

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite,  
Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark**

**NGR: TQ 33528 79102**

**Planning Ref: 17/AP/1209**

**ASE Project No: 170572  
Site Code: CMT15**

**ASE Report No: 2017355  
OASIS id: archaeol6-293353**

**By Steve White**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite area, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, between the 24<sup>th</sup> of July and 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, 2017. The work was comprised of the excavation of two evaluation trenches, and was the second phase of evaluation work to be undertaken on the wider site. Trench 6 measured 10m x 4m x 2.20m deep (8m x 2m at base) and Trench 7 measured 12m x 4m x 2.12m (10m x 2m at base).*

*The evaluation revealed natural deposits between 1.23-1.37m AOD in trench 6, and 1.33-1.35m AOD in Trench 7. The activity within the Marketing Suite area comprised residual Roman finds encountered in 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century features probably related to agricultural activity. A number of levelling deposits were evident at the site underlying 19<sup>th</sup> century activity related to domestic occupation.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd on behalf of their client, London Square, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land on the site of Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey in the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1, NGR: TQ 33528 79102).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site was located in a built-up, urban area of Southwark and is located just under 1 km south of the River Thames and Tower Bridge. The site is fairly level but slopes very gently downhill towards the south. The site was approximately 987 square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) in area, centred approximately on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 33528 79102. The site was occupied by modern warehouse buildings and was in the north-eastern part of the wider Rich Industrial Estate site (Figures 2 and 3).

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) maps show the site lies within an area of bedrock geology consisting of London Clay. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Paleogene Period. Superficial deposits are present comprising Kempton Park Sand and Gravel. These were formed in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted (planning ref: 15/AP/2474) to the London Borough of Southwark for redevelopment of the main site (excluding the marketing suite site) and the demolition of four existing buildings and electricity substation and the development of a phased mixed-use scheme ranging from 3-9 storeys plus basements (maximum height 34.03m AOD) comprising a series of new buildings and retained/refurbished/extended buildings to provide a total of 19,468sqm (GIA) of commercial, retail, art gallery and storage floorspace (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, B1, B8 and D1) and 406 residential units (Use Class C3) plus associated highway and public realm works, landscaping, car and cycle parking, infrastructure works and associated works. Planning permission was granted in 2016 with the following two conditions attached:

*Condition 4:*

*“Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with the Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (May 2017) by Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Limited, hereby approved.*

*Reason*

*In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.”*

*Condition 5:*

*“Before any below ground work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012”.*

- 1.3.2 A further planning application was submitted in May 2017 (planning ref: 17/AP/1209) for the construction of the marketing suite which will form part of the final development for the wider site. The area of the marketing suite was previously occupied by modern warehouse buildings and was not available for evaluation prior to production of the original main site WSI (Waterman 2016).
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by Waterman (2017) for this phase of work (The Marketing Suite), and approved by Southwark Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was undertaken in accordance with this document, the GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work (Historic England 2015) and the appropriate Standard and Guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the second phase of archaeological evaluation carried out on site between the 24<sup>th</sup> of July and the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, 2017, in accordance with the Marketing Suite Written Scheme of Investigation (Waterman 2017).
- 1.4.2 The site work was carried out by Stephen White, with assistance from Beatrijs de Groot, Ian Hogg, Paulo Clemente and Angie McCall. The project was managed by Andrew Leonard (fieldwork), Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (post-excavation). The illustrations for this report were prepared by Lauren Gibson.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the main site (Waterman 2016). For a full account of the archaeological background of the site and area, the reader is referred to that document.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 The main evidence of Prehistoric activity comes from scattered and / or occasional finds surrounding the site. These include: a flint flake found during an archaeological evaluation at Spa Road, Bermondsey; a retouched Neolithic flint flake found in a Roman context at a site in Grange Walk, Bermondsey; several waste flakes at Leroy Street and a Mesolithic flint found at the former Abbey Street Children's Home in 2011. A fragment of a Neolithic pottery bowl found within a possible Prehistoric pit was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation in 1991 by Museum of London Archaeology in nearby Abbey Street. At the Alaska Works immediately adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the site, a Prehistoric land surface was discovered, indicating the potential for Prehistoric activity on the higher ground within the area.

2.2.2 At the Bricklayers Arms Railway Goods Depot to the south of the site, layers of peat were uncovered which are thought to date from the Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age. These are interpreted as representing the western edge of an early mere or marshy area subject to flooding, drying and vegetation growth.

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 There is a high proportion of evidence from the Roman period within the vicinity of the site. Given the amount of Roman material in the area it has been suggested that Grange Road (located in proximity to the north of the site) may reflect the line of a former Roman Road, either side of which were a series of ditched fields and farmsteads (MOLAS 2006). At 170-176 Grange Road, a series of linear field gullies were excavated revealing pottery dating to c. AD 160, along with pieces of hypocaust tile. A large robbed out foundation, with associated surface, and three large ditches were interpreted as a possible roadside temple or mausoleum. This would have been located on the northern side of the projected Roman Watling Street (Leroy Street) which followed the high ground south-east from London to Kent (MOLAS 1996).

2.3.2 Directly opposite the site to the north, an evaluation at 177 Grange Road (MOLAS 2007), recovered Roman dating evidence from a posthole and from plough soils sealing the natural gravel. The report highlighted the risk of destruction of any Roman deposits existing in the southern part of the site if excavated below 2.10m Ordnance Datum (OD). A late Iron Age to Roman drainage ditch and field boundary was revealed in 1993 on Alscott Road during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology. This has been interpreted as evidence of agriculture during this period. A feature interpreted as the burnt remains of a Roman clay and timber building, as well as a number of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pits, were found during an excavation on Bacon Grove in 1994.

- 2.3.3 A large amount of Roman material has been revealed to the north-west of the site during excavations at the former Abbey Street Children's Home in 2011. This included: pottery; Roman glass; a bone hair pin; and fragments of roof tiles within a large cut feature and several deposition layers. An assemblage such as this, containing building materials and domestic items, would suggest some form of settlement nearby. At the site of the former Trocette Cinema, on the junction between Bermondsey Road, Tower Bridge Road and Grange Road, several Roman deposits were uncovered including intercutting pits and ditches, Roman coins and two inhumations of Roman date (MOLAS 1996).
- 2.3.4 Similarly, work in 1989 at the Alaska Works adjacent to the site revealed a large stretch of Roman ditch, replaced by a fence line, as well as both Roman and Saxon leather shoes. Several large, intercutting pits of a similar size and shape, containing a similar fill, indicate phases of pit digging. The fills of the pits produced enough pottery evidence to suggest a 1<sup>st</sup> century date for the earliest pits and a mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Their use is unknown but they may have been used as rubbish or cess pits (The Museum of London 1989).

## **2.4 Early Medieval**

- 2.4.1 The name Bermondsey comes from 'Beornmund's Ey' meaning 'an island belonging to Beornmund'. The name also suggests a settlement in the vicinity. This is supported by evidence from excavations in 1984 which revealed a Saxon precursor to the Clunaic Abbey of Bermondsey in the form of a major boundary ditch, a large hurdle revetted drain and fence line with an associated small structure. Finds included pottery, loom weights and sceattas (coins) dated to the late Saxon period (MOLAS 1996).
- 2.4.2 Saxon leather shoes were discovered on the site of the Alaska Works (The Museum of London 1989), which is located immediately adjacent to the north-eastern part of site.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 The Domesday Book (1086) lists the Royal Manor of Bermondsey as consisting of 1,350 acres of plough land and 20 acres of meadow land as well as some woodland. The Clunaic Priory of St Saviour, located 170m north-west of the site, was founded by Aylwin Child c.1086 AD and was raised to the status of abbey in 1399 when it became an abbey of the Benedictine order. The precinct of the Abbey is highly likely to have extended along Abbey Street to the north and along Grange Road to the south. Bermondsey Square is located on the inner courtyard of the abbey, and the gabled buildings at 5-7 Grange Walk retain medieval fabric of a building originally located within the Abbey complex. The Abbey itself lay on the northern side of the courtyard (Bermondsey Square) on the line of Abbey Road to the southern side of St. Mary Magdalene's churchyard (London Borough of Southwark 2003).
- 2.5.2 During excavations at 161 Grange Road in 2006 (MOLAS), a well-built stone culvert, dated to the late 13<sup>th</sup> / early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries was discovered. It is probable that this was associated with the Grange or farm estate of Bermondsey Abbey. This appears to have replaced an earlier ditch and timber-lined drain which



would indicate that there were several phases of water management on the site, indicating a long period of occupation.

2.5.3 Investigations by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) have established the location of the main Abbey buildings and a precinct boundary. Due to the nature of Cluniac and Benedictine monasteries it is very unlikely that any remains relating to the Abbey would be present within the site boundary as it is too far away from the main buildings. Cartographic and archaeological evidence suggest that Grange Road (formerly The King's Road) is possibly Roman in origin. It is therefore highly unlikely that the Abbey would extend across a pre-existing road and more likely that the road formed the limit of the southern precinct boundary.

## **2.6 Post-medieval**

2.6.1 Bermondsey Abbey remained in use until the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII between 1537 and 1541. The land was subsequently acquired by Thomas Pope who built a courtyard type 'mansion' on the site of the cloistral buildings. Cartographic evidence suggests that Pope's mansion survived intact until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

2.6.2 By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the leather and tanning industry was well established in the local area. The location was ideal; a good supply of skins from London butchers, a plentiful supply of water in the many streams running through the area, a local supply of oak bark and a ready market for leather in the City. Evidence for this industry is present in several locations within the vicinity (including the site itself). For example, an 18<sup>th</sup> century tannery was located in the southern part of the site. In addition, horn cores and other 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic waste has been recovered from the site at 170-176 Grange Road and a large dump of horn cores was observed at 89 Grange Road (east of the site, opposite Bermondsey Spa Gardens). At 161 Grange Road, at least three brick buildings were discovered along the Spa Road frontage of the excavated area. A series of pits, some lined with timber or brick and dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century are probably related to the local tanning industry.

2.6.3 At 177 Grange Road, directly north of the site, a large amount of post-medieval soil horizons and plough soils were revealed. These were associated with occasional post holes and other cut features, though there was no evidence relating to the local tanning industry. Later structures included a Victorian brick drain and modern walls. Cartographic evidence from the 1820s shows the site as being part of a wider built up area extending south from the River Thames toward the Grand Surrey Canal. At this time, as noted above, a tannery occupied the southern part of the site with houses along the frontages of Crimscott Street, Grange Road and part of Willow Walk. Three small buildings within a large open yard occupied the eastern part of the site. By the 1890s a pickle factory occupied part of the eastern yard and these buildings are located in the site today.

2.6.4 By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the previously mentioned pickle factory expanded into the land formerly occupied by the tannery in the southern part of the site. Many of the tanneries in the surrounding area had also been redeveloped. During the Second World War (WWII) the site was hit by at least three high-explosive

bombs during the 1940-1941 London Blitz, while the adjacent Alaska Work was hit by a further two. This appears to have destroyed (or severely damaged to warrant demolition) the houses along either side of Crimscott Street. A detailed Unexploded Ordnance desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken in March 2015 which suggests that the number of bombs to have hit the site during WWII could be as high as seventeen. Given that there are upstanding pre-war structures on the site, the impact of this to below ground archaeological remains is unclear. However, it is known that extensive bombing destroyed some of these buildings and damaged those which survive. As a result, it is likely that there would have been some residual impact from both the initial bombing and any resultant clearance of the site to make it safe. By the 1950s, the pickle factory and associated yards occupied the whole of the footprint of the site, apart from a few houses remaining along Willow Walk.

## **2.7 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.7.1 The general aims of the Marketing Suite evaluation (Waterman 2017) were to:

- Assess the underlying geomorphology of the site;
- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials etc.) and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits etc.);
- Assess the overall presence and survival of structural remains relating to the main periods of occupation revealed and the potential for the recovery of additional structural information given the nature of the deposits encountered (e.g. extent of later disturbance etc.);
- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues etc.), its condition, given the nature of the deposits encountered;
- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, molluscs, soils etc.), its condition and potential, given the nature of the deposits encountered.

2.7.2 The site specific aims of the Marketing Suite evaluation (Waterman 2017) were:

- To record and characterise any evidence of human use or settlement of the area, with the highest potential identified for the post-medieval, industrial and twentieth century periods;
- To record and characterise any surviving paleo-environmental materials leading to a better understanding of past land use.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The trenches for the Marketing Suite site were located roughly where they were set out in the WSI (Waterman 2017; Figure 2). It was necessary to realign them slightly, as the original locations had the trenches running through various roof support columns. The decision where to move them to within the Marketing Suite area was taken so as to allow movement around trench edges as well as an area for the deposition of spoil within the constrained space available. The end result was that Trench 6 ran parallel with the eastern wall of the warehouse building, on a roughly north-south alignment. Trench 7 was moved to the far south-west of the Marketing Suite area, owing to the internal balcony structures within the warehouse. It was located parallel to the southern wall, running roughly west to east.
- 3.1.2 The depth of the archaeology observed required the stepping of the trenches to a maximum depth of c.2.20m at the base (although some features required excavation to below this depth by hand). This required the trenches to be set out 4m wide at the top to facilitate excavation to the required depth.
- 3.1.3 It should be noted that excavations in Trench 6 were complicated by the observation of a redeposited natural levelling deposit and what looked to be a chalk foundation. Initially it was thought that various features were observed truncating this deposit, and so it was assumed that this deposit was in situ natural. The features at this higher level were investigated, and various numbers assigned to them. During the investigations it became apparent that these were all later features, and that the natural was simply a reasonably substantial levelling deposit of redeposited natural gravels. During the excavation of the trench various early numbers were voided as the nature of said features became apparent. The finds from features [6/006] and [6/014] are considered residual as they were derived from lenses within levelling deposit [6/013]. This layer was encountered at a high level within the stratigraphic sequence of Trench 6.
- 3.1.4 Apart from the deviations noted above all fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the preceding WSI (Waterman 2017) as well as the relevant guidance from the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and the GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work (Historic England 2015).

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) before the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	46
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	5

Digital photos	50
Drawing register	1
Trench Record forms	2

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	15 bags
Registered finds (number of)	1

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

#### 4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 – 8)

##### 4.1 Trench 6 (Figures 4 – 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Height (OD)
6/001	Layer	Concrete slab	trench x trench x 0.15	3.48-3.52
6/002	Layer	Make up	trench x trench x 0.30	3.3
6/006	VOID			
6/013	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.10	2.7
6/014	VOID			
6/015	Cut	Soakaway	1.30 x 1.30 x 1.00	1.84-2.84
6/016	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.32	
6/023	Cut	Posthole	0.50 x 0.50 x 0.30	2.53-2.83
6/024	Fill	Backfill	0.50 x 0.50 x 0.30	2.83
6/025	Cut	Posthole	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.20	2.71-2.91
6/026	Fill	Backfill	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.20	2.91
6/027	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.70	2.60-2.89
6/028	Layer	Levelling deposit	2.50 x trench x 0.05	2.72
6/029	Layer	Floor/foundation?	4.30 x 1.30 x 0.30	2.73
6/030	Layer	Dump	trench x trench x 0.05	
6/031	Masonry	Lining	1.30 x 1.30 x 1.00	1.84-2.84
6/034	Fill	Fill, secondary	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.26	
6/035	Fill	Fill, primary	1.00 x 1.00 x 0.42	
6/036	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.20	
6/037	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.28	2.14-2.28
6/038	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.30	2.03-2.12
6/039	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.30	1.62-1.77
6/040	Layer	Natural	trench x trench x >0.30	1.23-1.37
6/041	Fill	Fill, secondary	2.00 x 1.75 x 0.30	1.23
6/042	Fill	Fill, primary	2.00 x 0.40 x 0.32	1.23
6/043	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 1.80 x 0.34	0.93-1.23
6/044	Fill	Fill	2.00 x 2.00 x 0.30	1.21
6/045	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 2.00 x 0.30	1.06-1.21
6/046	Fill	Fill	2.00 x 0.93 x 0.33	1.37
6/047	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 0.93 x 0.33	0.97-1.37

Table 3: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 6 measured 10.00m long (north-south) by 4m wide (east-west), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.25m.
- 4.1.2 The earliest deposits observed within Trench 6 were the natural Kempton Park Sands and Gravels [6/040] observed between 1.23m and 1.37m AOD. These were truncated by two linear features, ditch [6/047] and ditch [6/045]. These two features were immediately adjacent to each other and replicate a format

observed in Trench 5 (ASE 2017) where shallow agricultural features were adjacent to deeper ones. Ditch [6/047] contained one fill, [6/046] (a clayey sandy silt), measured 2.00m long (E-W) by 0.93m wide (N-S, where it ran into the section so the full width was not observed) by 0.33m deep and was situated between 0.97m-1.37m AOD. Ditch [6/045] measured 2.00m long (E-W) by 2.00 wide (N-S) by 0.30m deep, and was situated between 1.06-1.21m AOD. It contained one fill, [6/044], a slightly clayey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. These cut features have been broadly dated to the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century by a combination of the pottery and clay tobacco pipe evidence.

- 4.1.3 Fill [6/044] was truncated by ditch [6/043] that was cut to a similar depth as [6/047], in this case being situated at 0.93-1.23m AOD. It measured 2.00m (N-S) by 1.80m (E-W), was 0.34m deep and contained two fills, [6/041] (a dark brown clayey sandy silt) and [6/042] (a clay silty sand). The features described to this point form the earliest 'phase' of activity within the trench.
- 4.1.4 These features were then sealed by a series of levelling deposits; [6/039], a trench wide levelling deposit at 1.62-1.77m AOD; [6/038], a trench wide levelling deposit at 2.03-2.12m AOD; [6/037], a trench wide levelling deposit at 2.14-2.28m AOD; and [6/027], a trench wide levelling deposit at 2.60-2.89m AOD. Layer [6/027] has been given a potential date of 1750-1900 due to the clay tobacco pipe fragments found within it.
- 4.1.5 These deposits were then sealed by [6/030], a dump deposit of degraded chalk and mortar. This deposit was overlain by levelling deposit [6/013] at roughly 2.70m AOD (it was realised during excavation that deposits [6/006] and [6/014], which had originally been given separate numbers, were simply lenses within this layer and were voided). Atop this deposit was large chalk feature [6/029] at 2.73m AOD, that was heavily degraded but sizeable (4.30m long on a northwest-southeast orientation by 1.30m wide on a northeast-southwest orientation by a thickness of 0.20-0.30m), and may well have represented a foundation or a floor. This feature marks the end of the second 'phase' of activity within the trench.
- 4.1.6 The large chalk foundation/floor was truncated by two post holes: [6/023] measuring 0.50m long x 0.50m wide x 0.30m deep, with its base at 2.53m AOD; and [6/025] measuring 0.30m long x 0.30m wide x 0.20m deep, with its base at 2.71m AOD. Posthole [6/023] was backfilled by dark black sandy deposit [6/024], and posthole [6/025] was backfilled by brown sandy deposit [6/026]. The chalk foundation was also overlain at its northern end by levelling deposit [6/028], which encroached 2.50m into the trench from the northern section. It was observed at 2.72m AOD. The levelling deposit was partially sealed by redeposited gravel layer [6/036] which appeared intermittently across the entire trench at 2.81m AOD. Layer [6/028] was also truncated by soakaway [6/015] that measured 1.30m long x 1.30m wide to a maximum depth of 1.00m at 1.84m AOD. The soakaway had a masonry lining [6/031] that consisted of irregularly coursed unfrosted red and yellow brick and re-used Portland Stone. The primary fill of the soakaway, [6/035] consisted of quite loose backfill and contained an assemblage of pottery that provided a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The secondary fill in the soakaway was [6/034] which was quite compacted and possibly represents an attempt to seal the soakaway. The uppermost fill within [6/015] was [6/016] dated to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century by

pottery and clay tobacco pipe but also contained tile and a fragment of Welsh slate.

4.1.7 All the features described in section 4.1.6 above were then overlain by modern makeup deposit [6/002] at 3.30m OD which was in turn sealed by the concrete floor of the warehouse, [6/001], at 3.48-3.50m AOD.

## 4.2 Trench 7 (Figures 7 – 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Height (OD)
7/001	Layer	Concrete slab	trench x trench x 0.20	3.49
7/002	Layer	Made ground	trench x trench x 0.50	3.24-3.39
7/003	Masonry	Wall	2.50 x 2.00 x 1.60	2.97-3.19
7/004	Layer	Made ground	trench x trench x 0.80	2.49
7/005	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.20	1.75-1.93
7/006	Layer	Levelling deposit	trench x trench x 0.30	1.54
7/007	Layer	Natural	trench x trench x >1.00	1.33-1.35
7/008	Fill	Fill	2.00 x 1.30 x 0.40	1.32
7/009	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 1.30 x 0.40	1.06-1.32
7/010	Fill	Fill	2.00 x 2.20 x 0.60	1.37
7/011	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 2.20 x 0.60	0.98-1.37
7/012	Fill	Fill, secondary	2.00 x 1.90 x 0.70	1.06-1.32
7/013	Fill	Fill, primary	2.00 x 1.10 x 0.70	0.58-1.20
7/014	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 1.90 x 0.80	0.56-1.33
7/015	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2.00 x 0.90 x 0.45	1.35-1.45
7/016	Fill	Fill, secondary	2.00 x 1.00 x 0.30	1.38-1.44
7/017	Fill	Fill, primary	2.00 x 1.15 x 0.23	1.14-1.20
7/018	Cut	Ditch	2.00 x 1.80 x 0.95	0.97-1.56

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 7 was 12m long (E-W) by 4m wide (N-S) by a maximum depth of 1.60m. The earliest identifiable deposits in were the natural comprising Kempton Park Sand and Gravel [7/007] situated between 1.33-1.35m AOD.

4.2.2 Natural deposits [7/007] were truncated by two linear features, ditch [7/014] and ditch [7/018]. Ditch [7018] measured 2.00m long (N-S) by 1.80m wide (E-W), had a maximum depth of 0.95m. It was situated between 0.97 and 1.56m AOD. The ditch contained three fills ([7/015], [7/016], and [7/017]). Primary fill [7/017] was a dark brown clayey sandy silt; secondary fill [7/016] was a mid-greyish brown gravelly sandy silt; and upper fill [7/015] was a mid to dark grey slightly clayey sandy silt. Ditch [7/018] was very similar to various other features located in Trench 5 in the wider evaluation (ASE 2017) and Trench 6 described above that have been interpreted as cultivation bedding trenches.

4.2.3 Ditch [7/014] appeared to be of a slightly different nature to the other linear features described above, measuring 2.00m (N-S) x 1.90m (E-W) x 0.80m but being situated with its base at 0.56m AOD. [7/014] was interpreted as a

possible boundary ditch. Ditch [7/014] contained two fills, [7/012] and [7/013]. The primary fill, [7/013], had an early post-medieval date range based upon the associated pottery assemblage. The upper fill, [7/012] was truncated by a later feature, ditch [7/011]. This ditch looks to be similar to other possible agricultural features observed across the previous phase of site (ASE 2017). It had a single fill ([7/010]) truncated by ditch [7/009]. Fill [7/010] was dated to the early post-medieval period based on the pottery assemblage and clay tobacco pipe recovered from within it. Ditch [7/009] was observed partially in plan but mainly in section, and was backfilled by [7/008]. While [7/008] contains Roman period finds (pottery, a Kimmeridge Shale fragment and CBM) it is stratigraphally and physically later than features (such as fill [7/010]) dated to the post-medieval period. The finds are therefore considered residual.

- 4.2.4 Features [7/009] and [7/018] were both sealed by a trench wide levelling deposit [7/006] at 1.54m AOD. This was in turn overlain by another trench wide levelling deposit, [7/005], at 1.75-1.93m AOD. The levelling deposits were then sealed by made ground [7/004] at 2.49m AOD. A modern yellow stock brick wall ([7/003]) sat atop made ground [7/004] and was overlain by made ground [7/002] at 3.24-3.39m AOD. The trench was then capped by modern concrete slab [7/001] at 3.49m AOD. This represented the floor of the warehouse building that that the trench was located within.



## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Southwark. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 5). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). It should be noted that finds from voided contexts [6/006] and [6/014] relate to levelling deposit [6/013] (see section 3.1.3 above).

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)		Glass	Wt (g)	Bulk metal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)
6/006	5	92	2	210	4	34				5	122					1	2	11	150
6/014										6	99								
6/016	5	48	6	2518	3	10				9	180	1	10	1	78				
6/027					1	4												1	52
6/028			1	2	1	3				1	12			1	492				
6/029			3	300															
6/031			6	6636										3	2808				
6/035	8	936						1	268	1	26								
6/042	1	6	2	38								2	38					3	28
6/044			3	28						1	20			1	28	1	<2	1	12
6/046			4	234	1	2								2	80			2	4
7/008	2	22	9	180						3	100	1	37	1	3	1	2	4	36
7/010	2	34	13	172	6	28						2	4	6	94				
7/012	1	10	2	58															
7/013	1	12	5	126															
U/S	3	98																	
Total	28	1258	56	10502	16	81		1	268	26	559	6	89	15	3583	3	4	22	282

Table 5: Finds quantification

### 5.2 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 Just four sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 33g, were recovered during the current phase of evaluation. The pottery was recorded on *pro forma* sheets and in an Excel spreadsheet using codes from the Southwark typology (Marsh and Tyers 1978).

5.2.2 Probably the earliest sherd is a very small, partial rim from a necked jar in Alice Holt/Surrey ware (AHSU), dating to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD and found as a residual element in context [6/006].

5.2.3 Fill [7/008] of ditch [7/009] contained a sherd from a rounded rim (4H) bowl in BB1, dating to c.AD120-300. This was found alongside a sherd in a coarse white-slipped ware (RWS) which is unsourced but which contains some rare

grains of glauconite, possibly suggesting an origin in north Kent. Finally, fill [7/012], of ditch [7/014], contained a sherd from a bead-and-flange (4M) bowl, dating to c.AD250-410, in a partially-oxidised unsourced coarse sandy fabric. The slightly pinkish hue of this sherd is reminiscent of North Kent/Thameside products.

### 5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered 24 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1222g, from nine individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed on an Excel database, the contents of which has been reproduced in Table 6 as part of the visible archive. Fabrics have been recorded in accordance with the Museum of London fabric series though one fabric is currently uncertain of allocation.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number vessels)
U/S	Red Border Ware (RBOR)	LPM	2	40	Bowl x1 (clear internal glaze). Tapering rim
U/S	Sunderland-type slipware (SUND)	LPM	1	58	Bowl x1 (white slip, iron mottling and clear glaze internally). Tapering rim
6/006	Tin-glazed ware (TGW)	EPM	1	20	Dish x1 (blue and purple design). Very worn
6/006	White Border Ware (BORDO)	EPM	1	20	Jar x1 (olive glaze internally). Squared club rim
6/006	London stoneware (LONS)	EPM	1	44	Large bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
6/006	English porcelain (ENPO)	LPM	1	4	Uncertain form x1 (moulded lines around shoulder)
6/016	Blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW2)	LPM	5	48	Plate x1 (Continental landscape design). Same vessel in [6/035]
6/035	Pearlware (transfer-printed) (PEAR TR)	LPM	2	586	Ewer x1 (Continental landscape design). Late/plae
6/035	Blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW2)	LPM	3	34	Plate x1 (Continental landscape design). Same vessel in [6/016]
6/035	English stoneware (ENGS)	LPM	3	316	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze externally)
6/042	Post-medieval Fine Redware (PMR)	EPM	1	6	Mug x1 (clear glaze all over). Simple upright rim
7/010	Post-medieval Fine Redware (PMFR)	EPM	1	2	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze all over)
7/010	Hard-fired silty earthenware (oxidised)	EPM	1	32	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally). Burnt
7/013	Post-medieval redware (PMR)	EPM	1	12	Uncertain form x1. Bodysherd

Table 6: Pottery assemblage (EPM – early post-medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - late post-medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.3.2 The earliest post-Roman pottery is of the early post-medieval period, which accounts for seven sherds (136g) from four different contexts. The average sherd size is quite large (19.4g) but on the whole the assemblage is lacking in feature sherds and is somewhat abraded. Most of the pottery is not closely datable but overall the assemblage can mainly be placed between the mid/late 17<sup>th</sup> and mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

5.3.3 The Late Post-medieval assemblage consists of larger fresher sherds on the whole and appears to all be of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The size of some of the sherds, most notably the late pearlware ewer/jug from [6/035], suggests no or minimal reworking of the material.

#### 5.4 The Ceramic Building Material and Mortar by Luke Barber

5.4.1 A relatively small assemblage of brick, tile and mortar was recovered during the archaeological work (55 pieces weighing 10,502g). The material is in mixed condition, with the earlier types being notably abraded and the later much fresher, though even many of these show signs of reworking. The assemblage has yet to be fully recorded by fabric but was rapidly inspected at this stage and a summary of the resultant data is given in Table 7.

Context	Form	Period	No	Weight (g)	Provisional Comments
6/006	Brick	PM	1	168	Moderate fine 'sugary' quartz, medium fired. C17th-18th?
6/006	Peg tile	PM	1	42	12mm thick. Sparse fine quartz, quite well formed and fired. C17th - 18th?
6/016	Brick	PM	1	406	63mm thick. Crude formed with moderate fine 'sugary' quartz and sparse calcareous voids
6/016	Peg tile	PM	4	1766	100%: 155 x 127 x 14mm with adhering friable buff fine mortar. Another in redder fabric, 147mm wide by 13mm thick
6/016	Pan tile	PM	1	120	13mm thick. Sparse fine quartz, well formed and fired
6/016	Mortar	PM		208	Cream sandy render/floor skim with abundant sub-rounded flints
6/016	Mortar	PM		18	Finer grey-brown render (sandy)
6/028	Mortar	PM		2	Hard light grey concrete
6/029	Brick	RB	1	102	Abundant fine quartz. 33mm thick. Worn
6/029	Brick	PM	2	198	Abundant yellow clay swirls. C18th - 19th
6/031	Brick	PM	6	6512	A range of broken crude bricks (red and yellow), one with a shallow frog, tempered with quartz and/or slag. 95-105mm wide by 60-65mm thick. Covered in a friable pale grey brown mortar
6/031	Mortar	PM		124	Grey brown fine sandy friable mortar (as on bricks and tiles)
6/042	Peg tile	PM	2	38	11-12mm thick. Fine silty fabric
6/044	Brick	PM	2	18	Amorphous. Abundant fine quartz
6/044	Peg tile	PM	1	10	Fine silty fabric
6/046	?Floor tile	PM?	1	46	29mm thick. Common quartz, well fired. Couls be RB

Context	Form	Period	No	Weight (g)	Provisional Comments
6/046	Peg tile	PM	3	188	12mm thick. Fine quartz and calcareous peppering. C17th
7/008	Tegula	RB	1	42	Part flange. Slightly sandy
7/008	RB misc?	RB	6	122	x1 20mm thick could be tegula
7/008	Brick	PM	2	16	Friable, abundant quartz
7/010	Brick	PM	6	40	Abundant fine 'sugary' quartz, amorphous
7/010	Peg tile	PM	7	132	12-13mm thick. Silty and calcareous peppered types
7/012	Brick	PM	1	4	Abundant fine 'sugary' quartz, amorphous
7/012	Peg tile	PM	1	54	12mm thick. Moderate fine quartz
7/013	Brick	PM	2	118	Abundant fine 'sugary' quartz, amorphous
7/013	Peg tile	PM	3	8	Chips

Table 7: Ceramic Building Material assemblage

- 5.4.2 The earliest ceramic building material consists of a few somewhat abraded pieces of Roman date. Context [6/029] contained a presumably residual piece of worn brick while context [7/008] produced a worn fragment of tegula flange along with several miscellaneous fragments that could also be of Roman date. Based on the relationship of [7/008] to the features around it, these are almost certainly residual.
- 5.4.3 The remainder of the material is of post-medieval date. Although there are some probable 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>- century brick fragments, usually present as amorphous isolated pieces, the bulk of the assemblage can best be placed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This group is dominated by poor quality mass-produced examples, often re-used themselves. Although most pieces are fragmentary some complete dimensions are present – most notably the tile from the soakaway fill [6/016].

## 5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered 16 pieces (81g) of clay pipe from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 8 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Element	Likely Date	No	Weight (g)	Bore diameter	Combined stem length (mm)	Comments
6/006	stem	1650-1700	1	6	2.8mm	60	
6/006	stem	1700-1750	2	16	2.2mm	135	
6/006	bowl frag	AO25 1700-1770	1	12	2.4mm	22	Heel broken
6/016	stem	1650-1700	1	4	2.8mm	40	
6/016	stem	1750-1900	2	6	1.7- 2.0mm	81	
6/027	stem	1750-1900	1	4	1.9mm	55	slight wear
6/028	stem	1700-1750	1	3	2.2mm	49	slight wear

6/046	stem	1600-1650	1	2	3.0mm	25	
7/010	stem	1600-1650	4	10	3.1-3.5mm	140	fresh
7/010	stem	1650-1700	1	4	2.9mm	45	fresh
7/010	bowl	AO14/15 1660-1680	1	14	?	0	fresh. Milled

Table 8: Clay pipe assemblage (AO – Atkinson and Oswald 1969 bowl type number)

5.5.2 There are a five clay pipe stems that are most likely to be from the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century though considering all the other datable finds these need not be much before c. 1650. Three stems can best be placed in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and this is the period when the earliest bowl dates to (context [7/010]). Three further stems, together with a single bowl are most likely to be of the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century while the final three stems are of probable post c. 1750 date. As such the assemblage shows an even spread of material across a wide chronological range. Overall the fragments show only minor signs of abrasion so do not appear to have been reworked repeatedly.

## 5.6 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The evaluation recovered a single shard of glass. This is described in Table 9 and is in relatively fresh condition. The vessel is in keeping with the date of the associated pottery.

Context	Colour	Body shape	Form	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
6/035	Colourless	Cylindrical	Tumbler	1	268	Octagonal base 64mm across, 100mm tall	C19th

Table 9: Summary of the glass assemblage

5.6.2 The glass assemblage consists of purely Late Post-medieval material all of which has slight signs of abrasion but no notable corrosion. The material, which mirrors the 19<sup>th</sup>- century ceramic spread, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## 5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered 15 pieces of stone from the site (3583g). The material has been fully listed in Table 10 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
6/016		Welsh slate	1	78	6mm thick roofing slate
6/028		Kentish Ragstone	1	492	Water-worn, irregular
6/031		Welsh slate	2	212	Sawn edges roofing slate 3mm thick and 75mm wide

6/031		Portland stone	1	2596	Rectangular block/cladding 210+ x 122 x 50mm with sockets on one of the narrow edges
6/044		Coal shale	1	28	Part burnt
6/046		Reigate stone	1	10	Amorphous
6/046		Folkestone stone	1	70	Very weathered orange crust. Water-rounded
7/008		Kimmeridge shale	1	3	No signs of working
7/010		Coal	5	14	
7/010		Kentish Ragstone	1	80	Water-worn, irregular

Table 10: Stone assemblage

5.7.2 Very little of the stone can be independently dated and, given the degree of residuality within most contexts, the associated material is not necessarily a reliable indicator. The Kimmeridge shale fragment from ditch fill [7/008] is likely to be Roman and the piece is indeed associated with Roman pottery, however the stratigraphic relationship of this features to those surrounding it means that this would almost certainly be residual. The worn pieces of Kentish Ragstone could also be of Roman origin, but the stone type continued to be brought to the capital (as well as being re-used from Roman buildings) in later periods. The Folkestone and Reigate stones were also used in the Roman and later periods though the latter was most extensively used during the medieval period.

5.7.3 The coal and coal shale are most likely to be post-medieval imports as is the block of Portland stone from the soakaway [6/031]. The latter is clearly a re-used piece but this stone type only really become common in London after the later 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Welsh roofing slate is a fairly typical 19<sup>th</sup>- century imported type that is found on most London sites.

## 5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 A very small assemblage of slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 11 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Type	No	Weight	Comments
6/016		Clinker	1	10	
7/008		Fe concretion	1	37	
7/010		Clinker	2	4	
6/042		Fe concretion	2	38	

Table 11: The slag assemblage

5.8.2 The three pieces of ferruginous concretion are not slag but sand and other particles that have been cemented together through the process of the accumulation of leached iron oxides down the soil profile. In this instance the material leached appears to derive from objects rusting and so is in effect humanly created. The clinker is typical waste from burning coal though whether in a domestic or industrial context is impossible to say.

**5.9 The Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 Twenty- five iron fragments weighting a total of 558g were recovered from seven separate contexts. The assemblage is in poor condition and all pieces are covered in thick layers of corrosion product. Nail fragments were recovered from contexts [6/006], [6/014], [6/016] and [6/028]. The remaining assemblage consists of sheet and strip fragments as well as amorphous pieces. X radiography is recommended in order to identify and record the assemblage satisfactorily.

5.9.2 A single fragment of copper alloy wire was recovered from context [6/014], weighing c.1g. The fragment has a circular section (Diameter 1.35mm) and is bent into a U shape measuring 32.7mm in length. The wire may have functioned as the shaft of a pin however, it is not diagnostic. A post-medieval date is probable.

**5.10 The Animal Bone** by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 26 fragments weighing 282g was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection with the majority of the assemblage in a good-moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion evident. The assemblage comprises of domestic fauna. No complete bones are present within the assemblage.

## Method

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented (Schmid, 1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.10.3 Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable, the state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage contains no measurable long-bones and no ageable mandibles. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

## Assemblage

5.10.4 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 12). The assemblage is dominated by mammal bones, with taxa identified including cattle and sheep/goat, as well as large and medium mammal fragments.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	1
Sheep/goat	2
Large mammal	6
Medium mammal	5
Total	14

Table 12: The NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count.

- 5.10.5 Of the 26 faunal bone fragments present, 14 were identified to taxa (Table 12). Both meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within the assemblage.
- 5.10.6 Context [6/006] contained large mammal long bone and scapula fragments, medium mammal long bone and rib fragments as well as a cattle metacarpal shaft and a sheep/goat distal metacarpal fragment. Context [6/044] contained a single large mammal long bone fragment and context [7/008] contained a single medium mammal long bone fragment. Context [7/010] contained a sheep/goat proximal metatarsal fragment. A small number of unidentifiable bone fragments were recovered from contexts [6/027], [6/046], [7/008] and [7/010].
- 5.10.7 Only adult animals are represented within the assemblage based on the limited fusion data available. The animal bone assemblage suggests that domestic refuse disposal was undertaken in this area. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed.

#### **5.11 The Shell** by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 Three very small fragments of common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were recovered weighing a total of 4g. The piece from [7/010] derives from the upper valve. The assemblage is undiagnostic and recommended for discard.



## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence can be broadly characterised as agricultural cultivation ditches truncating the natural deposits that are then overlain and sealed by a series of levelling deposits before later modern activity takes place. The reason for this interpretation is that in Rocque's map of 1746 the area to the west of site is comprised of market gardens featuring what appear to be agricultural cultivation ditches. While the area corresponding to the site is annotated as being an open area with trees, it is possible that the market gardens may have extended into the site at some time during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.1.2 The natural deposits were observed at 1.23-1.37m AOD in Trench 6, and 1.33-1.35m AOD in Trench 7.
- 6.1.3 Seven features cut into the natural were observed across the two trenches, with a further three cut features and a potential chalk floor observed at a higher level in Trench 6.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 Trenches 6 and 7 both contained two 18<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits directly overlying the cut features within those trenches ([6/039] and [7/006]; [6/038] and [7/005]). The implication being that when the usage of the features within the trenches was concluded, a series of levelling events were undertaken. This was also in evidence within 4 of the 5 evaluation trenches from the wider site (ASE 2017), indicating a site wide programme of levelling and raising of the ground surface. This levelling activity has largely protected the 18<sup>th</sup> century features from later truncation. Some residual Roman finds were observed, but this is not out of character within this area of Bermondsey and Southwark which was well settled during the period. Extensive Roman activity has been noted within the area, and certainly it is highly probable that there was some Roman activity within the boundary of the Marketing Suite area at some point. The results from Trench 3 in the wider site (ASE 2017) showed that only the very base of earlier features have survived. It is therefore probable that the post-medieval activity encountered within the Marketing Suite area has had a negative impact on the survival of any archaeology of an earlier date.

### **6.3 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.3.1 With regards to the general research aims of the project:

- Assess the underlying geomorphology of the site;

*The natural deposits encountered within the Marketing Suite area consisted of Kempton Park Sands and Gravels.*

- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials etc.) and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits etc.);

*This was done as specified in the WSI (Waterman 2017), see the results section (4.0) and Tables 3 and 4 above.*

- Assess the overall presence and survival of structural remains relating to the main periods of occupation revealed and the potential for the recovery of additional structural information given the nature of the deposits encountered (e.g. extent of later disturbance etc.);

*The cut features at the base of Trench 6 and 7 ([6/047], [6/045], [6/043], [7/018], [7/011], [7/014], [7/009]) can be broadly characterised as 18<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activity, probably cultivation trenches (in keeping with activity observed within Trench 5 from the wider site – ASE 2017) as observed on Rocque's London map of 1746 – (<https://www.locatinglondon.org/>). The cut features look to predate the 19<sup>th</sup> century houses that currently face onto Grange Road, with the sole exception of soakaway [6/015] – it is not impossible that this may be related to the gardens these houses. There is no evidence that the 18<sup>th</sup> century features were associated with a contemporary tannery located c.150-200metres -south of the Marketing Suite area.*

- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues etc.), its condition, given the nature of the deposits encountered;

*The artefactual evidence consisted of: pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, metalwork and animal bone. The residual Roman finds recovered continue to illustrate the background of Roman activity within the Bermondsey area, while the later post-medieval finds illustrate the lack of industrial activity within the Marketing Suite area.*

- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, molluscs, soils etc.), its condition and potential, given the nature of the deposits encountered.

*No environmental samples were collected from Trench 6 or Trench 7 as the artefactual evidence clearly indicated a post-medieval date, and the type of cut features appeared identical to those observed in Trench 5 (ASE 2017).*

#### 6.3.2 With regards to the site specific aims of the evaluation:

- To record and characterise any evidence of human use or settlement of the area, with the highest potential identified for the post-medieval, industrial and twentieth century periods;

*The cut features at the base of trenches 6 and 7 ([6/047], [6/045], [6/043], [7/018], [7/011], [7/014], [7/009]) appear to be clearly post-medieval in date. The finds recovered confirm a probable mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date for these features. The upper activity in Trench 6 (chalk floor/foundation [6/029] and post holes [6/025], [6/023] and soakaway [6/015]) look to have a possible 19<sup>th</sup> century date and may be associated with the houses that currently face onto Grange Road. The residual Roman activity illustrates the background of*

*Roman activity within the Bermondsey area.*

- To record and characterise any surviving paleo-environmental materials leading to a better understanding of past land use.

*No suitable paleo-environmental deposits were encountered during the evaluation of the Marketing Suite area. The paleoenvironmental investigation was undertaken as part of the overall scheme of works and is considered in a counterpart evaluation report (ASE 2017)*

## **6.4 Conclusions**

- 6.4.1 The activity within the Marketing Suite area of the Rich Industrial Estate site can broadly be divided into three distinct periods of activity. The first is that of mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century agricultural activity ([6/047], [6/045], [6/043], [7/018], [7/011], [7/014], [7/009]), there is no evidence of industrial activity as would be associated with the tannery that would have been to the far south of the overall site. This is then sealed by a series of two levelling deposits that were observed in both trenches. [6/039] and [7/006] are the immediately overlaying layer, which were then sealed by [6/038] and [7/005]. These deposits were then overlain by later 19<sup>th</sup> century activity, including a chalk floor/foundation [6/029]. This looks to be of the standard model observable within the suburbs of London: areas of rural character that are then built upon during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted that some residual Roman finds were observed within various features on site, but unlike Trench 3 (ASE 2017) no actual Roman features were observed within trenches 6 and 7 within the Marketing Suite area. It seems likely that there was Roman activity taking place on the site but any Roman remains within the Marketing Suite area appear to have been negatively impacted by later, post-medieval activity.
- 6.4.2 Gillian King of Southwark Council Archaeology visited the site and verbally communicated that no further archaeological works were required in the Marketing Suite area.

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Waterman 2016. *Rich Industrial Estate: Outline Written Scheme of Investigation*

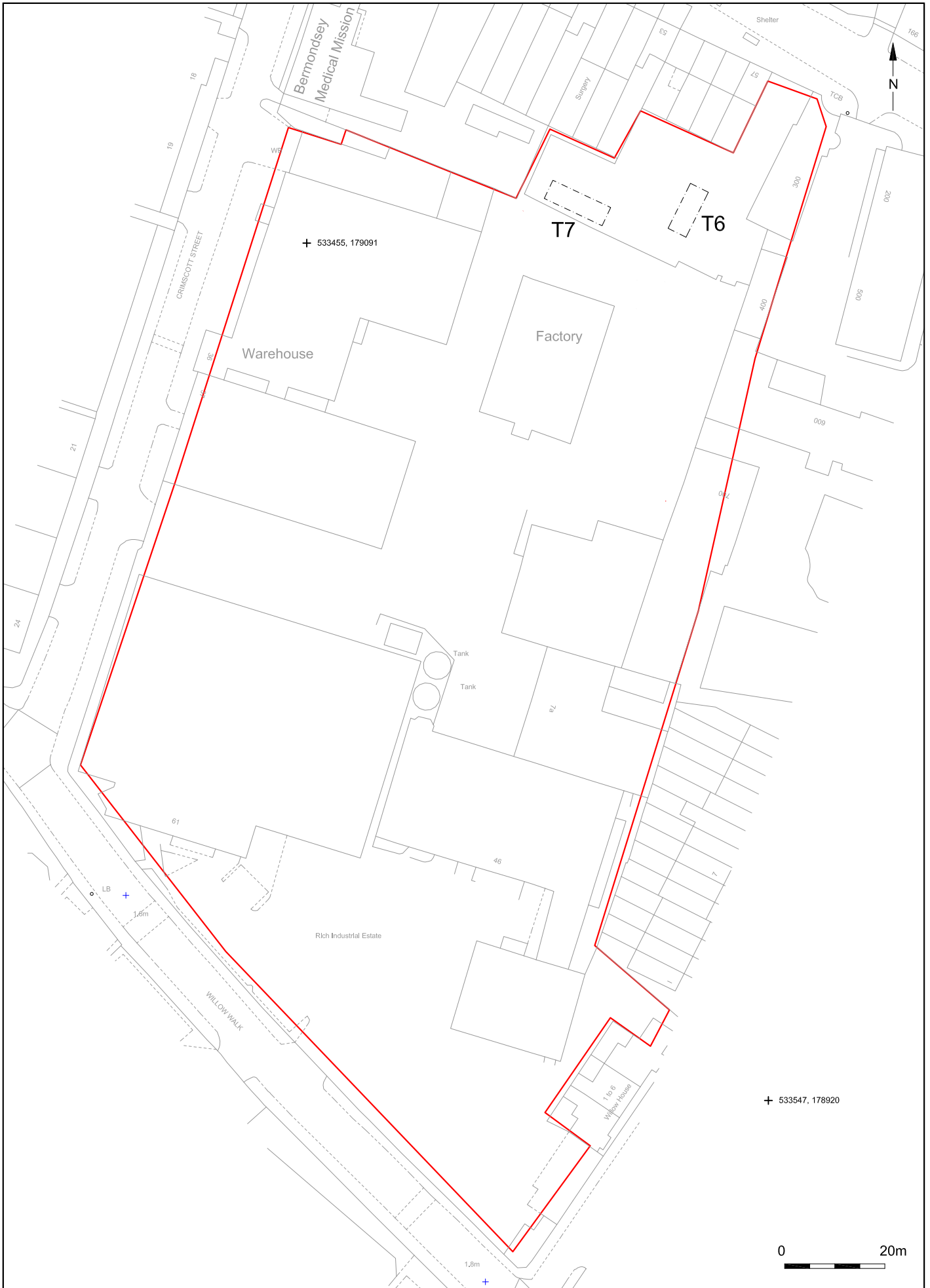
Waterman 2017. *Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite: Outline Written Scheme of Investigation*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. We would also like to thank, Gill King, Southwark Archaeology Advisor for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Steve White. The author would like to thank Beatrijs de Groot, Ian Hogg, Paulo Clemente and Angie McCall for their assistance on the excavations; Lauren Gibson who produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard who project managed the excavations and Dan Swift, Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts who project managed the post-excavation process.



© Archaeology South-East		Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Bermondsey, Southwark		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170572	August 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017355	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Bermondsey, Southwark		Fig.2
Project Ref: 170572	August 2017	Trench location		
Report Ref: 170355	Drawn by: LG			



View across trench 6 looking north-west



View across trench 6 looking south-west



View across trench 7 looking south-west



View across trench 7 looking west





+ 533528, 179103



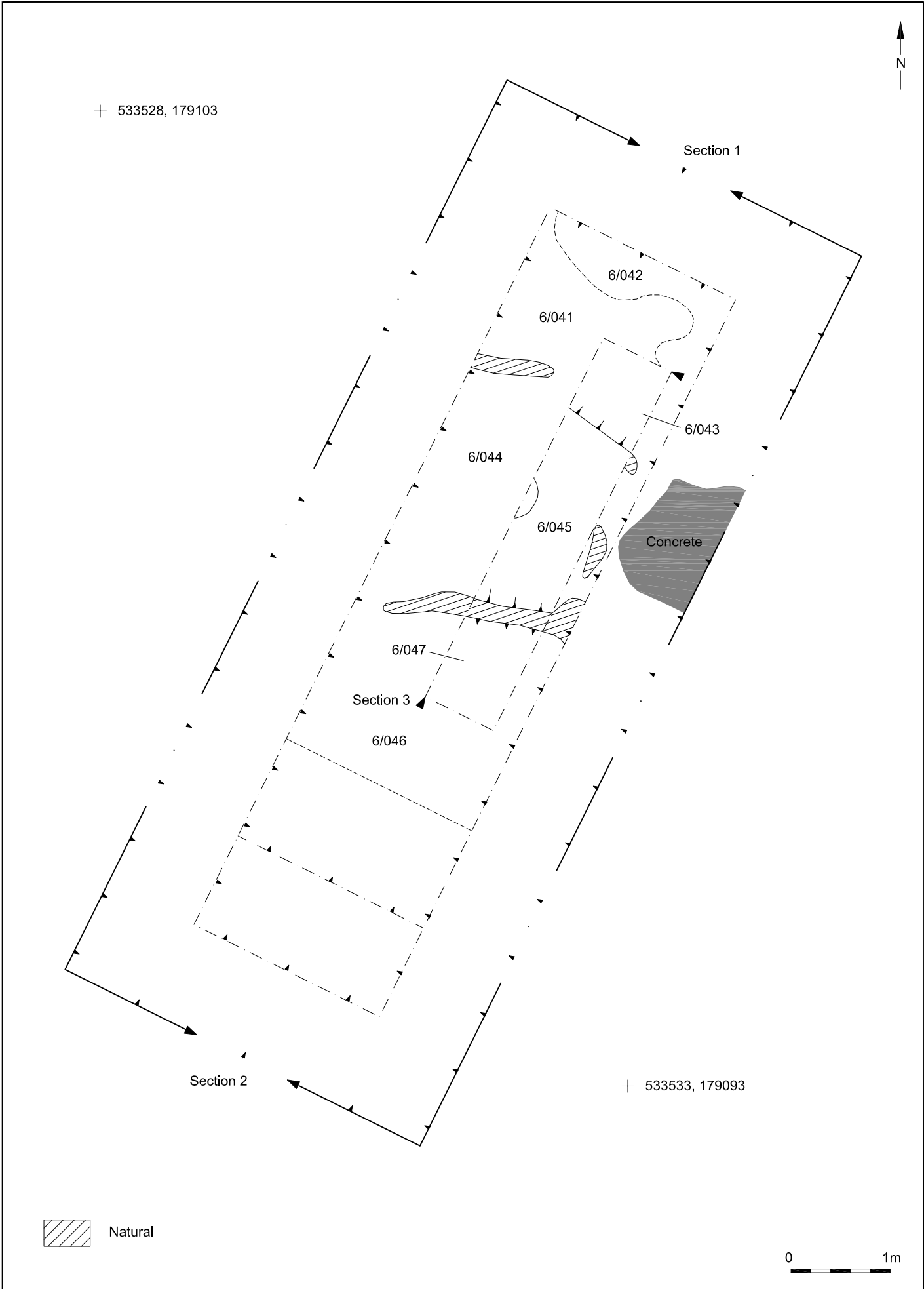
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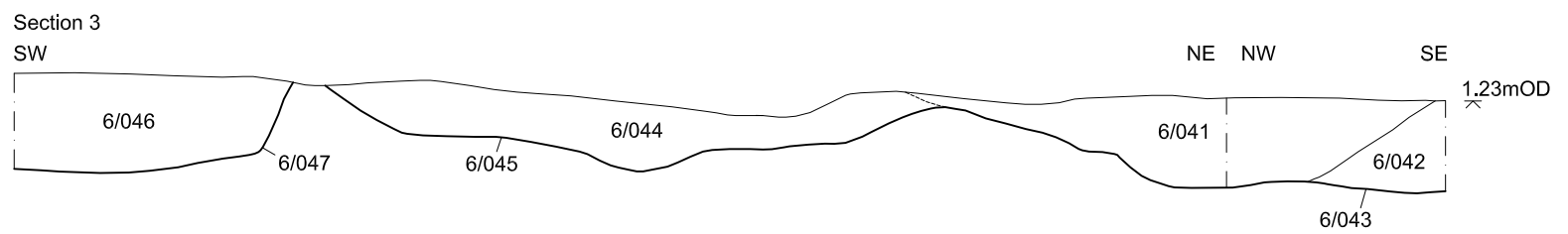
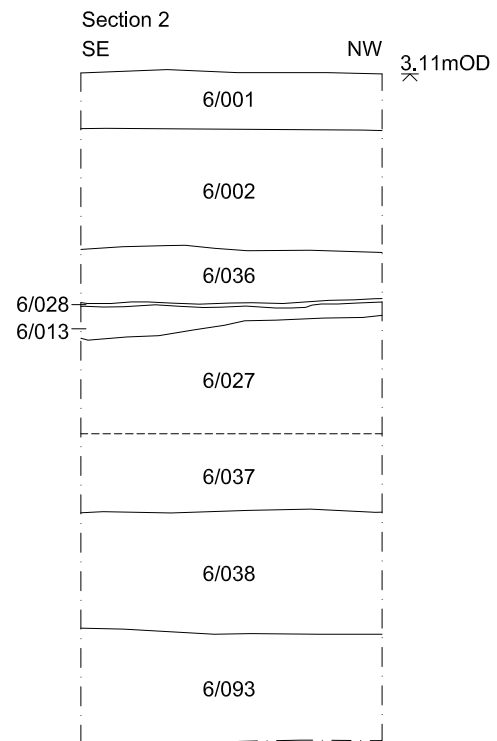
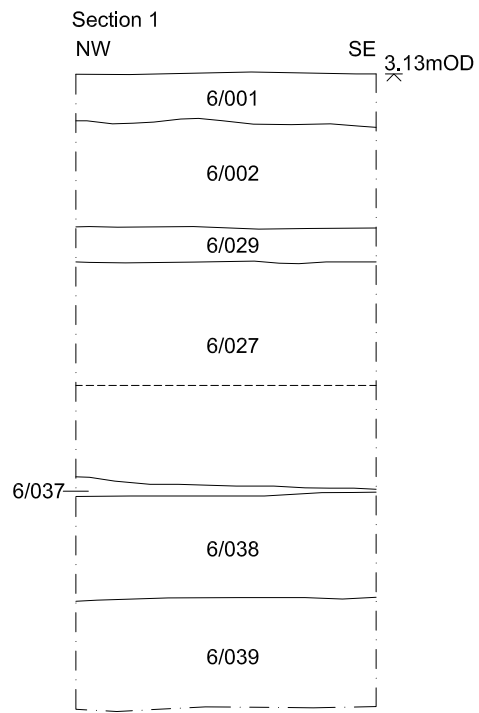
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© Archaeology South-East		Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Bermondsey, Southwark	Fig.4
Project Ref: 170572	August 2017	Trench 6 plan A	
Report Ref: 2017355	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Bermondsey, Southwark	Fig.5
Project Ref: 170572	August 2017	Trench 6 plan B	
Report Ref: 2017355	Drawn by: LG		

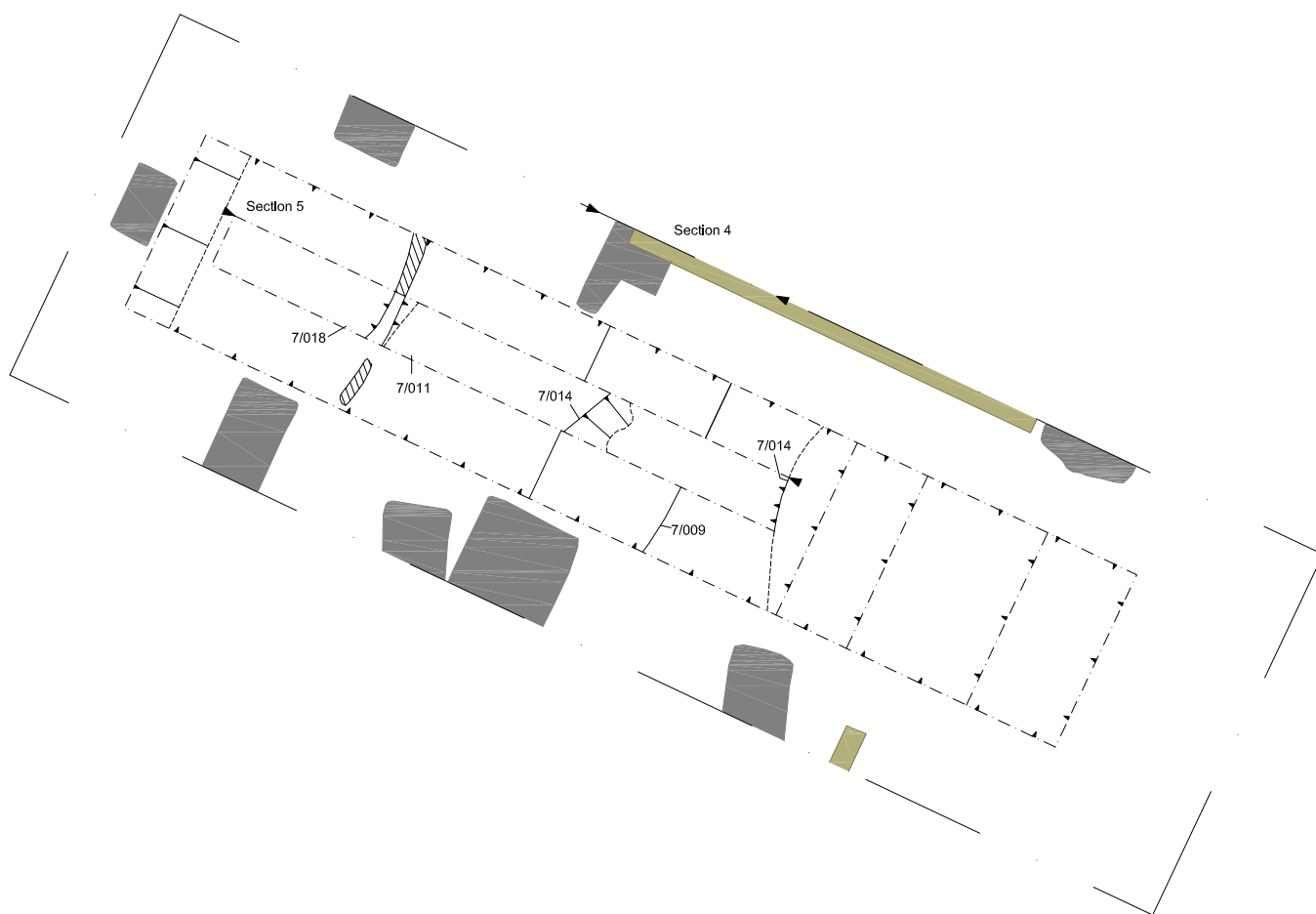


0 0.5m







+ 533511, 179106

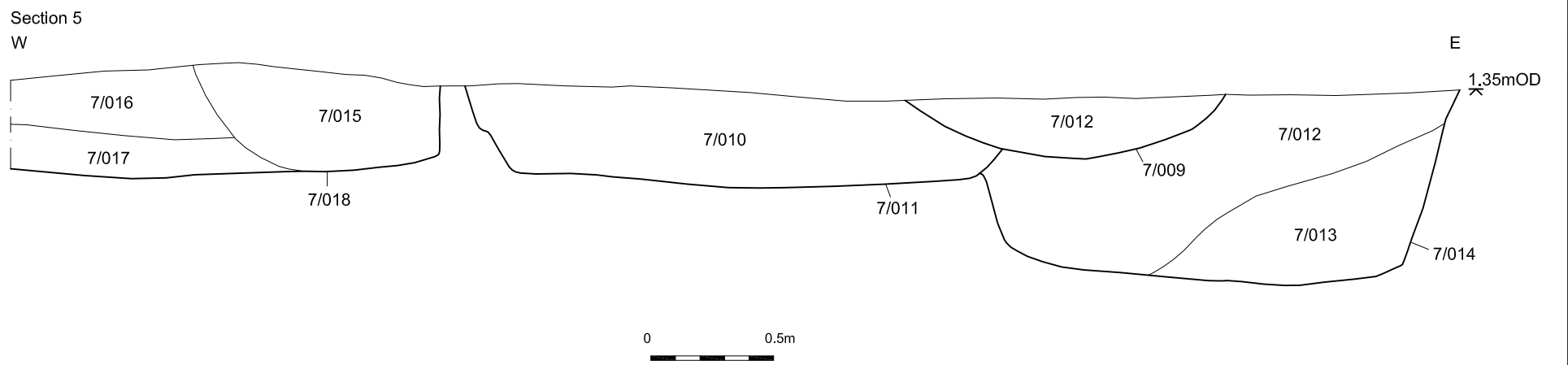
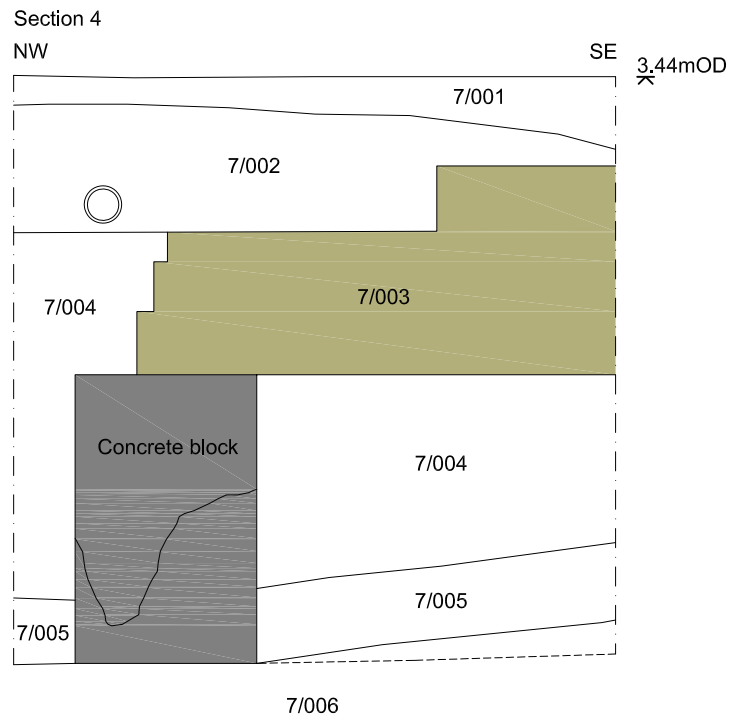


+ 533504, 179094

-  Concrete
-  Brick wall

0 1m

© Archaeology South-East		Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Bermondsey, Southwark	Fig.7
Project Ref: 170572	August 2017	Trench 7 plan	
Report Ref: 2017355	Drawn by: LG		



## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-293353

#### Project details

Project name	Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite area, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, between the 24th of July and 3rd of August, 2017. The work was comprised of the excavation of two evaluation trenches, and was the second phase of evaluation work to be undertaken on site. Trench 6 measured 10m x 4m x 2.20m deep (8m x 2m at base) and Trench 7 measured 12m x 4m x 2.12m (10m x 2m at base). The evaluation revealed natural deposits between 1.23-1.37m AOD in trench 6, and 1.33-1.35m AOD in Trench 7. The activity within the Marketing Suite area of the Rich Industrial Estate site can broadly be divided into three distinct periods of activity. The first is that of mid-late 17th century agricultural activity ([6/047], [6/045], [6/043], [7/018], [7/011], [7/014], [7/009]). This is then sealed by a series of two levelling deposits that were observed in both trenches. [6/039] and [7/006] are the immediately overlaying layer, which were then sealed by [6/038] and [7/005]. These deposits are then overlain by later 19th century activity, including the chalk floor/foundation [6/029]. This looks then to be of the standard model observable within the suburbs of London: areas of rural character that are then built upon during the 19th century. It should be noted that some residual Roman finds were observed within various features on site, but unlike trench 3 (ASE report 2017365) no actual Roman features were observed within trenches 6 and 7.
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2017 End: 03-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CMT15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods and 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 Rich Industrial Estate  
Marketing Suite, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey  
Postcode SE1 5TE  
Study area 987 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 33528 79102 51.4945703382 -0.076280265761 51 29 40 N 000  
04 34 W Polygon  
Height OD / Depth Min: 1.27m Max: 1.37m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East  
Project brief originator Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd  
Project design originator Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd  
Project director/manager Andy Leonard  
Project supervisor Steve White  
Type of sponsor/funding body Client  
Name of sponsor/funding body Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
Physical Archive ID CMT15  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"  
Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Archive ID CMT15  
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"  
Paper Archive LAARC

recipient  
Paper Archive ID CMT15  
Paper Contents "Animal  
Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research',  
General Notes', "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Rich Industrial Estate Marketing  
Suite, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, London Borough of  
Southwark  
Author(s)/Editor(s) White, S  
Other bibliographic details ASE report number 2017355  
Date 2017  
Issuer or publisher ASE  
Place of issue or publication Portslade  
Description Unbound grey lite report

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Entered by Stephen White (stephen.white@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 17 August 2017



**HER Summary**

Site Code	CMT15					
Identification Name and Address	Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey					
County, District and/or Borough	London Borough of Southwark					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 33528 79102					
Geology	Kempton Park Sands and Gravels					
Arch. South-East Project Number	170572					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site			Deep Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	24/07/17-03/08/17					
Sponsor/Client	Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Steve White					
Period Summary						
		Residual Roman	Post-medieval	Modern		
Summary	<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Rich Industrial Estate Marketing Suite area, Crimscott Street, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, between the 24<sup>th</sup> of July and 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, 2017. The work was comprised of the excavation of two evaluation trenches, and was the second phase of evaluation work to be undertaken on the wider site. Trench 6 measured 10m x 4m x 2.20m deep (8m x 2m at base) and Trench 7 measured 12m x 4m x 2.12m (10m x 2m at base).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed natural deposits between 1.23-1.37m AOD in trench 6, and 1.33-1.35m AOD in Trench 7. The activity within the Marketing Suite area comprised residual Roman finds encountered in 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century features probably related to agricultural activity. A number of levelling deposits were evident at the site underlying 19<sup>th</sup> century activity related to domestic occupation.</i></p>					

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