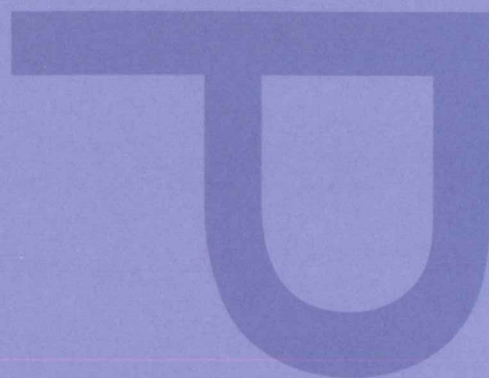
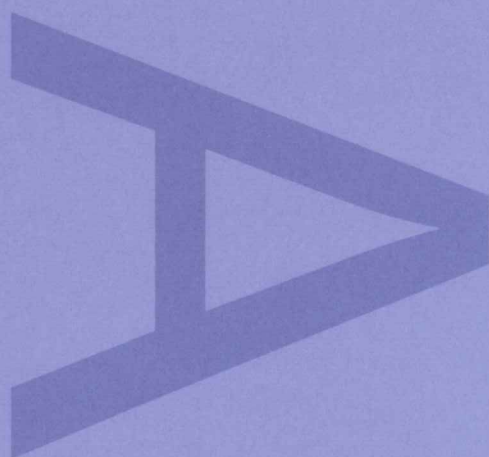
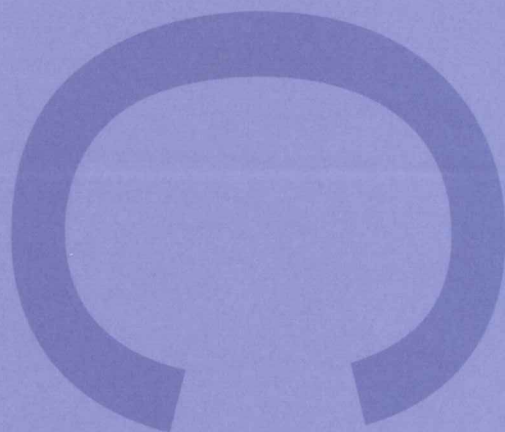


LAND TO THE REAR OF
1 – 27 PECKHAM HIGH STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



EVALUATION



AUGUST 2004

PHH 04

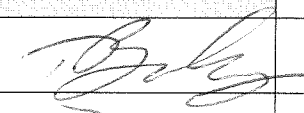

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land to the rear of 1 – 27 Peckham High Street
London Borough of Southwark

Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K734
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**LAND TO THE REAR OF 1 – 27 PECKHAM HIGH STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

EVALUATION

**SITE CODE: PHH 04
CENTRAL NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: TQ 33957 76775**

**WRITTEN BY ALISTAIR DOUGLAS
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED, AUGUST 2004**

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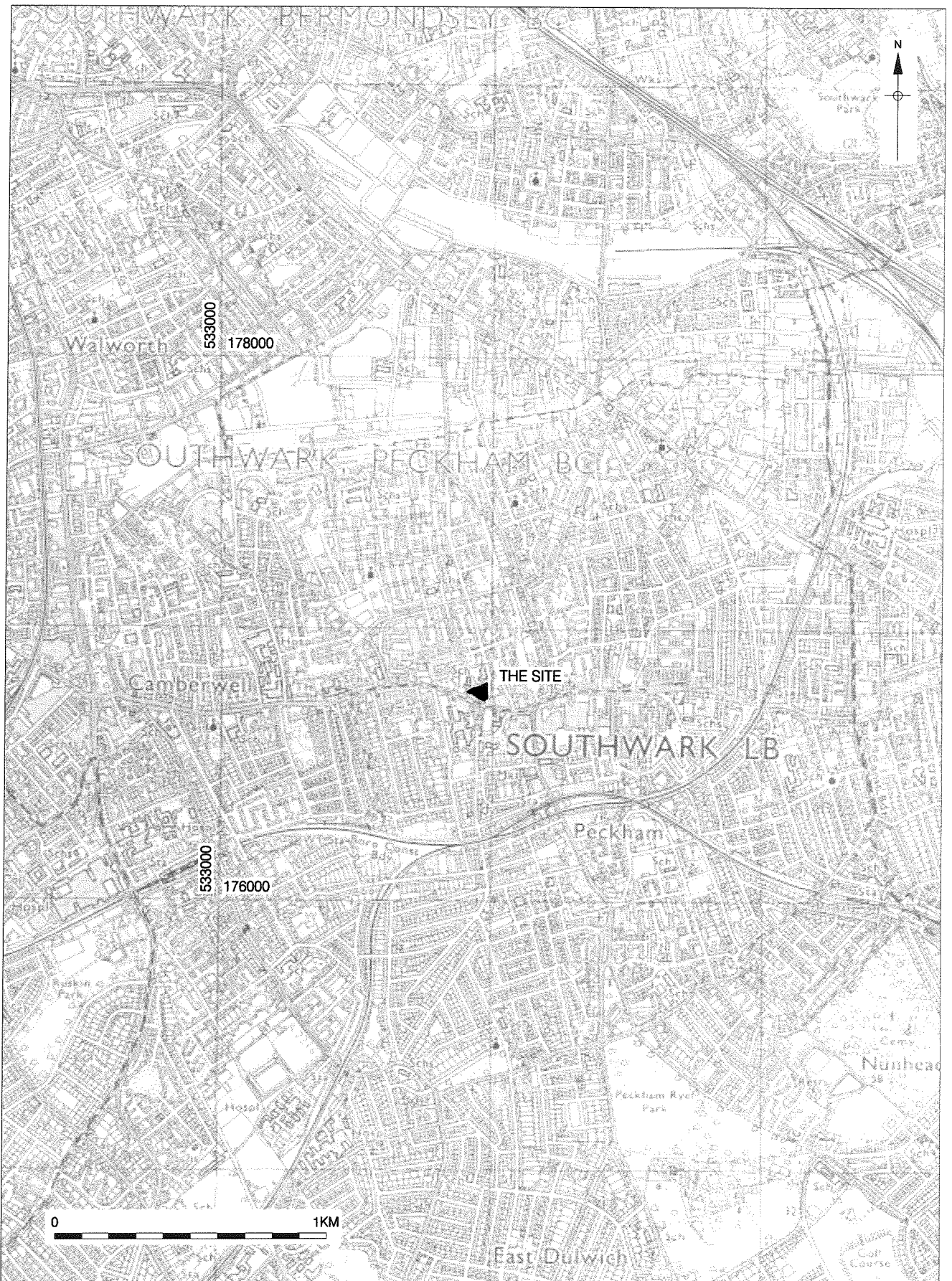
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation to the rear of 1 – 27 Peckham High Street, Southwark, between the 1st July and the 12th of July 2004.
- 1.2 The evaluation formed part of the London Borough of Southwark's Archaeology and Education programme designed to give local schools the opportunity to get involved with an archaeological project and to promote and develop interest and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment.
- 1.3 The evaluation itself revealed evidence of agricultural or horticultural land use from the late medieval period through to the 19th century. The brick walls of a mid 19th century building were recorded as were a terrace of late 19th century buildings. The base of an Anderson Shelter, reflecting World War II civil defences was also found in the back garden of the late 19th century house.

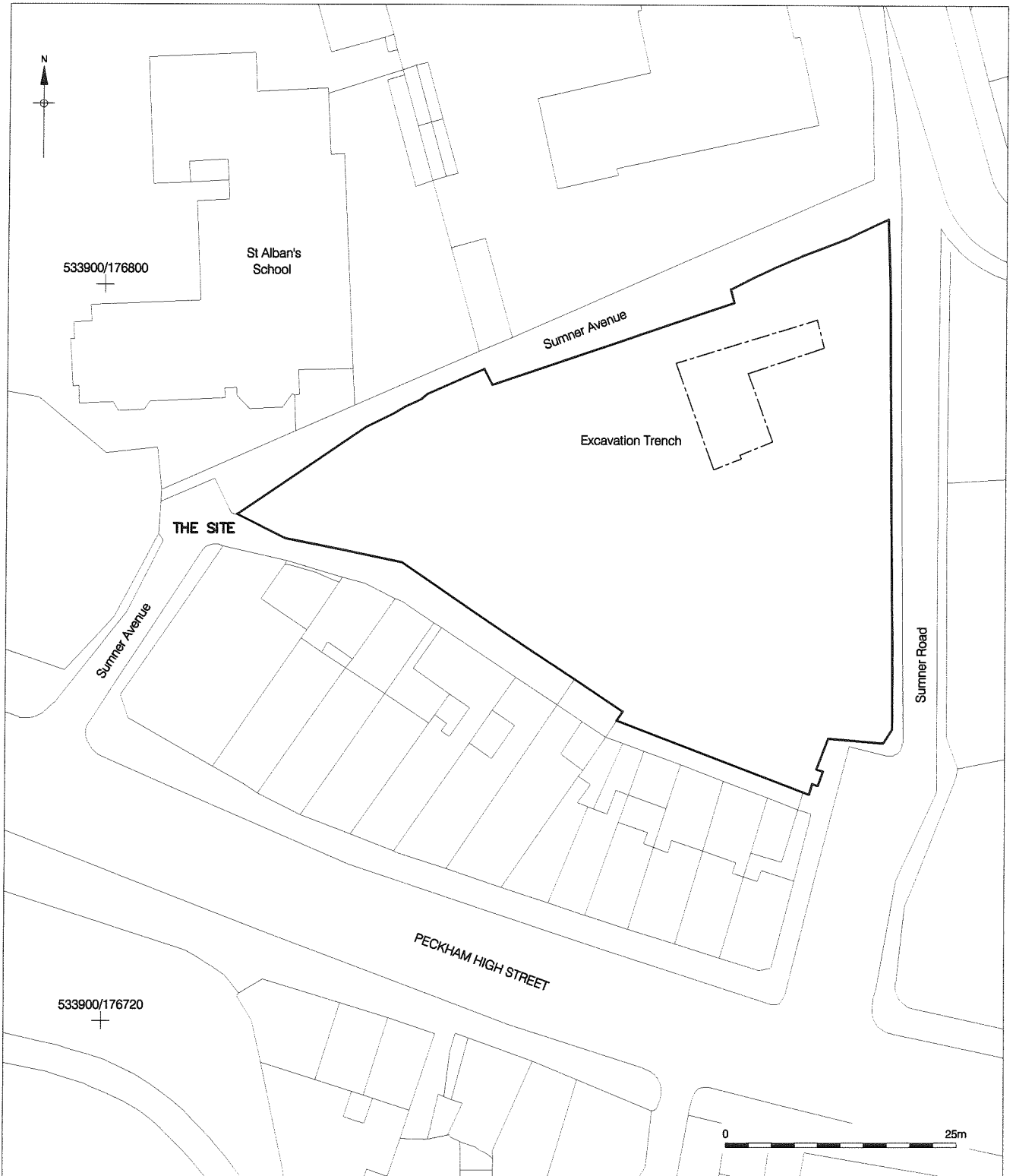
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 1st and 12th July 2004. The site was on open grass land to the rear of 1 – 27 Peckham High Street and is bounded by Sumner Avenue and Sumner Road (see fig. 1)
- 2.2 The site is owned by Southwark Council and was selected for this years Archaeology and Education project 2004. The educational programme for the participating schools included sessions at the Local Studies Library looking at historic maps of the local area. A session at the Cumming Museum which included object handling focussing on Victorian life in Southwark and its representation in the archaeological record. As well as visiting the 'archaeological site' and participating in excavation and finds processing.
- 2.3 The archaeological excavation was supervised by Stuart Holden (PCA) and the archaeological works were monitored by Sarah Gibson (Archaeological Planning Officer for Southwark Council).
- 2.4 The site central grid reference is TQ 33957 76775.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited under the site code PHH 04 at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1987.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 At the time of excavation the site was a public space maintained as an area of grass 2343m². The site is owned by Southwark Council and has been 'ear marked' for future redevelopment.
- 3.2 The protection of the archaeological remains is a material consideration in the planning process and is summarised in the Department of the Environment document "Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning ". This advice is echoed in the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan which recognises the significance of archaeological remains within the borough and implements measures to ensure assessment of their significance and subsequent preservation either in situ or by record.
- 3.3 As a consequence it was decided that in advance of redevelopment the site should be the subject of an archaeological evaluation. The aim of the excavation was to determine as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological deposits. In particular to establish:
- To establish the nature of the natural geology and topography.
 - To establish if present, the nature and date of any prehistoric activity.
 - To determine if there is any evidence for Roman activity and if so what is the date, function and nature of the activity.
 - To determine if there is any evidence for Saxon and/or Medieval activity and how this relate to the development of Peckham.
 - To determine the nature and extent of any post-Medieval activity and how this is related to the development of Peckham in the modern era.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site is underlain by Woolwich and Reading Beds (Geological Survey of Great Britain OS sheet 270). The Woolwich Beds were formed during the Eocene period and are a variable series of clays, loams, sands and pebble beds, locally cemented into sandstone or conglomerate whilst the Reading Beds (of the same period) consist of mottled, plastic clays, and light coloured sands with thin bands of flint pebbles (Sherlock 1975). These deposits are sealed by London Clay.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC

- 5.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity has been revealed in the area, including other sites on Peckham High Street. At 81-83 Peckham High Street several flint flakes were recovered but these were residual and not associated with any archaeological features (Hunter, 1990). At 85-89 Peckham High Street a single struck flint of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze age origin was recovered from the surface of a colluvial deposit (Woodger, 1994). At 2 Martock Court (now part of Clifton Square, east of Clayton Road) a polished Neolithic hand axe was found in 1967 (MoLAS, 1997).
- 5.2 An archaeological excavation at Aylesham Centre Hanover Park produced evidence of prehistoric activity dating from at least the Late Neolithic and the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Birley & Askew, 1996). This includes a total of 16 worked flints and 2 sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

ROMAN

- 5.3 The Roman road of Watling Street ran approximately along the alignment of the present day Old Kent Road. A second Roman road also ran from London to what is now Lewis in East Sussex. The course of this road probably lay to east of the present day Asylum Road crossing Queens Road in Peckham at the junction with York Grove (MoLAS 1997).
- 5.4 Archaeological evidence for Roman activity in the area is limited to finds of pottery such as the abraded sherds found at 81-83 Peckham High street (Hunter, 1990).

SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

- 5.5 Although the name Peckham has Saxon origins, and it is mentioned in the Domesday Book, there is little archaeological evidence for Saxon or Medieval activity in the area. The focus of medieval settlement was presumably along what is now the High Street.
- 5.6 There were two manor houses located in Peckham ; the principal manor house was known as Bredinghurst Manor, located on the north side of the village (near to Peckham Hill Street today). Basing Manor stood near to Bellenden Road.

- 5.7 The surrounding area was largely rural, the land being used for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.8 During the 16th and 17th centuries many fine houses were to be found in Peckham, and its high street was known as the 'golden mile'. However, the surrounding area was occupied by market gardens and fields which had a reputation for good quality produce.
- 5.9 Like many of the historic villages in Southwark, and Greater London, Peckham remained isolated until the 17th and 18th centuries when the population of the capital grew considerably. Eighteenth century maps show settlement extending along the High Street and other main roads, but the area behind remained open. It is not until the 19th century that housing was being constructed away from the main roads. A map of 1842 shows no buildings on the site but by 1862, four new buildings had been built along Sumner Road and by the end of the century a terrace of houses lined Sumner Avenue.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation involved the excavation of a single trench, the location and size of which was agreed with Sarah Gibson of London Borough of Southwark. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may be threatened by future development.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the Southwark Guidance Paper of Archaeological Fieldwork; Guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990).
- 6.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used to remove unproductive soils down to the highest archaeological horizon. One area was were subjected to further machined excavation in order to assess the depth of made ground above the natural and to investigate the presence or absence of earlier material.
- 6.4 The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 6.5 All archaeological features (Stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard recording methods. A photographic record was also made in black and white print and colour slide format.
- 6.6 A temporary benchmark (value 4.32m OD) was traversed onto the site from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark of 4.40m OD, located on the southern face of St James Church.
- 6.7 Following the completion of the works, the trench was backfilled and levelled.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

PHASE 1: Natural deposits

- 7.6 This phase represents the lowest level of the stratigraphic sequence recorded during the excavation and is the natural geology that underlies the site. In the bottom of a machine excavated sondage in the north of the trench, a stiff reddish brown clay [43] was exposed. The level on the clay was at 4.82m OD.
- 7.7 Overlying the natural clay was a c. 0.45m thick layer of a brickearth type deposit [13]. The highest level on the brickearth was at 5.46m OD.

PHASE 2: Post-Medieval

- 7.8 The natural brickearth was covered by a layer of mid brown sandy silt [12] with occasional inclusions of small fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) and charcoal. This layer probably represents an horticultural type soil that was probably being worked during the 17th century onwards. However residual Medieval pottery was also recovered from the site and this may be an indication that the land had been in agricultural use from at least the 14th century. The highest level was at 5.63m OD.

PHASE 3: Mid 19th century

- 7.9 The earliest phase of construction on the site was represented by brick walls of Building 1. The larger N-S aligned wall [23] was constructed in orange frogged bricks measuring 224mm x 104mm x 67mm and bonded with a yellow/brown sandy mortar. The wall foundation measured 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep and was at least 2m long, extending to both north and south. The highest level was at 6.17m OD. This wall foundation was probably the western wall of a building that extended to the east beyond the area of excavation.
- 7.10 Abutting the east face of the wall [23] was an internal E-W aligned wall [20]. The internal wall was built with similar bricks and mortar to that used in wall [23]. The wall which continued beyond the limits of the trench to the east, measured 0.28m E-W, was 0.23m and was only a single course high.
- 7.11 Although the materials used in this wall were consistent with a late 18th – mid 19th century date, map evidence suggests Building 1 was one of four mid 19th century buildings which first appear on Edward Weller's map of 1862.
- 7.12 In a sondage in the northeast corner of the trench a sandy clay [42] deposit with frequent fragments of brick, and charcoal was exposed at a level of 6.10m OD. This

deposit was a levelling layer probably laid down immediately prior to the construction of Building 1.

PHASE 4: Late 19th Century

- 7.13 This phase represents the late 19th century and the construction of Building 2, which probably fronted on to Sumner Avenue immediately to the north of the site.
- 7.14 In the north of the trench, a N-S aligned wall [30] that measured 0.30m wide and 0.51m high was at least 6.5m long but continued north beyond the edge of the excavation. The wall, five brick courses in height, was built on two stepped courses of brick foundation. This wall was the eastern external wall of Building 2. the highest level on the wall was at 6.45m OD.
- 7.15 Approximately mid way along the exposed length of wall [30] it was joined and tied into an E-W wall [31] which was 0.46m wide and 0.16m high, and was at least 6.5m long continuing beyond the western limits of the trench. This wall represents the main load bearing E-W wall at the back of the building.
- 7.16 At the southern end of wall [30] the wall returned to an E-W alignment and was here represented by context [33], which measured 1.90m in length 0.47m wide and was 0.32m high. At the west end of wall [33] there was a return to the north represented by wall [32] which joined and was tied into wall [31]. All the walls mentioned above (contexts [30], [31], [32] and [33]) were built with yellow fabric, machine made frogged brick measuring 228mm x 105mm x 65mm and bonded with a hard off-white mortar and rested on a concrete foundation c. 0.20m thick.
- 7.17 The northern part of [30] and wall [31] appear to form part of the main body of the house, while the walls [32], [33] and the southern part [30] form an 'outshot' to the rear which measured approximately 2.3m by 2.3m.
- 7.18 An indication that the main body of the house on the ground floor would have been further partitioned was provided with context [35] which represented a single course of bricks forming a T shape. The brickwork measured 0.90m E-W, and 1.09m N-S but it continued to the west and was truncated to the north and south. The bricks were frogged, of a yellow fabric and measured 225mm x 110mm x 65mm and were bonded with a yellow brown sandy mortar. These bricks probably represent the remains of internal dividing walls.

- 7.19 Abutting the east face of the N-S partition wall was the remains of a brick floor [34] measuring 1.90m x 1.30m. The floor was composed of bricks similar to those used in wall [35]. The level on the floor was at 5.93m OD.
- 7.20 To the rear of Building 2 was a brick wall [16] aligned N-S that measured 3.0m long, 0.38m wide and was 0.33m high. It stood 4 brick courses in height and rested on a brick rubble foundation 0.27m deep. Shallow frogged, purple fabric bricks measuring 220mm x 97mm x 63mm were used. They were bonded just with earth in a random pattern. The wall probably would have extended to and joined the back of the 'outshot' (see fig 3) and was most likely to have been a garden wall forming the eastern boundary of the property.
- 7.21 The wall [16] was abutted to the west by an E-W running wall [14]. This wall was built with yellow fogged bricks measuring 228mm x 105mm x 65mm and bonded with a hard white mortar. Wall [14] measured 5.20m long but continued to the west beyond the edge of the excavation. This wall probably formed the southern boundary to the property.
- 7.22 A series of drain runs were recorded in the western part of the trench which are probably contemporary with Building 2. Cut [37] (fill [36]) was a linear feature measuring 7.10m N-S and 0.38m E-W, which ran parallel and to the west of wall [30] i.e. internal to the building. This drain passed underneath wall [31] and exited the building to the rear underneath wall [33] of the 'outshot'. Context [39] was a western branch off the drain-run [37]. It divided from [37] in the 'outshot' and exited the building underneath wall [32]. Drain [39] continued to the west, external to the building where it was represented by context [41] which continued west beyond the limits of the trench.
- 7.23 Context [15] represented a garden soil deposit to the rear of Building 2. The layer a clayey silt with frequent fragments brick and occasional fragments of oyster shell and charcoal, measured 6.0m N-S, 5.0m E-W and was approximately 0.34m thick but it continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. The highest level was at 5.97m OD.
- 7.24 Truncating the wall [23] of Building 1 was a linear E-W aligned cut [26] which had near vertical sides falling to a flat base. It measured 1.80m long, 0.40m wide and was 0.14m deep but it continued beyond the limits of the excavation to the west. The fill was sandy silt with frequent fragments of brick and clinker. It may be that this feature represented a drain running from Building 1 and exiting through the wall [23]. The drain may have been installed in the late 19th century when a municipal sewage/water

system was introduced. The ceramic pipes to the drain could have been robbed at a later date.

PHASE 5: 20th Century

- 7.25 This phase was represented by a probable external surface [7] of concrete paving slabs and tarmac recorded at 6.36m OD in the eastern part of the trench. The surface overlay the foundations of Building 1, indicating that it had been demolished at this time.
- 7.26 A brick lined drainage inspection pit [28] was found against the external southern wall [33] of Building 2 and a large unexcavated N-S linear cut [18] probably contained an associated drain which was probably added or at least replaced during the 20th century.
- 7.27 The iron base frame of a World War II Anderson shelter [5] was also found in the back garden of Building 2.
- 7.28 The two most northern buildings of the four mid 19th century buildings fronting onto Sumner Road did not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958, possibly suggesting they had been destroyed during World War II. The southern two had survived into the second half of the 20th century but were absent on the 1979 map.

PHASE 6: Modern

- 7.29 Made ground up to 1m thick, largely comprising brick rubble, overlay the Phase 2 horticultural soil and all other deposits and features.

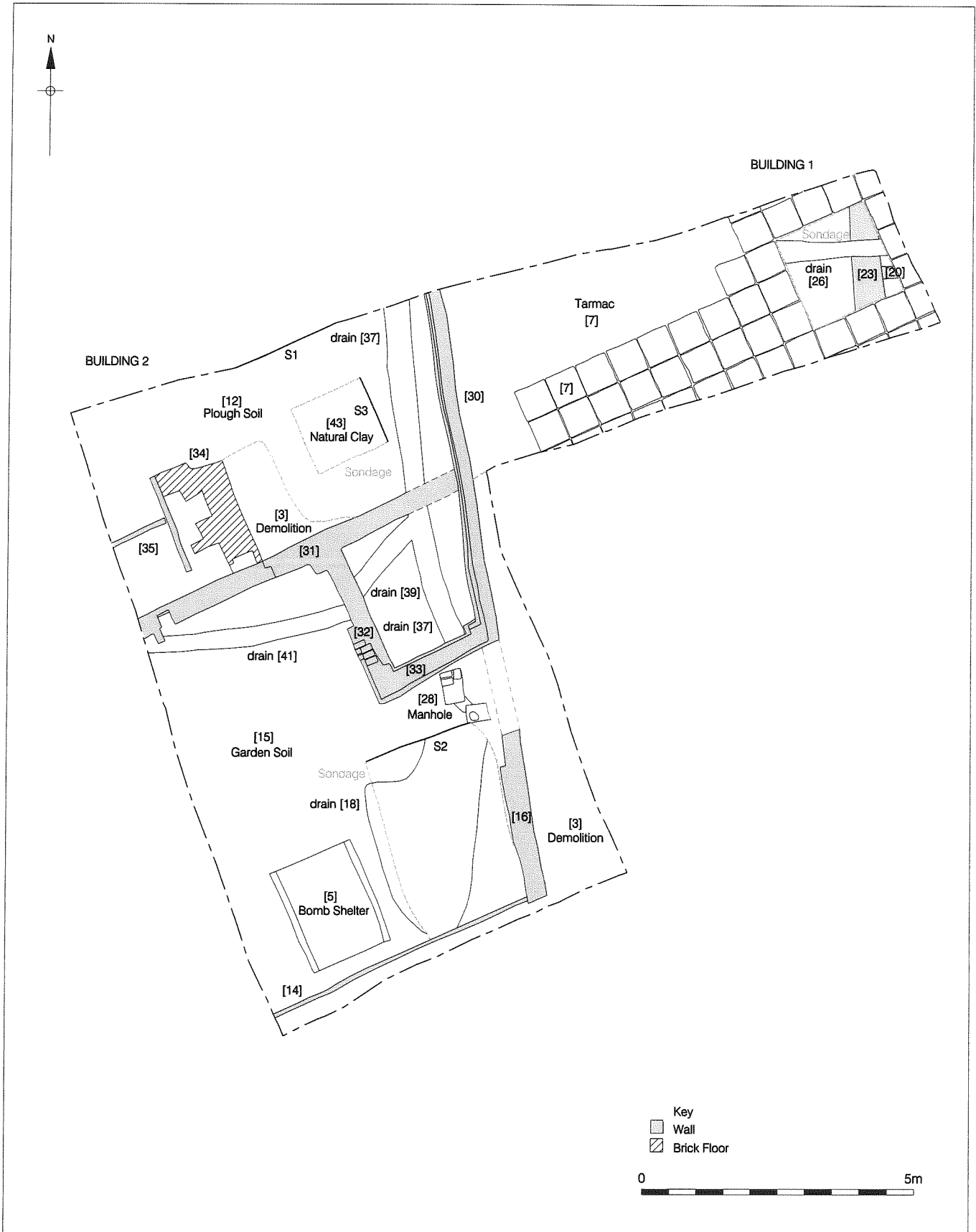
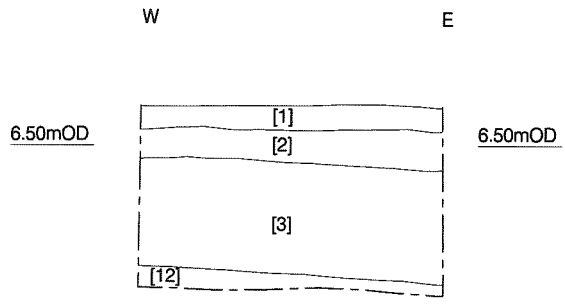
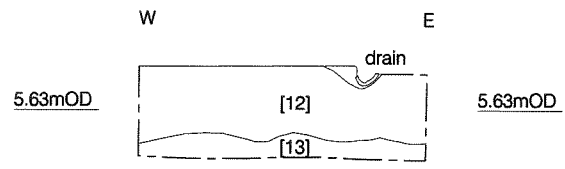


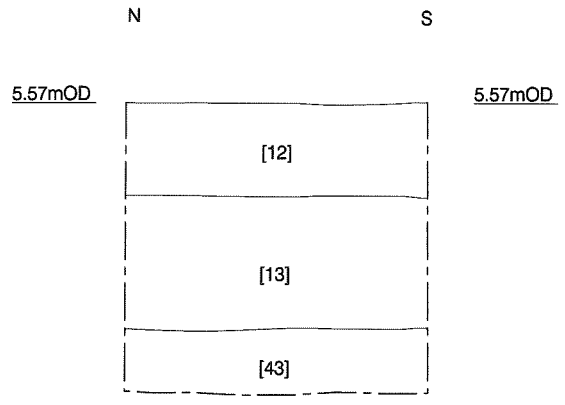
Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:100



Section 1
South facing



Section 2
South facing



Section 3
West facing



Figure 4
Sections 1, 2 & 3
1:50

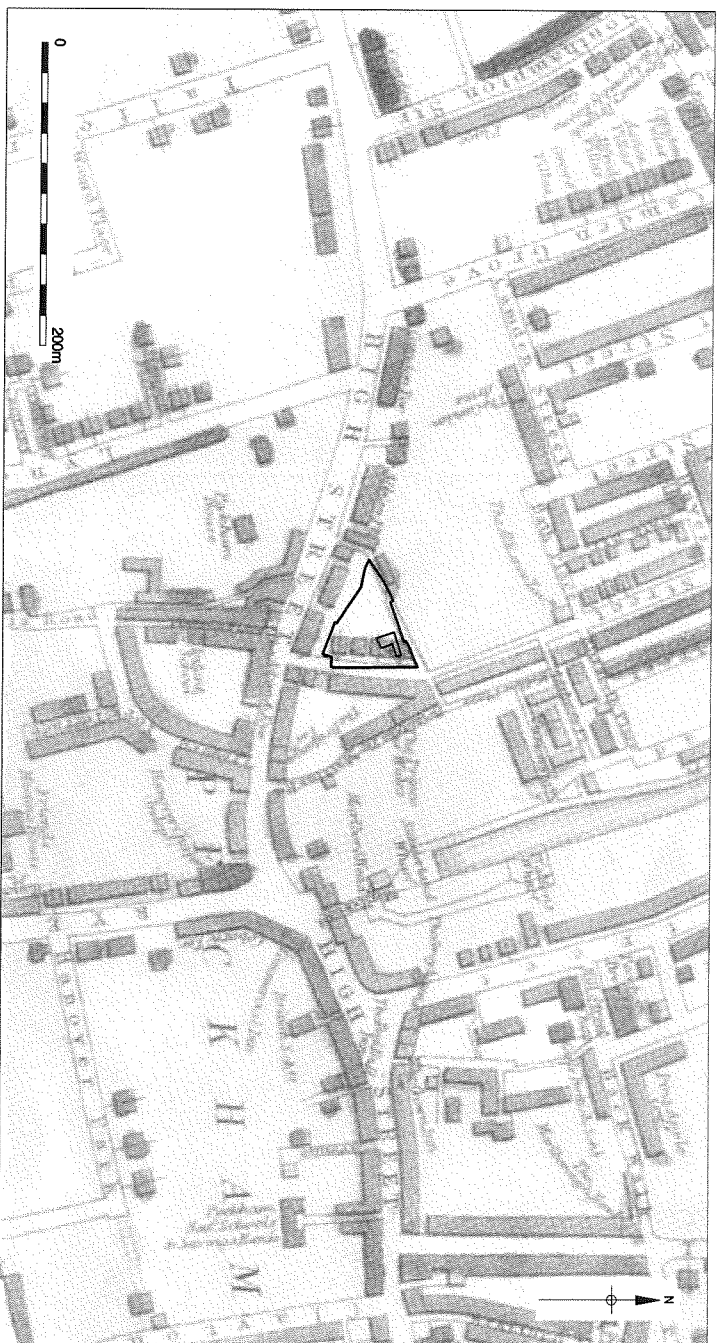


Figure 5
Edward Weller Map, 1862
1:5000

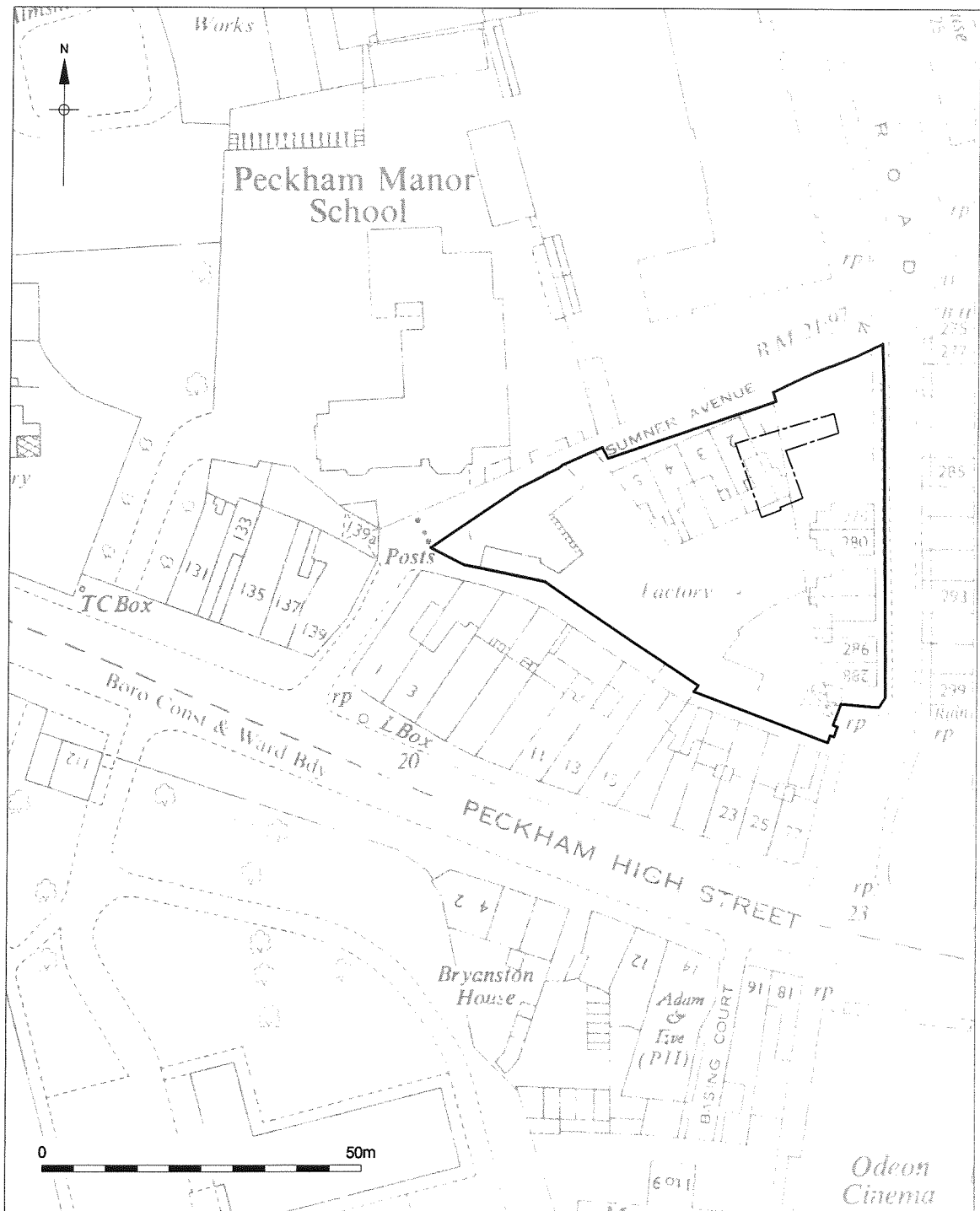


Figure 6
OS Map, 1959
1:1000

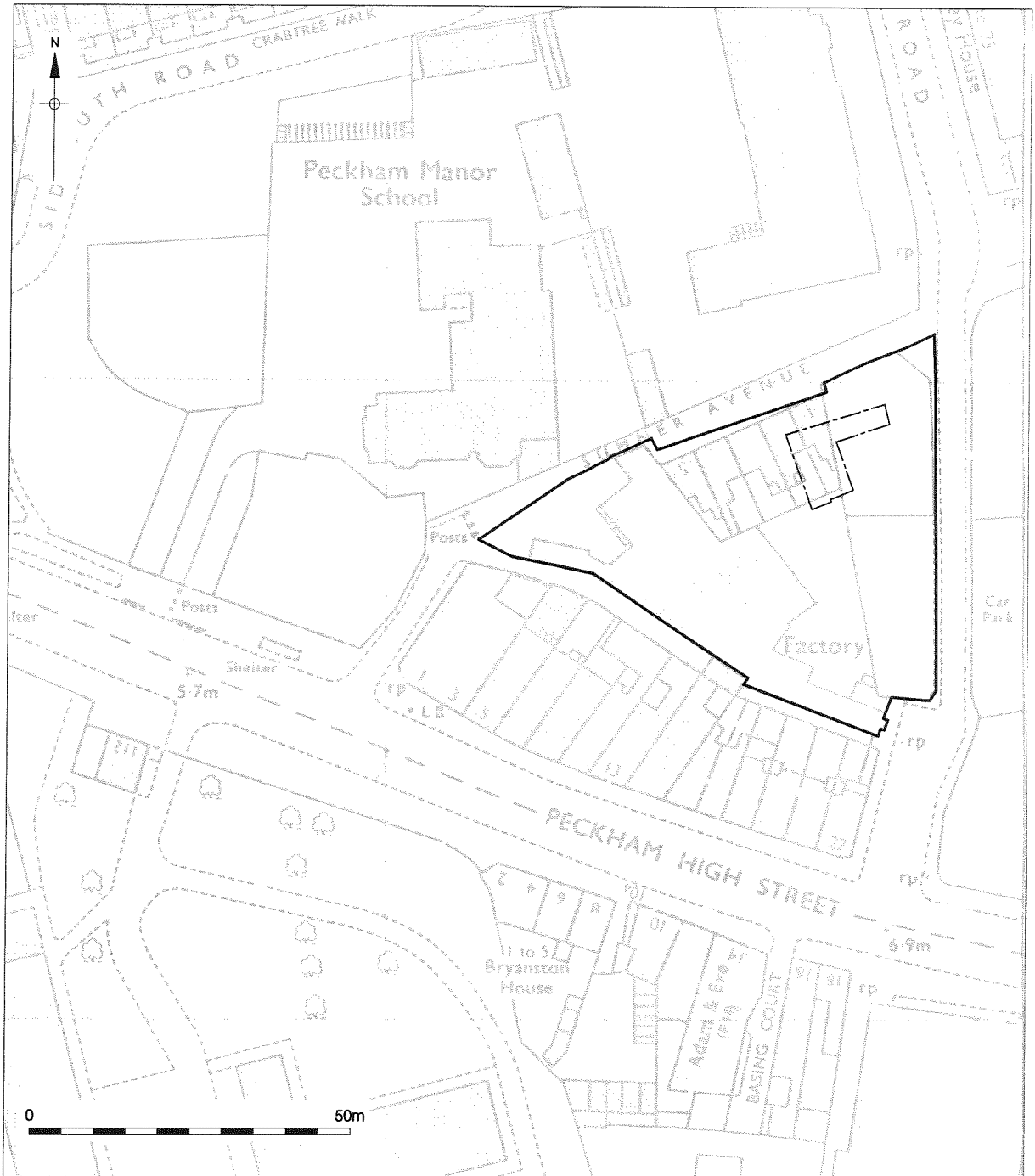


Figure 7
OS Map, 1979
1:1000



Excavation in progress

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed a sequence of deposits and features reflecting the agricultural and horticultural land use which continued until the urbanisation of the 19th century when houses were constructed on the site. The earliest buildings probably dating from the mid 19th century appeared from OS maps to be semi-detached houses fronting onto Sumner Road. Building 1 was almost certainly one of these buildings. A second phase of buildings, constructed later in the 19th century appear to have been slightly smaller terrace houses fronting onto Sumner Avenue and were represented on site as Building 2.
- 8.2 A World War 2 air raid shelter was found to the rear of Building 2 representing civil defence measures taken by the local population. The destruction of Building 1 around the middle of the 20th century may be due to World War II air raids.
- 8.3 While the results of the evaluation are of some local interest, especially to those participating in Southwark's Archaeology and Education Project, no further archaeological work is recommended during any subsequent redevelopment of the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank London Borough of Southwark for generously funding this project. The author would like to thank Stuart Holden who supervised the fieldwork but was not available to write this report. Thanks also to the field staff, Alexis Haslam and Kathelen Sayer; Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for the finds analysis, and to Jim Leary and David Divers for their project management and editing. Gratitude is also expressed to Sarah Gibson of London Borough of Southwark for monitoring the work and co-ordinating the community aspects of the project.
- 9.2 Thanks to all the staff and pupils of the participating schools for their help and good behaviour on site; Alma School, St James the Great School, St Saviours and St Olaves School and Townsend School. Thanks are also due to the Young Archaeologist Club who assisted with the excavation at the weekend.

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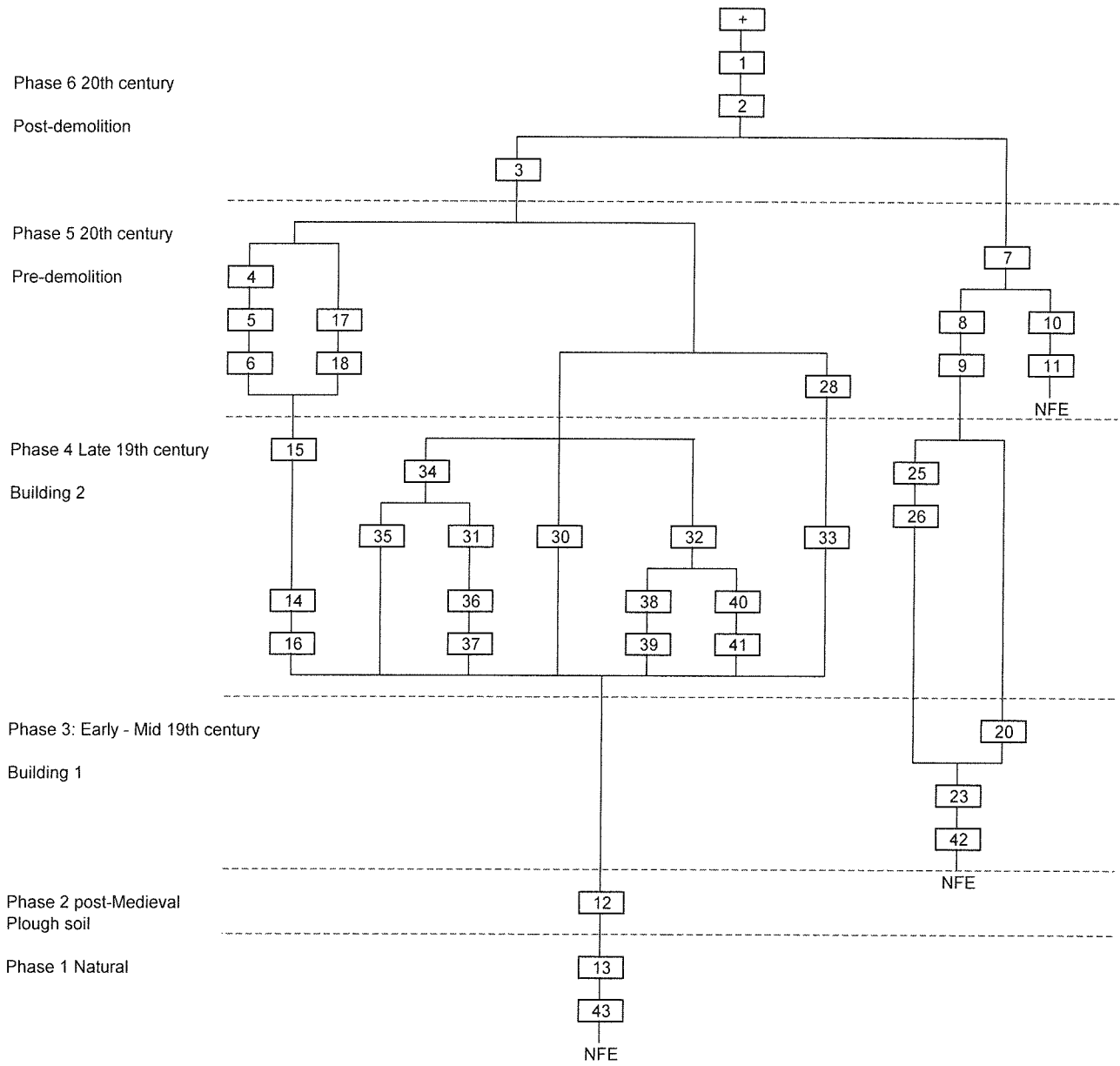
APPENDIX 1

Context Index

Context No	Type	Description	Phase	Plan No	Sect No
1	Layer	Top soil	6		1
2	Layer	Levelling layer - building rubble	6		1
3	Layer	Demolition/brick rubble	6		1
4	Fill	Backfill of bomb shelter	5	4	
5	Fill	Iron frame of bomb shelter	5	4	
6	Cut	Construction cut for bomb shelter	5	4	
7	Layer	Tarmac & paving stones	5	4	
8	Layer	Makeup for paving stones	5		
9	Layer	Made ground	5		
10	Layer	Same as [8]	5		
11	Layer	Same as [9]	5		
12	Layer	Plough soil	2	4	1, 2
13	Layer	Brickearth type	1	4	1, 2
14	Masonry	Boundary/garden wall	4	4	
15	Layer	Garden soil	4	4	
16	Masonry	Boundary/garden wall	4	4	
17	Fill	Fill of drain cut	5	4	
18	Cut	Cut for drain run	5	4	
19		Void			
20	Masonry	Internal E/W wall	3	4	
21		Void			
22		Void			
23	Masonry	External N/S wall	3	4	
24		Void			
25	Fill	Fill of drain cut	4		
26	Cut	Drain	4	4	
27		Void			
28	Masonry	Manhole & drain	5	4	
29		Void			
30	Masonry	N/S wall	4	4	
31	Masonry	E/W wall	4	4	
32	Masonry	N/S wall of the outshot	4	4	
33	Masonry	E/W wall of the outshot	4	4	
34	Masonry	Brick floor	4	4	
35	Masonry	Internal walls	4	4	
36	Fill	Fill of drain cut	4	4	
37	Cut	Drain	4	4	
38	Fill	Fill of drain cut	4	4	
39	Cut	Drain	4	4	
40	Fill	Fill of drain cut	4	4	
41	Cut	Drain	4	4	
42	Layer	Made ground	3	4	
43	Layer	Natural clay	1	4	

APPENDIX 2

Site Matrix PHH 04



APPENDIX 3

POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (2 boxes). Most sherds are in a good condition, small to large in size, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition and discarded soon after breakage. All the individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), except for context [4] which produced a medium sized group of pottery (31-100 sherds).

All the pottery (328 sherds, of which 190 sherds are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Museum of London Specialist Services codes for fabric, form and decoration. Its types and distribution discuss the pottery.

POTTERY TYPES

All the pottery types are post-medieval in date except for one medieval sherd.

Roman

There are two sherds of residual Roman pottery.

Medieval

Surrey whiteware

There is a base of a Cheam ware (CHEA) rounded jug with discrete thumbing and is dated 1350-1500, but is unstratified.

Post-Medieval

Industrial finewares

Pottery types made on a factory scale, dating from c.1740 and mostly associated with the Staffordshire potteries but made elsewhere, account for 189 sherds of pottery. These Industrial finewares are present as three sherds of Creamware (CREA) from plates and are dated 1740-1880. Pearl ware (PEAR), dated 1770-1860 is present as three sherds but the forms could not be identified.

Refined whiteware (REFW) includes such wares as China, Ironstones and 'semi-stonewares' and is the most frequent type of pottery on the site as 130 sherds. The forms in this ware are bowls, dishes (including a lozenge-shaped example), a figurine, jars, mugs, plates and teacups. Most Refined whiteware vessels are plain but sherds can have red or blue bands, polychrome painting and sponge decoration and some of this material has the appearance of having a low socio-economic status. Transfer-printed whitewares (TPW) date from 1780 and as blue designs can be recognised as the Asiatic Pheasant, Wild Rose border and the Willow patterns. There are sherds of black-transfer printed designs (TPW 3), dated from 1810, but includes late 19th-century marmalade jars, while green, purple or red transfer-prints (TPW 4) dated from 1825 are also present. There are a small number of multi-coloured printed wares (TPW 5) and these are dated from 1848. The Transfer-printed ware forms included jars, jugs and plates.

Yellow ware (YELL) is dated from 1800 and is present as bowls (one with mocha decoration) and parts of toilets. English Majolica (MAJO), dated from 1850, is present as a single rim sherd from a cylindrical vessel and has an orange glaze. There are ten-sherds coded Miscellaneous (MISC) that are rare industrial finewares. These include a late 19th-century

cylindrical teapot in a hard, fine dark brown fabric with white and pink-slip bands, a teacup in a pale green fabric with an external dark green floral transfer design and an internal white-slip below a clear glaze and fine, and finally hard yellow fabrics with brown or white-glaze or green paint.

Surrey-Hampshire Border wares

Post-medieval white earthenwares (BORD) from the Surrey-Hampshire border date to between 1550-1700 and are present as either unstratified or residual green-glazed (two sherds) and yellow-glazed (one sherd) vessels. Red Border ware (RBOR), dated 1580-1800 are present as four sherds, their forms like the whiteware, are uncertain.

Local coarse earthenwares

Post-medieval redware (PMR) is present as 34 sherds and is dated 1580-1900. There are four glazed sherds from uncertain forms, but two sherds come from chimney pots with an internal soot deposit and the rest (28 sherds) are from 19th-century or later flowerpots.

Delftware

There are three small sherds of London Tin-glazed earthenware, all plain blue wares (TGW BLUE) dated from 1630 to c.1840, but all are residual.

Non-Local wares

Sunderland coarse ware (SUND) is dated 1800-1900 and is in the form of bowls or dishes represented by 21 sherds.

Stonewares

There are six sherds of English stoneware (ENGS) and all the forms date to the 19th-century as a blacking bottle and a shouldered jar. English stoneware with a Bristol-glaze (ENGS BRST), dated 1830 onwards is present as fourteen sherds in the form of cylindrical or shouldered jars. London stoneware (LONS) is dated from 1670, but here present as 19th-century vessels and recorded as eight sherds in the form of a blacking paste pot and a cylindrical bottle. 19th-century Blue stoneware (BLUE) occurs here as three sherds from a plate.

Porcelains

There are 26 sherds of English porcelain; all of a 19th-century date and plain wares are as plates, saucers, teacups and a toy rectangular lid. Two vessels have as under-glaze lithographic transfer dating to after c.1860 and include an eggcup with a floral design and a saucer with part of a landscape, perhaps a seaside souvenir.

Imported pottery

There are five sherds of imported pottery, firstly as Chinese porcelain in the form of a saucer decorated with *Famille Rose* enamels (CHPO ROSE), dated 1720-80 and secondly as a sherd with Imari style decoration (CHPO IMARI), dated 1680-1900. Two sherds of pottery are from 19th-century Westerwald stoneware (WEST) seltzer bottles. An unusual find is a sherd of Spanish Melado red earthenware and has an internal white-slip and an external honey-coloured glaze. This vessel is of an uncertain shape but could be 19th-century or earlier in date.

DISTRIBUTION

Phase 3

Deposit [42] produced four sherds of pottery as a rim sherd from a Post-medieval redware (PMR) flower pot, two sherds of Red Border ware (RBOR) and the latest dated pottery type is a sherd of Pearl ware (PEAR), dated 1770-1860.

Phase 5

Context [4] produced a total of 64 sherds of pottery, much of it consisting of 19th-century industrial finewares. The latest ceramic is a late 19th-century (possibly 20th-century) English porcelain eggcup with a lithographic floral transfer print.

Phase 6

Deposits [1], [2] and [3] produced ceramic groups where sherds of the same vessels occurred in the three different contexts. Most of the pottery types are industrial finewares dating from the mid 19th-century or later, but a Refined white earthenware cup recovered from deposit [2] is of a mid to late 20th-century date.

POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The pottery has the potential to date the features it was recovered from, however the material is so small and fragmentary, but also mundane, that it does not justify any further analysis or work. Should a publication for this site be required then information on the pottery should be taken from this report.

APPENDIX 3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (1 box). Most fragments are in a fairly good condition, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition or were deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur as small groups in contexts and always as under five fragments.

All the clay tobacco pipes (30 fragments, of which nineteen are unstratified) were recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The stratified clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of two bowls and seven stems. Additionally the unstratified material consists of one bowl and eighteen stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1680 to 1710 and 1850-1910.

1680 - 1710 type bowls

There is a single example of an AO 21 unstratified bowl, but its heel is missing. A single spurred AO 19 bowl is present and is dated 1690-1710.

1850-1910 type bowl

A single, slightly damaged AO 30 bowl is present with small, beaded ribs on the front and back of the bowl and two moulded feet in the shape of possible animal horns.

DISTRIBUTION

Phase 3

A single stem of a probable 19th-century date was recovered from deposit [42].

Phase 5

Deposit [4] produced four stems of an 18th and 19th-century date.

Phase 6

Deposit [3] produced a single damaged AO 19 bowl, dated 1690-1710, but is residual while the two stems present with this bowl are more likely to be 19th-century in date. Deposit [2] also produced two stems of a 19th-century date or later but also present is the AO 30 bowl dated 1850-1910.

Unstratified material

A single, damaged AO 21 bowl, dated 1680-1710 is recorded with eighteen stems dating from the 17th to 19th-centuries.

POTENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The clay tobacco pipes have only the potential to date the contexts they were found in, but the AO 19 bowl is undoubtedly residual. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the clay pipe assemblage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A. (1969), London clay tobacco pipes. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Oswald, A. (1975). *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 5

GLASS, BONE AND CERAMIC FINDS INDEX

Chris Jarrett

GLASS

Unstratified

- One fragment dark blue vessel glass, carination (19th- 20th Century)
- One fragment brown bottle glass, body (19th- 20th Century)
- Three fragments of dark green bottle glass, shoulder and body
- One fragment of dark green moulded bottle glass, 'ON BA..' in relief, base (late 19th- 20th Century)
- Two fragments of thick clear window glass (20th Century)
- One fragments of frosted clear window glass (20th Century)
- One fragment of clear window glass
- Four fragments of clear bottle glass, neck and body (19th- 20th Century)
- One fragment of clear glass divided vessel, base (late 19th- 20th Century)
- One fragment light green glass flat bottle, neck and shoulder (19th- 20th Century)
- Two fragments of light green glass cylindrical bottle (19th- 20th Century)
- One fragments of light green glass case bottle, marked on the underside of the base '821 WK G' (19th- 20th Century)
- One fragments of light green glass cylindrical bottle, marked in relief on the base 'non KINGSTON JAMAICA, W/S 32' (20th Century)
- One fragment of white glass vessel (late 19th- 20th Century)

Context [2]

- One complete light green glass marble (19th- 20th Century)

Context [3]

- One fragment of clear glass moulded octagonal dish (late 19th- 20th Century)
- One fragment of clear glass jar or bottle with screw top rim (late 19th- 20th Century)

CERAMIC FINDS

Unstratified

- One ceramic ?marble (19th- 20th Century)

Context [4]

- One small rectangular white ceramic item with clear glaze and two circular stamps with crosses on the base underside, 19mm x 16mm x 8mm deep. Possible water colour paint tray.

BONE SMALL FINDS

Unstratified

- One bone disc

APPENDIX 6

OASIS ID: preconst1-3628

Project details

Project name	Peckham Community Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation to the rear of 1-27 Peckham High Street, Southwark was part of the London Borough of Southwark's Archaeology and Education programme designed to give local schools the opportunity to get involved with an archaeological project and to promote and develop interest and understanding of archaeology and the historic environment. The evaluation revealed evidence of agricultural or horticultural land use from the late medieval period through to the 19th century. The brick walls of a mid 19th century building were recorded as were a terrace of late 19th century buildings. The base of an Anderson Shelter, reflecting World War II civil defences was also found in the back garden of the late 19th century house.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2004 End: 12-07-2004
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PHH 04 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Monument type	ANDERSON SHELTER Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH Rear of 1-27 Peckham High Street
Postcode	SE15
Study area	2500 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 33957 76775 Point
Height OD	Min: 4.82m Max: 4.82m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Divers
Project supervisor	Stuart Holden

Sponsor or funding body Southwark Council

Project bibliography 1

Publication type An unpublished document/manuscript
Title Rear of 1-27 Peckham High Street, Southwark
Author(s)/Editor(s) Douglas, A
Date 2004
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology
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Description Evaluation Report A4

Entered by David Divers (ddivers@pre-construct.com)
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