

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at The Former Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark

**Site Code: MDO 07
Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3280 7665**

**Written and Researched by Mark Bagwell
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2007**

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of St George South London

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

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEACH OBJECTIVES	7
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
5	METHODOLOGY	13
6	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	15
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	16
8	CONCLUSIONS.....	28
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	29
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	31
	APPENDIX 2: MATRIX.....	35
	APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT.....	36
	APPENDIX 4: ASSESMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES	40
	APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE BRICK SAMPLES AND BUILDING MATERIAL	42
	APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS	44
	APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM.....	45

ILLUSTRATIONS

	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.....	5
	FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION.....	6
	FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 1-3 PLANS	20
	FIGURE 4: TRENCHES 4-5 PLANS	21
	FIGURE 5: SECTIONS 1-3	22
	FIGURE 6: SECTIONS 4-5	23
	FIGURE 7: TEST PIT 1, LOOKING EAST.....	24
	FIGURE 8: TRENCH 2, LOOKING SOUTH.....	24
	FIGURE 9: TRENCH 5, LOOKING NORTH	25
	FIGURE 10: TRENCH 4, LOOKING EAST.....	25
	FIGURE 11: TRENCH 3, LOOKING WEST.....	26
	FIGURE 12: TRENCH 3, STRUCTURE [17], LOOKING NORTH.....	26
	FIGURE 13: TRENCH 4, STRUCTURE [45], LOOKING NORTH.....	27
	FIGURE 14: TRENCH 1, EAST CELLAR WALL [5].....	27

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at the former Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was implemented in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- 1.3 Five stepped trenches and one test pit were excavated across the site. Three trenches and the test pit were situated within the northern portion of the site and two trenches were located in the southern area of the site. In each of the trenches, the lowest deposit reached was natural gravel. In Trenches 2-5 and Test Pit 1 these were overlaid by medieval to post-medieval horticultural soil, which in Trench 3, produced residual finds dating to the Roman period. This layer suggests the site formed part of an open field system during these periods. In Trenches 4 and 5, deeply cut pits truncated the horticultural soil layer, probably representing 17th-18th century gravel quarrying. Three trenches revealed post-medieval drains and walls relating to 18th and 19th century structures. In all trenches, earlier deposits were sealed by 19th and 20th century made ground and external tarmac surfaces.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. of land at the former Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark. The work was in advance of proposed redevelopment (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 20th and 21st June 2007, and between the 27th June and 13th July 2007. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of St George South London and followed a method statement approved by the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council (Bradley and Mayo 2007).
- 2.3 The excavation of five trenches and one test pit were undertaken with the use of a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision until the natural gravel was attained (Figure 2). Three trenches and one test pit were excavated in the northern portion of the site and two trenches were excavated in the south of the site.
- 2.4 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3280 77665.
- 2.5 The site was given the unique code MDO 07.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Mark Bagwell and project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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- Previous impacts
- School swimming pool
- Area excluded from future development

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEACH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 The advice states 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process' (paragraph 18).
- 3.1.3 It also states 'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (paragraph 8).

3.2 Archaeology in Southwark

- 3.2.1 The site is located within the Camberwell Green Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan.
- 3.2.2 The Council's Archaeology Policy is as follows (taken from the Southwark Plan, revised draft adopted in March 2007):

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones, as identified in Appendix 7, 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.

PPG16 requires the Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

3.3 Research Objectives

3.3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains, and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation or mitigation. On the basis of the archaeological deposits found in the immediate vicinity it is unlikely that preservation *in situ* will not be an issue at this site, but the evaluation will provide information useful for making an informed and reasonable planning decision regarding any further mitigation.

3.3.2 The following research aims were addressed in the method statement for the archaeological evaluation (Bradley and Mayo 2007):

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site;
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity;
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity, particularly whether remains associated with land division and agricultural activity survive *in situ*;
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity, particularly whether features survive associated with agricultural use of the site in this period, and to

establish the presence or absence of remains associated with the possible precursor to Camberwell Buckingham' Manor house, their nature and date;

- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity;
- To establish the presence or absence of remains associated with Camberwell Buckingham' Manor house, their nature and date;
- To establish the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

3.4 Chris Constable, Senior Archaeological Planning Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, inspected and monitored the archaeological works.

3.5 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the footprint of the development.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Hawkins, 2006) was compiled prior to the commencement of the evaluation. The results of this document are summarised below with additional material from other sources.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Recent archaeological investigations (WRE91; DRS92; OCS02; CAG93; KRS93; SMB98 and CSA99) within the vicinity of the site produced no evidence for activity during the Prehistoric period. This reflects the general paucity of findspots within 750m radius of the site.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 A Roman cremation cemetery in the Camberwell area has been suggested by two reported findspots comprising burial urns. The earliest reported appears in John Evelyns diary of 1685, in which he mentioned the recovery of a single Roman urn filled with cremated bone from a field in Camberwell during road repairs. The second, in 1913, was from Grove Lane. Neither were precisely located or entered in the GLSMR. However, they may be from the same cremation cemetery in the Grove Lane area.

4.3.2 Traces of Roman activity have been recorded in archaeological investigations on Camberwell Green (CAB91 and DRS92). However, this material has been interpreted as residual, representing evidence for agricultural activity and land division rather than settlement. Other sites in Camberwell (WRE91; DRS92; OCS92; KRS93; SMB98 and CSA99) revealed no trace of Roman activity.

4.4 Saxon and Early Medieval

4.4.1 No findspots of Saxon material are known from the immediate vicinity of the site. The earliest reference to the settlement appears in the Domesday Book Survey of 1086 (SMR Ref: LO13537; TQ 3253 7650), when Camberwell is listed as part of the lands of Haimo the Viscount in Brixton Hundred.

“Haimo himself holds Ca’Brewelle. Norman held it of Edward. It was then taxed for 12 hides. Now for 6 hides and 1 virgate. There are 6 carucates of arable land. Two are in demesne and there are 22 villains, and 7 borders with 6

carucates. There is a church; and there are 63 acres of meadow. The wood yields 60 swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at £12; afterwards at £6 and now at £14”.

4.4.2 This represents quite a sizeable settlement of perhaps 29 households and in all probability the settlement was of Anglo-Saxon origin and had been long established by 1086. The church of St Giles off Camberwell Church Street is thought to be the ‘church’ recorded in the Domesday Book entry (SMR Ref: LO18897; TQ 3296 7663).

4.5 Later Medieval

4.5.1 In the 1180’s ‘Camerwell’ supported four knights fees suggesting it had grown considerably from 1086. Camberwell village is known to have contained two substantial residences from the 13th and early 14th centuries. The Manor of Milkwall stood within the village centre on the south of the Green in Wren Road (SMR Ref: LO3853; TQ 3266 7665). Milkwall is first mentioned in documents of 1291. It was a property of St Thomas’ Hospital, Southwark but was subsequently granted, in 1305, to the Monastery of St. Mary Overy. Upon the suppression of the monasteries it passed into lay ownership.

4.5.2 Another less important Manor house of Medieval origin, ‘Camberwell Buckingham’, stood in Camberwell Grove (SMR Ref: LO11362; TQ 3282 7662). Some Ordnance Survey maps (1951, 1962) record this manor house as being located on the study site. In fact this building stood at the northern end of Camberwell Grove as is clearly shown in John Rocque’s map of 1747.

4.5.3 An unnamed capital messuage in ‘Camerwelle’ mentioned in 14th century documents with an annual value of six shillings and eight pence may be Milkwall. In the early 15th century a messuage called ‘Green Place’ is referred to at ‘Camberwelle’ possibly standing somewhere around Camberwell Green. This may subsequently have become the Old House on the Green.

4.5.4 Apart from the fragmentary records of these Manors and occasional references to St Giles Church, little is known of late Medieval Camberwell. Few finds of Medieval material are recorded from Camberwell though Moulded Caen Stone and Greensand are recorded from Camberwell Green (SMR Ref: LO58544 and LO58545; TQ 3256 7695). In all probability the period 1066-1485 saw a steady increase in size and population for what was essentially a rural village.

4.5.5 One aspect of Camberwell's prosperity was its annual fair held on Camberwell Green and first recorded in 1279. The fair was associated with the Feast of St Giles on the 1st September and terminated on that day after a celebration lasting three weeks, until the beginning of the 18th century, when it was reduced to three days, the 19th to 21st August. The Fair was finally suppressed in 1855.

4.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

4.6.1 By the reign of Henry VIII Camberwell was a sizeable rural settlement containing a number of residences of medium to high status. The extensive parish of which Camberwell was the administrative centre contained 100 wealthy persons assessed in the Kings subsidies.

4.6.2 In John Rocque's survey of 1747 Camberwell is shown as a sizeable village centred around the Green and surrounded by farmland. A number of Mansion Houses with formal gardens are identifiable, including that of 'Camberwell Buckingham' east of the site. Grove Lane is clearly visible as is Camberwell Grove- visible as an avenue of trees.

4.6.3 Stockdale's map of 1807 shows significant change. Camberwell Grove was now utilized as a road with the old 'Camberwell Buckingham' manor house at its northern end demolished. The Camberwell Grove frontage of the site was partly developed as was part of the frontage of Grove Lane.

4.6.4 By 1870 the vicinity of the site was entirely developed with a mix of houses, commercial properties and gardens and by 1894 the northern part of the site was occupied by a mineral works and the fore-runner of Mary Datchelor School, the remainder of the site was unchanged from 1870. Subsequently between 1894-6 and 1968 the school expanded to occupy the whole site with school buildings or playgrounds Subsequently the site has remained largely unchanged.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 5.2 The Method Statement (Bradley and Mayo 2007) outlined the excavation of five trenches, as agreed with the Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Borough Council.
- 5.3 Trenches 1-3 were excavated in the north of the site under archaeological supervision with the use of a 13 ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket (Figure 3). Trenches 4 and 5 in the southern area of the site were excavated with the use of a JCB (Figure 4). Soils of no heritage value were removed down to the highest archaeological horizon or to the level of natural deposits. The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Sample excavation was carried out to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 5.4 During the course of the evaluation, and following on-site discussion with Duncan Hawkins of CgMs and Chris Constable of Southwark Council, it was decided to excavate a sixth trench in the form of a test pit (Test Pit 1; Figure 3). This was positioned to the east of a row of deep cellars in Trench 1 in order to ascertain the potential for earlier deposits outside of the cellars.
- 5.5 The maximum dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1:

Trench Number	Max Dimensions (m)	Max Height / min height (m OD)	Max Depth (m)
1	20.20 N/S x 5.0 E/W	5.45/3.31	2.00
2	15.0 N/S x 6.60 E/W	5.78/3.52	2.26
3	18.0 E/W x 6.30 N/S	5.78/2.78	2.98
4	20.0 E/W x 4.10 N/S	6.86/3.59	3.27
5	17.10 N/S x 5.0 E/W	6.80/4.45	2.35
TP 1	3.50 N/S x 2.5 E/W	5.27/3.74	1.53

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

- 5.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and in section using standard recording methods. All features and deposits observed were recorded onto *pro forma* context record sheets. Contexts were numbered sequentially and are shown in this report within square brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. A photographic record using 35mm colour transparencies and digital mediums was made as appropriate.
- 5.7 Temporary benchmarks (values 5.46m OD in the northern area and 7.65m OD in the southern area) were traversed from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark, located on the northwest corner of The Former Mary Datchelor School (value 6.39m OD).
- 5.8 The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (English Heritage 1998) and those contained in the *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated).
- 5.9 Following the completion of the archaeological investigation, the trenches were backfilled using the excavated material.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 6.1 The site is located on gently rising ground between 5.4m OD in the north of the site and 7m OD in the south of the site.
- 6.2 The site is generally located on drift deposits of Lower Thames River terrace Gravels and Brickearth (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales 1:50,000 series, South London, Sheet 270). The Gravels are fluvial deposits which accumulated as part of the floodplain of the Thames and its tributaries during the Devensian period. The terrace gravels are horizontally stratified and are interlaced with bands of sand. Dry valley deposits may be present on the south of the site.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The evaluation recorded six phases of activity, shown below in Table 2.

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6
Natural gravel	Medieval/ early post-medieval horticultural soil	17 th -18 th century gravel quarrying and field boundary	Late eighteenth century structures	Nineteenth century	Modern

Table 2: Phases

7.1.2 Within each trench, excavation continued until the natural gravel was reached. In four trenches and Test Pit 1 this was overlain by horticultural soil dated to between the medieval and early post-medieval periods, cut by 18th century quarry pits, and 18th-19th century structures and features.

7.2 Natural Glacial Sands and Gravels (Phase 1)

7.2.1 Natural glacial sands and gravels were encountered in the base of Test Pit 1 and all five excavated trenches sloping from south to north, following the natural topography of the site (Figures 3-11). It comprised mid to dark orange sandy clay and coarse sands and gravels. The highest level they were encountered was in the eastern end of Trench 4 (as context [55]) at 5.45m OD. However, along most of its length they had been removed by 17th-18th century gravel quarrying to 3.79m OD. In Trench 5 natural deposits [67] sloped gradually south-north between 5.22m OD and 4.66m OD. In the north of the site, Test Pit 1 encountered natural deposits at 4.13m OD. In Trench 2 it was recorded as [35] at 4.13m OD, and in Trench 3 it was recorded as [25] at 3.67m OD. Nineteenth century cellaring in Trench 1 reduced natural gravels [9] to 3.46m OD.

7.3 Horticultural soil layers (Phase 2)

7.3.1 In Trenches 2-5, and in Test Pit 1, natural sands and gravels were sealed by layers of soft, light orange-brown, clay sand, with occasional small subangular and subrounded stones (Figures 3-9). In the northern area of the site it was observed in three trenches. In Test Pit 1 it was recorded at 4.54m OD with a depth of 0.30m. In Trench 2, recorded as [34], it was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick, at between 4.22m OD and 4.49m OD; and in Trench 3 it survived in the eastern half of the trench as [22] at

between 4.07m OD and 4.30m OD, with a thickness of 0.20m-0.30m. Both of the southern area trenches revealed similar layers. In Trench 4, recorded as [46], it was largely obliterated by later gravel quarrying but survived in a small section with a thickness of 0.40m at 6.37m OD. In Trench 5 it was quite extensive across the southern half of the trench, recorded as [66] at a height of 5.59m OD, with a thickness of up to 0.60m. In all trenches it was similar in colour and composition. These deposits produced material with a range of dates. The earliest, in Trench 3, was a group of residual Roman roof tiles. Trench 3 also produced an abraded piece of pottery possibly from the early Saxon period. In Trench 5 it produced a single pot sherd dated between c.1150 and 1300, and a 13th century silver long cross coin. Pottery with date ranges of between c.1480-1650, c.1580-1900, and c.1620-1700 were recovered from Trenches 4 and 2, and Test Pit 1 respectively.

7.4 17th to 18th centuries (Phase 3)

7.4.1 Trench 4 revealed three large pits cut into natural sand and gravel deposits (Figures 4, 6 and 10). Pit [52], located along the northern edge of the trench, cut 1.4m through the natural gravel deposits. The pit was subrounded or oval, 9m east/west in length, with a maximum depth of 1.8m, and deliberately backfilled with four deposits [49]-[51] and [56], the latter of which produced a pot assemblage dated between c.1580-1900. Pit [48]/[58] cut through natural gravels to a depth of 1.8m, was linear on a north/south orientation. Its deliberate backfill [47]/[57] produced pottery with a date range of c.1630-1800. An undated pit [54], but stratigraphically of the same phase, was dug through natural gravels in the western end of Trench 4, measuring 5m east/west by 1.8m north/south and continuing west and south beyond the trenches limits.

7.4.2 In Trench 5, a subrounded pit [65], measuring 2m north/south by 1.6m east/west with a depth of 1m, cut through layer [66] (Figures 4 and 6).

7.4.3 Horticultural soil layer [22] was cut by a linear ditch [24] running north/south across the eastern end of Trench 3, with a total width of 2m and maximum depth of 0.62m (Figures 3, 5 and 11). It had sharp edges with a flat base. Its lowest fill [23], comprising soft, dark grey brown, silty sandy clay with c.10% small subrounded and subangular stones, produced residual Roman tile, pieces of post-medieval brick and a piece of moulded green sandstone.

7.5 Late 18th to early 19th centuries (Phase 4)

7.5.1 Several brick structures and a pit represent activity pertaining to the late 18th - early 19th centuries. In Trench 2, horticultural soil [34] was cut by a small oval pit [33] with a length of 1.5m by 0.5m to a depth of 50mm (Figure 3).

7.5.2 Trench 3 revealed two structures built from red unfrosted bricks (Figures 3 and 5). The earliest, which cut through the backfill of ditch [24], was a linear brick-lined drain [20] with a tile base and a brick capping. This ran for a length of 1.5m east/west, constructed within a square profile linear cut [21]. This was truncated to the east by a 2m square brick-lined pit with a brick floor [17], possibly a sump or small storage pit (Figure 12). Overlying [17] was a layer of made-ground [15], recorded in section with a thickness of 0.5m. This deposit comprised orange brown silty clay sand which produced pottery sherds dating to between c.1580-1700.

7.5.3 Four brick structures were recorded along the northern edge of Trench 4, all constructed of similar size red unfrosted bricks, and all bonded with very similar light brown soft sandy mortar, suggesting they may be contemporary (Figures 4 and 6). Wall [41], located in the western end of the trench, was 3.2m east/west in length with a height of 0.6m. Wall [43], positioned in the eastern end of Trench 4, was aligned east/west measuring 2.90m in length and a height of 1.15m. Wall [41] was truncated to the east by later disturbance. Both continued into the western and eastern trench edges respectively. Therefore their full dimensions and form were unclear. A 1m deep sunken brick structure with a brick floor [45], possibly a small storage cellar, was located in the centre of the trench (Figure 13). This structure was 2m east/west running northwards beyond the northern edge of Trench 4. The eastern edge of the cellar was overlaid by an east/west aligned brick drain [42], possibly reusing the cellar as a sump to drain into.

7.6 19th century

7.6.1 Natural sands and gravels in Trench 1 were truncated to a depth of 1.66m below ground level by cellaring belonging to a row of 19th century terrace houses [5]/[10] (Figures 3 and 14). The back wall [5] of the cellars was present along the eastern edge of the trench with a length of 17.4m, with a western return at its southern end [10] representing the southern end of the terrace. It continued northwards beyond the northern limit of Trench 1. Along its internal elevation, the remains of internal wall divisions could be seen, dividing the wall into 4 separate cellars, each with a thinner

internal passage wall. No internal floors were present. An associated drain [7] ran along the length of the wall.

7.6.2 A north/south aligned ditch [31] ran 10m along the eastern edge of Trench 2, with a width of 2.8m and a depth of 0.9m (Figures 3 and 5). It had gradual sloping edges and was filled with dark orange brown silty clay sand [30]. The ditch truncated feature [33] and layer [34] and was in turn overlaid by several layers of made-ground recorded as [28] and [29].

7.6.3 The western half of Trench 3 was truncated by a large 1.8m deep cut [14] measuring at least 15m east/west by 5m continuing beyond the west, south and north limits of the trench (Figures 3 and 5). The pit cut 1.2m through natural gravels suggesting it may represent a gravel quarry pit. This was overlaid by 1m thick made-ground deposits [12].

7.6.4 Brick structures [41], [42], [43], and [45] were overlaid by 0.7m thick 19th century made-ground deposit [40], comprising orange brown clay silty sand which contained pottery dated to between c.1580-1900 (Figure 6). This was cut by a 1.4m wide by 0.8m deep pit [39] recorded in the south facing section of the trench.

7.6.5 Gravel quarry pit [65] was overlaid by a layer of made-ground [63] with a thickness of 0.45m (Figure 6).

7.7 Modern

7.7.1 This phase is represented by modern external surfaces [3] pertaining to structure [5], and an additional brick structure [4] built onto its southern extent. Its final demolition and infilling comprised brick rubble [2]. All earlier deposits in Trench 4 were sealed beneath a layer of modern make-up [37]. Trench 5 revealed a modern north/south building [62] located along the sites south-eastern boundary. It comprised brick strip foundations and a basement with a concrete floor in the northern end of the trench (Figure 4).

7.7.2 Modern tarmac and concrete surfaces overlaid made-ground deposits in both evaluation areas.

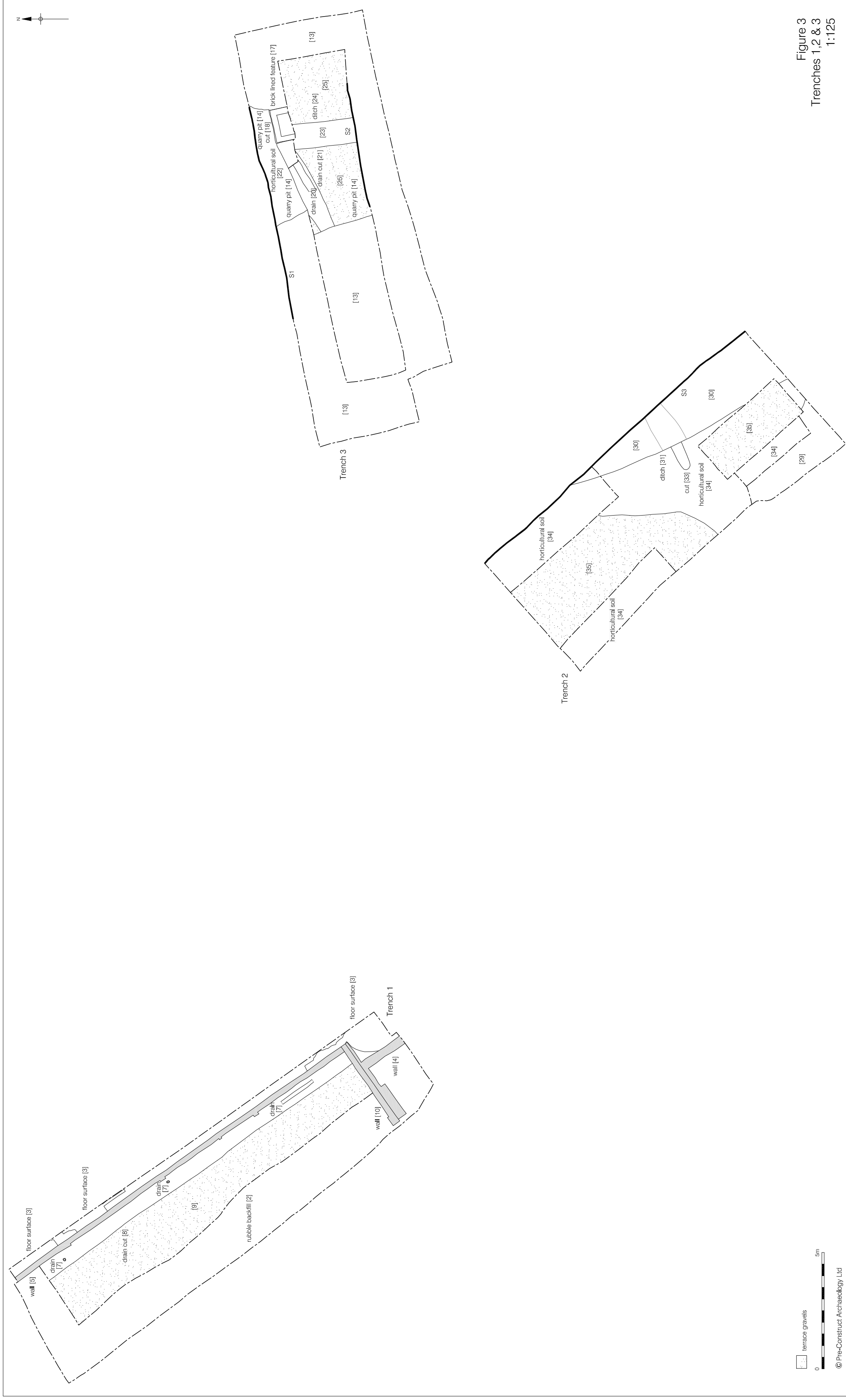


Figure 3
Trenches 1, 2 & 3
1:125

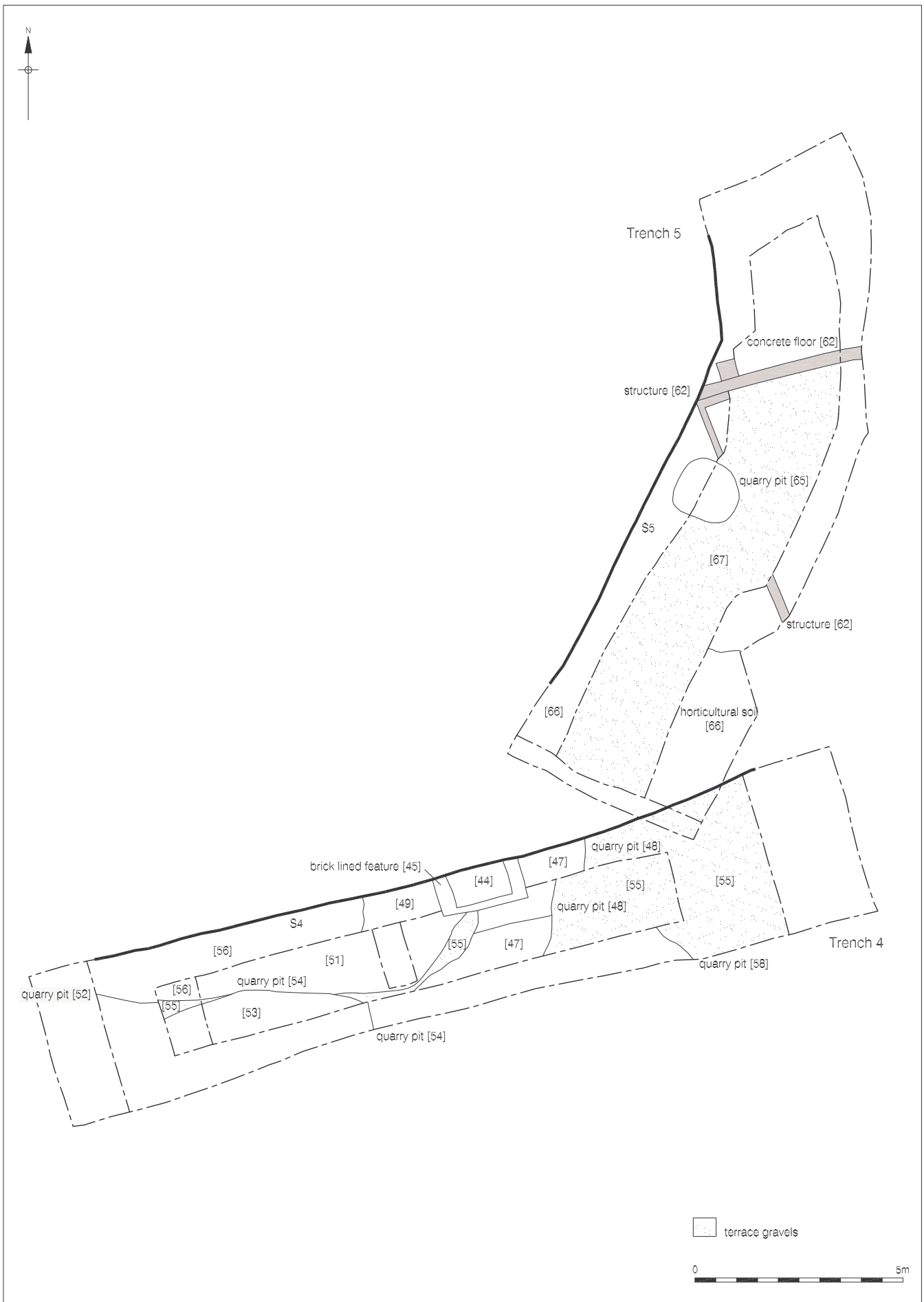
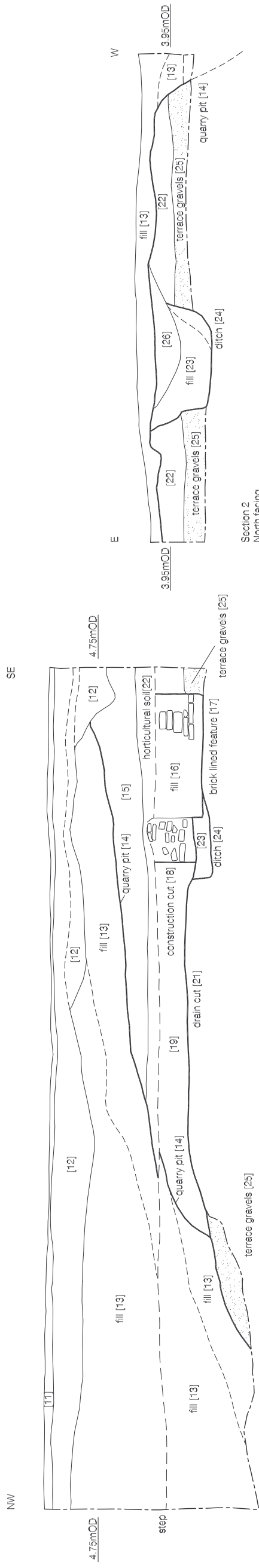
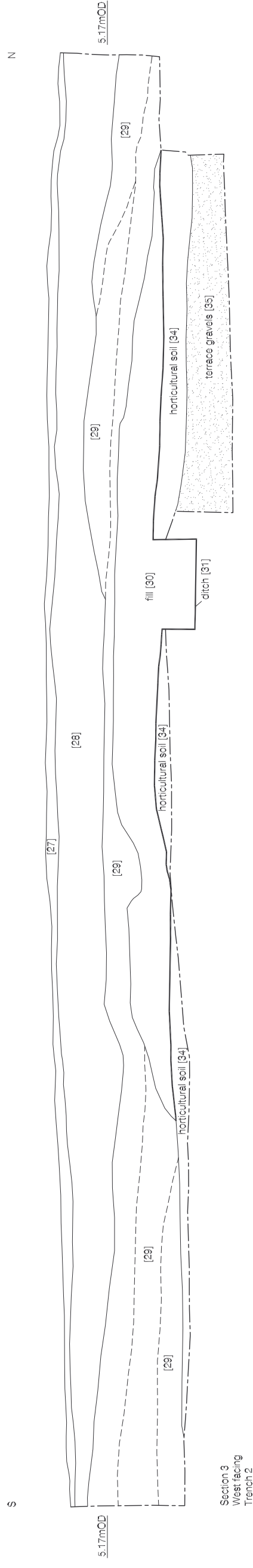


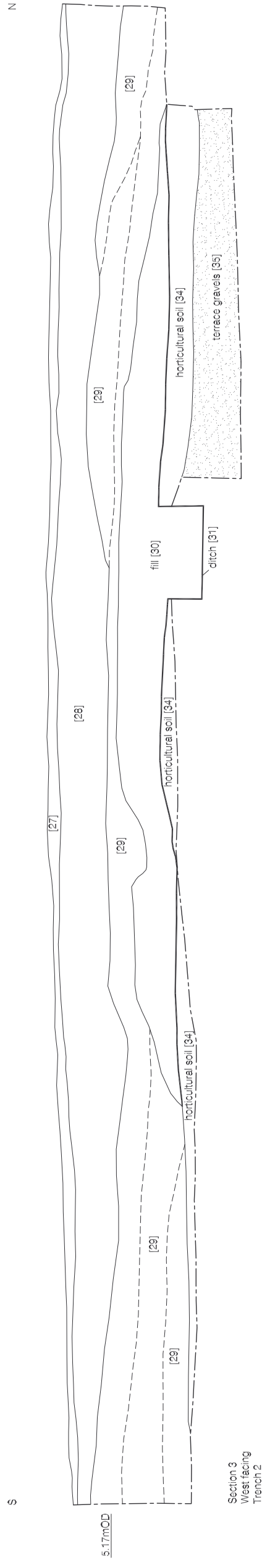
Figure 4
Trenches 4 & 5
1:125 at A4



Section 1
South West facing
Trench 3

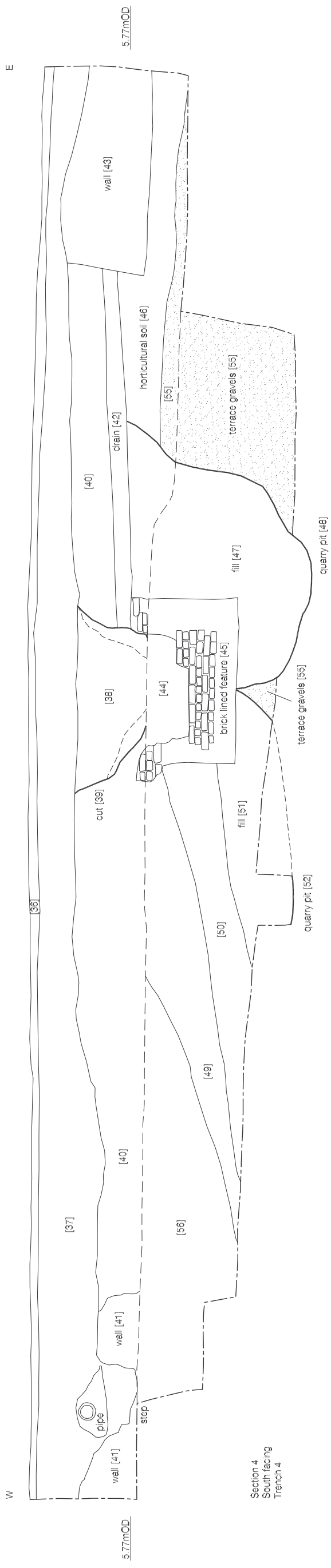


Section 2
North facing
Trench 3

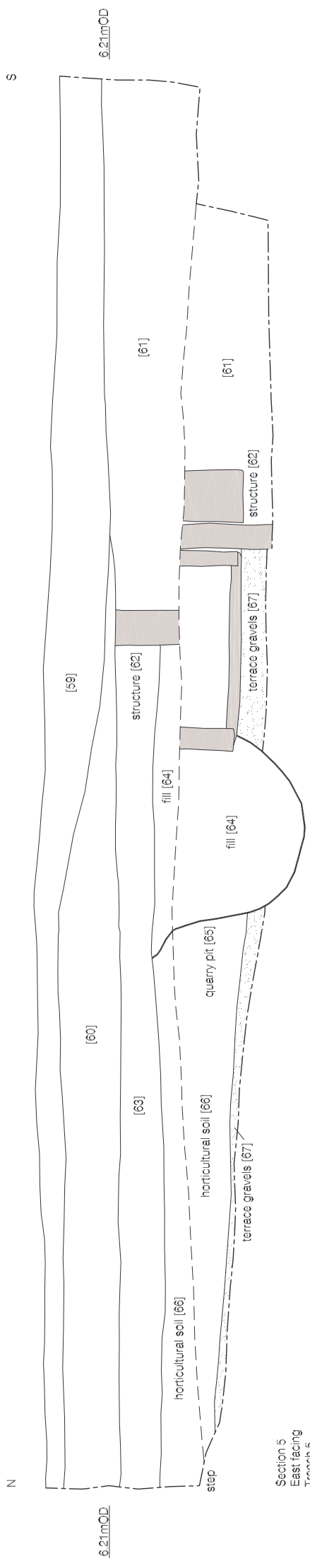


Section 3
West facing
Trench 2





Section 4
South facing
Trench 4



Section 5
East facing
Trench 5



Figure 11: Trench 3, looking west



Figure 12: Trench 3, Structure [17], looking north



Figure 13: Trench 4, Structure [45], looking north



Figure 14: Trench 1, east cellar wall [5]



Figure 7: Test Pit 1, looking east



Figure 8: Trench 2, looking south



Figure 9: Trench 5, looking north



Figure 10: Trench 4, looking east

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Where not subject to 18th and 19th century truncation, horticultural soil layers were recorded in all trenches, except Trench 1. These deposits developed above the natural gravel probably as a result of agriculture within a field system, resulting in the introduction of the few finds recovered from the upper strata of the deposit. Evidence suggested this occurred mainly between the medieval and post-medieval periods. However, the presence of residual Roman roof tile within the horticultural soil layer in Trench 3, suggests earlier land-use. These finds are consistent with trace evidence for Roman activity on Camberwell Green and may or may not suggest Roman settlement in the Camberwell area. Horticultural soil layers in Trenches 3 and 5 produced a fragment of Saxon pottery as well as medieval pottery and a medieval coin. Similar layers in Test Pit 1, Trench 2, and Trench 4 produced pottery with 16th-18th century date ranges suggesting agricultural use of the site may have continued throughout the post-medieval period. Ditch [24] probably represents a remnant field boundary associated with the field system.
- 8.2 In the south of the site, and particularly concentrated in Trench 4, several large features were revealed dating to between the 17th and 18th centuries. These cut through earlier horticultural soil layers and in places up to almost 1.8m into natural gravels suggesting they may represent gravel quarrying.
- 8.3 Trenches 3 and 4 revealed 18th – early 19th century brick structures cut into the horticultural soil layers and gravel quarry pits. These were mainly drains and small brick-lined cellars or sumps. Not enough of walls [41] and [43] was exposed to determine if they formed elements of larger buildings or whether they were garden features. Similarities in dimensions of the bricks and of mortar types used in the structures suggest they may have been contemporary. They suggest the site was gradually built on during this period, and are consistent with cartographic sources of approximately the same period (Stockdale's map of 1807 and Dewhurst's map of 1841) which show development in the south of the site and along the sites eastern boundary.
- 8.4 Later post-medieval activity on the site was limited to that of land consolidation, one probable gravel quarry pit [14] and a ditch of unknown function [31]. The structures located in Trench 1 represent the cellars for a 19th century terrace of 5 properties which appear in cartographic sources from 1874 onwards (Ordnance Survey, 1874-1969), demolished between 1969 and 1980.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting, for commissioning the work on behalf of St George South London. Thanks to Chris Constable of Southwark Council for monitoring the evaluation.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the field staff Tristan Adfield, Ian Bright, Will Johnson, Andrew Stewart, and Mornington Woodall. Thanks also go to Jem Rogers for surveying, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Strephan Duckering for photo processing, Lisa Lonsdale for the logistics, Chris Jarret and Berni Suds for finds analysis and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

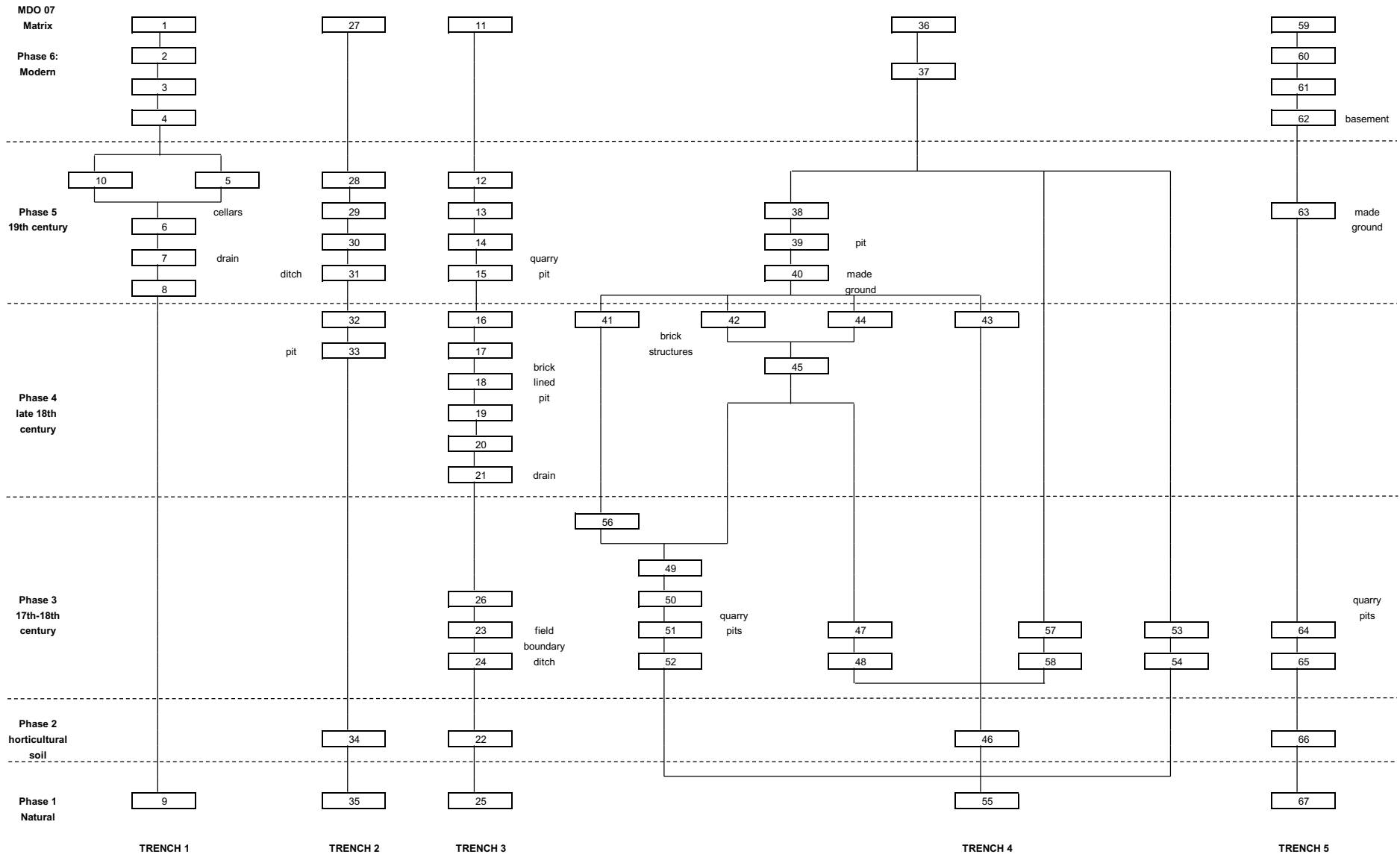
Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
MDO 07	1	1	-	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	6
MDO 07	2	1	-	Fill	Rubble backfill of [5]	Modern	6
MDO 07	3	1	-	Layer	External yard surface	Modern	6
MDO 07	4	1	-	Masonry	E/W wall	Modern	6
MDO 07	5	1	-	Masonry	N/S wall	19 th	5
MDO 07	6	1	-	Fill	Fill of [8]	19 th	5
MDO 07	7	1	-	Pipe	N/S drain within [8]	19 th	5
MDO 07	8	1	-	Cut	Drain	19 th	5
MDO 07	9	1	-	Layer	Natural gravel	-	1
MDO 07	10	1	-	Masonry	Wall	19 th	5
MDO 07	11	-	2	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	6
MDO 07	12	3	1/2	Layer	Made ground	19 th	5
MDO 07	13	3	1/2	Fill	Fill of [14]	19 th	5
MDO 07	14	3	1/2	Cut	Gravel quarry	19 th	5
MDO 07	15	-	1	Layer	Made ground	19 th	5
MDO 07	16	3	1	Fill	Fill of [17]	Late 18 th	4
MDO 07	17	3	1	Masonry	Brick lining of [18]	Late 18 th	4

Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
MDO 07	18	3	1	Cut	Brick-lined pit/ sump	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	19	3	1	Fill	Fill of [21]	Late 18 th	4
MDO 07	20	3	1	Masonry	Drain	Late 18 th	4
MDO 07	21	3	1	Cut	Linear cut for drain [20]	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	22	3	1/2	Layer	Horticultural soil	Saxon/medieval	2
MDO 07	23	-	1/2	Fill	Lower fill of [14]	Post-med	3
MDO 07	24	3	1/2	Cut	N/S ditch	Post-med	3
BLZ 07	25	3	1/2	Layer	Natural gravel	-	1
MDO 07	26	-	2	Fill	Upper fill of [14]	Post-med	3
MDO 07	27	-	3	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	6
MDO 07	28	-	3	Layer	Made-ground	19 th	5
MDO 07	29	2	3	Layer	Made-ground	1740-1900	5
MDO 07	30	2	3	Fill	Fill of [31]	19th	5
MDO 07	31	2	3	Cut	N/S ditch	19 th	5
MDO 07	32	-	-	Fill	Fill of [33]	19 th	5
MDO 07	33	2	-	Cut	Pit	18th	4
MDO 07	34	2	3	Layer	Horticultural soil	1580-1900	2
MDO 07	35	2	3	Layer	Natural gravel	-	1

Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
MDO 07	36	-	4	Layer	Tarmac	Modern	6
MDO 07	37	-	4	Layer	Made-ground	Modern	6
MDO 07	38	-	4	Fill	Fill of [19]	19th	5
MDO 07	39	-	4	Cut	Pit	19th	5
MDO 07	40	-	4	Layer	Made-ground	18 th -19th	4
MDO 07	41	-	4	Masonry	Wall	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	42	-	4	Masonry	Brick drain	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	43	-	4	Masonry	Wall	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	44	4	4	Fill	Backfill of [45]	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	45	4	4	Masonry	Brick-lined pit/cellar	Late 18th	4
MDO 07	46	-	4	Layer	Horticultural soil	1480-1650	2
MDO 07	47	4	4	Fill	Fill of [48]	1630-1800	3
MDO 07	48	4	4	Cut	Gravel quarry pit	1630-1800	3
MDO 07	49	4	4	Fill	Fill of [52]	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	50	-	4	Fill	Fill of [52]	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	51	4	4	Fill	Fill of [52]	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	52	4	4	Cut	Gravel quarry pit	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	53	4	-	Fill	Fill of [54]	17 th -18 th	3

Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
MDO 07	54	4	-	Cut	Gravel quarry pit	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	55	4	4	Layer	Natural gravel	-	1
MDO 07	56	4	4	Fill	Fill of [52]	1580-1900	3
MDO 07	57	4	-	Fill	Fill of [58]	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	58	4	-	Cut	Gravel quarry pit	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	59	-	5	Layer	Concrete slab	Modern	6
MDO 07	60	5	5	Layer	Made-ground	Modern	6
MDO 07	61	5	5	Layer	Rubble backfill of [62]	Modern	6
MDO 07	62	5	5	Structure	Basement	Modern	6
MDO 07	63	-	5	Layer	Made-ground	19 th	5
MDO 07	64	5	5	Fill	Fill of [65]	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	65	5	5	Cut	Gravel quarry pit	17 th -18 th	3
MDO 07	66	5	5	Layer	Horticultural soil	medieval	2
MDO 07	67	5	5	Layer	Natural gravel	-	1

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery consists of sherd material to identifiable forms, one with a complete profile. Pottery was recovered from thirteen contexts and individual deposits produced small to very large groups of pottery (under 30 sherds to multiple boxes).

All the pottery (68 sherds and one is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

The pottery consists of three medieval sherds and 65 sherds of post-medieval ceramic types found between 1480-1900+. The majority of the assemblage is 17th-18th century in date and the dominant source of pottery is from the London area.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Undated

One shoulder sherd of a jar in a shell and oolite tempered ware (XX). Possibly Late Iron Age, Saxon or early medieval.

Medieval

Wheel-thrown coarse wares

Coarse medieval sandy wares (MCS), 1140-1300, one sherd.

South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, one sherd.

POST-MEDIEVAL

Surrey-Hampshire border wares

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze (BORDB), 1620-1700, one sherd.

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, one sherd.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900, three sherds.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze (RBORB), 1580-1800, one sherd.

London area coarse post-medieval redwares

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 43 sherds.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG), 1480-1650, one sherd.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY), 1480-1650, one sherd.

Delftware

Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton type C) (TGW C), 1630-1846, three sherds.

Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton type H) (TGW H), 1680-1800, two sherds.

Imports

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, two sherds.

Industrial finewares

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900, one sherd.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), 1780-1900, one sherd.

One sherd of burnt a Industrial fineware (XX), c. 1740-1900.

Non-local wares

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800-1900, one sherd.

One sherd of unidentified fine red earthenware flower pot (XX), ?19th century.

Stoneware

English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, one sherd.

Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware (STBRS), 1690-1730, one sherd.

DISTRIBUTION

Pottery is present in phase 2 to 5 and its distribution is discussed by phase. Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the date range of the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group.

Context	Phase	Trench	Sherd count	Date range of pottery types	Spot date
[13]	5	3	9	1550-1900	1800-1900
[15]	5	3	3	1550-1900	1580-1700
[16]	4	3	2	1580-1900	1580-1900
[22]	2	3	1		Uncertain
[29]	5	2	3	900-1900	1740-1900
[34]	3	2	2	900-1900	1740-1900
[40]	4	2	2	1580-1900	1580-1900
[46]	2	4	1	1480-1650	1480-1650
[47]	3	4	3	1580-1900	1630-1800
[51]	3	4	29	1170-1900	1630-1800
[53]	3	4	10	1480-1900	1690-1730
[56]	3	4	1	1580-1900	1580-1900
[66]	2	5	1	1140-1300	1140-1300

Table 1. MDO07: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase and trench the context occurs in, the number of sherds, date range of the pottery and a suggested deposition date.

Phase 2

The pottery ranged in date from the Late Iron Age/Saxon/Early or early medieval as a shell and oolite tempered jar sherd found in context [22], Trench 3, to a small sherd of 1140-1300 dated Medieval coarse sandy ware in context [66], Trench 5 and a sherd of Post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY), dated 1480-1650, found in context [46], Trench 4.

Phase 3

Besides a single sherd of residual medieval South Hertfordshire greyware found in context [51], Trench 4, the pottery in this phase is typically characteristic of London during the 17th and 18th centuries: local coarse red earthenwares, delftware and Surrey-Hampshire Border ware. There is a notable presence of flower pots in Post-medieval redware, and a largely complete example in context [51], Trench 4 has piercings in the base and wall and are recorded in waste dumps at Woolwich and Deptford with a main production date of c.1660-1730 for this type. The occurrence of flowerpots across the site indicates a horticultural land use probably during the 18th century.

Phase 4

Context [40], Trench 2 only produced the base of a post-medieval redware vessel with an external stacking scar and is dated c.1580-1900.

Phase 5

The ceramics largely consist of 18th pottery and a small number of 19th century ceramic types found mostly in context [13], Trench 3.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery is of little significance and only at a local level. The pottery provides some limited evidence for possible Late Iron Age/Saxon and medieval activity, but the ceramics indicate more intensive land use from the 17th-century onwards with horticultural wares more conspicuous. The ceramic profile of the site is in keeping with the central London area.

POTENTIAL

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them, but no vessels merit photographing or illustration. The assemblage is

rather mundane, fragmentary and besides the indication of a horticultural land use, it has a very limited scope for analysis.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

No recommendations for further work are made for the assemblage of pottery from the site.

APPENDIX 4: ASSESMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). The material is extremely fragmentary and may have been redeposited. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments). All the clay tobacco pipes (three fragments and none are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES AND DISTRIBUTION

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of one bowl and two stems: one solely present in context [16], Trench 3 and dated 1570-1910. The bowl (occurs with another stem) can only be broadly classified as an AO25, dated 1700-70 and survives mostly as a heel with the initials I B. These maker initials have a number of possible makers in the London and Southwark area of London during the early to late 18th century (see Oswald 1975, 131).

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK FOR THE COLLECTION

The significance of the assemblage is minimal and its potential provides some dating evidence, but the one bowl does not require illustration and is residual with 19th-century pottery. There are no research questions and no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

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APPENDIX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE BRICK SAMPLES AND BUILDING MATERIAL

By Berni Suds

The assemblage collected includes material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The condition of the Roman, medieval and early post-medieval (pre 1700) material is quite poor and it is likely that much is re-deposited. In terms of fabric and form the assemblage is characteristic of the London region for all periods. Brick and peg-type roof-tile comprise the majority of the sampled and loose assemblage in well-paralleled London fabric groups 3033, 3032 and 2276/9.

CONTEXT	Fabrics forms	Provisional spot date
TP1	3032 brick fragment	c.1666/1700 - 1900
5	3035 frogged brick (230 x 110 x 67mm) 3033 type frogged brick (230 x 110 x 67mm). Possible makers mark to frog.	19 th century
13	Tin-glazed wall tile. Thin border tile (64 x 7mm); floral design.	18 th century
16	3032 brick fragment. Local post-medieval peg-tile (round hole); fine moulding sand.	c.1666/1700 - 1900
17	3034 unfrogged brick (218 x 102 x 61mm)	18 th – early 19 th century
20	3032 unfrogged brick (208 x 98 x 61mm)	18 th – early 19 th century
22	Local post-medieval pan-tile, peg-tile, unglazed Flemish floor tile; residual Roman tile	1630 – 1850
23	3034 brick fragment – possibly frogged to sanded side (101 x 60mm). Burnt. 2x 3033 abraded brick fragments. Local post-medieval peg-tile; fine moulding sand. Lower Greensand (Reigate) ashlar block (116 x 95 x 78mm).	M/L.18 th – 19 th century
28	3032nr3033 unfrogged brick with flared header (104 x 56). 3034 brick fragment (92 x 62mm). 3034 brick fragment (60mm). 3047 paving or drain brick (115 x 46mm). Local pan-tile.	1680 - 1850
29	3033 brick fragment. 3032 brick fragment (101 x 61mm). 3035 brick fragment (60mm). Local post-medieval peg-tile and pan-tile?	c.1770 – 1850/1900
30	3032 brick fragment (60mm). Local peg-tile; fine moulding sand. Niedermendig lava quern stone fragment re-used as building stone.	c.1666/1700 – 1900
34	3033 unfrogged brick (97 x 60mm). 3033nr3046 brick fragment (106 x 65mm). Rounded arrises. 3032 brick fragment (61mm). Possible shallow frog to sanded side. 3032 brick fragment.	M/L.18 th – 19 th century
41	3034 brick; very shallow depression to sanded side	L.18 th – 19 th century

	(221 x 105 x 68mm).	
43	3032 unfrosted brick (228 x 105 x 70mm)	18 th – M.19 th century
45	3033 type unfrosted brick (208 x 98 x 63mm). Creased edges.	M.17 th – 18 th century
47	3033 type brick fragment. 3032nr3033 brick fragment. Local post-medieval peg-tile; fine moulding sand.	c.1664 – 1725
51	3033 type brick fragment. Local post-medieval peg-tile; fine moulding sand. Local late medieval/ transitional peg-tile. Abraded.	c.1450 – 1700+
66	Local late medieval/ transitional peg-tile. Uneven with some splash glaze. Abraded.	Late medieval/ transitional.

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS

A silver coin was recovered from Trench 5 during hand excavation of horticultural soil layer [66]/ small find number 1. The coin is a long cross penny type which probably dated between the late 13th (Edward I (1272-1307)) and late 14th centuries, but was however in too poor condition to arrive at an exact date.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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10.1.1 Printable version

10.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-29140

Project details

Project name	Land at the former Mary datchelor school, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological field evaluation comprising 1 test pit and 5 trenches each approx. 20m x 5m. In each of the trenches, the lowest deposit reached was the natural gravel. In Trenches 2-5 and Test Pit 1 these were overlaid by medieval to early post-medieval horticultural soil, which in Trench 3, produced residual finds dating to the Roman period. This layer suggests the site formed part of an open field system during these periods. In Trenches 3, 4 and 5, deeply cut pits truncated the horticultural soil layer, probably representing 17th-18th century gravel extraction. Three trenches revealed post-medieval drains and walls relating to 18th and 19th century structures. In all trenches, earlier deposits were sealed by 19th and 20th century made ground and external tarmac surfaces.
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2007 End: 13-07-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MDO 07 - Sitecode

Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	HORTICULTURAL SOIL LAYER Medieval
Monument type	GRAVEL QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLARS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH Former Mary Datchelor School, Grove Lane, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE5

Study area 120000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3280 7665 51.4727048446 -0.08768447107340 51 28 21 N 000
05 15 W Point

Height OD Min: 5.40m Max: 8.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator Tim Bradley

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Mark Bagwell

Type of sponsor/funding body St. George South London

Name of sponsor/funding body St. George South London

Entered by Mark Bagwell (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 24 July 2007

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