



One Blackfriars Road London SE1

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**ONE BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON SE1**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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*** I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by St George South London Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground site investigation works which took place in June 2012 at the proposed development at One Blackfriars Road, London, SE1, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 531600, 180450.

As a result of a previous evaluation of the Site in 2003 an area of archaeological potential was identified and works within this area were required to be archaeologically monitored.

The limited ground investigation works consisted of two test pits, two foundation pits and a window sample (**Figure 1**), of varying lengths and depths. The monitoring of the investigation works identified similar alluvial and humified clay deposits to those encountered in an earlier evaluation. No archaeological features were observed. The watching brief was carried out on the 14th, 18th and 20th of June 2012.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by St George South London Ltd (the Client) and Wessex Archaeology is grateful in this regard.

The report was researched and compiled by Marie Kelleher, illustrations were prepared by Daniel Jackson and finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.

**ONE BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON
SE1**

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by St George South London Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief at One Blackfriars Road, London, SE1 (hereafter known as 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 531600, 180450.

1.1.2 The Site falls within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined within the London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan. A previous archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on the Site in 2003 and following this an archaeological watching brief was requested by Southwark Borough Council to monitor groundwork on Site.

1.1.3 Planning permission (06-AP-2117) was granted at appeal for a mixed use development comprising 51 storeys plus basement levels in 2009. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The specification illustrated the strategy, techniques and methods to be employed by Wessex Archaeology's archaeologist during the fieldwork.

1.1.4 All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2008).

1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 14th, 18th and 20th of June 2012.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site measures approximately 100m by 60m, covering c.0.6ha, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 531600, 180450 (**Figure 1**). It is situated approximately 60m south of the River Thames, and is bounded by Rennie Street to the west, Stamford Street to the south, Upper Ground to the north and Blackfriars Road (the A201) to the east.

1.2.2 The Site is set at two levels, the upper being approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the lower, representing former basements at the east and south-west, at approximately 0m aOD. To the east, Blackfriars Road is at a height of 8m aOD, rising towards Blackfriars Bridge. General heights in the Southwark area range between 3-4m aOD.

1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises Alluvium and River Terrace deposits overlying London Clay (British Geological Survey 1974, Sheet 256, North London). Studies of the Thames Estuary have identified four or five distinct phases of rising and falling water levels, leading to the formation of

alternating deposits of silt/ clay alluvium (linked with rising water levels) and peat (falling water levels) which seal the river gravels.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background

- 2.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2005) was undertaken to form the baseline for an Environmental Statement Chapter in support of the currently consented scheme. The DBA detailed the archaeological and historical background within a 250m radius (Study Area) of the Site. Full details are provided in the DBA and therefore only a summary of the information pertaining to the previous archaeological work on the Site itself is presented below.
- 2.1.2 No archaeologically significant structures or finds have been previously recorded within the Site. The general area of western Southwark is known to have been historically wet and marshy and therefore unattractive for long-term occupation before the post-medieval period. However, there is some evidence of occupation from the prehistoric period, focused on areas of raised ground. Excavations in the near vicinity of the Site have uncovered Neolithic/Bronze Age and Iron Age features as well as finds and cultivation soils, which suggest possible occupation in these periods. Later medieval occupation along Upper Ground immediately to the north of the Site suggested some potential for medieval structures and deposits within the Site.
- 2.1.3 Early maps indicate that the area was first fully developed in the late 17th century or early 18th century, as small mixed commercial and domestic properties (Wessex Archaeology 2005). These remained relatively unaltered until the construction of Stamford House (1911), the Stamford House extension (1928) and the United Africa House (1958), known as Drury House before its recent demolition (*ibid*).
- 2.1.4 Borehole and excavation data from adjacent sites suggested that the basements within the southern half of Stamford House and Drury House to the east (excavated to c. 0.20 – 0.35m aOD), had truncated the top of river gravels to an unknown depth, with some potential for the truncated remains of prehistoric features to survive beneath this. Elsewhere, the potential existed for the survival of 2m or more of possible archaeological deposits within the central and north-western part of the Site, which appeared to have been less extensively basemented.
- 2.1.5 In 2003 an archaeological evaluation of the Site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology consisting of four evenly distributed and differently sized, machine excavated trenches across the development area (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.6 Natural sands and gravels were encountered in three of the four trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 3-4) at various depths, reflecting the location of existing deep basements. These natural deposits were recorded at –0.74m and –0.67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) respectively in Trenches 1 and 4, though at +0.74m (aOD) in Trench 3, where the degree of truncation was less. The only deposits and finds of archaeological significance were

recorded in Trench 1, partially preserved in the northern extent of the trench where the basement slab is significantly higher.

- 2.1.7 Despite widespread modern disturbance a number of archaeological features and deposits were recorded. The latest intact feature was a short section of mortared brick wall of 18th – 19th century date. The wall was sealed by a number of post-medieval redeposited alluvial clays (backfill) containing post-medieval material and residual 14th – 18th century pottery. The one residual sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from the evaluation reflects the general lack of Roman-British finds in the vicinity, the Site being c. 600m to the west of the core of Romano-British settlement in Southwark.
- 2.1.8 Below the 18th – 19th century wall a number of alluvial deposits consisting of humic silts and clays overlaid natural sands and gravels and contained 16th – 18th century pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), waterlogged wood deposits (driftwood) and leather fragments. The lower sections of the alluvial deposits were humified in nature and were therefore extensively sampled.
- 2.1.9 The results of the environmental analyses of the remains from the humic deposits indicate a change from humic to mineral alluvial sediments in the base of the Trench 1 sediment sequence. This is probably due to rising relative sea-level which caused ponding back of river systems and final brackish water inundation. This occurred within the Middle Bronze Age, as dated from a radiocarbon sample from an alder twig at the base of the humic sequence (3141±45 BP) indicating a date for the inception of peat at 1520-1260 BC.
- 2.1.10 It is therefore clear from the evaluation that over the majority of the Site the construction of the existing basements down into the natural sands and gravels, together with the underlying topography of the Site, has truncated all potential archaeological deposits. However, in the vicinity of Trench 1 in the north western corner of the Site an island of potential archaeological deposits has been preserved by a combination of a higher basement level and the natural slope of the Site from south down to north towards the River Thames.
- 2.1.11 Evidence of post-medieval structures sealing post-medieval reclamation deposits has been identified and this is consistent with recent archaeological work in the vicinity (Chris Constable, pers comm.).
- 2.1.12 Radiocarbon dating and environmental analysis of the alluvial deposits uncovered during the 2003 evaluation has indicated the inception of peat formation in the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500-1100 BC), followed by a change from humic to mineral sediments (which continued to accumulate into the post-medieval period).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological Watching Brief will be to ensure that any archaeological remains within the identified area of archaeological potential are identified and recorded therefore ensuring their preservation by record and to publish the results of the work together with the results of the previous evaluation in a suitable format.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 2009) and with the standards and guidelines as set out in The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored all groundworks within the agreed area of archaeological potential (**Figure 1**) consisting of two Test Pits, a Window Sample and two Foundation Pits. Excavation of the Test Pits and Foundation Pits was carried out using a machine with a 0.90m wide bucket. The Window sample was taken using a borehole. A cable percussive borehole was excavated in the centre of the area of archaeological potential to a depth of 60m.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *Pro forma* recording system. A unique site code (**76661**) was issued for the investigation as well as a Museum of London site code **BCK12**.

4.3.2 A photographic record which contains digital images was maintained throughout the excavation, illustrating both the detail of the excavated areas and the Site as a whole.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section presents the results of the archaeological watching brief. Detailed descriptions of the stratigraphy encountered across the Site are produced in **Appendix 1**. In addition to this **Figure 1** shows the location of the groundworks undertaken and the Site location as a whole. **Plates 1-6** provide photographs of the stratigraphic sequence across the Site and the Site overall.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 A consistent stratigraphic deposit model was identified across the Site comprising of made ground layers, Alluvium and humic deposits, which correspond with the deposits recorded in the evaluation phase of works (**Figure 2**). The natural geology was not encountered during this phase of works.

5.3 Archaeological Results

Test Pit 1

5.3.1 The excavation of the Test Pits, Foundation Pits and Window Sample was monitored over 3 days. Test Pit 1 to the north east of the Site was excavated through a concrete floor of a previous basement. Layers **1001/1002**) and **1003** comprised modern concrete make up the basement floor. Below this was a layer of hardcore (**1004**) which made a stable base for the

construction of the basement and which sealed mid blue grey redeposited post-medieval alluvial clay layer **1005** which contained a small piece of glazed tile and some Ceramic Building material (CBM) at a depth of at least 1.2m below the ground surface (bgs).

- 5.3.2 Another mid blue grey alluvial layer (**1006**) was recorded beneath layer **1005** differing from later alluvium due to the high amount of small marine shells, and pieces of unworked preserved wood. Below layer **1006** was a dark orange brown humic peat deposit (**1007**) which contained a high amount of preserved leaves, twigs, unworked wood and seeds. At approximately 3.90m (bgs) the ground water rose very rapidly so the trench was recorded and subsequently backfilled.

Test Pit 2

- 5.3.3 Test Pit 2 was located towards the south west of the area of archaeological potential and comprised a number of made ground deposits (**2001-2** and **2004-5**) which overlaid an alluvial deposit (**2003**).
- 5.3.4 Layer **2001** comprised of a mixture of topsoil and made ground up to 0.95m in depth, containing CBM and lighter patches of yellow brown clay. Layer **2001** sealed a made ground deposit **2004** consisting of a light grey brown sandy clay used to backfill a trench made for a concrete foundation encountered at 3.05m (bgs) at the eastern end of the test pit.
- 5.3.5 Layer **2005** consisted of a high amount of demolition material including red and yellow bricks, due to the presence of a wall found in the evaluation phase, the bricks were investigated to be sure that it was not a continuation of the wall. Layer **2002** was a dark black/brown sandy clay layer with an abundance of tile, 18th-19th century pottery, oyster shell, glass bottles and animal bone. Below this was a blue grey alluvial layer (**2003**) containing a high amount of small marine shells and preserved twigs and unworked wood. Excavation of this test pit ceased at the depth of the base of the concrete foundation (3.50m bgs) encountered at the eastern end of the test pit.

Window Sample 1

- 5.3.6 A window sample was taken at the northern end of Site using a small borehole. Three layers were identified, however the accuracy of the depths recorded was affected by the waterlogged deposits.
- 5.3.7 Between 1.00m-2.60m (bgs) made ground layer **3001** was identified consisting of mid brown grey silty clay with a high amount of CBM. Beneath this was mid blue grey alluvial layer **3002** with shell, preserved unworked wood and a few pieces of CBM. This layer sealed layer **3003**, an earlier, very waterlogged alluvial layer with preserved twigs, leaves and unworked wood at a depth of approximately 5m (bgs) at -1.84m aOD.

Foundation Pit 1

- 5.3.8 Foundation Pit 1 was initially 2m in length and 0.90m width, however at a depth of 0.24m a service pipe was encountered, so the trench was extended to the east so that the machine could work around this without causing any damage to the pipe. The trench measured 4.00m in total with the western

end excavated to a depth of 3.60m and the eastern end excavated to a depth of 0.55m.

- 5.3.9 The stratigraphy comprised of a layer of concrete **4001** which in places had a void beneath it. Below this was mid grey brown, loose, sandy clay, made ground layer **4002** and a made ground layer **4003** was a dark blackish grey sandy clay layer which in turn overlaid the dark grey blue alluvial layer **4004** which contained preserved unworked wood and small shells at a final depth of 3.5m (bgs). Deposit **4005** was a backfill deposit associated with the construction of a concrete footing. This deposit was a light yellowish grey made ground layer back filled into a foundation cut **4006**.

Foundation Pit 2

- 5.3.10 Foundation Pit 2 was excavated in two stages. The first consisted of a trench 0.90m wide by 2.00m in length measuring up to 3.20m in depth. Further investigation of a concrete footing found at the western end of this trench meant that another trench was excavated at the western end so that the trench formed a T shape over the concrete footing. A mixture of topsoil and made ground **5001** contained CBM, brick and animal bone and a piece of clay pipe that could not be retrieved from the spoil. Below this layer, light grey brown made ground clay layer **5002**, containing a few small shells and a few pieces of CBM. Alluvial layer **5003** was a dark greyish blue in colour and contained a few preserved twigs and a high amount of small shells. Peat deposit **5004** could be seen at the base of the test pit at a depth of approximately 3.20m (bgs). Only a small amount of this deposit was excavated contained preserved seeds, twigs and unworked wood fragments.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from three contexts within Test Pits 1 and 2 (redeposited alluvial clay **1001**, topsoil/made ground **2001** and made ground **2002**); all finds are likely to be redeposited in the contexts in which they were found, and are therefore not reliable chronological indicators. The finds are quantified in **Table 1**.
- 6.1.2 Most datable finds are post-medieval, but two fragments of medieval flat roof tile were found residually in layer **2001**, alongside a post-medieval brick fragment.
- 6.1.3 The pottery is all of post-medieval date, though with nothing necessarily dating later than the 18th century; wares present include post-medieval redware (PMR, including two bowls), post-medieval slip-coated redware (PMSR), Border ware (BORDG, BORDY, including a flanged dish), Metropolitan slipware (METS, including a flanged dish), and Frechen stoneware (FREC, including a Bartmann jug).
- 6.1.4 The single piece of clay pipe is a complete bowl, of type AO8, dated c. 1610-40 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
1005				1/18
2001		3/324		3/328
2002	1/12		1/8	9/1095
TOTALS	1/12	3/324	1/8	13/1441

CBM: ceramic building material

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 Environmental bulk samples (approximately 1 litre of each sample) was taken (presently retained but not processed) from alluvial layer **1006** containing a high amount of small marine shells and humified clay deposit **1007** both from Test Pit 1. Both deposits have been previously sampled, assessed and, in the case of the humified clay deposit, dated.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The monitoring of the groundworks at One Blackfriars Road was carried out over 3 days. All works within the agreed area of archaeological potential were monitored.

8.1.2 The stratigraphic deposits identified in the Test Pits and smaller Window Samples and Foundation pits were consistent with the pattern, depths and nature of deposits identified in the earlier works (**Figure 2**).

8.1.3 The results of the environmental analyses of this deposit from the evaluation phase indicate the change from humic to mineral sediments is most probably due to rising relative sea-level which caused ponding back of river systems and final brackish water inundation. This occurred within the Middle Bronze Age, as dated from a radiocarbon sample from an alder twig at the base of the humic sequence (3141±45 BP) indicating a date for the inception of peat at 1520-1260 cal BC (Wessex Archaeology 2003).

8.1.4 The natural gravel layers identified in the evaluation phase were not reached in any of Test Pits or Foundation Pits. Most of the artefacts recovered were from the made ground layers above the alluvial deposits, except for a piece of glazed tile from an alluvial layer (**1005**) in Test Pit 1.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

9.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and following the nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service or similar repository to be agreed with the archaeological advisor at London Borough of Southwark Council.

9.2 The Archive

- 9.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive was transported to Wessex Archaeology's Rochester Office. The documentary records from the watching brief have been compiled into a safe fully cross referenced and indexed archive in accordance with appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2.2 The contents of the project archive, comprises an A4 ring-bound file containing the following (as further detailed in **Appendix 1**)
- 5 Record Sheets
 - 3 Photographic Record Sheets
 - Day Book (5 Sheets)
 - A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
 - A copy of the Risk Assessment

9.3 Discard Policy

- 9.3.1 The project archive including written record and photographs are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester Office under the site code **76661** (Museum of London Code **BCK12**).

9.4 Copyright

- 9.4.1 Full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum however will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.

9.5 Security Copy

- 9.5.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the appropriate local museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE
Test Pit 1 Ground Service Level (GSL) 3.16m aOD

Context	Category	Description	Depth bgs
1001	Concrete	Layer of Concrete, previously Basement Floor	0.00- 0.45m
1002	Made Ground	Bitumen Layer, part of Basement floor	0.45-0.52m
1003	Concrete	Concrete	0.52-0.57m
1004	Made Ground	Hardcore, Light yellow brown silty sand with crushed brick and larger pieces of brick and concrete	0.57-1.10m
1005	Alluvium	Dark Blue Grey, sandy clay, few pieces of crushed CBM and one piece of glazed tile.	1.10-1.86m
1006	Alluvium	Dark blue grey sandy clay with a high amount of small shells, some pieces of preserved wood.	1.86-3.12m
1007	Humified Clay	Dark orange grey brown clay with preserved twigs, leaves, seed and unworked wood	3.12-3.90m+ (-0.74m aOD)

Test Pit 2 Ground Service Level (GSL) 3.19m aOD

Context	Category	Description	Depth bgs
2001	Made Ground	Mixture of Topsoil and Made Ground, mid grey brown silty clay with stones (sub angular/ sub round), brick, and lighter patches of yellow brown clay	0.00- 0.95m
2002	Made Ground	Dark Black brown, clayey sand with pottery, animal bone, shell, glass and brick	1.30-2.75m
2004	Made Ground	Light yellowish brown silty sand, loose demolition material used to backfill	0.95-3.05m
2005	Made Ground	Demolition material containing whole bricks and pieces of bricks	0.95-1.30m
2003	Alluvium	Dark blue grey alluvial layer with a high amount of small shell and preserved twigs	2.75-3.50m (-0.31m aOD)

Window Sample 1: Ground Service Level (GSL) 3.16m aOD

Context	Category	Description	Depth
3001	Made Ground	Mid grey brown, silty clay with stones and bricks with lighter yellow sand patches	1.00- 2.60m
3002	Alluvium/Made Ground	Dark Blue grey organic sandy clay with small shells and wood, with a few pieces of CBM	0.2.60-3.15m
3003	Alluvium	Soft dark blueish grey sandy clay with preserved organic material (unworked wood and leaves).	3.15-5.00m+ (-1.84m aOD)

Foundation Pit 1: Ground Service Level (GSL) 3.15m aOD

Context	Category	Description	Depth
4001	Concrete	Layer of concrete, containing service pipe	0.00-0.65m
4002	Made Ground	Mid grey brown, loose sandy clay with bricks, CBM and sub-angular/ sub-round stones	0.65-1.10m
4003	Made Ground	Dark Blackish grey sandy clay, with CBM, and animal bone	1.10- 1.80m
4004	Alluvium	Dark bluish black sandy clay, with preserved unworked wood and small shells	1.80-3.50 (-0.35m aOD)
4005	Fill of modern footing	Light yellowish grey clay, deliberate backfill of construction cut for concrete footing	
4006	Cut of modern footing		

Foundation Pit 2: Ground Service Level (GSL) 3.15m aOD

Context	Category	Description	Depth
5001	Made Ground	Mixture of topsoil and demolition material, dark blackish brown sandy silt, very loose and unstable, with a large amount of brick (red and yellow) and stones (sub-angular/ sub-round). Contains fragment of clay pipe stem, CBM and animal bone.	0.00-2.80m
5002	Made Ground	Light grey brown clay with CBM and a few small shells, some iron panning.	1.80-1.96m
5003	Alluvium	Dark Greyish blue Alluvial clay with a few preserved twigs and 10% shells	2.80-3.10m
5004	Humified Clay	Dark orangish brown silty clay with unworked wood fragments and preserved seeds.	3.10-3.20m (-0.05m aOD)

APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-132613

Project details

Project name	One Blackfriars Road SE1
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CB Richard Ellis Ltd on behalf of BDSO LLP (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation carried out in June 2012 at the proposed development at One Blackfriars Road, London, SE1, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 531600, 180450. As a result of a previous evaluation of the Site in 2003 an area of archaeological potential was agreed and works within this area were required to be archaeologically monitored within a watching brief. The limited ground investigation works consisted of two test pits, two foundation pits and a window sample (Figure 1), of varying lengths and depths. The excavation was monitored and alluvial and humified clay deposits similar to those encountered in the evaluation phase. No archaeological features were observed. The watching brief was carried out on the 14th, 18th and 20th of June 2012.
Project dates	Start: 14-06-2012 End: 20-06-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any project codes associated with reference	76661 - Contracting Unit No.
Any project codes associated with reference	BCK12 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK One Blackfriars Road
Postcode	SE1 9NY
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 316 804 51 0 51 30 24 N 000 06 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.75m Max: 3.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project originator	brief City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist

Project design Wessex Archaeology
originator
Project director/manager A Manning
Project supervisor Marie Kelleher
Type of Developer
sponsor/funding body
Name of St George South London Ltd
sponsor/funding body

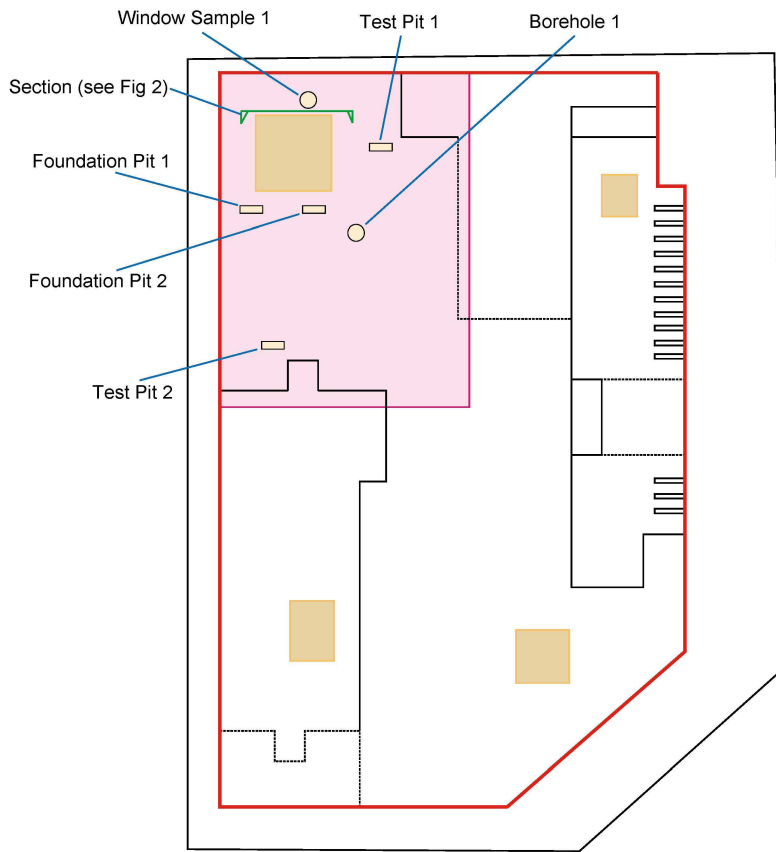
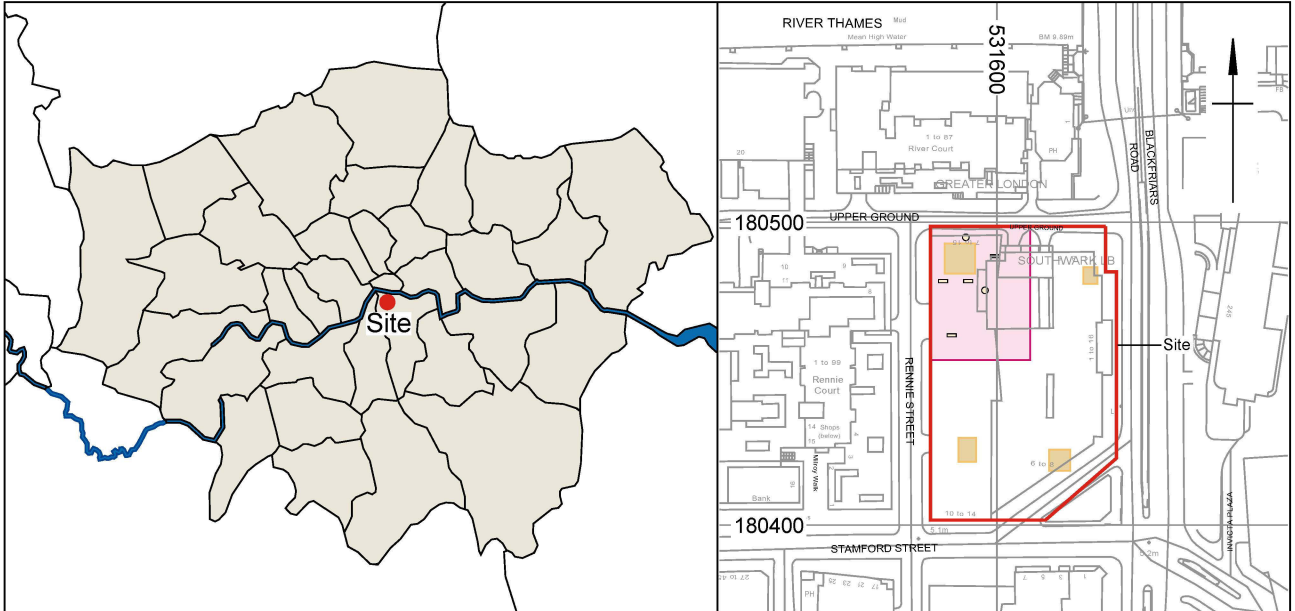
Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London
recipient
Physical Archive ID BCK12
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive Museum of London
recipient
Digital Archive ID BCK12
Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
available
Paper Archive Museum of London
recipient
Paper Archive ID BCK12
Paper Media "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes"
available

Project bibliography

1
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title ONE BLACKFRIARS ROAD SE1, Archaeological watching brief report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Kelleher, M
Other bibliographic 76661.02
details
Date 2012
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or Salisbury
publication
Description Standard A4 soft cover illustrated watching brief report.

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 21 August 2012



Area of archaeological interest/watching brief area
 Previous investigation area

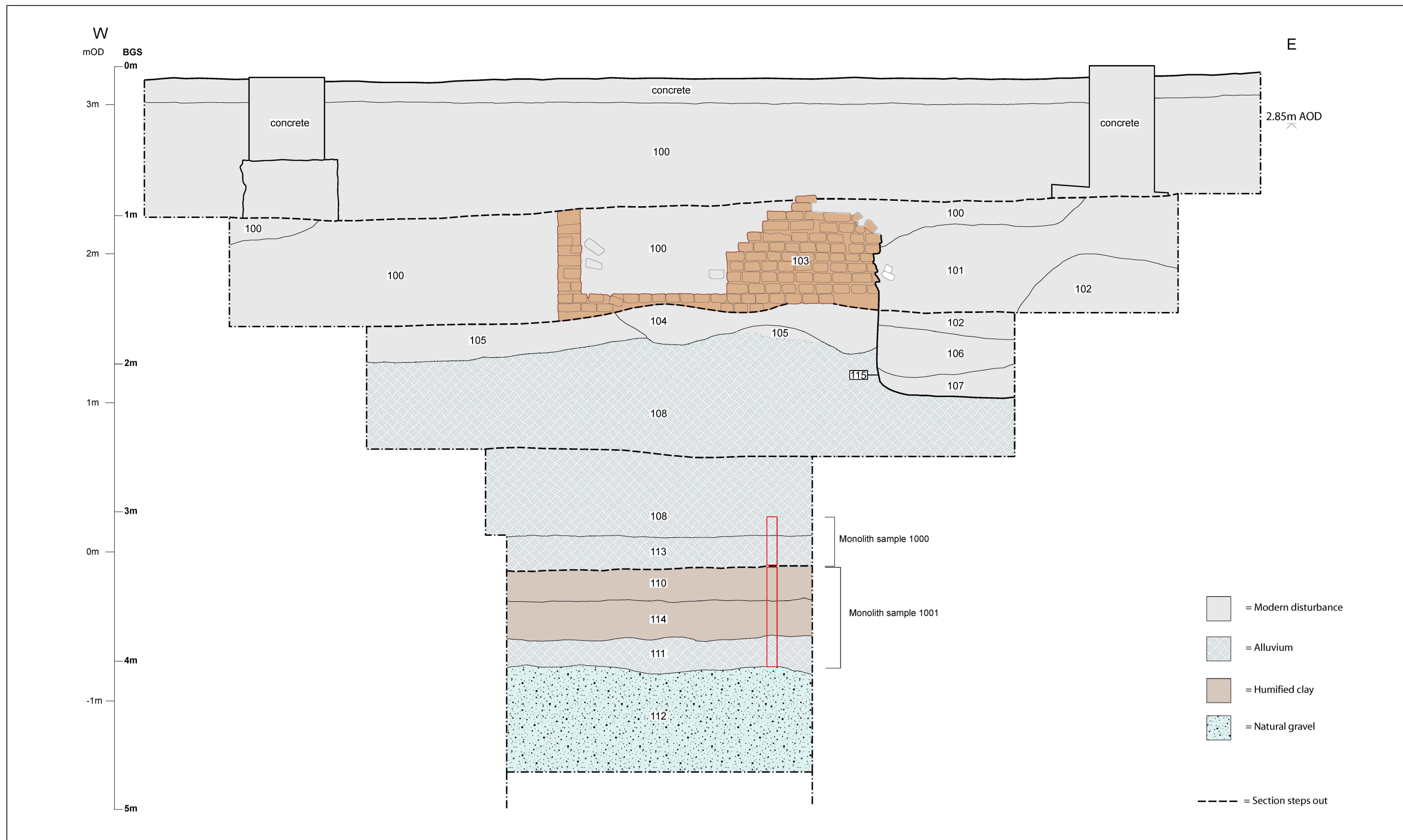
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Date:	21/08/12	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:2500 and 1:1000 at A4	Illustrator:	DBJ/KL
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Site location plan showing groundworks

Figure 1



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Plate 1: Area of agreed archaeological potential looking north west



Plate 2: North Facing section of Test Pit 1

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Plate 3: Test Pit 2



Plate 4: Excavation of Window Sample 1

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Plate 5: North facing section of Foundation Pit 1



Plate 6: North facing section of Foundation Pit 2

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