

**174-178 LONG LANE, SE1
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

**174-178 LONG LANE, SE1
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

On behalf of
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by

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**London Site Code
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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Gus Jones of Barrie Tankel Partnership (The Client) for commissioning the project and Sarah Gibson, Archaeological Planning Officer of Southwark Council for monitoring the work.

Reuben Thorpe of Wessex Archaeology (London) managed the project while Lawrence Pontin, Jonathan Smith, Reuben Thorpe and Hilary Valler undertook the fieldwork. Hilary Valler wrote this report with contributions from Reuben Thorpe. Mark Roughley compiled the illustrations.

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Non-technical Summary

Wessex Archaeology was engaged by Barrie Tankel Partnership (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 174-178 Long Lane, in the London Borough of Southwark (the Site) in advance of the construction of residential properties.

The Site, centred on NGR 533059/179531, is to the south of the projected course of the Neckinger River, a former tributary of the Thames and is located on the northwest edge of a relict gravel island or eyot (Bermondsey Eyot).

Previous excavations at 180-196 Long Lane have recovered prehistoric flint, Roman ditches and medieval quarry pits. Roman deposits were excavated at 175-177 Long Lane and excavations at 211 Long Lane demonstrated the existence of features ranging from prehistoric stream channels to post-medieval tanning pits. Cartographic evidence shows the Site to be open, arable land, during the post-medieval period (dated from 1538) until development in the 18th century.

Archaeological evaluation of the Site has demonstrated the presence of Romano-British ditches and pits, dating to the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. No evidence for earlier activity has been recorded within the footprint of the trenches. Other features, of medieval, post-medieval and industrial/modern date were also revealed.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barrie Tankel Partnership (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at 174 - 178 Long Lane, SE1 in the London Borough of Southwark (the Site) centred on NGR 533059/179531.
- 1.1.2 The Site is currently proposed for redevelopment as a series of residential units with parking to the rear of the property.
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork, which comprised part of an integrated study of the archaeological potential of the site, followed a Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2004c) and a watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2004d) produced in response to a brief from the Archaeological Planning Officer (APO) of the London Borough of Southwark (Gibson, S. 2004).
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches in accordance with the Brief, one orientated east - west at the front of the property measuring 15m x 2.8m with a further trench at right angles to the first measuring 9m x 2.8m (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The Site, which lies at around 3.30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) covers an area of 800m² and is trapezoidal in shape. It is bounded to the south and west by residential properties. To the east lay Western Street, whilst to the north it fronts directly onto Long Lane. Single storey, commercial, properties most recently occupied the Site, which were demolished in March 2005.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

- 1.3.1 The drift geology underlying the Site consists of Holocene alluvial deposits; these overlay river gravels, which in turn overlay deposits of London Clay.
- 1.3.2 Excavations undertaken to the northeast of the Site, at 193 - 211 Long Lane (Wessex Archaeology 2004a) suggests that the former Neckinger River, a tributary of the Thames, ran from west-east to the north of the current Site.

- 1.3.3 When viewed in context with other sites, excavated in the immediate vicinity, to the north and east, the Site is located on the northwest edge of a relict gravel island, or eyot (Bermondsey Eyot).

1.4 Archaeological Background

- 1.4.1 Cartographic evidence shows the Site to have been open, arable, land during the post-medieval period (dated from 1538) until its development in the 18th century.
- 1.4.2 Prehistoric flint, Roman ditches and medieval quarry pits were located at 180-196 Long Lane. Roman deposits were excavated at 175-177 Long Lane. At 211 Long Lane excavations demonstrated the existence of features ranging from prehistoric stream channels to post-medieval tanning pits.

1.5 Aims and Objectives

- 1.5.1 The objective of the evaluation was to define the character and extent of any archaeological remains on the Site and to assess their significance.
- 1.5.2 The evaluation sought to define the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions on the Site and assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 1.5.3 Specifically, the evaluation was aimed at establishing and recording the presence and nature of past human activity on this part of the former Bermondsey Eyot.

2 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodological Standards

- 2.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the brief as well as the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1999).

2.2 Health and Safety

- 2.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992. All other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice, in force at the time were observed and adhered to.
- 2.2.2 Wessex Archaeology was not made aware by the Client of the presence of any underground services in the excavation area. However, as a precaution, the location of each trench was 'swept' with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to trench excavation.
- 2.2.3 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Site specific Health and Safety Method Statement and a Risk Assessment prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2.3 Fieldwork

- 2.3.1 The evaluation comprised of two machine-excavated trenches, sited within the footprint of the proposed development (**Figure 1**).
- 2.3.2 Trench 1 measured 15m x 2.8m (42m²) and was oriented east - west to examine the northern frontage of the Site. A subsequent trench, Trench 2, was excavated at a right angle to Trench 1 to examine the sequence to the rear of the plot, it measured 9m x 2.8m (28m²).
- 2.3.3 The trenches were excavated using a 180-degree wheeled machine, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Both evaluation trenches were excavated to the depth of significant archaeological remains.
- 2.3.4 All suspected archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded on Wessex Archaeology pre-printed recording sheets. A photographic record consisting of digital images colour transparencies and monochrome prints was also compiled. The trenches were located on the ground with tapes from recognised boundaries and landmarks.
- 2.3.5 A site monitoring and sign off visit was made by Sarah Gibson, the Southwark Archaeological Planning Officer, (APO) on the afternoon of Tuesday 8th March. The trenches were backfilled following agreement with the APO on Wednesday 9th March 2005.

3 RESULTS

3.5 Character of Sequence and Stratigraphy

- 3.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded during the evaluation largely confirms the developmental history of the Site postulated in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2004c).
- 3.1.2 Details of the individual contexts and their levels above Ordnance Datum (aOD) is contained within **Appendix 1** though in summary the top of the observed archaeological deposits lay at 2.30m aOD with the base of the sequence at around 1.30m aOD
- 3.1.3 In summary this sequence can be broadly characterised as representing, from earliest to latest (**Figure 3**)
 - Roman pitting and ditch digging.
 - Medieval soil formation, pitting and deposit reworking.
 - Post-medieval soil formation and deposit re-working through pitting.
 - Construction, use, demolition and later robbing of 19th century cellared building fronting onto Long Lane.
 - Construction and demolition of 20th century retail units extant on Site until March 2005.

3.2 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 3.2.1 Three features, probably representing a series of east-west oriented ditches, were recorded dating from the late 1st or early 2nd century AD with amphora and Romano-British ceramic building material from the south end of Trench 2 (**Figure 3 & 8**).
- 3.2.2 Of the three putative ditches observed in Trench 2, two [1063] and [1059] were cut into the natural sands and gravels and were in turn truncated by ditch [1061] (see Trench 2 section 2). Medieval and post medieval activity which horizontally truncated the upper extent of these Roman deposits is probably responsible for the introduction of two small fragments of intrusive pottery from fill (1064) (**Figure 3**).
- 3.2.3 Two further features [1055, 1058], were recorded separately from [1063, 1059 and 1061] in the opposing, west facing, section of Trench 2. Ditch/pit [1055] was filled by (1056) and was truncated by ditch/pit [1057], its fill (1058) produced Romano-British tile and a small fragment of medieval pottery, which is probably intrusive, introduced by later truncation from [1066].
- 3.2.4 To the northeast a pit [1089] may represent the northern edge of [1057].

3.3 Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1538)

- 3.3.1 In Trench 2, a ditch/gully [1066] (**Figure 2**) orientated on a north-south axis was truncated at its northern end by a series of pits. The finds from the fill (1067) of [1066] date to the medieval/early Post-medieval period and include fragments of shelly sandy ware and a single fragment of peg tile.
- 3.3.2 Cutting ditch/gully [1066], and stratigraphically earlier than (1025) were pits [1086] and [1072] (**Figure 2**) which date, on the basis of the stratigraphy, to the medieval period. Pit [1073] (**Figure 2**) was truncated by pits [1068] and [1074]. A further, sub-rectangular, pit [1076], was located to the southeast of gully [1066].
- 3.3.3 To the north, in the southeastern end of Trench 1, a square pit [1035] measuring 2 x 2m was filled with (1034) which contained Tudor Green glazed pottery dating to the 14th /15th century in addition to quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and an iron object. This pit was cut through (1025) (**Figure 3**) a mid brown silty clay at the eastern end of Trench 1.

3.4 Post-medieval Period (AD 1538 – AD 1789)

- 3.4.1 Linear features [1039 & 1040] were visible at the eastern end of Trench 1, aligned on a north-south axis, to the east of drain (1016). These features probably represent garden features, associated with a layer of dark brown silty clay (1020) representing a garden soil. A further garden soil deposit, (1032), at the base of the machined sequence was also truncated by these linear features [1039 and 1040]. Layers (1022 and 1032) were truncated by [1021], the cut of a modern pipe trench. The fill of [1040], (1032), contained animal bone, ceramics and clay pipe dating to *circa* AD 1640 - 1660.

3.4.2 Layer (1019) contained clay pipe dating no later AD 1640, to the south the bases of two putative, post-medieval pits, [1091; 1090] truncated garden soil (1025) with [1090] dating to circa 1640 – 1660. Layer (1028), on the north side of Trench 1, was truncated by drain (1026) and contained fragments of leather waste.

3.5 Industrial/Modern Period (AD 1789 – Present)

3.5.1 Evidence for this period was represented by the remains of one cellared building and the remnants of brick walls defining 19th century property boundaries. These remains were overlain by phases of demolition and robbing associated with the disuse of the 19th century buildings, the horizon of construction of the 20th century shops and the horizons of horizontal truncation associated with the demolition of the later structures in March 2005.

3.5.2 Trench 1 contained the remnants of a cellared property, pre-dating those demolished in March 2004. The cellar (**Figure 4**) which had been infilled with demolition material contained two phases of brick flooring (1038, 1044), the latest of which (1038) had been robbed out. Two possible drains (1026 and 1029), related to the construction and use of the cellar, were also excavated.

3.5.3 A brick built structure [1043], internal to the cellar, was recorded in the southwest facing section of Trench 1 possibly representing the remnants of a coal hole. This brick structure [1043] truncated (1036) which contained a large amount of leather waste associated with shoe manufacture, as well as a fragmented antler tine handle and fragments of animal bone and oyster shell.

3.5.4 Brick walls comprising party walls and property boundaries relating to the 19th century occupation of the site were excavated and recorded. Wall [1009] remained extant almost to ground level and probably represents an internal load bearing wall of Property 1 (Plot 1) (**Figure 1 & 2**). To the southeast a robber trench [1096] robbing wall [1031] defined the eastern extent of this Property, the robbing of which pre-dated the insertion of foul water drainage [1016] associated with the 20th century buildings demolished in March 2005. Further to the southeast, robber trench [1094] robbing wall [1032] defined the eastern edge of Property 2 (Plot 2).

3.5.5 To the south, the remnants of a brick drain, [1045] within a foundation trench [1051/1045] and orientated on an east-west axis, was recorded within Trench 2 (**Figure 2 & 3**).

3.5.6 The sequence of robbing on site witnessed by [1096, 1094] is interspersed with periodic events relating to the provision of services to these properties [1016, 1095].

3.5.7 Evidence of the construction of the 20th century properties on site was also present in the form of pile cuts [1084, 1097] and a brick built soak away [1078, 1079] (**Figure 2**).

3.5.8 Demolition of the 20th century buildings, comprising the dismantling of the structures standing until March 2005 and the breaking out of the concrete slab is reflected in the horizon of horizontal truncation and demolition deposits (1001, 1002) (**Figure 3**).

4 THE FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The assemblage recovered from the Site includes material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. There is some degree of residual evidence within the assemblage. The presence of leather waste fragments in two contexts is to be expected given the location of the site within the area of the later medieval and post-medieval tanning and leather industries.

4.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Roman Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Oyster Shell	Other finds
1014	1/3						3/257	
1019	3/19		1/9			4/76		slate pencil
1025	1/3							
1028								leather waste
1032	4/57		2/16			2/13		
1034	6/135				1/8		1/35	iron object
1036	1/46						1/19	antler handle; leather waste
1058		1/119			1/13			
1062		1/214		1/84				
1064				1/35	1/6	1/23		
1067		1/62			3/85			
1092			4/32					
TOTAL	16/263	3/395	7/57	2/119	6/112	7/112	5/311	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 1: Finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

4.2 The Pottery

4.2.1 The small collection of pottery has been quantified by fabric type within each context, using the existing London type series. Two Roman sherds were identified, one from a Spanish amphora of later 1st or early 2nd century AD date (*Camulodunum* type 186), residual in context (**1064**), and a sandy oxidised sherd of uncertain date from context (**1062**).

4.2.2 Medieval sherds (12th to 13th century) occurred in contexts (**1064**) (coarse greyware) and (**1067**) (shelly sandy ware: SSW), and late medieval sherds (14th to 15th century) in contexts (**1034**) ('Tudor Green') and (**1058**) (late London-type ware).

4.2.3 The remaining seven sherds are post-medieval, including coarse redwares (one from context (**1019**) from a modern flowerpot), slip-coated redware, Border ware, tinglazed earthenware and German stoneware. Apart from the modern flowerpot, there are no wares, which date later than *c.*1700.

4.3 The Clay Pipes

- 4.3.1 The clay tobacco pipes also provide limited dating evidence. One bowl from context (1019) is of early 17th century type (c.1610-40), while bowls from, respectively, (1092) and (1032) are of mid 17th century type (c.1640-60). Other pipe fragments are from undatable plain stems.

4.4 The Ceramic Building Material

- 4.4.1 The three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) comprise two of Roman date (1058) and (1062) but unassignable to specific brick/tile type; and one peg tile fragment of medieval or ?early post-medieval date (1067).

4.5 Other Finds

- 4.5.1 Other finds are listed in **Table 1**. The handle from context (1036) consists of two joining fragments of antler tine, undecorated, with the remains of an iron tang within. Oyster shell includes both left and right valves, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste.

5 CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at 174-178 Long Lane, SE1 has demonstrated the physical presence of archaeological deposits, potentially sensitive to development, from at least 2.30m above Ordnance Datum to the underlying level of the natural.

- 5.1.2 The evaluation of the Site has demonstrated the presence of:

- Roman-British activity on the Site, characterised by pitting and ditch digging. Dating to at least the 2nd century AD.
- Medieval activity dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries characterised by what appears to be in *situ* soil formation (garden/cultivation soils) and pit digging, the latter possibly relating to medieval occupation either within or in close proximity to the Site.
- Post-medieval activity dating from the early and 17th century characterised by re-working of earlier deposits through pit digging.
- Industrial/modern activity dating to the 19th century with the establishment of three property boundaries and building construction followed by the robbing and demolition of said properties in the 20th century.
- Industrial/modern activity dating to the 20th and 21st century comprising the construction of buildings/retail units superseding those established in the 19th century and their subsequent demolition in March 2005.

6 THE ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1 The archive, including context records, indices, matrices, site drawings and photographic records is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in London. It will be deposited with a suitable museum following completion of the project.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 APPENDIX 1. TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Trench 1		DIMENSIONS: 15M x 2.8M MAX. DEPTH: 1.4M	
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
1001	Brick rubble layer	Dump/demolition of 20 th cent. buildings	3.30m
1002	Pale brown coarse sand and rubble layer	Dump/demolition of 20 th cent. Buildings	3.10 – 2.8m
1003	Dark brown silty clay with brick rubble inclusions	Fill / demolition/robbing of 19 th cent. bldgs	3.30- 2.50m
1004	Mid brown silty clay with brick rubble inclusions	Fill / Pipe trench construction/use of 20 th cent. bldgs	3.14 – 2.22m
1005	Pale cream rubble and mortar with flint	Dump of demolition dfebris/ construction of 20 th cent. bldgs	3.30 – 2.90m
1006	Mid brown silty clay with brick fragments	?Garden soil/ Use of 19 th cent bldgs	2.90 – 2.46m
1007	Mid yellow sand with brick and gravel	Fill of robber trench/ demolition/robbing of 19 th cent. bldgs	2.78 - 2.02m
1008	Pale cream mortar layer with brick fragments	Levelling up/ construction of 19 th cent buildings	2.60 – 2.34m
1009	Brick wall (NE/SW) – [1010]	Wall/ Construction/use of 19 th cent bldgs	3.30m
1010	Cut for brick wall (1009)	Wall/ Construction of 19 th cent bldgs	3.30m
1011	Brick rubble surrounding wall [1010]	Fill of cellar/ Demolition of 19 th cent bldg	3.26 – 1.9m
1012	Brick wall related to cellar (1038)	Wall construction / Construction/use of 19 th cent bldgs	2.8 - 1.9m
1013	Cut of brick wall (1012)	Wall/ Construction/use of 19 th cent bldgs	2.8 -1.9m
1014	Mid green brown sand with brick fragments	Dump/ Use of 19 th cent Bldg	2.30 – 2.00m
1015	Backfill of drain construction and drain [1016]	Fill / construction of services for 20 th cent bldg	3.16 – 2.02m
1016	Cut for modern drain (1015)	Cut / construction of services for 20 th cent bldg	3.16 – 2.02m
1017	Mid brown silty clay with brick fragments	Fill of [1096]/ Robbing/demolition of wall of 19 th cent bldg	2.88 – 2.35m
1018	Mid yellow sand with brick and gravel fragments	Fill of [1096]/ Robbing/demolition of wall of 19 th cent bldg	2.42 – 2.12m
1019	Mid brown silty clay with brick fragments	Dump/ levelling up/refuse disposal	2.70 – 2.02m
1020	Dark brown silty clay fill of [1040]	Fill / Use/disuse of gully (same as 1032)	1.90 – 1.62m
1021	Flint/pebble make-up around modern pipe [1041]	Fill of pipe trench / construction/use of 20 th cent. bldgs	2.33 – 1.68m
1022	Dark brown silty clay, fill of [1039]	Fill / Use/disuse of gully	2.26 – 1.36m

Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
1023	Brick wall fill of 1024]	Wall/ Construction of 19 th cent. bldg	2.38 – 1.92m
1024	Cut of brick wall (1023)	Cut/ Construction of 19 th cent. bldg	2.38 – 1.92m
1025	Mid brown silty clay	Layer/ soil formation	1.48 – 1.88m
1026	Brick structure (NE/SW)?	Drain/ drain construction in base of cellar	2.06 – 1.93m
1027	Pale cream mortar layer	Drain/ drain construction in base of cellar	2.07 – 1.92m
1028	Mid brown silty clay	Dump/ Cellar use/disuse	2.07 – 1.92m
1029	Brick structure	Drain/ drain construction in base of cellar	1.62m
1030	Mid yellow brown silty clay – slumped into void	Fill of [1096]/ Robbing/demolition of wall of 19 th cent bldg	2.25 – 1.88m
1031	Pale pink mortar – related to (1038)	Bedding/ floor construction	1.89 - 1.88+m
1032	Dark brown silty clay, fill of [1040]	Fill/ gully use/fdisuse (same as 1020)	2.16 – 1.94m
1033	Mid olive green slightly silty clay sand cut by [1039] & [1040]	Layer/ soil formation	2.02 – 1.92m
1034	Mid yellow brown silty clay [1035]	Pit fill/ Pit use	1.9m
1035	Square pit (1034)	Cut/ Pit construction	1.9m
1036	Mid green brown sand with brick fragments	Dump/ cellar use	1.9m
1037	Brick impressions in mortar – bricks robbed out	Mortar scar/ Floor construction	1.9m
1038	Cellar floor – yellow bricks	Brick floor/ Floor construction	1.9m
1039	Cut of ditch (NE/SW) (1022)	Ditch cut/ Ditch construction	2.26 – 1.64m
1040	Cut of ditch (NE/SW) (1032) & (1020)	Ditch cut/ Ditch construction	2.16 – 1.94m
1041	Cut for modern pipe (1021) (same as 1095)	Cut/ pipe trench construction	2.33 – 1.98m
1042	Brick surface [1043]	Brick floor/ Floor construction	1.8+m
1043	General number assoc with brick floor (1037) & (1042)	Floor construction	1.8+m
1044	Brick surface (red bricks)	Brick floor/ floor construction	1.9+m
1090	Cut of pit, filled by 1092	Pit/ Pit construction	1.9+m
1091	Cut of pit, filled by 1093	Pit/ Pit construction	1.9+m
1092	Dark grey silty clay; fill of 1090	Pit fill/ Pit use/disuse	1.9+m
1093	Dark grey silty clay; fill of 1091	Pit fill/ Pit use/disuse	1.9+m
1094	Robber trench, filled by 1007 & 1003	Robber trench/ Demolition of 19 th cent bldgs	3.30 – 2.02m
1095	Construction trench of pipe/drain (same as 1041)	Drain construction trench/ use of 19 th cent buildings	2.33 – 1.98m
1096	Robber trench filled by 1030; 1018 & 1017	Robber trench/ Demolition of 19 th cent bldg	2.25 – 1.88m
1097	Pile cut? In Trench 1	Pile foundation/ Construction of 20 th cent bldg	1.88m

Trench 2	DIMENSIONS: 9M X 2.8M MAX. DEPTH: 2.3M		Interpretative & Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
Context	Description			
1045	Vertical cut for NW/SE wall (same as 1051)		Drain foundation trench/ Drain construction	2.10 – 2.02m
1046	Dark brown silty clay with rounded stones (same as 1049)		Layer/ soil formation	2.90 – 2.06m
1047	Mid brown silty clay fill of [1045/1051]		Fill of drain foundation trench/ Drain construction/use	2.40 – 2.02m
1048	Red brick wall		Wall/ Wall construction	2.20 – 2.02m
1049	Dark brown silty clay, occas. rounded stones (same as 1046)		Layer/ soil formation	2.38 – 2.04m
1050	Mid brown silty clay with stones and brick rubble		Levelling up/ construction of 19 th cent buildings	2.45 – 2.20m
1051	Cut (?same as 1045)		Drain foundation trench/ Drain construction	3.28 – 2.06m
1052	Cut containing fill (1053)		Cut of pit/robber trench/ Demolition of 19 th cent bldg	2.38 – 2.06m
1053	Pale brown silty clay with mixed brick rubble		Fill of pit/robber trench/ Demolition of 19 th cent bldg	3.30 - 2.38 m
1054	Pale brown silty clay with brick rubble and stones		Dump of demolition debris/ construction of 20 th cent. bldgs	1.98 – 1.30m
1055	Cut of pit		Pit/ Pit construction	1.98 – 1.30m
1056	Mid grey brown silty clay		Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	1.98 – 1.30m
1057	Cut of pit		Pit/ Pit construction	2.00 – 1.36m
1058	Mid grey brown silty clay		Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	1.82 – 1.36m
1059	Cut of possible pit		Pit/ Pit construction	1.82 – 1.36m
1060	Mid grey brown silty clay		Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	1.82 – 1.36m
1061	Same as [1057]		Duplicated no for pit	1.84 – 1.36m
1062	Same as (1058)		Duplicated no for pit	1.84 – 1.36
1063	Same as [1055]		Duplicated no for pit	1.86 – 2.30m
1064	Same as (1056)		Duplicated no for pit	1.86 – 2.30m
1065	Dark brown silty clay with occasional stones		Layer/ soil formation	1.78 – 1.82m
1066	Cut of possible pit? Filled by (1067)		Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1967	Mid grey brown silty clay		Fill of pit/ pit use/disuse	2.00m
1068	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (1071)		Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1069	Mid grey brown silty clay		Fill of pit/ pit use/disuse	2.00m
1070	Possible pit. Filled by (1069)		Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1071	Mid orange grey silty clay		Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1072	Possible pit. Filled by (1068)		Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m

Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
1073	Mid orange grey silty clay	Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1074	Cut of possible pit. Filled by (1075)	Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1075	Mid orange grey silty clay	Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1076	Square cornered pit? Filled by (1077)	Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1077	Mid grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1078	Cut of brick structure	Cut of Brick structure. Soak away construction	2.10m
1079	Red brick structure, corner of cellar	Brick structure/ Soak away construction	2.10m
1080	Angular cut feature – possible pit, filled by (1081)	Pit cut/ Pit construction	2.10m
1081	Dark grey silty clay	Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.10m
1082	Possible pit, filled by (1083)	Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1083	Mid orange brown silty clay	Fill of pit/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1084	Rubble and chalk Pile	Pile/ Bldg construction	2.10m
1085	Orange sand and gravel	Natural	1.52m
1086	Sub-oval pit cut; filled by (1087)	Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m
1087	Dark grey brown silty clay fill	Pit fill/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1088	Mid green grey silty clay fill of feature	Pit fill/ Pit use/disuse	2.00m
1089	Possible pit; filled by (1088)	Pit/ Pit construction	2.00m

9 APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-7446

Project name	174 - 178 Long Lane, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of residential development. Prehistoric flint has been found and Roman ditches and medieval quarry pits have been recorded during earlier excavations on neighbouring sites. Romano-British ditches and pits, dating to the late 1st or early 2nd century AD were recorded during the evaluation at the current site, but no evidence for earlier activity was recorded. Features of medieval, post-medieval and industrial/modern date were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2005 End: 08-03-2005
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LLB04 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	58320 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERDS Roman
Significant Finds	SHERDS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 174 - 178 Long Lane, London SE1
Study area	800.00 Square metres
National grid	TQ 33059 79531 Point

reference
Project creators
Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager R. Thorpe

Project supervisor H. Valler

Project archives
Physical Archive recipient Museum of London

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Leather','Metal','other'

Paper Archive recipient Museum of London

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Stratigraphic','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unspecified Archive'

Project bibliography
1
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 174 - 178 Long Lane, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wessex Archaeology

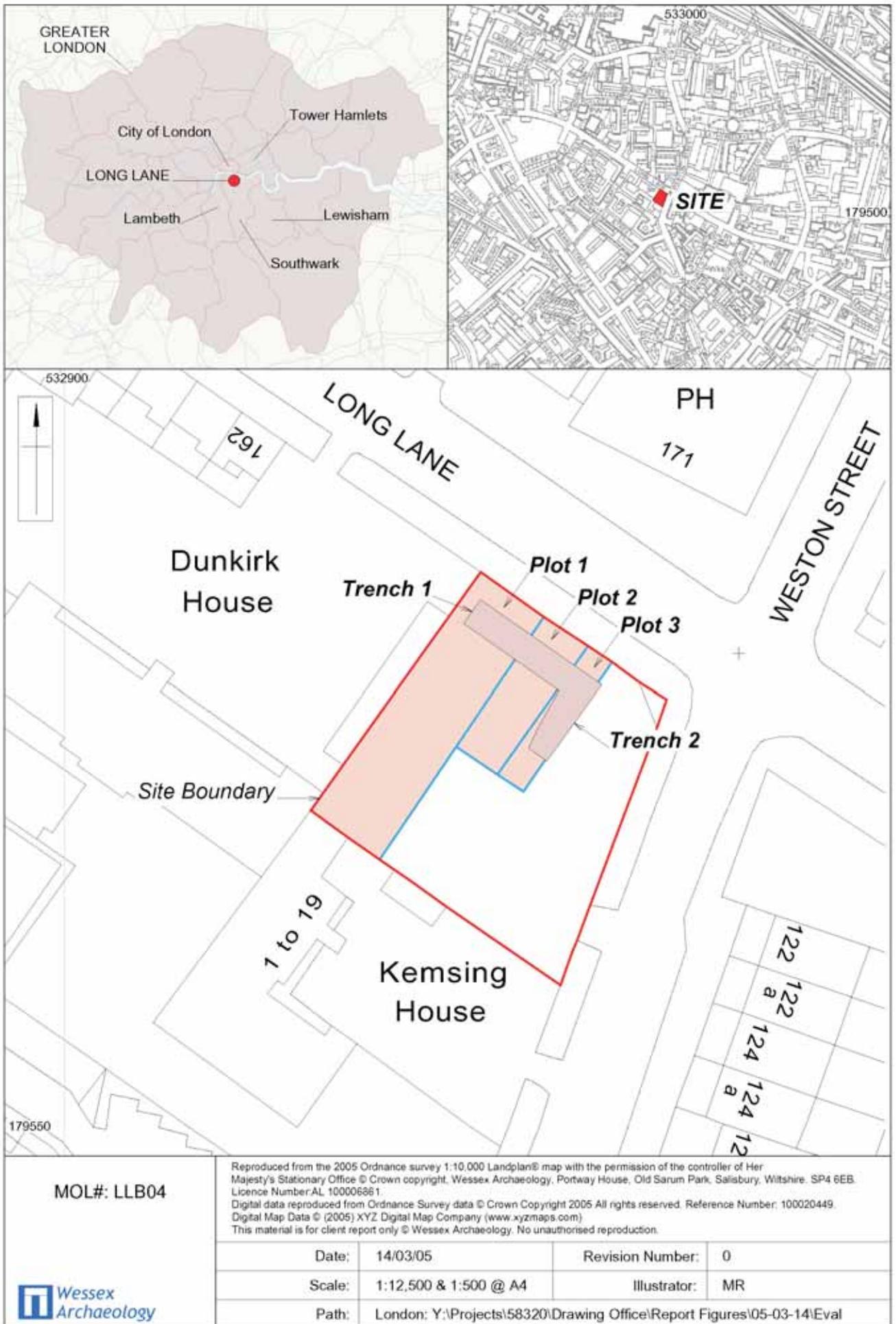
Date 2005

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

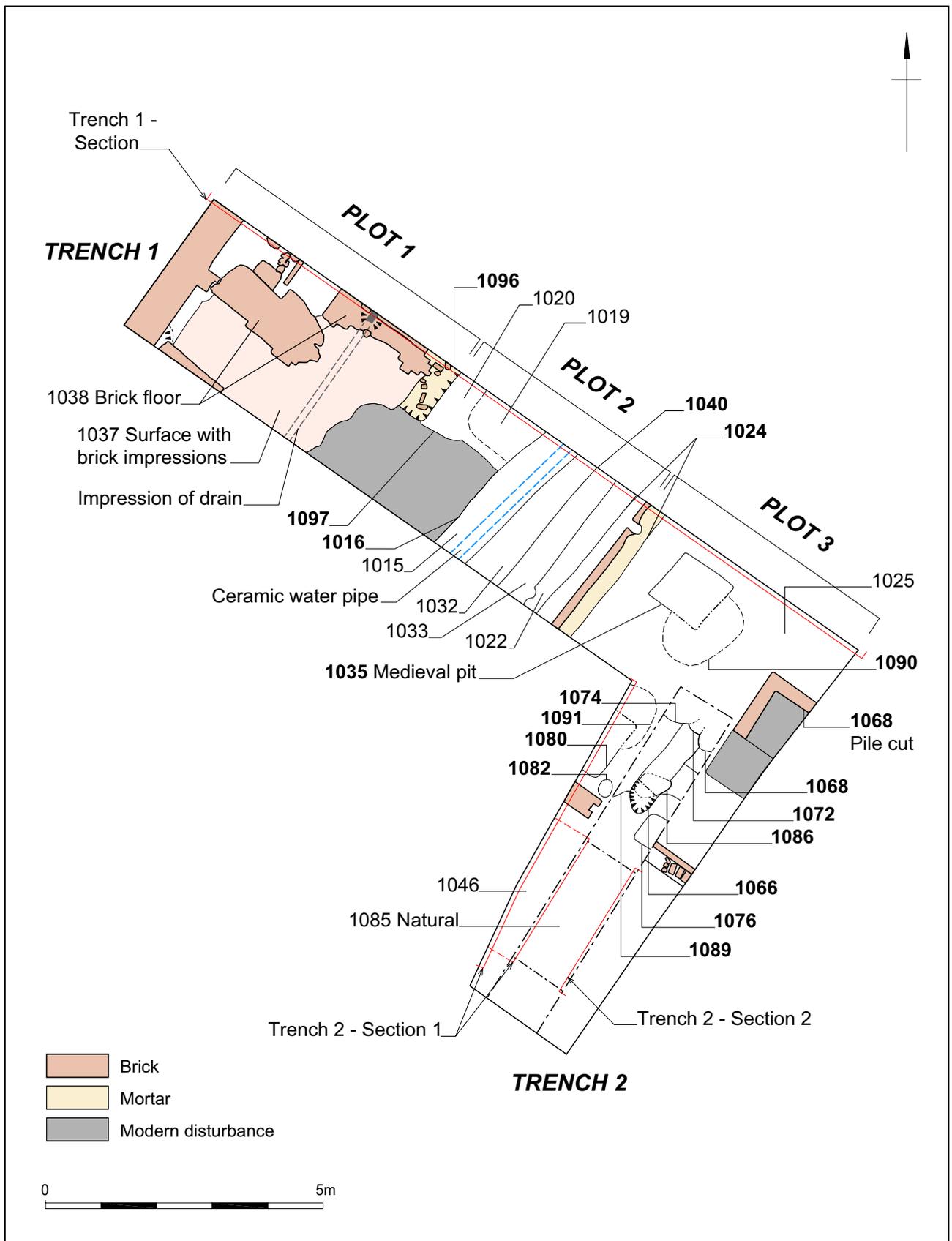
Entered by C Butterworth (c.butterworth@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 24 March 2005

OASIS: Please e-mail [English Heritage](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice
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Site and Trench Location Maps

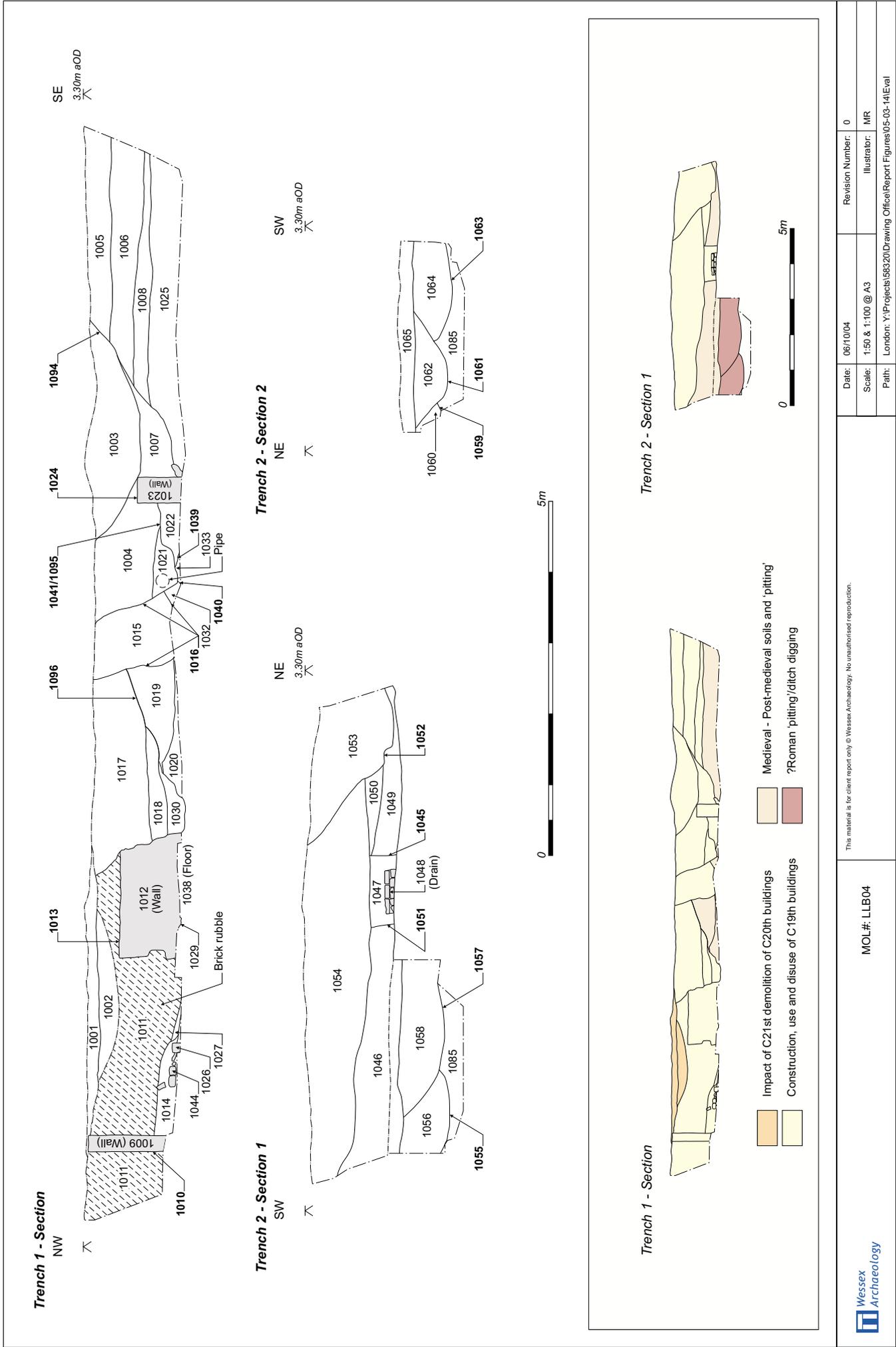
Figure 1



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	Date:	14/03/05	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	MR
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Plan of Trenches 1 & 2

Figure 2



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	Date: 06/10/04	Revision Number: 0	
	Scale: 1:50 & 1:100 @ A3	Illustrator: MR	
	Path: London: Y:\Projects\58320\Drawing Office\Report Figures\05-03-14\Eval		

Section Drawings and Site Sequence Represented by Period



Figure 4: Trench 1 from the northwest showing brick -built C19th cellar floor (1038) (Scale 1m & 1m)



Figure 5: Trench 1 and junction with Trench 2 from the southeast



Figure 6: Trench 1 under excavation, from the southeast



Figure 7: Southeast end of Trench 1 showing Medieval & Post-medieval pitting; and Medieval and Post-medieval garden soils



Figure 8: Trench 2 showing sondage, from the northeast (Scale 1m)



Figure 9: Southeast facing section of sondage in Trench 2 (Scale 1m)



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