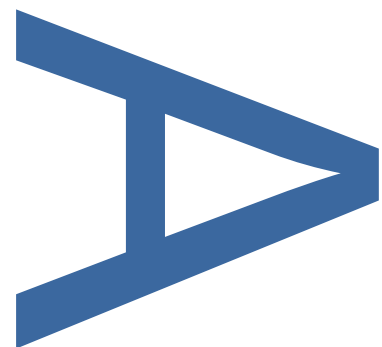
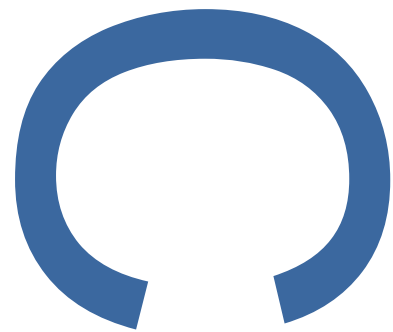


**THE WORKSHOP SITE, 25
DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE21
7BW:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

**SITE CODE: DCV17
REPORT NO.: R13440**

OCTOBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION
The Workshop Site, 25 Dulwich Village, LB Southwark
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4853	
		R13440	
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	C Sinclair		October 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		October 2018
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	October 2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	A Fairman	A Fairman	October 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**The Workshop Site, 25 Dulwich Village, London Borough of Southwark,
SE21 7BW: An Archaeological Watching Brief**

Site Code: DCV 17

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 33146 74233

**Written by Chloe Sinclair
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2018**

Project Manager: Amelia Fairman

Commissioning Client: CgMs Ltd

Planning Application Number: 14/AP/3104; 15/AP/1772

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
Email: afairman@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
October 2018**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	12
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	13
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	15
7	The ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	17
8	CONCLUSIONS	24
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	25
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
	APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	27
	APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRICES.....	28
	APPENDIX 3 –PHASE 1 SITE INVESTIGATIONS (FAIRMAN, 2014)	29
	APPENDIX 4 –PHASE 2 SITE INVESTIGATIONS (PERKINS, 2017)	38
	APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM.....	41

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 – Site Location.....	4
Figure 2 – Location of Trenches.....	5
Figure 3 – Sections.....	23

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the working methods and results of three phases of archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Workshop Site, 25 Dulwich Village, LB Southwark, SE21 7BW.

1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to discharge planning conditions 3 and 11 on planning permission 14/AP/3104; 15/AP/1772. The watching brief was monitored by Gillian King, Archaeological Planning Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

1.3 The works were carried out in three phases. An initial phase of watching brief was carried out on geotechnical window samples in 2014. This was followed by additional monitoring of geotechnical trial pits and boreholes in 2017. The final phase of works was undertaken in 2018 and comprised the monitoring of wide-scale ground reduction, including the excavation of the extant slab and removal of extant footings.

1.4 The first and second stages of works revealed natural horizons largely overlain by extensive made ground deposits. The only features or horizons of note comprised masonry and soil horizons indicative of the 19th century development of the site.

1.5 During the final phase of works, the concrete slab covering the site was removed under constant supervision of an archaeologist. Underlying the slab was a layer of modern made ground ranging from 0.70m to 1.20m thick. Four perimeter footings were removed revealing natural deposits observed at a maximum height of 0.60m BGL, sloping towards the north. These findings are consistent with the previous archaeological investigations.

1.6 The watching brief was carried out to establish the presence, nature and depth, or lack of, archaeological deposits within the study area.

1.7 No features or horizons of archaeological interest pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations to develop the site at 25 Dulwich Village, London Borough of Southwark, SE21 (Figure 1).

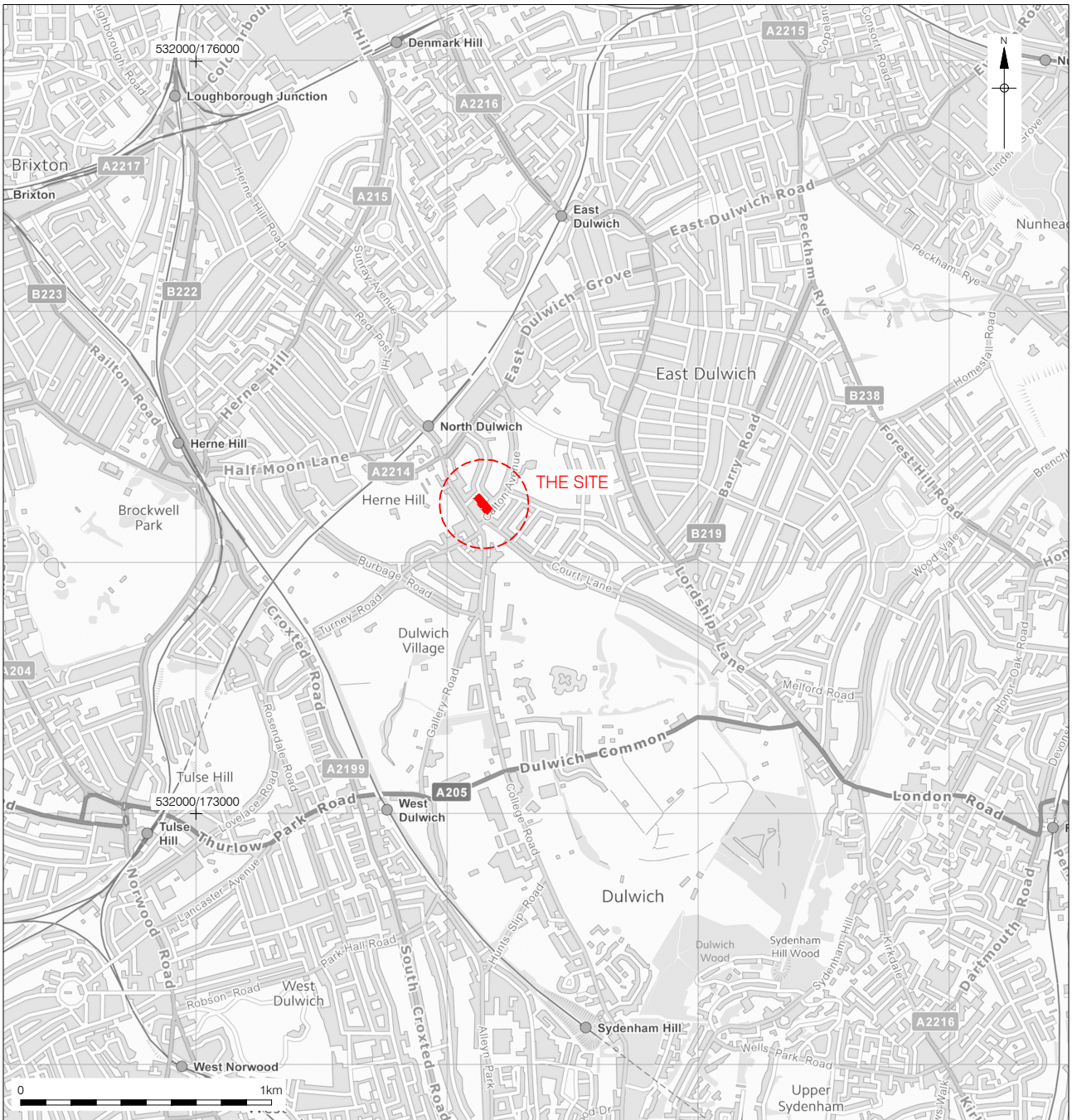
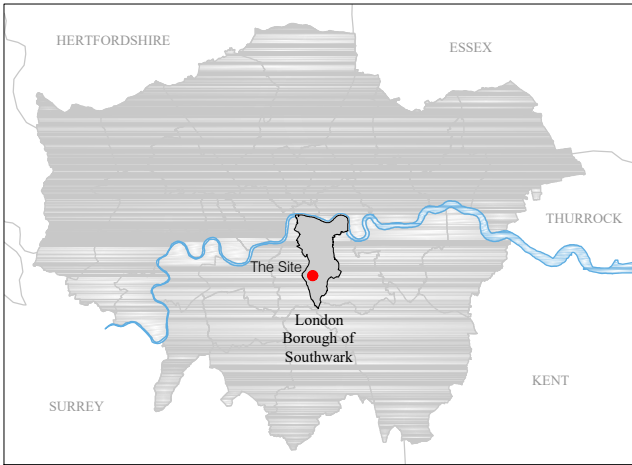
2.2 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2016) detailed the methodology by which the watching brief was to be undertaken. The watching brief was supervised by Chloe Sinclair, Wayne Perkins and Amelia Fairman and the project was managed by Tim Bradley and Amelia Fairman for PCA.

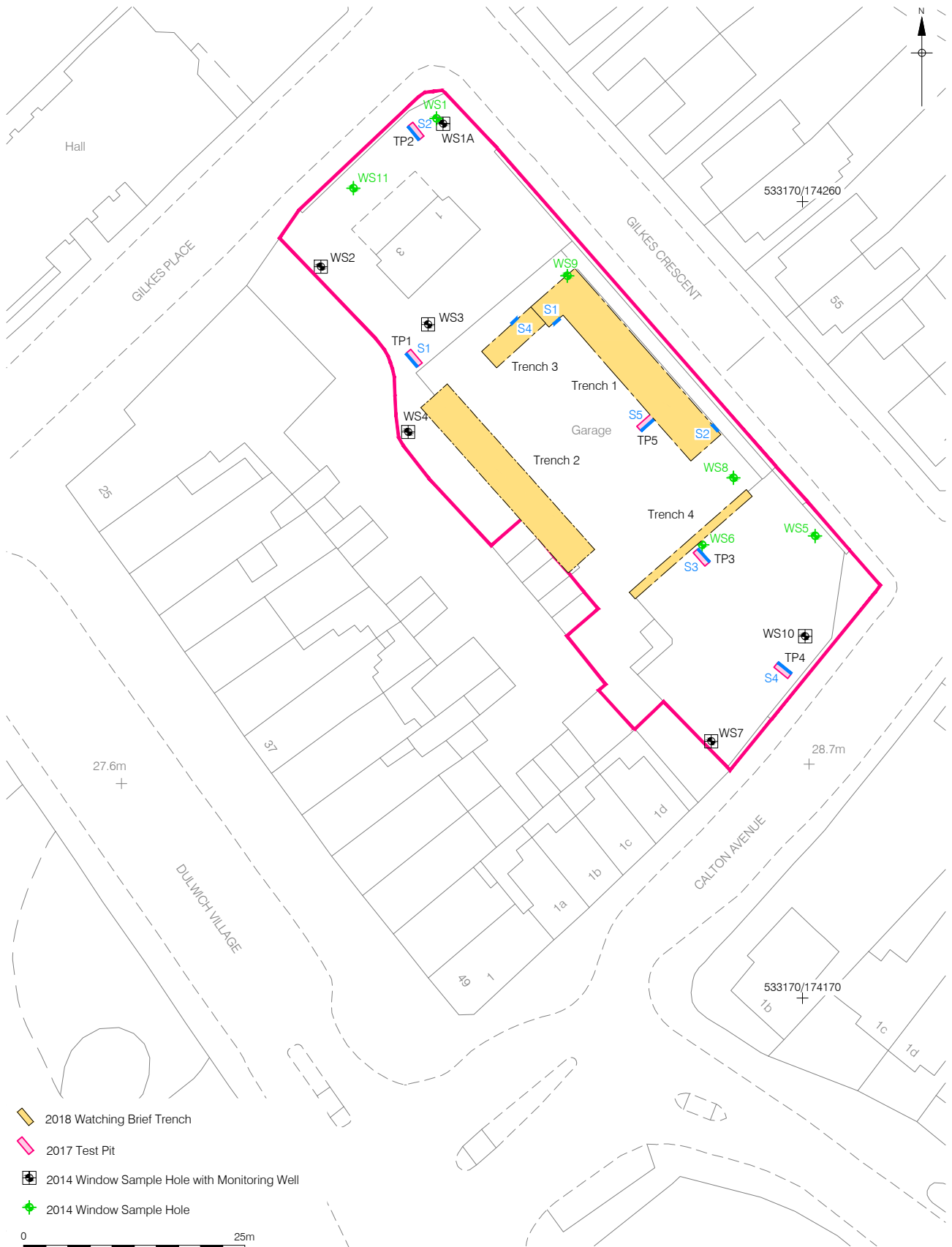
2.3 This report details the results and working methods of three phases of work undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at 25 Dulwich Village, Southwark (Figure 1). These included the monitoring of 13 geotechnical window samples by Amelia Fairman between the 14th and 15th of May 2015, five test pits by Wayne Perkins between the 12th and 30th of January 2017 and the removal of a concrete slab and perimeter footings by Chloe Sinclair the 12th September to the 2nd October 2018.

2.4 A plaque commemorating the village stocks remained protected in scaffolding within the site (plate 5) in a small memorial garden at the time of writing. However, the stocks themselves would have been located to the south-west bordering the current traffic island dividing Carlton Avenue. No remains relating to the stocks were present within the area investigated.

2.5 The site is centred at TQ 33146 74233. This consisted of a rectangular plot of land bounded by Gilkes Place to the north, Gilkes Crescent to the east, Calton Avenue to the south, and Dulwich Village road to the west.

2.6 The site archive, including photographs and drawn/written records, was prepared under the site code DCV 17, and will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).





© Crown copyright 2018. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
 15/10/18 RM

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible¹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

¹ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

212. *The policies in this Framework are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication. Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.*

213. *However, existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

214. *The policies in the previous Framework will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans are submitted⁶⁹ on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.*

Regional Policy

3.2 The London Plan

3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2016, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

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: Southwark Core Strategy

3.4 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains the following relevant policy:

STRATEGIC POLICY 12 – DESIGN AND CONSERVATION

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.**
- 3.5 The London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2007. The Plan contains Policy 3.19 - Archaeology which seeks to protect and safeguard archaeological remains. This policy has been saved until the adoption of the Local Development Framework.

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.

3.6 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, the site does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site. The study site does not lie within an 'Archaeological Priority Zone', on the adopted Core Strategy proposals map (adopted 2011).

3.7 Site Specific Planning Background

3.7.1 The development of the site comprised the demolition of all extant structures on the site, excavation and removal of fuel tanks and supply lines, and the construction of 12 dwellings with basement level car park. Planning permission (14/AP/3104; 15/AP/1772) was granted subject to the following conditions:

3 *Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works, an archaeological watching brief, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason

In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site 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.

11 *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 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 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.

3.7.2 The subject site does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site. The site does however lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by Southwark Council.

3.8 Aims and Objectives

3.8.1 As detailed within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016), all research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002. The general aims and objectives for the mitigation are as follows:

The archaeological investigations will seek to address the following research questions:

- What is the surviving extent of the archaeological deposits?
- What is the potential for deposits surviving from the prehistoric periods?
- What is the nature of the Romano-British occupation sequence on the site?
- What is the character of the Romano-British topography and hydrology on the Site?
- What is the nature of any Saxon evidence that may survive on this part of the site?
- What is the nature of any medieval evidence that may survive on this part of the Site?
- Is there any evidence for remains associated with the residential and industrial activities known to be focussed on the site later post-medieval period?

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).

4.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which shows the site to lie within a small area of the Lambeth and Reading Group, comprising deposits of clay and sand.

4.1.3 Geotechnical investigations were undertaken at the site in May 2014. These recorded deposits of made ground above natural sands and clays. The made ground was observed to be of greater thickness to the north/northwest than to the south/southeast, indicative of greater development impact within the northern part of the site. The northerly areas recorded up to 2m of made ground above sands, whereas in other areas between 1m and 0.29m thickness of made ground were identified.

4.1.4 Underground storage tanks are known to have been located in the northwest and the south-eastern parts of the site.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The study site is level at 28-29m AOD.

4.2.2 No watercourses or known bodies of water are known within the immediate vicinity of the study site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An Archaeological desk based assessment was completed for the site (CgMs, 2014). This entailed a review of the archaeological findspots within a 1.5km radius of the study site held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The results of this exercise are summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

5.2.1 The sole find of early prehistoric date within the 1.5 kilometre study area search radius comprised a 'very rolled' primary flint flake from Brockley Park some distance to the west of the site (MLO23065, TQ3170 7410).

5.2.2 The presence or absence of early prehistoric material is notoriously difficult to predict. In the absence of appropriate topographical features, such as a nearby watercourse, a generally low potential can be anticipated for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic at the study site itself.

5.3 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

5.3.1 The site of a barrow of unknown date, built on prior to 1870, is known from map evidence to lie southeast of the study site (MLO4266, TQ3420 7340).

5.3.2 An undiagnostic 'worked flint flake' was identified at Railway Rise to the northeast of the site (MLO4268, TQ3340 7530), and residual flintwork was identified at St Aidan's Road to the east (MLO60666, TQ3455 7450).

5.3.3 The finds identified within the search radius of the site are not indicative of intensive settlement/activity within the extensive study area search radius and as such a generally low potential can be evidenced for the later prehistoric periods within the site itself.

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 The sole entry on the GLHER within the 1.5 kilometre study area related to the Roman period comprises earthwork features described as a double ditched oblong shaped camp, and therefore interpreted to be of Roman origin, last observed in 1841 at Overhill Road to the southeast of the study site (MLO13516, TQ3450 7380).

5.4.2 The potential of the study site for the Roman period can be identified as generally low.

5.5 Anglo Saxon & Medieval

5.5.1 No finds of Anglo Saxon date have been identified within the 1.5 kilometre study area search radius and as such a low/nil potential has been identified for this period at the study site itself.

5.5.2 The road to the west of the site which became Dulwich Village has been described as an 'ancient way through the medieval manor' (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008: 254). Roads believed to have Medieval antecedents within the 1.5km study area search radius include Brixton Water Lane to the west (MLO13548, TQ3139 7446), Croxted Road to the southwest (MLO13545, TQ3244 7330), Denmark Hill to the northwest (MLO58380, TQ3325 7540), and Sunray Avenue to the north (MLO13547, TQ3269 7517).

5.5.3 The site of Dulwich Manor House has been identified at Goodrich Road to the east of the site (MLO4265, TQ3423 7420). The site of Medieval/Post Medieval settlement has been identified some distance to the west of the study site (MLO23368, TQ3205 7400).

5.5.4 During the Medieval period the site appears to lie remote from known settlement and activity areas. A generally low archaeological potential can therefore be identified for this period at the site itself; evidence of agricultural activity and land division could conceivably be present.

5.6 Post Medieval and Modern

5.6.1 Settlement along Dulwich Village remained 'tiny' until the eighteenth century and the development of Dulwich Wells (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008: 254). John Rocque's Survey of London (1745, not reproduced) shows the site lying east and north of the existing road networks in an area of gardens.

5.6.2 The Camberwell Tithe Map (1842, not reproduced) and the associated Award shows the site to comprise an area of grass paddock.

5.6.3 The road layouts and beginnings of residential development are illustrated on the first second and third edition Ordnance Survey maps (1874; 1894-96; 1912). The study site however remains unchanged from the mid to late 18th century.

5.6.4 The main road through Dulwich was named Dulwich Village in 1913 (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008: 254).

5.6.5 The redevelopment of the northern part of the site is illustrated by the mid-20th century. The site also appears to have escaped the impacts of World War Two bomb damage despite the wider area being damaged.

5.6.6 The development of the garage facility on the subject site is illustrated cartographically by 1961-1976.

5.6.7 The potential of the study site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods can be identified as generally low. The northern, eastern and southern parts of the site were previously occupied by nineteenth century houses fronting the roads around the site, while the western part of the site appears to have been least impacted by development.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley, 2016) aimed to address the research objectives in Chapter 3 (see above).

6.3 The watching brief comprised three phases of works.

6.4 The first phase was completed between the 14th and 15th May 2015 (see table 1). Of the 13 planned samples, two were abandoned due to obstructions, and several terminated early due to underlying obstructions. The remainder were excavated to a maximum depth of 5m below ground level (BGL). A chart of the full results can be found in Appendix 3.

Window Sample	Height at Top (m OD)	Depth of ground reduction (m)	Maximum ground reduction (m OD)	Height of Natural
1	28.80	2.23	26.57	n/a
1A	28.80	5	23.80	26.65
2	28.61	5	23.61	26.71
3	28.61	5	23.61	27.41
4	28.53	5	23.53	27.63
5	28.76	5	23.76	28.21
6	28.73	5	23.73	28.03
7	28.75	5	23.75	27.58
8	28.85	1.05	27.80	n/a
9	28.82	5	23.82	27.70
10	28.72	5	23.72	28.19
11	28.60	3	25.60	c.26.90

Table 1: Phase 1 geotechnical investigations.

6.4.1 The second phase of work comprised the monitoring of five test pits between the 12th and 30th of January 2017 by Wayne Perkins (see table 2).

Test Pit/ Borehole	Dimensions (length (m))	Dimensions (width (m))	Maximum Depth Below Ground Level (BGL)	Maximum height of natural (BGL)
TP1	2.00	0.70	1.08	n/a
TP2	2.00	0.70	2.06	2.06
TP3	2.00	0.70	2.12	0.46
TP4	2.00	0.70	2.00	0.58
TP5	4.2	0.70	2.00	0.70
BH5	n/a	n/a	4.70	0.80

Table 2: Phase 2 Geotechnical investigations

6.4.2 The full results of the second phase investigation can be seen in Appendix 4.

6.4.3 The final phase of work was carried out between the 21st September and 2nd October by Chloe Sinclair. This comprised the monitoring of the removal of the extant concrete slab, after which the perimeter footings were taken out allowing for natural deposits to be recorded within the trenches created by their excavation (see table 3). The base of these trenches were excavated using a toothless ditching bucket. Due to trench depths and unsafe ground conditions, all recording was done from ground level.

Trench	Dimensions North-South (Length)	Dimensions East-West (Width)	Maximum Depth Below Ground Level (BGL)	Maximum height of natural (BGL)

1	42.00m	6.60m	1.60m	0.70m
2	25.00m	4.00m	2.20m	0.70m
3	2.50m	7.50m	1.40m	1.20m
4	1.00m	17.60m	0.80m	0.77m

Table 3: Phase 3 Watching brief areas

6.4.4 Removal of the modern made ground and overburden was carried out under archaeological supervision by a HYMAC-type excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. When natural, or archaeological, horizons were exposed, the trial pit/trenches were hand cleaned and recorded.

6.4.5 Any potential archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:50 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.

6.4.6 The recording systems adopted during the investigation were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within PCA's Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

6.4.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.

6.4.8 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAA, identified by site code DCV17.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The full description of the features and deposits encountered during the phase 1 and 2 geotechnical investigations can be found in appendices 3 and 4. The following represents a summary of the results.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

Geotechnical Investigations

7.2.1 The phase 1 geotechnical investigations identified natural horizons in all investigation areas other than in WS1, WS1A, and WS8. These comprised silty sand and clay horizons, with some areas exhibiting a distinctive horizon of silty clays with shell inclusions. The latter were identified in WS2, WS3, WS4, and WS10 from an uppermost elevation of 27.42m OD in the south of the site (WS10), dropping to between 23.58m OD and 24.66m OD in the north of the site. The silty sands and clays were identified at c.28.20m OD in the south of the site and c.27.70m OD in the north of the site.

7.2.2 The phase 2 geotechnical investigations identified natural silty clay horizons within test pits 2, 3, 4 and 5 as layers [5]=[8]=[9]=[7]. These were largely recorded at c.28.5m OD with deposit [5] within test pit 2 identified at a lower elevation of 26.96m OD. The latter discrepancy was interpreted as a truncated horizon.

7.2.3 Within close proximity to test pit 2 natural sands and clays were recorded within WS1A from elevations of 26.65m OD and 25.60m OD respectively. This were similarly considered to represent a truncated upper horizon. Lower elevations consistent with a truncated horizon were also apparent within WS2 and WS11.

Trench 1

7.2.4 The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of mottled yellowish orange clay [100] 0.85m BGL (c. 27.95m OD) which continued throughout the base of the trench and beyond the lower limit of excavation. This is likely to represent a continuation of [7] as seen in TP5.

Trench 2

7.2.5 A layer of mottled yellowish clay [102] was observed at 1.40m BGL (c.27.40m OD) and continued along the base of the trench and below the lower limit of excavation.

7.2.6 Overlying the yellowish clay [102] was a layer of silty bluish grey clay 0.20m thick, observed at a maximum height of c.27.60m OD. The latter corresponds well in terms of composition and elevation to natural sequences identified in WS4.

7.2.7 Capping the natural sequence was a layer of yellowish grey redeposited natural clay [104] 0.50m thick and seen at a maximum height of 0.70m BGL (c.28.10m OD).

Trench 3

7.2.8 At the base of trench 3 a layer of natural mottled yellowish clay [103] was observed at 1.20m BGL (c. 27.60m OD) and continued below the lower limit of excavation. This represents a continuation of [100] as seen in Trench 1 and is likely to correspond to natural horizons identified in WS9 from 27.70m OD.

Trench 4

7.2.9 Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m BGL (c.27.90m OD) where a layer of natural mottled yellowish clay [105] was observed and continued below the lower limit of excavation. This horizon is likely to represent a continuation of natural horizons identified in WS6 and TP3, albeit at a slightly lower elevation indicative of horizontal truncation from modern foundations.

7.3 Phase 2: 19th Century

7.3.1 Test Pit 2 of the second phase geotechnical watching brief identified a brick wall of possible 19th century date. The wall [3] was interpreted as part of a basement wall, potentially representing a former property illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1874. A fine skim of plaster render [4] was also identified, indicative of the internal face of the basement.

7.3.2 Masonry encountered within WS7 in the south of the site is likely to be part of the same scheme of development (prior to the construction of the former garage).

7.3.3 Other indications of the late 19th century development of the site were identified in WS5, WS9 and TP5. A possible soil horizon [6] was recorded within TP5 from an elevation of 28.62m OD. The 0.22m thick layer of silty sand was interpreted as potentially relating to a back plot/garden of one of the former 19th century properties. A levelling deposit of uncertain date was encountered within WS9 in close proximity to TP5 from 28.65m OD and is likely to represent a continuation of the same horizon. Further levelling deposits of uncertain date were recorded in WS5 from 28.47m OD and is likely to relate to contemporary phase of use.

7.4 Phase 3: Modern

7.4.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 were overlain by between 0.70m and 1.20m thickness of sandy silty made ground and brick rubble. This was located directly below the concrete slab and is likely to relate to the demolition of the former 19th century properties.

7.4.2 The depth of made ground corresponds well to the results of the first and second phase geotechnical investigations. The latter recorded extensive made ground deposits across the entirety of the site extending up to 2.15m in thickness from ground level.



Plate 1 West facing section of Trench 1.



Plate 2 East facing section of Trench 2.



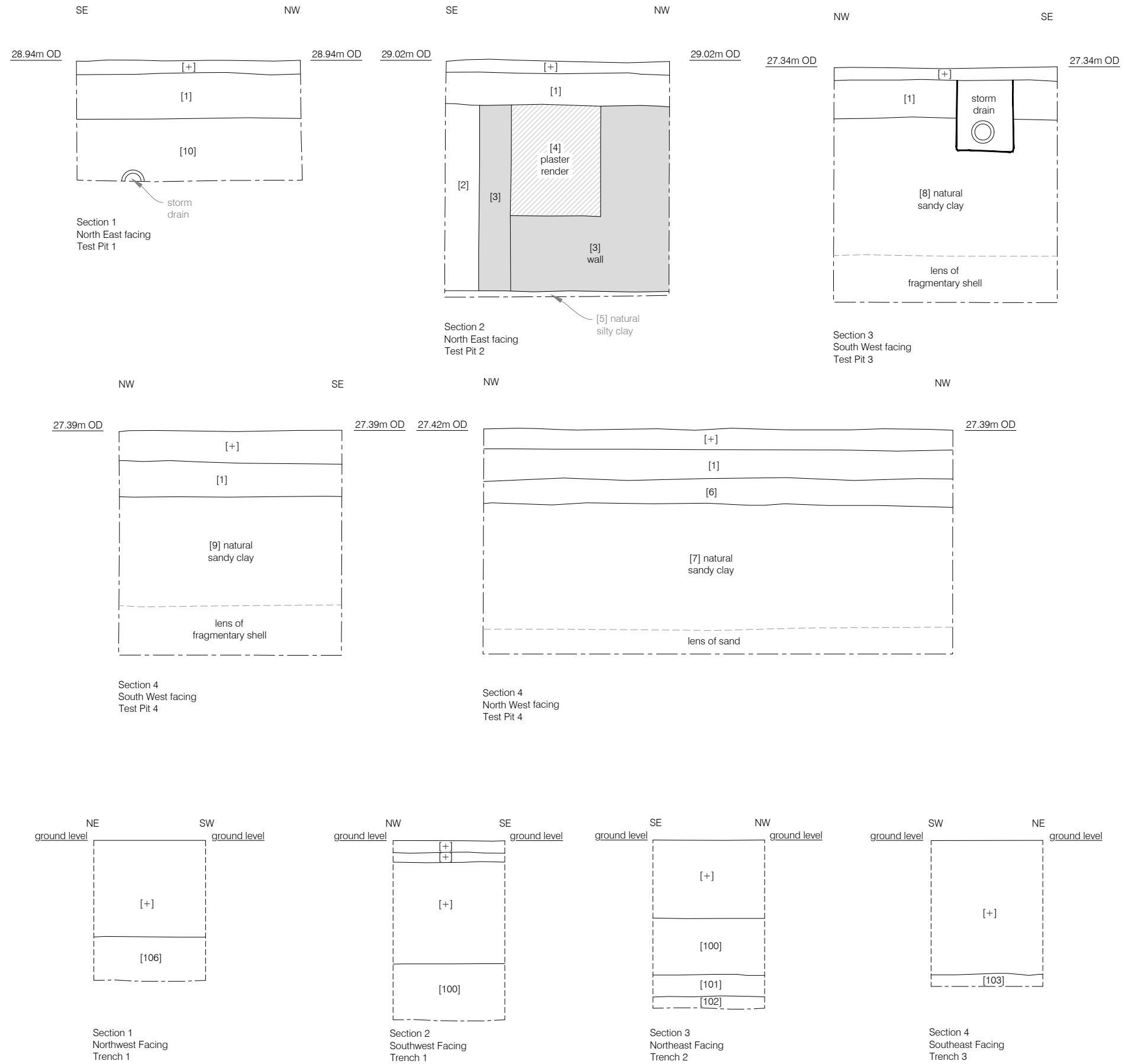
Plate 3: Base of Trench 3 looking west.



Plate 4: Base of Trench 4 looking west.



Plate 5: Covered village stocks commemoration plaque.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Three phases of activity were identified at the site during three phases of works:

- Phase 1: Natural Geology
- Phase 2: 19th Century (basement walls and garden soils)
- Phase 3: Modern (demolition of all earlier structures and construction of former Garage)

8.2 Natural horizons were identified in the majority of the investigation areas and exposed to a greater extent during the phase 3 investigations. These comprised silty clays with sands and (within window samples) silty clay and shell horizons. Largely identified between 27.40m OD and 28.10m OD, the variations in elevation were considered to be representative of truncation as opposed to geological variations.

8.3 Features and horizons indicative of the 19th century development of the site were observed in the form of brick walls/footings and layers of possible garden soils. The latter are likely to represent the locations of garden plots extending from the former houses along Gilkes Place.

8.4 Extensive deposits of modern made ground were observed across the entirety of the site. Within the phase 3 investigations the latter extended between 0.70m and 1.20m in thickness, however the earlier geotechnical investigations demonstrated up to 2.15m in thickness of made ground in specific areas (i.e. in the north of the site).

8.5 The findings of the third phase of works were congruent in nature with the previous archaeological investigations carried out in 2014 (Fairman, 2014) and 2017 (Perkins, 2017) which detailed a sequence of 1-2m depth of made ground increasing in thickness towards the north, overlying natural clay layers.

8.6 No archaeological features or remains predating the 19th century were observed.

8.7 The depth and thickness of the modern made ground suggest that a majority any surviving pre-19th century archaeological material would have been truncated by the construction of the previous development.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Ltd for commissioning the work. Additional thanks are due to Bob Gant of McCulloch Homes for financing the works and Gillian King for monitoring the works on behalf of Southwark Council.

9.2 The author would like to thank Ray Murphy for the CAD figures, and Amelia Fairman for her project management and editing. Additional thanks are due to Wayne Perkins and Stacey Harris for their work during earlier phases of the project.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fairman, A (2014) *Summary of a Geotechnical Watching Brief in Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Garage Premises, 25 Dulwich Village, SE21 7BW*. Pre-Construct Archaeology. Unpublished document

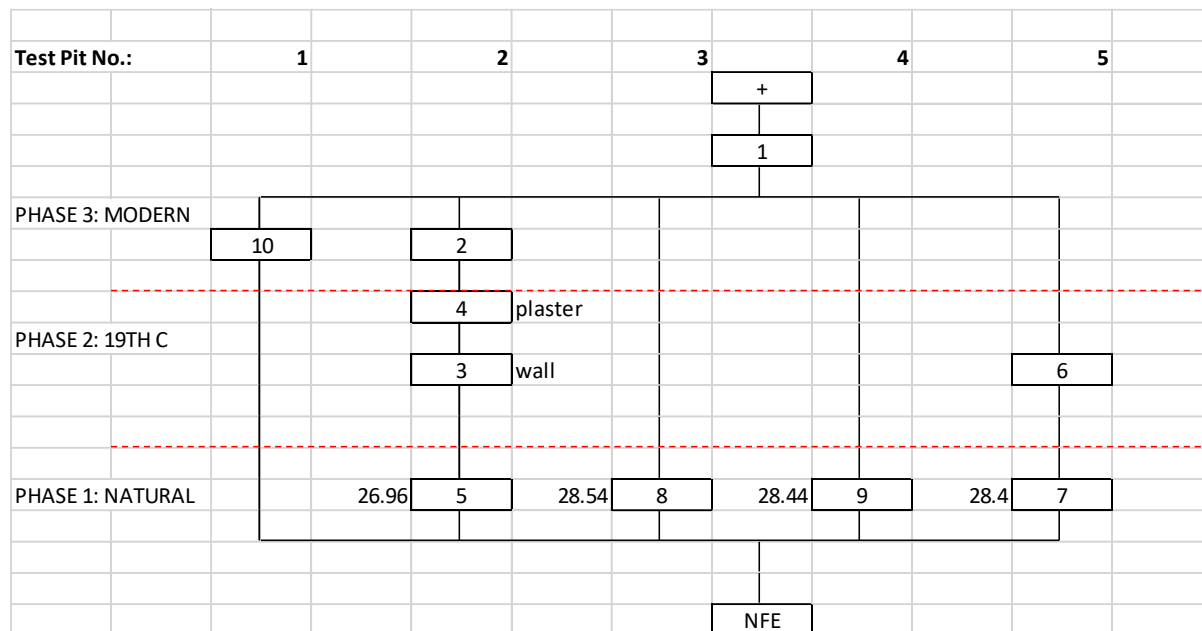
Isabelle, R (2014) *Addendum to Archaeological Desk Based Assessment in Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Garage Premises Land Bounded by Gilkes Place, Gilkes Crescent and Calton Avenue Rear of 25 Dulwich Village London SE21*. CGMS. Unpublished document.

Perkins, W (2017) *A summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at the Workshop Site, 25 Dulwich Village, London Borough of Southwark Se21 7BW*. Pre-Construct Archaeology. Unpublished document.

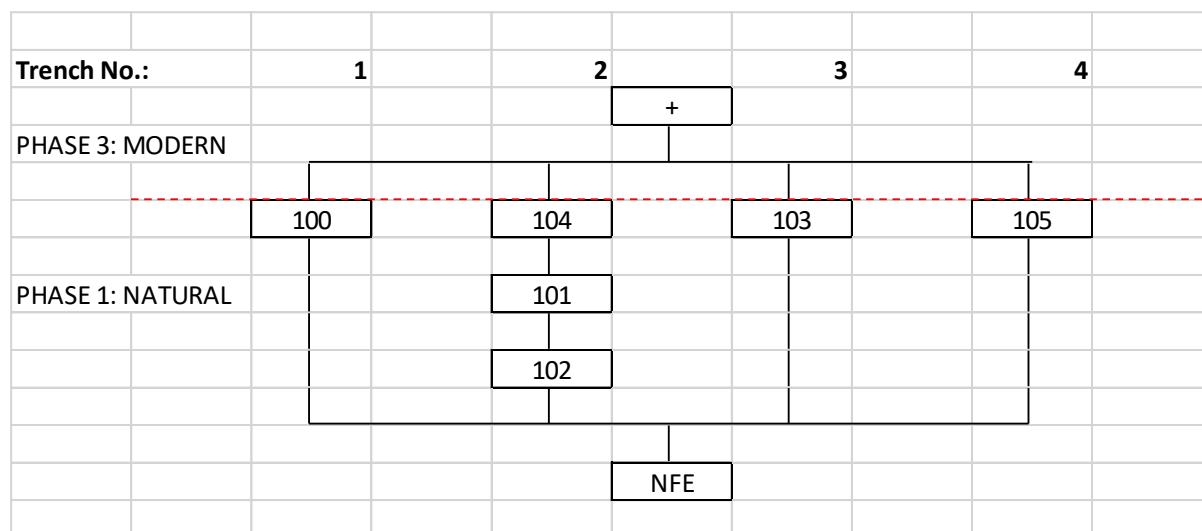
APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Trench	Type	Description
1	TP1-5	Layer	Modern made ground
2	TP2	Layer	20 th C Backfill
3	TP2	Masonry	Brick Basement Wall
4	TP2	Layer	Plaster Render
5	TP2	Layer	Natural
6	TP5	Layer	Buried Soil
7	TP5	Layer	Natural
8	TP3	Layer	Natural
9	TP4	Layer	Natural
10	TP1	Layer	Redeposited Natural
100	1	Layer	Mottled orange sandy clay
101	2	Layer	Bluish grey silty clay
102	2	Layer	Mottled orange sandy clay
103	3	Layer	Mottled orange sandy clay
104	2	Layer	Orangish grey sandy clay
105	4	Layer	Mottled orange sandy clay

APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRICES



Phase 2 Investigation



Phase 3 Investigations

APPENDIX 3 –PHASE 1 SITE INVESTIGATIONS: WINDOW SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS (FAIRMAN, 2014)

Window Sample	Height at Top (m OD)	Depth of ground reduction (m)	Maximum ground reduction (m OD)	Height of Natural
1	28.80	2.23	26.57	n/a
1A	28.80	5	23.80	26.65
2	28.61	5	23.61	26.71
3	28.61	5	23.61	27.41
4	28.53	5	23.53	27.63
5	28.76	5	23.76	28.21
6	28.73	5	23.73	28.03
7	28.75	5	23.75	27.58
8	28.85	1.05	27.80	n/a
9	28.82	5	23.82	27.70
10	28.72	5	23.72	28.19
11	28.60	3	25.60	c.26.90

WS1:

Located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The upper 0.23m of the sample comprised the tarmac car park surface, concrete slab and brick rubble levelling material. Below this horizon were deposits of brick rubble and coarse sand. At this point it became apparent that a modern red brick wall was within the footprint of the sample and this was abandoned at 26.57m OD.

Summary: Made ground for full depth of sample. No natural horizons observed.

WS1A:

This was positioned to the immediate east of WS1 to avoid the brick obstruction. Tarmac, brick rubble and silty clay with CBM flecks comprised the upper 2.15m of the sample. These were underlain by loose fine/med grained sands from 26.65m OD and extended to 1.05m in thickness. From 25.60m OD a soft, yellow sandy-clay was identified, and sealed further layers of firm, mid red-brown clay and grey-brown silty clays to a maximum thickness of 0.80m. At 24.80m OD a firm light grey clay was identified with sand laminations, and at 24.20m OD a distinctive deposit of firm, grey clay with frequent inclusions of shell was recorded.

Summary: Made ground for upper 2.15m, underlain by potentially natural sand-rich deposits from 26.65m OD and clays from 25.60m OD.

WS2:

Located in the south-western corner of the site and sealed by the tarmac and concrete surface of the extant forecourt. These were underlain by CBM rubble with coarse sand lenses, black clinker and brick rubble made ground to a maximum depth of 1.90m below ground level. At 26.71m OD a soft, light yellow brown silty sand with grey lenses was identified with reddish yellow laminations. This sealed soft, brown silty clay with lenses of orange-brown sand, which extended to a maximum thickness of 1.25m. At 24.66m OD (3.95m BGL) a firm clay with distinctive shell inclusions was recorded and extended to a thickness of 0.05m. The base of the sample comprised a firm, mid yellow brown clay with no inclusions.

Summary: Made ground for upper 1.90m, underlain by soft silty sands from 26.71m OD (1.90m BGL) and firm clays from 25.91m OD (2.70m BGL). A distinctive shell rich horizon was noted at 24.66m OD (3.95m BGL).



Shot of WS2

WS3:

This was located in the southern central area of the site and sealed by tarmac. Below this a mid grey-brown sandy clay with red lenses was recorded with brick rubble at the top of the deposit only. This extended to 1.20m BGL and was tentatively interpreted as made ground. At 27.41m OD a soft, light yellow brown clay sand was identified overlying loose, med/coarse grained grey sand to a maximum combined thickness of 1.35m. At 2.55m BGL (26.06m OD) a black sand horizon was identified measuring 0.40m in thickness and overlay a 0.05m thick layer of friable fine grey sand and waterlogged black sand respectively. It is unclear whether the black sand indicates degraded organic material or contamination. At 25.26m OD firm, mottled grey-brown/red-brown clay was recorded with lenses of yellow sand. This extended to 4m BGL and sealed compact grey clay with frequent shell inclusions at 4.90m BGL.



Shot of WS3

Summary: Made ground for upper 1.20m. Potentially natural sand-rich deposits identified from 27.41m OD (1.20m BGL), becoming waterlogged from 3m BGL. Firm clays identified at 25.26m OD (3.35m BGL) with a distinctive shell rich horizon at 23.71m OD (4.90m BGL).

WS4:

This was located in the west of the site within a verge adjacent to the extant car park. The gravel and concrete surface capped the upper 0.05m of the sample, and was underlain by a further 0.85m of brick and concrete rubble. At 27.63m OD firm, grey brown mottled silty clay was identified and considered to be natural. The latter extended to 1.60m BGL and sealed a 0.40m thick layer of soft, light brown silty sand. Firm silty-clay with fine laminations was observed from 26.53m OD and became increasingly sand rich from 24.63m OD. The fine silty sand extended to a maximum thickness of 1.05m. The latter sealed a soft clay layer containing frequent shell inclusions at 4.95m BGL.

Summary: Made ground sealed upper 0.90m of sample, underlain by natural sandy clays at 27.63m OD. Sand rich horizons were identified at 24.63m OD (3.90m BGL), and shell rich clay at 23.58m OD (4.95m BGL).

WS5:

The sample was located in the south-eastern corner of the site and capped with 0.09m of tarmac and a further 0.20m of concrete. The concrete was underlain by firm, brown silty-clay to 0.55m BGL. Despite containing no modern/anthropogenic inclusions the latter was considered to be redeposited natural utilised as levelling due to the relatively high elevation of 28.47m OD. Further exposure would be necessary to establish this with any certainty. Firm/stiff grey-brown sandy clay was recorded from 28.21m OD and considered to be natural. This 0.65m thick layer sealed a deposit of stiff grey-brown mottled sandy clay with shell inclusions, which in turn sealed further layers of stiff, grey and red-brown

clays. Compacted, fine silty sand was identified at 4.60m BGL and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.10m. The lower 0.30m of the sample comprised compacted grey fine sandy clay.

Summary: Made ground comprised the upper 0.29m of the sample with a further 0.26m of clay levelling material. Natural horizons of sandy clays were identified at 28.21m OD (0.55m BGL) with bands of sand and shell lenses. Compacted sands were identified at 24.16m OD (4.60m BGL) and compact clay at 24.06m OD (4.70m BGL).

WS6:

Located in the central south-eastern area of the site, this was capped by tarmac and concrete to a combined depth of 0.24m BGL. Levelling material of compact clay-sand and brick was identified below the concrete to a maximum thickness of 0.46m. Potentially natural mottled sandy-clay was recorded from 28.03m and extended to a depth of 1.80m BGL. This sealed a 0.30m thick deposit of silty sand and firm clays. The latter were recorded from 26.63m and extended to the full depth of the sample and comprised numerous mottled and laminated clay layers.

Summary: Made ground capped the upper 0.70m of the sample, with potentially natural sandy clays recorded from 28.03m OD. The clays became increasingly compact with shell inclusions from 26.63m OD.

WS7:

This was located in the southern corner of the site within the extant car park. Made ground of tarmac, concrete, and CBM rubble sealed the upper 1.03m of the sample. These sealed a 0.20m thick layer of compacted masonry, potentially indicating the presence of an *in situ* late post-medieval wall. At 27.58m OD potentially natural stiff, grey-brown and orange mottled silty clay was identified. This extended to 1.83m BGL at which point the clay became increasingly shell rich. Numerous bands/laminations of shelly clay were recorded to a depth of 2.75m BGL. At this point, soft, yellow-grey silty clay was identified. A higher sand content was evident from 4.23m BGL and continued to the base of the sample.

Summary: Made ground sealed the upper 1.03m of the sample, and overlay *in situ* masonry at 27.72m OD. The nature of the masonry remains uncertain but is likely to represent late post-medieval or modern footings associated with a former structure. Natural silty clays were recorded from 27.58m OD (1.23m BGL), and extended to a depth of 26m OD (2.75m BGL) with numerous shell rich laminations. The lower 2.25m of the sample comprised sandy clays and silty sands, clean of any inclusions.



Shot of WS 7

WS8:

Located in the extant workshop, this sample was abandoned after the first metre due to an obstruction. Only made ground was observed and comprised compacted CBM rubble.

Summary: Made ground only observed and sample abandoned. Possible in situ tanks in area.



Shot of WS 8

WS9:

This was located in towards the north-eastern corner of the extant workshop area. The concrete floor slab capped the upper 0.20m of the sequence, and was underlain by loose, black clinker and red CBM crush made ground to 0.37m BGL. At this point a 0.75m thick layer of firm sandy silty-clay containing CBM rubble and large fragments of ceramic drain pipe was identified and interpreted as late post-medieval/modern levelling material. Soft, yellow-brown silty clay with sand lenses was identified at 27.70m OD and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.60m. No anthropogenic inclusions were evident and this was interpreted as natural. From 1.72m BGL the clay became increasingly sand rich with waterlogging apparent from 4.10m BGL. Firm, grey brown silty clay was recorded in the last 0.10m of the sample.

Summary: Made ground sealed the upper 0.37m of the sample, with late post-medieval/early modern levelling material identified at 28.65m OD and thought to represent the demolition of structures pre-dating the extant garage/workshop. Natural horizons of silty clay were recorded from 27.70m OD (1.12m BGL) and became increasingly sand rich from 27.10m OD (1.72m BGL). Waterlogging was apparent from c.4.75m BGL.



Shot of WS 9

WS10:

The sample was located at the central south-eastern end of the site, between WS 5 (to the north east) and WS 7 (to the south west). Tarmac and concrete sealed the upper 0.33m of the sample and were underlain by loose, mid brown grey coarse sandy-silt with gravel and CBM flecks. The latter 0.20m thick deposit is likely to represent levelling material, of uncertain date. This was underlain by light grey sandy-silt with red-brown lenses of clay and interpreted as a natural horizon. The sandy silt and clays extended to a depth of 1.30m BGL at which point the layers became increasingly shell-rich with isolated dense accumulations of shell. These shell inclusions extended to a depth of 2.05m BGL. Firm, mid grey-yellow silty clay with no inclusions was recorded at 26.67m OD and extended to the full depth of the sample with variable lenses of sand and gravel.

Summary: Made ground capped the upper 0.33m of the sample with possible levelling material identified below this from 28.39m OD of uncertain date. Below this natural silty clays were recorded from 28.19m OD, with shell inclusions recorded from 27.42m OD (1.30m BGL). The natural became increasingly compact and clay rich from 26.67m OD (2.05m BGL) and extended to the full depth of the sample.



Shot of WS 10

WS11:

This was located in the north-western limits of the site adjacent to WS1A (to the north) and WS2 (to the south). Due to obstructions, this was not excavated to full depth. Furthermore, obstructions in the upper metre caused compaction and collapse of the second probe, therefore making any depths established for these horizons approximate. Made ground comprising loose, gravel and CBM rubble sealed the upper 1.70m of the sample. This was underlain by loose, mid yellow brown silty sand interpreted as natural. This extended the full depth of the sample, subdivided by a distinctive black sand horizon at c.2.20m BGL. It is unclear whether this c.0.50m thick deposit represents natural staining from organic material or contamination.

Summary: Modern made ground capped the upper 1.70m of the sample, and sealed natural silty sands from 26.90m OD. No evidence of the compact clays or shell horizons as seen in other samples was encountered.



Shot of WS 11

Conclusions:

The northern limits of the site appear to have undergone a greater extent of modern truncation and levelling, as suggested by the lower levels of natural horizons. This corresponds with cartographic data which depicts this area as having been developed since the late 19th century. By contrast, the southern limits of the site, developed much later, exhibited much higher levels for potentially natural horizons, although no clear archaeological finds, features or layers were identified during the monitoring. Based on the limited exposure provided by the window samples it is considered that, should archaeological features survive on the site, these would be encountered in the form of truncated cut features at this level, with the potential concentrated towards the southern half of the site.

APPENDIX 4 –PHASE 2 SITE INVESTIGATIONS: TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS (PERKINS, 2017)

Description of Test Pits at Dulwich Village

Test Pit 1

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level O.D.	Thickness
+	Tarmac	0 - 0.14m	28.94m	0.14m
1	Modern Made Ground	0.14 – 0.53m	28.82m	0.39m
10	Re-deposited natural	0.53 – 1.08m	28.42	0.55m

Test Pit 1 was located outside the south door to the main garage workshop and was 2m long by 0.70m wide and oriented north-west south-east.

Test Pit 1 was excavated to a total depth of 1.08m metres below ground level until it hit a large, ceramic storm drain at which point excavation stopped. Layer [10] was interpreted as re-deposited natural, probably the backfill within the storm drain trench, verified by the conclusions in the geotechnical report on WS3 which had been located nearby (Fairman 2014).

Test Pit 2

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level O.D.	Thickness
+	Tarmac	0 – 0.12m	29.02m	0.12m
1	Modern Made Ground	0.12 – 0.40m	28.58m	0.28m
2	20 th C Backfill	0.40 – 2.12m	28.58m	1.66m
3	Brick Basement Wall	0.40 – 2.12m	28.58m	1.66m
4	Plaster rendering	0.40m	28.58m	1.00m
5	Silty Clay Natural	2.06	26.42m	0.06m+

Test Pit 2 was located in the north-east corner of the garage forecourt. It was 2m long by 0.70m wide and oriented north-west south-east.

Test Pit 2 revealed a brick-built wall [3] which had a pilaster pillar or buttress projecting at the south end of the test pit. It had been covered with a thin skim of plaster render [4]. Demolition backfill [2] was visible at the south end also. Natural silty clay was revealed at 2.06 B.G.L.

The brickwork [3] is likely to belong to the northernmost house first depicted on the 1874 Ordnance Survey map in this location prior to the construction of the garage in the early 20th century.

It is likely that it was this brickwork (or the demolition rubble) that caused the refusal during Window Sample 1 and caused it to be relocated a little further to the south (as 1A).

Test Pit 3

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level OD	Thickness
+	Tarmac & Concrete	0 – 0.12m	27.34m	0.12m
1	Modern Made Ground	0.12 – 0.46m	27.22m	0.34m
8	Sandy Clay Natural	0.46 – 2.12m	26.87	1.68m

Test Pit 3 was located against the south wall of the main workshop in the forecourt area to the south. It was 2m long by 0.70m wide and oriented north-west south-east.

A modern storm drain could be observed to have cut through at the top of the sequence.

The natural was reached at 0.48m below the modern tarmac and was a firm, yellowish mid-brown sandy clay with thin lenses of sand lower in the sequence as well as specks of white fragmentary shell in the lower quarter of the layer as exposed in the trench.

This trench relates to prior Window Sample 6 which was taken in close proximity and which recorded the made ground as being thicker but the description of the natural – and the lens of fragmentary shell – accord well with the test pit results.

Test Pit 4

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level OD	Thickness
+	Concrete	0 – 0.26m	27.39m	0.26m
1	Modern Made Ground	0.26 – 0.58m	27.14m	0.32m
9	Sandy Clay Natural	0.32 – 2m+	26.81	1.68m

Test Pit 4 was located at the most southern area of the site against the outside edge of the south forecourt. It was 2m long and 0.70m wide and was oriented north-west south-east.

Like its counterpart Test Pit 3, located as it was just a few meters to the north, the natural geology was found to be surviving at a relatively high level when compared to the north of the site reflecting that these test pits appear to be falling within the garden plots to the rear of the 19th century terraced housing.

This test pit was excavated in the same area as WS10 whose results confirm those observations made above.

Test Pit 5

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level OD	Thickness
+	Concrete	0 – 0.18m	27.42m	0.18m

Context Number	Description	Depth B.G.L.	Level OD	Thickness
1	Modern Made Ground	0.18 – 0.48m	27.24m	0.27m
6	Buried Soil	0.48 – 0.70m	26.95m	0.22m
7	Sandy Clay Natural	0.70 – 2m+	26.76m	1.31m+

Test Pit 5 was located halfway along the internal wall within the workshop itself. It was 4.2m long and 0.70m wide and was oriented north-east to south-west.

Beneath the layer of made ground [1] a layer of buried soil [6] was exposed, possibly relating to the back plots of the 19th century houses. Unfortunately, no finds or dating evidence were exposed or retrieved.

The natural [7] also displayed the thin lenses of sand observed in TP 3 & TP4 to the south.

The closest Window Sample to this test pit would be WS8 located just a couple of meters to the south. Unfortunately, the concrete floor and underlying made ground prevented the sample from penetrating beyond these modern obstructions.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-330622

Project details

Project name	The Workshop site
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in three phases intermittently between 2015 and 2018. These included the monitoring of 13 geotechnical window samples by Amelia Fairman between the 14th and 15th of May 2015, five test pits by Wayne Perkins between the 12th and 30th of January 2017 and the removal of a concrete slab and perimeter footings by Chloe Sinclair the 12th September to the 2nd October 2018. The site is bounded by Gilkes Place to the north, Gilkes Crescent to the east, Calton Avenue to the south, and Dulwich Village road to the west. The final phase recorded a layer of natural clay was present across the site sloping towards the north. The clay was capped by a layer of modern made ground 0.70m 1.20m thick. The lower levels of the natural in the northern portion of the site are believed to be a result of deeper truncation and not an adequate representation of the natural gradient. These findings were congruent in nature with the previous archaeological investigations carried out by Amelia Fairman (2014) and Wayne Perkins (2017), detailing a sequence of 1-2m deep made ground increasing in thickness towards the north, overlying natural clay layers.
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2018 End: 02-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DCV17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain
Monument type	LAYER Uncertain

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH The Workshop Site at 25 Dulwich Village
Postcode	SE21 7BW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33146 74233 51.450900526623 -0.083615433941 51 27 03 N 000 05 01 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.7m Max: 1.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Chloe Sinclair
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---

Entered by	Tiziana Vitali (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10 October 2018

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

