146 TANNER STREET, BERMONDSEY, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 2HG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: TST15

Planning reference: 14/AP/2275

April 2018

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out between 30th January and 7th March 2018 at the site of 146 Tanner Street, in the London Borough of Southwark, SE1 2HG. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (ref. 14/AP/2275) for erection of a one to three-storey rear extension with basement. A series of small excavations (P1 – P5), measuring c 1.90m x 1.10m, were recorded for investigative purposes prior to redevelopment of the rear of the building.

The recorded sequence was quite straightforward and largely uniform throughout each excavation; the findings were comparable to those of the evaluation trench, excavated in 2015 in the centre of the basement area (Compass Archaeology, 2015). The earliest layer is characterised by a natural alluvial deposit, which had been reworked/disturbed by c 17th century activity at its uppermost level. This was then overlaid by 1.60m of later made ground, divided into two principle phases of rubble deposition, the bulk of which is likely to be of 19th century date (or even early 20th century at the upper levels).

The stratigraphy at the site is impacted by several intrusive 19th/20th century structures – such as a red brick drain, a possible red brick cistern/soakaway and a yellow stock brick wall base. These, along with the multiple horizons of made ground, highlight the increased development that occurred at the site during the 19th/20th centuries.

In view of the limited findings – and also considerable depth of modern 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 summarizes the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out between 30th January and 7th March 2018 at the site of 146 Tanner Street, in the London Borough of Southwark, SE1 2HG (*Fig. 1)*. The work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent (ref. 14/AP/2275) for erection of a one to three-storey rear extension with basement.

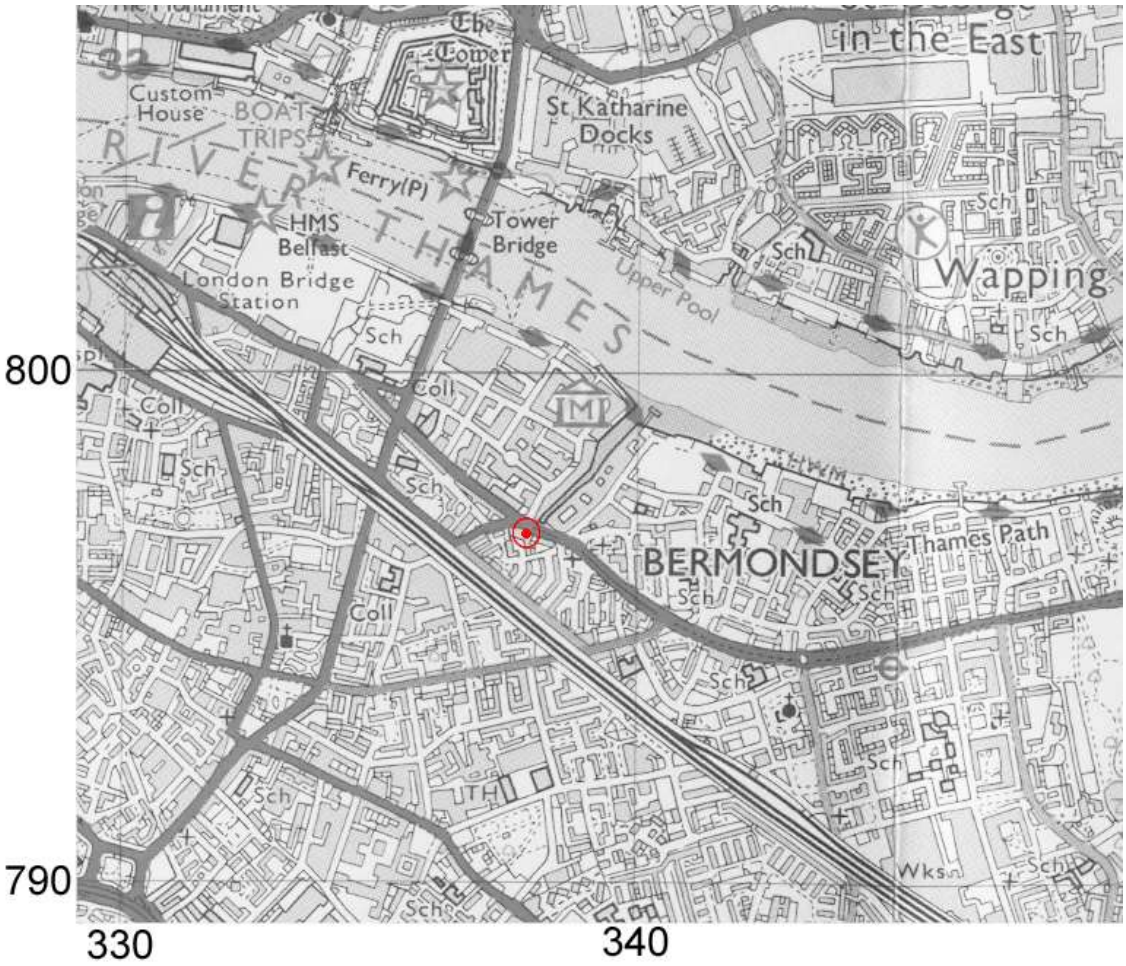

Fig. 1: *OS location plan* (reproduced from OS digital data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO. ©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317)

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.

1.3. The work involved the recording of a series of small excavations, measuring on average 1.90m x 1.10m, with a depth of up to 2.60m OD, for investigative purposes prior to the redevelopment carried out on the ground floor at the rear of the building.

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 AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site is approximately centred at NGR TQ 3377 7968. It is located about 350m to the south of the present bank of the Thames, at the far eastern end of Tanner Street where it joins with the south side of Jamaica Road (*Fig. 2)*. The site also lies opposite St Saviour's Dock and the southern end of Shad Thames leading to the riverfront. The modern land surface in this area is at approximately 3.7m OD.

Fig. 2: *Detailed OS location plan of the site*

3.2 The natural topography of the area comprised a series of channels and inlets interspersed with low-lying islands or eyots, the latter largely created by depositional processes as the River Thames migrated northward during the Early Holocene period. 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. 3)*. The top of the natural geology has been encountered between -2.10m to -2.60m OD.

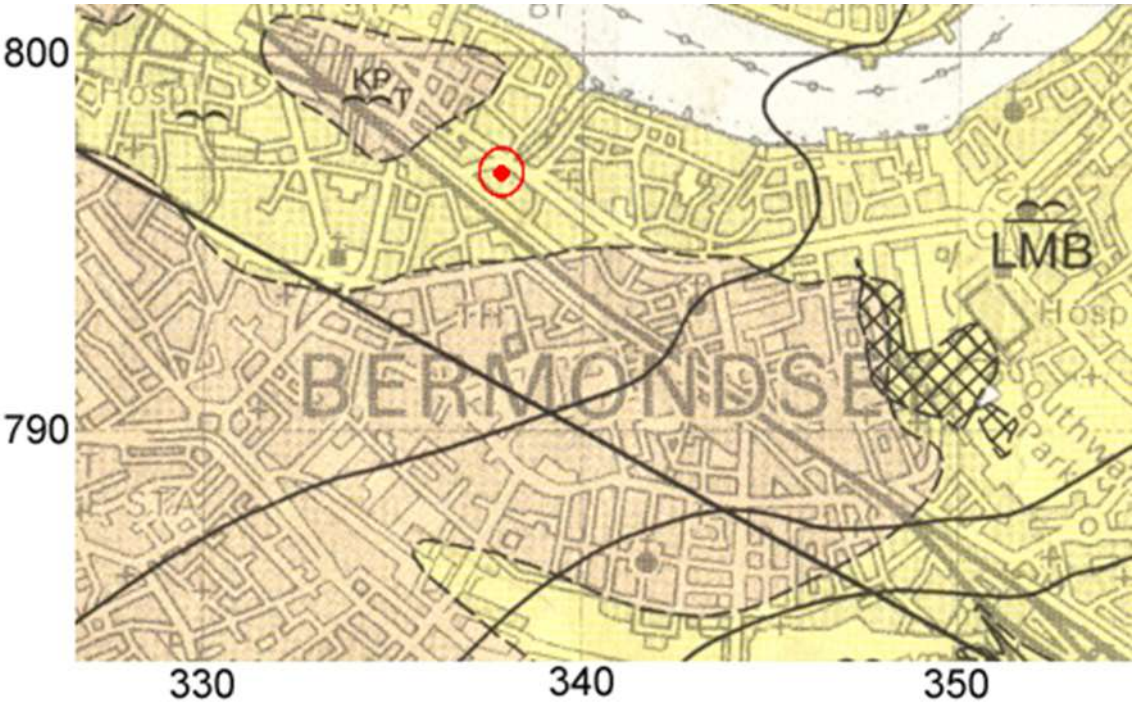

Fig. 3: *Site location in relation to underlying geology*

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical and archaeological background to the site has been described within the previous evaluation Written Scheme and subsequent fieldwork report (Compass Archaeology February & April 2015). Only the most relevant points will be reproduced here.

4.2 *Prehistoric*

The evidence for prehistoric activity in the Southwark area is concentrated mainly on the gravel eyots (such as Bermondsey eyot to the south of the site and Horsleydown eyot to the north of the site). Little evidence for prehistoric activity has been uncovered in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the only evidence being Bronze Age peat, probably part of an east-west channel, found during work at 171 Bermondsey Street (at -0.28m

OD), and waterlain silts and clays at No.9 Tanner Street silts and clays at between +0.35mOD - +0.50mOD.

4.3 *Roman*

The Roman settlement of Londinium was established in the 1st century AD within the modern footprint of the City of London. Southwark was a suburb of the major settlement, with several significant stone-built municipal buildings.

The Roman road of Watling Street ran just over 1km to the southwest of the site, connecting the southern end of Roman Southwark with Canterbury and Dover beyond. The area of Bermondsey and Horsleydown remained restricted to agricultural use: early Romano-British drainage ditches, fence-lines and pits have been recorded at 53-65 Tanner Street and at 22-28 White's Ground, to the west end of Lamb Walk and Morocco Street, situated approximately 500m to the west.

4.4 *Saxon/Medieval*

Middle Saxon (c 650-850) features and pottery were found on the site of Bermondsey Abbey, some 450m southwest of the site. A boundary ditch and large quantities of Late Saxon pottery (c. 850 – 1066) were also discovered.

In the 11th century, the establishment of Bermondsey Priory created a new focus for the settlement approximately 350 km to the south of 3 Tanner Street, with Bermondsey Street established as the road linking the abbey with London Bridge.

Development in this area appears to have begun in the medieval period, with episodic reclamation of the land from marshland having occurred from the late 12th century onwards. In the early 14th century, in the area around Tanner Street, numerous tanneries, calico-makers and breweries were established. The development of the tanneries was enhanced by the proximity of the raw material needed for leather tanning, such as water from tidal streams and oak bark from the woods south of London.

4.5 *Post-Medieval*

Despite some activity being evident in the vicinity of the site, the main focus during the medieval period 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 18th 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, (now Tanner Street). A passageway cuts across the site NE-SW leading to 'Meet House Yard', possibly a butchery of some sort.

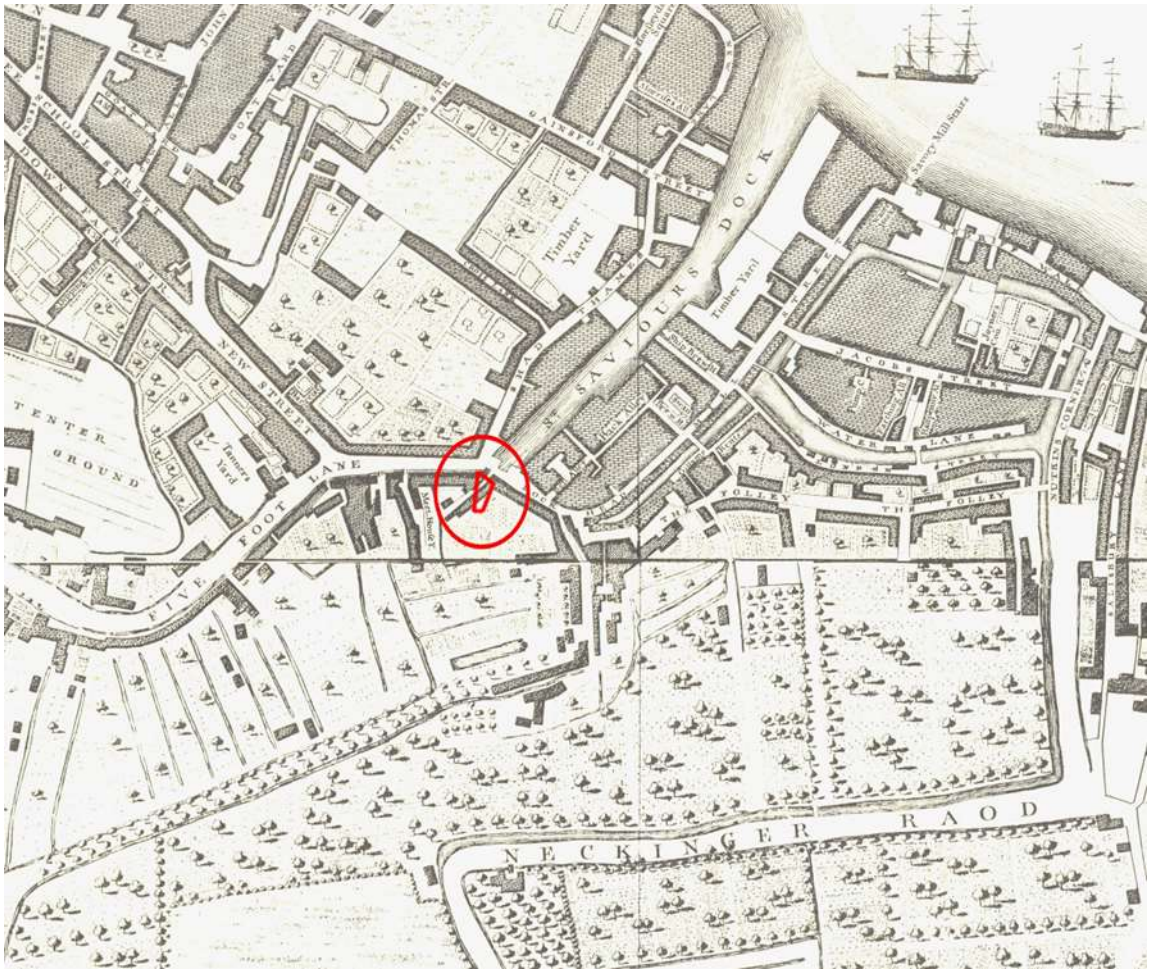

Fig. 4: *Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map of London*

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 the 1895 OS map with the site outlined*

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. SITE BACKGROUND

5.1 An archaeological evaluation (Compass Archaeology, 2015) took place on the site of 146 Tanner Street in March 2015, as a condition of planning consent (LB Southwark Ref: 14/AP/2275). The results and conclusions of the evaluation are briefly summarized below.

5.2 The field evaluation consisted of a single trench located within the rear of the standing building, measuring *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 hand dug to expose the surface of the natural sand, to a final depth of just over 3m.

5.3 The recorded sequence within the trench was quite straightforward *(Fig. 6)*. Natural sand was exposed at *c* 0.76mOD, a level slightly lower than the 1.09m to 1.15mOD recorded at 289-291 Tooley Street, some 50m to north (Leary 2004, 284).

The natural sand was overlain by up to 1.1m of clean silty alluvium. The uppermost part of this deposit had been reworked/disturbed, and produced some 17th century finds – the earliest evidence for human activity on the site.

This occupation surface (at *c* 2.0mOD) was overlaid by about 1.4m of dumped /made ground. The lower part of this may also be of 17th or 18th century date, though there is some evidence that finds of this date 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 level.

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 to earlier 20th century date. The modern ground surface was recorded at c 3.75m OD.

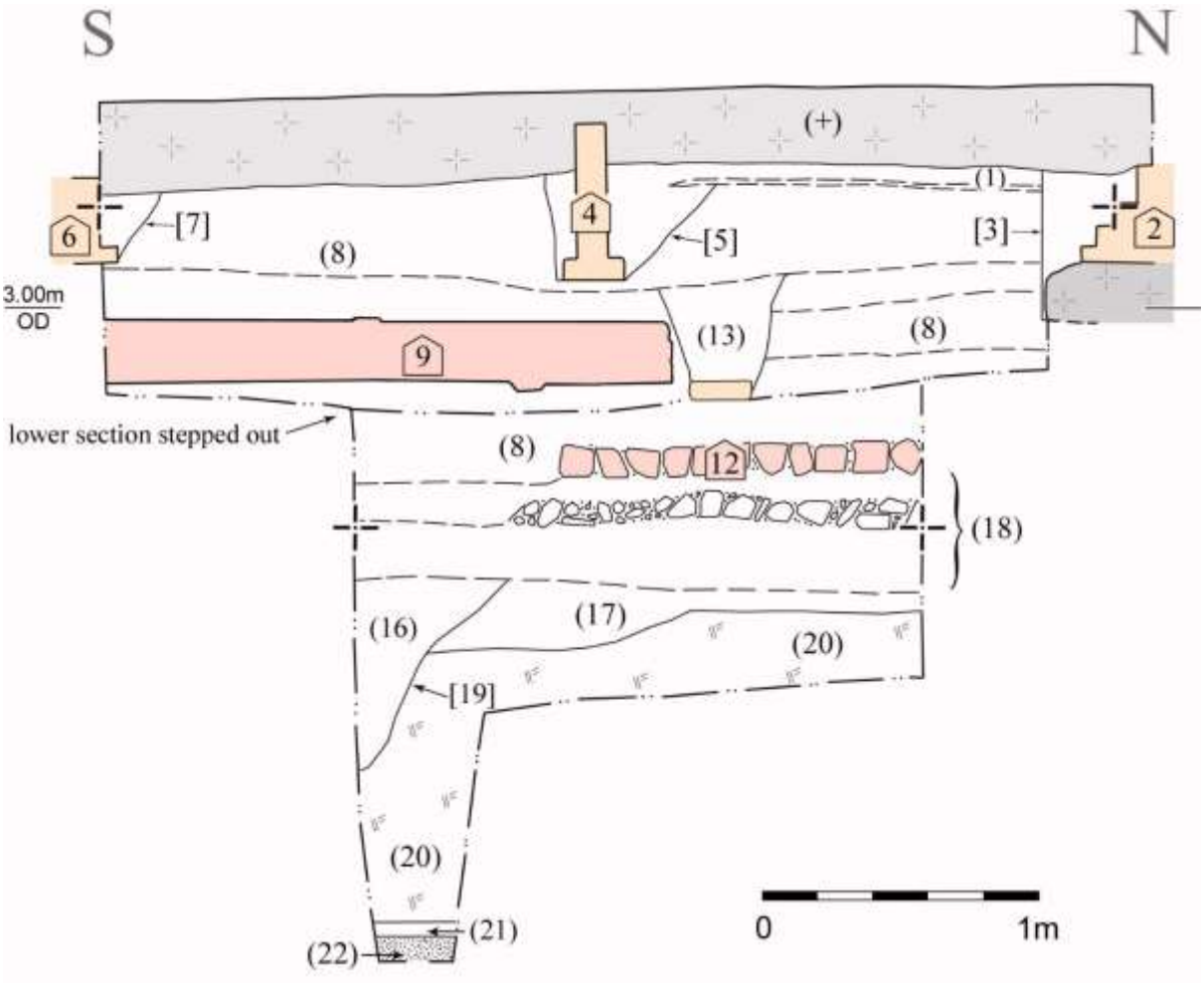

Fig. 6: *Drawing & photograph of the east-facing section of the evaluation trench (1m scale)*

5.4 Although the natural surface was exposed there was no evidence for any prehistoric or Roman activity. Likewise the alluvium was quite clean and did not contain associated environmental evidence. The earliest post-medieval occupation evidence was found some 1.75m below present ground level, at *c* 2.0mOD. Overlying made ground was divided into two main horizons, the bulk of which – together with some brickwork – is likely to be of mid-19th century date (or even early 20th at the uppermost levels). In view of the limited findings – and also considerable depth of fairly recent deposits – it was not considered that any further archaeological mitigation needed to be undertaken on this site.

6. PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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

6.5 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.

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

6.7 ***Archaeological research questions***

The anticipated depth of excavation to new basement formation level is about 2.0m. Based on the sequence and date of deposits recorded in the evaluation this will remove

most – if not all – of the post-medieval made ground and at least some of the underlying reworked/disturbed alluvium. However, it will not expose the much deeper natural topography or remove the overlying clean alluvial deposits. The fieldwork undertaken during this watching brief provides an opportunity to address the following research questions:

- Is the surface of the clean alluvial deposit visible and are levels on this consistent with those recorded in the previous evaluation (*c* 1.9m to 2.0m below present slab level; 1.8m to 1.9m OD)
- Is there any evidence for human activity predating the 17th century – or does this period (as already established) represent the first apparent utilisation of the area?
- What further evidence is there for 17th to 18th century activity, and does this include any occupation/ building remains?
- Do the results broadly support the evaluation findings (*ie*. That the bulk of buried deposits and features on the site are of 19th century - or even early 20th century - date)?

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 *Standards*

7.1.1 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.

7.1.2 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.

7.2 *Fieldwork*

7.2.1 Fieldwork took place on the ground floor at the rear of the property during the main excavation of the new basement *(Fig. 7)*, undertaken by hand with a team of labourers working under archaeological supervision. Following initial clearance, sufficient time was given for the investigation and recording of the exposed sections.

7.2.2 The archaeological monitoring included an on-site photographic record. The photographs recorded representative sections in each of the excavated areas, as well as the general site

location. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of the pits, in addition to any archaeological features or deposits. These were transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark.

7.2.3 The Client and Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council were kept informed on the progress and results of the fieldwork.

7.3 *Post-Excavation*

7.3.1 The finds retrieved from site were collected, given a unique context number, bagged and taken to Compass for further assessment. After assessment the smaller finds were put in storage, while the bulkier material was discarded since no further information was required.

7.4 *Report and Archive*

7.4.1 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client and the London Borough of Southwark Archaeology Officer and the Southwark local History Library.

7.4.2 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 *(Fig. 8)*. 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.

7.4.3 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.

7.4.4 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 TSR15. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

Fig. 7: *Plan of the existing site showing property boundaries (red) and works area (blue); based on a plan by Anderson Consulting Engineers & supplied by the Client.*

8. RESULTS

8.1 The fieldwork focused upon a series of small rectangular excavations (P1 – P5) *(Fig. 8)*. They were numbered according to their date of excavation. They measured on average 1.90m x 1.10m, with a depth of between 2.10 – 2.60mOD. They were hand dug under archaeological supervision during the reduction of the basement floor level. The excavations were situated at irregular intervals against the basement wall. The following section is a written description of the observed stratigraphy common in each of the exposed sections. This is complemented by a photographic record highlighting the main points. The context numbers used in this report will resume the numbering - (1) to (23) - used during the evaluation report (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 11-13) and are referred to in brackets (x).

8.2 Following the breaking and clearance of the concrete floor slabs, each pit was excavated from a more or less level floor surface of c 3.75mOD. The observed stratigraphy was largely uniform throughout each excavation: the sequence revealed two principle phases of compact rubble deposition (24), (25) on top of an earlier layer of reworked material (26) and a natural alluvial deposit (27) *(*ref. *Figs. 9, 10)*. The upper rubble layer (24) was approximately 0.50m thick, consisting of a dark grey-brown compacted silty sand with scattered pebbles, small building material fragments (red brick) and occasional pottery and glass; this is comparable with context (8) observed in the evaluation trench section (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 16, *Fig. 7*). Directly below this, a dark brown layer (25) extends 0.55m down and also displays a concentrated amount of deposited rubble. This, however, mainly comprises lighter-coloured building material. The condition of these depositions appears to vary within each excavation, depending on the depth of the intrusive yellow brick wall foundations [23] *(Fig. 11)*. Next is a deposit represented by a fairly dark grey-brown silty sand (26), characterised by fine building material fragments and small pebbles, and 0.42m thick. This can be compared with the reworked layer of natural material (18) discovered in the evaluation trench (Compass Archaeology. 2015: 16, *Fig. 7*). Finally, the underlying natural alluvium was exposed at a depth of c 2.10m below the present-day floor surface. While the lower portion consists of a primarily clean stiff, mid to light bluish-grey silt with very occasional fine pebble inclusions, its upper levels are occasionally darker with lighter brown mottles and display signs of artefactual inclusions. The alluvium layer observed here can possibly be equated with the natural (20) and reworked (17) deposits recorded in the previous evaluation (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 16, *Fig. 7*).

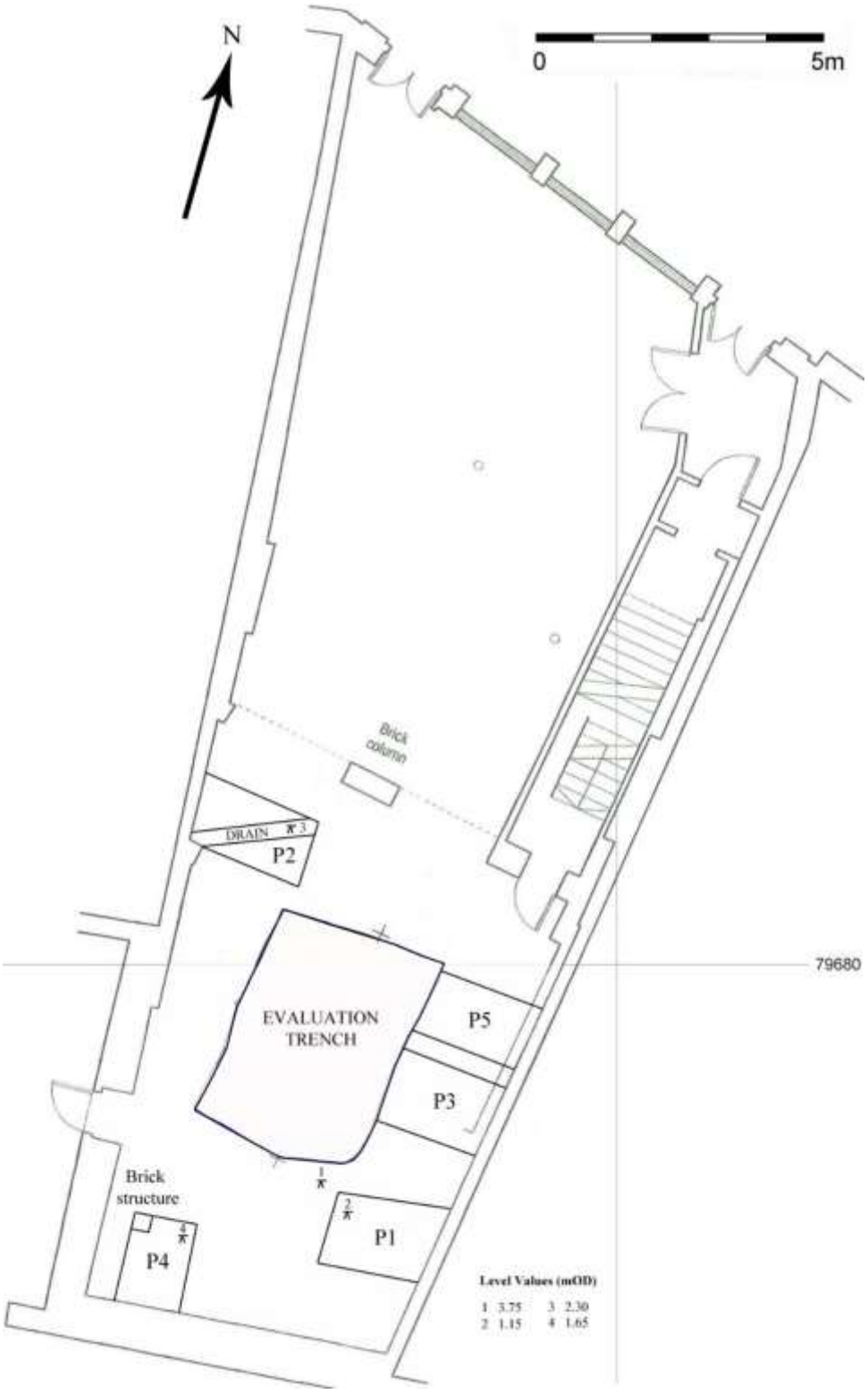

Fig. 8: *Excavation location plan in the area of the proposed basement in the southern part of the property*

8.3 The uppermost layer in P1, situated in the southeast of the site, is characterised by a yellow stock brick wall base [23] that extends 0.66m below the current floor surface *(Fig. 10)*. This is likely the current wall foundation associated with the present day structure. A corner of a modern red brick wall or structure [35] was discovered in the northwestern corner of P4 *(Fig. 12)*. While the top is measured at approximately 0.30m (3.45mOD) below the present floor surface, the courses appear to continue down beyond the arbitrary base of the pit (1.65mOD). Unlike the single line of three coursed brickwork discovered running along the western edge of the evaluation trench [9] (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 23, *Fig. 16*), the extensive nature of the brickwork in P4 suggests the presence of a 19th/20th century subterranean structure (eg a cistern, soakaway). There is also a red brick drain [28] running southwest-northeast through P2 at a depth of 2.30mOD *(Fig. 13)*. Its construction clearly cuts through the earlier rubble deposits (24), (25) and appears, therefore, to post-date these contexts, likely dated to the early 20th century.

8.4 A significant number of finds were discovered during the excavation of P1-P5. Seeing as the majority of contexts were heavily mixed, however, and seemingly deposited as backfill in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, the use of finds as a dating technique is unreliable.

Nevertheless, an analysis conducted on the assemblage of 97 pottery sherds (see *Appendix I*) revealed the bulk to have been deposited in contexts of the 19th century or earlier. The examples of earlier material, of 17th or 18th century date, can likely be regarded as residual due to the considerable disturbance of earlier strata. The assemblage appears to be entirely of a domestic nature; the pre-19th century material comprising largely of tablewares such as plates, dishes, bowls, and drinking pottery along with more utilitarian post medieval redware vessels.

In total, 30 fragments of animal bone were recovered from contexts across the site (See *Appendix III).* Where the species was determinable, the most common was sheep/goat with 10 fragments, followed by cow with eight. The assemblage most likely represents the result of domestic consumption, due to the overwhelming presence of farm animals and the fragmented nature of the bones. The high occurrence of butchery marks corroborates this.

The clay pipe assemblage included seven complete bowls, two partial bowls and 33 partial stems (see *Appendix II*). Additionally, a number of miscellaneous items were recovered, including five oyster shells, nine glass vessel fragments and a heavily corroded rectangular Fe plate (see *Appendix IV*).

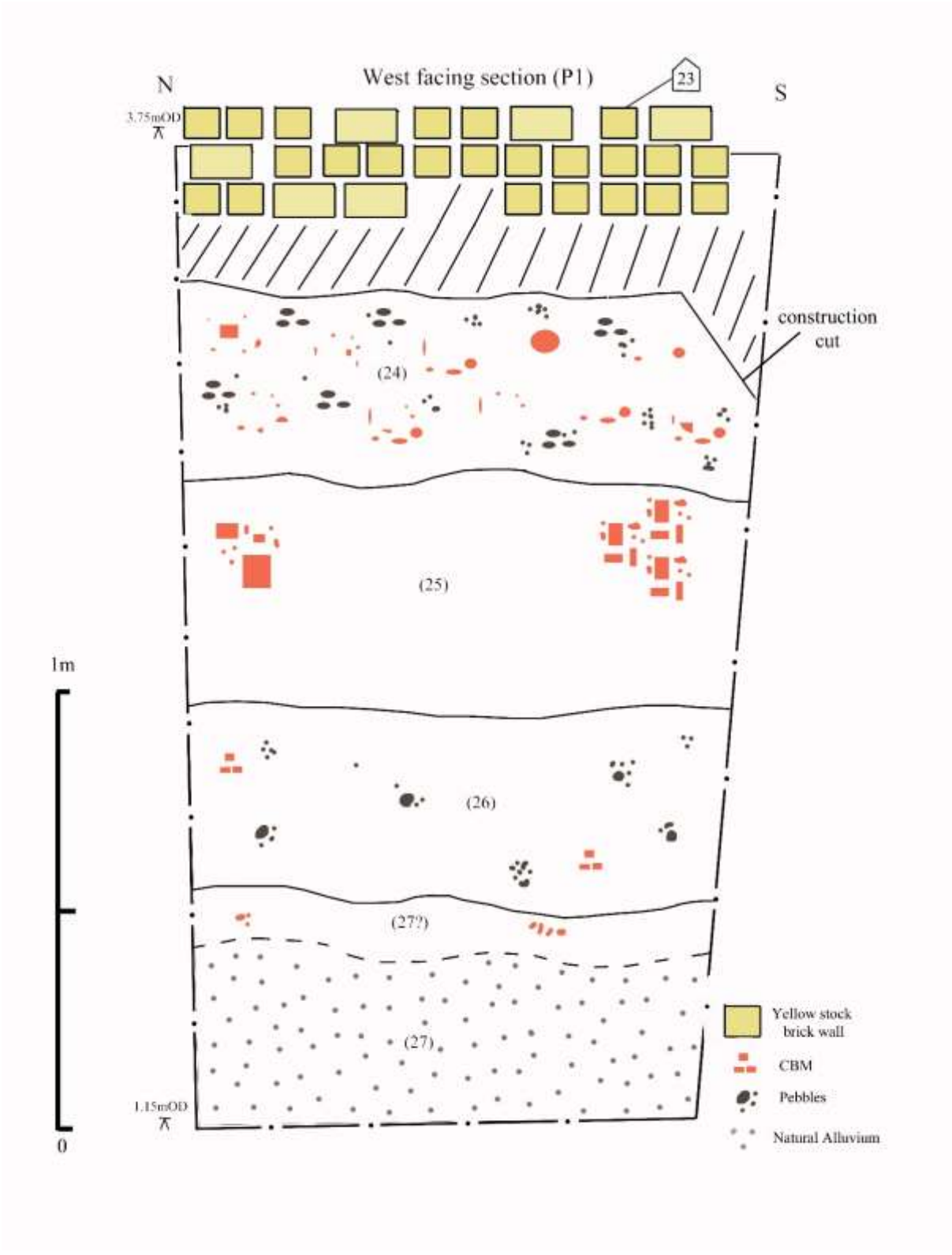

Fig. 9: *Drawing of west-facing section of P1 (1m scale): illustrating brick wall foundations [23] overlying two phases of made ground (24), (25). These postdate a layer of reworked natural alluvium (26) – as well as (27?). A natural alluvium deposit forms the lower part of the section (27)*

Fig. 10: *Detail of the west-facing section of P1: principally showing two phases of made ground (24), (25) overlying an earlier layer of reworked material (26) – top c 0.50m of scale - and a dark natural alluvial deposit (27) – bottom c 0.50m of scale*

Fig. 11: *Detail of the west-facing section of P3: highlighting discrepancy in condition of made ground (24), (25) resulting from above intrusive yellow stock brick wall foundations [23]*

Fig. 12: *Overhead view looking west into P4, showing corner of red brick wall/structure [35], top right hand side of frame*

Fig. 13: *Overhead view looking directly down into P2, illustrating bottom half of red brick drain [28], running southwest-northeast through excavation*

9. Conclusions

9.1 The recorded sequence present within these small excavations was therefore quite straightforward. A natural alluvial deposit had been reworked/disturbed by *c* 17th century activity at its uppermost level, though there is some evidence that finds of this date were largely residual within a later deposit. This was then overlaid by about 1.60m of later made ground up to the base of the present concrete floor. The made ground was divided into two principle phases of rubble deposition, the bulk of which is likely to be of 19th century date (or even early 20th century at the upper levels).

The stratigraphy at the site is impacted by several intrusive modern structures – such as a red brick drain, a possible red brick cistern or soakaway and a yellow stock brick wall base. These, along with the multiple horizons of made ground, reinforce the high level of development that occurred at the site during the 19th/20th centuries.

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

9.2 The fieldwork carried out during the watching brief provided the opportunity to address the questions posed in the preliminary *Written Scheme* (Compass Archaeology, 2015). The responses are outlined below:

- *Is the surface of the clean alluvial deposit visible and are levels on this consistent with those recorded in the previous evaluation (c 1.9m to 2.0m below present slab level; 1.8m to 1.9m OD)*

The natural alluvium (27) is visible in the photographed section of P1 *(Fig. 10)*. Its surface was initially recorded at 2.13m below the present slab level (1.62mOD), which suggests it is measured c 0.20 – 0.30m shallower than the level recorded in the previous evaluation. However, the upper 150-200mm of (27) can possibly be interpreted as a separate layer of reworked natural, displaying occasional CBM inclusions and a mottled discolouration, comparable with the occupation surface recorded in the evaluation (17) - the level of the clean undisturbed alluvial deposit is therefore consistent with the evaluation.

- *Is there any evidence for human activity predating the 17th century – or does this period (as already established) represent the first apparent utilisation of the area?*

None of the artefactual evidence predates the 17th century - most of the ceramic evidence originates from the 19th century (see *Appendix I)*. Furthermore, the earliest stratigraphic evidence present in P1-P5 is the reworked natural alluvium (27) – context (17) in the evaluation (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 19, *Fig. 11*) - which was designated a broadly 17th century date based on the pottery retrieved (Compass Archaeology, 2015: 30-31, Appendix I), and which is interpreted as the first evidence for human activity on the site.

- *What further evidence is there for 17th to 18th century activity, and does this include any occupation/ building remains?*

Apart from the reworked natural alluvium deposits (26), (27) there is no other evidence of 17th to 18th century activity at the site. There is no sign of any building remains contemporary with these earliest layers. Any structures observed were recorded as being 19th – 20th century in date [23], [28], [35].

- *Do the results broadly support the evaluation findings (ie. That the bulk of buried deposits and features on the site are of 19th century - or even early 20th century - date)?*

The stratigraphy of P1 *(Fig. 9)* is supported broadly by the other excavations and illustrates that at least two phases of modern (19th – 20th century) rubble deposits were laid down on top of earlier phases of reworked alluvium (17th – 18th century). This reflects the chronology proposed in the evaluation report; unsurprising considering the proximity of P1-P5 in relation to the original evaluation trench (*Fig. 8*).

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APPENDIX I. Pottery Analysis

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 97 sherds with a total weight of 4305g. It was all post-medieval, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY: **Yellow-glazed Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 3 sherds, 95g.

CHPO: **Chinese Porcelain**, 1580 -1900. 7 sherds, 95g.

CREA: **Creamware**, 1740-1830. 4 sherds, 265g.

HORT: **Horticultural Earthenwares**, 19th – 20th century. 1 sherd, 3g.

LONS: **London Stoneware**, 1670 – 1900. 7 sherds, 559g

METS: **Metropolitan Slipware**, 1480 – 1900. 3 sherds, 39g.

NIMS: **North Italian Marbled Slipware**, 1600-1750. 1 sherd, 174g.

PMBR: **Post-medieval Bichrome Redware**, 1480-1600. 1 sherd, 6g.

PMR: **Post-medieval Redware**, 1580 – 1900. 23 sherds, 1821g.

STMO: **Staffordshire-type Mottled Ware**, 1680-1800. 1 sherd, 39g.

STSL: **Staffordshire Slipware**,1650 – 1800. 2 sherds, 116g.

SWSG: **Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware**, 1720-1780. 1 sherd, 47g.

TGW: **English Tin-Glazed Ware**, 1600-1800. 21 sherds, 424g.

TPW: **Transfer-printed Whiteware**, 1830-1900. 20 sherds, 581g.

WEST: **Westerwald-type Stoneware**, 1590-1800. 1 sherd, 5g.

YELL: **Yellow Ware**, 1840-1900. 1 sherd, 26g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the London area.

The bulk of the pottery was deposited in contexts of the 19th century or later, but most of it is residual, earlier material of 17th or 18th century date, indicating that there was considerable disturbance of earlier strata. It is notable that Border Ware, despite being extremely common in pottery assemblages of the mid 16th – 17th century in London is very scarce here, while 17th - 18th century wares such as TGW and PMR are well-represented. Similarly, Rhenish Stonewares, particularly Frechen/Cologne Wares, are virtually absent, despite being fairly common at other sites in London in the mid 16th – 17th century. This is a pattern which broadly

corresponds with Vince's observations regarding pottery consumption in London in the third quarter of the 18th century (ibid. 1981, 76), and suggests that the bulk of the residual pottery from this site is of such a date. Certainly, the Creamware sherds from this site mostly have the darker, "buttery" glaze which is typical of the earlier products of the tradition (Towner 1978, 42). Some of the tin-glazed earthenwares may be earlier, with many of the vessels having blue, yellow and/or purple painted designs typical of the mid-late 17th century products of the tradition (Orton 1988, 327). Given the nature of the rest of the assemblage, it is entirely possible that these vessels were "curated", and not disposed of nearly a century after their manufacture.

The assemblage appears to be entirely of a domestic nature. The pre-19th century material comprises largely tablewares such as plates, dishes, bowls, and drinking pottery along with more utilitarian PMR vessels. The single fragment of SWSG is from the base of a chamber-pot. The sherd of NIMS is from the base of a bowl with interior marbling in white slip and a characteristic bevelled foot-ring. Such pottery, despite its distant source, is relatively well-known from British sites (Hurst et al 1986, 33). The modern pottery is of a similar nature, being dominated by transfer-printed tablewares.

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	PMBR		PMR		BORDY		WEST		METS		TGW		NIMS		STSL	
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**
25			2	135												
26											1	33				
30			8	1040							3	27	1	174		
31					2	61					4	18			1	103
32			1	133												
33	1	6									2	16			1	13
36			4	120							5	152				
38																
39			4	255	1	34					1	21				
40			4	138			1	5	3	39	5	157				
Total	1	6	23	1821	3	95	1	5	3	39	21	424	1	174	2	116

LONS		STMO		SWSG		CHPO		CREA		HORT		YELL		TPW		
No	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
2	256					1	3	1	91					1	13	**MOD**
1	12															**L17thC**
														2	7	**MOD**
1	12	1	39													**L17thC**
2	273			1	47			1	126					7	76	**MOD**
																M17thC
						4	63	2	48					2	33	**MOD**
						1	16			1	3					**MOD**
1	6					1	13							2	228	**MOD**
												1	26	6	224	**MOD**
7	559	1	39	1	47	7	95	4	265	1	3	1	26	20	581	

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

Fig. 14: *A mixture of modern pottery sherds from context (31), located amongst mixed rubble around modern drain (28), P2*

Fig. 15: *Post Medieval Redware and North Italian Marbled Slipware (17th-18th century) collected from mixed fill in context (30), situated around modern drain (28), P2*

Fig. 16: *English Tin-Glazed Ware (mid/late 17th century?) and Chinese Porcelain recovered from reworked alluvium, context (36), near bottom of P4*

APPENDIX II. Clay Tobacco Pipe Analysis

Miranda Fulbright

The clay pipe assemblage from 146 Tanner Street included seven complete bowls, two partial bowls and 33 partial stems. These were recovered from ten contexts relating to made ground deposits. These are likely to be the same or similar contexts, though recovered from different pits and at different stages during the watching brief.

The typology of the clay pipes fit within the date ranges given for the beginning of intensive development of the local area, and date c 1680-1860. As the contexts were all made ground, deposited as backfill in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, the use of clay pipes as a dating technique is unreliable.

Only three of the bowls were decorated, two with a simple stamped band around the rim of the bowl, and one with what might have been a stamped makers mark, but was half broken and absent. Four of the bowls had stamped makers marks on the heels/spurs, consisting of simple initials.

One makers mark can be fairly confidently attributed to a Thomas Lewis, who made pipes in Horsley Down c 1823-32, before moving to Bermondsey from 1850-54. The other makers marks cannot be attributed to any one clay pipe manufacturer as either the initials are too common for the time period, or the date of the bowl is unknown and therefore the makers cannot be narrowed down.

The assemblage is a typical reflection of the trend at the time for such products to be bought locally, and for the pipes to be simply made and relatively disposable.

Key:

BH = Bowl height;

BW = Bowl width;

SL = Stem length;

SW= Stem width;

BS= Bore size;

BC = On bowl circumference

BF = On bowl, facing the smoker;

SH = On sides of heel

SS = On sides of spur

The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012).

All measurements given in millimetres (mm)

Types are taken from Atkinson & Oswald, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* in the Journal of the Archaeological Association Third Series **vol. XXXII**

Makers marks identified using Oswald, A, (1975), *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports 14*

Context	Form	Type	Date	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(25)	Partial stem and bowl	-	-	-	-	77	8	2	Makers mark stamped SH: 'I' 'K. Heavily stained interior of bowl and end of stem.
(26)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	53	9	3	-
(26)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	9	8	3	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	97	8	2	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	60	9	2	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	65	7	2	Tapers to 5mm at one end.
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	47	8	2.5	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	40	10	2.5	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	26	7.5	3	-
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	51	12	2	Groove running down length on 2 opposite sides. Coated in corroded Fe.
(30)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	26	5	2.5	-

(31)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	38	8	1.5	-
(31)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	35	11	2	Fe staining around one end and interior of stem- potentially damaged during firing process. Sides of stem incised with short, diagonal lines in groups of 5, evenly spaced around circumference and up length.
(32)	Bowl and partial stem	28	1820-1860	49	21	69	7	1.5	Heavily stained interior.
(32)	Bowl and partial stem	28	1820-1860	46	18	66	6	1.5	Stamped makers mark SS: 'T' 'L'. Heavily stained interior. Probably Thomas Lewis- who worked in 1823-32, Horsley Down and 1850-4 Bermondsey.
(32)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	85	7	2	Slightly bowed at one end.
(32)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	37	7	2	-
(32)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	44	5	1.5	Tapers to 4mm
(32)	Partial stem and heel	-	-	-	-	40	38	2	Heel attached, stamped with makers mark SH: 'T' 'R'.
(33)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	33	9	3	-
(33)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	46	9	9	-
(33)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	30	8	2	-
(33)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	21	8	1.5	-
(36)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	110	9	2	Slightly bowed.
(36)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	44	9	2	-
(36)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	29	6	1	-
(38)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	69	7	2	-
(38)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	41	11	3	-

(38)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	41	7	2.5	-
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	58	8	2.5	Tapers to 6mm
(39)	Partial bowl and stem	25	1700-1770	51	21	28	10	2	Stamped BF, along broken edge. Design: double band circle surrounding letters- 'K', and some banner/foliage beneath. Grey staining interior rim.
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	86	9	3	Tapers to 7mm. Slight staining at tapered end.
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	79	7	2	Fe stained at one end.
(39)	Bowl	25	1700-1770	52	23	-	10	2	Stamped makers mark SH. 'I' 'S'. Slight interior staining.
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	90	9	2	-
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	46	7	2	-
(39)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	29	6	1.5	-
(39)	Bowl and partial stem	25	1700-1770	53	24	60	9	2	Heavily stained interior.
(39)	Bowl and partial stem	25	1700-1770	49	22	28	9	2	Heavily stained interior.
(40)	Bowl and partial stem	20	1680-1710	48	20	68	9	3	Stamped band around rim BF. Grey stained interior.
(40)	Partial stem	-	-	-	-	39	9	2.5	-
(40)	Bowl and partial stem	20	1680-1710	48	20	13	9	2.5	Stamped band BC. No staining.

Table 2: Analysis of Clay Tobacco Pipes, sorted by context

Fig. 17: *Sample of clay pipe bowls and partial stems discovered in context (39)*

Fig. 18: *Clay pipe stem fragment incised with diagonal lines, context (31)*

APPENDIX III. Animal Bone Analysis

Miranda Fulbright

30 fragments of animal bone were recovered from six contexts across the site. The bones were subject to a brief visual examination and assigned species and bone type where possible. The quality of preservation varied, some well preserved and others moderately weathered.

Where the species was determinable, the most common was sheep/goat (*Ovis*) with 10 fragments, followed by cow (*Bos)* with eight. Three bird bones were recovered, two of identifiable species (goose and chicken), one fragment of pig (*Sus*) and one cat bone were also identified. Where speciation was not possible, the bones were classified as small (dog/cat-sized), medium (sheep-sized) or large (cow/horse-sized) mammals. 11 of the fragments displayed evidence of butchery, comprising chop-marks, straight-edged cuts, cut marks and sawing. Two displayed possible evidence of carnivore activity.

The assemblage most likely represents the result of domestic consumption, due to the overwhelming presence of farm animals and the fragmented nature of the bones. The high occurrence of butchery marks corroborates this. The lack of larger, less meat-dense bones such as crania and pelvises would also suggest that the assemblage was a result of consumption, rather than as a result of being butchered on the site.

Key:

UO - Unobservable

UI- Unidentified

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Completeness	Comments
(26)	Bos	Scapula	UO	UO	Fragment	Patch of burning
(26)	Bos	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft fragment	-
(26)	Medium mammal	UI	UO	UO	Fragment	Potentially distal end of radius.
(30)	Ovis	Metacarpal	R	Unfused	Mostly complete	Distal epiphysis missing.
(30)	Medium mammal	Vertebra	-	Fused	Half complete	Cut vertically down centre.
(30)	Medium mammal	UI	UO	UO	Fragment	-
(30)	Medium mammal	Cranium	-	Partially fused	Fragment	Moderate weathering.

(31)	Bos	1st phalanx	L	Fused	Mostly complete	Patch of Cu staining. One side of proximal end cut off.
(31)	Ovis	Rib	R	Fused	Head and partial shaft	-
(32)	Ovis	Mandible	L	-	Mostly complete	Teeth- PM^4, M^1, M^2. In 2 fragments
(32)	Bos	Tooth	UO	-	Complete	PM^4 or M^1
(32)	Sus	Pelvis	R	Partially fused	Partially complete	Patch of Cu staining. Cut in several places, and cut and chop marks on bone surface.
(32)	Ovis	Tibia	L	Fused	Distal end and partial shaft	Fe stain on shaft. End of shaft sawn part way and then broken.
(32)	Chicken	Tibio-tarsus	L	Fused	Complete	-
(32)	Goose	Carpo-metacarpus	R	Fused	Complete	-
(32)	UI bird	UI	UO	UO	One articulated end and shaft	-
(32)	Ovis	Metatarsal	R	Fused	Mostly complete	Cut/broken at both ends.
(32)	Bos	Rib	R	UO	Shaft	Cut off at one end. Possible gnawing marks along one side.
(38)	UI	UI	UO	UO	Fragment	Triangular fragment of bone, cut on both sides. Potentially chopped off a long bone.
(39)	Ovis	Ulna	UO	Fused	Distal end	-
(39)	Ovis	Metatarsal	L	Fused	Complete	Fusion line still visible at distal end.
(39)	Ovis	Metatarsal	R	Fused	Complete	Slight surface weathering.
(39)	Ovis	Tibia	R	Fused	Distal end	Potentially cut at shaft end
(39)	Ovis	Rib	L	UO	Shaft	-
(39)	Large mammal	Femur	UO	Unfused	Proximal ball articulation	Ball joint, cut on 2 sides.
(39)	Medium mammal	Tibia	UO	UO	Fragment	Very weathered, possibly evidence of gnawing. Cut on both ends.
(39)	Bos	Rib	UO	UO	Shaft	Shallow cut marks on one side.
(39)	Cat	Humerus	R	Fused	Distal end and shaft	-
(39)	Bos	Vertebra	-	Fused	Mostly complete	-
(39)	Small mammal	UI long bone	UO	UO	Shaft	-

Table 3: Analysis of Animal Bone, sorted by context

APPENDIX IV. Miscellaneous Finds Analysis

The following table presents the shell, glass and metal items found at 146 Tanner Street. They have been sorted into context and comments are provided when required:

Shell

Context	Species	Count	Comments
(30)	Oyster	1	-
(32)	Oyster	1	Covered in white/grey mortar on both sides.
(36)	Oyster	1	-
(39)	Oyster	1	-
(40)	Oyster	1	-

Glass

Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(25)	Bottle base and body	3	200	Olive green glass, moderate large bubbles. Moderate push-up.
(30)	Vessel base	1	410	Olive green glass, rare bubbles. Base of bottle with moderate push-up. 20th century.
(30)	Fragment	1	2	Clear glass, patination both sides. Slightly curved, fragment of vessel body?
(36)	Base fragment	1	94	Thick patina, glass colour not visible. Thick glass, fragment of bottle base with steep push-up.
(39)	Bottle neck	1	102	Olive green glass, rare bubbles. Free-blown bottle with stretch marks around neck.
(39)	Fragment	1	6	Clear glass, no bubbles, and thin patina. Embossed with letters 'A T' within a text box.
(40)	Fragment	1	4	Clear glass, thin patina. Frequent bubbles. Slightly curved, vessel body fragment?

Metal

Context	Form	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
(40)	Unidentified	Fe	1	70	Rectangular plate, heavily corroded. 105mm long x 34mm wide.

Table 4: analysis of Misc. finds, sorted by context

Appendix V. OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-313472

Project details

Project name	146 Tanner Street
Short description of the project	A series of small excavations (P1 - P5), measuring c 1.90m x 1.10m, were recorded for investigative purposes prior to redevelopment of the rear of the building. The recorded sequence was quite straightforward and largely uniform throughout each excavation; the findings were comparable to those of the evaluation trench, excavated in 2015 in the centre of the basement area (Compass Archaeology, 2015). The earliest layer is characterised by a natural alluvial deposit, which had been reworked/disturbed by c 17th century activity at its uppermost level. This was then overlaid by 1.60m of later made ground, divided into two principle phases of rubble deposition, the bulk of which is likely to be of 19th century date (or even early 20th century at the upper levels). The stratigraphy at the site is impacted by several intrusive 19th/20th century structures - such as a red brick drain, a possible red brick cistern/soakaway and a yellow stock brick wall base. These, along with the multiple horizons of made ground, highlight the increased development that occurred at the site during the 19th/20th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2018 End: 07-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	TST15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FE ITEM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 146 Tanner Street
Postcode	SE1 2HG
Study area	12 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533779 179691 50.940162243831 0.183330045197 50 56 24 N 000 10 59 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.62m Max: 1.62m

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	Miranda Fulbright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	TST15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	TST15
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	TST15
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	146 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, SE1 2HG. An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kerr, A
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Rd, London SW11 3SJ
Description	In-house report: 39 pp., including 21 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.