SOUTH BANK IMPROVEMENT WORKS ON CLINK STREET & CATHEDRAL STREET,

London Borough of Southwark, SE1 9DG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF





March 2012

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March 2012

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Abstract

Between 28th of November 2011 and January 9th 2012 an archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the South Bank Improvement Scheme along a section of Cathedral Street and Clink Street, and also during trenching for a UK Power Networks cable. The works fell within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace, Clink Street and Waterfront, (L028), and as such it was deemed necessary for archaeological monitoring of any excavations deeper than road base level.

During the groundworks programme archaeological deposits associated with the post-medieval development and history of the surrounding area were observed, including a possible 17th century cesspit, 18th century demolition spreads, and a Victorian sewer. Most interestingly however, was the exposure of an earlier street surface 1.0m below the present day Clink Street, covered in a thick layer of burnt ashy material that was probably associated with a devastating fire which took place in 1814.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief conducted between 28th November 2011 to the 9th January 2012 along Cathedral Street and Clink Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1.
- 1.2 Archaeological monitoring took place during contractor's groundworks in response to recommendations from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the London Region, Jane Sidell, and after discussions with Chris Constable, London Borough of Southwark Senior Archaeology Officer.

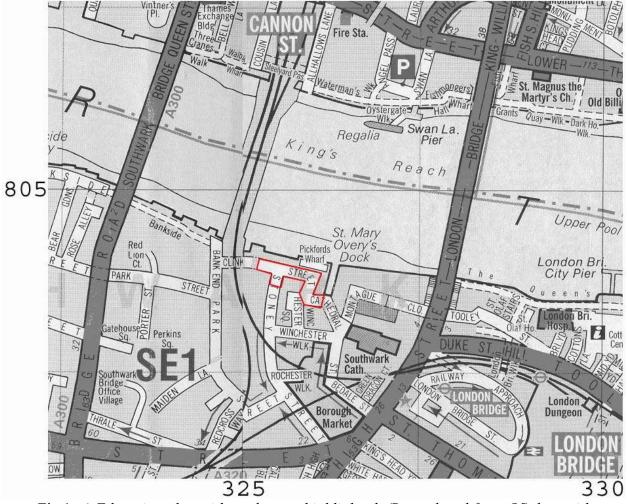


Fig.1: A-Z location plan with study area highlighted, (Reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. © Crown Copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317)

2 Site location, geology and topography

2.1 The works took place between the northern end of Cathedral Street opposite St Mary Overie Dock, and then from the junction between Cathedral Street and Clink Street up to the east end of the Clink Prison Museum. The remains of Winchester Palace are along the southern edge of the study area and therefore locates it within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace, Clink Street and Waterfront, (LO28).

The scheme mainly involved road and drainage improvement works carried out by Southwark Council, (as part of a wider project sponsored by the Mayor of London), plus a length of cable trench excavated on behalf of UK Power Networks.

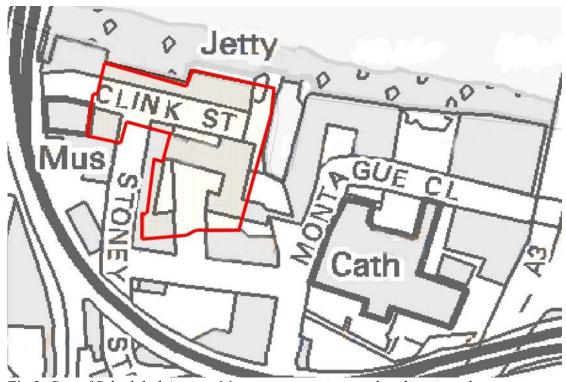


Fig.2: Site of Scheduled Ancient Monument superimposed on location plan

The area also falls within an Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) 'Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers' as shown in the Southwark Unitary Development Plan (Policy 3.19).

2.2 The site lies on the south bank of the River Thames, with Pickfords Wharf to the North and St Mary Overie Dock to the north east, and is relatively lowlying, with the existing ground-surface at *c*.4mOD.

2.3 The underlying geology of the area is London Clay at c.-5.5 to -6mOD. The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1998) shows the area covered by recent alluvium (silt and clay material spread by rivers in flood), with areas of Pleistocene flood plain gravels forming sand and gravel islands, known as eyots, between this. One of these eyots, (an area of Kempton Park Gravels sometimes referred to as 'Bridgehead Island'), is located in the eastern part of the monitoring area. Such gravels can be up to 7m in thickness, and were encountered at between 1.2m and 1.84mOD during the 1983-90 Winchester Palace excavations.

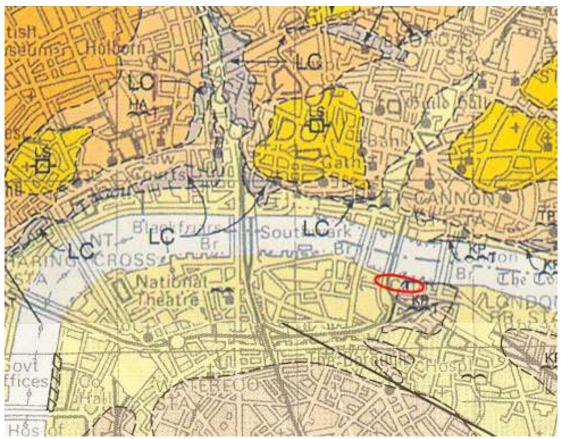


Fig.3: Extract from British Geological Survey Sheet 270 with site area ringed

3 Archaeological and historical background

3.1 Prehistoric

Although this area was partially sited on a gravel 'eyot', little evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in the immediate area, with no *in situ* prehistoric finds or features recovered during the 1983-90 excavations of Winchester Palace¹. Excavations within the broader North Southwark area have, however, uncovered evidence for prehistoric activity. At 15-23 Southwark Street Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools and pottery, and Iron Age gullies and stake holes, were found. Other prehistoric evidence was

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¹ Much of the evidence for previous activity within the immediate area of the groundworks has been provided by these extensive series of excavations – Seeley *et al* 2006; Yule 2005

identified on high ground to the east suggesting that prehistoric activity was concentrated on these 'eyots'.

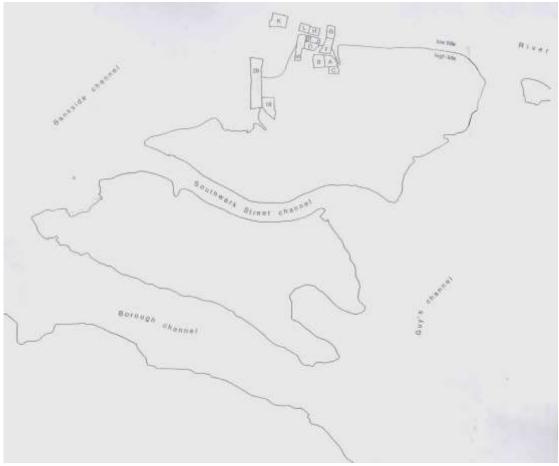


Fig.4: Plan of the gravel 'eyots' and channels in the area of North Southwark at the start of the Roman period, with the areas of the 1983-90 excavations plotted on. Taken from B. Yule, A Prestigious Roman building complex on the Southwark waterfront: Excavations at Winchester Palace, 1983-90; MOLAS Monograph 23, 2005.

3.2 Roman

There was clearly Roman settlement in the vicinity of this site, as is evidenced by the extensive remains uncovered during the 1983-90 excavations of Winchester Palace. This is unsurprising, as following the Romans' foundation of 'Londinium' in AD43, they constructed a bridgehead over the river close to the present London Bridge.

Evidence for $1^{\rm st}$ century Roman settlement in the immediate area took the form of some landscaping, drainage, a possible north-east to south-west aligned road, and clay and timber buildings, dating to $c.{\rm AD60-70}$. Land reclamation (in the form of dumped deposits) took place $c.{\rm AD80}$, before further construction of a road running north-east to south-west, along with roadside clay and timber buildings. A further large masonry building and separate smaller circular building, thought to be associated with a granary / storage, were also investigated.

In the early $2^{\rm nd}$ century (c.AD120), these buildings were superseded by larger structures on a different alignment. This included a bath house; the caldarium and plunge bath were both identified; and two other large 'palatial' buildings, possibly part of an interrelated building complex. It is not known exactly when these buildings were demolished – they may have continued in use until the second half of the $4^{\rm th}$ century – although a 'dark earth' deposit acts as evidence for this demolition.

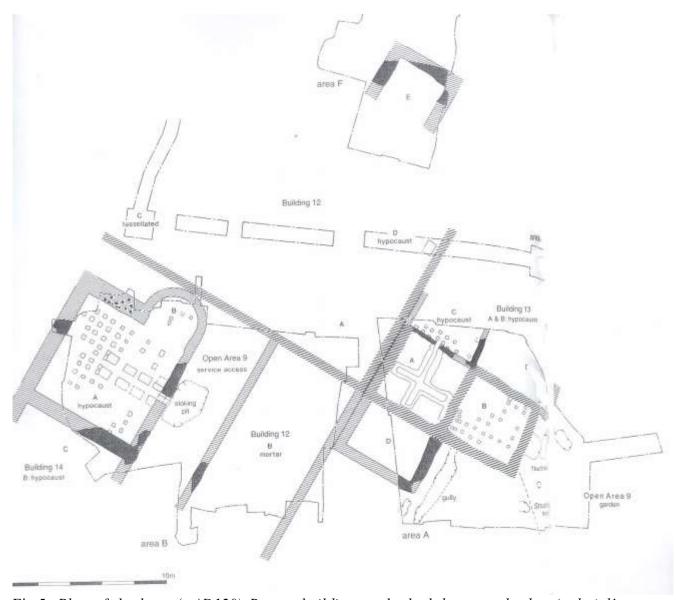


Fig.5: Plan of the later (c.AD120) Roman buildings – the bath-house and other 'palatial' buildings – uncovered during the 1983-90 excavations. From B. Yule, A Prestigious Roman building complex on the Southwark waterfront: Excavations at Winchester Palace, 1983-90; MOLAS Monograph 23, 2005.

This evidence is focused just to the south-east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument area - in the area to the east of Cathedral Street and north of Winchester Walk. This is because the land had not yet been fully reclaimed, such that only the south-eastern parts of the area lay on the habitable eyot.

3.3 Saxon

'Southwark' was first mentioned in the Burghal Hidage (915), and London Bridge was re-constructed c.1000 after having been attacked several times by Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries. The 10th century also saw the robbing of building material from the grander Roman buildings at Winchester Palace.

No evidence for activity or settlement from the end of the Roman period prior to the 10th Century was recovered during the excavations at Winchester Palace and equally little evidence for this period has been recovered from sites nearby. It seems likely that this area was left as open ground, perhaps unsuitable for habitation or even cultivation due to marshy conditions.

3.4 Medieval

The first definitive evidence for medieval building in this area is the residence and warehouse of Orgar the Rich, dated 1093-1129, and located to the south of Clink Street, along with 11th-12th century pits observed during the excavations at Winchester Palace, both reflecting the re-establishment of activity in this area. The Saxo-Norman pits appear to have been dug from 2.9mOD (1.1m beneath the modern ground-surface) – suggesting that this was the level of the contemporary ground-surface.

In 1144-49 Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester and brother of King Stephen, leased a stretch of land in Southwark, adjoining the precincts of St Mary's Church, (now Southwark Cathedral), up to the end of Bankside, for eight pounds a year, from Bermondsey Abbey. He also purchased individual properties such as that formerly belonging to Orgar the Rich, so that he could construct a grand residence; somewhere to stay and entertain when undertaking business in London. The first documentary reference to Winchester Palace is from c.1190, in William FitzStephen's 'Life of St Thomas of Becket', which describes the archbishop receiving hospitality in 'the house of the Bishop of Winchester near the abbey church of St Mary's'. Archaeological evidence for the first construction of the palace takes the form of a possible hall and chapel, both uncovered during the 1983-90 excavations, and date to the mid-12th century. The earliest remains of Winchester Palace were uncovered at an uppermost level of c.3.89mOD (only 0.11m beneath present ground-surface), with the floors at 2.87mOD (1.13m beneath groundsurface).

As well as building his palace Henry also took on the 'Liberty of Southwark', which included the completion and running of the infamous Clink Prison, begun by his predecessor in 1107.

Winchester Palace was almost entirely rebuilt and modified in the 13th Century, with the construction of a new north range, and structures to the south and east of the north range to form an inner courtyard, which fed into an outer courtyard where structures included the stables, and a grand, stone, gateway. A metalled road, (Clink Street), was also first constructed during the 13th Century, uncovered at an uppermost level of 2.9mOD (1.1m beneath ground-surface).

During the 14th Century, a new kitchen block was constructed at the west end of the hall, the inner courtyard was further developed, and the bishop's privy garden and range set out. The Rose Window, which stands today, was also constructed at this time. Some repairs and renovations took place in the 15th Century, including the re-roofing and refenestration of the hall in *c*.1416, and the creation of a gallery on the northern side of the inner courtyard. Fig.6 provides an indication of the maximum extent of Winchester Palace. Simon Blatherwick's watching brief of 23 trenches in the area, (CNK99), uncovered remains relating to the medieval Winchester Palace, including a stretch of ragstone wall *c*.12m long running along the line of Clink Street, probably forming the northern wall and part of the eastern wall of the kitchen

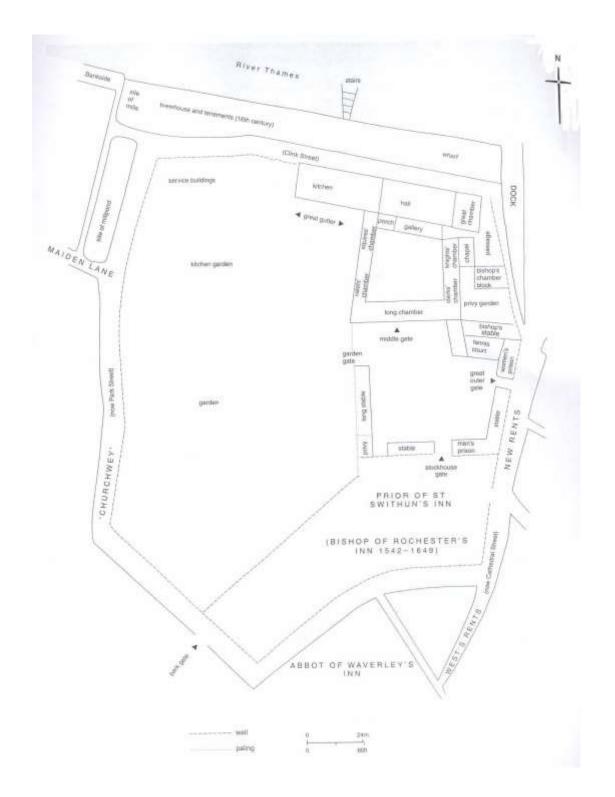


Fig.6: Plan of the maximum extent of Winchester Palace. Taken from D. Seeley, C.Phillpotts, and M. Samuel, Winchester Palace, Excavations at the Southwark residence of the Bishops of Winchester; MOLAS Monograph 31, 2006

The 1562 'Agas' Map, (fig.7 below), provides an indication of the area in the late 16th century, when the Palace was still standing and functioning as a palace. The line of Clink Street and Cathedral Street are clearly visible along approximately the same lines as they run today. The north range of the palace is also visible, (directly beneath the label 'Winchester Palace'), with other buildings forming the inner courtyard in the area between Clink Street and Winchester Walk. Buildings are depicted along the whole riverside stretch.

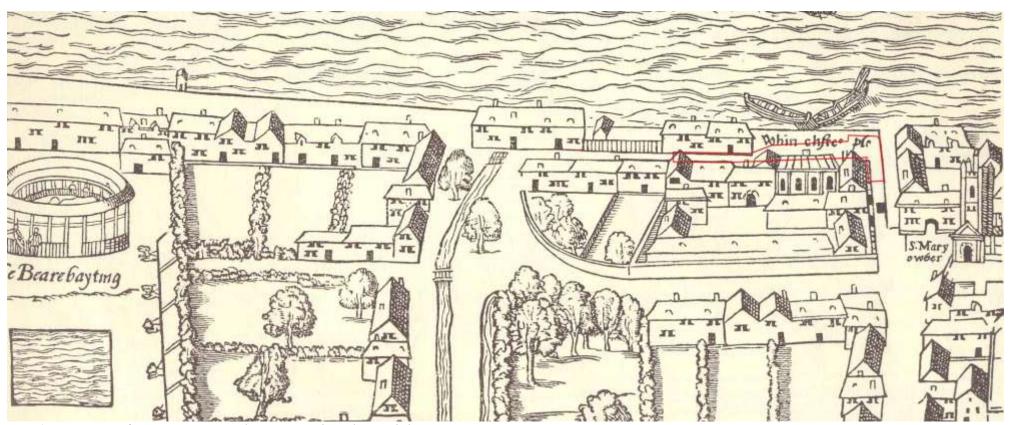


Fig.7: Extract from 'Civitas Londinum', attributed to Ralph Agas, c.1562

3.5 Post-Medieval

In 1642, during the English Civil War, the Palace was used as a jail for Royalists. Then in 1649 it was sold to Thomas Walker of Camberwell, who divided the palace buildings into small tenements, shops, and warehouses which were leased out to various individuals. Walker also laid out Stoney Street and Winchester Walk, creating the street layout that survives to this day. Although the then incumbent Bishop of Winchester, Brian Duppa, regained the Palace at the Restoration in 1660 it was in too poor a state to continue in use as a palace, such that he obtained a private Act of Parliament (1662) to enable him to continue to lease the area out, as had happened during the Commonwealth.

Post-medieval buildings constructed in this area included structures in the inner courtyard, privy garden, and along the wharf to the north of the palace in the 17th century.

Rocque's 1746 Map (fig.8) clearly shows the changes that had taken place within the area by the mid-18th century, following the demise of the Palace and separation of buildings into individual tenements. By this date the road layout that exists today had been constructed, including Stoney Street. Buildings were also present along both sides of Clink Street. The existence of small yards and alleyways, such as 'Clink Yard', 'Winchester Yard', 'Pott House' and 'Dye House' reflect the industrial nature of the area.

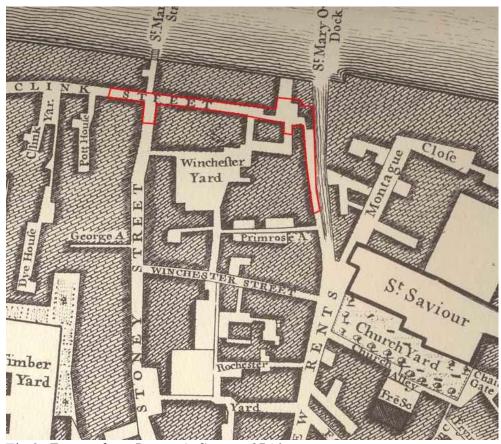


Fig.8: Extract from Rocque's Survey, 1746

By the beginning of the 19^{th} century, most of the buildings in this area were warehouses – mainly for hops and flour, with some in the west being used for dyeing and iron founding. Simon Blatherwick's watching brief, (CNK99), of 23 trenches in this area uncovered the foundations of the 19^{th} century flour mill c.0.21 - 0.3m beneath the modern ground-surface, and medieval foundations between 0.23m and 0.76m beneath the modern ground-surface. These remains were exposed again by a MOLAS watching brief of the Victor Wharf Service Connection in Clink Street and Winchester Place (VWS03).

In 1814 the area suffered from a devastating fire, which led to much of the medieval masonry of Winchester Palace once again being uncovered. Figure 9 depicts Clink Street, looking east, following the fire, with parts of the medieval palace (including the Rose Window) clearly visible. Following this fire, many of the warehouses had to be rebuilt.

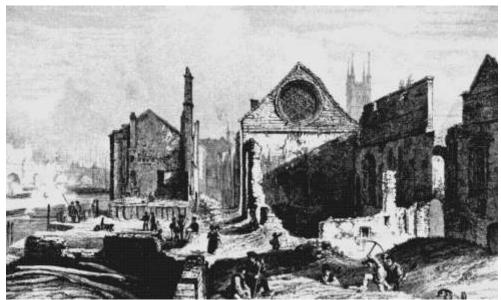


Fig.9: Image of the remains of Winchester Palace, looking east along the line of Clink Street with the 14th Century rose window clearly visible, following the fire in 1814.

The First Edition 25inch OS Map, 1872 (fig.10), depicts the 19th century warehouses and other industrial buildings that were positioned in the area around Clink Street. This includes a 'Hop Warehouse' in the area of the Winchester Palace hall, a 'Flour Mill' immediately to the west of the junction with Stoney Street, and a series of wharves fronting onto the river. These buildings are those which were constructed in the 19th century following the fire, and which existed until the 20th century redevelopment of the area into restaurants, shops and pubs.

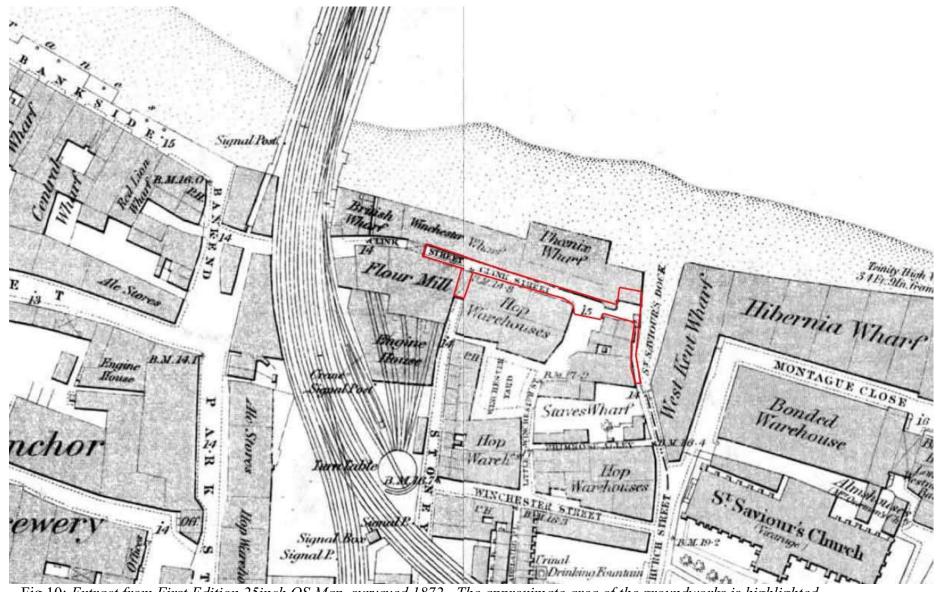


Fig.10: Extract from First Edition 25inch OS Map, surveyed 1872. The approximate area of the groundworks is highlighted

4 Archaeological research questions

The groundworks presented an opportunity to address the following general and specific research questions as set out in the WSI:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, and what is the nature of this?
- Is there any evidence for Roman settlement / activity on the gravel 'eyot', and what is the nature of this?
- Is there any evidence for Saxo-Norman activity prior to the construction of Winchester Palace?
- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Winchester Palace? Does this relate to its original construction, (mid-12th Century), or later modifications (up to the 17th Century)? Which buildings, if any, are identified?
- Is there any evidence for the earlier line of Clink Street, dating to the 13th Century?
- Is there any evidence for the division of Winchester Palace into individual tenements during the English Civil War?
- Is there any evidence for the late post-medieval development of the area, with a focus on industrial buildings and warehouses?
- At what level do archaeological deposits survive in the highways across the area?
- At what level do natural deposits and flood deposits survive across the area?
- Can the watching brief works inform on the site-specific research questions of local archaeological sites and archaeological priority areas?
- Can the watching brief works inform on the research questions of the Museum of London and English Heritage's 'A Research Framework for London Archaeology' publication 2002 in relation to the post medieval social and industrial history of this part of London?

5 Methodology

5.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, GLASS Standards, Paper 3: Fieldwork, Consultation Draft, 2009) and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief, 2008). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

When archaeological remains were exposed adequate time was given for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the contractors' programme.

Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and where appropriate finds and other dating evidence recovered. Archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *proforma* trench sheets, and drawn in plan with measured sketches taken of sample sections. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by digital photography.

Close liaison was maintained with the groundworks team to ensure a presence on site as and when necessary. The Client and the representatives of English Heritage and the London Borough of Southwark were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

5.2 Post-excavation work

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering of the site archive.

Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. Finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although some material was discarded following assessment. Assessment was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage and the local planning authority. A short summary of the fieldwork has been appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*. It is anticipated that a further note will be added when the final northern section of the UK Power Network trench is excavated; although at present there is no date for this work.

6 Results

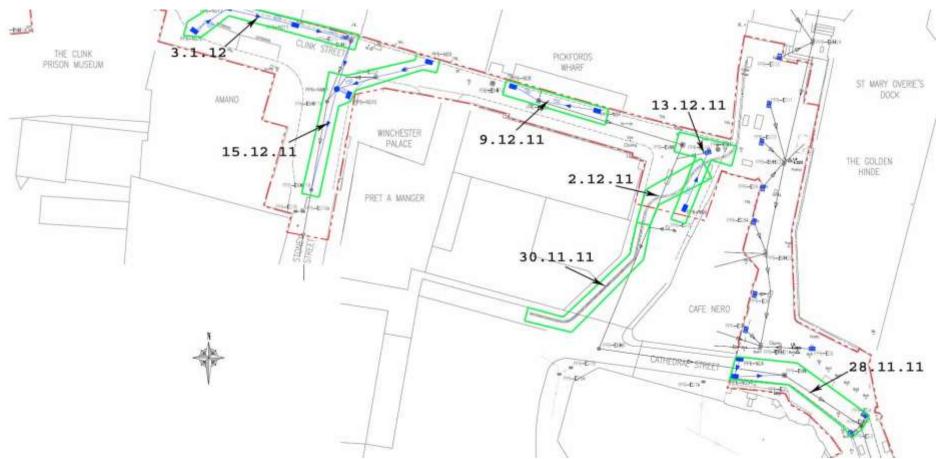


Fig.11: Location plan of groundworks. Modified from those drawn up by Mouchel provided by Southwark Council with dates of monitoring relating to text

- Archaeological monitoring took place between the 28th November 2011 and 9th January 2012 in the areas shown in Fig.11. This amounted to approximately 81m of trenching including square connection pits with *in situ* services, narrow pipe trenches for new insertions, cable trenching and open area reductions near St Mary Overie Dock.
- On the 28th November a large rectangular open area, 7.9m E-W by 3m N-S, was monitored on the corner of St Mary Overie Dock and Cathedral Street. The area was reduced between 450-600mm below the present ground level, the stratigraphy included the existing tarmac and granite cobbling road surface on a bed of builders' sand and concrete, (contexts (1) and (2) respectively). Existing services, context (3), were present aligned E-W across the reduced area and the underlying stratigraphy was heavily disturbed. The base of the trench exposed a layer of black silty-clay containing brick rubble and representing made ground, probably a mix of demolition rubble from 19th century activity, context (4).



Fig.12: *Open area trench, facing W.* (28th November 2011)

No other archaeologically significant deposits were observed.



Fig.13: Section through open area dig, facing N. (28th November 2011)

6.3 Over the 30th November and 1st December an 18.7m stretch of open-cut cable trenching was observed starting near the NE corner of Winchester Square and running through the covered passage linking it with Clink Street to the NE corner of Winchester Palace. The trench was between 55-60mm wide and up to 800mm deep

The whole length of the trench was devoid of archaeological features or deposits. Stratigraphy comprised at least 150mm of granite setts over a 350mm bed of sand and concrete making up the existing road surface, and numerous services criss-crossing the trench and their associated gravel backfills. Three lumps of chalk were noted below the level of concrete, (c.600mm below present ground level), at the far N end of the trench but did not represent in situ medieval masonry as they were within a mixed browngrey silt-clay matrix, probably representing made ground.



Fig.14: *Chalk blocks below concrete bedding. Facing W.* (30th November 2011)

On the 2nd December 10.5m of trenching was investigated under the covered area extending across the Eastern end of the Great Hall of Winchester Palace, as seen on the 1st December, towards SE corner of Horseshoe Wharf Apartments.

The uppermost stratigraphy was similar to that observed elsewhere with the existing cobbled surface set on a bed of concrete at least 380mm thick. Existing services crossed the trench at several points and had disturbed underlying deposits. Below the concrete was a 270mm thick layer of mid-light brown made ground, comprised of silty-sand containing occasional pebbles and CBM fragments.

650mm below the present ground surface a very compacted mortar, chalk and brick rubble rich deposit was recorded, covering the width of the trench, (550mm), and along 3.2m of its length. The deposit, context (5), measured 250mm thick, and glass, roof tile, and clay pipe were recovered whilst cleaning for photos. This deposit is thought to represent a spread of material created during the demolition / clearance of the area sometime in the 17th or 19th century. It may relate to either the conversion of Winchester Palace into separate properties in the 1660s, or the result of the 1814 fire that destroyed many of the warehouses in this area, although the lack of large quantities of burnt material or charcoal would favour the former interpretation.



Fig.15: Demolition deposit (5) within trench. Facing NE. (2nd December 2011)



Fig.16: Detail of demolition layer (5). Centre of trench facing SE. (2nd December 2011)

At the far NE end of the trenching works the remains of a brick-built pit, [7], were uncovered. Surviving for at least 5 courses to the limit of excavation the structure was one stretcher thick, bonded by a coarse grey mortar, and approximately 600mm long across the trench. The bricks formed the south-western edge of the feature, with a black silt fill, (6), containing clay-pipe stem, and other domestic refuse observed to the north. The other side was not located, almost certainly removed by the service trenching that occurred during redevelopment in the 1980s. Brick samples taken, conformed to type 3033 and dated to between AD1450-1700. The cesspit may have been used by residents upon the conversion of the Bishops' Palace into individual tenements and workshops in the 17th century.



Fig.17: Cess-pit [7], facing SW. (2nd December 2011)

On the 9th December 9.6m of trenching was monitored, aligned E-W on the northern side of Clink Street outside Pickfords Wharf and the Horseshoe Wharf Apartments. The trench was approximately 400mm wide by 600mm deep, with a pit at either end 800mm square and between 680-750mm deep.

The observed stratigraphy included the existing surface of 400mm of granite setts bedded in concrete over a made ground deposit, present from 400-800mm below ground level. Further evidence of the later redevelopment of the area was observed in the centre of the trench as a layer of compacted brick and mortar rubble, (8), present at 800mm below ground level, and extending to the base of the trench and beyond for a further 280mm. This deposit was truncated to the east by an earlier cast iron water main, and a new inspection chamber at the west end. Samples of the Ceramic Building Material came back with inconclusive dates, but probably relate to post-medieval development of the area.



Fig. 18: *Demolition deposit (8) in trench facing E.* (9th December 2011)

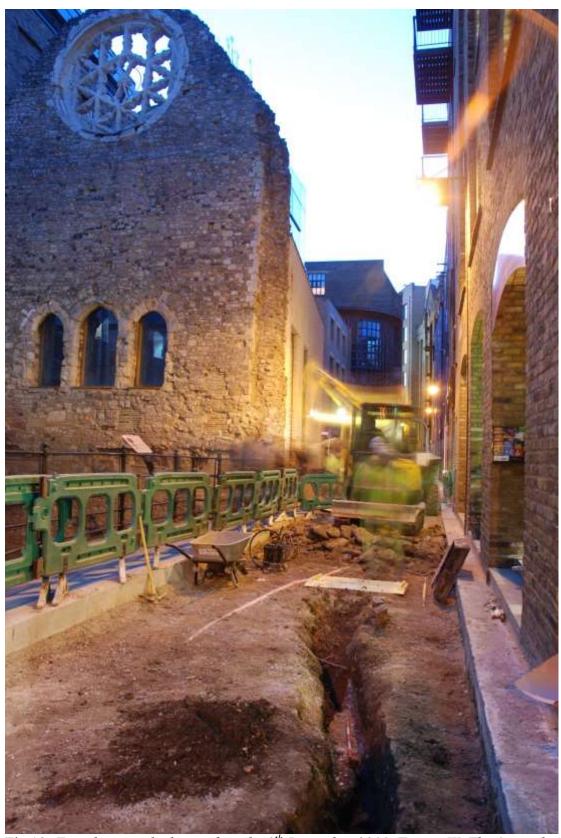


Fig.19: Trenching work observed on the 9th December 2011. Facing W. The 1m scale is resting atop demolition deposit (8)

- 6.6 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were observed in trenching excavated on the 13th December. Groundworks amounted to 11.2m of open-cut trench, forming a T-shape; a 7.7m N-S stretch with a 3.5m E-W arm to the N, up to 1.1m deep.
- 6.7 On the 15th December a pit was dug on the SE corner of the junction between Stoney Street and Clink Street but the underlying stratigraphy was dominated by a nearby drainage inspection chamber and its associated piping. Extending SW-NE from this pit across Clink Street was a 12m stretch of open cut trenching which was 500mm wide and shallow at 480mm deep. Below the granite setts and concrete was a layer of made ground, containing CBM, mortar and pebbles, to the base of the trench.

At the eastern end of this trench was another pit, dug to accommodate a gully, measuring 750mm square and dug to a depth of approximately 500mm. Upon cleaning this part of the trench it was observed that the basal material was a loose mix of ash and charcoal material. The overlying stratigraphy included the existing road surface, overlying 380mm of dark-grey / brown silt containing crushed mortar and brick, context (9), over a mid-dark brown clay silt, 120mm thick, also containing brick and mortar rubble, context (10), which in turn overlay the burnt deposit, context (11). This ash material has been interpreted as the result of the 1814 fire that destroyed the nearby warehouses.



Fig.20: Deposit (11) in base of pit, facing N. (15th December 2011)

Context (11) was hand excavated and was revealed to be 400mm thick beneath which was a surface composed of compacted broken roof tile and worn pebbles within a black silt matrix, context (12). This surface is no doubt an earlier phase of Clink Street itself, at approximately 1.0m below the present ground surface. The earlier street was buried beneath the initial fire debris from 1814, and then the ground raised during redevelopment works to a similar height as exists today.



Fig.21: Earlier phase of Clink Street, (12), revealed in base of pit below 1814 fire deposit (11). Facing N. (15th December 2011)



Fig.22: *Photo illustrating stratigraphy within pit on N side of Clink Street. Facing E* (15th December 2011).

- 6.8 A visit to monitor works on 3rd January 2012 revealed no archaeologically significant deposits. A total of 13.8m of trenching was observed on the northern side of Clink Street, aligned E-W from the corner with Stoney Street towards The Clink Prison Museum; measuring 380mm wide with a 900mm wide pit at the western end, and between 260-450mm deep, with the pit being marginally deeper at c.500mm. The trench was filled with nothing but preexisting service pipes and their associated orange or grey-brown silty-sand backfill.
- 6.9 Another visit on the 6th January saw a further 2.8m of trenching dug to the east of those seen on the 3rd, closer to the junction of Stoney Street and Clink Street. This trench was wider at 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.2m. The reason for this larger pit was because a brick built and vaulted Victorian sewer, (context 13), had been exposed 610mm below the present ground level. It was at least 500mm wide, and 560mm high. The sewer was not investigated in any great depth as it was found to be still active, and of limited archaeological value. The structure was built from fairly hard red brick, some of which exhibited a shallow concave frog.



Fig.23: Victorian Sewer exposed in trenching on 6th December 2012. Facing SE



Fig.24: Sewer, facing S. 0.5m scale. (6th January 2012)



Fig.25: Interior of sewer, facing S. (9th January 2012). The roof of the sewer is cut by a later inspection chamber some 2.5m to the south, but the structure continues beyond this point for an unknown distance.

7 Conclusions

The improvement and cable works at Clink Street provided glimpses into the later development of the area, predominantly through the presence of contexts (5), (8), representing demolition debris from the 17th century onwards, and contexts (9) and (10) almost certainly being more closely associated with the aftermath of the fire of 1814. Evidence of this key event was also identified in the presence of the ash / charcoal layer (11). It is note-worthy that this context was only observed however in a very small section of the groundworks. This could perhaps be explained as pure chance, in that it is lucky that that area happened to be largely free of later interference from services. If a larger area were to be opened, and reduced to a similar level, no doubt the material would be seen to extend over a much wider area.

Of even greater interest however is the survival of an earlier version of Clink Street itself, (12). It provided valuable information regarding the depth of surviving, *in situ*, archaeology, and the nature of previous street construction. It is a shame that no firm dating evidence was forthcoming, however layer (11) does provide a *terminus ante quem*.

No earlier, pre-17th century, archaeological deposits were unearthed during the groundworks, which although disappointing was not necessarily unexpected. The limited scope of the groundworks and depths give a false impression; in that although no medieval or earlier archaeology was encountered this does not mean that it is not present elsewhere or at a deeper level than that reached. The evidence from previous excavations proves to the contrary.

Natural deposits were not reached and so the research questions relating to underlying geology and flood deposits could not be answered by this investigation.

8 Bibliography

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Appendix I: Ceramic Building Material analysis by Susan Pringle

KEY: A = Abraded; M = Mortar; PM = Post medieval; Rd = Reduced; W = Wear

Context No.	Date found	Date of CBM / Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	L	В	T	Condition	Comments
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1600	PM	3107	Flake	1	52	60	53	23		Reigate stone flake
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1600	PM	2276	Peg tile	6	749	160+	152	13	M, Rd	1 complete top half of tile has 2 irregular and slightly squashed polygonal nail-holes. Some tiles have reduced cores.
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1600	PM	2586	Roof tile	1	107	-	-	-	Rd, M	Probably post-med. Reduced surfaces and core.
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1700	PM	3105	Stone rubble	1	973	110	100	60	М	Roughly worked Kentish Ragstone block., (dimensions are approximate). Could be wall facing. Traces of sandy lime mortar.
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1700	PM	3107	Stone flake	1	33	35	35	20		Reigate stone flake, (dimensions approximate).
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	1159	110	110	60	V, M	Vitrified and distorted. Fabric contains calcium carbonate lenses so probably 3039. Indented margins.
(5)	02.12.11	1480-1700	PM	2276	Peg tile	9	679	-	ī	-	M, Rd	Some conjoin- fresh breaks. Tile with reduced core and surface has a round nail hole. 13mmx10mm at top surface 8mm diameter at base.
[7]	02.12.11	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2504	230	110	66	A, M, Rd	Unfrogged; indented margins, abraded and slightly reduced or sooted upper surface. Mortar on base and top.
[7]	02.12.11	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1622	155+	110	60	М	Unfrogged; indented margins, Grass marks. Mortar on top and base, coarse with fine gravely aggregate.

Context	Date	Date of	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	В	Т	Condition	Comments
No.	found	CBM /					(g)					
		Context										
(10)	15.12.11	1480-1800	PM	2276	Roof	3	281	-	-	-	M, Rd	1 with reduced core and surfaces
					tile							
(10)	15.12.11	50-1800	R?	3006	Imbrex?	1	61	-	-	-		Could be imbrex, or post medieval ridge
												tile. Probably Roman.
(12)	15.12.11	1480-1800	PM	2276	Roof		58	-	-	-	W	Wear abraded on underside but moulding
					tile							sand that remains is medium- probably
												early in date range eg. (1480-1650)
(12)	15.12.11	1200-1800	PM	2816	Roof	4	176	-	-	-	W	Fabric has lumpy siltstone texture with
					tile							voids and moderate fine to medium quartz.
												No black iron oxide specks visible. All
												fragments are wear-abraded on 1 surface.
												Moulding sand fine to medium- probably
												early in date range eg. (1480-1650)

Appendix II: OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-118315

Project details

Project name South Bank improvement works on Clink Street and

Cathedral Street, Southwark, SE1 9DG

Short description of the project

Between 28th of November 2011 and January 9th 2012 an archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the South Bank Improvement Scheme along a section of Cathedral Street and Clink Street. The works fell within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace, Clink Street and Waterfront, (L028), and so it was deemed necessary for archaeological monitoring of any excavations. During the groundworks programme archaeological deposits associated with

the later development and history of the surrounding area were observed, including 18th century demolition spreads, a 19th century cesspit, and a Victorian sewer. Most interestingly however, was the exposure of an earlier street surface along Clink Street, covered in a thick layer of burnt ashy material, probably

associated with a devastating fire which took place in 1814.

Start: 28-11-2011 End: 24-01-2012 Project dates

Previous/future work

Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference

codes

CLK11 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Other 11 - Thoroughfare

STREET Post Medieval Monument type

Monument type CESS PIT Post Medieval

DEMOLITION DEBRIS Post Medieval Monument type

SEWER Post Medieval Monument type

Significant Finds N/A None

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent **Project location**

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK

Clink Street / Cathedral Street

Postcode SE1 9DG

Study area 0.30 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3258 8038 51.5062799568 -0.089449406368

51 30 22 N 000 05 22 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation

Compass Archaeology

Project brief originator

Senior Archaeology Officer, LB of Southwark

Project design originator

Compass Archaeology

Project

director/manager

Geoff Potter

Project supervisor Emma Jeffery

Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Borough Council

Name of

sponsor/funding

body

Southwark Council

Project archives

Physical Archive

Exists?

No

Digital Archive

recipient

Museum of London archive

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media available

'Images raster / digital photography', 'Survey', 'Text'

Paper Archive

recipient

Museum of London Archive

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper Media

'Correspondence', 'Drawing', 'Plan', 'Survey

available ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title SOUTH BANK IMPROVEMENT WORKS ON CLINK

STREET and CATHEDRAL STREET, London

Borough of Southwark, SE1 9DG AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Author(s)/Editor(s) Aaronson, J

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher Compass Archaeology

Place of issue or

publication

5-7 Southwark Street

Description Short report of the results of the watching brief.

Includes historical, archaeological, geological and topographical background of the site, details of the methodology used, photographs and descriptions of

all trenches monitored, and brief conclusions

reached.

Appendix III: London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address: Clink Street and Cathedral Street, London Borough of

Southwark, SE1 9DG

Project Type: Watching Brief

Dates of fieldwork: 28th November 2011 – 24th January 2012

Site Code: CLK11

Site Supervisor: Emma Jeffery

NGR: TQ 3258 8038

Funding body: Southwark Borough Council

Between 28th of November 2011 and January 9th 2012 an archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the South Bank Improvement Scheme along a section of Cathedral Street and Clink Street. The works fell within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchester Palace, Clink Street and Waterfront, (L028), and so it was deemed necessary for archaeological monitoring of any excavations.

During the groundworks programme archaeological deposits associated with the later development and history of the surrounding area were observed, including a possible 17th century cesspit, 17th to 18th century demolition spreads, and a Victorian sewer. Most interestingly however, was the exposure of an earlier street surface along Clink Street, covered in a thick layer of burnt ashy material, probably associated with a devastating fire which took place in 1814.