

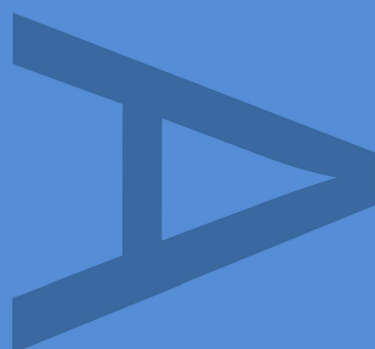
**268 OLD KENT ROAD
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
SE1 5UB**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PCA REPORT NO: R11431

SITE CODE: OLT13

MAY 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

268 OLD KENT ROAD
 LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K3080
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Guy Seddon		April/May 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		April 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	May 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley	<i>[Signature]</i>	May 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
 Unit 54
 Brockley Cross Business Centre
 96 Endwell Road
 London
 SE4 2PD

An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at 268 Old Kent Road, London, SE1 5UB, London Borough of Southwark

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3348 7841

Written and Researched by: Guy Seddon
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2013

Site Code: OLT13

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: CD & C Baker

Planning Application: 10-AP-3601

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

Email: tbradley@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

May 2013

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	7
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	10
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	11
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	14
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION.....	15
8	INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	16
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	18
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	19
11	PLATES.....	20

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	5
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	6
FIGURE 3: SECTIONS.....	17

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX.....	23
APPENDIX 2: BUILDING MATERIAL REVIEW.....	24
APPENDIX 3: PHASED MATRIX.....	26
APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT INDEX.....	27
APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM.....	28

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 268 Old Kent Road, London, SE1 5UB, London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2 The Watching Brief was carried out between 4th and 8th April 2013 and was designed to observe and record the excavation of two foundation trenches for a single story extension to the rear of the property (Figure 2). The work was commissioned by CD & C Baker.
- 1.3 The investigation revealed that below the existing concrete slab there was a post-medieval horticultural layer. This in turn sealed a layer of Roman date and an apparent cut feature from which a comparatively large amount of ceramic building material and worked stone was recovered. Natural Kempton Park Gravel was also recorded in the northern Trench 2.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 268 Old Kent Road, London, SE1 5UB.
- 2.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark, and centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3348 7841.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned for the watching brief by CD & C Baker in order to fulfil the archaeological aspect of their planning permission (Condition 4) as the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone.
- 2.4 The area under observation was located to the rear of the property and comprised of the excavation of two foundation trenches for the construction of a single storey extension.
- 2.5 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6 The watching brief was conducted between 4th and 8th April 2013.
- 2.7 The project was monitored by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council and project-managed for PCA by Tim Bradley. The Watching Brief was supervised by Guy Seddon.
- 2.8 The site was given the unique Site Code OLT13.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013

15/04/13 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 15/04/13 MR

Figure 2
 Detailed Site and Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Policy: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations

3.3 **The London Borough of Southwark's Core Strategy & Southwark Plan**

- 3.2.1 The investigation aimed to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the *Core Strategy* (April 2011):

Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation

How we will achieve our vision to improve our places

SO 2F: Conserve and protect historic and natural places

Our approach is

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

We will do this by

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

Also:

5.109 Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 40 conservation areas covering 686ha (23% of the borough) and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site,

is located across the River from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).

Fact box: Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs)

These are areas where there is significant potential for archaeological remains. It is important that proposals on sites in APZs assess any remains which may be on site.

- 3.2.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were retained in July 2010:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

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

Reasons

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

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

- 3.2.3 The site is located on the margins of an Archaeological Priority Zone (Old Kent Road) as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain, South London, indicated that the site is based on a solid geology of Upper Chalk which had been overlain by Thanet Sand deposited during the Palaeocene upon which drift deposits of Kempton Park Gravel have been encountered.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located to the rear of the property which is situated on the western side of the Old Kent Road. It is bounded to the northwest and southeast by the adjacent properties within the terrace and to the southwest by a scaffold yard.

4.2.2 The area of the trenches is generally level with a spot-height of 2.83m AOD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 In the early Holocene (post-glacial period) a large lake known as the 'Bermondsey Lake' occupied much of the area of what is now eastern Bermondsey. The southern edge of the lake was located during archaeological work east of Humphrey Street, and also at the Tesco Store site. The lake edge was probably dominated by various sedges, reeds and dwarf willow, with birch and pine

5.1.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the postglacial period (c 10,000–4,000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. Archaeological investigations conducted around the edge of the prehistoric Bermondsey Lake have revealed the best evidence for hunter-gatherer activity within central London in the form of Mesolithic flint scatters found on its southern shore.

5.1.3 An archaeological excavation at the B&Q superstore south east of the site along Old Kent Road found evidence that the site was also used for flint tool manufacture during the Neolithic period. There have been no archaeological finds or features dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age recorded within the study area.

5.2 Roman period (AD 43–410)

5.2.1 Shortly after the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 the main settlement of London (Londinium) was established on the north side of the Thames. Small, rural settlements, typically located along the major roads leading to the capital, acted both as markets and as producers to the capital. The Old Kent Road is known to follow a major Roman road, Watling Street which was constructed along the edge of the high ground, in the mid 1st century AD. It ran from Londinium to Richborough, (Rutupiae) on the Kent coast.

5.2.2 Excavations in the area have revealed Roman pits and ditches associated with the road and agricultural landscape that bordered it. Many of these ditches have contained significant quantities of domestic rubbish including brick, tile and pottery suggesting settlement in the vicinity, the location and extent of which has remained elusive. At the B&Q site a fourth century ditch was uncovered which contained re-used building material characteristic of a small, low prestige farm building somewhere in the immediate vicinity, possibly south of the ditch line. In addition to the main ditch, a small north-south orientated ditch was found in the south of the excavation which may be part of a system of smaller drainage or boundary ditches joining up with the larger ditch to the north. In 1690 part of a marble statue of a two-

headed Janus was uncovered. Janus was a god associated with boundaries and it has been suggested that this sort of sculpture may have been associated with a religious building or gateway although the building fabric recovered from the ditch does not corroborate this. It is also possible the statue served as a boundary marker.

5.2.3 A gravel surface thought to be section of Watling Street was noted behind All Saints Church, (SMR 091070) Additional archaeological investigations have also revealed further field ditches and a possible yard surface in the locality.

5.2.4 As it was illegal to bury the dead within the towns Roman cemeteries were typically located outside the walls along the main roads leaving the town. Cremations and burials have been noted in the vicinity of the Old Kent Road from the 19th century. A Roman inhumation was recorded at 279 Old Kent Road, (SMR090538). Archaeological investigations at Leroy Street, revealed a stone wall foundation and a fragment of sculptured stone interpreted as a possible roadside mausoleum.

5.2.5 Excavations at the Tesco site produced evidence of a series probable Roman field boundary ditches and drainage channels along with postholes and ditches of uncertain function, representing several phases of activity dating from the early and late 2nd century and 3rd century AD. A series of archaeological investigations and a watching brief adjacent to the Tesco site revealed further evidence of field/drainage ditches.

5.3 Early medieval period (AD 410–1066)

5.3.1 It is likely that the site lay on the outskirts of the manor (estate) of Camberwell, with the centre of the main settlement being located around the earliest church of St Giles. It is likely that the nearest large settlement to the site was that at Peckham. It is believed that the name of Peckham derives its name from the Saxon meaning "*village among the hills*" (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 605).

5.4 Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

5.4.1 Prior to being absorbed into the administration of the Greater London Borough of Southwark the site fell within the parish of Camberwell (and after 1825, the sub-district of St George the Martyr) in the county of Kent. The first mention of Camberwell, *Ca'brewelle*, is in Domesday Book (1086) where it is described as a manor of some value (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995). The site was located on the periphery of the manor, c 2.5km from the main settlement to the south-west. However, it possibly lay outside and east of a small roadside hamlet at the side

of the Old Kent Road (still a major road), named St. Thomas à Watering, after a brook or spring dedicated to St Thomas à Becket (Walford c 1890, 250). St. Thomas à Watering probably acted as a 'gateway' to Southwark, and is mentioned as the first stopping place for the Canterbury pilgrims in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales on their journey to Canterbury. In all likelihood the site was open fields or wooded throughout this period, although secondary roadside settlement cannot be ruled out.

- 5.4.2 It is likely that by the end of the 14th century the site was located in the manor (estate) of Peckham, the manor house being located west of Peckham Hill High Street. In the 13th century tax rolls the villages of both Peckham and Camberwell were noted as being fairly prosperous, with farming being the principle economic activity.

5.5 Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)

- 5.5.1 The isolated nature of the site, on the edge of the manor/parish has meant that the site was not built on until the end of the 18th century. Rocque's map of 1746 shows the site to be open fields, adjacent to the road.
- 5.5.2 By 1875 the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" map of 1875 shows the massive level of Victorian suburban development. This map shows that a large proportion of the site has been built upon, with terraced housing running along the Old Kent Road face, with large gardens behind.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Two foundation trenches were excavated for a single story extension to the rear of 268 Old Kent Road. They ran parallel to each other at a distance of 2m; both had a length of 4.33m, a width of 0.60m and had a depth of 1.40m below the current ground surface.
- 6.2 Due to difficulties with access to the site the trenches had to be hand dug by the contractor, with the spoil being bagged in rubble sacks and manually removed from the site to where a skip could be located. All excavation work was monitored by an attending archaeologist, (the author).
- 6.3 Before the spoil from the trenches was bagged up it was mounded along the sides of the trenches and inspected for anything of archaeological significance, which allowed correlation of artefacts to their relevant archaeological layers.
- 6.4 Following the excavation, the relevant faces of the trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, all deposits were recorded on pro-forma sheets, sections and plans were drawn and photographs were taken as appropriate.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site was a clayey, sandy gravel [5], which is probably the Kempton Park Gravel. This was only located in Trench 2 and had a height of 1.82m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Roman

7.2.1 Overlying the natural deposits in Trench 2 was a firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flints and fragments of ragstone, [4]. It was also mottled with cess. Four fragments of Roman building material were retrieved from the layer that consisted of mortar, sandy brick and tegulae. It had a thickness of 0.38m and the surface of the deposit was at 2.05m OD.

7.2.2 Within Trench 1, at a height of 2.03m OD was deposit [2]. It was very similar to context [4], having the same compaction and composition and could represent the same deposit. Deposit [2] however had a thickness of over 0.60m, continuing below the formation level of the foundation trenches and contained considerably more Roman building material, 16 fragments in all, including dressed Kent Ragstone and Tufa Ashlar, combed box flue tile, Tegula Mammata and mortar. A single rim sherd of grog tempered pottery from a rounded jar was also recovered.

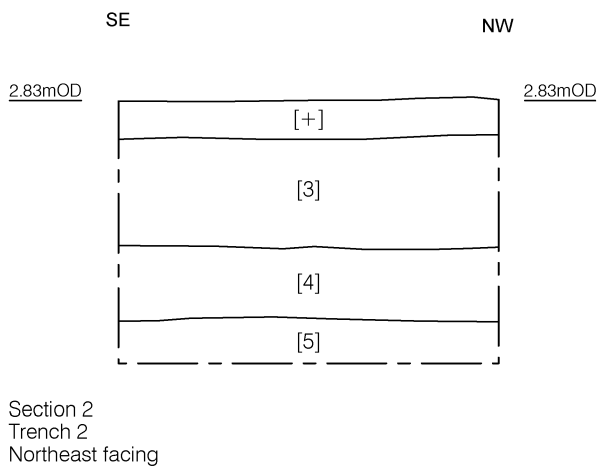
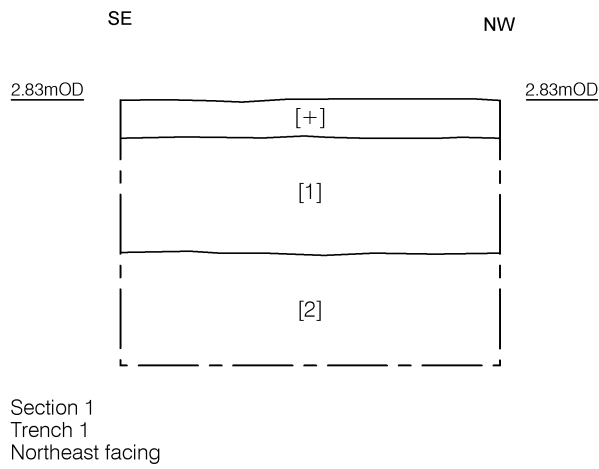
7.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval

7.3.1 Overlying the Roman deposits in both trenches was a firmly compacted, dark greenish brown layer of sandy silt, [1] = [3]. This was very humic in nature and had inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecking. Context [1] in Trench 1 was 0.60m thick, whereas Context [3] in Trench 2 was 0.58m thick; they were both recorded at a highest level of 2.63m OD and contained post-medieval pot that was spot dated to between 1800 and 1900 AD, and small fragments of clay pipe stems (not retained).

7.3.2 Deposits [1] and [3] were sealed by a slab of concrete associated with the current property at 268 Old Kent Road with a surface level of 2.83m OD.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Although the Roman deposits in both trenches were very similar in their composition and therefore may represent a single layer, they differed in thickness. Context [4] had a total thickness of 0.38m thick whereas [2] was not bottomed at 0.60m thick. It could be that the topography of the site was steeply sloping downwards to the west or alternatively that context [2] was actually the fill of a feature, possibly a large pit or ditch associated to the Roman road. Unfortunately due to the size of the trenches no definitive interpretation could be ascribed to the deposit.
- 8.2 Whilst the wider area is thought to have been a highly developed agrarian landscape in the Roman period the large amount of Roman building material recovered from context [2] is indicative of a sizable structure in the immediate vicinity. The box flue tile and tegula mammata indicate a hypocaust system associated with the structure and the Tufa ashlar was frequently used for vaulted ceilings, especially in bath-houses. Although the limited evidence is not enough to categorise a structure it does strongly suggest that the building(s) from which the material derives was of high status. The material all appears to be early in date and in very good preservation, with no signs of re-use (as was found at the B&Q site) and it is therefore possible that a significant structure lay in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 8.3 Deposit [1] = [3], recorded sealing the Roman deposit, was humic in nature, and is most probably a horticultural soil dating to the post-medieval period. Documentary evidence shows that the whole area around the site was open meadowland and fields until the early 19th century.



9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CD & C Baker for commissioning the work. We also thank Dr Chris Constable of Southwark Council for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project management, and editing and Mark Roughley for the illustrations.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradley, T. 2013. 'Land at 268 Old Kent Road, London, SE1 5UB, London Borough of Southwark. Written Scheme of Investigation.' Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, Unpublished Report.

Cowan, C, Seeley, F, Wardle, A, Westerman, A & Wheeler, L. 2009. 'Roman Southwark Settlement and Economy, Excavations in Southwark 1973-91'. Museum of London Archaeology.

Langthorne, J Y. 2011. 'An Archaeological Evaluation on land at 434-452 Old Kent Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 5AG'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, Unpublished Report.

O'Gorman, L & Clark, A. 2009. '430-432 OLD KENT ROAD London SE1 London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological desk-based assessment'. Museum of London Archaeology, Unpublished Report.

Weinreb B and Hibbert C, 1995 *The London Encyclopaedia*. Macmillan.

British Geological Survey map sheet 256

Southwark Council, 2007 *Southwark Plan*

Southwark Council undated, *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (draft), http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf

11 PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 Looking North-West



Plate 2: Section 1, Trench 1



Plate 3: Trench 2 Looking South-East



Plate 4: Section 2, Trench 2

APPENDIX 1: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Chris Jarrett

Index

Context [1], spot date: 1805-1900

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550-1700, one sherd, form: dish
Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, one sherd, form: 'bears grease' type ointment pot.

Context [2], spot date: AD 40-400

Un-sourced grog-tempered ware (GROG), AD 40-400, one sherd, form: rounded jar

Context [3], spot date: 1800-1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800-1900, one sherd, form: bowl

Characteristics of the assemblage

A total of five sherds of pottery dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods are present in the assemblage. The pottery shows no evidence of abrasion and was therefore not subject to too much redeposition. One sherd is residual (context [1]). The pottery is on the whole fragmentary and precise forms are difficult to define, although an intact 19th-century 'bears grease' type ointment pot occurs.

Significance, potential and Recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level. The pottery types are those common to the London area and occur in such small numbers for each context it is found in. Therefore the assemblage has very little meaning as to regards interpreting the activities on the site. The potential of the pottery is only to date the contexts that it occurs in. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING MATERIAL REVIEW

Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Description	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
2	3118; 3105; 2454; 2459a; 3006; 3101	Tufa Ashlar; Kent Ragstone; Combed Box Flue Tile; Brick with tegula mammata and mortar; Eccles tegula profile 7; Sandy Brick and tegulae profile 2; Hard gravel mortar	16	50	1600	50	1600	50-160
4	3101; 2459a	Hard gravel mortar; Sandy brick and tegulae	4	50	160	50	160	50-160

The ceramic building material and stone recovered from OLT13 is entirely Roman in character. The assemblage is of interest as context [2] contains 5 pieces of finely squared Tufa ashlar. This low density calcareous spring water deposit was used very early on in London as ashlar e.g. BVT09; BVE11 and vaulted blocks and is usually associated with heated rooms and bath-houses. There is also a large fragment of box-flue jacketing with comb marks and what looks to be a brick with tegula mammata attached, also from [2], again suggesting the presence of a heated structure in the vicinity. There is a lot of very hard gravel like concrete mortar that is again often associated with heated constructions.

Blocks of Kentish ragstone was also roughly dressed into ashlar blocks, suggesting these belonged to a masonry structure.

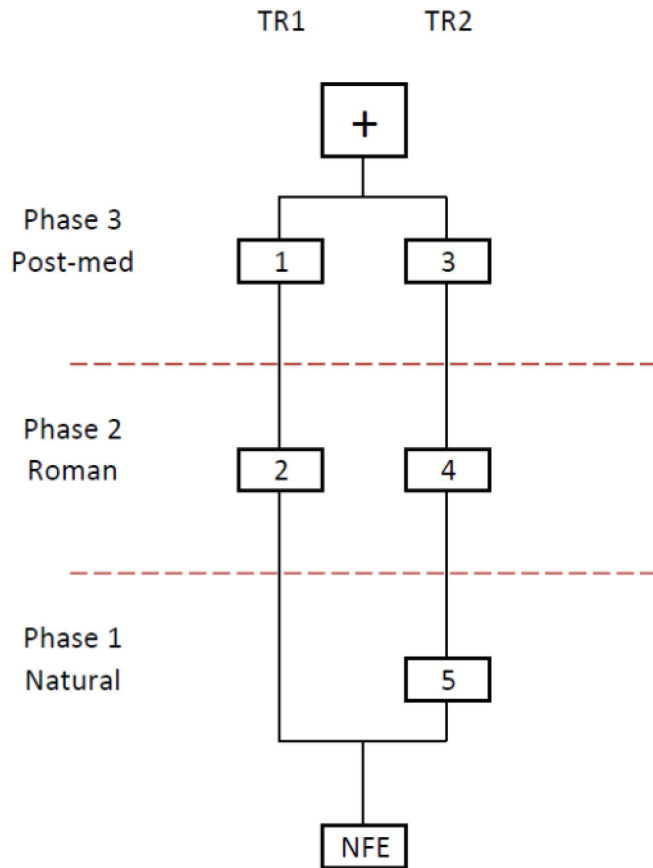
Of further interest is a fresh Eccles tegulae (profile 7) from [2]. This yellow sandy fabric was manufactured between AD50-80 and the undercut profile is typical of this fabric. Large quantities of this fabric and form were identified from early levels at Thameslink sites BVT09 and BVE11. The rest of the ceramic building material is made of the common red sandy London fabric 2459a.

Context [4] has the same hard gravel mortar as [2] suggesting contemporary or near contemporary date.

Conclusions

The building material assemblage from OLT13 is of interest. Not only in terms of the early date suggested by the Tufa blocks and yellow Eccles fabric – a combination that is seen in first century dumps from the Thameslink sites near London Bridge (BVT09; BVE11) fabric and form Roman ceramic building material and stone assemblage, but also the form. Fresh Tufa, a large combed box-flue jacket and a tegula mammata would together suggest the presence of a heated building or bath-house in the vicinity. The site lies alongside Watling Street which would be a prime location for any building of status in the early province.

APPENDIX 3: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
OLT13	1	1	TR1	1	Layer	Horticultural soil = [3]	Post med	3
OLT13	2	1	TR1	1	Layer/Fill	Layer or Ditch Fill	Roman	3
OLT13	3	2	TR2	2	Layer	Horticultural soil = [1]	Post med	2
OLT13	4	2	TR2	2	Layer	Layer	Roman	2
OLT13	5	2	TR2	2	Layer	Layer	Natural	1

APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-147734

Project details

Project name	Land at 268 Old Kent Road, London
Short description of the project	A Watching Brief was carried out to observe and record the excavation of two foundation trenches for a single story extension to the rear of the 268 Old Kent Road. The investigation revealed that underneath the existing concrete slab there was a post-medieval horticultural layer. This in turn sealed a layer of Roman date and a possible roadside ditch from which a comparatively large amount of ceramic building material and work stone was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2013 End: 08-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	OLT13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	DRESSED STONE Roman
Significant Finds	FLUE TILE Roman
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"
Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY
 ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 268 Old Kent Road, London
Postcode SE1 5UB
Site coordinates TQ 3348 7841 51 0 51 29 18 N 000 04 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 2.00m Max: 2.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator CD and C Baker

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Guy Seddon

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body CD & C Baker

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at 268 Old Kent Road, London, SE1 5UB, London Borough of Southwark
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

