

**201 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, SE1
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION**

PCA REPORT NO: R11322

SITE CODE: TLE12

NOVEMBER 2012





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

201 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2865
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Sarah Barrowman		October 2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		October 2012
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		November 2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		November 2012

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**LAND AT 201 TOOLEY STREET, LONDON, SE1
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Site Code: TLE12

Central NGR: TQ 3352 7995

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: 11-AP-1828

Commissioning Client: Tooley Developments LLP

Written/Researched by: Sarah Barrowman
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

November 2012

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	9
6	METHODOLOGY	11
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
8	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	16
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	17
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	18

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	23
APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	24
APPENDIX 3: PLATES	25
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM	27

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	19
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	20
FIGURE 3:TRENCH PLAN	21
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS	22

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 201 Tooley Street, in the London Borough of Southwark. The work was undertaken in phases between the 25th July and the 2nd October 2012.
- 1.2 The archaeological work monitored several phases of ground works: pile probing, the excavation of pits for box pile locations, and ground reduction at the locations of the new basement. The primary aim of the work was to gain a more detailed understanding of the nature and survival of the archaeological deposits at the site and any changes not seen in the cartographic and historic sources. It also aimed to preserve 'by record' any surviving archaeological remains, assess the potential for further research or publication, explain any relationships between any structures or remains, and to link the findings upon the site to the wider area.
- 1.3 No archaeological features were encountered in plan during any phase of the archaeological investigation. An in-filled basement occupied the majority of the footprint of the proposed new development, which almost completely truncated the archaeological sequence across its footprint to the terrace gravels. However, an intact stratigraphic sequence survived in the very north of the area investigated, outside of the existent basement, and was seen in section in selected locations, and recorded a sequence of naturally deposited alluvial silts and sands.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the ground works associated with the redevelopment of land at 201 Tooley Street, London Borough of Southwark. The watching brief was undertaken in phases between the 25th July and the 2nd October 2012. The archaeological project was designed and managed by Tim Bradley of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by Tooley Developments LLP. The Watching Brief was undertaken by Sarah Barrowman and Ireneo Grosso of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.2 The site, sub-square in plan and 0.09ha in extent, lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as identified by the Southwark Unitary Development Plan. It is located at the junction of Tooley Street and Queen Elizabeth Street (Figures 1 and 2) and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3352 7995.
- 2.3 The groundworks were undertaken by the McGee Group, and were monitored by the attendant archaeologist.
- 2.4 The project was allocated the Museum of London site code TLE12. Following the completion of the project the entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under that code.
- 2.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2012) and the following guidance:
- *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated, http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf);
 - Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work: London Region, English Heritage, External Consultation Draft (English Heritage 2009)
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1990)
- 2.6 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment outlining the development and archaeological potential for the site had been prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork (Smith 2011).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations

3.3

3.4 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.4.1 Regional Policy is provided by policy 7.8 from The London Plan:

Historic environment and landscapes

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and Archaeology

Strategic

A *London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored.*

B *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present, the site's archaeology.*

Planning decisions

C *Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*

D *New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*

E *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources and significant memorials. Where the artefact or memorial cannot be moved from the site without damaging its cultural value, the assets should where possible be made available to the public on-site.*

LDF preparation

F *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and increase the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality and economy while allowing for London to accommodate change and regeneration.*

G *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.*

3.5 **Local Policy: The London Borough of Southwark's Core Strategy & Southwark Plan**

- 3.5.1 The investigation aimed to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the *Core Strategy* (April 2011):

Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation

How we will achieve our vision to improve our places

SO 2F: Conserve and protect historic and natural places

Our approach is

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

We will do this by

1. *Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.*

- 3.5.2 Also:

5.109 *Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 40 conservation areas covering 686ha (23% of the borough) and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the River from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).*

Fact box: Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs)

These are areas where there is significant potential for archaeological remains. It is important that proposals on sites in APZs assess any remains which may be on site.

- 3.5.3 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were retained in July 2010:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

PPG16 requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

3.6 Archaeological Priority Areas

- 3.6.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as illustrated by the UDP Proposals Map.

3.7 Scheduled Monuments

- 3.7.1 The site does not contain any designated assets such as Scheduled Monuments or Historic Parks, nor are any located within a proximity such that their setting would be impacted upon by the proposed development.

3.8 Listed Buildings

- 3.8.1 No listed buildings exist upon the site, nor will any be impacted upon by the proposed development.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The site is indicated by the British Geological Survey Sheet 270 South London (1998) to lie upon an island of Kempton Park Terrace Gravels, which overlay the solid geological deposit of London Clay of the London Basin.

4.1.2 No geotechnical work was advised to have been undertaken upon the site prior to the commencement of the proposed development, but the top of the gravels were recorded at 1.28m OD at an untruncated part of the site (see 7.1.1 below).

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The natural topography of the Bermondsey area is one of low gravel eyots separated by low-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded (Ridgeway, 2002). The study site is located toward the centre of the Horselydown Eyot which rises out of the Thames floodplain. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of local peat formation, especially in riverside and island-edge locations. As the study site is thought to have lain toward the centre of the gravel island, localised peat and alluvial deposits were considered less likely to be present on the study site prior to the current investigation.

4.2.2 Current ground level is at an average of 4.3m OD on the lower area around the existing structure.

4.2.3 The course of the modern River Thames lies approximately 250m north of the subject site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is described in full in the Desk Based Assessment (Smith 2008). A summary of the potential for the site, as assessed in this document, is as follows:
- 5.2 The natural topography of the Bermondsey area is one of low gravel eyots separated by low-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded. The study site is located toward the centre of the Horselydown Eyot which rises out of the Thames floodplain. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of local peat formation, especially in riverside and island-edge locations. As the study site is thought to have lain toward the centre of the gravel island, localised peat and alluvial deposits are less likely to be present on the study site.
- 5.3 Evidence from the large number of archaeological interventions within the wider area of the study site suggests a concentration of human activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age on the higher ground represented by the Horselydown Eyot and the Bermondsey Eyot to the south. The archaeological potential of the study site for the earlier prehistoric periods is considered to be low to moderate. The palaeoenvironmental and archaeological potential of the study site for the later prehistoric periods was considered to be moderate.
- 5.4 During the Roman period the creeks in Southwark and Bermondsey were revetted and embanked and dumps of material were deposited to raise ground level. The Roman settlement expanded during the 2nd to 4th/ 5th century, a period when relative sea levels were dropping, known as a regression phase. This regression allowed the occupation of land that had become uninhabitable between the later Bronze Age and late Iron Age. Roman field boundaries or drainage ditches have been found on the Horselydown Eyot. The archaeological potential of the study site for this period was considered to be moderate. Although no definitive evidence exists for settlement evidence on the Horselydown Eyot, the site being located toward the centre and higher ground of the island, would have offered favourable conditions for occupation.
- 5.5 There is no evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site which is suggestive of the area being largely uninhabitable due to extensive periods of post-Roman flooding, known as transgression phases. Therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site for this was considered to be low as it was probably inundated during this period. During the medieval period the study site was likely to have been horticultural land at the edges of the Bermondsey Abbey precinct or attached to one of the nearby manor houses. Therefore the archaeological potential of the study site for this period was considered to be low.

- 5.6 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for post-medieval period was considered to be moderate. North of the subject site were various industrial activities, particularly the Potters Fields as shown on the Morgan map of 1676. The public lavatory that occupied the subject site was built between 1894 and 1907, and appears on the Ordnance Survey map of the latter date for the first time.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The watching brief was conducted according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2012).
- 6.2 The WSI also stated that the general aims and objectives for the mitigation were as follows:
- 6.3 The aim of the forthcoming archaeological was to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- 6.4 Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, the aims and objectives were to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- 6.5 The WSI also stated that a major aim was to gain more detailed information on the nature and survival of archaeological deposits and any changes that may not be reflected in the cartographic and historic sources. It was hoped that this would add to the knowledge of the evolution of the site and its subsequent use.
- 6.6 A three stage programme was agreed upon prior to the commencement of onsite work, and is detailed in the WSI. This was proposed to comprise of:
- 6.7 Stage 1; Watching Brief on perimeter shoring
- 6.8 Stage 2; Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (if required)
- 6.9 Stage 3; Archaeological Excavation of the Basement Area
- 6.10 Stage 1 of the works entailed the archaeological monitoring of pile probing by mechanical excavator, which involved limited excavation along the line of the later to be installed sheet piles. This revealed that the footprint of the proposed basement fell largely within that of an extant mid 20th century in-filled basement which occupied much of the site. This extant basement was also demonstrated to have truncated almost all of the archaeological sequence and extended into the terrace gravels. Intact stratigraphic sequences were however observed in a relatively small strip in the northern area of the site, and in section following the removal of the east and south walls of the former basement. In the west the basement extended beyond the limits of the area being excavated for the project.
- 6.11 Based on the observations in Stage 1 it was deemed that Stage 2 was not necessary, as had been allowed for in the WSI.
- 6.12 Stage 3 of the works was undertaken following the installation of sheet piling, and entailed the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the area to formation levels, including the removal of the earlier basement's foundation slab and footings.
- 6.13 An additional stage of archaeological monitoring occurred during the excavation of three pits, intended as box pile locations, to the south of the location of the basement.

- 6.14 A mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision was used to remove non-archaeological soils down to the formation levels.
- 6.15 All deposits were monitored and recorded by the attendant archaeologist. The deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers.
- 6.16 Heights above Ordnance Datum were established from a TBM provided by a PCA surveyor.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 (Figure 4)

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered upon the site was the loose mid yellowish-orange sandy gravels [6], which became increasingly sandy in nature towards the south, and represent the in situ underlying geological deposit of the Kempton Park Terrace Gravels. Across the majority of the site this deposit had been truncated by the existent basement to a depth of up to 0.18m OD, though in the limited locations where the intact sequence was observed outside of the basement this deposit was observed from 1.28m OD (Figure 4, Section 1).

7.1.2 This gravel deposit reflects the site's position upon the Horselydown Eyot, which would have been a notable high point of land within the Thames floodplain. Comparable gravel deposits were not observed during the archaeological work on the Potters Fields site to the immediate north although a sand deposit was recorded at the west of that site at between +0.8m OD to 1.20m OD.

7.2 Phase 2 (Figure 4)

7.2.1 A series of undated deposits survived in plan in the very northern area of the site, and in limited eastern and southern sections at the trench boundary.

7.2.2 The gravels [6] were overlain by a friable layer of mid orangey yellow silty sand [5]. This appeared to have been naturally deposited and was seen from 1.78m OD with a thickness of 0.50m. It is possible that this sand equates to that recorded at Potters Fields to the north, although there is a disparity in levels between the two sites.

7.2.3 Above this was a 0.50m thick layer of friable mid yellowish-brown silty sand [4], seen from 2.28m OD. Again it is possible that this was naturally deposited, though the 'dirty' nature of it may also suggest that it had been exposed.

7.2.4 A 0.80m thick soil horizon [3] composed of friable dark brownish grey sandy silt sealed the silty sand [4] from a height of 3.08m OD.

7.2.5 The monitoring of the excavation for the box piles, to the south of the lavatory basement, revealed the same soil horizon ([17]/ [18]/ [19]) in all three locations. This deposit was composed of a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt, ranging in thickness from 0.70m to 0.40m, and seen from 2.28m OD to 3.18m OD. It is probable that this deposit is the same as [3] which was seen within the basement excavation (Figure 4, section 2).

7.2.6 Such deposits are what would be expected to result of transgression events, comparable to those seen on other sites in the vicinity. This also helped to confirm the location of the site towards the centre of the gravel island, as was suggested in the DBA. The lack of peat and alluvial deposits also further strengthen this geographical conclusion.

7.2.7 Other sites upon the Horselydown Eyot have found archaeological evidence of deposits associated with other transgression events and dry land surface deposits, with such islands known to have been ploughed in the mid second millennium BC (Nixon et al 2002, p24). For example, at Wolseley Street to the southeast, which is also upon the Horselydown Eyot, Bronze Age ard marks were recorded (MoL 2000, p84). However, there was no evidence for such at the study site, potentially due to the limited survival of deposits of archaeological interest within the area investigated.

7.2.8 Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from these deposits, similar dry land surface deposits were recorded in the earliest part of the stratigraphic sequence in Potters Fields and heavily abraded Roman pottery sherds. These were seen from between 0.95m OD and 1.28m OD for the earliest deposit, with a second 0.50m thick layer above this. (Thrale 2007) The difference in heights of these deposits between the Potters Field and 201 Tooley Street sites can be accounted for by their relative positions upon the Horselydown Eyot, with it becoming apparent that the study site occupied a higher geographical position, and was also removed from the channel activity that was also seen in Potters Fields.

7.3 **Phase 3**

7.3.1 The soil sequence was seen in section to be sealed partly in the east by a 0.35m thick concrete slab [2], from a height of 3.43m OD. This was subsequently overlain by a 1.15m thick made ground deposit of loose mid brownish grey sandy silt [1] with moderate inclusions of ceramic building materials. This was seen from 4.58m OD, and lay directly underneath the existent modern ground surface.

7.3.2 In the north of the site the sequence of soil horizons in the basement's location were sealed by a deposit of made ground [10] (Figure 4, section 2). This was loose in structure, and composed of mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pieces of modern ceramic building material, mortar and plant roots and occasional fragments of concrete. This deposit was 1.16m thick and seen between 4.26 and 3.92m OD.

7.3.3 The remains of the walls of a late post-medieval structure [11], and associated construction cut [15], were observed to be cut through the made ground [10] in the northeast corner of the site, and extending beyond the limits of excavation. This was composed of red bricks, was at most 1.74m in height, from 3.96m OD, and visibly measuring 4.20m east to west with a 1.80m north to south return.

7.3.4 A second late post-medieval masonry structure [13] was revealed in section only in the eastern side of the trench. This was constructed from red bricks in an irregular pattern with a mid grey mortar. This was 1.20m wide, 1.00m high, and was seen from 4.28m OD. The brickwork was underlain and overlaid by concrete slabs, [14] and [12] respectively, with the former being 0.22m thick, and the latter being 0.30m thick.

7.3.5 It is likely that both of these structures represent the remains of the terrace housing depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Maps.

- 7.3.6 In the northern area of the site a 1.70m thick deposit of made ground [9] covered both sets of masonry remains from a height of 4.58m OD (Figure 4, Section 2). This was formed of moderate to loosely compacted mid brownish grey demolition rubble with lenses of concrete pieces, ceramic building material crush and ceramic building material mixed with silt.
- 7.3.7 This was overlain by soil horizon [8] composed of friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, which was 0.40m thick, and seen from 4.98m OD. A layer of topsoil [7], composed of friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, sealed the very northern area of the site to a maximum height of 5.18m OD.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 No archaeological features of note were observed, although a naturally deposited alluvial sequence was recorded in section only.
- 8.2 The mid 20th century lavatory building's basement was truncated all horizons of potential archaeological interest within its footprint, with a foundation that extended as much as 1.10m into the natural terrace gravels.
- 8.3 For the most part recorded in section only the stratigraphic sequence and deposit types present upon the site conform to a dry land environment located on a high point of the Horselydown Eyot. The lack of dating evidence or archaeological features associated with these deposits make it impossible to accurately date when they were laid out. However, Bronze Age activity is known from elsewhere upon the Eyot and abraded Roman pottery was recovered from comparable deposits in Potter's Field immediately to the north, suggesting potential deposition date within this range.
- 8.4 The results of the archaeological investigation upon the site will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Tooley Developments LLP for commissioning the work, and to the ground crew from McGee for their assistance on site.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Ireneo Grosso for undertaking some of the phases of archaeological monitoring, Rik Archer for his site assistance and survey work, Mark Roughley for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bradley, T. 2012. *Land at 201 Tooley Street, London, SE1, London Borough of Southwark, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, Unpublished Report.
- British Geological Survey. 1998. *Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), South London, Sheet 270. Solid and Drift Geology, 1:50,000 Series*. British Geological Survey, Nottingham.
- Museum of London (MoL). 2000. *The Archaeology of Greater London: An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, London.
- Nixon, T., McAdam, E. Tomber, R. & Swain, H. (editors). 2002. *A Research Framework for London Archaeology 2002*. Museum of London, London.
- Ridgeway, V. 2002. 'Natural environment and human exploitation on the southern shores of Horselydown', in *London Archaeologist*, Vol 10, No 4.
- Smith, M. 2008, Resubmitted 2011. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment – Tooley Street Restaurant, London, SE1*. CgMs Consulting, Unpublished Report.
- Thrale, P. 2007. *Potters Field, Southwark, SE1, London Borough of Southwark – A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Unpublished Report.

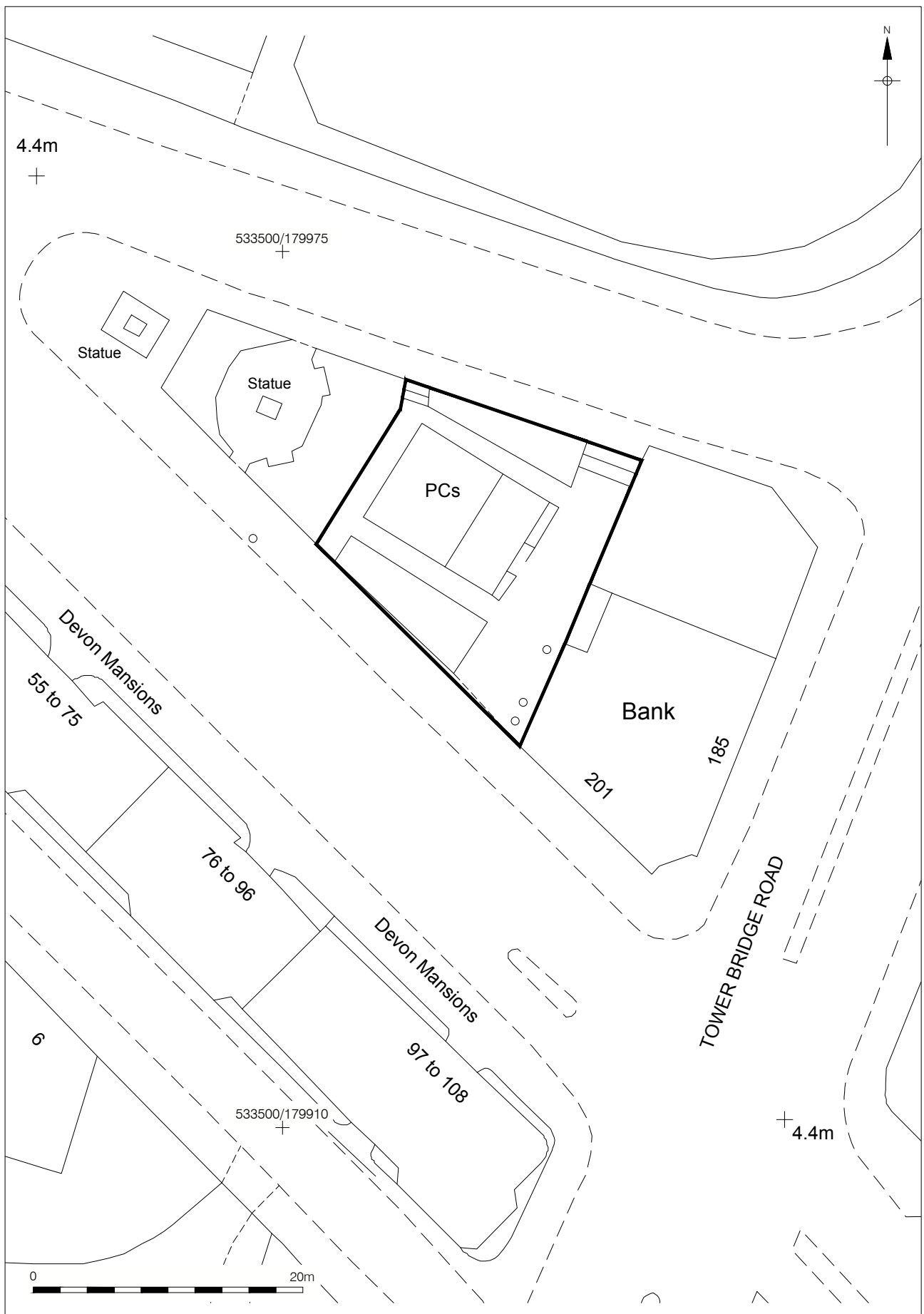


© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012

11/10/12 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012
 11/10/12 MR

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:400 at A4

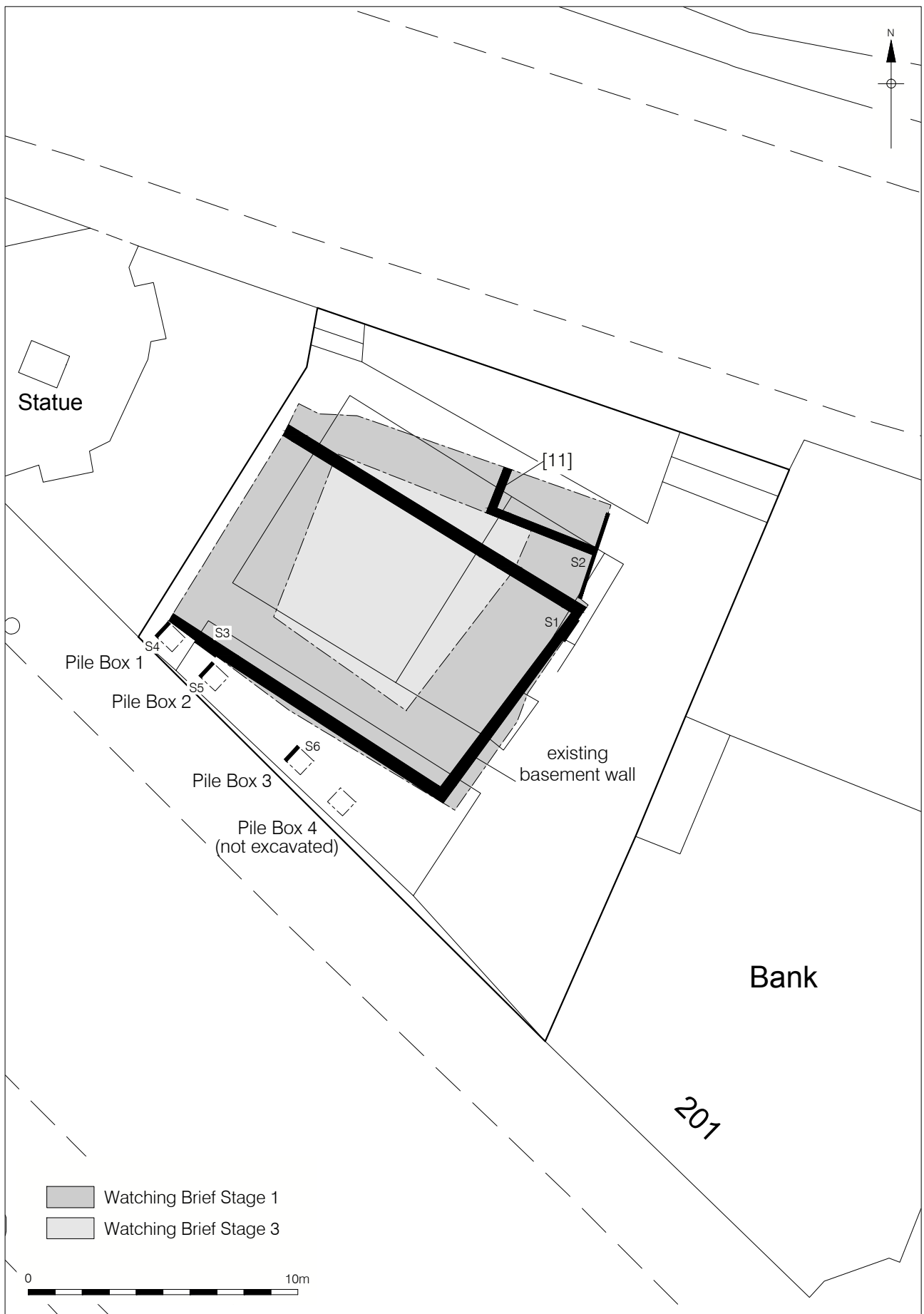
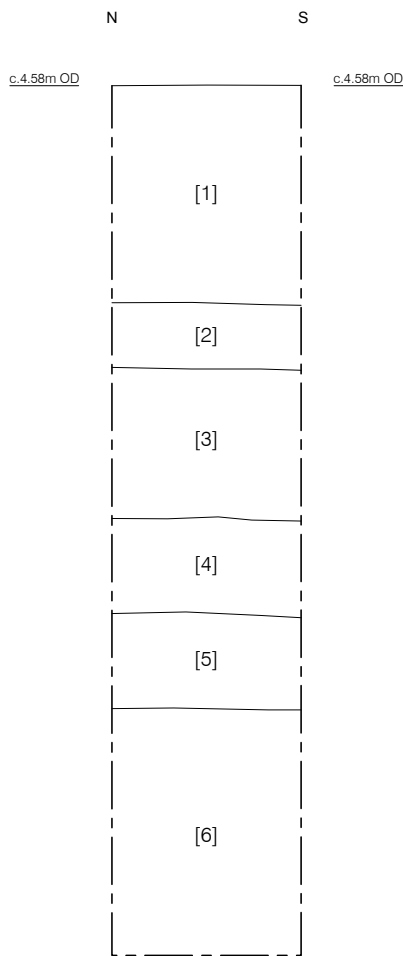
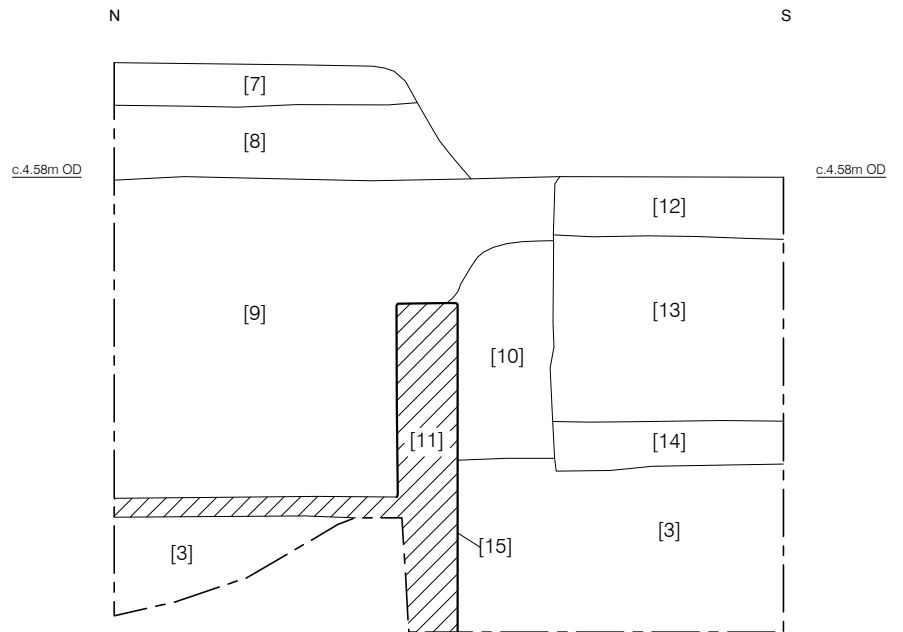


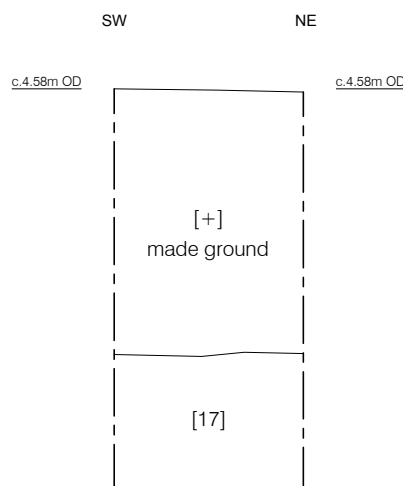
Figure 3
 Trench Plan
 1:200 at A4



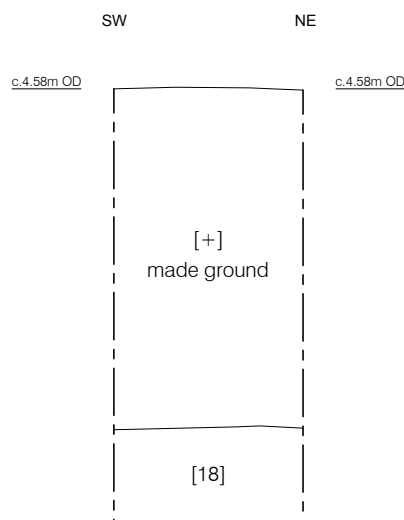
Section 1
Watching Brief Stage 1
West Facing



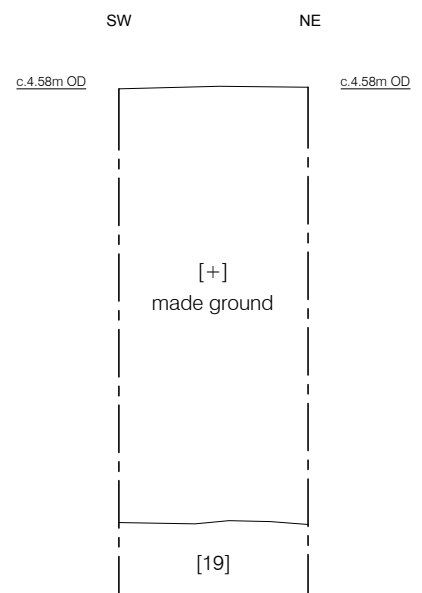
Section 2
Watching Brief Stage 1
West Facing



Section 4
Pile Box 1
Southeast Facing



Section 5
Pile Box 2
Southeast Facing



Section 6
Pile Box 3
Southeast Facing

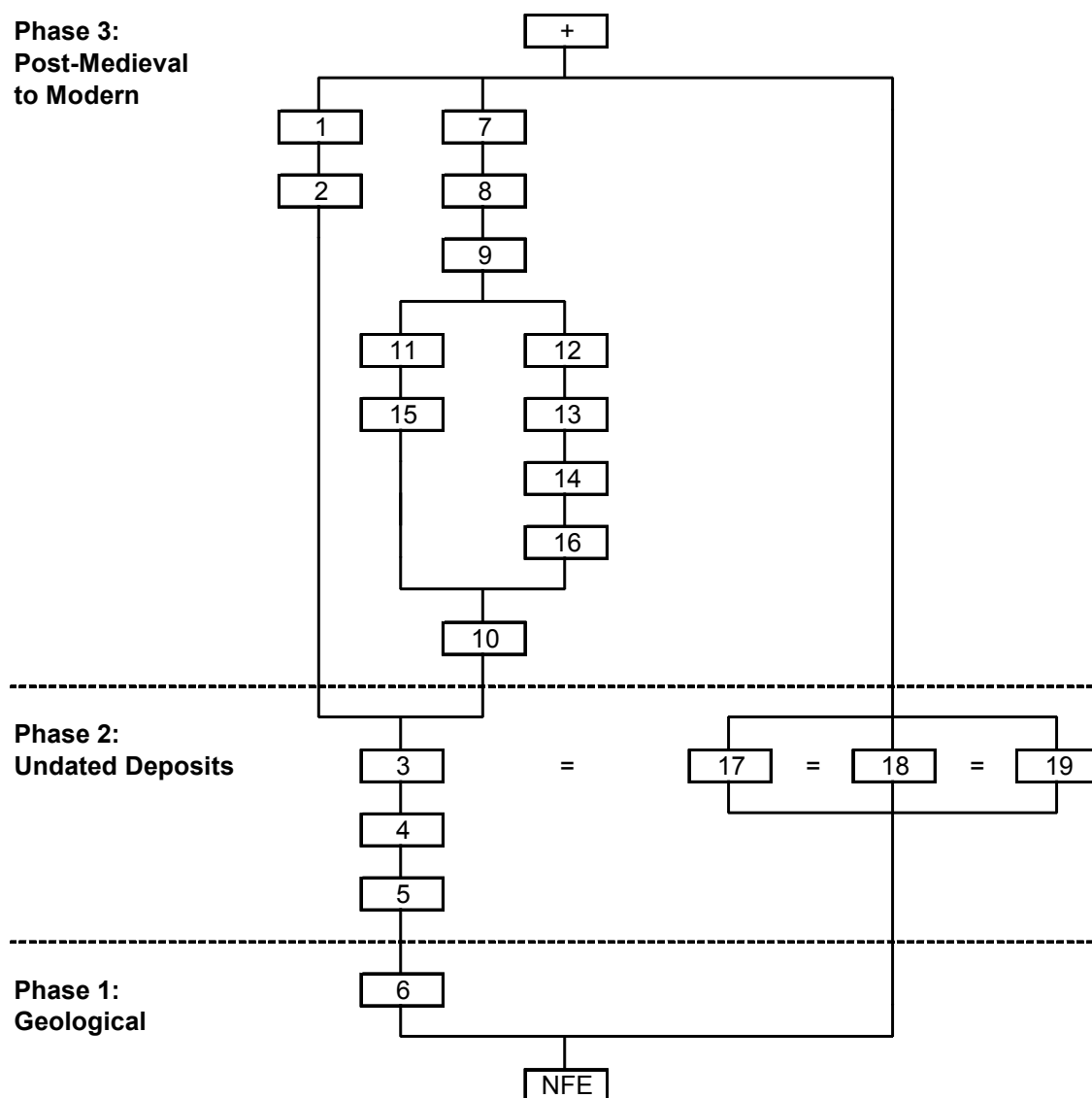


APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Area	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	Pile Probing	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	3
2	Pile Probing	Layer	Concrete Slab	Post-Medieval	3
3	Pile Probing & Basement	Layer	Soil Horizon	Uncertain	3
4	Pile Probing & Basement	Layer	Soil Horizon	Uncertain	2
5	Pile Probing & Basement	Layer	Brickearth type deposit	Uncertain	2
6	Pile Probing & Basement	Natural	Terrace Gravels	Uncertain	1
7	Pile Probing	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	1
8	Pile Probing	Layer	Soil Horizon	Modern	1
9	Pile Probing	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	1
10	Pile Probing	Layer	Made Ground	Post-Medieval	1
11	Pile Probing & Basement	Masonry	Basement Structure	Post-Medieval	1
12	Pile Probing	Layer	Concrete Capping of [13]	Post-Medieval	1
13	Pile Probing	Masonry	Wall	Post-Medieval	1
14	Pile Probing	Layer	Concrete Foundation of [13]	Post-Medieval	1
15	Pile Probing & Basement	Cut	Construction Cut for [11]	Post-Medieval	1
16	Pile Probing	Cut	Construction Cut for [13]	Post-Medieval	1
17	Box Piles	Layer	Soil Horizon	Uncertain	2
18	Box Piles	Layer	Soil Horizon	Uncertain	2
19	Box Piles	Layer	Soil Horizon	Uncertain	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

Phase 3: Post-Medieval to Modern



APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: The Former Basement



Plate 2: Intact Stratigraphy in Section behind the Existing Basement in Stage 1



Plate 3: Terrace Gravels under the Existent Basement in Stage 3

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-135218

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Investigation of Land at 201 Tooley Street
Short description of the project	The archaeological work monitored several phases of ground work upon the site - pile probing work, the excavation of box pile locations, and the reduction of the locations of the new basement. An additionally proposed evaluation stage was deemed unnecessary. No archaeological features were encountered during any phase of the archaeological investigation. An infilled basement was found to occupy the majority of the footprint of the proposed new development, with this structure having completely truncated the potential archaeological sequence within its footprint to within the terrace gravels. An intact stratigraphic sequence had survived in the very northern area of the area investigated, which lay outside of the existent basement, and was seen in section in selected locations, though no archaeological features were observed.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2012 End: 02-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TLE12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	11-AP-1828 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 201 Tooley Street
Postcode	SE1
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3352 7995 51 0 51 30 07 N 000 04 33 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.18m Max: 1.28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tooley Developments LLP

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 201 Tooley Street, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark - An Archaeological Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Digital Report with figures, appendices, and plates.

Entered by	Sarah Barrowman (sbarrowman@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	8 October 2012

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

