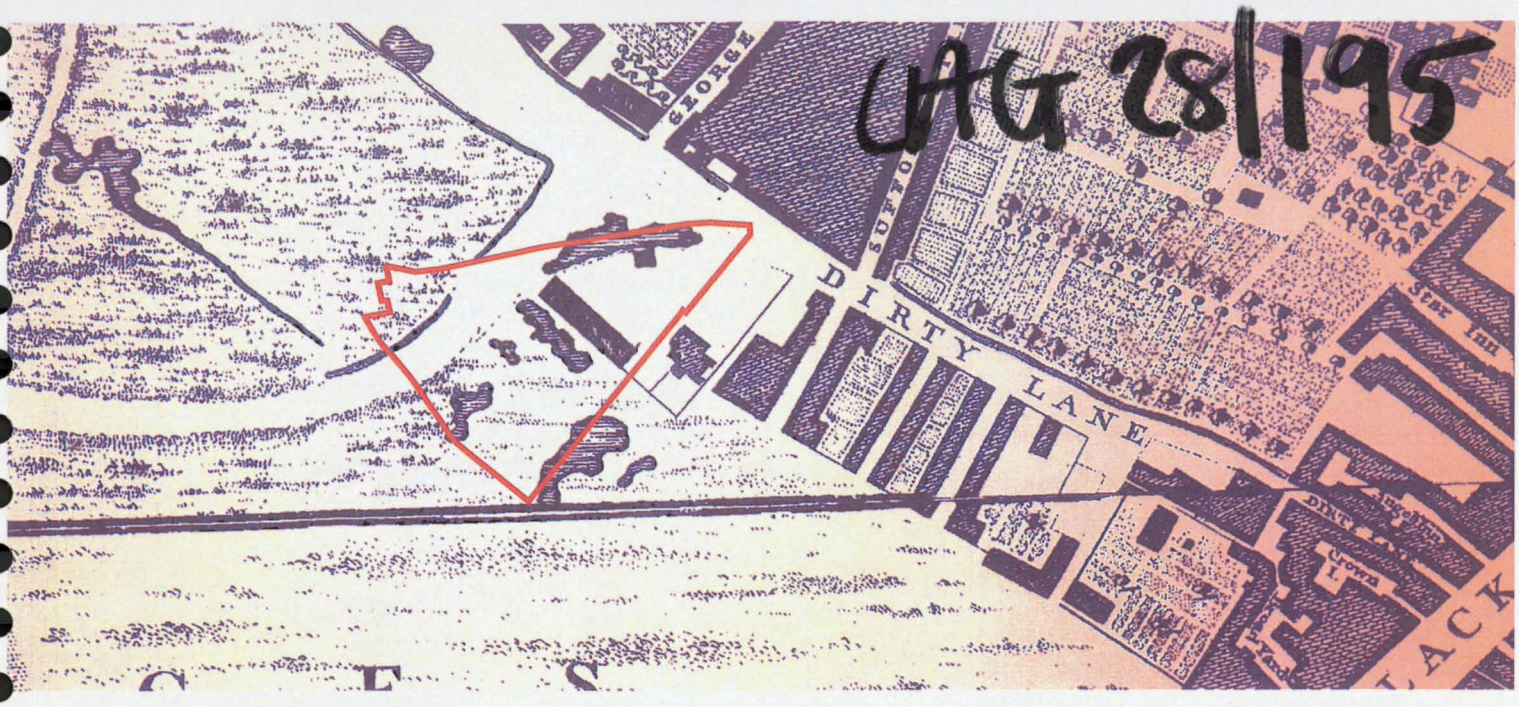

122–144 Southwark Bridge Road
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation report

November 2006

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA

MUSEUM OF LONDON
Archaeology Service

122–144 Southwark Bridge Road
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: SBI06
National Grid Reference: 532000 179662

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Buxton Homes Ltd.

Following the recommendations of the senior archaeological officer for the London Borough of Southwark five evaluation trenches were excavated on the site between 24th April and 25th May 2006 prior to redevelopment.

Archaeological deposits were recorded in all of the evaluation trenches. Natural sand and gravel was observed at an upper horizon of between 1.58 and 1.97m OD. The highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at between 2.1- 2.8m OD. In most of the trenches around 1.5m-2m of stratigraphy survived. The deposits showed natural river gravels overlain in places by a sandy silt soil horizon. A small amount of residual pottery was found dating the Roman period. Some evidence was found for activity during the early medieval period probably relating to the quarrying of the natural subsoils. A number of features were found which dated to the early post-medieval period prior to housing development on the site. Indication was found of both quarrying and deposition of rubbish. To the north of the site a backfilled quarry pit, which had been reused as a pond was located. Cartographic evidence from the period indicates a number of such features in the vicinity of he site. The evaluation located a number of post-medieval brick walls and foundations dating from the 18th century onwards including possible remains of the 19th century South London Brewery.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, although archaeological deposits and features were found throughout the site, the results of the evaluation are of local interest only.

The report concludes that although the proposed development would undoubtedly disturb and destroy archaeological evidence the evaluation has provided a good assessment of archaeological survival on the site and recommends that no further archaeological work should be undertaken.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1, hereafter called 'the site'. It comprises 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road/124-132 Webber Street, and is a triangular area bounded by Southwark Bridge Road to the east, Webber Street to the north and Belvedere Buildings to the southwest. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 532000 179662. The existing ground level on the site was around 3.7m-4m OD. Modern pavement level immediately adjacent to the site is *c* 4m OD. The site code is SBI06.

A *Method Statement for archaeological evaluation* on the site of 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road was previously prepared (MoLAS, 2006). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

The archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out on a series of trenches within the area of the site between 24/04/06 and 25/05/06.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

1.2.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG 16, DOE)

The then 'Department of the Environment' published its *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) in November 1990. This set out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provided recommendations many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG 16 can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

— The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

— When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.

— If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option.

— Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.

— Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation — including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings.

— Decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, in the face of proposed development, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations — including the importance of the remains — and weighing these against the need for development.

— Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

PPG16 itself forms part of an emerging European context which recognises the importance of the archaeological and historic heritage in consideration of development proposals. This has recently been formulated in the *Code of Good Practice On Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies* established by the Cultural

Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, and adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000 (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3). As stated at the beginning of that document however, '*a balance must be struck between the desire to conserve the past and the need to renew for the future*'.

1.2.2 The London Plan

The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area, which are contained within the GLA's *London Plan* (Feb. 2004), also includes statements relative to archaeology.

> **Para 4.60** ...The Mayor wishes to see the sensitive management of London's extraordinary historic assets planned in tandem with the promotion of the very best modern architecture and urban design. Designation of historic buildings is not enough. Sensitive management requires clear details of what needs to be protected, how and why. The Mayor expects boroughs and others to use appropriate tools to manage the historic environment, including character appraisals and conservation plans.
>
> **Policy 4B.14 Archaeology** The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

1.2.3 Archaeology and Planning in the London Borough of Southwark

The London Borough of Southwark's *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) was adopted in 1995. The policies set out in this document determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG 16).

Southwark had developed an overall strategy of protecting the borough's archaeological and historical heritage, together with a series of specific policy requirements. The justification behind POLICY E.5.1 is articulated as follows:

> The Council considers that the archaeology of the Borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

For consideration of sites of potential archaeological importance where ancient remains are threatened by development the council has determined the following specific requirements:

> i) The Council will expect the applicant to provide information on the impact of a proposed development on the archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application.
>
> ii) Where the potential remains on a site may merit preservation in situ then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application.

iii) Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by re-designing the proposed development and by foundation modification.

iv) Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment."

The Council has designated seven specific Archaeological Priority Zones in the borough. The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) of Borough/Bermondsey/Riverside as defined in the London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan.

1.3 Planning background

Full planning permission (Reg number 05-AP-0495, case number TP/1396-122) has been granted for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a mixed use development with basement car park. This is subject to the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which was submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Buxton Homes Ltd and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002

The limited nature of the archaeological evaluation makes it unreasonable to establish any specific archaeological research objectives. The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing the levels and nature of surviving archaeological deposits, and to ensure that the digging of evaluation trenches does not involve unnecessary destruction of such deposits. Nevertheless, a few broad research questions were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (Section 2.2):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- Can any of the remains be identified as belonging to the late 19th/early 20th century brewery known to have been on the site?

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Geology and topography

London occupies part of the Thames Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled in the centre with Tertiary sands and clays. In the City, and in most of London, this Tertiary series of bedrock consists of London Clay. Above the bedrock lie the Pleistocene (Quaternary) fluvial deposits of the River Thames arranged in flights or gravel terraces. These terraces represent the remains of former floodplains of the river, the highest being the oldest with each terrace becoming progressively younger down the valley side. The site lies on these Thames gravels.

Data obtained from archaeological sites around the site indicate that the original surface level of the natural terrace gravels is generally to be found in the vicinity at *c* 1.85m OD. The modern street level adjacent to the site is at *c* 4.0m OD

2.2 Prehistoric

A considerable body of archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity has been recovered from excavation sites on the eyots of Southwark, including the north and south islands (see Sidell *et al* 2002). There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.3 Roman

The development site lies some distance to the southwest of the main area of Roman occupation, which was centred around the bridgehead and along the present Borough High Street. A watching brief at Grotto Court, 77-83 Great Suffolk Street (MoLAS 2004) to the north of the development site, recorded a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery within alluvial deposits overlying gravel. Excavations at 25–47 Lant Street to the north east of the site revealed a ploughsoil horizon containing sherds of Roman pottery (Maloney 2000), and a similar deposit at 55 Lant Street was dated to this period (Maloney 2002). A Roman channel truncating earlier peat deposits was located further to the northwest of the site at 206 Union Street.

2.4 Medieval

In the medieval period the site lay southwest of the medieval settlement of Southwark, which focussed on the road leading to London Bridge (now Borough High Street). There is little evidence of medieval activity from previous sites close to the development site. Excavations to the south of the development site at 69-84 borough Road and 18-48 Newington Causeway (NEV01), found some pottery within a soil

horizon which was dated to the early medieval period and residual medieval pottery was recovered from later contexts.

2.5 Post-medieval

The earliest evidence of activity at the site is recorded on the Rocque map of 1746, with a row of houses parallel to Dirty Road (later Great Suffolk Street), that cross the centre of the site. There are also several large irregular features; these are usually thought to be evidence of brickearth quarries reused as ponds. By the time of Horwood's map of 1799 the area was much more built up with rows of houses, including Belvedere Row, Belvedere Place and Belvedere Buildings, located along all three sides of the site and around a yard area.

The late 19th century OS maps show the South London Brewery occupying much of the site, and this continued into the early 20th century. The brewery is surrounded by a number of properties fronting onto adjacent streets.

Part of the site was bombed during the war, and until recently the site was largely occupied by a warehouse and yard.

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2006), and the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated across site. For all trench locations see Fig 2.

For each of the trenches the slab/ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MoLAS supervision. Each Trench was excavated by machine down to the first significant archaeological horizon, which was then examined by hand. All archaeological cut features were either excavated fully using hand tools or partially excavated by sondage. A member of staff from MoLAS monitored all machine work. All trenches were stepped for safety.

The locations of evaluation trenches were recorded by MoLAS surveyors. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). The heights of observations and archaeological remains were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum via a traverse from the OS benchmark (at 4.23m OD) on the viaduct at Southwark Bridge Road.

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 7 1:20 Trench plans, 111 context records; 5 section drawings at 1:20. and 1:10. In addition three large bag of finds were recovered from the site and a single environmental sample was taken.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code SBI06 in the MoL archive.

3.2 Results of the evaluation

Evaluation Trench 1 -Fig 3	
Location	Southwestern area
Dimensions	20 by 5m
Modern ground level/top of slab	4m OD
Base of modern truncation	2.12m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.52m
Level of base of deposits observed	1.86 m OD

Natural observed	1.86-1.97m OD or N/A

Trench 1, measuring 20 by 5m at the top, was orientated NW-SE and located in the western area of site. Concrete foundations had removed any potential archaeology down to a depth of approximately 2.1m OD throughout most of the trench. However, a small area of archaeology (2 by 2m) was present in the southern corner.

Natural yellowish gravelly sand [10] was observed at 1.86-1.97m OD, this was overlain by a 0.2m thick soil horizon of mid brown silty sand [9] at 1.99-2.12m OD. Part of a large pit [31] was identified which cut layer [9], only its southern edge lay within the extent of the trench. For safety reasons it was not possible to excavate to the base of the pit, but it continued to a depth in excess of 0.5m. The fill of the pit [30] consisted of mid brown silty sand, and contained medieval building material dated to AD1150-1500 as well as some pottery dated to AD 1270-1500. This appeared to be residual material within a later context as other pottery from the fill was dated to AD 1480-1600.

Pit [31] was sealed by a layer of dark brown/black silty clay [29] containing flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, pot, and ceramic building material. This was interpreted as post-medieval made ground deposited prior to the construction of 18th and 19th century buildings. Pottery from the context was dated to AD1550-1580 suggesting deposition occurred not earlier than the 16th century.

Evaluation Trench 2 -Fig 4	
Location	Northwest of site
Dimensions	11.4m x 2m
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.3 m- 3.7m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	2.3-2.76m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.6m
Level of base of deposits observed	0.79-1.15m OD
Natural observed	1.15m-1.9mOD

Trench 2, was orientated NE–SW and located in the north–western area of site. Originally planned as 20m long, it had to be shortened to 11.4m in order not to restrict access to and from site.

A soil horizon [9] as seen in trench 1 was located at approximately 2.2m OD. A pit [46] which was only partially visible within the excavated area, was located against the southeastern corner of the trench. Pottery dating exclusively to the Roman period AD150-300 was retrieved from the fill [45] of this feature. This was probably residual material within a context dating to not earlier than the early post-medieval period. Immediately adjacent to [46] another pit [33] stretched across most of the width of the trench. Although the full dimensions of pit [33] were not visible within the trench, it measured at least 2.4m x 1.8m and was truncated to a depth of 0.8m. The pit was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt deposit [32] containing animal bone, oyster shell and charcoal flecks. A small amount of pottery dated to the early medieval period AD 1170-1220 was retrieved from this context. Immediately to the northeast of pit [33] on the westerly side of the trench a fourth pit [39], measuring in excess of

1.8m x 1.4m was investigated. This pit was filled with a single homogenous pale grey sandy fill [38] containing charcoal, burnt flint and fragments of ceramic building material. The fill of this pit also contained a small amount of pottery dated exclusively to the medieval period AD1080-1350.The top of the pit was truncated at 2.06m OD and it was 0.84m deep. These pits may be evidence of early medieval quarrying for natural subsoils.

To the northeast of the trench part of a cut feature interpreted as a pit [44] truncated the soil horizon [9]. This pit was 0.82m deep with the base at 1.39m OD. The fill of the pit [43] consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand containing domestic material including fragments of charcoal, ceramic building material and animal bone, as well as a small amount of pottery dated to the post-medieval period AD 1550-1700. This pit may have been a rubbish pit or a quarry pit reused for the dispensation of rubbish. An isolated post-hole [41] was located to the southeast of pit [44]. The fill of this post hole [40] contained some remains of the removed post as well as fragments of tile and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery dated to AD 1580-1800, indicating it may have been contemporary with the pitting. The post hole was 0.26m deep and approximately 0.4m-0.5m in diameter.

Pit [39] was truncated on its eastern side by a 19th century brick well [36]. This well survived to a height of 1.34m and was approximately 1.4m in diameter. The well contained a primary fill of accumulated mid grey silty clay [35] over which had been dumped deposits of dark silty clay containing slag and demolition materials. The well was constructed of building materials dated to AD1800-1900.

Throughout the trench archaeological deposits were sealed by approximately 0.6m of modern made ground below 0.35m of crushed brick and sandy gravel.

Evaluation Trench 3 -Fig 5	
Location	Northeast of site
Dimensions	19.5m x 4.9m
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.49-3.96m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	2.8m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.5m
Level of base of deposits observed	1.4m OD
Natural observed	1.65-1.79mOD

Evaluation Trench 3 was located towards the north eastern corner of the site and was excavated to 4.9m x 19.5m at the top to give a stepped trench of 16m x 2m at the base. Natural sand and gravel was located throughout most of the trench. This was sealed by [58] a mid orange brown sandy silt soil horizon probably equivalent to [9] in Trenches 1,2 and 5.

On the northern side of the trench a small pit or post hole was located [62], which was filled with a sandy silt deposit [61]. This feature may date to the early medieval period as the fill contained a small amount of pottery dated to AD1080-1200.

Towards the western end of the trench an isolated post hole [64] was located which was 0.36m in diameter and 0.25m deep. This post hole was filled with dark grey brown sandy silt [63] containing fragments of post-medieval brick pottery and dated to AD1630-1846.

Further to the east of the trench a narrow and fairly shallow linear feature [60], possibly associated with drainage, ran across the trench on a northwest southeast orientation truncating the earlier soil horizon [58]. The fill [59] of this pit, which was 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep, contained fragments of animal bone and shell. The top of the feature was located at 1.88m OD. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature but similar linear features elsewhere on the site were shown to date to the post-medieval period.

At the southerly edge of the trench pit [58] was observed as sealed by a homogenous horizon of loose sandy silt [68] of approximately 0.32m thickness. This was in turn sealed by 0.5m depth of post medieval dumped deposits [67], beneath a thin layer of post medieval mortar and brick rubble [66] overlain by a further 0.2m of made ground [65].

At the western end of the trench a length of brick wall [49] was located. This wall was constructed of 70mm thick red brick bonded with a loose grey mortar. The wall appeared not earlier than 18th century in construction and was truncated by a fairly small brick well or soakaway [48], which was 1.36m in diameter and over 1m deep. The well was constructed of 70mm thick red brick bonded with a similar loose sandy mortar to the earlier wall. The feature had been backfilled with dumped deposits containing 19th century pottery.

To the east of the trench part of a brick feature [53] interpreted as a square brick soakaway or cess pit was located. This feature survived to a depth of at least 0.2m in the northern side of the trench. The truncated top of the brickwork was at 2.82m OD. The feature was constructed of 65mm thick red brick bonded with a loose silty mortar.

Immediately to the south of [53] a long brick wall [50] of 0.46m width, ran across the trench on a on a southeast-northwest orientation. This wall was constructed of 70mm thick purple red brick bonded with a hard mid grey lime mortar. The construction of this wall suggested a late 18th or 19th century date for its origin. The alignment of the wall however doesn't seem to coincide with that of Belvedere Row as shown on Horwood's map of 1799, so it may be that it is more likely to be 19th century. On the south side of the wall part of a later floor slab was located at 1.76m OD. The northwestern end of the wall (where the upper part had been rebuilt using a different mortar [51]) disappeared into the trench edge. This alignment continued as the eastern part of [52] a brick feature in the top of the northern edge of the trench. This feature was only able to be partially observed but consisted of a roof of vertical bricks over a brick chamber. The bricks on both walls and the underside of the ceiling had been burnt. This feature appeared to be a 20th century industrial feature. The bricks used for the ceiling were 50mm thick stock bricks whereas 70mm thick bricks had been used for the supporting walls. The top of this feature was truncated at 3.49m OD.

On the south side of the trench a curved brick wall was located against the section. This wall was constructed of 70mm thick red and yellow bricks bonded with a loose mortar and appeared to be part of a later phase of activity than wall [50], although it may have been incorporated into the same building. Towards the western end of the trench on the south side, further late brickwork [56] also cut into post medieval made ground [65].

Evaluation Trench 4 -Fig 6	
Location	North end of site
Dimensions	5m x 21.2m
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.09-3.49m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	2.3-2.6m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.4-1.6m
Level of base of deposits observed	0.95 m OD
Natural observed	Sand and gravel 0.98m-1.58mOD

Trench 4 was excavated to 5m width x 21.2m length in order to give a trench of 14m x 2.6m at the base. Natural sand and gravel [111] was located at between 0.95m and 1.58m OD. At the western end of the trench the natural horizon was much truncated by pitting. Two pits [94] and [96] were located at the western end of the stepped trench. Pit [94] was only able to be very partially observed within the trench. A larger area of pit [96] was able to be observed. This pit was over 1m wide and 0.29 m deep. The pits were backfilled with a fairly sterile silty sand deposits [93] and [95]. Fill [95] contained fragments of tile dated to AD1150-1500 and post medieval pottery dated to AD1580-1650. this fill contained the largest assemblage of pottery found on the site some 100 sherds. These pits were overlain by a sandy silt soil horizon [92] of 0.1m thickness. These pits were interpreted as evidence of quarrying.

The central area of the trench was dominated by a very large pit [109] and [78], which appeared to be in excess of 6m wide. This feature appeared to be a large quarry pit, which had later served as a pond. This feature was partially excavated in two sondages. The base of cut [78] was located at 0.95m OD. The bottom of the pit was filled with a primary deposit of humic waterlain material [77], which was in turn overlain by sandy silt deposits [74-76] to a depth of 0.5m. Pottery dated to AD1550-1650 was retrieved from contexts [75] and [76] dating the feature to the post-medieval period. These deposits were in turn overlain by 0.2m thickness of a very dark humic waterlogged sandy silt deposit [73], which contained a small amount of pottery dated to the 19th century AD1800-1900. A bulk sample (sample <1>) was taken from this deposit, which revealed fairly good potential for the survival for botanical remains, including hop seeds (see section 10 Appendix 1) . To the west of the feature fill [75] was overlain by deposits of sandy silt [80]. Rocque's map of 1746 shows several large irregular features in the area which are probably ponds and/or backfilled quarry pits. 19th Century Ordnance survey maps show the northwestern extent of the 19th Century South London Brewery towards the east of the Trench.

On the western side of the trench part of a further pit cut [82] was observed which appeared to cut pit [109/78]. The lower fill of this feature [79] contained pottery dated

to the late 18th to early 19th century, AD1740-1830. At the northern trench edge both features were overlain by deposit of greenish grey silty sand [83] of 0.1m thickness.

At the eastern end of the stepped excavation part of a further pit [72] was observed, close to the southern edge of the trench. This pit was at least 1.4m wide and survived to a depth of 0.2m, this feature was cut into sand and gravel [111] and may also have been a post medieval quarry pit.

Immediately to the north of pit [72] a linear feature [70] was observed on an east west orientation. This feature was observed to a length of 2m and was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. This feature is most likely to be a small drainage gully. The feature was filled with a primary deposit of mid grey silty clay [69]. It may be that his feature was draining towards the pond to the west although the alignment may also suggest that it might be contemporary with adjacent brick walls.

Features [72] and [70] were sealed by dumped deposits of sandy silt [97] to a depth of 0.3m, which contained pottery dated to the 19th century. To the north of the trench a sequence of levelling deposits sealing the earlier pitting was identified in section. At the eastern end of the trench a thin deposit of dirty sand and gravel [104] was identified. [104] was sealed by [102] which extended over most of the width of the trench and which consisted of between 0.6 and 0.8m thickness of grey brown sandy silty clay, containing fragments of brick and tile as well as oyster shell. Layer [102] was overlain to the west of the trench by [101] a compact layer of sandy silt containing gravel and brick and tile fragments, which was 0.2m thick. Towards the top of the sequence [101] was sealed to the west of the trench by up to 0.8m thickness of dumped deposits [100] containing post-medieval brick fragments and some 19th century pottery. This levelling sequence pre-dated 19th century and later brickwork seen in the trench section. Towards the east of the trench [102] was overlain by a similar series of post-medieval dumped deposits [105-107]. The earliest of these deposits layer [105] consisted of 0.2m thickness of sandy silt and demolition materials.

A brick wall [86] ran across the southeastern end of the trench on a broadly northeast southwest orientation. This wall was 0.46m wide, survived to a height of up to 0.74m and was seen to a length of over 3m within the trench. The top of the wall was located at 3.12m OD. The wall was constructed of red orange and purple red brick of 65mm thickness bonded with a hard pale grey lime mortar. The construction of the wall suggested it may have been 18th century in origin. Horwood's map of 1799 shows 18th century properties in this area extending westwards, with an open area in front of them, to the south of a road identified as Higlers Lane which runs along the alignment of Webber Street. To the north of wall [86] part of a small curved wall [88] was observed close to the trench edge. This wall was constructed of red brick of 62mm thickness. The full depth of these walls was not able to be excavated. Towards the eastern end of the evaluation trench a small stub of brick wall [85] was located on an alignment close to that of [86] but appeared to be a later addition being constructed of 70mm thick purple yellow bricks bonded with a pale grey sandy lime mortar. This appeared to be contemporary with a north south orientated returning wall [87] of similar construction which was able to be partially observed at the northern limit of the trench. Wall [87] was 0.5m wide and survived to a height of 1m with the truncated

top of the wall at 3.18m OD. Wall [85] was 0.42m wide and survived to a height of 0.6m with the top of the wall truncated at 3.09m OD. Two north south orientated brick walls [89] and [90] stretched across the width of the trench and were removed in order to enable the trench excavation. These walls appeared to be much later than the wall [86] and were on a different alignment. A small brick addition [91] had been made to [90]. These walls appeared to post date dumped deposit [100] and were not earlier than 19th century in construction. Ordnance survey maps from the 19th century onwards show a number of properties fronting onto what is now Webber Street. At the top of the sequence overlying these walls were modern deposits of sand and brick rubble of up to 0.46m thickness.

Evaluation Trench 5 Fig 7-	
Location	Southeast of site
Dimensions	5m x 17m
Modern ground level/top of slab	3.25-4.06m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	2.44-2.64m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.3m-2.04m
Level of base of deposits observed	0.98 m OD
Natural observed	1.5m-1.74 OD

Trench 5 was excavated on a NNE-SSW orientation to a width of 5m with a 2m wide and 6.5m long stepped excavation towards the centre of the trench. Natural sand and gravel [10] was observed throughout the trench. Towards the northerly end of the trench an overlying subsoil of mid grey brown silty sand [9] was observed at an upper horizon of 2.12m OD.

A large pit [28] was seen in section. This pit survived to a depth of 0.4m with the top of the pit truncated at 1.84m OD, it was filled with backfilled deposits containing animal bone and shell and charcoal flecks. A small amount of Roman pottery dated to AD50-400 was retrieved from this context. This is probably residual and the pit is more likely to date to the early medieval or early post-medieval period.

Towards the southerly end of the trench part of two pits were observed at the trench limit. Pit [17] was over 1m wide and 0.94m deep. The bottom of the pit was observed at 0.99m OD. This base of the pit was filled with a dumped deposit of silty clay [16] containing domestic material including animal bone, fragments of post-medieval building material and charcoal. A small amount of pottery dated to the late medieval to early post medieval period AD1480-1600 was retrieved from this fill. Overlying this was a similar deposit of sandy clay [15] with fewer inclusions. This deposit also contained pottery from the same period. On its eastern side this pit was truncated by pit [19], which was in excess of 1m deep. This pit was backfilled with deposits of sandy clay [18] containing similar domestic material as well as some slag. Pottery retrieved from [18] was dated to AD1580-1650. Both of these pits appeared to have been used as rubbish pits although they may have initially have been used for quarrying.

Towards the northerly end of the trench a rectangular pit [14] was backfilled with sandy silt [13] containing domestic refuse including a small amount of pottery dated to AD1480-1600. This pit measured over 2m x 1m and survived to a depth of 0.66m.

To the north of pits [19] and [17], a ditch or gully [8] ran on an east west orientation across the trench. This feature was approximately 1m wide and survived to a depth of 0.2-0.4m. It was backfilled with deposits of sandy silt [7] containing domestic material including glass, oyster shell and animal bone as well as pottery dated to AD 1630-1846. Some glazed tile dating to the medieval period AD 1150-1500 was also recovered from this context. Approximately 3m to the north of [8] a smaller ditch on a similar orientation [12] was located. This ditch was 0.3m wide and survived to a depth of 0.55m. The truncated top of the ditch was located at 2.04m OD. Fill [11] from the ditch contained pottery dated to AD1580-1900. Towards the northerly end of the trench a cut feature [21], which appeared to be a further large ditch was located running across the width of the trench. This feature was over 1.5m wide and survived to a depth of 0.35m. A small sondage was dug through the northerly end of the feature, which was backfilled with dark grey brown sandy silt [20] containing animal bone and fragments of building material as well as a small amount of pottery dated to AD 1550-1600.

Three small post holes [2] [4] and [6] were located to the south of ditch [12]. Two of these post holes were intercutting with post hole [4] appearing to be a resetting of the post position of [6]. The presence of clay tobacco pipe dated to AD1580-1910, in the fill [3] of post hole [4] suggested a post-medieval date for the removal of the posts.

Ditch [21] was truncated by part of two pits [24] and [26] at the northerly limit of the trench excavation. The upper backfill [22] of pit [24] contained clay tobacco pipes dated to AD1660-1680, as well as some residual medieval pottery dated to AD 1080-1350. This pit was over 1m deep and unable to be fully excavated within the trench. The size and depth of the pit might suggest it was originally excavated for gravel quarrying.

Towards the southern end of the trench a further brick wall footing was observed on a northwest-southeast orientation. This wall was 0.5m wide and constructed of red brick. It is possible this wall may have formed part of an 18th century property.

Towards the northern end of the trench a 19th century brick foundation was located on a northeast southwest orientation. This foundation was 0.4m wide and constructed of yellow stock bricks. The foundation survived to a depth of over 1m with the base at 3.4m OD. This wall may have formed part of the southern extent of the 19th century South London Brewery.

The top of the trench was filled with over 1.5m of modern made ground. The centre of the trench was truncated by a concrete wall foundation.

3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the

information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of this site five trenches were excavated covering a large area of the site. The evaluation was successful in providing a good estimation of the extent and character of archaeological survival on the site. The evaluation was able to establish the level of natural deposits and suggested that where present between 1.3m and 2.4m of archaeological stratigraphy survived on the site. The evaluation was also able to establish the likely survival of the archaeological sequence as limited to the medieval and post-medieval periods, although some Roman pottery thought to be residual was recovered. The evaluation recorded the survival of cut features and deposits from the 16th to 17th centuries prior to housing development from the 18th century onwards. Some potential was established for the retrieval of artefactal and ecofactual material in good condition. No evidence was found in any of the trenches for the survival of archaeological features of anything other than local interest, or of any features that might require specific measures of conservation such as preservation in-situ.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?

Natural clean sandy gravel was recorded at an upper horizon of between maximum height of between 1.58 and 1.97m OD. There was no indication of a significant variation in the level of natural deposits across the site. The level of natural deposits is consistent with the level observed in other sites in the vicinity. To the north of the site at 77-78 Great Suffolk Street (GTC04) natural sand and gravel was recorded at 1.85m OD.

- What are the earliest deposits identified?

A sandy silt soil horizon [9] was identified immediately overlying natural sand and gravel. This can be broadly interpreted as a weathered agricultural horizon. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this deposit it predated cut features and would appear to date to no later than the early medieval period. In Trench 2 two pits were identified which contained dating evidence solely from two date ranges from the early medieval period AD 1080-1350 [38] and AD 1170-1220 [32]. Although the amount of pottery retrieved was small it may be indicative of some quarrying of the site during the early medieval period. In Trench 3 a small pit or post hole contained pottery dated to AD1080-1200 [61] and may have been early medieval in construction. Two features contained pottery dated solely to the Roman period. A single pit within Trench 2 contained dating evidence from AD150-300 [45] and a pit in Trench 5 contained pottery dated to AD 50-400 [27]. The amount of Roman material in each of these features was small and probably likely to be residual within medieval or post-medieval features. A number of pits contained dating evidence from AD1480-1600 indicating deposition of rubbish in the late medieval to early post medieval period.

- What are the latest deposits identified?

Aside from modern material the latest deposits identified were post-medieval levelling deposits and made ground immediately predating the construction of later post-medieval buildings from the 19th century onwards.

- Can any of the remains be identified as belonging to the late 19th/early 20th century brewery known to have been on the site?

A brick wall was identified towards the northern end of Trench 5 which may have formed part of the southern extent of the South London Brewery. None of the other post-medieval walls identified could be tied with the building. It is possible later walls identified at the eastern end of Trench 4 might be related to the building, but these were much truncated and only partially visible within the trench.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown the potential for survival of archaeological deposits and cut features throughout the site. A small number of sherds of Roman pottery were found during the excavations. Whilst all of these are likely to be residual material within later contexts they are some indication of Roman activity in the vicinity. The location of a small number of features including pitting, dating to the early medieval period suggests there may have been some quarrying of natural subsoils on the site at that time. A number of post-medieval pits were also located. The earliest of these date to the late medieval to early post medieval time frame of 1480-1600. Much of this later pitting although it may initially have been quarrying is backfilled with domestic waste and showed good potential for the retrieval of artefactual and ecofactual material. A number of ditches and gullies were located. These features appear to date to the 16th-17th centuries and would appear to represent drainage and possibly field boundaries. To the north of the site a large quarry pit re-used as a pond was located. This corresponds to large irregular features shown on Rocque's map of 1764. Primary fills towards the base of this feature suggest a late 16th to 17th century date for its construction. A single environmental sample was taken from this feature which showed some potential for the survival of ecofactual material including hop seeds relating to later occupation of the site by the south London Brewery company. Survival of post-medieval features pre-dating later housing development has the potential to provide good evidence for landuse during this period. The evaluation has also shown the potential for the survival of structural evidence from the 18th century onwards. In Trench 4 part of the 18th century Street frontage of Belvedere Row was located. Part of a brick wall was located in Trench 5. This wall may have formed part of the southern extent of the 19th century Brewery. The evaluation has demonstrated that the extent of later truncation on the site is variable. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be between 1.5 and 2m.

4.3 Significance

The site has produced residual evidence from the Roman period and some potential for the survival of early medieval features on the site. The site has also produced fairly extensive evidence for landuse during the 16th to 17th century period pre-dating housing construction. A relatively small amount of evidence was produced for housing development in the 18th century as well as some evidence of later buildings including a wall which may form part of the South London Brewery. Evidence from all periods of the site is of local significance only.

5 Assessment by EH criteria

The recommendations of the GLAAS 1998 guidelines on *Evaluation reports* suggest that there should be:

'Assessment of results against original expectations (using criteria for assessing national importance of period, relative completeness, condition, rarity and group value) .....' (Guidance Paper V, 4 7)

A set of guide lines was published by the Department of the Environment with criteria by which to measure the importance of individual monuments for possible Scheduling. These criteria are as follows: *Period*; *Rarity*; *Documentation*; *Survival/Condition*; *Fragility/Vulnerability*; *Diversity*; and *Potential*. The guide lines stresses that 'these criteria should not...be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case'.[1]

In the following passages the potential archaeological survival described in the initial Assessment document and Section 3.2 above will be assessed against these criteria.

Criterion 1: period
A small amount of evidence was found for the early medieval period (11th-13th centuries) and some finds were retrieved from the Roman period. The vast majority of evidence from the site was from the post-medieval period.

Criterion 2: rarity
There is nothing to suggest that any of the archaeological deposits are rare either in a national or regional context. Archaeological information from the site is likely to be of local interest only.

Criterion 3: documentation
There are no surviving documentary records for remains in the area from the Roman period. Whilst there may be considerable contemporary documentation for the later medieval period from *c* 1300 onwards none of this information is specifically relevant to the archaeology found on the site. Documentation from the post medieval period may have some direct relevance to the archaeological evidence found on site particularly cartographic information from the 17th century onwards.

Criterion 4: group value
None of the likely archaeological deposits are associated with contemporary single Monuments external to the site.

Criterion 5: survival/condition

[1] Annex 4. DOE. Planning and Policy Guidance 16. (1990). For detailed definition of the criteria see that document. Reference has also been made to Darvill. Saunders & Startin, (1987); and McGill, (1995)

The evaluation has demonstrated survival in good condition of cut features and structures. Where present artefactual and ecofactual material survives in good condition within the archaeological deposits. A single environmental sample was taken from waterlain deposits in Trench 5 which showed good survival of botanical material.

Criterion 6: fragility
Archaeological features on the site are vulnerable to damage and removal during the construction process. None of the features identified on the site were of such significance or as to require specific measures of conservation or preservation in situ.

Criterion 7: diversity
There was some limited diversity in period of material on the site. Although there was some diversity in the nature of material found nothing about this diversity was of specific interest per-se.

Criterion 8: potential
The evaluation has shown the potential for some indication of landuse during the early medieval period. The evaluation has also shown the potential for providing a fairly large amount of evidence for the landuse during the post-medieval period in the 16th-17th century pre-dating housing development on the site. Evidence from this period has shown fairly good potential for the survival of artefactual and ecofactual material. The evaluation has shown some potential to provide evidence of development of the suburb during the later post-medieval period including 18th century walls and possibly some remains of the 19th century South London Brewery.

6 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment involves the demolition of the existing buildings and erection of a mixed-use development comprising commercial, retail and housing units. The impact of this on the surviving archaeological deposits will be to remove and destroy cut features such as pits and ditches dating from the medieval to post medieval periods. The evaluation has demonstrated that these deposits contain some artefactual and ecofactual material of archaeological interest. The development will also remove structural evidence dating from the 18th century onwards. Archaeological features vulnerable to destruction are likely to be of local interest.

MoLAS considers that the evaluation has provided a good assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and that though clearly in less truncated areas of the site there is archaeological survival of limited interest, no further archaeological work on the site is recommended. .

The decision on the appropriate archaeological response to the deposits revealed within the evaluation rests with the Local Planning Authority and their designated archaeological advisor.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Anne Davis for the environmental report, Tony Grey for the report on the clay tobacco pipes, Terry Smith for the report on the building material and Nigel Jeffries for the report on the pottery. Thanks also to Derek Seeley project management and Sylvia Kennedy who supervised the first phase of evaluation.

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9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-17820

Project details

Project name	122-144 Southwark Bridge Road London SE1
Short description of the project	Five evaluation trenches were excavated on the site in advance of development. The evaluation revealed a number of cut features including pits and ditches dating to the early medieval and post-medieval periods as well as evidence of post-medieval buildings from the 18th century onwards, including possible remains of part of the 19th century South London Brewery.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2006 End: 25-05-2006
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SBI06 - Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK Post Medieval
Monument type	Pot Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Quarry Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds	POT Medieval POT Roman
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road London SE1
Postcode	LONDON SE1
Study area	800.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 32000 79662 Point
Height OD	Min: 1.58m Max: 1.97m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MoLAS
Project originator brief	MoLAS project manager
Project design originator	MoLAS
Project director/manager	Derek Seeley

Project supervisor	Andrew Daykin
Sponsor or funding body	Belgrave Land Southwark Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	122-144 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1, An archaeological evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daykin A
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	MolAS
Place of issue or publication	MoLAS
Description	Standard Evaluation Report

Entered by	Andy Daykin (adaykin@molas.org.uk)
Entered on	31 August 2006

10 Appendix 1 Pottery Report

By Nigel Jefffries

10.1 Site archive and assessment: finds and environmental

Roman pottery	4 sherds. Total 0.11 kg
Medieval pottery	14 sherds. Total 0.7 kg
Post-medieval pottery	208 sherds. Total 6.3 kg

Table 1: Finds and Environmental Archive General Summary

10.2 Methodology

The pottery was examined macroscopically, using a binocular microscope (x 20) where appropriate, and recorded on paper and computer, using standard Museum of London codes for fabrics, forms and decoration. The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels and weight and entered onto the ORACLE database. This assessment aims to evaluate the character and the date range of the assemblage, determine the research questions the material has the potential to address and identify any areas of further work.

10.3 Introduction

This section considers the medieval and later pottery retrieved from five archaeological evaluation trenches at SBI06. Up to 222 sherds from a minimum number of 114 vessels (Estimated number of vessels: ENV) were recovered from 28 contexts and now stored in three shoe-sized boxes. The assemblage consists of 26 small (contexts yielding fewer than 30 sherds), one medium (contexts yielding between 30-100 sherds) and one large-sized group found (contexts yielding between 100-500 sherds).

The condition of this material is variable, with much of the pottery comprising body sherds and although the identification of fabric and form can often be confidentially ascribed, it is not unusual to find contexts yielding chronologically mixed ceramic groups.

In addition, Roman pottery was found in four contexts [23], [27], [45], and [63]. The pottery from contexts [23] and [63] was found alongside later dated material and so has not been considered further however, the one sherd each of Roman pottery found in undisturbed contexts [27] and [45] indicates some Roman land use occurred on this site.

10.4 Medieval pottery fabrics and forms

The occurrence of residual medieval pottery in contexts [18], [20], [22], [29], and [30] evidences these deposits had witnessed some disturbance and so is not described or discussed further. Although small-sized groups of medieval pottery were recovered in contexts [32] (Trench 2), [38] (Trench 2), [61] (Trench 3), and [80] (Trench 4), the poor condition of the one sherd each from contexts [38] and [61] means identification could not be made with any certainty. Contexts [32] and [80] therefore provide the securely dated medieval land use, containing pottery dating between 1170-1220 and 1240-1400 respectively.

10.5 Post-medieval pottery fabric and forms

The three most common types of post-medieval pottery, by source of supply and vessel count from SBI06 are summarised below, with products of the Surrey-Hampshire border ware and London coarse red earthenware industry popular. The small-size and poor condition of some sherds means that a few pieces could not be identified with confidence.

Most commonly found by vessel count are locally coarsewares identified mostly as either plain early post-medieval redwares (fabric code PMRE) or its slip-decorated derivatives (PMSG and PMSRY), which are thought to be made around the London area between *c*1480 and 1600/1650 (although production centres and kilns sites have yet to be identified). Cauldrons for cooking or as bowls or dishes for food preparation and serving dominate functionality. Less frequent – reflecting the predominant mid 17th century date of the assemblage – are later London redware products (PMR) made between *c* 1580 and 1900 either at Woolwich, where a kiln was uncovered in 1974, or at Lambeth and Deptford, were production is strongly suggested by the large quantities of manufacturing waste recovered (Nenk 1999, 237). Up to 29 vessels are the white and redware products of the Surrey-Hampshire Border ware industry; essentially a later continuation of the medieval Surrey whiteware industry it made a variety of everyday utilitarian forms, becoming one of the most common sources of pottery used in London between *c* 1550 and 1800 (see Pearce 1992). In common with the locally made coarsewares, tripod pipkins for cooking and flared dishes for food preparation and serving dominate, together with two chamber pots for private use.

Imported Rhenish stonewares provide most of the drinking vessels in this assemblage with a variety of Raeran, Frechen and Cologne made pottery. Located in Trench 1, the pieces of Cologne stoneware from context [29] hint at highly decorated vessels, with applied medallions, friezes and cartouches present. Fragments of Chinese blue and white export porcelain complete the group.

10.6 Discussion

The assemblage mostly dates the recorded sequence between the late 15th to mid 17th- centuries although a few later pottery groups, found from contexts [34], [35] and [79], were dated to the mid 18th century by the presence of creamware. Whilst most deposits yielded less than five sherds, the better preserved groups were recovered from contexts [35] in trench 2 and [95] in trench 4, the first of which largely contained one

smashed small-sized Surrey-Hampshire border redware chamber pot. Context [95] yielded the best group of ceramics, accounting for some 100 sherds and 23 vessels and most of the weight. Dating between 1580 and 1650, this group comprises a number of coarse red earthenware cauldrons and Surrey-Hampshire border ware tripod pipkins, supplemented by some tableware drinking vessels.

10.7 Potential

Although the post-medieval pottery represents common finds in Southwark and its immediate environs, this assemblage furthers the understanding of the recorded landuse, characterises the deposits it was recovered from, and provides a late 16th to mid 18th century chronology for the site. The pottery reflects the possible quality and quantity of material that maybe recovered from further investigation in this area. Whilst the small-sized pottery groups are too fragmented to apply further quantitative work and are of little use beyond establishing a chronology for the site and characterising the deposits they were recovered from, any further work should focus on the relatively well preserved group found from pit fill [95].

10.8 Method statement

Task 1: Description of the range of fabrics and forms of pottery from pit fill [95] quantified and focussed on in any text. 1 day

Task 2: Quantification of one box and inputting: 1 day

Task 3: Illustration of up to five vessels:

Task 4: Writing and checking pottery to be included within any general text about the site: 1 day

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11 Appendix 2 Environmental report

By Anne Davis

11.1 Quantification and assessment

11.1.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 2 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Bulk soil samples	flot from 1 sample; 1 x 10 litre sub-sample retained unprocessed for insect analysis

11.1.2 The botanical samples

11.1.2.1 Introduction/methodology

A single sample was taken for environmental analysis, thought to be from a post-medieval pond fill, context [73]. The sample was processed by flotation using a Siraf flotation tank, and meshes of 0.25mm and 1.00mm to catch the flot and residue respectively. The flot was stored in Industrial Methylated Spirits, while the residue was dried and sorted by eye for finds and environmental material. The flot was briefly scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope, and the abundance, diversity, and nature of plant macrofossils, and any faunal remains, were recorded on the MoLAS ORACLE database. Tables 1-3 show the processing details and contents of the samples.

11.1.2.2 Charred remains

No charred plant remains were seen in the sample.

11.1.2.3 Mineralised remains

No mineralised plant remains were seen in the sample.

11.1.2.4 Waterlogged remains

Waterlogged plant remains were well preserved, and included abundant stem fragments, some wood, and other unidentified plant material. Fruits and seeds were reasonably abundant and included occasional food remains such as cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*) stones, and apple (*Malus domestica/sylvestris*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) pips. A moderate number of hop (*Humulus lupulus*) seeds were also seen. Other seeds came from a variety of wild plants, including buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), weld (*Reseda luteola*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

11.1.2.5 Faunal remains

Fly puparia and fragmentary remains of beetles were both reasonably abundant in the sample, and waterflea eggs (Cladoceran ephippia) were very common. Several marine mollusc (oyster) shells were also recovered from the residue.

11.1.2.6 Artefactual remains

Occasional slag fragments and pottery sherds were found in the sample residue. A few small pieces of coal were seen in the flot.

11.2 Analysis of potential

11.2.1 Botanical samples

The most interesting aspect of the botanical assemblage is the presence of hop seeds, presumably related to the use of the site as a brewery in the late 19th/early 20th century. It is possible that other, so far unidentified, remains may prove to be related plant parts e.g. hop bracts. The occasional food plant remains presumably come from domestic waste, and the seeds of wild plants may indicate the nature of the local environment.

11.3 Significance of the data

The botanical data is of local significance only.

11.4 Revised research aims

11.4.1 Botanical samples

RRA1: Can the botanical remains be identified as belonging to the late 19th/early 20th century brewery known to have been on the site?

11.5 Method statements

11.5.1 Botanical samples

Scan 1 wet flot, including id and quantification of plant remains:	0.5 days
Data input to Oracle database, production and editing of table:	0.5 days
Analysis and preparation of report:	0.5 days
Total:	**1.5 days**

Table 3: Summary of plant remains from assessed sample

					wlg seeds		wlg misc		
sample	context	proc vol (l)	flot vol (ml)	proc	A	D	A	D	comments
1	73	40	60	F	3	3	1	2	IMS. FEW FOOD REMAINS, HOP SEI

Table 4: Flora and fauna from environmental samples

context	sample	process	constituent	abundance	diversity	comment
73	1	F	INV BEETLES	2	1	
	1	F	INV EPHIPPIA	3	1	
	1	F	INV PUPARIA	2	1	
	1	F	MOLSC FW	1	1	V. FEW
	1	F	WLG MISC	1	2	MANY STEMS, SOME LF(?HOP BR/
	1	F	WLG SEEDS	3	3	MOD HUMLU, FEW PRU,RUB,MAL,
	1	W	MOLSC MARINE	1	1	OYSTER SHELL

Table 5: Artefacts from environmental samples

context	sample	constituent	frequency
73	1	SLAG	O
	1	POT	O

12 Appendix 3 clay tobacco pipe report

By Tony Grey

12.1 Quantification and assessment

12.1.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 6 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Clay pipe	I/4 box = 4 fragments

12.1.2 The clay pipes

12.1.2.1 Introduction/methodology

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from SBI06 was recorded in accordance with current MoLSS practice and entered onto the Oracle database. The English pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18th-century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

12.1.2.2 Quantification

There is a quarter of a standard box of bulk (four fragments) pipes. They were recovered from two contexts: a detailed breakdown of the assemblage is given in Table 2. Two pipe bowls were recorded, both of them datable according to current typologies. Neither of the pipe bowls bears a maker's mark. Neither are decorated. There are two undiagnostic stems. No mouthpieces are present.

Table 7 Clay tobacco pipe quantification

Total no. of fragments	4
No. of bowl fragments	2
No. of stem fragments	2
No. of mouthpieces	0
Accessioned pipes	0
Marked pipes	0
Decorated pipes	0
Imported pipes	0
Complete pipes	0
Wasters	0
Kiln material fragments	0
Boxes (bulk\accessioned)	I/4 box bulk/accn.

12.1.2.3 Condition

Only one of the pipe bowls is complete. There are no complete pipes. One of the pipe bowls shows evidence of heavy smoking. Apart from damaged bowl there is little sign of wear or excessive fragmentation.

12.1.2.4 Provenance and dating of the clay pipes

Both of the clay pipe bowls recovered were made between *c* 1660 and 1680. The pipe dated context is [22], dated by a type AO15 pipe bowl *c*1660-80 and an AO18 pipe bowl also dated *c*1660-80. The two stem fragments from context [3] are undiagnostic and can only be dated to the broad range *c*1580-1910.

Table 8 Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context (B – bowl; M – mouthpiece; S – stem)

Ctxt	TPQ	TAQ	B	S	M	Total
3	1580	1910		2		**2**
22	1660	1680	2			**2**
Total			**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**

Table 9 The chronological distribution of datable clay pipe bowls (ED – earliest date; LD – latest date)

	LD	
ED	**1680**	**Total**
1660	2	**2**
Total	**2**	**2**

12.1.2.5 Character of the pipe assemblage

The pipes are of London manufacture. None are imported and none decorated. Both of the later 17th century pipe bowls have been milled. Neither show obvious signs of burnishing so they are not of the highest (most expensive) quality.

12.1.2.6 Marked pipes

None.

12.1.2.6.1 MOULDED MARKS

None.

1.1.1.6.2 STAMPED PIPES

None.

12.1.2.7 Decorated pipes

None.

12.1.2.8 Imported pipes

None.

12.1.2.9 Mouthpieces

None

12.2 Analysis of potential

12.2.1 General assessment of potential

There is little potential for further analysis of this small clay pipe assemblage.

12.3 Significance of the data

The evidence of the clay pipe assemblage from SBI06 is significant in the local context and in relation to the site and may help in dating/phasing. The pipes were probably manufactured locally.

12.3.1 Clay pipes

No further research is recommended.

12.4 Method statements

12.4.1 Clay pipes

None.

12.5 Bibliography

Atkinson, D R and Oswald, A, 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171–227

Davey, P 1997 *Clay pipes from Bolsover church*, unpub archive rep

Higgins, D A and Davey, P, 1994 *Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets*, unpub rep

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14, Oxford

13 Appendix 4 Building material report

By Terence Smith

13.1 Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 10 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Building material	1 mushroom crate + 1 registered find Total 1.95kg

13.1.1 The building material

Table 11 Building material (including worked stone)

Material	Count	Count as %	Weight (kg)	Weight as %
Med./Post-med. cbm	18	94.7	1.42	72.8
Worked stone	1	5.3	0.53	27.2
Total	**19**	**100.0**	**1.95**	**100.0**

13.1.1.1 Introduction/methodology

The building material, from a total of 7 contexts, has been recorded using standard Museum of London recording forms and fabric codes. Fabric identification has been undertaken using a binocular microscope (x10). Data from the recording forms have been added to the Oracle database. Most material has been discarded after recording.

13.1.1.2 Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material

13.1.1.2.1 EARLY ROOFING TILE

Context: [31]
Part of a curved tile in fabric 2273 was recovered from context [31]. It upper (convex) side has dark brown cover-glaze. Such tiles were used with flanged tiles – in the manner of Roman tegulae and imbrices, in the period 1150–1220.

13.1.1.2.2 PEG TILE

Contexts: [7], [18], [30], [31], [73], [95]
Fragments of peg tile, in fabrics 2271 or (mostly) 2586, were recovered from contexts [7], [18], [30], [31], [73], and [95]. Peg tiles are difficult to date; although some fragments – from contexts [7], [30], and [95] – show either cover-glaze or splash-glaze, indicating a medieval (*c*1150–1500) date. Another from context [95], however, has a diamond shaped peg/nail hole, indicating a post-medieval (after *c*1480) date. This may indicate a date range for the context of *c*1480–1500, unless the glazed tile is intrusive. (The tile with the diamond hole has a lump of rusted iron adhering to it.) The only other peg/nail holes preserved are in a fragment from context [18]: these are circular and asymmetrically set. The tiles from contexts [18], [31], and [73] may be

medieval or post-medieval in date. No full lengths were preserved and only one tile, from context [18], preserves its full breadth, which is 155mm; the thickness of this tile is 11mm.

13.1.1.2.3 RIDGE TILE?

Context [95]
A fragment of slightly curved tile, in fabric 2586, comes from context [95]. It is slightly curved without glaze and is probably from a ridge tile, although it is just possible that it is from a deformed peg tile. Either way, it may be of either medieval or post-medieval date.

13.1.1.2.4 PANTILE

Context [34]

A fragment of pantile, in fabric 2279, comes from context [34]; it preserves the nib by which it was hung on the roof laths. Pantiles are very occasionally found in the late 16th century, but are more often found after *c*1630 and in large quantities not until after *c*1670. They persisted down to the early 20th century. Their status was not high.

13.1.1.2.5 STOVE TILE

Context [81]
A fragment of stove tile (accession <4>) from context [81] is in a fabric similar to peg tile fabric 2586, though mostly reduced. The upper surface is of white slip, 1–2mm thick, in which the design is formed and to which the green glaze is applied. The overall maximum thickness is 14mm. All that is preserved on this small fabric is a fleur-de-lis, probably a corner motif. Such tiles were used for constructing large stoves in buildings of some status. They were popular from the later 15th down to the mid-17th century. Many of the tiles were imported from Germany although English products were also made. The fact that the body of this fragment is in a fabric similar to a local peg tile fabric suggests that this may well be an English product.

13.1.1.2.6 BRICKS

Context [36]
Two brick samples were taken from context [36]. Both are in fabric 3065, normally a pre-1700 fabric. But these examples, made differently from the usual post-Fire products, are almost certainly of 19th-century date. They measure 218 x 105 x 64mm and 219 x 102 x 65mm and are unfrogged. One has part of the stem of a clay pipe pressed into its upped bedface.

13.1.1.3 Worked stone

Context [34]
A flat piece of oolitic limestone from context [34] is 29mm thick; no other dimensions are preserved. Almost certainly it is from a paving slab. It is, of course, impossible to date.

13.1.1.4 Assessment work outstanding

None

13.2 Analysis of potential

13.2.1 Building material

The building materials indicate building activity within the area from the late 12th or early 13th century down to the 19th century. But otherwise they are mostly commonplace materials with little potential. The stove tile, however, is an indication of some status.

13.3 Significance of the data

The stove tile is an indication of some status, but otherwise the building materials do not have any significance.

13.4 Revised research aims

13.4.1 Building material

13.4.2 The building material does not suggest any revised research aims.

13.5 Method statements

None

13.5.1 Building material

13.5.1.1 Work required for illustration/photography

None

13.5.1.2 Preparation for deposition in the Archive

The retained material is ready for deposition in the Archive and no further work is required in this connection

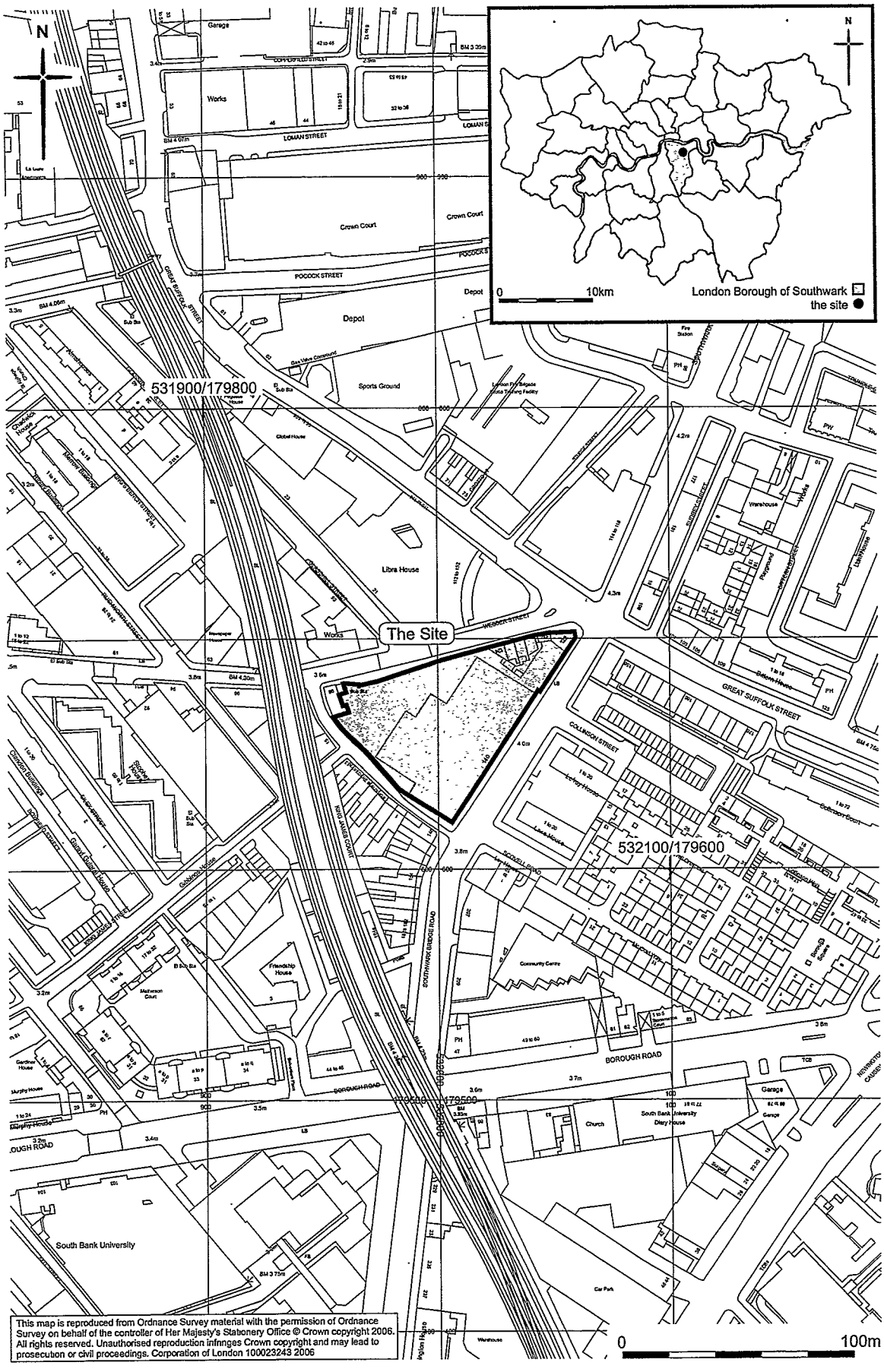

Fig 1 Site location

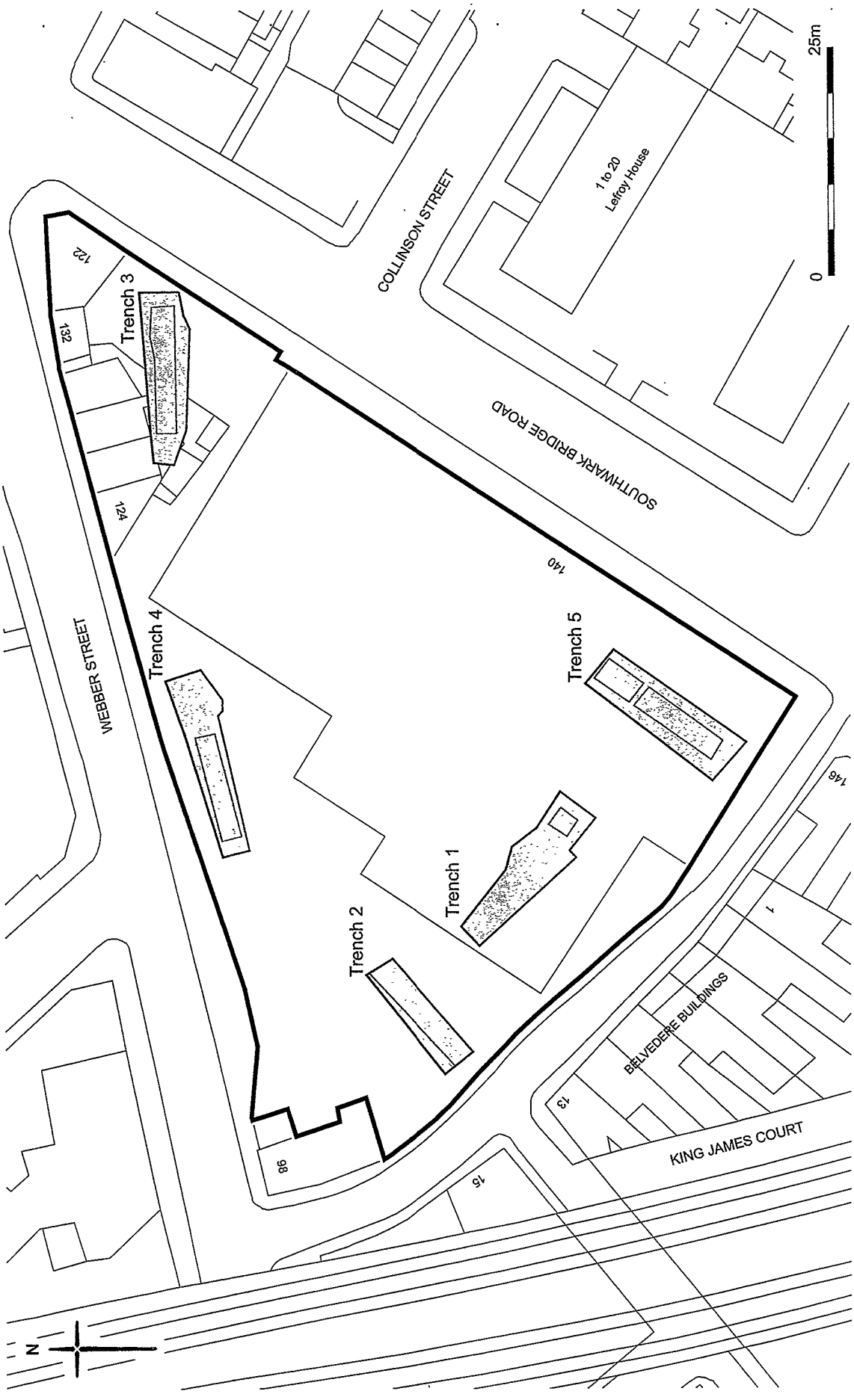

Fig 2 Areas of evaluation

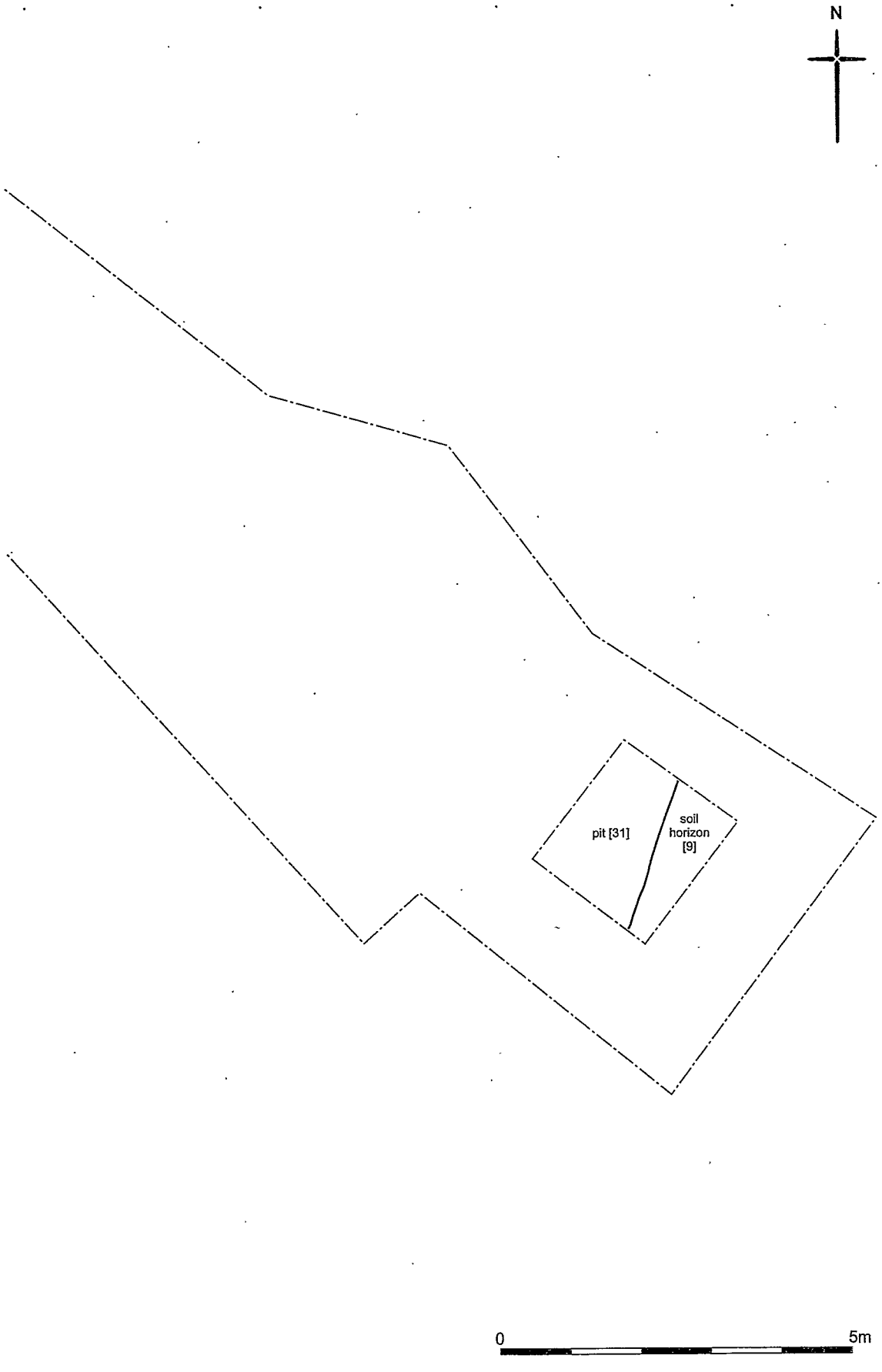

Fig 3 Plan of features in Trench 1

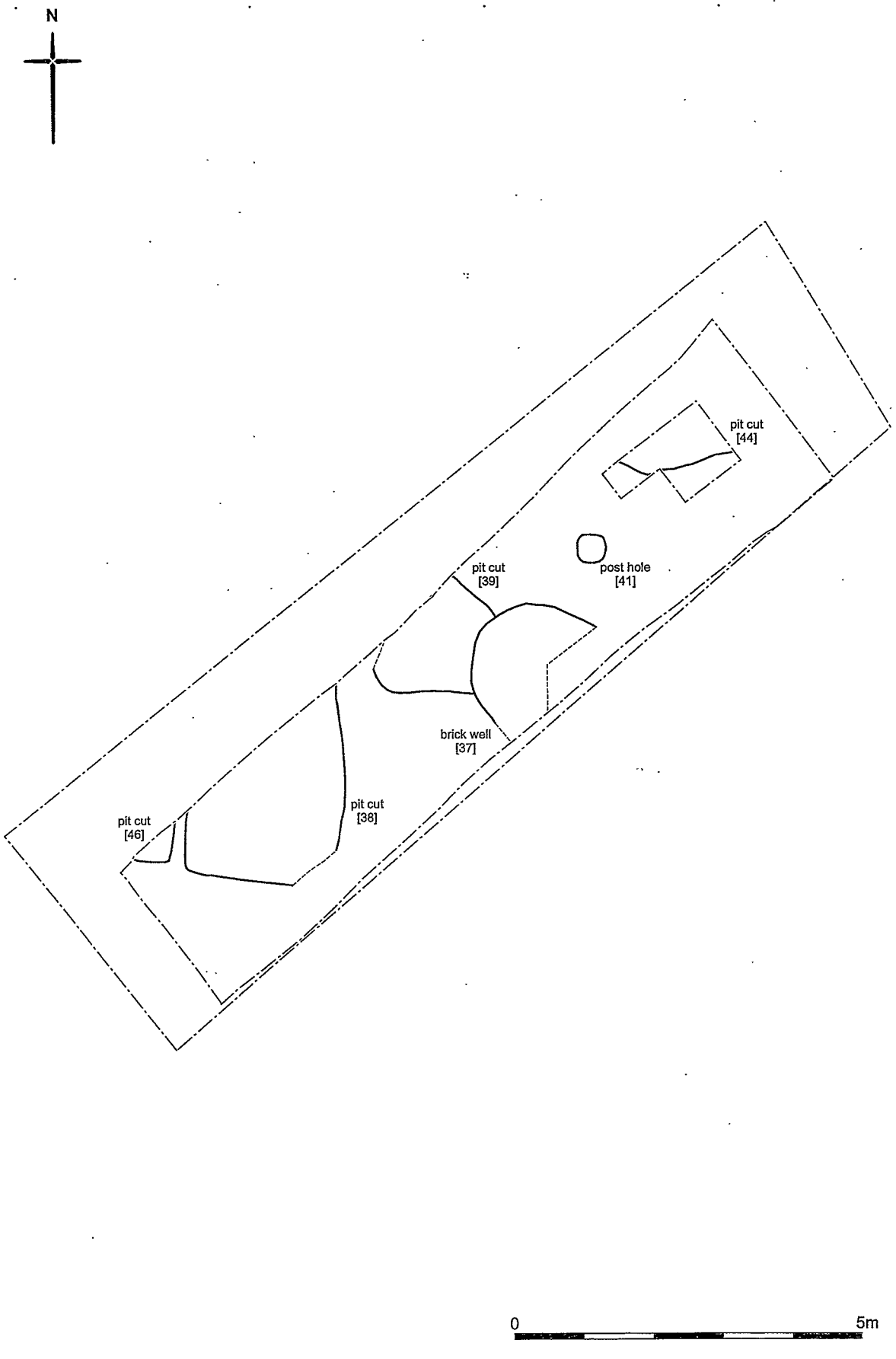

Fig 4 Plan of features in Trench 2

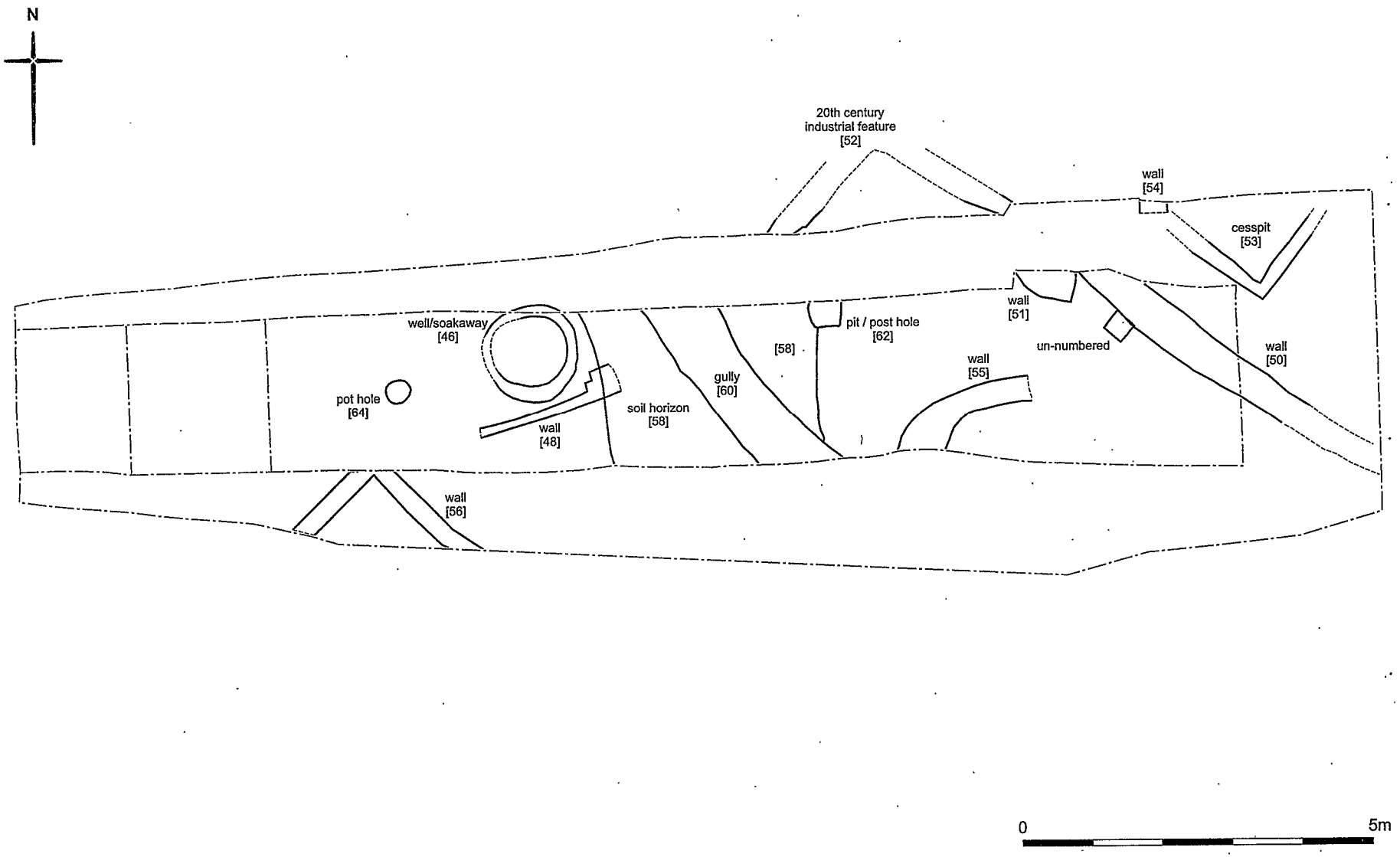

Fig 5 Plan of features in Trench 3

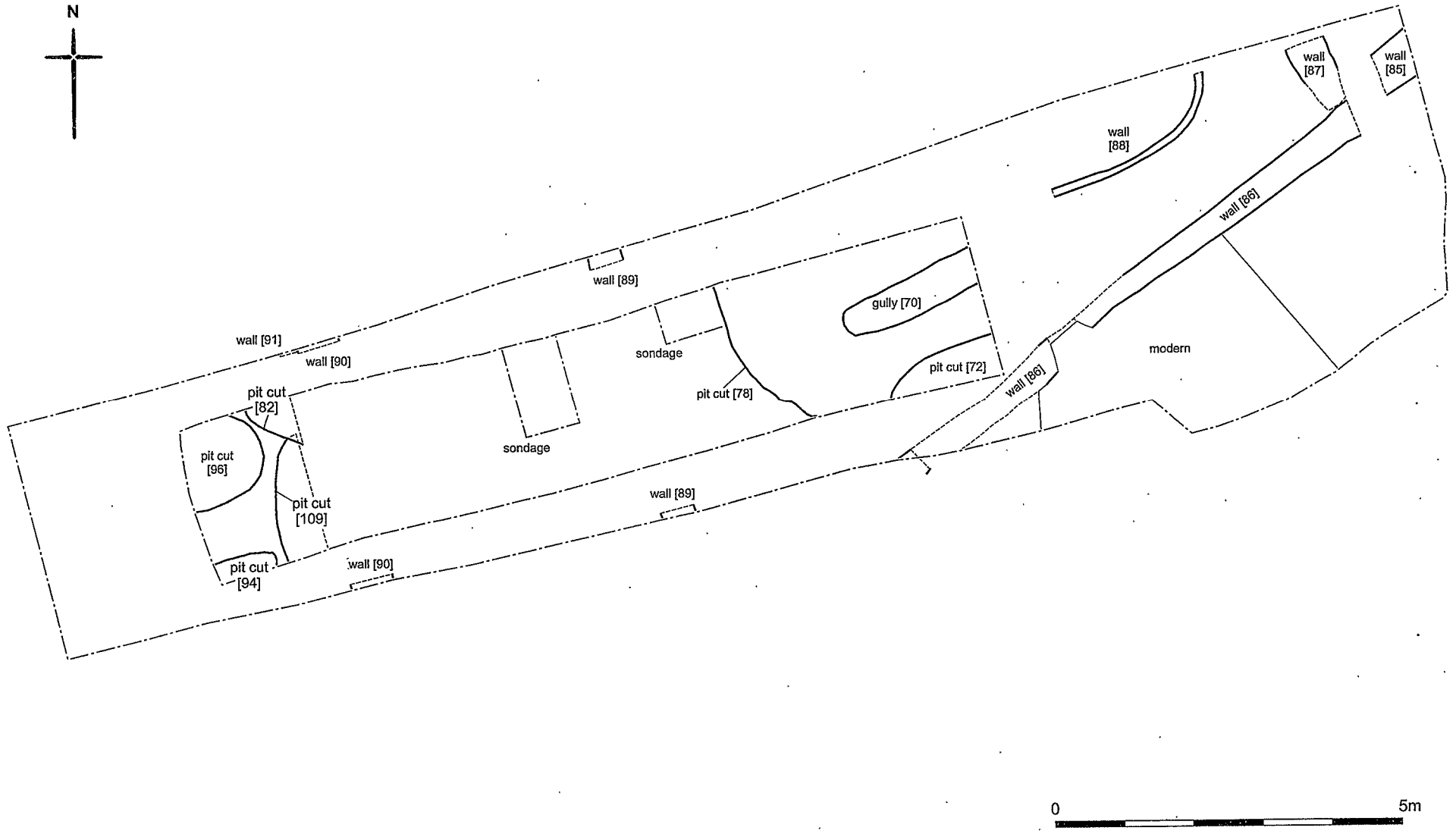

Fig 6 Plan of features in Trench 4

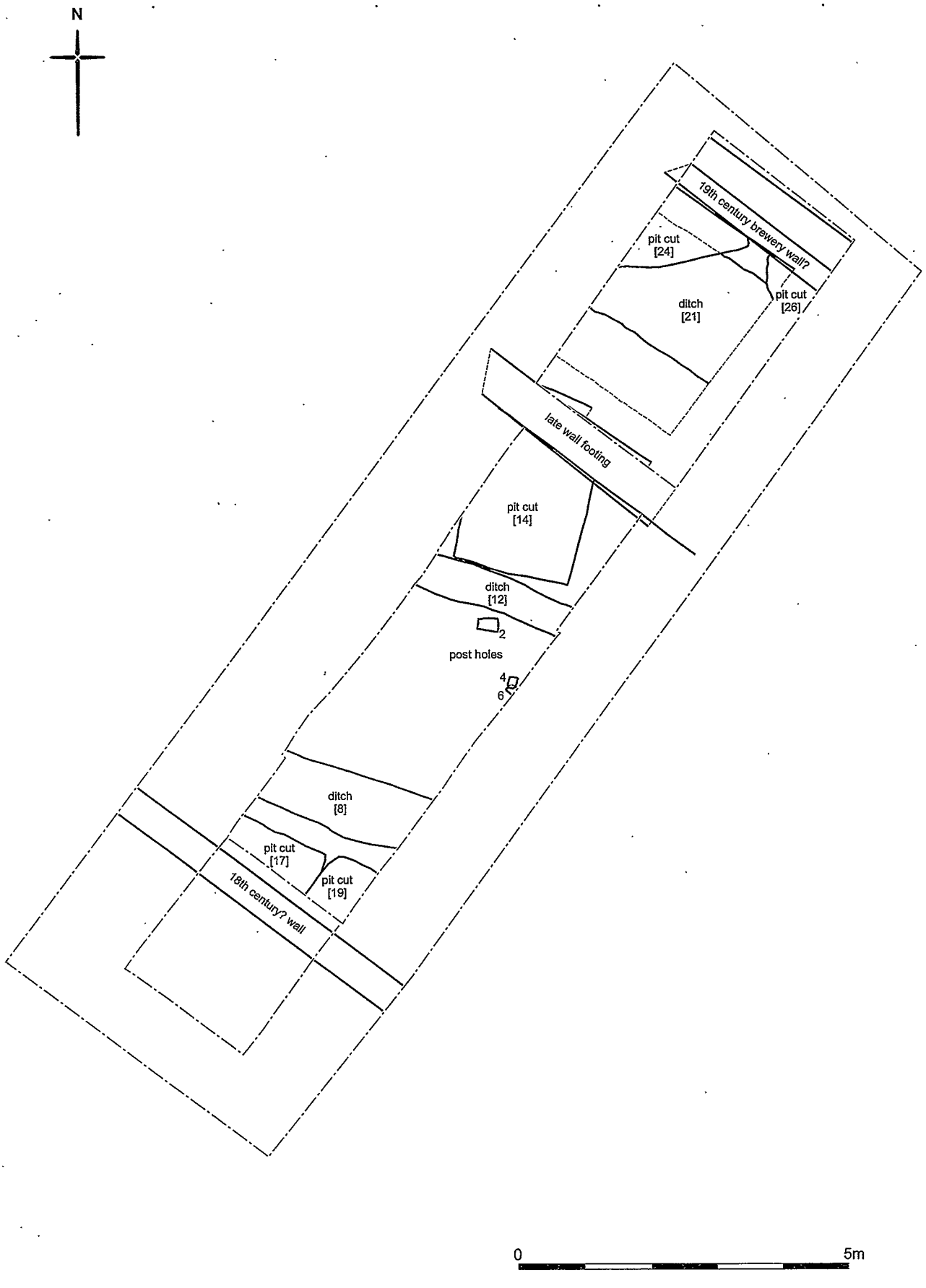

Fig 7 Plan of features in Trench 5