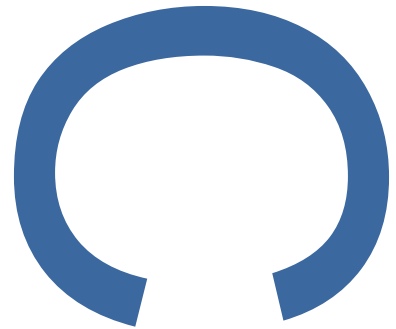


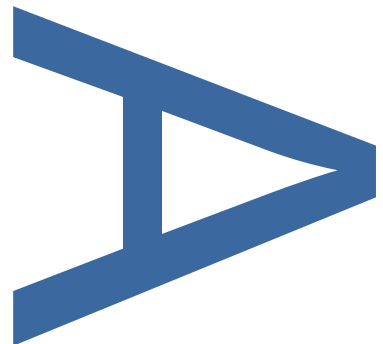
**1 MINA ROAD,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,  
SE1 2QS**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH  
EVALUATION**



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



**SITE CODE: MIA17**

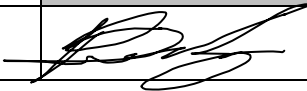
**APRIL 2017**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**1 MINA ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK;  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**1 MINA ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 2QS  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Site Code: MIA17**

**Central NGR: TQ 33536 78321**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark**

**Planning Reference: 16/AP/2677**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd**

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**March 2017**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 1 Mina Road, London borough of Southwark, SE1 2QS. The site is located within the borough of Southwark and is centred at TQ 33536 78321.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 15th and 17th March 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural head deposits were located between 1.83m OD to the north of the site and 1.46m OD to the south. Underlying Kempton Park Gravels were recorded to the north of the site between 1.41m OD and 1.39m OD.
- 1.4 The natural head deposits were cut by ditches, post-holes and stake-holes dated to the Roman period. The features were all sealed by a post-medieval plough-soil, which was overlain by a post-medieval topsoil. This was in turn sealed by a layer of hardcore rubble associated with the current buildings upon the site.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd, was undertaken on land at 1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark between 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> March 2017. It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the its re-development.
- 2.2 The site comprised an L-shaped plot of land occupied by Albany Garage, No 1 Mina Road. It is bounded to the north-east by the rears of Nos 288 and 296 Old Kent Road, to the south-east by a yard area, to the south-west by Walworth Academy, and to the north-west by Mina Road. The site is centred at TQ 33536 78321.
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2016), detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2014) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.4 The site was given a unique site-code MIA17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Southwark Borough Council, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.
- 3.2 The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning application at the site for a block of apartments and a detached house. The scope of works, the Written Scheme of Investigation and the site works were agreed with, and monitored by Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 3.3 The work was undertaken under the auspices of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), and the London Borough of Southwark Borough Unitary Development Plan, (UDP), dated July 2007. Since September 2007.
- 3.4 The following conditions relating to archaeology have been attached to the planning permission:
- Condition 4) Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- Reason In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.
- Condition 5) Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, the applicant shall submit a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological recording, which shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and implemented and shall not be carried out other than in accordance with any such approval given.
- 3.5 Reason: In order that the details of the programme of archaeological excavation and recording works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007
- 3.6 Condition 6) Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

- 3.7 Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007.
- 3.8 In accordance with Condition 4 of the planning permission, the archaeological evaluation works reported herein was undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation, approved by Southwark Council in advance of the fieldwork commencing.



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown 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 site lies within an area of Kempton Park Gravels, defined as 'Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part'.

4.1.3 A geotechnical desk study has been undertaken on the site (Ground and Water, June 2016), although no intrusive geotechnical site investigations have been undertaken. An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately south of the site at Walworth Academy, recorded natural gravels between 0.36m AOD and -0.5m OD. No peat deposits were observed and the naturally deposited alluvial strata were contaminated by hydrocarbons.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site is bounded to the north-east by the rears of Nos 288 and 296 Old Kent Road, to the south-east by a yard area, to the south-west by Walworth Academy, and to the north-west by Mina Road and site is predominantly level at 3m AOD recorded by a Spot Height, situated in the centre of Old Kent Road immediately north-east of the site.

4.2.2 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known to occur within the site. Historic mapping shows a small stream a short distance south of the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the desk based assessment:

5.2 The bulk of the recorded archaeological finds within the study area search radius are of later prehistoric and Roman date.

### **5.3 Prehistoric**

5.3.1 Undiagnostic flintwork together with two Neolithic stone axes were identified at the Bricklayers Arms site to the east of the site. An assemblage of struck flint including two blades dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic was identified at Humphrey Street to the south-east. Residual flintwork was identified in later contexts to the east of the site. A late Neolithic or early Bronze Age occupation site, represented by cut features, scattered flintwork and pottery was found to the southeast of the site, at the junction of Humphrey Street and the Old Kent Road. The presence of a hearth and daub suggests semi-permanent buildings; possibly a farm homestead. Peat deposits dated to the Bronze Age, together with a wooden trackway of interlaced branches have been identified at the Bricklayers Arms Railway yard site, and at Willow Walk/Pages walk to the east of the site. Further peat deposits have been identified at Humphrey Street to the south-east. To the south-east, at 14-38 Albany Road, evidence of land drainage in the late Iron Age is suggested, though the dating evidence is inconclusive and the supposedly Iron Age drainage ditch may actually be Roman.

### **5.4 Roman**

5.4.1 Roman features and finds are common from the area. It is apparent that this part of Southwark formed part of a highly developed agricultural landscape which developed around the bridgehead settlement to the north and the line of the Roman Road along which the Old Kent Road has been aligned. Finds and features typically associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, ditches and associated aligned land and agricultural divisions, together with quarry pits, burials and chance finds of material culture. Gravel sections of Watling Street have been identified at Coburg Road to the south-east of the site, at East Street to the north-west and at Surrey Square to the west. A Roman field system represented by boundary and/or drainage ditches was identified north of the site on the large site at Dunton Road, Old Kent Road, Humphrey Street and Mandela Way. Dating evidence recovered from the field system suggests it was established in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, following reclamation of what had been marshland. Associated with the boundary/drainage ditches on this site were two groups of contemporary postholes; possibly representing buildings or structures within the field system. The absence of hearths however indicates they are unlikely to have had a domestic function. Roman ditches have been identified at 281 Old

Kent Road, north of the site, at Hendre Road to the north and at Humphrey Street to the south-east. An agricultural soil horizon and pits at Massinger Street has been identified to the north of the site. Roman pottery was identified at 205-209 Old Kent Road to the north-west of the site, and a decorated pottery vessel has been found at Fishmongers Ground to the west. Pottery and a two-headed sculpture has also been identified at the site of St Thomas Watering Place to the south-east of the site. Roman inhumation burial at 279 Old Kent Road to the north-west of the site, and Roman cremation burials together with ditches and a building were also identified to the north-west. An archaeological watching brief at 268 Old Kent Road in 2013, to the north-west of the site, recorded a layer of Roman date and an apparent cut feature containing a large amount of ceramic building material and worked stone. To the southeast, at 14-38 Albany Road, a Roman footpath, constructed of rubble and pottery, was recorded laid across an area of what was then marsh. This feature appeared to be contemporary with a number of drainage ditches. An archaeological excavation was undertaken at 430-432 Old Kent Road in 2012, to the south-east of the site. The excavation revealed a series of five Roman ditches. No evidence of the Roman road was found and it is thought that the ditches were either field boundaries or part of a drainage system.

## **5.5 Anglo Saxon & Medieval**

5.5.1 No finds or features of Anglo-Saxon date have been identified within a 500m radius of the site. During the medieval period the site is considered to have lain away from known areas of settlement and activity. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division could conceivably be present.

## **5.6 Post-Medieval**

5.7 The desk based assessment concluded that evidence of post-medieval agricultural and horticultural activity may be represented, although due to the construction of the existing buildings on the site in the late 19th century, evidence of earlier 19th century buildings was considered unlikely to survive. The post-medieval and modern potential of the site was considered to be confined to the construction of the Stables and Chapel on the site in the 1890's.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2016), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?
  - What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?
  - Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the area?
  - Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?
  - Is there any evidence for land divisions, quarry pits or burial activity often associated with roads?
  - Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?
  - Does this suggest principally agricultural activity within the area of the site?
  - Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?
  - Is there any evidence of the 19th century Stables and Chapel which previously occupied the site?
  - What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, caused by previous activity on the site?
- 6.3 The site was subject to three evaluation trenches. Trenches 1 and 2 measured 3m x 2m, whilst Trench measured 2m x 2m.
- 6.4 Due to the evaluation taking place prior to the demolition of the existing garage structure, all the trenches were dug by hand, as there was insufficient space to allow access for a machine.
- 6.5 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a team of ground workers using picks and shovels, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 6.6 The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.

- 6.7 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant trench faces that required examination or recording were cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.8 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.9 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.10 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with LAARC with site code MIA17.
- 6.12 Levels were located using dumpy level, that brought a TBM onto site with a value of 3.13m OD, from a TBM, located outside using a GPS, with a value of 3.41m.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural gravels of the Thanet Beds Formation. This was only observed in Trench 3, recorded as [50] and fell from a height of 1.41m OD in the south-west of the trench to 1.39m OD in the north-west.
- 7.2 Overlying the gravels, and observed in all the trenches was head deposits, comprising a sandy silt, (brickearth). This was recorded as [41] in Trench 1, [92] in Trench 2 and [49] in Trench 3, and fell from a height of 1.65m OD in Trench 3 to 1.46m OD in Trench 1.
- 7.3 Cut into the brickearth were two ditches, three post-holes and thirty-four stake-holes, all dated to the Roman period, although no dating evidence was recovered from the stakeholes.
- 7.4 The fills of the stake-holes were all similar in form, comprising loose-firmly compacted, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Details of the individual stake-holes can be seen in the table below.

Context Number	Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Level (mOD)
4	1	0.08	0.06	1.50
6	1	0.05	0.05	1.52
8	1	0.04	0.04	1.46
10	1	0.05	0.05	1.50
12	1	0.06	0.05	1.46
14	1	0.06	0.05	1.54
16	1	0.06	0.06	1.46
18	1	0.06	0.06	1.52
20	1	0.08	0.07	1.46
22	1	0.07	0.06	1.52
24	1	0.07	0.06	1.46
26	1	0.05	0.04	1.46
28	1	0.07	0.06	1.50
30	1	0.06	0.05	1.50
32	1	0.04	0.04	1.50
34	1	0.04	0.04	1.50
36	1	0.08	0.07	1.50
38	1	0.08	0.08	1.50
40	1	0.06	0.06	1.50

Context Number	Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Level (mOD)
63	2	0.08	0.06	1.62
65	2	0.07	0.07	1.62
67	2	0.08	0.06	1.62
69	2	0.07	0.05	1.62
71	2	0.08	0.08	1.56
73	2	0.08	0.07	1.56
75	2	0.08	0.06	1.62
77	2	0.07	0.07	1.62
79	2	0.08	0.06	1.63
81	2	0.08	0.07	1.63
83	2	0.06	0.06	1.62
85	2	0.08	0.08	1.60
87	2	0.07	0.06	1.60
89	2	0.08	0.06	1.60
91	2	0.06	0.05	1.60

- 7.5 In Trench 2, ditch [55] ran across the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It had a width of over 1.30m, (continuing beyond the south-eastern LOE of the trench), and a depth of 0.32m. It had two fills, [52] and [53]. The primary fill [52] comprised firmly compacted, dark grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks and contained abraded daub and fragments of Roman tile dated to AD 50-160.
- 7.6 The secondary fill, [52] comprised a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and charcoal flecks, from which fragments of daub, tegula dated to AD 50-160 were recovered.
- 7.7 Three post-holes were recorded on Trench 2, [57], [59] and [61]. Their fills were all similar in form, comprising firmly compacted, mid grey sandy silt. Details of the individual post-holes can be seen in the table below.

Context Number	Fill Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max Level (mOD)	Min Level (mOD)
57	56	0.34	0.30	0.17	1.56	1.45
59	58	0.53	0.30	0.12	1.62	1.50
61	60	0.36	0.22	0.08	1.53	1.45

- 7.8 Ditch [48] ran across Trench 3 on a northwest-southeast alignment, with a length of over 2m and a width of over 1.65m, continuing beyond the limits of the trench, and had a depth of 0.25m. It contained two fills, [46] and [47].
- 7.9 Fill [47], the primary fill of ditch [48], comprised firmly compacted, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, charcoal fleck and fragments of oyster shell. Pottery recovered from the fill was dated to AD 270-400, placing the context within the late Roman period. Sherds of imbrex and tegula were also present within the fill along with the skull of a small horse or pony.
- 7.10 The secondary fill of the ditch, [46] was firmly compacted, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded, charcoal flecks and fragments of oyster shell. Pottery dating to AD 350-400 was also recovered.
- 7.11 Truncating ditch [48], on a northeast-southwest alignment was ditch [45]. Only a very small section of this ditch was witnessed, as most the feature lay beyond the limits of the trench. It had a length of over 2m, a width of over 0.20m and a depth of over 0.09m, with the sides still falling beyond the L.O.E.
- 7.12 The single fill of the ditch, [44] comprised a loose-firmly compacted, dark grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones along with charcoal flecks. Fragments of Roman tiles, dated to AD 55-160 were recovered from the fill, however these must be residual, due to the feature's place within the stratigraphic sequence.
- 7.13 Sealing the features in all the trenches was a layer of sub-soil, recorded as [2], [43] and [52]. This deposit comprised moderately compacted, light-mid greenish, greyish brown sandy silt which contained fragments of ceramic tobacco pipe, dating it to the post-medieval period. The layer was approximately 0.40m thick and fell from a height of 2.17m OD in Trench 3 to 1.84m OD in Trench 1, following the slight gradient of the natural topography. It is probable that this layer represents a post-medieval plough soil.
- 7.14 Overlying the sub-soil in all the trenches was a layer of post-medieval topsoil, numbered as [1], [42] and [53]. It had a maximum thickness of 0.40m in Trench 2 and a minimum thickness of 0.28m in Trench 1, and fell from a maximum height of 2.51m OD in Trench 3 to a minimum height of 2.04m OD in Trench 1.
- 7.15 The topsoil was sealed in all of the trenches by a layer of modern hardcore rubble associated with the construction of the building that currently stands on the site.



## **8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

8.1.1 The Thanet Bed Gravel deposits were only observed in Trench 3, located at the north of the site, with a height of 1.40m OD.

8.1.2 Overlying the natural gravels was the Quaternary Head deposits, (brickearth) and fell from a height of 1.65m OD in Trench 3, at the north of the site to 1.46m OD in Trench 1, at the south of the site.

### **8.2 Phase 2: Roman**

8.2.1 This phase represents the earliest human occupation of the site recorded during the evaluation. It is possible that [48] is the remnant of a roadside ditch for Watling Street and that ditches [45] and [55] represent land division, (i.e. field boundaries) that run along the southern side of the road, with the post-holes and stake-holes representing associated fencing.

### **8.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval**

8.3.1 This phase is represented by layers of subsoil and topsoil indicative of the agricultural activities that are known to have taken place within the area throughout this period until the construction of buildings and yards on the site, as shown on 1871 Ordnance Survey map.

8.3.2 It is probable that the ploughing of the site during this period partially horizontally truncated the natural deposits and archaeological horizon, explaining why the features were all so shallow.

### **8.4 Phase 4: Modern**

8.4.1 The topsoil was sealed by hardcore rubble associated with the construction of the current building on the site, Albion Garage. Construction of the garage appears to have erased all trace of the Stables and Chapel that occupied the site in the 1890's.

## **9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

### **9.1 Primary Objectives**

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at 1 Mina Road, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

### **9.2 What is the nature and OD height of the natural strata on the site?**

9.2.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural gravels of the Thanet Beds Formation. This was only observed in Trench 3, recorded as [50], and fell from a height of 1.41m OD in the south-west of the trench to 1.39m OD in the north-west.

9.2.2 Overlying the gravels, and observed in all the trenches, were Quaternary Head deposits, comprising a sandy silt, (brickearth). This was recorded as [41] in Trench 1, [92] in Trench 2 and [49] in Trench 3, and fell from a height of 1.65m OD in Trench 3 to 1.46m OD in Trench 1.

### **9.3 What is the natural topography of the area; are there any indications of water courses?**

9.3.1 The natural topography of the site appears to fall gently towards the south. There were no indications of water courses.

### **9.4 Is there any evidence of prehistoric exploitation of the area?**

9.4.1 No evidence of prehistoric exploitation was identified during the of the evaluation.

### **9.5 Is there any evidence for Roman activity on the site?**

### **9.6 Is there any evidence for land divisions, quarry pits or burial activity often associated with roads?**

9.6.1 Evidence for Roman activity was observed during the evaluation. The features recorded did not have any great depth, suggesting horizontal truncation via ploughing in the post-medieval period. This factor, along with the limited scope of evaluation work, made it difficult to confidently interpret the features recorded. Considering the site's location, in close proximity to the line of Watling Street, it is a reasonable assumption that the features represent roadside ditches and land divisions, running perpendicular to the supposed course of Watling Street.

### **9.7 Is there any evidence for medieval activity on the site?**

### **9.8 Does this suggest principally agricultural activity within the area of the site?**

9.8.1 No evidence for medieval activity was witnessed during the evaluation.

### **9.9 Is there any evidence for post-medieval activity on the site?**

**9.10 Is there any evidence of the 19th century Stables and Chapel which previously occupied the site?**

9.10.1 The evidence from the evaluation shows that the site was used for agricultural/horticultural purposes during the post-medieval period. This evidence takes the form of a thick layer of plough-soil, overlain by top-soil, both dated to the post-medieval period

9.10.2 No evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Stables and Chapel were identified on the site.

**9.11 What is the depth of truncation, relative to natural deposits, caused by previous activity on the site?**

9.11.1 It is most probable that the site underwent truncation to the natural horizon during the post-medieval period due to ploughing, explaining why the features were all so shallow.

## **10 CONCLUSIONS**

- 10.1 The results of the evaluation show that the processes of intensive farming across the area of the site during the post-medieval period has had a detrimental effect on the archaeological horizon, causing partial horizontal truncation through ploughing.
- 10.2 The effect of this ploughing is that it is likely that only the bases of larger and deeper features have been left intact. Furthermore, due to the accumulation of these post-medieval deposits and the overlying made ground, the archaeological features were recorded at between approximately 1.50m and 1.60m below ground level.
- 10.3 The evidence recovered from the evaluation shows Roman archaeology is present across the site, and that these features are likely to be associated with roadside activities along the line of Watling Street, and most likely to be agricultural in nature.
- 10.4 It seems probable that throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods the site lay outside the focus of urbanisation and was utilised for horticultural/agricultural purposes.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work and behalf of their clients TLS (Mina Road) Ltd, who also facilitated the opening up of the trenches.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Gillian King of Southwark Council for monitoring the site.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank: Tim Bradley for project managing and editing this report; Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Eniko Hudak for the Romano-British pottery assessment, Amparo Valcarcel for the building material assessment; Kevin Rielly for the animal bone assessment; Richard Archer for the survey and Rosie Banens, for her work on site.

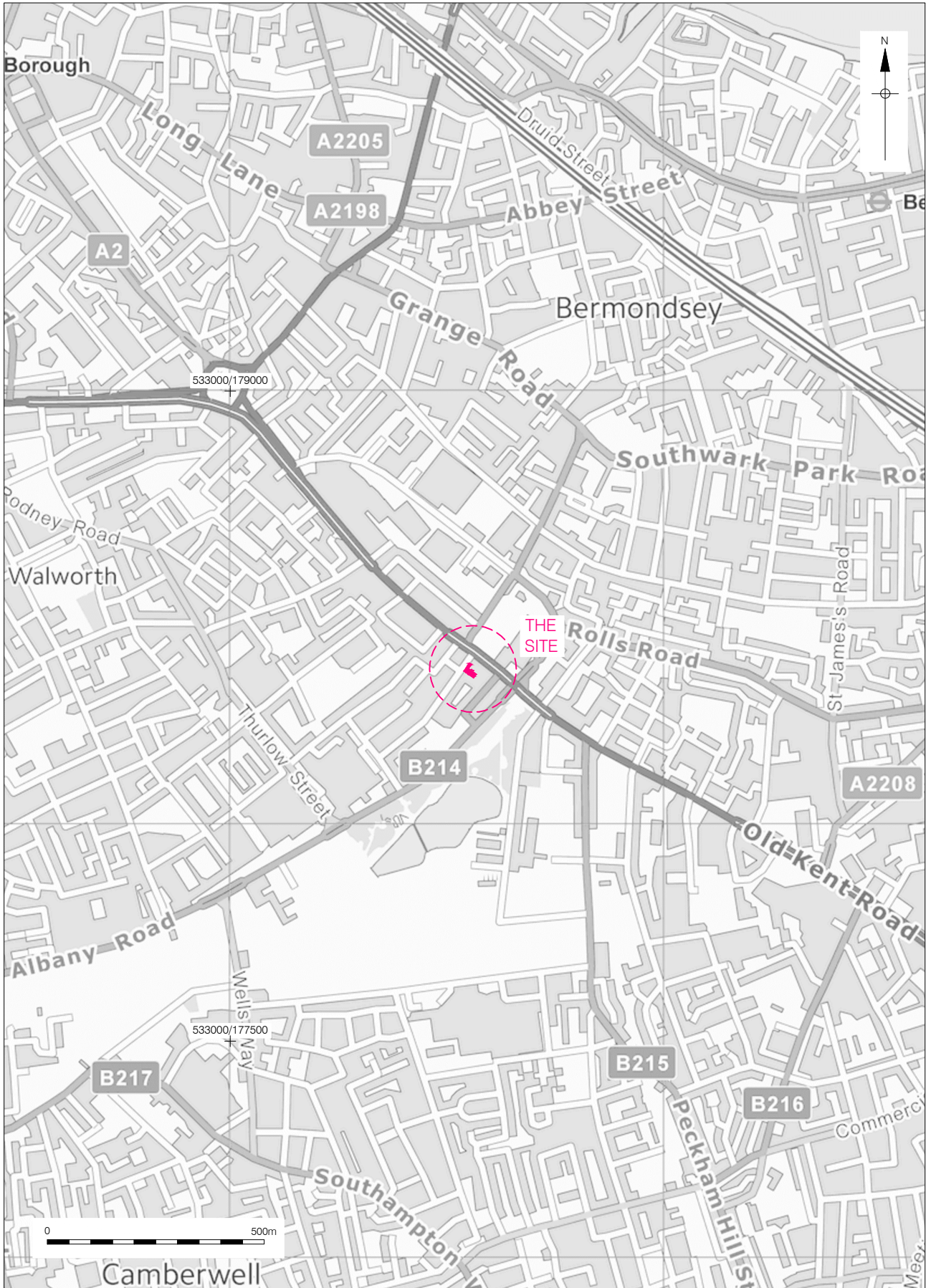
## 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CIfA 2014 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014)

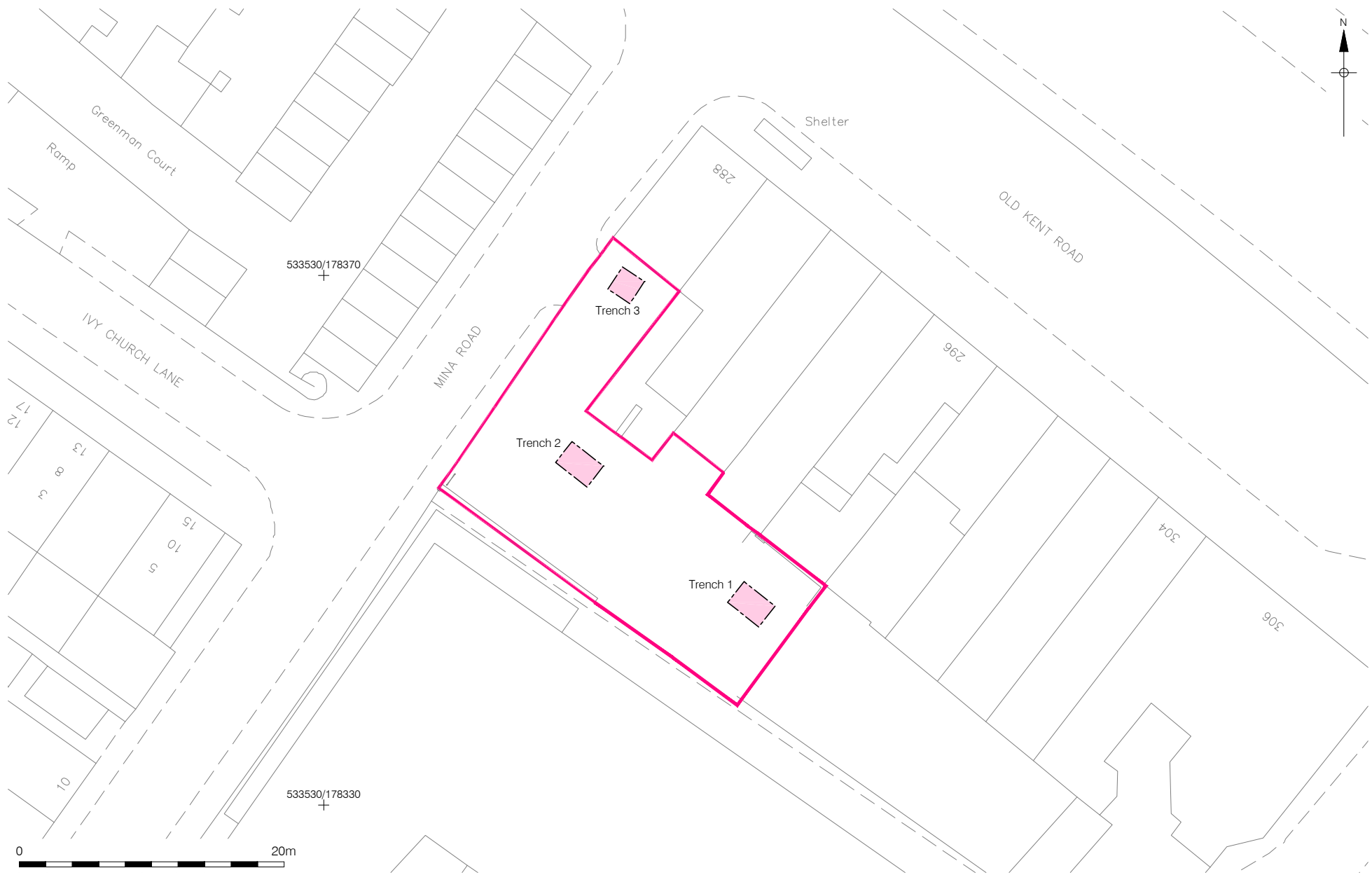
CgMs 2016 1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. CgMs Consulting unpublished report.

Taylor, J. and Brown, G. 2009 PCA Fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I), London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2017  
 28/03/17 RM

Figure 2  
 Trench Location Plan  
 1:400 at A4



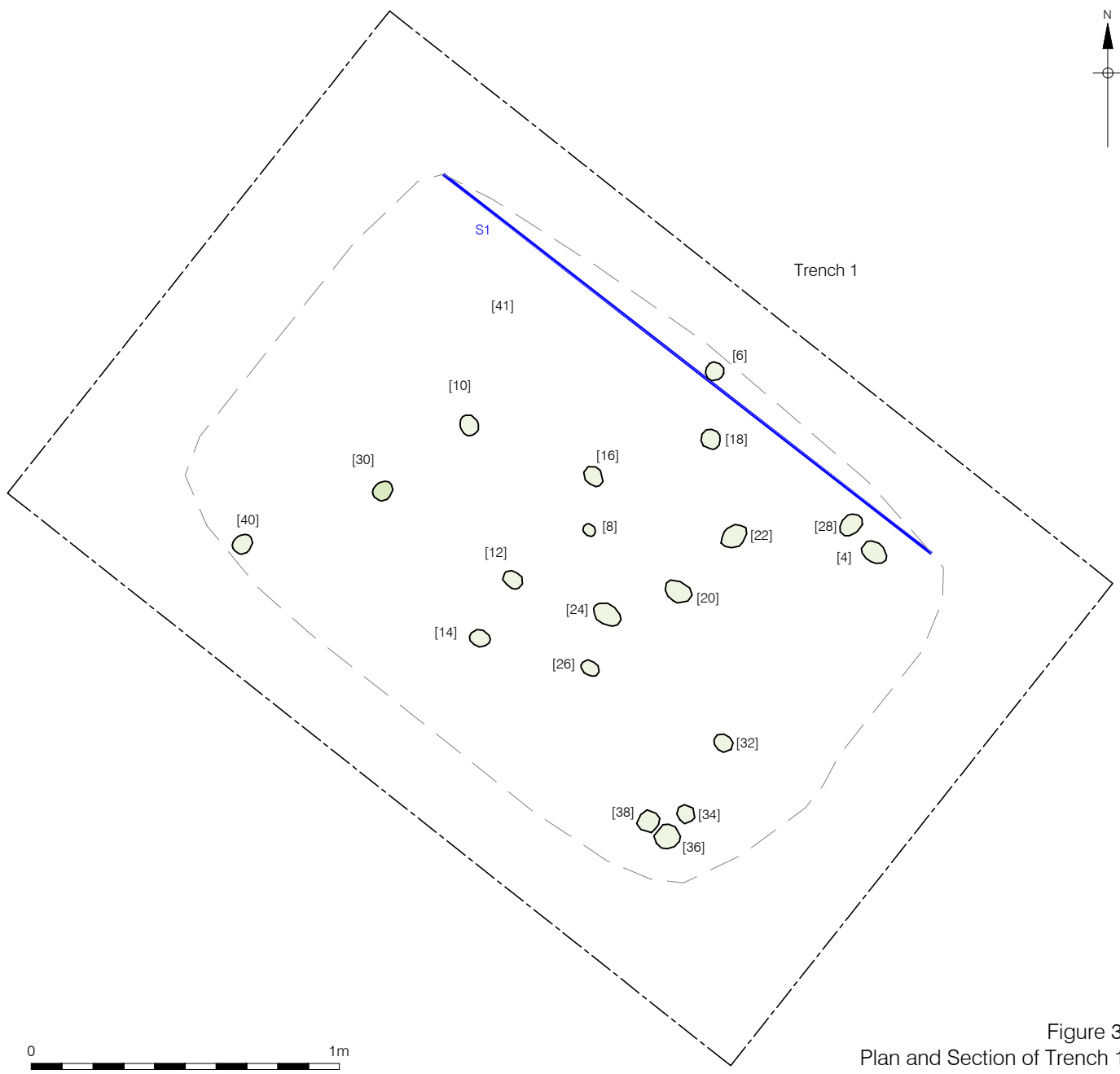
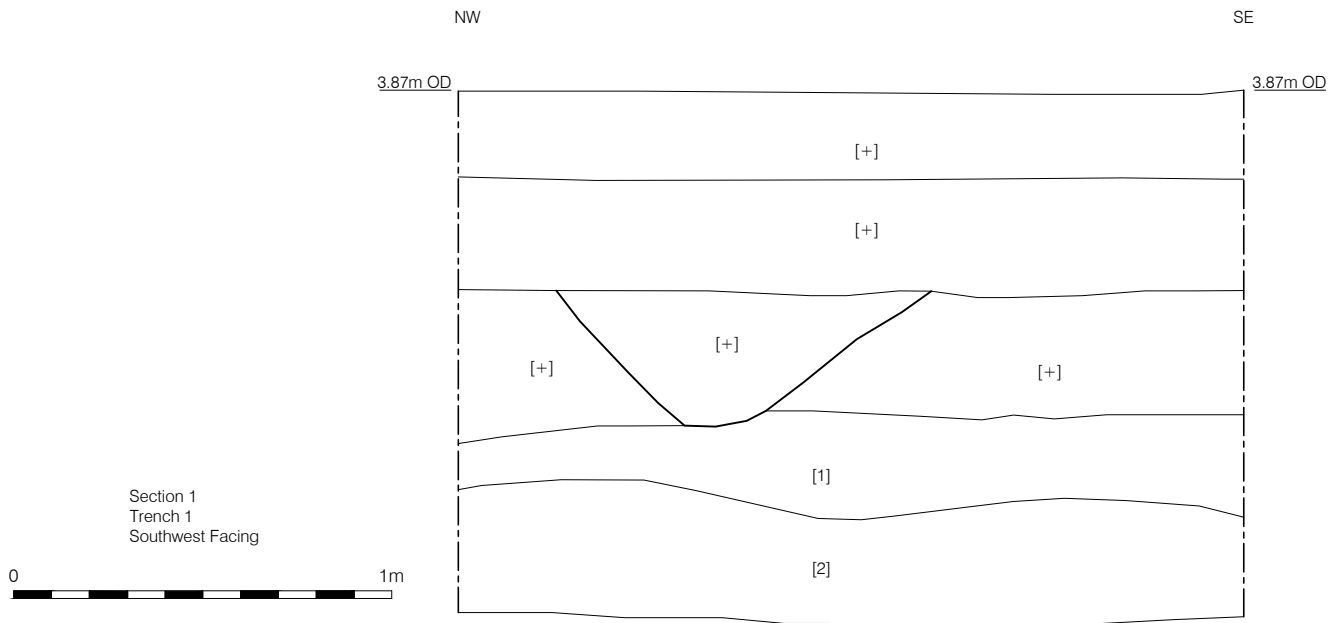
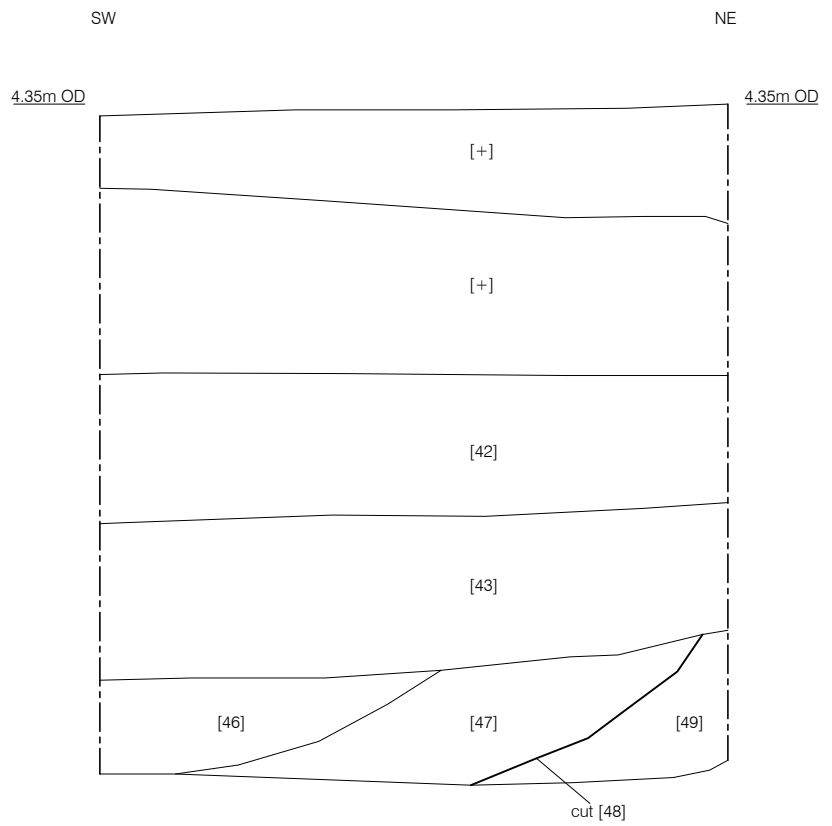


Figure 3  
Plan and Section of Trench 1  
1:20 at A4





Section 3  
Trench 3  
Southeast Facing



Figure 5  
Plan and Section of Trench 3  
1:20 at A4

**PLATES:**



*Plate 1: Trench 1, Looking South-East*



*Plate 2: Section1, Tr1, Looking North-East*



*Plate 3: Trench 3, Looking North-West*



*Plate 4: Section 2, Tr2, Looking North-East*





*Plate 5: Trench 3, Looking South-East*



*Plate 6: Section 3, Tr3, Looking North-West*

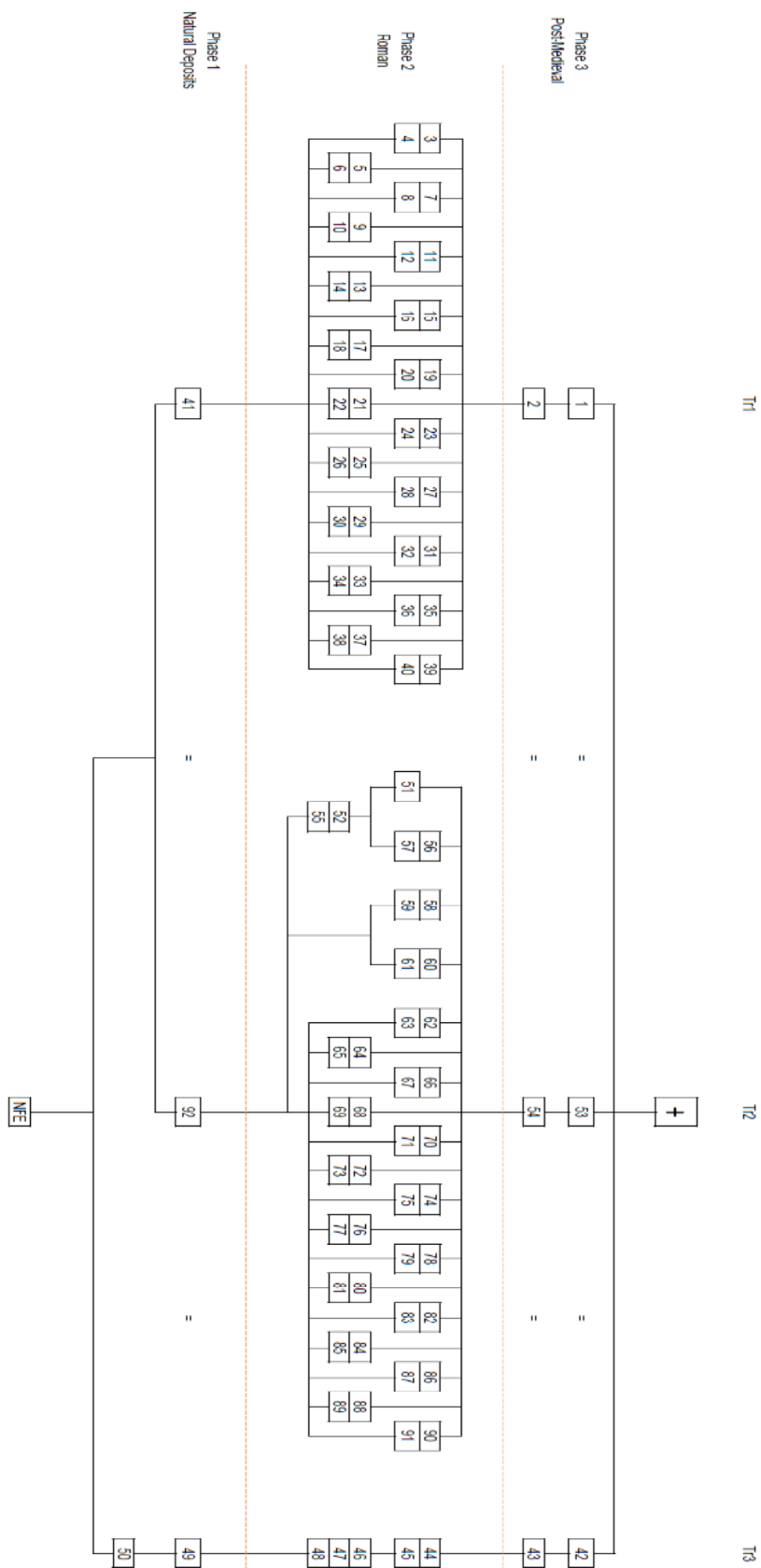
## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	CTX_equal to	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
1	Layer		42, 53	1	Post-Med Topsoil.	2.13	MIA17-PH3
2	Layer		43, 54	1	Post-Med Subsoil.	1.94	MIA17-PH3
3	Fill	4		1	Fill of Stakehole [4].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
4	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
5	Fill	6		1	Fill of Stakehole [6].	1.52	MIA17-PH2
6	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.52	MIA17-PH2
7	Fill	8		1	Fill of Stakehole [8].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
8	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
9	Fill	10		1	Fill of Stakehole [10].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
10	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
11	Fill	12		1	Fill of Stakehole [12].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
12	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
13	Fill	14		1	Fill of Stakehole [14].	1.54	MIA17-PH2
14	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.54	MIA17-PH2
15	Fill	16		1	Fill of Stakehole [16].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
16	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
17	Fill	18		1	Fill of Stakehole [18].	1.52	MIA17-PH2
18	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.52	MIA17-PH2
19	Fill	20		1	Fill of Stakehole [20].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
20	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
21	Fill	22		1	Fill of Stakehole [22].	1.52	MIA17-PH2
22	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.52	MIA17-PH2
23	Fill	24		1	Fill of Stakehole [24].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
24	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
25	Fill	26		1	Fill of Stakehole [26].	1.46	MIA17-PH2
26	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.46	MIA17-PH2
27	Fill	28		1	Fill of Stakehole [28].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
28	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
29	Fill	30		1	Fill of Stakehole [30].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
30	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
31	Fill	32		1	Fill of Stakehole [32].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
32	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
33	Fill	34		1	Fill of Stakehole [34].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
34	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
35	Fill	36		1	Fill of Stakehole [36].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
36	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
37	Fill	38		1	Fill of Stakehole [38].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
38	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
39	Fill	40		1	Fill of Stakehole [40].	1.5	MIA17-PH2
40	Cut			1	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.5	MIA17-PH2
41	Layer			1	Natural Brickearth deposits.	1.59	MIA17-PH2
42	Layer		1, 53	3	Post-Medieval Topsoil.	2.51	MIA17-PH3
43	Layer		2, 53	3	Post-Medieval Subsoil.	2.17	MIA17-PH3
44	Fill	45		3	Fill of Linear [45].	1.65	MIA17-PH2
45	Cut			3	Cut of NE-SW Aligned Linear.	1.65	MIA17-PH2
46	Fill	48		3	Secondary Fill of Ditch [48].	1.73	MIA17-PH2
47	Fill	48		3	Primary Fill of Ditch [48].	1.83	MIA17-PH2
48	Cut			3	Cut of NW-SE Aligned Roman Ditch	1.83	MIA17-PH2
49	Layer		41, 92	3	Natural Brickearth Deposits.	1.83	MIA17-PH1
50	Layer			3	Natural Gravel Deposits.	1.41	MIA17-PH1
51	Fill	55		2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [55].	1.67	
52	Fill	55		2	Primary Fill of Ditch [55].	1.63	MIA17-PH2
53	Layer		1, 42	2	Post-Medieval Topsoil.	2.39	MIA17-PH3
54	Layer		2, 43	2	Post-Medieval Subsoil.	1.97	MIA17-PH3
55	Cut			2	NE-SW Aligned Roman Ditch Cut.	1.63	MIA17-PH2
56	Fill	57		2	Fill of Posthole [57].	1.56	MIA17-PH2
57	Cut			2	Roman Posthole Cut.	1.56	MIA17-PH2
58	Fill	59		2	Fill of Posthole [59].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
59	Cut			2	Roman Posthole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
60	Fill	61		2	Fill of Posthole [61].	1.53	MIA17-PH2
61	Cut			2	Roman Posthole Cut.	1.53	MIA17-PH2
62	Fill	63		2	Fill of Stakehole [63].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
63	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
64	Fill	65		2	Fill of Stakehole [65].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
65	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
66	Fill	67		2	Fill of Stakehole [67].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
67	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
68	Fill	69		2	Fill of Stakehole [69].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
69	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
70	Fill	71		2	Fill of Stakehole [71].	1.56	MIA17-PH2
71	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.56	MIA17-PH2
72	Fill	73		2	Fill of Stakehole [73].	1.56	MIA17-PH2

Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	CTX_equal to	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	Phase
73	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.56	MIA17-PH2
74	Fill	75		2	Fill of Stakehole [75].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
75	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
76	Fill	77		2	Fill of Stakehole [77].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
77	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
78	Fill	79		2	Fill of Stakehole [77].	1.63	MIA17-PH2
79	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.63	MIA17-PH2
80	Fill	81		2	Fill of Stakehole [81].	1.63	MIA17-PH2
81	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.63	MIA17-PH2
82	Fill	83		2	Fill of Stakehole [83].	1.62	MIA17-PH2
83	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.62	MIA17-PH2
84	Fill	85		2	Fill of Stakehole [85].	1.6	MIA17-PH2
85	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.6	MIA17-PH2
86	Fill	87		2	Fill of Stakehole [87].	1.6	MIA17-PH2
87	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.6	MIA17-PH2
88	Fill	89		2	Fill of Stakehole [89].	1.6	MIA17-PH2
89	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.6	MIA17-PH2
90	Fill	91		2	Fill of Stakehole [91].	1.6	MIA17-PH2
91	Cut			2	Roman Stakehole Cut.	1.6	MIA17-PH2
92	Layer		41, 49	2	Natural Brickearth Deposits.	1.63	MIA17-PH2



## APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



### APPENDIX 3: ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Eniko Hudak

The evaluation at Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark (MIA17) produced a very small assemblage of Roman pottery of 30 sherds weighing 467g (0.64 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

The assemblage was recovered from three individually numbered contexts (Table 1), with 21 sherds from Phase 2 Roman, and nine sherds from Phase 3 Post-Medieval. The rather low mean sherd weight (15.6g), and the observed high abrasion in the assemblage along with residual sherds even within Roman contexts imply a degree of redeposition had taken place.

Context	SC	W(g)	EVEs	Phase	Spotdate
43	9	143	0.23	3	AD270-400
46	13	195	0.28	2	AD350-400
47	8	129	0.23	2	AD350-400
TOTAL	30	467	0.74		

Table 1 – Context quantification and spotdates

There is a restricted range of fabrics represented in the assemblage (Table 2), most of which can be dated to the Late Roman period (AD250-400). Coarse wares include AHFA 2W and 2X type jars and a single base sherd of PORD. Late fine wares include heavily abraded fragments of an OXRC mortarium and a Young (1977) type C84 bowl with rows of stamped demirosettes divided by a cordon dated to AD350-400. There are a few fragments of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery present in the Roman contexts, such as VRW including a 7HOF type mortarium (AD50-140) and two small sherds of Terra Sigillata.

Fabric	SC	W(g)	EVEs
AHFA	8	143	0.34
BB1	1	8	
BBS	1	16	0.2
GROG	2	58	0.07
OXRC	5	84	
OXWC	1	19	
PKG	1	9	
PORD	1	44	
SAMCG	1	4	
SAMEG	1	8	
SAND	1	3	
VRW	7	71	0.03
TOTAL	30	467	0.64

Table 2 – Quantification by fabric

The small size of the assemblage limits the discussion beyond dating, however, there seems to be a strong Late Roman component on the site and future investigations have the potential to contribute to our knowledge of Late Roman pottery in Southwark. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage.

#### References

Symonds, R. (2002) Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Young, C. J. (1977) *The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region*, BAR 43.

## APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Cont ext	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
43	2459a;2452;3023	Early Roman sandy and Radlett fabrics ( <i>imbrex</i> , tiles and bricks)	10	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
44	2459a;2452	Early Roman sandy tiles	2	50	160	55	160	55-160	No mortar
46	3102;2459a;3006;2452;3105	Abraded daub; early Roman sandy brick, <i>tegulae</i> end bricks; Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone (rubble)	9	1500 BC	1666	50	1666	55-160+	No mortar
47	2459a	Early Roman sandy <i>imbrex</i> , <i>tegula</i> and tiles	4	50	160	50	160	50-160	No mortar
51	3102;2459a;2452	Abraded daub; early Roman sandy <i>tegula</i> and tile	3	1500 BC	1666	1500B C	1666	55-160+	No mortar
52	3102;2459a	Abraded daub; early Roman sandy tiles	3	1500 BC	1666	1500B C	1666	50-160+	No mortar

### Review

The small assemblage (31 fragments, 5.38 kg) consists of pieces of early Roman ceramic building material (*tegula*, *imbrex*, tiles and bricks), and less quantities of stone (Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone).

All the Roman building material is in a fragmentary and abraded condition which would suggest that it has been reused, dumped or both. As expected the common first century to early second century red sandy group 2815 dominates, dated from the mid 1st to mid 2nd century (c.AD 50 – 160), with just one Radlett fabric group example, dating from c.AD 50 – 120. The fragments are made of London sandy fabrics 2459a, 3006 and 2452. Taken together these fabrics would indicate a date during the 1st or 1st to 2nd century, although as commonly re-used and with most in fairly abraded condition, a later date is not only possible but for some at least quite likely. Four examples of flanged roofing tiles were collected from [46] [47] and [51], and are made of the London sandy fabric 2549a, and are in a fragmentary condition and abraded.

The stone recovered is predominantly comprised of rubble in types frequently exploited for use in Roman masonry construction including Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone.

The building material assemblage reflects the early Roman occupation in Southwark associated to the structural development of the Roman road.

### **Bibliography**

Cowan, C., Seeley, F., Wardle, A. Westman, A &. Wheeler, L (2009) Roman Southwark settlement and economy: Excavations in Southwark 1973-91. MoLA Monogr Series 42, 187-205.

Killock, D. (2015). Temples and Suburbs. Excavations at Tabard Square, Southwark. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Monograph No. 18

## **APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

Kevin Rielly

### **Introduction**

This site is situated at the northern end of Mina Road, just south of the junction with the Old Kent Road. The excavated remains, derived from three trial trenches, include some Roman activity directly overlying natural horizons and beneath extensive post-medieval levels. Animal bones were recovered from each of the two main phases, these relatively well preserved although, as mentioned below, somewhat fragmented.

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

Animal bones were limited to the contents of the Roman level [47] and the post medieval deposit [43], both situated in trench 3. The former provided the partial remains of an adult equid, consisting of a very fragmented skull complete with both maxillary tooththrows and a few incisors, plus the atlas, axis and one other cervical vertebra. A worn second and an unerupted third adult incisor suggests this animal was between 4 and 5 years old (after Goody 1983, 101), tentatively confirmed by the lack of fusion of the aforementioned cervical vertebrae (fusion between 4 and 5 years as described in Schmid 1972, 75). The various dimensions of the skull and teeth indicate an individual within the size range of a medium-sized pony.

The later collection consists of a single cattle horncore taken from a relatively young animal, corresponding to Armitages (1982, 42) sub-adult category aged between 2 and 3 years.

### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The recovery of Roman deposits in this locality is not surprising considering that the Old Kent Road follows the old Roman road of Watling Street. Other Roman remains have been found in the immediate vicinity of this site as for example at 610 Old Kent Road just to the north and also from Albany Road, a parallel road to the south of Mina Road (information taken from the LAARC website).

The recovery of an equid skeleton can be associated with the Roman practice of dumping unused carcasses beyond the city confines, as demonstrated at several Roman cemetery sites, these coincidentally located within areas previously used for such waste disposal. Note for example the equid bones from Great Dover street (Rielly 2000), also on Watling Street. The evidence from this site and hopefully that recovered from further excavation, will make a valuable addition to the information already compiled concerning the age, size and type of equids used in Roman London (a pilot study is available in Rackham 1995, here comparing Roman and medieval horses from London).

The single bone from the later deposit can also be linked with local activity, in this case the burgeoning 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century tanning industry, with a probably contemporary major tansite at Grange Road, somewhat to the north of this part of the Old Kent Road. Cattle horncores can be interpreted as a waste product of this industry and a clear archaeological indicator of such activity (see Rielly 2011).

While this site clearly provided a rather small collection of animal bones, those collected undoubtedly correspond to noted Roman extra mural and then Post-medieval industrial activity in this general area. Further excavation may provide further equid remains, perhaps the remaining parts of the equid already partly excavated, as well as further evidence for tanning activities in this northern part of Southwark. It is recommended that excavation should preferentially proceed in that part of the site containing Trench 3.

## References

Armitage, P L, 1982 A system for ageing and sexing the horn cores of cattle from British post-medieval sites (17th to early 18th century) with special reference to unimproved British Longhorn cattle, in Wilson, B, Grigson, C & Payne, S (eds), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR Brit ser 109, Oxford, 37-54

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Rielly, K, 2011 The leather-production industry in Bermondsey - the archaeological evidence, in R, Thomson and Q, Mould (eds.), *Leather Tanneries - the archaeological evidence*, Exeter: Archetype Publications Ltd in association with the Archaeological Leather Group, 157-186.



## APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-280407

#### Project details

Project name	1 Mina road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS, An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 1 Mina Road, London borough of Southwark, SE1 2Qs. The site is located within the Borough of Southwark and is centred at TQ 33536 78321. Natural Head Deposits were located between 1.83m OD to the north of the site and 1.46m OD to the south. Underlying Kempton Park Gravels were recorded to the north of the site between 1.41m OD and 1.39m OD. The natural head deposits were cut by ditches, post-holes and stake-holes dated to the Roman period. The features were all sealed by a Post-Medieval plough-soil, which was overlain by a post-medieval topsoil. This was in turn sealed by a layer of hardcore rubble associated with the current buildings upon the site.
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2017 End: 17-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MIA17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	STAKEHOLES Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND

SOUTHWARK 1 Mina Road  
Postcode SE17 2QS  
Site coordinates TQ 33536 78321 51.487549260037 -0.076460602713 51 29 15 N 000 04 35 W  
Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 1.46m Max: 1.83m

---

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Project brief originator CgMs Consulting  
Project design originator Lorraine Mayo  
Project director/manager Tim Bradley  
Project supervisor Guy Seddon  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body TLS (Mina Road) Ltd

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient LAARC  
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 client report, blue cover
Entered by	Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24 March 2017

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