

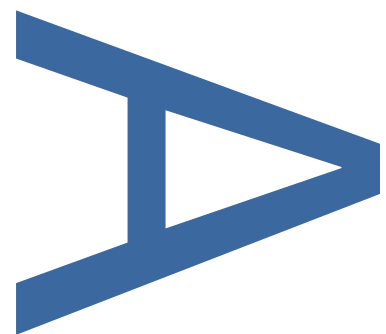
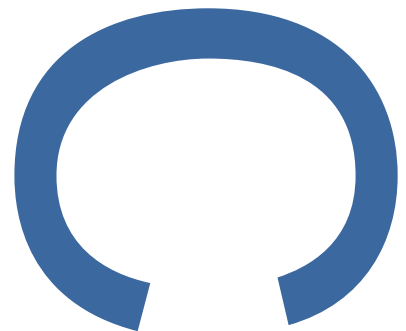
**A WATCHING BRIEF AND
EXCAVATION AT 180 ILBERTON
ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE15 1NT**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

SITE CODE: ILO19

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

SEPTEMBER 2020



**An Archaeological Assessment of a Watching Brief and Excavation on Land at
180 Ilderton Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 1NT**

Site Code: ILO19
Central NGR: TQ 52200 77830
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark
Planning Reference: 17/AP/4546
Commissioning Client: Henley Homes Group

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

180 Ilderton Road, London Borough of Southwark SE15 1NT

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
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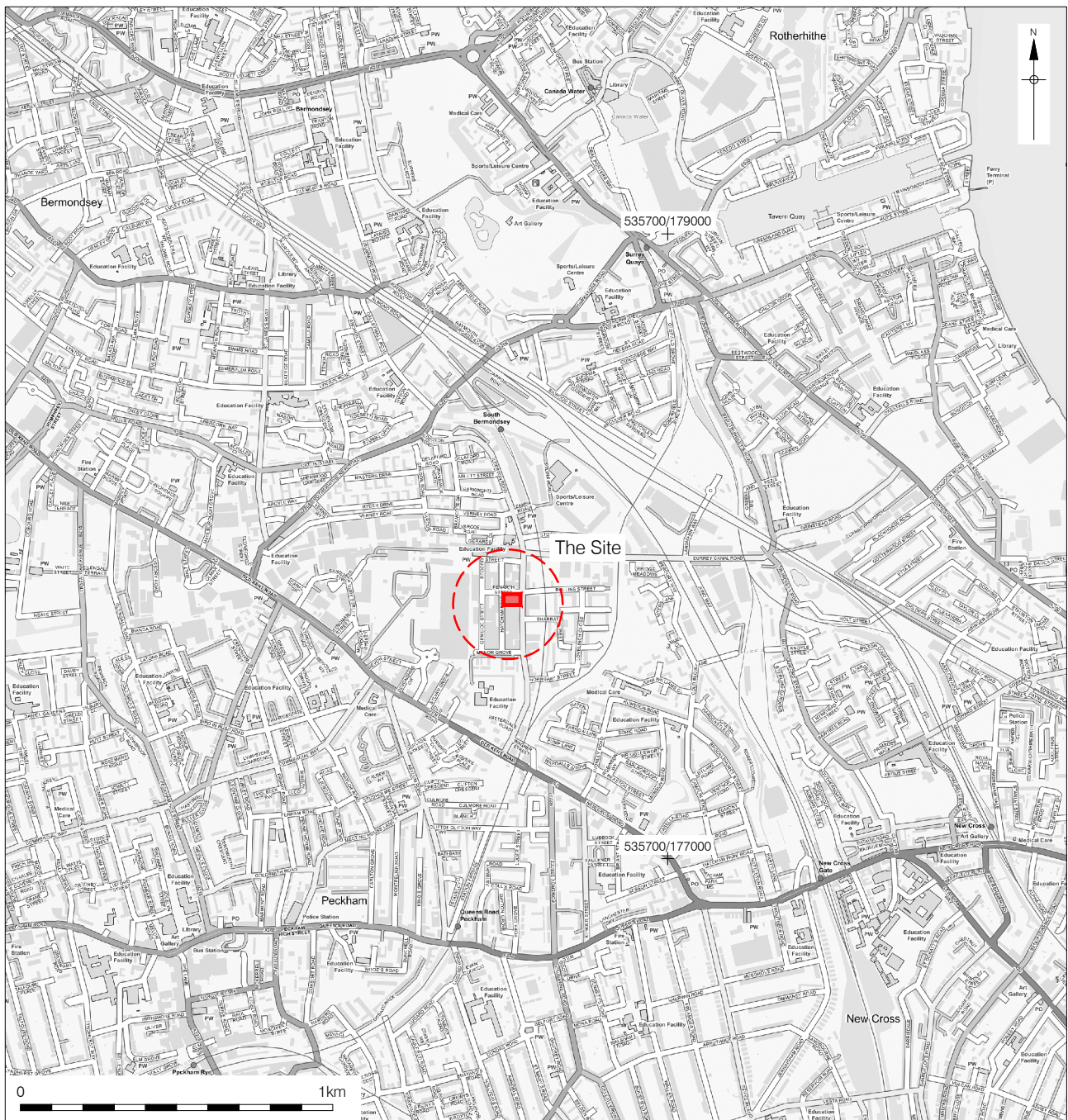
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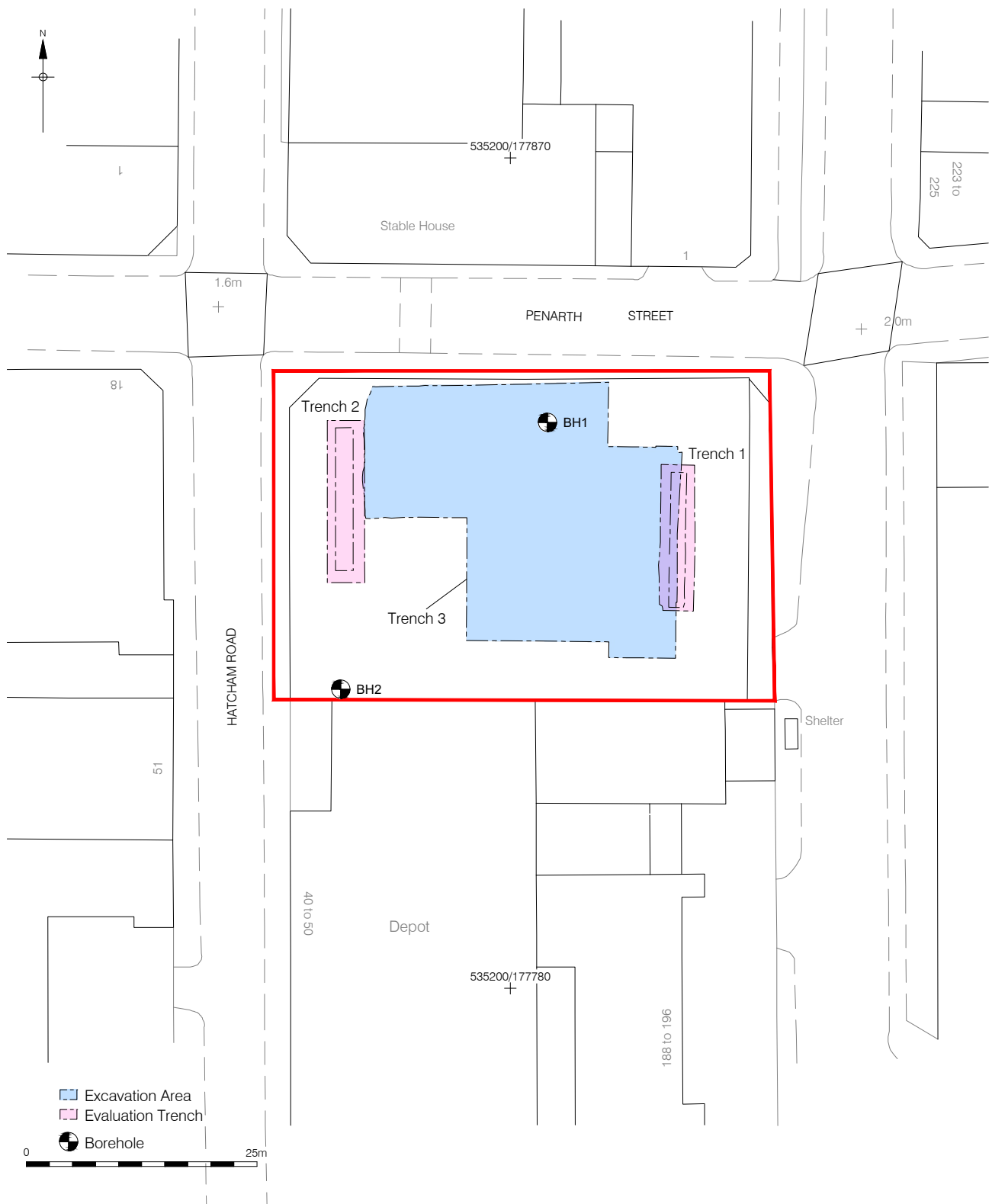
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results a of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 18th May and 9th June 2020 at 180 Ilderton Road, London Borough of Southwark, London SE15 1NT (TQ 52200 77830) on behalf of Henley Homes Group (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The excavation took place principally within the footprint of the proposed basement which occupy most of the area of the site (Trench 3), following an earlier evaluation in October 2019 which identified a series of undated cut features interpreted as prehistoric (Maher 2019).
- 1.3 Geologically the site was underlain by natural sandy gravel (Kempton Park Gravel) encountered in all areas of excavation across the site. Untruncated natural was first recorded in the south part of the site during the 2019 evaluation between 0.74m OD and 0.83m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The 2020 excavation of Trench 3 recorded untruncated natural sandy gravel at 0.68m OD towards the southeast corner of the trench, whilst the remaining of the natural horizon in the rest of Trench 3 was truncated by modern activity. However, the excavation found evidence for a palaeochannel orientated north-east to south-west located towards the southeast corner of Trench 3.
- 1.4 The palaeochannel was in turn sealed by a layer of undated sandy clay, previously recorded during the evaluation, which was interpreted as part of an alluvial deposit following the periodical flooding of the site. However, this layer which sealed the postulated prehistoric horizon during the evaluation was found to be mostly truncated across Trench 3.
- 1.5 The archaeological evidence for the earliest human activity in Trench 3 was recorded in the east part of the site where a series of brick-lined structures were interpreted as 19th century soakaway later reused, alongside other purposely build features, for the disposal of domestic waste during the second half of the 19th century.
- 1.6 The site development from the mid-19th century can be observed with the cartographic evidence. In particular the Weller's Map of 1861 show the site developed in the north part of the site with terrace houses fronting onto Cross Street (now Penarth Road) and an open area at the back of the properties where the post-medieval archaeological features found during the excavation were located.
- 1.7 The archaeological sequence was sealed by a modern deposit in excess of 1m in thickness which formed the ground level before the start of the excavation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field evaluation and excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between 18th May and 9th June 2020 on land at 180 Ilderton Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 1NT, TQ 35200 77830 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 These works took place in advance of a proposed redevelopment and followed the evaluation (Maher 2019) and subsequent demolition of the 20th-century warehouse buildings present on site.
- 2.3 The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land covering c.0.18 ha located to the west of Ilderton Road at the junction with Penarth Street, which runs to the north of the site. The western limits of the site are bound by Hatcham Road, and warehouses and other industrial units defines the southern boundary (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The site was previously the subject of an Archaeological Evaluation (Maher 2019), undertaken between 16th and 20th September 2019, which revealed undated archaeological features assigned to the prehistoric period, together with a number of features dated to the post-medieval period.
- 2.5 This report incorporates the results of the previous phase of archaeological work (Maher 2019), which have already been reported on, but are integral to the discussion of the recorded archaeological remains found during the excavation
- 2.6 The archaeological investigations were commissioned by Henley Homes Group. The field excavation and evaluation were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. under the supervision of Ireneo Grosso and Shane Maher respectively, and under the project management of Chris Mayo. The archaeological investigation was monitored by Gillian King (evaluation), and Christopher Constable (excavation), both as Archaeological Advisor for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.7 A site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2020) detailing the methodology and work programme for the archaeological investigation was prepared prior to the fieldwork and approved by Gillian King on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.8 Following the completion of the project, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records is intended to be deposited at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.9 The site was allocated the unique site code ILO19.





3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 General Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The redevelopment of the site is subject to heritage policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in 2012 and revised in 2018 and 2019, the London Plan (published 2016) and the London Borough of Southwark's Local plan, which constitutes saved policies from the Southwark Plan (2007) and the Core Strategy (2011).
- 3.1.2 Planning permission (Ref. 17/AP/4546) was granted by the London Borough of Southwark (LBS) on 13th September 2018, subject to the following conditions:

4. *Within six months of the completion of archaeological site works, an assessment report detailing the proposals for post-excavation works, publication of the site and preparation of the archive shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and that the works detailed in this assessment report shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.*

Reason: In order that the archaeological interests of the site are secured with regard to the details of the post-excavation works, publication and archiving to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record in accordance with Chapter 12, paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, policy 12 of the Core Strategy 2011 and saved policy 3.19 of the Southwark Plan 2007

5. *Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall not be carried out other than in accordance with any such approval given.*

Reasons: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

6. *Before demolition to ground level slab, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 3.1.3 To satisfy condition 6, a trial-trench evaluation was completed by PCA in 2019 (Maher); two trenches were excavated within the footprint of a proposed basement. The evaluation revealed a series of shallow and presumed prehistoric features cutting into the natural deposits in both trenches. However, no datable material was recovered from any of the features. This report details the final stage of the archaeological mitigation consisting of the archaeological excavation of the proposed basement area (Trench 3).
- 3.1.4 There are no World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields or registered parks and gardens within the site. The National Heritage List for England records a scheduled monument, Bermondsey Abbey (ref: 1001984) lies at a short distance to the north of the site.
- 3.1.5 The site lies within the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 3.1.6 The site also lies, partially, within an Archaeological Priority Area. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the boundary of the subject site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The geological and topographical background is taken from the evaluation report (Maher 2019) and from the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (Fairman 2019).

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The British Geological Survey illustrates much of the site to be underlain by the Thanet Formation, a sand and sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56-59 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. Overlying the latter are superficial deposits of the Kempton Park Gravel Member (sand and gravel) formed during the Quaternary Period up to 2 million years ago.

4.2.2 A watching brief undertaken to the south of the site in 1994 uncovered a series of natural river terrace sands and gravels intercut by at least one post-glacial stream. The latter, and other possible streams were sealed by water-lain clays, suggesting that the area had lain underwater for a lengthy period of time.

4.2.3 Immediately before the PCA evaluation work (reported here), two additional boreholes were being completed at the site and the logs have been provided to PCA. These show the following results:

	Location	Sequence		Surface OD
BH01	Centre north of site	Made ground	0.1m BGL to 3.3m BGL	
		Kempton Park Gravel Formation	3.3m BGL to 9.6m BGL	c. -1.3m OD
BH02	SW corner of site	Made ground	0.15m BGL to 2.0m BGL	
		Kempton Park Gravel Formation	2.0m BGL to >2.45m BGL	c. 0.0m OD

4.3 Topography

4.3.1 The Bermondsey area is low lying, and formerly comprised a series of low gravel islands (eyots) during the prehistoric period. Around these islands would have been a network of braided water channels, leaving the surrounding areas subject to periodic and complex marine regressions and transgressions. The area of the subject site would have remained primarily as marginal marshland subject to seasonal inundations, until wider scale land reclamation activities occurred from at least the late medieval periods, if not earlier.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is detailed fully within a site specific Desk Based Assessment (BWB 2017) and is summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The Kempton Park gravels which underlie the area have previously revealed Palaeolithic materials such as mammalian fossils. Residual Mesolithic to Neolithic worked flint fragments were found during an evaluation at Sharatt Street to the east of the site.

5.2.2 A watching brief undertaken to the north of the site at Bramcote Grove and at Varcoe Street identified clays and sands indicative of a marine transgression and peat formed during a marine regression. The same scheme of works also located part of the Bermondsey Bronze Age trackway which had been laid across the peat. The latter consisted of parallel planks or logs pegged down with cross-braces whilst the second contained a line of oak logs pegged down by stakes and laid on bark.

5.2.3 Sites dating to the Bronze Age have been identified within close proximity to the study site, in addition to numbers of find spots of prehistoric material. It was therefore considered that the site has a medium to high potential for prehistoric remains. It is unknown whether the peat horizons identified in the wider area extend into the subject site. If these horizons do exist at the subject site, they will offer a high potential for palaeoenvironmental material.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The projected course of Watling Street, a major Roman road passing through Southwark from the capital to the Kent coast, is located c.700m southwest of the site, roughly along the route of the Old Kent Road. A subsidiary road is recorded to the south of the site, representing a road from Watling Street to Greenwich. The route of the latter however is unknown. The London to Lewes Road is also expected to lie to the south of the site.

5.3.2 Roman settlement has been documented along the course of Watling Street. A building with associated surfaces and a flood deposit was recorded at Asylum Road to the east of the site.

5.3.3 As the site is some distance from the documented arterial and subsidiary roads, it is likely that during these periods the site comprised marsh pasture. It was therefore considered that the site had a low potential for Roman remains.

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 No Saxon finds were recorded by the GLHER as being found within a 500m radius of the site. Fluvial deposits attributed to flooding of the Thames during this period have however been recorded and were identified as a series of dark earth overlying Roman horizons.

5.4.2 The historic core of Southwark during this period is also likely to have lain several kilometres northwest of the site. As such, the site is likely to have comprised vacant land during this period, and the archaeological potential was identified as low.

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Despite the place name of Bermondsey dating from c.1086, little evidence has been recorded dating from this period. It is likely that the population of Southwark developed through the medieval period with areas being reclaimed from marsh land.

5.5.2 The Old Kent Road continued to be a key arterial route during this period, with the local area recorded as a focal point of activity known as St Thomas a Watering. It is this area which was documented as a stopping place for pilgrims in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales'.

5.5.3 The available evidence suggests that the study site lay beyond the focal areas for occupation and is likely to have lain as undeveloped land during this period. As such, the archaeological potential was identified as low.

5.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.6.1 Industries, such as tanning, clay pipe manufacture and glassmaking had developed in Southwark by the 18th century. The expansion of industry during the 18th and 19th centuries saw the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal to allow for transport from Surrey Commercial Docks to Camberwell. After the decommissioning of the canals, part of the site was used for landfill.

5.6.2 Additional transport routes prompted further development. The East London Railway line was built in 1869 by the East London Railway Company. Evidence of 19th century industry is recorded within the search radius as comprising three Gasholders, built in 1879-1881 by the engineer George Livesey and contractors Ashmore and While for the South Metropolitan Gas Company. The Old Kent Road gasworks increased from a 3 acre site to a 36 acre site by the 1870s and ceased production in 1953.

5.6.3 The known features within the study area indicate that the site was residential area during this period. The majority of the noted features relate to former buildings and back gardens. Cartographic sources suggest the site lay within open fields throughout the 18th century with the start of urban development in the wider area (although not on the study site) first illustrated by 1821. The first illustrated development appears on Cross's New Plan of London (1861) which shows development along Cross Street (which would become Penarth Street).

5.6.4 The site was heavily damaged during WW2 with buildings illustrated cartographically as being damaged beyond repair. Several impact sites are also recorded to the south of the junction of Ilderton Road and Penarth Street. The local area was redeveloped by light industry with various factories and works built following post war clearance. The current building was established by the 1970s.

5.6.5 The site contained housing from the 19th century, with the re-use of the site following WW2 bomb damage as an industrial unit. Any cellars associated with the former housing may survive, although this will be dependent on the intrusion of groundworks with the industrial unit. The archaeological potential was subsequently deemed to be high, although the 19th century cellars would have limited historical value.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Upon completion of the evaluation undertaken in 2019 (Maher 2019), the demolition of the existing buildings to slab level was carried out and a mitigation scheme relevant to archaeological deposits was designed (Mayo 2020). As a result the Written Scheme of Investigation envisage different stages of work to be undertaken on site: pile-probing and UXO probing (Stage 1); construction of perimeter wall of the basement and external piling to the basement (Stage 2); removal of the made ground to reveal the alluvial clay layer previously found during the evaluation (Stage 3); further reduction of the alluvial layer in 100mm spits in order to reach the natural geology where archaeological survival is expected (Stage 4); natural horizon exposed and cleaned by archaeologist to investigate surviving archaeological features and deposits (Stage 5). Following the archaeological excavation of the basement area to the satisfaction of the London Borough of Southwark archaeological advisor Christopher Constable, the client continued excavation unhindered to reach the formation level of the new basement (Stage 6).
- 6.2 The archaeological investigation started with a watching brief on the ground reduction of the basement area (Trench 3) aimed to remove the modern made ground undertaken using a 21 tons 360° tracked excavator (Stage 3). With the exception of two small areas towards the south-west and south-east corners of the basement area it was clear that most of the site was truncated by modern activity to the level of the natural horizon. As a result the archaeological excavation was limited to these areas which were cleaned by hand and archaeologically excavated as required (Stages 4 and 5).
- 6.3 One temporary benchmark was established on top of the surrounding concrete wall of the new basement at 0.93m OD.
- 6.4 The fieldwork and reporting was carried out according to the relevant methodologies, as follows:
- The Written Scheme of investigation
 - Historic England (GLAAS), Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London, 2015;
 - *Southwark Archaeology policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated, http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf);
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1990);
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist 'Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2014);
 - The Institute for Archaeologist *Code of Conduct* (1999);
 - The *Treasure Act* (1996);
 - The *Burial Act* (1857)

- 6.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 23) with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute 'Code of Practice'.
- 6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; as presented within PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record was taken in digital format.
- 6.7 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Research Centre, (LAA) under the site code ILO19.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the stratigraphy details the character of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1.

7.1.2 The archaeological deposits found during the excavation have been phased by periods as follows: Phase 1 (Natural Deposits); Phase 3 (Undated Alluvial Deposit); Phase 4 (Post-Medieval) in line with the previous evaluation reporting (Maher 2019).

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposit (Figures 3, 4 and 5, Plates 2, 3 and 8)

7.2.1 In the evaluation natural sands and gravels ([18], [20] and [55]) (Trenches 1 and 2; Figure 5) were recorded at 0.74m OD, 0.04m OD and 0.83m OD respectively. The presence of a possible palaeo-channel was also noted by its southern edge [61] in Trench 1.

7.2.2 The archaeological excavation recorded a firm to cemented light yellow brown gravelly clay deposit with lenses of sand which was recorded as context [109] (Figures 3 and 5, Plate 2). This deposit, with the exception of a small area in the southeast corner of Trench 3, was horizontally truncated by modern activity (Plate 3). The highest level for [109] was recorded at 0.69-0.63m OD in the central part of Trench 3 (grid squares 110/190 and 115/190). In the rest of the site the natural horizon was recorded between approximately 0.55m OD and 0.15m OD. A large area of Trench 3 was further excavated below 0.15m OD in order to find the natural deposit but without success.

7.2.3 Towards the southeast corner of Trench 3, a small untruncated area was recorded in plan and section (see Figure 4, section 10, Plate 2). Here natural deposit [118] was recorded as a series of naturally deposited sand overlying firm to cemented gravelly sand in turn sealing a sequence of sands and gravel layers which was interpreted as part of the south side of a palaeochannel orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 3). The top of the natural sequence was recorded at 0.68m OD and observed across a machine excavated sondage to the lowest level of -0.12m OD (Plate 8).

7.3 Evaluation Phase 2: Presumed Prehistoric (Figure 5, Plate 1)

7.3.1 A series of prehistoric features were recorded cutting into the natural deposits in evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 (Maher 2019). In total eight features were seen in Trench 1; a possible linear feature [2], a linear cut [4], cut features [6], [8], [10], [12], [16] and a shallow pit [14] (Figure 5, Plate 1). Nine similar features were noted in Trench 2; the largest of these was pit [50] (Figure 5). All of these features were shallow suggesting the possibility that they were the bases of once deeper features, that may have eroded away, perhaps by inundation.

7.4 Phase 3: Undated Alluvial Deposit (Figures 3, 4 and 5, Plates 2 and 3)

7.4.1 In Trenches 1 and 2 of the evaluation layers of firm, light grey brown, sandy clay [17] and [54] sealed the shallow presumed prehistoric features (Figure 5). These were sterile with no visible inclusions or dating material present. Deposit [17] was recorded between 1.15m OD and 1.09m OD with a thickness of 0.36m and the clay layer [54] in Trench 2 noted at a high point of 0.96m OD with a thickness of 0.38m.

7.4.2 In the excavation a similar sandy clay was recorded towards the southeast corner of Trench 3, where natural deposit [118] was sealed at 0.83m OD by firm mid to dark brown sandy clay [124] (Figure 4, section 10, Plate 2). This layer was 0.20m thick and extended 2.30m north-south and 1.40m east-west. No dating material was found in this layer, which was interpreted as part of the alluvium deposit previously recorded during the 2019 evaluation as [17] and [54], Phase 3.

7.5 **Phase 4: Post-Medieval (Figures 3 and 5, Plates 4, 5, 6 and 7)**

7.5.1 Several features, including sub-rectangular Pits [28] and [32], postholes [24] and [34], cut feature [57] and rubbish pit [26] were recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation. These features cut into the clay deposit [17] and were dated from the 19th to 20th century and only partially excavated for finds retrieval.

7.5.2 Towards the northwest corner of Trench 3, natural deposit [109] was truncated by pit cut [120] at 0.21m OD (Figure 3, Plate 7). This pit measured 1.18m east-west by 0.90m north-south and 0.61m deep was back filled by firm mid bluish clay [119] which produced pottery and CBM dated between 1660-1870 and by CBM dated 18th-19th century. This pit, interpreted as a post-medieval rubbish pit, was in turn truncated to the north at 0.29m OD by circular construction cut [103] for masonry [101] consisting of deep frogged post-fire bricks dated between 1850-1930 (Plate 4). This circular post-medieval structure, 0.96m in diameter by 0.44m deep, was filled by primary fill [102] which consisted of 0.20m of naturally silted sandy clay which was in turn overlaid by 0.24m of organic clay silt which produced pottery, CBM, glass and animal bones. The pottery, CBM and glass recovered from [100] was dated between the mid and late 19th century and the structure interpreted as a possible soakaway later reused as a cesspit during the last quarter of the 19th century. Of note is a bone tooth brush (SF 10) which attested to the use of this feature to dispose domestic rubbish. Rubbish pit [120] was also truncated to the north by large pit cut [112], (Plate 6). This feature, found at 1.22m OD and measuring 2.18m east-west, 2.20m north-south and 0.67m deep, was filled by primary fill [111] consisting of silty clay which produced residual CBM fragments dated between the 17th and 19th century together with clay tobacco pipes fragments which were dated to the mid-19th century. Cut [112] was also interpreted as a post-medieval rubbish pit.

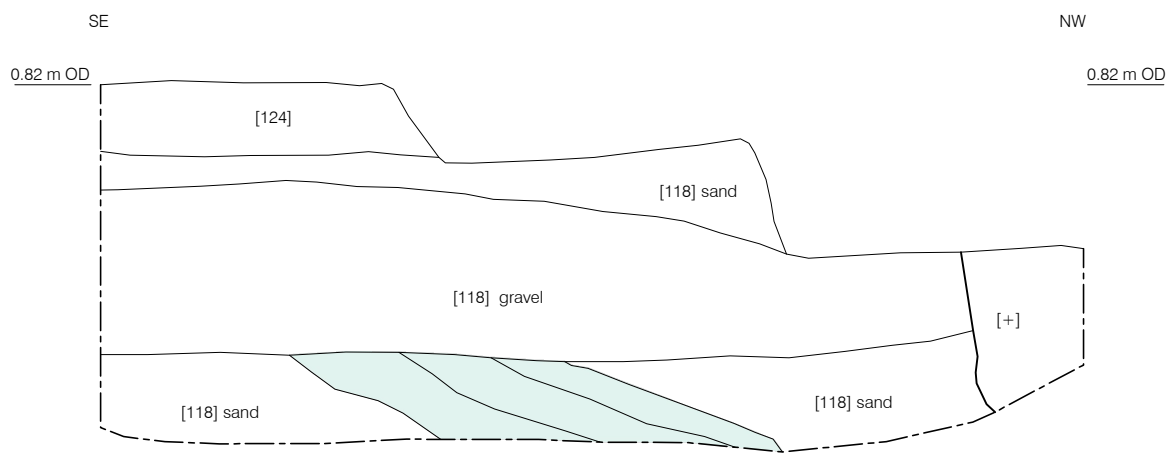
7.5.3 Approximately 1.30m to the east of cut [112] the natural deposit was truncated at 0.26m OD by circular construction cut [117] which measured 1.26m in diameter by 0.41m in depth. Cut [117] contained brick lining [114] which consisted of frogged post-fire bricks dated to the mid-19th century. The primary fill inside the brick lining was recorded as [116] and consisted of naturally deposited undated clay silt approximately 0.10 thick. Context [116] was sealed at

- 0.20m OD by fill [113] which consisted of dark brown sandy clay. Pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipes and grass recovered from it dated the backfilling of this feature to the second half of the 19th century or later. This brick-lined structure was also interpreted as a 19th century soakaway later reused as a cesspit.
- 7.5.4 Immediately to the north-east of masonry [114] the natural deposit [109] was truncated at 0.44m OD, by circular construction cut [107] for brick lining [105] (Plate 5). This structure had a diameter of 1.30 and a depth of 0.98m and was constructed using bricks dated to the second half of the 19th century. Masonry [105] contained fill [106] which consisted of a 0.63m thick deposit of organic and undated silty clay in turn overlaid by silty clay fill [104] which contained shards of pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipes fragments, glass and animal bone. The pottery and CTP were dated to the 19th century and the brick structure was interpreted as a 19th century soakaway later reused as a cesspit during the second half of the 19th century.
- 7.5.5 In the east central part of Trench 3 the context [109] was truncated at 0.49m OD by construction cut [123] for brick line [122]. This feature was backfilled by clay silt [121] and was partially exposed in plan but not excavated due to its position near a ramp for the 21 tons excavator. However, similarly to all other structures and features from Phase 4, this structure was also interpreted as a soakaway later reused as a cesspit dated to the mid-19th century.
- 7.5.6 All Phase 4 feature and structures were sealed by the modern deposit which was found at approximately 1-1.2m OD.



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Figure 3
Plan of Excavation Features
1:200 at A4



Section 10
Northeast Facing

 Paleo Channel



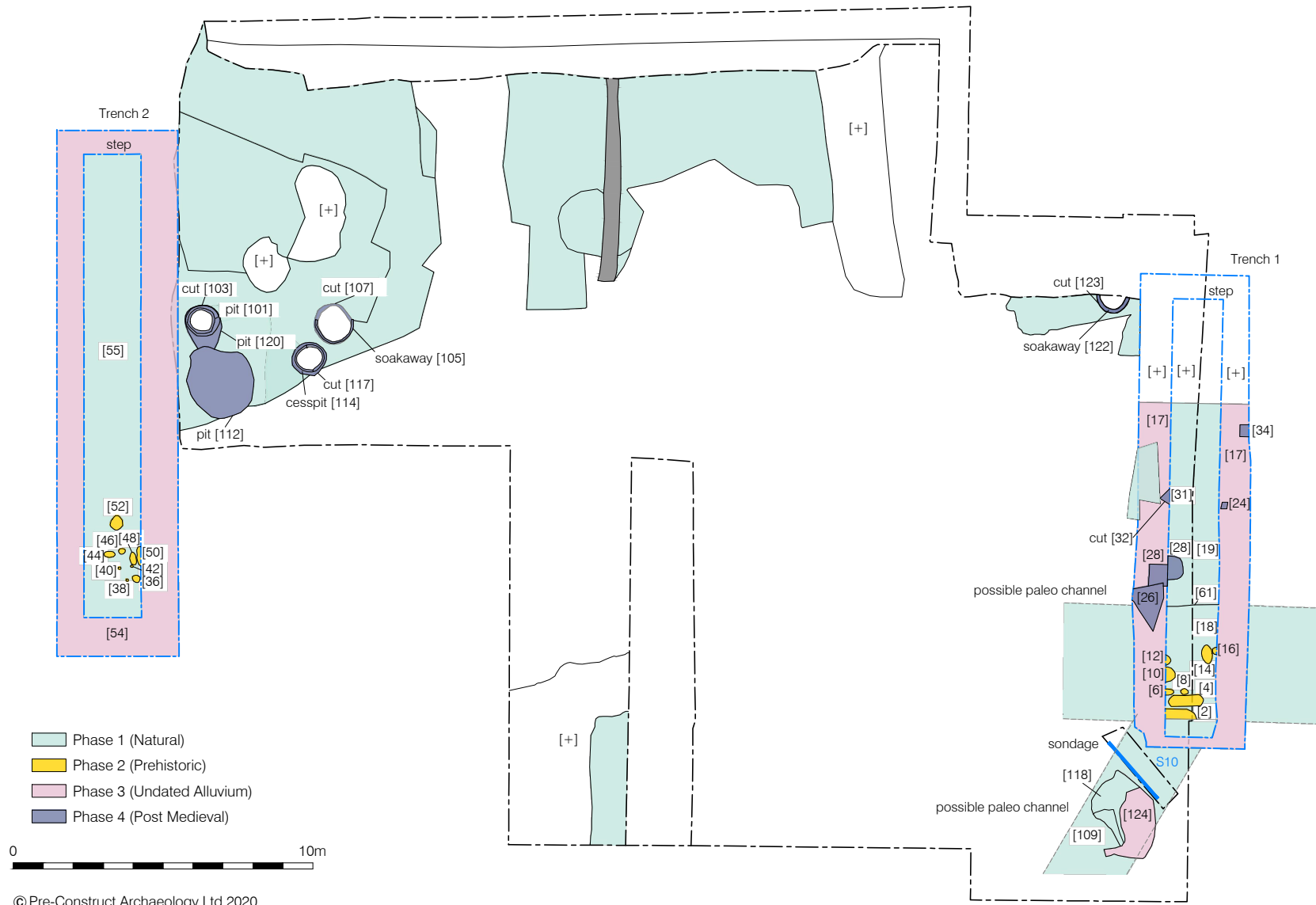
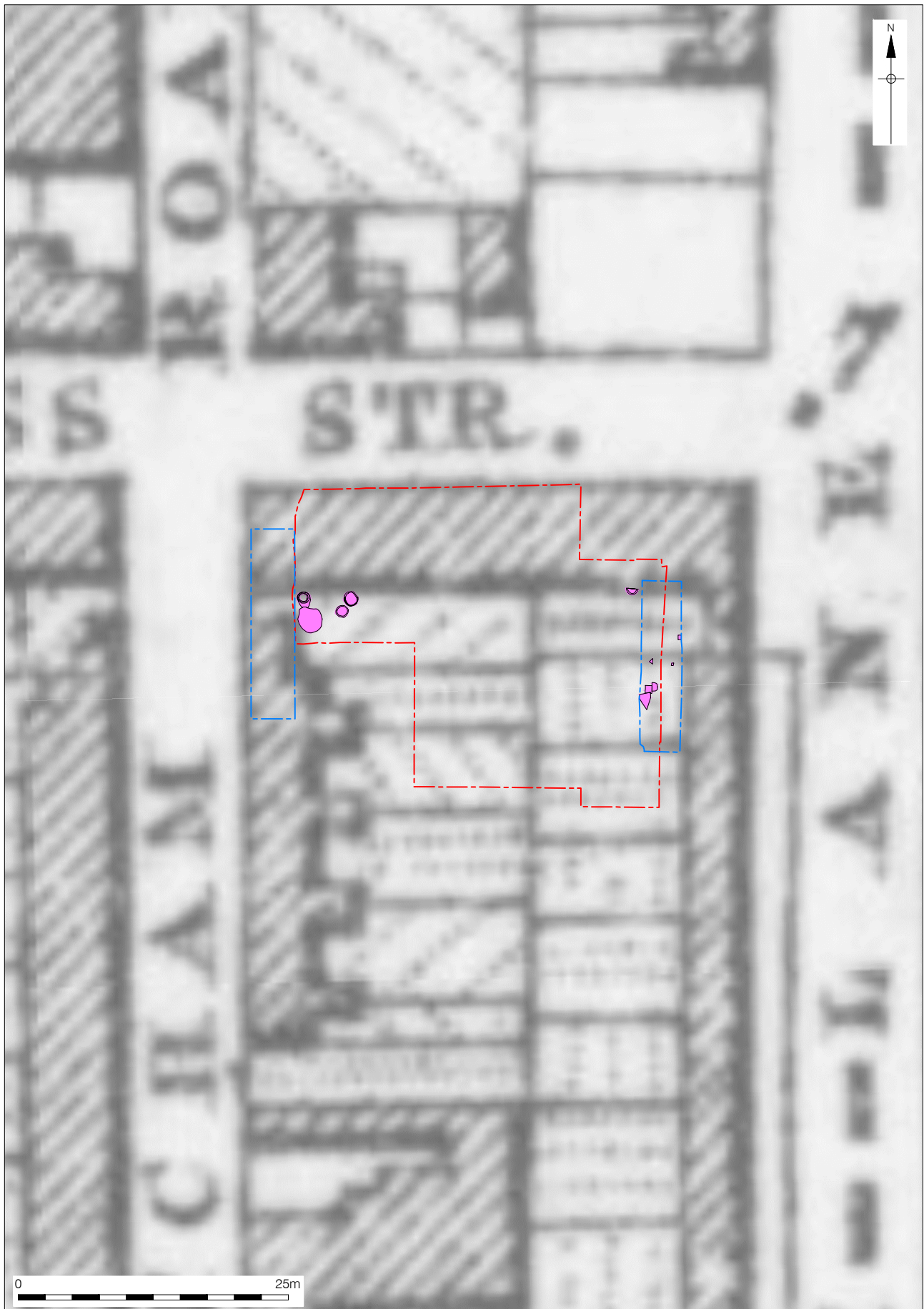


Figure 5
Phased Plan of Excavation and Evaluation Features
1:200 at A4



PLATES



Plate 1: Evaluation Trench 1 facing north with possible prehistoric features in the foreground (1m scale)



Plate 2: view of natural deposits sealed by undated alluvium [124], Trench 3 looking south-west (1m scale).



Plate 3: view west area of Trench 3 showing (foreground) a small 'island' of untruncated natural sealed by [124]. Looking north-west.



Plate 4: view of soakaway [101], looking north (1m scale)



Plate 5: View of soakaway [105], looking south-west (2m scale)



Plate 6: view of large post-medieval pit [112], looking east (1m scale)



Plate 7: general view of post-medieval features in the west area of Trench 3, looking north-east.



Plate 8: view of north-south orientated machine excavated sondage in the south-central area of Trench 3, looking south-west.



Plate 9: general view of basement area (Trench 3), looking north-west.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposit

8.1.1 Natural deposits of sand, gravel and gravelly clay were exposed in limited areas of Trench 3. Untruncated natural was first recorded during the 2019 evaluation between 0.74m OD and 0.83 in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively (Figure 5). However, the archaeological excavation of Trench 3 found the natural horizon was heavily truncated by modern activity. In Trench 3 truncated natural survived at a maximum height of 0.69-0.63mOD, in the central area of Trench 3, whilst untruncated natural was found towards the southeast corner of the trench where it was recorded at 0.68m OD. In the rest of Trench 3 the natural was truncated in excess 0m OD and as a result was deemed to be too heavily truncated to be further recorded. However, a north-south orientated sondage was machine excavated in the south central area of Trench 3 (Plate 8) in order to investigate a possible palaeochannel recorded during the excavation of evaluation Trench 2. The sondage was excavated from 0.40m OD to a maximum depth of -0.20m OD but did not reveal any evidence for a natural channel, possibly, again, as a result of the modern truncation. However, a possible palaeochannel orientated north-east to south-west was observed in section (see Figure 4, Section 10 and Plate 2) consisting of alternated deposits of gravel and sand sloping towards the north-west. These deposits can be interpreted as natural deposition of sand and gravel alongside the south-eastern side of the palaeochannel (see Figure 3).

8.2 Phase 2: Presumed Prehistoric features (evaluation)

8.2.1 A series of prehistoric features were recorded cutting into the natural deposits in evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 (Maher 2019). In total eight linear and cut features were seen in Trench 1 and a further nine recorded in Trench 2 (Figure 5). All of these features were shallow suggesting the possibility that they represented the bases of much deeper features, that may have eroded away, perhaps by inundation.

8.3 Phase 3: Undated Alluvium

8.3.1 The natural deposits in the southeast corner of excavation Trench 3 were sealed by a layer of firm mid to dark brown sandy clay (see Figure 4, Section 10). This was the only area where the undated alluvium, recorded extensively during the evaluation, was found. This layer was deemed to represent the archaeological horizon upon which the possible prehistoric features, previously found during the evaluation (Plate 1), should have cut into. However, due to the modern truncation only a small portion of this horizon was observed and did not show any evidence of cut features.

8.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval (Figure 6)

8.4.1 This phase was represented by a series of brick-lined circular structures and cesspits mostly concentrated in the west part of the site. The brick-lined structures were interpreted as

soakaways later reused as cesspits during the second half of the 19th century when the area become increasingly urbanised. Their position in relation to Penarth Street, which bound the north side of the site, suggest these structures were originally positioned in the back garden of properties facing onto the surrounding streets. This interpretation is corroborated by the cartographic evidence as shown on the OS map of 1862 (Figure 6) which shows properties facing into Cross Street (now Penarth Street) with an open area at the back of the properties.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2020) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological excavation at 180 Ilderton Road highlighted a set of general and specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

9.2 General Aims

9.2.1 The general aim of the excavation firstly aimed to characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site. Secondly, to explain any chronological, spatial, or functional relationship between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological result with the data already recovered in the wider area. Finally, to identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

9.2.3 In order to assess the site's archaeological resource in its entirety it was necessary to integrate to the result of the excavation with the findings from the evaluation carried out previously by PCA (Maher 2019) which found evidence for possible prehistoric features in evaluation Trenches 1 and 2. More specifically, the evaluation recorded four different archaeological phases whilst the excavation found three archaeological phases. The table below compares these two set of archaeological phases:

Period	Evaluation Phases	Excavation Phases
Natural	1	1
Possible Prehistoric	2	
Undated Alluvium	3	3
Post-Medieval	4	4

9.3 Specific Research Questions

- ***What evidence is there for the prehistoric occupation of the site?***

The evaluation found a series of prehistoric features cutting into the natural deposit in Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 5) . All of these features were filled with similar deposits of dark and grey brown silty sand material containing small amounts of charcoal and daub flecking. The only find recovered from these feature was a small, undated fragment of burnt clay which could not be dated. All feature encountered were shallow suggesting that they were bases of once deeper features later eroded away perhaps by inundation. If this interpretation is correct,

the erosion caused by a inundation or, more likely, a series of inundations would have eroded the upper horizon of a postulated prehistoric landscape which would most likely have been associated with the formation of peat deposits as observed in Ilderton Grove/Manor Grove (Thomas *et al.* 1996) located approximately 330m north-west of the site. Here an archaeological evaluation and excavation recorded two phases of wooden trackway laid across the marsh during the Bronze Age. Another possible interpretation for these features found during the evaluation, can be explained with the late medieval or early post-medieval activity associated with the use of the area for horticultural activity. The presence of two parallel and shallow features in the southern area of Trench 1, recorded as cuts [4] and [2], can be interpreted as part of east-west orientated bedding trenches (Figure 5). Rocque's map of 1745 (not illustrated) shows the area as open fields surrounded by plots of land in use as agricultural land. The cluster of shallow post-holes and stake holes could also represent activity dated to the late medieval and early post-medieval period. A more detailed interpretation of these feature is difficult due to the small area investigated and the subsequent modern impact on the archaeological resource in this part of the site.

- ***Can the features found in the evaluation be better understood? Can their date be proven?***

The main aim of the excavation was to further investigate the earliest phase of human occupation found during the evaluation. The excavation of Trench 3 shows that more than 95% of the deposits which overlay the natural were truncated by modern activity. As a result, the excavation of Trench 3 did not contribute in any way to a better understand of the function or date of these early features.

- ***If further work confirms a prehistoric presence at the site, how does this activity compare to other contemporary sites in the area?***

The excavation of Trench 3 did not confirm the presence at the site of a prehistoric landscape. However, a possible post-glacial palaeochannel was partially recorded in the south-east corner of Trench 3. The excavation of this feature did not produce any dating evidence.

- ***The evaluation suggests an absence of human activity at the site from the prehistoric period until the late post-medieval period. Is this corroborated by further excavation at the site?***

The archaeological investigation did not find any evidence for the Roman, Saxon or early medieval period. The earliest human activity recorded in Trench 3 was associated with the redevelopment of the area during the post-medieval period when brick-lined structures interpreted as soakaway were constructed. The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that these feature were later used during the second half of the 19th century, alongside other purposely built features, for the disposal of domestic waste. The position of these feature in relation to the late post-medieval development of the site in the north (see Figure 6) shows

that they were located in the gardens or an open area fronting onto Cross Street (now Penarth Street).

- ***What is the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource?***

The excavation of Trench 3 demonstrated that the alluvial deposit sealing the postulated prehistoric landscape was truncated by modern activity. As a result, only a small number of deep archaeological features, all dating to the late post-medieval period, survived. A very small area of untruncated alluvium overlying the natural sequence was recorded in the south-east corner of the trench (Plate 3). Overall, the modern truncation affected more than 95% of the area covered by Trench 3.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

- 10.1 The postulated prehistoric features recorded during the archaeological evaluation (Maher 2019) produced no supporting dating evidence and in the light of there being no further evidence to confirm prehistory at this site could be interpreted differently. One possible alternative interpretation for these feature is that they may represent later activity associated with the use of the land for agricultural activity predating the development of the site during the 19th century.
- 10.2 The major truncation (95%) within the excavation area has resulted in there being very few historical features of significance being retained.
- 10.3 As a result, the recommendation for reporting this site will be to summarise the results of this investigation in the 'Fieldwork Round-up' summaries published annually by the London Archaeologist. The results do not warrant further work.

11 CONTENT OF THE ARCHIVE

Paper Records

- Contexts 25 sheets
- Plans 58 plans
- Sections 1 section

Finds

- Animal Bone 2 bags
- Glass 2 bags
- Pottery 5 bags
- CTP 4 bags
- Small finds 1

Photographic Record

- Digital 1 batch
(36 IMG)

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Henley Homes Group for commissioning the work and both Gillian King and Christopher Constable, Senior Planning Archaeologists for monitoring the archaeological work on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
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- 12.3 A special thank you must go to the field team Jim Heathcote and Amparo Valcarcel, without whose hard work the site would not have been possible.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Phase
100	Fill	3	Fill of cesspit [101]	0.14		4
101	Masonry	3	Brick lining for [103]	0.29	0.04	4
102	Fill	3	Construction backfill of [103]	0.14	14	4
103	Cut	3	Construction cut for [101]	0.29	-0.54	4
104	Fill	3	Backfill inside soakaway [105]	0.44		4
105	Masonry	3	Lining of soakaway	0.32	0.03	4
106	Fill	3	Fill of soakaway [105]	0.12		4
107	Cut	3	Construction cut for soakaway [105]	0.44	-0.51	4
108	Fill	3	Construction cut backfill for [103]	0.29	0.2	4
109	Layer	3	Water laid deposit			1
110	Fill	3	Secondary fill of cut [112]	-0.38	-0.38	4
111	Fill	3	Primary fill of cut [112]	0.22	0.19	4
112	Cut	3	Large post-med pit filled by [110] and [111]	0.22	-0.55	4
113	Fill	3	Fill of cesspit [114]	0.2		4
114	Masonry	3	brick lining for cesspit	0.26	-0.14	4
115	Fill	3	Construction cut backfill of [117]	0.26		4
116	Fill	3	Primary fill of brick-lined cesspit [114]	0.09		4
117	Cut	3	Construction cut for masonry [114]	0.26	-0.15	4
118	Layer	3	Natural sand			1
119	Fill	3	Fill of post-med pit cut [120]	0.21	-0.07	4
120	Cut	3	Post-med pit cut filled by [119]	0.21	-0.4	4
121	Fill	3	Backfill of soakaway [122]	0.49		4
122	Masonry	3	Brick lining of soakaway	0.49		4
123	Cut	3	Construction cut for soakaway [122]	0.49		4
124	Layer	3	Naturally deposited alluvium	0.83	0.59	3

APPENDIX 2: POST ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Pottery recovered from a previous phase of archaeological work has already been reported upon (Jarrett 2019) and this report considers only finds catalogued from context [100] to [119]. A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the archaeological work (one box). The post-Roman pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion, while residual material consists of one, possibly two sherds. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material, although there is a high incidence of vessels with complete profiles (15 vessels) and one vessel, a flowerpot, is possibly fully re-constructible. The assemblage was deposited mostly under secondary conditions.

Pottery was recovered from four contexts. The sizes of the groups of pottery consist of two each of small (fewer than 30 sherds) and medium (30-100 sherds) sized groups.

In total the assemblage consists of 156 sherds, 57 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 3.337kg (none of which were unstratified). The assemblage has a national ceramic profile and consists of mostly 19th-century wares made in several British locations and extensively marketed across the country with few local or regional wares represented. The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014).

The Assemblage

The range of post-medieval pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

Factory made, twice-fired fine earthenwares (Hildyard 2005) account for the largest proportion of the assemblage and are recorded as 93.6% sherds/84.2% ENV/55.8% weight. This class of pottery consists of bone china (BONE/PNTD), refined whiteware (REFW), which can be decorated using several methods (REFW PNTD/SPON) and includes transfer-printed wares (TPW/FLOW/3/4 and 6). Yellow wares are also included in this category. Together the REFW and TPW accounts for the main ware (77.6% sherds/66.7%/45.5% weight) in the assemblage. The forms recorded made in the twice-fired earthenwares consist of mostly table wares (bowls, dishes, plates of different types and a lid for

a tureen), tea wares (tea cups and saucers), a drinking ware octagonal jug, a food storage cylindrical jar, a hygiene related bears grease pot lid (printed with '*GENUINE BEARS GREASE * LOMBARD STREET. LONDON', around a muzzled and chained bear), part of a figurine, besides kitchenware bowls and dishes made in yellow ware.

The decoration on the twice-fired earthenwares include painted (REFW CHROM/PNTD) and sponge-decorated (REFW SPON/1) items, besides occasional lustre wares. These types of pottery are often associated with lower socio-economic households. The transfer-printed designs are fairly wide ranging and besides the ubiquitous Chinoiserie Willow pattern, European landscapes, including the Albion design, also occur. The Asiatic Pheasant and other floral patterns, besides geometrical floral examples dated to or from the mid-19th century are additionally recorded. Two items are of note.

A mid-19th-century nursery ware dessert plate made in TPW6 has relief moulded flowers on the rim and the centre has a pattern depicting a seated male with folded arms looking at a large empty bird cage, while the legend around the edge of the design survives as '..S WORK-/...E MOTHER.' at the top and '...niac' at the base. The design is executed in a brown transfer with additional under-glaze blue, green and ochre paint (context [100]).

The most interesting item in the assemblage is a blue transfer-printed (TPW) dinner plate that represents an institutional ware. The vessel is plain except for at the centre of the base which shows a coat of arms with ribbons above and below it that contain the legends 'ST THOMAS.' and 'HOSPITAL' (context [104]). The underside of the base has a maker's mark consisting of a crown above a circular mark containing the possible initials 'BWW' and an impressed illegible circular stamp. The transfer printing on both surfaces is fuzzy and the initials of the maker of the plate is uncertain. This vessel is interesting for coming from an offsite source: the hospital was located, until its relocation in 1862, approximately 4km to the north-west of the study area.

Red earthenwares account for 3.8% sherds/8.8% ENV/25.2% weight of the assemblage. There are two vessels made in London area post-medieval redware (PMR) (Nenk and Hughes 1999) that consist of a tall rounded jar with an external flanged rim and of a 17th-18th century date (context [104]) and the base of a tall bowl or jar (context [113]) that could be of the same date as the jar or later. Contemporaneous with the majority of the assemblage are 19th-century Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), found as two vessels (a rounded bowl and a bowl or dish) in context [104], and a post-medieval slipped redware rectangular baking dish (context [100]). The latter was found with a fragmentary flowerpot made in a fine red earthenware (MISC).

Other vessels consist of single items of a Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL) rounded dish (context [119]), a Derby stoneware (DERBS), cylindrical bottle with an internal Bristol-glaze post-dating c. 1830 (context [104]), while the only imported pottery consists of a sherd of Chinese porcelain blue and whiteware (CHPO BW) from a cylindrical form and of an 18th-19th century date, which was also found in context [104].

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt	Form
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	8	4	126	Dish, saucer, breakfast-sized teacup
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794-1900	13	2	147	Figurine, octagonal jug
Chinese porcelain with blue and white decoration	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	5	Unidentified
Derby stoneware	DERBS	1700-1900	1	1	239	Cylindrical bottle
Miscellaneous unsorted post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480-1900	1	1	574	Flowerpot
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	2	2	147	Tall rounded jar (residual), unidentified (possibly residual)
Slipped redware	PMR SLIP	1800-1900	1	1	371	Baking dish
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	13	5	198	Deep carinated bowl, shallow rounded bowl, medium cylindrical jar, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805-1900	16	5	149	Plate, London shape, porringer-shaped teacups. Unidentified
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SP ON	1805-1900	1	1	3	London shape teacup
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660-1870	1	1	8	Rounded dish
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800-1900	3	2	131	Bowl or dish, medium rounded bowl
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	67	21	871	Deep rounded bowl, lids, including for tureens, cylindrical mug, plates, including dinner and large examples, saucer, teacups, including London and a porringer-shaped examples
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	2	2	7	Saucer, teacup
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810-1900	2	1	43	Bear's grease lid
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825-1900	13	2	176	Medium carinated bowl, teapot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810-1900	7	1	72	Dessert plate
Yellow ware	YELL	1820-1900	3	3	65	Bowl or dish, flared dish, unidentified
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	1	1	5	Bowl or dish

Table 1. ILO19: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

Distribution

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight (Wt), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Fill	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt	Context L D	Context	Fabrics (and forms)	Spot date
100			M	76	23	1986	1830	1900	BONE (dish, teacup: breakfast size), BONE PNTD (octagonal jug), MISC (flowerpot), PMR SLIP (baking dish), REFW PNTD (plate, teacups: London and porringer shapes), REFW SPON (teacup: London shape), TPW (deep rounded bowl, plates: including dinner sized, saucer, teacups: including London and porringer shapes), TPW FLOW (teacup), TPW6 (dessert plate)	Late 19th century
104			M	69	24	1074	1830	1900	BONE PNTD (figurine), CHPO BW (unidentified), DERBS cylindrical bottle), PMR (tall rounded jar), REFW (shallow rounded bowl, medium cylindrical jar, unidentified), REFW PNTD (unidentified), SUND (medium rounded bowl, bowl or dish), TPW (lid, cylindrical mug, plates, including dinner sized, saucer), TPW FLOW (saucer), TPW3 (bear's grease lid), TPW4 (medium carinated bowl, teapot), YELL (flared dish, unidentified)	c. 1850–1900
113			S	10	9	269	1820	1900	BONE (saucer), PMR (bowl or jar), REFW (deep carinated bowl), TPW (tureen lid, plates, including large), YELL (bowl or dish), YELL SLIP (bowl or dish)	1820–1900
119			S	1	1	8	1660	1870	STSL (rounded dish)	1660–1870

Table 2. ILO19. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the cut number for the context, the area and the trench and what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.

Significance of the Collection

The assemblage of pottery recovered from ILO19 is of little significance as it consists of pottery types frequently recorded in the London area during the 19th century. The occurrence of the St. Thomas Hospital institutional transfer-printed ware dinner plate is of interest for demonstrating that the hospital commissioned plates from an uncertain, probable North Staffordshire, pottery to produce pottery for its catering needs. Why the plate is present in the Ilderton Road pottery assemblage can only be subject to conjecture.

Potential of the Assemblage

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, which can be mostly discarded at the archive stage. However, it is recommended that the nursery ware plate (context [100]) and the plate made St. Thomas's Hospital are retained. The latter could be offered to the Old Operating Theatre Museum, Saint Thomas Street for display.

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APPENDIX 3: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage (one box) of glass was recovered solely by hand. The glass dates only to the 19th century. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard and represents secondary deposition. Natural weathering resulting from the burial conditions was noted upon a small number of vessels. The assemblage is in a fragmentary state, although nearly all of the material could be identified to at least a basic vessel shape. There are quite a diverse range of forms represented in the assemblage with liquid storage bottles most frequent and recorded as nine vessels.

The assemblage consists of 44 fragments, 12 ENV, 791g, of which none was unstratified. The glass was recovered from three contexts as two small sized (fewer than 30 fragments) and one medium (30-100 fragments) sized groups. The assemblage is discussed by functions, vessel shapes and distribution.

Methodology

The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recorded in a database format, by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique.

The Assemblage

The Forms

Form	No. of fragments	ENV	Weight (g)
Bottle, cylindrical section	6	3	330
Bottle, flat octagonal section	1	1	7
Bottle, flat rectangular section	16	2	190
Bottle, octagonal section	7	2	101
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	1	1	68
Vase, cylindrical?	6	1	47
Vessel glass	6	1	47
Windowpane	1	1	1

Table 1. Range of forms and the quantification by fragment count, estimated number of vessels and weight.

The range of forms recorded in the assemblage and their quantification is shown in Table 1. All of the forms are moulded items, made in Rickett-type moulds, post-dating c. 1810, unless otherwise stated.

Alcohol storage

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type

This moulded form is solely represented by a wall sherd made in dark olive-green glass (context [113]).

Architecture

Windowpane fragment

A small fragment of a plate made clear windowpane, 2mm thick, dating to the 19th century, was found in context [113].

?Horticulture

?Vase

A possible vase made in clear glass has an everted simple rim (100mm in diameter), a cylindrical wall, which has above the base a deep band of fluting and the underside of the base is slightly concave. The upper two thirds of the vessel has acid-etched decoration consisting of a band of small, solid semi-circles above a horizontal line on the rim/neck, which is above a geometrical band consisting of a vertical line shaded zigzag. Three small ovals each occur in the triangles formed by the zigzag. Below the latter is a band of simple floral motifs and foliage. The item dates to the mid-19th-century and was recovered from context [100].

Liquid storage

This use category consists of bottles whose contents were uncertain.

Bottle, cylindrical section

Two fragmentary bottles are both made in green-tinted glass and occur as a base and wall sherds (context [100]) and only body sherds (context [104]).

Bottle, flat octagonal section

Two vessels are recorded in this form. Made in green-tinted glass, one fragmentary vessel was only missing its rim (context [100]), while only a wall sherd, made in blue-tinted glass, came from deposit [113].

Bottle, octagonal section

Two vessels are recorded as this form. A fragmentary blue-tinted glass item survives with a packer-type rim (context [100]), while the base of another example of this shape occurs in blue-green glass (context [104]).

Pharmaceutical

Bottle, flat octagonal section

A single fragmentary bottle of this type is made in blue-tinted glass and was found in deposit [100] and has a packer-type rim and one of the wider sides of the body has embossed measure marks.

Unknown function

Vessel glass

The vessel survives as an open pedestal base with a rolled-under hollow foot. The item is made in post c. 1860 dated opaque white glass and was recovered from context [100].

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, then the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown.

Context	No.	ENV	Wt	Forms	Spot date
100	38	6	620	Bottles, cylindrical section, flat rectangular section, octagonal section vase, cylindrical-section, vessel glass	c. 1640–1900
104	3	3	95	Bottles: cylindrical section, octagonal section	c. 1810–1900
113	3	3	76	Bottle, flat octagonal section, English wine bottle, cylindrical late-type, windowpane	c. 1810–1900

Table 2. Distribution of the glass showing for each context that it occurs in the feature (fill of cut), the phase, number of fragments (No. frags), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight in grams (Wt), the forms and a spot date for the context based upon the dating of the glass.

Significance

The glass has little significance as it occurs as frequent forms recovered from 19th-century London assemblages and generally has little meaning, although the possible vase with acid-etched decoration (context [100]) is an unusual find.

Potential

The only potential of the glass is to 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, although it is recommended that the vase with acid etched decoration is retained because of its rarity.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes recovered from a previous archaeological intervention have already been reported upon (Jarrett 2019) and this assessment considers the finds found in contexts [100] to [113]. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the finds were collected by hand. The material is generally not abraded, in a good condition and only one item, a stem, appears to be residual, therefore the clay tobacco pipes appear to have been deposited fairly rapidly under mostly secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in only four contexts as only small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (14 fragments, of which one was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish has been noted on the bowls. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of five bowls, 8 stems and one mouthpiece. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1820–1880 and all of the bowls have been smoked.

1820–1850

AO28: four tall upright spurred bowls with a rounded front and straight back. One fragmentary bowl is absent of a maker's mark and has moulded seam decoration on the front and back of the bowl consisting of wheat ears and grass leaves (context [111]). Three bowls are marked with two different makers' initials and all of these bowls have a wheatear borders (absent of grass leaves) on the front and back of the bowl. The makers marks are:

C S: two bowls (context [100] and poorly moulded and context [111]). Almost certainly made by a local pipe maker, Mrs Cath Shipway, working at Dockhead, 1844–58 (Oswald 1975, 145).

R S: one bowl with poorly moulded decoration (context [104]). Three London pipe makers are listed by Oswald (1975, 146) who could have made this bowl, although none were south of the river Thames. One Southwark pipe maker, however, is otherwise known with these initials (Hammond 2015) and this was Richard Steel, who in 1827 was recorded as taking an apprentice.

1840–1880

AO29: one short, heeled bowl with a characteristic sloping rim. The bowl is poorly moulded and possibly has anonymous shields on the sides of the bowl, while the decoration consists of an acorn and oak leaf border on the front of the bowl (facing away from the smoker) and only an oak leaf border on the back of the bowl (context [100]).

Mouth parts and stems

A single mouthpiece is recorded (context [111]) with a thin stem and fine bore and a cut tip and is probably contemporaneous with the mid-19th century bowls it was found with. Except for one residual thick stem with a fine bore and probably dated to the end of the 17th-early 18th century (context [111]), all of the other seven stems in the assemblage are thin with fine bores and postdate c. 1730.

Distribution

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, the number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present and other information, together with a spot date for each context clay tobacco pipes occur in.

Context	Size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers) etc	Spot date
100	S	6	1840	1880	X2 bowls: x1 AO28 (C S), x1 AO29, x4 stems	c. 1844–1858
104	S	2	1820	1880	X1 bowl: AO28 (R S), x1 stem	1820–1850
111	S	4	1820	1880	X2 bowls: AO28 (x1 CS), x1 mouthpiece, x1 stem	c. 1844–1858
113	S	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910

Table 1. ILO19. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes are of no significance as the assemblage is small and has little meaning. At least one local clay tobacco pipe maker, Mrs Cath Shipway, is represented amongst the marked bowls. The bowl forms present are typical for the London area.

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts these items were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pipes, which as the assemblage has been fully catalogued, can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

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APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Berni Sudds

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the excavation phase totalling 4 fragments, weighing 591g. The group is comprised of fragments of post-medieval brick and roof tile typical of the London region, as encountered during the evaluation phase (Hayward 2019). The material has no intrinsic merit, its primary significance being to provide dating for the features from which recovered, or broader activity within the vicinity. No further work is recommended, and assemblage is deemed suitable for discard.

Context	Description	No	Weight	Date
111	Fragment of stock-moulded frogged brick. Fabric 3032. Shallow frog to sanded side. 65mm thick.	1	160	M/L. 18 th century
	Fragment of stock-moulded frogged brick. Fabric 3032.	1	39	Late 17 th – 19 th century
113	Post-medieval flat roof tile. Fabric 2276. Sharply moulded with fine moulding sand. Shallow indented margin to one edge. 15mm thick.	1	158	18 th – 19 th century
119	Fragment of stock-moulded frogged brick. Fabric 3032nr 3034.	1	234	Late 17 th – 19 th century

Table 1: The ceramic building material by context. No = number. Weight in grams.

Bibliography

Hayward, K., 2019. 'Building materials' in S. Maher 'Land at 180 Ilderton Road, London SE15 1NT: An Archaeological Evaluation'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Report No.13860.

APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Three objects or remains thereof were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. They include a complete bone toothbrush (SF 10), along with a fragment of iron binding from a barrel or casket and some undiagnostic pieces of copper-alloy sheet. Pottery and other finds from the site suggest a broad date in the 19th to early 20th centuries, something that would fit well with the toothbrush.

No further work is recommended for these finds. The metal objects may be discarded.

context	SF	description	pot date	recommendations
100	10	Bone toothbrush; complete in two conjoining pieces; oval head with four trepanned rows for bristle; straight handle with rounded end and faceted sides; L 165mm	n/a	
100		Copper-alloy sheet; four heavily corroded and undiagnostic fragments only	n/a	discard
111		Iron binding; curved and heavily corroded fragment only; W 35mm; L 185mm	n/a	discard

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONES ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site is situated in South Bermondsey, some 500m south of the South Bermondsey train station and about 200m south-west of the Millwall football ground (The Den). This excavation follows a previous evaluation which provided as indeed does this later incursion, evidence for 19th and 20th century activity. A small number of bones were hand collected from this later excavation.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

A total of 5 bones were hand recovered from 2 deposits, namely (100) and (113), the associated pot and glass sherds from each layer/fill indicating a 19th century deposition date. The bone assemblage from (100) featured two cattle-size ribs and a sheep femur, all of which have been sawn, with one of the ribs sawn twice thus producing a rib joint some 16m in length. The (113) bones include two pig metatarsals clearly from the same individual, this animal aged less than 2 years as shown by the unfused distal ends. A common feature of all these bones is that they are all from rather large animals, no doubt signifying the larger types/breeds entering the London meat markets from the latter part of the 18th into the early 19th century (see Rixson 2000, 215). The use of the saw for butchery purposes is another indicator of a late post-medieval date (see Albarella 2003, 74).
robust.

Conclusion

This collection is clearly well preserved and certainly well dated but falls down in terms of potential value concerning the rather small quantity of bones recovered. It does, however, provide further evidence for the increase in domesticate size moving into the 19th century. No further work is recommended.

References

Albarella, U. 2003. Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

Project details

Project name	Assessment of an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at 180 Ilderton Road
Short description of the project	The excavation took place principally within the footprint of the proposed basement which occupy most of the area of the site (Trench 3), following an earlier evaluation in October 2019 which identified a series of undated cut features which were interpreted as prehistoric. Geologically the site was underlain by natural sandy gravel (Kempton Park Gravel) encountered in all areas of excavation across the site. Untruncated natural was first recorded in the south part of the site during the 2019 evaluation between 0.74m OD and 0.83m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. The 2020 excavation of Trench 3 recorded untruncated natural sandy gravel at 0.68m OD towards the southeast corner of the trench, whilst the remaining of the natural horizon in the rest of Trench 3 was truncated by modern activity. However, the excavation found evidence for a palaeochannel orientated north-east to south-west located towards the southeast corner of Trench 3. The palaeochannel was in turn sealed by a layer of undated sandy clay, previously recorded during the evaluation, which was interpreted as part of an alluvial deposit following the periodical flooding of the site. However, this layer which sealed the postulated prehistoric horizon during the evaluation was found to be mostly truncated across Trench 3. 1.5 The archaeological evidence for the earliest human activity in Trench 3 was recorded in the east part of the site where a series of brick-lined structures were interpreted as 19th century soakaway later reused, alongside other purposely build features, for the disposal of domestic waste during the second half of the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 18-05-2020 End: 09-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ILO19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological priority Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SOAK AWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	BONE TOOTHBRUSH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 180 Ilderton Road
Postcode	SE15 1NT
Study area	1800 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 35200 77830 51.482740206524 -0.052694086401 51 28 57 N 000 03 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.68m Max: 0.69m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Chris Mayo
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Henley Homes Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAA
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked bone"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Assessment of a Watching Brief and Excavation on Land at 180 Ilderton Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 1NT
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