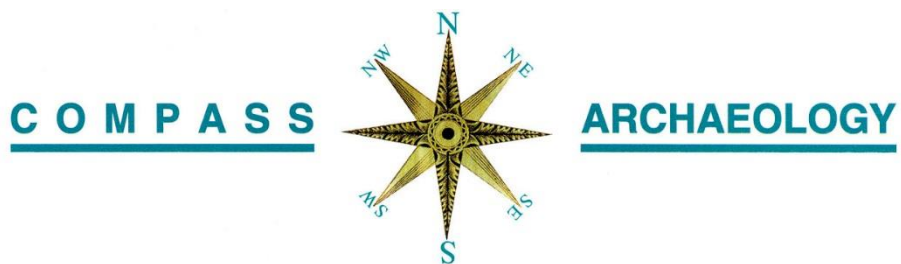


**146 TANNER STREET,  
BERMONDSEY, SE1 2HG**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**April 2015**



146 TANNER STREET,  
BERMONDSEY, SE1 2HG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Planning reference: 14/AP/2275

Site code: TST15

NGR: (investigation centre): TQ 33775 79679

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April 2015

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## ***Abstract***

*An archaeological evaluation took on the site of 146 Tanner Street in March 2015, as a condition of planning consent (LB Southwark Ref: 14/AP/2275) and prior to redevelopment. A single trench was excavated within the rear of the standing building, c 3m x 4m in plan at ground level and stepping down in a deeper central slot to a maximum depth of 2.2m. From this level a further small pit was dug to expose the surface of the natural sand, to a final depth of just over 3m.*

*The recorded sequence within the trench was quite straightforward. Natural sand was found at 0.76m OD, overlain by up to 1.1m of clean silty alluvium. The uppermost part of this deposit had been reworked/disturbed and produced some 17<sup>th</sup> century finds – the earliest evidence for human activity on the site.*

*This occupation surface (at c 2.0m OD) was overlaid by about 1.4m of dumped/made ground. The lower part of this may also be of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date, though there is some evidence that finds were largely residual within a later deposit. Certainly the bulk of the made ground – plus some associated areas of brickwork – can be assigned to the mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century (& even early 20<sup>th</sup> century at the uppermost levels).*

*At the highest level of the trench were three yellow stock brick wall bases, all cut into the made ground and similarly of late 19<sup>th</sup>-earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The modern ground surface was recorded at c 3.75m OD.*

*In view of the limited findings – and also considerable depth of fairly recent deposits – it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation need be undertaken on this site.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the findings of an archaeological evaluation carried out on the site of 146 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, situated in the London Borough of Southwark, SE1 2HG, (Fig.1)



Fig.1: Site location

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- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out prior to development in accordance with recommendations from Dr Chris Constable, the Senior Archaeological Officer at Southwark Council, and conformed to a written scheme of investigation, (WSI) composed by Compass Archaeology.

## 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compass Archaeology would like to thank Mark and David Hatcher for commissioning and supporting the fieldwork and report, and for provision of labour during the opening stages of the excavation.

### 3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is located on the far eastern end of Tanner Street, where it joins with the south side of Jamaica Road. The site lies opposite St Saviour's Dock and the southern end of Shad Thames leading to the riverfront.

The site was formerly a public house, and is bounded by Jamaica Road to the north, No.2 Jamaica Road to the east, 144 Tanner Street to the west and backs onto the Phoenix Wharf Road development to the south, established in the late-1980s.

3.2 The British Geological Survey 1998, Sheet 270: South London, indicates that the site lies over an area of alluvium, part of the Lambeth Group, between two larger areas of Kempton Park gravels representing areas of historic higher ground, (Fig.2).

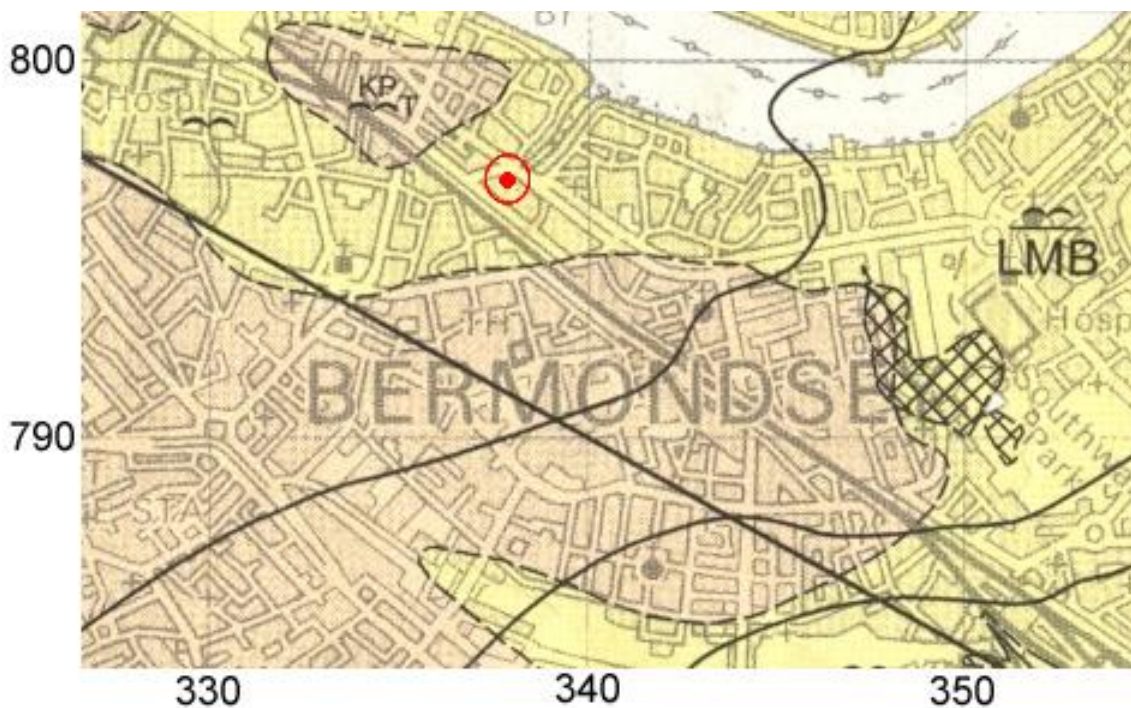


Fig.2: Site location in relation to underlying geology

3.3 The site lies on gently sloping ground with a general rise in ground to the south and east. The road outside of the property lies at  $c3.7\text{mOD}$ .



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of the site has been discussed previously in the WSI submitted prior to commencement of the evaluation and will not be repeated at length here. What follows is a brief summary of the most pertinent facts.

### 4.1 Prehistoric

It is known that the River Thames has migrated north from a much earlier course during the Early Holocene period, with several channels and inlets running through modern-day Bermondsey and Southwark. The depositional processes associated with this movement created areas of higher ground forming several eyots / islands where settlement was more viable. The site lay on the very southeastern edge of Horsleydown Eyot on marginal land alongside a former inlet known as the Neckinger Stream. The larger Bermondsey Eyot lay to the south, (see Fig.3)<sup>1</sup>. The site was subject to fluctuating water levels and flooding episodes.

Nevertheless evidence shows that the area was exploited by early communities from the Mesolithic period onwards, (though this may have begun in a seasonal pattern). Extensive fluvial deposits recorded across Southwark and sealing evidence of early agriculture suggest that the late Bronze Age was defined by higher water levels and much of the land became once again uninhabitable.

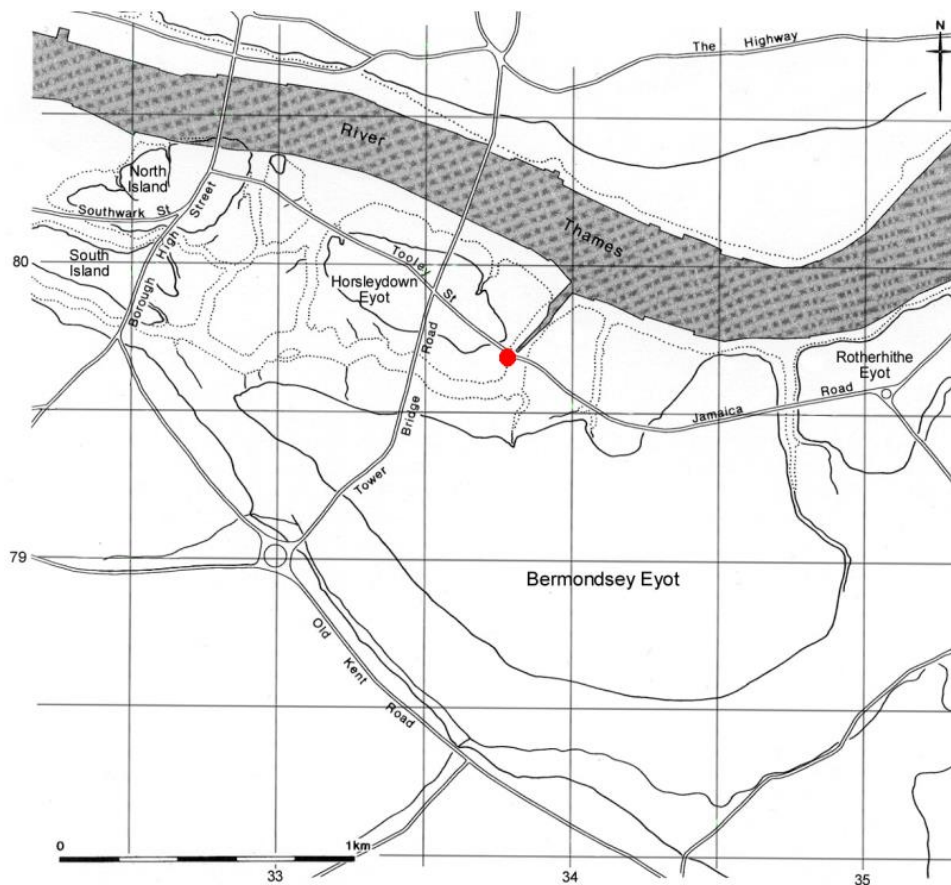


Fig.3: *The site in relation to the prehistoric landscape*

<sup>1</sup> Rayner L, Cotton J, Sidell S, Wheeler L, (2002)

## 4.2 Later history

From the Roman period onwards there was a gradual trend of land reclamation, north and east of the study site, with periodic dumping of deposits and the excavation and maintenance of drainage ditches and revetting walls of either wattle fencing or stone.

Nevertheless the main focus was on the riverside with the establishment of numerous docks and wharfs along the south bank of the Thames to serve the burgeoning river trade. As such the land around the study site remained largely undeveloped until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The first detailed map of the area, Rocque 1746 (Fig.4), shows the northern half of the study site being partially built-up by properties facing St Saviour's Dock, and situated on the junction with Dockhead, (the west end of Jamaica Road), and Five Foot Lane mentioned as early as 1554<sup>2</sup>, (now Tanner Street). A passageway cuts across the site NE-SW leading to 'Meet House Yard', possibly a butchery of some sort.



Fig.4: Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map of London

<sup>2</sup> VCH Surrey Vol.4, (1912)

By the first edition OS map in 1878 the site has been redeveloped as a Public House. The first listing of a pub on the site is in 1847 when a William Town was the outgoing licensee. The pub was named the Ship and Camel. The site lay on Fashion Street, a new designation according with the northeastern end of Russell Street. The wider area has seen an exponential level of development associated with the rapid growth and industrialisation / urbanisation associated with the Industrial Revolutions in the 1760s-1860s.

Fashion Street and Russell Street were combined and renamed Tanner Street in 1881, with the numbering reaching 132. 132 Tanner Street was recorded as The Ship and Camel in the 1896 Post Office Directory and was under the ownership of John Allan Dale. The OS map of that year, (Fig.5), shows the site having been remodelled again, with the now familiar looking boundaries having been established. The Street frontage has been chopped back at an angle to the southeast with Dockhead having been widened to accommodate the new tramway.



Fig.5: Extract from 1896 OS map showing the new frontage to Tanner Street establishing the modern site boundaries

In 1903 Tanner Street was renumbered and the Ship and Camel became 146 Tanner Street. The publican at this time was Walter Large. After the Second World War the pub was renamed the Dockhead Stores, and in 1945 is run by Herbert Fraser Hasney. Little changed in the layout of the site boundaries, and the site still backed onto the Phoenix Wharf Spice Mills in 1951. The pub remained in business until at least 1965, but was later converted into a bar, which has since closed.

## 5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 An archaeological evaluation of the development area was recommended by English Heritage as part of the Local Authority planning process, to form a condition of planning consent.
- 5.2 The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration. An initial evaluation should be designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results safeguards will be applied; these would normally consist of either design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue excavation in advance of development.
- 5.3 The evaluation conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF), adopted in March 2012, which replaces PPS 5 ‘*Planning for the Historic Environment*’ and policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.4 The London Borough of Southwark has its own specific policies regarding archaeological remains and other heritage assets contained within its Core Strategy (adopted April 2011). The following Southwark Plan (2007) policies relating to conservation areas have been saved and have no diminished relevance, as they are consistent with the core strategy: these are not all the policies but appear the most relevant to this case.

### **Policy 3.19 – Archaeology**

*Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.*

### **Reasons**

*Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. PPG16 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings*

- 5.5 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Southwark, known as Borough, Bermondsey, and Rivers relating to the historic settlements which developed on the higher ground and historic river courses and channels of the prehistoric period.

**5.6** The site is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and no Listed Building was affected by the proposals.

## **5.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The archaeological programme provided the opportunity to address the following specific and more general research questions:

- Is there any environmental evidence linked with the early course of the Thames / its tributaries or gravel eyots?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the area? Is this related to agriculture or to human settlement?
- Can any prehistoric evidence be related to similar sites nearby on Tanner Street and Tooley Street?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity or occupation on the site? Can this be related to similar sites nearby?
- Is there any evidence for medieval occupation of the site either domestic or agricultural?
- Is there any evidence of the post-medieval history of the site such as agricultural soils, reclamation deposits?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
- At what level is natural ground encountered across the site and what form does it take?

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 *Standards***

**6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, (in particular, *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2014*). Works conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance for field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Chartered Institute.

**6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team hold valid CSCS Cards, (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during excavation. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

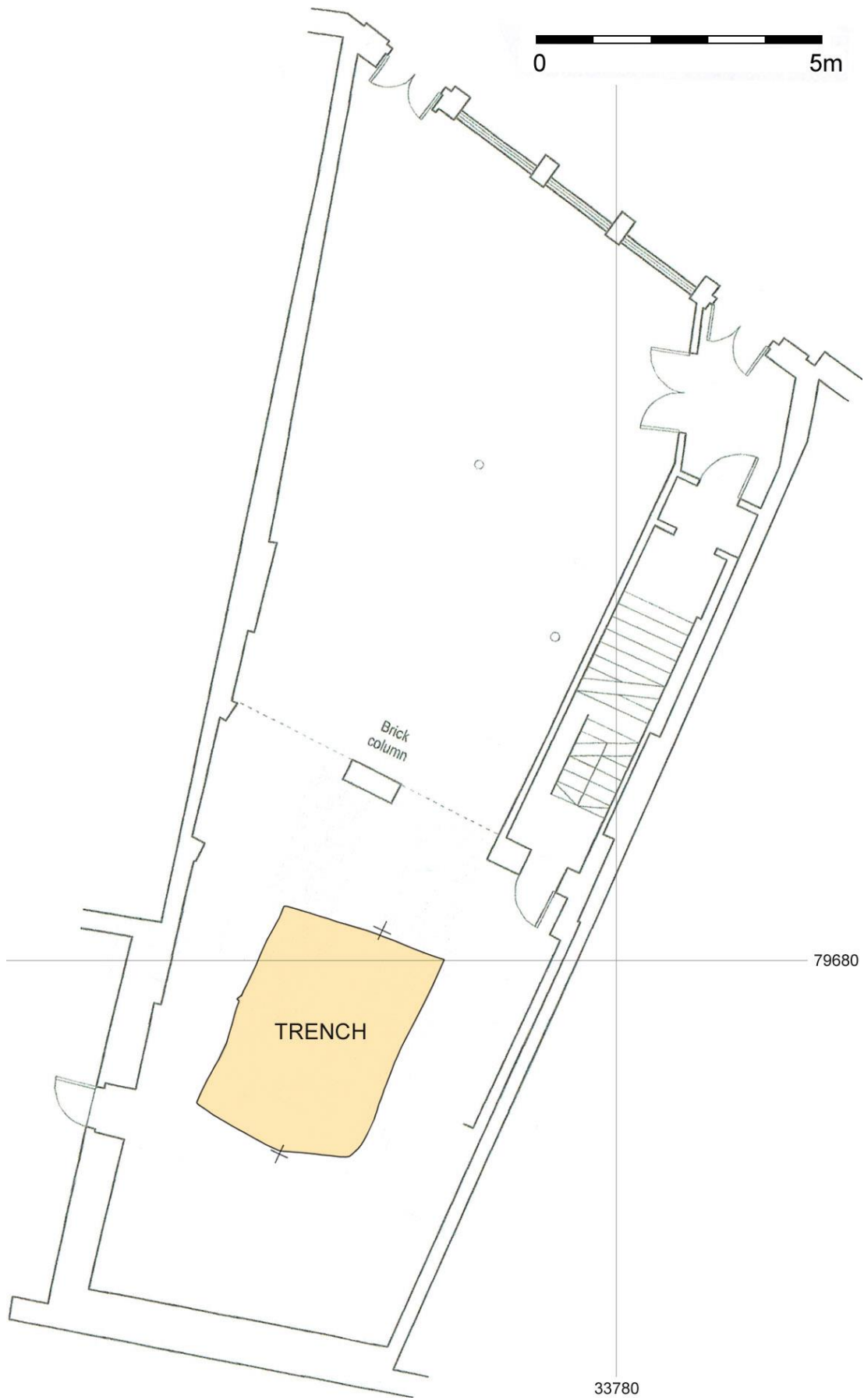


Fig.6: Trench location plan in the area of the proposed basement in the southern part of the property (Based on a plan by Anderson Consulting Engineers & supplied by the Client)

## **6.2 *Fieldwork***

**6.2.1** The evaluation took place prior to the main excavation of the new basement. A single evaluation trench measuring approximately 4m long by 3m wide was dug within the basement footprint. In order to reach the required depth within the limited space, this trench was stepped on all sides by 1m after reaching a depth of 1m, resulting in the base of the trench measuring approximately 2m x 1m.

The Senior Archaeological Officer for Southwark Council will be advised of the on-site start date, and of any significant remains that are exposed.

**6.2.2** The excavation of the evaluation trench was undertaken by a team of 2 labourers, working under constant archaeological supervision during removal of the uppermost 1.00m of made ground. At this stage the lower excavation was continued by a team of two archaeologists to a depth of *c* 2.2m below ground level, (1.55m OD).

**6.2.3** Following initial clearance sufficient work was undertaken to establish the nature of deposits and features, with adequate recovery of finds dating and other evidence.

**6.2.4** Archaeological contexts and features were excavated in stratigraphic sequence and recorded as appropriate on pro-forma sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section. Areas of investigation, discrete deposits and features were recorded on a general site plan, at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, and this in turn related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark.

The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by photography.

**6.2.5** The Client and Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

## **6.3 *Post-excavation***

**6.3.1** Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see appendices I-V). Finds and samples 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'.

**6.3.2** All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

## **6.4 *Report and Archive***

**6.4.1** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, the Southwark Council Archaeology Officer and Southwark Local History Library.

**6.4.2** The report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have

been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

- 6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with Southwark Council.
  
- 6.4.4** Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code TST15. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.



## 7. RESULTS

### 7.1 Summary of the findings

The evaluation trench was excavated within the standing building from a more or less level floor surface of *c* 3.75m OD. Following breaking and clearance of the concrete floor slab and base the trench was hand-dug under archaeological supervision, initially within the overall area of *c* 3m x 4m to a depth of about 1.1m. This work removed mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground and one small contemporary wall base.

Thereafter the excavation was stepped in to deeper central slot of *c* 1m x 2m in plan. The first part of this revealed localised brick features, overlying further made ground of possible 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century date to an overall depth of *c* 1.75m (2.0m OD). Below this was a disturbed/ reworked alluvium with evidence for primary 17<sup>th</sup> century activity.

The underlying clean alluvium was exposed along the western side of the central slot to a depth of *c* 2.1m to 2.2m below the present-day surface. A further small pit (<0.45m x 0.3m in plan) was then dug in the southwest corner of the slot, to establish the base of the alluvium and its interface with the underlying natural sand (at *c* 0.76m OD).

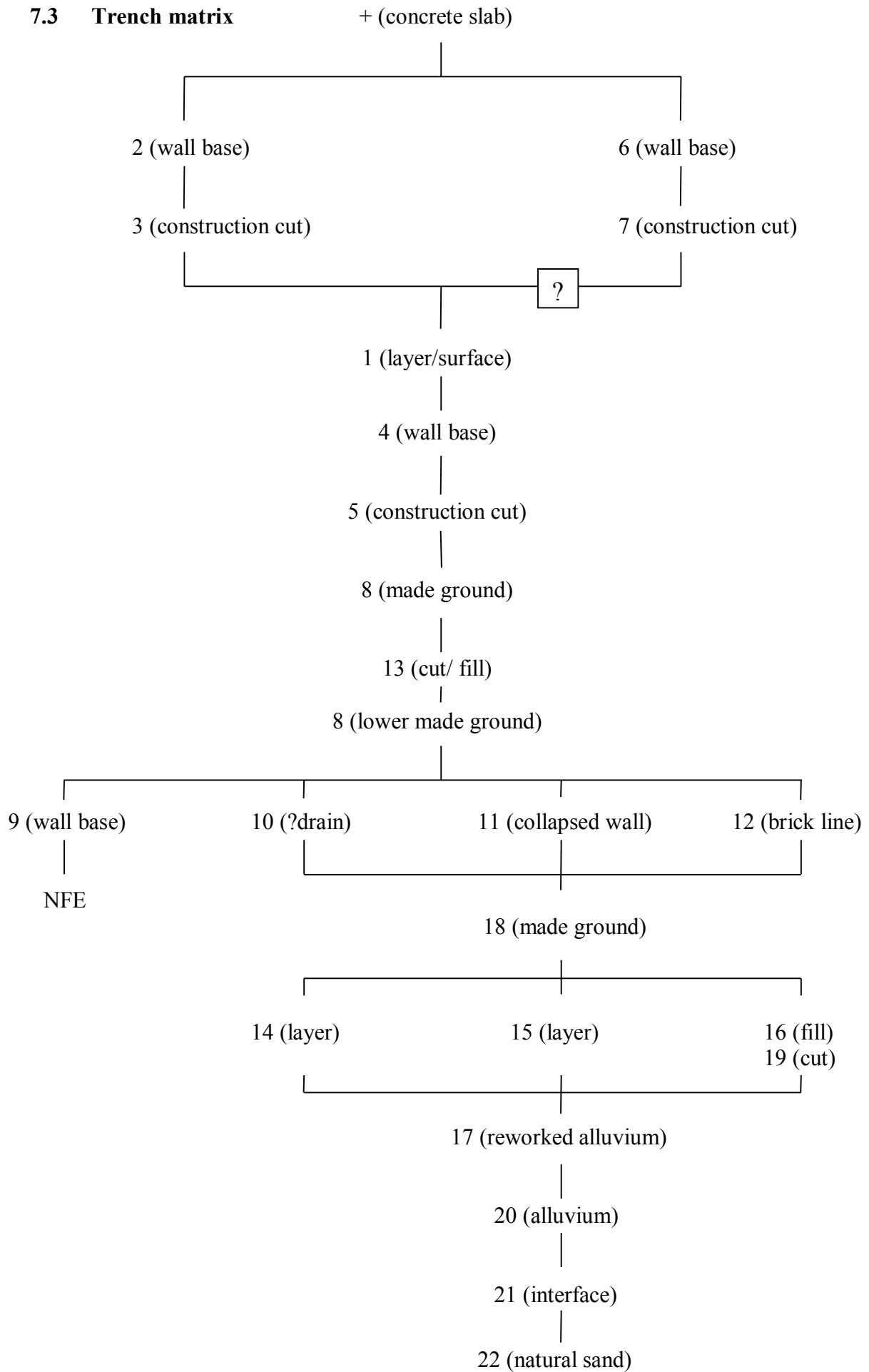
### 7.2 List of recorded contexts:

Context	Description	Interpretation
+	Concrete slab over compacted rubble, overall <i>c</i> 260mm to 340mm thick.	Present floor base.
1	Thin but compact bands of dark & lighter silty material, <i>c</i> 80mm to 100mm thick.	Usage surface(s) separating later wall constructions (4) and (2)/(6).
2	Triple-stepped yellow stock brickwork over rough concrete foundation (+construction backfill over), across the northern end of the trench	Substantial E/W brick wall base, probably earlier 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
3	Linear (approx. E-W) & near vertical-sided cut across the northern end of the trench.	Construction cut for concrete foundation (2).
4	Yellow stock frogged brickwork across the centre of the trench, single header ( <i>c</i> 110mm) thickness & up to four courses high over single-course stepped base. Also construction backfill over.	Narrow brick wall/base, perhaps yard/external division. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century – predates wall base (2) & probably (6).
5	Linear (approx. E-W) cut across the centre of the trench.	Construction cut for brick wall base (4).
6	Yellow stock brickwork, three courses over single-course stepped base (+construction backfill over), across the southern end of the trench.	Substantial E/W brick wall base, probably earlier 20 <sup>th</sup> century.

Context	Description	Interpretation
7	Linear (approx. E-W) sloping-sided cut across the southern end of the trench.	Construction cut for brick wall base (6).
8	Predominantly dark grey-brown silty sand with scattered pebbles, small building material frags. + occasional pottery, glass, <i>etc.</i> On the eastern side of the trench the upper level mainly comprises lighter-coloured building rubble.	Made ground; several separate deposits/horizons visible within this but no usage/occupation surfaces. Approx. late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
9	Red unfrogged brickwork exposed in the western section of the trench, with a butt-end to north. Three courses high & appears to be a single header ( <i>c</i> 230mm) thick.	Apparently single line of brickwork; perhaps a yard/external division. Approx. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century date.
10	Brickwork exposed in the upper level/ NE part of the deeper central excavation. Two raised sides with central recessed section, partly flat but rising to the north.	Probably remains of a drain &/or small soak-away, fed from the north & perhaps in an external yard. Approx. mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
11	Section of partially articulated brickwork, single header (230mm) thick and lying at up to 70° from the vertical. Exposed in the upper level/ southern part & SE corner of the deeper central excavation.	A section of broken brick wall, probably deposited here as a slab rather than fallen in & probably contemporary with overlying made ground (8).
12	Single line of unmortared part-bricks, running approx. N/S. at the upper level & on the western of the deeper central excavation.	Some form of demarcation, perhaps temporary. Quite insubstantial, and not associated with any adjacent surfacing or similar.
13	Small cut/ backfill into the lower part of made ground (8) on the western side of the trench. 2 yellow stock frogged bricks at base, one complete & one broken & v similar to those in wall (4).	Cut feature defined in the western section of the trench. Fill slightly looser/lighter than surrounding deposit (8).
14	Small patch of mortar no more than 12mm thick, exposed in the NE corner of the deeper central slot. Overlies the surface of reworked alluvium (17) & is sealed by made ground (18).	Localised usage deposit on the surface of (17). Probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century.
15	Area of wholly decayed wood, with trace material <2mm thick. Exposed in the NE corner of the deeper central slot and at the same level as (14).	As above – appears originally to have been perhaps one piece of planking or similar, laid flat.
16	Dark greenish-grey slightly sandy silt with occasional small pebbles & charcoal flecks	Fill within cut (19); probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century.

Context	Description	Interpretation
17	A deposit overall c 80 to 220mm thick: at the upper level almost black compact silt to north, replaced to south by a thicker lens of mid-brownish sandy silt. Both horizons over mottled greenish-grey slightly sandy silt with occ. charcoal.	Occupation surface, represented by disturbed/ reworked alluvium and also some 17 <sup>th</sup> century pottery.
18	Fairly dark grey-brown silty sand with some more clayey patches & quite frequent building material frags./ pebbles.	Lower made ground deposit, possibly 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date.
19	Cut into the surface of reworked alluvium (17), exposed in the SW corner of the deeper central slot.	Apparently part of a pit, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south & west. c 17 <sup>th</sup> century
20	Stiff, mid to light bluish-grey silt, at upper level occasional darker & lighter brown mottles & very occ. fine pebbles.	Natural alluvial deposit
21	Thin (c 50mm) band of brownish-grey sandy silt, looser than (20) above.	Deposit on the interface between (20) & (22), probably the surface of latter disturbed by water action.
22	Clean pale yellow sand; very occasional fine pebbles & in places very slightly silty. At least 0.54m thick, to the limit of investigation.	Natural drift geology

### 7.3 Trench matrix



## 7.4 Chronological discussion of deposits and features

- 7.4.1 The earliest deposit recorded was the natural sand (22), at 0.76m OD (*c* 3m below present ground level; *cf.* Fig.8). The deposit was probed with a steel rod and continued without obvious change for at least a further 0.54m.

The sand was overlain by thin (*c* 50mm) deposit of sandy silt (21), probably the result of water action, and thence by up to *c* 1.1m of firm and undisturbed alluvium (20) – so to a maximum of just above 1.90m OD.

- 7.4.2 The uppermost level of the alluvium had been disturbed and reworked into a distinct layer up to 220mm thick (context 17; Fig.11). This produced a number of finds, in particular pottery of broadly 17<sup>th</sup> century date (*cf.* Appendix I), and represents the first evidence for human activity on the site.

The surface of (17) was overlain by a two clearly associated contexts, a small patch of mortar (14) and an adjoining timber residue probably derived from a plank (15) (*cf.* Figs.9 & 10). The surface was also cut at the southeastern corner of excavation by what appeared be a small pit (19)/fill (16). The latter produced a single and possibly residual sherd of Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware, *c* 1480-1600.

- 7.4.3 These contexts were sealed by a layer of made ground (18) which was up to 0.4m thick. Pottery and clay pipe from this deposit were very largely of 17<sup>th</sup> century date. However, it may be that these finds are residual as there were at least two clay pipe bowls of late 18<sup>th</sup> – earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century origin (*cf.* Appendix II).

- 7.4.4 The upper part of layer (18) was overlain by three brick features: the probable drain/soakaway (10), the displaced section of wall (11) and a single line of broken brick (12) (*cf.* Figs 12-14). These remains were all found between about 2.25m and 2.60m OD, although it is likely that (11) was deposited here as a slab of masonry and part of the general build-up rather than fallen *in situ*. The ?drain (10) had lost its upper level/cover, but had a flat base to the south that then rose some 0.2m to the northern limit of excavation (Fig.15).

Brick samples from these features suggest a later 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Appendix IV). However, much of the material appeared to have been reused, and a date towards the latter end of this period seem most likely.

- 7.4.5 The brick remains were overlain by further deposits of made ground, up to 0.8m or 0.9m thick and given the general context number (8) (Figs.16 & 17). There were some variations and horizons visible within the context but no definable usage/occupation surfaces, and mid –later 9<sup>th</sup> century pottery finds were recovered throughout (*cf.* Appendix I).

- 7.4.6 One further structural feature was however present at the lower level of (8), namely the N/S brick wall (9; Figs.12 & 16). This was exposed at the western limit of excavation so was not fully investigated, but appeared to be a simple line of brickwork some 0.23m thick, with a butt-end to the north and running southward for at least 2.1m. Three courses of brickwork were present, and traces of overlying wood indicate that this may have formed the base for a primarily timber structure.

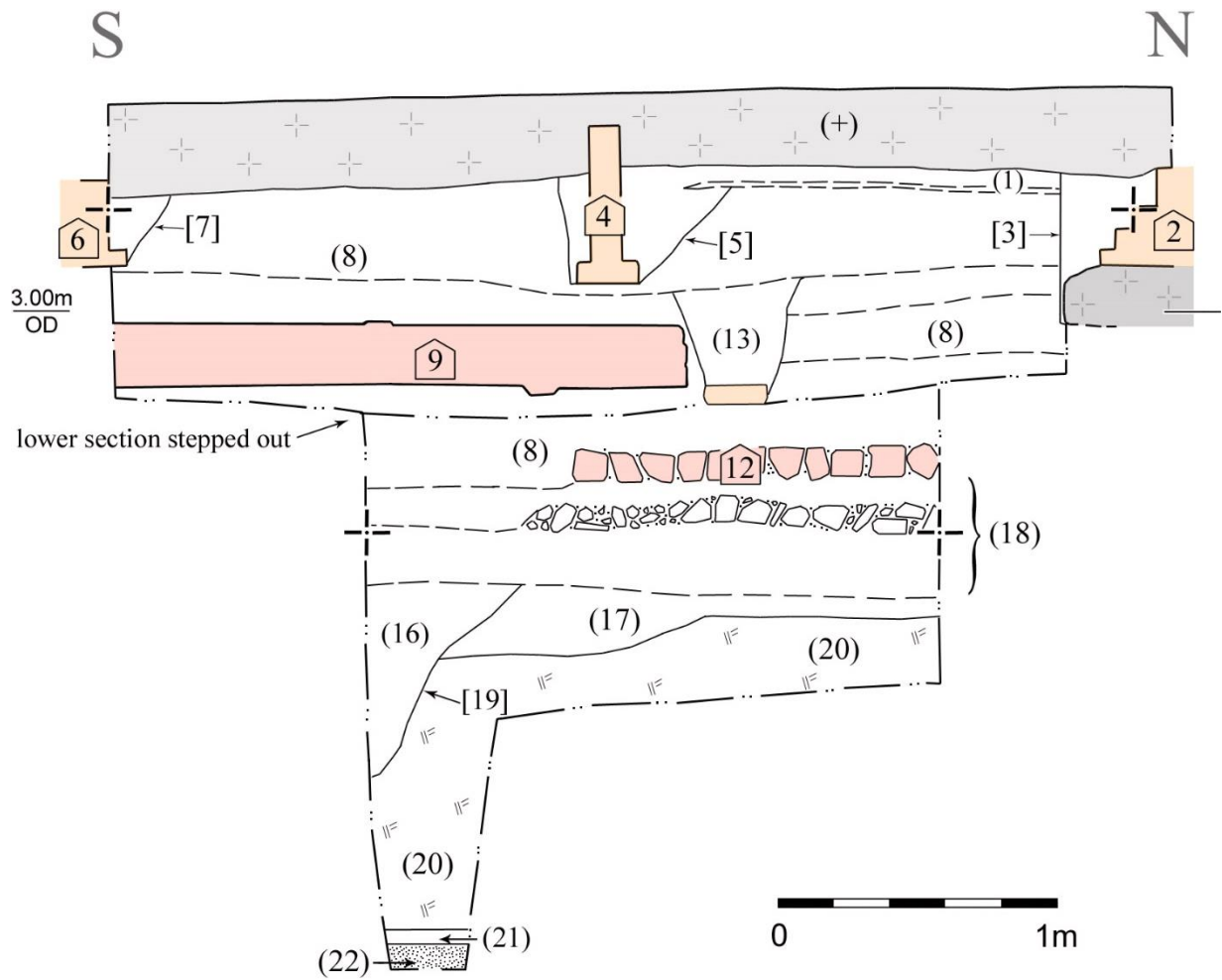


Fig.7: Drawing & photograph of the east-facing section of the evaluation trench (1m scale)



*Fig.8: Deeper pit dug at the base of the trench to establish the thickness of the alluvium (20) and its interface with underlying natural sand (22). The surface of (20) is roughly level here with the top of the 1m scale, falling from right to left under the later cut (19)*

**7.4.7** Three further brick wall bases, contexts (2), (4), and (6), were exposed at the upper level of excavation (*cf.* Fig.18). All were cut into the made ground (8), were constructed of yellow stock brick – with a concrete base in the case of (2) – and are evidently of late 19<sup>th</sup> or even early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

The earliest of the walls appeared to be (4), a narrow (single header-width) structure that ran roughly east-west across the centre of the trench (Figs.19 & 20). Like wall (9) (see above 7.4.6), it too had traces of wood on its upper surface suggesting an original timber structure.

The other two wall bases (2) & (6) also ran east/west, respectively across the northern and southern limits of excavation (Fig 21). For this reason their widths

were not fully exposed, although clearly much more substantial – in the case of (2) probably over 1m at foundation level.

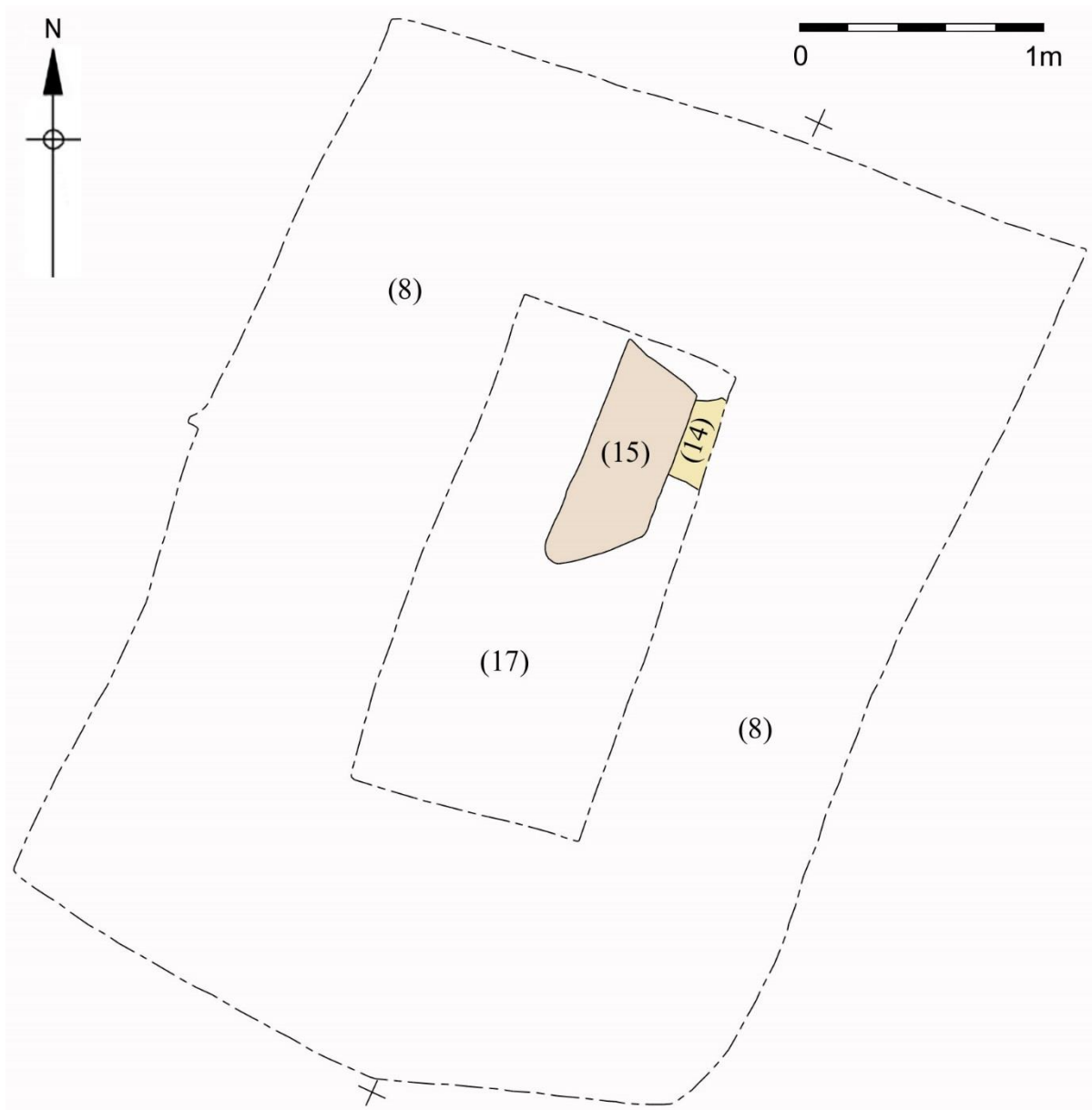


Fig.9: Plan showing deposits exposed within the central deeper slot, below made ground (18) and approximately 1.8m below present ground level





Fig.10: *Overhead view looking directly onto deposits (14), (15) & (17), exposed in the deeper central slot after removal of made ground (18). 0.5m scale; east at top of frame*



Fig.11: *Detail of the east-facing section of the deeper central slot. Clean alluvium (20) at base overlain by occupation level (17), to c 0.4m on scale, & thereafter sealed by made ground (18) & (near top of scale) the single line of bricks (12)*

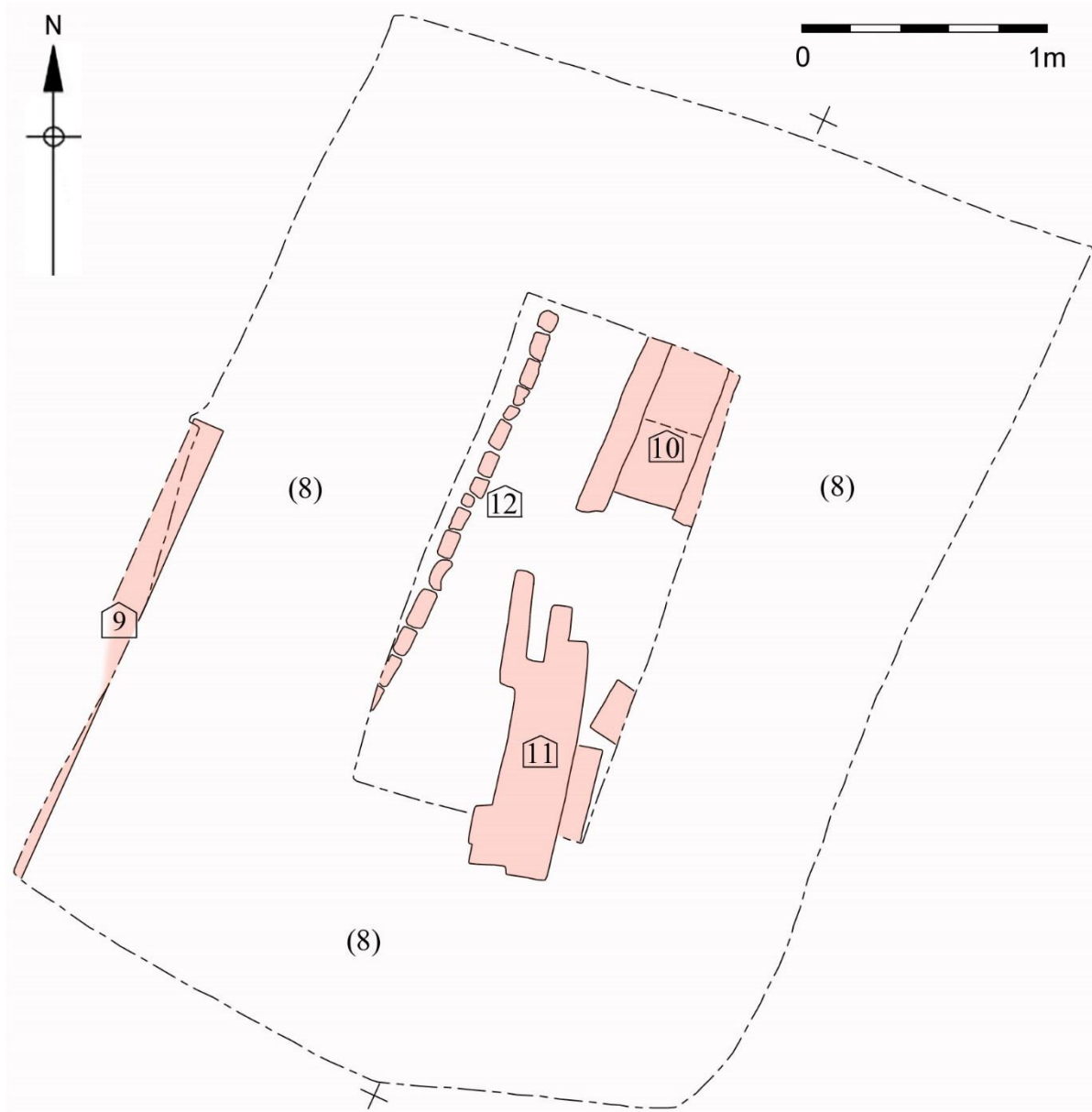


Fig.12: Plan of brick features (9) to (12), exposed c 0.8m to 1.3m below present ground level and within the upper level of the central deeper slot



Fig.13: *View of the trench looking west and excavated to c 1.0m to 1.3m. Just behind the 1m scale are the brick features (10), (11) & (12), and in section to left rear of frame the red brick wall (9)*



Fig.14: *Contemporary view of the above looking southwest. The 0.5m scale lies between the brick ?drain (10, in foreground) and the collapsed wall section (11)*



Fig.15: *Detail of the central area looking southeast. The brick ?drain (10) with its two flanking walls and darker base is located in the left foreground and the collapsed section of wall (11) immediately behind the 0.5m scale*



Fig.16: *Detail of the east-facing section of the upper part of the trench, principally showing made ground (8) overlying the brick wall base (9) (to the left of the 1m scale)*



Fig.17: *The opposing (west-facing) section of the upper part of the trench, showing the lighter, predominantly building rubble deposit that here formed the upper part of (8). Cut into the upper level of this to the right of the 1m scale is the yellow stock brick base (4)*

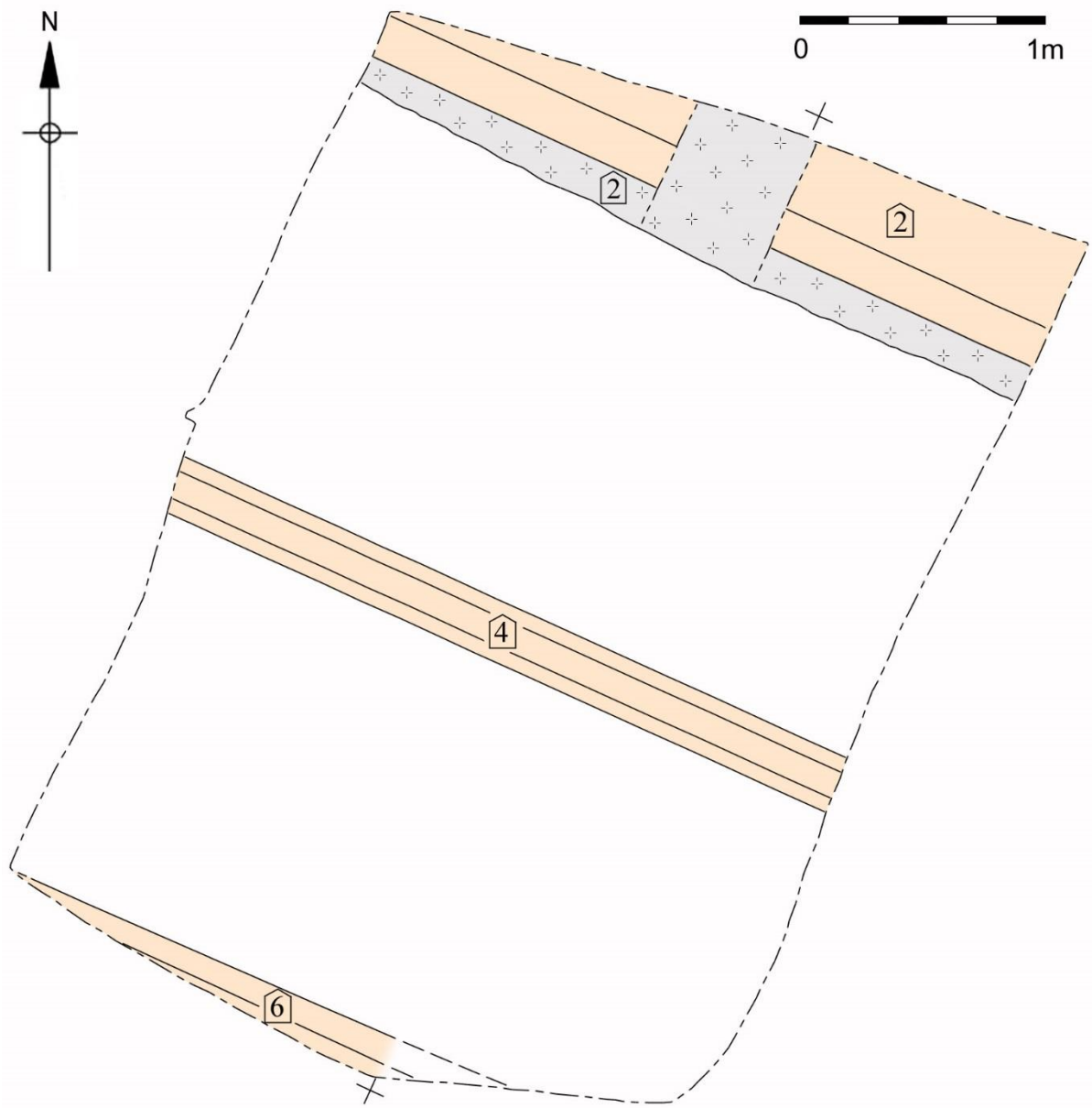


Fig.18: Plan of the upper part of the trench, c 0.6m to 0.7m below present ground level and showing yellow stock brick wall bases (4) & (6) and brick and concrete base (2)



Fig.19: *View of the trench after initial excavation and looking south, the 1m scale resting against the central cross-wall (4) and the top of wall base (2) in the foreground*



Fig.20: *Detail of the western end /north side of wall base (4), cut into and built over the made ground (8)*



*Fig.21: View of the trench after initial excavation looking northeast, the 1m scale resting against the eastern end of brick/concrete wall base (2) and the top of wall base (4) visible in the foreground*



## 8. ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The archaeological fieldwork provided an opportunity to address the site-specific and more general research questions that were outlined in the preliminary *Written Scheme* (Compass Archaeology 2015). The responses are outlined below:

- *Is there any environmental evidence linked with the early course of the Thames / its tributaries or gravel eyots?*

Alluvial deposits (20)/(21) were recorded at the base of excavation, but there was no associated environmental evidence.

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity in the area? Is this related to agriculture or to human settlement?*

There was no evidence for any prehistoric activity or settlement.

- *Can any prehistoric evidence be related to similar sites nearby on Tanner Street and Tooley Street?*

Although there was no prehistoric evidence here evidence was obtained for the level of the natural sand below alluvial deposition (*c* 0.76m OD). This compares, for example, with slightly higher levels of 1.09m to 1.15m OD recorded at 289-291 Tooley Street, some 50m to north (Leary 2004, 284).

- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity or occupation on the site? Can this be related to similar sites nearby?*

There was no evidence for Roman activity or settlement.

- *Is there any evidence for medieval occupation of the site either domestic or agricultural?*

There was no evidence for any medieval activity or occupation.

- *Is there any evidence of the post-medieval history of the site such as agricultural soils, reclamation deposits?*

There was evidence for post-medieval activity on the site from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This consisted of an occupation surface overlying (& reworking the upper level of) the natural alluvium, at *c* 2.0m OD. Subsequent development involved significant dumping/made ground deposits, to an overall depth of 1.4m. Dating of this activity - & whether one or more phases – is not absolutely certain, but it is likely that most took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- *At what level does archaeology survive across the site?*

The present floor base overlaid made ground deposits of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, and these continued down to a depth of at least 1.1m (*c* 2.6m OD). Below this was further and apparently earlier made ground. However, it was only at the level of the reworked/disturbed alluvium (20), some 1.75m below present ground level (*c* 2.0m OD) that conclusive evidence for 17<sup>th</sup> century activity was found.

- *At what level is natural ground encountered across the site and what form does it take?*

The top of the natural sand deposit was recorded at 0.76m OD, some 3m below the present ground surface.

- 8.2** The recorded sequence within the evaluation trench was therefore quite straightforward – a natural alluvial deposit reworked/disturbed by *c* 17<sup>th</sup> century activity at its uppermost level, and then overlaid by about 1.4m of later made ground up to the base of the present concrete floor.

The made ground was divided into two main deposits, the bulk of which (plus some bits of brickwork) is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (or even early 20<sup>th</sup> century at the upper levels).

There were no earlier finds or remains. Below the 17<sup>th</sup> century horizon there was up to 1.1m of clean alluvial silt, over apparently undisturbed natural sand.

In view of the limited findings – and also considerable depth of fairly recent deposits – it is not considered that any further archaeological mitigation need be undertaken on this site.

## **9. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## APPENDIX I. Pottery analysis

*Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 166 sherds with a total weight of 7,515g. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

<b>BBAS:</b>	<b>Black Basalt Ware</b> , 1770-1900. 3 sherds, 90g.
<b>BORDY:</b>	<b>Yellow-glazed Border Ware</b> , 1550-1700. 8 sherd, 106g.
<b>BORDG:</b>	<b>Green-glazed Border Ware</b> , 1550-1700. 15 sherds, 327g.
<b>BORDB:</b>	<b>Brown-glazed Border Ware</b> , 1620 -1700. 1 sherd, 46g
<b>CHPO:</b>	<b>Chinese Porcelain</b> , 1580 -1900. 1 sherd, 19g.
<b>CREA:</b>	<b>Creamware</b> , 1740-1830. 9 sherds, 167g.
<b>FREC:</b>	<b>Frechen Stoneware</b> , 1550 -1700. 6 sherds, 369 g.
<b>LMSR:</b>	<b>Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware</b> , 1480-1600. 1 sherd, 13g.
<b>LONS:</b>	<b>London Stoneware</b> , 1670 -1900. 21 sherds, 2269g.
<b>METS:</b>	<b>Metropolitan Slipware</b> , 1480 -1900. 1 sherd, 14g.
<b>MOCH:</b>	<b>Mocha Ware</b> , 1790-1895. 12 sherds, 703g.
<b>MPUR:</b>	<b>Midland Purple Ware</b> , 1480 -1750. 1 sherd, 35g.
<b>PMR:</b>	<b>Post-medieval Redware</b> , 1580 -1900. 31 sherds, 1768g.
<b>PMSR:</b>	<b>Post-medieval Slipped Redware</b> , 1480 - 1650. 1 sherd, 14g.
<b>RESTG:</b>	<b>Glazed Red Stoneware</b> , 1760-80. 1 sherd, 19g.
<b>STSL:</b>	<b>Staffordshire Slipware</b> , 1650 - 1800. 1 sherd, 10g.
<b>SWSG:</b>	<b>Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware</b> , 1720-1780. 3 sherds, 9g.
<b>TGW:</b>	<b>English Tin-glazed Ware</b> , 1600-1800. 16 sherds, 204g.
<b>TPW:</b>	<b>Transfer-printed Whiteware</b> , 1830-1900. 34 sherds, 1332g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1 overleaf. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

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Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	LMSR		MPUR		PMSR		BORDG		BORDY		BORDB		FREC		PMR		METS		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8													6	369	20	1591			M19thC
18							5	86							1	29	1	14	17thC
16	1	13																	L15thC
17			1	35	1	14	10	241	8	106	1	46			10	148			E18thC
Total	1	13	1	35	1	14	15	327	8	106	1	46	6	369	31	1768	1	14	

Context	STSL		CHPO		TGW		LONS		SWSG		BBAS		RESTG		CREA		MOCH		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1	10	1	19	1	3	21	2269	2	8	3	90	1	19	9	167	12	703	34	1332	M19thC
18					12	182															17thC
16																					L15thC
17					3	19			1	1											E18thC
Total	1	10	1	19	16	204	21	2269	3	9	3	90	1	19	9	167	12	703	34	1332	

The large assemblage of pottery from context (8) mainly consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery. It is a typical household group of the period, with the TPW comprising tablewares such as cups, saucers, plates and dishes, along with a few more specialist vessels such as a gravy-boat and an egg-cup. The assemblage of LONS was entirely storage vessels for liquids, and included a seltzer bottle, a bung-hole cistern and a ‘rum jar’ from context (8) which is stamped “I Biggs” on the shoulder. The sherds of MOCH were mainly from a single vessel, a chamber-pot.



*Fig.22: Domestic jug with applied decoration from context (8). 10cm scale*



*Fig.23: London stoneware blacking bottle from context (8)*



Fig.24: Mid to later 19<sup>th</sup> century transfer-printed wares from context (8). 10cm scale



Fig.25: Neck of a 'rum jar' from context (8), with the name I Biggs and the number 225 stamped on the shoulder

The older pottery from the group largely consisted of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century wares, and is a typical mixture of fine wares and utilitarian vessels, with the former including drinking pottery such as a BBAS teapot, tea-bowls and tankards in SWSG, and dishes and tankards in CREA. The TGW assemblages mostly consisted of painted dishes and plates, with the PMR and Border Ware being a typical range of utilitarian pottery in the form of large bowls in the case of the former, but also two small PMR pipkins, one of which was thickly sooted. The sherds of FREC are all from the necks of bottles or jugs, with three having *Bartmann* masks, suggesting they were deliberately collected, or possibly curated.



*Fig.26: Heavily sooted but complete redware pipkin from context (8). 10cm scale*



*Fig.27: A similar but slightly larger pipkin, also from context (8)*





Fig.28: *Three necks decorated Bartmann masks, from c 17<sup>th</sup> century Frechen stoneware bottles or jugs*

The group from the lower made ground (18) was broadly 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, and comprised a similar range of vessels and wares to that noted amongst the residual material mixed in with the modern assemblage. It is entirely possible that this lower fill was the source of the residual material. The pottery from the disturbed and reworked alluvium context (17), other than a single very small sherd of SWSG, appears to be of a similar date. If, as is possible, the later sherd is intrusive, then the group dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



Fig.29: *Pottery including English Tin-glazed ware (centre) and Green-glazed Border ware, from the lower made ground context (18)*



Fig.30: Pottery including Green- and Yellow-glazed Border ware, Post-medieval Redware and Tin-glazed ware. From the earliest occupation level, the reworked/ disturbed alluvium context (17). 10cm scale

## **APPENDIX II. Clay tobacco pipe analysis**

*James Aaronson*

The clay pipe assemblage from 146 Tanner Street included 22 complete bowls, 4 partial bowls and 4 stems. This represents only a selection of the clay pipe excavated from the site with most undiagnostic material, mainly fragments of pipe stem being discarded on site.

The clay pipe was recovered from made ground deposits within the excavated area, with the deposits being broadly grouped into the upper 1.0m, (8), and the lower excavated 1.0m-2.0m, (18).

The typology of the clay pipes fits within the date range given for the beginning of intensive development of the local area and broadly date from between 1610-1840. The two contexts could also broadly date the uppermost deposit to the later-18<sup>th</sup> century and the lower deposit the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. This said with the absence of any obvious surfaces or related features the usefulness of such a dating technique in the case of made ground is suspect.

The most interesting specimens are the decorated pipe bowls and initialled heels. These seem to be represented in the later pipes; for example four out of five of those from upper deposit (8) displayed these characteristics, whilst only two from context (18). This observation is not untypical of clay pipe assemblages, reflecting an increase in the popularity / propensity for decorated pipes during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The most obvious example of the decorated pipe bowl is that found in context (18) bearing the unmistakable 'blazing-sun', set square and dividers of the Order of the Freemasons. The bowl also includes the Masonic symbols of the 'three towers' smooth and rough ashlar and set square on the left side of the bowl as smoked, and the Level, stars and moon on the right side of the bowl as smoked. These were often given out free during meetings, and it is possible that the pub may have been a local meeting place. Similar pipes have been found elsewhere, and such Freemasonry regalia is simply one product in a long line which continues to be produced up to the present day. This relatively early example dates to c1760-1800.

Despite this lavishly decorated example most of the bowls have either foliage designs along the seam of the bowl, popular from the Napoleonic period onwards, or simple rouletting round the rim of the bowl, showing a propensity for smokers to purchase cheaper, less ornate pipes. This perhaps reflects the socio-economic make-up of the area, with the local population being relatively poorer.

Several of the pipes have obviously been sourced locally. The bowl stamped J. Critchfield and dating to the 1820s-40s refers to the local Bermondsey pipemaker James Critchfield, working c1828-1894 from Blue Anchor Yard, meaning that this is a relatively early pipe in his career. Even more local was the bowl marked TC, which is Thomas Cook of Dockhead, located just around the corner between 1836 and 1850. Cook's example is quite extensively, but simply, decorated with a foliage design along the seams of the bowl and along the sides of the stem. The presence of local pipemakers material in the assemblage reflects the general trend for such products to be purchased locally rather than buyers travelling any distance.



Fig.31: *Mid 17<sup>th</sup> century pipe from context (18). 10cm scale*



Fig.32: *Selection of 17<sup>th</sup> to earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century pipes from context (18)*



Fig.33: *Pipe bowl decorated with Masonic symbols, c1760-1800, from context (18)*

**Key:**

**Abbreviations across head of table**

**BH** = Bowl height  
**BW** = Bowl width  
**SL** = Stem length  
**SW** = Stem width  
**BS** = Borehole size

**Abbreviations within text of table**

**BA** = On bowl, facing away from the smoker  
**BF** = On bowl, facing smoker  
**BL** = On bowl, on left hand side as smoked  
**BO** = On bowl, covering the entire bowl  
**BR** = On bowl, on right hand side as smoked  
**SH** = On sides of heel  
**SL** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on left side as smoked  
**SR** = Stamp or decoration along the length of stem, on right side as smoked  
**SS** = On sides of spur

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

# = Oswald, A, (1951), *'English Clay Tobacco Pipes' The Archaeological News Letter Vol.3 No.10*

\* = Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), *'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

^ = Oswald, A, (1975), *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports 14*

All dates are approximate, all measurements are given in millimetres, (mm).

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(8)	Bowl with partial stem	9c #	1780-1840	1	30	21	47	6.5	1.5	Floral motif (BF, BA, SR and SL). Initialled TC, (SH)
(8)	Bowl with partial stem	26*	1740-1800	1	29	18-20	27	7	1.5	Floral motif, (BF and BA). Initialled TS, (SS). Slightly forward projecting spur
(8)	Bowl with partial stem	23^	1760-1800	1	34	22-29	56	6.5	1	Floral motif, BA. Masonic decoration (BO) including 3 castles/ turrets, set square, rough and perfect ashlar (BL); dividers, set square and sun (BF); moon and stars; level, (BR).
(8)	Bowl with partial stem	26*	1740-1800	1	36	22	23	7.5	2	-
(8)	Partial bowl with partial stem	27*	1780-1820	1	30	-	74	7	1.5	Bowl broken (BA). Initialled TD, (SH)

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	28*	1820-1840	1	35	22	33.5	7	1	Floral motif, (BA). Stamped J Critchfield (BF). Initialled JC (SS). Very thin pointed spur
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	16^	1610-1640	1	25	17	44	8.5	3	Rouletted on rim, very thick stem
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	6c #	1630-1670	1	28	20	33	10	3	Single roulette round rim of bowl
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	6c #	1630-1670	1	33	21	41	10	3	Single roulette round rim of bowl
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	6c #	1630-1670	1	33	22	32	10.5	2.5	Single roulette round rim of bowl
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	19*	1690-1710	1	41	20	11	9	2.5	Partial roulette round rim on bowl, mainly facing the smoker. Spur base
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	19*	1690-1710	1	40	21	20	10	3	Spur base
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	7^	1660-1680	1	35	20	52	9	3	Flat base, slightly forward projecting bowl with rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	7^	1660-1680	1	38	20	37	9	2.5	Flat base with slightly more pronounced flat-based heel. Rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	7^	1660-1680	1	38	21	24	10.5	3	Rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl with partial stem	7^	1660-1680	1	37	19	15	11	2.5	Rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl	27*	1780-1820	1	35	20	-	8	1.5	Thin brittle walls. Initialled ?S (SS)
(18)	Bowl	18^	1660-1680	1	43	20	-	1	3	Rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl	4b #	1620-1640	1	27.5	20	10	10.5	3	Small flat based spur
(18)	Bowl	Unidentifiable	17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	31	21	-	-	2.5	Rouletted rim. Bulbous bowl, forward projecting. Loss of junction between bowl and stem / base makes formal identification difficult
(18)	Bowl	7^	1660-1680	1	37	20.5	-	-	2.5	Rouletted rim
(18)	Bowl	7^	1660-1680	1	33	20	-	12	2.5	Rouletted rim

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(18)	Partial stem with partial bowl	Possibly 7b #	1680-1710	1	-	-	87.5	8.5	2	Flat base with very limited kink at junction of bowl and heel and bowl and stem
(18)	Partial stem with partial bowl	Possibly 7b #	1680-1710	1	-	-	63.5	9	3	Flat base, remnants of straight sided, forward projecting bowl
(18)	Partial stem with partial bowl	7^	1660-1680	1	-	-	27	10	3.5	Very wide, base. Base of bowl very thick walled
(18)	Partial stem with partial bowl	Unidentifiable	-	1	-	-	82	9.5	2	Bowl unidentifiable
(18)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	98	7-8.5	2.5	Tapering towards smokers end
(18)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	80	8-9.5	3	-
(18)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	70	6	2.5	Stem tapering towards smoker and borehole widens to 4mm at this end
(18)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	47	8	3	-
(18)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	44.5	7.5-8	2	-

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### APPENDIX III. Glass objects

Three glass bottles were recovered from the upper made ground (8), as described and illustrated below:



Fig.34: *Bottles recovered from context (8) (10cm scale)*

- (1) Moulded mineral water bottle in clear green glass. The rim is almost entirely broken away but otherwise complete; extant length 167mm, maximum diameter of body 61mm. The bottle bears the moulded inscription *TB Laws & Atlas Ltd. London* around a central trademark.

A very similar (although larger) example is held by the Museum of London (ID no: 61.178). The production period given for this item is 1899-1909.

- (2) A small unmarked ointment bottle, complete apart from a partly broken rim. The item is 84mm high and the body 26mm to 28mm in diameter (the rim slightly narrower, *c* 24mm).

The bottle has been blown, the base with a 6mm-deep kick and pontil mark and the rim simply turned over rather than applied separately. It seems likely this item is earlier than the other two here, perhaps earlier-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- (3) The base of a moulded tincture bottle, also in clear green glass. The extant height is 39mm, the body rectangular in cross-section with maximum dimensions of 13mm x 33mm. Only the latter part of the maker's name is present, ....*LLI'S*.



#### **APPENDIX IV. Building material analysis**

*Sue Pringle*

A total of fourteen items from five contexts were retained for assessment. The assemblage included 8 brick samples, 4 fragments of ceramic floor tile and of 1 roof tile, and one piece of stone. All the items (with the possible exception of the stone) were of broadly post-medieval date.

A standard record and quantification was undertaken and the results recorded in Excel. The results of the assessment are summarised in the table overleaf.

**Key:** Measurements in millimetres: L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness

Condition: A = Abraded; M = Mortar; Rd = Reduced; Ru = Re-used; S = sooted; V = Vitrified

Context number	Type	Context cbm date	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e. date for type	l. date for type
9	Wall in W section	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2101	224	98	62	M, A	Unfrogged, but has slight central depression in base, with possible wear on base. Lime mortar, mainly on upper bedface. May be 2 types of mortar as there are some dark inclusions, but not clear.	–	1650	1850
9	Wall in W section	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2032	220	95	63	M, A, V, Rd	Very shallow depression in base - frog? Possible wear on base. Traces of lime mortar on upper bedface and header with some dark inclusions.	–	1650	1850
10	Drain	1650-1750	3032	Brick	1	2308	228	102	61	Rd, V, S	Unfrogged; creased headers, stretchers and base. Fairly sharp arrises. Misshapen and cracked.	Early version of fabric	1650	1750
10	Drain	1650-1750	3033	Brick	2	1825	225	102	63	Rd, A	Conjoined. Unfrogged. Base creased; surfaces badly abraded	–	1450	1700
11	Collapsed wall in top of deeper pit	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2306	224	104	70	Ru, M	Unfrogged; sharp arrises; pressure mark on one stretcher. 2 lime mortars, 1) off-white, 2) light grey with dark rounded inclusions similar to pozzolana.	–	1650	1850
11	Collapsed wall in top of deeper pit	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2193	223	103	66	Ru, V, M	Unfrogged; vitrified and warped. 2 lime mortars, 1) off-white, 2) light grey with charcoal and dark brown rounded inclusions.	–	1650	1850
11	Collapsed wall in top of deeper pit	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2253	225	100	64	Ru, V, M	Unfrogged; misshapen. 2 lime mortars, 1) off-white, 2) light grey with charcoal and dark brown rounded inclusions.	–	1650	1850
11	Collapsed wall in top of deeper pit	1650-1850	3032	Brick	1	2045	225	104	64	Rd, M, Ru	Unfrogged. 2 lime mortars, 1) off-white, 2) light grey with charcoal and dark brown rounded inclusions.	–	1650	1800

Context number	Type	Context cbm date	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Fabric notes	e. date for type	l. date for type
18	Lower made ground	1600-1800	2276	peg	1	159	0	0	0	M	No features; trace mortar on underside	–	1480	1800
18	Lower made ground	1600-1800	2318?	floor tile	1	255	117+	81+	30+	A	Knife-cut bevel. Top very worn but probably unglazed.	Orange fabric, abundant v fine quartz, fine silty bands and sparse inclusions of ?siltstone and red iron-rich material.	1600	1800
18	Lower made ground	1600-1800	?	floor tile	1	226	91+	66+	30		Unglazed corner fragment with knife-cut edges.	–	1600	1800
18	Lower made ground	1600-1800	?	floor tile	1	284	93+	78+	33	A, M, Ru	No original edges, mortar on recut edge. Square section nail-hole. Blackish traces on top surface may be decayed glaze.	Dark orange fabric, abundant fine quartz with sparse very coarse quartz and flint.	1500	1800
17	Re-worked alluvium	1600-1800	stone	?	1	1309	150	110	60	Rd, M	Fragment of ?granite/diorite. Burnt and cracked. Weathered surfaces have traces of mortar with cbm inclusions - op. sig??	–	0	0
17	Re-worked alluvium	1600-1800	2318?	floor tile	1	215	107+	48+	35	A, S	Unglazed floor tile, top and base sooted.	Orange fabric, common medium to coarse quartz, common light orange clay/siltstone inclusions < 6mm; Flemish-type fabric.	1600	1800

## **APPENDIX V. Animal bone assessment**

*Valentina Bernardi, UCL Institute of Archaeology*

### **1. Introduction:**

The animal bones were mostly recovered from a natural alluvial deposit disturbed by *c* 17<sup>th</sup> century activity (context 17), with one item from the lower deposit of made ground (context 18) that overlaid context (17). The detailed assessment is as follows:

### **2. Methods:**

The animal bones were assessed by direct observation. For each animal bone fragment the following characteristics were recorded where applicable: context, element, taxon, fusion, side, fragmentation, modification and weathering. The identification of taxa and elements was carried out following Hillson (1992) and Schmidt (1972). Estimation of age by observation of the fusion stage of the epiphyses was recorded following Silver (1969). The positions of butchery marks and fragmentation were recorded according to Binford (1981). Evidence of gnawing and condition were also recorded when noted.

Because of the small number of specimens MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) quantification methods were preferred to the DZ (Diagnostic Zones) and NISP methods.

### **3. Quantity:**

The assemblage is composed of 9 pieces of bone (please refer to table 1 below for full list breakdown).

### **4. Conditions of the remains:**

All the bones were disarticulated and most of them fragmented, though weathering was only slight to absent in most of the bone.

### **5. Discussion:**

Unfortunately due to the small size of the assemblage no statistical analysis can be carried out. The only notable things are the evidence of filleting marks on the cattle scapula, the chopping marks and spiral fractures of the cattle radius and unidentified long bone fragment, which could be the result of marrow extraction. The sheep remains are all metapodials and do not show any mark of butchering, suggesting they were discarded straight away without been processed: the breakage is irregular and jagged which indicates that the bones broke when they were already dry.

The most unusual find is a piece of a crustaceous claw (chela) although as this was recovered from the upper made ground (context 8) and may be of fairly recent date. No gnawing is visible and all the bones show none or very slight weathering, this suggesting that the bones were disposed quickly after use and in a way that made them not available to scavenging animals. In conclusion the lack of animal gnawing and the butchering marks on the cattle bone suggests that the assemblage is the result of human activity, probably for food preparation.

Context	Element	Taxon	Fusion	Side	Frag.	Mod.	Butch.	Sex	Weath.
8	Tooth	Ovis capra	0	L	0	0	0	0	0
17	Femur distal epiphysis	Bos taurus	Unfused	L	Only epiphysis	0	chopped	0	0
17	Scapula spine	Bos taurus	0	L	Only spine	0	Filleting + chopping marks	0	1
17	Radius	Ovis capra	Fused	R	Distal end + shaft	Irregular perpendicular dry bone fracture	0	0	0
17	Metatarsal	Ovis capra	Fused	L	Complete	0	0	0	0
17	Metacarpal	Bos taurus	Fused	0	Distal end + shaft	Irregular perpendicular dry bone fracture	0	0	0
17	Radius	Bos taurus	0	0	Shaft splinter	0	Spiral fracture/marrow extraction	0	0
17	Unidentified	Cow sized mammal	0	0	Shaft splinter	0	Chopped longitudinally	0	0
17	chela	Crustacean	0	0	chela fragment	-	Spiral fracture	0	0

**Table 1:** identification of bones by element, taxon, fusion, side, fragmentation, modification, butchering, sex and weathering.

MNI	
Bos taurus	1
Ovis capra	1
Croustacea	1

**Table 2:** Minimum number of individuals per taxon

## Bibliography

Binford, L. 1981. *Bones Ancient men and modern myths*. London: Academic Press.

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammals Bones and Teeth, an Introductory Guide to methods of Identification*. London: Institute of Archaeology, UCL.

Lyman, R. L. 1994. *Vertebrate Taphonomy*. Cambridge: CUP.

Schmidt, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, archaeologist and quaternary geologist*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science LTD.

Silver, I. 1969. The Ageing of Domestic Animals, In D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds) *Science in Archaeology*. London: Thames and Hudson, 283-302.

## Appendix VI. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: *compassa1-208196*

### Project details

Project name	146 Tanner Street Bermondsey
Short description of the project	<p>A single trench was excavated within the standing building, c 3m x 4m in plan at ground level and stepping down in a deeper central slot to a maximum depth of 2.2m. From this level a further small pit was dug to expose the surface of the natural sand. The sequence within the trench was quite straightforward. Natural sand was recorded at 0.76m OD, overlain by up to 1.1m of clean silty alluvium. The upper part of the alluvium had been reworked/disturbed and produced some 17th century pottery - the earliest evidence for human activity on the site. This was in turn overlaid by about 1.4m of dumped/made ground: the lower part of this may also be of 17th-18th century date, though there is evidence that finds were largely residual within a later deposit. Certainly the bulk of the made ground - plus some associated areas of brickwork - can be assigned to the mid-later 19th century (and even early 20th century at the uppermost levels). At the highest level of the trench were three yellow stock brick wall bases, all cut into the made ground and similarly of late 19th-earlier 20th century date. The modern ground surface was recorded at c 3.75m OD.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2015 End: 17-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TST15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/APP/2275 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 146 Tanner Street
Postcode	SE1 2HG
Study area	12.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33775 79679 51.4996975465 -0.0725051338917 51 29 58 N 000 04 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.76m Max: 0.76m

### 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	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	TST15
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	TST15
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	146 Tanner Street, Bermondsey SE1 2HG. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Geoff Potter
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ
Description	In-house report: 55 pp., including 34 illustrations and photographs. Text includes historical background to the site, details of methodology used, description and interpretation of deposits/features investigated and separate finds reports.