



82-96 OLD KENT ROAD
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

A post-excavation assessment and
updated project design

October 2004

MOLAS
SECURE COLLECTION



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

82-96 OLD KENT ROAD
London
SE1

London Borough of Southwark

A post-excavation assessment and
updated project design

Site Code: OKO04
National Grid Reference: 533130 178780

Project Manager
Author
Graphics

Derek Seeley
Paul Thrale
Neville Constantine
Kenneth Lymer

Museum of London Archaeology Service
© Museum of London 2004
Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201
email molas@molas.org.uk
web www.molas.org.uk

Executive summary

This report is intended to inform the reader of the results of the excavation carried out at 82-96 Old Kent Road, London, SE1. The excavation was carried out during redevelopment of the site.

The report details what was found on the site; what post-excavation analysis work has been done so far; what work still needs to be done and why; and how and where the results of the excavation should be made public. The report is written and structured in a particular way to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).

The site revealed evidence relating to the Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Significant Roman features include the 1st-2nd century foundations of a large Roman structure that may be an occupational building or possible mausoleum associated with a roadside cemetery. A 1st-2nd century, cremation burial and a 3rd century possibly disturbed burial pit were also found close to this structure.

Three linear cuts were uncovered in the north of the site that ran parallel to the present Old Kent Road that is thought to be on the alignment of the Roman Watling Street. It is possible that these linear features may be roadside ditches associated with Watling Street. A large amount of pottery and refuse material was recovered from the fills of two of these features dating to between the 2nd-3rd centuries and has provided significant evidence and information for occupation at this time in the local vicinity.

Possible agricultural soil containing dating material from the Medieval period was recorded during the excavation. This suggests land use in the area of the site during that time.

The Post-Medieval features recorded on the site included possible agricultural soils, levelling layers and possible garden soils associated with properties lining the Kent Road. Also, two brick wells/soakaways and two, barrel wells either associated with residential or industrial occupation on the site were also recorded during the excavation.

Contents

1	Introduction	7
1.1	Site location	7
1.2	The scope of the project	9
1.3	Circumstances and dates of fieldwork	9
1.4	Organisation of the report	12
2	Historical and archaeological background	13
3	Original research aims	13
4	Site sequence: interim statement on field work	14
4.1	Natural and topography	14
4.2	Roman	14
4.3	Saxon	16
4.4	Medieval	16
4.5	Post-Medieval	17
5	Quantification and assessment	26
5.1	Post-excavation review	26
5.2	The site archive and assessment: stratigraphic	26
5.3	Site archive and assessment: finds and environmental	27
5.3.1	<i>The building material</i>	27
5.3.2	<i>The Roman Pottery</i>	29
5.3.3	<i>The Post-Roman pottery</i>	33
5.3.4	<i>The accessioned finds</i>	34
5.3.5	<i>The clay pipes</i>	36
5.3.6	<i>The Cremated human bone</i>	37
5.3.7	<i>The animal bone</i>	38

5.3.8	<i>Botanical assessment</i>	41
5.3.9	<i>Mollusc remains</i>	42
5.3.10	<i>Conservation</i>	44
6	Potential of the data	46
6.1	Realisation of the original research aims	46
6.2	General discussion of potential	48
7	Significance of the data	49
7.1	Significance of data as summarised within the Finds Reports	49
7.1.1	<i>Roman pottery</i>	49
7.1.2	<i>Post-Roman pottery</i>	49
7.1.3	<i>Building material</i>	49
7.1.4	<i>Accessioned finds</i>	49
7.1.5	<i>The cremated human bone</i>	50
7.1.6	<i>Animal bone</i>	50
7.1.7	<i>Plant remains</i>	50
7.1.8	<i>Molluscs</i>	50
8	Publication project: aims and objectives	51
8.1	Revised research aims	51
8.1.1	<i>Revised research aims from the finds assessments</i>	51
8.2	Preliminary publication synopsis	52
9	Publication project: task sequence	53
9.1	Stratigraphic method statement	53
9.2	Pottery method statement	53
9.3	Accessioned finds method statement	54
9.4	Animal bone method statement	54
9.5	Graphics method statement	55

9.6	Conservation method statement	55
9.7	Integration of publication text method statement	55
9.8	Project management method statement	55
10	Publication project: resources and programme	55
11	Acknowledgements	56
12	NMR OASIS archaeological report form	57
12.1	OASIS ID: molas1-4288	57
13	Bibliography	61

List of Figures

Front cover: Trench 3, looking south- east showing building foundations

Fig 1 Site location	8
Fig 2 Trench and section location plan	10
Fig 3 Detail from John Rocque's map of 1746	11
Fig 4 Detail from the 1819 updated version of Richard Horwood's map	11
Fig 5 Trenches 1-5	19
Fig 6 North west facing section of Trench 1	20
Fig 7 West facing section of Trench 4	21
Fig 8 North east facing section of Trench 6	22
Fig 9 North east facing section of Trench 7	23
Fig 10 Trench 1, detail of pottery within fill of linear cut [54]	24
Fig 11 Trench 3, looking south east showing building foundations	24
Fig 12 Trench 3, detail of robber backfill and foundation trench within slot 2	25
Fig 13 Trench 13, detail of building foundations within slot 3	25
Table 1 Stratigraphic archive	26
Table 2 Finds & Environmental Archive General Summary	27
Table 3 Building material	27
Table 4 Date range of assemblage	29
Table 5 Breakdown of fabric origin	30
Table 6 Breakdown by fabric type	30
Table 7 Breakdown by form	32
Table 8 Summary of accessioned finds by material and period	34
Table 9 Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context (B-bowl; M-mouthpiece; S-stem)	37
Table 10 Distribution of bones by period and feature type	39
Table 11 Distribution of age and size data (hand collected bones)	40
Table 12 General description of the bones	40
Table 13 Summary of conservation work	44

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

The excavation took place at 82-96 Old Kent Road, London, SE1, hereafter called 'the site'. The site is bounded to the north-west by Preston Close, to the north-east by the Old Kent Road, to the south-west by warehouse/factory buildings and to the south-east by a shopping market (Fig 1). The OS National Grid Ref. for centre of site is 533130 178780 and the Museum of London site code is OKO04.

The site had been previously occupied by ancillary offices and a pub (marked as a nightclub) fronting onto the Old Kent Road, a car park/delivery yard to the rear and a warehouse/factory behind. These buildings had been demolished and the slab, foundations and cellars of the buildings were in the process of being removed as part of the redevelopment.

The level of the slab varied between 2.51m and 2.64m OD. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to the site is 2.68m OD.

The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map.

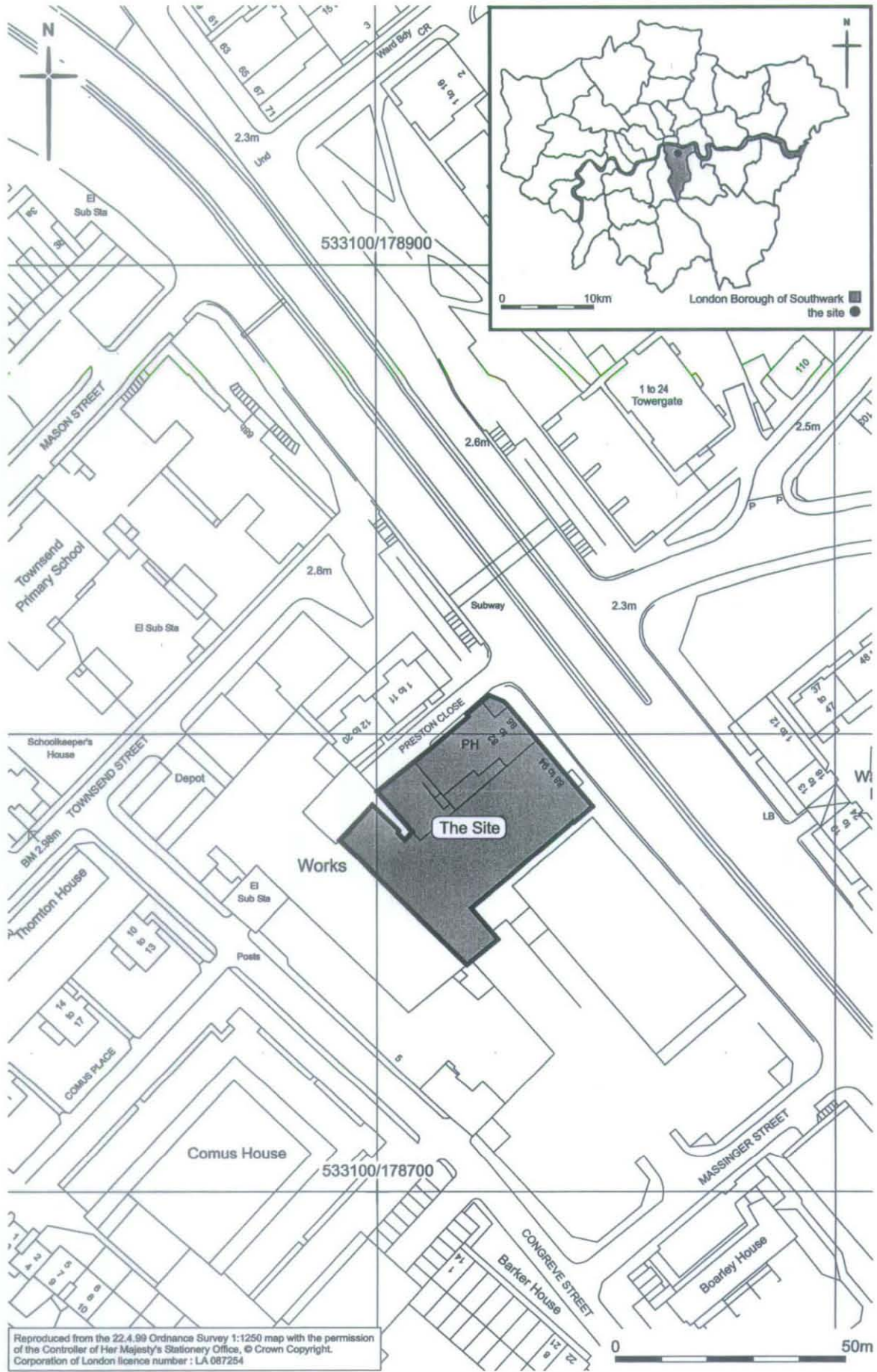


Fig 1 Site location

1.2 The scope of the project

The approved redevelopment is for the construction of six storeys of residential flats above a ground floor car park. The development proposals included the demolition of the ancillary offices, warehouse/factory and nightclub at the site with the demolition and infilling of existing basements.

The site was investigated in two phases. The first consisted of the excavation of six evaluation trenches. Following the recommendations of the Archaeological Planning Officer for Southwark, the second phase consisted of the excavation of a further trench in order to fully investigate features present on the site. This post-excavation assessment and updated project design, describes the results of this excavation.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

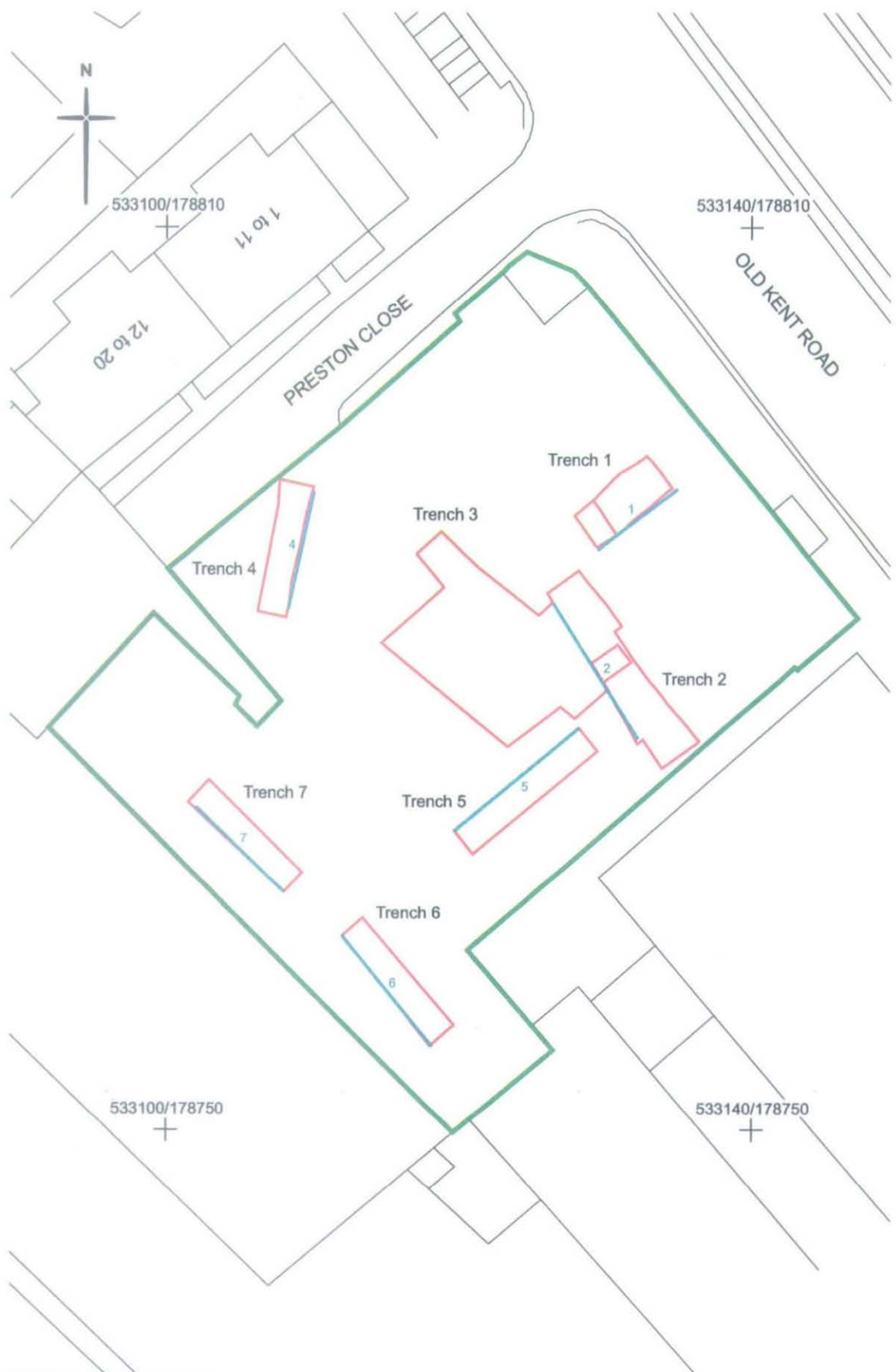
An archaeological field evaluation consisted of the investigation of seven evaluation trenches between 23/8/2004 and 10/9/2004 during the demolition phase of the redevelopment.

As a large amount of demolition material was being kept on site, in the form of crushed concrete for re-use as part of the redevelopment, it was not possible to excavate all of the evaluation trenches across the whole of the site at one time. Because of these constraints on available space only the three trenches located in the southern half of the site were initially excavated.

When the excavation and recording of these trenches was completed the trenches were backfilled allowing for the area to be used as storage for material on site. Once this was completed the slab was broken out in the northern half of the site and a further three evaluation trenches were excavated.

Following the recommendations of the Archaeological Planning Officer for Southwark, the excavation was extended in the centre of the site with a seventh trench in order to fully investigate cut features partially uncovered during the evaluation.

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological assessment*, which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 2, CgMs Consulting, 2003).



Reproduced from the 22.4.99 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Corporation of London licence number : LA 087254

Fig 2 Trench and section location plan

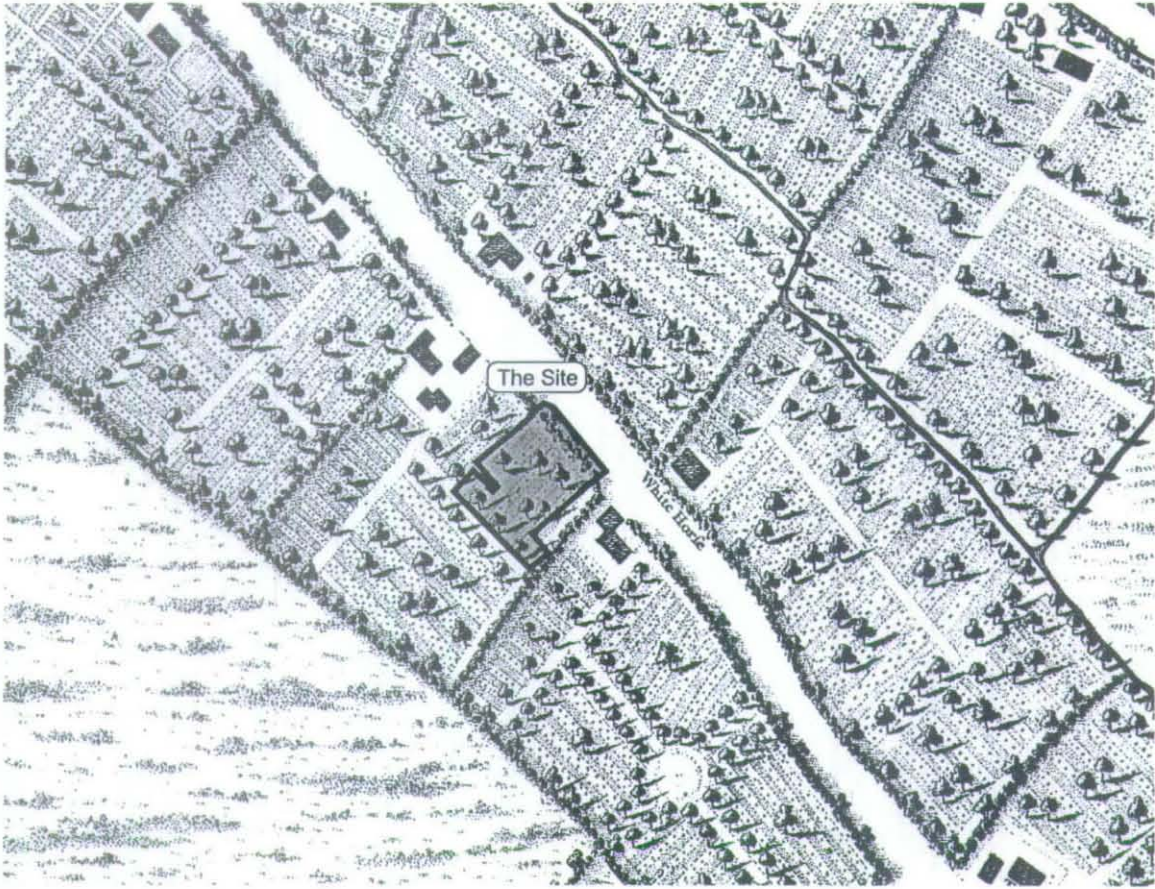


Fig 3 Detail from John Rocque's map of 1746

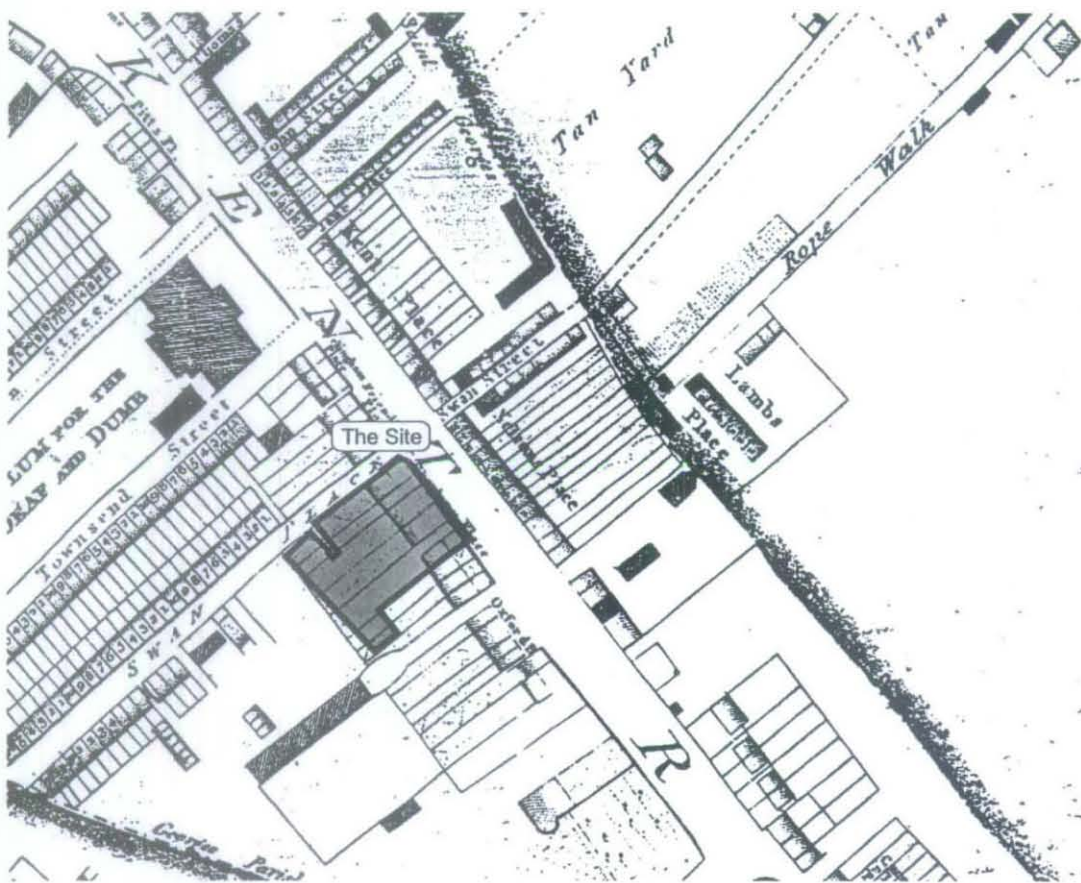


Fig 4 Detail from the 1819 updated version of Richard Horwood's map

1.4 Organisation of the report

The *Post-excavation assessment and updated project design report* is intended to sum up what is already known and what further work will be required to reach the goal of a well-argued presentation of the results of recording and analysis.

The principle underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were established by English Heritage in the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2), (1991). More recent GLAAS guidance has emphasised the need for this stage to be seen as 'brief and transitional', the document acting as a 'gateway' to further analysis and eventual publication (EH, GLAAS, 1999 VII).

This report is comprised of thirteen sections. Section 1 introduces the site, its location and the circumstances of the planning and excavation processes, while Section 2 supplies a reference for the historical and geological background to the general area with observations regarding any previous archaeological work in this part of London.

Section 3 poses general questions that, from previous fieldwork, may well be answered from investigation of this site. Sections 4 and 5 present the basic findings from the excavation. This is quantified in stratigraphical, artefactual, and environmental terms and provides a brief assessment as to work done thus far.

Section 6 discusses to what extent the original research questions were answered and what new questions the material from the excavation raised. Section 7 examines the application of that potential to wider, more comprehensive objectives. Apart from the acknowledgements and bibliography, Sections 8 and 9 present a proposed Updated Project Design detailing how the project is to be carried forward to publication. These proposals have been developed in the light of the initial analysis of the results of the excavation.

2 Historical and archaeological background

A detailed description of the geology and history of the site was provided in the previous archaeological assessment (see sections 3 and 4, CgMs Consulting, 2003).

3 Original research aims

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

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*
- *Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence for the presence of the Roman Watling Street on the site?*
- *Is there evidence for Medieval occupation on the site?*
- *What evidence is there for Post-Medieval occupation on the site?*

4 Site sequence: interim statement on field work

4.1 Natural and topography

The underlying geological strata on the site, is London Clay overlain by sands and gravels followed by sandy clay and silt deposits.

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Solid and Drift edition map, 1:50,000, sheet 270 (South London) shows the site to be underlain by Kempton Park Gravel which lies over the Woolwich and Reading Beds.

Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded at heights of between 0.88m OD in the south of the site in Trench 7 and natural sand deposits were recorded at 0.76m OD in the north in Trench 1. Overlying the sand and gravel deposits, natural sandy silt was recorded at heights of between 1.60m OD in the south of the site in Trench 6 and 1.46m OD in the north of the site in Trench 1.

4.2 Roman

Archaeological evidence for Roman occupation on the site was uncovered in all seven trenches. At the north-west of the site in trench 1 a series of linear features were recorded running NW by SE, parallel to the Old Kent Road. These features date to the Roman period and may represent ditches associated with the Roman Watling Street thought to be located beneath the modern Old Kent Road at this location.

The earliest features recorded in Trench 1 were linear cuts [54] and [56] (Figs 5 & 6). These two features were recorded running NW by SE, parallel to the Old Kent Road and may represent ditches associated with the Roman Watling Street thought to be located beneath the modern Old Kent Road.

Both cuts are similar in shape and size with the base of cut [54] being recorded at 0.24m OD and cut [56] recorded at 0.46m OD. The two cuts seem to have been backfilled at the same time, cut [56] with fill [55] and cut [54] with fill [53]. Both fills consist of fine sandy clay and silt with fill [53] containing pottery sherds dating to between AD 120-160.

In cut [54] overlying fill [53] was a series of three fills containing large amounts of occupational refuse. The first of these was a 0.22m thick finely laminated sandy, clay, silt and organic probable domestic waste deposit [52]. This deposit, recorded at a height of 0.66m OD, contained a large quantity of pottery sherds dating to between AD 140-150. Next was a 0.25m thick clay silt and fine sandy silt waterlain deposit [76], which was recorded at a height of 0.90m OD sloping down to 0.54m OD in the NE. This fill contained a large quantity of pottery sherds dating to between AD 140-160. Overlying this was a 0.60m thick levelling fill of very slightly clayey, fine sandy

silt [60]. This deposit was recorded at a height of 1.42m OD and contained a large quantity of pottery sherds dating to between AD 250-300.

Truncating this fill was the south-east edge of a NW by SE running pit or ditch cut [59] which was recorded along the north-east edge of excavation. This feature, which continued beyond the limit of excavation, was at least 0.75m deep and recorded at a height of 1.10m OD. The fill [51] consisted of sandy silt and contained pottery sherds dating to between AD 150-250.

In the centre of the site recorded in Trench 3 were the remains of partially robbed out 0.80m wide Kentish Ragstone and sandstone foundations of a Roman Structure [86] measuring 6.40m NW by SE and 5m NE by SW, which was recorded at a height of 0.93m OD. The cut [84] for all four outer wall foundations had survived to an approximate depth of 0.50m and truncated natural sandy clay and silt deposits. The structure also had an internal foundation measuring 1.50m NW by SE along the side of the north-east wall.

These foundations had been partially robbed along the north-east and south-west sections. The backfill of the robbing [83] consisted of sandy silt with frequent coarse sand and fragments of Kentish Ragstone from the foundation material. The fill also contained two pottery sherds dating to between AD 50-160.

If not an occupational building another interpretation for the structure is that of a possible mausoleum or similar monument. The width and depth of the foundations suggest that it was a substantial structure, with a single internal load bearing support.

A series of pits truncating natural clayey, sandy silt deposits were recorded to the north-west and north-east of this structure. To the north-west, the fill [79] of pit [80] contained the base of an amphora dating to between AD 50-150, which contained the remains of a possible Roman cremation. The fill [77] of pit [78], recorded close to the north-west corner of the structure contained a single Roman flagon dating to between AD 60-160. This pit truncated a larger irregular pit [88] that contained fragments of Roman pottery dating to between AD 120-160 and decayed timber planking. The size and shape of this pit does not suggest its use as a well but the timber fragments may be evidence of a pit lining for another possible industrial purpose.

To the north-east of the structure and abutting the north-east wall was a pit [82] the fill of which [81] contained a single sherd of pottery dating to between AD 150-400. Pit [82] was truncated by large circular pit [45] that measured 2.10m in diameter and 0.87m deep. The fill [44] of this pit contained pottery sherds dating to between AD 250-275 including one near complete vessel. Other finds included a fragment of bone hairpin <19>, hobnails from a nailed shoe <14>, a copper-alloy harness pendant <11> and the tip of an iron knife blade. This large pit may be a disturbed burial pit. The shoe and hairpin could be grave goods with the near complete pot being a possible cremation vessel.

A number of smaller pits were recorded in this area (Fig 5), one of these, pit [47] truncated circular pit [45]. The fill [46] of this pit contained a single pottery sherd dating to between AD 120-400. The fill [36] of pit [37] recorded along the north-east edge of Trench 2 contained a single sherd of pottery dating to between AD 50-400.

Along the western limit of the site, in trench 4, a series of three Roman pits [19], [21] and [23], which truncated natural sandy clay deposits, were excavated. All three pits were backfilled with clay. These clay deposits may be the result of natural slumping but could also be evidence of the use of clay lining within these pits. Although no timber remains were found there was evidence for possible beam slots in the base of the trench and possibly associated with pit cut [21]. The fill [24] of this pit contained pottery sherds dating to between AD 50-400 and the fill [29] of one of the possible beam slots [30] contained a single sherd of pottery dating to between AD 50-160. In the south of the trench, fill [22] of pit [23] contained pottery sherds dating to between AD 120-250 and was truncated in the north by pit cut [21].

Along the eastern limit of the site, in trench 5, a single Roman linear feature [74] running NW by SE was recorded truncating natural clayey, fine sand and silt [75]. This feature, which continued both NW and SE beyond the limit of excavation, may be the base of a shallow agricultural feature or boundary marker, its fill [73] contained a single sherd of pottery dating to between AD 40-400 and six pieces of mortar that contained a few small fragments of broken Roman ceramic building material.

Although no Roman features were recorded to the south of the site in trenches 6 and 7. In Trench 7 the natural sandy clay deposits were sealed with a layer of probable agricultural soil [5] that was recorded at a height of 1.72m OD and contained a single sherd of pottery dating to between AD 120-250.

4.3 Saxon

No remains from the Saxon periods were found during the excavation.

4.4 Medieval

In trench 6 in the south of the site a 0.15m thick layer [13] of possible agricultural soil was recorded at a height of 1.75m OD. This deposit, which overlies natural was truncated and sealed by 19th-20th century make-up or garden deposits [8]. The context contained two sherds of Medieval pottery dating to between 1270-1500, it also contained a single sherd of Roman pottery dating to between AD 350-400 and fragments of peg-tile dating to between the 12th-19th centuries. This deposit suggests limited medieval land use on the site.

4.5 Post-Medieval

In Trench 1 to the north of the site, Roman features were sealed by a large 1m thick levelling layer [50] of fine sandy silt. This deposit contained pottery dating to between the later 17th and 18th centuries and was associated with houses lining Kent Road (that becomes the Old Kent Road). These properties can be seen on Horwood's map dated 1819 (Fig 4). Along the north-west limit of the trench, Roman linear cut [56] was truncated by a barrel well [32] that's fill [31] contained pottery sherds dating to between the mid 18th to early 19th century. These features were truncated by the 20th century foundations and basements of buildings lining the Old Kent Road.

In trenches 2 and 3, overlying Roman cut features, was a 0.60m thick levelling layer [35] of sandy silt recorded at a height of 2.06m OD. This deposit contained pottery dating from the mid 18th to early 19th century and may be associated with gardens to the rear of properties lining the Kent Road. This deposit was truncated by a 19th-20th century brick well/soakaway [34] recorded in trench 2 and by 20th century foundations. Overlying this deposit was make-up layers for the concrete slab of the now demolished buildings. Overlying the foundations of the Roman building recorded in Trench 3 was 20th century make-up layers associated with the now demolished buildings that occupied the site.

In trench 4 along the western extent of the site a 0.15m thick layer of possible agricultural soil [17] was recorded at a height of 1.65m OD overlying a series of Roman pits. Overlying this was a 0.60m thick 19th-20th century levelling layer or garden soil [16], recorded at heights of between 1.45m OD and 2.10m OD. Above this was a series of 20th century make-up layers associated with buildings fronting onto the Old Kent Road and Preston Close, and a tarmac car park/delivery yard surface to the rear.

In Trench 5 a series of cut features consisting of post-holes and a NW by SE running linear feature associated with 17th-19th century occupation were recorded truncating natural. The fill [63] of linear cut [64] contained pottery dating to between the late 17th and 18th centuries. Overlying these features, and recorded at a height of 1.90m OD, was a 0.40m thick layer [62] of 17th-19th century garden soil that contained pottery dating to between the late 17th-18th centuries. Overlying this was a 0.20m thick levelling layer of sand [61] followed by silt, gravel and rubble make-up layers for the present concrete slab recorded at 2.80m OD.

In Trench 6 possible Medieval agricultural soil [13] was truncated along the south-east limit of excavation by a robbed out 18th-19th century barrel well, cut [10]. This feature was recorded at a height of 1.72m OD and was not fully excavated as it continued beyond the limit of excavation.

Layer [13] was also truncated by a series of five 19th-20th century post-holes [12] running in a single line, NE by SW across the south-east end of the trench. These post-holes probably relate to a modern fence line or outbuilding.

A 0.15-0.35m thick layer of clayey silt [8], overlying barrel well [10], was recorded at a height of 1.95m OD. This deposit may be 19th-20th century make-up or garden soil. Truncating this layer was a 0.45m-1.05m thick make-up layer of demolition material from the current redevelopment. This deposit was recorded at a height of 2.25m OD in the SE and 2.38m OD in the NW.

In Trench 7 a 0.30m – 0.45m thick layer of dark grey brown fine sandy silt [4] was recorded at a height of 2.10m OD overlying possible Roman deposit [5]. This deposit may represent 18th- 19th century garden soils.

Truncating layer [4] in the north-west half of the trench and recorded in the southern section, was an 18th-19th century brick well/soakaway [2]. This structure, which was seen in section only, was recorded at a height of 1.90m OD. Sealing this and layer [4] was a 0.20m-0.50m thick layer of modern made ground recorded at a height of 2.36m OD in the south-east and 2.20m OD in the north-west.

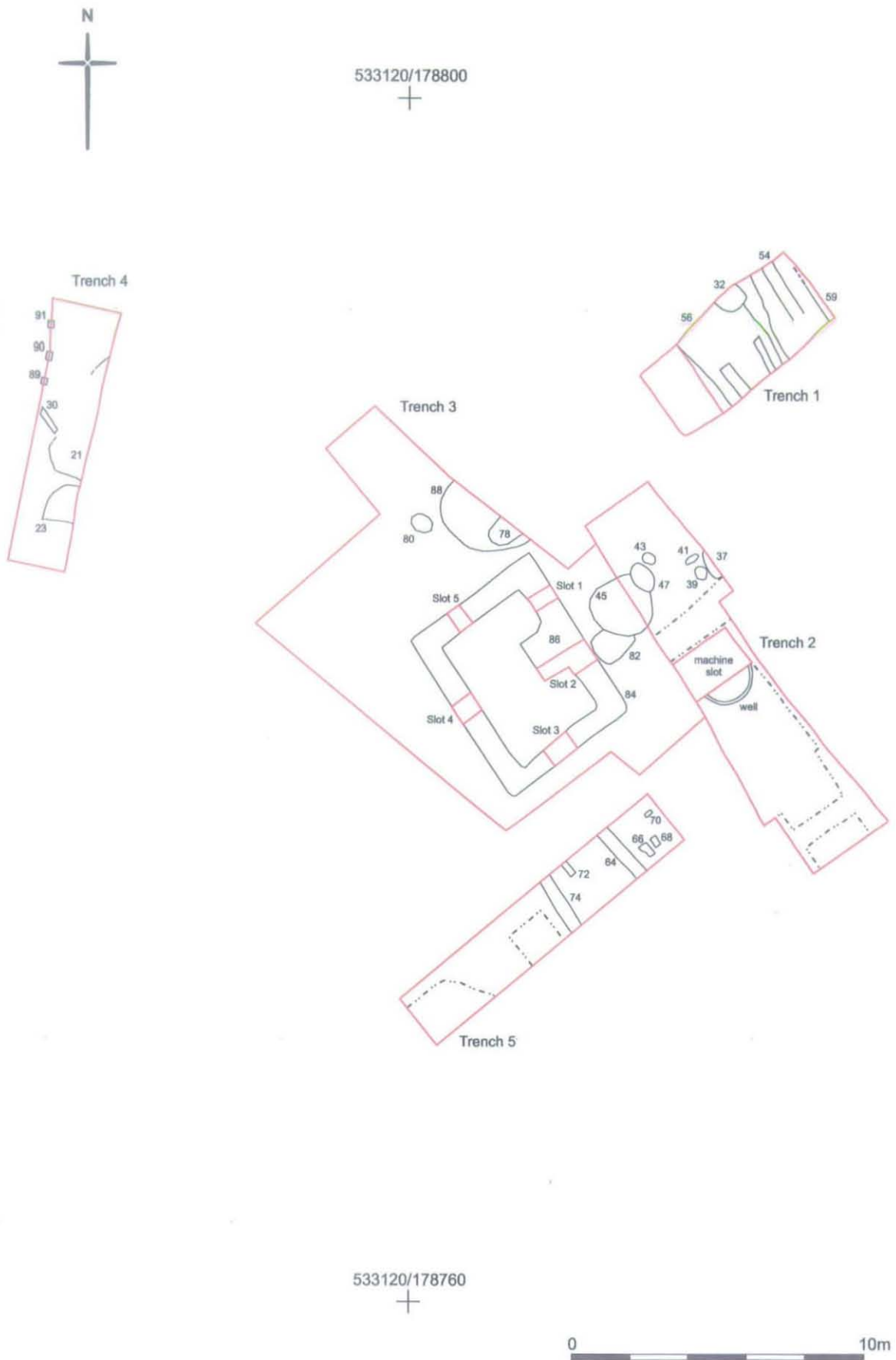


Fig 5 Trenches 1-5

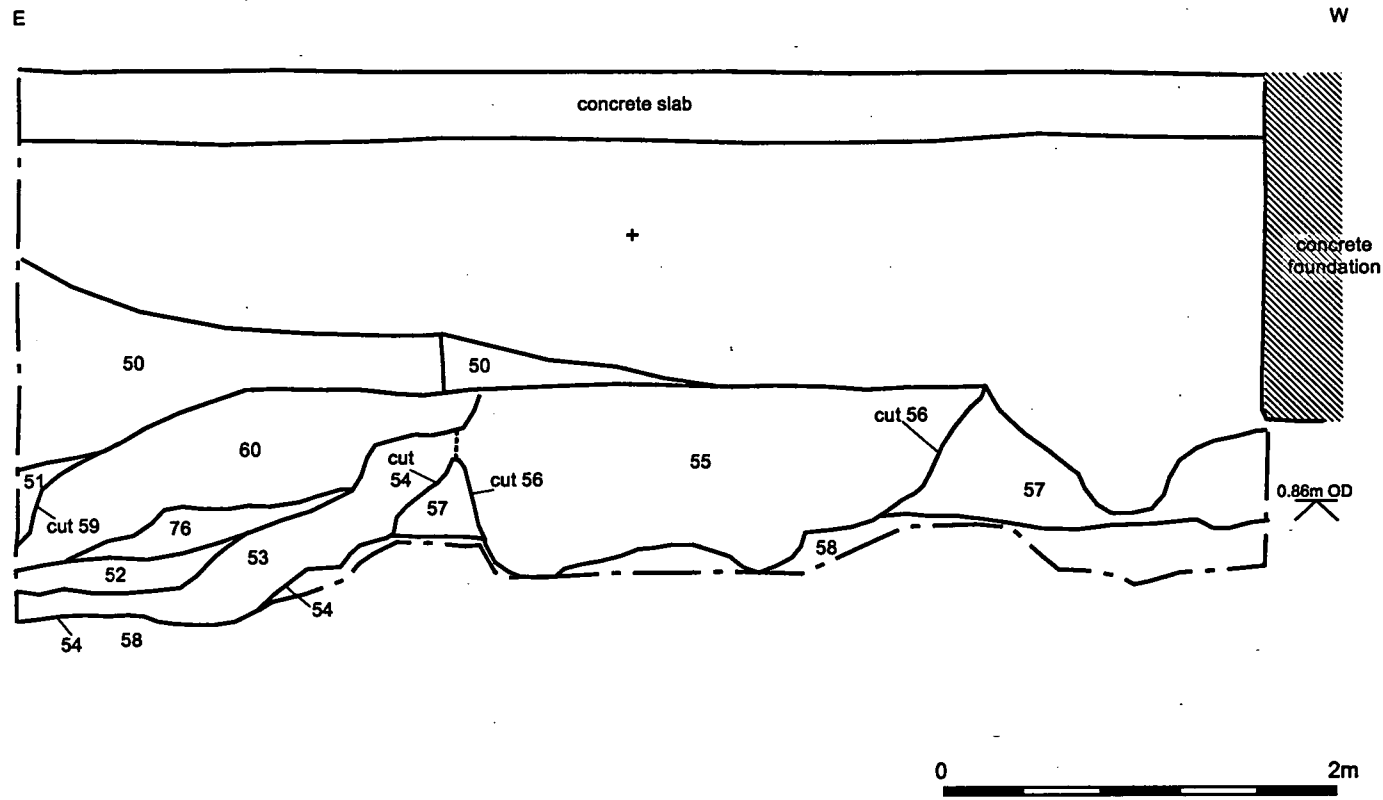
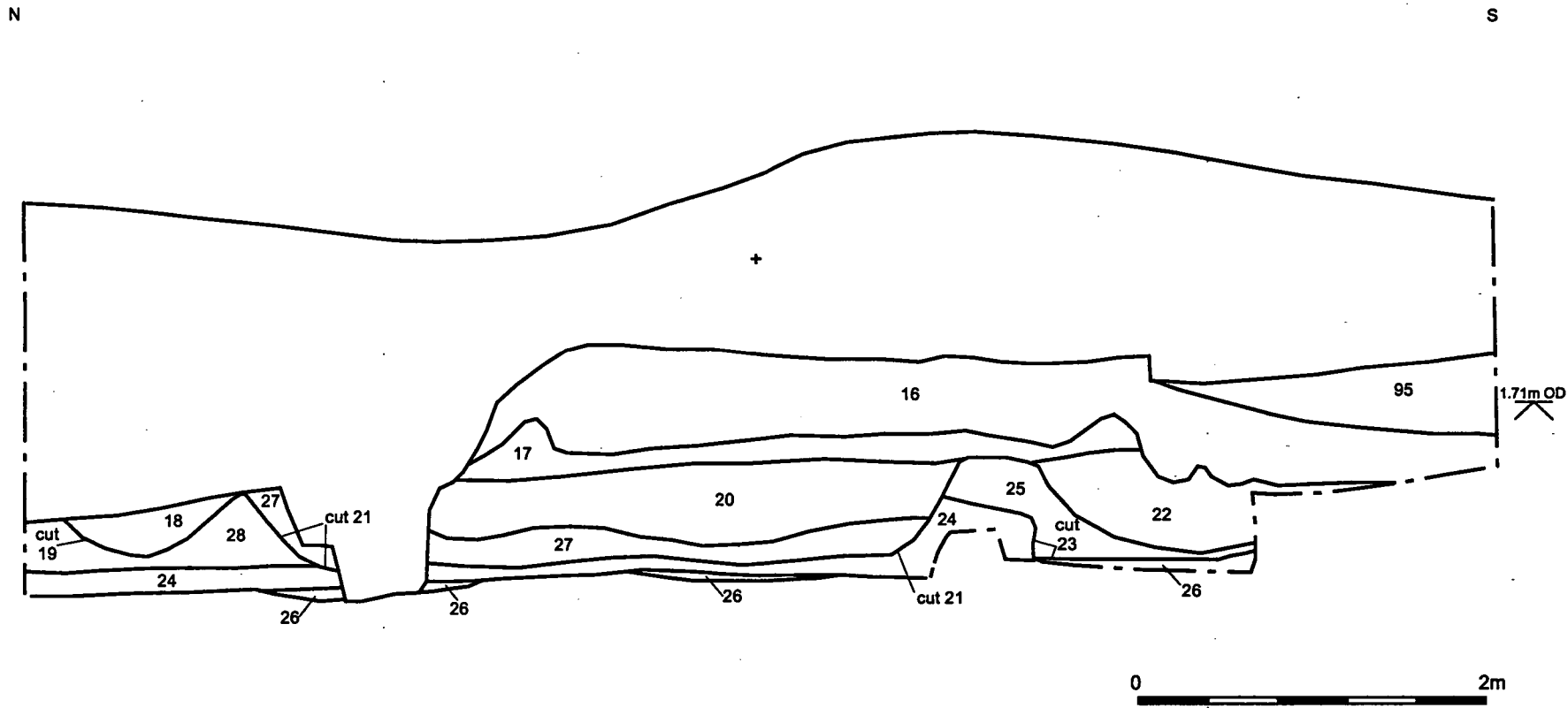


Fig 6 North west facing section of Trench 1

21



R:\Projects\South\1333\fig07

Fig 7 West facing section of Trench 4

©MOLAS 2004

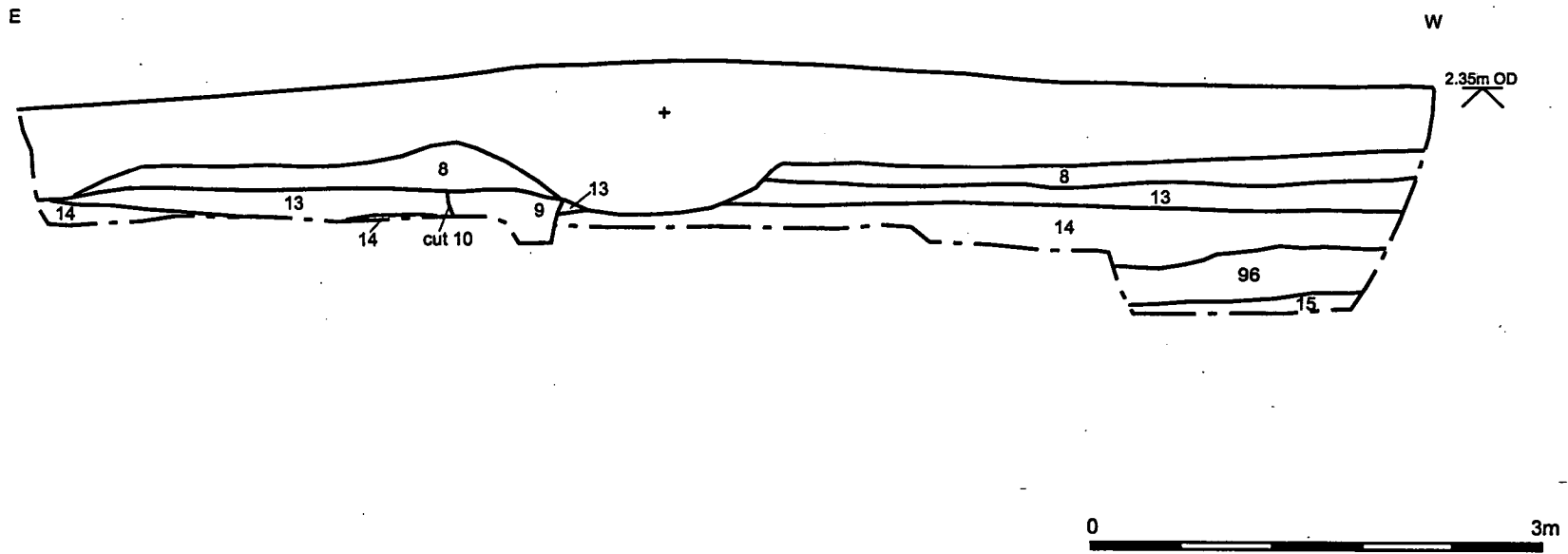
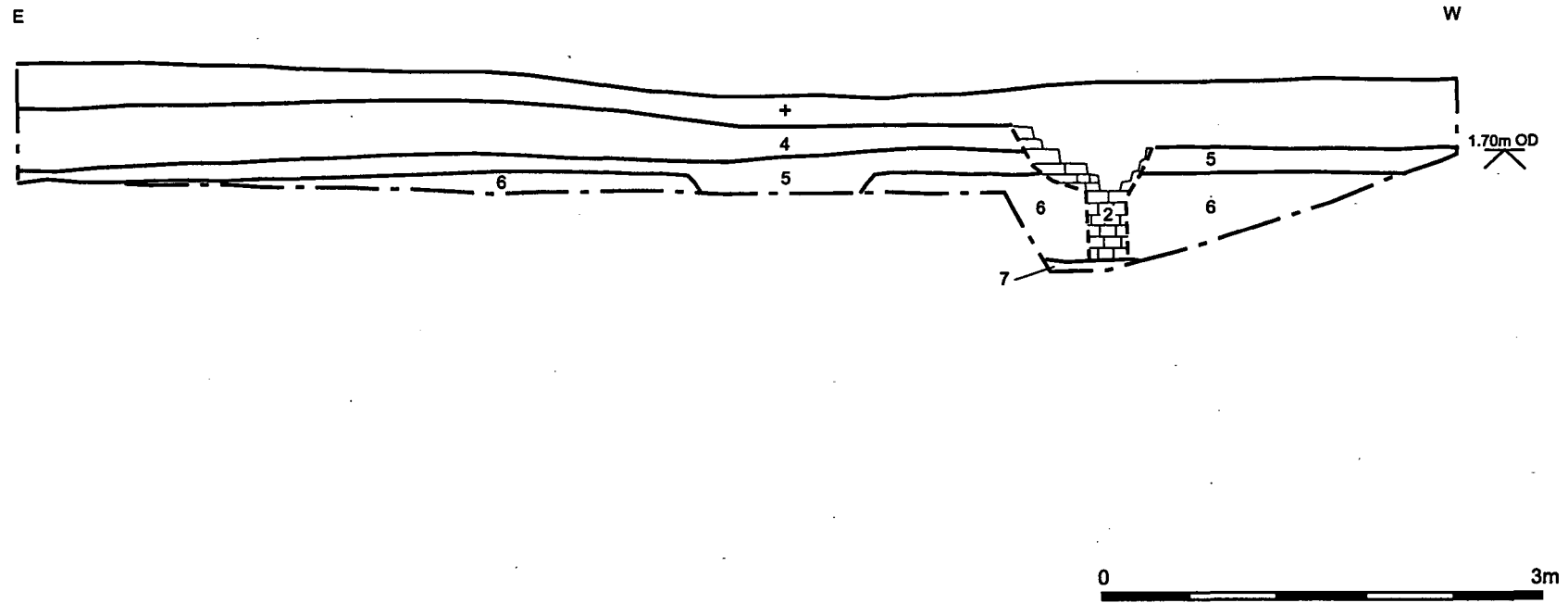


Fig 8 North east facing section of Trench 6



23

R:\Projects\304\1333\fig09

Fig 9 North east facing section of Trench 7

©MOLAS 2004



Fig 10 Trench 1, detail of pottery within fill of linear cut [54]



Fig 11 Trench 3, looking south east showing building foundations



Fig 12 Trench 3, detail of robber backfill and foundation trench within slot 2



Fig 13 Trench 3, detail of building foundations within slot 3

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

- site records have been completed and checked
- all ceramic material including building material processed and provisionally assessed
- all environmental material processed and provisionally assessed
- all registered finds provisionally assessed
- all animal bone processed and provisionally assessed

5.2 The site archive and assessment: stratigraphic

<i>Table 1 Stratigraphic archive</i>			
Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Contexts	Evaluation Excavation		
Plans	'A4' 1:20 (no. of sheets)	15	Trench 1 (3) Trench 2 (3) Trench 4 (2) Trench 5 (3) Trench 6 (2) Trench 7 (2)
Sections	'A4'	13	Trench 1 (2) Trench 2 (2) Trench 4 (3) Trench 5 (2) Trench 6 (2) Trench 7 (2)
Matrices		Yes	Paper copies
Photographs		Colour 34 BW 34 Digital(107)	Total number of slides (includes duplicate images)

5.3 Site archive and assessment: finds and environmental

Building material	1 bread crate + 1 registered find Total 9.66kg
Roman pottery	710 sherds. Total 16.9kg
Post Roman pottery	12 sherds. Total 0.09kg
Burnt Flint	7 fragments Total 1.37kg
Accessioned finds	21 objects
Clay pipes	4 bulk fragments
Bulk Soil Samples	flots from 2 samples and residues from 3 samples
Animal Bone	60 fragments. Total 4.15kg
Human Bone	00 individuals; 00 boxes
Mollusc shell	6 shells in one archive quality 'shoebox'

Table 2 Finds & Environmental Archive General Summary

Text will normally be written and supplies by relevant MoLSS specialist>

5.3.1 The building material

Terence Paul Smith

Table 3 Building material

Material	Count	Count as %	Weight (kg)	Weight as %
Roman cbm	60	75.0	7.73	80.0
Medpost-med cbm	4	5.0	0.13	1.3
Daub	2	2.5	0.17	1.8
Mortar	6	7.5	0.47	4.9
Stone	8	10.0	1.16	12.0
Total	80	100.0	9.66	100.0

5.3.1.1 Introduction/methodology

The building material, from a total of 18 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.

5.3.1.2 Roman ceramic building material

Contexts: [17], [18], [20], [44], [51], [52], [60], [63], [65], [73], [76], [79], [81], [83]

5.3.1.2.1 FABRICS

Four fragments are in fabric 2454, made at Eccles in Kent in the period c50–80. All other pieces are in fabrics belonging to the 2815 fabric group, manufactured at

Brockley Hill and neighbouring kiln sites between London and St Albans in the period c50–160.

5.3.1.2.2 FORMS

Some pieces were too fragmentary for identification. One brick is present amongst the fabric 2454 material. The bulk of the 2815 fabric group material comprises roofing tiles (tegulae and imbrices) but also includes a few brick fragments, part of a box flue tile, and part of a half-box flue tile. The latter does not preserve its keyed face. The box flue tile, which is in individual fabric 2452, has scored keying in a diagonal lattice pattern.

5.3.1.3 *Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material*

Context: [13]

Four fragments of peg tile come from context [13]. They are in fabric 2271, which cannot be more precisely dated than to the period from c1180 down to the 19th century. One tile preserves a circular pegnail hole.

5.3.1.4 *Undated material*

5.3.1.4.1 DAUB AND POSSIBLE MUD BRICK

Contexts: [5], [87]

Five tiny fragments of daub, brown, fairly sandy and with a few flint chips, come from context [5]. A quite large piece from context [87] is brown and fairly sandy with some organic impressions; there are no wattle or other impressions and it is possible that this piece is from a mud brick.

5.3.1.4.2 MORTAR

Contexts: [73]

Six pieces of mortar were recovered from context [73]. They contain a few small fragments of broken Roman ceramic building material but are not *opus signinum*.

5.3.1.4.3 STONE

Contexts: [22], [44], [52], [63], [81], [83]

A small moulding from context [81] is in oolitic limestone and shows part of a roll attached to a curved portion; it has a wedge shape (17mm thick at the outer edge) as if for an arch. The form seems medieval rather than Roman, despite the context, and may, therefore, be intrusive.

Fragments of Kentish Ragstone come from contexts [22], [44], [52], and [83]. A flat face on one piece from [44] suggests that it is from an ashlar block or even from a moulding.

A small piece of blue-black slate from context [44] is 7mm thick at its thickest point and has a carefully bevelled edge at about 45°. This piece, which may be of post-medieval date, is not necessarily building material.

5.3.2 The Roman Pottery

Rupert Featherby

5.3.2.1.1 SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

There are 710 sherds of Roman pottery from twenty-one contexts, sixteen are small in size (less than 30 sherds) and three are medium in size (31 to 100 sherds) and two are large (101 to 500 sherds). Three contexts also produced post-Roman pottery. The sherds are generally small to medium sized with a number of sherds being abraded.

5.3.2.1.2 METHODOLOGY

The pottery was spot-dated using standard MoLAS/MoLSS methods. It was quantified by rows, sherds, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and the data entered into the MoLAS/MoLSS Oracle database. As it possible that this site is part of a Roman cemetery, rim diameter and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) were also recorded.

5.3.2.1.3 DISCUSSION

Table 3 (below) shows the date ranges for OKO04. Nine contexts date from the middle of the 1st century AD. However, many of these contexts contain either unsourced fabrics or single sherds and are therefore less secure for dating purposes. Nine contexts date to the 2nd/3rd centuries and three contexts date to the 4th/5th centuries.

Table 4 Date range of assemblage

Context	L date						Total
	E date	150	160	250	275	300	
40							1
50	1	2					3
60		1					1
70		1					1
120		2	2			1	5
140	1	1					2
150			1			1	2
250				1	1		2
350						1	1
Total	2	7	3	1	1	7	21

5.3.2.2 *Fabrics*

Imported wares account for 9.3% of the assemblage by sherd count (see Table 4), which is lower than half the Southwark average of 22.2%. Samian at 2.7% by sherd count is less than half as common as amphorae at 5.5% by sherd count. However, both of these are lower than their respective expected averages with amphorae at 9.9% and samian at 12%. The range of amphorae mainly represents vessel types from Gaul, Rhodes and Spain with a very small proportion (0.1%) unidentified.

Table 5 *Breakdown of fabric origin*

Origin	Sherds	%	Weight	%	ENVs	%	EVEs	%
Romano-British	641	90.3%	13294	78.4%	220	85.6%	17.69	93.0%
Imported	66	9.3%	3535	20.8%	34	13.2%	1.14	6.0%
Miscellaneous	3	0.4%	131	0.8%	3	1.2%	0.2	1.1%
Total	710	100.0%	16960	100.0%	257	100.0%	19.03	100.0%

Oxidised wares were the most common ware of all at 37% by sherd count, which is greater than the expected Southwark average of 24% by sherd count (Table 6).

Reduced wares were the next most common at 34.8% by sherd count with black-burnished wares at 9.9%. Imported fine wares represented only 0.1% and Romano-British fine wares, both reduced and oxidised, represented 1.7% and 7.3% respectively. Central Gaulish samian (SAMCG), which is dated *c* AD 120–250, is the most common samian fabric of the assemblage by sherd count at 1.3%, although la Graufesenque samian, dating AD 50–100, is almost as common at 1.1%. Les Martres de Veyre, dating AD 100–20, represents only 0.3% of the assemblage by sherd count.

Table 6 *Breakdown by fabric type*

Ware	Sherds	%	Weight	%	ENVs	%	EVEs	%
Amphora	39	5.5%	2874	16.9%	13	5.1%	0	0.0%
Samian	19	2.7%	196	1.2%	15	5.8%	0.89	4.7%
Fine wares, imported	2	0.3%	7	0.0%	2	0.8%	0.25	1.3%
Fine wares, Romano-British	12	1.7%	150	0.9%	6	2.3%	0.06	0.3%
Black-burnished wares	70	9.9%	1744	10.3%	32	12.5%	1.88	9.9%
Fine wares, reduced	52	7.3%	780	4.6%	13	5.1%	1.65	8.7%
Reduced wares	247	34.8%	3944	23.3%	82	31.9%	6.28	33.0%
Tempered wares	3	0.4%	62	0.4%	3	1.2%	0	0.0%
Oxidised wares	263	37.0%	7072	41.7%	88	34.2%	7.82	41.1%
Miscellaneous wares	3	0.4%	131	0.8%	3	1.2%	0.2	1.1%
Total	710	100.0%	16960	100.0%	257	100.0%	19.03	100.0%

5.3.2.2.1 EARLY FABRICS

Fabrics dating to *c* AD 160 comprised just under two-fifths of the assemblage, 39% by sherd count. The only imported early fine wares present are south Gaulish samians from Les Graufesenque, dating *c* AD 50–100. Furthermore, oxidised fine wares such as London eggshell ware, dating *c* AD 70–120, represented only 0.6% of the assemblage by sherd count. Highgate Wood ware 'C', dating AD 70–160, is the most common sourced reduced ware. The general lack of pottery dating to the 1st century AD strongly indicates that there was little Roman activity on this site during that period. Although fabrics such as Alice Holt Surrey, Verulamium Region White ware and North Kent Shelly ware all date from *c* AD 50, they are common throughout the whole early Roman period.

Black burnished wares represent only 9.9% of the assemblage by sherd count, slightly higher than the expected average for Southwark, 9.8%. However, when taken in consideration with the general paucity of early Roman fabrics this would suggest that the use of the area was becoming more common from the middle of the second century.

5.3.2.2.2 LATE FABRICS

Romano-British late fabrics account for only 1.4% of the assemblage by sherd count, represented by Nene Valley colour-coated ware, dated *c* AD 150–400, Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware, dated *c* AD 270–400, and Portchester 'D' ware, dating *c* AD 350–400. Imported late Roman fabrics account for only 0.3% by sherd count of the late Roman assemblage, this being three sherds of Moselkermik (MOSL), dated *c* AD 200–275.

5.3.2.3 *Forms*

A relatively standard range of vessels have been identified on OKO04 with jars being the most common at 33% by sherd count, flagons were the next most common at 14.5% (Table 7).

This is interesting, as this site would appear to be part of a cemetery. The assemblage appears to comprise a greater quantity of single vessels rather than a large quantity of disassociated body sherds representing a large number of vessels. Furthermore, many of the apparently unrelated body sherds are quite possibly from vessels in this assemblage. The question that must be asked then is, what is the relationship between the contexts that appeared to have contained cremations and those that appear to contain domestic assemblages. Context [76] contained a hook flange mortarium in Verulamium region white ware, which has two stamps. One stamp is of the potter Maximus and, if the reading is correct, the other is Lucius. Both potters are working out of the Northgate kilns in the period *c* AD 110–40. However, no previous example of their stamps occurring on the same vessel is known. This raises questions regarding the connections between the two names; are they two potters working together, are they related or are they in fact the same person?

Table 7 Breakdown by form

Form	Sherds	%	Weight	%	ENV	%	EVEs	%
Amph	39	5.5%	2874	16.9%	13	5.1%	0	0.0%
Beaker	35	4.9%	557	3.3%	9	3.5%	1	5.3%
Bowl	53	7.5%	1413	8.3%	20	7.8%	1.99	10.5%
BowlDish	3	0.4%	49	0.3%	3	1.2%	0.17	0.9%
Cup	14	2.0%	155	0.9%	9	3.5%	0.86	4.5%
Dish	8	1.1%	65	0.4%	4	1.6%	0.24	1.3%
Flagon	103	14.5%	1741	10.3%	16	6.2%	4.45	23.4%
FlagonJar	21	3.0%	686	4.0%	5	1.9%	0.2	1.1%
Jar	234	33.0%	4802	28.3%	48	18.7%	7.95	41.8%
Lid	22	3.1%	452	2.7%	9	3.5%	0.62	3.3%
Miscellaneous	2	0.3%	93	0.5%	2	0.8%	0.25	1.3%
Mortarium	19	2.7%	2637	15.5%	6	2.3%	1.3	6.8%
Unguentarium	1	0.1%	28	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Unidentified	156	22.0%	1408	8.3%	112	43.6%	0	0.0%
Total	710	100.0%	16960	100.0%	257	100.0%	19.03	100.0%

5.3.2.4 Discussion

Of the twenty-one contexts, only three appear to have contained cremations, two dating to the 1st/2nd centuries AD and one the late Roman period. The majority appears to be the fill of a ditch possibly associated to Watling Street. However, the latter appears quite homogeneous and may represent a single event rather than an accumulation of pottery within a midden. This raises a number of questions regarding the chronological sequence of land use in the area.

It is also interesting to note that a number of vessels appear to be of poor manufacture, several flagons and one lid-seated jar all evidence signs either of poor workmanship or bad firing. Several other vessels also exhibit excessive abrasion, possibly suggesting consistent reuse as suggested in the discussion of the pottery from the eastern cemeteries of Roman London (Barber & Bowsler 2000). This raises a number of questions regarding the choice of vessel to be used as a funerary urn and people's relationship to death.

5.3.3 *The Post-Roman pottery*

Nigel Jeffries

5.3.3.1 *Summary/Introduction*

The post-Roman pottery from OKO04 was recovered from contexts [9], [13], [31], [35], [50], [62], and [63], comprising 12 sherds from up to 12 vessels weighing 94 grammes; the pottery is therefore from small-sized groups (contexts yielding with fewer than 30 sherds). Medieval pottery was found in context [13]; the remaining groups are post-medieval in date.

The numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (see Orton, Tyers and Vince, 1993, 167-181, with regard to these specific methods of quantification) and was recorded onto the Oracle database. This assessment aims to evaluate the character and the date range of the assemblage, determine the research questions the pottery has the potential to address and identify any areas of further work.

Fabrics and forms

Context [13] yielded two sherds, each of coarse border ware (CBW, see Pearce and Vince 1988) and coarse London-type ware (LCOAR, see Pearce, Vince and Jenner 1985) dating to the medieval period. Both fabrics are common finds in the London area, representing products from two of the major medieval pottery industries supplying London during this period.

The remaining ten sherds are post-medieval. Three contexts ([9], [31], [35]) are dated from the mid 18th to early 19th century by the various types of industrial finewares found, such as creamware (CREA) and blue transfer-printed refined whitewares with stipple and line decoration (TPW2). Groups dating from later 17th into the 18th centuries (contexts [50], [62] and [63]) consist of London-area post-medieval redwares (PMR), plain tin-glazed wares (TGW C) and London stonewares (LONS) with a sherd each of Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) and Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW) found.

Analysis of potential

The Post-Roman pottery

Context [13] suggests limited medieval land use on the site, however the presence of Roman pottery from this deposit suggests some disturbance. The remaining post-medieval pottery groups are too small to apply further quantitative work and cannot answer any of the original research aims pertaining to the site nor contribute toward further research aims. Overall the assemblage is of little use beyond establishing a chronology for the site and characterising the deposits it was recovered from.

5.3.4 The accessioned finds

Angela Wardle

Table 8 Summary of accessioned finds by material and period

Material	Roman	Not known	Total	Comment
Stone	1		1	Stone moulding
Ceramic	2		2	1 mortarium stamp
Glass	8		8	
Iron			5	
Copper alloy	1	1	2	
Lead	1		1	
Bone	1		1	
Leather	2		2	
Total			22	

5.3.4.1 Introduction/methodology

The finds have been accessioned in accordance with MoLAS procedures; digitised records are held on the Oracle database. Iron and copper-alloy artefacts have been X-rayed. The artefacts were examined individually, with the aid of x-rays where appropriate. A draft, word processed, archive catalogues was prepared for reference during the course of the assessment.

5.3.4.2 Categories by dating and materials

5.3.4.2.1 ROMAN

Stone

A limestone moulding <21>[81] is described in the building materials assessment.

Ceramic

A fragment of colour coat *firmalampe* <2> [76] is an import from ?Central Gaul; only the edge of the discus survives, with one residual lug.

Glass

The eight accessions comprised seven fragments of Roman vessel glass, all in naturally coloured blue-green and one fragment of window <8> [60]. All dates from the late 1st/2nd century. A collared jar <9>[76] is a common form of the late 1st/2nd century and the entire rim is preserved. A small fragment of ribbed jug or jar in colourless glass <10>[76] is the only other 'table-ware'. Two fragments of square bottle, Isings form 50, <6>, body sherd, <7> base, both context [60], may belong to the same vessel. Two fragments <3>[22] and <5>[60] are burnt and there is one further fragment of vessel glass <4>[52].

A fragment of post-medieval window glass recorded as a bulk find came from context [71].

Iron

Two contexts produced hobnails from nailed shoes, <14>[44], <17>[52] and apart from nails the only other object was the tip of a knife blade <13> [44].

Copper alloy

A lunate harness pendant <11> [44] has an outer crescent, from which is suspended a smaller lunular drop, each with delicate knob terminals. This comes from horse harness and is a variant of a type seen from the 1st century (Bishop and Coulston 1993)

A copper-alloy cylinder, closed at one end with a perforation, <12> [44] came from the same context, which otherwise contained only Roman material. This however appears to be post-medieval, and intrusive, possibly part of a piston. It is very heavy and may be from farm machinery of uncertain date (G Egan pers comm).

Lead

A small fragment of burnt lead <18> came from context [52].

Bone

The shaft from a bone hairpin <19> [44] is rather crudely carved. The slight swelling and probable short length might suggest that it belongs to a form which dates after about AD 150.

Leather

There are fragments of shoe sole with nail holes <20><22>[52]. This came from a context which produced loose hobnails. Accession <22> is wet, extremely small, and it is recommended that it should be discarded.

5.3.4.3 Functional analysis

This is a small but varied assemblage, which dates generally from the late 1st or 2nd century. Its small size makes it difficult to define, and it could be thought of as domestic but the position of the site close to Watling Street outside the settlement in Southwark, suggests that some of the finds at least could be displaced grave goods.

There is little personal ornament, only one fragmentary hairpin <19>, but shoes represented by groups of hobnails <14>, <17> and the fragments of leather <20><22> are typical of the grave goods placed with both cremations and inhumations in London. The glass vessels could however be domestic rubbish and most are utilitarian forms, but again bottles are found in funerary groups elsewhere. The lamp, although incomplete, is similar to forms found in a cremation burial at Great Dover Street (Wardle in Mackinder 2000, 36, fig 26).

The finds come from a limited number of contexts. Context [44] from a pit which might represent a disturbed burial contained hobnails and the broken bone hairpin, both highly suitable as grave goods, but also some metal objects which would

be highly unusual, an iron knife-blade fragment <13>, a copper-alloy harness pendant <11> and an (intrusive) copper-alloy object <12>. Knives are known from London graves, but are unusual (Wardle in Barber and Bowsher 2000, 152). It seems more likely that the harness pendant, usually classified as a military type was a casual loss from the nearby road than a grave good.

Context [52] contained the nailed shoe and corroded nails, while context [60] produced much of the glass, while context [76] contained the glass jar; all appear to be ditch fills.

5.3.4.4 *Assessment work outstanding*

None

5.3.4.4.1 LIST OF OBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATIVE CONSERVATION

<11>[44] copper-alloy harness pendant
<13> [44] iron blade

5.3.4.4.2 LIST OF OBJECTS FOR ILLUSTRATION

<11>[44] copper-alloy harness pendant
<13> [44] iron blade
<19> [44] bone pin
<9>[76] glass jar
<6> <7> [60] glass bottle
<2> [76] ceramic lamp

5.3.5 *The clay pipes*

Tony Grey

5.3.5.1 *Introduction/methodology*

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from OKO 04 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).

5.3.5.2 *Quantification*

There were four fragments, all undiagnostic stems. A breakdown of the assemblage is given in Table 9. They were from four contexts.

5.3.5.3 *Condition*

There were no complete pipes and no signs of usage.

5.3.5.4 Provenance and dating of the clay pipes

No identification of form and therefore dating was possible.

Table 9 Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context (B-bowl; M-mouthpiece; S-stem)

Ctxt	TPQ	TAQ	B	S	M	Total
35	1580	1910		1		1
62	1580	1910		1		1
63	1580	1910		1		1
69	1580	1910		1		1
Total				4		4

5.3.5.5 Character of the pipe assemblage

Undiagnostic.

5.3.5.6 Marked pipes

None.

5.3.5.7 Imported pipes

None.

5.3.5.8 Mouthpieces

None.

5.3.6 The Cremated human bone

5.3.6.1 Introduction/methodology

One bag of cremated human bone was examined from Amphora burial [79]. It was weighed and a fragment estimate undertaken, and larger fragments were examined to ascertain bone types.

The cremation consisted of approximately fragments weighing 247g most fragments were grey or off-white in colour. Notable identifiable fragments included *Petrous Tempal*, two lumbar fragments, a femoral shaft and one tooth fragment. The degree of fragmentation makes aging and sexing not possible.

The cremation has no potential for further work, and no further work is recommended.

5.3.7 *The animal bone*

Kevin Rielly

5.3.7.1 *Introduction/methodology*

The aim of this report is to assess the potential value of the bones recovered from this excavation, through an analysis noting various key aspects of the assemblage (see below). Essentially, these include species-representation, skeletal part distributions, and age and size data. It is stressed that each of these aspects will depend on the general state of the bones and the dating evidence, including the likelihood of residuality. The recovery methods employed can be added to this list of potential limiting factors. At this site, while the majority of the bones were recovered by hand, there was also a marked awareness of the importance of a sampling strategy. Samples were taken from a variety of features, and all samples were washed, using a modified Siraf tank, through a flexible nylon 1mm mesh. The resulting residues were dried and then sorted by hand.

This site is situated to the south of the Roman settlement at Southwark and adjacent to the Roman Watling Street. It is within the south Roman cemetery area. A major feature of the site is the foundations of a masonry structure measuring 8 by 6metres. While this may have been the remains of a small habited building, it could also represent some kind of mortuary structure, perhaps similar to those found at the nearby site of Great Dover Street. Other features include a series of Roman pits, some possible agricultural soils (Roman and medieval) and overlying the whole, 18th19th century spreads associated with housing along the Old Kent Road.

The bones were recorded using the ORACLE 7 animal bone assessment database at the MoLSS Environmental Archaeology Section. This database involves the description and summation of each context assemblage, incorporating the following features:- quantification, weight and approximate fragment count; state, the level of fragmentation and preservation, presence of mixed preservation states; species representation, referring to the approximate quantities of particular zoological groups and a rough species list; anatomical representation in terms of carcass-part, and finally, a rough count of measurable and ageable bones. The latter is divided into a count of mandibular cheek-tooth rows and of epiphyses, while the former includes a straight count plus a note of the number of whole limb bones, these being of value for calculation of overall size and stature. In addition a note was made of the occurrence of particularly young individuals and the frequency of bones with butchery marks. This information is discussed below and largely reproduced in Table 12 General description of the bones

, this also including subgroup numbers in order to facilitate comparisons between the table and text descriptions.

5.3.7.2 Summary, Roman

The earliest bones were recovered from a pit [54], fills [52] and [76], and from a robber cut [85], fill [83], all dating to the second century (see Table 10 Distribution of bones by period and feature type

). This last feature truncates one of the walls [86] of the rectangular masonry structure. The two pit fills provided mostly cattle bones, with a clear bias towards head parts (maxilla and mandibles), perhaps suggestive of butchers waste. There was also a radius of a very young calf, which appears to have been butchered. Fill [52] provided a few sheep/goat and pig bones (hand collected and sample). Later deposits, dated to the 3rd/4th centuries, included a possible agricultural horizon [49], pits [23] and [82] with fills [20] and [22] and [81] respectively, well/pit [45] with fill [44] and pit/roadside ditch [59] with fill [51]. In addition, the earlier pit [54] had a sealing/levelling layer [60] dated to this same occupation phase. Most of these deposits provided relatively similar assemblages, dominated by cattle head (maxillae and mandibles) and foot parts, in particular within the two largest collections from [51] and [60] (see Table 12 General description of the bones

). There is an obvious comparison with the upper layer [76] of pit [54], which in turn is overlain by [60], suggesting that [76] is more likely to be later than earlier in the site occupation sequence. Other species represented include horse, a single bone, from pit/fill [22].

Though the quantities of bones are not large, a notable proportion can be aged and/or measured (see Table 11 Distribution of age and size data (hand collected bones)

and Table 12 General description of the bones

).

Table 10 Distribution of bones by period and feature type

Phase	Feature	Contexts	No. contexts samples	Quantities			
				Hand collected		Sieved	
				Wt	N	Wt	N
2nd c.	PitDitch	52,76	21	1.05	10	0.12	4
	Robbing cut	83	10	0.07	1		
3rd/4th c.	Pitditch	20,22,44, 51,81	51	1.43	22	0.01	2
	Levelling	60	10	1.35	18		
	?agric. soil	49	10	0.12	3		
Late medieval	?agric. soil	13	10	0.01	1		

For phase descriptions, see text. Wt weight in kilogram's and N equals approximate number of fragments.

5.3.7.3 Summary, medieval

A single bone, a cattle-size vertebra, was recovered from a possible ploughsoil. This was in very poor condition.

Table 11 Distribution of age and size data (hand collected bones)

Phase	N. contexts	N.bones	N. Mandibles	N. Epiphyses	N. measurable bones
2nd c	3	11	3	4	2
3rd4th c	7	43	6	14	3

N approximate count with exception of the number of contexts

Table 12 General description of the bones

Con	S.No	Wt	N	Frag	Pres	LM	Nepi	Nmnd	Nmes	Comments
13	0	0.01	1	3	3	1				VERT ?HORSE
20	0	0.01	1	3	1	1				CSZ(RIB)
22	0	0.23	1	3	1	1	1			E(UL)
44	0	0.56	12	3	1	1	4			B(H,UL,MP)E(MP)CSZ(R)+HU
44	3	0.01	2	2	1	1				SSZ
49	0	0.12	3	3	1	1				B(H,MP)
51	0	0.6	6	3	1	1	2	2	2	B(H,MP). V.CESSY
52	0	0.15	5	3	1	1	3			B(H,L)OC(UL)
52	2	0.12	4	3	1	1	2			B(H,P)OC+S(UL)
60	0	1.35	18	3	1	1	5	4	1	B(H,LL,MP)CSZ
76	0	0.9	5	3	1	1	1	3	2	B(H,MP)
81	0	0.02	1	3	1	1				CSZ(V)
83	0	0.07	1	3	1	1				B(MP)

Samples all through 1mm mesh. Weight - all weights in kilograms. N estimated number of fragments. Frag(mentation) where 1 = <25mm, 2 = 25-75mm and 3 = >75mm. Pres(ervation) where 1 = good and 2 = medium. LM - large mammal, equal to sheep and larger. Numeric categories used (under LM), 1. 1-9, 2. 10-99 and 3. 100+ fragments. Nmnd number of mandibles, with teeth, Nmes number of measurable bones (including adult dentition, whole limb bones and late fusing epiphyses), NEpi number of epiphyseal ends (phalanges counted once). In comments:- species list, B cattle, OC sheepgoat, CSZ cattle-size; skeletal parts - H skull, UL upper limb, LL lower limb, L upper and lower limb, MP metapodials and P phalanges.

5.3.7.4 *Analysis of potential*

The bone assemblages from this site are well preserved, minimally fragmented and seemingly well dated, although there is the possibility that a portion of pit [54] may actually date to the third or fourth centuries rather than the second century. This earlier occupation period is probably contemporary with the use of the rectangular structure, while the later 'phase,' which incorporates most of the bones clearly post dates this structure. Obviously, the quantities of bones are rather small and there is little potential for species representation and exploitation analyses. Although, it is noticeable that sheep/goat and pig only occur in one of the earlier deposits and that this deposit also provided a possible high status food item represented by the butchered calf radius. The later deposits are clearly very different in character, possibly pointing towards minor dumping of butchers waste. The changing character of the site in relation to the stated bone evidence is certainly worthy of further analyses/comment.

5.3.7.5 *Significance of the data*

The Roman bones will have a local significance, in terms of evidence relating to status, perhaps in relation to the use of the 2nd century masonry structure, and then the use of this area for specialist waste dumping in the later Roman period.

5.3.8 *Botanical assessment*

Kate Roberts

5.3.8.1 *Introduction/methodology*

Three samples of 20 litres were taken for environmental analysis. These came from pits and a ditch from Roman phases of the site. All samples were processed by flotation, using a Siraf flotation tank, and meshes of 0.25mm and 1.00mm to catch the flots and the residue respectively. Only two samples produced flots. Flots were kept wet in IMS due to the presence of large amounts of organic material. Residues were dried, and the latter sorted for finds and environmental material. The flots were briefly scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope, and the abundance, diversity and general nature of plant macrofossils and any faunal remains were recorded on the MoLAS ORACLE database. Tables 2 – 5 show the contents of the samples and size of samples.

5.3.8.2 *Charred remains*

Charred plant remains were largely absent from these samples. However there were large amounts of charcoal present in both flots. Sample 1 contained a small amount of charred cereal grain and charred seeds.

1.1.1.1 *Waterlogged remains*

Waterlogged plant remains were common in these samples and there were large numbers of waterlogged seeds in particular. These were particularly dominated by seeds from plants from the carrot family, and from the mallow family. Also present were seeds from plants that grow on disturbed or waste ground, often in soils with high nitrogen levels and seeds from plants that enjoy a damp environment. While there were occasional seeds from plants that produce edible fruits such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), these seeds were rare. It is just as likely that these seeds were present in these fills, due to the nearby growth of the plant. Other remains which are typical indicators of cesspits were also absent, such as other fruit remains, insect puparia and cereal bran.

5.3.8.3 *Assessment work outstanding*

None

The invertebrates

5.3.8.4 *Molluscs*

Occasional mollusca were present in these samples, but in very small quantities. These included marine, terrestrial and fresh water species.

5.3.8.5 *Insects*

Occasional insect remains, including water flea eggs, beetles and mites, were present in these samples, but only in moderate quantities

5.3.8.6 *Faunal remains*

Large mammal bones were found in these samples in very small quantities.

5.3.8.7 *Artefactual remains*

Burnt flint, brick/tile, mortar, iron objects, pot, CBM, lead and leather were all occasionally present in these samples.

5.3.9 *Mollusc remains*

Alan Pipe

5.3.9.1 *Introduction/methodology*

The hand-collected and wet-sieved/floated mollusc shell groups were examined using a low-powered binocular microscope and recorded in terms of shell count for marine, freshwater and terrestrial taxa. Identifications followed Cameron & Redfern, 1976; and Hayward, Nelson-Smith & Shields 1996. Preliminary ecological interpretation followed Ellis 1926; Kerney 1999; and Wheeler 1979.. Six shells were recovered from terrestrial and marine taxa, no freshwater taxa were recovered.

5.3.9.2 *Marine molluscs*

The marine molluscan fauna consisted of a total of four shells; common/flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* from Roman fills [22] and [52] of Roman pits [23] and [54]; and common mussel *Mytilus edulis* from pit or ditch samples [52] {1} and {2}. Both these species are of considerable economic importance and have long been exploited as wild and managed populations from the outer Thames estuary (Wheeler 1979, 83); these shells very probably represent post-consumption waste. No shell from either species bore marine epiflora or epifauna.

5.3.9.3 *Terrestrial molluscs*

Two shells of garden/common snail *Helix aspersa* were recovered from fill [44] {3} of Roman pit or well [45]. This species was introduced into England probably early in the Romano-British period (Kerney 1999, 205), and is ubiquitous in suitable habitats throughout southern Britain. It inhabits a wide variety of sheltered habitats, generally on base-rich soils, as long as there are suitable crevices for hibernation. Although not as large as the Roman edible snail *Helix pomatia*, it is edible and has been collected and consumed on a large scale in poor rural districts of southern Britain, particularly in the west of England (Ellis 1926, 237).

5.3.9.4 *Freshwater molluscs*

No freshwater taxa were recovered.

5.3.9.5 *Invertebrates*

The terrestrial and marine mollusc assemblages hold no potential for ecological interpretation of local habitats, environmental conditions or economic activity.

5.3.9.6 *Significance of the data*

5.3.9.7 *Invertebrates*

The terrestrial and marine molluscan groups are of no local, regional, national or international significance.

5.3.10 Conservation

Liz Goodman

Table 13 Summary of conservation work

	Material	No. accessioned	No. conserved	No. to be treated (see below)
Organics	Bone	1		
	Leather	1		
	Wood			
Metals	Copper alloy	2 (0 coins)		1
	Iron	5		1
	Lead	1		
Inorganics	Ceramics	2		
	Glass	8		
	Stone	1		

5.3.10.1 Introduction/methodology

The following assessment of conservation needs for the accessioned and bulk finds from the excavations at 82-96 Old Kent Road, encompasses the requirements for finds analysis, illustration, analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992) and the Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 1999). Conservation support at the time of the excavation was provided by conservators working for the Museum of London Specialist Services.

Treatments are carried out under the guiding principles of minimum intervention and reversibility. Whenever possible preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object: conservators will therefore work closely with finds specialist and archaeologists.

All conserved objects are packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. Records of all conservation work are prepared on paper and on the Museum of London collections management system (Multi MIMSY) and stored at the Museum of London.

5.3.10.2 Finds analysis/investigation

The accessioned finds were assessed by visual examination of both the objects and the X-radiographs, closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope at high magnification. The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Angela Wardle.

Two objects have been identified as requiring conservation input to help identify and clarify their form.

5.3.10.3 Work required for illustration/photography

Five items were identified as requiring conservation input to prepare them for photography.

5.3.10.4 Preparation for deposition in the archive

The small finds from this site are appropriately packed for the archive. No further work is necessary for transfer into the archive.

5.3.10.5 Remedial work outstanding

There is no remedial work outstanding.

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- *What is the nature and level of natural topography?*

Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded at heights of between 0.88m OD in the south of the site in Trench 7 and natural sand deposits were recorded at 0.76m OD in the north in Trench 1. Overlying deposits of natural sandy silt were recorded at heights of between 1.60m OD in the south of the site in Trench 6 and 1.46m OD in the north of the site in Trench 1.

- *Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site?*

Archaeological evidence for Roman occupation on the site was uncovered in all seven trenches. At the north-west of the site in trench 1 a series of three linear features were recorded running NW to SE, parallel to the Old Kent Road. These features may represent ditches associated with the Roman Watling Street thought to be located beneath the modern Old Kent Road at this location.

In the centre of the site recorded in Trench 3 were the remains of the partially robbed out Kentish Ragstone and sandstone foundations of a Roman Structure measuring 6.40m NW by SE and 5m NE by SW. All four outer wall foundations had survived to an approximate depth of 0.50m and truncated natural sandy clay deposits. The structure had an internal foundation measuring 1.50m NW by SE along the side of the north-east wall.

A series of pits truncating natural deposits were recorded to the north-west and north-east of this structure. To the north-west one of these pits contained the base of an amphora with the remains of a possible Roman cremation. A pit containing a single Roman flagon was recorded close to the north-west corner of the structure. This pit truncated a second, larger irregular pit that contained fragments of Roman pottery and decayed timber planking. The size and shape of this pit does not suggest its use as a well but the timber fragments may be evidence of a pit lining for another possible industrial purpose.

To the north-east of the structure a large circular pit measuring 2.10m in diameter was recorded. This pit contained a number of finds including a Roman flagon. A number of smaller pits were recorded in this area, in both trenches 2 and 3.

Along the western limit of the site, in trench 4, a series of three Roman pits, which truncated natural sandy clay deposits, were excavated. All three pits were backfilled with clay. These clay deposits may be the result of natural slumping but could also be evidence of the use of clay lining within these pits. Although no timber remains were found there was evidence for possible beam slots in the base of one of these pits.

Along the eastern limit of the site, in trench 5, a single linear feature running NW by SE was recorded truncating natural. This feature was may be the base of a shallow agricultural feature or boundary marker.

Although no Roman features were recorded to the south of the site in trenches 6 and 7, the natural sandy clay deposits were sealed with a layer of probable agricultural soil. In trench 7 to the south-west, this deposit contained a single Roman pottery sherd and in trench 6 to the south-east a similar deposit contained pottery sherds dating from the Roman and Medieval periods.

- *Is there any evidence for the presence of the Roman Watling Street on the site?*

The three linear features recorded running NW to SE, parallel to the Old Kent Road in Trench 1 may represent ditches associated with the Roman Watling Street thought to be located beneath the modern Old Kent Road at this location.

- *Is there evidence for Medieval occupation on the site?*

In Trench 6 a possible agricultural layer [13] was recorded that contained two pottery sherds dating to the Medieval period that may suggest limited Medieval land use on the site.

- *What evidence is there for Post-Medieval occupation on the site?*

Possible Post-Medieval agricultural soils and also Post-Medieval levelling layers and possible garden soils associated with properties lining the Kent Road were recorded during the excavation. Two brick wells/soakaways and two, barrel wells associated with Post-Medieval occupation on the site were also recorded during the excavation.

6.2 General discussion of potential

The site was part excavated down to the natural subsoil. The overlying archaeological material was representative of the Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

Evidence for occupation during the Roman period included the foundations of a building or mausoleum, a series of pits, including a cremation and another possible disturbed burial pit. Also, a series of pits that may have an industrial purpose and three linear features that may be pits or ditches associated with the Roman Watling Street. The large quantity of pottery sherds and occupational refuse present in the backfill of one of these features is further evidence for occupation in the immediate area.

Comparison with other sites has some potential to enhance our understanding of the development of the area. If the major land-use of the area of the site is that of a cemetery a comparison with other sites in the vicinity, such as Great Dover Street, may increase this potential.

One of the fills of a possible ditch cut that may be associated with Watling Street contained a large amount of pottery and occupational material that appears to represent a single event rather than an accumulation of pottery within a midden. The comparison of this dating material with that of material found elsewhere on the site, may have potential regarding the chronological sequence of land use in the area.

Possible agricultural soil containing dating evidence from the Medieval period may suggest Medieval land use on the site.

The Post-Medieval features recorded on the site included possible agricultural soils, levelling layers and possible garden soils associated with properties lining the Kent Road. Also, two brick wells/soakaways and two, barrel wells either associated with residential or industrial occupation on the site were also recorded during the excavation.

Although the presence of Post-Medieval material reinforces documented evidence of activity during the 18th and 19th centuries, it has limited potential to improve our wider understanding of life in this area during this period.

7 Significance of the data

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance and may be of regional importance there is nothing to suggest that they are of national importance.

7.1 Significance of data as summarised within the Finds Reports

7.1.1 Roman pottery

The pottery has little national or international significance as a standalone assemblage.

If the area of the site is that of a cemetery, it has little regional and local significance but will gain significance when examined alongside other sites within the vicinity, for example Great Dover Street. The proximity to agricultural land is significant and may provide information regarding cemetery boundaries and expand our understanding of the use and development of cemeteries.

7.1.2 Post-Roman pottery

Context [13] suggests limited medieval land use on the site, however the presence of Roman pottery from this deposit suggests some disturbance. The remaining post-medieval pottery groups are too small to apply further quantitative work and cannot answer any of the original research aims pertaining to the site nor contribute toward further research aims. Overall the assemblage is of little use beyond establishing a chronology for the site and characterising the deposits it was recovered from.

7.1.3 Building material

The building material has little significance beyond confirming what is known about such materials in London.

7.1.4 Accessioned finds

Local and regional significance

The area contains evidence for burials alongside Watling Street. These include cremations (Hall 1996, 75 and table 9.4, with refs) and the more extensive cemetery and mausoleum further north at Great Dover Street (Mackinder 2000). The finds from OKO04 are therefore of potential significance on a local level for refining our knowledge of the extent and nature of the southern cemetery and in conjunction with the stratigraphic evidence, other aspects of land use outside the city boundaries. The assemblage has no wider significance in its own right

7.1.5 *The cremated human bone*

The presence of this cremation is of significance to this site alone.

7.1.6 *Animal bone*

The Roman bones will have a local significance, in terms of evidence relating to status, perhaps in relation to the use of the 2nd century masonry structure, and then the use of this area for specialist waste dumping in the later Roman period.

7.1.7 *Plant remains*

The botanical samples are only of significance to this site.

7.1.8 *Molluscs*

The terrestrial and marine molluscan groups are of no local, regional, national or international significance.

8 Publication project: aims and objectives

8.1 Revised research aims

Roman

- *To compare the stratigraphic and finds data recorded at 82-96 Old Kent Road, with information obtained from previous excavations, to help build a wider understanding of the area in the Roman period.*

8.1.1 Revised research aims from the finds assessments

The Roman pottery

- *How does the Old Kent Road assemblage compare to that recovered from cemetery assemblages within the vicinity, such as Great Dover Street? Are the same types of vessels being deposited?*
- *Can the Old Kent Road assemblage help to determine a chronology for the use of this area?*

The animal bone

- *What is the nature of the Roman occupation/use of this area?*

This site is clearly within the southern Roman cemeteries, these alongside Watling Street, as shown by sites such as Great Dover Street (Mackinder 2000). The mortared enclosure may be ritual in nature and it is perhaps of interest that a contemporary pit provided part of a butchered calf. The use of cattle as ritual food offerings have been noted at other Roman sites in Britain, though noticeably not, as yet, from London (Sidell and Rielly 1998: 96). Otherwise, the few bones from this pit may be food waste related to the occupation of this building. Following its demise, the bones show a particular bias towards cattle butchers waste. While these may represent dumps of waste brought from one or more butchers establishment(s) located within the Southwark settlement, the quantities would perhaps suggest a more local source. Could these perhaps represent animals, which had been killed and butchered in this area for some human burial or even post-burial activities?

As with a number of other cemetery sites (see Barber and Bowsher 2000. 76), it is often difficult to separate the presumed waste from ritual activities from general waste derived from the nearby city/suburb. A notable difference at this site, compared to the others, is the clear under representation of horse bones. This could perhaps relate to the fact that this site is somewhat further away from Southwark in comparison to other cemetery sites, which did display a lot of horse bones as for example at Great Dover Street (Rielly 2000) and Swan Street (Armitage 2000). This follows the argument that horses were generally dumped outside the city and Southwark, in any convenient space or hollow, these often coinciding with the areas used for human burial (see Barber and Bowsher 2000. 79).

Accessioned finds

- *What can the finds tell us about the nature of the site? Can any of the finds be classified as grave goods and how far can they be used as further evidence for the extent of the southern cemetery? Are they comparable with finds from other sites in the area?*

8.2 Preliminary publication synopsis

It is intended that the results of the archaeological work carried out on the site will be published in the journal of the *London Archaeologist*.

The publication will describe the Roman building and sequence and date of Roman cut features in this location alongside the major Roman Road, Watling Street beyond the southern limits of the settlement in Southwark.

A comparative study of the masonry structure, the cremation burial and other finds with other roadside sites around London, and possibly further afield, will present the evidence for the function of the structure and the activities associated with it. Discussion will present the evidence for and against the structure being a habitable building, an agricultural building or a funerary structure.

9 Publication project: task sequence

All work carried out on this project is subject to the health and safety policy statement of MoLAS as defined in *Health And Safety Policy*, MoLAS 2003. This document is available on request. *It is MoLAS policy to comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 and all Regulations and Codes of Practice made under the Act which affect MoLAS operations.*

9.1 Stratigraphic method statement

Task 1: To complete the stratigraphic grouping and land use sequence (phased matrix) and input the data onto the Oracle database. 1.pd
 Task 2: Research parallel sites and write publication text 4pd

Total 5pd

9.2 Pottery method statement

Task 5. Full integration of spot-date information with stratigraphic sequence on the ORACLE database and checking of discrepancies to finalise phasing. Production of combination reports and interpretation and preparation of dating table. 1.0pd

Task 6. Analysis of pottery by group/land use and writing of contributing text to the chronological narrative 2.0pd

Task 7. Research and write text on the cemetery, including data from sites in vicinity, for thematic chapter. 1.5pd

Task 8. Illustration of 2 Vessels by Drawing Office at 6 vessels a day, 0.5pd

Task 9. Check pencil illustrations at a rate of 50pd 0.25pd

Task 10. The following pottery to be seen by specialists

2 Mortaria stamps
 1 Decorated Samian
 1 Graffiti 0.25pd

Total 5.5pd

9.3 Accessioned finds method statement

Finds and stratigraphic data held on the MoLAS Oracle database will be integrated using MsQuery, with a short summary of the finds in context. A publication text will discuss the significance of the finds within the site and the wider context, supported by a short catalogue.

Task 11. Analyse finds within final stratigraphic sequence 0.5pd

Task 12. Examine two objects after conservation; research pendant <11>; write short publication catalogue 0.75pd

Task 13. Write summary for publication within the context of the site and other finds from sites in the area 1.25pd

Task 14. Select finds for illustration; attend finds review; check drawings 0.5pd

Task 15. Edit/liaison 0.5pd

Total 3.5pd

9.4 Animal bone method statement

It is recommended that further analysis be limited to the Roman assemblages from the cut features and also from the levelling layer [60]. These should be fully recorded onto the ORACLE database set up for post assessment analysis at MoLSS. This analysis will involve identification of all bones to species (or size equivalent) and to skeletal part. There will be a thorough record made of all mandibular tooth/wear/eruption and of the state of fusion of each and every epiphysis. Measurements (largely following von den Driesch 1976) will be restricted to all whole longbones, adult dentition and all late fusing fused articular ends. Notes will also be taken regarding any pathological and butchered bones, as well as on the general condition of the bones, including erosion, burning and gnawing.

The recommended quantities amount to a hand collected total of 50 fragments or 3.88kg, and a sieved total of 6 fragments or 0.13kg. The estimated time taken to record the former bones is dependant on a rate of about 5kg or 200 fragments per day. Estimates concerning the sieved bones will be reliant more on the quantities of identifiable bones, and, in particular, of identifiable fish bones. As so few identifiable bones were found, the time estimate will be included with the hand-collected total.

Task 20. Recording the hand collected and sieved bones	0.75pd
Task 21. Writing the report	0.75pd

Total 1.5pd

9.5 Graphics method statement

Task 22. Illustrate selected finds	2pd
Task 23. Stratigraphic illustrations	2pd

9.6 Conservation method statement

Task 23. Analysis and investigative work	1.5pd
--	-------

The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Angela Wardle.

Task 24 <13> [44] iron, knife – investigate to confirm identification	0.75pd
Task 25 <11> [44] copper alloy, harness – clarify detail	0.75pd

9.7 Integration of publication text method statement

Task 26. Integration of stratigraphic and specialist reports	1pd
--	-----

9.8 Project management method statement

Task 26. Project management	1pd.
Task 27. Edit	0.5pd

10 Publication project: resources and programme

Financial resources sufficient to cover the work proposed in this document have been sought via a separate document.

11 Acknowledgements

MoLAS would like to thank CgMs Consulting, who commissioned this report from MoLAS on behalf of the client Mount Anvil Construction Limited.

MoLAS would also like to thank Sarah Gibson, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, for her help and advice during the excavation.

The author would like to thank Paul Millson of Mount Anvil Construction Limited and staff of Advanced Demolition Limited for their assistance on site.

The author would also like to thank Derek Seeley, MoLAS Senior Project Manager, all the specialists from Museum of London Specialist Services, the MoLAS geomatics team of Cordelia Hall, Sev Severn and Dave Mackie for survey work and Neville Constantine and Kenneth Lymer of the MoLAS Illustration Department. Thanks are especially due to the excavation team, which comprised of Ryszard Bartokwiak, Richard Hewett and Dan Swift.

12 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

12.1 OASIS ID: molas1-4288

Project details

Project name 82-96 Old Kent Road

Short description of the project

An evaluation and part excavation revealed evidence relating to the Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Significant features include the 1st-2nd century foundations of a large Roman structure that may be an occupational building or possible mausoleum associated with a roadside cemetery. A 1st-2nd century, cremation burial and a 3rd century possibly disturbed burial pit were also found close to this structure. Three linear cuts were uncovered in the north of the site that ran parallel to the present Old Kent Road that is thought to be on the alignment of the Roman Watling Street. It is possible that these linear features may be roadside ditches associated with Watling Street. The level of the slab varied between 2.51m and 2.64m OD. Modern ground level immediately adjacent to the site is 2.68m OD. The first archaeological deposits recorded were possible 17th-19th century agricultural and garden soils recorded across the site at heights of between 1.90m OD and 2.12m OD. Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded at heights of between 0.88m OD in the south of the site in Trench 7 and natural sand deposits were recorded at 0.76m OD in the north in Trench 1. Overlying the sand and gravel deposits, natural sandy silt was recorded at heights of between 1.60m OD in the south of the site in Trench 6 and 1.46m OD in the north of the site in Trench 1.

Project dates Start: 23-08-2004 End: 10-09-2004

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes OKO04 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing

Monument type FOUNDATION Roman

Monument type CREMATION Roman

Monument type DITCH Roman

Monument type AGRICULTURAL Medieval

Monument type OCCUPATION Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Part Excavation'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 82-96 Old Kent Road, London SE1

Postcode SE1

Study area 1125 Square metres

National reference grid TQ 33130 78780 Point

Height OD Min: 1.46m Max: 1.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation MoLAS

Project originator brief Consultant

Project design MoLAS

originator

Project director/manager Derek Seeley

Project supervisor Paul Thrall

Sponsor or funding body Mount Anvil Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID OKO04

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Human Bones', 'Leather', 'Metal', 'Worked bone', 'Worked stone/lithics'

Physical Archive Exists? Yes

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID OKO04

Digital Contents 'Survey'

Digital available Media 'Text'

Digital Archive Exists? Yes

Paper Archive recipient Mill Green Museum, Hertfordshire

Paper Archive ID OKO04

Paper available Media 'Context sheet', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive Yes

Exists?

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type An unpublished document/manuscript
Title 82-96 Old Kent Road, London SE1

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thrale, P.

Date 2004

Issuer or
publisher Molas

Place of issue or
publication London

Description A post-excavation assessment and updated project design

Entered by Paul Thrale (molas.archive@museumoflondon.org.uk)
Entered on 14 October 2004

13 Bibliography

- ACAO, 1993 Model briefs and specifications for archaeological assessments and field evaluations, Association of County Archaeological Officers
- BADLG, 1986 *Code of Practice, British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group*
- CgMs Consulting, 2003 *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*
- Corporation of London, 1994 *Unitary Development Plan*
- Corporation of London Department of Planning, 1996 *Planning Advice Note 3, Archaeological Assessment*
- Corporation of London, 1998 Department of Planning, *A Directory of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings & Scheduled Monuments in the City of London*
- Department of the Environment, 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning*
- English Heritage, 1991 *Exploring our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England*, English Heritage
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
- English Heritage, 1997 *Sustaining the historic environment: new perspectives on the future*
- English Heritage, May 1998 *Capital Archaeology. Strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*
- English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, June 1998 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 1-5*
- English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, May 1999 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 6*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 2001 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (rev. 2001), Standard and guidance: excavation*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2001, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance – the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition*

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology*

Schofield, J, with Maloney, C, (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in the City of London 1907-1991: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London and its predecessors*, Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 1, London

Thompson, A, Westman A, and Dyson, T (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in Greater London 1965-90: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London*, Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 2, London