

**349-357 ILDERTON ROAD,
SOUTHWARK, SE15 1NW**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

**PLANNING REFERENCE NUMBER:
12/AP/1936**

PCA REPORT NO: R11724

SITE CODE: ILD14

MAY 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

349-357 ILBERTON ROAD, SOUTHWARK, SE15
1NW

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Guy Seddon		May 2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		May 2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		May 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		May 2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

349-357 ILDERTON ROAD, SOUTHWARK, SE15 1NW

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: ILD14

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference Number: 12/AP/1936

Central National Grid Reference: TQ35247744 (535240,177441)

Written by: Guy Seddon
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
April 2014

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: Floyds Builders Merchants

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: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 349-357 Ilderton Road, Southwark, SE15 1NW. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 535240,177441.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2013), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 14th and 15th April 2014, in advance of the construction of a new two-storey building to accommodate replacement builder's merchant shop, office and storage. The investigation comprised two archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 & 2)
- 1.3 The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was an agricultural soil which yielded finds from the late post-medieval period, without even residual finds of an earlier date being encountered during the course of the exercise. The site was then developed with terraced domestic properties in the second half of the 19th century after the railway line was established, after 1862. These structures were demolished and backfilled in the late 20th century, allowing the presence of the current builder's yard.
- 1.4 No archaeology pre-dating the 19th century was found during the work despite the presence of intact but localized brickearth. The 19th century structural development at the site has been proven to have caused severe local truncation to the brickearth.
- 1.5 Given the absence of archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for this planning condition.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 349-357 Ilderton Road, Southwark, SE5 1NW between 14th and 15th April 2014. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 35240 77441 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a linear plot situated between Ilderton Road to the west and the railway viaduct between South Bermondsey and Queens Road Peckham to the east.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Guy Seddon and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Guy Seddon. The archaeological work was commissioned by Floyds Builders Merchants Limited, owners of the site, and the project was monitored by Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The evaluation consisted of two trenches (Figure 2). Trench 1 was aligned north-south and measured 4.00m in length by 2.00m wide; it was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.54m below ground level. Trench 2 measured 2.00m north-south by 4.70m east-west and was 1.44m deep.
- 2.5 The site was assigned the unique site code ILD14, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 The site is located at the eastern edge of the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Zone, and therefore on the edge of a larger Mesolithic wetland with associated prehistoric archaeological potential. The site is also located immediately to the north of the Old Kent Road Archaeological Priority Zone, which follows the line of a major Roman road, Watling Street, constructed along the edge of the high ground in the mid 1st century AD. There is also some potential for peripheral Roman activity associated with agricultural activity which is likely to have bordered the road in the hinterland of *Londinium*.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character 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

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.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints and Planning Background

3.4.1 The site is located at the eastern edge of the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Zone.

3.4.2 The consent includes 2 conditions relating to archaeology, as follows:

- 4) Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reasons:

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 5) Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reasons:

In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.

3.4.3 The evaluation carried out by PCA in April 2014 was designed to fulfil Condition 4 as detailed above. The investigation was preceded by the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was prepared by PCA (Mayo 2013) and approved by Dr Christopher Constable for the London Borough of Southwark. The results of the evaluation are reported upon here.

3.4.4 Condition 5 requires details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development to be submitted to and approved by the Local Authority prior to work commencing. This information will be submitted by the client.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain, South London: Sheet 270, shows the site to be underlain by solid strata of the Thanet Sand of Palaeocene Age, which is in turn underlain by the Upper Chalk. The Thanet Sand is dense, fine sand. Drift deposits comprising Kempton Park Gravel, a Thames River Terrace Deposit, are shown to overlie the Thanet Sand, which are in turn overlain by brickearth deposits.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies on relatively level ground and at an elevation of c. 2.95m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background cited below was obtained from the site-specific desk-based appraisal prepared PCA for a nearby site at 551 Old Kent Road (Grosso 2008).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 It has become apparent in the last 20 years, that archaeological remains are preserved beneath the alluvium previously thought of by archaeologists as natural. As such evidence for the exploitation of the Southwark islands dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age has been discovered. The exact form and extent of Southwark's ancient eyots remain uncertain, although archaeological excavations have increased our knowledge and understanding of settlement patterns in the area.

5.2.2 Previous excavations by the Museum of London in 1990, 40m to the south at the current B&Q site, demonstrated the existence of Mesolithic and Neolithic material with two apparently *in situ* flint scatters. A number of features, including a gully, several ditches and some postholes, were also identified, although their contemporaneity with the artefact scatters remains doubtful.

5.2.3 A third flint scatter was found at Marlborough Grove, some 200m to the northwest, during excavation in 1995. Examination of the assemblage suggests that this scatter can be dated to the conventional Early Mesolithic.

5.2.4 Excavations to the east around the junction of St James's Road and Old Kent Road, also undertaken by the Museum of London in 1990, revealed a thin layer of weathered sand containing flint blades, scrapers, cores and waste flakes. Whilst to the west excavations at 1-21 Ossory Road and 464-4 Old Kent Road revealed several prehistoric features including a possible enclosure ditch. Finds included late Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flakes and blades. The prehistoric features were sealed by a sandy gravelly layer containing Roman pottery.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Old Kent Road in this part of Southwark is believed to run along the approximate line of the Roman Walling Street from London to Dover. Roman feature and finds are common from the area, and it is apparent that during this period it was part of a highly developed agricultural landscape. Dating evidence recovered from the field system indicates a 2nd to 3rd century date. Limited evidence of structures in the form of post holes have also been found.

5.3.2 The Roman settlement in Southwark was centred to the northwest of the site in the area of the present Borough High Street. However, Roman pottery from pits and ditches excavated on sites on the Bermondsey eyot, indicated that there was occupation during the late 1st and 2nd centuries. At the west end of the eyot there is evidence for timber and stone structures, one of which may have been a hypocaust.

5.3.3 Roman make-up layers associated with the construction of Roman Walling Street were observed during the excavation of B&O Depot at Old Kent Road.

5.3.4 The evaluation and later watching brief at The Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road, revealed a series of

shallow pits; some of these were undated but were probably the result of gravel extraction associated with the construction or repair of Roman Walling Street to the north. Further evidence of Walling Street was found at 430-432 Old Kent Road where a Roman ditch aligned approximately E-W, considered to be one of the roadside ditches of the Roman Watling Street was observed. Mid 3rd-4th-century pottery was recovered from the ditch fill and 4th century pottery and a coin from the overlying ploughsoil.

- 5.3.5 An archaeological watching brief conducted by PCA at 434-452 Old Kent Road revealed four ditches and a pit of Roman date. A residual struck flint was recovered from a layer that sealed the ditches.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

- 5.4.1 During the Saxon and medieval periods the site is believed to have lain in marshy, marginal land. There is an almost complete absence of material relating to this period. The same is true for the later medieval period.

- 5.4.2 The line of the Old Kent Road was also an important thoroughfare in the medieval period, and was the route followed by pilgrims to Canterbury as immortalized by Chaucer.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 As the urban population of Southwark grew during the 17th and 18th century the remaining open ground was increasingly used for rubbish disposal resulting in land reclamation of the areas previously uninhabitable due to flooding, and subsequently for domestic and industrial development.

- 5.5.2 A historic map dated to 1851 shows the alignment of Old Kent Road and adjacent streets, although no detail of structural development is shown. Canterbury Row (which became Ilderton Road in the second half of the 20th century) can be seen aligned north-south in an approximately straight line. The current 'kink' from the previous straight line currently displayed by Ilderton Road at its southern end was therefore a response to the construction of the Inner South London railway line, which followed the South London Railway Act of 1862.

- 5.5.3 Historic maps of 1873-5, 1896, 1916 and 1952-3 show the site to be occupied by a row of terraced houses which back on to the railway. The rears of the houses are subdivided into yards or gardens.

- 5.5.4 The demolition of the terraced houses at the site happened in the 1960s or 1970s. The current owners of the site, Floyds Builders Merchants, have occupied the site since 1977.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Southwark, English Heritage and the IfA.
- 6.2 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2013), approved by the London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation consisted of two trenches, as follows:
- Trench 1 was aligned north-south in the west of the site from the southern boundary and measured 4.00m N-S by 2.00m E-W. The trench was 3.54m deep.
 - Trench 2 was on an east-west alignment, located across the north of the study area. This measured 4.70m E-W by 2.00m N-S with a depth of 1.44m.
- 6.3 The concrete slab of the present day land-surface was broken out in advance of the archaeological works, but left unexcavated until PCA's attendance at site.
- 6.4 The excavation of all trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator. Once the concrete slab was removed, the mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.5 In Trench 1 excavation continued until the natural brickearth deposits were observed which, due to the presence of a large truncation (basement), meant that the trench was dug only by machine and could not be entered as it was too deep. In Trench 2 the machining was stopped when 19th century remains were unearthed. These were cleaned by hand and recorded before machining commenced down to the natural deposits. Once the surface of the brickearth began to appear machine clearance was stopped and subsequent investigation was carried out by hand. Representative sections were cleaned and drawn and the bases of the trenches cleaned in order to define cut features that had impacted the natural brickearth. Dating evidence was retrieved from the structures and layers.
- 6.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.8 Levels were calculated from Temporary Bench Marks set up at each trench using a GPS with values of 2.91m and 2.97m OD respectively. The trenches were located onto the National OS Grid
-

by means of GPS-survey.

- 6.9 The archaeological works were monitored by Dr Christopher Constable, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.10 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artifacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code ILD14.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

7.1.1 Natural brickearth deposits were exposed at a level of -0.44m OD in Trench 1 (context [4]) (Figure 4 and Plate 1). In Trench 2 the natural geology was recorded at +1.83m OD (context [11]) (Figure 4 and Plate 2). The variation within the height of the natural between the two trenches was because of a demolished cellar/basement within the area of Trench 1, and therefore the brickearth in Trench 2 reflects the intact level for the natural across the area of the study site.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Within Trench 2 the natural brickearth [11] was overlain by a firmly compacted, mid grey clayey silt [10], 0.20m thick, which had occasional inclusions of small ceramic building material (CBM) fragments and sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. The layer had a maximum height of 1.83m OD to the east of the trench and a minimum height of 1.73m OD in the west. The only dating evidence retrieved from this layer were two fragments of CBM dating to 1750-1900 and it was interpreted as a plough or agricultural soil which pre-dated the development of the site in the 19th century (Figure 4).

7.2.2 Sealing the plough soil was a deposit of firmly compacted, dark grayish brown sandy silt [9], 0.14m thick, that had occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, mortar flecking and oyster shells. The layer was level in height across the trench at 2.14m OD and was interpreted as made ground. Pottery recovered from the layer dated from between the late 18th and late 19th centuries (Figure 4).

7.2.3 Overlying layer [9] were soakaway [5], wall foundation [6] and brick surface [12]. Soakaway [5] was constructed from yellow bricks with a shallow frog, dating to 1850-1900, bonded together with a mid brown sandy mortar. It was sub-square in plan and measured 1.16m N-S by 0.70m E-W and had a depth of over 0.80m. Wall foundation [6] was constructed from red bricks, dating to 1800-1900. These were bonded together with a light brown sandy mortar that had occasional inclusions of lime. Only two courses of the foundation remained so the bond could not be ascertained. The foundation had an northeast-southwest alignment and measured at least 2.76m in length by 0.46m wide, and was set upon a 60mm-thick bedding layer of loose, grey sandy mortar [8]. The construction cut (unseen) was backfilled with a firmly compacted, mid bluish grey sandy silt [7] and had occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 3).

7.2.4 Brick surface [12] was probably associated with wall [6], and was most likely an external yard surface. It was comprised of red bricks, dating to 1850-1950, laid in herringbone pattern with no bonding or bedding material. Heavily truncated by a later sewer pipe, the surface had remaining measurements of 0.61m by 0.91m.

7.2.5 All of the structures within Trench 2 were sealed by 20th century made ground which in turn was overlain by the concrete of the current land-surface. All have been interpreted as the remnants of the terraced properties constructed after the establishment of the railway line in the 1860s.

7.2.6 Within Trench 1 the natural brickearth [4] was sealed by a layer of firmly compacted, mid-dark grey

silty sand [3]. This had frequent inclusions of medium-large sized CBM fragments and had a maximum thickness of 0.50m, falling from 0.21m OD in the northern end to -0.39m OD in the south. Brick fragments recovered from this layer have been dated to 1850-1950 (Plate 1).

- 7.2.7 Sealing the layer of CBM, at a height of +1.31m OD, was a 1.70m-thick layer of loose to firmly compacted, dark grey silty sand [2], which had occasional inclusions of small fragments of CBM, pottery, oyster shell and sub-rounded / sub-angular stones. The colour of this deposit may well have been affected by diesel contamination as the presence of polyaromatic hydrocarbons was very evident during the excavation. The pottery recovered from the layer was dated to between 1825 and 1900.
- 7.2.8 Overlying layer [2] was a deposit of firmly compacted, mid-dark brown sandy silt [1] at a height of +1.91m OD. The deposit contained occasional inclusions of small fragments of CBM and small sub-rounded / sub-angular stones. The presence of polyaromatic hydrocarbons was noted within this deposit too.
- 7.2.9 Layer [1] was in turn overlain by late 20th century made ground, containing plastics and car parts, 0.60m thick. This was sealed by hardcore and the concrete slab which formed the surface of the current day builders yard.
- 7.2.10 It is considered that within the area of Trench 1 there was a cellar/basement associated with the 19th century structures located in Trench 2. This was demolished when the site was cleared in the second half of the 20th century, and backfilled with demolition material, the loose compaction of which allowed severe diesel contamination.



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed north showing yellow brickearth beneath in-filled basement.



Plate 2: Trench 2 viewed south after removal of 19th century remains, showing intact brickearth natural.



Plate 3: Trench 2 viewed south showing 19th century remains.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

To determine the palaeotopography of the site.

8.1.2 The archaeological evaluation has provided further evidence for the palaeotopography of the area, with levels of the natural brickearth deposits in Trench 2 being recorded at +1.83m OD, which is consistent with information retrieved from boreholes in the area. Unfortunately due to the serious truncation of the natural horizon in Trench 1 the level data on the natural does not bear any resemblance to its true height.

To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric / Roman / medieval activity.

8.1.3 There was no evidence of prehistoric / Roman / medieval activity on the site.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

8.1.4 A probable plough or agricultural soil [10] that was located in Trench 2 attests to the undeveloped nature of the site prior to the 19th century.

8.1.5 The soakaway [5], wall foundation [6] and yard surface [12] that were recorded in Trench 2 and the demolished / in-filled basement within Trench 1 date to the late 19th century. They are the remains of the terraced properties which are easily reconcilable with the historic maps of the site.

To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.1.6 Although the study site had been developed and impacted by the construction of basemented buildings during the later post-medieval period these truncations appear to have been only localized. The evaluation demonstrated the presence of an intact ploughsoil above the natural deposits, which implied that if any earlier features had been present they could well have survived beneath this horizon.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was an agricultural soil which yielded finds from the late post-medieval period, without even residual finds of an earlier date being encountered during the course of the exercise. The site was then developed with terraced domestic properties in the second half of the 19th century after the railway line was established, after 1862. These structures were demolished and backfilled in the late 20th century, allowing the presence of the current builder's yard.

8.2.2 No archaeology pre-dating the 19th century was found during the work despite the presence of

intact but localized brickearth. The 19th century structural development at the site has been proven to have caused severe local truncation to the brickearth.

- 8.2.3 The proposed development at the site, a new structure for Floyd's Builders Merchants, will be constructed upon piles and other shallow foundations. Given the absence of archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for this planning condition.
- 8.2.4 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Southwark, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code ILD14. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.2.5 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Floyds Builders Merchants for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited also thanks Dr Christopher Constable, the Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the project.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, Phil Frickers for his hard work during the evaluation, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations, Chris Jarrett for spot dating the post-medieval pottery, Richard Archer for the surveying of the site, Chris Cooper for help with logistics and Sophie White and her team who processed the finds.

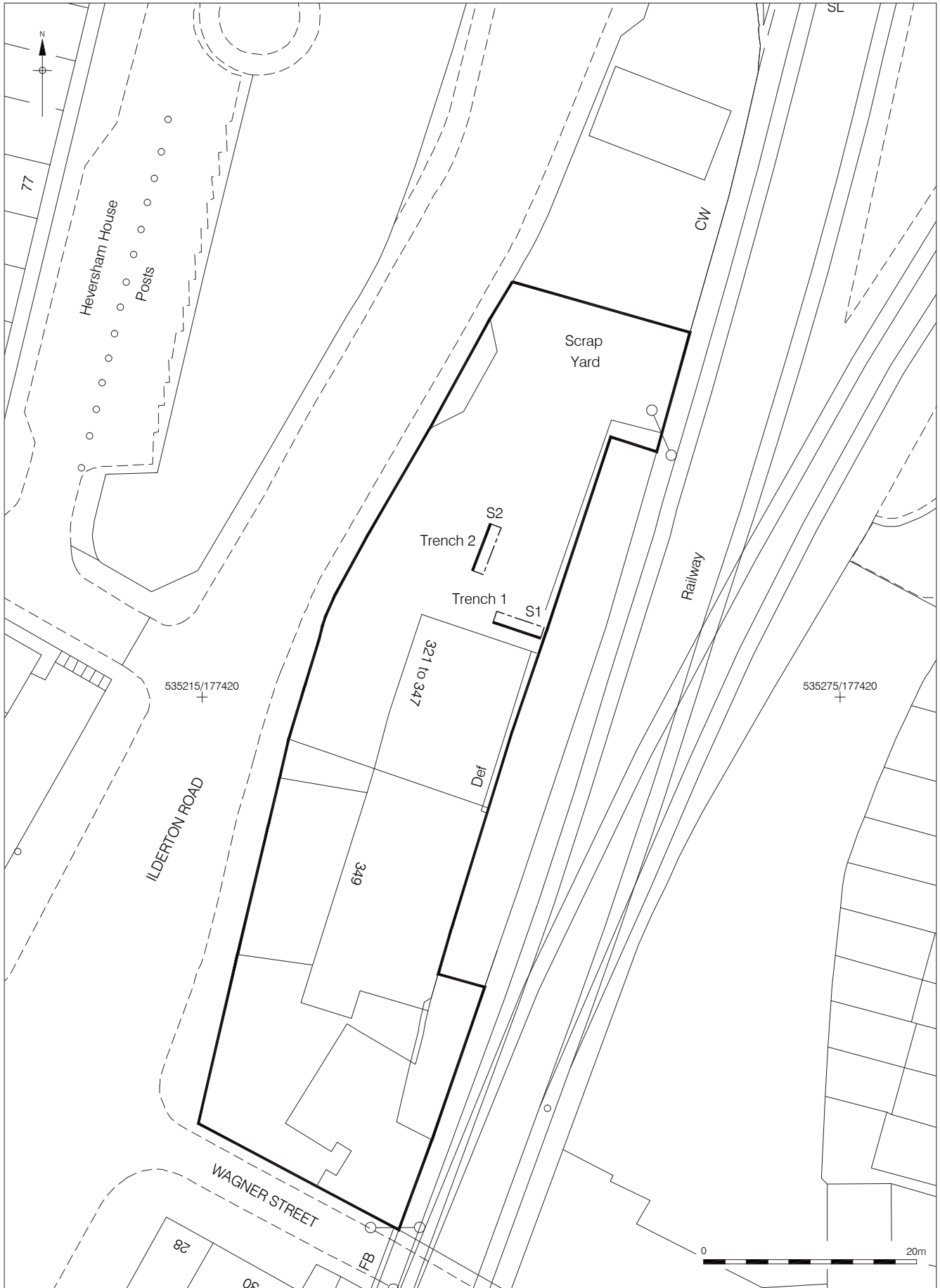
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



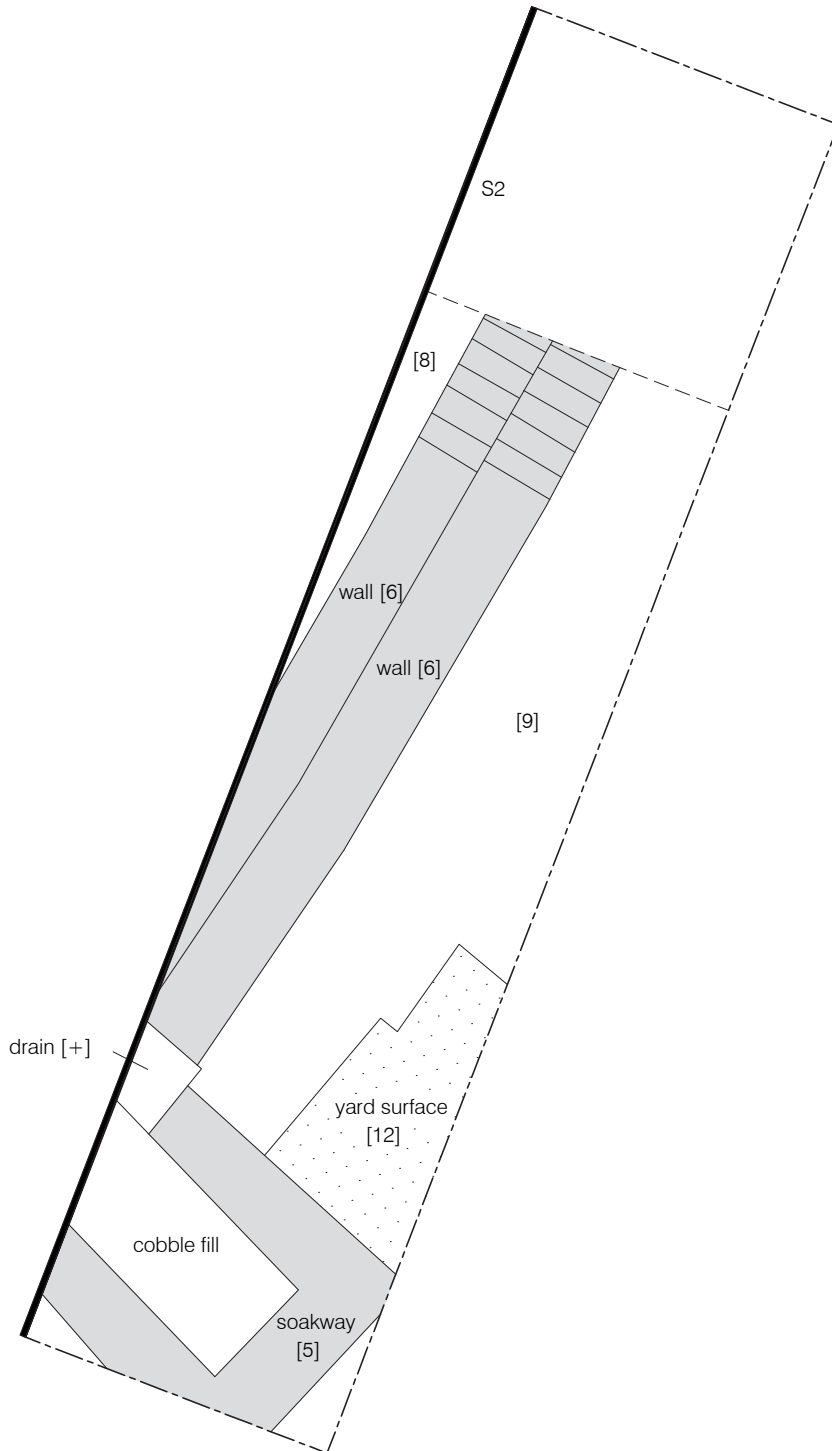
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



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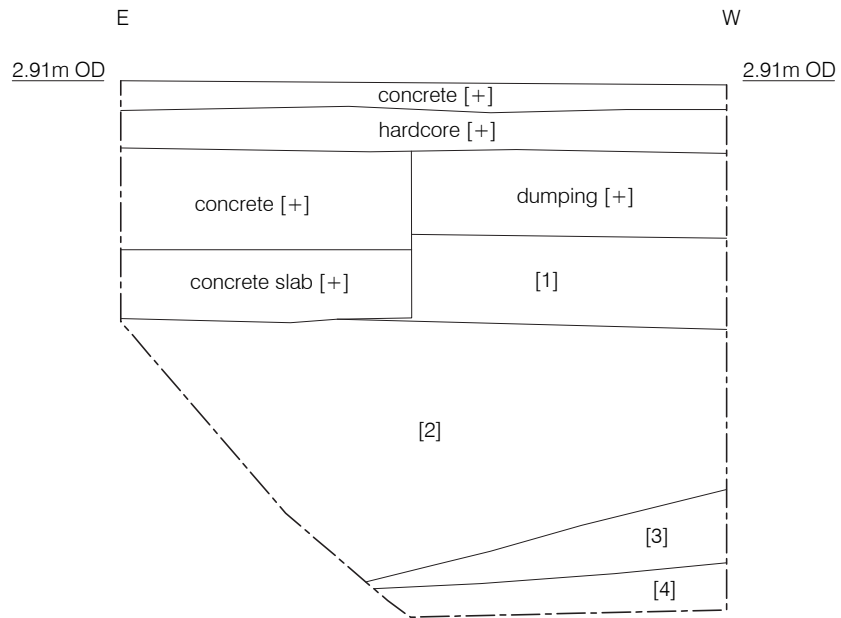
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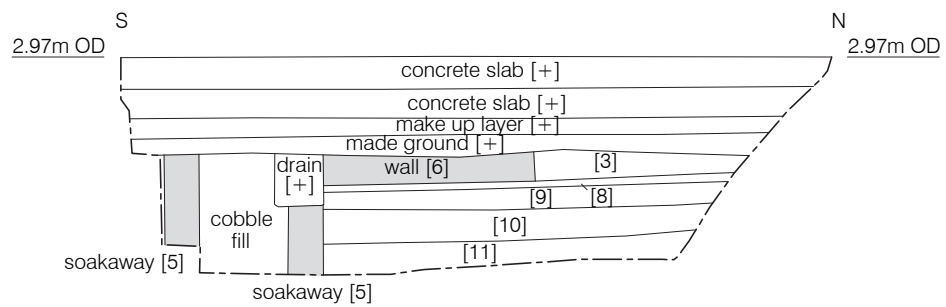
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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 2
1:25 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 2
Trench 2
East Facing



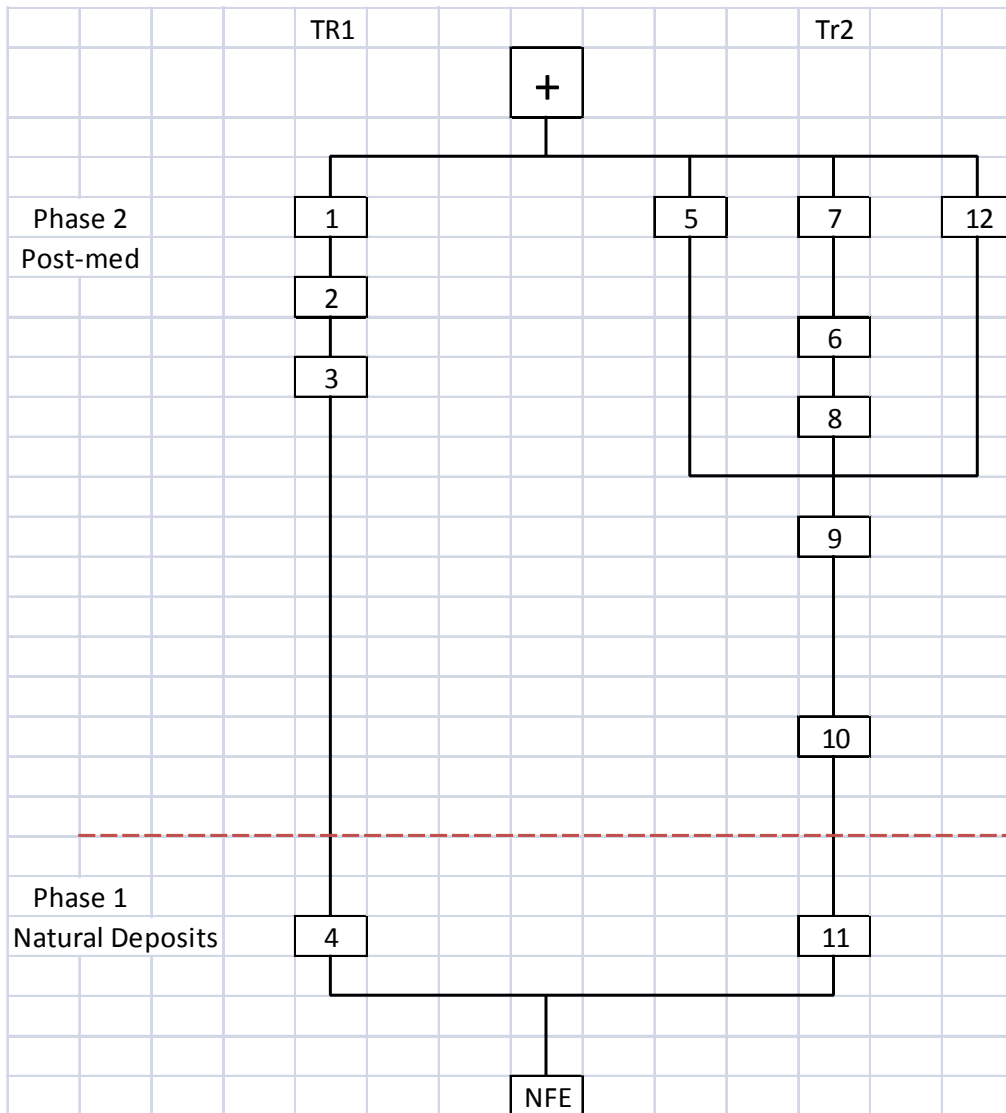
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Figure 4
Sections 1 & 2
1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ILD14	1	1	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
ILD14	2	1	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
ILD14	3	1	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
ILD14	4	1	Survey	1	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
ILD14	5	2	5	2	Masonry	Soakaway	C19	2
ILD14	6	2	5	5	Masonry	Wall Foundation	C19	2
ILD14	7	2	*	5	Fill	Backfill of Con. Cut	C19	2
ILD14	8	2	5	5	Fill	Mortar Bedding for [6]	C19	2
ILD14	9	2	5	5	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
ILD14	10	2	*	5	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
ILD14	11	2	Survey	5	Layer	Ploughsoil	C19	2
ILD14	12	2	5	*	Masonry	Yard Surface	C19	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY SPOT DATES

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site consisting of four sherds, each representing one vessel. The pottery types date mostly to the 19th-century. None of the material shows evidence for abrasion and indicates rapid deposition after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of sherd material and two items with complete profiles. The pottery was recovered from two contexts and individual deposits produced only small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups of pottery.

Spot dating Index

Context [2], spot date: 1825-1900

Pearl ware (PEAR), 1770-1840, one sherd, form: chamber pot

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, one sherd, form: saucer with a Europeanised oriental design.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4), 1825-1900, form: saucer with a red transfer horse and landscape design. Maker marked on the underside with a crowned belt mark and the design name 'HORSE HUNT' and the makers initials 'H & C'. The latter corresponds to three possible Staffordshire potteries working during the period c.1807-1932, although two of these potteries established after 1887 are more likely to have made this vessel (Godden 1999)

Context [9], spot date: 1580-1900 (18th -19th century)

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, one sherd, form: unidentified, although the item has the appearance of an 18th-19th century firing.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage has no significance at a local level. The ceramic profile of the site typically has a predominantly national ceramic profile that Southwark and the London area fits into. None of the groups of pottery are large enough to say anything significant about activities on the site, except that context [2] demonstrates tea drinking forms and a sanitary ware. The main potential of the pottery is as a dating tool for the deposits it was recovered from. None of the pottery requires illustration. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	3032 3101	Post Great Fire chunks of brick hard yellow cement mortar	3	1664	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	1850-1950
5	3032 3035	Post Great Fire and Yellow Estuarine frogged brick	2	1664	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	No mortar
6	3032	Post Great Fire Frogged brick	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
9	3032	Post Great Fire Frogged Brick	1	1664	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
10	2276 3032	Post Great Fire Unfrogged brick and peg tile	2	1480	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
12	3035	Yellow Estuarine Brick Frogged	1	1780	1940	1780	1940	1850-1950	No mortar

Review

The assemblage (10 fragments 7.9kg) consists entirely of late post medieval frogged brick, peg tile and mortar that would have belonged to 19th century structures in this part of Southwark/Bermondsey.

Recommendations

The only potential of the assemblage lies in dating the 19th century structures by brick fabric and form. No further work needs to be carried out and complete discard is recommended.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-177368

Project details

Project name	349-357 Ilderton Road, Southwark, SE15 1NW: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 349-357 Ilderton Road, Southwark, SE5 1NW between the 14th and 15th April 2014. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation consisted of two trenches. Natural brickearth deposits were recorded at the site between +1.83m OD in Trench 2 and -0.44m OD in Trench 1. The level of the natural in Trench 1 conforms to that expected from boreholes within the area, whereas the level recorded in Trench 2 shows the presence of a former basement. Within Trench 2 the primary deposit was a post-medieval agricultural soil, overlain by a sequence of post-medieval made ground, with a horizon including wall foundation, soakaway and possible yard surface at c.2.33m OD. These remains relate to terraced houses which post-dated the construction of the railway line after 1862.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2014 End: 15-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ILD14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	12/AP/1936 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 149-157 Ilderton Road, Southwark
Postcode	SE15 1NW
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3524 7744 51.4792255672 -0.052267685603 51 28 45 N 000 03 08 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.83m Max: 1.83m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Floyd's Builders Merchants

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	ILD14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	ILD14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	ILD14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	349-357 Ilderton Road, Southwark, SE15 1NW: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11724
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Client report with blue covers, approx 33 pages

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	20 May 2014

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

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
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

