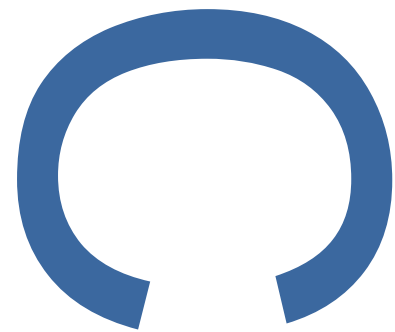


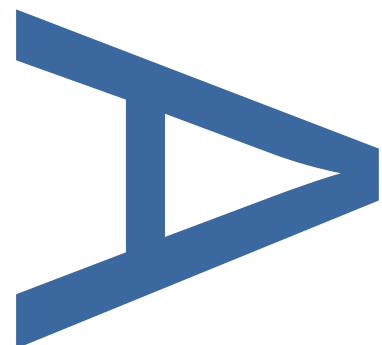
**THE CANNING FLEX WAREHOUSE
EXTENSION AT COCA-COLA
SIDCUP, EDGINGTON WAY,
BEXLEY DA14 5DF:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



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



SITE CODE: EDO18



NOVEMBER 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

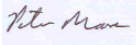
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**Canning Flex Warehouse Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edgington Way,
London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF**

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Canning Flex Warehouse Extension,
Coca-Cola Sidcup, Edgington 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

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted at the Coca-Cola Enterprises UK at Sidcup, Edington Way, London Borough of Bexley, DA14 5DF before the construction of an extension to the Canning Flex Warehouse located in the west part of the site. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 22nd of August and 28 September 2018 and was centred at National Grid reference TQ 4737 7068.
- 1.2 The watching brief, consisting of the monitoring of the excavation of 23 foundation trenches (Trenches 20 to 42), was carried out during construction works in the west part of the existing Canning Flex Warehouse. The strategy was agreed with Mark Stevenson, Historic England (GLAAS) archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Bexley.
- 1.3 The watching brief identified modern made ground underlined by natural brickearth and gravels. Similarly to the other archaeological investigation carried out across the site in 2018, this watching brief demonstrate that the upper horizon such as the brickearth underwent substantial truncation during the 20th century. Despite the partial survival of some of the Pleistocene brickearth, this did not produce any archaeological evidence for any activity on site related to any archaeological periods.
- 1.4 However, this archaeological watching brief, together with previous investigation carried out at the Coca-Cola site in 2018, will contribute to the understanding of the topographical and the geoarchaeological history of the site. This will be of great importance as it will contextualise the findings from the 2015 archaeological investigation of the site (Grosso and Meddens 2016).

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted to the west of the Canning Flex Warehouse 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.
- 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 and Meddens 2016).
- 2.3 Given the site's importance Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned 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, three areas of proposed development across the Coca-Cola which required the modifications to existing buildings on the site were carried out in 2018. As a result the following archaeological investigation were carried out: a watching brief at the HGV Entrance to the very south of the site which was carried out between 4th and the 13th of June 2018 (Grosso 2018a); and evaluation at The RAW Building to the north of the site carried out between 5th and 9th of July 2018 (Grosso 2018b) and finally the present watching brief carried out at the Canning Flex Warehouse extension between 22th of August and 28 September 2018.
- 2.5 The watching brief followed the procedures set out in the main Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2018a) and the later Addendum 3 (Moore 2018b). The watching brief aimed to establish the extent of previous disturbance/built-up in this area to establish the need, or not, for any further archaeological mitigation to be agreed and implemented.

- 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 watching brief was 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

4.1 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).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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 brickearth 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 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).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 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.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 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.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 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.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 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 archaeological watching brief was undertaken according to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Peter Moore of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Moore 2018a) and the later Addendum (Moore 2018b). The aim of the watching brief was to determine the location, form, extent, date character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 The archaeological watching brief consisted of the monitoring of 23 foundation trenches (Trenches 20 to 42). The table below details the size and depth of all monitored foundation trenches:

Trench	NW-SE Dimension	NE-SW Dimension	Maximum Depth (BGL)
20	1.5m	2m	1.55m
21	1.5m	2m	1.45m
22	1.5m	2m	1.30m
23	1.2m	1.2m	1.30m
24	1.2m	1.2m	1.20m
25	1.5m	1.5m	1.40m
26	1.5m	2m	1.25m
27	1.5m	2m	1.30m
28	1.5m	2m	1.15m
29	1.5m	2m	1.30m
30	1.5m	2m	1.20m
31	1.5m	2m	1.50m
32	1.5m	1.5m	1.65m
33	1.5m	1.5m	1.60m
34	1.5m	1.5m	1.45m
35	0.9m	0.9m	1.25m
36	1.5m	1.5m	1.55m
37	1.5m	1.5m	1.75m
38	1.5m	1.5m	1.75m
39	1.5m	1.5m	1.60m
40	1.5m	1.5m	1.70m
41	1.5m	1.5m	1.60m
42	1.5m	1.5m	1.70m

- 6.2.1 Following the breaking of the modern concrete slab which formed the existing surface of the road, the remaining modern made ground was carefully reduced using a 360° mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.30m thickness, using a toothless ditching-type bucket.
- 6.2.2 Once the modern deposits were reduced across the to the approximate level of 31m OD, the exact position of the foundation trenches was marked on the ground by the contractor surveyor, ready to be excavated.
- 6.2.3 Representative sections were cleared by hand and drawn, and the base of the trenches cleaned in order to test the natural deposits for finds and possible cut features. 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).
- 6.2.4 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'.
- 6.2.5 All recording system 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 the Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994) and updated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Taylor and Brown 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and feature excavated and exposed were entered into *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester drawing film, the plans being at scale 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.2.6 A photographic record of the investigation was made using only digital format.

- 6.2.7 Levels were calculated from a Temporary Bench Mark with a value of 33m OD. This value was located on the south-west facing wall of the existing Canning Flex Warehouse.
- 6.2.8 The complete site archive including site record and photograph will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code EDO18.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A sequence of natural deposits were recorded during the watching brief. These were grouped according to their colour, composition, OD height and stratigraphic relationship into three broad Stratigraphic Units (SU): SU 1) sandy gravel deposits; SU 2) sandy clayey gravel; SU 3) silty gravelly clay. The paragraphs below details all contexts associated with this topographical model.

7.2 Natural Deposits (SU 1)

7.2.1 The earliest deposits recorded during the watching brief consisted of light to mid brown yellowish sandy gravels recorded between 30.15m OD (Trench 35) and 29.63m OD (Trench 33). The table below details all contexts assigned to Stratigraphic Unit 1:

Context	Interpretation	Highest Level	Trench	Section
202	Light brown sandy silt gravel	29.7	20	20
208	Light brown silty sandy gravel	29.9	23	23
210	Light brown silty gravel	29.9	24	24
211	Mid brown silty gravel	29.63	25	25
212	Mid brown silty sandy gravel	29.9	27	27
216	Light brown yellowish sandy silt gravel	29.9	32	32
219	Light brown yellowish sandy pebbles	29.63	33	33
221	Mid grey brownish sandy pebbles	30	34	34
222	Mid brown sandy silt gravel	30.15	35	35
229	Light grey sandy chalk	29.8	39	39
231	Mid brown sandy silty gravel	29.97	40	40
233	Mid brown sandy silty gravel	30.07	41	41

7.3 Natural Deposits (SU 2)

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Unit 1 was sealed by a sequence of layer consisting of dark brown sandy clayey gravel recorded between 30.75m OD (Trench 42) and 29.75m OD (Trench 38). All contexts associated with SU 2 are listed in the table below:

Context	Interpretation	Highest Level	Trench	Section
200	Dark brown sandy silt	30.3	20	20
201	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.85	20	20
204	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.95	21	21
205	Dark brown sandy silt	30.5	22	22
206	Dark brown silty gravel	29.8	22	22
207	Dark brown silty sandy gravel	30.3	23	23

Context	Interpretation	Highest Level	Trench	Section
209	Dark brown silty gravel	30.4	24	24
213	Dark brown sandy silt gravel	30.3	28	28
214	Mid to dark sandy silt gravel	30.2	30	30
215	Dark brown sandy silt	30.3	32	32
217	Dark brown silty sandy clay	30.45	33	33
218	Dark brown sandy gravel	30.15	33	33
224	Mid to dark brown sandy silt gravel	30.2	36	36
225	Mid to dark brown sandy silt clayey gravel	30.65	37	37
227	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.75	38	38
234	Mid brown sandy gravel	30.75	42	42

7.4 Natural Deposits (SU 3)

7.4.1 SU 2 was sealed by deposits consisting of light brown yellowish silty gravelly clay, recorded between 30.80m OD (Trench 39) and 30.10m OD (Trench 21). The context associate with SU 3 were the most affected by the modern truncations observed across the watching brief area. The table below details all context assigned to SU 3:

Context	Interpretation	Highest Level	Trench	Section
203	Light brown silty clay	30.1	21	21
220	Light brown yellowish re-deposited sandy clay	30.6	34	34
223	Mid brown sandy silt clay	30.5	36	36
226	Plastic mid brown sandy silty clay	30.55	38	38
228	Mid brown sandy clayey gravel	30.8	39	39
230	Mid brown sandy clay	30.45	40	40
232	Mid brown sandy clay	30.3	41	41

PLATES



Plate 1: general view of the site looking SE



Plate 2: NE facing section of Trench 30



Plate 3: NW facing section of Trench 32



Plate 4: SE facing section of Trench 36



Plate 5: South facing section of Trench 38



Plate 6: South facing section of Trench 42

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original Research Questions

8.1.1 The archaeological watching brief aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- *To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.*

The watching brief confirmed the initial findings from the geotechnical watching brief conducted by PCA in April 2018 (Perkins 2018) which found natural sandy gravel at 28.80m OD (BH2), 29.83m OD (BH3) and 29.56m OD (BH4). This watching brief found natural sandy gravel (SU 1) between 30.15m OD in Trench 35, located in the north part of the WB Area, and 29.63m OD in Trench 25 located in the southeast corner of the WB Area. The findings also mirrored the geological and topographical background detailed in this report (see Chapter 4) which suggest that the bedrock (Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation) were overlain by Alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel within the eastern limits of the site, forming the Taplow Gravel Formation. SU 1 probably represents an undulating Pleistocene-era gravel terrace on the western bank of the River Cray.

SU 1 was sealed by a series of layers consisting of sandy clayey gravels (SU 2) which were interpreted as later episode of high energy inundation or flood which was in turn sealed by a sequence of brickearth layers (SU 3) which represents the latest geological deposits recorded on site. SU 3 represents an alluvial low energy events, the result of slow-moving floodwater dating to the Holocene-era.

- *To determine the geoarchaeological history of the site.*

The archaeological watching brief will contribute to an understanding of the geoarchaeological history of the site. However, this will be achieved when the data collected from the different archaeological investigation across the site will be analysed in their whole.

To establish the presence or absence of palaeolithic, prehistoric and Roman activity.

No archaeological evidence for palaeolithic, prehistoric or Roman activity was found during the watching brief

- *To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.*

No evidence for medieval activity was observed during the watching brief.

- *To establish the presence or absence of Post-Medieval activity.*

No evidence for Post-Medieval activity was observed during the watching brief.

- *To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.*

The archaeological watching brief did not find any archaeological evidence related to any archaeological period.

- *To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.*

The archaeological watching brief recorded a modern deposit approximately 0.5m in thickness sealing the natural horizon. Of note is the south-west area of the site where the natural deposits were truncated to a maximum depth of 1.50m BGL (Trench 31).

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Similarly to the other archaeological investigation carried out across the site in 2018, this watching brief demonstrate that the upper horizon such as the brickearth underwent substantial truncation during the 20th century. Despite the partial survival of some of the Pleistocene brickearth, this did not produce evidence for any activity on site related to any archaeological periods. It may therefore be the case that the Mesolithic flake found during the initial watching brief on the geotechnical investigation was an isolated background find.
- 9.2 However, this archaeological watching brief, together with previous investigation carried out in 2018, will contribute to understand the topographical and the geoarchaeological history of the site. This will be of great importance as it will contextualise the findings from the 2015 archaeological investigation of the site (Grosso and Meddens 2016).

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Stefan White of Clegg Food Projects Limited, who commissioned the archaeological work 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 Peter Moore for managing the project and editing this report and Anna Tonelli for the illustrations.

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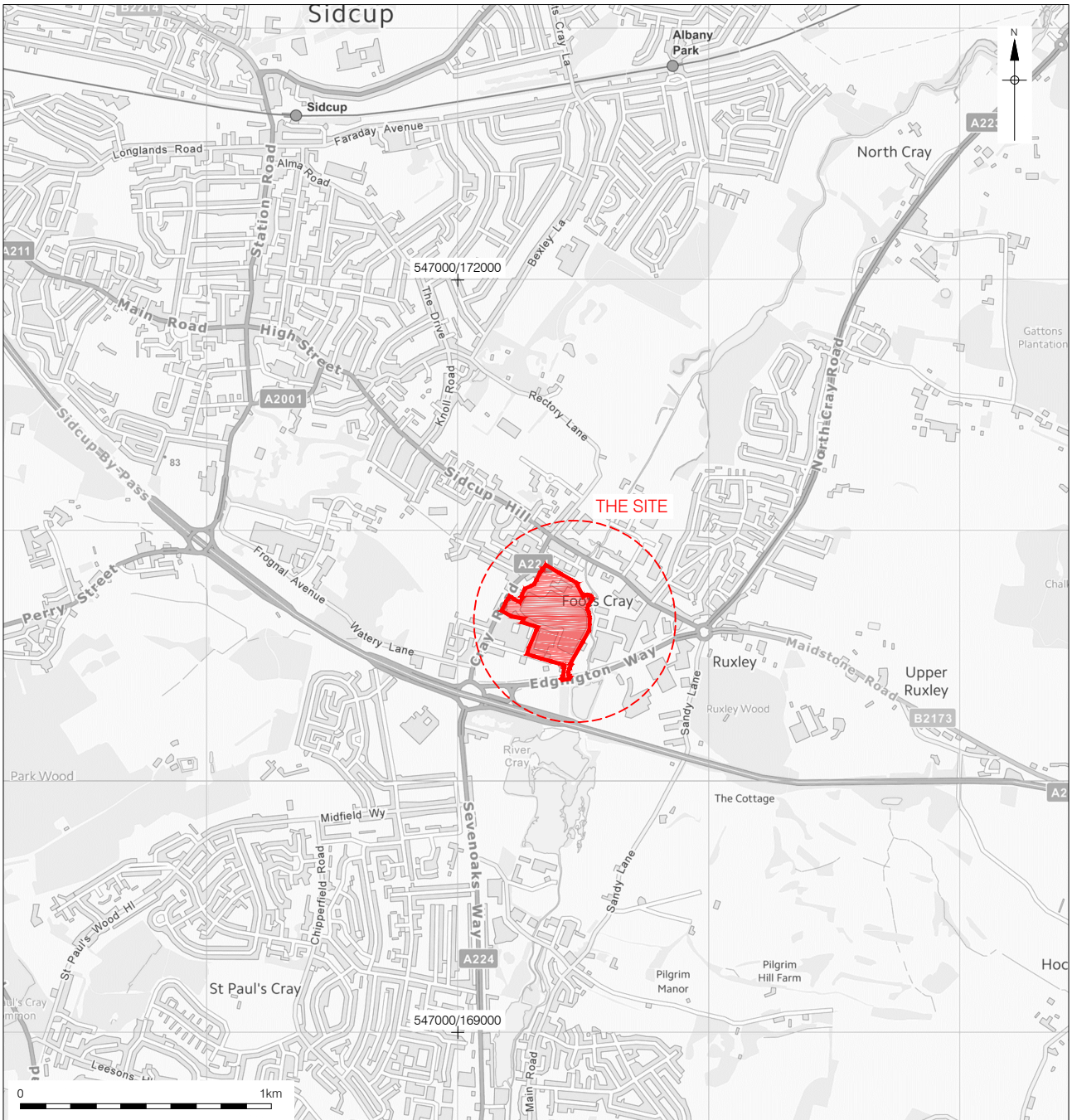
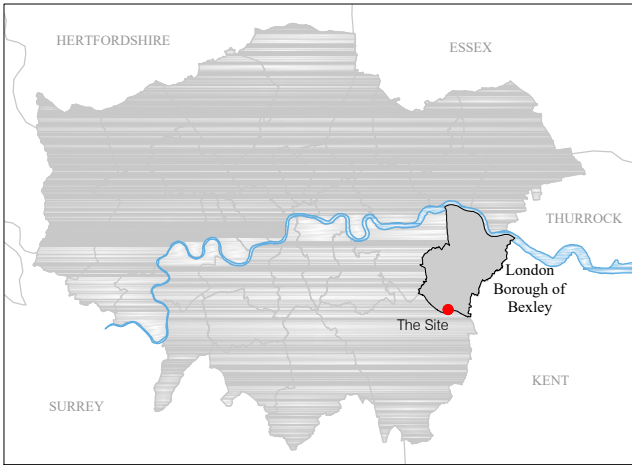
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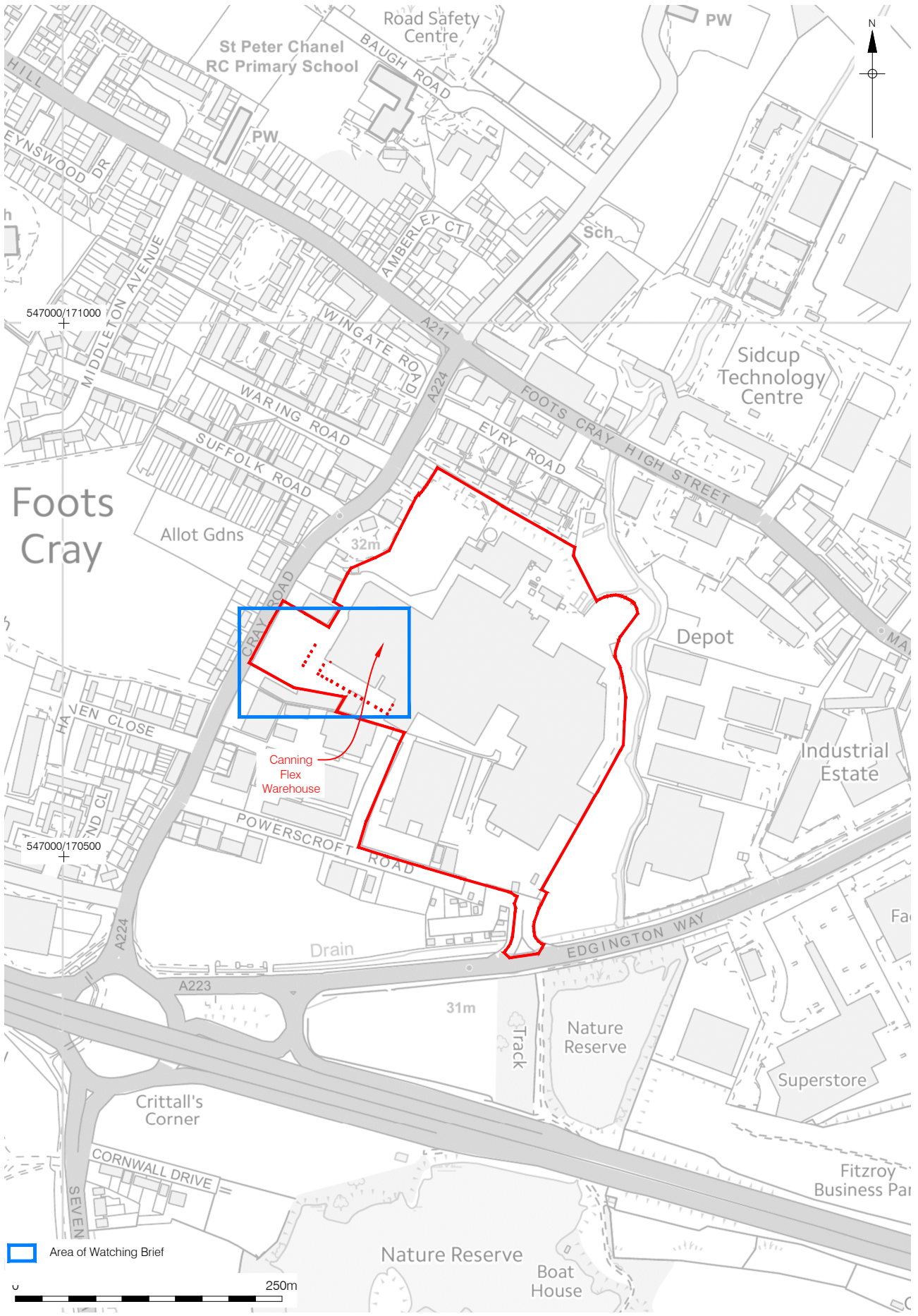
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Online Resources

British Geological Society (BGS online)

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





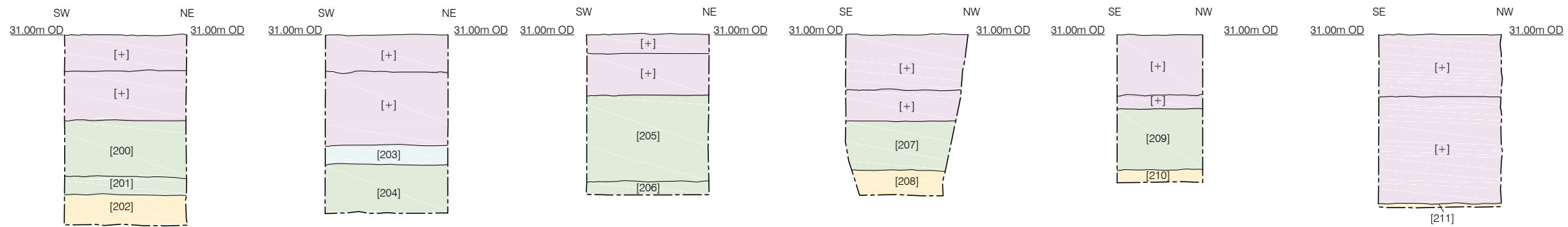
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 01/10/18 AT

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

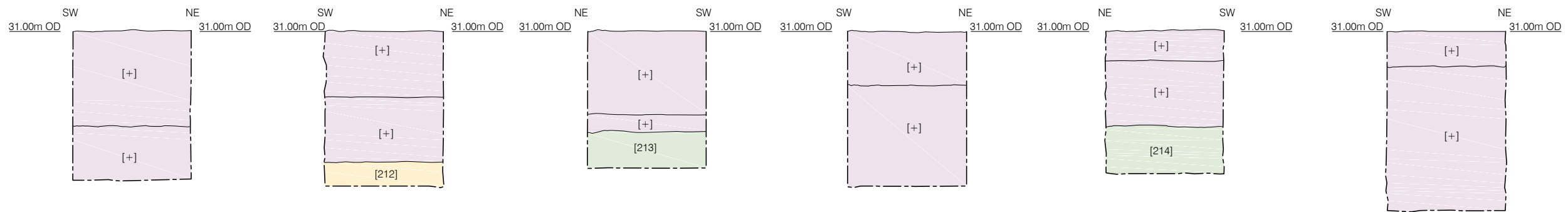


Mapping based on Site Survey 02 (Canning Area) supplied by XYZ Chartered Surveyors
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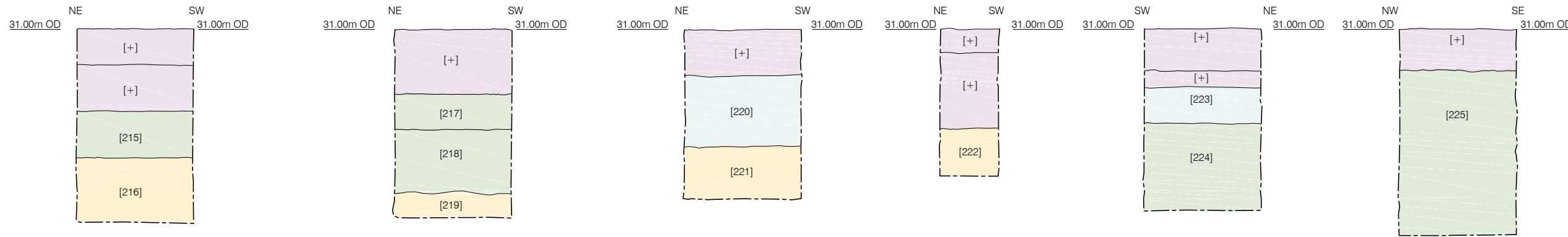
Figure 3
 Location of Canning Flex Warehouse Extension Trenches 20 to 38
 1:625 at A4



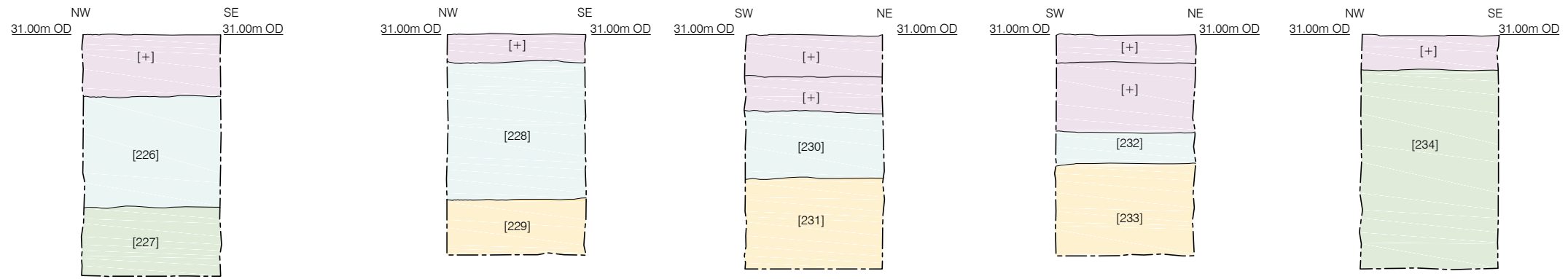
Section 20 South East facing Trench 20
 Section 21 South East facing Trench 21
 Section 22 South East facing Trench 22
 Section 23 North East facing Trench 23
 Section 24 North East facing Trench 24
 Section 25 North East facing Trench 25



Section 26 South East facing Trench 26
 Section 27 South East facing Trench 27
 Section 28 North West facing Trench 28
 Section 29 South East facing Trench 29
 Section 30 North West facing Trench 30
 Section 31 South East facing Trench 31



Section 32 North West facing Trench 32
 Section 33 North West facing Trench 33
 Section 34 North West facing Trench 34
 Section 35 North West facing Trench 35
 Section 36 South East facing Trench 36
 Section 37 South West facing Trench 37



Section 38 South West facing Trench 38
 Section 39 South West facing Trench 39
 Section 40 South East facing Trench 40
 Section 41 South East facing Trench 41
 Section 42 South West facing Trench 42

Modern
 SU 1
 SU 2
 SU 3



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Interpretation	Highest Level	Type	Trench	Section
200	Dark brown sandy silt	30.3		20	20
201	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.85	Layer	20	20
202	Light brown sandy silt gravel	29.7	Layer	20	20
203	Light brown silty clay	30.1	Layer	21	21
204	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.95	Layer	21	21
205	Dark brown sandy silt	30.5	Layer	22	22
206	Dark brown silty gravel	29.8	Layer	22	22
207	Dark brown silty sandy gravel	30.3	Layer	23	23
208	Light brown silty sandy gravel	29.9	Layer	23	23
209	Dark brown silty gravel	30.4	Layer	24	24
210	Light brown silty gravel	29.9	Layer	24	24
211	Mid brown silty gravel	29.63	Layer	25	25
212	Mid brown silty sandy gravel	29.9	Layer	27	27
213	Dark brown sandy silt gravel	30.3	Layer	28	28
214	Mid to dark sandy silt gravel	30.2	Layer	30	30
215	Dark brown sandy silt	30.3	Layer	32	32
216	Light brown yellowish sandy silt gravel	29.9	Layer	32	32
217	Dark brown silty sandy clay	30.45	Layer	33	33
218	Dark brown sandy gravel	30.15	Layer	33	33
219	Light brown yellowish sandy pebbles	29.63	Layer	33	33
220	Light brown yellowish re-deposited sandy clay	30.6	Layer	34	34
221	Mid grey brownish sandy pebbles	30	Layer	34	34
222	Mid brown sandy silt gravel	30.15	Layer	35	35
223	Mid brown sandy silt clay	30.5	Layer	36	36
224	Mid to dark brown sandy silt gravel	30.2	Layer	36	36
225	Mid to dark brown sandy silt clayey gravel	30.65	Layer	37	37
226	Plastic mid brown sandy silty clay	30.55	Layer	38	38
227	Dark brown sandy silty gravel	29.75	Layer	38	38
228	Mid brown sandy clayey gravel	30.8	Layer	39	39
229	Light grey sandy chalk	29.8	Layer	39	39
230	Mid brown sandy clay	30.45	Layer	40	40
231	Mid brown sandy silty gravel	29.97	Layer	40	40
232	Mid brown sandy clay	30.3	Layer	41	41
233	Mid brown sandy silty gravel	30.07	Layer	41	41
234	Mid brown sandy gravel	30.75	Layer	42	42

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-332743

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Canning Flex Warehouse Extension, Coca-Cola Sidcup
Short description of the project	The watching brief, consisting of the monitoring of the excavation of 23 foundation trenches (Trenches 20 to 42), was carried out during construction works in the west part of the existing Canning Flex Warehouse. The watching brief identified modern made ground underlined by natural brickearth and gravels. Similarly to the other archaeological investigation carried out across the site in 2018, this watching brief demonstrate that the upper horizon such as the brickearth underwent substantial truncation during the 20th century. Despite the partial survival of some of the Pleistocene brickearth, this did not produce any archaeological evidence for any activity on site related to any archaeological periods.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2018 End: 28-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
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
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BEXLEY SIDCUP Canning Flex Warehouse Extension, 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: 29.75m Max: 30.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Manufacturer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Coca-Cola Enterprises Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Canning Flex Warehouse 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 bounded report
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	16 November 2018

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