

**The Anchor Public House, Bankside,
London Borough of Southwark**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for The Spirit Group**

by Andrew Weale
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code ANR07

December 2007

Summary

Site name: The Anchor Public House, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark

Grid reference: TQ3254 8042

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 7th–21st November 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: ANR07

Area of site: 850 sq m

Summary of results: Various walls, layers, pits and modern intrusions were recorded certainly or probably of post-medieval date. Residual sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were also recorded. The remains included a brick structure thought to be the base of a mash tun or distillery and a wood-lined well.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at The Museum of London in due course.

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The Anchor Public House, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Report 07/86b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out The Anchor Public House, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark (TQ3254 8042 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Mark Thackeray of Cliff Walsingham and Company, Bourne House, Cores End Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5AR on behalf of The Spirit Group, 107 Station Street, Burton on Trent, Staffordshire DE14 1SZ.

Planning permission is to be sought for the development of a new rear extension to the existing building on the site, for kitchen and storage space including a lift pit and some internal alterations. An archaeological evaluation to determine the depths and character of archaeological deposits has been carried out to inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the Borough Council's policy on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a written scheme of investigation submitted to Dr C Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer, Planning and Regeneration, London Borough of Southwark. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale, Steve Crabb and Daniel Bray between the 7th and 21st of November 2007 and the site code is ANR07. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course.

The archaeological potential of the site has been presented in a desk-based assessment for the project (Preston 2007). In summary the site lies within an archaeological priority zone within the Borough with considerable archaeological potential. Previous evaluation within 10m to the south of the current site exposed elements of 17th-century building (cobble surface, cess pit and dumping) and 18th-20th century activity. No pre-17th century activity was noted.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of Bankside, on the southern bank of the Thames. The site currently consists of a flat Tarmac courtyard car park surrounded by the Premier Inn and the Anchor Public House, to the north, east and south with joint access by means of a covered arch, and an apartment building to the west. The Anchor

Public House is a grade II listed 18th-century brick building with some later alterations including extensions to the rear which appears to be the same date as the Premier Inn, late 20th to early 21st century.

The site is at a height of approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum and is located on Holocene alluvium (mainly sand, silt and clay) close to the boundary with Pleistocene Kempton Park Gravel to the east, beyond the railway (BGS 1994). Natural geology (gravel) was not reached in either trench.

Archaeological background

The lower stretch of the Thames Valley is rich in archaeological finds of all periods (Williams and Brown 1999). The margins of the River, creeks and inlets were the preferred areas of settlement in earlier periods, but the study of this use has been hampered by subsequent inundation due to rises in sea level and the deposition of deep alluvium. Fieldwork has located areas of occupation with good preservation of organic remains such as examples of wooden trackways laid down to cross low-lying ground in the Bronze Age or earlier (Meddens 1996).

Until the last couple of decades relatively little was known of Southwark's archaeology compared to The City of London across the river. Since the 1970s and especially from the 1990s this has changed mostly due to development-led archaeological investigations, unearthing a rich archaeological heritage of all periods (Siddell *et al.* 2002; SLAEC 2000; MoLAS 2000; Mackinder and Blatherwick 2000; *cf* Bird and Graham 1978). The majority of this work has been in the north of the Borough. The archaeological background in the immediate vicinity of the site can be broken down into periods.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric remains have been located in a number of locations close to the site. Peat deposits probably of Bronze Age date were recorded in Southwark Bridge Road, Anchor Terrace and at 5-15 Bankside, where what may have been a prehistoric water course was found. Prehistoric pits were found to the south of the site, and flint debitage, waste from flint work to the west. The Courage Brewery excavations to the south yield substantial evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation. Stray prehistoric finds have also been recorded near the site, at Clink Street for example.

Roman

This area of Southwark lies within a major early Roman settlement that was separate from the walled town of *Londinium* but may have been regarded as a suburb. This settlement may have occupied as much as 24ha on the south bank of the Thames. Roman remains are widespread and varied in the area of the site, with evidence of

roads and buildings, drainage systems and riverfront structures, such as revetments, jetties, warehouses and flooding from this period. Burials have been recorded at Thrale Street and elsewhere.

Saxon

The only Saxon evidence close to the site comes from pits (possibly Saxon) at Cathedral Street and stray finds. Late Roman or post-Roman 'dark earth' layers covering the Roman deposits have been recorded in various locations.

Medieval

Medieval remains in this area of Southwark are substantial and widespread. They take the form of river-management, land reclamation or drainage features. Domestic occupation remains such as buildings, floors, yards, rubbish pits, etc. are also much in evidence. Some 200m to the east of the site is the site of the palace of the bishops of Winchester, part of which remains upstanding and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Likewise the site of the house of the Prior of St Swithun is also 200m from the site.

Post-medieval

There are substantial and important early post-medieval remains close to the site. Structures recorded at 27 Bankside have been interpreted as part of the Hope Theatre and the Bear Gardens glassworks and pottery. The site of the clink prison is immediately adjacent to the site. The sites of both the Rose and Globe Theatres are to the west of the site and are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There is a small number of listed buildings of post-medieval date, including The Anchor Public House itself.

Archaeological investigations on the site itself

Evaluation trenching on the site in 1998 revealed layers of made ground dating from the late 16th or 17th century, elements of 17th-century brick buildings, a cess pit probably backfilled before 1700, a cobbled surface associated with this, and 18th- to 20th-century buildings (Douglas 1998).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the date, nature, extent, and state of preservation of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of the project are:

- to determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on this site given that parts of the site have previously developed;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

- to determine if Roman or Medieval occupation deposits or other land use activity is present on the site;
- to determine the extent and nature of post-Medieval occupation on the site; and
- to determine the topographic and palaeoenvironmental setting of the site.

Two trenches were excavated, each 6m long and 1.8m wide, amounting to 33% of the area of the proposed extension, by means of a 5-tonne 360° tracked excavator in the positions shown in Figure 3. A concrete breaker and toothed bucket were used to remove the compacted Tarmac surfaces. A toothless ditching bucket and a toothless 0.60m wide bucket were used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels (the latter used around live services) under the supervision of an archaeologist.

The positions of the trenches varied slightly from those proposed in the written scheme of investigation, due to the presence of pressurized gas containers to the north of Trench 1 and the need to maintain access to the car park to the south of the area of investigation. Portions of both trenches were not excavated due to the presence of live electricity cables and a surface water pipe.

Due to size of the area under investigation and the need for spoil storage, each trench was excavated in two stages, a northern section followed by a southern section. The first trench excavated was backfilled before the second started also due to lack of space to store spoil.

Where archaeological significant deposits were exposed, they were cleaned and excavated to satisfy the aims of the project using appropriate hand tools. Structural remains were cleaned, planned and recorded, but otherwise left intact.

The full depth of the deposits above natural geology could not be established without compromising the integrity of remains higher in the sequence, due to the confined space and reach of the machine.

Spoil heaps were monitored during the extent of the project and a metal detector was used to aid recovery of metallic objects.

The Borough's Senior Archaeological Officer was kept informed of progress throughout the duration of the project and visited the site three times to observe the work.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and stratification is given in Appendix 1.

Results

Trench 1 (Plate 1)

Trench 1 was 6.14m long, 1.90m wide with an orientation almost north to south as shown in Figure 3. It was excavated in two halves (northern and southern) divided by a late 19th- or 20th-century wall with concrete foundations (Fig. 4).

Northern half

The observed stratigraphy comprised 0.52m of late 19th or 20th century Tarmacadam and cobbled surfaces together with truncation by 19th- and 20th-century foundations and services, (layers 84 to 89, fills 90 to 95 and cuts 10 and 13) (Fig. 4). Beneath these layers and truncations was layer 96, which was up to 0.40m thick extending across the trench and from the foundation cut for the modern extension to the Anchor Public House to the foundation cut for the late 19th- or 20th-century wall (10). This appeared to be a levelling or demolition layer with frequent brick, tile and lime mortar, animal bone, clay pipe and contained pottery dating from the late 17th century or later.

Beneath layer 96 was the back fill of brick structure 12. The upper fill, 97, was 0.40m thick and 1.70m in diameter. It consisted of ash/charcoal rich sand with frequent brick, tile, animal bone, clay pipe and contained one large sherd of pottery from the late 16th century or later. Beneath 97, fill 98, which was 0.54m thick and 1.58m in diameter, dipped down into structure 12 from the south. Fill 98 was a mixture of silty clay with ceramic building material, ash and clinker, and could not be bottomed due to decreasing access and became increasingly damp with depth. Beneath 98 on the southern sloping part of structure 12 only, was fill 99, loose purplish sand with evidence of burning. It was 0.05m thick and extended from 0.10m west of the section up to the truncation of structure 12 by the sewer pipe cut. This fill may have been derived from the bricks of structure 12 which were very crumbly and badly decayed in this area.

Structure 12

Structure 12 was constructed from hand-made unfrogged bricks which were 70mm by 100mm by 230mm, on average and bonded with a white crumbly lime mortar. Structure 12 was approximately 3.5m in diameter on its projected outer rim which consisted of at least 3 courses of bricks laid in a rough header bond. In the northern quadrant at the level of the second course of bricks down from the top, the structure formed a flat shelf which ended in a rectangular sided hole. The shelf was a maximum of 0.60m wide. The southern quadrant inside the outer rim was formed of a surface sloping down into the rectangular hole. There were areas of vitrification (150) on the surface of the bricks in this area. On the shelf in the northern part inside the line of the outer rim was a small rebuild (152) made of bricks and tile, with a similar crumbly white mortar to the original structure 12.

Structure 12 was cleaned, recorded and left *in situ*. There were traces of a rough circular cut (14) approximately 0.25m outside the outer rim of 12. The cut was overlain by layer 96, with the back fill almost indistinguishable from 96, and cut through a layer that also in turn appeared to be very similar to 96. Due to insufficient space this was not excavated below the three courses of bricks exposed in 12, as to have done so would have destabilized 12 and prevent preservation *in situ*. The interior of structure 12 had been subject to heating over a period of time, and it appears to have been built for this purpose. It can be suggested that structure 12 may have formed part of the brewing process such as the base of a mash tun, or the distilling process such as the base of a still.

Southern Half

The observed stratigraphy comprised 0.31m of late 19th- or 20th-century Tarmacadam and truncation by 19th- and 20th-century foundations and services (layers 84, 85, 87, 154, fills 155, 156, cuts 15 and 16) (Fig. 4).

Beneath these layers and truncations was a sequence of layers of made ground 1.29m thick (layers 157 to 162). Layer 157 was mixed brown sandy silt with fragments of ceramic building material, lime mortar, ash and coal, 0.12m thick. Layer 158 was mixed yellow sand with fragments of ceramic building material, ash, charcoal and gravel, 0.21m thick. Layer 159 was brown silty sand with mortar, ceramic building material fragments, clay pipe and animal bone, 0.13m thick. Layer 160 was mixed red/brown sandy silt with ash, mortar, ceramic building material fragments and iron panning, 0.26m thick. Layer 161 was mixed black, grey sandy silt with mortar, ceramic building material fragments and clay lenses, 0.41m thick. Layer 162 was mixed red brown sandy silt with ceramic building material fragments, charcoal, mortar, clean sand lens, animal bone, clay pipe and iron panning, 0.23m thick. Beneath layer 162 was Wall 164.

Wall 164

Wall 164 was the remains of a return of a brick wall. It was constructed of hand-made unfrogged bricks with a depth of 68mm, and width of 87mm. The length of the bricks could not be recorded as the return was in the south east corner of Trench 1 and extended under the sections. Wall 164 was bonded with a white crumbly lime mortar, with one face heading in a north-south direction the other in an east-west direction. There were the remains of six courses of bricks within the wall which was a total of 0.42m high. Wall 164 was within cut 17 which had steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom, 0.52m deep and 0.32m wide. Cut 17 was also filled with 163, a damp grey silty clay with ceramic building material fragments and mortar. Beneath Cut 17 were layers 165 to 167.

Layer 165 was mixed black brown clayey sand with ceramic building material fragments, ash and charcoal, 0.41m thick. Layer 166 was a wet grey brown silty clay, 0.10m thick and contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the late 14th century, but as it overlay 167, cannot be this early. Layer 167 was waterlogged blue grey

clay with organic remains, (small fragments of branch and twig) and contained animal bone, and one sherd of pottery dated to the late 16th century or later; this deposit was not bottomed.

Trench 2 (Plate 2)

Trench 2 was 6.45m long, 1.90m wide, orientated almost north to south, as shown in Fig. 3. It was excavated in two halves (northern and southern) divided by a late 19th- or 20th-century wall with concrete foundations (Fig. 5).

Northern half

The observed stratigraphy comprised 0.54m of late 19th- or 20th-century Tarmacadam, cobbled surfaces and concrete together with truncation by 19th- and 20th-century foundations and services (layers 50 to 56, 168, fills 65 to 70, cuts 1, 2 and 6) (Fig.5).

Beneath layer 56 was layer 57, 0.41m thick, of mixed brown grey sand, silt, clay containing ceramic building material fragments, coal, ash, slate, gravel, animal bone and 19th-century pottery. Beneath layer 57 was layer 58, 0.11m thick, a black silt sand containing approximately 20% tile lying flat, with ash, coal and 18th-century pottery. Beneath layer 58 was a series of inter-cutting pits.

Pit 3 was semicircular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat bottom, 0.91m in diameter and 0.35m deep and filled with 59 and 60. Fill 59 was mixed yellow red brown sandy silt with coal, mortar, slag, 0.46m wide and 0.13m thick. Beneath fill 59 was fill 60 a mixed brown yellow sandy silt with coal, mortar, ceramic building material fragments, 0.90m wide and 0.31m thick. Pit 3 cut pits 4 and 7.

Pit 4 was roughly semicircular in plan with steeply sloping sides, a flat bottom and was cut by pit 3. Pit 4 was 0.65m in diameter and 0.42m deep. Pit 4 was filled with 61, yellow clay and contained a large amount of ceramic building material.

Pit 7 was roughly semicircular in plan with a steeply sloping side, flat base and was cut by pit 3 and foundation trench 6. Pit 7 was 0.63m in diameter (within the trench) and 0.28m deep, filled with 63, mixed yellow grey red brown sandy silt clay with ceramic building material fragments mortar and coal.

Beneath Pit 4 was deposit 62, yellow clay which contained no inclusions or artefacts. Deposit 62 only survived in a small area between pits 3 and 4, 0.36m wide and 0.20m thick.

A portion of the section of Trench 2 collapsed behind pits 3, 4 and 7, to reveal wall 72. Wall 72 was built from hand-made unfrosted bricks 58mm by 103mm by 227mm and partial bricks 58mm by 103mm by 136mm. It was bonded with a soft brownish red mortar with fine sand. It did not follow a recognized type of bond but

appeared to have a random bond with similarities to English or English Cross. Wall 72 was made up of four of these random courses set on a bottom foundation course of bricks on edge. No cut could be seen for wall 72. Beneath wall 72 was layer 71, mixed grey yellow clay which contained no artefacts. Layer 71 was 0.15m thick. Beneath layer 71 was Well 5.

Well 5 was circular in plan with vertical sides, a diameter of 1.78m and was not bottomed. The well was filled with 64, grey sandy clay with approximately 10% silt. A large semi-circular wooden stave recovered from near the top of 64 may have been part of the upper lining of the well. Within 64 on the eastern side of the well only was a layer of bricks 81. This layer of large, hand-made, unfroged bricks was not mortared together but did appear to have been laid within the fill and may be part of a cap for the well. Well 5 was hand augured to a depth of 0.13m AOD with no change in fill noted.

Southern Half

The observed stratigraphy comprised 0.34m of late 19th- or 20th-century Tarmacadam and together with truncation by 19th- and 20th-century foundations and services (layers 50, 51, 73, 74, 75, fill 80 and cut 8). Beneath layer 75 was a sequence of layers of made ground (Fig. 5).

Layer 76 was mixed grey/red/yellow sandy silt with ceramic building material fragments, mortar, ash, charcoal and was 0.60m thick. Beneath layer 76 was pit 9. Pit 9 had one straight side in plan with a small step near the top and steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Pit 9 was 0.59m in width, 1.00m deep and extended across the trench. It was filled with 169, mixed red/grey/brown silty sandy clay with ceramic building material fragments and mortar. At the base of fill 76 was a well-preserved squared wooden beam (82) 1.28m long, 0.12m wide and 0.09m thick. There were no tool marks or joins on beam 82, although there was an area of damage on its upper face from the middle to the western end. Beam 82 overlay the end of another beam, 83, at its western end. Beam 83 was 0.18m wide, 0.10m thick and a length of 0.21m extending under the western edge of Trench 2. There were again no tool marks or joins but the north-eastern edge of beam 83 was rounded off.

Pit 9 cut layer 77, a black grey silty sand with ash and charcoal, 0.12m thick. Beneath layer 77 was layer 78, mixed grey brown silty clay with cobbles, ceramic building material fragments and one small sherd of 16th- to 17th-century pottery. Beneath layer 78, layer 79, waterlogged blue grey clay with organic remains, (small fragments of branch and twig) contained tile and clay pipe, and was not bottomed. Layer 79 was very similar if not the same as layer 167 in Trench 1.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 26 sherds with a total weight of 723g. It was all late medieval or later, apart from a single sherd of Roman material. The bulk of the assemblage was post-medieval or modern. It was classified using the codes and chronology of the Museum of London pottery type-series (e.g. Vince 1985, 38) with the range of fabric types as follows:

TUDG: 'Tudor green' ware, 1380-1500. 1 sherd, 18 g.
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580-1900. 6 sherds, 548g.
BORDY: Yellow-glazed Border ware, 1550-1700. 1 sherd, 20g.
TGW: English tin-glazed ware, 1570-1800. 5 sherds, 14g.
LONS: London stoneware, 1670-1900. 1 sherd, 7 g.
SWSG: Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, 1720-1780. 2 sherds, 9g.
CHINA: 'Ironstone' china, 1800-1900. 10 sherds, 107g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. The ware types are all well-known in London and its environs, and typical of sites of the period.

Animal bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of animal bone was recovered from six contexts across the evaluated area. A total of 11 fragments, weighing 262g of bone were available for analysis (Appendix 4). Overall, the remains demonstrated good surface preservation, although all pieces were fragmented. Two rib fragments of an undetermined large animal were present in contexts 57 and 167. The rib from context 57 showed butchery chop marks.

A tooth, a rib fragment and a right distal humerus from a sheep/goat species were identified in context 96, while context 162 had a complete sheep/goat radius-ulna shaft and distal articulation with an unfused proximal aspect. Evidence of butchery (chop-marks) was also observed on the sheep/goat rib in context 96.

No further information could be retrieved from these remains.

Clay pipe by Andrew Weale

A small amount of clay pipe was recovered from five contexts across the evaluated area. A total of 18 fragments, weighing 208g of clay pipe were available for analysis (Appendix 5). The vast majority were stem pieces with only one bowl.

The bowl piece from context 79 was of a long bowl type with top of bowl in line with axis of the stem, a plain ring at the top and a pedestal spur. No makers mark was visible on the spur or bowl, which had an internal diameter of 9mm. This type of bowl was popular in the early 18th century (Ayto 1994). No other piece was diagnostic and no further information could be retrieved from this assemblage.

Brick, tile, clinker, bottle glass and plain glass were recovered during the evaluation but no further work has been carried out on this material.

Conclusion

As anticipated, archaeological remains survive within the area of the proposed development despite various modern intrusions. The archaeological deposits are present at various depths. Close dating evidence was slight though the main components appear all to be of post-medieval date. In the northern half of Trench 1 the substantial remains of a brick-built structure (12) were encountered. This structure appears to be the remains of a mash tun or a still. Although the structure remains undated in itself, from the backfill (97) late 16th-century pottery was recovered and late 17th-century (or later) pottery was recovered from the layer (96) which sealed the backfill of structure 12. This would give the backfill of the structure a *terminus post quem* of the late 16th century, although it should be noted this is based on only one sherd of pottery and any later date is possible. Above this were 19th- and 20th-century yard and car park surfaces, together with 19th and 20th century foundations and services.

The southern half of Trench 1 exhibited a similar sequence of 19th and 20th century surfaces, foundations and services to the northern half. This overlay a series of mostly undated layers until layer 162, which contained a fragment of clay pipe stem which would give a date any time from the late 16th century to the 20th. Layer 162 sealed the remains of wall 164, which could not be dated, although the bricks from which it was made (hand made and unfrogged) would suggest that it may be pre-18th century, although hand-made unfrogged bricks continued to be used well into the 19th century. The bottom layer of the southern half of Trench 1 (167) contained late 16th-century pottery which would give a *terminus post quem* for the sequence. The late 14th century pottery recovered from layer 166 must be seen as residual.

Trench 2 exhibited a similar sequence of 19th and 20th century surfaces, foundations and services to Trench 1. These layers overlay layer 58, which contained early 18th century pottery and appeared to seal wall

72, although the exact relationship could not be established in section. Wall 72 was made from what appeared to be hand made unfrosted bricks and soft brownish red mortar with fine sand, which suggests that it may be pre-18th century. Layer 58 also sealed pits 3, 4 and 7 which could not be dated. These pits cut into layer 71 which also could not be dated and sealed well 5. Well 5 was appeared to have the remains of a timber lining in its upper part and contained what may have been a layer of sealing bricks (81) in its upper fill. Well 5 contained no datable artefacts.

In the southern half of Trench 2, pit 9 contained wooden beams 82 and 83, which although they were squared did not exhibited any joints, fixings or observed tool marks. Pit 9 cut though layer 78 which overlay layer 79, which contained the remains of a clay pipe bowl that appears to be of early 18th century in date and which can be seen as a *terminus post quem* for this sequence. The mid 16th-century pottery from layer 78 should be seen as residual.

None of the features revealed would be out of place in the yard of an 18th-century and later public house, such as the Anchor.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Om at north end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	6.45	1.90	2.08	Natural geology not encountered. Modern surfaces, make up and services. Pits 3, 4, 7 and 9, well 5 and wall 72 [Pt. 1]
2	6.30	1.90	2.13	Natural geology not encountered. Modern surfaces, make up and services. Structure 12 and wall 164 [Pts 2, 3 and 4]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date (AD)</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1		84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 154	Surfaces/bedding	Modern	
1	10	90	Foundation	Modern	
1		91, 92, 93	Service	Modern	
1	13	95	Service	Modern	
1		96	Layer	Late 17th century	Pottery, Clay Pipe
1	14	Structure 12, 97, 98, 99, 150	Mash tun or distillery	Late 16th century	Pottery, Clay Pipe
1	15	155	Foundation	Modern	
1	16	156	Foundation	Modern	
1		157	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		158	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		159	Layer	Post 16th century	Clay Pipe
1		160	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		161	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		162	Layer	Post 16th century	Clay Pipe
1	17	163, 164	Wall	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		165	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		166	Layer	Post 16th century	Stratigraphy
1		167	Layer	Late 16th century	Pottery
2		57	Layer	19th century	Pottery
2		50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 73, 74, 75, 168	Surfaces/bedding	Modern	
2		58	Layer	Early 18th century	Pottery
2	3	59, 60	Pit	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2	4	61	Pit	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		62	Layer	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2	7	63	Pit	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2	5	64, 81	Well	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2	1	65	Foundation	Modern	
2	2	68, 69	Service	Modern	
2	6	70	Pit	Post-18th century	Stratigraphy
2		71	Layer	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		72	Wall	Pre-early 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		76	Layer	Post 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		77	Layer	Post 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		78	Layer	Post 18th century	Stratigraphy
2		79	Layer	Early 18th century	Clay Pipe
2	8	80	Service	Modern	
2	9	82, 83, 109	Pit	Post 18th century	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

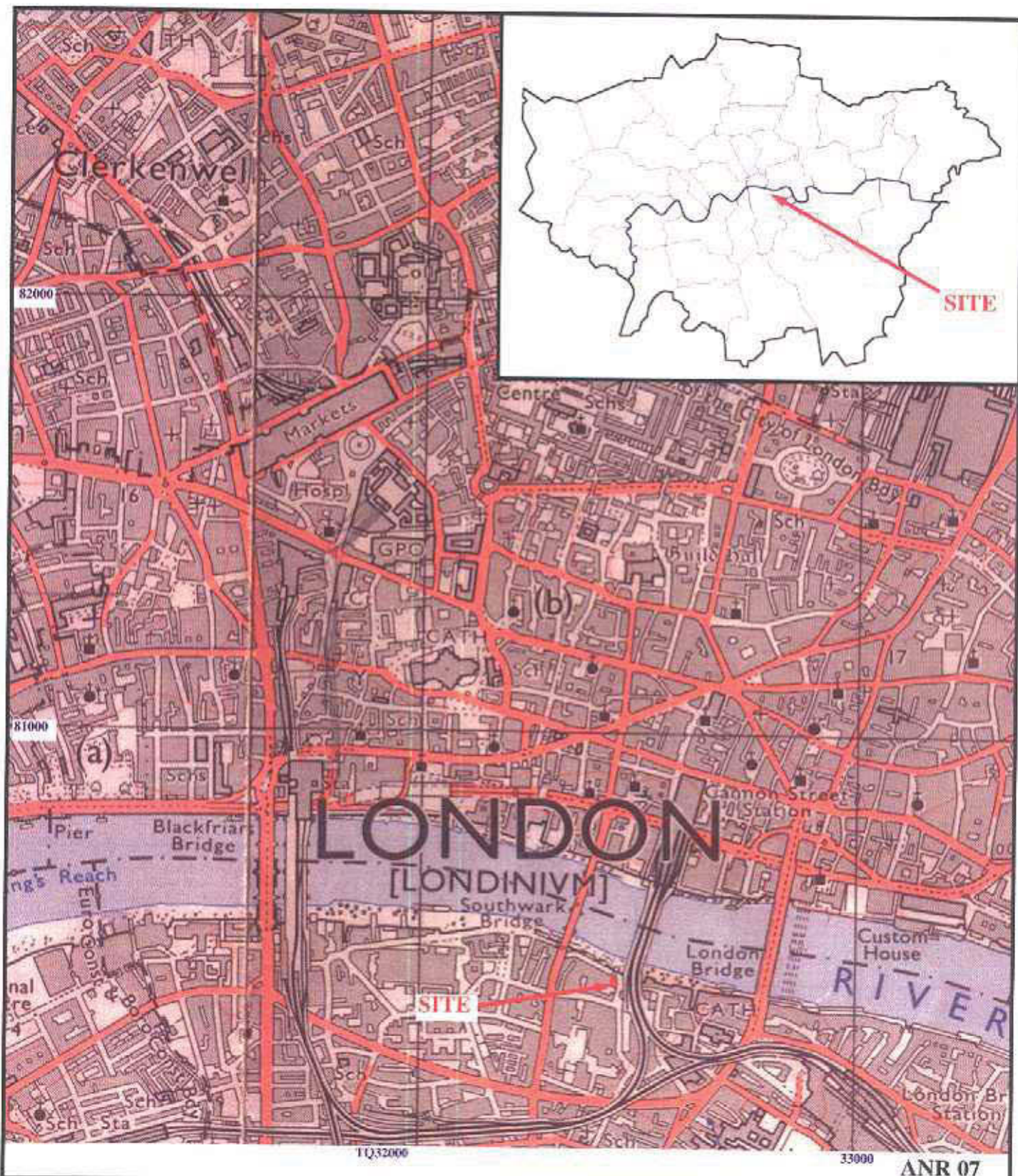
F	Context	Roman		TUDG		PMR		BORDY		TGW		LONS		SWSG		CHINA	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
	57	1	3							1	2					7	64
	58													2	9		
	78							1	20								
	166			1	18												
	167					1	29										
	96					4	310			4	12	1	7				
10	90																
13	95															2	21
14	97					1	209									1	22
	Total	1	3	1	18	6	548	1	20	5	14	1	7	2	9	10	107

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	-	57	1	47	1 (Rib)	-	Chop-marks
1	14	96	6	77	-	3 (tooth, rib, humerus)	Chop-marks
1	14	97	1	21	-	-	-
1	-	159	1	21	-	-	-
1	-	162	1	30	-	1 (radius-ulna)	-
1	-	167	1	66	1 (Rib)	-	-
Total			11	262	-	-	-

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of clay pipe.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Bowl</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	-	78	1	40	1	-	Heavily mineralized
2	-	79	2	42	1	1	Bowl complete
1	-	96	8	60	8	-	
1	14	97	5	40	5	-	1 mouth piece
1	-	159	1	12	1	-	
1	-	162	1	14	1	-	
Total			18	208			

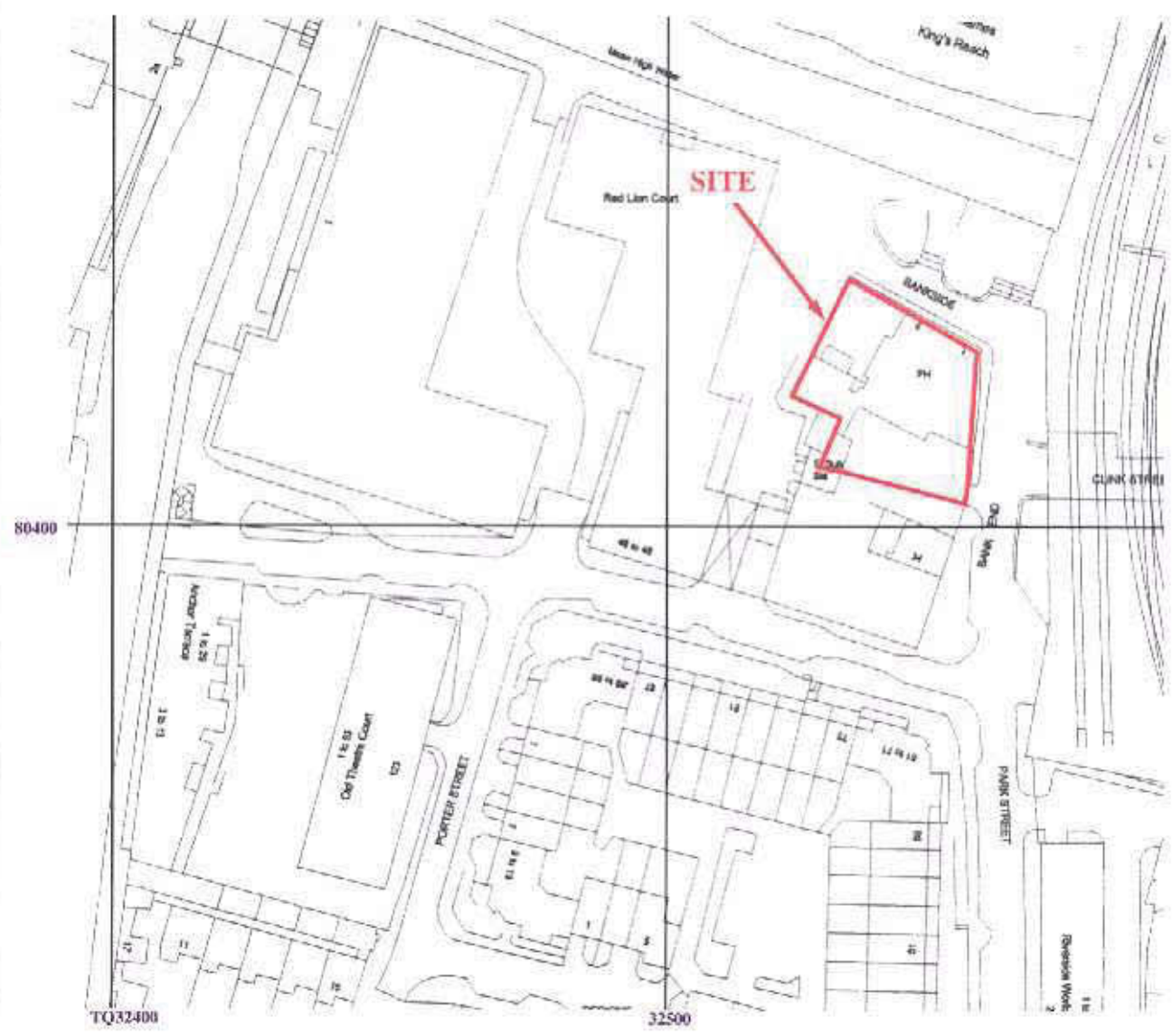


**The Anchor Public House, Bankside,
London Borough of Southwark, 2007
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Southwark and
Greater London.

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Archaeological evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Bankside.

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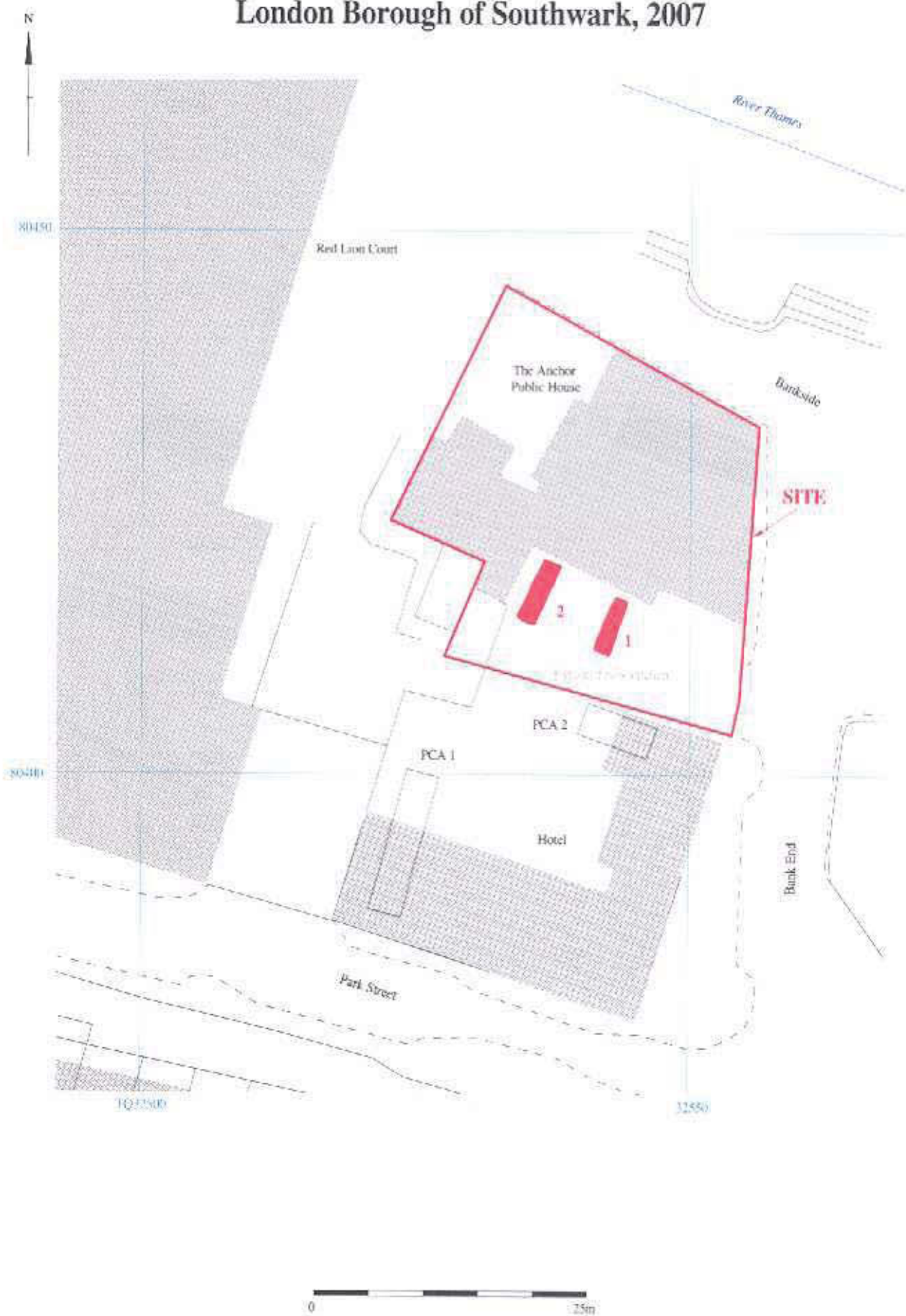


Figure 3. Location of trenches in relation to site and to previous evaluation trenches.

The Anchor, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark, 2007

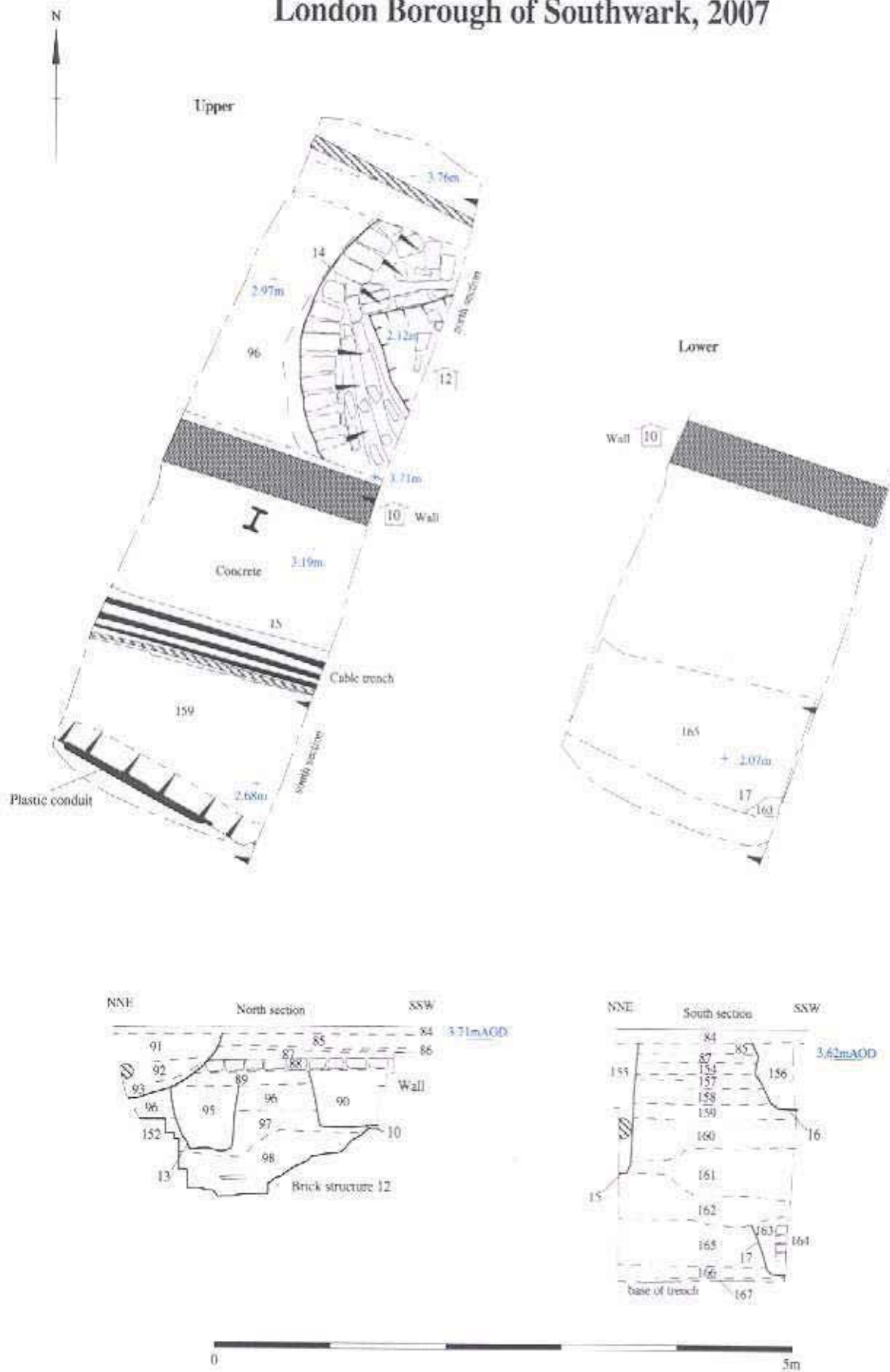


Figure 4. Detailed plans and sections of Trench 1.

The Anchor, Bankside, London Borough of Southwark, 2007

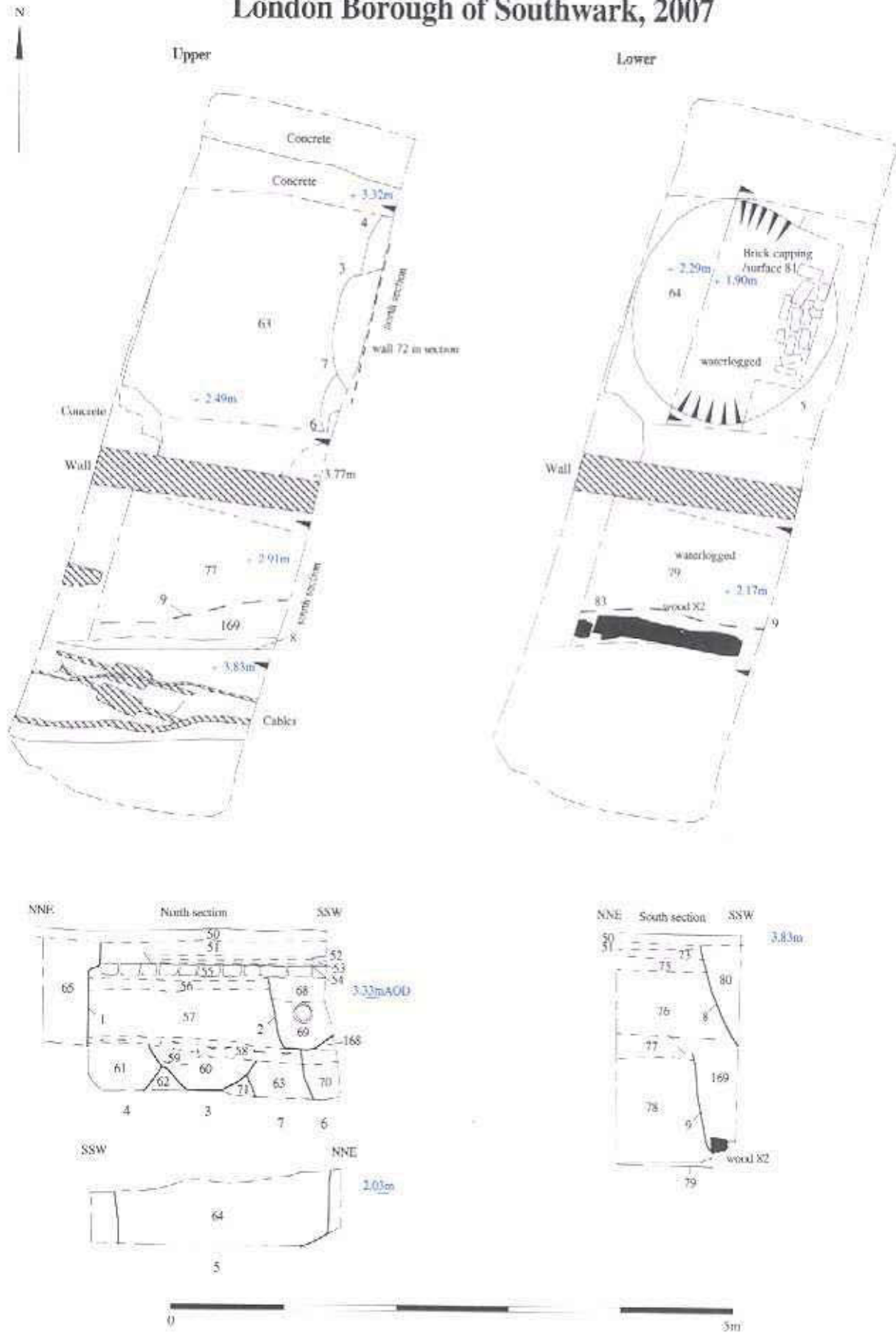


Figure 5. Detailed plans and sections of Trench 2.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-south-west, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2 looking north-north-east; scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Brick structure 12, looking east; horizontal scales 1m and 0.5m, vertical scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. Brick surface 81 above well 5, looking south-south-west; scales 0.5m.