

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD**

Prepared by

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For
EHA Group Ltd

APPROVED REPORT

February 2011

**National Grid Reference: TQ 3305 7950
Planning Ref: 10/AP/0836
OASIS ID: Proarch1-92232
Site Code: LNN 11
PAS Ref:1050006**

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FIELDWORK	15 th –17 th January 2011
REPORT ISSUED	February 2011
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Site Code	LNN11
PAS Project No:	1050006
Archive Location	The archive is currently held by PAS and will be deposited with Museum of London in due course under Accession number LNN11

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation involving the supervised mechanical excavation of a single trial trench was carried out by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the construction of a 7 storey building comprising of 7 residential units (Class C3) above a ground floor retail premise (Planning Ref: 10/AP/0836) at 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD (TQ 3305 7950)

The evaluation trench revealed a stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlaid by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. The earliest archaeological features were seen cut into sandy clayey silts above Kempton Park/Shepperton Gravels. The discovered archaeological features consisted of pit containing two 12th Century pot sherds; two post medieval walls with a potentially related floor surface; and one 19th Century wall which likely formed part of a cellar. A later feature (foul drain) was observed cutting through the Post medieval floor surface. The latest deposits were modern hardcore overlain by reinforced concrete.

1. Introduction

PRO Archaeology Services was commissioned by the EHA Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the erection of a 7 story building at 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD. The site is centred at NGR TQ 3305 7950 and located on sandy silt alluvium overlaying Kempton Park/Shepperton Gravels.

The development site 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark and the Southwark Plan. The Local Planning Authority placed a condition on the planning consent requiring the *implementation of a programme of archaeological work* to be conducted by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

This report documents the results of the archaeological evaluation of a 9.5m x 1.6m trench. The work was conducted in accordance to the Specification prepared by PRO Archaeology Services and approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer, Southwark Council (Dr Christopher Constable), which complied with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010). In conducting the archaeological evaluation, PRO Archaeology Services adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (IFA, 1999) & *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)* (English Heritage, 1991).

2. Site Location and Description

The site at 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD is bound to the north by commercial properties fronting Athena Court and City Walk. To the east the site are properties fronting onto Long Lane and to the south Long Lane itself (Figure

1). At the time of the evaluation the property was vacant and covered with reinforced concrete.

According to the maps of the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270), the site lies on Holocene Alluvium. Clay and silts would have accumulated at the site as the site lies on the Thames Floodplain. The Holocene deposits seal Kempton Park/Shepperton Gravels part of an earlier Thames Terrace sequence deposited during the late Devensian glaciation. The site slopes gently downwards from north to south from a height of 3.65m AOD to 3.58m AOD.

3. Planning Background

Following original planning refusal at the site, amendments were made to the application with regard to neighbouring occupants. Changes were made to the residential units planned for the site, reducing the number of units from 10 to 9. The site now has planning permission (Ref: 10/AP/0836) for redevelopment of the site through the erection of a 7- storey building comprising a retail premises located on the ground floor (Use Class A1) and 7 self contained flats located above (Use Class C3).

The Local Planning Authority has placed the following condition on the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

4. Aims and Objectives

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the potential impact of the programme of building works upon archaeology located at the site.

Specific aims were:

- *to clarify the nature of deposits and assess the potential for prehistoric remains from the Palaeolithic to the end of the prehistoric period;*
- *to clarify the presence of any prehistoric or Roman activity that may be related to the known settlement of Roman Londinium;*
- *to further understand the possible medieval roadside ditches that is thought to continue into this site known from previous excavations at 211 Long Lane and to*

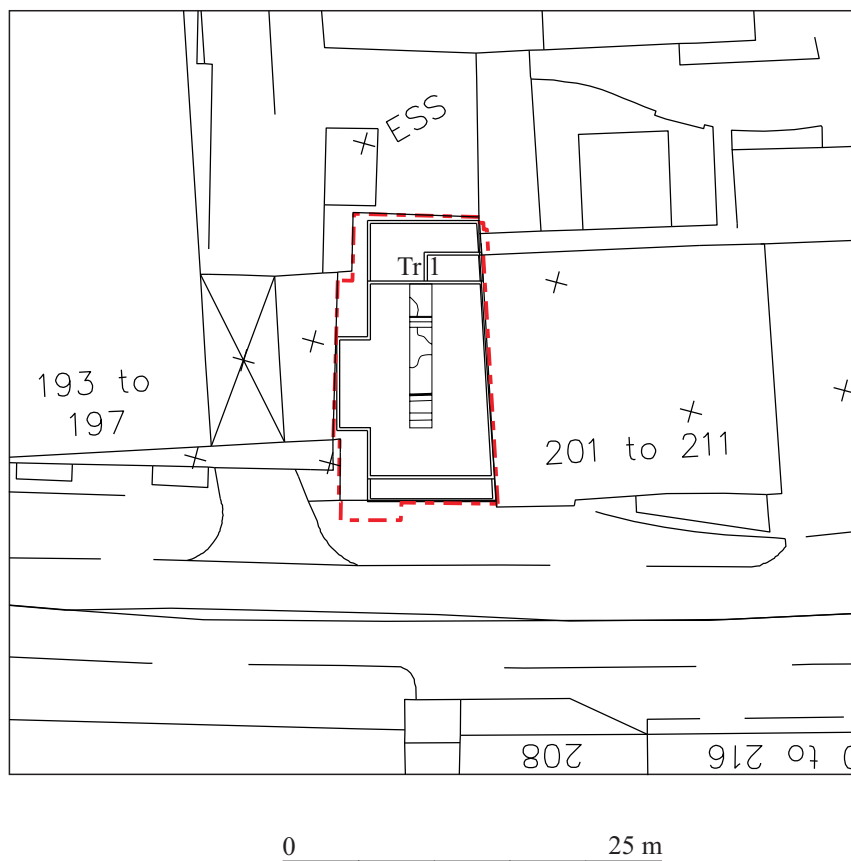


Figure 1. Site location

- *Further clarify the presence of any post medieval buildings that may be associated with the tanneries of the area.*

Overall the objective of the archaeological investigation was to build upon the heritage knowledge of the area. The recording of exposed archaeological remains as a result of the trench excavation was done in general accordance with the research frameworks set out in the *framework for London Archaeology* (MOLAS 2003).

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological potential was detailed in the Desktop Assessment of the site (PCA 2008). The proximity of known archaeological remains recorded on the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) now known as the Historic Environment Record (HER) were used as a basis for the archaeological potential at the site. The most important discoveries have come from the neighbouring site at 211 Long Lane, which uncovered prehistoric and Roman remains (McKinley 2006).

Although no previous archaeological work has been undertaken at the site the archaeological Desk based study concluded that archaeological potential is variable for different periods. It was considered that there is a low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains, a moderate to high potential for Roman remains, a low potential for Saxon remains and a high potential for medieval remains and very high potential for Post medieval remains (PCA 2008). It was recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken at the site.

A 0.25km radius search of the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (now called HER) was undertaken by PCA Archaeology (2008) and the results of this search are summarised as follows.

Prehistoric

Three struck flints were located at 180-196 Long Lane, c. 150m north-west of the study site along with struck flints from 217- 219 Long Lane to the immediate south east. In general, Mesolithic and Neolithic finds are common close to the periphery of former gravel eyots as at Butler's Wharf. This study area is situated close to the Bermondsey Eyot increasing the sites prehistoric potential.

The archaeological evaluation at 211 Long Lane revealed a pit containing one sherd of Iron Age pottery (Allen et al 2005).

Roman

A sizable Roman settlement existed in Southwark linked to the main Roman town of Londinium (now City of London) by a bridge. The GLSMR recorded numerous

Roman find spots from sites such as 175-177 Long Lane, 9 Leathermarket Street and Green Walk.

The archaeological evaluation undertaken on land next to the site is the most relevant and revealed three ditches containing 2nd to 3rd Century AD Roman pottery and ceramic building material. These ditches ran parallel with the modern street frontage, which may have represented the remains of a Roman roadside ditch (Darton 2002). Further excavation in 2006 revealed these ditches may have been medieval (McKinley 2006). Evidence from the excavation suggested that frequent flooding events led to deposition of alluvium over an earlier marsh like horizon indicating the site was situated in wet marginal area with low key activity with some limited occupation.

Saxon

The only Saxon finds located within a 0.25km radius of the site were pottery sherds found at the corner of Tower Bridge Road. No Saxon material was found at the adjacent site of 211 Long Lane.

Medieval

The road of Long Lane was established by the 12th & 13th Centuries AD linking the settlement around Borough High Street with Bermondsey Abbey. This road should cross close to the sites southern boundary. The GLSMR search of 2008 indicated medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. A medieval dumped deposit was found at 173 Bermondsey Street and a number of pits and ditches of 12th to 14th Century AD date were uncovered 217-219 Long Lane. At 239 Long Lane 12 pits, two postholes and a number of stakeholes were found and at Morocco Street a linear feature of a similar date was recorded. Excavations on the corner of Tower Bridge Road revealed chalk and ragstone walls with a drain thought to be of medieval date.

The excavations at 211 Long Lane uncovered medieval ditches on the southern side of the site and medieval and Post extraction pits on the northern side of the site. It was thought the site was not intensively occupied and was probably used as farmland by the occupants of Bermondsey Abbey. Most of the medieval activity was dated to the 12th to 14th Centuries AD. It is thought the roadside ditches should continue into this study site at 199 Long Lane.

Post medieval

Cartographic evidence suggests Long Lane was largely undeveloped during this period. The leather industry began to develop and the settlement pattern shifted from agricultural to industrial and residential (PCA 2008). Tanning pits have been uncovered in excavations throughout the area. The first known building recorded on the study site was found on Parker's map of London 1720, which was a small square shaped structure, located in the south western corner of the site. This building is likely to have been associated with the tanning industry. The northern side of Long Lane seems to have been developed at this time with regularly

spaced properties. The southern side was undeveloped. Further development occurred at the site throughout the Post medieval period probably associated with increased industrial activity.

In the Late Post medieval period the site grew rapidly with numerous extant buildings. Leather and cloth industries continued to expand. The site is illustrated in detail on Horwoods map of London in 1799. This suggested that the irregularly shaped buildings depicted on Rocques map of 1741-7 had been replaced by two rectangular structures forming part of terrace with gardens to the front.

By the time the Ordnance Survey map of 1872 had been compiled tanning yards to the rear of the site had been developed considerably. A series of elongated buildings were erected at the site and in 1874 an extension was made to the L-shaped structure forming a rectangular building with a central courtyard. Tanneries continued to be occupied around the site and the site itself was occupied by a structure marked as Public House, which continued until 1948.

The 19th Century structure was replaced by two L-shaped buildings in the in the 1940's or 1950's. By 1995 the entire terrace had been pulled own creating a large yard in front of group of warehouses to the north. The site has been open since this date.

6. Methodology

PRO Archaeology Services carried out the archaeological evaluation at the proposed development site from the 15th to 17th January 2011. The work at the proposed development site was supervised by Senior Archaeologists Paul Riccoboni (BA Arch AIFA) and Dr Juan Moreno (BA Hons, PhD). Margaret Taylor-Sutton, site archaeologist assisted on both days. The programme of work involved the excavation of a single trial trench measuring 9.5m x 1.6m (Trench 1).

The excavation of the trench was located over the general development area. The trial trench was surveyed in using 30m tapes in relation to fixed points on the site survey plan (known buildings). The position of the trench is shown on Figure 1

The concrete capping the trench was broken out using a pneumatic drill attached to a JCB 3CX. A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket carefully removed the modern overburden. The mechanical excavator was used to remove the non-archaeologically significant material in controlled spits of 100mm in order to reveal and limit impact upon the archaeology.

Where appropriate surfaces were inspected, hand cleaned, examined and recorded. Deposits were recorded on standard pro-forma context recording sheets. A trench plan (Figure 2) and a representative section (Figure 2) of the

deposit sequence in Trench 1 were drawn at scales of 1:50. All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled. A full black and white, colour (35mm transparency) and digital photographic record of the work was taken and will form part of the site archive.

All recording points were accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:1250 map of the area (Figure 1). Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered were levelled with respect to OD obtained from a spot height marked on a supplied drawing of Long Lane. All artefacts recovered during the excavations were suitably labelled, bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the Institute of Conservation 1983 Conservation Guidelines No. 2. The assessment of artefacts was provided by Luke Barber MIFA a pottery and special find specialist at the Sussex Archaeological Society. Environmental samples (40L) were taken for characterisation and dating. The medieval pit [110] deposit (111) was processed through flotation to obtain charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts (See Section 9).

Following a site meeting with the Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council permission was given for the trench to be backfilled in a tidy manner.

The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the project. The archive will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project PRO Archaeology Services will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive in conjunction with the general standards for archive preparation and deposited with the Museum of London (MOLAS 2009b) within a reasonable timeframe (usually three months of completion of the project).

Number of Contexts	24
No. of files/paper record	28
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	15 digital 11 B&W & 11 Colour Slide
Bulk finds	6 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

7. Results

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Numbers not shown in any brackets are masonry features i.e. walls.

A trench measuring 9.5m in length and 1.6m in width was excavated to varying depths of between 2.20m (1.34m AOD) at the northern end and 1.70m (1.80m AOD) at the southern end with a step left in for access 0.60m deep (2.90m AOD) on top of cellar wall 113. The deposit sequence was recorded within the eastern facing trench section (Figure 2; Section 1).

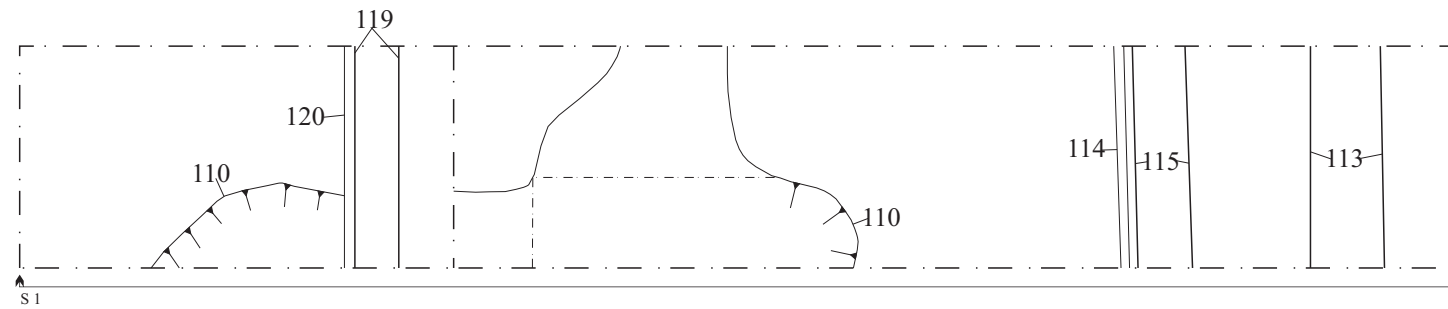
The earliest recorded layer across the base of the trench was the light coloured natural sandy clay silt above the Kempton Park/Shepperton Gravels (118). Cut into the natural at the base of the trench was an irregular shaped pit [110], 4.5m in length and minimum 1.5m in width with gradually curving concave sides and a flat base. This feature was c. 0.15m in depth and was filled by soft mottled orange to yellow brown silty sand (111) with two sherds of medieval pottery (see section 5).

Directly sealing Pit [110] and the natural gravels was dark grey brown soft silty sand subsoil (109), which varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.25m. Overlying (109) was friable to firm dark greyish black silty sand (108) with a varying thickness of 0.25m to 0.35m. Next in sequence was very dark greyish black silty clay (107), similar to (108).

Cut through the surface of (107) were two walls orientated approximately east-west alignment within the trench. Wall 119 (within construction cut 120) was the northern most of the two walls and was constructed of hand made rectangular shaped red bricks (<220mm x 120mm) bonded with a lime mortar. The wall had two surviving courses constructed onto a stepped brick foundation. Within the bricks of the wall was a coin dated 1752.

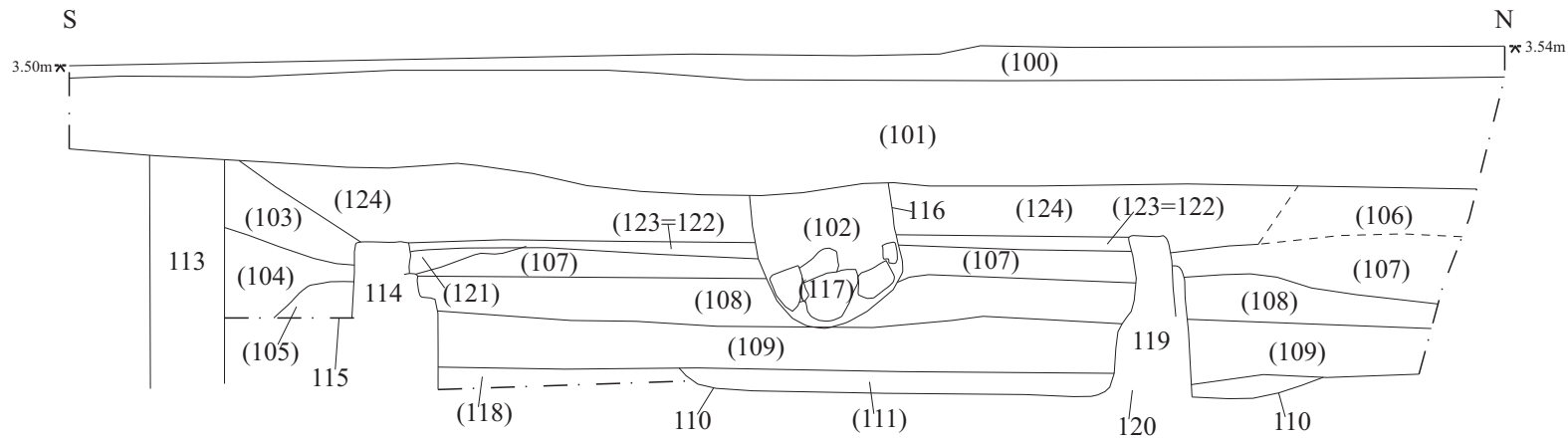
At the southern end of the trench was wall 114 (within construction cut [115]) similarly constructed as wall 119 set onto a stepped foundation, thought to be part of the same structure, but of a possible different phase.

Butting up against wall 119 and wall 114 was a thin floor layer of soft light to mid brown clayey silt (122)/(123) c. 0.06m thick and c. 2m in length. Directly overlying this was a firm buff coloured compacted deposit 0.20- 0.30m thick and 7m in length consisting of a mortar type material and aggregate (124). This layer butted against friable dark greyish to black silty sand (106) approximately 1.3m in length and 0.30m thick.



Trench 1

0 2.5 m



Section 1

0 2.5 m

Figure 2. Trench 1 Plan and section

Cut through layers (108), (107), (123/122) & (124) was a modern steep angled cut with sharp concave sides, [116]. It was filled by c. 0.70m thick dark grey brown silty sand (117) with CBM and ceramic pipe inclusions.

The southern end of the trench revealed a different stratigraphic sequence. Wall 113 was a minimum of 1.5m in depth 0.50m thick and constructed of frogged factory made bricks. The earliest deposit recorded at this end of the trench was dark grey black sandy silty clay (105), which butted up against wall 114. Overlying this was 0.50m thick mid yellow brown clayey silt (104) and mottled topsoil deposit (103), which overlay deposit (104). Layer (124) described above sealed (103).

The latest layers recorded across the site were firm mottled mid brown to black silty clay (101) and finally reinforced concrete (100).

8. The Finds by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of finds of various periods. The material is quantified in Table 1 and considering the small size of the assemblage, is subsequently discussed by context.

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Material	Building	Clay pipe	Other	Comments
105	-	-	-	-	Coin x1	1752 coin
107	8/331g	Peg tile 1/89g	-	2/16g	Misc 2/137g	c. 1620-1680 (with some intrusive C20th)
108	-	-	-	1/5g	Worked flint 1/7g Iron 1/48g Bone 1/9g	Mid C18th – 19 th clay pipe
111	2/34g	-	-	-	-	c. 1075-1175
113	-	Brick 1/2875g	-	-	-	C18th – 19 th
114	-	Brick 2/1575g	-	-	-	Later C16th – 17 th
119	-	Brick 2/3950g	-	-	-	Later C16th – 17th

Table 2: Quantification of finds assemblage

Layer (105) produced a single find: a copper half penny of George II, dated 1752. The coin is in very good condition suggesting it was within 10 years of minting.

Layer (107) produced the majority of the pottery from the site. Interestingly all consists of fragments of tin-glazed ware (TGW) chargers with at least three different vessels being represented. Two of these have a lead outer glaze with polychrome decoration over their interior tin-glaze. One is decorated with blue lines with a pale green circle around the centre of the base while the other has a geometric motif of blue, and less commonly orange, lines. These colours are similar to those of the repertoire of Pickleherring and Rotherhithe pothouses at Southwark (Tyler, Betts and Stephenson 2008). The other vessel has an all over tin-glaze and is decorated with a good quality blue scene of indeterminate form.

The two stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe from this layer are of early to mid 17th- century date and thus in keeping with the pottery. The single fragment of peg tile is well made, crudely finished, but well fired. It is tempered with sparse fine sand with common calcareous inclusions to 0.5mm and is of a 16th- to 17th- century type. The last two items from this layer appear to be intrusive pieces as they consist of plastic sheathed rectangular cells from probable batteries of early 20th- century date.

Layer (108) produced a small mixed group of finds of slightly ambiguous date. The earliest item consists of a fairly fresh waste flint flake, detached from a cortex-covered downland flint nodule of dark brown flint. The piece is not particularly diagnostic of date. Other finds include a shaft from an animal long bone, a heavily corroded nail (with mineralised wood adhering) and a relatively fresh stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe of mid 18th- to 19th- century type.

Pit [110], fill (111), produced by far the earliest material from the site in the form of two fresh bodysherds from Saxo-Norman cooking pots of probable later 11th- to later 12th- century date. Two fabrics are present: a 10g oxidised piece of Early Medieval Sandy ware (EMS) and an oxidised sherd of Early Medieval Sand and Shelly ware (EMSS). The condition of the sherds certainly suggests they have not been subjected to reworking.

The remaining finds relate to brick samples taken from walls uncovered within the trench. A complete brick, measuring 232 x 107 x 64mm, was removed from wall 113. The brick is well formed/finished, possibly with a shallow frog (obscured by mortar), tempered with moderate fine/medium sand with common iron oxide and calcareous inclusions to 6mm. A 19th- century date is probable. The bonding agent consists of a mid grey sandy mortar with moderate chalk to 5mm and sparse flint pebbles to 4mm.

The two partial frogless brick samples recovered from wall 114 are both 105mm wide by 58-60mm tall. Although they are quite well formed they are crudely finished and low-fired. Tempering consists of abundant fine/medium sand with rare downland flint inclusions to 32mm. A late 16th- to early 18th- century date is probable. Both samples are bonded in a dull yellow fine sandy lime mortar.

The two samples from wall 119 are very similar to those from 114 although they are slightly harder fired. Both measure 105mm in width with heights of 55 and 59mm. Although the taller example, with rare flint inclusions, is essentially the same fabric as that in 114, the other brick is in a low/medium fired fabric with rare iron oxide/clay pellets instead of the flint. Nevertheless, it is likely they are of similar date range to those in 114. However, the presence of moderate chalk inclusions (to 3mm) within the bonding dull yellow fine sandy lime mortar suggest a different phase of construction/repair.

9. The Environmental Samples

A 40 Litre sample was collected from the earliest context (111). The context was the fill of a potential 12th Century medieval pit [110]. The sample was processed through screening and flotation. The sample was taken to assist with determining botanical remains and other environmental materials.

The sample <1001> was processed through a primary sort using a 500µm mesh for both the residue and flot. The primary sort removed large natural gravels from the sample. During this process it was observed that the sample was very sandy and the sediment particles were too large to obtain a clean residue. To remove this element of the sample a 250µm mesh was used to further process the flot and residue.

The sample was not rich in environmental or archaeological materials. The reduced flot was absent of charcoal and seeds containing only some uncharred roots.

The samples are not thought to contain any worthwhile environmental information about the site. However, it would be useful to take more environmental samples during any further archaeological investigations at the site.

10. The Discussion and Conclusions

The results of the archaeological evaluation were successful in establishing the aims and objectives set out at the start of the project in the WSI (Riccoboni 2010).

The earliest recorded find was a prehistoric flint scraper of probable Bronze Age date and indicates potential of prehistoric activity on or near the site.

The earliest feature uncovered during the evaluation was the remains of a likely pit dated by two pottery sherds to the 12th century. The feature was very shallow which suggests it may have been truncated by later activity. The feature, located at the base of the trench (1.44m AOD), was sealed directly by an intact subsoil (109) and topsoil (108).

The two walls 114 & 119, which cross the trench parallel with the modern street frontage, had similar but not identical bricks used in their construction, indicating that although the walls were probably part of the same building they may have been of different phases. The northern most wall contained a George II half penny dated 1752 which provides the earliest date for the wall. A building existed on this site as seen on the historic maps reproduced in the Desk Based Assessment (PCA 2008). Of particular relevance is a building on Rocques map of 1741, which may be the same building discovered within the trench. As Wall

119 was not constructed until at least 1752, we may query the date of when Rocques map was actually compiled (if this was the same building). The building was clearly recorded on the site until 1819 and possibly until 1872.

The deposits recorded between the two walls (seen in section) revealed a thin brown clay deposit (122/123) thought to have been a floor surface. Later building demolition rubble (124) may have also been associated with the final demolition of this building. There were no finds from these deposits which may have given a clue as to the original function of the building, but it is assumed that this building was constructed for use in the leather industry which developed across Southwark from previous open use as first recorded on the historic map by Faithorne and Newcourt in 1658. The archaeological evidence supports this sequence with Post medieval walls cut through intact topsoil and subsoil deposits, which must have developed as open fields in the 16th & 17th Century.

Later deposits recorded within the stratigraphic sequence relate to more modern cellars and warehouses, which occupied the site throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries AD.

11. Assessment of the Development Impact on Archaeology

The development impacts arising from the planned construction at the site was provided by chartered engineering company Brian W Murray. Ground reduction across the site will be approximately 400mm below road level. Ground beams will impact approximately 900mm below road level. Only one lift pit measuring 2m x 2m will exceed the 900mm depth down to approximately 2000mm below road level.

The evaluation has proved that the planned ground beams would potentially impact upon the Post medieval archaeology. The top of medieval archaeology, and any further archaeological features and finds of the medieval period, may be impacted upon from the excavation of a new lift pit area which will reach depths of 2m from the present ground level.

12. Acknowledgements

PRO Archaeology Services would like to thank AHA Group Ltd manager Paul Nicolas for commissioning PRO Archaeology Services to undertake the field evaluation. Also thanks are extended to the site staff Dr Juan Moreno and Margaret Sutton Smith. Demenex JCB Hire for supplying the machine with Standford an experienced driver. Thanks are also extended to Dr Christopher Constable the Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council for visiting the site and supporting PRO Archaeology Services throughout its first project within the Borough.



Figure 3: General shot of work in progress (looking north east)

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Ref

APPENDIX 1: Context list

Context No	Trench/Area	Type/deposit/ cut/masonry	Description	Depth (m)	Provisional date
100	Trench 1	Made ground	Concrete	0.20	modern
101	Trench 1	Made ground	Hardcore	0.70	modern
102	Trench 1	Fill of [116]	Dark greyish black modern topsoil	0.50	modern
103	Trench 1	Deposit	Mixed mid brown sandy silty clay	0.50	modern
104	Trench 1	Deposit	Redeposited mid yellow brown silty clay	0.60	modern
105	Trench 1	Deposit	A dark grey black sandy silty clay	0.25	modern
106	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark greyish black silty sand	0.30	modern
107	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark greyish black buried topsoil (similar to 106)	0.40	Post medieval
108	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark greyish black buried topsoil	0.30	Post medieval
109	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark greyish brown subsoil	0.40	Post medieval
110	Trench 1	Cut	Cut of medieval pit	0.15	medieval
111	Trench 1	Fill	Fill of [110]	0.15	medieval
112	Void	Void	Void	/	/
113	Trench 1	Masonry	Wall of cellar?	1.0	modern
114	Trench 1	Masonry	Wall of post med building	0.50	Post medieval
115	Trench 1	Cut	Construction cut	0.50	Post medieval
116	Trench 1	Cut	Cut for pipe trench	0.90	modern
117	Trench 1	Fill	Primary fill of [116]	0.50	modern
118	Trench 1	Deposit	Natural sandy silt	/	Holocene
119	Trench 1	Masonry	Wall of post med building	0.50	Post medieval
120	Trench 1	Cut	Construction cut of wall 119	0.50	Post medieval
121	Trench 1	Deposit	Clinker		Post medieval
122	Trench 1	Deposit	Narrow lens of clayey silt	0.10	Post medieval
123	Trench 1	Deposit	Narrow lens of clayey silt	0.10	Post medieval
124	Trench 1	Deposit	Sub base natural	0.40	Post medieval

HER Summary Form

Identification Name and Address	199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD					
Site Code	LNN11					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Southwark					
OS Grid Refs.	3305 7950					
Geology	Holocene Alluvium					
PRO Archaeology Project Number	10/50/006					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief:	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban ✓	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 15-17 Jan 11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	EH Allingham Ltd					
Project Manager	Paul Riccoboni					
Project Supervisor	Dr Juan Moreno					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation involving the supervised mechanical excavation of a single trial trench was carried out by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the construction of a 7 storey building comprising of 7 residential units (Class C3) above a ground floor retail premise (Planning Ref: 10/AP/0836) at 199 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PD (TQ 3305 7950)</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation trench revealed a stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlaid by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. The earliest archaeological features were seen cut into sandy clayey silts above Kempton Park/Shepperton Gravels. The discovered archaeological features consisted of pit containing two 12th Century pot sherds; two post medieval walls with a potentially related floor surface; and one 19th Century wall which likely formed part of a cellar. A later feature (foul drain) was observed cutting through the Post medieval floor surface. The latest deposits were modern hardcore overlain by reinforced concrete.</i></p>						