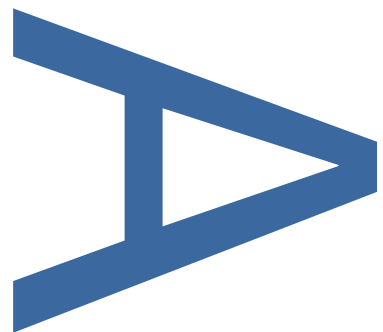
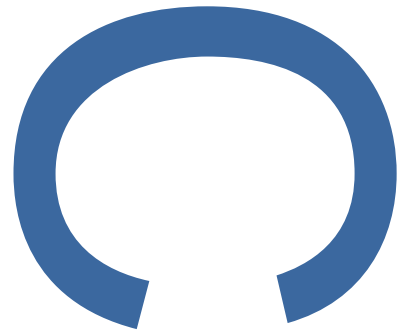


**154-158 SYDENHAM ROAD,
SYDENHAM SE26 5JZ
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: YDE19

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

MAY 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

154-158 SYDENHAM ROAD, SYDENHAM SE26 5JZ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Lewisham

Planning Application Number: DC/17/104571

Site Code: YDE19

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3606 7138

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May 2019

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

154-158 SYDENHAM ROAD, SYDENHAM SE26 5JZ

Type of project

An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K6106
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at 154-158 Sydenham Road, Sydenham SE26 5JZ. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and was commissioned by CgMs Heritage.
- 1.2 The investigation consisted of the excavation of four archaeological trenches across the site.
- 1.3 Natural layers of gravel and brickearth were reached in Trenches 2, 3 and 4.
- 1.4 A series of pits and postholes were seen across the south of the site dating to the 19th century, overlain by layers of late 19th and 20th century material. No archaeological deposits were seen within Trench 1 which was found to contain live services throughout.
- 1.5 Hydrocarbon staining was seen across Trenches 2, 3 and 4, relating to later usage of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 154-158 Sydenham Road, Sydenham, London SE26 5JZ. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of four trenches located across the site. The work was conducted between 29th April and 9th May 2019.
- 2.2 The site lies within the Sydenham Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined in the borough's Unitary Development Plan. The APA has been designated on the basis that the name of Sydenham is possibly derived from the Saxon 'Cippas' Settlement name.
- 2.3 The Archaeology Adviser to the London Borough of Lewisham advised that the planning consent should include an archaeological condition for evaluation trial trenching (DC/17/104571).
- 2.4 The site lay within the London Borough of Lewisham, in the parish of Sydenham. The site was bounded by Sydenham Road to the north, houses fronting onto Knighton Park Road to the west, houses fronting onto Kent House Road to the east and houses fronting onto Hillmore Road in the south. The site measured c. 0.4ha in size and was covered in hardstanding, with the exception of the remains of 154-158 Sydenham Road which was extant towards the north of the site.
- 2.5 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of PCA, who were commissioned to carry out the work by CgMs Heritage.
- 2.6 The archaeological project was monitored for the local planning authority by Louise Davies of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England.
- 2.7 The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 3606 7138.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the Museum of London unique site code YDE19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), last updated July 2018, 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 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current regional policy and by local framework as shown below.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published March 2016 and amended in 2017 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-2016-pdf>). Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and then outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

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

Planning decisions

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

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

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

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. 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 Development Framework: London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan 2015-2030. Policy CC4 of Volume 1 of the Local Plan defines Heritage concerns within the borough and how development plans should address them.

POLICY CC4

SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

- (R) WE WILL EXPECT THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT IF THE PROPOSAL FALLS WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA;
- (S) WE MAY REQUIRE THAT AN ON-SITE ASSESSMENT BY TRIAL WORK (ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION) IS CARRIED OUT BEFORE ANY DECISION ON THE PLANNING APPLICATION IS TAKEN; AND
- (T) WE WILL REQUIRE ANY NATIONALLY IMPORTANT REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS TO BE PRESERVED PERMANENTLY IN SITU, SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH HISTORIC ENGLAND AS THE BOROUGH'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISER. IF PRESERVATION IN SITU IS REQUIRED THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL WILL NEED TO ACCOMMODATE THIS IN THE DESIGN.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

- (U) CONSERVE AND ENHANCE A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT AND ITS SETTING IF AFFECTED. PROPOSALS MUST ASSESS AND SUBMIT AN EVALUATION REPORT IF THE PROPOSAL AFFECTS A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.5 This document presents the findings of the Stage 1 archaeological evaluation of the site, undertaken in accordance with national planning policy guidance, and in compliance with planning application DC/17/104571.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following geological and topographical information is taken from the site specific written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2019)
- 4.2 The solid geology of the site comprises clay and silt of the London Clay Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed in the Eocene Period. The geological map indicates the site to be underlain by superficial deposits of Head, briefly comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2013).
- 4.3 Geotechnical investigations on the site identified that the ground model for the site suggests that Made Ground can be anticipated to an average depth of 0.9m BGL.
- 4.4 The made ground was underlain by superficial deposits interpreted as Head, consisting of a clay bed to a depth of some 0.80m to 2.00m BGL.
- 4.5 The superficial deposits are underlain by the London Clay Formation which is weathered to a depth of some 5m BGL.
- 4.6 The site was located on relatively flat land, at a height ranging from 33.50m OD to 33.95m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following information is summarized from the site-specific written scheme of investigation (Hawkins 2019).
- 5.2 Prehistoric
- 5.2.1 There is no record of prehistoric activity within the study area.
- 5.3 Roman
- 5.3.1 There are no known Roman settlements within the study area, and only one definite Roman find in the form of a coin of Constantine, with two sherds of possibly Roman pottery recovered from unstratified deposits.
- 5.4 Saxon and Medieval
- 5.4.1 A possible documentary mention of Sydenham comes from a document of 1319, which mentions a place called 'Cypenham'.
- 5.4.2 It has been suggested that during the medieval period Sydenham would have been in the area of the Great North Wood. It is possible that Sydenham would have had a very small population at this time who would have made a living from the forest, such as with cottage industries producing charcoal.
- 5.5 Post-Medieval
- 5.5.1 Rocque's map of 1746 shows Sydenham as a small settlement along Sydenham Road, set in a rural landscape of cultivated fields and pastures. To the north-west of Sydenham the probable remnants of the Great North Wood are visible, labelled as North Wood.
- 5.5.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1963 shows the site to be an open plot of land with a small building in its northwest corner and an area of trees to the western side of the area.
- 5.5.3 By 1894 rows of terraced houses have been built around the site, which remains as open land on the Ordnance Survey map. Within the site, a north-south boundary can be seen separating the far eastern part of the site with a small building at the southern extent. The site remains the same on the 1915 Ordnance Survey map.
- 5.5.4 Ordnance Survey from 1930 show a building towards the centre of the site, the north-south boundary still remains, and the small southern building appears to have become incorporated into the neighbouring property.
- 5.5.5 By 1952 the eastern and western parts of the site are reunited and the southern building has gone, replaced by a number of buildings across the site. The structures on site include 154, 156 and 158 Sydenham Road, a Travelling Crane and some possible warehouse type structures.
- 5.5.6 By 1966 154-158 Sydenham Road has been extended westwards along the northern boundary of the site but no other changes are apparent.
-

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of four trenches as was outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Hawkins 2019). All work was conducted in line with national guidelines and in house standard practices (ClfA 2014, GLAAS 2015, Taylor 2009)
- 6.2 The trenches were located using GPS survey equipment, with the modern tarmac and concrete surfaces being broken and the trenches excavated using a JCB excavator under archaeological supervision. Cable avoidance equipment was used in order to establish the presence of live services throughout the excavation of the trenches. Excavation continued by machine until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered, at which point deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. The trenches each measured up to 1.8m in width, by between 3.7m and 20m in length. The trenches were excavated to a depth of between 0.34m and 1.29m.

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	3.70	1.85	0.34
2	18.08	1.60	1.16
3	15.00	1.60	1.20
4	19.86	1.60	1.29

- 6.3 Trench 1 was reduced in size due to the presence of live services. During excavation further services were discovered causing excavation to cease at a height of 30.59m OD.
- 6.4 Trench 2 was shortened due to the presence of invasive plants, and a central strip was left unexcavated in order to avoid live services.
- 6.5 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trenches and all features were planned at a scale of 1:20, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of the excavation.
- 6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAA, identified by site code YDE19.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit seen during the evaluation was a layer of firm sandy clay gravel [34] (Plate 1) [37] (section 2) and [38] (Plate 2), seen in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 respectively. This layer had been stained heavily in places by hydrocarbons resulting in a combination of mid brown orange and mid brown blue colouring within this layer. The natural gravel was seen at heights from 29.84m OD in the east to 30.21 in the west.

7.1.2 Within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 the natural gravels were overlain by a layer of firm clay silt brickearth [3] [4] (Plate 2) and [33] (Plate 1) [36] (Plate 8) at heights from 30.38m OD in the east to 30.79m OD in the west. This layer, as with the gravels below, was stained by hydrocarbons causing patches of mid green grey/blue grey to appear within the mid brown orange.

7.2 Phase 2: early to mid 19th century

7.2.1 To the north of Trench 4 a circular pit [19] (Figure 4) was seen to cut the brickearth [4] from a height of 30.68m OD, and the feature continued beyond the northwestern LOE. This pit was filled by a firm pale green brown sandy silt [18] with rare inclusions of CBM and pottery dating the feature to 1700-1800.

7.2.2 Pit [19] was truncated by two rectangular postholes, [10] and [13], with two further rectangular postholes to the south [8] and east [16] cut from a height of 30.66m OD and 30.67m OD respectively (Figure 4, Plate 5). Post-holes [10], [13] and [16] each contained the remains of a vertical rotted wooden post [11], [14] and [17], whilst all four were backfilled with a soft dark grey silty clay [7] [9] [12] [15]. To the southwest of Trench 4 an oval posthole [6] (Figure 3, Plate 6) was seen from a height of 30.68m OD. This posthole was filled by a soft grey brown silty clay [5], there were no remains of a post within this posthole but a void was present extending to a height of 29.75m OD where a post had been removed.

7.2.3 A large almost circular pit [23] (Figure 3) was seen towards the centre of Trench 3, continuing beyond its east and west limits of excavation (LOE). This pit was seen to cut brickearth layer [33] from a height of 30.47m OD and was filled by a firm clay silt [22] the western half of which was, like the natural, stained by hydrocarbons. Iron nails, ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery was recovered from this context providing a 19th century date.

7.2.4 Pit [23] was truncated to the south by a rectangular posthole [25] (Figure 3, Plate 3), in which were the rotted remains of a vertical timber post [30] and a firm yellow blue clay [24] backfill to a height of 30.36m OD.

7.2.5 Pit [21] (Figure 3, Plate 4) was cut through the northern edge of pit [23] from a height of 30.38m OD. Pit [21] contained a soft mid orange grey sandy silt [20] with occasional fragments of CBM and pottery providing a date of 1875-1900.

7.2.6 A single stake hole [27] (Figure 3, Plate 4) was seen to the north of pit [21] within Trench 3 from a height of 30.37m OD. No timber remained within stake hole [27] but a void was clearly visible

within the infilling of soft dark grey silty clay [26] which was visible around the northern and western edges of the stake hole.

- 7.2.7 The site can be seen on 1863 OS maps to contain a single small building to the north of a rectangular area of trees on the western half of the area of land, bordered to the south by open fields. The pits and postholes seen across the southern half of the site most likely relate to this semi rural use of the land (Plate 9)

7.3 Phase 3: late 19th Century

- 7.3.1 A layer of firm dark grey brown silty clay [29], [32] and [2] was seen across Trenches 2, 3 and 4 respectively. This layer contained occasional gravels throughout with two fragments of burnt flint recovered from Trench 2 [29], a single bone and at its interface with the layer above a glass bottle dated late 19th-20th century complete with a cork and rubber washer containing a clear liquid in Trench 4 [2]. This layer was between 0.36m and 0.40m thick within Trenches 2 and 4, but within Trench 3 had been reduced to 0.08m thick by later activity.
- 7.3.2 This layer likely relates to a change in use of the site, illustrated on the 1894 OS map as an empty plot of land, divided in two by a north-south boundary (Plate 10).

7.4 Phase 4: 20th Century

- 7.4.1 Trench 1 revealed a layer of mid orange brown mixed clay and gravel [39] at a height of 30.59m OD. This layer was truncated by two live services causing excavation to cease (Plate 7).
- 7.4.2 A 0.11m thick layer of firm green white mortar with chalk and other degraded stone fragment inclusions [35] (Plate 8) was seen across Trench 2 at a height of between 30.75m and 30.85m OD. This layer overlaid layer [29] and was sealed by modern levelling material for the modern concrete surface above.
- 7.4.3 Layer [32] within Trench 3 was sealed by a layer of firm but friable sandy gravel [28] (Plate 1) to a height of between 30.59m and 30.65m OD from which a horseshoe, iron sheet mount and an intact spouted ink bottle dated 1871 onwards was recovered. This was overlain by a layer of firm but friable black and red clinker and brick fragments [31] to a height of between 30.73m and 30.76m OD.
- 7.4.4 Across Trench 4 a 0.11m thick layer of soft mid brown grey sandy silt [1] (Plate 2) was seen. This layer contained pottery, metalwork and glass fragments dated to the late 19th – 20th century, with presumably residual fragments of 18th century clay tobacco pipe.
- 7.4.5 The variety of levelling layers seen across the trenches suggests gradual development with continual use and alteration of the space, the various building layouts seen on OS maps over the 20th century supports this theory (Plate 11, Plate 12).



Plate 1: Natural gravel [34] overlain by brickearth [33] and layers [32] [28] and [31]
Trench 3, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 2: Stained natural gravel [38] overlain by brickearth [4] and layers [2] and [1]
Trench 4, looking northwest, 1m scale



Plate 3: Posthole [25] Trench 3, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 4: Pit [21] and stake hole [27]



Plate 5: Postholes (anti-clockwise from bottom left) [10], [13], [8] and [16] Trench 4, looking northeast, 1m scale



Plate 6: Posthole [6] Trench 4, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 7: Layer [39] cut by modern services Trench 1, looking southwest, 1m scale



Plate 8: Stained brickearth layer [36] overlain by layers [29] and [35], Trench 2, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 9: OS Six-inch 1863 (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102343453>)

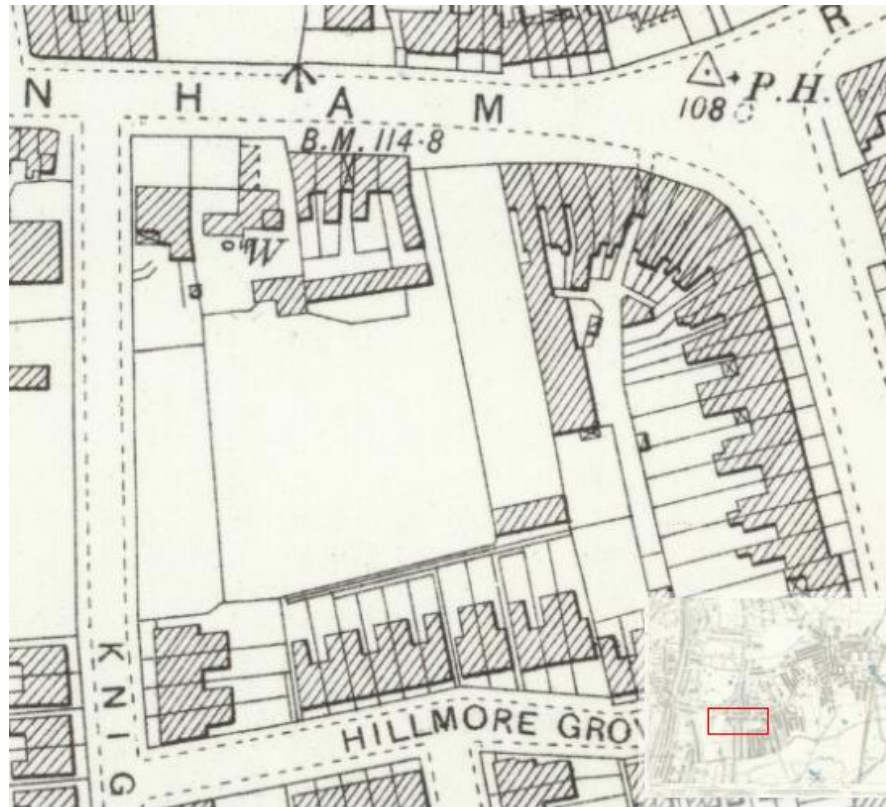


Plate 10: OS 25 inch 1894 (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101919984>)



Plate 11: OS Six-inch 1930 (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101427999>)



Plate 12: OS 1:1250 1952 (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/536354/171101/13/101329>)

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 The evaluation sought to address the following research objectives, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2019):

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

8.2 Natural gravels were found in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 at heights between 29.84m OD and 30.21m OD with a general rise from east to west.

8.3 The natural gravels were overlain by brickearth to a height of between 30.38m OD and 30.79m OD, again reflecting the same rise from east to west seen within the below gravels.

8.4 Both the natural gravels and brickearth were stained by hydrocarbons, presumed to be the result of the land being used as a haulage yard during the 20th century.

8.5 Due to the presence of modern services within Trench 1, excavation ceased at a height of 30.59m OD, as such natural deposits were not witnessed.

To establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity on the site.

8.6 Archaeological activity dating to the 19th century was seen within Trenches 3 and 4.

8.7 A layer of archaeological material was seen to cover all excavations within the southern part of the site (Trenches 2, 3 and 4).

8.8 Due to limited excavation within Trench 1, only 20th century material was seen. Material of this date was seen across the entirety of the site, likely linked to leveling and resurfacing of the area within the modern period.

To establish the presence or absence of Saxon or medieval activity relating to the possible medieval settlement of Sydenham.

8.9 No Saxon or medieval activity was seen during the evaluation.

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

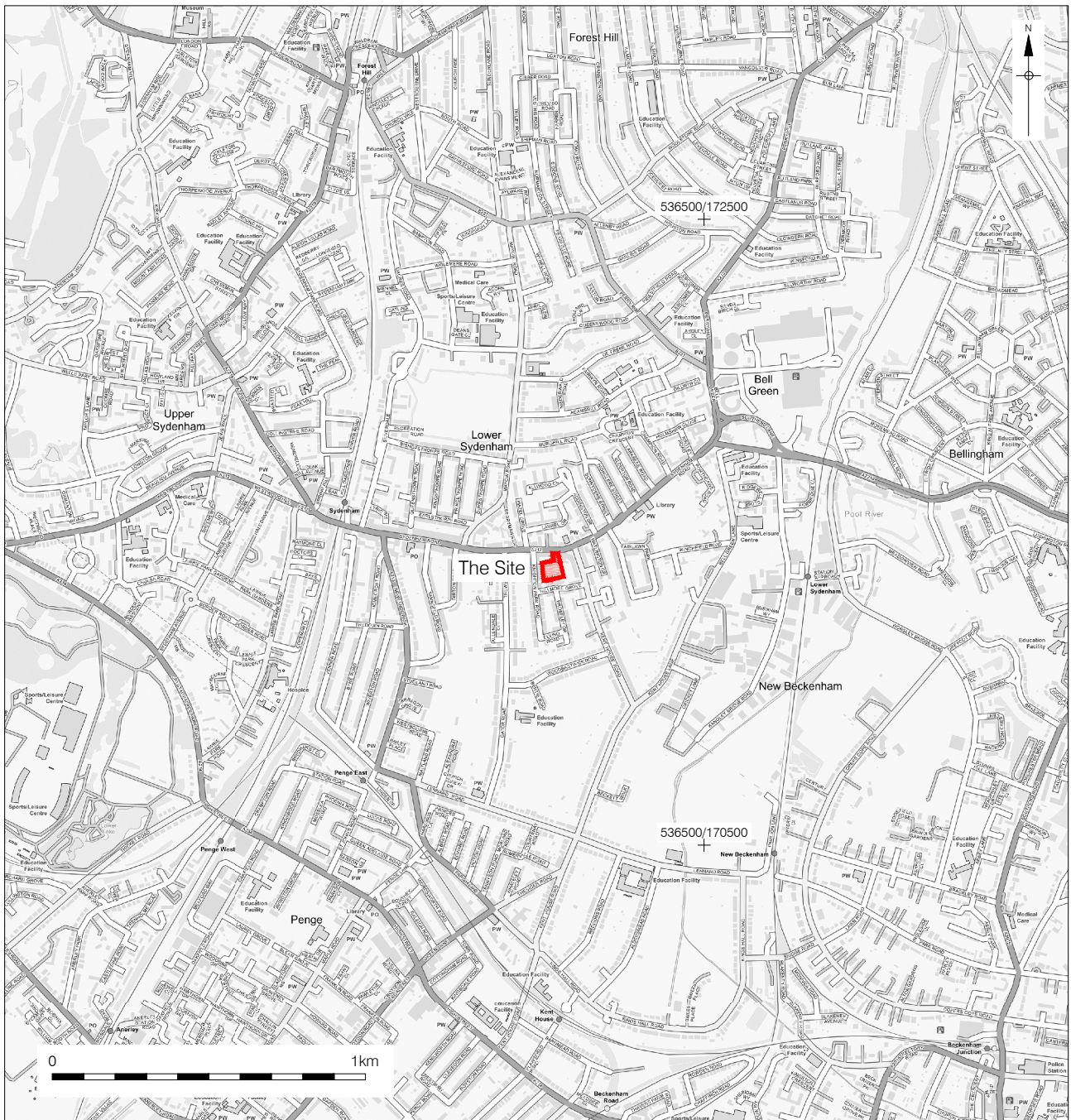
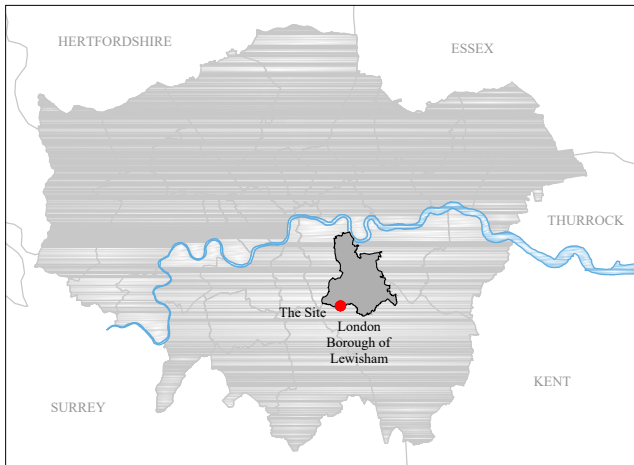
8.10 The earliest archaeological remains seen within the evaluation relate to the 19th century and comprise three pits, six postholes and a stakehole. These features represent a substantially more horticultural use of the land than was seen during the 20th century.

8.11 A layer of make up material sealed these earlier features, suggesting a change in landuse towards the end of the 19th century, at which point cartographic sources begin to show buildings, possibly warehouses upon the site.

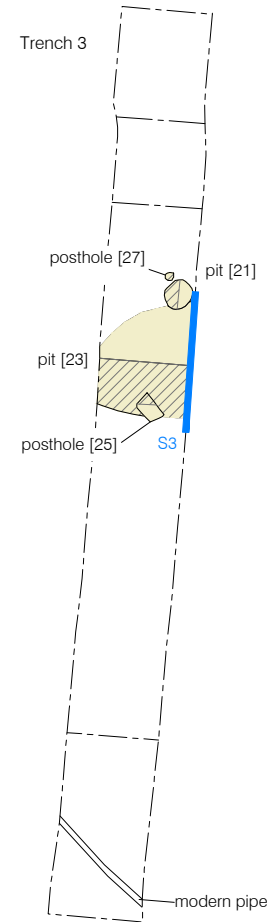
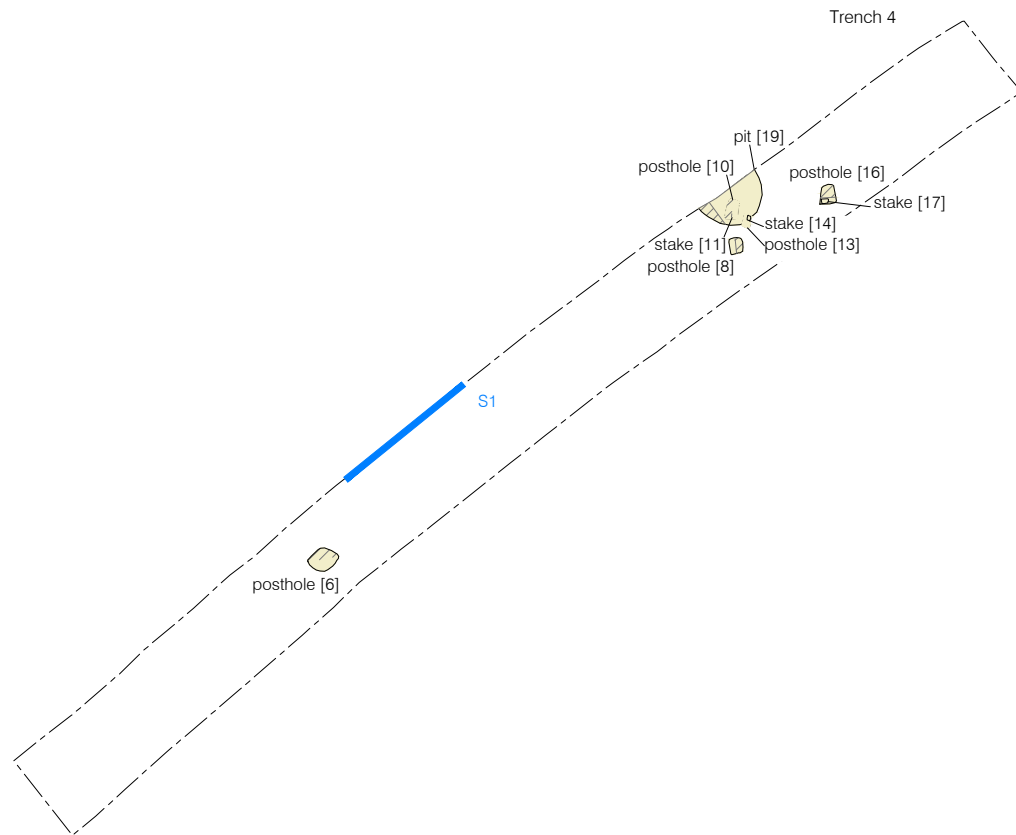
8.12 20th century deposits varied across the four trenches, and suggested a period of piecemeal leveling, surfacing and small scale building across the site

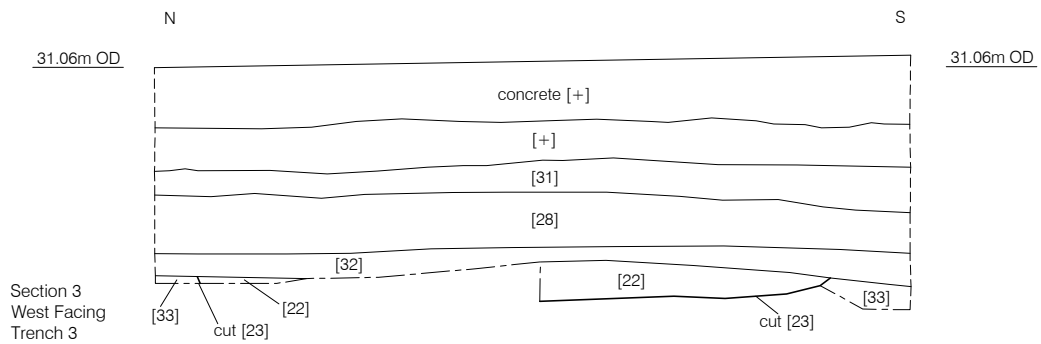
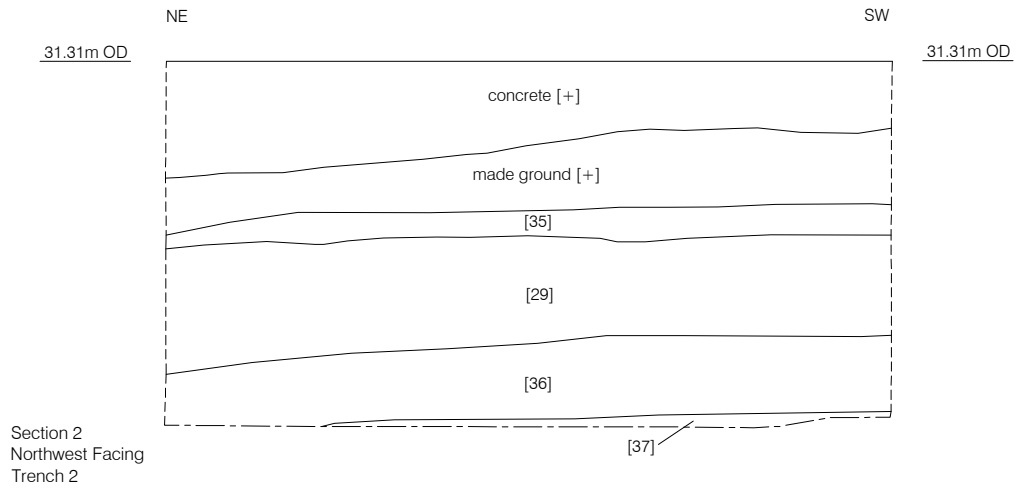
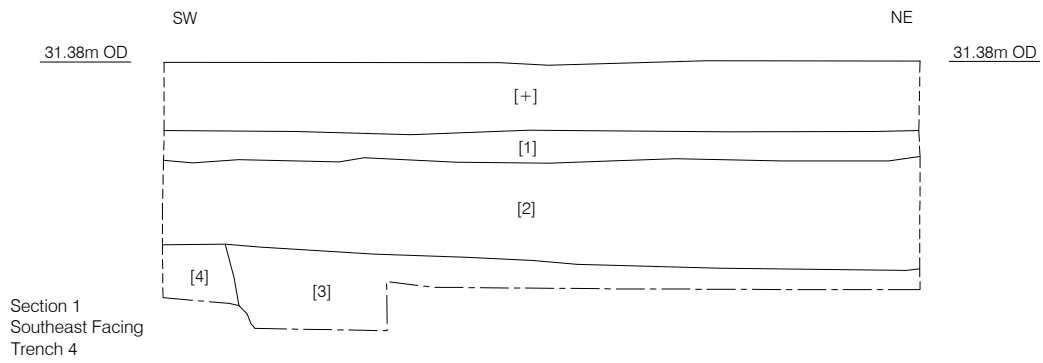
To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 8.13 Generally the past post-depositional impact is low, levelling appears to have taken the form of making up the ground rather than its reduction allowing the earlier deposits to remain untouched. Several services were seen across the site, mostly concentrated within the northern half (areas of Trench 1 and 2) with one ceramic drain to the southeast. The level of impact for such services is unclear as live services were avoided.









9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Natural gravel and brickearth was found within all three of the southern trenches (2, 3 and 4), this was stained by contamination from later use of the site.
- 9.2 Within Trench 1 where natural deposits were not seen, this was due to the presence of live services, but there is no reason to believe the natural does not survive within this area, however, the presence of a live sewer within this area is likely to have both impacted the archaeological remains here and also may provide difficulties if this area is to be excavated.
- 9.3 A number of features of 19th century date were found towards the south of the site, these comprised of pits, postholes and a stake hole related to the semi rural state of the site at this time.
- 9.4 The later development of the site was represented by layers of material relating to the late 19th and 20th centuries.
- 9.5 Hydrocarbon staining were found within all three of the trenches on the southern half of the site. This was derived from the 20th century usage of the site.
- 9.6 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAA under the site code YDE19.

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the project.
- 10.2 PCA also thanks Louise Davies of GLAAS for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Lewisham.
- 10.3 Thanks also to Ferdinando Lentini of PCA and Graham Wright of O'Connell for their hard work and assistance on site.
- 10.4 The author would also like to thank to Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing this report. Thanks also to Diana Valk for the illustrations.

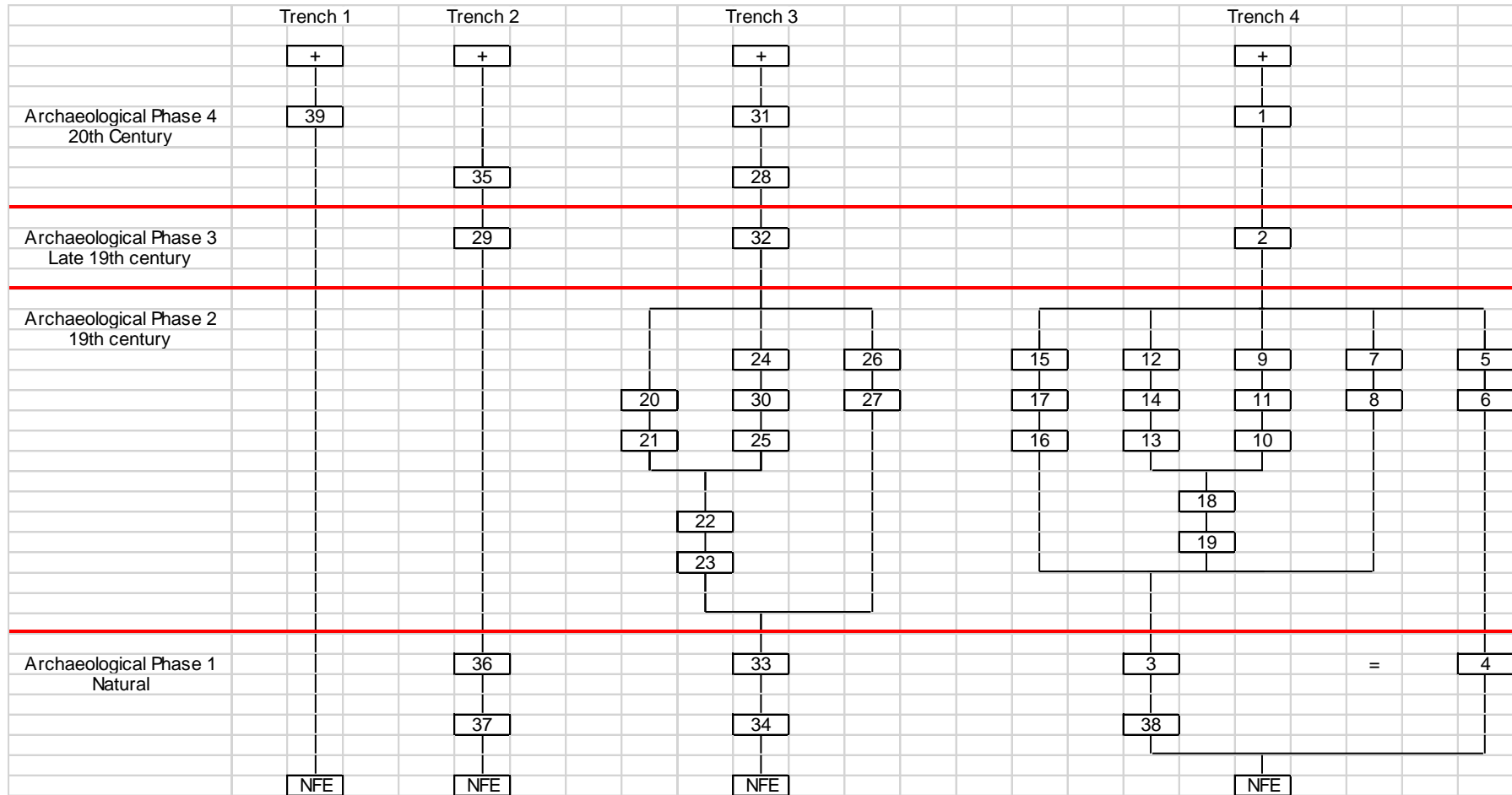
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Fill_of	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Category2	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high	Levels low
1	Layer		4	Soft mid brown grey sandy silt	Levelling		19.86	1.5	0.11	31.17	31.15
2	Layer		4	Firm dark brown clay silt	Agricultural		19.86	1.6	0.36	31.08	31.05
3	Layer		4	Firm mid green grey/blue grey clay silt	Natural	Brickearth	13.56	1.6	0.58	30.79	
4	Layer		4	Firm mid brown orange clay silt	Natural	Brickearth	7.45	1.6	0.5	30.79	
5	Fill	6	4	Soft mid grey brown silty clay	Backfill		0.48	0.36	0.19	30.68	
6	Cut		4	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.48	0.36	0.93	30.68	29.75
7	Fill	8	4	Soft dark grey silty sand	Backfill		0.26	0.25	0.08	30.66	
8	Cut		4	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.26	0.25	0.08	30.66	30.58
9	Fill	10	4	Soft dark grey silty clay	Backfill		0.33	0.21	0.14	30.68	
10	Cut		4	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.33	0.21	0.14	30.68	30.54
11	Timber	10	4	Vertical wooden post	Post		0.08	0.07	0.14	30.68	
12	Fill	13	4	Soft dark grey silty clay	Backfill		0.22	0.12	0.09	30.68	
13	Cut		4	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.22	0.12	0.09	30.68	30.59
14	Timber	13	4	vertical wooden post	Post		0.08	0.06	0.1	30.68	
15	Fill	16	4	Soft dark grey silty clay	Backfill		0.31	0.28	0.31	30.67	
16	Cut		4	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.31	0.28	0.31	30.67	30.36
17	Timber	16	4	Vertical wooden post	Post		0.11	0.08	0.14	30.67	
18	Fill	19	4	Firm pale green brown sandy silt	Backfill		1.12	0.6	0.07	30.68	
19	Cut		4	Cut of semicircular pit	Pit		1.12	0.6	0.07	30.68	30.61
20	Fill	21	3	Soft mid orange grey sandy silt	Backfill		0.5	0.5	0.04	30.38	
21	Cut		3	Cut of circular pit	Pit		0.5	0.5	0.04	30.38	30.34
22	Fill	23	3	Firm dark brown grey and blue brown clay silt	Backfill		1.98	1.5	0.14	30.47	
23	Cut		3	Cut of circular pit	Pit		1.98	1.5	0.14	30.47	30.31
24	Fill	25	3	Firm pale yellow blue clay	Backfill		0.67	0.32	0.3	30.36	
25	Cut		3	Cut of posthole	Post-hole		0.67	0.32	0.3	30.36	30.06
26	Fill	27	3	Soft dark grey silty clay	Infilling		0.1	0.1	0.5	30.37	
27	Cut		3	Cut of posthole	Stake-hole		0.1	0.14	0.5	30.37	29.87
28	Layer		3	Friable firm mixed grey and orange sandy gravel	Make-up		15	1.6	0.19	30.65	30.59
29	Layer		2	Firm dark grey brown silty clay	Agricultural		18.18	1.6	0.4	30.76	30.71
30	Timber	25	3	Vertical wooden post	Post		0.15	0.12	0.3	30.36	
31	Layer		3	Firm but friable Black and red clinker and brick fragments	Levelling		15	1.6	0.11	30.76	30.73
32	Layer		3	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	Agricultural		15	1.6	0.08	30.48	30.45
33	Layer		3	Firm mid brown orange and green grey/blue grey clay silt	Natural	Brickearth	15	1.6	0.46	30.38	
34	Layer		3	Firm mottled mid brown orange and brown blue sandy clay gravel	Natural	Gravel	1.4	1.6		29.84	
35	Layer		2	Firm greenish yellow white mortar with degraded stone	Levelling		18.18	1.6	0.11	30.85	30.75
36	Layer		2	Firm mid brown orange and green grey/blue grey clay silt	Natural	Brickearth	18.18	1.6	0.3	30.42	30.29
37	Layer		2	Firm mid brown orange and brown blue sandy clay gravel	Natural	Gravel	2.7	1.6		30.17	30.12
38	Layer		4	Firm mid brown blue sandy clay gravels	Natural	Gravel	1.6	1.6		30.21	
39	Layer		1	Firm mid orange brown mixed clay and gravels	Make-up		3.7	1.9		30.59	

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered by hand from the excavation (26 sherds/14 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/639g, of which none was unstratified). The pottery dates entirely to the post-medieval period and occurs more frequently as 19th-early 20th century dated wares. The assemblage is in a good condition and includes sherd material, vessels with a complete profile and a single intact vessel. None of the sherds were deemed to be residual and shows no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard. The material was found in five contexts as small sized groups (under 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a distribution table.

Distribution table

Table 1 shows the distribution of the pottery, which displays for each context containing pottery, the ware type, its code and date range, its quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight, besides the vessel form, a comment on the material and a spot date for the deposition of the pottery.

Context	Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Form	Comments	Spot date
1	Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	1	1	7	Toy jug	Rim and spout of an oval sectioned shouldered jug. External black deposit	Late 19th - early 20th century
	London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	1	1	42	Cylindrical section bottle	Base	
	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	8	1	50	Saucer	Complete profile, blue line and cut out sponge decoration consisting of a shield with three circles at the top diagonal lines below. The base and wall are decorated with 'chrome' colour flowers consisting of green leaves, and either red painted simple flowers or blue sponge 'blossoms'. The underside of the base has a black transfer-printed triangular mark containing 'AULD HEA...	

Context	Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Form	Comments	Spot date
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	1	1	2	Plate	WARE ...' around an uncertain symbol Rim sherd. Top surface has mostly laminated. Leaf decoration survives	
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810–1900	6	1	92	Dinner plate	Complete profile, scalloped rim. Blue transfer design of flowers and chinoiserie lobed panels containing plants and a central design of paeony-type flowers. Orange painted line on the rim edge. Late 19th century design.	
18	Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580–1800	1	1	8	Lid	Simple rim, partially brown-glazed. Buff-fired fabric	1600–1800+
20	Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	1	1	31	Water closet	Rim of a water closet decorated with a white slip line. Covered in a cess deposit.	1820–1900
22	Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700–1900	1	1	7	Rounded bowl	Base, splayed	19th century
	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700–1900	1	1	12	General cylindrical section bottle	Body sherd	
	London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	1	1	4	Unidentified	Body sherd	
	Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	1	1	4	Unidentified	Body sherd	
	Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	3	Unidentified	Body sherd, heated, matt glaze	
	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	1	1	2	Unidentified	Body sherd, uncertain external design	
28	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	1	1	375	Spouted ink bottle	Intact, simple rim and slightly conical neck with a bridge spout containing a circular piercing on the rim and a second opposed one. Narrow rounded shoulder, and slightly conical body. Above the base is a semi-circular shaped stamp containing 'BLACKWOOD & Cos/ PATENT/SYPHON'. C. 1871 onwards	C. 1871 onwards

Table1 Distribution of the pottery. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt: weight in grams

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level as it consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The occurrence of the intact ink bottle stamped 'BLACKWOOD & Cos/PATENT/SYPHON', however, is of interest as a rare find, although it has been reported previously from an excavation at Fulham Island (VAC01), although that example was missing its rim. The company of Blackwood and Co. was trading between 1859 and into the 20th century, while their inkbottles were first patented from 1871 (Pickard et al in prep). The pottery has only the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which as it has been fully recorded, can be discarded, although the patent ink bottle should be retained.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>.

Pickard, C, Jarrett, C. and Phillpotts, C., in prep, 'The transformation from village life to urban sprawl at Fulham Island, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham'. *Post-Medieval Arch*

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was solely recovered from the archaeological evaluation, which was found in context [1]. The stem is moderately thick and has a relatively fine bore and can therefore be broadly dated to the 18th century. The clay tobacco pipe stem has no significance and its only potential is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the stem, which as it has been fully recorded can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction/Methodology

Two fragments (116g) of glass, representing two vessels were collected by hand and were found in two contexts and date to the post-medieval period and more precisely the late 19th-early 20th century. The material consists of a rim fragment and an intact item and was likely to have been deposited soon after the finds were broken or discarded. The assemblage was recorded in a database format by glass colour, shape and decoration and was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight.

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1 which shows a spot date for each context the glass occurs in.

Context	Spot date	Shape	Colour	FC	ENV	Wt	Comments
1	Late 19th-20th century	Milk bottle	Clear	1	1	16	Rim sherd (50mm in diameter), rounded collared rim with an internal cap seat finish and a conical neck
2	Late 19th-20th century	Bottle, oval-section	Clear	1	1	115	Intact. Grooved rim finish, sort conical neck, steep angled to rounded shoulder, oval section body (one of the flat surfaces is concave), recessed base embossed '56'. Cork and rubber washer in place and the bottle contains an internal clear liquid. Probable pharmaceutical function. Height: 116mm, Rim diameter: 18mm. Base dimensions: 51mm x 25mm1

Table 1. Distribution of the glass. FC: fragment count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt: weight in grams.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has little significance at a local level and consists of typical forms recovered from archaeological excavations in Greater London and has little meaning. The only potential of the glass is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

APPENDIX 6: METALWORK ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Eight metal finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All finds were associated with pottery dating from the 19th century or later, and no identifiable objects indicate an earlier date. The assemblage includes iron nails and a complete but corroded horseshoe with a toe clip, a feature that is developed in the 19th century (Ward 1937, 171–2). A decoratively shaped mount of iron sheet retains a screw and bolt for fixing. The original function of the mount is not known but the curved shape and central disc-like extension must correspond to a similarly shaped backing, perhaps a cart? The remains of a flat handle of folded copper-alloy sheet is likely from a chest, while the function an elaborate and decorated tubular object of copper alloy remains unclear. Decorated with machine-stamped floral panels, it has a superficial similarity with candlesticks, but the domed mounts at either end are of the same size and both face ‘inwards’ towards the tubular body. It may be a handle of some sort.

Significance and recommendations for further work

The small assemblage of metal finds from Sydenham road include a range of objects and fittings representing activities on or near site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. No further work is recommended for this group; however, it would be useful to include relevant objects in the site archive, at least as photographs. The nails can be discarded.

References

Ward, G. R. 1939. ‘On dating old horseshoes’, *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* **53**, 140–75.

context	phase	description	pot date	recommendations
1	PH 4	Copper-alloy fitting; hollow tubular body, decorated with four vertical machine-stamped panels with floral designs, interspersed with plain bands; domed circular mounts at each end, looking ‘inwards’ and embossed with concentric rings; L 142mm; mount diam. 48mm	late 19th – early 20th centuries	
1	PH 4	Copper-alloy handle; incomplete of curved flat-section folded sheet; one solid end mount present, with a small transverse hole for fixing; W 18mm; L 115mm+	late 19th – early 20th centuries	
22	PH 2	Iron nails; four incomplete and heavily corroded	19th century	discard
28	PH 4	Iron horseshoe; complete but heavily corroded with toe clip and fullering; one shank slightly wider than the other, with remains of side clip; W 103mm; L 125mm	c 1871+	
28	PH 4	Iron sheet mount; complete but corroded; rectangular and slightly curved in outline with a large circular extension at the centre of the upper edge; metal clip remains at one end of the lower edge, fixed with screw and hexagonal nut; W 65mm; L 270mm; ht. (centre) 157mm	c 1871+	

YDE19: metal finds

APPENDIX 7: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
7	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
18	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
20	2276;3101PM	Post-medieval peg tile; concrete fragment	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1875-1950	1875-1950
22	2276;3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post great fire bricks	5	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
24	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
26	3032	Post great fire brick	8	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar

Review

The ceramic building material recovered (19 fragments, 577 g) consists mainly of post-medieval peg tiles and bricks. The peg tiles from [7] and [18] have fine moulding sand indicating an AD1700-1900 date. Bricks fragments are made of post great fire fabric 3032 and are in an abraded condition. A fragment of concrete was collected from [20].

Summary/potential

All the material recovered from the archaeological evaluation is in an abraded condition suggesting that the material was dumped or redeposited. The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from 18th and 20th century onwards. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 8: ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL BONE

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site is situated on the south side of Sydenham Road between Knighton Park Road and Kent House Road to the west and to the east respectively. A total of 4 trenches recovered evidence for late 19th/early 20th century activity.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a single bone, a chicken tibia from an adult bird, recovered by hand from layer (2). It consists of the greater part of the shaft, the articular ends perhaps broken off during excavation. Notably it is in very good condition.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

Considering the extent of the excavation, it can be observed that animal bones are underrepresented. This is perhaps surprising considering the good condition of the single fragment recovered (the fact that it is a bird bone also suggests a potentially good level of bone survival). However, the date of occupation approximately coincides with the introduction of municipal and household waste clearance in the latter part of the 19th century, following the Public Health Act of 1875 (see Hooper 2006, 100 and Jeffries 2006, 284-5). While certain waste items could then be found in the yards/gardens associated with properties fronting on to Sydenham Road, the major proportion of household waste will have been removed and disposed of elsewhere. Further excavation will undoubtedly provide further evidence for faunal waste, but this will be heavily biased towards items which were either left behind and inadvertently buried or possibly deliberately buried, here especially referring to household pets.

References

Hooper, J, 2006 *Waste and its disposal in Southwark*, London Archaeologist vol. 11, no.4, 95-100

Jeffries, N, 2006 *The Metropolis Local Management Act and the archaeology of Sanitary Reform in the London Borough of Lambeth 1856-86*, Post-Medieval Archaeology, 40, Part 2, 272-90

APPENDIX 9: OASIS REPORT FORM**OASIS ID: preconst1-352063****Project details**

Project name	154-158 Sydenham Road
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 154-158 Sydenham Road, Sydenham SE26 5JZ by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, commissioned by CgMs Heritage. The investigation consisted of the excavation of four archaeological trenches across the site, revealing natural layers of gravel and brickearth within Trenches 2, 3 and 4. A series of pits and postholes were seen across the south of the site dating to the 19th century, overlain by layers of late 19th and 20th century material. No archaeological deposits were seen within Trench 1 which was found to contain live services and so the area of excavation was reduced and ceased at a height of 30.59m OD. Hydrocarbon staining was seen across Trenches 2, 3 and 4, relating to later usage of the site.
Project dates	Start: 29-04-2019 End: 09-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM LEWISHAM AND BLACKHEATH 154-158 Sydenham Road
Postcode	SE26 5JZ
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3606 7138 51.424565393659 -0.042796497024 51 25 28 N 000 02 34 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29.84m Max: 30.21m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	CgMs Heritage
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Archive ID	YDE19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAA
Digital Archive ID	YDE19
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Archive ID	YDE19
Paper Media available	"Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	154-158 Sydenham Road, Sydenham SE26 5JZ: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
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