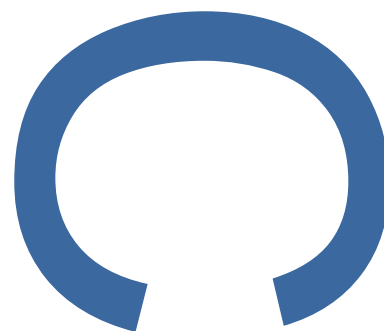


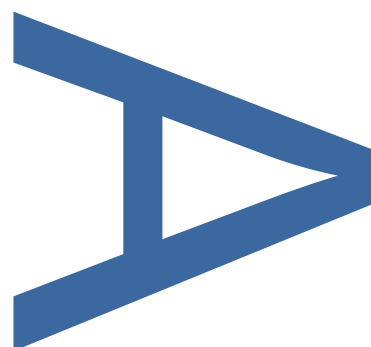
**LAND AT 350-354 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, SE5 0HT, LONDON
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:**



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



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



PCA REPORT NO. R12409

MARCH 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT 350-354 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON,
SE5 0HT, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**LAND AT 350-354 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, SE5 0HT, LONDON BOROUGH
OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: ENT16

Central NGR: TQ 3371 7822

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

Planning Reference: 15/AP/4862

Commissioning Client: Mr Nehor Miah Choudhury

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March 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation prior to the redevelopment of land at 350-354 Old Kent Road, London, SE5 0HT, London Borough of Southwark (central National Grid Reference TQ 3371 7822) (Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned in order to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. This report details the working methods and findings of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.2 Prior to the evaluation AOC had produced an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (AOC 2014). After reviewing the documentary, cartographic and previous archaeological material available for the development site the DBA determined that the site was likely to have: a low-medium potential for evidence of significant activity dating to the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval and pre-19th century post-medieval periods, medium potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental data, medium-high potential for 19th century activity.
- 1.3 The evaluation entailed the excavation of two trenches to the rear of the building. Both trenches were excavated stratigraphically to the top of the geology underlying the site, in order to establish the nature of any pre-existing footings as well as to determine the level of survival of archaeologically significant features or horizons.
- 1.4 In both trenches undisturbed soil horizons dating to the mid post-medieval and prehistoric periods were observed. These soil horizons were sealed by layers producing post-medieval material and ultimately by existing modern horizons associated with the hard standing surfaces and modern demolition layers associated with the rear yard area of the property.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 On 11th and 12th March 2016, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at 350-354 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5AG,
- 2.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark, and centred at National Grid Reference: TQ 3371 7822. The site comprises a pair of a converted mid-terrace four storey houses, with a single rear yard area. The property fronts onto Old Kent Road to the northeast, is bounded by Cobourg Round to the northwest and by St George Methodist Church to the southwest.
- 2.3 The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Nehor Miah Choudhury in order to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (planning application number 15/AP/4862). The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Local Development Framework Proposals Map. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 2.4 The investigated areas were located within the rear yard of the properties 350-354 Old Kent Road, Southwark, SE1. These works entailed the excavation of two small evaluation trenches.
- 2.5 It is proposed to part redevelop and part renovate the site, with additional basement structures being constructed. This archaeological evaluation is in support of planning application (No: 15/AP/4862).

3 PLANNING AND BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.
- 3.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

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.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

3.3 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological Interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic Environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic Environment Record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.4 Further guidance relating to the setting of heritage assets has been issued by English Heritage and is available online (English Heritage 2011).

3.5 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

3.6 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.

3.7 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.

- 3.8 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Southwark whose Southwark Plan (2007) is gradually being replaced with new LDF policies, the first part; the Core Strategy having been adopted on 6th April 2011. Consultation on a first draft of The New Southwark Plan, including a review of The Southwark Plan and the Core Strategy, took place between the 31st of October 2014 and the 6th of March 2015 and it is intended that the New Plan should be adopted by December 2017. Meanwhile, the majority of policies of the Southwark Plan have been saved pending the introduction of the New Plan, including most of those relating to the historic environment:

Policy 3.15 – Conservation of the Historic Environment

Development should preserve or enhance the special interest or historic character or appearance of buildings or areas of historical or architectural significance. Planning proposals that have an adverse effect on the historic environment will not be permitted.

The character and appearance of Conservation Areas should be recognised and respected in any new development within these areas. Article 4 directions may be imposed to limit permitted development rights, particularly in residential areas.

In this policy the term historic environment includes Conservation Areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected London Squares, historic parks and gardens and trees that are protected by Tree Preservation Orders, trees that contribute to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area and ancient hedgerows.

Reasons

The council recognises the importance of Southwark's built heritage as a community asset and will seek the adequate safeguarding of this asset. Southwark has around 2500 listed buildings, 38 Conservation Areas, seven scheduled monuments and a rich archaeological heritage. These historic features define the local environment, providing a sense of place and enriching the townscape.

PPS 1 states that control of external appearances is important in Conservation Areas and areas where the quality of the environment is particularly high.

PPG 15 requires local authorities to include policies for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Implementation

Submission of details demonstrating that a contract for the construction of the replacement development has been let will be required prior to implementation of the development.

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.

- 3.9 PPG16 requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. [NB All PPG and PPS Policies have now been replaced with the NPPF]
- 3.10 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site. However, the site lies within the Class 1 Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ), the Class 1 Bermondsey Lake APZ, and the Class 1 Old Kent Road APZ as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. Policy currently being formulated requires that proposals for development in Class1 APZs should be accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation report. In situ preservation of archaeological remains should be achieved by the development.
- 3.11 It is now proposed to redevelop land at 350-354 Old Kent Road, the intention of the developer being to submit a planning application to the London Borough of Southwark shortly. This report has been produced in order to support the application.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is illustrated by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which demonstrates that the study site lies within an area of Kempton Park Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part'.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 At the western end of the site the ground level was recorded at 2.05m OD situated on the kerbside entrance from Cobourg Road immediately northwest of the site.
- 4.2.2 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water area known to occur within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 This section is a summary of the archaeological and historical background taken from the DBA prepared for the site (AOC 2014).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 As far as was practicable the excavation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Moore 2016). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 The trench positions were chosen and set out by the client, these were located within the southern extent of the proposed development area. During the excavation of both trenches, it was evident that heavy truncation caused by modern landscaping and demolition within the immediate vicinity had removed most of the archaeological and geological layers.
- 6.3 The removal of the modern overburden was achieved through hand digging. When archaeological strata and/or features were reached, the excavation was halted in order that these could be explored using hand tools. Where possible the features were excavated by trowel and any finds collected.
- 6.4 The recording system adopted on site was the single context system outlined in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Taylor with Brown 2009). All archaeological contexts were recorded on pro-forma context sheets which included a context description, interpretation, stratigraphic matrix and levels. The recording system used was compatible to the recording system used on archaeological sites within the Greater London area.
- 6.5 A comprehensive photographic record was made of each trench post-excavation and detailed shots taken of any discrete features within each trench, using high-resolution digital photography.
- 6.6 A single Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established at the entrance to the site on Cobourg Road using a hand held GPS. The value of the TBM was 2.05m OD. This value was used in conjunction with a dumpy level in order to ascertain the height of all sections, principal strata and features relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the appropriate local repository under the site code ENT16.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a natural brick earth, which comprised of a friable mid grey yellow silty clay with mid orange sand flecking. The deposit had occasional small sub angular to sub rounded stones throughout but was otherwise sterile. This deposit was recorded as [10] and [19] in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively and was recorded at a height of 1.17m OD in Trench 1, which closely resembled the level observed in Trench 2, where it was recorded at 1.22m OD (**Figure 4; Plates 1 & 6**).

7.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric

7.2.1 The natural was sealed by a prehistoric layer, recorded as [9] and [18] from Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The layer comprised of a friable mid brownish grey, silty clay with dark grey silt flecking. It had occasional small sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments throughout. It was first encountered at 1.27m OD in Trench 1 and 1.32m OD in Trench 2. Excavation of the layer yielded brunt flint fragments from Trench 1 ([18]) and a single flint flake from Trench 2 ([9]), which was relatively unabraded and had evidence retouching (P. Moore pers. comm.) (**Figures 3 & 4; Plates 3, 5, 6, 8 & 9**).

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

7.3.1 The prehistoric layer was in turn sealed by a post-medieval horizon recorded as [8] and [17] from Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The layer was very similar in composition to the prehistoric layer below, but was slightly darker in colour. It had very occasional small sized stones, occasional charcoal flecking and small ceramic building material (CBM) fragments throughout. It was first encountered at 1.35m OD in Trench 1 and 1.52m OD in Trench 2. The disparity between the two is due to the latter overlying layers observed in trench 1 were not present in trench 2. Excavation of the layer yielded a single sherd of CBM from Trench 1 which has a date range of 1580AD to 1900AD and a clay tobacco pipe bowl from Trench 2, with a date range from 1660 to 1680 (**Figures 3 & 4; Plates 3, 5, 6, 8 & 9**).

7.3.2 A single southwest to northeast aligned red brick wall [15], with associated construction cut [16] and back fills [14] and [13], was noted towards the east end of Trench 2, and extended northwards beyond the limits of the excavation. The wall measured 0.41m x 0.20m with the uppermost height recorded at 1.75m OD. The associated backfills [13] and [14] were distinctly different from one another. Back fill [13] comprised of a loose lime based grey mortar with frequent small CBM fragments (too small to be of diagnostic use) and chalk flecks, the deposit measured 0.30m in thickness with the uppermost height recorded at 1.62m OD, as with wall [15], the deposit extended both north and east beyond the limits of excavation. Deposit [14] was a friable, mid brown grey, silty clay with frequent mortar fragments similar in colour and composition to deposit [14] and with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, with the uppermost

height recorded at 1.62m OD (**Figure 4; Plate 8**).

- 7.3.3 The two uppermost layers [11] and [12] noted in trench 2 were situated either side of the north south wall [15]. Although separated by the wall, the composition of both deposits was exactly the same and comprised of a friable mid grey, silty clay mottled by mid yellow clay patches, with frequent mortar and CBM fragments, frequent coke flecks and occasional chalk flecks with the uppermost height recorded at 1.75m OD (**Figure 4; Plates 8 & 9**).
- 7.3.4 In Trench 1 the post-medieval horizon [8] was overlain by a sequence of three layers [7], [6] and [5]. Layer [7] comprised of a loose, dark grey black silt, with frequent amounts of coke and charcoal fragments and occasional small CBM and mortar fragments (again the fragments were too small to be of diagnostic use) the uppermost height recorded at 1.42m OD. The overlying layer [6] comprised of a friable to firm mid yellow clay, with very occasional very small sub rounded to sub angular stones, the uppermost height recorded at 1.62m OD.
- 7.3.5 The uppermost post medieval layer [5] comprised of a friable mid grey brown clayey silt, frequent CBM and mortar fragments, occasional charcoal fragments, with the uppermost height recorded at 1.97m OD. Excavation of the layer yielded fragments of pottery, CBM and glass with date ranges of 1794AD to 1900+AD, 1800 onwards and 1480AD to 1900AD respectively. Of particular interest was a fragment pottery crucible associated with glass making, this too fell within the same date range as the rest of the pottey retrieved from layer [5] (**Figure 3; Plates 3 to 6**).

7.4 Phase 4: 20th Century

- 7.4.1 A modern pit cut [4], was noted in Trench 1 containing a single fill [3]. The infilling deposit comprised of mid yellow silty clay with mid grey patches of pure clay, with very occasional amounts of modern brick and mortar fragments with the uppermost height recorded at 1.97m OD. This pit was truncated by a later south to north orientated linear drainage cut [2], containing a single fill [1]. The deposit comprised of mid brown grey silty clay with mid yellow patches of pure clay, with occasional amounts of modern brick and mortar fragments with the uppermost height recorded at 1.97m OD (**Figure 3: Plates 3 to 6**).
- 7.4.2 Most of Trench 2 was located within a large modern cut [21], which had truncated away most of the earlier layers, it contained a single fill [20]. The fill comprised of various patches of mid yellow clay, mid grey silty clay, and modern tarmac, with very frequent amounts of modern brick and mortar fragments with the uppermost height recorded at 1.97m OD (**Figure 4: Plates 7 to 8**).
- 7.4.3 Trenches 1 and 2 were both sealed by two 20th century layers [+], which comprised modern brick and concrete crush underlying reinforced concrete, which was recorded at a maximum height of 2.22m OD in Trench 1 and 2.12m OD in trench 2 (**Figure 4; Plates 8 & 9**).

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural brickearth was observed within both investigated trenches and was overlain by post medieval accumulation and makeup layers. Trench 2 demonstrated that the natural brickearth survived in the northeast corner of the trench although much had been truncated by modern pit cut.
- 8.2 Burnt flint fragments and single piece of worked flint were recovered from a prehistoric horizon present in both trenches. Post medieval pottery, ceramic (CBM) fragments and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from subsequent layers which were observed in both trenches.
- 8.3 Made ground dating to 20th century was recorded in both trenches. These deposits are likely to represent the numerous modifications made to the property during the 20th century, following the bomb damage sustained during World War II which destroyed the original western portion of site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Mr Nehor Miah Choudhury for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to James Webb for his work on site.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and editing, and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

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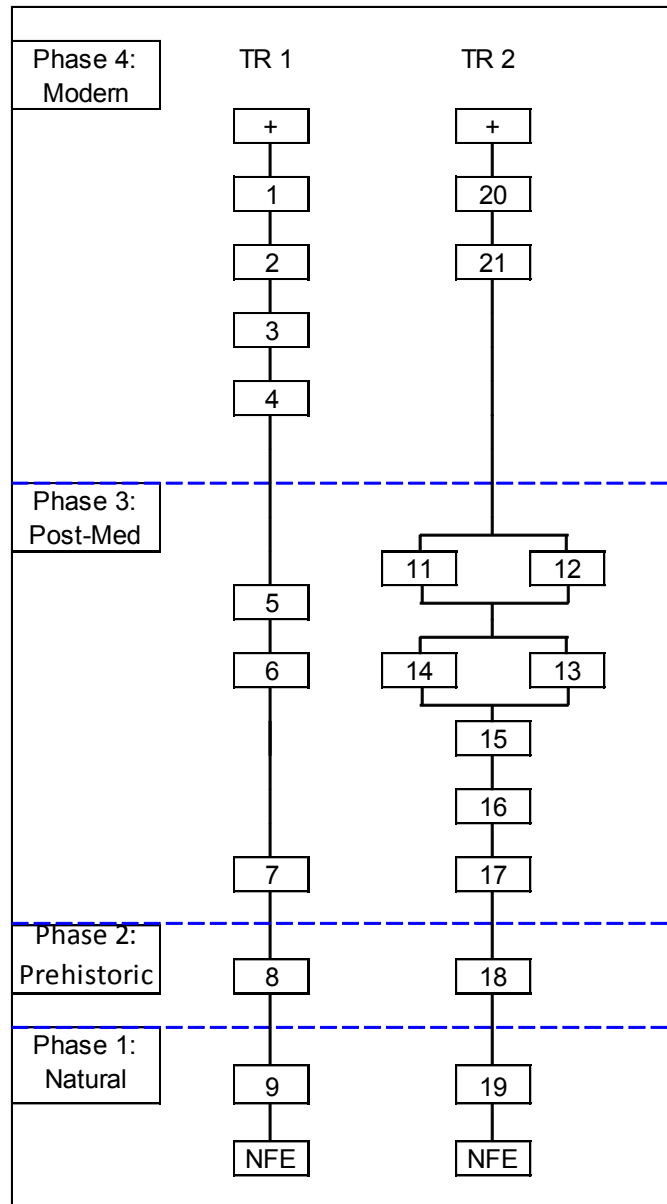
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
ENT16	1	N/A	S1 & S2	Deposit	Backfill of cut [2]	Modern	4
ENT16	2	TR1	S1 & S2	Cut	N-S drainage trench Linear	Modern	4
ENT16	3	TR1	S1 & S2	Deposit	Backfill of cut [4]	Modern	4
ENT16	4	TR1	S1 & S2	Cut	20 th century pit cut	Modern	4
ENT16	5	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Made ground	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	6	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Made ground	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	7	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Made ground	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	8	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Accumulation layer	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	9	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Accumulation layer	Prehistoric	2
ENT16	10	TR1	N/A	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
ENT16	11	N/A	S3 & S4	Layer	Made ground	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	12	N/A	S3	Layer	Made ground	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	13	N/A	S3 & S4	Deposit	Backfill of cut [16]	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	14	N/A	S3	Deposit	Backfill of cut [16]	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	15	N/A	S3 & S4	Masonry	N-S orientated Brick wall	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	16	N/A	S3 & S4	Cut	Construction cut for wall [15]	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	17	N/A	S3 & S4	Layer	Accumulation layer	Post-medieval	3
ENT16	18	N/A	S3 & S4	Layer	Accumulation layer	Prehistoric	2
ENT16	19	TR2	S3 & S4	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Natural	1
ENT16	20	TR2	S3 & S4	Deposit	Backfill of cut [21]	Modern	4
ENT16	21	TR2	S3 & S4	Cut	20 th century pit cut	Modern	4

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: PRECONST1-245778

Project details

Project name	LAND AT 350-354 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, SE5 0HT, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation in order to support a planning application for the redevelopment of land at 350-354 Old Kent Road, London, SE5 0HT, London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation entailed the excavation of two trenches to the rear of the building. In both trenches undisturbed horizons dating to the post-medieval and prehistoric periods were observed. The two investigated trenches suggested that although natural horizons had been truncated by later modern truncations there were areas of survival.
Project dates	Start: 10-03-2016 End: 11-03-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/AP/4862 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENT16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	TRENCH Modern
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY CRUCIBLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Sample Trenches"

Development type Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 350-354 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON

Postcode SE5 0HT

Site coordinates TQ 3371 7822 51.486600322284 -0.073993972306 51 29 11 N 000 04 26
W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Kari Bower

Type of sponsor/funding body Private Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Nehor Miah Choudhury

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID ENT16

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID ENT16

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID ENT16

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: View of rear yard area prior to main excavation, showing hard standing level in which excavations occurred, looking south east



Plate 2: Shot showing excavation of Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 1, showing modern cuts [2] and [4] truncating prehistoric layer [9] looking north-east (D1 011)



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 1, showing modern cuts [2] and [4] truncating natural brickearth layer [10]
looking north-east (D1 025)



Plate 5: Representative section 1 in trench 1, looking north-west (D1 014)



Plate 6: Representative section 2 in trench 1, looking north-west (D1 016)



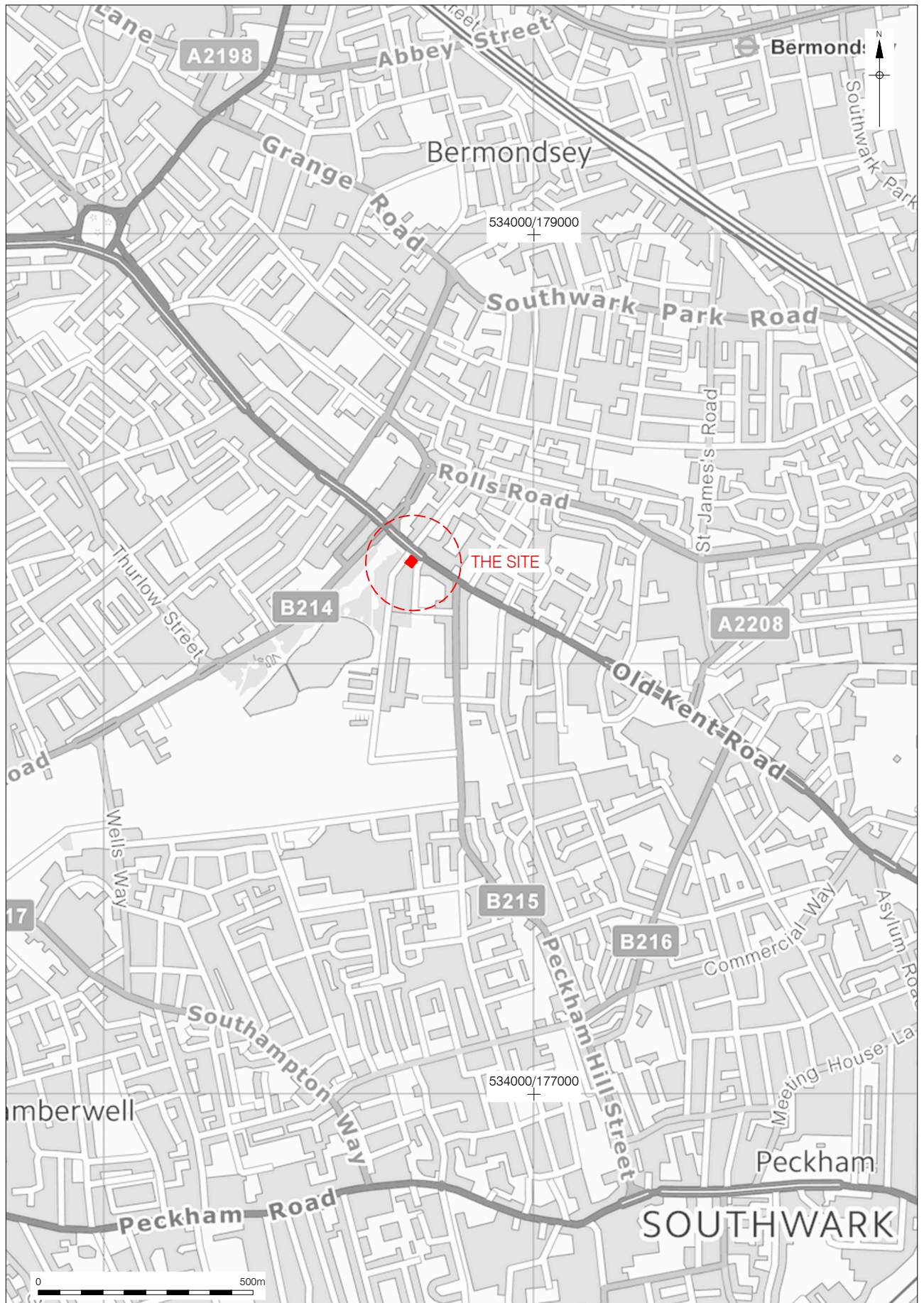
Plate 7: Overview of Trench 4, showing modern cut [21] truncating natural brickearth layer [19] looking south-east (D1 018)



Plate 8: Representative section 3 in trench 2, looking north-west (D1 022)

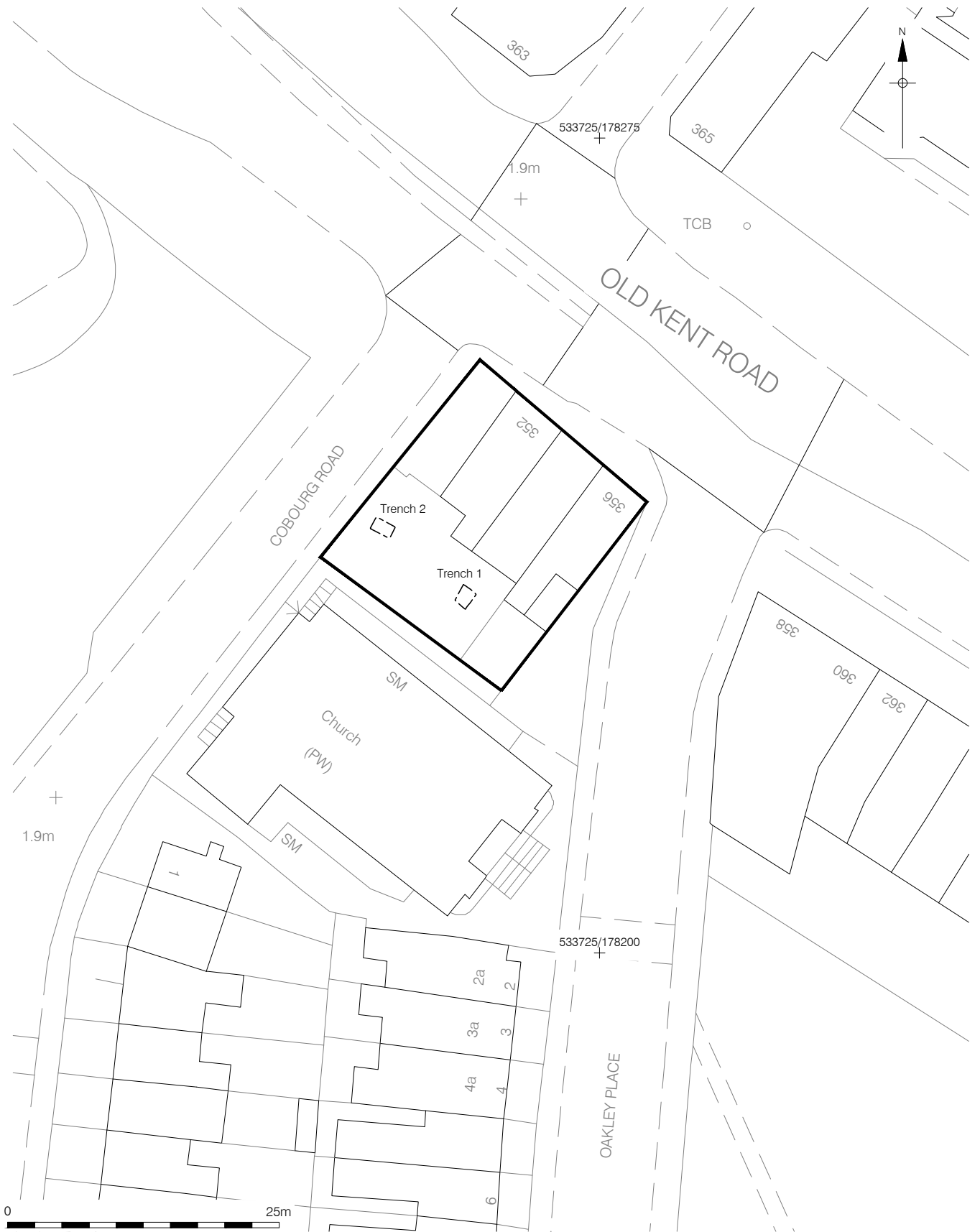


Plate 9: Representative section 4 in trench 2, looking north-west (D1 020)



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

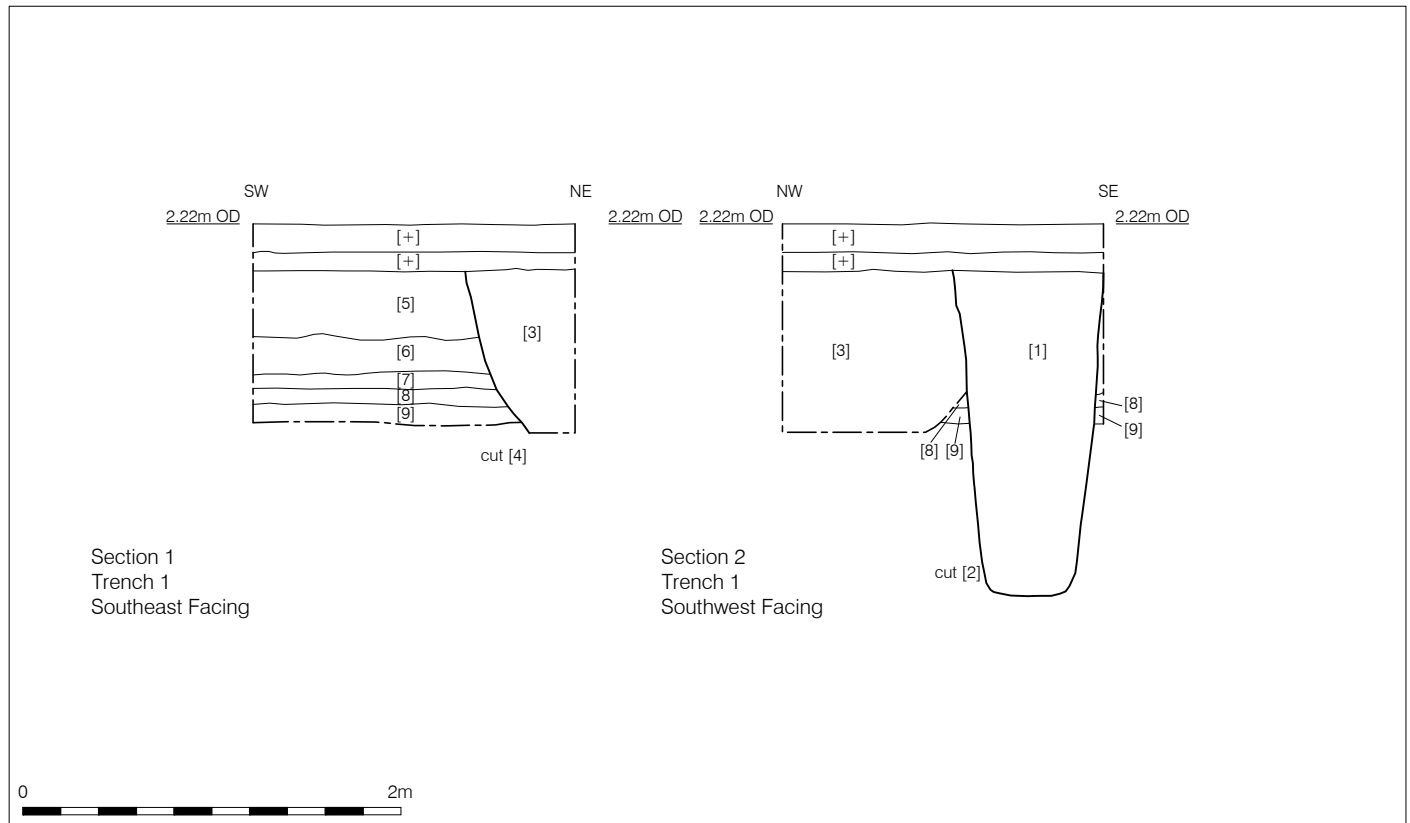
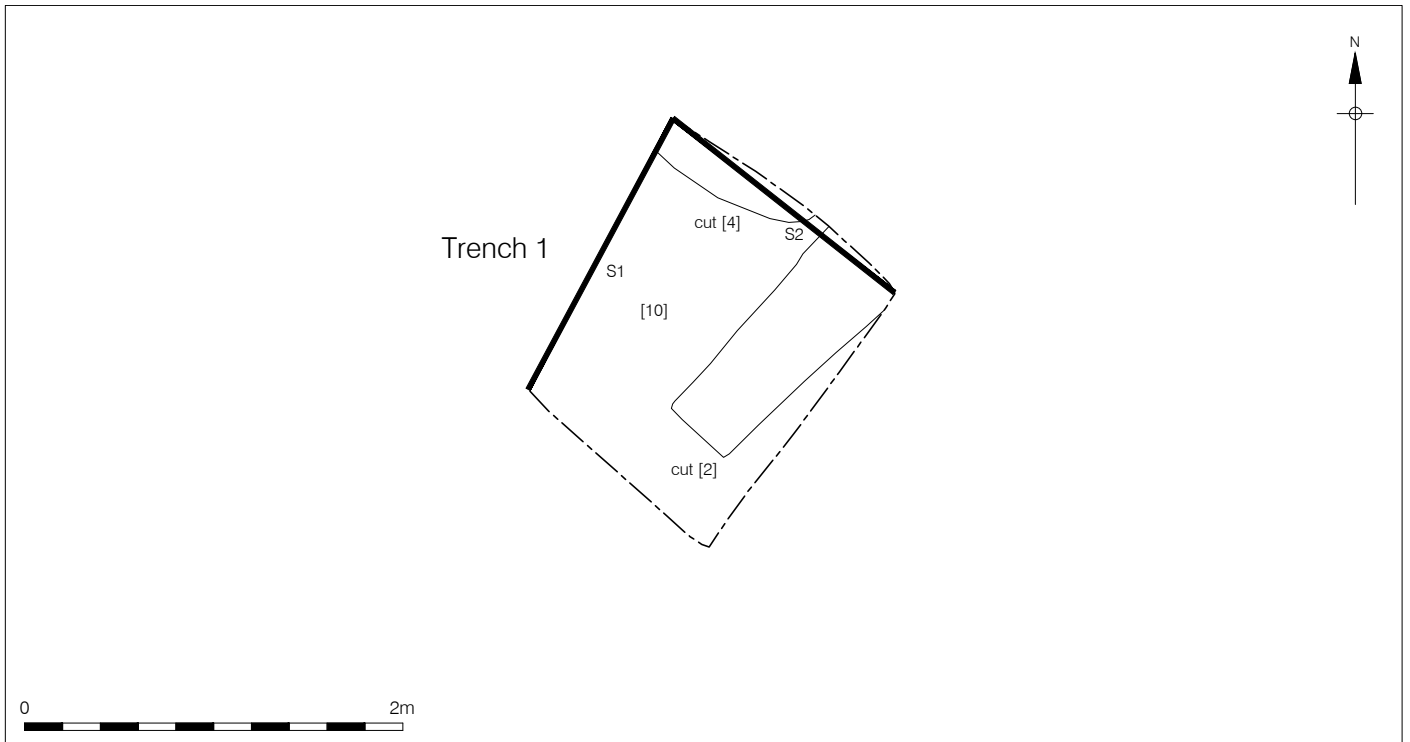
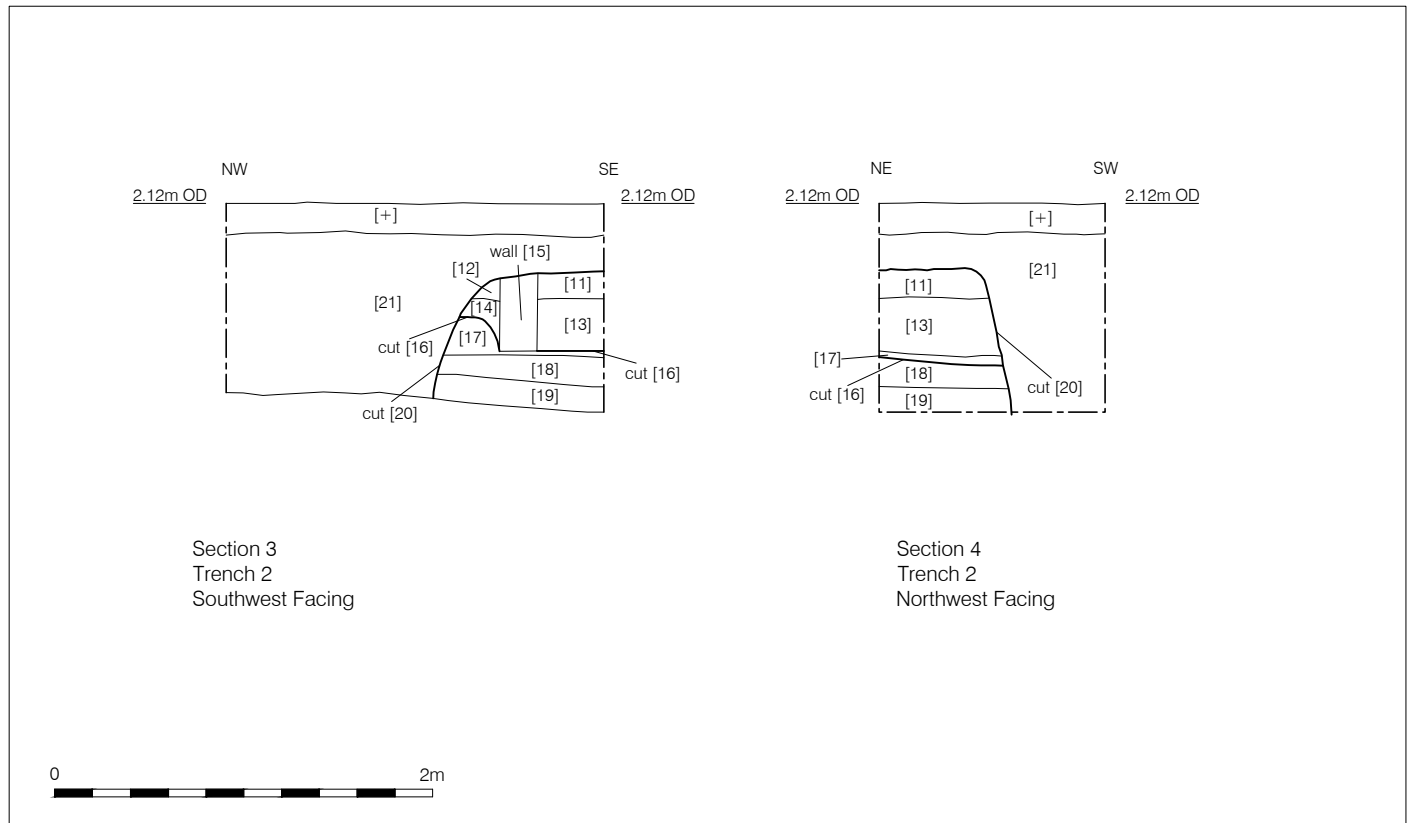
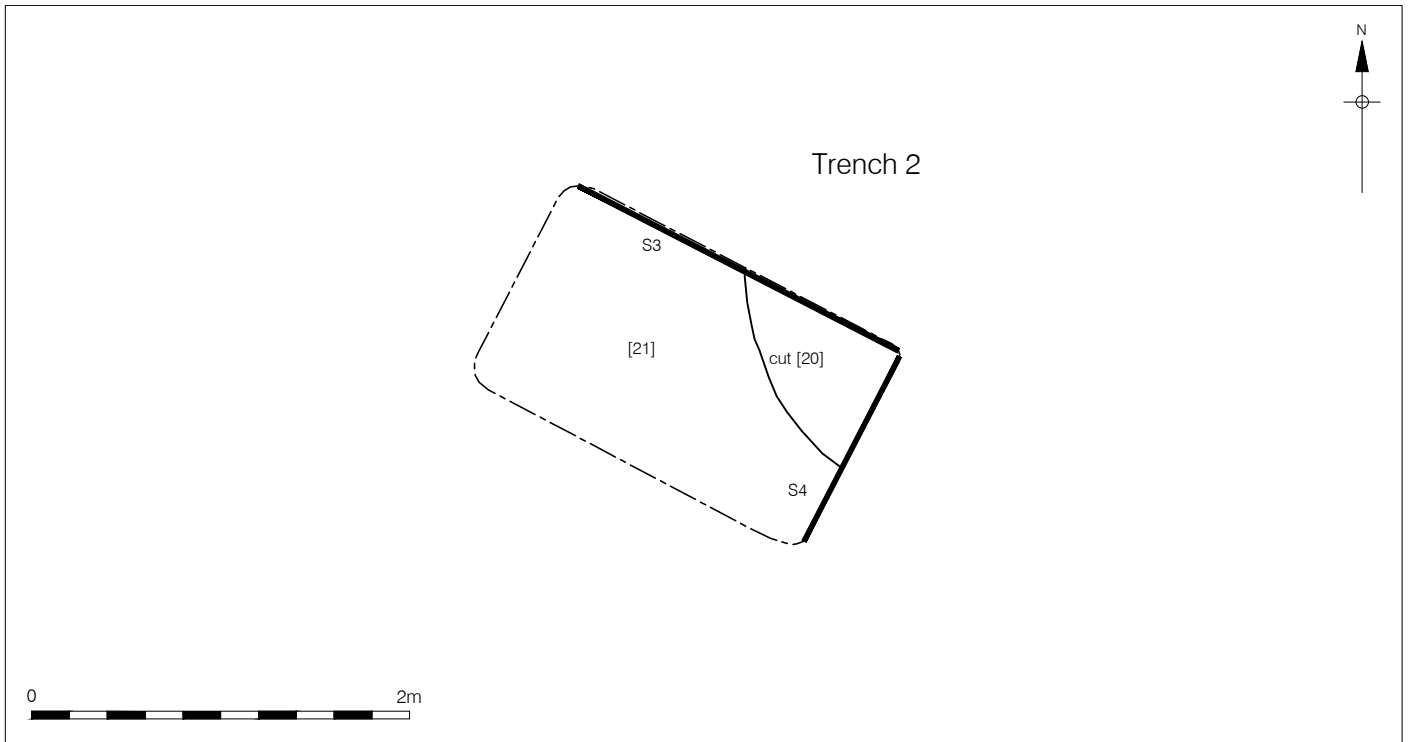


Figure 3
Plans and Sections of Trench 1
1:40 at A4



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