	Void			
1074	Fill of ditch 1075	2.00	1.70	0.50
1075	Ditch cut	2.00	1.70	0.50
1076	Fill of well 1078	0.85	0.80	NFE
1077	Fill of well 1078	0.85	0.80	NFE
1078	Cut of well	0.85	0.80	NFE
1079	Brick floor	5.00	2.45	0.15
1080	Brick footings	13.00	0.88	0.15
1081	Fill of well 1083	1.10	1.15	NFE
1082	Masonry of 1083	1.10	1.15	NFE
1083	Cut for well	1.40	1.40	NFE
1084	Fill of posthole 1085	0.20	0.20	0.13
1085	Cut of post hole	0.20	0.20	0.13
1086	Fill of ditch 1088	1.00	0.50	0.17
1087	Fill of ditch 1088	1.00	0.73	0.25
1088	Ditch cut	1.00	1.75	0.52
1089	Fill of well 1091	0.90	0.90	0.04
1090	Masonry of well 1091	0.90	0.12	0.15
1091	Cut of well	0.90	0.90	0.15
1092	Void			
1093	Void			
1094	Ditch Feature number			
1095	Fill of ditch 1088	1.00	1.46	0.36
1096	Fill of ditch 1088	1.00	1.20	0.28
1097	Fill of ditch 1098	1.00	0.93	0.29

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1098	Ditch cut	1.00	0.93	0.29
1099	Fill of Ditch 1100	1.00	1.30	0.36
1100	Ditch cut	1.00	1.30	0.36
1101	Flood or Agri layer			0.26-0.38
1102	Natural Sand			0.25
1103	Alluvial grey horizon			0.10-0.13
1104	Brickearth natural			
1105	Fill of pit 1106	0.20	0.20	0.30
1106	Cut of pit	0.20	0.20	0.30
1107	Fill of pit 1108	1.10	1.10	0.36
1108	Cut of pit	1.10	1.10	0.36
1109	Fill of pit 1110	1.05	1.05	0.13
1110	Cut of pit	1.05	1.05	0.13
1111	Fill of pit 1112	1.50	1.22	0.78
1112	Pit cut	1.50	1.22	0.78
1113	Fill of 1115	1.90	0.60	0.20
1114	Skeleton	1.90	0.60	0.20
1115	Grave cut	1.90	0.60	0.20
1116	Fill of 1117	0.06	0.06	0.06
1117	Cut of stakehole	0.06	0.06	0.06
1118	Fill of 1119	0.04	0.04	0.04
1119	Cut of stakehole	0.04	0.04	0.04
1120	Fill of 1121	0.04	0.04	0.04
1121	Cut of stakehole	0.04	0.04	0.04
1122	Fill of 1123	0.04	0.04	0.04
1123	Cut of stakehole	0.04	0.04	0.04
1124	Fill of 1125	1.00	0.70	0.22
1125	Linear cut	1.00	0.70	0.22
1126	Fill of 1128			
1127	Skeleton			
1128	Grave cut			
1129	Fill of 1130		0.22	
1130	Linear cut		0.22	
1131	Fill of 1132		0.22	
1132	Linear cut		0.22	
1133	Fill of 1134	0.60	0.60	0.40
1134	Well/soakaway cut	0.60	0.60	0.40
1135	Fill of 1136	0.38	0.19	0.21
1136	Possible pit cut	0.38	0.19	0.21
1137	Fill of 1138	1.00	0.62	0.15
1138	Ditch cut	1.00	0.62	0.15
1139	Fill of 1140	1.00	0.85	0.27
1140	Ditch cut	1.00	0.85	0.27
1141	Fill of 1142	5.50	5.50	NFE
1142	Posthole cut	5.50	5.50	NFE
1143	Fill of 1144	2.44	2.10	0.35
1144	Cut of modern intrusion	2.44	2.10	0.35
1145	Fill of 1147	1.20	0.60	0.34
1146	Masonry of 1147	1.20	0.11	0.34

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1147	Cut of well	1.20	0.60	0.34
1148	Fill of 1150	1.10	0.60	0.18
1149	Skeleton			
1150	Grave cut	1.10	0.60	0.18
1151	Fill of 1138	0.52	1.00	0.10
1152	Fill of 1138	0.58	1.00	0.20
1153	Fill of 1140	0.75	1.00	0.17
1154	Fill of 1140	0.75	1.00	0.13
1155	Fill of 1158	1.10	1.00	0.15
1156	Fill of 1158	1.05	1.00	0.13
1157	Fill of 1158	1.05	1.00	0.27
1158	Ditch cut	1.10	1.00	0.56
1159	Fill of 1161	1.45	0.52	0.30
1160	Fill of 1161	1.18	0.52	0.32
1161	Ditch cut	1.45	0.52	0.60
1162	Fill of 1163	0.50	0.35	0.17
1163	Post pad	0.50	0.35	0.17
1164	Fill of 1165	3.70	1.00	0.16
1165	Ditch cut	3.70	1.00	0.16
1166	Fill of 1167	0.68	1.00	0.21
1167	Ditch cut	0.68	1.00	0.21
1168	Fill of 1169	0.79	1.00	0.14
1169	Ditch cut	0.79	1.00	0.24
1170	Fill of 1171	0.43	1.00	0.11
1171	Gully cut	0.43	1.00	0.11
1172	Void			
1173	Fill of 1165	1.26	1.00	0.25
1174	Fill of 1169	0.79	1.00	0.09
1175	Fill of 1176	0.38	0.31	0.10
1176	Posthole cut	0.38	0.31	0.10
1177	Fill of 1179	0.30	0.30	0.19
1178	Post pipe of 1179	0.30	0.30	0.14
1179	Posthole cut	0.30	0.30	0.33
1180	Void			
1181	Void			
1182	Void			
1183	Fill of 1185			
1184	Skeleton			
1185	Grave cut			
1186	Fill of 1187	1.00	1.70	0.30
1187	Ditch cut	1.00	1.70	0.30
1188	Fill of 1190	1.75	0.86	0.18
1189	Fill of 1190	1.75	0.60	0.11
1190	Gully cut	1.75	0.86	0.29
1191	Fill of 1193	2.20	0.71	0.27
1192	Skeleton			
1193	Grave cut	2.20	0.71	0.27
1194	Fill of 1197	2.53	0.87	0.38
1195	Skeleton			
1196	Skeleton			

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1197	Grave cut	2.53	0.87	0.38
1198	Fill of 1200	1.00	0.30	0.13
1199	Skeleton			
1200	Grave cut	1.00	0.30	0.13
1201	Void			
1202	Void			
1203	Void			
1204	Fill of 1206	0.56	0.23	0.90
1205	Brickwork of 1206	0.56	0.11	0.90
1206	Cut of well	0.56	0.23	0.90
1207	Chalk Layer	2.53	0.87	0.07
1208	Fill of 1210	6.10	3.42	
1209	Brickwork of 1210	6.10	3.42	
1210	Cut for brickwork	6.10	3.42	
1211	Fill of 1214	0.58	0.58	NFE
1212	Fill of cut 1214	0.82	0.82	0.12
1213	Masonry of 1214	0.80	0.80	0.12
1214	Cut for masonry	0.82	0.82	0.12
1215	Fill of 1217	1.84	0.48	0.23
1216	Skeleton			
1217	Grave cut	1.84	0.48	0.23
1218	Fill of 1220	1.90	0.68	
1219	Skeleton			
1220	Grave cut	1.90	0.68	
1221	Fill of 1222	NFE	NFE	NFE
1222	Cut of modern drain cut	NFE	NFE	NFE
1223	Fill of 1224	NFE	NFE	NFE
1224	Cut of modern drain cut	NFE	NFE	NFE
1225	Fill of 1226	1.45	1.00	0.43
1226	Ditch cut	1.45	1.00	0.43
1227	Fill of 1228		0.40	
1228	Linear cut			
1229	Fill of 1230			
1230	Linear cut			
1231	Fill of 1232			
1232	Linear cut			
1233	Fill of 1234			
1234	Linear cut			
1235	Fill of 1236			
1236	Linear cut			
1237	Fill of 1146	1.50	2.00	0.55
1238	Fill of 1239	2.00- 0.75	1.80- 0.70	0.62
1239	Pit cut	2.00- 0.75	1.80- 0.70	0.62
1240	Fill of 1242	1.20	1.20	0.50
1241	Masonry of 1242	1.20	1.20	0.50
1242	Cut of well	1.20	1.20	0.50
1243	Fill of 1244	1.30	1.30	0.23
1244	Pit cut	1.30	1.30	0.23
1245	Fill of 1247	1.00	0.81	0.42

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1246	Masonry of 1247	1.00	0.81	0.42
1247	Cut of well	1.00	0.81	0.42
1248	Timber lid of 1245	1.05		
1249	Ditch feature number			
1250	Natural silty clay			
1251	Ditch feature number			
1252	Ditch feature number			
1253	Modern Wall			
2000	Topsoil			
2001	Madeground			
2002	Buried Soil			
2003	Fill of 2004	5.00m	0.54	0.12
2004	Gully cut	5.00m	0.54	0.12
2005	Fill of 2006	5.30m	0.63	0.10
2006	Gully cut	5.30m	0.63	0.10
2007	Fill of 2008	5.69m	0.76	0.13
2008	Gully cut	5.69m	0.76	0.13
2009	Fill of 2010	1.00	2.32	0.35
2010	Ditch cut	1.00	2.32	0.35
2011	Fill of 2012	1.00	2.45	0.40
2012	Ditch cut	1.00	2.45	0.40
2013	Fill of 2014	2.20	1.60	0.25
2014	Ditch cut	2.20	1.60	0.25
2015	Fill of 2016	0.70m	0.30	0.07
2016	Gully cut	0.70m	0.30	0.07
2017	Fill of 2018	0.70m	0.30	0.12
2018	Ditch cut	0.70m	0.30	0.12
2019	Fill of 2020	0.70m	0.30	0.10
2020	Gully cut	0.70m	0.30	0.10
2021	Fill of 2022	0.70m	0.30	0.10
2022	Ditch cut	0.70m	0.30	0.10
2023	Fill of 2024	0.70m	0.30	0.06
2024	Gully cut	0.70m	0.30	0.06
2025	Fill of 2026	0.70m	0.30	0.13
2026	Ditch cut	0.70m	0.30	0.13
2027	void			
2028	void			
2029	Fill of 2030	1.10	0.82	0.15
2030	Ditch cut	1.10	0.82	0.15
2031	Fill of 2032	2.48	0.65	0.11
2032	Pit cut	2.48	0.65	0.11
2033	Fill of 2034	0.70	0.48	0.25
2034	Ditch cut	0.70	0.48	0.25
2035	Fill of 2036	3.65	0.64	0.10
2036	Ditch cut	3.65	0.64	0.10
2037	Fill of 2038	0.66	0.34	0.05
2038	Pit cut	0.66	0.34	0.05
2039	void			

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2040	void			
2041	Fill of 2042	1.00	2.30	0.46
2042	Ditch cut	1.00	2.30	0.46
2043	Fill of 2045	0.48	0.48	0.80
2044	Fill of 2045	0.48	0.48	0.80
2045	Well cut	0.48	0.48	0.80
2046	Fill of 2048	1.06	1.00	0.86
2047	Fill of 2048	0.45	1.00	0.40
2048	Pit cut	1.06	1.00	1.03
2049	Fill of 2048	0.40	1.00	0.15
2050	Fill of 2048	0.45	1.00	0.25
2051	Fill of 2052			
2052	Linear cut			
2053	Fill of 2054			
2054	Linear cut			
2055	Fill of 2056	0.21	0.21	0.16
2056	Posthole cut	0.21	0.21	0.16
2057	Fill of 2058	0.24	0.24	0.10
2058	Posthole cut	0.24	0.24	0.10
2059	Fill of 2060	0.28	0.28	0.10
2060	Posthole cut	0.28	0.28	0.10
2061	Fill of 2063	0.70	0.70	0.28
2062	Fill of 2063	1.34	1.34	0.60
2063	Pit cut	1.34	1.34	0.88
2064	Fill of 2065	1.40	1.40	NFE
2065	Well cut	1.40	1.40	NFE
2066	Fill of 2067	1.12	1.12	NFE
2067	Well cut	1.12	1.12	NFE
2068	Fill of 2069	1.20	1.20	0.50
2069	Well cut	1.20	1.20	0.50
2070	Fill of 2071	1.28	1.16	NFE
2071	Well cut	1.28	1.16	NFE
2072	Fill of 2073	1.50	1.50	0.40
2073	Well cut	1.50	1.50	0.40
2074	Fill of 2075	1.40	0.55	0.10
2075	Pit cut	1.40	0.55	0.10
2076	Fill of 2077	0.95	0.95	0.30
2077	Well cut	0.95	0.95	0.30
2078	Masonry within 2065	0.20	0.20	NFE
2079	Masonry within 2067	0.20	0.20	NFE
2080	Masonry within 2069	0.20	0.20	0.50
2081	Masonry within 2071	0.20	0.20	NFE
2082	Masonry within 2073	0.20	0.20	0.40
2083	Natural silty clay			
3000	Topsoil	6.40	5.20	0.30
3001	Madeground	6.40	5.20	0.90
3002	Buried Soil	6.40	5.20	0.97
3003	Alluvial sand	6.40	5.20	0.17
3004	Alluvial clay	1.00		0.19

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3005	Alluvial sand	1.00		0.14
3006	Alluvial sand	6.40	5.20	NFE
4000	Topsoil	15.50	8.50	0.30
4001	Madeground	15.50	8.50	1.10
4002	Madeground	15.50	8.50	0.82
4003	Alluvial clay	15.50	8.50	0.09
4004	Fill of 4022	5.00	2.00	0.45
4005	Fill of 4006		1.20	0.45
4006	Linear cut		1.20	0.45
4007	Natural	15.50	8.50	
4008	Fill of 4022	5.00	0.64	0.23
4009	Fill of 4022	5.00	0.86	0.40
4010	Fill of 4022	5.00	1.40	0.20
4011	Fill of 4022	5.00	3.00	0.20
4012	Fill of 4022	5.00	1.40	0.14
4013	Fill of 4022	5.00	0.86	0.10
4014	Fill of 4022	5.00	1.40	0.54
4015	Fill of 4016		0.46	0.14
4016	Posthole cut		0.46	0.14
4017	Fill of 4022	5.00	3.00	0.04
4018	Alluvial sand	11.20	4.50	0.06
4019	Alluvial sand	11.20	4.50	0.30
4020	Natural			
4021	Fill of 4022	5.00	0.65	0.14
4022	Ditch Cut	5.50	4.50	0.70
4023	Pit fill	1.05	1.05	0.25
4024	Pit Cut	1.05	1.05	0.25
5000	Madeground			
5001	Madeground			
5002	Alluvial Layer			
5003	Fill of 5004	1.11	0.55	0.09
5004	Linear cut	1.11	0.55	0.20
5005	Fill of 5006	1.00	0.44	0.21
5006	Linear cut	1.00	0.44	0.21
5007	Fill of 5008		1.00	0.37
5008	Linear cut	1.00	0.94	0.37
5009	Fill of 5010	1.00	0.94	0.25
5010	Linear cut	1.00	0.94	0.25
5011	Fill of 5012	5.00	1.40	0.30
5012	Ditch cut	5.00	1.40	0.30
5013	Fill of 5014	1.00	0.46	0.14
5014	Ditch cut	1.00	0.46	0.14
5015	Fill of 5004	1.11	0.55	0.11
5016	Fill of 5017	4.00	0.50	0.18
5017	Ditch cut	4.00	0.50	0.18
5018	Fill of 5019	1.80	0.43	0.13
5019	Ditch cut	1.80	0.43	0.13
5020	Fill of 5021		1.30	0.20

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5021	Ditch cut		1.30	0.20
5022	Fill of 5022	1.00	0.95	0.10
5023	Ditch cut	1.00	0.95	0.10
5024	Fill of 5025	1.00	0.30	0.25
5025	Ditch cut	1.00	0.30	0.25
5026	Fill of 5027	0.12	0.13	0.15
5027	Posthole cut	0.12	0.13	0.15
5028	Fill of 5029	0.15	0.14	0.15
5029	Posthole cut	0.15	0.14	0.15
5030	Fill of 5031	0.18	0.16	0.14
5031	Posthole cut	0.18	0.16	0.14
5032	Fill of 5033	0.18	0.17	0.16
5033	Posthole cut	0.18	0.17	0.16
5034	Fill of 5035	0.20	0.15	0.15
5035	Posthole cut	0.20	0.15	0.15
5036	Fill of 5037		0.42	0.23
5037	Ditch cut		0.42	0.23
5038	Fill of 5039	1.58	0.60	0.30
5039	Pit cut	1.58	0.60	0.30
5040	Fill of 5041	1.43	0.50	0.51
5041	Linear cut	1.43	0.50	0.51
5042	Fill of 5043	1.00	0.62	0.15
5043	Ditch cut	1.00	0.62	0.15
5044	Fill of 5045	1.00	0.46	0.18
5045	Ditch cut	1.00	0.46	0.18
5046	Fill of 5047	1.00	0.60	0.22
5047	Ditch cut	1.00	0.60	0.22
5048	Fill of 5049	1.10	0.64	0.20
5049	Pit cut	1.10	0.64	0.20
5050	Fill of 5051		0.38	0.16
5051	Ditch cut		0.38	0.16
5052	Fill of 5053		0.50	0.13
5053	Ditch cut		0.50	0.13
5054	Fill of 5055	0.28	0.25	0.20
5055	Posthole cut	0.28	0.25	0.20
5056	Fill of 5057		0.38	0.18
5057	Ditch cut		0.38	0.18
5058	Fill of 5060	0.54	0.50	0.70
5059	Masonry of 5060	0.75	0.75	0.41
5060	Well cut	0.75	0.75	0.41
5061	Fill of 5062	1.20	0.30	0.49
5062	Pit cut	1.20	0.30	0.49
5063	Fill of 5064	0.35	0.35	0.13
5064	Posthole cut	0.35	0.35	0.13
5065	Fill of 5065	0.33	0.33	0.13
5066	Posthole cut	0.33	0.33	0.13
5067	Fill of 5068	0.23	0.23	0.12
5068	Posthole cut	0.23	0.23	0.12
5069	Fill of 5070	0.37	0.34	0.09
5070	Posthole cut	0.37	0.34	0.09

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5071	Fill of 5072	0.74	0.58	0.10
5072	Ditch cut	0.74	0.58	0.10
5073	Fill of 5074	0.54	0.38	0.10
5074	Ditch cut	0.54	0.28	0.10
5075	Fill of 5076	0.74	0.20	0.10
5076	Ditch cut	0.74	0.20	0.10
5077	Fill of 5078	0.14	0.14	0.10
5078	Posthole cut	0.14	0.14	0.10
5079	Fill of 5080	1.50	1.00	0.23
5080	Ditch cut	1.50	1.00	0.23
5081	Fill of 5083	1.30	1.45	0.58
5082	Masonry of 5083	1.30	1.45	0.58
5083	Well cut	1.30	1.45	0.58
5084	Fill of 5085	0.38	0.38	0.22
5085	Posthole cut	0.38	0.38	0.22
5086	Fill of 5087	0.20	0.20	0.08
5087	Posthole cut	0.20	0.20	0.08
5088	Fill of 5059	0.40	0.10	0.08
5089	Posthole cut	0.40	0.10	0.08
5090	Fill of 5091	0.20	0.20	0.12
5091	Posthole cut	0.20	0.20	0.12
5092	Fill of 5093	0.22	0.22	0.14
5093	Posthole cut	0.22	0.22	0.14
5094	Fill of 5095	0.38	0.38	0.19
5095	Posthole cut	0.38	0.38	0.19
5096	Fill of 5097	0.23	0.23	0.14
5097	Posthole cut	0.23	0.23	0.14
5098	Fill of 5099	0.20	0.20	0.09
5099	Posthole cut	0.20	0.20	0.09
5100	Fill of 5101	0.10	0.10	0.04
5101	Posthole cut	0.10	0.10	0.04
5102	Fill of 5103	0.10	0.10	0.08
5103	Posthole cut	0.10	0.10	0.08
5104	Fill of 5105	0.20	0.20	0.21
5105	Posthole cut	0.20	0.20	0.21
5106	Fill of 5107	0.22	0.22	0.08
5107	Posthole cut	0.22	0.22	0.08
5108	Fill of 5109	0.77	0.77	0.90
5109	Well cut	0.77	0.77	0.90
5110	Fill of 5111			
5111	Posthole cut			
5112	Fill of 5114	1.10	1.00	0.25
5113	Fill of 5114	1.10	1.00	0.15
5114	Ditch cut	1.10	1.00	0.40
5115	Fill of 5116	0.35	0.35	0.12
5116	Posthole cut	0.35	0.35	0.12
5117	Fill of 5118			
5118	Pit cut			
5119	Fill of 5120			
5120	Pit cut			

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5121	Fill of 5122			
5122	Pit cut			
5123	Fill of 5124			
5124	Ditch cut			
5125	Fill of 5127	1.30	1.30	0.56
5126	Masonry of 5127	1.52	1.52	0.49
5127	Well cut	1.52	1.52	0.56
5128	Fill of 5129			
5129	Ditch cut			
5130	Fill of 5131			
5131	Ditch cut			
5132	Fill of 5133			
5133	Linear cut			
5134	Fill of 5135			
5135	Linear cut			
5136	Fill of 5137			
5137	Linear cut			
5138	Fill of 5140	1.45	1.45	1.00
5139	Masonry of 5140	1.65	1.65	1.00
5140	Well cut	1.65	1.65	1.00
5141	Fill of 5144	0.97	0.97	0.12
5142	Fill of 5144	0.97	0.97	0.32
5143	Masonry of 5144	1.20	1.20	0.50
5144	Well cut	1.20	1.20	0.50
5145	Fill of 5147	1.14	1.14	0.20
5146	Fill of 5147	1.14	1.14	0.38
5147	Well cut	1.14	1.14	0.58
5148	Fill of 5149	0.85	0.70	0.28
5149	Pit cut	0.85	0.70	0.28
5150	Fill of 5151	0.88	0.38	0.12
5151	Pit cut	0.88	0.38	0.12
5152	Fill of 5153	1.00	0.68	0.14
5153	Ditch cut	1.00	0.68	0.14
5154	Fill of 5155	1.00	0.70	0.15
5155	Ditch cut	1.00	0.70	0.15
5156	Fill of 5157	1.00	0.92	0.28
5157	Ditch cut	1.00	0.92	0.28
5158	Fill of 5159	3.00	2.05	1.20
5159	Pit cut	3.00	2.05	1.20
5160	Fill of 5161	1.50	0.73	0.30
5161	Concrete floor	1.50	0.73	0.30
5162	Fill of 5163	3.72	4.00	0.22
5163	Concrete floor	3.72	4.00	
5164	Masonry wall	3.72	4.00	
5165	Cut for masonry	3.72	4.00	
5166	Fill of 5167	0.73	0.58	0.73
5167	Ditch cut	0.73	0.58	0.73
5168	Fill of 5171	1.56	1.56	0.40
5169	Masonry of 5171	1.56	1.56	0.40
5170	Well cut	1.56	1.56	0.40

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5171	Fill of 5173	1.10	0.43	0.30
5172	Ditch cut	1.10	0.43	0.30
5173	Fill of 5175	0.46	0.33	0.23
5174	Ditch cut	0.46	0.33	0.23
5175	Fill of 5165			0.30
5176	Fill of 5178	1.36	1.36	0.33
5177	Masonry of 5178	1.36	1.36	0.33
5178	Well cut	1.36	1.36	0.33
5179	Fill of 5180			
5180	Posthole cut			
5181	Fill of 5182			
5182	Posthole cut			
5183	Fill of 5184			
5184	Posthole cut			
5185	Fill of 5186			
5186	Posthole cut			
5187	Fill of 5188			
5188	Pit cut			
5189	Fill of 5190			
5190	Pit cut			
5191	Fill of 5192			
5192	Pit cut			
5193	Fill of 5194	1.36	0.70	0.24
5194	Ditch cut	1.36	0.70	0.24
5195	Fill of 5196	1.00	0.47	0.16
5196	Linear cut	1.00	0.47	0.16
5197	Fill of 5198	0.70	0.57	0.12
5198	Pit cut	0.70	0.57	0.12
5199	Fill of 5200	1.00	0.50	0.13
5200	Linear cut	1.00	0.50	0.13
5201	Fill of 5203		1.20	0.14
5202	Fill of 5203		1.20	0.24
5203	Ditch cut		1.20	0.38
5204	Fill of 5205	1.00	1.24	0.28
5205	Linear cut	1.00	1.24	0.28
5206	Fill of 5207	1.00	3.10	0.40
5207	Linear cut	1.00	3.10	0.40
5208	Fill of 5209	1.00	0.50	0.23
5209	Linear cut	1.00	0.50	0.23
5210	Fill of 5212		1.36	0.14
5211	Fill of 5212		1.36	0.14
5212	Ditch cut		1.36	0.36
5213	Fill of 5214	1.30	1.30	0.12
5214	Treebowl cut	1.30	1.30	0.12
5215	Fill of 5216	1.00	0.70	0.24
5216	Ditch cut	1.00	0.70	0.24
5217	Fill of 5219	1.00	1.00	0.85
5218	Fill of 5219	1.00	1.00	0.85
5219	Well cut	1.00	1.00	1.65
5220	Masonry of 5219	1.00	1.00	1.65

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5221	Concrete footings			1.10
5222	Cut for Wall	2.16	1.20	1.10
5223	Brick wall	5.60	1.20	0.50
5224	Fill of 5225		0.55	NFE
5225	Linear cut		0.55	NFE
5226	Fill of 5227		0.44	0.16
5227	Linear cut		0.44	0.16
5228	Alluvial Layer	7.10	5.80	0.30
5229	Natural sand and gravel			
5230	Fill of 5231		0.15	0.20
5231	Cut of ditch		0.15	0.20
5232	Cut for wall [5223]			
5233	Fill of 5223			
5234	Hardstanding			

Appendix B – Matrix

Appendix C – Specialist Reports

Appendix D – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-79236

Project details

Project name Harper Road (Symington House)

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried at Harper Road (Symington House) between 1st -8th June. The evaluation involved the machine excavation of seven trenches which produced Roman remains which included three burials, three ditches and two pits and post medieval activity in the form of rubbish pits and well/soakaway which are likely to relate to 19th properties that occupied that site.further work is anticipated. An open area excavation was carried out on site in 2011 which investigated the areas of impact ahead of deveelopment. this broke down into five Areas. the excavation revealed a Roman cemetery of 11 inhumations as well as large scale Roman land managment through the creation of a ditch system. Early and late post-medieval remains were also recorded as ditches pits, wells/soakaways and brick structures.

Project dates Start: 01-06-2010 End: 08-06-2010

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes HPZ10 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Current Land use Other 3 - Built over

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type	BURIAL Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL/SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Harper Road,
(Symington House)

Study area 0.46 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3253 7918 51.4955067214 -0.09062040673180 51 29 43 N 000 05 26 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 0.43m Max: 1.71m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief RPS (PTE)
originator

Project design RPS
originator

Project Simon Blatherwick
director/manager

Project supervisor Catherine Edwards

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Type of RPS
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Family Mosaic
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Contents 'Glass','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal'

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Survey'

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

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Survey'

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title HARPER ROAD, SYMINGTON HOUSE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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

Date 2010

Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 Bound report with illustrations

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title HARPER ROAD (SYMINGTON HOUSE), LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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

Date 2011

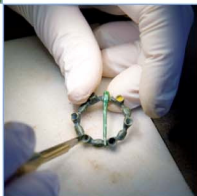
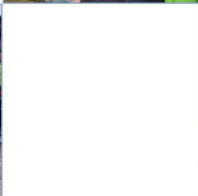
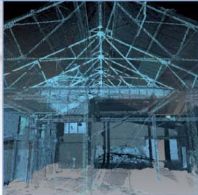
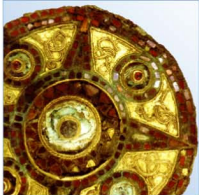
Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or London
publication

Description Post excavation assessment. Bound documents, includes text, illustrations,
finds Specialist Reports and tables.

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

Entered on 30 September 2011



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road,
Twickenham TW1 1JS

tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aacarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com