

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Bear Lane, London Borough of Southwark

Site Code: BEQ 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3185 8023

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at Bear Lane, London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was implemented in advance of the proposed development of a new hotel, on land previously occupied by Bear House.
- 1.3 The evaluation forms the first part of the archaeological mitigation process and as such was designed to evaluate any archaeologically significant features overlying a previously identified palaeo-channel.
- 1.4 Historic records suggest that the channel was probably in-filled by the late 17th century and had been reclaimed as farmland. This land was progressively developed during the following centuries to form the urban landscape seen today.
- 1.5 As such, the evaluation methodology was designed with the intension of identifying post-medieval archaeology only, with any earlier deposits to be examined at a later date.
- 1.6 Seven trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the former location of Bear House. In four of the trenches deposits characterised as natural alluvium were identified. In the remaining three trenches concrete foundations obstructed any further excavation. Structures interpreted as the remains of late 18th century domestic buildings were identified in three of the trenches, while the remains of an early 20th century basement were found in another trench. In all but one of the trenches foundation works associated with the construction of Bear House had had a significant impact.

2 INTRODUCTION

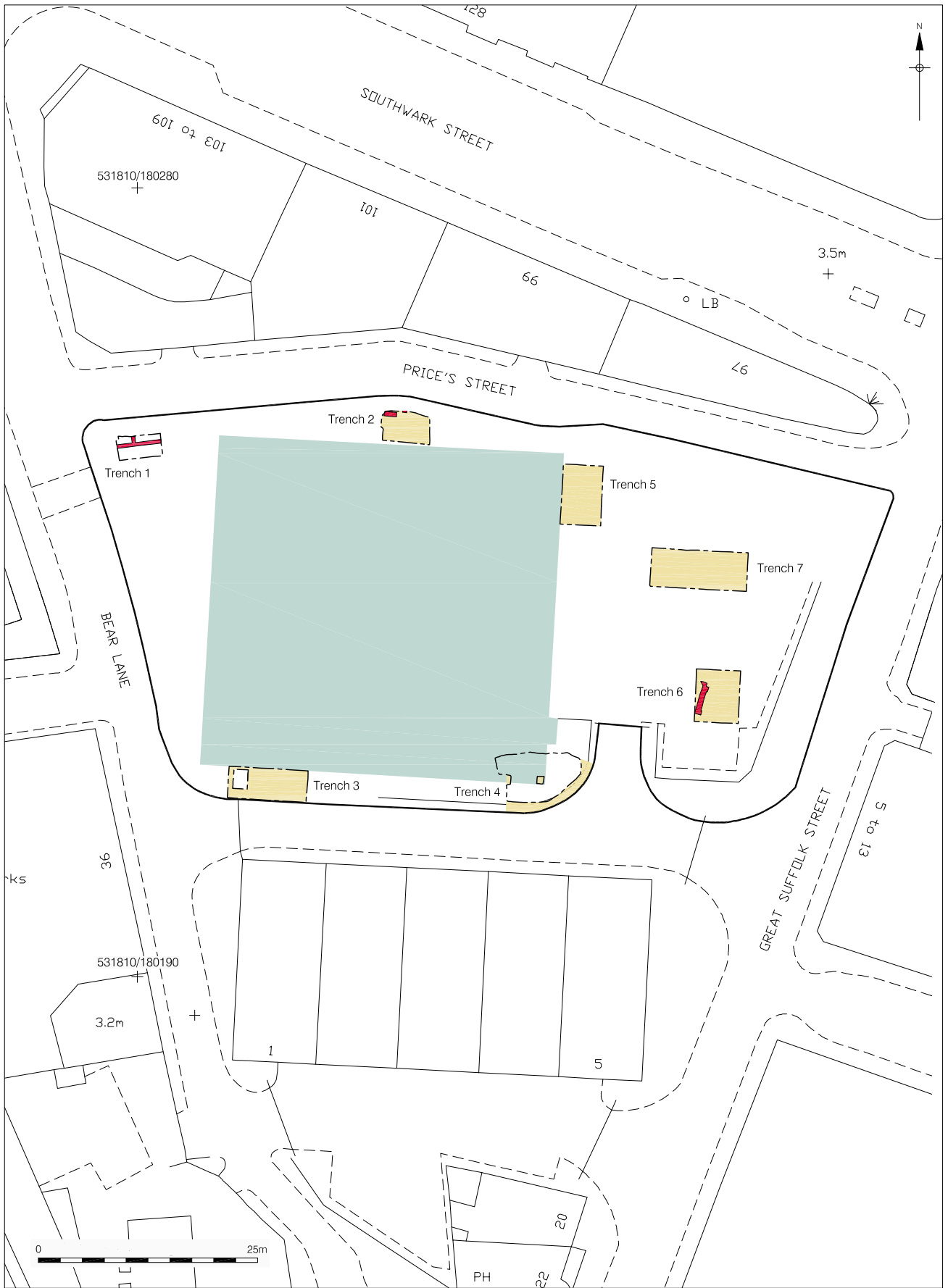
- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at Bear Lane London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1), in advance of the proposed development of a new hotel.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 30th November and 4th December 2009 and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation followed specifications which had been approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer for Southwark Council, outlined in 'Specifications For An Archaeological Field Evaluation' (D.Hawkins 2009).
- 2.3 Seven trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision (Figure 2). Wherever deposits or structural remains of archaeological interest were present, these were recorded and artefactual material was recovered where possible.
- 2.4 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3185 8023.
- 2.5 The site was given the unique code BEQ 09.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Aidan Turner who was assisted by Alexander Pullen and Ian Bright with the project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology. The fieldwork was monitored by Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting, and Chris Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer for Southwark Council.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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- Footprint of Bear House
- Concrete
- Brick Wall

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEACH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 The advice states 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process' (paragraph 18).

3.1.3 It also states 'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (paragraph 8).

3.2 Archaeology in Southwark

3.2.1 The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bankside, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe as defined in the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan.

3.2.2 The Council's Archaeology Policy is as follows:

OBJECTIVE E.5: TO ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND DISPLAY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The archaeological heritage of the borough includes historic centres and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement and is of national and international significance. Many finds and sites in Southwark, particularly those from the Roman, Medieval and Elizabethan periods are very well known, and the Council will do all it can to assist in their preservation, protection and display for all to enjoy.

POLICY E.5.1: The Council will seek to conserve and protect the Borough's archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historic development. The Policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance where ancient remains are threatened by development.

The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application

Where there is potential for important remains on a site, which may merit preservation *in situ*, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application

Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by re-designing the proposed development and by foundation modification.

Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment i.e. preservation by record.

Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to the commencement of any work.

Reason: To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the Policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the Borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

Implementation: By application of the Council's statutory development control powers and by planning and other legal agreements. This policy applies to all sites within the defined Archaeological Priority Zones and, in addition, the Council will apply this policy as appropriate to sites of potential archaeological importance outside the zones. The Department of the Environment has also issued comprehensive guidance (Planning Policy Guidance 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' November 1990). See also POLICY B.3.3: Community Benefit.

- 3.3 Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, inspected and monitored the archaeological works.
- 3.4 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the footprint of the development.

3.5 **Research Objectives**

3.5.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains, and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation or mitigation. On the basis of the archaeological deposits found in the immediate vicinity it is unlikely that preservation in situ will be an issue at this site, but the evaluation will provide information useful for making an informed and reasonable planning decision regarding any further mitigation required.

3.5.2 The following research aims were addressed in the specification (D.Hawkins 2009):

- The primary objectives of the evaluation are as follows:
- To determine land use prior to Post Medieval colonisation.
- To determine the date of colonisation.
- To determine the socio-economic status of occupation
- To establish the development of the site in the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Dunwoodie, 2006) was compiled prior to the commencement of the evaluation. The results of this document is summarised below with additional material from other sources.

4.2 Palaeolithic-Environmental

4.2.1 An evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to the south of the site, at South Point, Blackfriars Road, revealed a post-medieval sequence overlying the alluvial fills of a palaeo -channel which cut the natural gravel (Darton and Taylor 2002). The channel had been formed during the Middle Holocene (or possibly earlier) with regression occurring from the Iron Age onwards (Branch 2002).

4.3 Prehistoric

4.3.1 It is known that during the post-glacial times of the Holocene Period, the area now occupied by north Southwark was littered with islets of sand and gravel separated by braided channels of the River Thames. The River Thames would have provided predictable food sources in addition to a means of transportation and communication, whilst the soils upon the islets would have been fertile and well drained.

4.3.2 There is plentiful archaeological evidence for activity during the Mesolithic period upon two of the larger islets, the Bermondsey and Horsleydown Eyots, situated to the east of the subject site. However, no such activity has been located within 250m of the subject site. A known eyot is located to the north of the site at Hopton Street where late-Neolithic/early-Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered and evidence for cultivation recorded.

4.3.3 The site would have been positioned over a wetland area during the later prehistoric periods and peat formations have been recorded in the vicinity, in particular at South Point (BKA 02) where up to 4m of peat, interlaid with bands of alluvium, have been recorded. To the north of the subject site, at Bankside 123, timber trackways, and jetties have been recorded. In summary, the geoarchaeological evidence from surrounding investigations suggests that the site lies within the Bankside channel floodplain and that further evidence of the marshland could be recorded.

4.4 **Roman**

4.4.1 The migration of the Thames farther north left the area of Southwark as isolated sand islets, occasionally subjected to flooding. This marginal land became occupied during the 1st century AD with a major Roman town and a programme of reclamation began filling the channels between the eyots. Some artefacts and deposits of Roman date have been recorded in the area that suggest that the subject site was located on the outskirts of the town on marginal land possibly used for agriculture but subject to flooding.

4.5 **Saxon**

4.5.1 In Saxon times Southwark was an important trade centre; however, no records exist for material of this date recovered in the immediate vicinity.

4.6 **Medieval**

4.6.1 Land reclamation continued during the medieval period and the waterfront of Southwark became a centre of industrial activity with mills and wharves being developed. The subject site is likely to have been arable land associated within the estate of the Paris Garden Manor

4.7 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

4.7.1 Further revetment of the river wall and building up of the land around Southwark continued through the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries..

4.7.2 From the 17th century, cartographic sources give more detailed information regarding land use and development. Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 shows the site was located close to a trackway which approximates to the line of Bear Lane. It is likely that this was a typical medieval 'manor way', a raised trackway that provided access across the reclaimed marshes from the settlement on higher ground, and which may also have served as a flood defence and land boundary. Following reclamation, settlement grew up along the south bank of the River Thames, while the former marshes to the south remained open ground. The site probably lay outside the gardens and orchards to the south of the Bankside settlement, in open farmland.

- 4.7.3 Rocque's map of 1746 shows the western part of the site occupied by gardens and orchards; the south-eastern part of the site contains buildings lining Prices Court, whilst to the north there are further gardens/orchards and possibly a pond. A series of north-south aligned ditches are clearly shown in the centre and on its eastern and western perimeters of the site (Gravel Lane and Bear Lane respectively). In 1730 the White Hart Public House was established to the south of the site
- 4.7.4 From the late 18th century this area of Southwark developed rapidly, with the area given over to tenements, and commercial and industrial premises. Horwood's map of 1799 shows the site to be entirely taken up with residential properties, fronting onto Bear Lane, Prices Street and Gravel Lane, as well as two courtyards, Bear Court and Prices Place. These properties all had yards to the rear. The same site layout can be seen on Greenwood's map of 1827
- 4.7.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1872-3 shows a similar dense layout of terraced properties, with Prices Place now renamed Paved Place. The properties are shown in some detail on the Goad Fire Insurance map of the 1890s and include some commercial premises, such as a carpenter and builder's yard, and a 'wholesale drugs merchants'. Only one basement is clearly indicated, towards the north-east corner of the site on the Prices Street frontage. Bear Court had by this time been renamed Henley Square and houses in the area immediately to the south of the site had been demolished and replaced by a Gun Manufactory.
- 4.7.6 Major changes in the layout of the site are evident on the OS map of 1916, by which time the houses in the western part of the site had been demolished and replaced by a school.
- 4.7.7 Industrial premises are evident on the eastern perimeter of the site. On the OS map of 1946, these buildings are marked as an 'essence factory'. The 1950s Goad Fire Insurance map indicates that the building fronting onto Great Suffolk Street had a basement. This is the Standard Works, occupied by Stevens and Howell Ltd, which stood on the site until at least 1977. A photograph in the Southwark Library Collection, dated to the mid 1900s (www.portcities.org.uk/london) shows the basement of the Standard Works, containing large vats of essence.
- 4.7.8 The area surrounding the site suffered heavy bomb damage during World War 2, with some buildings immediately to the north and east totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair; structures on the site itself escaped relatively unscathed, with only minor blast damage (London Topographical Society 2005, Map 76).

4.7.9 The OS map of 1962 shows that by this date, there were no residential properties remaining on the site. With the exception of the school, it was entirely occupied by commercial or industrial premises. A large industrial warehouse building (Bear House) which stood on the site until its recent demolition is shown on the OS map of 1988.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 5.2 The Specification (D Hawkins 2009) outlined the excavation of seven trenches, as agreed with the Senior Archaeology Officer for London Borough of Southwark.
- 5.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used to remove deposits deemed of no heritage value down to the highest archaeological horizon. Concrete obstructions were removed with a breaker. The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 5.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record using 35mm colour transparencies and digital mediums was made as appropriate.
- 5.5 A temporary benchmark (value 3.51m OD) was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark, located to the south of the site, on the White Hart public house (value 3.87m OD).
- 5.6 The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (English Heritage 1998) and those contained in the *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated).
- 5.7 Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, the trenches were backfilled using the excavated material.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 256 (North London) indicates that the site is underlain by Alluvium lying over Kempton Park Gravels. Alluvial deposits were observed at the base four of the seven trenches.
- 6.2 The centre of the site is located approximately 350m to the south of the southern bank of the River Thames with current ground level at a height of approximately 3.50m OD.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The evaluation recorded five phases of activity, shown below in Table 1.

7.1.2 Within each trench, unless obstructed, excavation continued until alluvial deposits were reached. In five of the trenches, post-medieval structures were also recorded.

7.2 Natural Sequence (Phases 1)

7.2.1 Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6 were excavated until alluvial deposits were revealed. This was formed of bluish grey clay silt. In Trench 3 this deposit had become oxidised to develop a light greyish brown appearance.

7.2.2 Natural deposits were encountered between 0.7m and 2.5m AOD in Trench 1, 1.8m AOD in Trench 3, 1.5m AOD in Trench 4 and at approximately 0.9m AOD in Trench 6.

7.3 Late 17th – Mid 18th century (Phase 2)

7.3.1 Trench 4 revealed a sequence of dumped deposits. These consisted of a mixture of organic rich silts and clays, interpreted as garden soils, which may represent an area of gardens or farmland, which is shown developed as Price's Court on John Rocque's map of 1746.

7.3.2 The garden soils had been dumped against a revetment or abandoned rail fence, [9], which was observed in the western end of the trench

7.3.3 These deposits were encountered between 1.5m and 2.6m AOD.

7.3.4 This sequence was topped by a deposit of demolition material recorded in the eastern end of the trench [19], encountered at 2.7mAOD. This may represent ground consolidation during the construction of Prices Court.

7.3.5 In the northern edge of Trench 4 the dumped deposits were cut through by the terminus of a north – south ditch. This contained a large timber [14]. The Timber was interpreted as the butt end of a water pipe, the riser probably being located just to the north of the trench. Pottery dating from the 18th century was recovered from this

feature. The pipe may well have supplied water to Prices Court in this period. The water pipe was encountered at 1.4m AOD.

7.4 Late 18th – Late 19th century (Phase 3)

7.4.1 In Trenches 1 and 2 red brick walls of demolished buildings were revealed. These are most likely to represent what remains of terraced housing dating from the late 18th century. These buildings are shown fronting Bear lane on Horwood's map of 1792-99. These structures continue to appear on later maps until the early 20th century.

7.4.2 In Trench 1 the walls overlay a deep trench cut into the natural deposits. This was orientated north – south along Bear Lane and may have extended beneath the street. This was interpreted as a construction cut, probably to assist in the building of a structural façade wall. Pottery and glass dating from the late 17th to late 18th century were recovered from this feature.

7.4.3 In Trench 1 the walls [10], were encountered at 3.46m AOD. The walls appeared to represent internal subdivisions, as at only 0.3m in height and 0.4m in width, they were not very substantial. In Trench 2 a small fragment of wall, [13], was seen only in section. It was encountered at 2.95m AOD and survived to a height of 0.8m.

7.5 Early 20th century (Phase 4)

7.5.1 In Trench 6 the backfilled remains of a basement were revealed. It is most likely that this dates from the early 20th century, as the 1916 Ordnance Survey shows new industrial buildings built on the eastern side of the site. A chamfered entrance, shown on the 1946 Ordnance Survey, may represent a similar feature found within the trench. The map records the buildings as an 'Essence Factory'.

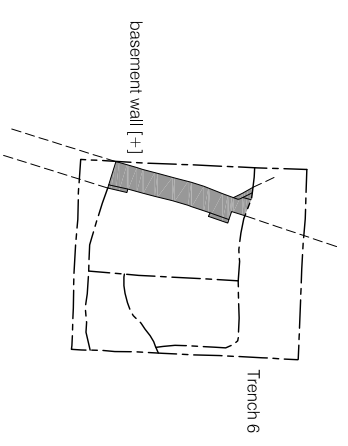
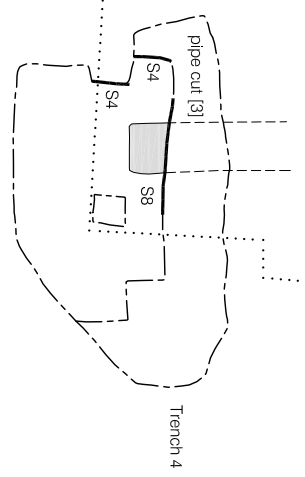
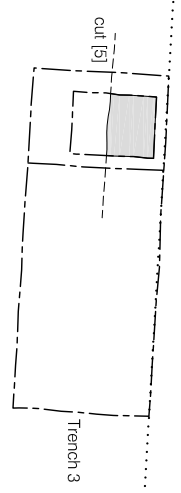
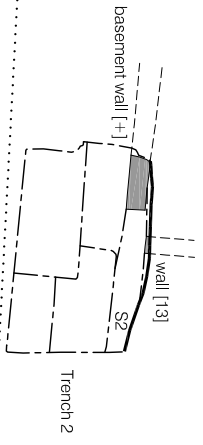
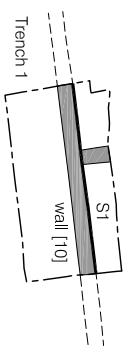
7.5.2 The basement floor was encountered at 1.27m AOD and was approximately 0.3m thick. This was broken through to enable observation of underlying alluvial deposits (section 7.2.2).

7.5.3 The remains of the basement's rear wall were encountered at 2m AOD and measured 0.6m thick. Observation following the floors removal suggests that it was built on very substantial concrete foundations, of well over 1m in depth.

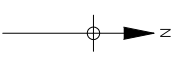
7.5.4 A highly truncated wall fragment in Trench 2 may represent the remains of a similar basement from buildings fronting Price's Street.

7.6 **Late 20th century (Phase 5)**

- 7.6.1 Reinforced concrete structures from Bear House were exposed during the excavation of Trenches 2, 3, and 4. These had significantly reduced the potential preservation of archaeological remains on the site.
- 7.6.2 The eastern part of the site had contained the parking facilities for Bear House. As such it was covered by a reinforced concrete slab, through which Trenches 5, 6, and 7 were excavated. Beneath the slab an extensive area of poured mass concrete had probably been used to stabilize the ground over previous basements.
- 7.6.3 The reinforced slab covering the eastern section of site measured 0.4m in thickness. Reinforced concrete foundations were encountered from surface level (3.5m AOD) in Trenches 2, 3, and 4. In Trenches 5, 6, and 7 the poured mass concrete was encountered at between 2.25m and 2.9m AOD. In Trench 6 it measured approximately 1m thick.

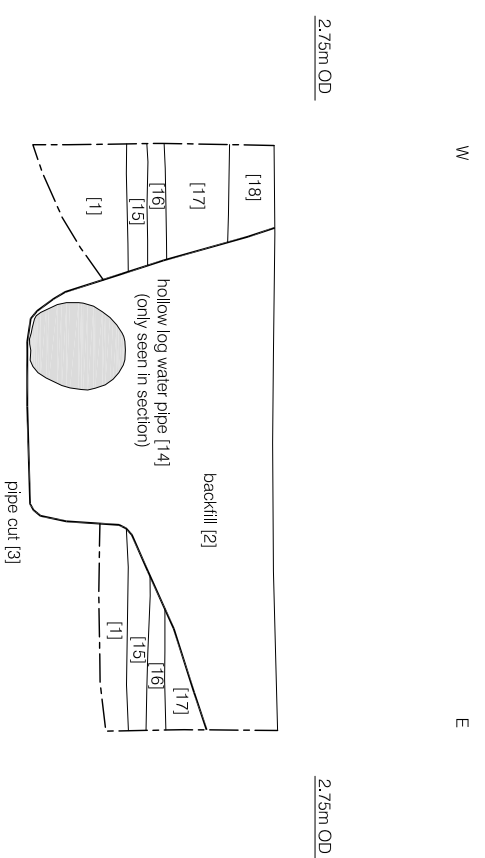
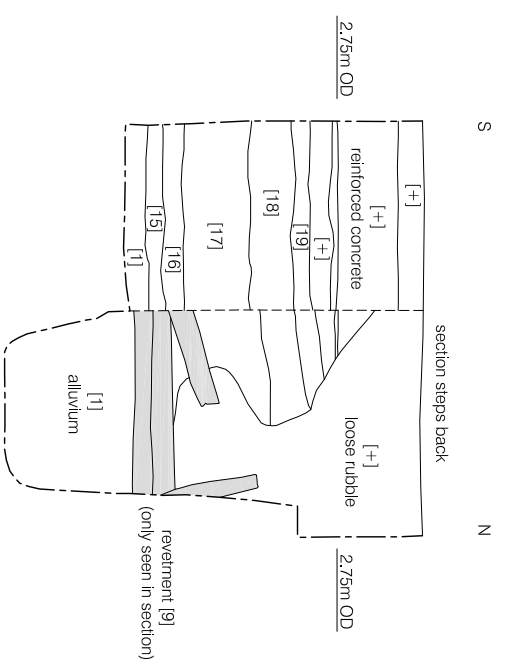
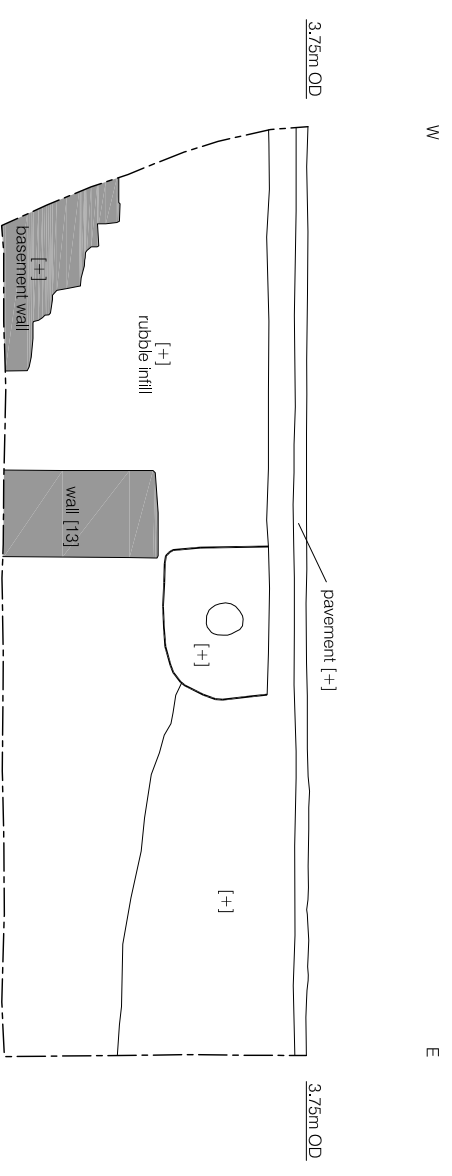
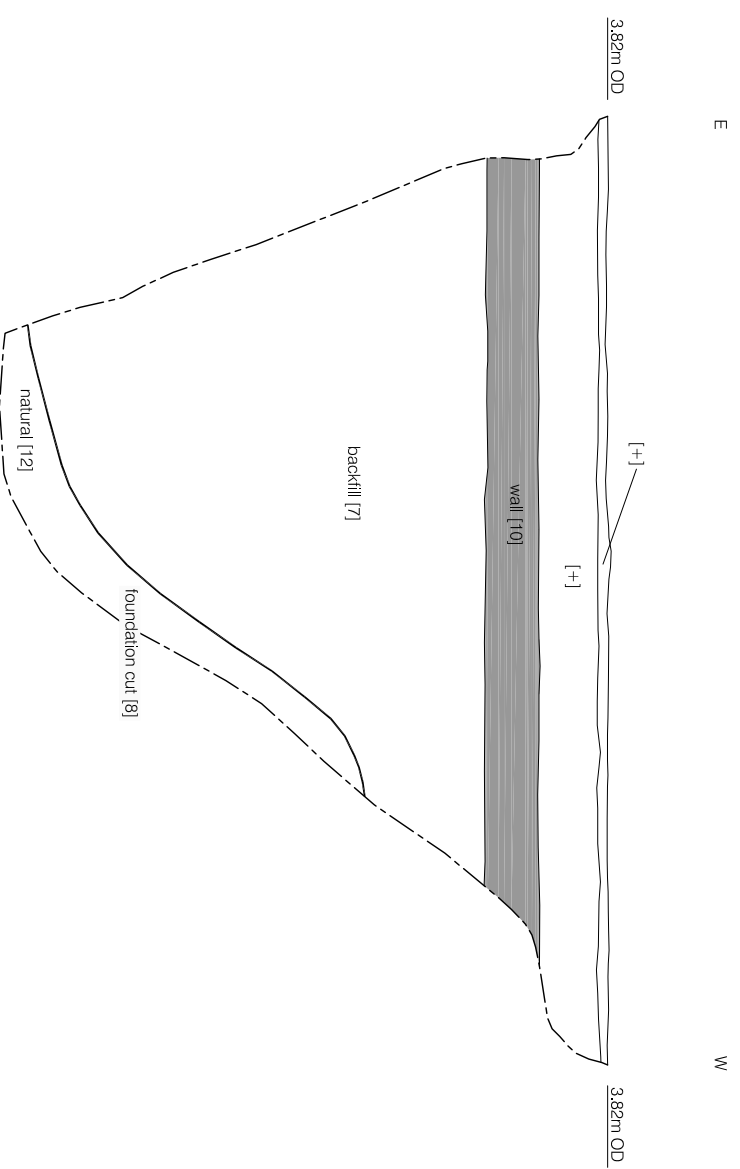


Footprint of Bear House



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Figure 3
Plan of features
1:200 at A3



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Answers to 'Research Objectives'

8.1.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains, and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation or mitigation.

8.1.2 On the basis of the archaeological deposits found on the site it is highly unlikely that preservation in situ will be an issue at this site, but the evaluation will provide information useful for making an informed planning decision regarding any further mitigation required.

8.2 Answers to 'Research Aims'

8.2.1 No evidence for human activity earlier than post-medieval was observed during the course of the evaluation. The alluvial deposits recorded as part of the natural sequence are consistent with the hypothesised 'Bankside Channel'.

8.2.2 The evidence for post-medieval activity on the site consisted of made ground, formed from garden soils, probably deposited from the late 17th century to the early 18th century. The general appearance of the timbers of the revetment or fence found in Trench 4, along with pottery recovered, suggests consolidation and colonisation towards the later end of this period.

8.2.3 Some fragmentary remains of late 18th century domestic buildings were identified on the northern and north-western fringes of the site. A water pipe, possibly from the mid 18th was identified in the south eastern part of the site.

8.2.4 The remains of basements of early to mid 20th century industrial buildings, recorded on cartographic sources, were also observed. These will have had a significant impact on any previous post medieval deposits.

8.2.5 The post-medieval deposits recorded on the site are of such a truncated nature that no further investigation of these remains is considered merited. Advice is currently being sought on further investigation of the alluvial deposits of the Bankside channel.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Thanks to Chris Constable of Southwark Council for monitoring the evaluation.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Alexander Pullen and Ian Bright for their work on site and Hayley Baxter for the illustrations. Tim Bradley undertook management of the project.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No	Type	Description	location	Section	Finds	Date	Phase
1	Alluvium	Top of natural sequence, blue grey clay silt	TR4	4	-	Pre-17th Century	1
2	Fill	Fills [3], contains (14)	TR4	-	Pot, CBM	18th Century	2
3	Cut	Butt end of N-S ditch, water pipe trench	TR1	1	n/a	Post Medieval	2
4	Fill	fill of (5)	TR3	3	Pot, CBM	Modern	5
5	Cut	Construction cut	TR3	3	n/a	Modern	5
6	Alluvium	weathered alluvium, light grey brown	TR3	1	-	Pre-17th Century	1
7	Fill	fill of (8)	TR1	1	-	18th Century	3
8	Cut	Construction cut	TR1	1	n/a	18th Century	3
9	Timber	Revetment / fence	TR1	1	-	18th Century	2
10	Masonry	Internal wall footing	TR1	1	n/a	18th Century	3
11	Layer	Made ground dumped against (10)	TR1	-	-	18th Century?	3
12	Alluvium	Silty clay, poor structure	TR2	1	-	Pre-17th Century	1
13	Masonry	North-south red brick wall footing, seen in section	TR2	2	-	18th Century	3
14	Timber	Butt end of N-S wooden water pipe, seen in section	TR4	-	Natural	18th Century	2
15	Layer	Dark brown organic rich silt. Garden soil / dump	TR4	4	Natural	18th Century	2
16	Layer	Dark grey silt. Garden soil / dump	TR4	4	Modern	18th Century	2
17	Layer	Green greysilt. Garden soil / dump	TR4	4	CBM	18th Century	2
18	Layer	Dark grey brown silt. Garden soil / dump	TR4	4	-	18th Century	2
19	Layer	Make up/ demolition spread	TR4	4	-	18th Century	2

APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name	Bear House, Bear Lane, Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Bear Lane, London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation forms the first part of the archaeological mitigation process and as such was designed to evaluate any archaeologically significant features overlying a previously identified palaeo-channel. The evaluation methodology was designed with the intention of identifying post medieval archaeology only, with any earlier deposits to be examined at a later date. Seven trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the former location of Bear House. In four of the trenches deposits characterised as natural alluvium were identified. In the remaining three trenches concrete foundations obstructed any further excavation. Structures interpreted as the remains of late 18th century domestic buildings were identified in three of the trenches, while the remains of an early 20th century basement were found in another trench. In all but one of the trenches foundation works associated with the construction of Bear House had had a significant impact.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2009 End: 04-12-2209
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BEQ 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	CONTAINER Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING MATERIALS Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Site of Former Bear House, Bear lane
Postcode	SE 1
Study area	4500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3180 8020 51.5048450589 -0.100750259972 51 30 17 N 000 06 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.67m Max: 3.28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer, Splendid Hotel Group Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Splendid Hotel Group Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Wood'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Turner, A.

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