

**185 PARK STREET,
LONDON SE1 9EA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

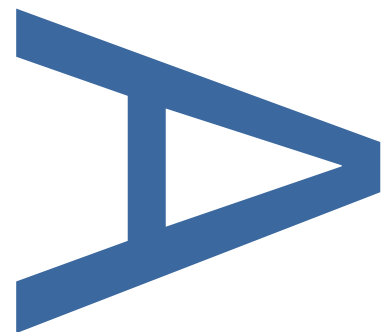
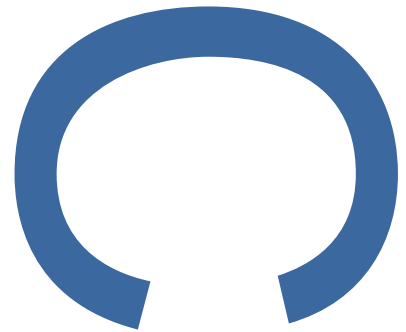
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14/AP/3842**

JULY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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185 PARK STREET, LONDON SE1 9EA
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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185 PARK STREET, LONDON SE1 9EA
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: 14/AP/3842

Site Code: PKS18

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation 185 Park Street, London SE1 9EA (Figure 1).
- 1.2 A number of borehole investigations were undertaken (Figure 2) by the geotechnical contractor GEA Ltd and monitored by PCA on the 1st June 2018. A number of stratigraphic units were recorded, and four broad units or phases have been identified.
- 1.3 The site investigation recorded alluvium overlying peat deposits which in turn overlay gravel terraces belonging to the Shepperton Gravels group.
- 1.4 The observed peat, which comprised distinct bands interspersed with further alluvial layers, and which can be indicative of a developing land surface, was noted in three boreholes (BH01, BH03 and BH05).
- 1.5 Although no finds predating the 19th century were recovered from any of the boreholes, the presence of peat deposits and other locally retrieved finds indicate that there might have been sporadic human activity within the site and wider area during later prehistory as the Bankside channel (in which the site is located) may have become accessible.
- 1.6 Overall, the watching brief has shown that the study area is partially underlain by natural terrace gravels and is also incised by the Bankside Channel - known to have run north-south through the site. For much of the period from the Bronze Age to the post medieval period, the site and area has been susceptible to frequent flooding, as shown by the recorded alluvial formation.
- 1.7 There is some evidence to show that the alluvial deposits may dip somewhat towards the north east of the site, with the highest deposits being found on the southern edge of the site. However, it should be noted that it is also possible that construction works associated with the development during the late 19th and 20th centuries may have redeposited some material to a higher level in the location around BH03.
- 1.8 The noted peat deposits suggest that the natural surfaces within these locations have not been truncated by the present development at the site. although it is possible if not likely that later archaeological horizons may have been impacted.
- 1.9 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods during the site investigations.
- 1.10 In four instances planned geotechnical works were aborted due to the presence of thick concrete encountered.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation at 185 Park Street, London SE1 9EA in the London Borough of Southwark. The aim of the exercise was to determine the level of ground disturbance and the possible extent of any surviving deposits of archaeological interest.
- 2.2 The area of investigation measures approximately 0.43 hectares and is bordered by Park Street to the west and north, Emerson Street to the east and Sumner Street to the south (Figure 2). At present, the site is occupied by a 1960s building complex five-story office building which has some localised areas of lower ground floor, however no extensive basement structure. The site is centred at TQ 3215 8038 within the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.3 The geotechnical contractor (GEA) installed the boreholes under archaeological supervision by PCA, following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2018).
- 2.4 The project was managed by Chris Mayo and supervised by Kari Bower of PCA.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

3.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

3.1.3 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

3.1.5 The Localism Act, which came into being 15 November 2011, contains provisions which will result in the abolition of regional strategies. However, their abolition will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they will remain part of the development plan.

3.1.6 On 6 May 2009 the Secretary of State published the final approved Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East (The South East Plan). The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9), together with the relevant County Structure Plans.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan 2015, which addresses Heritage, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Protected sites. The core intent of the Mayor's strategy in the London Plan is expressed as follows:

POLICY 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed onsite, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

3.3 Local Policy: London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy

- 3.3.1 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains the following relevant archaeological policy:

POLICY 3.19 – ARCHAEOLOGY

Planning applications affecting sites within archaeological priority zones, as identified in the Proposals Map 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.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.4.1 The proposed redevelopment of the site has been granted planning permission by the Local Planning Authority, the London Borough of Southwark (LBS), under application number 14/AP/3842. The application permits the “Demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment to provide a mixed use development providing three new buildings comprising basement, lower ground and ground floor plus part 9, 14 and 18 storeys (maximum height 19 storeys) containing 163 residential units (Class C3), Office (Class B1), Retail (Class A1/A3/A4), Cultural facility (Class D1/A1/A3/A4); provision of hard and soft landscaping and the provision of parking, servicing and plant areas”. The consented scheme will see the construction of a double basement across the footprint of the site, requiring bulk ground excavation.
- 3.4.2 The planning permission includes two archaeological conditions, as follows:

3 Archaeological Evaluation

Before any work hereby authorised begins, with the exception of demolition to slab level, 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 Strategic Policy 12 – Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

4 Archaeological Mitigation

Before any work hereby authorised begins, with the exception of demolition to slab level, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation 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 details of the programme of archaeological works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regards to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 – Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy

2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 3.4.3 The planning application was supported by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014) which detailed the site's heritage potential.
- 3.4.4 The client's archaeological consultant, CgMs Consulting, instructed PCA to undertake a watching brief during a geotechnical site investigation at the site. This followed from a previous geoarchaeological borehole completed in 2014 (QUEST).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Topographical Background

- 4.1.1 No site-specific topographic information exists for the site, which is located at an approximate ground level spot height of 3.4m OD; however the site is locally varied as a result of modern landscaping and structures. A borehole installed in 2014, for example, recorded ground level at 2.5m OD (QUEST 2014).
- 4.1.2 The River Thames is located approximately 150m to the north.
- 4.1.3 The site sits within the Bankside Channel, one of the braided stream channels which defined the early landscape of Southwark (CgMs Consulting 2013, Appendix 1).

4.2 Geological Background

- 4.2.1 The British Geological Survey records that the site lies on Alluvium, overlying gravel terraces overlying London Clay.
- 4.2.2 A Geoarchaeological borehole undertaken within the western part of the site in April 2014 (QUEST) revealed a sequence of made ground deposits above alluvial sediments with the Shepperton Gravels at -2.8m OD. No peat deposits were identified.
- 4.2.3 Archaeological work at 135 Park Street c.50m east of the site revealed a sequence of overburden to a depth of c.2.5m below the existing ground level, overlying alluvial clay c.1.75-2m thick, above peat which was carbon dated to the Bronze Age (CgMs Consulting 2014, 10).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is summarized from the site-specific WSI prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2018).

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental

5.1.1 During the prehistoric period, the study site was located within the Bankside Channel, to the west of Southwark Island, a large gravel island within the marshy shoreline of the Thames (CgMs Consulting 2013, Appendix 1). It is known from borehole work at and near the site that alluvial deposits exist in the immediate area – for example, work in the 1960s in Emerson Place, which crossed the site east-west until the current development, recorded ‘marsh clay’ above the gravel (Lacaille 1966, 21).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No Palaeolithic finds have been identified near to the site, however Mesolithic flintwork and an antler pick have been found close by. Later prehistoric material is more commonly known of near to the site, and Neolithic material has been found to the north at Skinmarket Place in association with flood deposits.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Within the Roman period the site remained within the Bankside Channel (CgMs Consulting 2013, Appendix 1); this accounts for an absence of in situ Roman material close to the site.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The Saxon settlement in Southwark was focussed around the old Roman settlement to the east, and thus the site is considered to be beyond this area of potential. Through into the medieval period, reclamation activity progressed and revetments were created to bring wetland into use; such revetments have been found north of the site at 37-46 Bankside.

5.4.2 In the later medieval period the site lay within an area known as Banasters Garden. Medieval buildings started to encroach on to the area and walls have been found at Riverside House and Bear Wharf to the north. This development is likely to have been piecemeal, and the site is considered to have lain within agricultural land in the medieval period.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 Land reclamation continued in the area through the post-medieval period, and evidence for revetments and reclamation deposits have been found in numerous locations along with structural remains for the buildings that were then developed on the reclaimed land, such as the Rose, Hope and Globe Theatres and remains found at 135 Park Street to the east. The area of the site is seen from map regression studies to have been situated within gardens to the properties which were developed; the maps also illustrate ponds in the area.

5.5.2 By Rocque’s Survey of London in 1745 the site was fully developed with buildings. Horwood and Greenwoods maps of 1799-18189 and 1827 respectively show the site beneath the

Wheatsheaf Brewery complex.

- 5.5.3 Sumner Street to the south of the site was laid out in 1839, and evidence for this construction has been found locally. The 19th century street arrangement led to subsequent development such as the construction of the church of St Peter, formerly in the south
- 5.5.4 eastern part of the site. Park Street is first named as such in 1871, and buildings fronting this street are illustrated on the 1st Edition OS Map.
- 5.5.5 In the early 20th century the site was occupied by residences on Park Street and Emerson Place, with a two-storey Central Electricity Board control room to the southwest, the church to the southeast and a garage to the north. The site was heavily damaged by Second World War bombing such that a GOAD plan of 1950 shows only the church, garage and an industrial unit remaining.
- 5.5.6 In the 1960s the site had been redeveloped with the Central Electricity Generating Board Emerson Place development, dated 1964.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 The primary objectives of the watching brief as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) were as follows:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the site's palaeoenvironmental potential.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for the prehistoric period, can this be confirmed?
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for the Roman period, can this be confirmed?
- To establish the presence or absence of early medieval and medieval activity. It is suspected that the site lay within a channel for the early medieval period, can this be confirmed?
- To establish the nature of post-medieval activity. Can post-medieval reclamation and ground consolidation be identified and dated?
- To ascertain the earliest and latest activity/deposits identifiable at the site.
- To ascertain when the site was first developed.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource
- To report on the findings of the work and assist in the design of further mitigation work

6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

6.3 A number of investigations were undertaken by the geotechnical contractor GEA Ltd and monitored by PCA. This fieldwork was executed on 1st June 2018. This proposed scheme of works entailed the excavation of eight boreholes (BH 01-08); of the eight only four could be successfully dug to depth. These investigations were monitored by PCA as a watching brief (Figure 2).

6.4 The borehole positions were chosen and set out by GEA to avoid services which were identified using a hand-held Cable-Avoidance Tool.

6.5 The stratigraphic sequence from within the site was inspected and recorded on proforma recording sheets, with photographs taken as appropriate. This data has been assessed and led to the identification of four broad units or phases.

6.6 Owing to an absence of detailed site topographic information, in this report the recorded strata within the boreholes are referenced by their depth below ground level (BGL).

7 GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The sequences below are summarised in the Site Matrix at Section 7 and are illustrated within Figure 3.

7.1 Phase 1 – Shepperton Gravels

7.1.1 This deposit was laid down during the Holocene Epoch, and largely consisted of slightly silty sandy flint gravels, which varied a little in colour from light grey to greyish yellowish. The sands and gravels were encountered in BH01, BH02, BH03 and BH05, at depths below ground level ranging between 3.90m in BH01 and 5.65m in BH05.

7.2 Phase 2 – Peat layer

7.2.1 A peat horizon was noted in boreholes BH01, BH03 and BH05. In each it consisted of a compact dark brown red organic deposit. It was recorded at depths below ground level ranging between 3.62m in BH01 and 4.50m in BH05.

7.2.2 BH03 showed evidence of multiple flooding episodes with three layers of distinct peat horizons interspersed with silty clay, indicative of riverine silting. The thickness of the Phase 2 peat horizon ranged between 0.28m in BH01 and 1.80m in BH03.

7.2.3 Evidence from these peat deposits confirms the supposed line of the Bankside Channel's eastern extent (CgMs Consulting 2013, Appendix 1). The thickest continuous peat layer was noted in BH05 on the northern edge of the site, with the other two boreholes having thinner layers which were both located on the eastern side of the site.

7.3 Phase 3 – Alluvium

7.3.1 Overlying the peat deposits were layers of alluvium which largely consisted of blue grey silty clay, with occasional lenses of silty of marine shell fragments and gravels. The gravels within the deposits also generally appeared to have a sub- rounded to subangular appearance, indicative of having been abraded in a riverine environment. The alluvium was recorded between 1.80m BGL in BH01 and 3.30m BGL in BH05, with thicknesses between 0.90m in BH03 and 3.40m in BH02.

7.3.2 In BH02 a strong hydrocarbon odour was present, and this was thought on site to be the result of possible contamination from an adjacent fuel tank.

7.4 Phase 4 – Made Ground

7.4.1 The alluvium was in all locations overlaid by deposits of made ground, of varying thickness (0.30m in BH02 to 2.20m in BH03). These appeared to be related to the sites during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

7.4.2 Two layers of silty clay in BH03 were seen to contain charcoal inclusions – these may pre-date the late post-medieval / modern era but in the absence of any firm dating they have been included in Phase 4.

7.4.3 The made ground was overlain by a variety of modern surfaces.

8 SITE MATRIX

	context	Description	depth m BGL	deposit thickness	context	Description	depth m BGL	deposit thickness	context	Description	depth m BGL	deposit thickness	context	Description	depth m BGL	deposit thickness
	BH1				BH3				BH5				BH2			
Phase 4: 19th - 20th century	+	modern	0.00	0.53	+	modern	0.00	0.60	+	modern	0.00	2.80	+	modern	0.00	1.60
	1	made ground	0.53	1.27	16	made ground	0.60	1.20	31	made ground	2.80	0.10	8	made ground	1.60	0.30
					17	made ground	1.80	0.40	32	alluv clay w charcoal	2.90	0.40				
					18	alluv clay w charcoal	2.20	0.20								
					19	alluv clay w charcoal	2.40	0.40								
Phase 3: Natural Alluvium	2	alluv clay	1.80	1.00	20	alluv clay	2.80	0.20	33	alluv clay	3.30	1.00	9	alluv clay	1.90	1.00
	3	alluv clay	2.80	0.60	21	alluv clay	3.00	0.50	34	interface	4.30	0.20	10	alluv clay	2.90	1.00
	4	alluv clay	3.40	0.22	22	alluv clay	3.50	0.10					11	alluv clay	3.90	0.45
					23	alluv clay	3.60	0.10					12	alluv clay	4.35	0.40
													13	alluv clay	4.75	0.55
Phase 2: Naturally interspersed Peat and Alluvium	5	peat	3.62	0.28	24	peat	3.70	0.30	35	peat	4.50	1.00				
					25	silty clay	4.00	0.30	36	interface	5.50	0.15				
					26	peat	4.30	0.30								
					27	silty clay	4.60	0.40								
					28	peat	5.00	0.23								
					29	silty clay	5.23	0.27								
Phase 1: Shepperton Gravel beds	6	sands / silts	3.90	2.05	30	sands / silts	5.50	0.50	37	sands / silts	5.65	0.25	14	sands / silts	5.30	0.20
	7	sands / silts	5.95	>0.05					38	gravel	5.90	>0.10	15	sands / silts	5.50	>0.5
	NFE		6.00		NFE		6.00		NFE		6.00		NFE		6.00	

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The site investigation recorded natural horizons consistent with the known geology as recorded by the British Geological Survey as the Shepperton Gravels beds, which is formed of river terrace sands and gravels. These were deposited in the local environment by rivers, and are believed to have formed up to 2 million years ago, in the Quaternary Period. They were found at depths below ground level between 3.90m and 5.65m. The higher instance in BH01 was unusual, and may suggest that the eastern edge of the site corresponds roughly to an eastern edge of the Bankside Channel or an incline towards its eastern edge.
- 9.2 The natural terrace was overlain by horizons of peat and clay, ranging in thickness between 0.30m (BH01) and 1.80m (BH03). This wide variation supports the consensus that the Bankside Channel runs under the site approximately north-south.
- 9.3 The peat deposits are indicative of regular inundations and regressions allowing the development of land surfaces, which raise the potential for human activity within the study area during later prehistory; evidence of such marginal activity would be located at the edges of the channel, i.e. at the eastern side of the site.
- 9.4 The sealed peat horizons noted in Boreholes 01, 03 and 05 show that in these areas, the development of the area has not necessarily caused significant truncation.
- 9.5 The broad model for the surface of post-medieval made ground, between 0.5m and 1.6m BGL, gives a general indication for the level at which deposits of potential archaeological interest may be encountered, though much of this evidence is likely to be associated with development of the area during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 9.6 Although the site lies relatively close to areas which have produced archaeological materials from Roman, medieval and prehistoric periods, no evidence was found dating from these periods.
- 9.7 A potential source of on-site contamination was identified during the work within the vicinity of BH02.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting for funding the monitoring exercise.
- 10.2 We also thank GEA who undertook the site investigation, and Dan Young of Quest for his assistance on site.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Diana Valk of PCA's CAD office for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

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12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Location	CTX Type	CTX Interpretation	CTX Depth	Phase
1	BH01	Layer	Made Ground	1.27	4
2	BH01	Layer	Natural Alluvium	1	3
3	BH01	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.6	3
4	BH01	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.22	3
5	BH01	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.28	2
6	BH01	Layer	Natural Peat layer	2.02	1
7	BH01	Layer	Natural Sands	0.95	1
8	BH02	Layer	Made Ground	1.6	4
9	BH02	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.3	3
10	BH02	Layer	Natural Alluvium	1	3
11	BH02	Layer	Natural Alluvium	1	3
12	BH02	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.45	3
13	BH02	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.4	3
14	BH02	Layer	Natural Sands	0.55	2
15	BH02	Layer	Natural Sands	0.2	2
16	BH03	Layer	Made Ground	1.2	4
17	BH03	Layer	Made Ground	0.2	4
18	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.2	4
19	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.4	4
20	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.2	3
21	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.5	3
22	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.1	3
23	BH03	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.2	3
24	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.3	2
25	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.3	2
26	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.3	2
27	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.4	2
28	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.25	2
29	BH03	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.25	2
30	BH03	Layer	Natural Sands	0.5	1
31	BH04	Layer	Made Ground	0.1	4
32	BH05	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.1	4
33	BH05	Layer	Natural Alluvium	1	3
34	BH05	Layer	Natural Alluvium	0.1	3
35	BH05	Layer	Natural Peat layer	1	2
36	BH05	Layer	Natural Peat layer	0.15	2
37	BH05	Layer	Natural Sands	0.25	1
38	BH05	Layer	Natural Gravel	0.1	1

13 APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-321798

Project details

Project name	185 Park Street, London SE1 9EA: An Archaeological Watching Brief A site investigation recorded alluvium overlying peat deposits which in turn overlay gravel terraces belonging to the Shepperton Gravels group. The observed peat, which comprised distinct bands interspersed with further alluvial layers, and which can be indicative of a developing land surface, was noted in three boreholes (BH01, BH03 and BH05). Although no finds predating the 19th century were recovered from any of the boreholes, the presence of peat deposits and other locally retrieved finds indicate that there might have been human activity within the site and wider area during later prehistory, with marginal activity located at the edges of the Bankside channel, the predominant topographic feature beneath the site. Overall, the watching brief has shown that the study area is partially underlain by natural terrace gravels and is also incised by the Bankside Channel. For much of the period from the Bronze Age to the post medieval period, the site and area has been susceptible to frequent flooding, as shown by the recorded alluvial formation.
Short description of the project	
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2018 End: 01-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PKS18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/AP/3842 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PEAT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 185 PARK STREET, LONDON SE1 9EA
Postcode	SE1 9EA
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3215 8038 51.506380897463 -0.095642258456 51 30 22 N
Lat/Long Datum	000 05 44 W Point Unknown

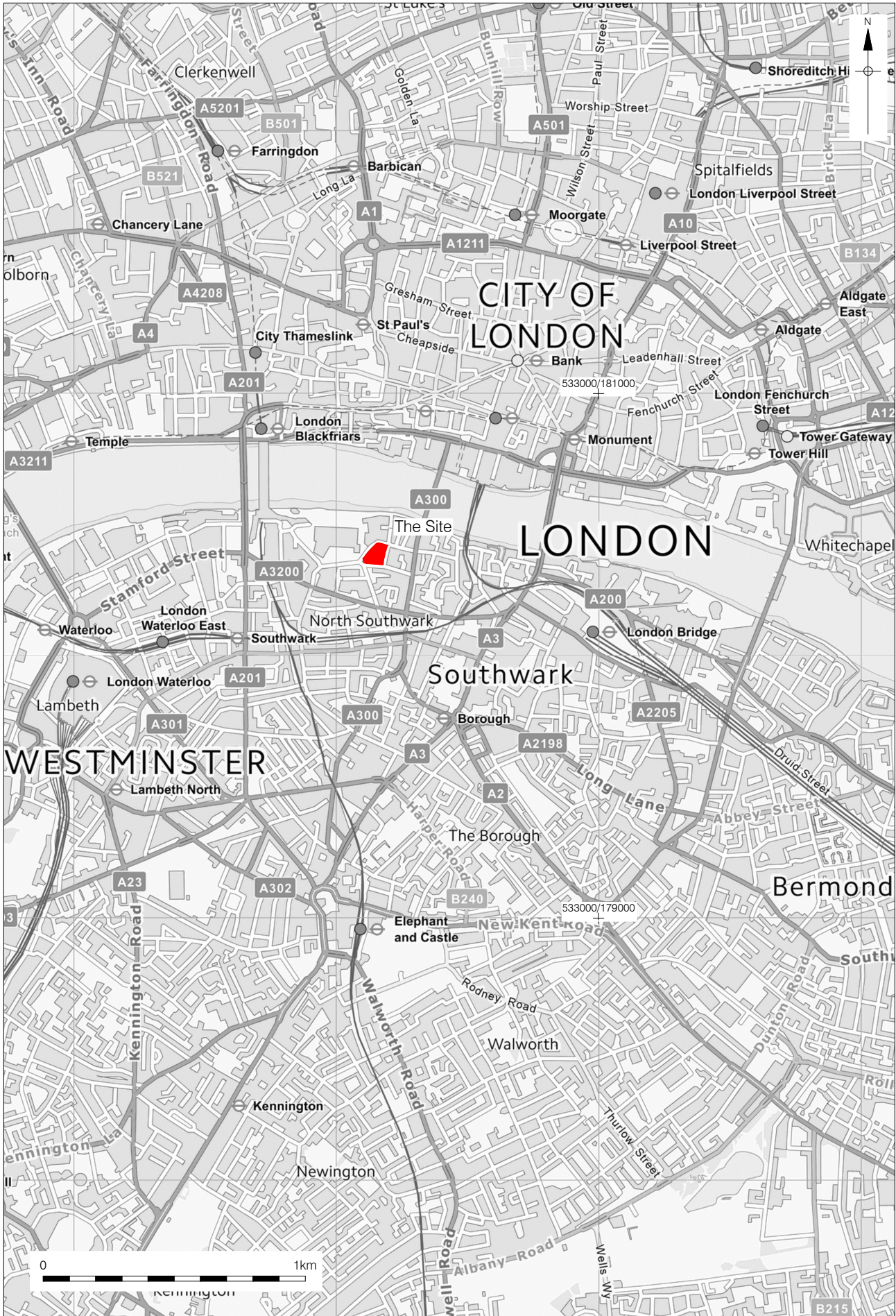
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Kari Bower
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAA

Digital Archive ID	PKS18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic" "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Digital Media available	
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	PKS18
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) 185 Park Street, London SE1 9EA: WSI for an Archaeological WB
Title	
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bower, K.
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

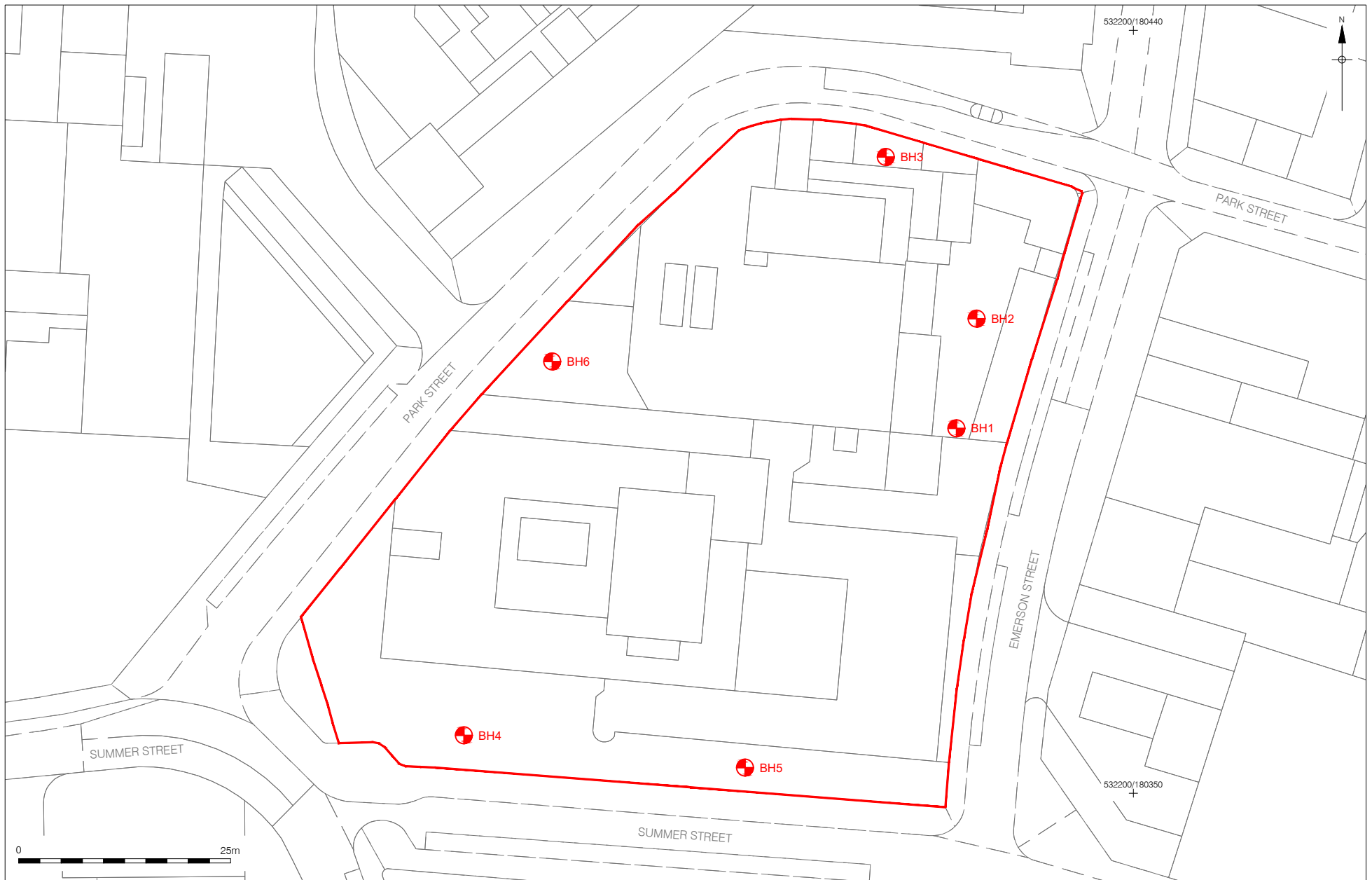
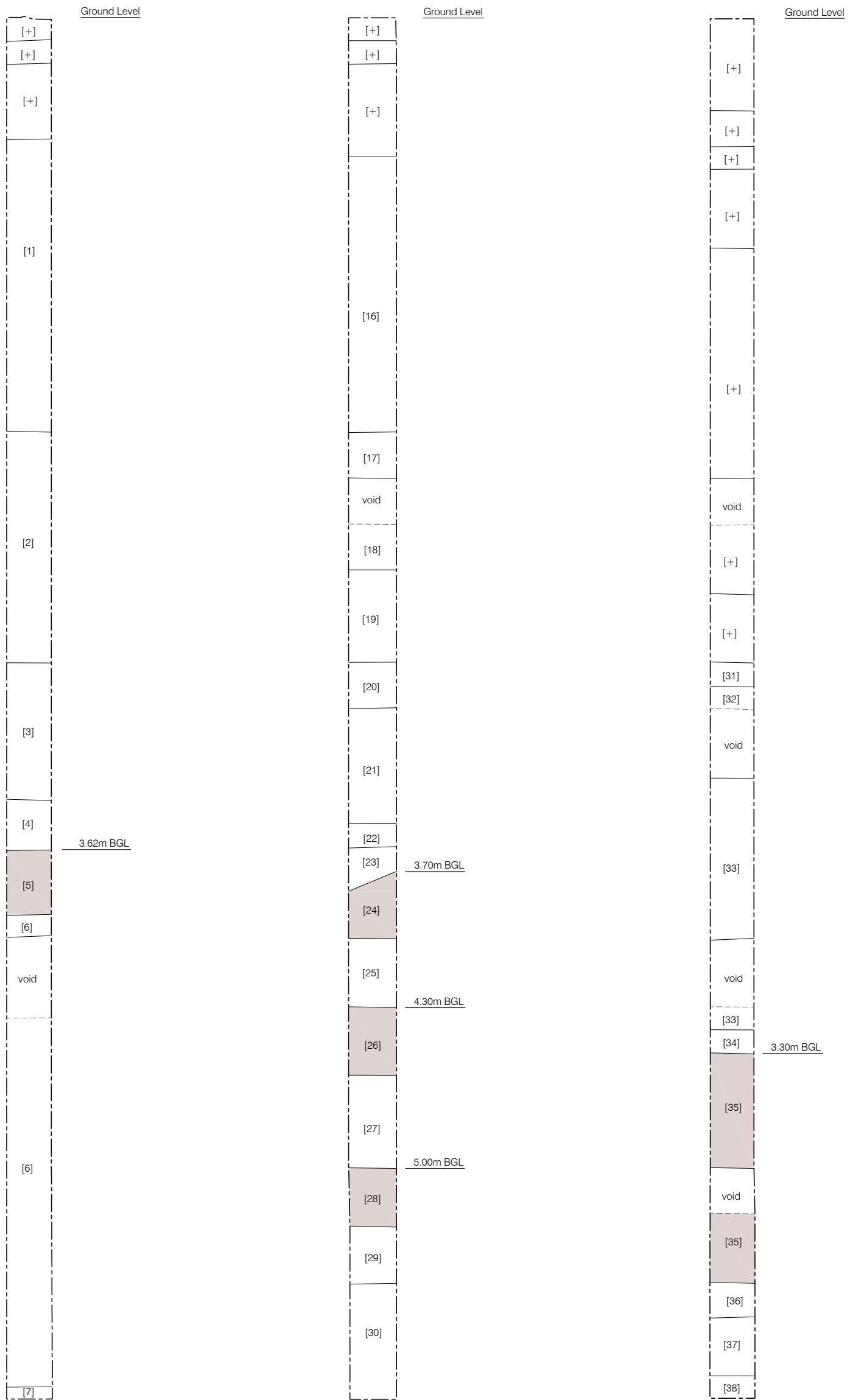


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location and Borehole Locations
1:625 at A4

Borehole 1

Borehole 3

Borehole 5



Peat Deposit



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