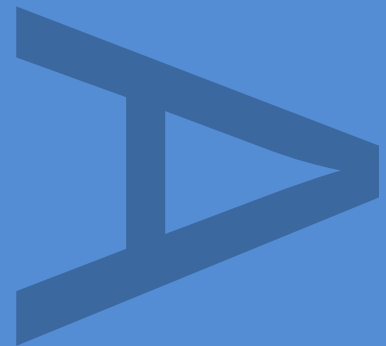


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT THE
SITE OF THE FORMER
LONDON AND BRIGHTON
PUBLIC HOUSE, 139
QUEENS ROAD, PECKHAM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE15 2ND**

PCA REPORT NO. R11572

NOVEMBER 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of the former London and Brighton Public House, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2ND

Site Code: QUE13

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 34595 76760

Written by Kari Bower

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November 2013**

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PCA Report No. R11572

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

SITE OF THE FORMER LONDON AND BRIGHTON
PUBLIC HOUSE, 139 QUEENS ROAD, PECKHAM,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE15 2ND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Project Number | K3284 |
| Report Number | R11572 |

| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|
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| Project Manager Sign-off: | Charlotte Matthews | <i>Charlotte Matthews</i> | 25/11/13 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
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CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY | 3 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 3 | PLANNING BACKGROUND | 6 |
| 4 | LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY..... | 8 |
| 5 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... | 9 |
| 6 | METHODOLOGY | 12 |
| 7 | RESULTS | 13 |
| 8 | CONCLUSION..... | 16 |
| 9 | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... | 17 |
| 10 | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 18 |
| | APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER..... | 19 |
| | APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM | 20 |

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by J. Ollif & Son to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the London and Brighton Public House site, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, centred on OS NGR TQ 34595 76760. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the demolition of the London and Brighton Public House and the erection of a four storey, part commercial, part residential replacement building.
- 1.2 The watching brief was undertaken on 11th and 14th October and 1st November 2013. It monitored ground reduction around piles that had previously been driven into the ground for the new development. Eight areas or trenches were monitored during the course of the watching brief.
- 1.3 Brick earth, a yellow/orange clay, was observed in the southern part of the site. The top of this deposit varied from a height of 4.02m to 4.36m OD. A further 0.5m of brick earth was removed during the groundworks. A posthole was observed in plan in the base of a trench in the south-west corner of the site. This posthole presumably pre-dated the mid 19th century part of the London and Brighton Public House, which overlay it. However, its fill contained 20th century Fletton brick fragments and it was thought that these may have fallen in from the nearby trench side.
- 7.1.2 A friable dark greyish brown silty clay overlay the brick earth across the site apart from areas that had previously been basements. This friable silty clay was interpreted as former topsoil. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps show that the site was situated in a large field laid out as a market garden. This agricultural soil was some 0.56 to 0.75m deep and was sealed by crushed building rubble from the recently demolished public house or modern surfaces.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during groundworks at the site of the former London and Brighton Public House, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark (**Figures 1 and 2**). Previous archaeological work at the site comprised historic building recording of the public house before and during demolition by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Thompson and Garwood 2013).

2.2 Planning permission (Ref 10/AP/3239) has been granted by the London Borough of Southwark for the demolition of the public house and the erection a four storey, part commercial, part residential replacement comprising 111 square metres of retail space (Use Class A1), 12 flats (3 x one bedroom, 7 x two bedroom and 2 x three bedroom), associated amenity areas, 2 disabled parking spaces on Asylum Road and refuse/recycling store.

2.3 Two archaeological conditions (3 and 4) are attached to the consented scheme. These require that a programme of archaeological investigation is carried out prior to and during construction works.

2.4 The wording of the two conditions is as follows:

Condition 3: Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological recording are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

Condition 4: Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and, the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan (July 2007).

2.2 The watching brief was undertaken on 11th and 14th October and 1st November 2013. It monitored ground reduction around piles that had previously been driven into the ground for the new development. Eight areas or trenches were monitored during the course of the watching brief (**Figure 2**).

- 2.3 The work was commissioned by J. Ollif & Son. The groundworks were monitored by Kari Bower and project-managed by Charlotte Matthews for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 2.4 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2013) for the site was approved by Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Borough Council.
- 2.5 The central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 34595 76760.
- 2.6 The historic building recording and archaeological watching brief have been assigned the same Museum of London site code: **QUE13**.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs [Development Plan. Documents] for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the following documents:

- The Southwark Plan (adopted 2007)
- Southwark Policy Guidance (Archaeology) (2007)

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council’s Archaeology Policies and justifications:

Policy 3.19 Archaeology

313 Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), 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:

- 314 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.
- 3.3.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 250m radius of the development site.
- 3.3.4 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

4 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Location

4.1.1 The site is a sub-rectangular shaped plot, covering a total area of 682.67m². Queens Road lies to the south, Asylum Road to the east, open land and buildings fronting Queens Road to the west, and the Queen's Road Centre to the north.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 (1:50,000), shows the site is located upon the edge of a deposit of alluvium over Thanet Beds, with alluvium to the west, and river brick-earths to the immediate north.

4.2.2 There are no watercourses within the site. The Deptford Creek, approximately 2.5km to the east is the nearest watercourse to the site.

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The site was flat and was roughly the same level as the surrounding pavement which measured 5.22m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is mainly summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment previously carried out for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Barrowman and Bright, 2010).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There have been several records of evidence of prehistoric activity from within Peckham. Some residual flint flakes and a struck flint have been recovered from two sites along Peckham High Street. A polished Neolithic hand axe has been found more than 300m to the west of the site. An archaeological excavation more than 300m to the south-west of the site, produced evidence of prehistoric activity dating from the Late Neolithic and the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There is only limited evidence for Roman activity within the Peckham area with Watling Street following the approximate line of the present Old Kent Road. The line of Asylum Road is believed to run along or close to the route of the second century AD Roman road from London to Lewes (Blatherwick 1993; Margary 1948). This would have been a route of some note, linking London to the agricultural regions of Sussex and the south-east, the ports of the south coast, and the iron working area of the Weald. It has been suggested that the junction of the Lewes road and Watling Street lay at what is now 77 Asylum Road, to the north of the site (Blatherwick 1993; Margary 1948).

5.3.2 Investigations undertaken in the 1930s at nos 79 and 115 Asylum Road recorded what was interpreted as Roman road surfaces. At no. 79 a gravel surface was recorded in section, while at no. 115 a 0.20-0.25m thick and 5.48m wide layer of gravel metalling was recorded as resting on large pebbles above a layer of white sand (Blatherwick 1993; Margary 1948). It has been calculated that the observed surface at no. 115 would have lain at approximately 2.72m OD (Blatherwick 1993). There has also been evidence of roadside activity recovered from sites on Asylum Road. At one site two Roman ditches were recorded at right angles to each other. Abraded Roman pottery sherds have been recovered from a site along Peckham High Street.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 The name of Peckham is known to have Saxon origins, being referenced in the Domesday Book as 'Peccheha' meaning 'settlement among the hills'. The focus of Saxon settlement activity was presumably focussed to the west, closer to Peckham High Street.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Peckham had two medieval manor houses during the period. It is likely that during the medieval period that the site lay within open agricultural or horticultural land.

5.6 Post-Medieval

5.6.1 During the 16th and 17th centuries numerous fine houses were to be found in Peckham, with its high street being known as the 'golden mile'. The surrounding area in which the site was situated was occupied by market gardens and fields which had a reputation for good quality produce, particularly fruit.

5.6.2 Rocque's Map of 1745 shows the site in open fields, on the outskirts of Peckham to the west, with New Cross to the east. By the end of the 18th century the hamlet of Peckham contained three hundred houses, the majority of which were concentrated around the High Street. A directory of 1824 noted that the population of the area was 6,000 and in 1842 the population of Peckham and Hatcham had risen to more than 12,500.

5.6.3 Bath House was constructed in the south-west corner of the site at some point between 1842 and 1851. Rate Books suggest that Bath House was somewhat larger than the neighbouring properties in Devonshire Terrace (Queen's Road) and Queen's Terrace, Bath Road. Building recording established that the house had a double piled north-south aligned roof (Thompson and Garwood, 2013). Its central front door was in its former front (east) elevation set back from Bath Road (now called Asylum Road). This led into a central east-west hall with two front (east) rooms and two back (west) rooms. The hallway had a staircase up to the first floor which had a similar arrangement with a central east-west landing and four bedrooms. It did not have a cellar.

5.6.4 The property appears to have been acquired after 1861 by one William Tatlow Ramshill. In 1865 Ramshill endeavoured to convert the property into a public house, a process which appears to have driven him to bankruptcy. Ramshill named the establishment the London and Brighton Railway Hotel in anticipation of the construction of a new station in Queen's Road by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Unfortunately Ramshill was declared bankrupt some ten months before Queen's Road Station opened, enabling others to profit from the trade that the railway brought. Building recording showed that Bath House was considerably enlarged with an eastern extension in the 1860s when the house was converted into a hotel. The extension included a cellar, bars at ground floor level, a large first floor function room or perhaps ballroom and presumably hotel bedrooms at second floor level (later removed). Around the 1890s the leaseholder commissioned the prolific public house architects Eedle and Meyers of London Bridge to refurbish the public house. Among the alterations carried during this phase of works was the addition of a new porch on the Queen's Road frontage, whilst internal improvements included the

enlargement of the servery and the corresponding construction of a sweeping new bar counter that served as many as five separate bars. The Asylum Road and part of the Queen's Road facade at ground floor level was replaced with new windows, entrance doorways and a classically themed frontage. Former walls were replaced with RSJs supported by cast iron columns, which were curiously not bolted together. During the first quarter of the 20th century, a rear extension was built replacing existing stables and stores along the west boundary of the site. The public house and its ancillary buildings were demolished in 2013 as part of the current development.

- 5.6.5 By 1874, two terraced houses (150 and 152 Asylum Road) had been built in the north-east part of the site. These were removed between 1960-68 and 1980-82. The houses both had cellars and appear to have burnt down (Liam Gilchriest, Contracts Manager for J. Ollif & Son Ltd, pers. comm.).

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 Following the demolition of the public house and its ancillary buildings, the foundations, the basement and its walling were left in situ. The building rubble from the demolition process was converted into crush, which was spread across the site as a piling mat. Piles were then driven (rather than augered) through the crush across the site. The crush was then removed from around the piles and a further reduction of up to 1.8m was then carried out. This latter operation was monitored by an archaeologist and is reported on here.
- 6.1.2 Eight areas or trenches were monitored during the course of the watching brief (**Figure 2; Plate 1**). In each area or trench, the deposits surrounding the piles were removed by a small mechanical excavator equipped with both toothed and flat bladed buckets. Due to the unstable nature of some of the trench edges, the archaeologist was unable to enter some of the trenches. In these instances, only a limited and/or photographic record was made of the trench.
- 6.1.3 Some representative sections of the trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All written data was entered on *pro forma* sheets following standard recording methods, and a photographic record using digital format was made.
- 6.1.4 The work was undertaken following English Heritage guidelines (GLAAS 2009).

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to identify the thickness, type and date of below ground deposits on the site and assess the nature of the deposits surviving. The watching brief also set out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival. Modern make up layers [+] overlay the majority of the site following the demolition of the public house and was chiefly comprised of CBM (ceramic building material) crush.

7.2 Trench 1 (Plate 1)

7.2.1 A representative section (Section 1) was recorded in the south side of Trench 1 (**Figure 3; Plate 2**). This section revealed that modern paving slabs and levelling sand (0.2m thick) forming the pavement in front (south) of the former London and Brighton Public House overlay a former topsoil [1], some 0.75m thick. This was a friable, dark greyish brown silty clay which contained occasional large lumps of post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material), some mortar fragments and flecks of charcoal. This was interpreted as garden topsoil. A garden is shown between the public house and Queens Road on Ordnance Survey map from 1874 to 1930 and then as pavement on the 1960-68 map (Thompson and Garwood, 1913 figs 7 to 10). This friable dark brown clay overlay brick-earth [5], a natural geological deposit of firm yellow/orange clay with mid reddish yellow flecking. The top of this deposit was observed at a height of 4.27m OD, nearly 1m below the top of the pavement. The trench was excavated for a further 0.4m exposing the orange brick-earth across the base of the trench.

7.2.2 A small sub-square feature [4], 0.3m by 0.3m, possibly a posthole, was observed in the base of the trench adjacent to the south section. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay with patches of pure mid yellow clay and frequent small to medium sized yellow stock brick and Fletton brick fragments, occasional small stones and rare tiny sherds of post-medieval pottery (**Figure 2; Plate 3**).

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 A representative section was recorded in the south side of Trench 2 (not illustrated; **Plate 4**). This section revealed that a former topsoil [7], 0.6m thick, overlay brick-earth [5]. The topsoil was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained frequent fragments of small to medium post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material) and occasional flecks of charcoal. The brick-earth [5] was a firm yellow/orange silty clay with mid reddish yellow flecking. The top of this deposit was observed at a height of 4.02m OD.

7.4 Trench 3

7.4.1 A representative section was not recorded in this trench because the south section was the same as that recorded in Trench 1 (**Figure 3; Plate 2**) with modern paving slabs and levelling sand (0.2m thick) overlay garden topsoil [1], some 0.75m thick. This friable dark brown clay overlay natural brick-earth [5]. The top of this deposit was observed at a height of 4.27m OD.

7.5 Trench 4

7.5.1 When the London and Brighton Public House was demolished, its building fabric was crushed and used to backfill the basement which occupied the eastern part of the building footprint. The majority of Trench 4 was occupied by the crush-filled pub cellar and only a slim strip to the east of the former public house exposed a sequence of deposits of potential archaeological interest (**Plate 5**). A representative section (Section 3) was recorded in the south side of this strip (**Figure 3; Plate 6**). In this strip, modern layers [+] associated with the pavement along Asylum Road, some 0.3m thick, overlay a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay [2] which contained occasional fragments of small CBM (ceramic building material), some flakes of oyster shell, flecks of charcoal and chalk and very rare tiny post-medieval pottery sherds (too small to retain). The deposit was some 0.56m to 0.66m thick and its top was observed at a height of 4.92m OD. This deposit was cut by the east wall of the pub's basement (**Figure 3; Plates 5 and 6**). The deposit was interpreted as a former topsoil. It overlay natural brick-earth [6], a firm yellow orange clay with mid-reddish yellow flecking. The top of this deposit was observed at a height of 4.36m OD.

7.6 Trench 5

7.6.1 Trench 5 was observed after it had been excavated and concrete had been poured in the base of the trench (**Plates 7 to 9**). A representative section (Section 4) was recorded in the east side of the trench (**Figure 3; Plates 8 and 9**). Modern brick crush [+] from the recent demolition of the public house, some 0.5m thick, overlay a former topsoil [7], a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained frequent fragments of small to medium post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material) and occasional flecks of charcoal. The same deposit that had been found in Trench 2 and recorded as [1] in Trenches 1 and 3. The top of the deposit was recorded at approximately 4.72m OD.

7.7 Trench 6

7.7.1 Trench 6 was observed after it had been excavated and concrete had been poured in the base of the trench (**Plate 10**). Modern brick crush [+] from the recent demolition of the public house, some 0.5m thick, overlay a former topsoil [7], a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained frequent fragments of small to medium post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material) and occasional flecks of charcoal. The same deposit that had

been found in Trenches 2 and 5 and recorded as [1] in Trenches 1 and 3. The top of the deposit was recorded at approximately 4.72m OD.

7.8 Trench 7

7.8.1 Trench 7 was observed after it had been excavated and concrete had been poured in the base of the trench (**Plate 11**). Modern brick crush [+] from the recent demolition of the public house, some 0.7m thick, overlay a former topsoil [7], a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained frequent fragments of small to medium post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material) and occasional flecks of charcoal. The same deposit that had been found in Trenches 2, 5 and 6 and recorded as [1] in Trenches 1 and 3. The top of the deposit was recorded at approximately 4.52m OD.

7.9 Trench 8

7.9.1 Trench 8 was observed after it had been excavated and concrete had been poured in the base of the trench (**Plate 12**). When the London and Brighton Public House was demolished, its building fabric was crushed and used to backfill the basements of the public house and the two terraced houses (150 and 152 Asylum Road) to the north. These terraced houses appear to have burnt down at some time in the 1960s, 70s or 80s. Trench 8 sat over the crush filled cellar of no. 152 Asylum Road. All the sections of Trench 8 revealed recent crush except for the west facing section. This section exposed modern paving slabs over large fragments of concrete over building rubble (CBM and mortar).

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 Brick earth, a yellow/orange clay, was observed in the southern part of the site. The top of this deposit varied from a height of 4.02m to 4.36m OD. A further 0.5m of brick earth was removed during the groundworks. A posthole was observed in plan in the base of a trench in the south-west corner of the site. This posthole presumably pre-dated the construction of the mid 19th century Bath House. Twentieth century Fletton brick fragments in the fill of the post hole may have fallen in from the nearby trench side.
- 8.2 A friable dark greyish brown silty clay overlay the brick earth across the site apart from areas that had previously been basements. The eastern part of the public house and the eastern half of nos 150 and 152 Asylum Road all had had cellars. The friable silty clay was interpreted as former topsoil. John Rocque's map of 1746 shows that the site was situated in a field and Dewhirst's map of 1842 shows that the site was situated in a large field laid out as a market garden (Thompson and Garwood, 2013, figs 3 and 4). This agricultural soil was some 0.56 to 0.75m deep and was sealed by crushed building rubble from the recently demolished public house or modern surfaces.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank J. Ollif & Son for commissioning the work. John Bowdery and Liam Gilchriest of J. Ollif & Son are thanked for their help and assistance. Chris Constable, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Southwark, is also thanked for his collaborative role.
- 9.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The watching brief was carried out on site by Kari Bower, who also wrote this report. Hayley Baxter produced the illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

| Site Code | Context | Type | Trench | Description | Date |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------------------|---|--------------|
| QUE13 | 1 | Layer | Trenches 1 and 3 | Dark greyish brown former agricultural soil | 19th Century |
| QUE13 | 2 | Layer | Trench 4 | Dark greyish brown former agricultural soil | 19th Century |
| QUE13 | 3 | Fill | Trench 1 | Fill of Cut [4] – Mid greyish brown | 19th Century |
| QUE13 | 4 | Cut | Trench 1 | Sub-square cut | 19th Century |
| QUE13 | 5 | Layer | Trenches 1, 2 and 3 | Mid greyish brown brick-earth | Brick earth |
| QUE13 | 6 | Layer | Trench 4 | Mid yellow orange brick-earth with mid reddish flecking | Brick earth |
| QUE13 | 7 | Layer | Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 7 | Dark greyish brown former agricultural soil | 19th Century |

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-164081

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | London and Brighton Public House Site Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Short description of the project | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by J. Ollif and Son to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the London and Brighton Public House site, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, centred on OS NGR TQ 34595 76760. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the demolition of the public house and the erection of a four storey replacement building. The watching brief was undertaken in October and November 2013. Eight areas or trenches were monitored. Brick earth was observed in the southern part of the site. A further 0.5m of brick earth was removed during the groundworks. A posthole was observed in plan in the base of a trench in the south-west corner of the site. This posthole presumably pre-dated the mid 19th century part of the London and Brighton Public House, which overlay it. However, its fill contained 20th century Fletton brick fragments and it was thought that these may have fallen in from the nearby trench side. A friable dark greyish brown silty clay overlay the brick earth across the site apart from areas that had previously been basements. This friable silty clay was interpreted as former topsoil. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps show that the site was situated in a large field laid out as a market garden. This agricultural soil was some 0.56 to 0.75m deep and was sealed by crushed building rubble from the recently demolished public house or modern surfaces. |
| Project dates | Start: 11-10-2013 End: 01-11-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | QUE13 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 3 - Built over |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK London and Brighton Pub, 139 Queens Road |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Postcode | SE15 2ND |
| Study area | 682.87 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 34595 76760 51 0 51 28 23 N 000 03 42 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 4.02m Max: 4.72m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Southwark Council |
| Project design originator | Charlotte Matthews |
| Project director/manager | Charlotte Matthews |
| Project supervisor | Kari Bower |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | J. Ollif & Son |

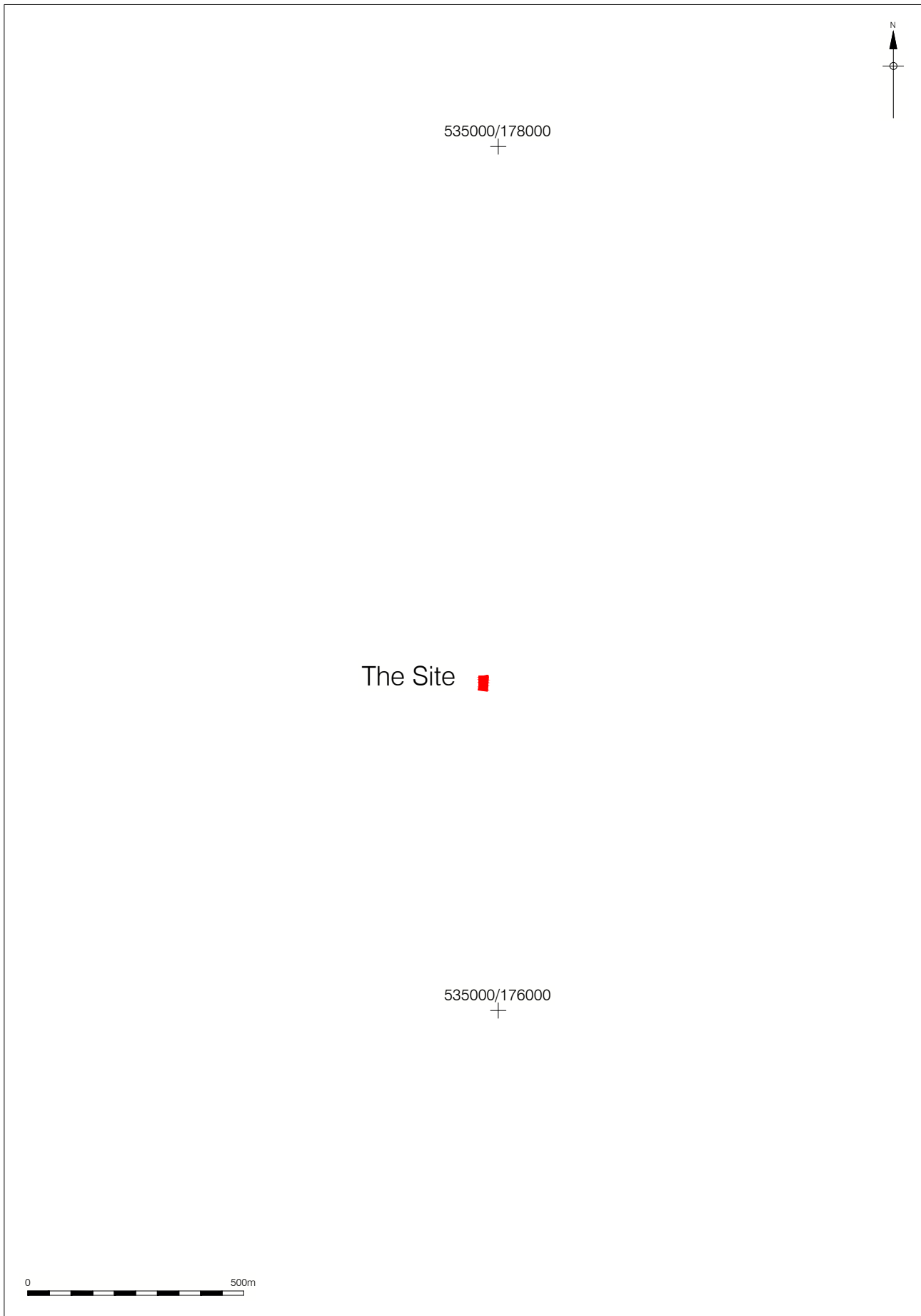
Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Archive ID | QUE13 |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography" |
| Paper Archive ID | QUE13 |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
|------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Title | An Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of the former London and Brighton Public House, 139 Queens Road, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2ND |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Bower, K. |
| Other bibliographic details | R11572 |
| Date | 2013 |
| Issuer or publisher | PCA |
| Place of issue or publication | London |
| Description | A4 report |
| Entered by | Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 25 November 2013 |



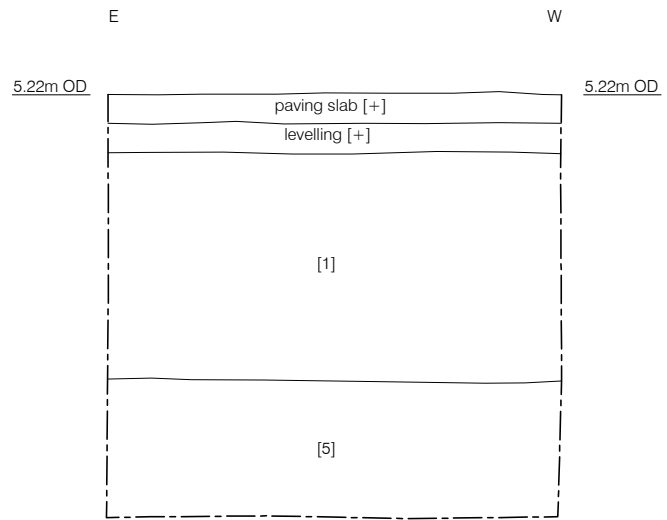
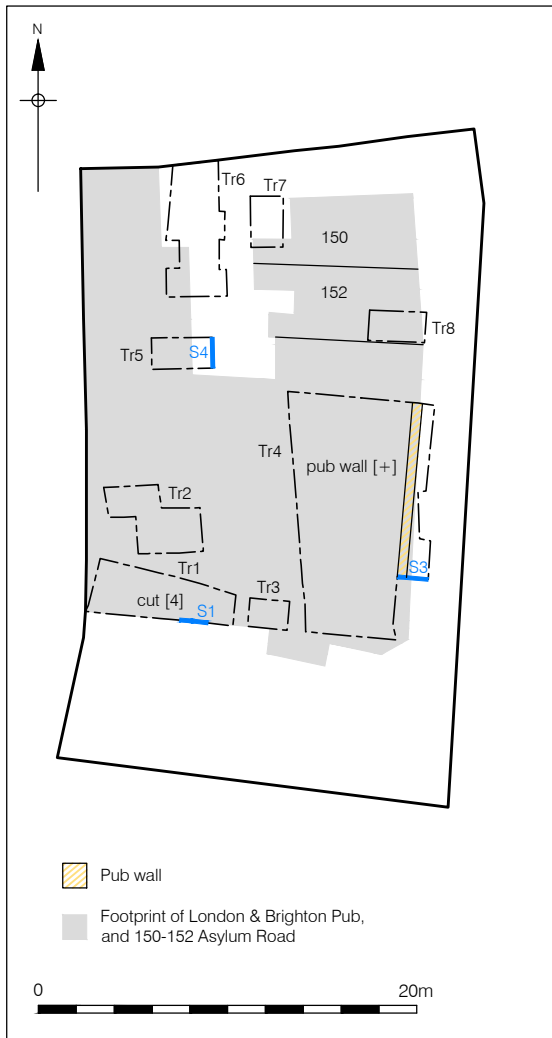
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26/07/13 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

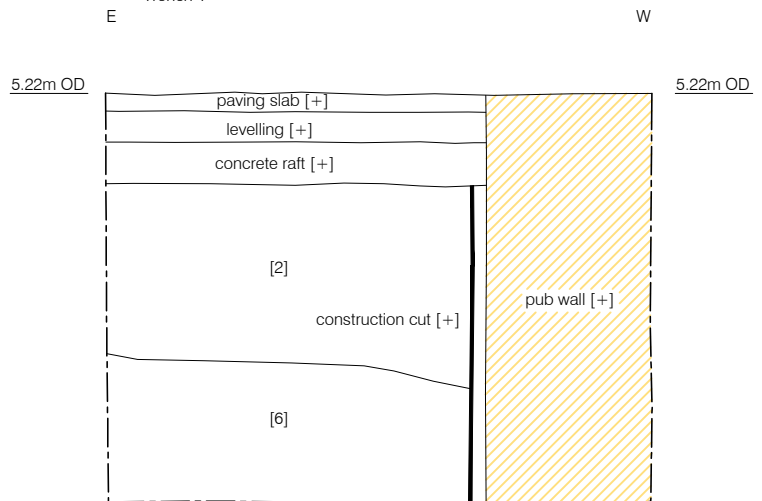


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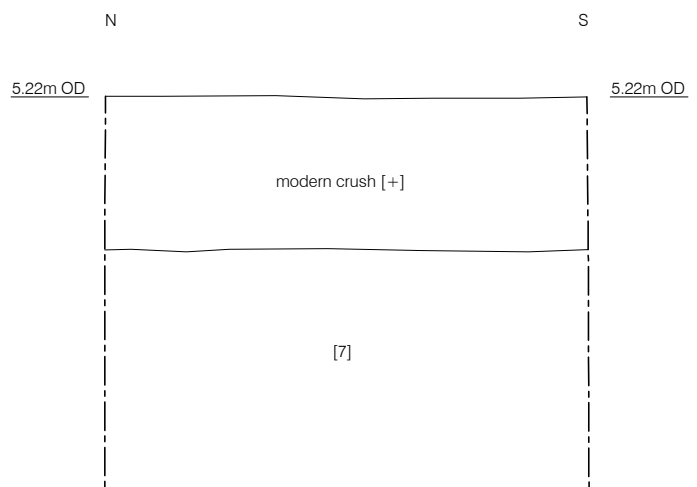
Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



Section 1
North facing
Trench 1



Section 3
North facing
Trench 4



Section 4
West facing
Trench 5

Figure 3
Location of Sections & Sections 1, 3 & 4
Plan 1:400 & Sections 1:25 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: General view of the site showing Trenches 1 to 3 on the 11th October 2013, looking north (QUE13 D1 (9))



Plate 2: North facing section in Trench 1 (Section 1), looking south (QUE13 D1 (8))



Plate 3: Sub-rectangular feature just visible in the base of Trench 1 to the west (right) of the pile, looking south (QUE13 D1 (7))



Plate 4: North facing section of Trench 2, looking south (QUE13 D1 (14))



Plate 5: Trench 4 in the eastern side of the site, looking north-east (QUE13 D1 (9))



Plate 6: North facing section of Trench 4 with the east wall of the pub basement to the west (right) (Section 3), looking south



Plate 7: General view of the site on 1st November 2013, looking north-east (QUE13 D2 (3))



Plate 8: Trench 5, looking north-east (QUE13 D2 (8))



Plate 9: West facing section in Trench 5 (Section 4), looking east (QUE13 D2 (9))



Plate 10: Trench 6, looking north-east (QUE13 D2 (15))



Plate 11: Trench 7, looking east (QUE13 D2 (6))



Plate 12: Trench 8, looking east (QUE13 D2 (19))

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