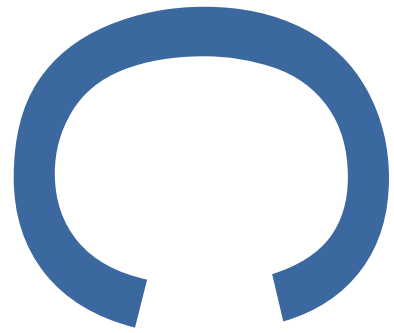


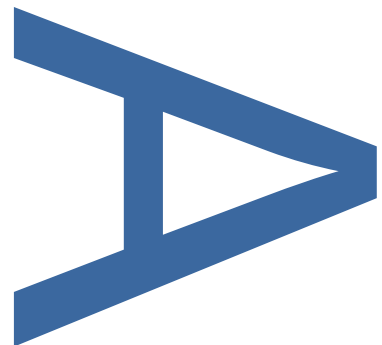
**FORMER FIRE STATION,
94 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, SE1 0EG**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**



SITE CODE: SBR16

REPORT NUMBER: R14230

SEPTEMBER 2020

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**FORMER FIRE STATION, 94 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON SE1 0EG
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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FORMER FIRE STATION, 94 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON SE1 0EG
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: SBR16

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 17-AP0367

SITE CENTRAL NGR: TQ 3210 7988

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Report No R14230

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
6	SITE METHODOLOGY.....	10
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	11
8	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	13
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	15
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	15
11	PLATES	16
12	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	21
13	APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX.....	22
14	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM	23
	Figure 1: Site Location.....	18
	Figure 2: Location of Watching Brief Areas	19
	Figure 3: Sections.....	20

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological Watching Brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at the Former Fire Station, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1 0EG. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3210 7988 in the London Borough of Southwark. The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st March and 20th June 2019 and was commissioned by Hadston Southwark Ltd. Mills Whipp Projects acted as consultants on the project.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief recorded a simple depositional sequence. Natural sandy-gravel, which represented the Kempton Park Gravel Member, was recorded in the central and southern portions (Areas 4 and 5) of the site between 1.64m OD and 1.9m OD.
- 1.3 Sealing the natural gravel and recorded as the earliest deposit in Areas 1 and 2, was a homogenous humic silt horizon, located between 2.24m OD and 2.45m OD, which most likely represents the open garden areas of the post-medieval period prior to the construction of St Saviours Workhouse in 1778.
- 1.4 Sealing the garden deposits across all watching brief areas was an extensive horizon of later post-medieval made ground. This made ground relates to consolidation immediately prior to the construction of the workhouse in the late 18th century and development of the site in the 19th century including the site becoming the headquarters for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
- 1.5 The depositional sequence recorded during the watching brief is consistent with the sequence already recorded during the previous archaeological investigations on the site (Grosso 2015, Cipin 2016, Jones 2019).

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Hadston Southwark Ltd. to conduct an archaeological watching brief on land at the Former Southern Fire Station, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London.
- 2.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3210 7988 and occupies an area approximately 8,688m². It is currently occupied by the buildings of the Former Fire Station with associated yards and Drill Towers, and is bounded to the north by Copperfield Street, to the west and south by Sawyer Street and to the east by Southwark bridge Road (Figure 1).
- 2.3 Planning permission has been granted for the proposed development (planning ref: 17-AP0367) which comprises the part demolition of buildings on site whilst retaining buildings of special architectural and historic significance. The scheme also comprises the development of a new secondary school and sixth form college, provision of a new series of buildings delivering c. 180 new residential units, provision of new commercial or leisure space and the creation of a new central landscaped courtyard and outside space.
- 2.4 The site has been subject to a series of previous archaeological phases of work by PCA, evaluation and watching brief, which have been reported on previously (Grosso 2015, Cipin 2016 and Jones 2019). This report details the results of the archaeological watching across the majority of the site lying outside of the burial ground of St. Saviours Workhouse. Works undertaken within the boundary of the burial ground will be reported on separately at a later date when all work is completed in this area.
- 2.5 The watching brief methodology was outlined in a site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2019b) which was prepared prior to the fieldwork and was approved by Gillian King, then Archaeological Officer at the London Borough of Southwark. The site lies adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.6 This phase of archaeological watching comprised the monitoring of groundworks associated with ground reduction for a piling mat, drainage, pile caps and other below ground works which were greater than 0.5m depth below ground level.
- 2.7 The project was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) between 21st March and 20th June 2019 and was managed for PCA by Chris Mayo. The fieldwork was supervised by Bruce Ferguson and Chloe Sinclair.
- 2.8 Site records were compiled continuing use of the site code SBR16, which has been retained for all investigations at the site to date. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive identified by that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th, 2012, updated July 2018, and 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, published July 22nd 2011 and amended in 2015. Policy 7.8 headed "Heritage Assets and Archaeology" details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

3.3 Local Planning Policy: LB Southwark's Development Plan

3.3.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Southwark core Strategy, which was adopted in April 2013. It contains the following policy statement with regards to the archaeological environment:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in-situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

52

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

archaeological remains.

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

3.4 Planning Permission

3.4.1 Planning permission for the redevelopment of the Former Fire Station site at 94 Southwark Bridge Road has been granted under planning reference 17-AP0367. Planning conditions 3, 4, 5 and 31 relating to archaeology were attached; condition 3 has been dealt with already elsewhere, whilst condition 5 required the execution of an archaeological evaluation, undertaken previously by PCA in two phases and reported elsewhere (Cipin, 2016, Jones 2019).

3.4.2 Further archaeological works were required for the development in line with condition 4, worded as follows:

Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site.

3.4.3 The mitigation works required under condition 4 (above) were required, under condition 31, to be reported upon, worded as follows:

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

Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with 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 2018.

3.4.4 In advance of the mitigation work a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Mills Whipp Projects 2019b) and approved by the local planning authority. This report outlines the results of the mitigation works composed of an archaeological watching brief maintained during construction works involving earth moving. It is pursuant to planning conditions No. 4 and No.31, the latter of which requires proposals for post-excavation works, the publication of the site and the preparation of the site archive. A further watching brief will be maintained during construction works taking place on the footprint of the St Saviour's Workhouse burial ground and reported separately.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The drift geology of the site comprises the Kempton Park Gravel Member, capped in places with a layer of brickearth varying in thickness of between about 1m and 3m. These deeply buried deposits represent the base of the archaeological sequence. They form a series of low-lying islands (eyots) that stretch along the ancient inter-tidal zone defining the southern bank of the Thames. The surface of the islands lay at elevations of around 0.5m and 1.5m above Ordnance Datum. They were separated by tidal channels filled with alluvium which produced mud flats at low tide.
- 4.1.2 Research indicates that the study site lies on the southern edge of the 'Borough Channel', an alluvial filled watercourse that separates one of the main gravel islands on its northern side from the mainland to the south. In the Roman period this island was occupied by the Roman town of *Londinium's* southern suburb.
- 4.1.3 In 2006 an evaluation at 122-144 Southwark Bridge Road, approximately 120m south of the study site, recorded natural sand and gravel between 1.58m OD and 1.97m OD which is likely to represent the typical elevation of the gravel forming the mainland to the south of the Borough Channel. In the general vicinity of the site, however, Ordnance Datum heights of the natural gravels produce a complex picture of differing levels, although most lie between 0.5m and 2.0m OD.
- 4.1.4 The watching brief conducted by PCA on a geotechnical test pit at the northern end of the study site (TP1) did not record any identifiable channel alluvium, giving rise to the possibility that the Borough Channel lies to the north of the site (Grosso, 2015). The evaluation test pits (Cipin 2016) confirmed this, with no channel alluvium evident in any of the investigations. Natural gravel was recorded at 1.55m OD in TP2, 1.38m OD in TP3 and 1.60m OD in TP4. Subsequent work on the site (Jones 2019) recorded natural gravel at 2.79m OD in the southern end of the site which seems unusually high and may be an erroneous reading.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site is located on the western side of Southwark Bridge Road approximately 630m south of the River Thames. This section of Southwark Bridge Road lies at approximately 4.2m OD while the site generally lies at approximately 3.8m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological and historical background has been summarised from the site-specific Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Mills Whipp Projects, 2016).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Prehistoric pottery and flint finds have been recovered from North Southwark indicating occupation of the inter-tidal zone from the Mesolithic onwards. This area would have provided good hunting and fishing and the islands are likely to have attracted early seasonal settlement.

5.1.2 A more permanent settlement may have been established in the Bronze Age at Fennings Wharf by London Bridge where a ring barrow and associated cremations were uncovered. Although a scatter of Iron Age burials have been recorded in this area, indicating that occupation continued into the Roman period, no significant settlement sites have yet been discovered. These limited finds are insufficient to form any broad landuse pattern but indicate the presence of prehistoric peoples at various periods in this area, although there is no evidence for settlement or land use in the immediate proximity of the site.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 Soon after the invasion of AD 43 the Romans established Londinium on a low gravel hill (Cornhill) on the north bank overlooking the River Thames. In the mid-1st century, a suburb to the Roman town developed on the southern side of the river located on an island (eyot) north of the site. It was established along Watling Street, being the main Roman road south and being the antecedent to Borough High Street and Old Kent Road. Archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement was mainly, with the exception of Roman cemeteries, confined to the eyot. The site, however, lies approximately 200m southwest of the Roman suburb's core.

5.2.2 Various Roman deposits have been recorded in the area of the site, south of the Roman suburb. At 54 Southwark Bridge Road, approximately 120m north of the site, a Roman dumped layer was recorded while at Ewer Street, to the north of the site, Roman ditches were recorded. Another Roman ditch, thought to be a field boundary, was recorded at 137 Great Suffolk Street approximately 230m southeast of the site and Roman plough soil was recorded at Lant Street. This pattern of land use suggests that the site occupied an area of agricultural land to the south of the settlement.

5.3 Saxon

5.3.1 There is no archaeological evidence for early Saxon land use in the vicinity of the site. By the 9th century, however, the Southwark bridgehead may have become a Saxon 'burh' or fortified town in response to the Viking attacks from the Thames. It may have been defended by a ditch, part of which may have been recorded during excavations at Montague Close in the vicinity of Southwark Cathedral which lies approximately 700m north-east of the site. If this were the case then the site lay well south of the defended town which, again, centred on the northern section of Borough High Street. No significant Saxon finds have been reported in the vicinity of the site.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 The site lay within part of the Bishop of Winchester's estate in Southwark, a stretch of land lying between Paris Garden and the church of St Mary Overie within the parish of St Saviour. It was bounded to the north by the river and to the south by the parish of St George's. The estate was granted to the Bishops of Winchester by Bermondsey Abbey in the 12th century. Apart from some building along the river frontage at Bankside, the estate was mostly waterlogged open meadowland known as the Bishop of Winchester's Park. The site lay at the southern end of 'The Park'.
- 5.4.2 By a gradual process of leasing out plots through the 16th and 17th centuries the estate was developed for housing. However, no significant medieval finds have been made in the proximity of the site.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 Rocque's map of 1746 shows that the site is still predominantly occupied by open ground and may well have been used as a tenter ground. By 1774, however, a workhouse and an associated burial ground to the east of it was under construction on the site. The burial ground did not extend beyond the northern edge of the workhouse where a gap is shown between it and a row of houses.
- 5.5.2 The original workhouse was composed of an eastern, northern and a western block. The western block terminates in wings and had a smaller, independent block placed at either end. Both the northern block and western block are built from stock brick to three storeys with a basement level and are still in evidence in the central area of the site.
- 5.5.3 The workhouse ceased to exist in 1808 and in 1820 it was converted into a hat factory. At this point various alterations and additions were made to the workhouse buildings. Two Georgian houses were built facing Southwark Bridge Road which occupy the eastern block of the workhouse which later became Winchester House.
- 5.5.4 In 1875 the Metropolitan Board of Works purchased the site as a headquarters and training school for the new Metropolitan Fire Brigade which had been established in 1865. A headquarters building was also constructed in front of Winchester House fronting onto Southwark Bridge Road with its northern edge stretching across the north-eastern part of the site. The red brick Engine House Block was built at its southern end and it was during this same period that the Cottage Block was added. The headquarters building was demolished in 1969 after suffering severe bomb damage during WWII.
- 5.5.5 The other buildings on the site survived including the 18th and 19th century buildings to include Winchester House and the north and west blocks. The Ordnance Survey map of 1952 provides an indication of the degree of survival on the site prior to the demolition of the building in front of Winchester House. It suggests the small buildings in the southwest corner of the site had been demolished to make way for the Main Block. The demolition of the Victorian building in front of Winchester House is shown to have included the northern range as well as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1967-72. This area is now open ground with only the Training Tower 4 and the Firehouse Services building in evidence. In the late 20th century the Main Block was added at the southern end of the site while on the western edge, the earlier buildings were replaced by the Firehouse in 1997.

6 SITE METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 A detailed site-specific methodology for the archaeological watching brief was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2019b). The watching brief comprised monitoring of groundworks associated piling mats, drainage, pile caps and other below ground works which were excavated to a depth of greater than 0.5m depth below ground level.
- 6.2 The watching brief was undertaken across a number of phases of attendance and as such the results are presented by designated watching brief areas (Figure 2) listed below;
- Area 1: North and northeast of the North Block.
 - Area 2: Northwest corner
 - Area 3: West of the west block in the location of the previous Firehouse
 - Area 4: The central courtyard area of Winchester House and the North and West Block
 - Area 5: The southern portion of the site
- 6.3 All groundworks, monitored by an attendant archaeologist, were undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in graded 'spits'.
- 6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by 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 a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A photographic record was taken in the digital format.
- 6.5 The Ordnance Datum heights were taken from a topographic survey of the site provided by the client.
- 6.6 The complete site archive including site records and photographs will be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the unique site code SBR16.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the watching brief was a horizon of natural sandy gravel, contexts [307] and [310]. This deposit is consistent with the known underlying geology, the Kempton Park Gravel Member, and was recorded in two of the watching brief areas, Area 4 at 1.64m OD and Area 5 at 1.9m OD.

7.2 Phase 2.1: Post-Medieval Humic Garden Soil Horizon

Area 1

7.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded within Area 1 was a dark brown humic clay silt deposit, [301]. This deposit was recorded at 2.45m OD and was at least 0.2m thick but continued deeper below the excavation formation level.

Area 2

7.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded within Area 2 was a dark brown humic clay silt deposit, [303], which was equivalent to deposit [301] in Area 1. This deposit was recorded at 2.35m OD and was at least 0.1m thick but continued deeper below the excavation formation level.

Area 4

7.2.3 Sealing natural deposit [307] in Area 4 was another deposit of dark brown humic clay silt, [306]. This deposit was recorded at 2.24m OD and was generally 0.6m thick across the area.

Area 5

7.2.4 Sealing natural deposit [310] in Area 5 was a dark brown humic clay silt deposit, [309], which was equivalent to deposit [306] in Area 4. This deposit was recorded at 2.4m OD and was generally 0.5m thick across the area.

7.3 Phase 2.2: Post-Medieval Made Ground

Area 1

7.3.1 Sealing humic deposit [301] in Area 1 was an extensive deposit of later post-medieval made ground, [300]. This deposit was recorded at 3.10m OD and was 0.65m thick and contained a moderate amount of red brick and tile fragments as inclusions.

Area 2

7.3.2 Sealing humic deposit [303] in Area 2 was an extensive deposit of later post-medieval made ground, [302]. This deposit was recorded at 3.05m OD, was generally 0.7m thick across the area and contained fragments of red brick and tile as inclusions.

Area 3

7.3.3 Recorded as the earliest deposit in Area 3 was a layer of later post-medieval made ground, [304]. This deposit was recorded at 2.7m OD and was at least 0.6m thick but continued deeper than the excavation limit. This deposit contained inclusions of fragments of red brick and tile.

Area 4

- 7.3.4 Sealing humic deposit [306] in Area 4 was a layer of later post-medieval made ground, [305]. Recorded at 3.09m OD, this deposit was generally 0.85m thick across the area and contained red brick and tile fragment inclusions.

Area 5

- 7.3.5 Sealing humic deposit [309] in Area 5 was a layer of later post-medieval made ground, [308]. Recorded at 3.1m OD this deposit was generally 0.7m thick across the area.

7.4 Phase 3: Modern

- 7.4.1 Sealing the later post-medieval deposits across all excavation areas was a series of later 19th century and 20th century made ground and levelling deposits. These were invariably capped by modern concrete or tarmac representing the modern surface level which lay between 3.8m OD and 3.6m OD.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Phase Discussion

Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 Natural sandy gravel deposits were recorded in two locations of the watching brief, Areas 4 and 5, in the central and southern portions of the site. This natural deposit was consistent with the known underlying geology, the Kempton Park Gravel Member, and was recorded between 1.64m OD in the centre of the site rising to 1.9m OD to the south, reflecting a general slope north down to the River Thames. These recorded ordnance datum heights are consistent with previous investigations on site such as the 2016 evaluation (Cipin 2016) which recorded natural strata between 1.72m OD to the south and 1.28m OD to the north. The phase 2 evaluation Trench 8, located in the south of the site, recorded natural gravel at 2.79m OD, which seems unusually high and may be an erroneous reading (Jones 2019).

Phase 2.1: Post-Medieval Humic Soil

- 8.1.2 Recorded as the earliest deposits in Areas 1 and 2 and sealing the natural Kempton Park Gravel deposits in Areas 4 and 5 was a horizon of humic clay silt, contexts [301], [303], [306] and [309]. This horizon was generally homogeneous and predominantly sterile with some small fragments of red brick and tile noted as inclusions. This horizon was recorded between 2.45m OD and 2.24m OD and was between 0.5m and 0.6m thick. This deposit appears to correlate to similar humic deposits recorded during the previous phases of work, notably within Test Pit 3 (Cipin 2016, 14), where a similar deposit provided dating evidence which suggested deposition in the 17th century and was interpreted to be former marshland/meadowland. Cartographic sources illustrate the site to be open ground until the 18th century when a small number of buildings were located around the edges of the site with the greater majority of the site being open gardens until the construction of St Saviours Workhouse in the late 18th century which dramatically altered the site (Mills Whipp Projects 2016). It is considered therefore that the humic horizon recorded across the site during the watching brief represents these open garden and meadowland areas prior to the construction of the Workhouse.

Phase 2.2: Post-Medieval Made Ground

- 8.1.3 Sealing the humic soil deposits was a considerable later post-medieval made ground horizon. Later post-medieval made ground is well recorded across the numerous previous archaeological investigations on the site and invariably relate to consolidation immediately prior to the construction of the workhouse in 1778 and redevelopment of the site in the 19th century. This made ground horizon was recorded between 3.1m OD and 2.7m OD and ranged in thickness between 0.65m and 0.8m.

8.2 Research Objectives

- 8.2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp 2019b) posed some specific research objectives which are addressed as follows:

What is the nature of the natural geology?

8.2.2 The geological sequence revealed on the watching brief correlated to the Kempton Park Gravel Member which has been identified across the site and wider area. There was a notable lack of a brickearth cap to the gravels.

Is there evidence for Roman burials on the site?

8.2.3 No evidence for Roman burials were seen within the site. The focus of the southern cemetery remains to the east of Southwark Bridge Road in the area of Lant Street and Great Suffolk Street.

Is the evidence for mediaeval land management on the site?

8.2.4 The watching brief revealed no evidence for land management of any type, the monitoring simply showing a straightforward stratigraphic sequence of agricultural soils atop the gravels and in turn sealed by made ground.

Are there any remains of the buildings shown on Horwood's map of 1799 on the eastern side of the Pepper Street entrance?

8.2.5 No evidence of any structures in the northern part of the site, Area 1, were seen. The conclusion for this is simply that modern development in this part of the site, notably in the late 19th and 20th centuries (see Mills Whipp Projects 2016, Figure 10 onwards), had truncated the archaeological resource

8.3 Conclusions

8.3.1 The watching brief has revealed no significant archaeology across the areas herein reported, that is the area of the site external to the burial ground of St Saviour's Workhouse.

8.3.2 Excavations were monitored in multiple areas and revealed a consistent sequence of made ground sealing a humic soil, considered to represent the period up to the 18th century when the site lay within agricultural or pastoral land.

8.3.3 The natural horizons at the base of the sequence comprised terrace gravels, part of the Kempton Park Member.

8.3.4 Further work is to be completed within areas of the development site within the area of the St Saviour's Workhouse burial ground, the boundary of which is well-documented (see Mills Whipp Projects 2016). Once the works within the burial ground area complete, a separate report of findings will be produced by PCA to detail the findings of that watching brief, which required by a Faculty consent order.

8.3.5 It is not considered that the site herein reported requires further work beyond this report, other than a note within the Annual Round-Up of the *London Archaeologist*, which PCA will complete in due course.

8.3.6 Once the archaeological work within the last area of the site, the burial ground, have been completed, and the archaeological project approved by the local planning authority, then PCA will transfer the site archive - identified by code SBR16 – to the London Archaeological Archive.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects for overseeing the project on behalf of Hadston Southwark Limited who kindly funded it.
- 9.2 PCA would like to thank Gillian King and Chris Constable for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.3 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by Chris Mayo and supervised by Bruce Ferguson and Chloe Sinclair. The illustrations were prepared by Ray Murphy.

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11 PLATES



Plate 1: Northern section of Area 1, facing east



Plate 2: Area 1, facing west



Plate 3: Northern extent of Area 4, facing north, surface of terrace gravels

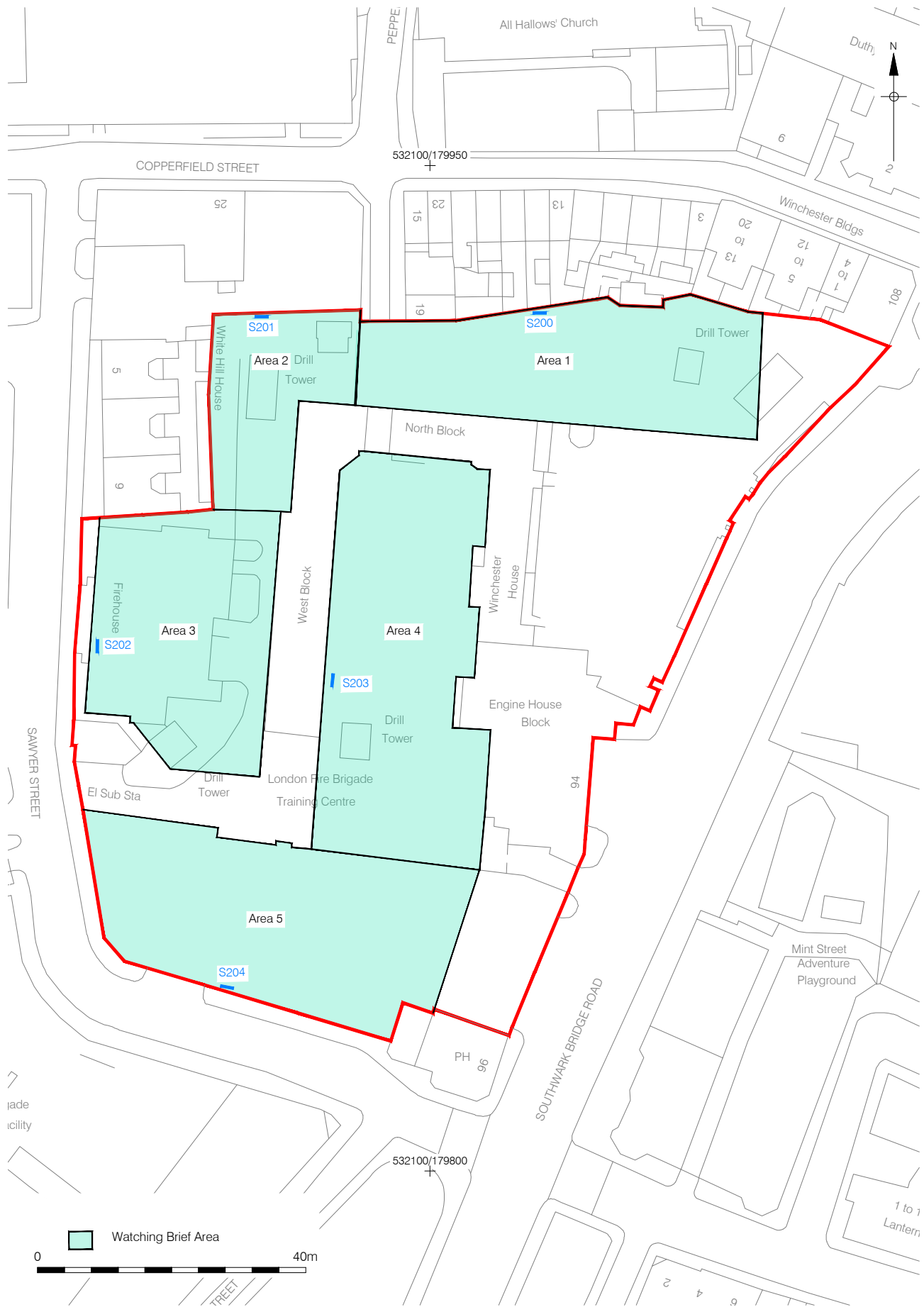


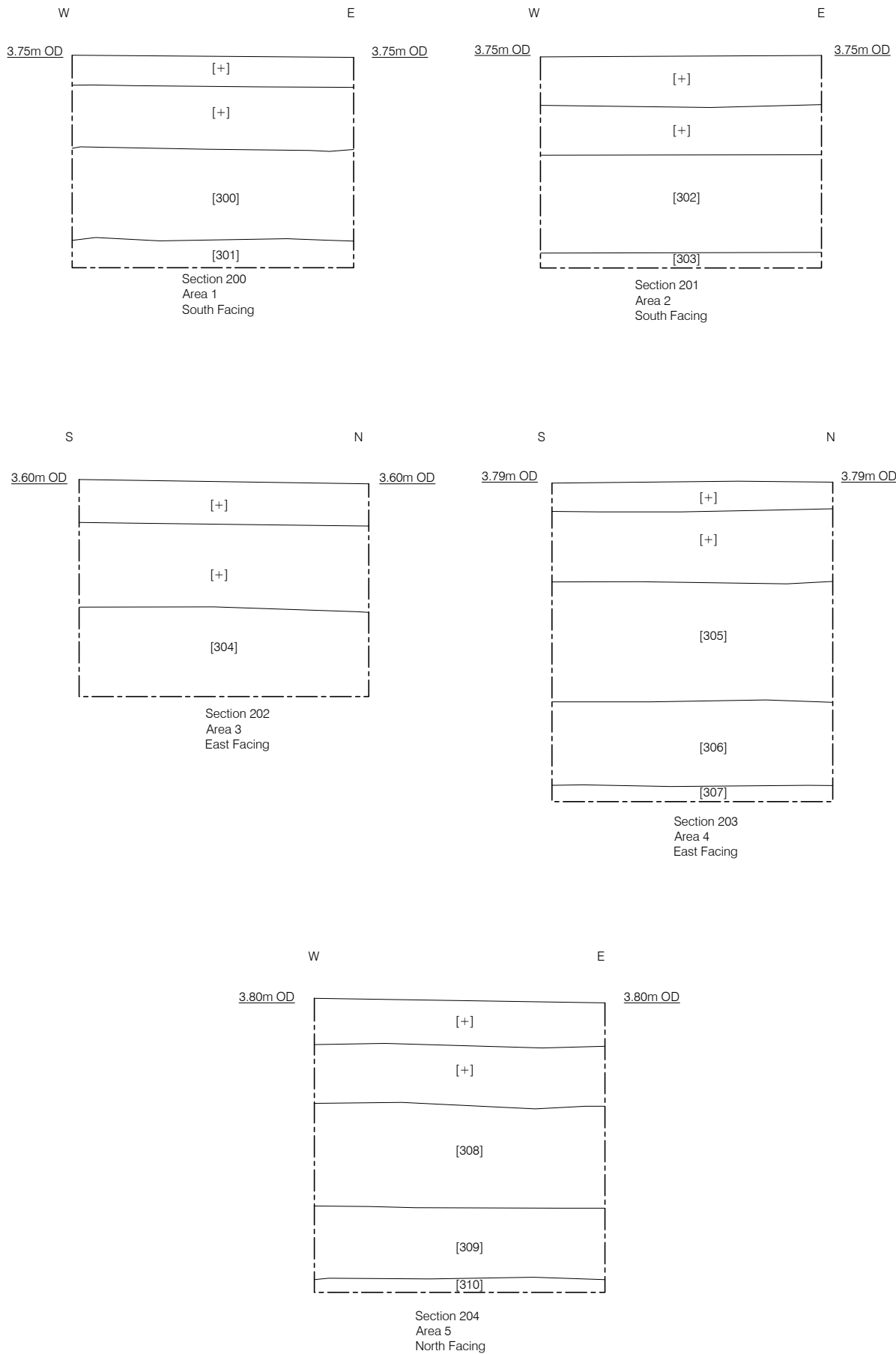
Plate 4: Northern extent of Area 4, facing north



Plate 5: Southeastern end of Area 4, facing southeast



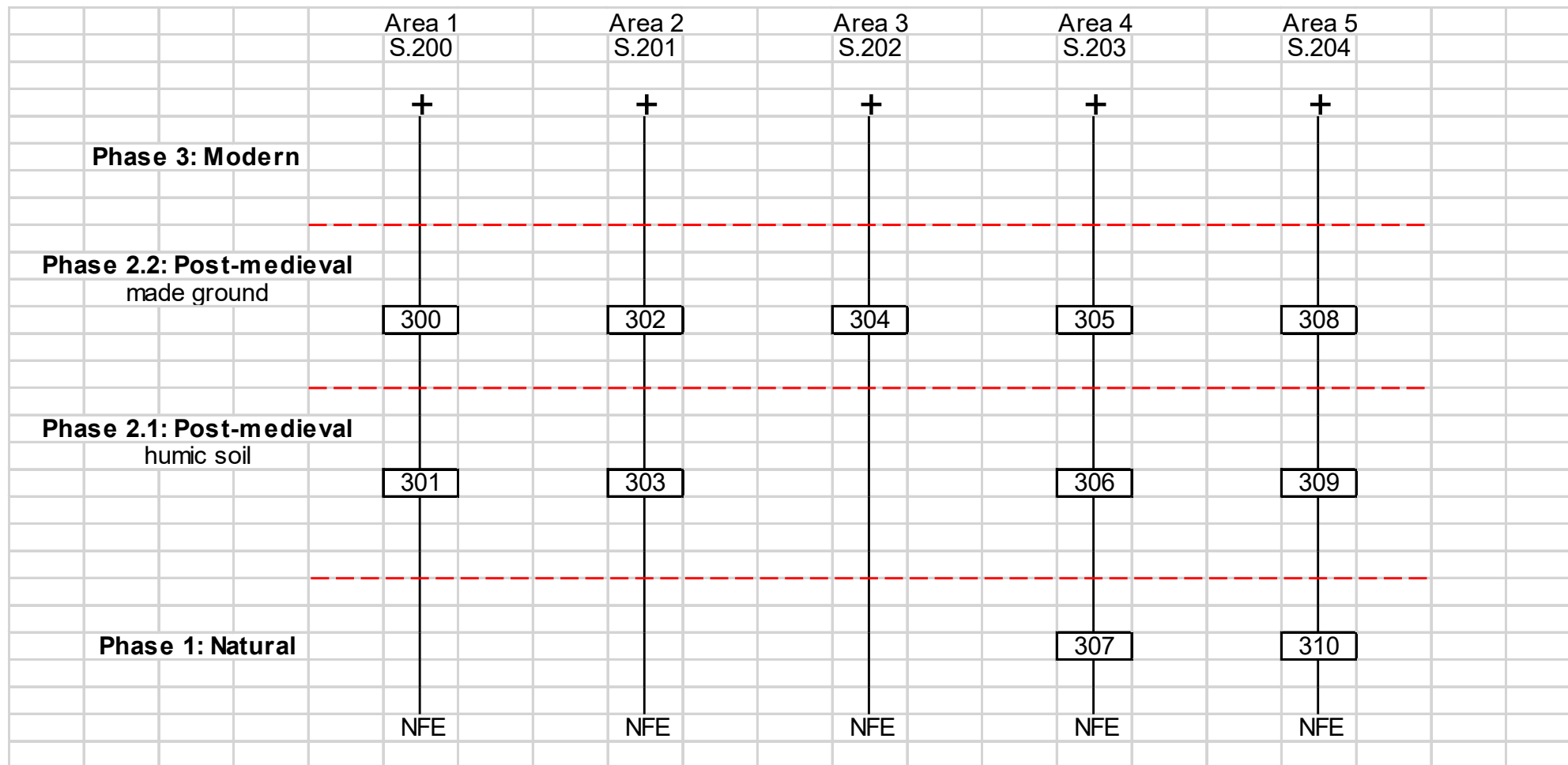




12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Area	Section	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
300	Layer	1	200	Made ground	Make-up	0.65	3.1	2.2
301	Layer	1	200	Humic soil horizon	Garden Soil	0.2	2.45	2.1
302	Layer	2	201	Made ground	Make-up	0.7	3.05	2.2
303	Layer	2	201	Humic soil horizon	Garden Soil	0.1	2.35	2.1
304	Layer	3	202	Made ground	Make-up	0.6	2.7	2.2
305	Layer	4	203	Made ground	Make-up	0.85	3.09	2.2
306	Layer	4	203	Humic soil horizon	Garden Soil	0.6	2.24	2.1
307	Layer	4	203	Natural sandy gravel	Natural		1.64	1
308	Layer	5	204	Made ground	Make-up	0.7	3.1	2.2
309	Layer	5	204	Humic soil horizon	Garden Soil	0.5	2.4	2.1
310	Layer	5	204	Natural sandy gravel	Natural		1.9	1

13 APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



14 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-403835

Project details

Project name	Former Southwark Fire Station, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 0EG: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with piling mats, drainage, and pile caps. The watching brief recorded natural Kempton Park Gravel between 1.9m OD and 1.64m OD sealed by a humic soil horizons representing garden activity in the 17th and early 18th century which was overlain by later post-medieval made ground.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2019 End: 20-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SBR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Former Southwark Fire Station
Postcode	SE1 0EG
Study area	8688 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3210 7988 51.501898854312 -0.09654966182 51 30 06 N 000 05 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.64m Max: 1.9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Bruce Ferguson/Chloe Sinclair
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Urbanwise Developments Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	MLAA
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	MLAA
Paper Media available	"Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Southwark Fire Station, 94 Southwark Bridge Road, SE1 0EG: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Entered on	16 September 2020

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