

**171 LONG LANE,  
SOUTHWARK, SE1 4PN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

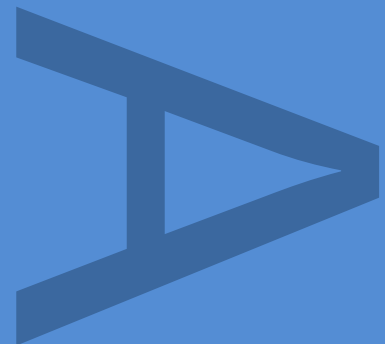
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**APRIL 2013**





**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

171 LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, SE1 4PN  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**Site Code: LNE13**

**Planning Application Number: 12/AP/2859**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3295 7958**

**Written and Researched by: Neil Hawkins**

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**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, April 2013**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting Limited**

**on behalf of**

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## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 171 Long Lane, SE1 4PN in the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1). The fieldwork comprised an evaluation conducted between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> March 2013, for CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of North Star (2000) Limited.
- 1.2 Two evaluation trenches were excavated, and demonstrated that naturally deposited sands and gravels are present on site between 1.02m OD and 1.11m OD which represent the natural Kempton Park Terrace gravel as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 270 North London).
- 1.3 No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded during the archaeological evaluation, nor was any definitive activity dating to the Roman period. However, an undated and truncated feature was cut by a medieval ditch, showing that it may potentially date to an earlier period. A shallow ditch aligned northwest-southeast was dated via a single sherd of pottery to the early medieval period, AD 970-110. A second ditch on a similar alignment was also dated via a single sherd of pottery to AD 1080-1350. An extensive pit contained a moderately sized assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1170-1200. These features illustrate activity on the periphery of settlement during the early medieval and medieval periods. These features also yielded an interesting assemblage of residual Roman artefacts dominated by a varied group of building material including Roman brick, tegula and box flue.
- 1.4 Sealing the early medieval and medieval features was a sequence of dumped consolidation deposits potentially dating to the post-medieval period. In one trench these deposits were cut by an extensive pit which contained pottery, clay tobacco pipe and tile dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This pit also contained a large assemblage of horncores, thought to have derived from waste material from the local tanneries, a number of which are known to have been located in the area; indeed a tannery was extant on the site itself from at least the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. These horncores appeared to line the pit for some purpose, but the feature could not be directly identified with a tanning process. This pit was sealed by 19<sup>th</sup> century levelling deposits into which were cut 19<sup>th</sup> century brick wall foundations and a floor surface associated with 19<sup>th</sup> terraced buildings. These are illustrated on the Ordnance Survey maps to be extant from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-lined cesspit was also recorded which was directly related to the terraced buildings. Modern deposits sealed by concrete, which represented the modern surface level, completed the sequence at the site.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 171 Long Lane, SE1 4PN in the London Borough of Southwark by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 25<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2013. The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ 3295 7958 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular shaped plot, covering approximately 500m<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded to the east by Weston Street, to the south by Long Lane, to the west by an office building fronting onto Long Lane and to the north by a light industrial building fronting onto Weston Street. Planning permission (under application number 12/AP/2859) has been granted by the London Borough of Southwark for the construction of a block of flats incorporating a basement. The LB Southwark advised that an archaeological evaluation is required so as to inform the determination of the planning application.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Neil Hawkins and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Neil Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of North Star (2000) Ltd and the project was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The site was recorded using the unique site code LNE13, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued National Planning Policy Framework (superseding Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment) which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF. In Section 12 “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment”, page 30 paragraph 128 it states:

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations. The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published February 2004. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

#### *Policy 4B.15 Archaeology*

*4.2.1 The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.*

#### **3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark**

3.2.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Southwark Plan (formerly the Borough's 'Unitary Development Plan' (UDP)), adopted July 28<sup>th</sup> 2007, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

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- 3.2.2 The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of 'Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers' as defined in the Southwark Plan. As such, the proposed development will be subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies outlined in the Plan:

**POLICY 3.19 – ARCHAEOLOGY**

*PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING SITES WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY ZONES, AS IDENTIFIED IN APPENDIX 7, 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.*

\* now replaced by NPPF

- 3.2.3 Although the study site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, it does not lie within a Conservation Area as designated within the Southwark Plan, neither are there any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the development site, although the SAM of Bermondsey Abbey lies a little more than 250m to the south-east.

**3.3 Site Specific Planning Background**

- 3.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the development by the London Borough of Southwark under application number 12/AP/2859. The proposed development will see the:

*“Demolition of existing part single part two storey public house (Use Class A4) and erection of a 7 storey plus basement building to provide a shop (Use Class A1) and 19 residential units together with associated plant room refuse store and cycle parking.”*

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3.3.2 The consent for the permitted scheme includes 3 conditions relating to below-ground archaeological works, as follows:

*22) Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.*

*23) Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall submit a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological recording, which shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and implemented and shall not be carried out other than in accordance with any such approval given.*

*Reason: In order that the details of the programme of archaeological excavation and recording works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007*

*24) Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.*

*Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007*

3.3.3 The below-ground archaeological works therefore require, in the first instance, a trial-trench evaluation (condition 22) which, if archaeological remains are found to present, may necessitate further archaeological works (condition 23) and post-excavation works (condition 24). This document forms the evaluation report in response to condition 22.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 270 (South London) indicates that the site is underlain by a superficial deposit of alluvium on the edge of the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels. Below this the solid geology of the site is comprised of London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.2 The natural topography of the Southwark area is one of low gravel eyots separated by low-lying areas and braided stream channels, which were periodically flooded (Ridgeway, 2002). 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 locations.
- 4.3 The site appears to lie on the northern edge of the Bermondsey eyot and the River Neckinger floodplain (Allen et al 2005).
- 4.4 The current ground level of the site lies at c. 3.3m OD. The River Thames lies some 800m north of the site.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following text has been summarised from the site-specific Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment previously compiled for the site (Gailey 2012) and another Desk-Based Assessment for a site in close proximity (Taylor 2012). Compilation of the text included an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 250m radius of the site, with reference to other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic sources.

### 5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site has been largely determined by the natural development of the surrounding landscape during the Holocene and the location of the site near the margins of the Bermondsey Eyot. Although there is a growing body of evidence for prehistoric activity on the former Thames eyots in the Southwark area, there are only a handful of entries on the GLHER within 250m of the study site relating to a prehistoric presence here. An excavation at 180-196 Long Lane, little more than 25m north-west of the study site, recovered three struck flints of variable date from Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age. A little further afield, an evaluation and excavation at 217-219 Long Lane, some 55m south-east of the study site found a number of struck and burnt flints, which provided limited evidence for Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity in the vicinity (Saxby 2003).

5.2.2 There have also been archaeological interventions nearby at 211 Long Lane, virtually opposite the study site. The only prehistoric feature was a pit of uncertain function that produced sherd of Iron Age pottery, though residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material was also recovered (Allen *et al.* 2005, 74). More important however, was the sedimentary sequence recorded at the site, which demonstrated landscape development at the margins of Bermondsey Eyot and the Neckinger floodplain from the Neolithic to Romano-British periods and showed that the area became suitable for occupation during the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British periods. The interventions at 211 Long Lane recorded a sharp drop in the underlying surface from south to north at the edge of the eyot, the implication for the study site located a little further south being that it would have been located on the eyot proper but still close to a marginal position.

5.2.3 Whilst not providing any definitive dating evidence, an archaeological evaluation at 9 Leathermarket Street, a little more than 150m north-east of the study site uncovered two layers of peat at -0.25m AOD and +0.70m AOD respectively, the two being separated by waterlain clays and silts. A possible south-west to north-east aligned channel was recorded within the lower peat deposit whilst a later east-west aligned channel was sealed by the upper peat deposit (Greenwood *et al.* 1995, 348).

### 5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 The evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the study site is a little more substantial than that for the prehistoric periods, though the main focus of activity at this time was further to the north-west in the Borough High Street area and close to a river crossing near London Bridge. The archaeological excavation at 180-196 Long Lane revealed three ditches of early Roman date; two aligned north to south and the third approximately perpendicular to these (Richardson 1981, 49). On the opposite (northern) side of Long Lane, excavations by the Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee (SLAEC) in 1981 at 175-177 Long Lane found further evidence of Roman occupation. To the south-east, the interventions at 211 Long Lane revealed some evidence of low-key Romano-British agricultural activity, mostly focussed on the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (McKinley 2006, 88-9). Further to the north, a significant quantity of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>-century Roman pottery associated with a partially waterlain, possible foreshore deposit, was recovered during the evaluation at 9 Leathermarket Street.
- 5.3.2 An archaeological watching brief at 127 Long Lane recorded an east to west aligned channel sealed by alluvial clay deposits of probable Roman date (Pickard and Dobson 1998), whilst at Rephidim Street, some 230m south of the site excavations in 1977 revealed a ditch system, tidal creek and possible evidence of Roman land reclamation to the north of a Roman Watling Street (Richardson 1977, 39). There was also possible evidence of crop processing. Further afield significant archaeological finds have recently been uncovered at Bermondsey Square and at Tabard Square east and west of the subject site respectively, the latter including an important religious complex (Killock 2009).
- 5.3.3 In addition to the formal archaeological interventions within 250m of the study site a number of chance finds of Roman material have been made in the vicinity. During an excavation for an air raid shelter in 1939/40 a Roman inhumation burial was exposed at Tabard Gardens. A cremation urn with associated bones was also found in 1899 some distance north-west of the site, and chance finds have also been found closer to the site.

### 5.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 5.4.1 Southwark is referred to in the Burgal Hidage of AD 914 as *Suthringa geweorch* which translates as 'the defensive work of the men of Surrey', a fortified place. However no evidence has yet been found of these defences during archaeological investigations, indeed very few remains of Late Saxon date have been recorded in Southwark as a whole.
- 5.4.2 A Minster is recorded at Southwark in Domesday Book of AD 1086 and this is likely to have had late Saxon origins. The exact location of the Minster has never been identified but it is widely thought to have been located in the area now occupied by Southwark Cathedral, some distance north-west of the study site. Documents of the 11<sup>th</sup> century also indicate that Southwark had its

own mint at this time and that it was the focus of a significant population.

- 5.4.3 The only evidence for possible Late Saxon Activity within 250m of the study site has come from an evaluation at 241-253 Long Lane, some 250m to the south-east. One pit of Late Saxon or possibly early medieval date was identified along with evidence of further pitting (Haslam 2007).

## **5.5 Medieval**

- 5.5.1 The nucleus of Medieval Southwark developed around the market held on Borough High Street and the southern bridgehead to the city of London, in much the same area as Roman occupation had been focussed. Further to the south-east, developments in the earlier post-conquest period were most likely associated with the establishment of Bermondsey Abbey in the later 11<sup>th</sup> century. The study site would have been located approximately midway between these two areas of potentially increased activity.

- 5.5.2 Entries on the GLHER within 250m of the study site suggest an increase in activity in the area during the medieval period. This was probably associated with the establishment of an access route in the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century that is now marked by Long Lane. This was originally a causeway which crossed marshland linking Bermondsey Abbey to the south-east with the settlement at Borough to the north-west. At 180-196 Long Lane several pits interpreted as possible gravel quarries of medieval date were identified, whilst a short distance to the west, an evaluation and subsequent watching brief at 174-178 Long Lane, directly south of the site on the other side of Long Lane, recorded early and later medieval pits along with post-medieval features (Valler 2005).

- 5.5.3 The investigations at 211 Long Lane showed that periodic flooding and alluviation in the early medieval period raised the ground level in the northern half of the site. Later medieval drainage ditches were established, draining to the north into the now less substantial Neckinger and the area appeared to have remained as low-key marginal agricultural land, though may now have been farmed by the occupants of Bermondsey Abbey (McKinley 2006, 89). Late medieval ditches running parallel with Long Lane were also identified.

- 5.5.4 At 217-219 Long Lane, medieval activity was represented by a number of pits and a ditch dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. These have been interpreted as evidence of a small rural settlement adjacent to the original Long Lane. An evaluation and excavation at 239 Long Lane revealed twelve medieval pits, two postholes and a number of stakeholes, and it was suggested that the site may have served some type of industrial function (Bates 1996). The watching brief at 127 Long Lane recorded a medieval garden soil deposit.

- 5.5.5 A watching brief at the corner of Bermondsey Street, a little more than 250m south-west of the study site, revealed a structure of coursed masonry (which has been preserved). The structure was thought to be part of the medieval or post-medieval street frontage and the blocks are likely

to have been re-used from the nearby Bermondsey Abbey (Price 1995).

- 5.5.6 At 6-8 Morocco Street, some 250m north-east of the study site a linear feature recorded during excavation is believed to have been of medieval date (Filer 1991,306), and finally a single chance find of medieval date recovered within 250m of the site was an inlaid floor tile found some distance to the north-west of the study site.

## **5.6 Post-Medieval**

- 5.6.1 Activity along Long Lane began to intensify during the post-medieval period, though the earliest maps showing the area in any detail suggest that initially this entailed little more than formal land division in the vicinity of the study site.
- 5.6.2 The earliest available map for the site, Ogilby & Morgan's map dated 1676-1682, shows the site in undeveloped agricultural land fronting onto Long Lane to the south of Snow Field. John Rocque's Survey dated 1739-1745 shows that the entire length of the northern side of the site comprised of Tanners Yards, illustrating that by this date the tanning industry was established on the site itself.
- 5.6.3 Richard Horwood's Survey dated 1792-1799 shows that buildings now exist fronting onto Long Lane with tannery sites to both the east and west. A glue manufacturers slightly further northeast attests to the industrial nature of this area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.6.4 By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century New Weston Street had been laid out (later Weston Street) and by the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 the site comprised a row of terraced buildings fronting onto Long Lane and another row of terraced buildings fronting New Weston Street. Associated gardens or yards were to the rear of the properties. The buildings fronting Long Lane also appeared to have yards to the front and steps leading up to the entrance.
- 5.6.5 There was little apparent change to the site from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1940s. Between 1946 and 1951 the building between 173 Long Lane and 191 Weston Street had been demolished.
- 5.6.6 In the mid 1960s the entire site was demolished and redeveloped as a Public House, called the Valentine and Orson. This stood until 2012/13 when it was demolished. The site currently lies as open ground post-demolition.
- 5.6.7 In addition to the evidence gathered from cartographic and documentary sources, post-medieval remains have also been recorded during a number of archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the study site. At the nearby 211 Long Lane the medieval roadside ditches appeared to have been backfilled in the 16<sup>th</sup> century followed by intensive activity during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, dominated by the tanning industry, various elements of which were recorded during the excavation. During the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries there was extensive ground-raising and a shift
-

northwards of the tanning industry (McKinley 2006, 90-3).

- 5.6.8 An archaeological evaluation at 193-197 Long Lane, a little more than 40m north-east of the study site revealed remains of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and associated features (Evans 2004). Finds of 16<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date were also recovered along with a single residual sherd of Roman pottery, and a peat deposit was also recorded. A number of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century, timber-lined tanning pits were recorded at 217-219 Long Lane and a number of post-medieval pits sealed by dumped deposits, along with two large drains or sewers, were recorded at 239 Long Lane. The remains of two 18<sup>th</sup>-century cellars and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century wall were recorded during the excavation at 241-253 Long Lane, whilst the interventions at 9 Leathermarket Street revealed extensive evidence of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>-century activity including a timber-lined channel, a large dump of pottery and kiln waste, and a timber-lined drain cut by a horncore and wattle-lined pit. The excavation at 6-8 Morocco Street recorded 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>-century building footings and floors and a timber-lined pit, and nearby at 5 Morocco Street 18<sup>th</sup>-century made ground and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century wall were recorded (Duckering 2005).
- 5.6.9 Further to the north-west of the study site, the watching brief at 127 Long Lane recorded 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century wall fragments along with a backfilled cellar. An archaeological evaluation was also undertaken at 169 Long Lane, some 120m north-west of the site, but this revealed that previous developments had removed any archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental remains with the exception of a thin layer of grey clay sealing natural gravels (Brown 1995).

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## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation is detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2013). The design allowed for the excavation of two trenches, the first of which was to measure 10.0m x 4.2m at ground level and be stepped down to achieve a basal area of 7.6m x 1.8m; the second of which was to measure 7.4m x 4.2m at ground level and be stepped down to achieve a basal area of 5.0m x 1.8m.
- 6.2 Due to site constraints such as underground services the trench dimensions were varied slightly. The resulting trenches had dimensions as follows:

Trench	Dims at GL	Dims at Base	Max depth
1	11.40m x 4.70m	7.70m x 2.70m (max)	1.8m (approx)
2	8.40m x 4.20m	4.80m x 1.8m	1.6m (approx)

- 6.3 Once excavated the trenches were cleaned by archaeologists using hand-tools to allow their recording, and the investigation of exposed features. Both trenches were dug to the level of the natural geology so as to provide a full stratigraphic profile for the site. Features were excavated to achieve a sample of the exposed feature of at least 50%, and in some cases more to allow the retrieval of dating evidence.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by MOLAS (1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.5 A full photographic record was made during the evaluation comprising black and white film, colour slide and digital formats. A digital photographic archive was maintained during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.6 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code LNE13.



## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded within both evaluation trenches was the natural sands and gravels, contexts [26] & [27]. These loose mid yellowish orange gravelly sands were consistent with the underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey, and therefore represent the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels (Figures 3 & 4).

7.1.2 These deposits were recorded between 1.10m OD and 1.02m OD, sloping down slightly from east to west, in Trench 1 and between 1.11m OD and 1.06m OD, sloping down slightly from south to north, in Trench 2.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Undated Feature**

7.2.1 Cutting the natural sands and gravels in Trench 1 was a truncated cut feature, [11] (Figure 4, Section 2; Plate 1). Due to its location on the edge of the evaluation trench and being truncated by later ditch cut [9] only a limited area of this feature was exposed for investigation. This exposed area of the feature, c. 0.60m north-south by 0.60m east-west, appeared to be the remains of one edge sloping down to the north. Due to the limited nature of its observed area the function of this feature cannot be definitively identified but may have represented either a ditch or a pit with the latter being the most likely. Recorded at 0.91m OD, it survived to 0.40m deep with two distinct fills, [12] & [13]. Neither of these deposits contained anthropogenic material and therefore this feature is undated. However, stratigraphically it is cut by ditch [9] (dated AD 1050-1150, see below) and therefore it pre-dates this period.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Early Medieval & Medieval (AD 970-1200)**

7.3.1 Cutting undated feature [11] was a linear feature [9], which ran roughly northwest-southeast through the entirety of the base of Trench 1, c. 5.74m; it was relatively shallow at c. 0.30m deep (Figures 3 and 4, Section 2; Plate 1). Located at 1.01m OD it was 2.18m wide. A single deposit filled this ditch, context [10], which appeared to represent natural silting of the feature. Recovered from this fill was an assemblage of Roman building material which represented a range of fabrics: early cream Eccles, very coarse (fabrics 3004, 3006), Radlett, some rare 3051 fabric tegulae and a very coarse fabric 3023b brick (Appendix 7). Much of this dates to the early Roman period with the exception of fabric 3023b brick. Much of this assemblage was abraded. Also recovered was a single sherd of early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH) which dates to AD 1050-1150 (Appendix 4). The presence of this single sherd suggests the larger assemblage of Roman building material to be residual, a fairly common phenomenon in the area (Haslam 2012).

7.3.2 Cutting the natural sands and gravels in Trench 2 was a linear feature and a pit, contexts [25] and [23] respectively (Figures 3 & 4, Section 3; Plate 2). Linear cut [25] was aligned northwest-southeast in the southern end of Trench 1; running for 2.10m. The recorded width of the linear

was 1.36m but this did not represent the full width; however the angle of the slope of the southern edge suggests it would not have been much wider. Located at c. 1.18m OD this feature was 0.42m deep. Linear [25] was filled by a single deposit, [24], which represented natural silting of the feature. Recovered from this fill was a small assemblage of Roman building material including a range of fabrics which were predominantly of first and early second century date (Appendix 7). This included fragments of *opus signinum*, Eccles tegula fabric 3022 and Roman brick. A single sherd of samian pottery was also recovered from this feature. More pertinently however was the recovery of a single sherd of early medieval sandy ware (EMS) which dates to AD 970-1100 (Appendix 4). As well as providing a *terminus post quem* of AD 970 for the disuse of this feature it also illustrates the proportionally larger assemblage of Roman period to be residual.

7.3.3 Located in the northern end of evaluation Trench 2 was pit [23]. It was recorded at c. 1.15m OD, was circular in shape and measured 2.08m east-west by 1.10m north-south. The larger area of the pit appeared to continue north outside the limit of evaluation Trench 2. It had a depth of 0.86m with two distinct fills recorded within it; primary fill [22] represented slumping into the feature and secondary fill [21] deliberate backfilling. Fill [21] contained a moderately sized assemblage of building material and pottery. The building material was exclusively Roman including *opus signinum*, Eccles tile and early Roman sandy fabric tegula and brick (Appendix 7). Much like the other features within this phase this Roman material was residual. A small amount of residual Roman pottery was also recovered from this feature. Also recovered was a moderately sized assemblage of medieval pottery (Appendix 4). This included Coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions (LCOAR GRIT), London-type ware (LOND), South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER) and Shelly-sandy ware (SSW). This assemblage provided a spot date of AD 1170-1200. This feature was most likely a rubbish pit.

#### **7.4 Phase 4: Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval Dumping/Consolidation**

7.4.1 Sealing ditch [9] in Trench 1 was a sequence of dumped deposits, contexts [17] & [7] (Figure 4, Sections 1 & 2). These deposits were recorded at a highest level of c. 1.90m OD and had a combined thickness of c. 0.83m. They represent consolidation and levelling in the post-medieval period presumably prior to more formalised settlement. No dateable material was recovered from these deposits but their stratigraphic position suggests a late medieval or post-medieval date.

7.4.2 Sealing both linear cut [25] and pit [23] in Trench 2 was a sequence of dumped deposits, contexts [19] & [20] (Figure 4, Section 3). These were recorded at a highest level of c. 1.59m OD and had a combined thickness of c. 0.45m OD. They represent the continuation of equivalent consolidation and levelling as recorded in Trench 1, described above, but do not appear to be as thick in this area of the site. Again no dateable material was recovered from these deposits but their stratigraphic position suggests a later medieval or post-medieval date.

#### **7.5 Phase 5: Late 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> Century Pit**

7.5.1 Cutting through dumped deposit [17] in Trench 1 was an extensive pit, [14] (Figure 3; Plate 3). It appeared to be circular in shape but only a small section of its edge was revealed within the trench, therefore the full extent and dimensions of the feature were not recorded. The exposed dimensions were 2.40m east-west by 2.80m north-south but as already stated it continued to the

north, west and south. This pit contained a large assemblage of horncore, the close alignment and stratification of which suggested that they had some structural purpose, most likely lining the feature. This could not be precisely determined within the constraints of the evaluation trench however. The feature was at least 0.60m deep but clearly continued deeper. The horncore lining was recorded throughout the entirety of its recorded depth.

- 7.5.2 The fill of this feature, [15], produced a small assemblage of pottery including Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), Midlands purple ware (MPUR), Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL), London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) and Tin-glazed ware with external lead paint (Orton style A) (TGW A). This group provided a spot date of AD 1630-1650 (Appendix 4). The same fill also provided a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe which provided a similar, but slightly later, spot date of c. 1680 (Appendix 5). A small assemblage of building material also recovered, which dated to 1750-1900 (Appendix CBM), extends the disuse of this feature back into the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of the horncores has been ascribed to the ready availability of such waste materials from one of the nearby tanners yards (Appendix 3). The tanning industry was expanding in the vicinity from the later 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards with a number of such sites in close proximity. Indeed the site itself saw a tannery located on it from at least the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century as illustrated on John Rocque's Survey dated 1739-1745. This pit may represent some external feature such as a cess pit or may even relate directly to the tanning process itself.

## **7.6 Phase 6: 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 7.6.1 Sealing the extensive horn core feature in Trench 1 was a dump layer [6] (Figure 4, Sections 1 & 2). Recorded at 2.03m OD this deposit was 0.40m thick. Recovered from it were three clay tobacco pipe bowls (Appendix 5), one of which was marked J C showing it to have been made by the local Bermondsey pipe maker James Critchfield, who worked between c. 1828-94. This illustrates this layer to have been deposited in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit therefore represents dumping and levelling most likely relating to the construction of terraced housing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.6.2 Cutting through dumped deposit [6] in Trench 1 was a brick-lined pit [8] (Figure 4, Section 1; Plate 4). This feature was located at c. 1.92m OD and measured 0.75m north-south by 1.20m east-west. Originally it most likely would have been oval in plan but its eastern end had been disturbed by modern intrusion. The entire edge of this pit was lined with a single course of brickwork [5]; however the base of the pit was un-lined. This feature, c. 0.60m deep, contained three distinct fills, [1], [2] & [16]. The two uppermost of these, contexts [1] and [2], represented deliberate backfill of the feature post-use. Context [2] provided a moderately sized assemblage of pottery the greater part of which was transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6) (TPW6) which dates to 1840-1900 (Appendix 4). In all this assemblage of pottery dated to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and illustrates such a date for the disuse of the feature. The primary fill of the brick-lined pit, [16], was a cess like deposit which suggests the function of the feature. It was likely an external cess pit to the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses known to have been extant on the site as illustrated by the first edition Ordnance Survey

map.

7.6.3 Sealing deposit [19] in Trench 2 was another dumped deposit, [18] (Figure 4, Section 3). This was recorded at c. 1.89m OD and had a thickness of 0.25m. It was equivalent to layer [6] in Trench 1, dated from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, although layer [18] yielded no dating. The layer represents dumping and levelling for the construction of terraced housing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.6.4 Located in the northern end of Trench 2 was a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick wall in two sections aligned northwest-southeast and a small area of an associated 19<sup>th</sup> century brick floor surface (Figure 3). They were located at c. 2.65m OD and 2.19m OD respectively and represent the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces illustrated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.

## **7.7 Phase 7: Modern**

7.7.1 Both evaluation trenches recorded modern made ground relating to 20<sup>th</sup> century activity sealing the 19<sup>th</sup> century dumps and brick-lined feature. These deposits consisted of mixed brick rubble between 0.80m and 1m thick. This was sealed by concrete which represented the modern ground surface; c. 2.87m OD in Trench 1 and c. 2.62m OD in Trench 2.





*Plate 1: Linear cut [9] in Trench 1, facing east. Cut [11] was recorded in section in the rear corner as visible above.*



*Plate 2: Trench 2 showing linear cut [25] in the foreground and pit [23], facing east.*





*Plate 3: Horn-core lined pit [14] in Trench 1, facing northwest.*



*Plate 4: Brick-lined cess pit [5] and section 1 in Trench 1, facing southwest.*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The research questions identified in the evaluation WSI (Mayo 2013) were:

- .1 To determine the palaeotopography.
- .2 To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- .3 To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- .4 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- .5 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- .6 To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

8.2 The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that natural sands and gravels were present on the site between 1.02m OD and 1.11m OD. These represent the Kempton Park River Terrace gravels.

8.3 No evidence was recorded during the evaluation for prehistoric activity at the site.

8.4 A moderately sized assemblage of residual Roman cultural material was recovered from all of the early medieval and medieval features. This assemblage included a range of Roman brick, tegula and box flue fabrics from a broad chronological spectrum although the majority are early in date; very early cream Eccles (AD 50-80), very coarse (fabrics 3004, 3006) (AD 50-160), Radlett (AD 50-120) and some rare 3051 fabric characterised by rock fragments (AD 50-120). Later fabrics were represented by a very coarse black iron oxide 3023b with dates to AD 170-230. A single fragment of combed box flue tile was also recovered (Appendix 7). The vast majority of this material was abraded. Although this material was residual it does provide useful information regarding Roman activity within the vicinity. Such residual Roman assemblages are relatively common in the area, notably excavations at Steven Street (Haslam 2012) providing a vast array of residual Roman material culture which provided valuable information regarding settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

8.5 Although no definitively Roman features were recorded the limited area of an undefined cut feature was encountered in Trench 1. This feature was truncated by ditch [9] and therefore only a small area of it was recorded meaning interpretation of its nature was problematic. Ditch [9] which truncated it provided artefactual evidence which dated to AD 1050-1150. As the unidentified feature was earlier than this it is not inconceivable that this feature may be Roman; yet this is far from conclusive due to the limited area of this feature recorded.

8.6 Three individual cut features were identified across the two evaluation trenches which dated to the early medieval and medieval period. Running northwest-southeast through Trench 2 was a shallow ditch which was dated to the early medieval period, AD 970-110, from a single sherd of Early medieval sandy ware. Also running on a similar alignment in Trench 1 was another shallow



ditch also of similar dimensions dated to AD 1050-1150 based on a single sherd of Early medieval shell-tempered ware. Also located in Trench 2 was a large rubbish pit which contained a moderately sized assemblage of pottery dating to AD 1170-1200. These features illustrate that activity was being undertaken on the site from at least the early medieval period. A number of other sites in the immediate vicinity have also recorded activity dating to these periods including directly opposite the site at 174-178 Long Lane where early and later medieval features were seen (Valler 2005). The activity recorded during this evaluation illustrates activity on the periphery of settlement such as boundary ditches and rubbish pitting but is still of importance as the features and their artefactual assemblages add to the corpus of knowledge regarded activity within the immediate and wider area.

- 8.7 A sequence of dumped deposits was recorded sealing the medieval features in both evaluation trenches. This sequence was consistent across the site and most likely represents post-medieval dumping and consolidation prior to formalised settlement in and around the site as indicated by the cartographic evidence, notably Ogilby & Morgan's map of 1676-1682 and John Rocque's map of 1739-1747. An extensive cut feature was also recorded in Trench 1 which dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century; of note within this feature was a large assemblage of horncores. These horncores appeared to be structural within the feature, potentially lining it. The full extent and nature of this feature was not recorded as the vast majority of it lay outside the limit of the evaluation trench. The presence of these horncores relates directly to the presence of a tannery on the site from the 18<sup>th</sup> century as illustrated by Rocque's map of 1739-1747. Waste materials such as horncore would have been readily available and have been found lining pits in the vicinity of the site during other archaeological work (Appendix 3).
- 8.8 19<sup>th</sup> century activity was also represented within the evaluation trenches. A 19<sup>th</sup> century brick wall and brick floor surface were located in the northern end of Trench 2 and represent the structural remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced buildings known to be extant on the site from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century as illustrated on the Ordnance Survey maps of the period. Also recorded within Trench 1 was a brick-lined cesspit dating to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century which most likely represents an external feature in direct relation to the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces.
- 8.9 The evaluation trenches demonstrated that archaeological features dating from at least the early medieval period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century were extant on the site. Little truncation was recorded within the evaluation trenches; the presence of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick sub-basement floor did not impact into the underlying archaeological features. Nor indeed did a number of 20<sup>th</sup> century service runs located throughout Trench 1 which only truncated to the top of the post medieval sequence. Therefore any further archaeological features or deposits could lie intact across the area of the site.



## **9    |    ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1    Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the work on behalf of North Star (2000) Ltd. Thanks are also due to Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer for monitoring the site for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.2    The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations and Richard Archer for the survey work. Thanks are also due to Chris Cooper for the logistics and Maria Buczak and David Taylor for the on-site fieldwork.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Sect/elev No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High	Low	notes
1	1	6	Fill	Backfill of cess pit [5]	Trench 1	1.92	0	Backfill of brick lined cess pit [5]
2	1	6	Fill	Backfill of cess pit [5]	Trench 1	1.79	0	Backfill of brick lined cess pit [5]
3	1	6	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [8]	Trench 1	1.92	0	Backfill of construction cut [8] for brick lined cess pit [5]
4	1	6	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [8]	Trench 1	1.92	0	Backfill of construction cut [8] for brick lined cess pit [5]
5	1	6	Masonry	Brick lining	Trench 1	1.92	0	Brick lining of a cess pit within cut [8]
6	1	6	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 1	2.03	0	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section
7	1	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 1	1.71	1.32	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section
8	1	6	Cut	Construction cut for brick lined cess pit [5]	Trench 1	1.92	1.27	Construction cut for 19th century brick lined cess pit [5]
9	2	3	Cut	Linear cut	Trench 1	1.01	0.63	Ditch cut aligned east-west
10	2	3	Fill	Fill of [9]	Trench 1	1.01	0	Fill of ditch cut [9]
11	2	2	Cut	Unknown cut feature	Trench 1	0.91	0.51	Unknown cut feature, heavily truncated with only a small area of it exposed, poss a pit. No dating recovered from it. Stratigraphically cut by a ditch of potential medieval dating
12	2	2	Fill	Fill of [11]	Trench 1	0.76	0	Primary fill of undated feature [11]
13	2	2	Fill	Fill of [11]	Trench 1	0.91	0	Secondary fill of undated feature [11]
14	1	5	Cut	?Pit	Trench 1	1.69	1.08	Extensive cut feature within which was found a large amount of horn core. These may represent something structural such as a horn core lining to the pit. Prob 18th century in dating
15	1	5	Fill	Fill of [14]	Trench 1	1.69	0	Fill of extensive pit [14] within which was contained a large assemblage of horn core
16	1	6	Fill	Backfill of cess pit [5]	Trench 1	1.44	0	Backfill of brick lined cess pit [5]
17	1	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 1	1.9	1.69	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section
18	3	6	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 2	1.89	0	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section
19	3	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 2	1.59	0	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section
20	3	4	Layer	Dump/levelling layer	Trench 2	1.41	0	Later post-medieval dump/levelling layer, only recorded in section

Context No	Sect/elev No	Phase	Type	Description	Trench	High	Low	notes
21	3	3	Fill	Fill of [23]	Trench 2	1.15	0	Fill of pit [23]
22	3	3	Fill	Fill of [23]	Trench 2	0.89	0.53	Fill of pit [23]
23	3	3	Cut	Pit	Trench 2	1.15	0.29	Extensive circular pit, contained freq. Med pot
24	3	3	Fill	Fill of [25]	Trench 2	1.18	0	Fill of linear cut [25]
25	3	3	Cut	Linear cut	Trench 2	1.18	0.76	Linear cut aligned east-west
26	1, 2, 3	1	Layer	Natural sands and gravel	Trenches 1 & 2	1.11	1.02	Natural sands and gravel. Levels: Trench 1 Eastern end 1.10m OD Western end 1.02m OD Trench 2 Northern end 1.06m OD Southern end 1.11m OD
27	3	1	Layer	Natural gravel	Trench 2	1.2	0	Layer of natural gravel

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## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-147542

### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at 171 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4PN
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation at 171 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4PN. Two evaluation trenches recorded natural sands and gravels into which were cut an undated feature and two ditches and a pit which dated to the early medieval and medieval periods AD 970-1200. These features also yielded an assemblage of residual Roman material mostly building material. These features were sealed by post-medieval consolidation deposits into which was cut a large 17th/18th century pit which appeared to be lined with horn core. This was sealed by 19th century deposits and the remnants of a 19th century brick wall and floor and an associated 19th century brick-lined cess pit
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2013 End: 28-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LNE13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/AP/2859 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CESS PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HORNCORE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 171 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE1 4PN
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3295 7958 51 0 51 29 56 N 000 05 03 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 1.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	North Star (2000) Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	171 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4PN: An Archaeological Evaluation
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Entered on	12 April 2013



## APPENDIX 3: FAUNAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, PCA

This site provided a total of 48 animal bones, these taken from six deposits, five from Trench 1 and 1 from Trench 2. The dating evidence suggests an occupation sequence for these deposits beginning in the early medieval era (11th to 12th centuries) followed by early (17th century) and later (19th century) post-medieval levels. Most of the bones were dated to the early post-medieval era, all taken from pit [14], with the greater part of this collection (from fill [15]) consisting of a concentration of cattle horncores presumably lining this cut feature. The horncores recorded at this stage represent a small proportion of those found in situ. The earlier collection was taken from two features, linear cut [9] (fill [10]) with 8 bones and the fill [21] of pit [23] (the only Trench 2 deposit featured in this report) with just one bone. This early collection, in comparison with that taken from the early post-medieval pit, featured a general mix of major domesticated fragments. The latest assemblages were taken from the backfill [2] of cesspit [5] and the backfill [3] of construction cut [8], these providing 2 and one fragment respectively. Finally there was a small collection from the undated levelling deposit [6], comprising two green-stained cattle-size rib pieces.

Spot date:	EMED	EPMED	LPMED	UNDATED	Total
<b>Species</b>					
Cattle	2	24	1		27
Equid	1				1
Cattle-size	3	2		2	7
Sheep/Goat	2	4			6
Pig	1	2			3
Sheep-size		2	1		3
Mallard			1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>

It is clearly of interest that a proportion of the bones date to the early medieval period, perhaps signifying the development of this part of Long Lane during this period. The size of the medieval assemblage is not sufficiently large to adequately suggest any medieval traits but it is hoped that a greater quantity of bones can be unearthed from contemporary levels during the next stage of this excavation. The horncore lining to pit [14] presumably relates to the ready availability of such waste materials, no doubt from one or more nearby tanners yard. The tanning industry was expanding in this general area moving into the later 17th century, with contemporary tanning sites excavated in the vicinity, at 211 Long Lane and 156-170 Bermondsey Street as well as further examples of horncore-lined pits, as for example at Bermondsey Square (see Rielly 2011). The horncores at this and these other sites will provide information on the size, type and sex of cattle imported to the local tanning yards. It is of some importance to fully excavate pit [14] pulling out as many intact cattle horncores as possible.

References

Rielly, K, 2011 'The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence', in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.

## **APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

By Chris Jarrett, PCA

### **CATALOGUE**

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#### **Context [2], spot date: 1840-1900**

Bone china (BONE), 1794-1900, 4 sherds

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, 2 sherds

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6) (TPW6), 1840-1900, 10 sherds

Plain yellow ware (YELL), 1820-1900, 2 sherds

#### **Context [3], spot date: mid-late 19th century**

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780, 1 sherd

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd

#### **Context [4], spot date: 1080-1350**

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 1 sherd

#### **Context [10], spot date: 1050-1150**

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050-1150, 1 sherd

#### **Context [15], spot date: 1630-1650**

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 3 sherds

Midlands purple ware (MPUR), 1400-1750, 1 sherd

Post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL), 1580-1700, 1 sherd

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 7 sherds

Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze (Orton style A) (TGW A), 1612-1650, 2 sherds

#### **Context [21], spot date: 1170-1200**

Coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions (LCOAR GRIT), 1080-1200, 4 sherds

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 10 sherds

South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, 1 sherd

Shelly-sandy ware (SSW), 1140-1220, 11 sherds

#### **Context [24], spot date: 970-1100**

Roman Samian ware, 0-400 AD, 1 sherd, residual

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, 1 sherd

### **SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

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The pottery from the evaluation at 171 Long Lane has some significance at a local level. The pottery follows the ceramic profile for London and particularly for Southwark, especially as the assemblage produced Coarse London-type ware with gritty inclusions, which has also been found nearby at Bermondsey Abbey, although it appears to be rarely identified in the city. The presence of 11th and 12th-century pottery groups in the LNE13 assemblage is also of interest: if this pottery came from an onsite source of use (rather than being dumped there), then the sites

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location mid way between two foci of contemporary activity at Bermondsey Abbey and Tabard Square could indicate that a settlement along Long Lane existed at this time. The post-medieval pottery has little significance and shows typical domestic activity for the 17th and 19th centuries.

The potential of the pottery is to date the features in which it was found. A small number of vessels would merit illustration (an LCOAR GRIT jar and SSW bowls as they are rare occurrences) to add to the corpus of London medieval pottery forms. The medieval pottery also has the potential to demonstrate the density of activity/settlement along Long Lane, especially if compared to assemblages from sites in this vicinity.

No recommendations for further work are made at this stage on the pottery, although if future archaeological work is undertaken on the study area, then the significance and potential of the pottery from this stage of work should be reviewed in the light of new material.

## APPENDIX 5: CTP ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA

The bowl types are classified according to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples are by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS.

### CATALOGUE

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#### Context [6], spot date: 1840-1880

OS12: one bowl, 1740-1780 with illegible initials on the heel

AO28, one bowl, 1840-1860 with an incuse London shield stamped on the back of the bowl

AO29, one bowl with oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl and initialled on the spur J C

Stems: two fragments

#### Context [15], spot date: c. 1680

AO13: one bowl, 1660-1680

AO15: five bowls, 1660-1680

AO20, one bowl, 1680-1710. A shorter variant which may date closer to c.1680 and would therefore make this bowl contemporary with the more frequent 1660-80 dated bowl types recovered from this context

Stems: 11 fragments

### SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

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The clay tobacco pipes have little significance at a local level. The bowl types present are those typically found in London and Southwark. The AO29 bowl marked J C was almost certainly made by the local Bermondsey pipe maker James Critchfield, whose working period was c. 1828-94 and his products are frequently encountered on archaeological excavations within Southwark. The earlier AO28 type bowl with the impressed, incuse London shield stamp is a rare find for this part of Southwark. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes are to date the deposits they occur in. No recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes are made at this point, however this assemblage should be reviewed in the light of new archaeological work on the area of excavation.

### REFERENCES

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Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969 London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A., 1975 Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, *British Archaeological Reports*, British series, No.14.

## **APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

*By Chris Jarrett, PCA*

### **CATALOGUE**

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#### **Context [2], spot date: mid to late 19th century**

Rectangular dish: two fragments. Mould made in clear soda glass with a 'denticulate' rim and footring, while the exterior of the walls are relief decorated with scrolls and stylised flowers. Weathered condition. Mid-late 19th century.

Tumbler: one fragment. Mould made in clear soda glass with a plain rim and faceted band on the wall above the missing base. Weathered condition. 19th century.

Wine glass: one fragment. Free blown and surviving as the base of the bowl, the stem with a narrow rounded cordon and the splayed base. Weathered condition. Late 18th- 19th century.

### **SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

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The glass from the evaluation at 171 Long Lane has little significance at a local level. While the tumbler is a frequent occurrence in London assemblages, the rectangular dish and the wine glass are somewhat more unusual finds. The potential of the glass is to date the features in which it was found.

No recommendations for further work are made at this stage for the glass, although if future archaeological work is undertaken on the excavation area, then the significance and potential of the glass from that stage of work should be reviewed with this material.

## APPENDIX 7: CBM ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, PCA

### CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Wt	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
10	3004; 3006 Roman tile and brick; 3023 abraded; 3023b brick; Burnt clay – hearth material 3102; 2452; 2459a Roman tile; Combed box flue tile; Rare 3051?? Tegulae	2587	32	50BC	230	170	230	170-230
15	Underfired peg tile 2271; Pan tile 2279; 2452 Roman tile; 3046; Early 3032R hard grey clinker shelly mortar	531	14	55	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900
21	Opus signinum mortar; 3104 Eccles tile 3022 Early Roman sandy tegula and brick 2452; 3006	1240	14	50	400	100	400	100-200+
24	Eccles Tegula fabric 3022; 3004 Burnt clay hearth brick 3102 55mm;; 2452 brick; 3006 tile	1892	5	50BC	160	55	160	55-160+

### SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The ceramic building material recovered from LNE13 is, apart from context [15] made exclusively of Roman brick, tegula and box flue (1 example). Most of the cbm from [10] is abraded suggesting reworking by estuarine/river action. There are a range of Roman fabrics most of them early in date including very early cream Eccles (AD50-80), very coarse (3004; 3006) (AD50-160), Radlett (50-120) and some rare 3051 characterised by rock fragments (AD50-120). One later example is a very coarse black iron oxide 3023b which dates from AD170-230 [10].

One preserved combed box flue tile may simply represent background dumping material typical

of assemblages seen in the vicinity e.g. Steven Street (WDJ10).

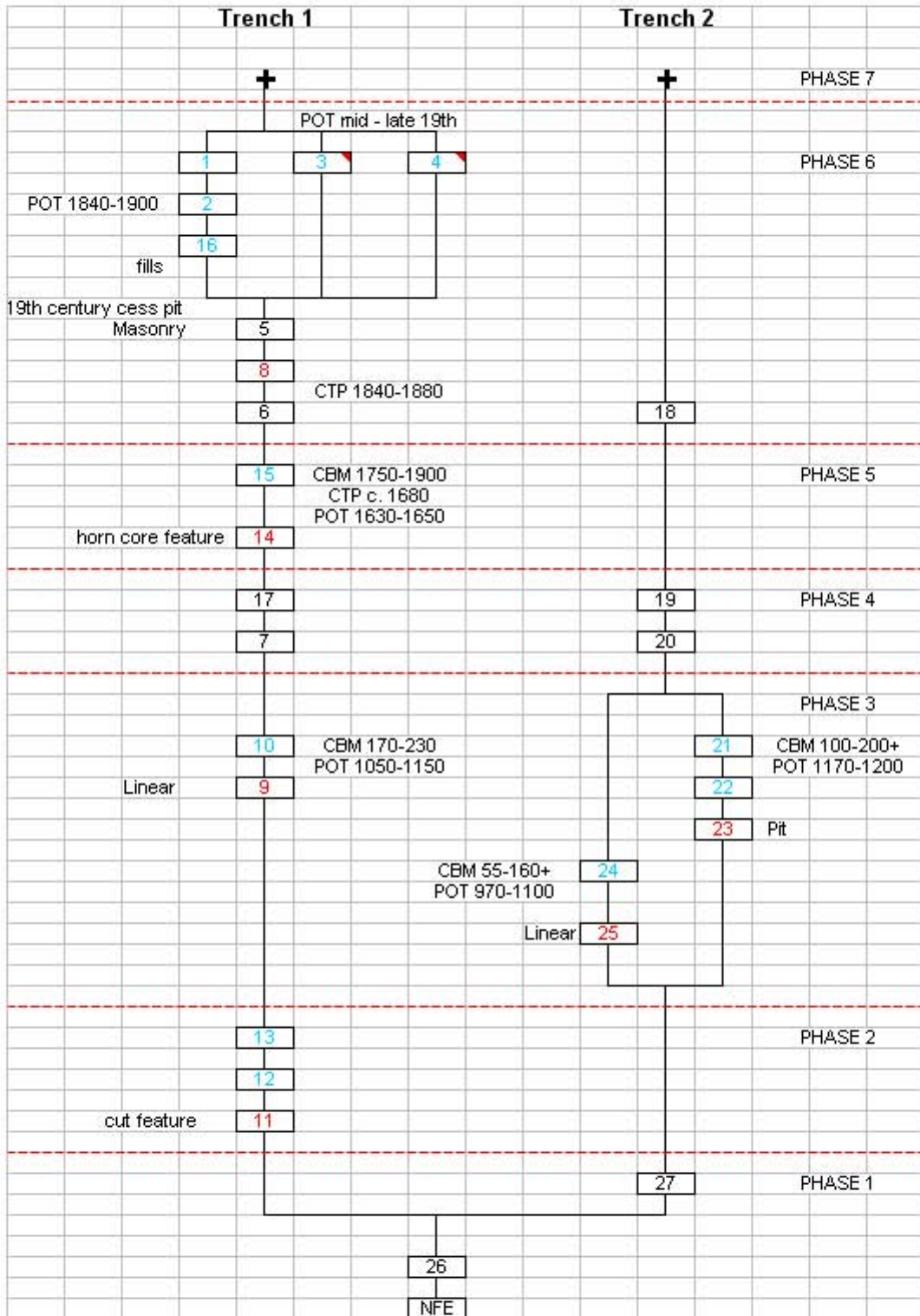
The assemblage is however, a little more varied and better preserved (larger fragments) than Steven Street. The range of early fabrics typifies sites in close to the Bridgehead at Southwark and could represent dumping from buildings of mid first-mid second century.

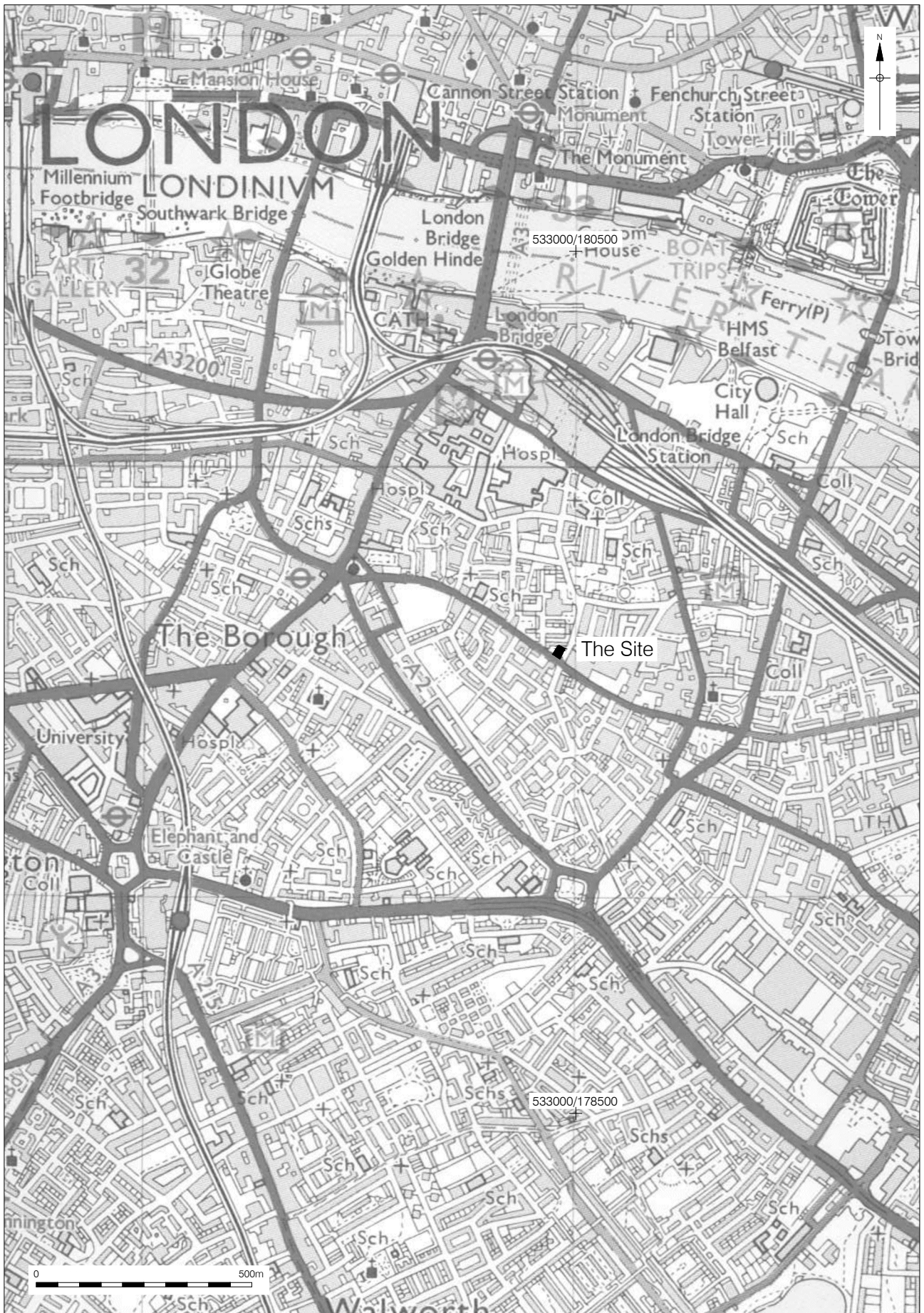
One other item of interest is the burnt clay hearth materials from [10] and [21] made from daub type material - this again could be early.

The assemblage from [15] has examples of peg, pan and broken up brick which suggests a date of at least 1664-1800. One of the bricks, however, has a hard shelly clinker mortar more typical of late 18th early 19th century.



## APPENDIX 8: SITE MATRIX



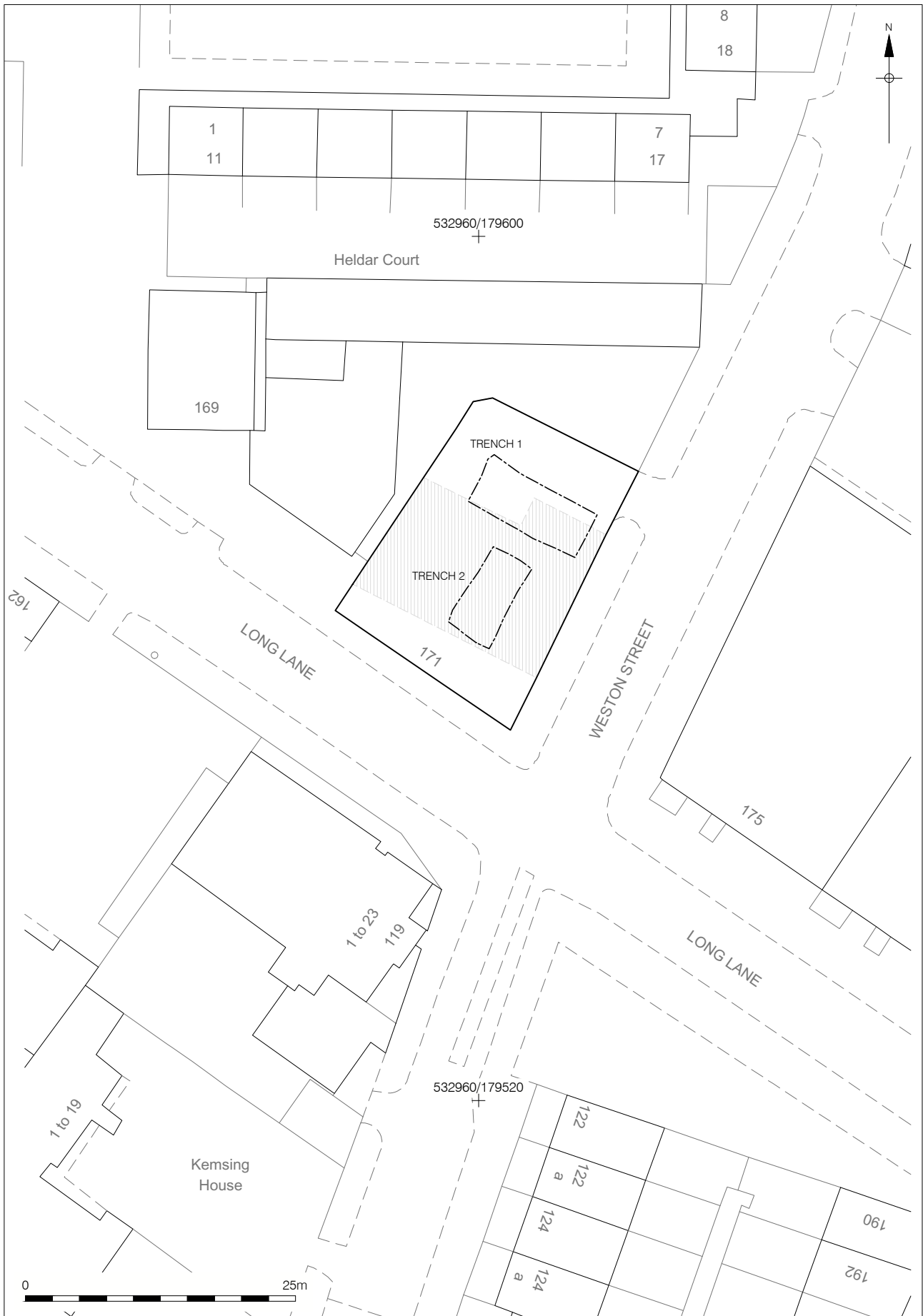


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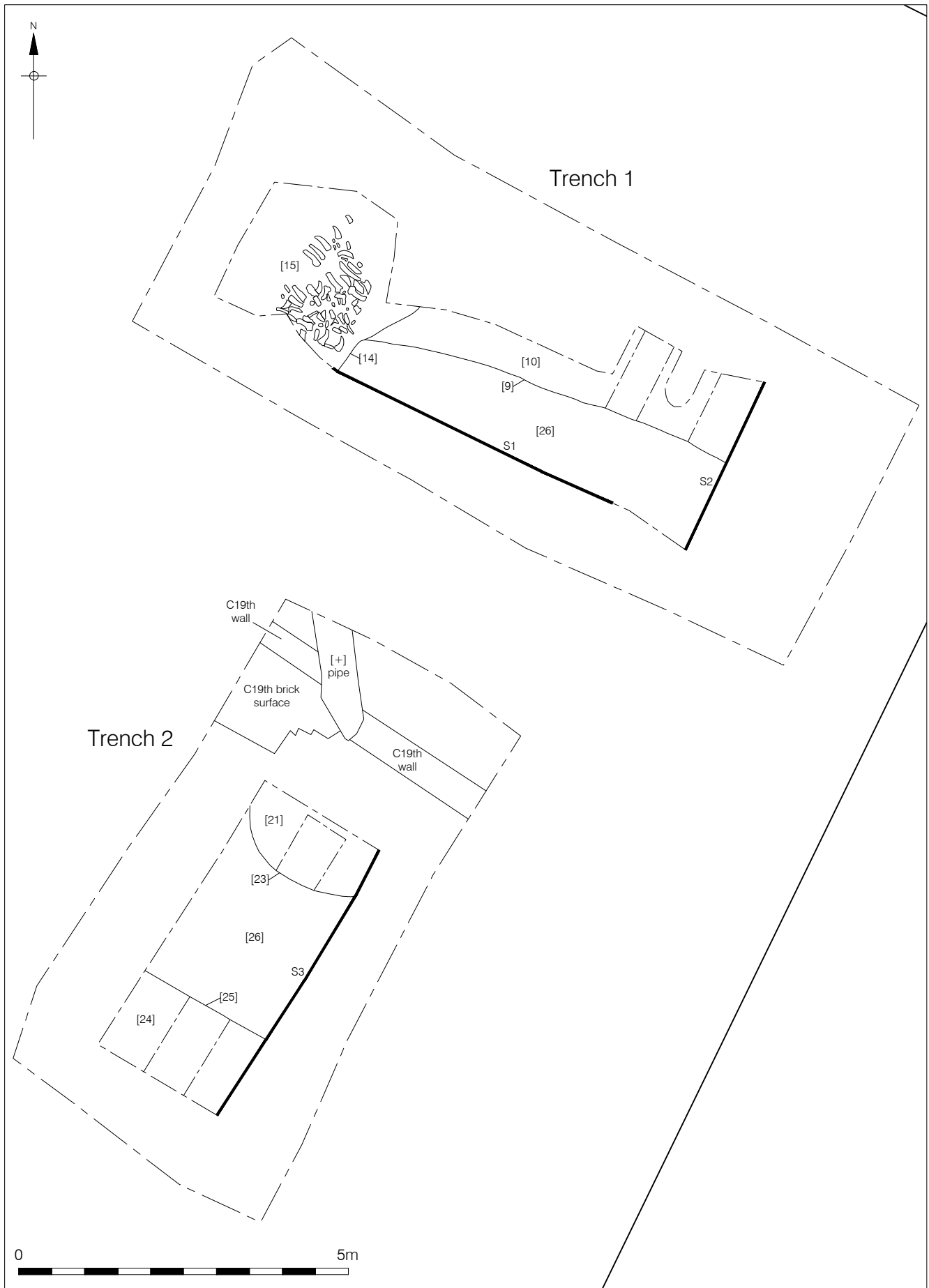
04/04/13 MR

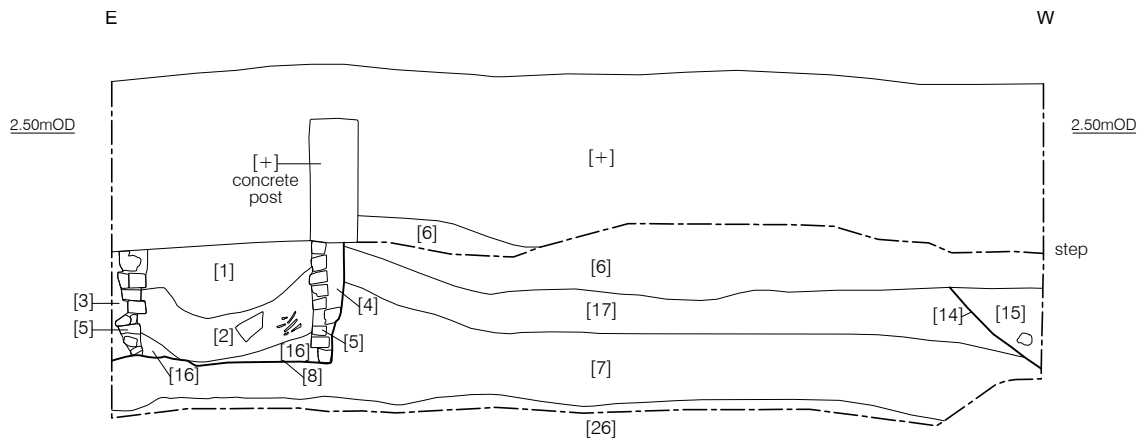
Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:12,500 at A4



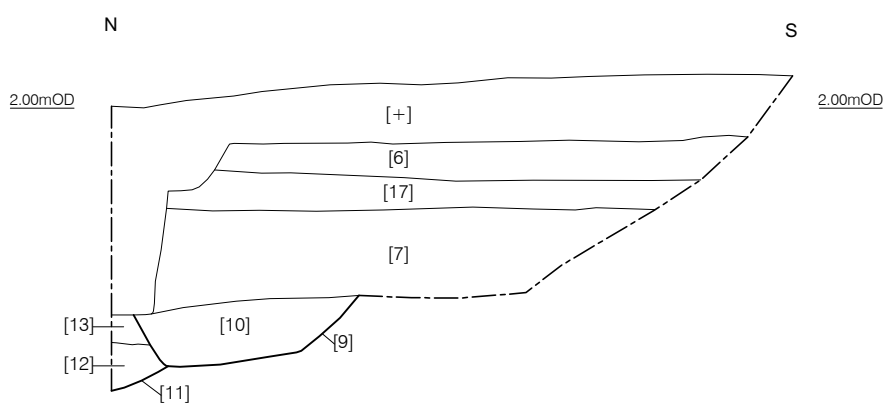
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 04/04/13 MR

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site and Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4

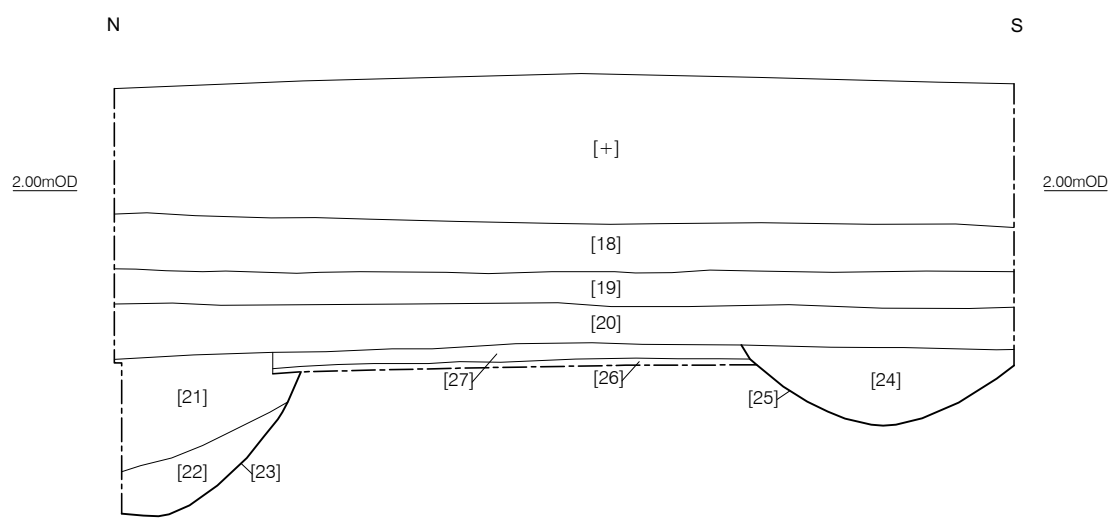




Section 1  
Trench 1  
North facing



Section 2  
Trench 1  
West facing



Section 3  
Trench 2  
West facing



# PCA

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