

**An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 78-120 Florence Terrace,
London, SE14**

Site Code: FTN 07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3697 7675

**Written by Sarah Hoad
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2007**

Project Manager: Gary Brown

Commissioning Client: Florence Terrace Ltd

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

**Tel: 0207 732 3925
Fax: 0207 639 9588**

**E-mail: gbrown@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
May 2007**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT.....	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	5
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	7
5	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	10
6	CONCLUSIONS	17
7	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	19
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	20
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	21
	APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX.....	22
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM	23
	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	8
	FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	9
	FIGURE 3: TRENCH 1 - 4	15
	FIGURE 4: SECTIONS.....	16

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 78–120 Florence Terrace, London, SE14. The central National Grid Reference is TQ 3697 7675. The evaluation was undertaken between 30th of April and 2nd of May 2007. The commissioning client was Florence Terrace Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised four trenches located within the footprint of the proposed development, with one measuring approximately 10m by 2m, and three measuring approximately 7m by 2m.
- 1.3 The evaluation identified natural deposits one of the four trenches. The other three trenches revealed significant thicknesses of 19th century layers, deposits, and dumps. Part of a 19th century wall was observed in one trench, though its function was unable to be established. Another trench revealed evidence of 19th century activity in the form of pits and linear features, likely boundaries or gullies. Two layers of crushed brick, divided by a clay horizon are likely to represent deposit brought to the site from the post-medieval brick clamps known to have operated in the area. No features pre-dating the 19th century could be observed.
- 1.4 The disparity in levels between surviving natural deposits and thick accumulations of other soils indicates that much of the site has been impacted upon in the 19th century, perhaps as quarry activities or those associated with the adjacent railway.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 30th of April and the 2nd of May 2007. The evaluation was undertaken on land at 78-120 Florence Terrace, London, SE14, which is to be redeveloped as residential accommodation. The site lies adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Lewisham Unitary Development Plan. The evaluation was commissioned by Florence Terrace Ltd.
- 2.2 The evaluation programme specified the excavation of four trenches measuring 10m by 2m, however due to limitations at the site three had to be reduced to approximately 7m by 2m. These were to be excavated in accordance with GLAAS Guidance Notes, PPG 16 and local policies, in order to assess the nature, extent and date of any archaeological remains encountered, and to locate any areas where archaeological deposits have been truncated.
- 2.3 The site is bordered to the southwest by a railway cutting, to the north by Florence Terrace, to the east by rear gardens, and to the south by Heston House (Figure 1). Overall, it covers an area of approximately 1032m².
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3697 7675.
- 2.5 The site was given the code FTN 07.
- 2.6 The author supervised the evaluation, and it was project managed by Gary Brown.

3 BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The following summary is based upon the Method Statement for the current evaluation (Brown 2007). No previous archaeological desk-based research has been undertaken of the site.
- 3.2 Geological surveys indicate that the study site is situated on London Clay.
- 3.3 Previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity have yielded post-medieval evidence dating to the 18th -20th centuries. The area is also known to have been this site of post-medieval brick clamps and or tile kilns, with evidence for these being revealed by prior archaeological excavations in New Cross. The site is also located within the general vicinity of leather working as evidenced by the nearby Tanners Hill.
- 3.4 The proposed development site is located adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the Boroughs' UDP; for which the following section is germane:

APA 10 Deptford – the Broadway and Tanners Hill

The early history of the creekhead settlement adjoining the Watling Street ford (APA3) persists into the early medieval period. Excavations on the site of the former Dover Castle public house produced evidence of dense and continuous settlement from at least the Norman conquest. The settlement at the Broadway operated independently to that at Deptford Green, which adjoined St. Nicholas Church. It's physical independence was sustained until the 18th century, when the southward expansion of housing along Butt Lane eventually reached the Broadway, which then became subject to the changed described in APA 9. Upper Deptford, Brook Mill, mentioned in the deeds of 1588, used from 1701 to pipe water from the Ravensbourne to the manors of Sayes Court and East Greenwich, was the precursor to what was known successively as the Ravensbourne Water Works and the Kent Waterworks Company, before the formation of the Metropolitan Water Board in 1903. On the south side of Watling Street, houses are known to occupy the junction with Brookmill Road in the second half of the 14th century. The area around Tanners Hill was the location for early industry, including 18th century potteries. The longevity of settlement in this location is unique within Lewisham. The archaeological record includes not only the buried remains, but also the extant built fabric of the early surviving houses.

3.5 The following possible research areas have been formulated for the site (Brown 2007):

- The presence, date and nature of prehistoric activity and how it relates to that already known in the area.
- A Roman road is conjectured to the north of site. Are there any indicators such as ditch lines that suggest its location and course?
- Is there any evidence for associated roadside settlement?
- Can the development of the site be traced through the archaeological record from the Saxon era, and if so what are the key stages of development.
- The topographic and environmental profiles of the site, to further refine the predictive models for the area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised four trenches: Trench 1 measured approximately 10m by 2m, Trench 2 measured 7.2m by 2m, Trench 3 measuring 7.05m by 2m, and Trench 4 measuring 7.15m by 2m. Trench 1 was aligned east-west, situated at the eastern end of the site. Trenches 2 and 3 were aligned north-south, and located across the central area of the site. Trench 4 was aligned north-south, and located across the western end of the site. (Figure 2). Where possible all were excavated in accordance with the specifications outlined in the method statement for the site (Brown 2007). The presence of a sewage pipe running north-south across the centre of the site, and the presence of concrete slab along the north and south edges of the site placed limitations of trench positioning and as such it was not possible to have trenches with a length of 10m as set out in the method statement.
- 4.2 Excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a 13 ton Hymac type mechanical digger. All of the trenches were excavated in spits with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 4.3 Machining was halted once features requiring examination and recording were uncovered, where natural was established, or when the maximum safe working depth was reached. The trenches were subsequently cleaned where possible using appropriate hand-tools. The natural geology was only observed in Trench 4, at a level of 10.77m OD. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London, being fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Lewisham. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 4.4 A temporary benchmark with a value of 11.30m OD was transferred from an Ordnance Survey Benchmark with a value of 17.11m OD, located on the southeast side of the bridge across the railway line on Florence Road to the west of the site.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1988.

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

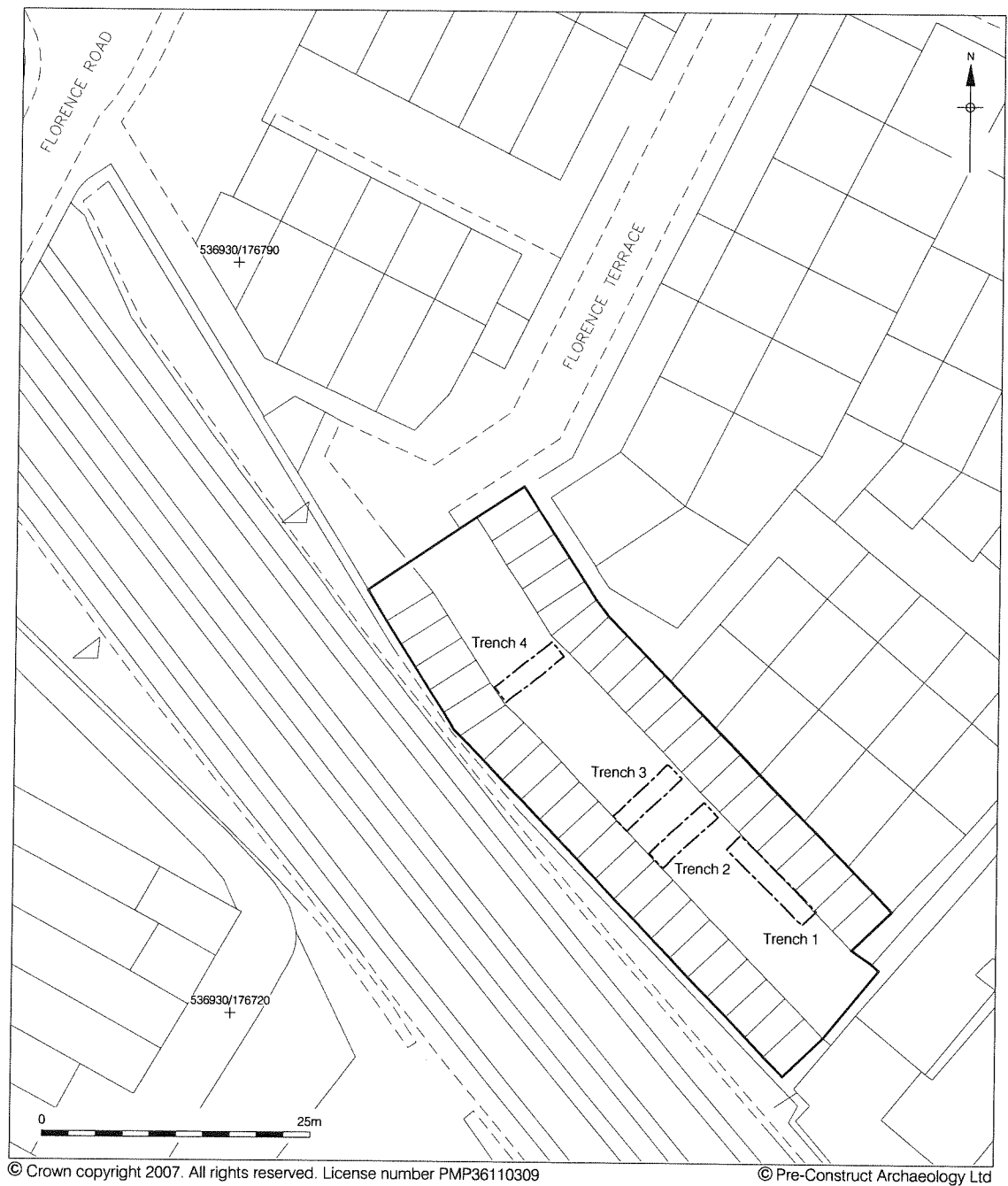


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

5 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 TRENCH 1 (See Figures 3 and 4)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated east-west and measured 10m by 1.85m, with a maximum depth of approximately 1.35m. The western third of the trench was stepped down slightly deeper by machine.
- 5.1.2 The earliest recorded deposit observed in Trench 1 was a layer of yellow, mottled with dark orange, yellow and grey, slightly silty sand with occasional sub-angular to rounded gravels [37]. The maximum surface height was at 10.12m OD. This deposit was only seen in the base of feature [31], and not excavated. It is conjectured to be a probable layer or dump deposit. Above this was a soil horizon or dump layer comprised of mid grey slightly silty sand, mottled with reddish brown [36]. It contained a moderate amount of small sub-angular to rounded flint gravels, and also some pottery, CBM and oyster shell. This was seen in several areas on the trench base, with a surface height of between 10.28 and 9.94m OD.
- 5.1.3 Overlying [36] was a layer of crushed brick which ranged from coarse orange sand to brick fragments up to 0.10m in size [35]. This layer contained also contained pot, burnt flint, and clay tobacco pipe, and it has a surface height in the range of 10.27 to 9.91m OD. Directly above was a thin horizon of yellowish white clay [34] with a surface level of between 10.32 to 10.07m OD and above this was another layer of crushed brick [33], apparently the same as [35]. It contained occasional burnt flint and clay tobacco pipe, and one fragment of burnt slate, and had a surface height of between 10.54 to 10.29m OD. It is likely that these deposits are contemporary and from the same source.
- 5.1.4 At the eastern end of Trench 1, [33] is cut by a linear feature that was probably a channel or boundary marker [31]. It was aligned north-south, with straight sides and a flat base with a sharp break of slope. The top of the cut had a maximum height of 10.52m OD, whilst the base was at 10.09m OD. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand [30] containing occasional sub-rounded to rounded small gravels, 19th century pottery, and oyster shell.
- 5.1.5 Towards the centre of Trench 1 the layer [34] was overlain by a mid brownish grey layer of silty sand containing a notable amount of crushed and fragments brick, along with occasional sub-angular to rounded small gravels [32]. The deposit had a surface

level of between 10.28 and 9.97m OD, and may represent a disturbed or redeposited area of layer [33].

- 5.1.6 Above this [32] lay a possible dump deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand [26]. It contained occasional sub-angular to rounded gravels, CBM, and coal, along with very occasional clay tobacco pipe stems. The deposit had surface level ranging between 10.42 to 9.91m OD. On top of this lay a likely dump deposit of mid yellowish brown silt sand [29], containing moderate angular to rounded gravel and CBM. It had a surface height ranging from 10.29 to 10.04m OD. This was cut by a sub-circular to circular pit [28] which extended beyond the limit of excavation. The sides were slightly concave and the base was flat with a gradual break of slope. This pit was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand [27], with inclusions of 19th century pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, small sub-angular to rounded gravels, and medium angular to sub-angular gravels.
- 5.1.7 Both [30] and [27] was overlain by 19th century garden soil [21], of the type seen also in Trenches 2 and 3. It was dark greyish black and composed of silty sand with occasional generally small to medium rounded gravels, and also occasional CBM, clay tobacco pipe, and coal or charcoal pieces. This deposit was observed across the trench and had a surface height ranging from 10.82 to 10.31m OD.
- 5.1.8 The garden soil was cut by a linear cut or gully which was orientated north-south across the approximate centre of Trench 1 [25]. The terminus was located at the northern end of the feature. The sides were straight and near vertical to the south of the trench, became slightly more sloped in the centre, then returning to steeper around the terminus. The base was flat to the south and more concave to the north. It is possible that this change in shape is due to there being a second feature, though no other evidence such as change in fill is evident. The singular fill was dark grey silty sand [24], which contained pottery, glass, metal, CBM, animal bone, and small sub-angular to rounded gravels. The feature had a top height of 10.74m OD, and a base height of 10.04m OD.
- 5.1.9 Truncating this linear was a possible late 19th to early 20th century refuse pit [23]. The cut was circular, with almost vertical sides, and a flat base with a sharp break of slope. The cut had a top level of 10.50m OD and a base level of 9.96m OD. The singular fill was a dark greyish black silty sand [22], similar in nature to the garden soil above [21], and it was evidently cut from that level, thus some became mixed in the backfill. It had inclusions of charcoal, pot, glass, metal, animal bone, and occasional generally rounded small gravels.

5.1.10 Above this and overlying the entire trench was a layer of c. 20th century made ground [20]. It ranged from mid greyish brown to pale yellow, and had a composition of various dumps of silty sand, sand, and brick and mortar hardcore. This had a surface level of 11.15 to 10.61m OD. The trench was then sealed by a layer of hardcore and associated tarmac [+] with a maximum height of 11.29m OD.

5.2 TRENCH 2 (See Figures 3 and 4)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated north-south and measured approximately 7m by 2m, with a maximum depth of 1.6m. A concrete encased surface water drainage pipe ran in an east-west direction across the centre of the trench at a maximum height of 10.62m OD. This was left *in situ*. The trench was stepped lower on the southern side of this pipe, from 10.13m OD to the north, to 9.72m OD to the south.

5.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a double skinned brick wall [18]. Based on the presence of fabric 3035 (yellow London 'stock') (along with types 3032 and 3034) and manufacturing methods this was dated to post c. 1770. 7.5 courses survived, of poorly laid Flemish type. A stepped brick foundation was seen to begin at the base of the trench, with one header course being revealed. This wall was seen in plan in the northern half of the trench and in section in the south. No construction cut was evident.

5.2.3 Surrounding the wall was a layer of made ground of likely 19th century date [17]. This deposit consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt and CBM fragments, along with a moderate amount of small-medium rounded gravels, and very occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit had a surface height ranging between 10.43 to 10.25m OD. Above this deposit and sealing the wall was a layer of garden type soil formed of dark greyish brown sandy silt, containing a moderate amount of CBM fragments [16]. This had a surface height ranging between 10.58 to 10.52m OD, and was seen across the trench. This layer was also seen to the north in plan, and forms part of the base limit of excavation. Underlying this layer in the north of the trench was a thin deposit of crushed coal [19] with a surface height of 10.13m OD. This deposit is not seen to the south of the drainage pipe, though a comparable deposit was seen in trench 3.

5.2.4 Above [16] was a layer of made ground of c. 20th century date [15]. This was composed of sandy silt containing CBM fragments and sub-rounded small-medium gravels. This was seen across the entire trench and had a surface level of between

11.05 to 10.91m OD. The trench was then sealed by crush/hardcore and then a layer of tarmac [+], with a maximum height of 11.31m OD.

5.3 TRENCH 3 (See Figures 3 and 4)

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was orientated north-south and measured approximately 7.05m by 2m, with a maximum depth of 1.62m. The concrete encased surface water drainage pipe continued to run in an east-west direction across the centre of the trench at a maximum height of 10.63m OD. This was left *in situ*. The trench was stepped lower on the southern side of this pipe, from 10.01m OD to the north, to 9.57m OD to the south.
- 5.3.2 The earliest deposit seen in this trench was a layer of probable 19th century made ground formed of mid orangey greyish brown sandy silt [14]. It contained occasional charcoal, and very occasional pot and clay tobacco pipe. This had a surface height ranging between 9.80 to 9.91m OD. Above this lay a mid brown / orange silty sand deposit [13] with a moderate amount of small to medium rounded gravels, of similar appearance to natural but with inclusions of anthropogenic material in the form of moderate amounts of CBM and very occasional pot sherds. This had a surface height of 10.07 to 9.90m OD.
- 5.3.3 Above this was a layer of likely 19th century made ground, composed of mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt containing a moderate amount of gravels [12] with a surface height of between 10.19 and 10.08m OD. Directly on top of this layer was a small dumped deposit of somewhat crushed chalk that also contained small sub-rounded gravels [11]. On top of this deposit was a layer of made ground of likely 19th century date [10]. This was composed of mid orangey brown sandy silt and CBM fragments, containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and small-medium rounded gravels. This deposit was seen across the fully length and width of the trench and formed the base limit of excavation to the north of the water drainage pipe. It had a surface level ranging between 10.48 to 10.28m OD. Above this layer in the northern half of the trench was a small shallow dumped deposit of crushed coal [9], comparable to deposit [19] seen in trench 2, with a maximum surface level of 10.40m OD.
- 5.3.4 The next layer was a deposit of garden soil [7]. It was composed of dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments and small to medium rounded gravels, with a surface level ranging between 10.80 and 10.36m OD. This layer is believed to be associated with similar layers seen in Trenches 1 and 2, and was seen across the

full extent of the trench. On top of this layer at the northern end of the trench was a small dumped deposit of mid brownish orange silty sand [8], with a surface height between 10.75 to 10.49m OD.

- 5.3.5 Above this was a layer of made ground [6], formed of mid greyish brown sandy silt with CBM and mortar fragments. This covered the full area of the trench with a surface height of between 11.09 and 10.96m OD, and likely relates to the upper layer of made ground seen in three other trenches. The trench was then sealed by a layer of hardcore and crush and then a layer of tarmac [+] with a final maximum surface height of 11.31m OD.

5.4 TRENCH 4 (See Figures 3 and 4)

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was orientated north-south, and measured 7.15m by 1.90m with a depth of 1.50m. The concrete encased surface water drainage pipe continued to run in an east-west direction across the centre of the trench at a maximum height of 10.62m OD. This was left in situ. The trench was stepped lower on the southern side of this pipe, from 10.08m OD to its north, to 9.71m OD to its south.
- 5.4.2 Trench 4 was the only trench in which natural deposits were observed. The earliest deposit observed was a mid brownish orange natural sandy clay [5], with a surface level of between 10.05 and 9.93m OD. Overlying this was a natural layer of mid-light orangey greyish brown sand [4] with a surface level of 10.27 and 10.07m OD. Sealing this layer, and forming the base limit of excavation to the north of the drainage pipe was another natural layer of mid-light orangey brown sand with small-medium rounded gravels [3]. This had a surface height of between 10.52 and 10.27m OD. The next deposit was a natural sandy layer [2], mid orangey brown in colour, with frequent medium rounded gravels. This was seen across the full extend of the trench and had a surface height ranging between 10.77 and 10.71m OD.
- 5.4.3 Above the sandy layer was a layer of made ground, composed of mid greyish brown sandy silt [1], containing frequent round to sub-rounded small gravels and very occasional pot sherd, CBM fragments, oyster shell, and charcoal flecks. This had a surface height of between 11.13 and 10.93m OD.
- 5.4.4 The trench was sealed by a layer of hardcore and crush and an associated layer of tarmac [+], with a maximum surface level of 11.32m OD.

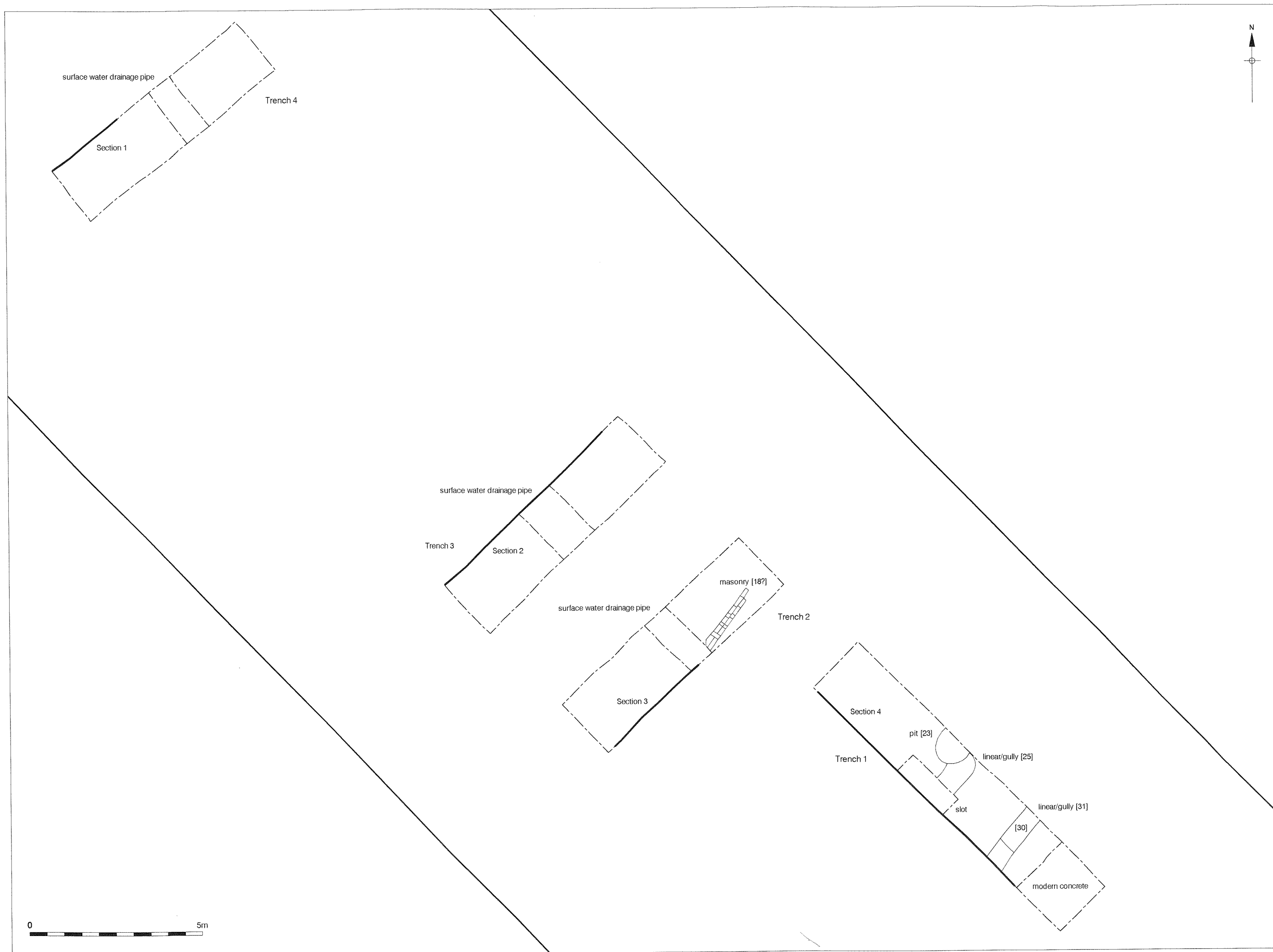
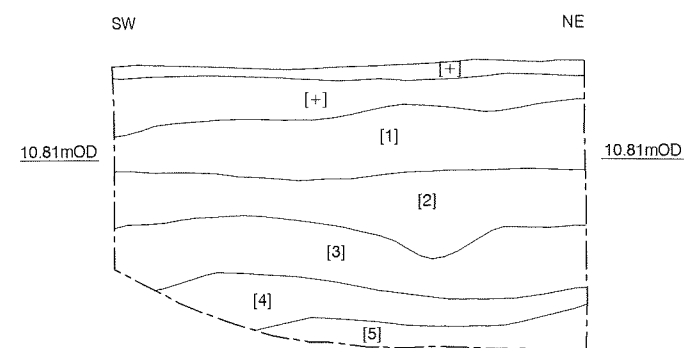
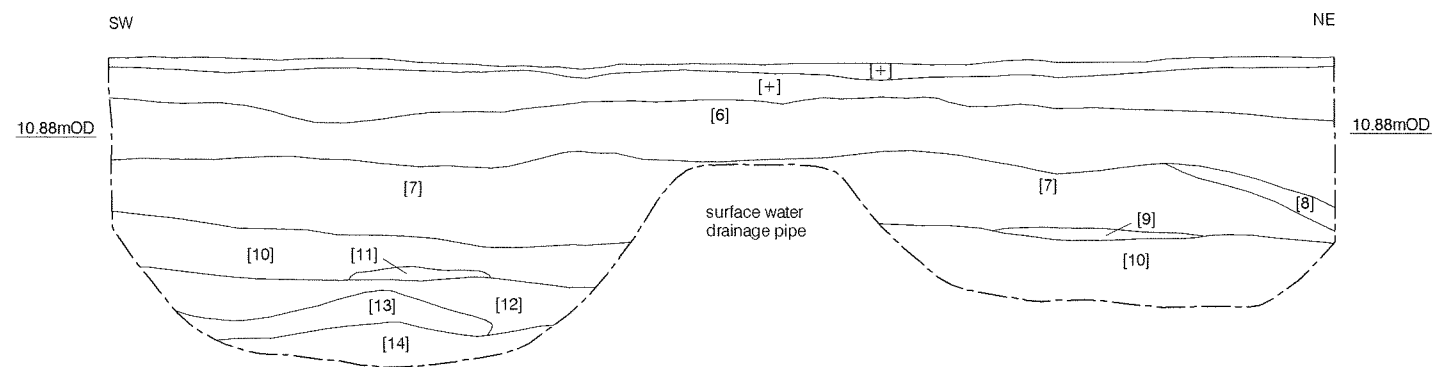


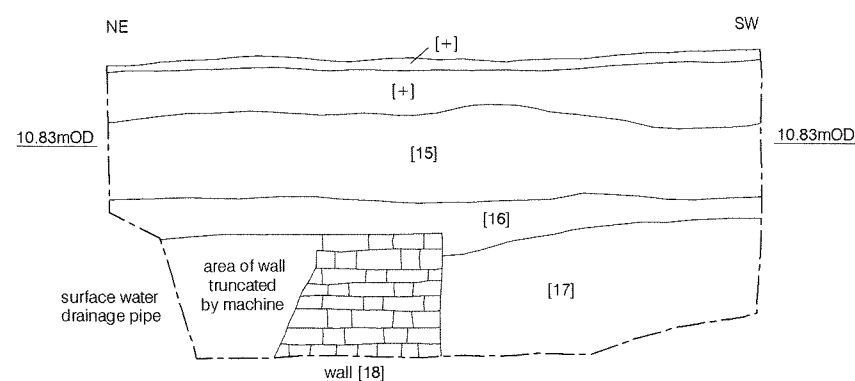
Figure 3
Trenches 1-4
1:100 at A3



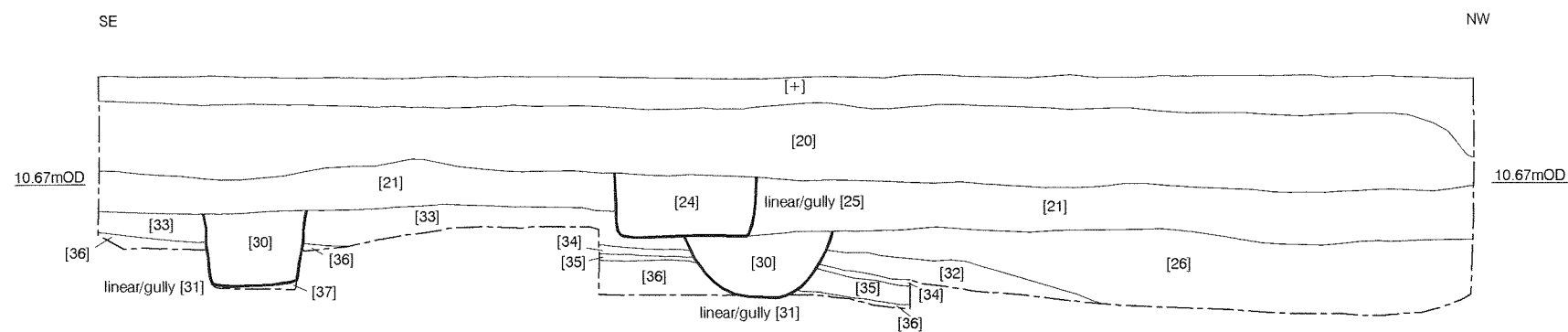
Section 1
South East facing
Trench 4



Section 2
South East facing
Trench 3



Section 3
North West facing
Trench 2



Section 4
North East facing
Trench 1



6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The natural deposits of the site were only able to be observed in Trench 4. They were comprised of sand based deposits, with the exception being the earliest of the observed deposits, which was clay based. The geological survey shows the site to be situated upon London Clay, though true London Clay was not observed.
- 6.2 The predominate type of deposit observed in the evaluation consisted of numerous 19th century dumps, deposits, and layers of made ground. It is likely that at least some of these deposits could represent the redistribution and dumping of soil associated with the cutting for the railway line which runs directly to the southwest of the site, and would have occurred in the mid 19th century. Others are likely to have been levelling deposits relating to the development of the site, as would the layer of 20th century made ground seen in all four trenches have been.
- 6.3 The deposit of garden soil seen in Trenches 1, 2, and 3 are likely to represent one of the 19th century land uses of the site. The features seen in Trench 1 also provide some indication of land usage at the time. Refuse pits could be also associated with the idea of the site having been part of yard/garden area. The linear features also observed may have also formed boundaries or drainage gullies.
- 6.4 It is unknown if the late 18th/19th century wall observed in Trench 2 related to a structure or a boundary wall, though map regression exercises may be able to shed some light on this. However, it should be noted that the linear features of Trench 1 do appear to follow a similar line to that of the wall.
- 6.5 The layers of crushed brick and associated clay horizon also observed in Trench 1 did not appear to be associated with any *in situ* burning, as there was no evidence of the discolouration of the surrounding stratigraphy as would be expected. As the crushed brick deposits were largely homogenous it may be suggested that this material was brought to, or dumped on the site, from the post-medieval brick clamps known to have operated in the area. As a clay horizon lay between the two deposits of crushed brick it is likely to have been derived from the same source.
- 6.5 The research questions formulated for the site (Brown 2007) can now be answered:
- *The presence, date and nature of prehistoric activity and how it relates to that already known in the area.*

Due to the notable depth of the 19th century deposits and health and safety requirements, the evaluation trenches were unable to be excavated to depths that would reveal the presence, or lack, of prehistoric activity, but if these deposits were indeed the fills of quarry pits, such evidence will have been removed from the record. There was no evidence for such activity in the untruncated trench (4)..

- *A Roman road is conjectured to the north of site. Are there any indicators such as ditch lines that suggest its location and course?*
- *Is there any evidence for associated roadside settlement?*

There was no evidence to indicate the presence, or lack, of evidence relating to the conjectured Roman road, or any other Roman evidence at the subject site.

- *Can the development of the site be traced through the archaeological record from the Saxon era, and if so what are the key stages of development?*

There was no evidence to indicate the presence, or lack, of evidence relating to the Saxon era.

- *The topographic and environmental profiles of the site, to further refine the predictive models for the area.*

The series of natural deposits seen in Trench 4 are able to provide some information regarding the natural horizons and depositional processes at the site. However, the information is somewhat limited as it was restricted to a single trench. London Clay was not observed at the site, therefore the depth at which it would be encountered at the site was unable to be established.

6.6 No archaeological features dating to earlier than the 19th century were identified on the site, with the deposits from this period being of considerable depth. The only earlier artefacts were determined to be residual from the 18th century (based upon their condition). However, it needs to be noted that only one of the four trenches revealed natural, suggesting quarry or other extractive practices were undertaken at the site, or that there is an extremely steep break of slope in the natural landscape.

6.7 It is recommended that further archaeological mitigation at the site is not necessary.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Florence Terrace Limited for commissioning the evaluation.
- 7.2 The author would like to thank Bernie Sudds for her assistance on site, the CAD department of PCA for the illustrations, and Gary Brown for his project management and editing.

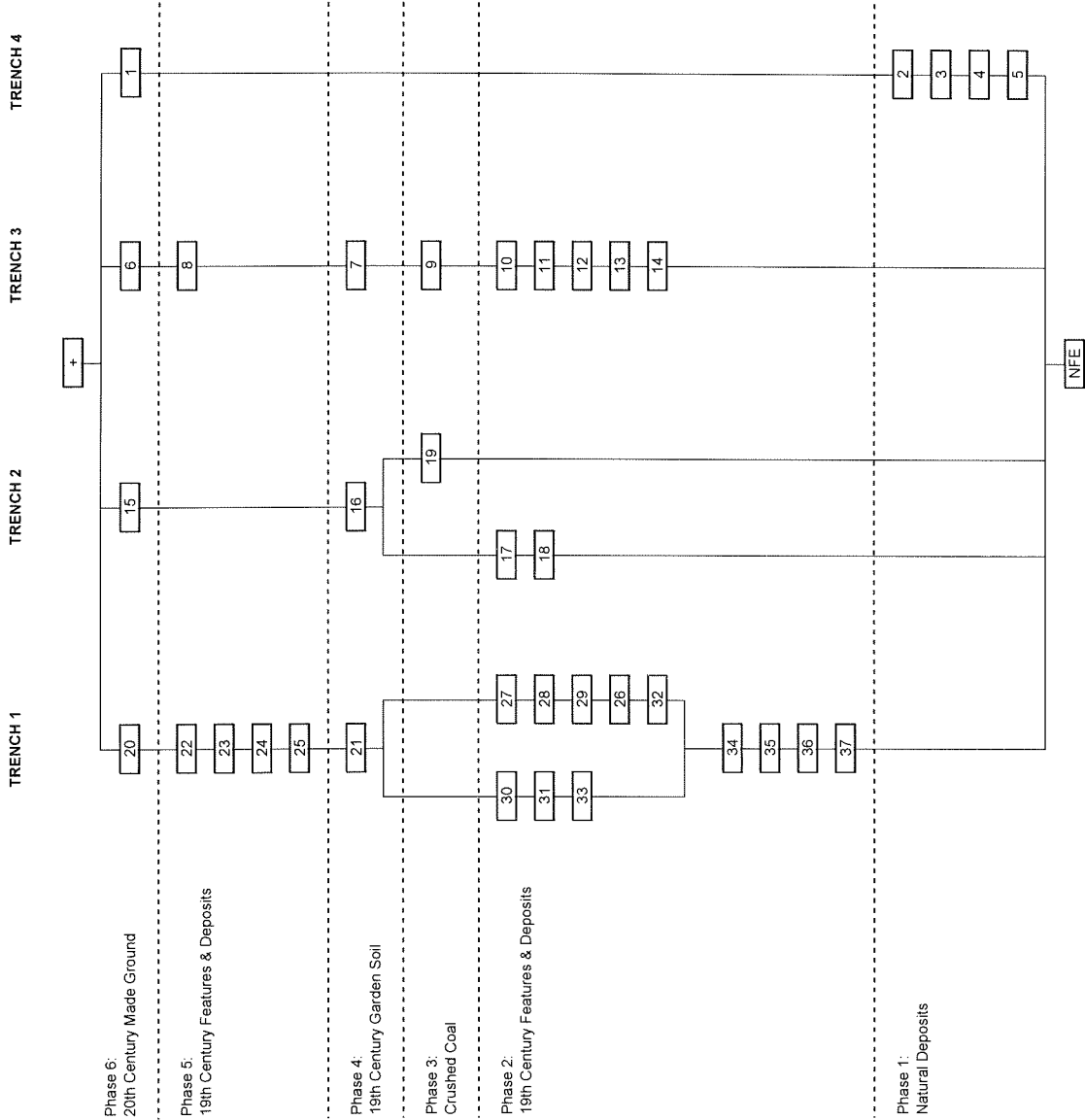
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, G. 2007. *Method Statement Archaeological Evaluation, 78-120 Florence Terrace, London, SE14..* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Unpublished Report

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
FTN 07	1	-	1	Layer	Made Ground	20 th century	6
FTN 07	2	-	1	Layer	Natural	-	1
FTN 07	3	Tr 4	1	Layer	Natural	-	1
FTN 07	4	Tr 4	1	Layer	Natural	-	1
FTN 07	5	Tr 4	1	Layer	Natural	-	1
FTN 07	6	-	2	Layer	Made Ground	20 th century	6
FTN 07	7	-	2	Layer	Garden Soil	19 th century	4
FTN 07	8	-	2	Layer	Sandy Deposit	19 th century	5
FTN 07	9	-	2	Layer	Crushed Coal Dump	19 th century	3
FTN 07	10	Tr 3	2	Layer	Made Ground	19 th century	2
FTN 07	11	-	2	Layer	Chalk Deposit/Dump	19 th century	2
FTN 07	12	-	2	Layer	Made Ground	19 th century	2
FTN 07	13	Tr 3	2	Layer	Sandy Deposit/Dump	19 th century	2
FTN 07	14	Tr 3	2	Layer	Made Ground	19 th century	2
FTN 07	15	-	3	Layer	Made Ground	20 th century	6
FTN 07	16	Tr 2	3	Layer	Garden Soil	19 th century	4
FTN 07	17	Tr 2	3	Layer	Made Ground	19 th century	2
FTN 07	18	Tr 2	3	Masonry	Remains of Wall	19 th century	2
FTN 07	19	Tr 2	3	Layer	Crushed Coal Dump	19 th century	3
FTN 07	20	-	4	Layer	Made Ground	20 th century	6
FTN 07	21	-	4	Layer	Garden Soil	19 th century	4
FTN 07	22	-	-	Fill	Fill of [23]	19 th century	5
FTN 07	23	Tr 1	-	Cut	Circular Pit	19 th century	5
FTN 07	24	-	4	Fill	Fill of [25]	19 th century	5
FTN 07	25	Tr 1	4	Cut	N-S Linear Feature/Gully	19 th century	5
FTN 07	26	Tr 1	4	Layer	Silty Sand Deposit	19 th century	2
FTN 07	27	-	4	Fill	Fill of [28]	19 th century	2
FTN 07	28	-	4	Cut	Circular Pit?	19 th century	2
FTN 07	29	Tr 1	-	Layer	Slightly Silty Sand Deposit	19 th century	2
FTN 07	30	Tr 1	4	Fill	Fill of [31]	19 th century	2
FTN 07	31	Tr 1	4	Cut	N-S Linear Feature/Gully	19 th century	2
FTN 07	32	-	4	Layer	Silty Sand Deposit	19 th century	2
FTN 07	33	Tr 1	4	Layer	Layer of Crushed Brick	19 th century	2
FTN 07	34	Tr 1	4	Layer	Layer of White Clay	19 th century	2
FTN 07	35	Tr 1	4	Layer	Layer of Crushed Brick	19 th century	2
FTN 07	36	Tr 1	4	Layer	Mid Grey Slightly Silty Sand	19 th century	2
FTN 07	37	-	4	Layer	Mottled Yellow Slightly Silty Sand	19 th century	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-26729

 Project
details

[Add or edit entries](#)

Project name	Florence Terrace
Short description of the project	A four trench evaluation at 78-120 Florence Terrace, London, SE14. The evaluation identified natural deposits one of the four trenches. The other three trenches revealed notable depths of 19th century layers, deposits, and dumps. Part of a 19th century wall was observed in one trench, though its function was unable to be established. Another trench revealed evidence of 19th century activity in the form of pits and linear features, likely boundaries or gullies. Two associated layers of crushed brick, divided by a clay horizon are likely to represent deposit brought to the site from the post-medieval brick clamps known to have operated in the area. No features pre-dating the 19th century were able to be observed.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2007 End: 02-05-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FTN 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	LINEAR BOUNDARIES/GULLIES Post Medieval
Monument type	CRUSHED BRICK DUMPS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Status	Incomplete
Missing Fields	Fields from the project type section

 Project
location

[Add or edit entries](#)

Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS Florence Terrace
Postcode	SE14
Study area	1032.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - TQ 3697 7675 LL - 51.4726071811 -0.02763547849120 (decimal) LL - 51 28 21 N 000 01 39 W (degrees) Point
Height OD	Min: 10.71m Max: 10.77m

Status	Incomplete	
<div> <div>?</div> <div>Project creators</div> </div>		<div>Add or edit entries</div>
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology	
Project design originator	Gary Brown	
Project director/manager	Gary Brown	
Project supervisor	Sarah Hoad	
Type of sponsor/funding body	Florence Terrace Ltd	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Florence Terrace Ltd	
Status	Incomplete	
<div> <div>?</div> <div>Project archives</div> </div>		<div>Add or edit entries</div>
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass','Metal'	
Status	Incomplete	
Missing Fields	Physical Archive recipient, Digital Archive recipient, Digital Contents, Paper Archive recipient, Paper Contents	
<div> <div>?</div> <div>Project bibliography 1</div> </div>		<div> <div>Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)</div> <div>▼</div> <div>Add or edit entries</div> <div>+</div> </div>
Status	Incomplete	

Please enter your name and personal email address here so that any queries about this form can be directed to you:

Name	Email address
Sarah Hoad	shoad@pre-construct.com