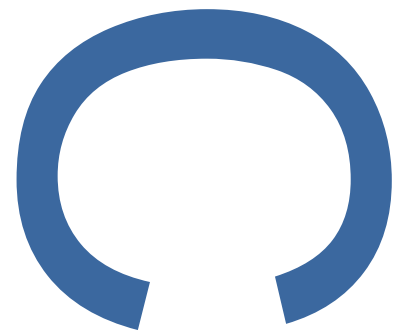


**1 MINA ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,
SE1 2QS**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

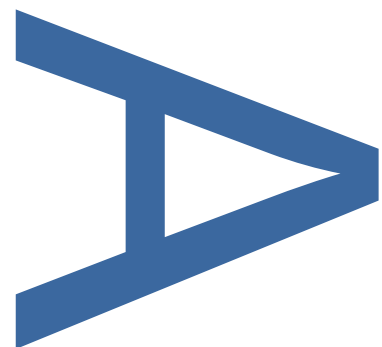


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
17/AP/0905**

SITE CODE: MIA17

DECEMBER 2017




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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

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1 MINA ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE17 2QS

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Museum of London Site Code: MIA 17

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: 17/AP/0905

Central NGR: TQ 32802 80176

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

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December 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. during works on land at 1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS.
- 1.2 The mitigation watching brief was carried out intermittently between 24th October and 28th November 2017 and consisted of the archaeological monitoring of shallow ground excavation for the construction of a piling mat, localised excavations for the installation of new service runs, and excavations to construct new manholes and a lift pit and manholes, relating to a redevelopment of the site for new dwellings. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd. The work was instigated in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to consent for the redevelopment; which in the first instance saw the execution of an evaluation at the site in March 2017. During that investigation, PCA found remains relating to the Roman period at the surface of the superficial geology, sealed by a post-medieval subsoil. Based on this archaeological presence, mitigation was required by the local planning authority, the London Borough of Southwark, and a watching brief during works which had the potential to reach the Roman horizon was agreed.
- 1.3 The watching brief encountered natural deposits consistent with the evaluation, which was a brickearth cap to the underlying Kempton Park Gravel Terrace. Sealing the natural deposits was a sequence of post-medieval deposits. Modern made ground and concrete sealed these and represented the current ground level at the site. No archaeology was found within the deeper areas of impact, although at the implementation stage these were significantly less than envisaged and resulted in excavation to natural depth in only one manhole and the lift pit.
- 1.4 The watching brief has illustrated that the known Roman activity on the site maybe limited further to the south-east. Roman features will have undoubtedly survived in the surrounding area as an intact sequence of brickearth and plough soil consistent with the evaluation was observed during this investigation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) during works necessitated by the redevelopment of land at 1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS.
- 2.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark, and centred at National Grid Reference TQ 32802 80176 (Figure 1). 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 northwest by Mina Road.
- 2.3 PCA was commissioned for the watching brief by CgMs Consulting on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd. in order to fulfil archaeological planning conditions attached to the full planning permission for development. The site is located within an Archaeology Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 2.4 In March 2017 PCA completed an evaluation at the site which saw the excavation of three trial-trenches to ascertain the sites potential. These demonstrated the presence of an intact stratigraphic sequence comprising natural Terrace Gravel overlain by superficial brickearth, which had been occupied during the Roman period, as attested by stakeholes, postholes and ditches. The Roman horizon was sealed by a ploughsoil deposit itself sealed below a buried topsoil, beneath modern make-up and the modern site surface. The evaluation showed that the Roman archaeology was present between 1.5 and 1.6m below ground level.
- 2.5 As a result of this survival, the Senior Archaeology Officer at the London Borough of Southwark, Gillian King, required further mitigation works to record any archaeology which was at risk from the proposed scheme. The scheme is to provide a part 3 and part 6 storey building incorporating 8 apartments and the erection of a detached two storey 3 bed house to rear of site, along with provision of associated landscaping, cycle parking and refuse storage facilities. The groundworks required for the scheme included the construction of a raft extending to 600mm below ground level and sub-base extending 150mm below this. The majority of the proposed development will therefore impact to a depth totalling 750mm below ground level, leaving a buffer of 750mm of undisturbed deposits above the Roman archaeology over the vast majority of the site. The piles on which the above are constructed are low density, totalling approximately 1% of the total site area. These groundworks were therefore not considered to warrant extensive mitigation.
- 2.6 However, areas of proposed deeper impact were to include the excavation of a lift pit near to the frontage of the site to Mina Road as well as up to six manholes. Discreet service runs for new drains were also proposed.
- 2.7 The mitigation was thus to monitor the shallower excavations to ensure that no impact to archaeological levels was caused, as well as seeing a close archaeological watching brief during the deeper excavation work to allow for the close investigation, excavation and recording of exposed archaeology if found. This scheme was designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2017) which was approved by the Senior Archaeology Officer at the London Borough of Southwark.

- 2.8 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) identified by the unique code MIA 17.
- 2.9 The watching brief was conducted variously between the 24th October and 28th November 2017.
- 2.10 The project was monitored by Gillian King, Senior Archaeology Officer at the London Borough of Southwark and project-managed for PCA by Chris Mayo. The watching brief was undertaken by Kari Bower and Terry Newman.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (2011, updated 2015) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant

statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: The London Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Southwark whose Southwark Plan (2007) is gradually being replaced with new LDF policies, the first part; the Core Strategy having been adopted on 6th April 2011. Meanwhile, the majority of policies of the Southwark Plan have been saved pending the full introduction of the LDF, including most of those relating to the historic environment:

Policy 3.15 – Conservation of the Historic Environment

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

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

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

Reasons

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

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

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

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and

recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

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

[NB All PPG and PPS Policies have now been replaced with the NPPF]

3.3.2 The relevant section of the Core Strategy is as follows:

Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation

Our approach is:

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

We will do this by

1. Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.
2. Carefully managing the design of development in the Thames Policy Area so that it is sensitive to the many special qualities of the River.
3. Making sure that the height and design of development conserves and enhances strategic views and is appropriate to its context, the historic environment and important local views.
4. Requiring tall buildings to have an exemplary standard of design and make a positive contribution to regenerating areas and creating unique places. Locations where tall buildings could go are in London Bridge, the northern end of Blackfriars Road, Elephant and Castle and action area cores. These are shown on the Key diagram.
5. Continuing to use the Southwark Design Review Panel to assess the design quality of development proposals.
6. Requiring Design and Access Statements with applications and encouraging Building for Life Assessments and heritage impact assessments.

3.4 Planning Constraints

- 3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeology Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

3.5 Planning Permission

- 3.5.1 Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Southwark under application number 17/AP/0905; the consent included the following archaeological planning conditions:

3 Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason: In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ 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.

4 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.

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

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.

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.

6 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.

- 3.5.2 Condition 3 is being addressed directly by the client's team. Work to satisfy condition 6 was undertaken by PCA in March 2017 and is reported separately (Seddon 2017). Further work in accordance with condition 5 was required as a result of the evaluation, was designed in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2017), and is reported herein in accordance with condition 4.

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 The evaluation undertaken by PCA in March 2017 on the site itself revealed natural gravels of the Thanet Beds Formation. The gravels were visible on the western side of site, and were recorded at the height of 1.41m OD. Overlying the natural gravels, Quaternary Head deposits (brickearth) were observed across the site. The brickearth was recorded at a height of 1.65m OD in the north, and at 1.46m in the south of the site.

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 northwest 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 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

A site specific archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) was prepared for the site from which the following is summarised. This also included a review of archaeological findspots within the study area radius, of which the bulk were of a later prehistoric and Roman date.

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 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 southeast. Residual flintwork was identified in later contexts to the east of the site.
- 5.1.2 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.
- 5.1.3 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.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 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.
- 5.2.2 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.
- 5.2.3 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.
- 5.2.4 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.

- 5.2.5 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.
- 5.2.6 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.
- 5.2.7 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.
- 5.2.8 An evaluation was undertaken on the site itself, by Pre-Construct Archaeology in March 2017. Cut into the natural brickearth on site, a series of ditches and postholes were revealed, which have been dated to the Roman period. It is possible that one of the ditches is remnants of a roadside from Watling Street. The remaining ditches are likely to represent land division (i.e. field boundaries) with the post holes and stake holes remnants of associated fencing.

5.3 Saxon & Medieval

- 5.3.1 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

5.4 Post-Medieval

- 5.4.1 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.
- 5.4.2 During an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in March 2017 on the site itself, the Post-Medieval period is represented by layers of subsoil and topsoil indicative of the agricultural activities known to have taken place within the area.

5.5 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.5.1 John Rocque's 1745 Map of London shows the study site lying undeveloped within an Orchard south-west of the Old Kent Road.
- 5.5.2 By 1787 the Cary map shows the study site occupying an Orchard to the south-east of the 'Green Man' public house and south of a Turnpike.
- 5.5.3 The Horwood map of 1792-1799 shows the west of the study site occupying a field and the east of the study site occupying horticultural land. A row of terraced houses are shown to the north of the study site

fronting the Old Kent Road.

- 5.5.4 By 1871 Mina Road was constructed along the site's north-western boundary. The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871 shows the site occupied by buildings and yards fronting Mina Road in the north-west and houses fronting a yard to the east, linking to Mina Cottages to the south and gardens in the extreme east of the site.
- 5.5.5 The 1903 GOAD Insurance Plan records the L-shaped building in the west of the site as a 'Stables', with 'Fodder' on the 2nd floor. A Chapel is shown in the east of the study site.
- 5.5.6 By 1916 buildings along the sites western boundary are shown as comprising a Cinema.
- 5.5.7 The 1937 GOAD Insurance Plan records former Cinema in the west of the site as a 'Billiards' hall and the Chapel is marked as 'Mission'.
- 5.5.8 The 1946 Bomb Damage Map shows minor blast damage to the buildings in the west of the site.
- 5.5.9 No further changes are shown on the 1951 Ordnance Survey.
- 5.5.10 The 1958 Goad Insurance Plan records the building along the west of the study site as an 'Engineers' and 'Machine Shop' and former Chapel in the east of the study site was used as a 'Store'. No further significant changes are shown at the study site following this.

5.6 Previous Investigations

- 5.6.1 The evaluation report produced further to work in March 2017 (Seddon 2017) contained the following conclusions:

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.

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.

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.

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.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) an archaeological watching brief exercise was undertaken.
- 6.2 Periodic site inspections took place during the removal of the modern surfaces at the site to confirm that only modern strata were being impacted; this was followed by a shallow strip which extended no deeper than modern horizons, to allow the installation of the piling mat and then the agreed piling.
- 6.3 The watching brief monitored excavations for new drainage runs at the eastern side of the site between proposed manholes FWMH01 and SWMH01, and FWMH02 and SWMH02, plus the excavations for these structures. These all extended to depths which did not impact below modern levels; the manholes had Invert Levels at base between 2.0m OD (SWMH02) and 2.18m OD (FWMH01), thus not penetrating near the levels of the brickearth and gravels (see para 4.1.3 above). The connecting drainage runs between these manholes did not extend below around 1.0m below ground level (bgl). These works took place variously between 24th and 31st October 2017, and were monitored by Kari Bower of PCA.

Plate 1: Proposed site arrangement showing below ground impacts (from Bridges Pound Consulting Engineers, drawing no L1739/00/02 rev T4, dated Dec 2016)

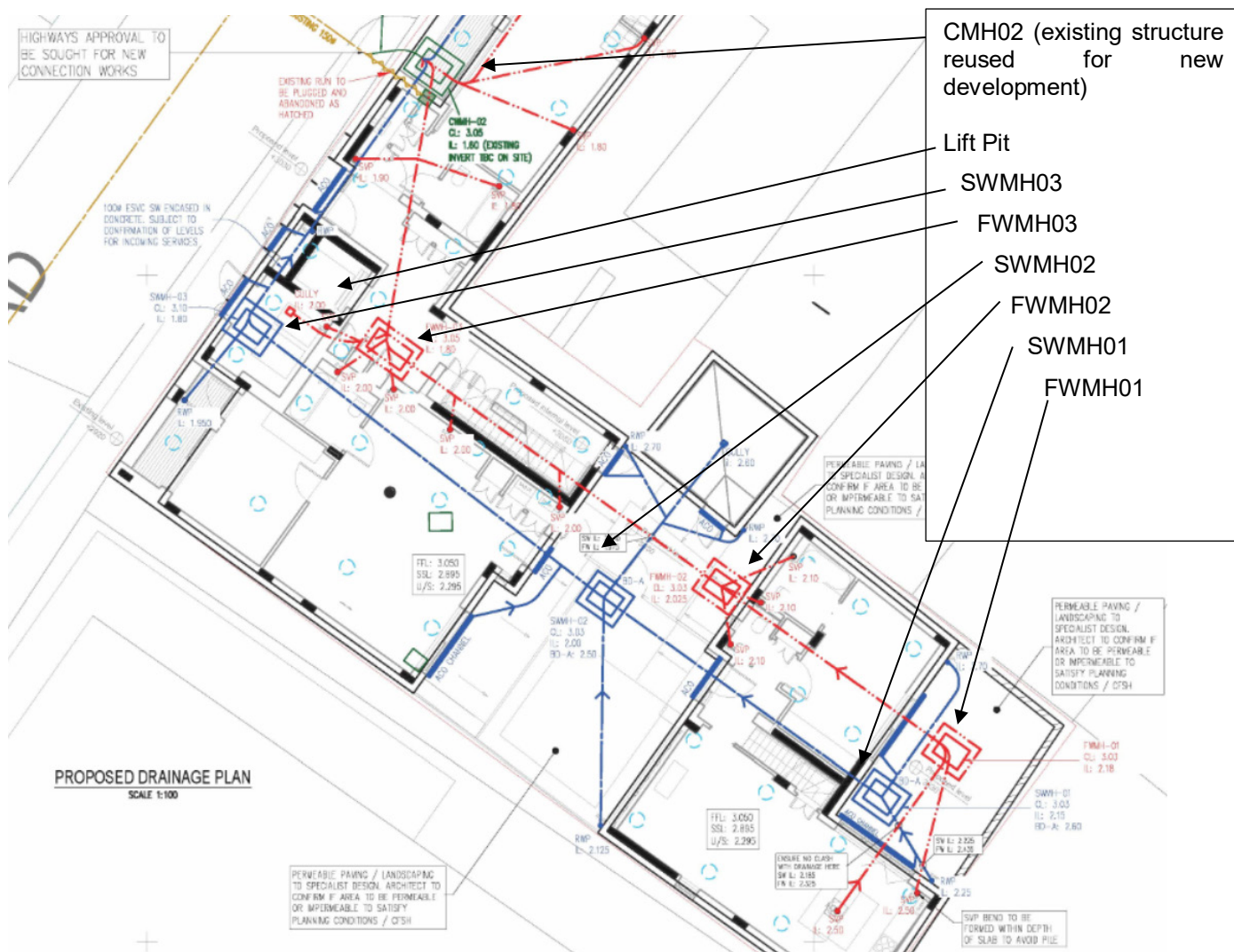


Plate 2: View of SWMH01, showing ground conditions at depths up to 0.5m bgl



- 6.4 Having established that the proposed works to the east of the site were not going to impact archaeological levels, the watching brief then focussed on the deeper works, those to FWMH03, SWMH03 and the Lift Pit at the western side of the site, nearest to Mina Road (Figure 2). These works took place variously between 20th and 28th November 2017, and were monitored by Terry Newman of PCA.
- 6.5 The excavations by groundworkers to construct these manholes and lift pit were undertaken by mechanical plant operating under continuous archaeological supervision. The trenches and exposed sections were as necessary cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets, as presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets, with the numbering continued from the previous evaluation. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.6 The dimensions of the excavated deeper trenches were as follows:

Trench	Dimensions (X,Y)	Depth (Z)	Surface level	Basal level
SWMH03	1.45m x 1.28m	1.50m	3.05m OD	1.60m OD
FWMH03	1.08m x 1.03m	1.50m	3.05m OD	1.60m OD
Lift Pit	2.28m x 1.09m	1.50m	3.00m OD	1.50m OD

- 6.7 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre identified with the unique Site Code MIA17, which was first allocated to the evaluation phase.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Illustrated at Figures 2-3, and Plates 2-5

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a sandy silt deposit (brickearth), contexts [98] and [99]. These natural deposits were recorded within all trenches SWMH03, FWMH03 and within the Lift Pit. In SWMH03 and FWMH03, context [99] was located at 1.55m OD (1.5m bgl), whilst in the Lift Pit, context [98] was located at 1.60m OD (1.4m bgl). Despite close inspection, the brickearth contained no finds or features. It was cleaned carefully prior to being graded through by machine bucket to attain the formation levels for each trench; this showed that the brickearth was at least 0.15m thick and became slightly gravelly as the deposit deepened. No true deposits of natural gravels were seen in the interventions: the evaluation recorded them at 1.41m OD in the western side of the site.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Sealing the brickearth layers [98] and [99] was a layer of soil, contexts [95] (SWMH03 and FWMH03) and [97] (Lift Pit). This firm light green-grey-brown sandy silt was located between 2.2m OD in the Lift Pit and 2.45m OD in the manholes, and had a maximum thickness of 0.85m. This layer is equivalent to the post-medieval plough soil horizons [2], [43] and [52] which were recorded during the evaluation at heights ranging between 2.17m OD in Trench 3 to 1.84m OD in Trench 1. No finds were seen during the excavation of the manholes and lift pit.

7.2.2 Overlying the plough soil in FWMH03 was a layer of post-medieval topsoil, numbered [94]. It had a maximum thickness of 0.25m and was recorded at 2.50m OD. The layer could not be identified in the Lift Pit or SWMH03. By comparison, the previous evaluation recorded a relic topsoil horizon dating from the post-medieval period, layers [1], [42] and [53], which had a maximum thickness of 0.40m in Trench 2 and a minimum thickness of 0.28m in Trench 1. It fell from a maximum height of 2.51m OD in Trench 3 to a minimum height of 2.04m OD in Trench 1.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.3.1 Sealing the deposits in all areas observed were layers of modern made ground forming the current site surface at approximately 3.05m to 3.0m OD. The made ground was numbered in the Lift Pit and SWMH03 / FWMH03 as contexts [93] and [96] respectively.

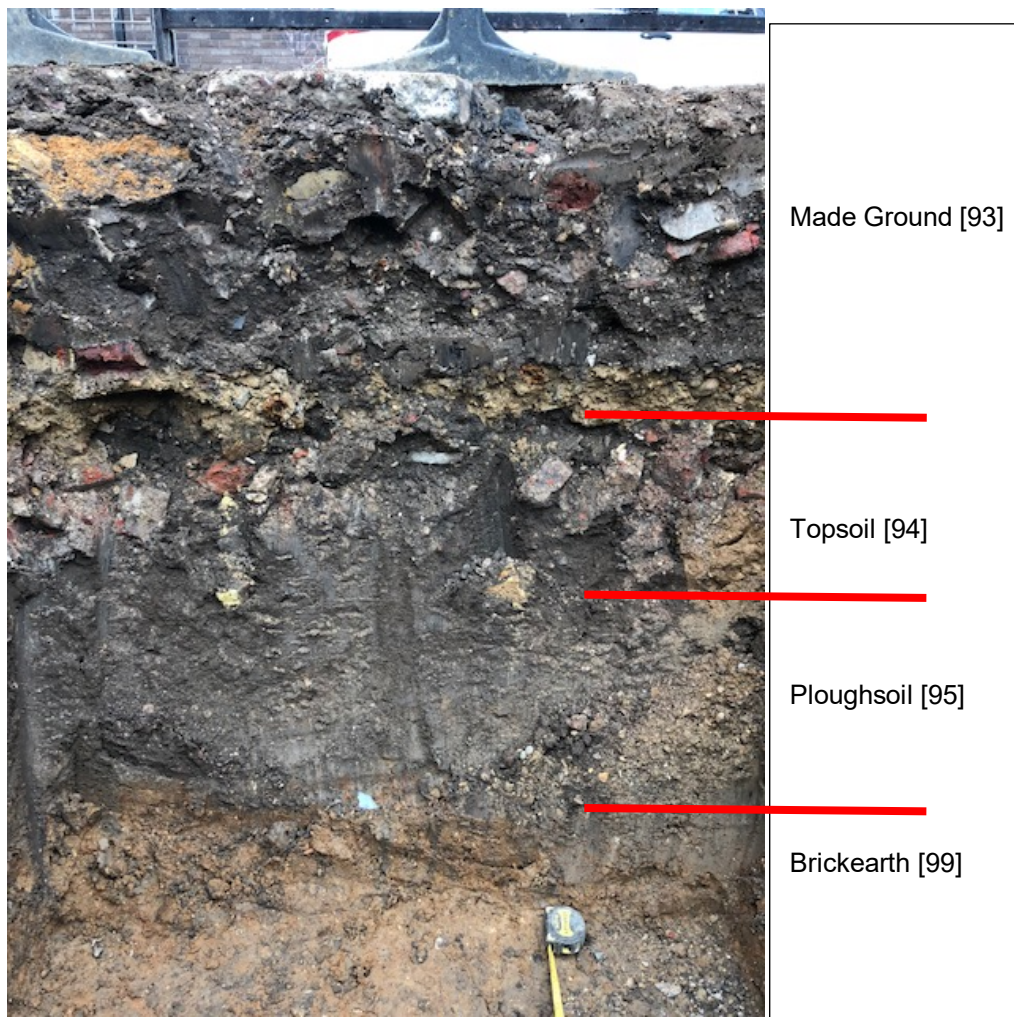
Plate 3: view of base of Lift Pit, showing brickearth deposit [98] becoming gravelly



Plate 4: East Facing Section of Lift Pit, including interpretation



Plate 5: East Facing Section of FWMH03, including interpretation



8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 A natural deposit of silty sand (brickearth) was recorded within the deeper interventions monitored during the watching brief; this natural deposit is consistent with the known superficial geology as described during the previous evaluation (Seddon 2017). The underlying Kempton Park River Gravels, revealed during the evaluation, were not seen during the watching brief as the interventions did not extend deep enough; the lowest level reached was 1.50m OD in the Lift Pit, whilst the gravels were recorded at heights between 1.41m and 1.39m OD in the evaluation.
- 8.2 Sealing the natural deposits in the deeper trenches was a sequence of late post-medieval deposits, consistent with those recorded during the previous evaluation (Seddon 2017) and comprising a ploughsoil sealed by a relic topsoil, beneath modern made ground.
- 8.3 The topsoil was sealed by hardcore rubble associated with the construction of the recent building on the site, Albion Garage.
- 8.4 The watching brief did not find any further evidence for the Roman activity which was recorded during the evaluation. The development works monitored only impacted to levels beyond modern made ground in the Lift Pit and SWMH03 / FWMH03; elsewhere the new manholes had a very shallow formation. The last manhole in the sequence, Combined Manhole 2 (CMH2) at the northern frontage of the site with Mina Road, required no new construction and simply reused the existing chamber. Also, the service runs which connected the manholes were of such shallow depth to not impact archaeological horizons.
- 8.5 As a result of this, the watching brief has not offered any further information about the Roman activity found in the evaluation, interpreted as roadside features and land-management / -use.
- 8.6 The mitigation work has shown that the site's stratigraphy has remained intact through the construction groundworks phase, with only minor localised impact from the agree piling scheme and three trenches which reached natural levels (FWMH03, SWMH03 and the Lift Pit). Thus any remaining archaeology which has not been exposed during this exercise has remained undisturbed on site.
- 8.7 No further work is recommended for this project. Given the negative results from this watching brief, the archaeological story is confined to the evaluation trenches, and is not considered to warrant further analysis or publication.
- 8.8 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Southwark, the completed archive comprising all site records from all stages of fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code MIA17. Until then the archive will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.9 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as a minimum as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

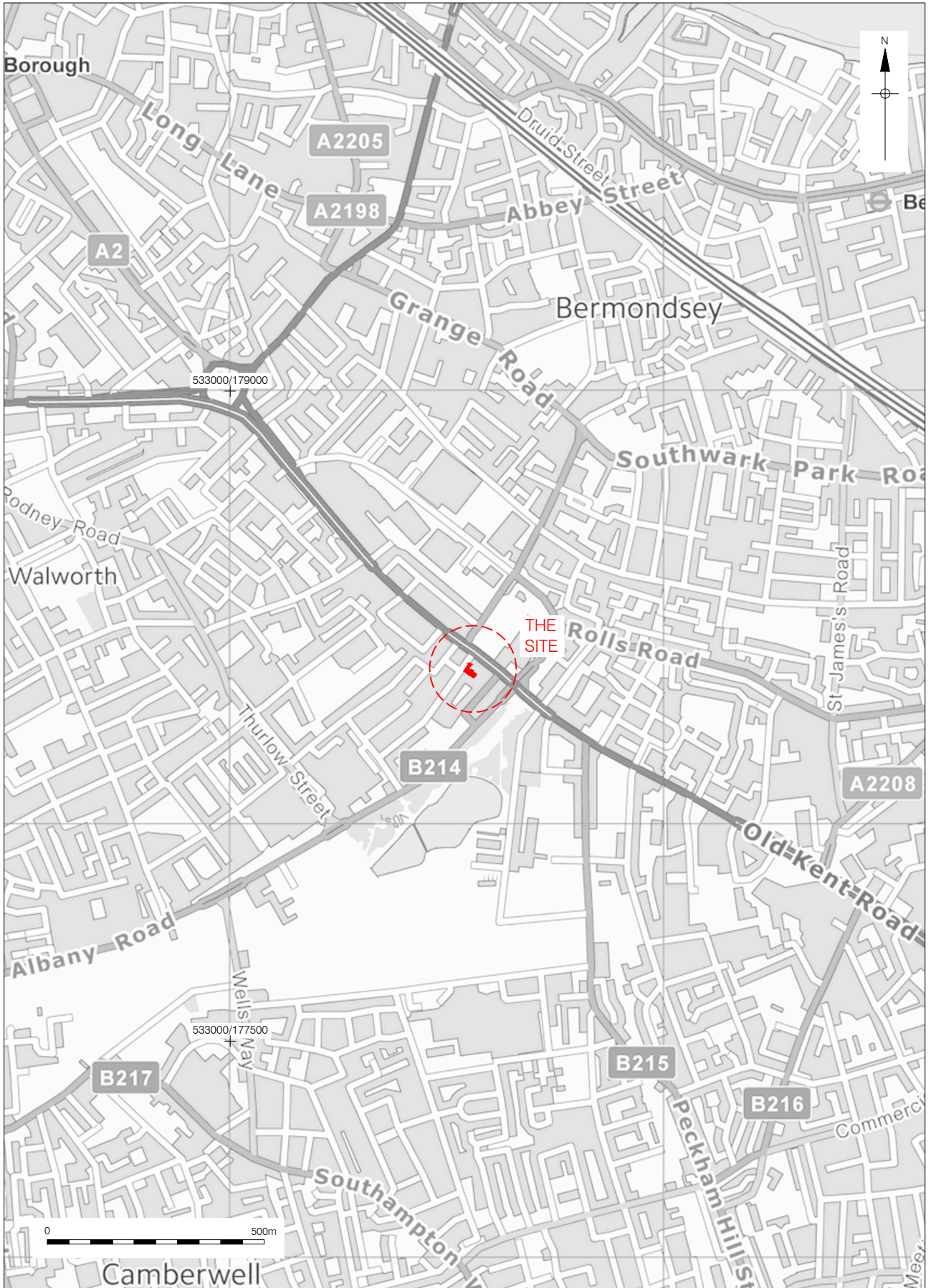
- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Lorraine Mayo of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd, who kindly funded the investigation.
- 9.2 We also thank the onsite team from RI Design and Build who accommodated the archaeological work, and particularly site manager Luggy for his assistance.
- 9.3 Thanks also to Gillian King of Southwark Council for monitoring the site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing, Charlotte Faiers for the illustrations, and Kari Bower / Terry Newman for undertaking the watching brief

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

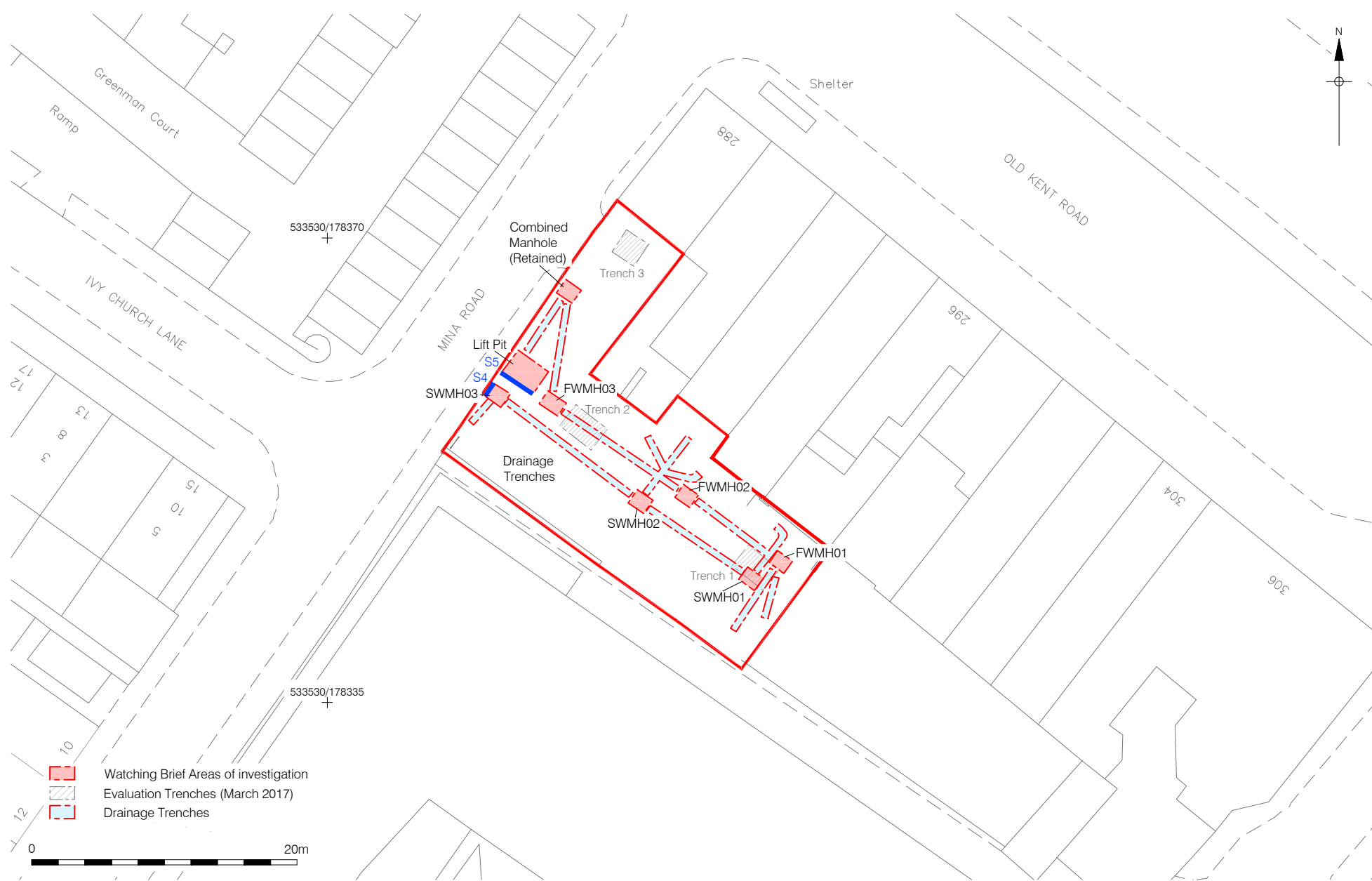
Seddon, G. 2017 *1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 2QS: An Archaeological Evaluation* PCA Unpublished Report

Taylor, J. with Brown, G. 2009. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

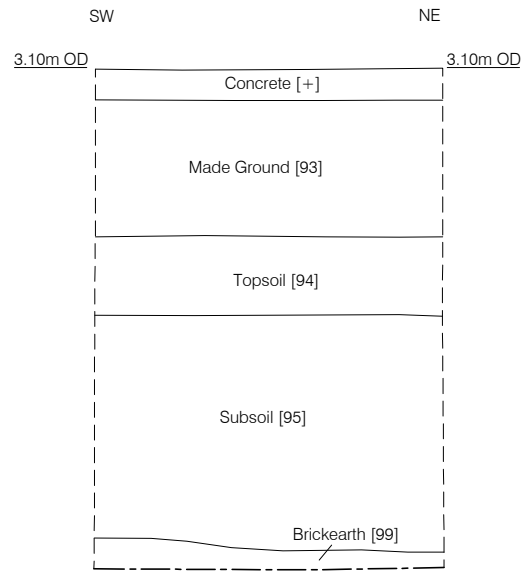


- Watching Brief Areas of investigation
- Evaluation Trenches (March 2017)
- Drainage Trenches

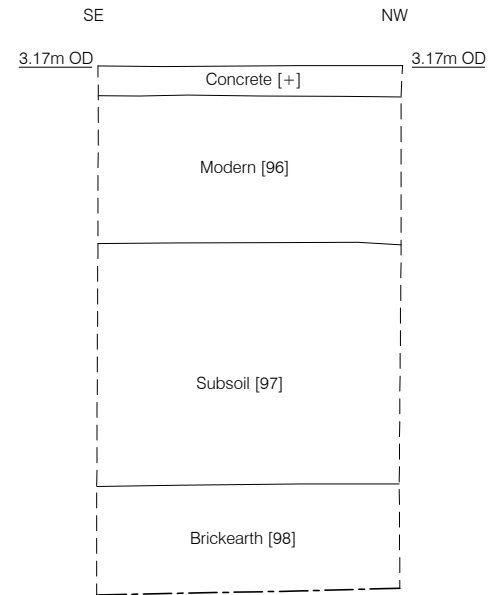


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Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:400 at A4



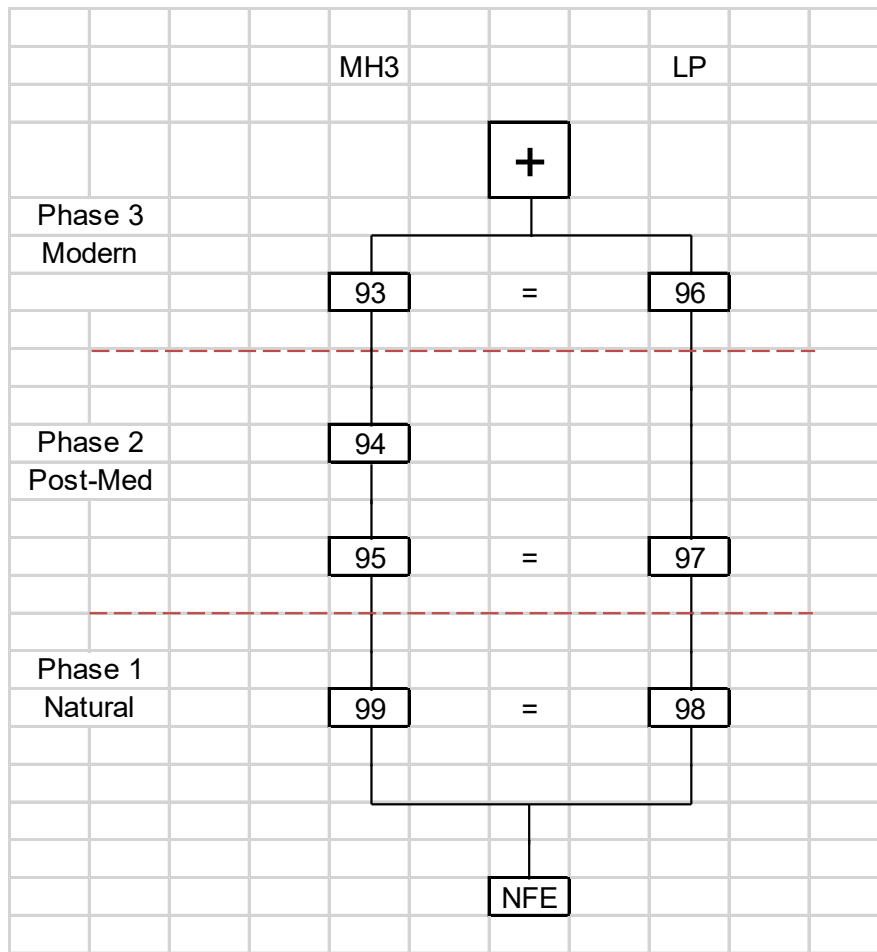
Section 4
South East Facing
SWMH03



Section 5
North East Facing
Lift Pit Trench



11 APPENDIX 1: PHASED MATRIX



12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Trench No.	Section No.	Phase	Type	Description
93	SWMH3 / FWMH	4	3	Layer	Modern made ground
94	SWMH3 / FWMH	4	2	Layer	Post-medieval topsoil
95	SWMH3 / FWMH	4	2	Layer	Post-medieval ploughsoil
96	Lift Pit	5	3	Layer	Modern made ground
97	Lift Pit	5	2	Layer	Post-medieval ploughsoil
98	Lift Pit	5	1	Layer	Natural brickearth
99	SWMH3 / FWMH	4	1	Layer	Natural brickearth

13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-304692

Project details

Project name	1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A mitigation watching brief was carried out intermittently between 24th October and 28th November 2017 and consisted of the archaeological monitoring of shallow ground excavation for the construction of a piling mat, localised excavations for the installation of new service runs, and excavations to construct new manholes and a lift pit and manholes, relating to a redevelopment of the site for new dwellings. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of TLS (Mina Road) Ltd. The work was instigated in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to consent for the redevelopment; which in the first instance saw the execution of an evaluation at the site in March 2017. During that investigation, PCA found remains relating to the Roman period at the surface of the superficial geology, sealed by a post-medieval subsoil. Based on this archaeological presence, mitigation was required by the local planning authority, the London Borough of Southwark, and a watching brief during works which had the potential to reach the Roman horizon was agreed. The watching brief encountered natural deposits consistent with the evaluation, which was a brickearth cap to the underlying Kempton Park Gravel Terrace Sealing the natural deposits was a sequence of post-medieval deposits. Modern made ground and concrete sealed these and represented the current ground level. No archaeology was found within the deeper areas of impact, although at the implementation stage these were significantly less than envisaged and resulted in excavation to natural depth in only one manhole and the lift pit. The watching brief has illustrated that the known Roman activity on the site may be limited further to the south-east. Roman features will have undoubtedly survived in the surrounding area as an intact sequence of brickearth and plough soil consistent with the evaluation was observed during this investigation.
Project dates	Start: 24-10-2017 End: 28-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MIA17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	17/AP/0905 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-280407 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE17 2QS
Study area	401 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32802 80176 51.504394272076 -0.086329010881 51 30 15

Lat/Long Datum	N 000 05 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 1.55m Max: 1.6m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Kari Bower
Project supervisor	Terence Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	TLS (Mina Road) Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	MIA17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	MIA17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE17 2QS: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, Poppy
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Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 pdf report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	21-Dec-17

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