

**249 – 253 LONG LANE,
BERMONDSEY,
LONDON.**

NGR: TQ 3321 7945

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



August 2010
Report No. 705

Quality Assurance

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249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation

Site name: 249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London
Site code: 249LLB10
Grid reference: TQ 3321 7945
Site activity: Archaeological evaluation
Date of fieldwork: 10th – 16th August 2010
Site area: 264m²
Project manager: Andrew Hood
Site supervisor: Andrew Hood
Archive location: LAARC
Accession code: to be advised
Planning reference: **09/AP/0765**

SUMMARY

In August 2010 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at 249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London (NGR: TQ 3321 7945).

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches within a proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed a relatively well preserved sequence of archaeological deposits, which included possible quarry pits, a possible large ditch, two chalk-built walls, three postholes and rubble/mortar dumps. A limited artefactual assemblage suggested that on-site activity could span the Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

The archaeological deposits were sealed beneath a variable depth of Victorian/Modern brick walls, cuts and in-fills.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD1066 and AD1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD1500 and AD1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in August 2010, on land at 249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London (NGR: TQ 3321 7945). The project was commissioned by Orbell Associates.
- 1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2010). The fieldwork complied with IfA *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (rev. 2008) and Archaeological Guidance Paper: *Archaeological Evaluation: (guidelines)* issued by English Heritage (London Region).
- 1.3 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological works.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (**09/AP/0765**) has been granted by Southwark Council for the demolition of an existing building and subsequent erection of a four storey building on land at 249-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey.
- 2.2 The proposed development is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, as defined in the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan (July 2007).
- 2.3 The study area is situated on the Bermondsey *eyot*, which has formed a focus for significant archaeological activity; Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches have been found in close proximity to the site.
- 2.4 Evidence for nearby Roman activity includes pits and ditches, along with the remains of a building, and a number of ditches which contained re-deposited ceramic building material and *tegula*. Roman inhumations have also been found to the south of the site.
- 2.5 There is little evidence for Saxon activity, although the earliest occupation of Bermondsey Abbey, immediately southeast of the study area, is believed to have occurred in the Middle Saxon period.
- 2.6 The Cluniac Priory of St. Saviour at Bermondsey was founded in AD 1086 and is defined as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). The current development site lies outside the area of the SAM, however; Bermondsey Street acted as the main approach to the abbey from the north. By AD 1378 it was known as *Bermondseystrete*, which indicates that by this time it had begun to be developed. Archaeological excavations at 151 – 153 and 100 – 104 Bermondsey Street have revealed the remains of Medieval buildings. Further excavations at 239 Long Lane identified a series of intercutting pits, datable to the 12th – 14th century.

- 2.7 Post-medieval evidence from Bermondsey Street includes 17th century brick buildings, along with tanning pits and a number of ditches. The site is depicted on Rocques's map of AD 1739 – 1747 as containing a row of buildings, which extended between Bermondsey Street and the tanning yards to the west. Horwood's map of AD 1799 shows the site as rear garden plots, associated with a terrace, which fronted onto Long Lane. By the mid 20th century the terrace had been largely replaced by Modern buildings.
- 2.8 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken within the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 (*241-253 Long Lane, SE1; evaluation, Haslam, A.*). The work identified various Medieval features, which included a possible ditch and a number of pits, which were sealed by a layer of late Medieval re-deposited sand. Numerous Post-medieval features included a 17th – 18th century pit, along with evidence for structures in the form of beam-slots, floor make-up layers and stone and brick floor surfaces.
- 2.9 In March 2010 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation and watching brief works as part of the 247 Long Lane development (planning ref: 08/AP/2965). The archaeological investigations were located immediately to the north of the current development area and revealed the presence of numerous archaeological features, including chalk-built structures and an earlier ditch (report forthcoming).
- 2.10 The study area therefore contained the potential for archaeological features and deposits, predominantly associated with the Medieval and Post-medieval periods. This did not prejudice the evaluation against the recovery of evidence relating to other periods.
- 2.11 In light of the archaeological potential of the site, conditions were attached to the planning permission requiring a phased programme archaeological evaluation, mitigation and reporting; the details of which were to be approved by the planning authority, in advance of the commencement of development.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;

iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence, which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact and environmental samples;

iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The WSI required the excavation of two trenches within the proposed development area. Due to on-site constraints, the trench locations and dimensions had to be altered, as shown in Figure 2. All amendments to the trenching methodology were agreed, on site, with the Senior Archaeology Officer of Southwark Council.

4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the archaeological deposits or the underlying natural deposits, whichever were encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter cleaning and excavation was conducted by manually. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.

4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 A full stratigraphic description of all contexts identified in the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1. A summary discussion is given below.

5.2.1 **Trench 1** was excavated onto natural sand and gravels at a depth of 1.7m (1.35m OD) below the modern ground surface. The natural deposits were cut by numerous archaeological features.

5.2.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposits within Trench 1 comprised cut [1001], pit [1016] and cut features [1019] and [1022]. Cut [1001] remained undated, however, a small assemblage of Roman and early Medieval pottery was recovered from features [1016], [1019] and [1022].

5.2.3 Pit [1016] was cut by pit [1003], which was subsequently cut by pit [1012]. Hand cleaning across the top of pit [1012] yielded a single sherd of china ware pottery. Cut feature [1014] was undated.

- 5.2.4 In light of the sand and gravel natural deposits, it is likely that at least some of the cuts and pits in Trench 1 represented in-filled quarry pits.
- 5.2.5 Chalk-built wall (1030) was contained within footing trench [1027] and directly abutted and partly overlaid the fills of features [1019] and [1022]. The wall was, therefore, associated with a 12th century AD *terminus post quem*. A single sherd of 10th – 11th century pottery in construction backfill (1031) was almost certainly residual.
- 5.2.6 Brick wall (1006) represented the outer wall of a Modern/Victorian cellar, which extended across the majority of the trench. The cellar was cut to a depth of up to 1.65m below the modern ground surface, however; below this depth, archaeological features were relatively well preserved.
- 5.3.1 **Trench 2** was excavated onto natural sand and gravels at a depth of 1.58m (1.35m OD) below the modern ground surface at the western end of the trench and 0.90m (1.96m OD) below the modern ground surface at the eastern end of the trench. The natural deposits were cut by numerous archaeological features.
- 5.3.2 The stratigraphically earliest deposits within Trench 2 comprised a possible large ditch [2001]/[2023] and a cut feature [2031]. Two sections excavated into feature [2001]/[2023] yielded a small assemblage of early Medieval pottery.
- 5.3.3 An exploratory sondage, excavated at the terminus of chalk-built wall (2010), revealed a complex sequence of deposits, which were later than features [2001]/[2023] and [2031].
- 5.3.4 Wall (2010) was contained within footing trench [2025]. Both the wall and the footing trench terminated at the location of feature [2029]/(2030). Due to the limited nature of the investigation, it was unclear if features [2029]/(2030) and [2025]/(2010) represented two separate phases of activity, or the corner of a structure. The occurrence of three possible postholes; [2034], [2036] and [2040], immediately to the west of the wall terminus, suggested that the latter interpretation was more likely.
- 5.3.5 Fill (2030) was overlaid by a series of sand (2033), mortar (2007) and soil/rubble (2006) layers.
- 5.3.6 The west end of Trench 2 had been severely disturbed by Modern/Victorian cut [2020], which had truncated the western end of feature [2001]/[2023] and undated feature [2016]. The eastern half of the trench was relatively undisturbed.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation has indicated the presence of a relatively well preserved sequence of archaeological deposits within the proposed

development area. A limited artefactual assemblage suggested that on-site activity could span the Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

- 6.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with LAARC. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Foundations Archaeology. 2010. *249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished.

Institute for Archaeologists. (revised) 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Christopher Constable of Southwark Council and David Orbell of Orbell Associates for their help during the course of this project.

APPENDIX 1 – Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 1; 5.4m by 3.8m		
				natural = orange/yellow sand and gravel		
[1001]	?	0.32	0.16	Part of a cut feature. Highly truncated and only visible in section. Contained fill 1002.	nat.	[1003]
1002	?	0.32	0.16	Fill of [1001]; beige/brown sand and grit, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	[1003]
[1003]	2.2	1.2	0.6+	Large cut feature, probably a pit, with a steep profile. Contained fill 1004.	[1001], [1016]	[1012], 1006
1004	2.2	1.2	0.6+	Fill of pit [1003]; grey/green clay sand gravel, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and	[1001], [1016]	[1012], 1006
				frequent CBM fragments.		
1005	?	2.5	0.22	In-fill deposit; which comprised grit, stone and cinder.	[1012]/1013, 1006	1010
1006	5.1	3.3	1.35	Brick-built cellar walls. Cherry red bricks, bonded by a solid grey cement. Contained fill 1005.	[1003]/1004, [1007], 1033	1011, 1005
[1007]	5.1	3.3	0.94+	Large vertical cut, which contained cellar walls 1006 and backfill 1011.	1009	1006
1008	?	0.4	0.37	Layer of mixed/beige brown sand and gravel, which contained frequent dark soil inclusions	?	1009
				and frequent charcoal flecks.		
1009	?	0.4	0.54	Layer of dark grey/brown clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional	1008	[1007]
				chalk lumps.		
1010	5.4	4.3	0.36	Modern overburden.	1005, 1011	na
1011	?	0.09	0.94	Dark brown/black clay sand and charcoal. Fill of [1007].	1006	1010
[1012]	1.1	1.1	?	Sub-circular pit. Not excavated. Contained fill 1013.	[1003]/1004	1005
1013	1.1	1.1	?	Fill of pit [1012]; mixed grit, soil and brick fragments, which contained 1 sherd of china ware	[1003]/1004	1005
				pottery.		
[1014]	0.83	0.25	0.1	Part of a cut feature, which was only partially present within the trench. Contained fill 1015.	nat.	1005
1015	0.83	0.25	0.1	Fill of feature [1014]; grey/brown clay sand gravel.	nat.	1005
[1016]	1.1	0.8	0.5	Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1017 and 1018.	nat.	1018
1017	1.1	0.8	0.4	Secondary fill of pit [1016]; light brown sand gravel, which contained occasional charcoal	1018	[1003]/1004
				flecks.		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1018	?	?	0.13	Primary fill of pit [1016]; beige/brown sand gravel, which contained one sherd of Medieval pottery .	[1016]	1017
[1019]	0.5	0.25	0.81	Part of a cut feature, which extended beyond the southeast limit of investigation. Largely obscured by wall 1030. Contained fills 1020, 1021 and 1037.	nat.	1020
1020	0.5	0.16	0.13	Primary fill of feature [1019]; dark brown/grey sand gravel, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, along with two sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of bone.	[1019]	1021
1021	?	0.53	0.54	Secondary fill of feature [1019]; dark brown/beige sand gravel, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flint fragments.	1020	1037
[1022]	0.6	0.46	1.02	Part of a cut feature, with a sloping profile, which extended beyond the east limit of investigation. Largely obscured by wall 1030. Contained fills 1023, 1024, 1025 and 1026.	nat.	1023
1023	?	0.46	0.25	Primary fill of feature [1022]; dark brown/orange sand gravel, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1022]	1024
1024	?	0.48	0.32	Secondary fill of feature [1022]; dark brown/grey sand gravel, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1023	1025
1025	?	0.47	0.26	Fill of feature [1022]; grey/yellow sand gravel, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, along with one sherd of Medieval pottery and a single bone fragment.	1024	1026
1026	?	0.46	0.24	Fill of feature [1022]; grey/brown sand, which contained frequent chalk lumps and frequent charcoal flecks, along with occasional bone fragments.	1025	1030
[1027]	2.5	0.43+	0.56+	Northeast-southwest aligned irregular wall footing trench, with a steep, sloping profile. Contained wall 1030 and construction backfill 1031, 1032 and 1033.	nat.	1028, 1029, 1030, 1034, 1035
1028	0.93	0.9	0.33	Part of wall 1030; course of irregular chalk blocks, up to 0.32m by 0.22m by 0.15m.	1035	1029
1029	0.98+	0.9	0.24	Part of wall 1030; layer of orange/brown sand gravel and clay.	1028	1030
1030	4.1	0.9	0.3	Northeast-southwest aligned wall, which was contained within footing trench [1027] and abutted and overlaid the fills of features [1019] and [1022]. The wall consisted of five layers, which comprised a basal course of irregular chalk blocks (1034), overlaid by a soil layer (1035), overlaid by a secondary course of irregular chalk blocks (1028), overlaid by a secondary soil layer (1029), which was, in turn, overlaid by an upper course of irregular chalk blocks (1030), up to 0.30m by, 0.24m by 0.16m.	1026, 1037	1006, 1038

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1031	0.95+	0.33	0.26	Primary fill of wall footing trench [1027]; orange/brown sand gravel, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, one sherd of Medieval pottery and a fragment of bone.	1028	1032
1032	0.95+	0.38	0.14	Secondary fill of wall footing trench [1027]; light brown/orange sand gravel, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	1031	1033
1033	0.95+	0.42	0.14	Fill of wall footing trench [1027]; dark brown/grey sand gravel, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1032	1006
1034	0.36	?	0.28	Basal part of wall 1030; course of irregular chalk blocks, up to 0.27m by 0.11m by 0.13m.	1024	1035
1035	0.92	?	0.3	Part of wall 1030; layer of orange/brown sand gravel and clay.	1034	1028
1036				void		
1037	0.63	0.55	0.22	Fill of feature [1019]; light brown sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1021	1030
1038	3.5+	0.9+	?	Mixed soil, grit and CBM.	1030	?

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Trench 2; 6.6m by 2.5m		
				natural = orange/yellow sand and gravel		
[2001]	3.6+	0.8	0.31	Northwest-southeast aligned linear cut, possibly a ditch, with a rounded, uneven profile. Contained fills 2002 and 2003. Truncated by feature [2020], equivalent to feature [2023].	nat.	[2020]/2018, 2011
2002	?	0.3	0.14	Primary fill of ditch [2001]; dark brown/orange sand.	[2001]	2003
2003	?	0.52	0.17	Secondary fill of ditch [2001]; light brown/orange sand gravel, which contained one sherd of	2002	[2020]/2018
				Medieval pottery.		
2004	0.65	0.24	0.23	Part of brick-built structure. Bricks and cement equivalent to 1006. Abutted fill 2006.	?	2019
2005	0.2	0.19	?	Tan/brown plastic clay sand.	?	2006
2006	1.85	1.1	0.25	Grey/brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM and chalk fragments. Abutted structure 2004 and wall 2010.	2005, 2007	2019
2007	2.4	1.4	0.2	Friable, beige mortar-like fill, which contained occasional chalk lumps.	2033	2006, 2009, 2019
2008				void		
2009	0.22	0.22	?	Sub-circular patch of dark brown/black sand. Not excavated.	2007	?
2010	2.15	0.28	0.33	West-northwest - east-southeast aligned wall, which comprised irregular chalk lumps and flint nodules bonded by a solid beige grit mortar. Contained within wall footing trench [2025].	[2025], 2030	2027
				The wall terminated at the west, within Sondage 1.		
2011	0.4	0.32	?	Patch of dark grey/brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Equivalent to fill 2039. Not excavated.	[2001], [2023]/2024/2042	?
2012				void		
2013				void		
2014	0.7	0.6	?	Patch of beige/brown soil, rubble and chalk. Not excavated.	2027	2015
2015	0.45	0.2	?	Patch of dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Not excavated.	2014	?
[2016]	0.85	0.47	0.44	Cut feature, probably a pit, with an irregular sloping profile. Contained fill 2017.	nat.	2017
2017	0.85	0.47	0.44	Fill of pit [2016]; dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[2016]	2018
2018	?	3.38	0.94	Fill of cut [2020]; grey/brown soil, ash and tile.	[2020]	2021
2019	?	3.9	0.5	Layer of black ash and soil, which contained frequent CBM fragments and occasional	2004, 2006	[2020]/2018
				china ware pottery.		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[2020]	3.38	2.5	1	Large, steep sided cut, which occurred at the west end of the trench and had truncated features [2001] and [2016].	2019	2018
2021	?	1.7	0.32	Layer of dark grey/brown soil.	2018	2022
2022	?	7.32	0.45	Modern overburden.	2021	na
[2023]	1.1+	0.9	1+	Large, vertical sided cut, only visible in section, within Sondage 2. Equivalent to possible ditch [2001]. Contained fills 2024 and 2042.	nat.	2024, 2042, [2025]
2024	1.1+	0.9	1+	Fill of cut/ditch [2023]; dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, along with one sherd of Medieval pottery , a piece of CBM and rare bone fragments.	[2023]	[2025], [2038]/2039
[2025]	1.1+	0.55	0.4+	West-northwest - east-southeast aligned wall footing trench, with a sloping profile. Contained wall 2010 and construction backfill 2027. Uncertain relationship with feature [2029]/2030.	[2023]/2024	2010, 2027
2026	?	0.1	0.17	Patch of re-deposited natural orange sand.	2030	2027
2027	?	0.24	0.28	Fill of wall footing trench [2025]; orange/brown sand silt, which contained occasional chalk lumps.	2026, 2010	2014
2028				void		
[2029]	1	0.3	0.45	North-northeast - south-southwest aligned cut, with a steep profile. Uncertain relationship with features [2025] and 2010. Contained fill 2030.	[2031]/2032	2030
2030	?	1.2	0.45	Fill of feature [2029]; beige/brown grit and gravel, which contained occasional stone.	[2029]	2006, 2010, 2033
[2031]	1.04	0.23	0.46	Cut feature, with a vertical profile, which extended beyond the north limit of Sondage 1. Contained fill 2032.	nat.	[2029]/2030
2032	1.04	0.23	0.46	Fill of feature [2031]; dark brown clay sand, which contained a fragment of bone.	[2031]	[2029]/2030, [2034]/2035
2033	0.78	0.56	0.08	Lens of orange sand. Uncertain relationship with posthole [2034].	2030	2007
[2034]	0.23	0.23	0.12	Sub-circular posthole with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 2035.	2032	?
2035	0.23	0.23	0.12	Fill of posthole [2034]; beige gravel, grit and chalk lumps. Equivalent to fill 2037.	[2034]	?
[2036]	0.21	0.21	0.11	Sub-circular posthole with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 2037.	nat.	?
2037	0.21	0.21	0.11	Fill of posthole [2036]; beige gravel, grit and chalk lumps. Equivalent to fill 2035.	[2036]	?
[2038]	0.5	0.45	0.35	Sub-oval pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fill 2039.	2024	?
2039	0.5	0.45	0.35	Fill of pit [2038]; dark grey/brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, along with a stem of a ceramic smoking-pipe and a piece of bone. Equivalent to fill 2011.	[2038]	?

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[2040]	0.15	0.15	0.17	Sub-circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fill 2041.	nat.	2030
2041	0.15	0.15	0.17	Fill of posthole [2040]; dark grey brown clay sand.	[2040]	2030
2042	?	0.3	0.12	Lens of orange sand, contained within fill 2024.	[2023]	

APPENDIX 2 – The Pottery

By Dr. Jane Timby.

1 Introduction

1.1 The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of seven sherds of pottery, weighing 119 g dating to the Roman and early Medieval periods.

1.2 For the purposes of this assessment the pottery was sorted into fabric types and quantified by sherd count and weight. The codes used for the Medieval wares follow those described by Vince (1991). The resulting data can be found summarized in Table 1.

1.3 The pottery was in moderately good condition with fresh, moderately large fragments. This is reflected in an average sherd weight of 17 g. The sherds were distributed across six individual contexts and thus any dating must take into account the possibility of redeposited material.

1.4 No detailed research has been carried out in conjunction with this report to place the sherds into their local context, or compare with other material which may have been found nearby.

2 Roman

2.1 Two sherds of Roman date were recovered, both from pit [1019], context (1020). One piece is a very small bodysherd of white-slipped oxidised ware; the other the rim of a Central Gaulish samian bowl (probably Drag form 30).

2.2 A date in the 2nd century would be commensurate with this material.

3 Medieval

3.1 The remaining five sherds date to the 11th-12th century and comprise unglazed plain wares, probably all cooking pots / jars. At least four of the sherds are from handmade vessels and two are rimsherds from sharply everted jars. The sherd from (1018) is slightly sooted.

3.2 Despite the size of the group the sherds show a diverse range of fabrics all of which appear to be relatively local and comprising a mixture of shelly and sandy wares.

4 Potential

4.1 It is difficult to say much about the potential of the site with such a small assemblage and, perhaps not surprisingly given the location of the site, there appears to be evidence of Roman and early Medieval activity.

249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation

Reference

Vince, A, (ed) 1991 Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: II. Finds and environmental evidence, London & Middlesex Archaeol Soc spec pap 12

Table 1: The pottery from 249 – 253 Long Lane evaluation

Context	Type	Fabric	Part	No	Wt	Date
1018	pit 1016	EMIS?	rim	1	43	e-m C11-m C12
1020	cut 1019	WSOXID	bodysherd	1	1	Roman
1020	cut 1019	LEZ SA	rim	1	8	C2
1025	cut 1022	LCOAR	bodysherd	1	17	late C12+
1031	wall footing 1027	EMS	bodysherd	1	6	late C10-11
2003	ditch? 2001/2023	EMSS	bodysherd	1	13	C11-12
2024	ditch? 2001/2023	EMSH	rim (broken)	2=1	31	e-m C11-m C12
Total				7	119	

APPENDIX 3 – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: foundati1-81305

Project details

Project name 249 - 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project An evaluation revealed a relatively well preserved sequence of archaeological deposits, which included possible quarry pits, a possible large ditch, two chalk-built walls, three postholes and rubble/mortar dumps. A limited artefactual assemblage suggested that on-site activity could span the Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. The archaeological deposits were sealed beneath a variable depth of Victorian/Modern brick walls, cuts and in-fills.

Project dates Start: 10-08-2010 End: 16-08-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 249LLB10 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type WALL Uncertain

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

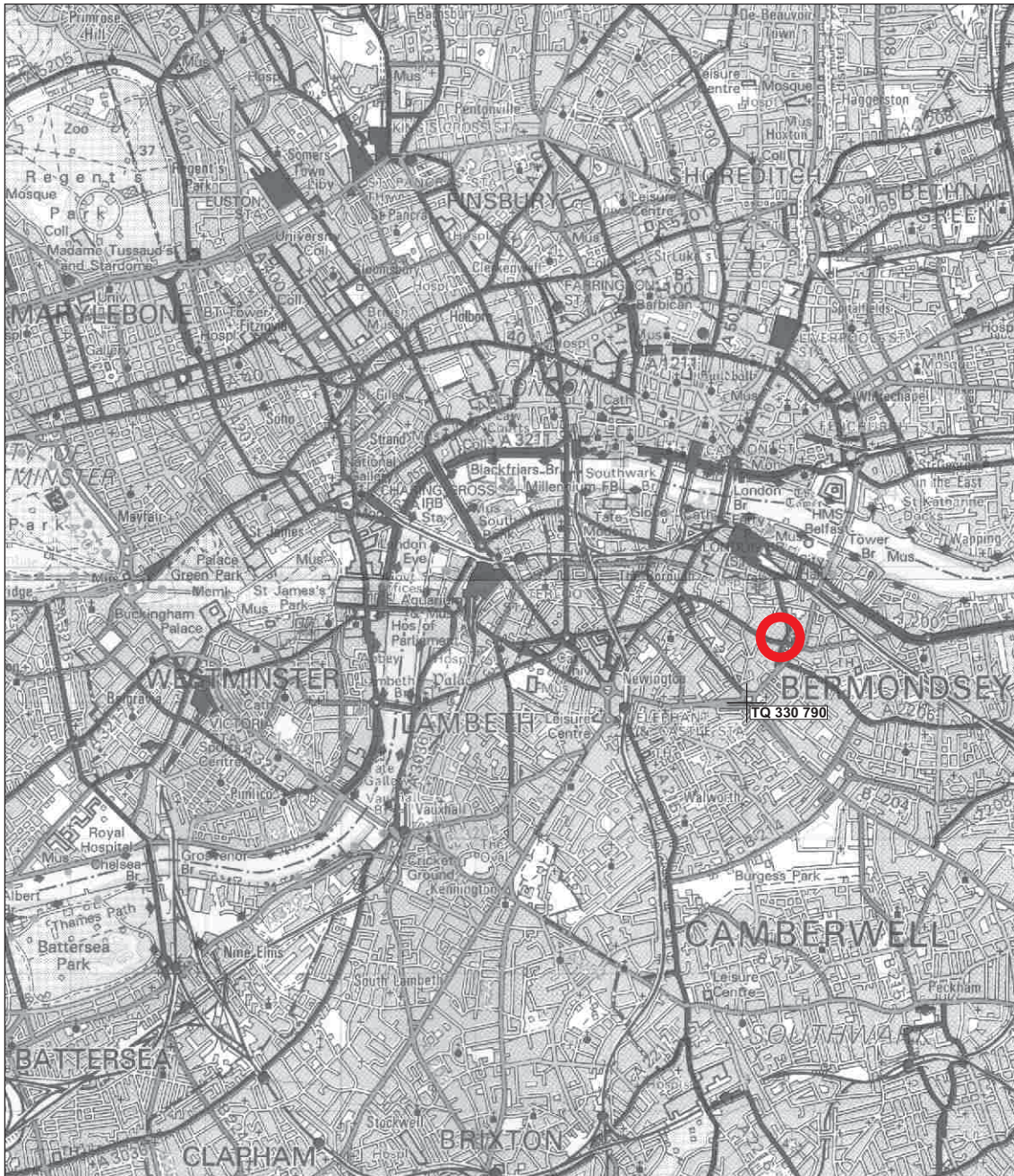
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 249 - 253 Long Lane
Study area	264.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3321 7945 51.4977731561 -0.08072748672970 51 29 51 N 000 04 50 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Foundations Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Foundations Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Hood
Project supervisor	Andrew Hood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'

249 – 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	249 - 253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hood, A.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 705
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Foundations Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Swindon
Description	Technical report.
Entered by	Andrew Hood (a.hood@foundations.co.uk)
Entered on	20 August 2010



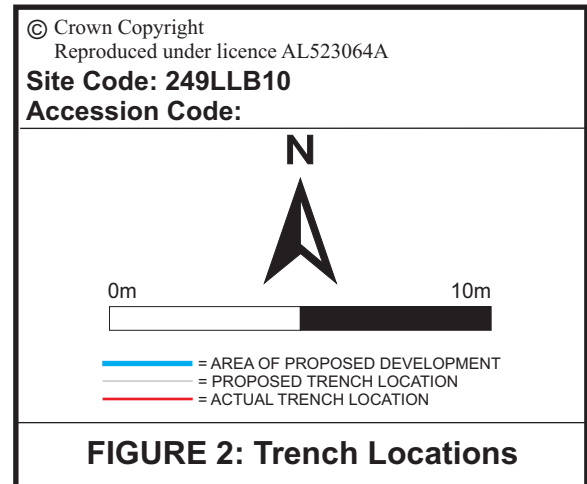
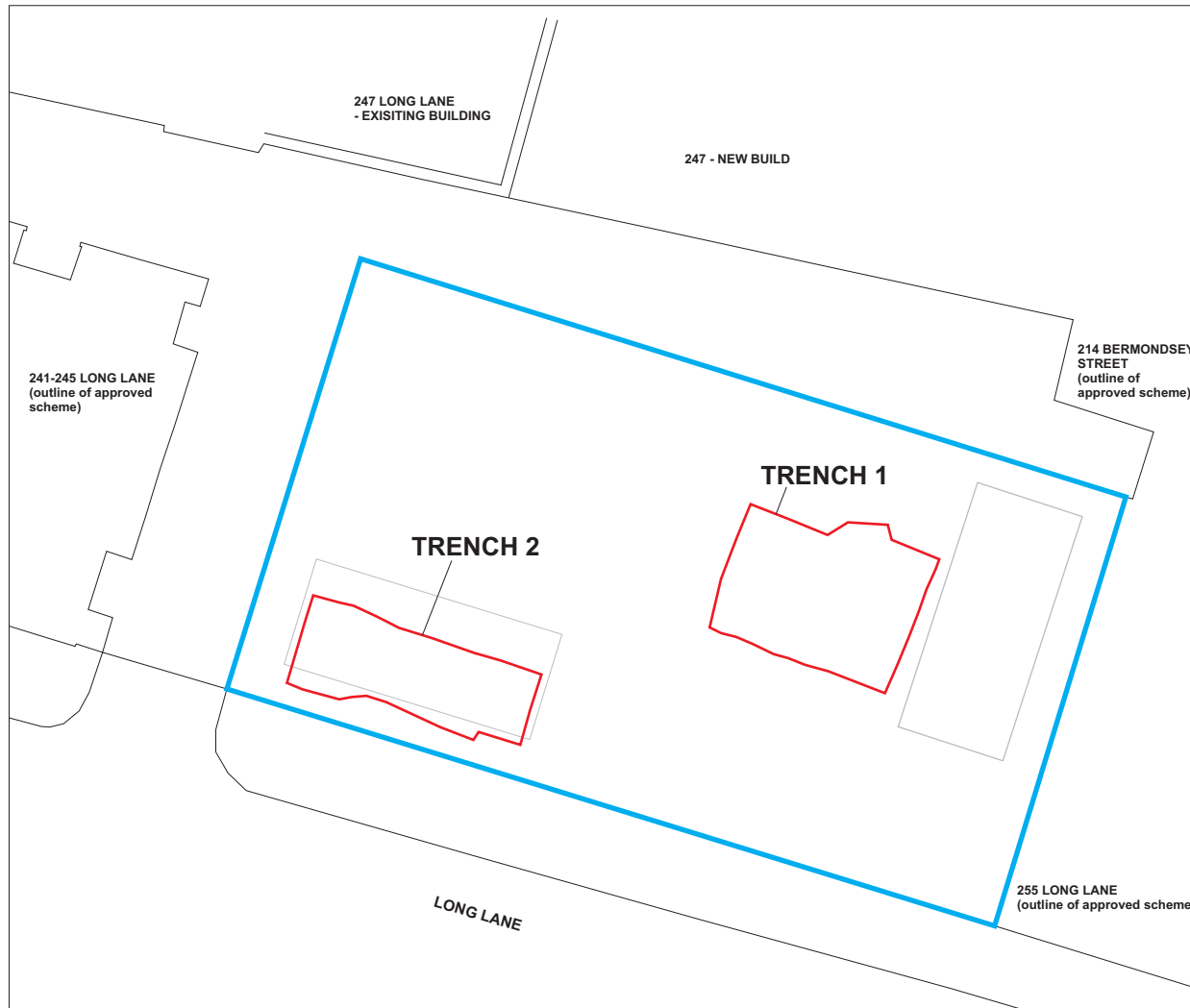
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Site Code: 249LLB10

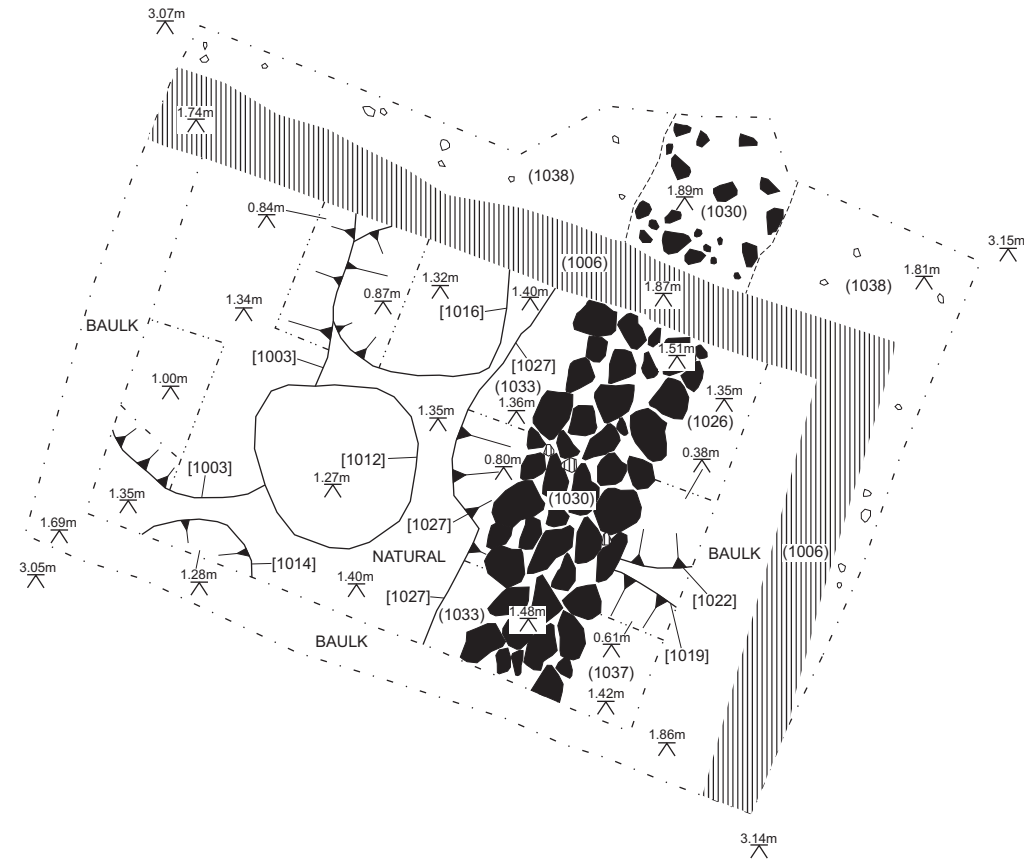
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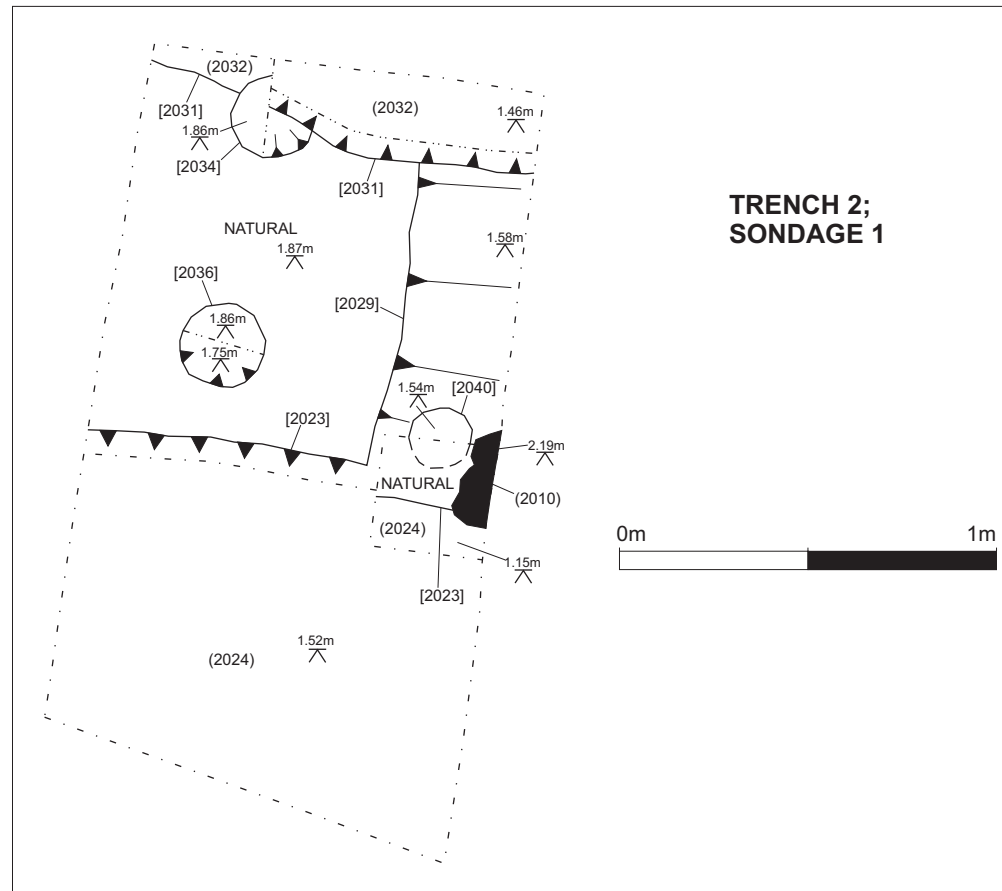
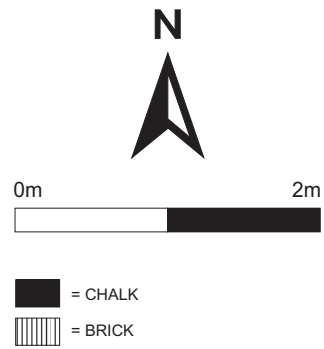
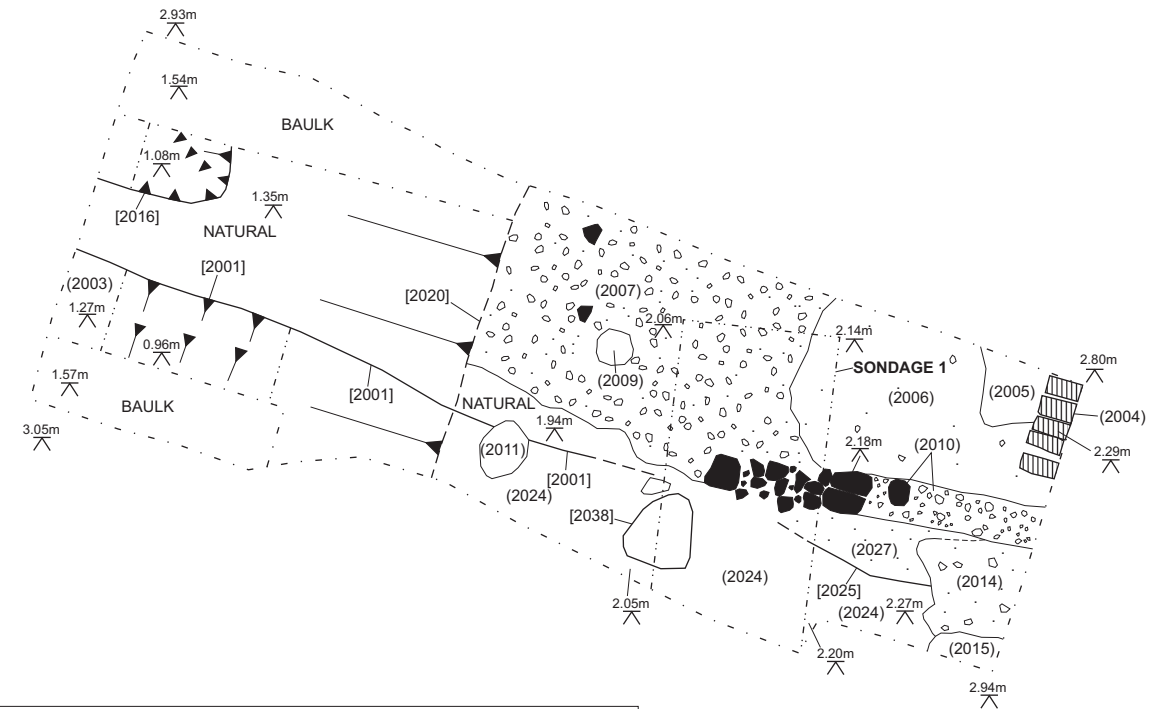
FIGURE 1: Site Location



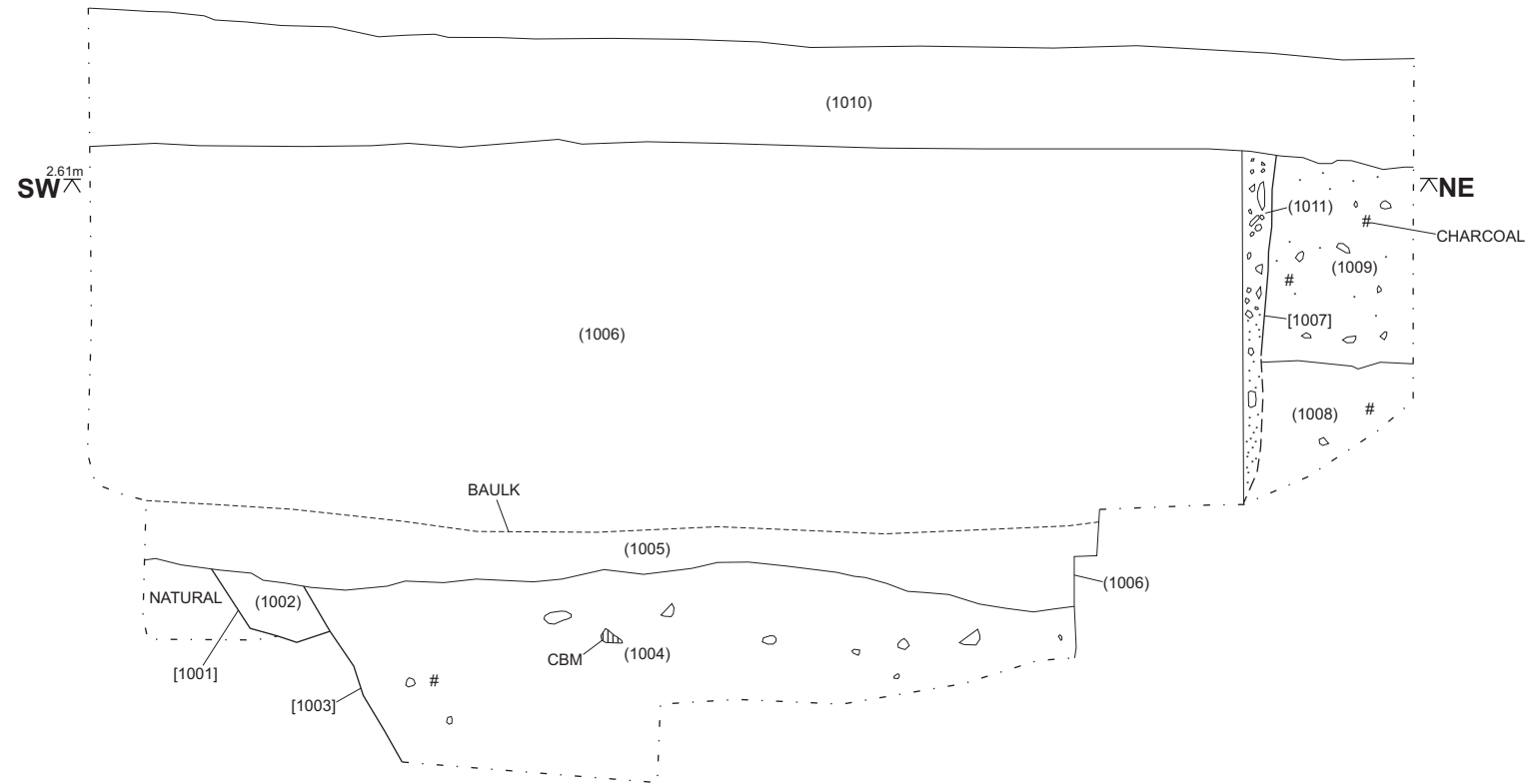
TRENCH 1



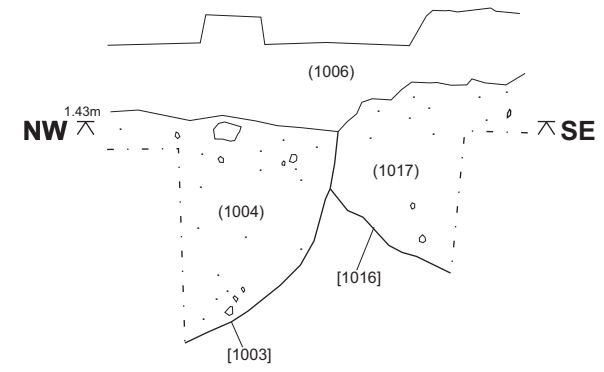
TRENCH 2



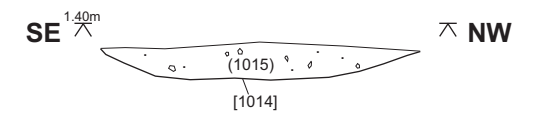
SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION TRENCH 1



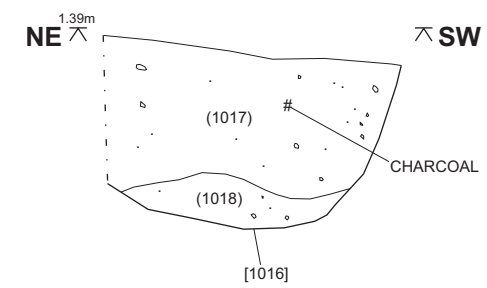
SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [1003] and [1016]



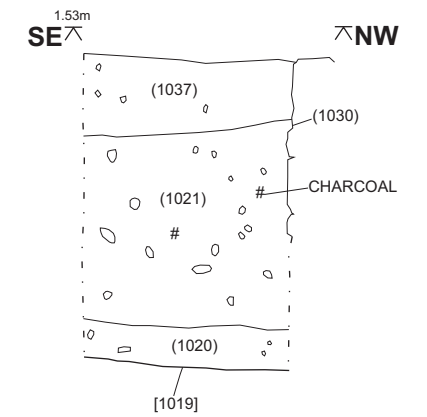
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1014]



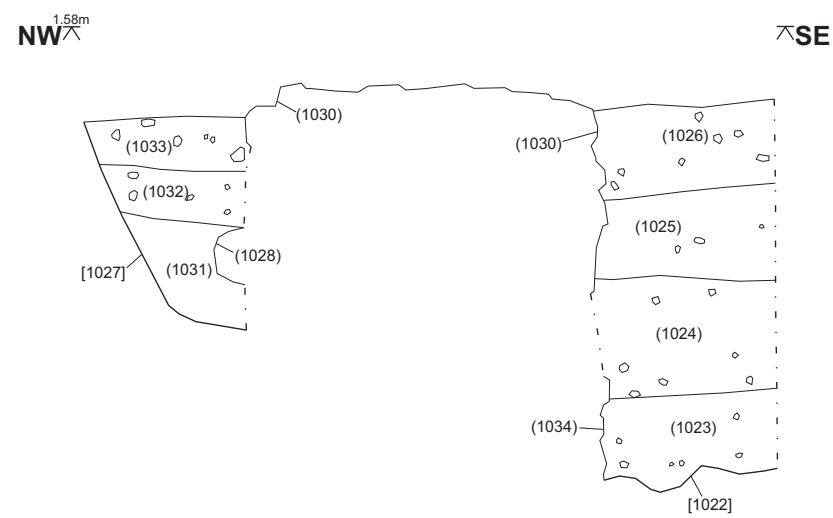
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1016]



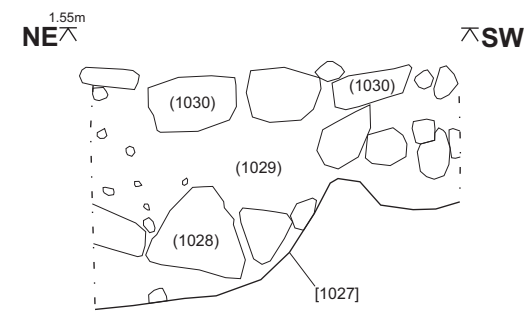
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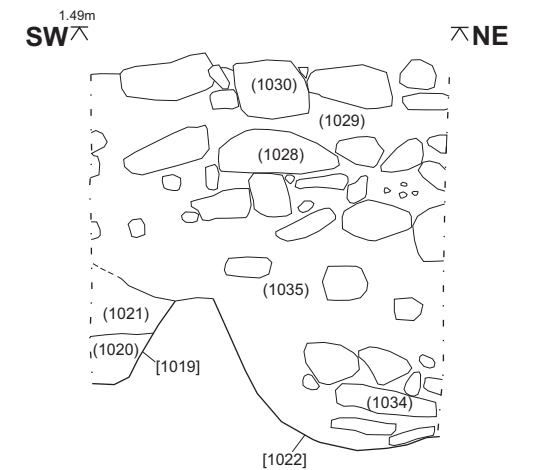
SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [1027] and [1022]



NORTHWEST FACING ELEVATION WALL (1030)



SOUTHEAST FACING ELEVATION WALL (1030)

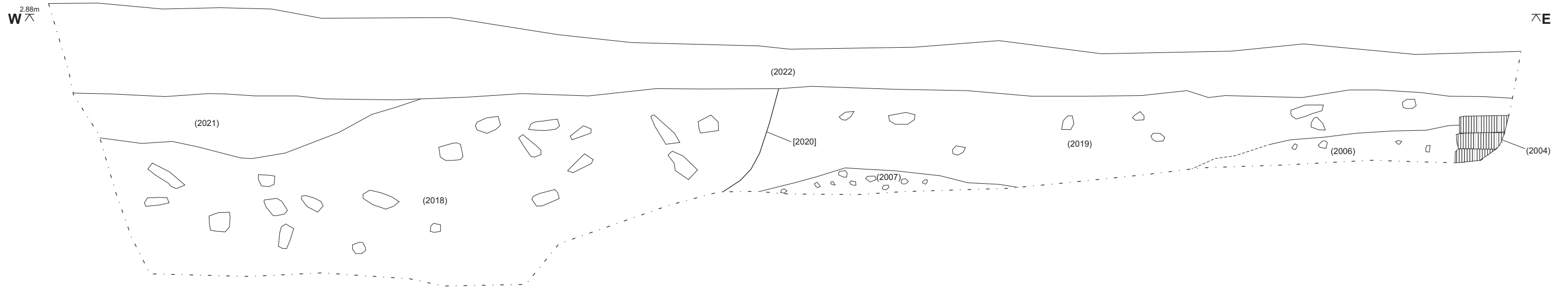


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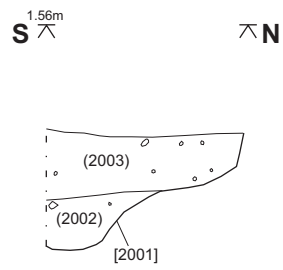
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Accession Code:

FIGURE 4: Trench 1 Sections

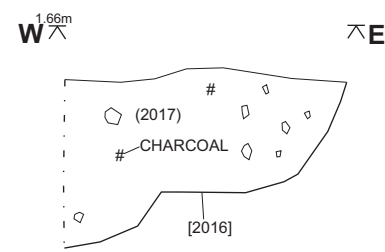
SOUTH FACING SECTION TRENCH 2



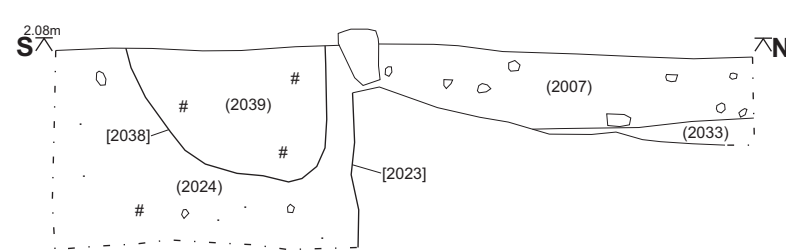
EAST FACING SECTION [2001]



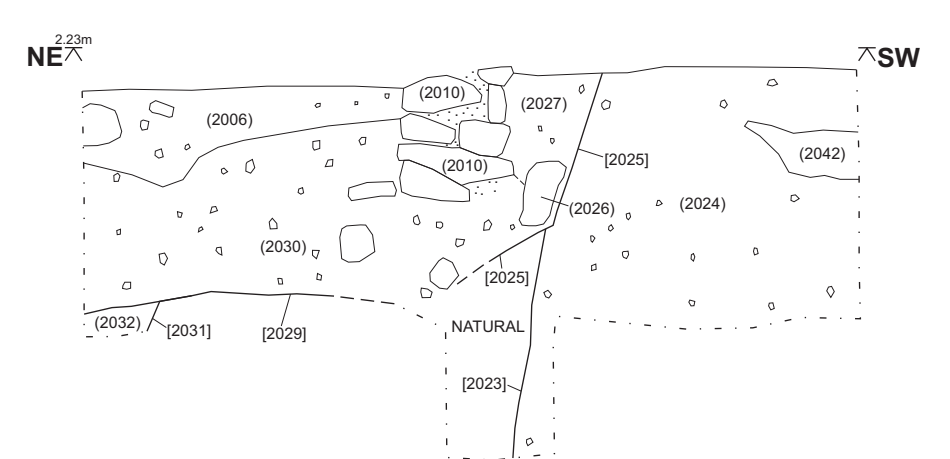
SOUTH FACING SECTION [2016]



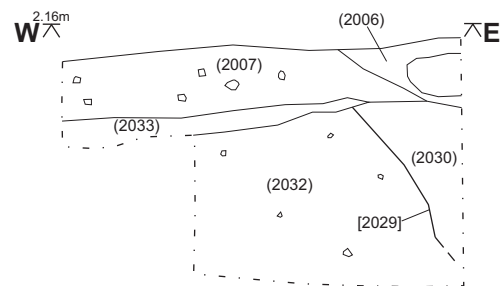
EAST FACING SECTION [2023] and [2038]



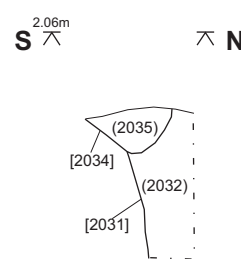
NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [2023], [2025], [2029], [2031] and (2010)



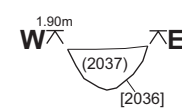
SOUTH FACING SECTION [2029]



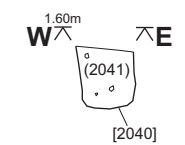
EAST FACING SECTION [2031] and [2034]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [2036]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [2040]



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FIGURE 5: Trench 2 Sections