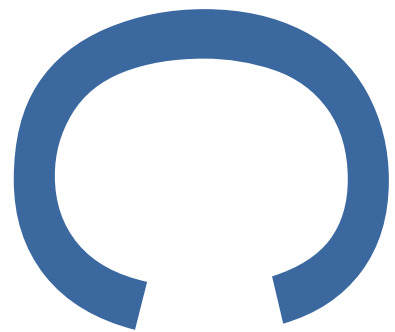


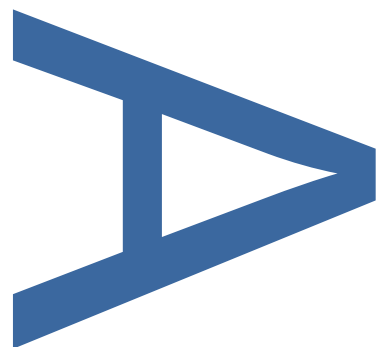
**THE RAW BUILDING EXTENSION
AT COCA-COLA SIDCUP,
EDGINGTON WAY, LONDON
BOROUGH OF BEXLEY:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION & WATCHING BRIEF**



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



SITE CODE: EDO18



JANUARY 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

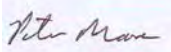
DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**COCA-COLA SIDCUP, RAW BUILDING EXTENSION,
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY**

Type of project:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief at the RAW Building
Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edginton Way, London Borough of Bexley,
DA14 5DF**

Site Code: EDO18

Central NGR: TQ 4737 7068

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Bexley

Planning Reference: 14/02405/FULM

Commissioning Client: Evaluation - Currie & Brown
Watching Brief – Clegg Food Projects Limited

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January 2019

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PCA REPORT NO. R13529

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation & watching brief conducted at the Coca-Cola Enterprises UK site at Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF before the construction of an extension to the RAW Building located in the north part of the site. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 5th and 9th of July 2018, the watching brief between the 29th October and 23rd November 2018, and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 4737 7068.
- 1.2 The evaluation, consisting of the archaeological excavation of three trenches, is in advance of the construction works in the north-east corner of the existing Coca-Cola's car park. The strategy was agreed with Mark Stevenson, Historic England (GLAAS) archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Bexley.
- 1.3 The excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 recorded sandy gravel sealed by natural brickearth. The sandy gravel represents the Pleistocene gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Cray whilst the brickearth represent the Holocene alluvial deposit. The area occupied by Trench 3 appeared to have been truncated by service trenches associated with the Coca-Cola plant.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation did not find any evidence of palaeolithic, prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity in any of the evaluation trenches.
- 1.5 The watching brief involved the observation and recording of ground reduction and excavation of footings to a retaining wall and post pads in preparation of the construction of the RAW Building Extension located to the northern part of the plant.
- 1.6 The aim of this watching brief was to record surviving archaeological remains and in order to further answer the objectives of the project as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore, 2018b), that the confines of the evaluation may have not fully established.
- 1.7 The ground reduction and excavation of the footings recorded the continuation of the sequence established in the evaluation trenches consisting of sandy gravel sealed by natural brickearth, though in this phase of works the watching brief established layering of the sandy gravels and stiff bands of clay in varying degrees extended across the extent of the development as well as extensive truncation to the northern end by landscaping and in the central and southern end by services trenches, later development and operation of the Coca-Cola plant having a negative impact on the archaeological resource.
-

- 1.8 The sequence of sandy gravel represents the Pleistocene gravel terrace to the west bank of the River Cray, whilst the upper brickearth represents Holocene alluvial deposit. The archaeological investigation did not find any further evidence of palaeolithic, prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity.
- 1.9 The development of the site during the 20th century seemed to have a negative impact on the archaeological resource. The area occupied by the existing Coca-Cola car park underwent substantial landscaping comprising ground reduction followed by levelling of the area with modern dumped deposits in preparation for the construction of the car park. This would have potentially removed all archaeological deposits from this part of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief conducted at the RAW Building Extension of Coca-Cola Sidcup, London Borough of Bexley. The Archaeological Evaluation works were commissioned by Currie & Brown, and the Archaeological Watching Brief by Clegg Food Projects Limited on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd. The detailed results of the watching brief are set out in Appendix 2 of this report.
- 2.2 The site was first assessed for its archaeological potential in 2015 when seven evaluation trenches were excavated across the south-east and south-west corner of the site (ASRS Development) (Grosso and Meddens 2016). Following the findings from the evaluation which found stone tools, waste flakes, cores and manufacturing debris dated to the Mesolithic period, excavation of targeted areas was undertaken. The main bulk of evidence for the prehistoric periods were encountered within a shallow hollow in which brickearth accumulated containing a large assemblage of Mesolithic (very late Glacial to early post-Glacial period from c. 10,300 to 8,400 BC) lithics and debitage with minimal post-depositional disturbance. The rarity of the assemblage confirms its local and regional importance, and it is also of interest nationally and internationally (Grosso & Meddens 2016).
- 2.3 Given the site's importance, Pre-Construct archaeology was later commissioned by Lawrence Dow, Currie & Brown, on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on a geotechnical investigation of three areas at Coca-Cola Sidcup. As a result, the excavation of four test pits and seven boreholes were monitored between 12th and 13th April 2018 in advance of construction work (Perkins 2018). The watching brief recorded the chalk bedrock and two layers of drift geology: sand and gravel (possibly river terrace gravel) below a layer of sandy clay brick-earth.
- 2.4 Following the previous archaeological investigation results an evaluation was carried out on the ground works associated with the extension of the RAW building located in the north part of the site. The evaluation, agreed with Mark Stevenson, Historic England (GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley, consisted of the excavation of three trenches in advance of the construction works. Two of the proposed trenches measured 5m by 1.80m and one 3m by 1.8m.

- 2.5 The evaluation followed the procedures set out in the main Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2018a) and the later addendum (Moore 2018b). The evaluation aimed to establish the presence and extent of any archaeological deposits or features which might be impacted by the proposed construction works and to inform any further mitigation strategy required by Historic England.
- 2.6 The proposal detailed in the WSI prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology followed the methodologies set out in the Guideline for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015); Part 2: Written Scheme of Investigation; Part 3: Fieldwork; Part 4: Reporting, dissemination and publication. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist was also followed in regard of the Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (revised 2015).
- 2.7 The archaeological evaluation and watching brief were project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by the author, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The archaeological work was monitored by Mark Stevenson, Historic England archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley.
- 2.8 The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code EDO18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). Planning Practice Guidance was issued in March 2014, but in regard to heritage issues this adds to, but does not cancel the Practice Guide issued in support of PPS5. English Heritage has provided documentation translating former PPS5 policy into its NPPF counterpart.
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 Planning consent has been approved for the redevelopment of the site under application numbers 17/02655/FUL (relating to the Canning Flex Warehouse) and 17/02659/FUL (relating to the Process RAW Materials Warehouse). The site was subject to a planning condition (number 5) for a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Moore 2018a and b). The condition is given below, along with reasons:

Condition "A) No development other than demolition to existing ground level should take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) Under Part A, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

C) Dependent upon the results of Part B, no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successor in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

D) Under Part C, the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall implement a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

E) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment will be completed prior to one year post the completion date of the development as defined by the borough building regulation officer, in accordance with a programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Parts (A and C), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the archaeological results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reasons: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of the results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF and policy CS19 of the Core Strategy (2012)."

- 3.4 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by Bexley Council and an archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology in December 2014 (Fairman 2014).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Introduction

- 4.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by PCA for the site (Fairman, 2014) and the information below is a combination of data taken from that report with data obtained from the watching brief of seven boreholes excavated in April 2018 (Perkins 2018).

Geology

- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) identifies the underlying Bedrock geology on site to be the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation; an undifferentiated chalk bedrock formed during the Cretaceous Period approximately 71 to 89 million years ago. This is overlain by Alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel within the eastern limits of the site. The survey illustrates the western limits of the site to be underlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel forming the Taplow Gravel Formation. The intersection between these two horizons is projected across the central part of the redevelopment area along a north-east southwest alignment.
- 4.1.3 Further geotechnical data specific to the site (Perkins 2018) recorded the chalk bedrock between 28.30m OD and 25.80m OD in the north-west part of the Coca-Cola site. The bedrock was sealed by drift geology consisting of sand and gravels, interpreted as Pleistocene river gravel terraces recorded between 29.83m OD and 26.38m OD located in the west (Canning Flex Warehouse Area) and south part of the site (HGV Entrance) respectively. Whilst evidence for Brick-earth deposits were identified in the north (Process RAW Materials Warehouse Area), the west (Canning Flex Warehouse Area) at 28.82m OD and 31.06m OD respectively, no evidence of brickearth was recorded in the HGV Entrance Area.

Topography

- 4.1.4 The River Cray runs roughly north-south less than 0.05km east of the eastern boundary of the site. This boundary also demarcates the high-water mark.
- 4.1.5 The level of the development site is variable. The uppermost elevations are noted within the western limits of the area at 30.49m OD. These levels drop to 28.62m OD in the central part of the site, and to a lowest elevation of 26.95m OD in the east. It is possible that the drop in elevation towards the river reflects the underlying geology.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The information detailed below is a summary of the original version contained in the desk-based assessment prepared by PCA in 2014 (Fairman 2014).

Prehistoric

- 5.1.2 Research and analysis of the Greater London Historic Environment Record shows that there are numerous find spots of prehistoric material within 1km of the site. Significantly these include three well provenanced locations of lithic working surfaces dated to the Palaeolithic period with some indications of continuity of occupation into the Neolithic period. Such remains are generally found within or sealed by historic alluvial deposits associated with the River Cray. The discovery of comparable material within alluvial silts, particularly within the eastern limits of the site cannot be excluded.

Roman

- 5.1.3 Evidence pertaining to the Roman period suggests that the site lay outside any significant centres of occupation. The site lies some distance from the closest Roman Road, however occupation within the wider area has been identified to the south and east in the form of a cremation cemetery, bath house and multi-phase enclosure.

Medieval

- 5.1.4 The settlement at Foot's Cray is documented from the Early Medieval period, but little archaeologically attested evidence has been recorded within a 1km radius of the subject site. It is highly likely that the core of the historic settlement lay to the north of the development area, focussed around the Church. A paucity of information relating to the Early Medieval and Medieval periods suggests that occupation remained minimal until the post-medieval period.

Post-Medieval

- 5.1.5 Very little development is illustrated cartographically until the early to mid-20th century, suggesting the settlement did not begin to expand until this time. The large proportion of development within the immediate area of the subject site appears to have been of an industrial nature and may include early 20th century horticultural activities.
- 5.1.6 Cartographic evidence for the study site and the surrounding area from the mid-19th century illustrates limited development in the wider area and nothing within the boundaries of the subject site prior to 1909. Multiple field boundaries are depicted however which bisect the site and have the potential to be identified archaeologically. The first indications

of construction appear on the map of 1909 and comprise two small unmarked properties along the southern boundary of the site. By the mid-20th century further development of a potentially industrial nature, appear within the southern limits of the site. These were modified, extended, and subsequently demolished by 1975 to make way for the extant complex. It should also be noted that the land boundaries beyond the immediate footprint of the early development were also subject to minor alterations and sub-divisions.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Moore 2018b). The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 The archaeological investigation consisted of the three evaluation trenches (Trench 1 to 3). North-west to south-east orientated Trenches 1 and 2 were designed to measure 5m by 1.80m whilst north-south orientated Trench 3 measured 3m by 1.80m. The final dimension of Trench 3, located in the north-east part of the car park, was 3.40m by 0.64m width as the area seemed to have been occupied by live services.
- 6.3 Following the breaking and the removal of the tarmac which formed the existing surface of the car park, the remaining modern made ground was carefully reduced using a small 360° mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.30m thickness, using a toothless ditching-type bucket.
- 6.4 Once the modern deposit was completely removed, the brickearth layer overlying the natural terrace gravel was cleared by hand. Representative sections were cleared and drawn, and the base of the trenches cleaned in order to test the brick earth for finds and possible cut features.
- 6.5 The fieldwork was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- Historic England (GLAAS), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London, 2015*;
 - *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage. 1990);
 - *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation'* (2014);
 - The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (1999);
 - The institute for Archaeologists *Code of Approved Practices for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999);
 - The Institute of Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001);
 - *The Treasure Act* (1996);
 - *The Burial Act* (1857).
- 6.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.
-

- 6.7 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale 1:20 and the section at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.8 A photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format.
- 6.9 Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 29.21m OD. This value was calculated by transferring the level from a spot height of 29.84m OD from a Bench Mark located on the southernmost part of the Coca-Cola car park.
- 6.10 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code EDO18.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Trench 1 (Plate 1, Fig. 4)

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in in this trench, consisted of mid to light red coarse sand and gravel [102] found at 27.93m OD. This layer, interpreted as part of the natural river gravel terrace, was in turn overlaid at 28.40m OD by firm, light yellowish red sandy clay [101] with very occasional small (<15mm) sub-angular pebble inclusions. Context [101], a 'brickearth' type layer, was interpreted as a naturally deposited alluvial horizon dating to the Holocene.

7.1.2 Natural brickearth [101] was sealed at 28.63m OD by firm greenish grey sandy clay [100]. This 0.30m thick layer did not produce dating evidence and was interpreted as re-worked brickearth. Context [100] was sealed by modern make up/levelling for the tarmac surface for the car park which was recorded at 29.04m OD.



Plate 1: Natural gravel terrace [102] and brickearth [101] in Trench 1, looking NW

Trench 2 (Plate 2, Fig. 4)

7.1.3 The excavation of this trench, located approximately 8m to the north of Trench 1, exposed natural mid to light red coarse sand and gravel [105] at 28.46m OD which was interpreted as part of the river gravel terrace. Layer [105] was sealed at 28.59m OD by firm yellowish

mid red sandy clay [104] with very occasional small (<10mm) sub-angular pebbles. River gravel terrace [105] and natural brickearth [104] were interpreted as equal to Trench 1 layers [102] and [101] respectively.

7.1.4 In Trench 2 the natural brickearth [104] was sealed at 28.59m OD by firm greenish grey sandy clay [103], previously recorded as [100] in Trench 1. The sequence was sealed by modern make up capped by the tarmac surface recorded at 29.02m OD.



Plate 2: Natural river gravel terrace [105] in Trench 2, looking NW

Trench 3 (Plate 3, Fig. 4)

7.1.5 This north-south orientated trench, located to the north-east of Trench 2, was machine excavated to a maximum depth 27.74m OD. The recording of this trench revealed a 1.20m

thick deposit of modern make up associated with the modern redevelopment of the site during the 20th century. The modern deposit was sealed by the existing turf at 28.91m OD.



Plate 3: West facing section of Trench 3

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Original Research Questions

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To determine the geoarchaeological history of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of palaeolithic, prehistoric and Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

Research Question: Excavation Results

8.1.2 Natural coarse sandy gravel was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 at 27.93m OD and 28.46m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The difference in height of the natural river gravel terrace from Trenches 1 and 2 confirm the findings from the 2015 archaeological investigation of the site (Grosso and Meddens 2016) and the later watching brief conducted in 2018 (Perkins 2018) which found significant variations of the level of the top of the terrace gravel across the site. Some of the variation recorded during the watching brief from 2018 are more than likely to be associated with the impact of modern development over the underlying drift geology of the site. However, the investigation of Trenches 1 and 2 found untruncated terrace gravel sealed by natural brickearth which is indicative of a very undulating Pleistocene-era gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Cray.

8.1.3 The archaeological investigation did not find any evidence of palaeolithic, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity in any of the evaluation trenches.

8.1.4 The development of the site during the 20th century seemed to have a negative impact on the archaeological resource. The area occupied by the existing Coca-Cola's car park underwent substantial landscaping consisting in the ground reduction followed by levelling of the area with modern dump in preparation for the construction of the car park. Moreover, the area occupied by Trench 3 seemed to have been truncated by service trenches associated with the Coca-Cola plant.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation clearly demonstrated that the upper horizon of the natural deposits such as the brickearth underwent substantial truncation during the 20th century. An undated mid greenish grey layer sealing the natural brickearth seemed to have been formed as the result of the re-working/disturbance of the natural brickearth in an area prone to flooding.
- 9.2 The result of the evaluation was to a certain extent disappointing considering the findings from the 2015 archaeological investigation of the site (Grosso and Meddens 2016). However, the evaluation fulfilled its function in that it demonstrated the widespread level of modern truncation across part of the existing car park which will be later re-developed for the construction of the RAW Building Extension.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lawrence Dow, Currie & Brown, who commissioned the archaeological evaluation, and Stefan White, of Clegg Food Projects Limited, for commissioning the watching brief on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd and Mark Stevenson, Historic England (GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley for monitoring the archaeological work. We would also like to thank the site contractors for their assistance during the work.
- 10.2 The author would also like to thank Bruce Ferguson for undertaking much of the watching brief fieldwork and Peter Moore for managing the project and editing this report; Anna Tonelli for the illustration; Cloe Sinclair for her work on site and John Joyce for the logistical support.

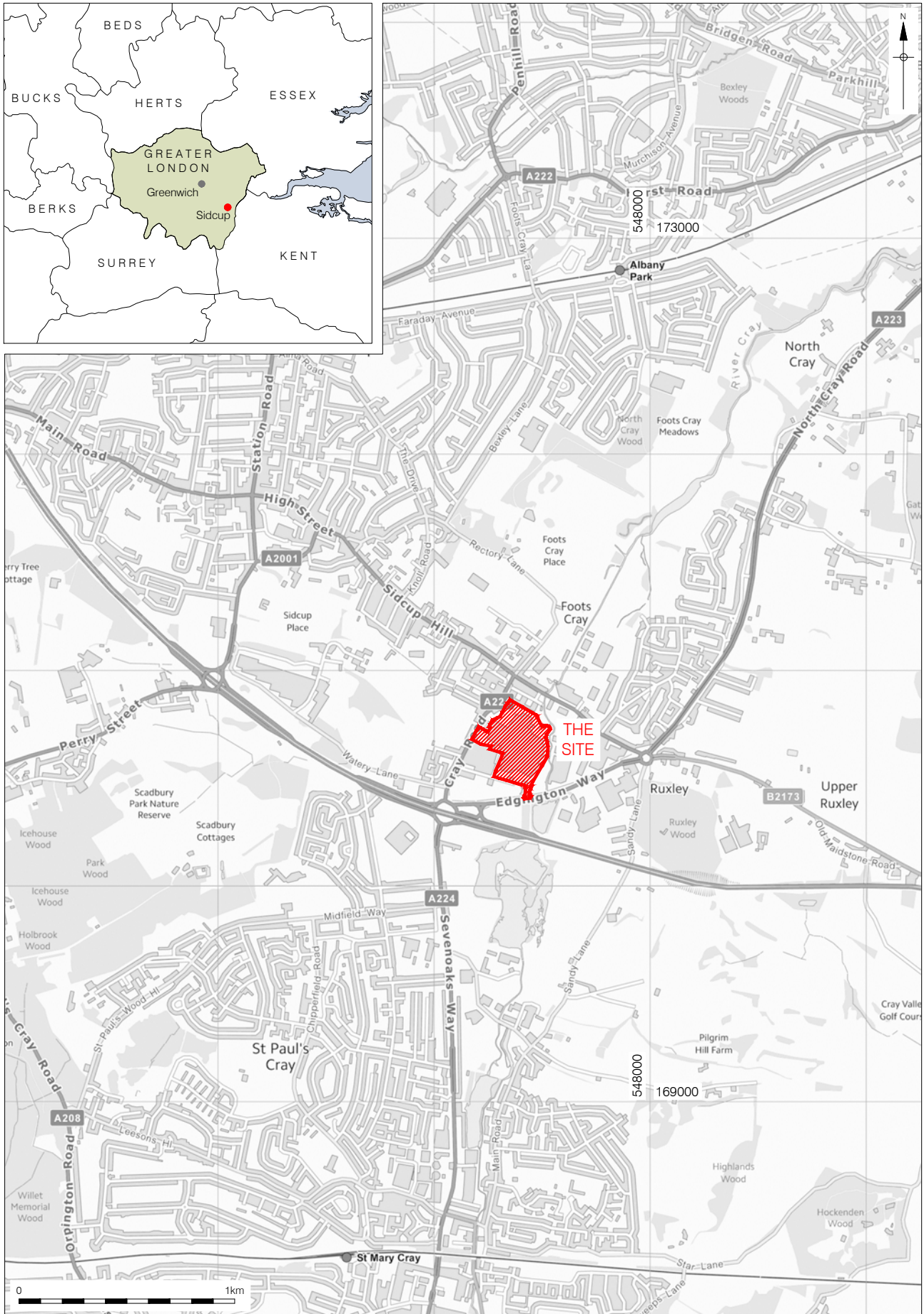
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Online Resources

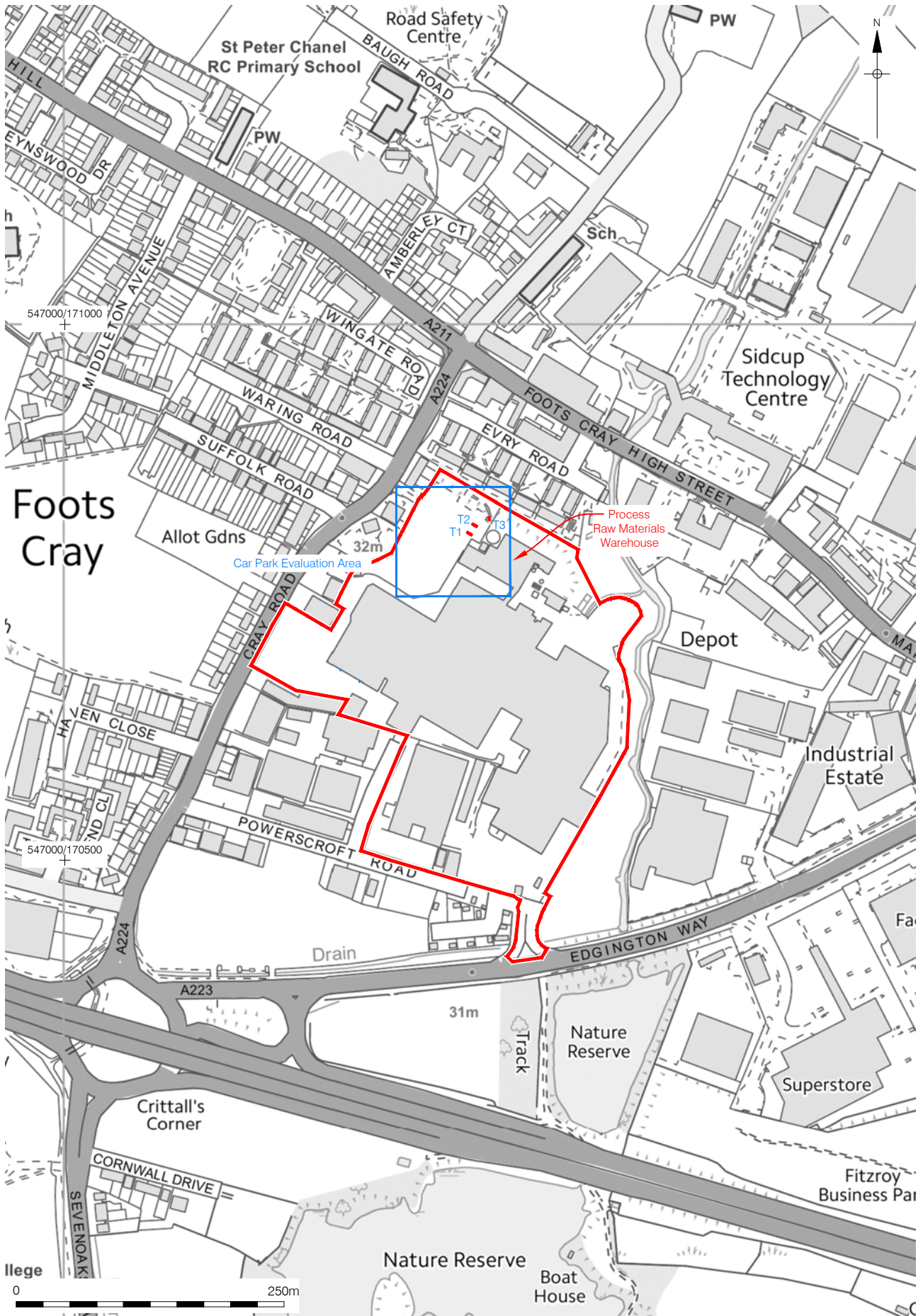
British Geological Society (BGS online)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



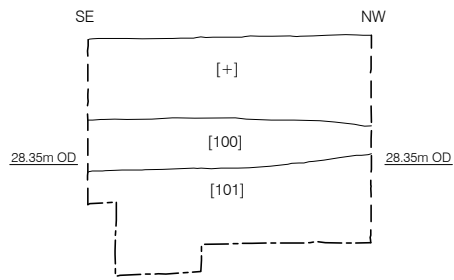
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:5,000 at A4

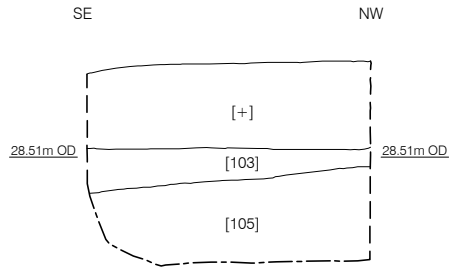


Proposed Site Plan P95VK00 supplied by Darnton B3
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
 13/07/18 AT

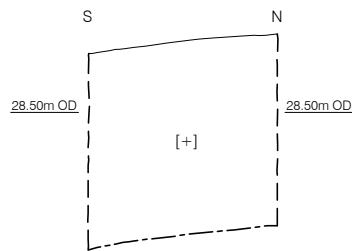
Figure 3
 Trench Location
 1:250 at A4



Section 100
North East facing
Trench 1



Section 101
North East facing
Trench 2



Section 102
East facing
Trench 3



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Highest Level	Lowest Level
EDO18	100	Layer	1	Undated greenish layer	Make-up	28.6	28.55
EDO18	101	Layer	1	Natural brickearth	Natural	28.4	28.31
EDO18	102	Layer	1	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	27.93	27.76
EDO18	103	Layer	2	Undated greenish layer	Make-up	28.56	28.55
EDO18	104	Layer	2	Natural brickearth	Natural	28.59	28.58
EDO18	105	Layer	2	Natural sandy gravel	Natural	28.46	28.31

APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

12 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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13 Printable version

14 OASIS ID: preconst1-322171

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at the RAW building Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way
Short description of the project	The evaluation, consisting of the archaeological excavation of three trenches is advance of the construction works in the north-east corner of the existing Coca-Cola's car park. The excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 recorded sandy gravel sealed by natural brickearth. The sandy gravel represents the Pleistocene gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Cray whilst the brickearth represent the Holocene alluvial deposit. The area occupied by Trench 3 seemed to have been truncated by service trenches associated with the Coca-Cola plant. The archaeological investigation did not find any evidence of palaeolithic, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity in any of the evaluation trenches.
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2018 End: 09-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	EDO18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY SIDCUP Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley
Postcode	DA14 5DF
Study area	800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4737 7068 51.41544000756 0.11949017645 51 24 55 N 000 07 10 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.4m Max: 28.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Mark Stevenson
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Currie & Brown on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"other","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the RAW Building Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grosso, I.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature report
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 July 2018

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APPENDIX 3: THE WATCHING BRIEF

16 ABSTRACT

- 16.1 This section details the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology following on from the evaluation also carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology undertaken at Coca-Cola Enterprises UK, Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley DA14 5DB (TQ 47400 70801).
- 16.2 The watching brief, as required by Mark Stevenson the Historic England (GLAAS) archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Bexley, was carried out intermittently between the 29th October and 23rd November 2018 and involved the observation and recording of ground reduction and excavation of footings to a retaining wall and post pads in preparation of the construction of the RAW Building Extension located to the northern part of the plant.
- 16.3 The aim of this watching brief was to record surviving archaeological remains to further answer the objectives of the project as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore, 2018b), that the confines of the evaluation did not establish.
- 16.4 The ground reduction and excavation of the footings recorded the continuation of the sequence established in the evaluation trenches consisting of sandy gravel sealed by natural brickearth, though in this phase of works the watching brief established layering of the sandy gravels and stiff bands of clay in varying degrees extended across the extent of the development as well as extensive truncation to the northern end by landscaping and in the central and southern end by services trenches, later development and operation of the Coca-Cola plant having a negative impact on the archaeological resource.
- 16.5 The sequence of sandy gravel represents the Pleistocene gravel terrace to the west bank of the River Cray, whilst the upper brickearth represents Holocene alluvial deposit. The archaeological investigation did not find any further evidence of palaeolithic, prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity.

17 INTRODUCTION

- 17.1 This appendix details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted at the RAW Building Extension of Coca-Cola Sidcup, London Borough of Bexley. The Archaeological works were commissioned by Stefan White of Clegg Food Projects Limited on behalf of Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd.

- 17.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the RAW Building to establish the presence and extent of any archaeological deposits or features which might be impacted by the proposed construction works and to inform any further mitigation strategy required by Historic England on the ground works associated with the extension of the RAW building located to the northern part of the site, and is reported in the main part of this report.
- 17.3 Following on from the evaluation a further watching brief was required by Mark Stevenson in case pockets of archaeology survived outside the locations of the evaluation trenches. As with the previous archaeological work the watching brief followed the procedures set out in the main Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore, 2018a) and the later addendum (Moore, 2018b) which followed the methodologies set out in the Guideline for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (2015); Part 2: Written Scheme of Investigation; Part 3: Fieldwork; Part 4: Reporting, dissemination and publication. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist was also followed in regard of the Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014); Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Code of Conduct (revised 2015).
- 17.4 The archaeological watching brief was project managed by Peter Moore and mostly supervised by Bruce Ferguson, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology and monitored by Mark Stevenson, Historic England archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Bexley.
- 17.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) under the site code EDO18.

18 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 18.1 The archaeological investigation initially consisted monitoring ground reduction following the demolition of plant equipment associated with the operation of the existing RAW Materials Building and then the excavation of footings to a retaining wall and post pads in preparation of the construction of the RAW Materials Building Extension.
- 18.2 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Moore 2018b). The aim of the watching brief was to determine and record the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains not previously established in the limited evaluation.

- 18.3 The area of ground reduction located to the northern end of the site was marked out by an attending engineer on behalf of the contracted groundworks. Ground reduction was carried out using a flat bladed ditching bucket attached to a large 360 type excavator down to the required level in spits. Footings to post pads and a retaining wall along the western and northeast corner of the site were again marked out by the attending engineer to specified dimensions of 2.00m x 2.00m, 1.50m x 1.50m for the post pads and 1.30m wide for the retaining wall (see figure 5).
- 18.4 Excavation of the footings were reduced in spits using a smaller 360° mechanical excavator using a flat bladed ditching bucket to a depth of 1.30m down from the reduced ground level. Each phase of the ground works was carried out under archaeological supervision. Poor weather conditions and the presence of concrete obstructions and services along the southern and southwest corner slowed the progress of excavation.
- 18.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Descriptions of the limited geological strata exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets and representative sections at a scale of 1:10 were cleared and drawn, and a site plan showing the location of each footing was produced at a scale of 1:100 on polyester based drawing film. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 18.6 A photographic record of the investigations was made using only digital format. Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark provided by the attending contractors with a value of 28.16m OD located in the southwest corner of the site.
- 18.7 The additional records produced from the watching brief will be added to the completed site archive and deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the unique site code EDO 18.

19 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 19.1 Phase 1 - Natural
- 19.2 The predominating deposits encountered during the archaeological monitoring consisted of bands of brownish orange and brown gravel [303] interceded with stiff brownish orange and yellow layers of clay. At the western half of the site this banding appeared uniformed and showed to be slumping north to south (see *Plates 4 5 & 6*). At a height of c. 28.47m OD at the western edge of site dropping to c. 27.91m OD at the eastern end.
-

- 19.3 Towards the southern end the gravel was sealed by a stiff brownish orange clay brickearth [301] recorded at a height of c. 28.60m OD (see *Plate 7 & 8*), interpreted as a naturally deposited alluvial horizon dating to the Holocene. Extending from the northwest corner along the northern half of the site the gravel was sealed by soft brown clay with frequent sub-angular flints and fragments of ceramic building material [302]. Recorded at c. 28.67m OD this area of the site was partially sealed with a landscaped grassed area.



Plate 4: Banding of natural gravels along the western edge of site, looking NW



Plate 5: Detail showing the layers of natural gravels along the western edge



Plate 6: Gravel layers showing extent of truncation at the eastern edge, looking SE

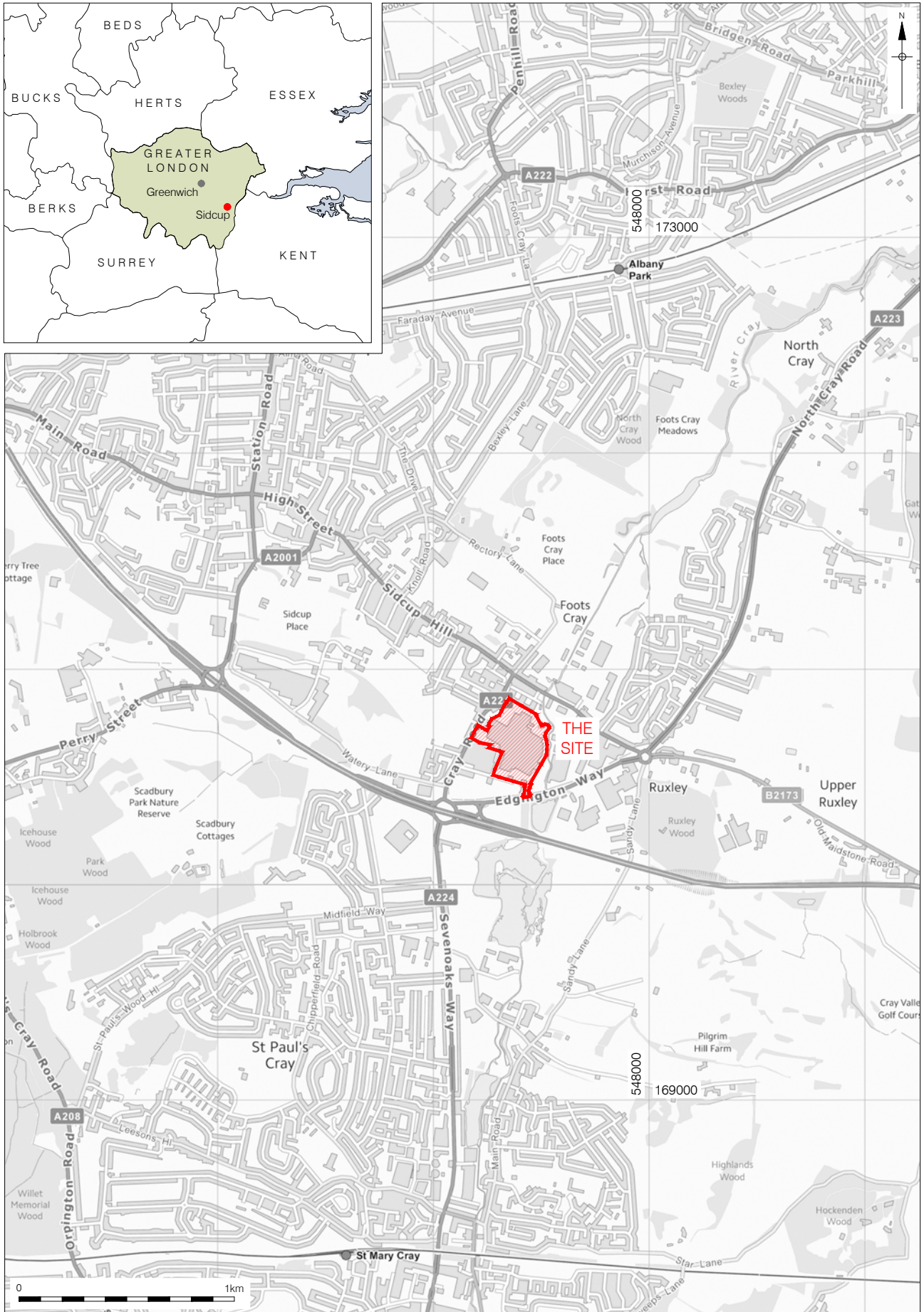


Plate 7: Clay layers seen at the NE and northern edge of the site, looking NW



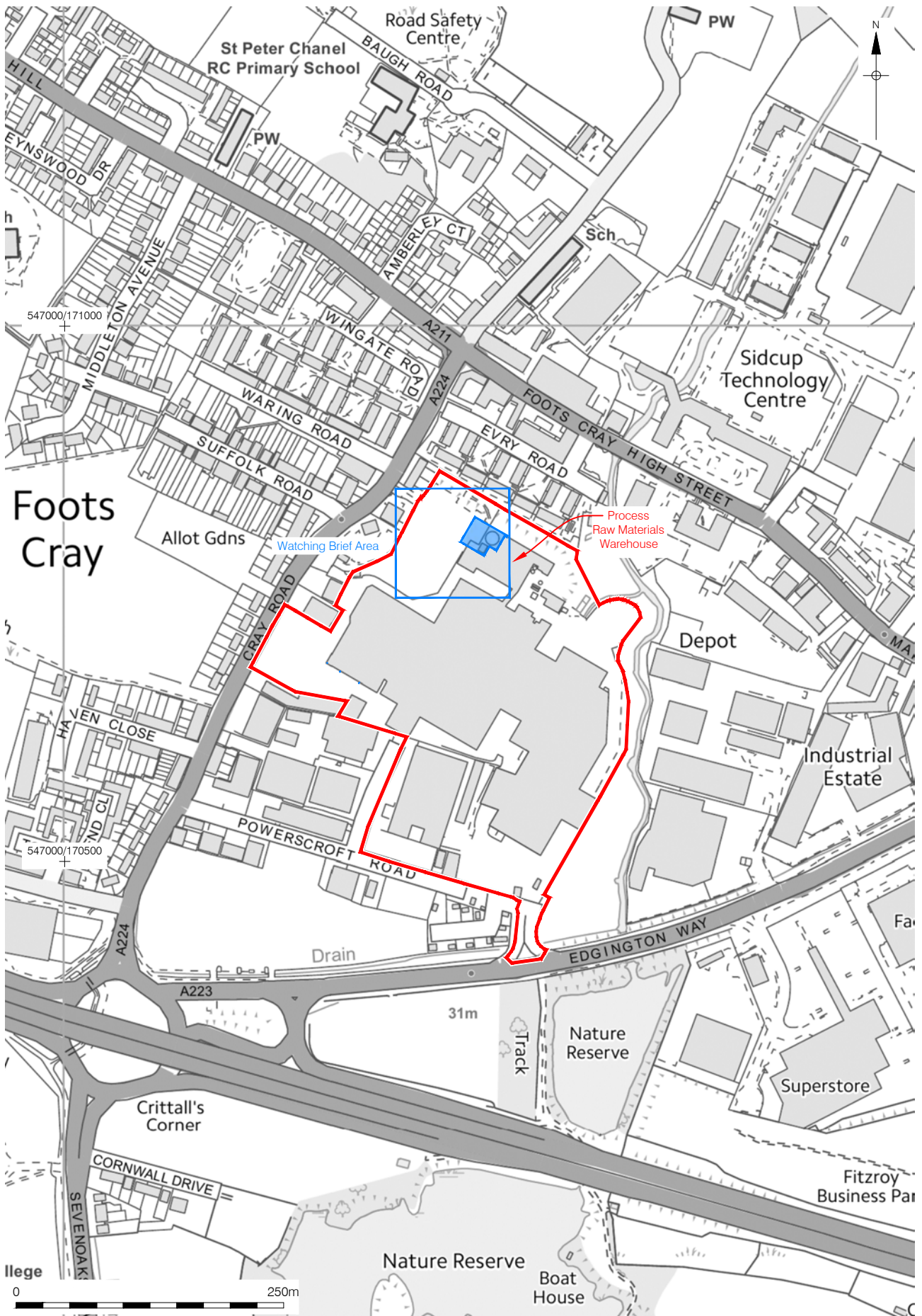
Plate 8: Detail showing clay layers at the northern edge, looking North

19.4 No archaeological deposits or artefact were found during the watching brief.



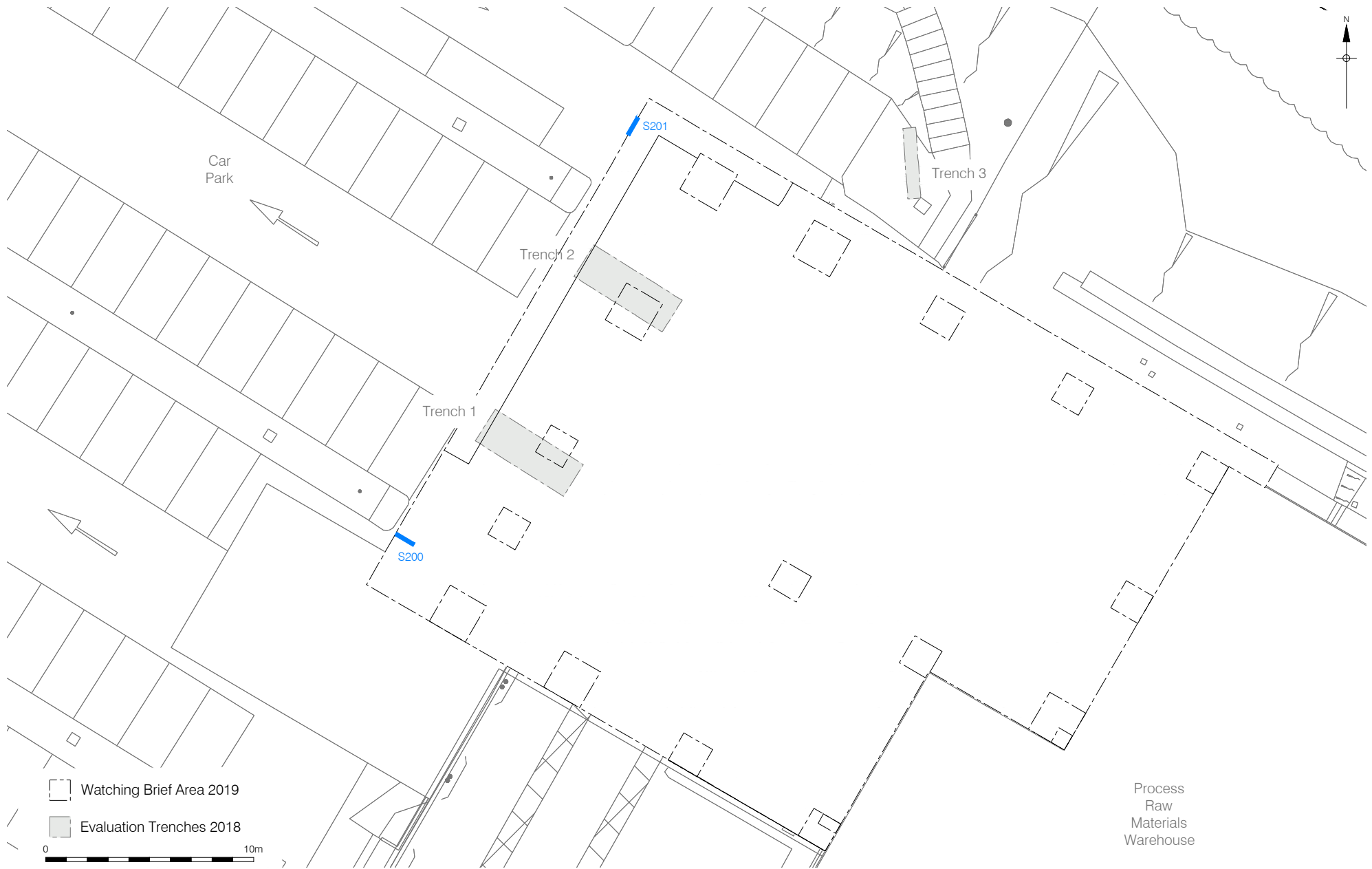
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



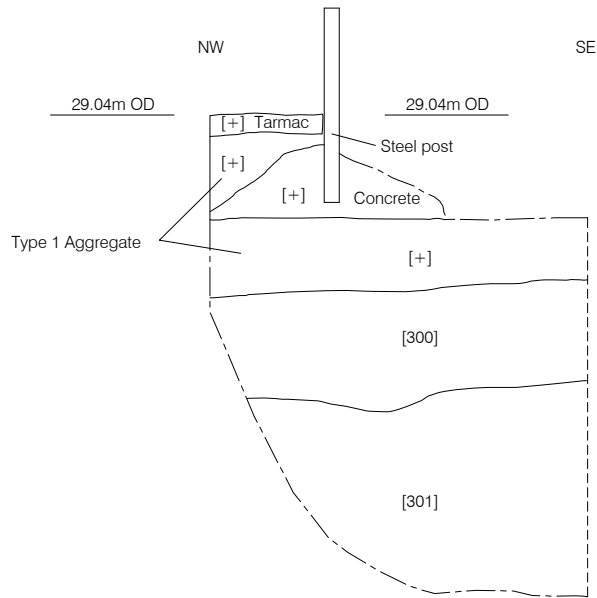
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:5,000 at A4

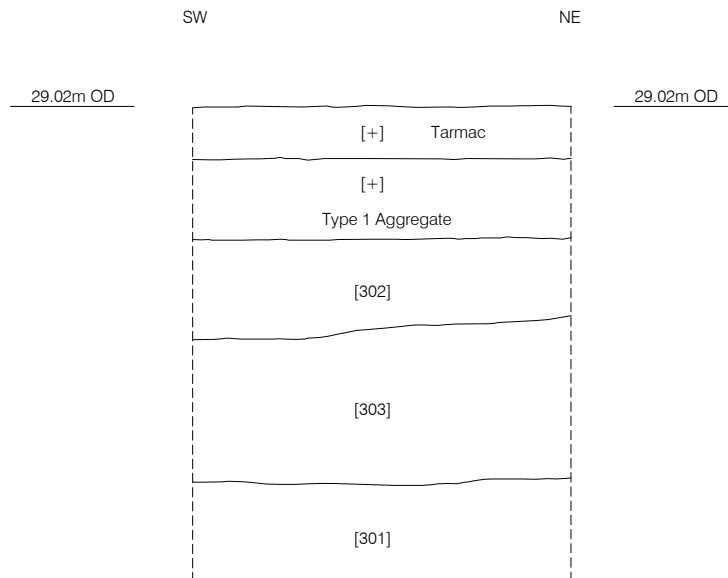


Site Survey Plan Copyright XYZ Surveys Group 2018
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Figure 3
 Watching Brief Location
 1:250 at A4



Section 200
South West facing
Watching Brief



Section 201
South East facing
Watching Brief



Figure 4
Sections 200 and 201
1:20 at A4

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OASIS ID: preconst1-341298

Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at the RAW building Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way
Short description of the project	Following on from an earlier evaluation a watching brief was undertaken on the foundation excavation works. Again no archaeology was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2018 End: 23-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	EDO18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY SIDCUP Coca-Cola Sidcup
Postcode	DA14 5DF
Study area	800 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4737 7068 51.41544000756 0.11949017645 51 24 55 N 000 07 10 E
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 28.4m Max: 28.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Mark Stevenson

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body Building contractor

Name of sponsor/funding body Clegg Food Projects Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at the RAW Building Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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