

**THE CYCLE SUPERHIGHWAY
DIVERSION AT ST MARY'S PARK,
ELEPHANT & CASTLE ,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE11 4TW**

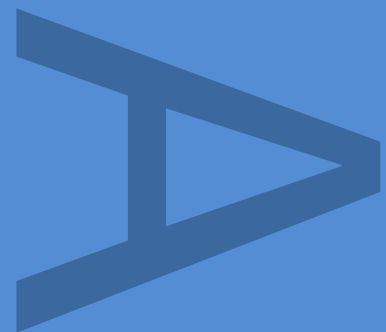
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

PCA REPORT NO: R12013

SITE CODE: SMP 15

MARCH 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

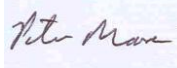
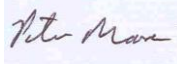
Site Name

The Cycle Superhighway Diversion at St Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark, SE11 4TW

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An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Cycle Superhighway Diversion at St Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark, SE11 4TW.

Site Code: SMP 15

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3182 7883

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2nd March 2015**

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March 2015**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of a diversion to a cycle superhighway in St Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, between 13th January and 30th January 2015.
- 1.2 The watching brief consisted of archaeological monitoring of the excavations for two new ramps and the newly widened path for both cyclists and pedestrians between them, together with the excavation of pits for lighting columns, ducts running between these pits and signage. The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Elephant and Castle/Kennington Park Road. St. Mary's Park was formerly the church yard of the parish church of St. Mary's
- 1.3 Although no features of archaeological significance were observed various charnel bones were uncovered, collected and later reburied beneath the formation level of these temporary works.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on a diversion of a Cycle Superhighway into St. Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark. Groundworks consisted of excavations for access ramps in the northwest and southwest corners of the park, and the widening of the existing path between the ramps into both a pedestrian and new cycle path. In addition pits were excavated for lighting columns, a duct between them, and for signage posts.
- 2.2 The study site comprised the southwest side of St. Mary's Park, and was situated on relatively level ground, lying at a height of c. 4.32m AOD near the south west gate to 4.22m AOD towards the north west gate, where it slowly dipped to 3.84m AOD near the gate itself..
- 2.3 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3173 7889.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique code SMP 15.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Dr. Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, project managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Peter Moore and supervised by the author.
- 2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Moore 2014) prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.

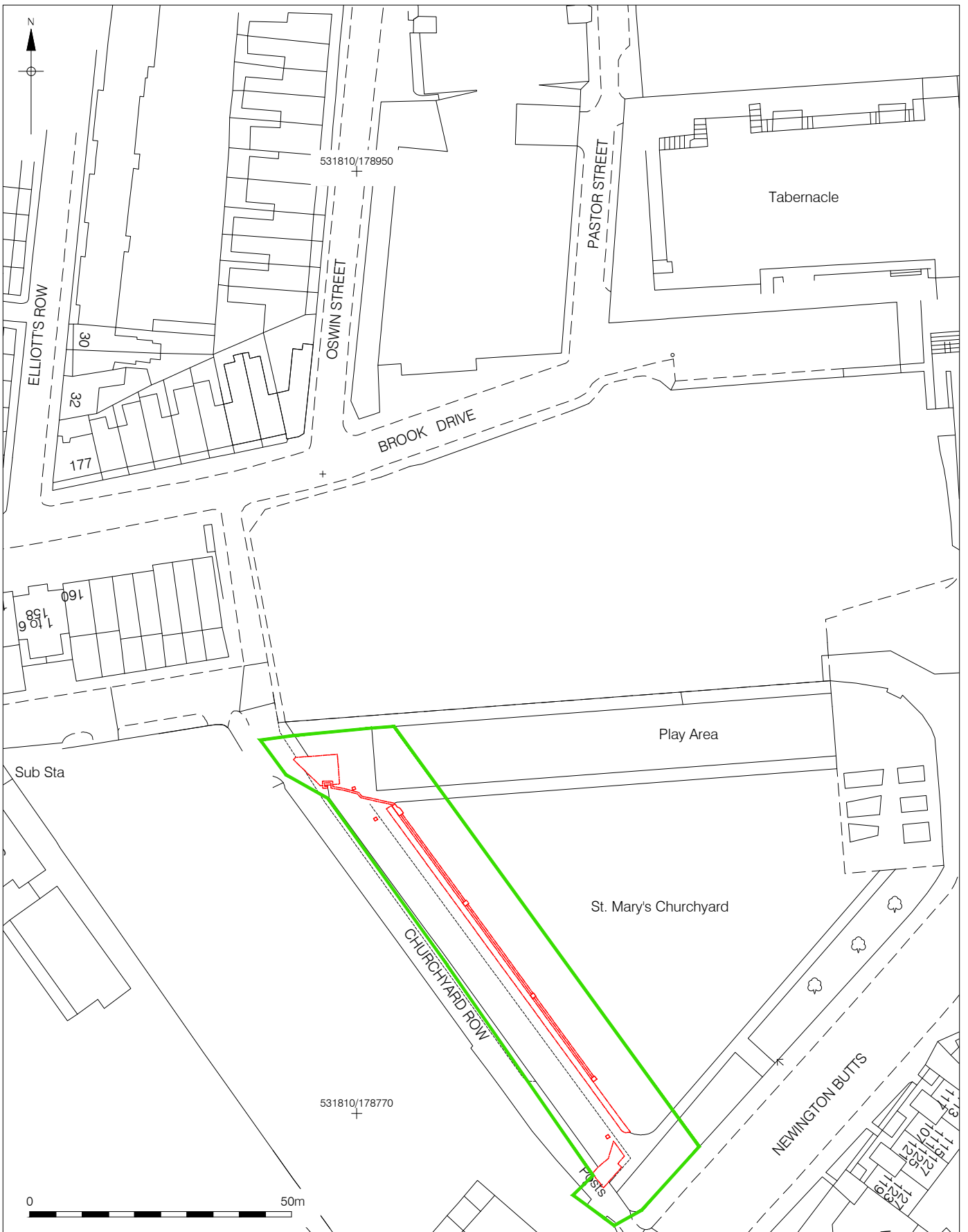


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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 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.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.6 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existing London Plan and the London Borough of Southwark's Development Plan, and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published in January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Historic environment and landscapes

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 document 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 *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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 The *Southwark Plan* also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' 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.

PPG16¹ requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

3.4 Site Constraints

- 3.4.1 The park is partially located within the Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle Archaeological Priority Zone and this cycle superhighway diversion site may partly lie with the Zone or is at least immediately adjacent to it.
- 3.4.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site.

¹ Department of the Environment 1990

4 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Located on the south side of the River Thames, the site is situated within area of the Elephant and Castle on the western edge of the A3. The study site is the south-western part of St. Mary's formerly part of the church yard of the parish church. It is fairly level but raised above the surrounding area. Levels range from 4.32m AOD near the south west gate to 4.22m AOD towards the northwest gate where it slowly dips to 3.84m AOD.
- 4.2 The following information is taken from the assessment report of the adjacent Leisure Centre excavations (Haslam 2014) The Geological Survey of Great Britain (South London – Sheet 270) defines the site as underlain by Eocene London Clay which overlies the Woolwich and Reading Beds. Sealing the London Clay are the Devensian Kempton Park Gravels, a sequence identified as sandy gravel with localised lenses of silt, clay and peat (BGS 2012). Located a short distance to the north-east of the site is the 'Rockingham Anomaly', an isolated geological zone in which the London Clay is sealed by Flandrian alluvium and Quaternary peat (BGS 2012). This anomaly reflects the somewhat complex nature of Southwark's natural topography. The Holocene landscape to the north of the borough is however generally accepted to have comprised sand and gravel islands dissected by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames. These watercourses provided a landscape of low lying islands or 'eyots' which were also separated by mudflats and marshes (Cowie & Corcoran 2008, 161). The site itself lies on the gravel terrace to the south of the north Southwark eyots and the levels recorded on the Kempton Park Gravels revealed during the excavation were low; at between at between -0.06m OD and -0.33m OD. This contrasts with the upper levels of the gravels on the Bermondsey eyot which have previously been recorded at +2.2m OD (Cowie & Corcoran 2008, 161).
- 4.3 This information therefore suggests that the site was on low lying ground, an interpretation which appears to be corroborated by the conjectured route of Lock Stream (the upper part of the Neckinger River) to the immediate north. This stream is believed to have flowed through the Elephant and Castle along Brook Drive after rising at St George's Fields (Weinreb et al 2008, 576). The stream then continued eastwards from Newington Butts forming a pond near the Lock Hospital at the junction of Tabard Street and Great Dover Street near the first milestone from London Bridge (Barton 1982, 45). The river then continued through the grounds of Bermondsey Abbey before entering the Thames at St Saviour's Dock (Weinreb et al 2008, 576).

- 4.4 Despite the presence of some Palaeolithic activity within the vicinity of the site, with flint tools recovered to the south at Kennington Park Road and to the west at Kennington Road, there is an absence of findspots dating to the later prehistoric periods (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age). The only confirmed archaeological evidence covering any of these eras concerns a watching brief conducted on the Leisure Centre itself between 1976 and 1977 where a peat horizon was revealed and was subsequently dated to the Bronze Age at between 1,200 and 850 BC. This suggests that during this particular period the area would have been most unsuitable for sustained settlement.
- 4.5 Extending south from Southwark was the Roman road of Stane Street which continued on towards Chichester, roughly following the line of the modern Kennington Park Road. The conjectured alignment of this thoroughfare therefore places the road to the immediate east of the site, and sections of metalled road surface have previously been identified along Newington Causeway to the north.
- 4.6 The proximate settlement of Walworth is believed to have originated as a farm during the Saxon period. It is recorded as '*Wealawyr*' in AD 1086 and was granted by Hitard (jester to Edmund Ironside) to Christ Church, Canterbury in AD 1052. This farm is also referenced in the Domesday Survey of AD 1086. There is however no contemporary reference to Newington and it would seem that neither a settlement nor a farm stood within the immediate vicinity of the site during the Saxon period.
- 4.7 Although Newington is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, the 11th century manor of Walworth is described as having a church and 8 acres of meadow. As such, the size of the manor may have been sufficient to incorporate the area of the site and there is therefore a possibility that the church listed as part of the Manor does in fact refer to an 11th century predecessor of St Mary Newington. Alternatively, this church may have been located elsewhere within Walworth.
- 4.8 The first reference to Newington Butts is variably documented as in either 1512 (Darlington 1955, 81-90) or in 1558), and the name is likely to have originated from archery training. Alternative interpretations suggest that the name derived from the Butts family who owned an estate in the area, or simply from the convergence of two roads which formed a triangle of land.
- 4.9 A General History of St Mary's Church and the Rectory

- 4.9.1 Despite the poor documentation of Newington's medieval parish church, the list of rectors at St Mary's is almost complete from 1212 onwards. In John Aubrey's History of Surrey (1719), the author claims that the contemporary church was 150 years old at this time, apart from the North Aisle which had been built by Sir Hugh Brawn in 1600.
- 4.9.2 Returning to the church, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1790 which gave permission for a rebuild. These works were completed in 1792/93 and had been deemed necessary due to an increase in the size of the Newington population. Indeed, requirements for extensions to the cemetery had previously been recorded in 1637 and 1665, with further enlargements undertaken in 1757, 1821 and 1834. Due to overcrowding within the cemetery, burials ceased in 1854. The new church structure was described as unsightly, built of brick with a portico on the west front and with a small bell-turret on the roof.
- 4.9.3 By 1871, the proximity of the church to the main road had become an issue and the Board of Works, under the 'Metropolitan Improvement Act' proposed that it should be removed in order to widen Newington Butts (now the modern A3). The Board offered £5,000 to assist in the removal and a further grant of £4,000 was obtained from the London Churches Fund in 1875. A subscription, headed by the rector with £1,000 was opened among the parishioners for the remaining £9,000 required in order to move the church. A site for the new church was then obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners which now placed St Mary's within a more central part of the parish on the eastern side of Kennington Park Road. The new church was opened in 1876 where it still stands today although bomb damage sustained on the 10th of May 1941 during the Second World War meant that it was substantially rebuilt in 1958.
- 4.9.4 The old church was demolished, with the materials sold off at public auction for a sum of £538 in 1876. 500 bodies were removed from the churchyard during the site clearance and were reinterred within a vault that had been specifically built for the purpose, and another 13 bodies or so were reburied in Nunhead cemetery, including a number of members of the Dupere and Foot families. Following demolition and clearance the former cemetery was opened as a public garden, and a 100 foot tall clock tower was installed in the location of the former church in 1877. The tower was built at the expense of Robert Falconer and cost £5,000 but was knocked down in 1971.

- 4.9.5 However following the demolition of the church a decision was made to construct a new church on the former site of St Mary's for mission purposes and as a Chapel of Easement for the new church on Kennington Park Road. This building, named St Gabriel's, was constructed in the north-western corner of the former churchyard and was consecrated in 1874. It was described as *'a small one of red brick in the style of the 13th century, and consists of a chancel with vestries, & c., nave with a clearstory, and low aisles. There is one bell in a cote over the chancel arch'*. St Gabriel's church had a short lifespan and was demolished in 1937.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The project involved the excavation of access ramps in the south-west and north-west corners of St. Mary's Park. Widening of the existing path within park to act as the diverted superhighway also took place. Pits for lighting and signage were excavated and an electricity duct was excavated between the lighting pits. All work that involved excavation within the burial ground was monitored by the attending archaeologist. The majority of the excavations were carried out by a mini digger fitted with a flat bladed bucket, though there was also some digging by hand.
- 5.2 The excavation in the south west corner measured 4.40m north-south by 7.90m east-east. The ramp sloped up from west to east to meet the internal cycle path and had a maximum depth of 0.45m from previous ground level on the west side. The excavation in the north west corner was shallower, maximum 0.28m, and measured 8.00m northeast-southwest by 5.70m northwest-southeast. This area uncovered a previous set of cobbles around the old gate.
- 5.3 The existing path was widened by 0.90m to provide both a pedestrian and new cycle route. This measured 78.40m in length from north west to south east. It averaged 0.20m in depth.
- 5.4 To light this new path three pits were excavated for lamp standards. The first (LP1) was 23 metres from the northwest end of the cycle path, the second (LP2) was a further 21 metres south east, and the third (LP3) a further 21 metres south towards the south west corner.
- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|
| LP1 | 0.90m SW-NE by 0.80m NW-SE | Depth 0.98m |
| LP2 | 0.78m SW-NE by 0.80m NW-SE | Depth 1.02m |
| LP3 | 0.75m SW-NE by 0.85m NW-SE | Depth 0.92m |
- 5.5 Between these pits a lighting duct was inserted. This had a depth of 0.45m and varied in width between 0.20m where it was hand dug and 0.35m where it had been machine dug. This duct was then continued at the north end to first a junction box (JB) at the north end of the cycle path (23 metres) and then to the mains supply outside the gate, a further 13 metres.
- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| JB | 0.90m SW-NE by 2.25m NW-SE |
|----|----------------------------|

5.6 Mostly this was only excavated into modern deposits with only section measuring 0.90m SW-NE by 0.80m NW-SE dug to a depth of 1.00m truncating earlier layers.

5.7 Also excavated were three pits for posts for signage, two of which were observed and recorded, one which was not recorded because of the concentration of roots revealed. The first signage post (SP1) was located towards the southwest gate and the other two (SP2, SP3) near the northwest gate.

SP1	0.62m SW-NE by 0.60m NW-SE	Depth 0.60m
SP2	0.60m SW-NE by 0.55m NW-SE	Depth 0.60m
SP3	0.60m SW-NE by 0.55m NW-SE	Not observed

5.8 Within each excavation area, spoil removed was examined for any charnel bones disturbed within them. Later these bones were reinterred below the formation level of the present works. These works are temporary and will be removed in three years.

5.9 Following all machine and hand excavation, the relevant faces of the trenches that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, with recording both in plan and in section of all deposits on pro-forma sheets. A photographic record was also taken.



6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

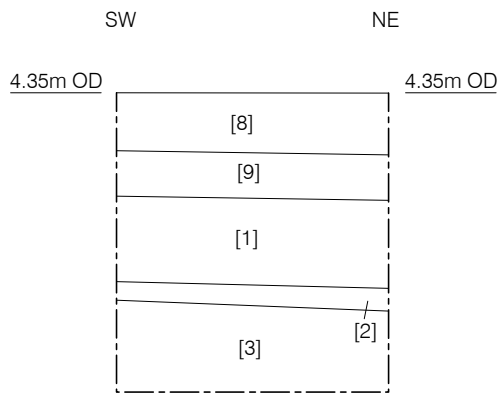
6.1 PHASE 1: Post-Medieval

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site, seen in LP2, was a loosely compacted light yellow brown silty sand [5]. Fairly clean in nature this context just contained occasional-fragments of charcoal and gave the impression of a natural deposit, but with a top OD height 3.51m AOD this is not possible. Therefore this material must be redeposited perhaps a consequence of work within the cemetery.
- 6.1.2 Overlying deposit [5] in LP2 was a moderately compacted, mid grey brown sandy silt, [4] with flint pebbles, tile fragments and a few fragments of human vertebra. With a thickness of 0.35m and a top height of 3.86m AOD and sloped down from southwest to northeast. this context was interpreted as one of the layers within the cemetery. A similar sandy silt [3] was encountered in LP1 to the northwest at a height of 3.67m AOD. To the southeast in LP3 a lighter silty sand [7] was observed at a height of 3.69m. This contained no charnel but showed evidence of disturbance. In LP1 sealing [3] was a layer of loose light yellow brown sandy silt [2] with a top height of 3.74m AOD. Once again this had the look of a disturbed natural but given its position may have been the result of digging within the site.
- 6.1.3 Sealing all these deposits in the three lighting pits (LP1, LP2 and LP3) was a friable, sometimes humic, grey brown sandy silt [1] containing charnel, flint pebbles and CBM fragments. This context was also seen in the signage pits (SP1, SP2) and the junction box pit (JB). Varying in depth from 0.20m-0.40m with top heights of from 4.04m to 3.92m AOD, except near the northwest corner where there had been deeper disturbance, this layer was interpreted as the main cemetery soil of this site.
- 6.1.4 Sealing and cutting into [1] in the junction box pit was a light brown sandy silt with CBM fragments, chalk fragments and some charnel bones [13].
- 6.1.5 Although no intact burials were observed, a variety of fragments of charnel was recovered and later reburied on site. Very likely, as seen in work on the Leisure Centre (A. Haslam, pers comm) to the north of this site, the undisturbed burials were at a deeper level than that reached in these excavations.

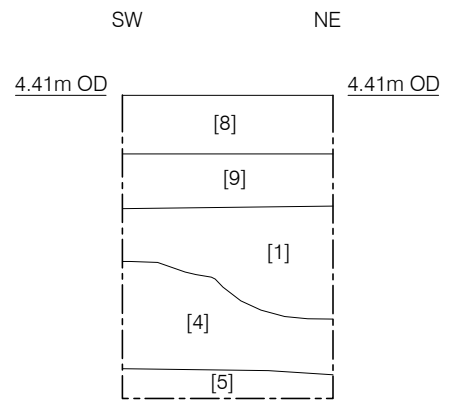
6.2 PHASE 2: Late Victorian

- 6.2.1 Sealing the cemetery soil [1] in LP3 was a light yellow brown sandy silt of various compaction [6]. This context contained limestone slab fragments, brick fragments, tile fragments, stone fragments and a dump of pottery. The pottery was dated the deposition of this material to the late 19th century². The deposit was 0.20m in depth with a top height of 4.21m AOD. This material was also seen in the duct trench for 3 metres to the north of LP3. In SP2 near the northwest gate sealing [1] is a similar context of yellowish brown sandy silt with stone fragments and brick fragments [12] at the lower higher of 3.68m AOD. In LP1 and LP2 the cemetery soil [1] was sealed by context [9] partly demolition material, brick fragments and tile fragments, but also grey brown topsoil with inclusions of soft red brick fragments. All these contexts represent a build up of material sealing the cemetery soil, with the differences between the contexts representing different sources of the materials.
- 6.2.2 As the material sealing soil [12] along the western edge of the site was darker, a moderately compact and dark grey brown clayey silt with CBM and flint pebbles [11], and coincided with the large trees and shrubs along the western boundary, it may have been a deliberate planting layer.
- 6.2.3 Along the eastern side of the new cycleway sealing the landscaping and ground raising demolition is a layer of silty topsoil [8], also presumably carted in to provide a surface to the new park.
- 6.2.4 In the northwest ramp beneath the recent infill were in situ cobbles from an earlier gate layout. To the west was a compacted dark grey brown sandy silt [14] make up layer associated with the nearby Victorian street. Slightly to the east of that was the only masonry foundation found on site [15]. This was a yellow stock brick foundation 0.40m in width and running northwest to southeast. These were similar to those found in the adjacent Leisure Centre excavation associated with St. Gabriels' Chapel (Moore pers. com.) but seem too far west to be part of that building.

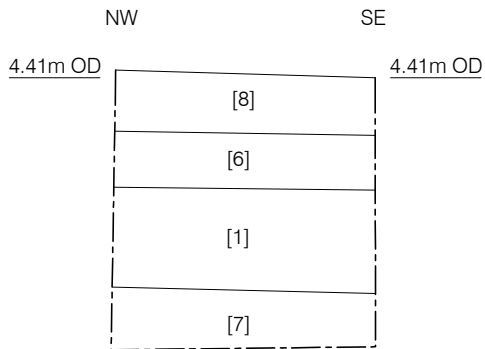
² "The pottery includes London area post-medieval redware (PMR), Transfer-printed earthenwares (blue, black, brown and green TPW/ TPW3/ TPW4), English stoneware (ENGS/ ENGS BRST), Sunderland-type ware (SUND) and yellow ware (YELL/ YELL SLIP). The range of fabrics give a date range from the mid 19th century to early 20th century but the presence of pale blue transfer-printed vessels are indicative of a date from the late 19th century to early 20th century." Bernie Seddon.



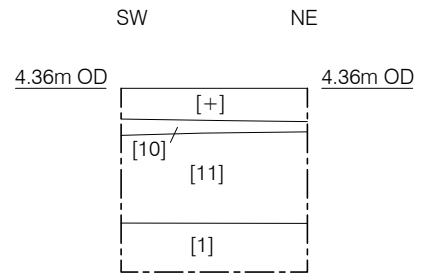
Section 1
Lighting Pit 1
Southeast Facing



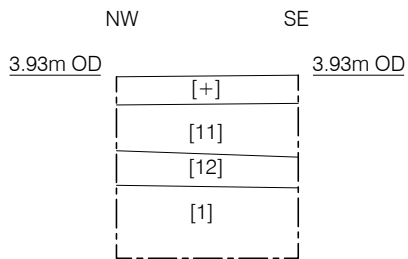
Section 2
Lighting Pit 2
Southeast Facing



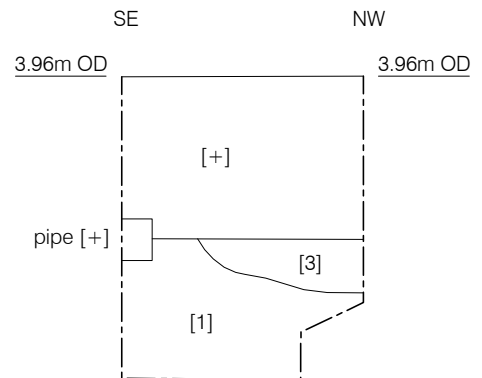
Section 3
Lighting Pit 3
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Signage Pit 1
Southeast Facing



Section 5
Signage Pit 2
Southwest Facing



Section 6
Junction Box
Northeast Facing

7 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 There was no evidence of any activity at the site earlier than the Post-Medieval period and it is presumed that the fact that no in situ burials were encountered is that they were at a deeper level as in the adjacent Leisure Centre excavations.
- 7.2 At the time of the transition from graveyard to park the ground seems to have been raised by around 0.40m, using a mixture of different materials from different sources, including domestic rubbish and demolition rubble. The site was finished with the extant topsoil layer.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Nicola Scammell of MACE for commissioning the work and Chris Constable for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of London Borough of Southwark.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank the site contractors Modus Utilities, especially Michael Sullivan, for their co-operation throughout the site work, Peter Moore for his project management and editing and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

10 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Haslam, A. 2014 "An Archaeological Excavation on Land at the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre, London Borough of Southwark, SE11 4TW". Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report No.11773.

Moore, P. 2014 "A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief on the Cycle Superhighway Diversion at St. Mary' Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark". Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trial Pit	Comments	Level (m OD)
1	Layer	All Trenches	Main Cemetery Soils	3.55m
2	Layer	LP2	Redeposited Natural	3.45m
3	Layer	LP2	Earlier Cemetery Soils	3.15m, 3.20m
4	Layer	LP2	Earlier Cemetery Soils	3.05m, 3.05m
5	Layer	LP2	Natural	2.80m, 2.70m
6	Layer	LP3	Dump Layer	3.70m
7	Layer	LP3	Disturbed Natural	3.10m
8	Layer	All Trenches	Topsoil	2.40m
9	Layer	Duct Trenches	Make up Layer	3.65m
10	Layer	SP1	Make up Layer	3.38m
11	Layer	SW Ramp, SP1, SP2	Planting Layer	3.25m
12	Layer	SP2	Make up Layer	3.00m
13	Layer	JB	Disturbed Cemetery Soil	3.15m
14	Layer	NW Ramp	Make up Layer	3.20m
15	Masonry	NW Ramp	Yellow Stock Brick Wall	3.20m

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORTING FORM

1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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[HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

1.1.1 Printable version

1.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-205072

Project details

Project name	St Mary's Park (Cycle Superhighway Diversion, Elephant and Castle)
Short description of the project	The watching brief consisted of archaeological monitoring of the excavations for two new ramps and the newly widened path for both cyclists and pedestrians between them, together with the excavation of pits for lighting columns, ducts running between these pits and signage. The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Elephant and Castle/Kennington Park Road. St. Mary's Park was formerly the church yard of the parish church of St. Mary's Although no features of archaeological significance were observed various charnel bones were uncovered, collected and later reburied beneath the formation level of these temporary works
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2015 End: 30-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SMP15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	GRAVEYARD SOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CHARNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK St Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle
Postcode	SE11 4TW
Study area	1025.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3182 7883 51.4925274419 -0.100974187007 51 29 33 N 000 06 03 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Southwark Council
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Project Manager
Name of sponsor/funding body	MACE

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive notes	n/a
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Cycle Superhighway Diversion at St Mary's Park, Elephant and Castle, London Borough of Southwark, SE11 4TW.

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Frickers, P.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished client report

Entered by

Entered on 2 March 2015

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