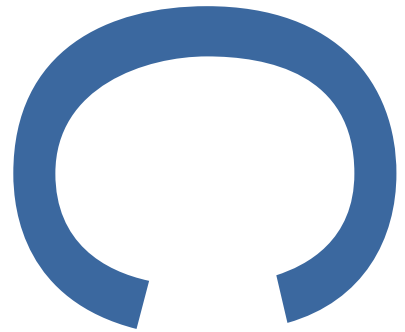
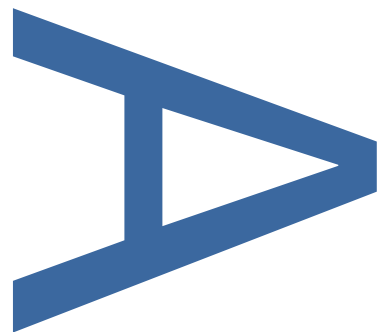


**89 LONG LANE, LONDON  
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,  
SE1 4PH:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**



**PCA REPORT NO: R13412**

**SEPTEMBER 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**


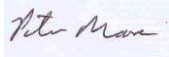
**Site Name**

89 Long Lane,  
London Borough of Southwark  
SE16 3RB

**Type of project**

Archaeological Watching Brief

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# **89 LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, SE1 4PH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**Site Code:** LNA18

**Central NGR:** TQ 3274 7971

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

**Planning Reference:** 17/AP/0698

**Commissioning Client:** AB Heritage Limited

**On behalf of:** Zam Med Limited

**Written/Researched by:** Ireneo Grosso  
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**September 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 89 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4PH. The watching brief consisted of the underpinning and ground reduction associated with the downward extension of the existing basement.
- 1.2 The site is bounded to the south by Long Lane to the west by Crosby Row, to the north by saint Hugh's Church and to the east by Beormund primary School. The site including rear is approximately 184.7 square metres and is located at national grid reference TQ 3274 7971.
- 1.3 The excavation of 6 underpinning trenches (Trenches 1 to 6) followed by the ground reduction of the remaining deposits in the central part of the basement, revealed natural sandy gravel which was interpreted as part of the Bermondsey Eyot.
- 1.4 The natural sands and gravels were truncated by some cut features. Of note was a north-west to south-east orientated ditch cut dated to the medieval period in the southern part of the basement. This ditch was interpreted as being possibly part of the roadside ditch associated with of the medieval causeway later superseded by modern Long Lane. Alternatively, can be interpreted as a drainage ditch of medieval date parallel to modern Long Lane.
- 1.5 The ditch was later sealed by a post-medieval layer which in turn was truncated by the groundworks associated with the construction of the existing basement and sewer drainage.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 89 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1 4PH between 16th July and 9th August 2018. The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the groundwork associated with the downward extension of an existing basement to the rear of the existing property.
- 2.2 The site is located of the northside of Long lane at the corner of Crosby Row. The site including rear is approximately 184.7 square meters and is located at grid reference TQ 3274 7971.
- 2.3 The watching brief was carried out at the behest of AB Heritage limited on behalf of Zam Med Ltd, in advance of development. The work was supervised by Ireneo Grosso and project managed by Peter Moore both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.4 Archaeological planning advice and monitoring of the site was provided by Gillian King, Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.5 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at LAARC.
- 2.6 The site was given the unique Museum of London site code LNA18.

### **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, which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. The policies regarding archaeology set out in the NPPF are contained in Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. These states:

**126.** Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

**127.** When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of the areas that lack special interest.

**128.** 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.

**129.** Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

**130.** Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

**132.** When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

**133.** Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to



achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

**134.** Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

**135.** The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

**136.** Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

**137.** Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

**138.** Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

**139.** Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

**140.** Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

- 3.1.2 The provisions set out in the new guidelines superseded the policy framework set out in previous government guidance namely Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment'. Planning Policy Statement 5 had itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, PPG 16, which was issued in November 1990 by the Department of the Environment.
- 3.1.3 Although PPG 16 has been superseded the Unitary Development Plans of most local authorities, or Local Development Frameworks where these have been adopted, still contain sections dealing with archaeology that are based on the provisions set out in PPG 16. The key points in PPG16 can be summarised as follows:
- 3.1.4 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly and thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- 3.1.5 Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in their physical preservation.

- 3.1.6 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- 3.1.7 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.
- 3.1.8 Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

## **3.2 Regional Guidance: London Plan**

- 3.2.1 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan 2016 (2017 fix), 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 on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

### **3.3 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:

#### ***STRATEGY POLICY 12 – DESIGN AND CONSERVATION***

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

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

Saved policy relating to archaeology contained within the Southwark Plan (2007) include the following:

#### ***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 Background**

- 3.4.1 The study site is located within the Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the Southwark Unitary Development Plan. The APA reflects the known archaeological resources of Southwark, which comprises well understood and well preserved remains from all archaeological periods, but in particular, the well preserved and significant remains of the Roman period found at either Tabard Square or on Long Lane.
- 3.4.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned by AB Heritage Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of Zam Med Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 89 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4PH, in order to help fulfil the requirements of Condition 3 of planning permission 17/AP/0698.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 (South London), indicates that the study site is underlain by Holocene alluvium. It once formed part of the Thames floodplain, upon which a series of clays and silts accumulated. They were deposited during the river's successive transgressive and regressive phases and interdigitate with occasional horizons of peat, indicative of semi-stable, marsh-like land surfaces created during regressive episodes. These Holocene deposits seal Kempton Park / Shepperton Gravels, part of an earlier Thames terrace sequence deposited during the late Devensian Glaciation. Archaeological works at 5-27 Long Lane (Douglas 2007), located c. 200m to the north-west of the site, recorded naturally deposited sandy clay at an approximate level of 0.40m OD which in turn sealed the natural river gravels. The gravel seals London Clay of Eocene date (Allen et al 2005).

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site lies within London, on the south bank of the current River Thames, approximately 700m south of the present London Bridge.

4.2.2 Previous excavations in the area have established the basic palaeo-topography of the Southwark and Bermondsey areas, which formerly consisted of low-lying islands surrounded by marshes, mudflats and tidal streams created by the Thames and its tributaries (Allen et al 2005).

4.2.3 At the time of the Roman Conquest in AD 43 a broad 'main channel' existed between the north bank of the Thames, some 100m to the north of the modern waterfront and a south bank lying close to the present day riverfront of north Southwark. South of the main channel were a series of small sandy islands, or eyots, divided by channels. The subject site is located on what was the western end of the Bermondsey Eyot (Killock et al, p72 figure 3.1).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 A full assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed in the Desk Based Assessment (AB Heritage 2017). The following represents an overview of the background to the site, as presented in that report.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Little prehistoric activity is recorded from within the study area. However, a find spot of prehistoric worked flints is recorded from Silvester Street c. 220 m west of the proposal site, and a similar find spot was recorded at Weston Street, c. 245 m east of the proposal site.

5.2.2 Archaeological excavation conducted by PCA between 2002 and 2003 at Tabard Square, approximately 50m to the west of the site, found evidence for some prehistoric activity (Killock et al 2015). This consisted of palaeochannels, tree throws and a few possible ard marks. A few sherds of late Iron Age pottery, most of which were forms which extended in use into the Roman period, were recovered largely residually from later deposits. Flints recovered both from palaeosols and residually from later deposits were dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic with an indication of later Bronze Age activity as well. Some rare (for Southwark) large blades of possible late Glacial date were also discovered.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The archaeological excavation at Tabard Square (Killock 2009) recorded cluster of postholes and stake-holes suggestive of structural remains associated with water management at the site.

5.3.2 After c. AD70 and onwards there was a transformation of the landscape. A network of ditches were found, a Roman road and the remains of many clay and timber buildings. Two late 2nd century Romano-Celtic temples were discovered with a series of masonry bases for plinths or altars. A significant Roman inscription mentioning the people of London was recovered from a cut feature around the precinct from one of the temples.

5.3.3 The large size of the site, c. 1.25 hectares, contributed to the recovery of some of the largest finds assemblages from an individual site not only from Southwark but from the City of London. This was led by at least three finds of national importance: the Mars Camulus inscription, the bronze foot and the face cream canister. These have been an important source of research and such assemblages as the Roman coins that had nearly doubled the previous number of recorded coins from Southwark.

5.3.4 Further Roman period finds are recorded such as the timber remains of a boat at Guy's House, (now Guy's Hospital) c. 270 m north east of the proposal site (Taylor-Wilson 2002).

## **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 Little is known for Southwark in the immediate post-Roman period. The landscape changed- specifically the Thames rose and was increasingly tidal, flooding a wider area and limiting recolonization (Reilly, 1998).

5.4.2 Southwark is not documented again until c.910 when Southwark was perhaps no more than a garrison station defending the recently rebuilt bridge. Southwark is again mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086- a Minster Church and a dock are mentioned.

5.4.3 In the 13th and 14th centuries the town of Southwark was centred around the approach to London Bridge which had been rebuilt in stone in 1209- the only river crossing near London until 1750. The town extended south along the high street (aka Long Southwark), west along Bankside and east along Tooley Street. Later ribbon development extended along Kent Street (later Tabard Street) and along Bermondsey Street.

5.4.4 Borough High Street was an important link with London, being the arrival and departure point for many travellers visiting London due to a lack of accommodation in the city. Many inns lined the street (Reilly, 1998).

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

5.5.1 Population grew due to immigration- from 10,000 in 1547 to double that in 1600 and was 30,000 by 1678. In the 17th century it became the second largest urban area in Europe.

5.5.2 Sixteenth century Southwark was characterised by houses with gardens and many open spaces. Expansion along Long Lane followed an initial expansion west and east along the riverfront – the area between Tooley Street and the river was infilled- and ribbon development along Blackman Street (the part of BHS south of St George's church). The development at Long Lane was part of later building which also occurred south of Tooley Street, along Kent Street (Tabard Street) and west on Bankside.

5.5.3 The period saw changes in landholding- Henry VIII acquired much land in Southwark and in 1550 the Crown sold three manors to the City- the Guildable, the Great Liberty and the Kings.

5.5.4 From mid-18th century the character of Southwark was altered by the construction of bridges, with increased trade and industry and rapid urbanisation. In 1799 Blackfriars Road (then Great Surrey Street), led from the bridge to St. George's Circus, where it met with the line of Westminster Bridge Road and the Borough Road, connecting with Westminster Bridge and the Borough High Street.



- 5.5.5 Existing industry diversified and enlarged, and new industries emerged (e.g. brewers, vinegar works). By the beginning of the C19th Southwark was firmly industrialised, especially iron founding and brewing. This industrial expansion led to a rapid expansion in population; the town of Southwark grew from a population of c.35000 in 1700 to 85000 in 1831.
- 5.5.6 Philanthropic institutions followed– notably Guy’s Hospital, founded in 1721 in St Thomas Street, and schools and other institutions.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations at 89 Long Lane consisted of a watching brief conducted on the excavation underpinning trenches all located within the footprint of the property's basement. These were excavated to a depth consistent with the formation level required for the construction of the new basement floor. The watching brief followed the instruction and recommendations of senior archaeological officer Gillian King, archaeological adviser for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.2 The removal of non-archaeological deposits, such as the basement concrete floor, was undertaken using a manually operated breaker under the observation of an attendant archaeologist.
- 6.3 Following the removal of the modern deposits, the underpinning trenches (Trenches 1 to 6) were hand excavated by the contractor using appropriate hand tools. Following the underpinning of the basement, the remaining deposits situated in the central part (Watching Brief Area) were also excavated by the contractor to formation level which corresponded with the level of the natural deposit. The excavation of the underpinning trenches and of the Central Watching Brief Area were always followed by the investigation of archaeological deposits by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The table below details the sizes of the underpinning trenches and Central Watching Brief Area:

Trench no./WB Area	Dimension	Maximum depth
1	1.20m by 1.40m	1.10m
2	1.75m by 1.15m	1.10m
3	1.50m by 1.68m	1.10m
4	2.10m by 1.60m	1.35m
5	1.74m by 1.66m	1.10m
6	2.36m by 1.15m	1.10m
Central WB Area	4.70m by 4.75m	1.10m

- 6.4 Recording was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets.
- 6.5 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:

- *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated document, [http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE\\_4634.pdf](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf))

- Historic England (GLAAS), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London, 2015*;
- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1990);
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (2017);
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Code of Conduct*' (2017);
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Code of Approved Practices for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*' (2017);
- The Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidelines for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (2017);
- *The Treasure Act* (1996);
- *The Burial Act* (1857).

- 6.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with The Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists.
- 6.7 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 Museum of London Archaeology (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 1:20 and the section at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.8 A photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format.
- 6.9 A temporary benchmark was transferred at 1.32m OD on the basement's floor from which all archaeological Ordnance Datum heights calculated.
- 6.10 The archaeological investigation, undertaken between 16th of July and 9th of August 2018, was visited and monitored by Gillian King, the Senior Archaeological Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.11 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code LNA18.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural Sands and Gravels

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the watching brief consisted of light to mid-red yellowish sandy gravel which was recorded at the base in all underpinning trenches. The table below details all context interpreted as natural:

Trench no.	Context	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Section no.
1	[4]	0.77m OD	0.76m OD	1
2	[7]	0.49m OD	0.28m OD	2
3	[9]	0.88m OD	0.67m OD	3
3	[20]	0.92m OD	0.90m OD	6
4	[14]	0.68m OD	-0.02m OD	4
4	[24]	0.43m OD	0.41m OD	7
5	[18]	0.96m OD	0.79m OD	5

### 7.2 Phase 2: Medieval Ditch and Undated Cut Features

7.2.1 The natural sandy gravel in the south-west corner of the basement (Trench 4) was truncated at 0.69m OD by north-west to south-east orientated ditch [13] which extended towards the south-east corner of the site (Trench 2) where it was recorded as ditch [25] at 0.49m OD. The ditch was best observed in Trench 4 (see Fig. 4, Sections 4 and 7) where it measured 1.45m wide, 0.67m deep, 0.80m long and was infilled by primary fill [12] and upper fill [11]. The primary fill consisted of very dark brown sandy clayey silt with occasional to moderate gravel and oyster shells fragments inclusions. Upper fill [11] consisted of dark brown greyish sandy silt with occasional oyster shells and moderate gravel. Sherds of pottery were recovered from context [11] together with a fragment of CBM. The pottery was dated between AD 1080 and 1200 whilst a fragment of CBM was identified as Roman residual material within the ditch.

7.2.2 In Trench 2 ditch cut [25] measured 1.10m wide and 0.45m deep (as recorded in Section 2, see Fig. 4) by 0.75m long and was backfilled with dark brown sandy silt [6] with occasional to moderate gravel and moderate CBM fragments and pottery sherds inclusions. The pottery recovered from context [6] was dated between AD 1270 and 1300 a date consistent with the pottery recovered from context [11] in Trench 4. Combined north-west to south-east ditch cut [13]/[25] extended beyond the limit of excavation of the basement and was parallel to the southern wall of the basement and was interpreted as been part of the road side ditch associated with the medieval causeway which pre-date the construction of modern Long Lane. Alternatively, can be interpreted as a medieval drainage ditch alongside the southern edge of the South Island.

7.2.3 In Trench 1, located in the north-east corner of the basement, the natural sandy gravel [4] was truncated at 0.77m OD by cut feature [3]. This partially excavated and semi-circular feature was recorded in section only (see Figure 4, Section 1) and measured 0.58m diameter by 0.35m deep. It was filled by sandy clayey silt [2] and did not produced dating evidence.

7.2.4 In Trench 5, located in the west part of the site, the natural sands and gravels where truncated at 0.89m OD by shallow cut feature [17]. This feature filled by sandy silt [16] was recorded in section only and measured 0.75m north-east to south-west and 0.18m deep and did not produced any dating evidence. The function of cut features [3] and [17] is unknown.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval**

7.3.1 This phase consisted of a layer recorded in all underpinning trenches and the Central Watching Brief Area. This layer recorded between 1.36m OD in Trench 3 (see Fig. 4, Section 3) and 1.07m OD in Trench 4 (see Fig. 4, Section 4), consisted of sandy silt with moderate to frequent CBM and occasional gravel and chalk fragments inclusions. Approximately 0.35-40m thick it was recorded as [1], [5], [8], [19], [10], [15] and [21] and contained occasional peg tiles fragments dated to the post-medieval period.

7.3.2 Phase 3 post-medieval deposits were truncated in the north and south by manholes which were in turn connected by a sewer pipe. The sewer pipe trench truncated the central part of the basement area to the level of the natural sandy gravel. The sewer was in turn sealed by the bedding and concrete slab for the basement floor which was recorded at 1.32m OD.



*Plate 1: NE facing section 5 in Trench 5*



*Plate 2: NE facing section in Trench 4*



*Plate 3: Trench 3, looking NE.*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The written scheme of investigation prepared by AB Heritage (AB Heritage 2017) addressed the following objective:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains that may be impacted by the redevelopment of the site;

### 8.2 Phased Discussion

8.2.1 **Phase 1** consisted of natural sands and gravels which were observed across the basement area. The level of the natural is consistent with the levels recorded along the northeast side of Long Lane. To the west of the site at 5-27 Long Lane natural sandy gravel was recorded at 0.38m OD (Douglas 2007); to the south east of the site, at 169 Long Lane (Brown 1995) and at 211 Long Lane (Darton 2002) natural sandy gravel was recorded at 0.85m OD and 1.24m OD respectively.

8.2.2 **Phase 2** consisted of cut features dated to the medieval period or undated cut features. Of note was a north-west to south-east orientated ditch cut recorded in the south-west and south-east corner of the basement area. Ditch cut [13]/[25] produced pottery sherd dated to the medieval period and as a result was interpreted as part of a ditch of medieval date. The site lies on the north side of the medieval causeway which lead to the Bermondsey Eyot. As a result, the ditch can be interpreted as part of the road side ditch of the medieval causeway which was later superseded by modern Long Lane.

8.2.3 **Phase 3** finally was interpreted as a post-medieval layer truncated by the later development of the site associated with the original construction of the basement.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Daniel Dodds and Andy Buckley of AB Heritage Archaeological Consultancy Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Zam Med Ltd and Senior Archaeology Officer Gillian King, archaeological adviser for London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the archaeological investigation.
- 9.1.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore and Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology for project management, Diana Valk for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett and Amparo Valcarcel for their respective specialist reports.

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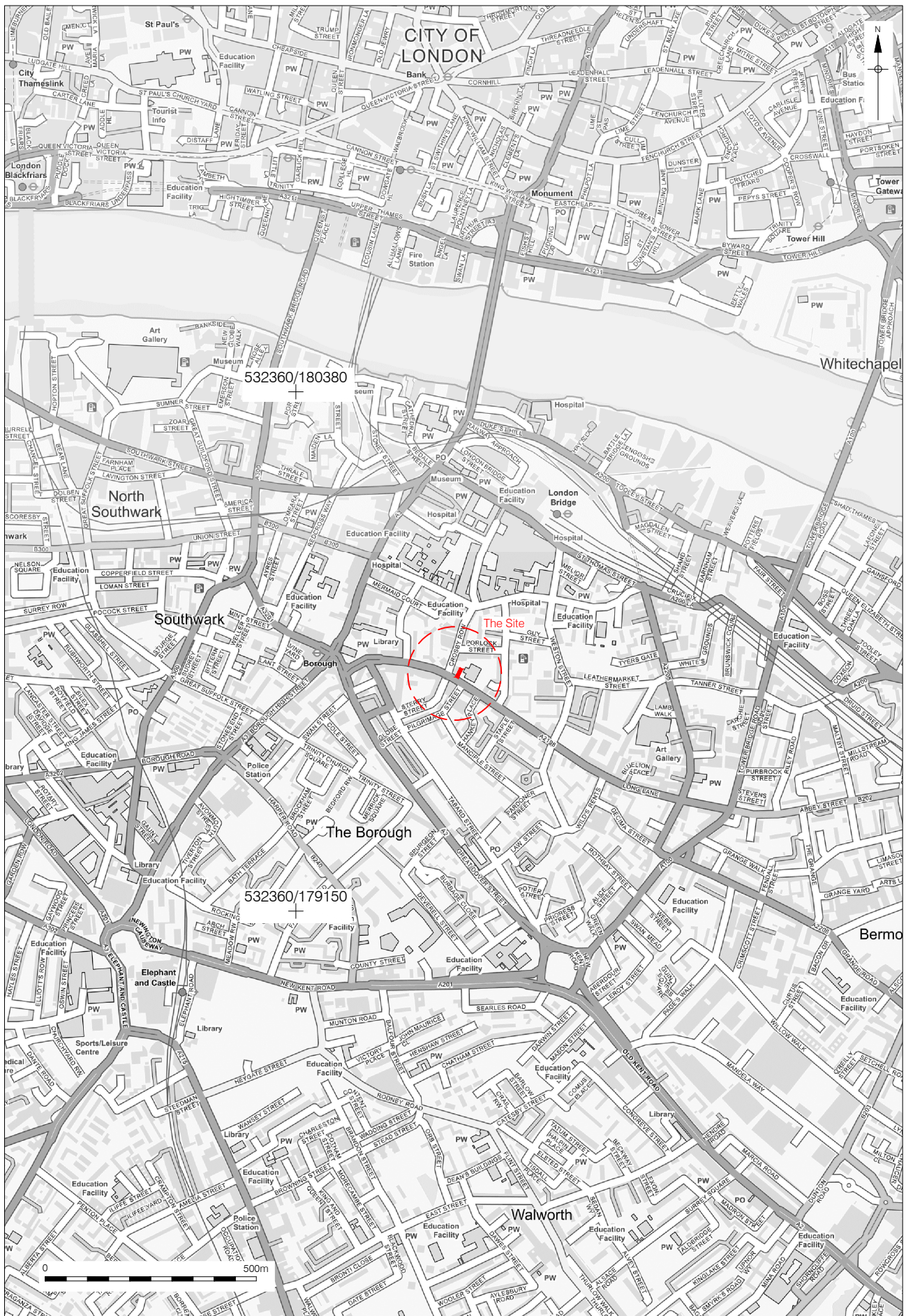
BGS (British Geological Society), 2016, Geology of Britain viewer  
<http://mapapps.bgs.as.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

National Planning policy Framework

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

Archaeology Policy and Supplementary planning Guidance (draft),

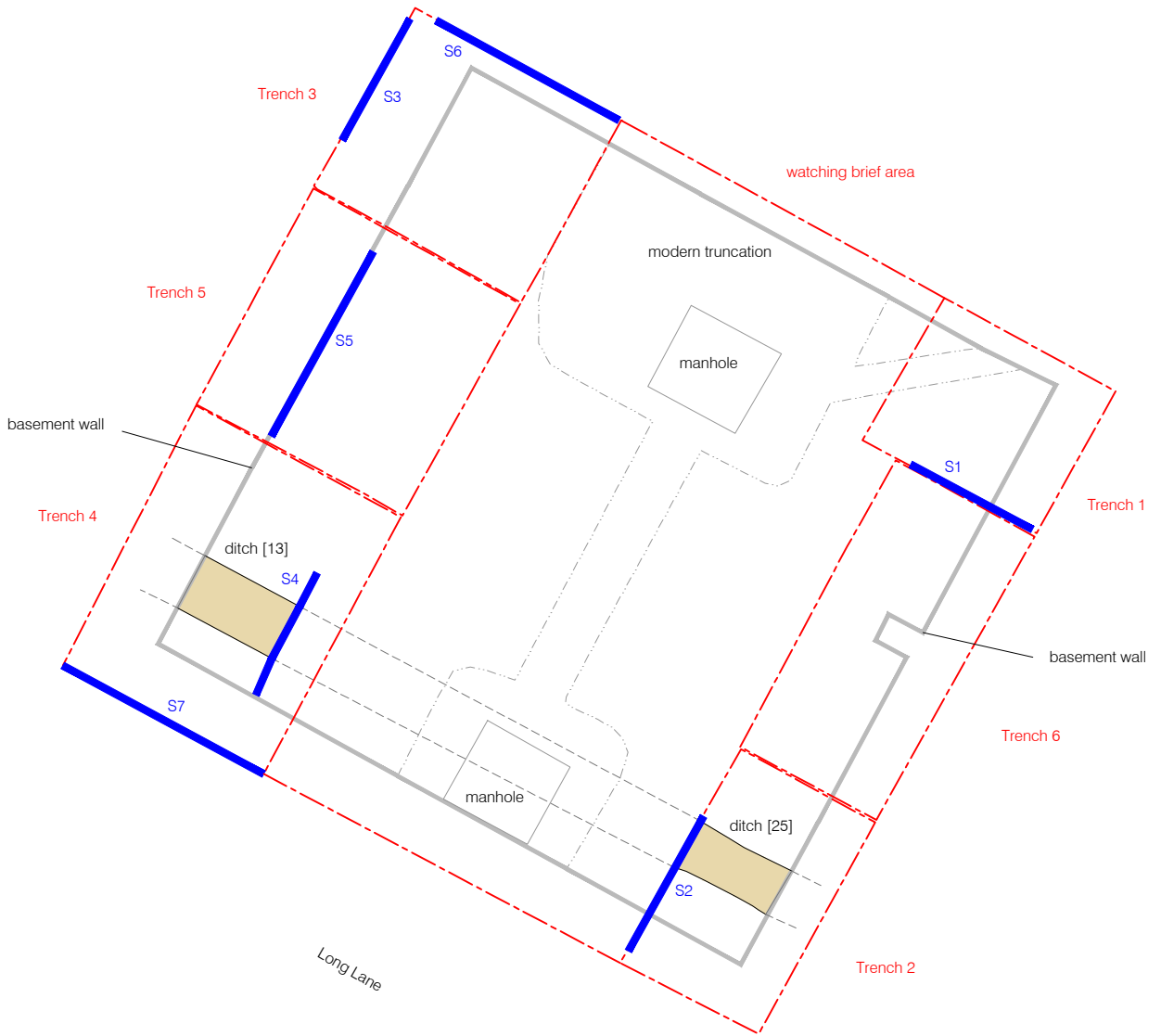
[http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE\\_4634.pdf](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf)



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 13/08/18 DV

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4

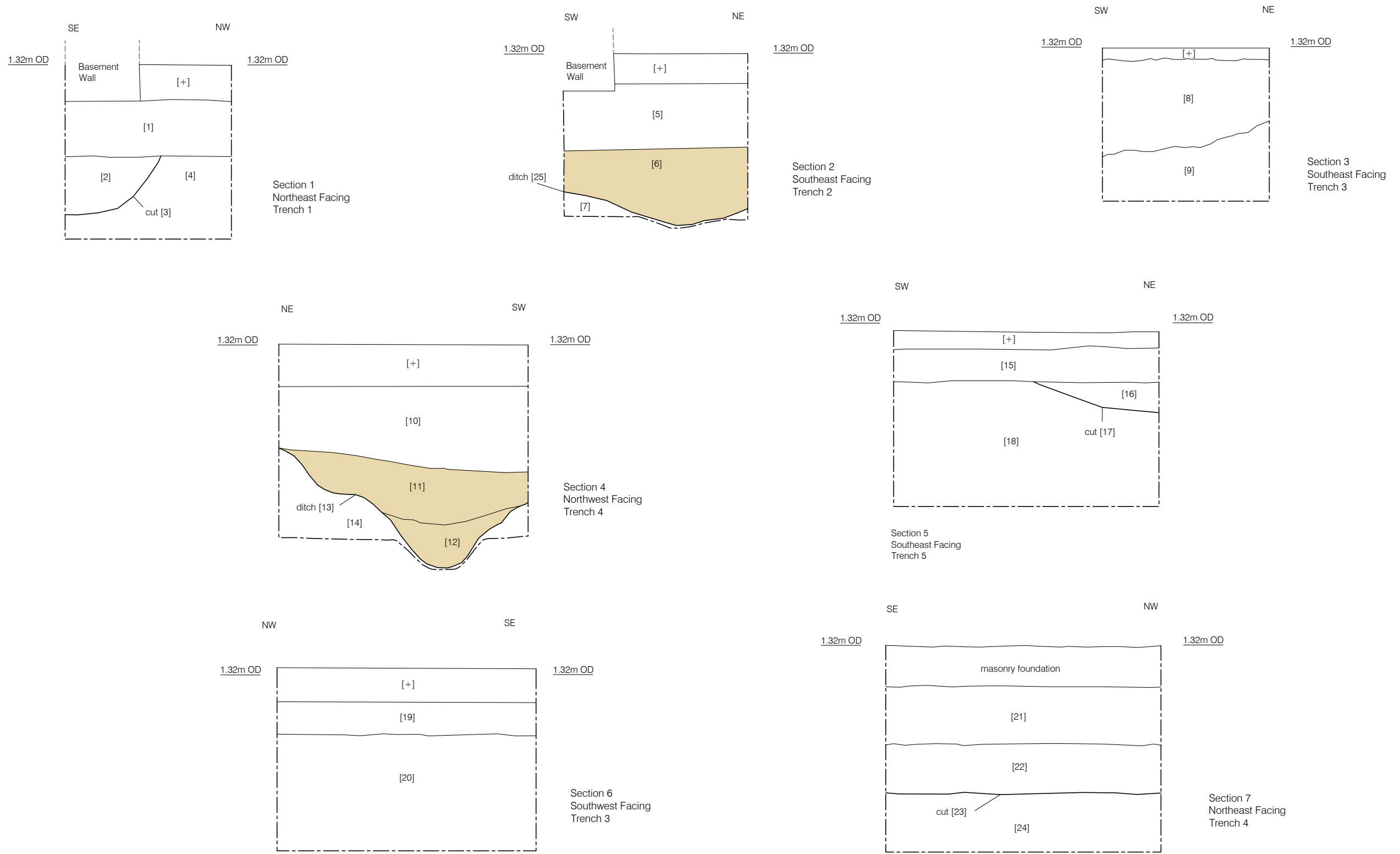




 Ditch

0  2m

Figure 3  
Plan of Watching Brief Area and Underpinning Trenches 1 - 6  
1:50 at A4



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Comments	Highest level	Lowest Level	Area	Type	Trench
1	Post-med layer	1.11	1.09	WB Area	Layer	1
2	Fill of ditch cut [3]	0.77	0.76	WB Area	Fill	1
3	Medieval ditch cut	0.77	0.42	WB Area	Cut	1
4	Natural sandy gravel	0.77	0.76	WB Area	Layer	1
5	Post-med layer	1.15	1.13	WB Area	Layer	2
6	Fill of ditch cut [25]	0.75	0.73	WB Area	Fill	2
7	Natural sandy gravel	0.49	0.28	WB Area	Layer	2
8	Post-med layer	1.36	1.33	WB Area	Layer	3
9	Natural sandy gravel	0.88	0.67	WB Area	Layer	3
10	Post-med layer	1.07	1.06	WB Area	Layer	4
11	Fill of ditch cut [13]	0.69	0.56	WB Area	Fill	4
12	Primary fill of ditch cut [13]	0.35	0.24	WB Area	Fill	4
13	Medieval ditch cut	0.69	-0.02	WB Area	Cut	4
14	Natural sandy gravel	0.68	-0.02	WB Area	Layer	4
15	Post-med layer	1.18	1.15	WB Area	Layer	5
16	Fill of cut [17]	0.97	0.96	WB Area	Fill	5
17	Cut feature filled by [16]	0.97	0.79	WB Area	Cut	5
18	Natural sandy gravel	0.96	0.79	WB Area	Layer	5
19	Post-med layer	1.12	1.11	WB Area	Layer	3
20	Natural sandy gravel	0.92	0.9	WB Area	Layer	3
21	Post-med layer	1.08	1.07	WB Area	Layer	4
22	Fill of ditch cut [23]	0.73	0.72	WB Area	Fill	4
23	Ditch cut same as [13]	0.43	0.41	WB Area	Cut	4
24	Natural sandy gravel	0.43	0.41	WB Area	Layer	4
25	Ditch cut filled by [6]	0.49	0.29	WB Area	Cut	2



## APPENDIX 2: POTTERY

### Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of eight sherds, representing 7 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 373g, dating to the Roman and medieval periods. The condition of the pottery is fragmentary and comprises only sherd material, although a vessel shape could be assigned to all of the fragments. None of the material is abraded and only one sherd is residual (the single Roman sherd weighing 33g), while a late medieval fragment is probably intrusive. The majority of the pottery appears to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The finds were recovered from two contexts containing only small sized groups of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds). The assemblage was classified according to those codes used by the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) and it is discussed as an index.

### Index

Context [6], spot date: 1270–1300

Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350– 1500 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: unidentified. Shoulder, ?intrusive  
Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), 1080– 1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g, form: cooking pot/jar. Body  
sherd, external sooting

London-type ware in the highly decorated style (LOND HD), 1240–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 25g, form:  
jug. Body sherd, white slip-coated and further decorated with applied curving red strips with  
alternating pale and dark green glaze.

London-type ware (LOND), 1080–1350, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 82g, form: baluster jug. Squat baluster  
shape. Splayed base, rounded body with two horizontal cordons at the widest point. Ext. Green  
glaze. External sooting, int. Blackened deposit

Mill Green coarseware (MG COAR), 1270–1400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 117g, form: cooking pot/medium  
rounded jar. Expanded, narrow bevelled rim, short neck, rounded shoulder with splashed glaze,  
external sooting

Context [11], spot date: 1080–1200

Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), 1080– 1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 96g, form: jug. Neck and vertical loop rod handle, external glaze

Roman pottery (RPOT), 50–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 33g, form: flagon. Collared rim, conical neck and a vertical loop strap handle terminal. Orange sandy fabric with pale buff surfaces

### **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

The pottery is of significance at a local level and demonstrates medieval activity associated with Long Lane. The sherd of residual Roman pottery was derived from activity associated with the Southwark settlement of this date. The medieval pottery types and forms are typical for the London region, including Southwark. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. Although the assemblage is of interest, there are no recommendations for further work on the material, because it occurs in too small a quantity to merit a publication.

### **Reference**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

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## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
6	2452;2586	Early Roman sandy brick and tiles; medieval peg tile	5	55	1800	1180	1800	1180-1400	No mortar
7	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
11	2459a;2452	Early Roman sandy tegula, brick and tile	3	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
12	2276;3105	Post-medieval peg tiles; Kentish ragstone paver?	3	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
15	UNK	Unknowns sandy fabric (burnt)	1					Undatable	No mortar

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

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**OASIS ID: preconst1-325561**

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### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 89 Long Lane, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	The watching brief area comprised the underpinning and ground reduction associated with the downward extension of the existing basement. The excavation of 6 underpinning trenches (Trenches 1 to 6) followed by the ground reduction of the remaining deposits in the central part of the basement, revealed natural sandy gravel which was interpreted as part of the western end of the Bermondsey Eyot. The natural sands and gravels were truncated by some cut features. Of note was north-west to south-east orientated ditch cut dated to the medieval period in the southern part of the basement. This ditch was interpreted as being part of the road side ditch associated with the construction of the medieval causeway which was later superseded by modern Long Lane. The ditch was later sealed by a post-medieval layer which in turn was truncated by the groundwork associated with the construction of the existing basement and sewer drainage.
Project dates	Start: 16-07-2018 End: 09-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LNA18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

---

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 89 Long Lane, SE1 4PH, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE1 4PH
Study area	25 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3274 7971 51.50022070776 -0.087397285451 51 30 00 N 000 05 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.43m Max: 0.96m

---

### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Gill King
Project design originator	AB Heritage
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Zam Med Ltd

---

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

---

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	89 Long Lane, Southwark, SE1 4PH: An archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I.
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