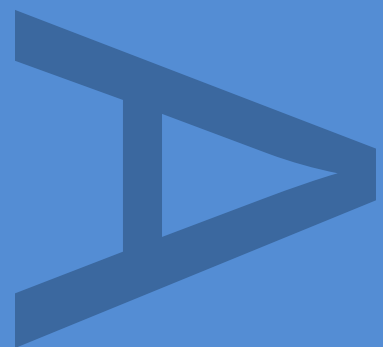


**150-152 LONG LANE
SOUTHWARK, LONDON SE1**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL
INVESTIGATIONS**

PCA REPORT NO: R12411

APRIL 2016



E-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

150-152 Long Lane, Southwark, London SE1

Type of project

Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Investigations

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4414	
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	R Humphrey		18.3.16
Graphics Prepared by:	J Simonson		24.3.16
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	29.3.16
Project Manager Sign-off:	T Bradley	<i>T Bradley</i>	5.4.16

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

150-152 Long Lane, Southwark, London SE1

An Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Investigations

Central NGR: TQ 3287 7958

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

**Written/Researched by: Richard Humphrey
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

Project Manager: Tim Bradley (MCIfA)

**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

April 2016

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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.....	5
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	9
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	10
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
6	METHODOLOGY	13
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	14
8	CONCLUSIONS.....	20
9	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	21
10	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	22
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	24
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	25

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 CgMs Consulting commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical works at 150-152 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark SE1. The watching brief was undertaken between 29th February and 3rd March 2016. The works were supervised by Richard Humphrey and project managed by Tim Bradley.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of nine geotechnical trial pits, a further three exploratory pits and two cable-percussion drilled boreholes.
- 1.3 The archaeological watching brief was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.4 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the site (CgMs 2016) concluded the site was likely to have an archaeological potential for the Roman period with less potential for the later prehistoric and medieval periods. The site has been occupied by buildings from the late 17th century onwards that are likely to have had a severe effect on any underlying archaeological resources.
- 1.5 Naturally occurring gravel deposits were observed in both boreholes at a height of between 2.4m below ground level (BGL) and 2.2m BGL (c. 0.6m OD to 0.8m OD). Differentiation between overlying archaeological horizons was not possible from the results of the boreholes although they were noted to be 1.4m thick in BH1 and 1.8m thick in BH2.
- 1.6 A late post-medieval ground raising layer, representative of the top of archaeological stratigraphy, was recorded in Test Pit 6 and Hand Dug Pit 2. Excavation did not proceed deeper than this level in these pits. In Hand Dug Pit 3, the same layer was observed down to a depth of 1.5m BGL (c. 1.50m OD). It was overlain in this location by a late Victorian to early 20th century floor with an associated brick wall extending north-south along the eastern side of the pit.
- 1.7 Typically, the concrete foundations of 152 Long Lane were between 0.4m and 0.65m in depth, although a large pad foundation was seen at the southern end of the building, the depth of which was not fully exposed. Footing depths along the eastern side of the site ranged between 0.5m and 0.75m in thickness. Modern brick rubble deposits, in places up to 0.75m thick, were recorded across the study area. These were sealed by a reinforced concrete slab measuring between 0.15m and 0.5m that was in turn sealed by between 0.04m and 0.1m of tarmac.
- 1.8 An additional Test Pit (no.9) was excavated up against the southern boundary wall of the area. This revealed a substantial brick and concrete footing to the modern wall that that appeared to have been built up against an earlier late post-medieval wall.

- 1.9 The results of the watching brief suggest a potential maximum of thickness approximately 1.8m thick of potential archaeological deposits before sterile geological levels are reached.

2 INTRODUCTION

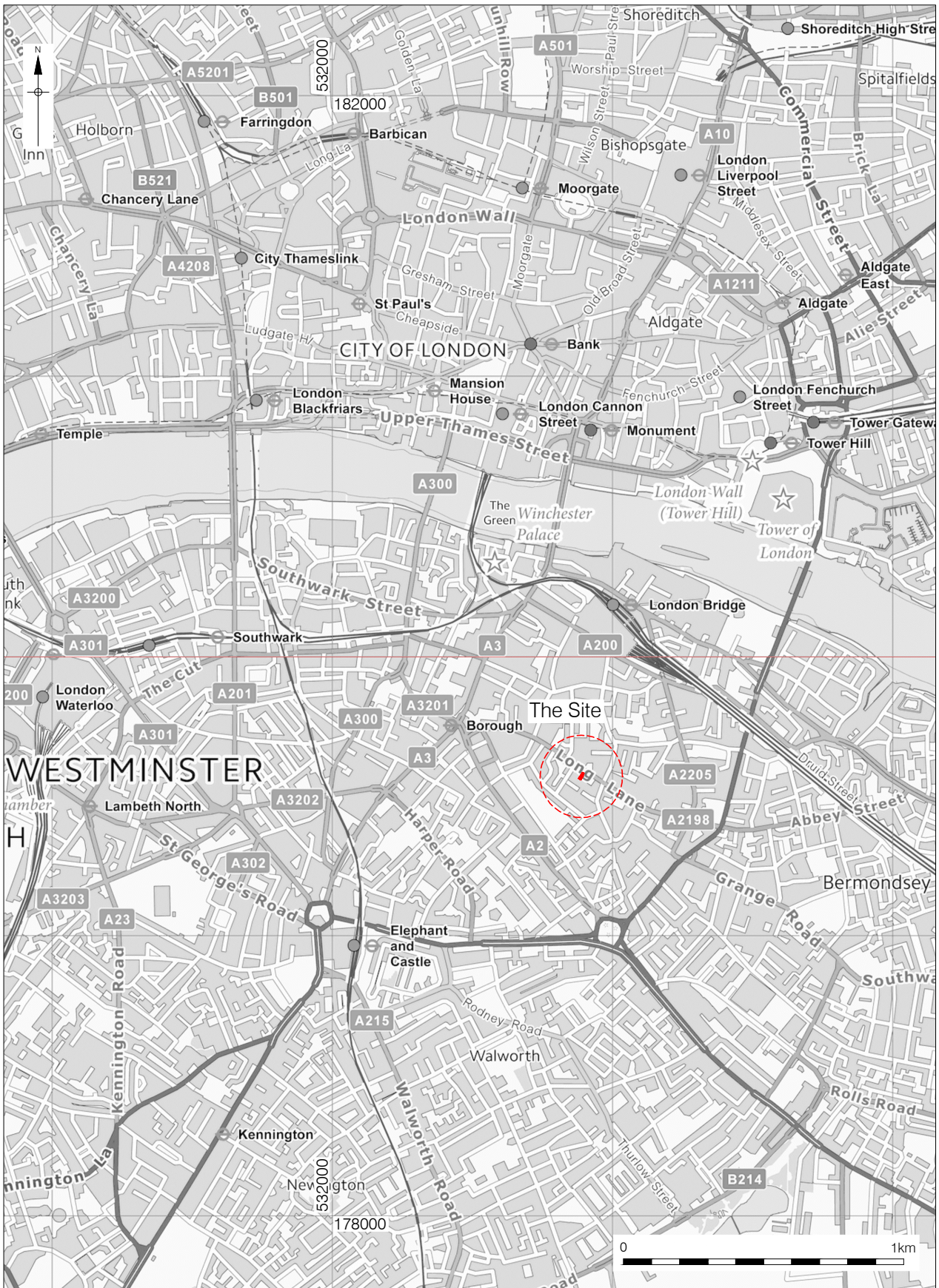
- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical works was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 150-152 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1. The works were undertaken between 29th February and 3rd March 2016. Richard Meager of CgMs consulting commissioned the works and Tim Bradley managed the project for PCA. Richard Humphrey supervised the watching brief.
- 2.2 The site is centred at TQ 3287 7958 (Fig. 1) and lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by the London Borough of Southwark. The site is bounded by Long Lane to the north, by the extant buildings of 152 Long Lane to the west, by 154 Long Lane to the east and by a car park belonging to Crayford House to the south. The study site was noted to be a disused tarmac-surfaced car park prior to the commencement of the watching brief.
- 2.3 The geotechnical works comprised the hand and machine excavation of nine test-pits (TPs), three hand dug-pits (HPs) of varying sizes and the drilling of two cable-percussion boreholes (BHs) to a maximum depth of 20m. An additional test-pit (no. 9) was added to the scheme to explore foundations at the southern extent of the site that were considered by geotechnical engineers to warrant further investigation.
- 2.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- A Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2016)
 - GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers 3: *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* (GLAAS, 2015)
 - Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2014)
 - MoRPHE, (English Heritage, 2006)
- 2.5 The site has previously been the subject of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) that made the following conclusions regarding the archaeological potential of the site:
- *The site lies with an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by the London Borough of Southwark. The site's location at the interface of gravels and alluvium is reflected in the map of Roman London (MoLA Map of Londinium, 2011), which shows the site to lie across the bank of the River Thames during the late 1st century AD.*
 - *The study site can therefore be considered likely to have a potential for the Roman period, with a perceived lesser potential for the prehistoric and medieval periods.*

- *Map evidence indicates that the site has been occupied by buildings from the late 17th century onwards, with several phases of development. The eastern part of the site has been vacant since the early 20th century.*
- *Past post-depositional impacts within the study site are therefore considered likely to have had a severe negative archaeological impact as a result of previous and existing phases of development.*

2.6 The test-pit exercise addressed the following primary objectives:

- *Assess the level of truncation from the existing and previous building foundations and modern activity on the site;*
- *Assess the interface of the soil deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features;*
- *Assess the site for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology.*

2.7 The completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited with LAARC.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 18/03/16 JS

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2016. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016

18/03/16 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework
 - 3.1.1 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.
 - 3.1.2 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.
- 3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan.
 - 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Consolidated with Alterations since 2011” (2011). The Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted in March 2015. Policy in the Consolidated London Plan relevant to archaeology at the study site includes Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology.
- 3.3 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains Strategic Policy 12- Design and Conservation, which is relevant to archaeology.
 - 3.3.1 The London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2007. The plan contains Policy 3.19 – Archaeology, which has been retained until the adoption of the Local Development Framework:
- 3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 250m radius of the development site.
- 3.5 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The following background is drawn in part from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016):

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and interglacial conditions.

4.2.2 Further detail is provided by the British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998) that shows the site to lie within a boundary of an area of Kempton Park Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part', immediately south of the interface with an area of alluvium, defined as 'mainly sand, silt and clay'. Kempton Park gravels have been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch. The Kempton Park gravels were recorded during the watching brief at heights of between 2.4m below ground level (BGL) and 2.2m BGL (c. 0.6m OD to 0.8m OD).

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The study site is level, with a spot height of 3.0m OD situated at the junction of Staple Street and Long Lane immediately west of the study site.

4.3.2 The natural topography of the Southwark area is one of low level gravel eyots separated by lower-lying areas and braided stream channels that were periodically flooded. Episodes of Holocene transgression and regression of the Thames have led to the deposition of alluvial silts and clays interspersed with episodes of localised peat formation, especially in the channel locations. The location of the site at the interface of gravels and alluvium is reflected in the map of Roman London (not reproduced) that shows the study site to lie across the bank of the River Thames during the 1st century AD.

4.3.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following background is abbreviated from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) and based on a 250m radius search from the centre of the study site of the Greater London Historic Environment Register.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the study area search radius.

5.2.2 Struck flint dated to the Mesolithic was identified at Baffin's Place, 180-196 Long Lane to the southeast of the study site. Struck flint dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age was identified at the same site and at 217-219 Long Lane also to the southeast. Peat deposits dated to the Bronze Age, sealing a circular pit containing a flint tool were identified at 74-90 Weston Street, northeast of the study site. Prehistoric peat, flood deposits and a water channel were identified at No 9 Leathermarket Street to the east of the study site. Peat deposits together with a cut feature of Bronze Age/Iron Age date was excavated at 32-47 Long Lane to the northwest of the study site. Peat deposits containing a sherd of Iron Age pottery, sealing gravels were identified at Falmouth Road to the south of the study site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The bulk of recorded archaeological finds on the GLHER search are of Roman date. The Tabard Square excavations to the northwest of the study site revealed settlement and activity including phases of building development throughout the Roman period. Roman occupation evidence has been identified at Chaucer House on Pilgrimage Street to the west of the study site. Features identified included timber piles, dumped deposits, a burial, dark earth and flood deposits. Settlement evidence has also been identified at 175-177 Long Lane to the southeast of the study site. Three early Roman ditches, two aligned north-south and another east-west were identified at Baffin's Place, 180-196 Long Lane also to the southeast of the study site.

5.3.2 An inhumation was found at Tabard Gardens, to the southwest of the site, whilst digging an air raid shelter in the Second World War at c.4.9m below ground level. Urns containing burnt bones have been identified at Tabard Street to the southwest.

5.3.3 Archaeological monitoring at 127 Long Lane to the northwest of the study site revealed probable flood deposits and a water channel dated to the Roman period. A probable water channel and peat and alluvial deposits with associated artefacts were identified at Crosby Row/Porlock Street to the northwest of the site. Flood deposits were also identified at Falmouth Road to the south. Pottery identified at Leatherman Street to the north has been identified from foreshore deposits.

5.3.4 Two sherds of Roman pottery were seen at 74-90 Weston Street to the northeast and a vase was identified in 1952 at the junction of Pilgrimage Street and Long Lane to the northwest. Finds from Tabard Street to the southwest include coins and pottery. The Roman finds suggest that the site lay within the vicinity of areas of Roman settlement in Southwark.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The extent of Saxon settlement at Southwark has recently been established as concentrating around the core of the former Roman settlement to the north of the site.

5.4.2 Early medieval pits were identified at 174-178 Long Lane to the east of the site. Medieval occupation evidence was seen at Chaucer House on Pilgrimage Street to the west of the site. Features identified have included two phases of tiled hearths and a chalk walled building with a sand floor. A series of ditches and pits, together with two timber structures, were seen at the Tabard Square excavations to the northwest. Medieval pits interpreted as gravel quarries were seen at Baffin's Place, 180-196 Long Lane to the southeast of the study site. Further pits and a ditch dated to the 12th to 14th centuries were seen at 217-219 Long Lane, also to the southeast and at 171 Long Lane to the north.

5.4.3 Individual medieval artefacts have been found at Tabard Street to the southwest including and inlaid tile. The potential of the site is thought to be low to moderate.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 The 1658 Faithorne & Newcourt Map shows the site lying in open fields fronting Long Lane. Morgan's map of 1682 shows the presence of a building within the northern part of the study site

5.5.2 John Rocque's 1745 survey of London shows buildings on the Long Lane frontage with open land to the rear. Horwood's 1799-1819 map also shows buildings present within the northern boundary fronting Long Lane in a different configuration to those shown on the Rocque map, with open land to the rear.

5.5.3 The St Mary Magdalene parish valuation report of 1833-6 shows the site occupied by buildings fronting Long Lane and another to the southwest.

5.5.4 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 shows the western and northern parts of the site occupied by buildings. The 1887 GOAD insurance plan shows the site as a mixture of shops and residential properties. No discernible changes are seen on the 2nd edition O.S. map although the 1938 GOAD insurance plan and the revised O.S. map of the same year show the clearance of buildings within the eastern site boundary. Non-structural general blast damage is shown on the WWII Bomb Damage map. The 1962 O.S. map shows a simplification in plan form to the buildings within the western side of the site and a subdivision of the buildings to the rear of 152 Long Lane. The current site survey shows that the buildings formerly occupying the western side of 152 Long Lane have been removed.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Monitoring works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2016).
- 6.2 Test pits were located by a geotechnical engineer working for Soils Ltd. approximate to their location on a plan supplied in the WSI (*ibid.*; Fig. 2). Test pits were visually inspected for service and drainage runs and CAT scanned prior to excavation. All hardstanding surfaces (tarmac and underlying reinforced concrete) were broken out by a machine fitted with a hydraulic breaker. Further excavation was by hand and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 6.3 Five test pits (TPs 1-5) were excavated up against the eastern side of the extant 152 Long Lane structure so as to ascertain the depths of the footings for this building. Typically, test pits measured approximately 1m by 0.5m in plan and were excavated as far down as the modern foundations. A further three test pits (TPs 6, 7, 8) of similar size were excavated up against the eastern boundary of the site to again measure the depth of foundations. Test Pit 5 was slightly enlarged so as to investigate a larger footing. An additional test pit (no. 9) was excavated against the southern wall of the study site.
- 6.4 Three hand dug pits (HPs 1, 2, 3) measuring approximately 1.2m by 0.6m were excavated towards the centre of the site with excavation down to a maximum of 1.2m BGL (Figures 2 and 3). These hand dug pits were not defined in the WSI but were also monitored and recorded as part of the works.
- 6.5 Two cable-percussion drilled boreholes (BHs 1 and 2) were excavated towards the centre of the site. These were also monitored and recorded.
- 6.6 Archaeological finds, features and deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto *pro-forma* sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench excavations, 1:20 scale plan drawings were made as well as 1:10 scale section drawings. It was not possible to enter the excavations owing to the health and safety policy of the geotechnical engineers. Records were made using the Museum of London single context recording system. Heights of deposits in relation to Ordnance Datum were also recorded. A digital photographic record was made.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following details a chronological account of the archaeological features and deposits observed during the watching brief.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Naturally-occurring sandy gravel [9] was recorded at a height of approximately 0.6m OD (2.4m BGL) in Borehole 1 (Figures 2 and 4). This was seen to be of loose compaction, an orange-yellow colour and composed of small, unsorted stones. This gravel extended to a depth of -8.2m BGL where London Clay was encountered.

7.2.2 Gravel [10], seen at 0.8m OD (2.2m BGL) in Borehole 2 (Figures 2 and 4), was slightly different to gravel [9] in that it was a brown-orange colour and had a greater coarse-sand component.

7.3 Phase 2: Undated Potential Archaeological Activity

7.3.1 Undifferentiated possible archaeological stratigraphy was observed sealing natural gravel layers [9] and [10] in Boreholes 1 and 2 (Figures 2 and 4). These were recorded as layers [11] and [12] and although subdivision was not possible, these are thought to represent a combination of undated anthropogenic activity. The upper levels of these deposits are most likely the same late post-medieval ground-raising horizons or dumps recorded in Test Pit 6 and hand dug pits 2 and 3. Layer [11] in BH1 measured approximately 1.4m thick at a height of 2m OD and layer [12] was 1.7m thick at 2.5m OD.

7.3.2 It is noteworthy that the lower levels of deposits [11] and [12] did not appear to contain any peat.

7.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

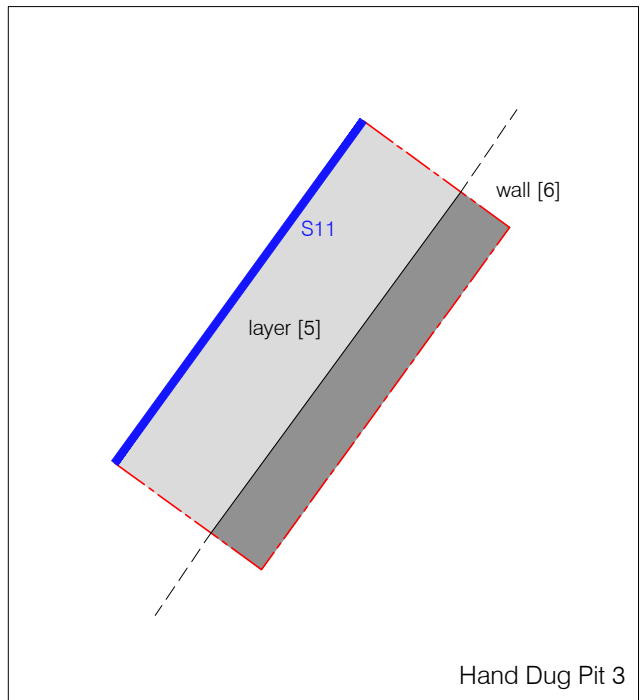
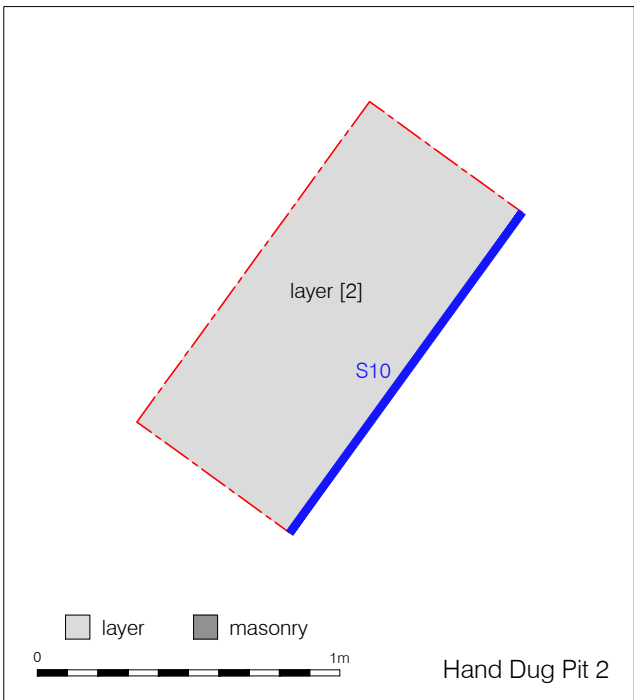
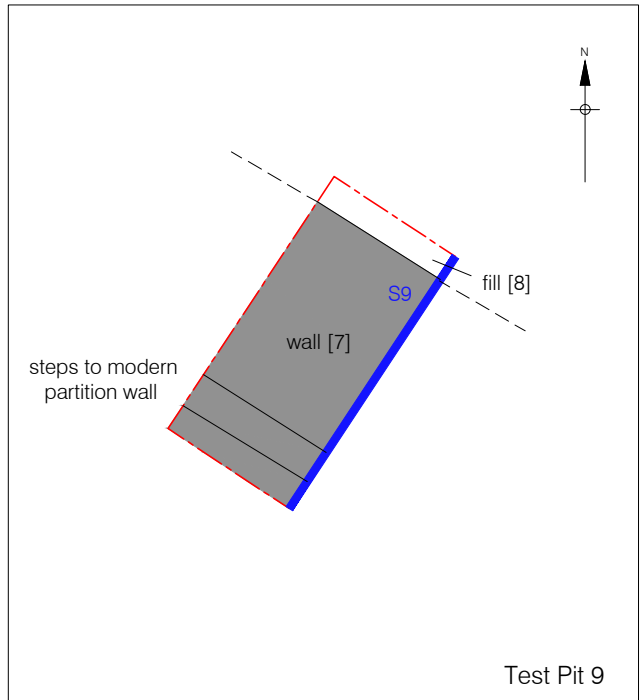
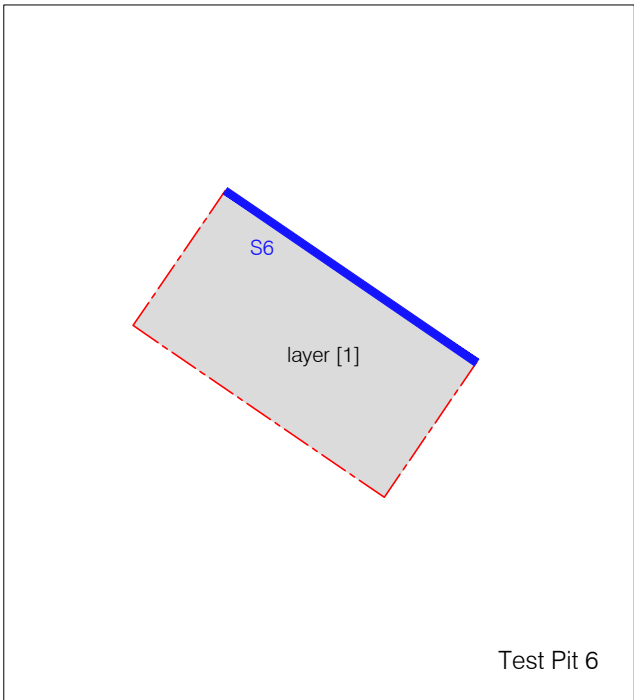
7.4.1 Layer [1] was recorded throughout the base of Test Pit 6 at a height of 2.45m OD (Figures 2 and 4). Its thickness was not fully recorded as excavation ceased at this level and where seen measured 1m by 0.55m in plan, the dimensions of the test pit. It was composed of soft mid to dark brown-grey silty-sand and contained inclusions of orange sand and brick rubble. This layer was directly overlain by modern ground-raising deposits and is thought to represent the upper most levels of archaeological stratigraphy on the site, most likely a late post-medieval dumping or ground-raising event. No dating material was retrieved.

7.4.2 A near identical layer to [1] was recorded in Hand Dug Pit 2 as layer [2] (Figures 2 and 4). This measured 1.30m by 0.60m (the dimensions of the pit) at a height of 2.15m OD. Excavation ceased at this level so a full depth to the layer was not recorded. Like Layer [1], this layer is thought to represent late post-medieval ground raising or dumping. It was sealed by modern brick rubble. No dateable materials were recovered.

- 7.4.3 layer [5] was observed in Hand Dug Pit 3 at a height of 2.5m OD (Figures 2 and 4) and is most-likely the same site-wide dump of late post-medieval material recorded as layers [1] and [2]. This layer measured 1.40m by 0.60m in plan and was excavated down to 1.55m OD where no discernible change was seen. It contained animal bone and flecks of red brick demolition material.
- 7.4.4 Along the eastern side of Hand Dug Pit 3, a late post-medieval stepped brick footing [6] was recorded, constructed upon layer [5] (Figures 2 and 4). It measured 1.40m long by 0.20m wide and was approximately 0.25m thick. This may have related to previous outbuildings in the back yard of properties fronting Long Lane or a property division. To the west of this wall was a late Victorian to early 20th century single-coursed brick floor [3]. This may have abutted wall [6] although the relationship was lost during the excavation of Hand Dug Pit 3. Again, this may have related to a backyard of properties fronting the street as seen on historical cartographic sources. Floor [3] measured 1.40m by 0.4m where seen at a height of 2.65m OD. It was built upon an 80mm thick sand bedding horizon, [4], at a height of 2.58m OD. Both floor [3] and wall [6] were sealed by modern brick rubble.
- 7.4.5 An additional test pit (no. 9; Figures 2 and 4), was excavated against the southern wall of the site to ascertain the depth of the modern wall foundation. This foundation was built onto a concrete footing at -1.10m BGL (1.90m OD). An east to west aligned wall [7] was recorded in the test pit. The wall measured 0.70m wide and extended beyond the limits of excavation for the pit. It was built from a variety of red, yellow and purple bricks and bonded with an ash-grey mortar with frequent charcoal flecks. This wall is thought to be a late post-medieval precursor to the modern wall to the south and representative of a previous property boundary. The top of the wall was seen at a height of 2.55m OD and it was greater than 0.65m high. Soft, very dark-brown sandy-silt fill [8] was recorded amassed against the wall's southern side.

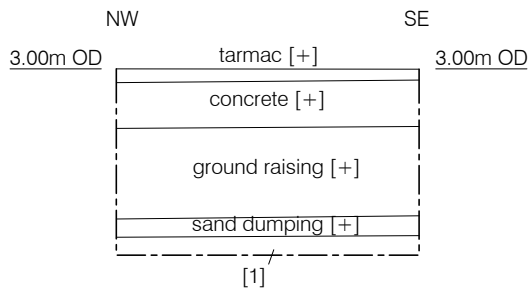
7.5 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.5.1 Test Pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were excavated up against both the extant building footings of 152 Long Lane to the west and a brick wall and structures of 154 Long Lane along the eastern side of the site. Typically, the concrete foundations of 152 Long Lane were between 0.4m and 0.65m in depth, although a large pad foundation was recorded at the southern end of the building, the depth of which was not fully exposed. It was noted that on the other side of the brick wall that marked the southern limit of the site, the ground level dropped approximately 300mm, suggesting that either the site had been built up or the car parking area around Crayford House had been landscaped down. Footing depths along the eastern side of the site ranged between 0.5m and 0.75m in thickness.
- 7.5.2 Modern brick rubble deposits in places up to 0.75m thick were recorded across the study area. These were sealed by a reinforced concrete slab measuring between 0.15m and 0.5m that was in turn sealed by between 0.04m and 0.1m of tarmac.

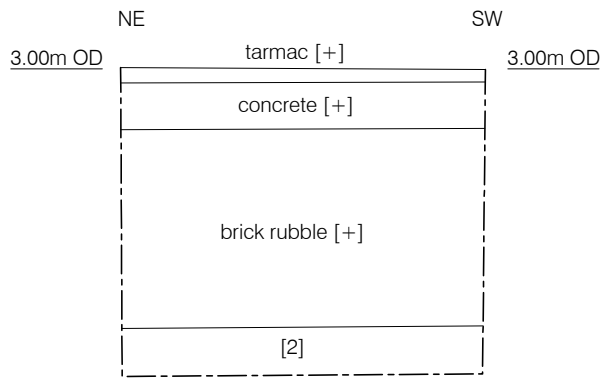


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
18/03/16 JS

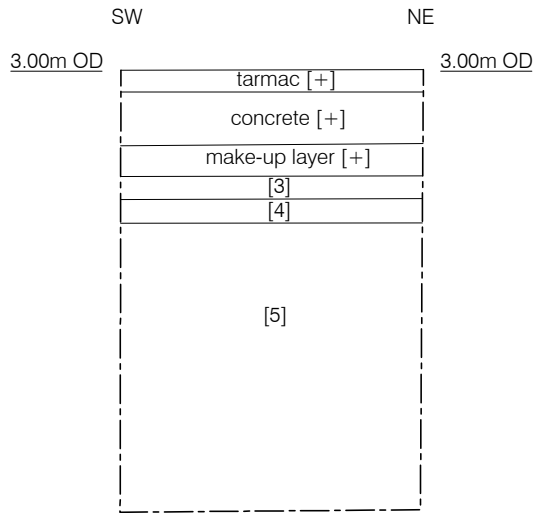
Figure 3
Plans of Test Pits 6 & 9 and Hand Dug Pits 2 & 3
1:25 at A4



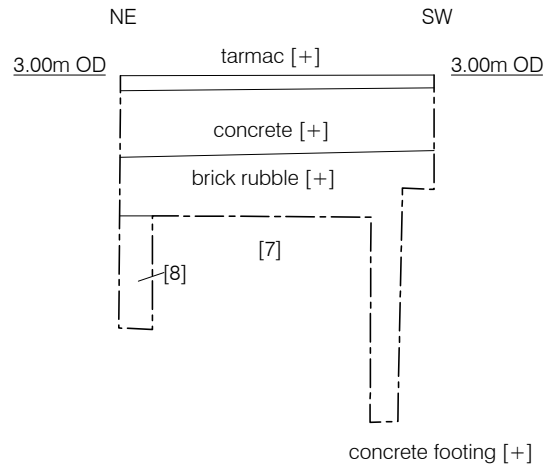
Section 6
Test Pit 6
Southwest Facing



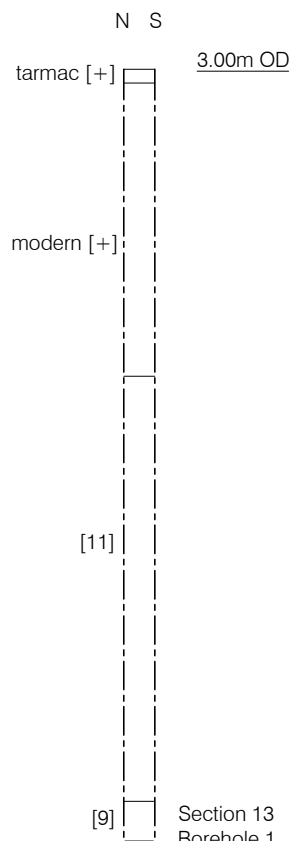
Section 10
Hand Dug Pit 2
Northwest Facing



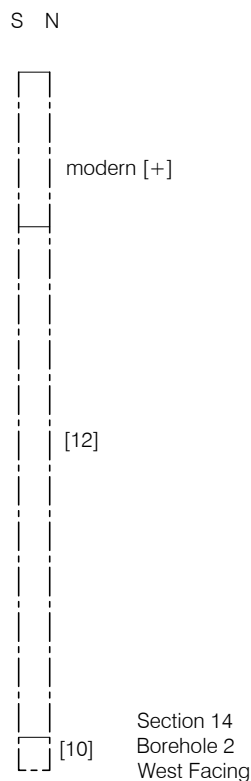
Section 11
Hand Dug Pit 3
Southeast Facing



Section 12
Test Pit 9
Northwest Facing



Section 13
Borehole 1
East Facing



Section 14
Borehole 2
West Facing

Plate 1: West-facing section in Hand Dug Pit 3 showing wall [6] and underlying layer [5]



Plate 2: North-facing section in Test Pit 9 showing wall [7]



8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally-occurring gravel was recorded between 0.6m OD and 0.8m OD in Boreholes 1 and 2. London Clay was recorded at -8.2m BGL (approx. -5.2m OD) in Borehole 1. Observations of overlying potential archaeological horizons from the borehole samples did not allow for differentiation between archaeological phases although it was noted that no peat deposits were observed. This may suggest that the study site is positioned above a channel bank or a river eyot rather than over an old river or stream channel.
- 8.2 No dateable finds, features or deposits from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods were observed during the works, however, excluding the boreholes the majority of the interventions did not go deep enough to have reached deposits of these dates.
- 8.3 The earliest archaeological period recorded was a dumped layer or ground-raising horizon that was recorded in Test Pit 6 at 2.45m OD and Hand Dug Pits 2 and 3 at 2.15m OD and 2.50m OD respectively. This was a homogenous deposit of material containing disarticulated animal bone and flecks of demolition rubble that is postulated to have been dumped in the late post-medieval period to raise the ground height as a precursor to the construction of properties across the area as seen in the Desk Based Assessment's historical map regression exercise, (CgMs 2016).
- 8.4 Brickwork associated with these late post-medieval structures was recorded as a north-south stepped brick foundation in Hand Dug Pit 3 as well as a brick floor surface that may relate to a yard surface or outbuilding. In Test Pit 9, a large east-west wall was thought to represent a precursor to the present-day southern boundary wall of the study site. Overlying the wall were modern layers of crushed red brick demolition material ranging in thickness from between 0.3m to 0.75m that in turn were sealed by between 0.15m and 0.5m of reinforced concrete. The modern foundations of the extant 152 Long Lane ranged in thickness between 0.4m and 0.65m and those along the eastern side of the site between 0.5m and 0.75m in thickness.
- 8.5 The observations of the geotechnical works suggest that beneath truncation to the upper levels of late post-medieval horizons there is the potential for an intact archaeological sequence down to natural gravel geology.
- 8.6 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 The watching brief aimed to answer the following primary objectives:

9.1.1 *Assess the level of truncation from the existing and previous building foundations and modern activity on the site.*

Modern building foundations along the eastern side of 152 Long Lane typically measured between 0.4m to 0.65m in thickness although the southern corner of the building was markedly deeper, with the full depth not exposed. Along the eastern side of the study site, modern footings were between 0.5m and 0.75m thick. On the southern side of the study site the modern wall was built on a footing greater than 1.10m BGL. However, this truncation was only observed around the edges of the site with late post-medieval archaeological stratigraphy recorded at heights of between 2.15m OD and 2.50m OD towards the centre of the site. Impacts from later post-medieval foundations may well have truncated the upper post-medieval dump levels but their impact on underlying layers was not fully established. The ground height appeared to have been raised by the dumping of a modern crushed-brick demolition material horizon. This was in turn sealed by concrete and tarmac.

9.1.2 *Assess the interface of the soil deposits with the natural drift geology for archaeological features.*

The interface between natural gravel geology and the overlying supposed anthropogenic horizons was difficult to investigate closely as it was only recorded in the two borehole samples. No dating material was retrieved from the overlying layers. However, it is notable that the gravel was sealed neither by alluvium nor peat and this may suggest that the site's location was potentially on a river bank or an eyot rather than over a channel. Further supporting evidence for this may be provided by the relatively high level of the natural deposits observed.

9.1.3 *Assess the site for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology.*

From the works monitored, it is suggested that an intact archaeological sequence may survive in the centre of the site away from building foundations as a result of the apparently localised truncation from past land uses as well as the suggested ground raising for modern surfaces seen across the area.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank the team from Soils Ltd and Tara Plant Hire for facilitating the site work.
- 10.2 The author thanks Jennifer Simonson for the figures and Tim Bradley for editing this report.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley, T (2016) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Bridgland, (1996) Quaternary River Terrace Deposits as a Framework for the Lower Palaeolithic in Gamble and Lawson (ed.) *The English Palaeolithic Reviewed*, (1996)

British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (1998) *British Regional Geology London and the Thames Valley*. 4th ed.

Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (2014) *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

English Heritage, (2006) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Gibbard, (1994) *The Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*. Cambridge University Press.

GLAAS (2015) *Archaeological Guidance Papers 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

Institute of Geological Sciences (1979) *Geological Map of the United Kingdom South*. Ordnance Survey for the Institute of Geological Sciences.

Meager, R. (2016) *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: 150-152 Long Lane, Southwark*. CgMs Consulting Ltd

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Trench	Date	Name	Comments
1	Layer	TP6	1/3/2016	RJH	Dark grey post-med layer
2	Layer	HP2	1/3/2016	RJH	Dark grey post-med layer
3	Masonry	HP3	2/3/2016	RJH	Brick floor
4	Layer	HP3	2/3/2016	RJH	Bedding for [3]
5	Layer	HP3	2/3/2016	RJH	PM ground-raising/dump
6	Masonry	HP3	2/3/2016	RJH	Stepped PM wall
7	Masonry	TP9	2/3/2016	RJH	E-W brick wall
8	Fill	TP9	2/3/2016	RJH	Fill up against N of wall [7]
9	Natural	BH1	3/3/2016	RJH	Natural gravels
10	Natural	BH2	3/3/2016	RJH	Natural gravels
11	Layer	BH1	3/3/2016	RJH	Archaeological stratigraphy seen in borehole between natural and modern
12	Layer	BH2	3/3/2016	RJH	Archaeological stratigraphy seen in borehole between natural and modern

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-244803

Project details

Project name	150-152 Long Lane, Southwark, London SE1
Short description of the project	<p>CgMs Consulting commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on geotechnical works at 150-152 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark SE1. Naturally occurring gravel deposits were observed in both boreholes at a height of between -2.4m BGL (below ground level) and -2.2m BGL (c. 0.6m OD to 0.8m OD). A late post-medieval ground raising layer, representative of the top of archaeological stratigraphy, was recorded in Test Pit 6 and Hand Dug Pit 2. Excavation did not proceed deeper than this level in these pits. In Hand Dug Pit 3, the same layer was observed down to a depth of -1.5m BGL (c. 1.50m OD). It was overlain in this pit by a late Victorian to early 20th century floor with an associated brick wall extending north-south along the eastern side of the pit. Typically, the concrete foundations of 152 Long Lane were between 0.4m and 0.65m in depth, although a large pad foundation was seen at the southern end of the building that's depth was not fully exposed. Footing depths along the eastern side of the site ranged between 0.5m and 0.75m in thickness. Modern brick rubble deposits in places up to 0.75m thick were recorded across the study area. These were sealed by a reinforced concrete slab measuring between 0.15m and 0.5m that was in turn sealed by between 0.04m and 0.1m of tarmac</p>
Project dates	Start: 29-02-2016 End: 03-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 150-152 Long Lane
Postcode	SE1 4BS
Study area	243 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3287 7958 51.499021724874 -0.085574254911 51 29 56 N 000 05 08 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.6m Max: 0.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Richard Humphrey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Project

bibliography 1

	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication type	
Title	150-152 Long Lane, Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Humphrey, R.
Date	2016
Description	WB report
<hr/>	
Entered by	Richard Humphrey (rhumphrey@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 March 2016

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

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
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

