

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PHASE 3, KENDER ESTATE LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Kender Estate (Phase 3),
Barlborough Street, London Borough of Lewisham**

Site Code: KDE08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3560 7725

Written and Researched by Iain Bright

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., June 2008

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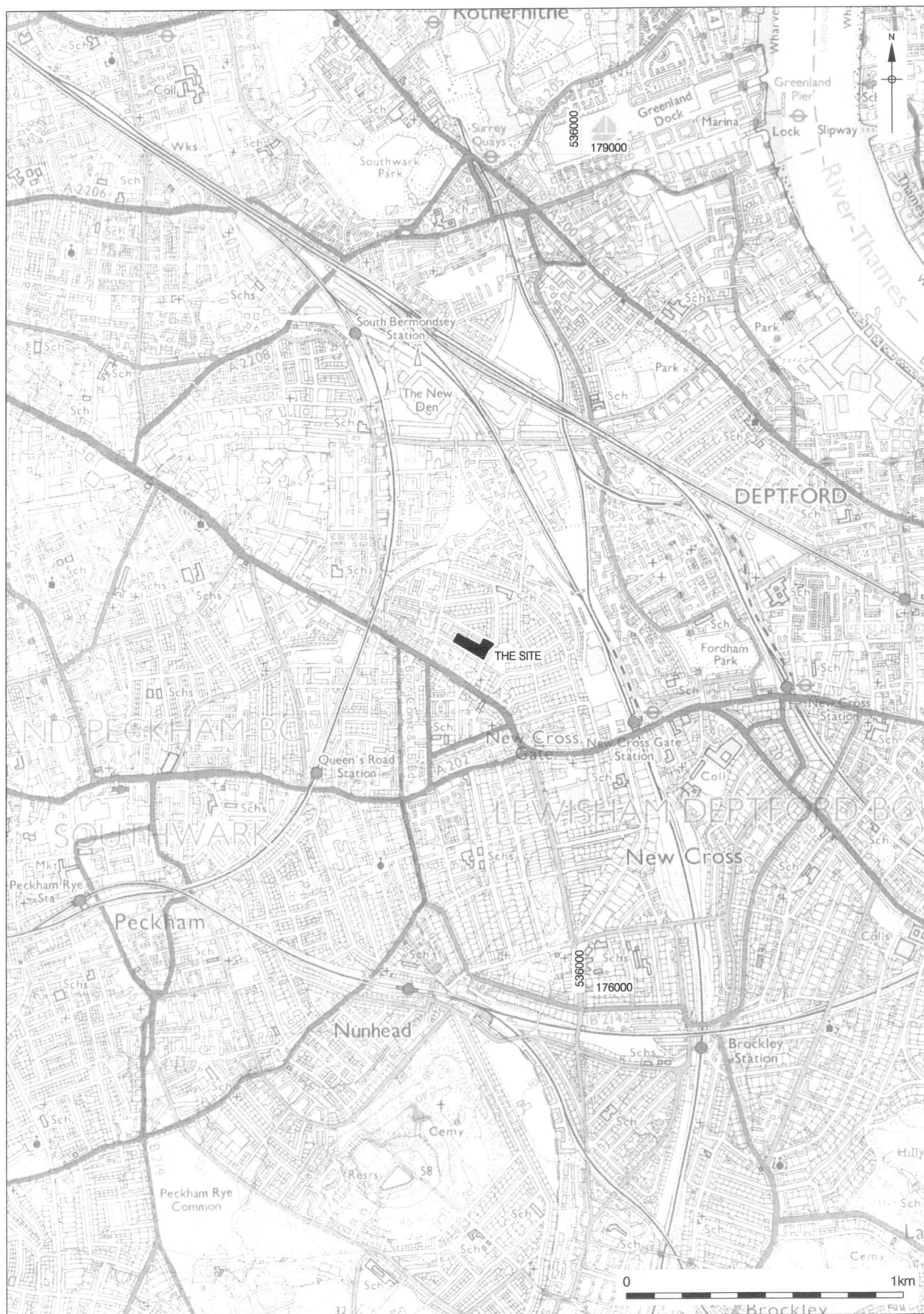
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of the Kender Estate (Phase 3), Barlbrough Street, London Borough of Lewisham.
- 1.2 Two trenches were excavated within the boundaries of the site and around the footprint of the previously standing mid-twentieth century block of flats. Both trenches revealed natural gravels upon which lay an alluvial deposit within a natural depression in the land, likely due to the prolonged accumulation of water in the area possibly as a result of flood activity. Sealing this across both trenches was a layer of redeposited brickearth that, it is believed, was dumped for ground consolidation prior to the building of housing in the nineteenth century. Truncating this redeposited brickearth were a series of construction cuts, fills and associated masonry which formed the foundation/basement walls for pre-existing nineteenth century buildings. It appears from finds recovered from demolition rubble associated with these remains that the buildings were demolished in the early to mid twentieth century. Although two small 'drainage' ditches were observed cut into natural and redeposited gravel, no cultural material was recovered from their associated fills and as such their date could not be verified. It is possible, however, that they relate to land drainage during the post-medieval period.
- 1.3 The evaluation trenches revealed no significant archaeological deposits that could be proven to have dated prior to the later post-medieval period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Kender Estate Phase 3, accessed from Barlborough Street, London Borough of Lewisham, in advance of the new housing development. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3560 7725
- 2.2 The evaluation, commissioned by Osborne on behalf of Hyde Housing Association, was conducted between the 30th April and the 6th May. The fieldwork was supervised by Iain Bright and Tim Bradley managed the project for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. All work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (Bradley 2008).
- 2.3 The site lay within an area of land bounded by Barlborough Street to the northeast, and residences fronting onto Monson Street, and Reaston Street to the southeast, southwest and northwest respectively (Fig.1). Two trenches were excavated one measuring 20m x 1.60m and a second measuring approximately 15m x 1.60m (Fig 2). The shape of the second trench had to be altered due to the presence of crushed concrete stored on the site. The trenches were designed to be located outside the footprint of the previously standing twentieth century building.
- 2.4 Prior to commencement of the evaluation, the land lay prepared for construction works with the buildings previously standing on the site demolished.
- 2.5 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre under the site code KDE 08.



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Figure 1
Site location
1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
Trench Location
1:600 at A4

3 GEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Geological maps show that the underlying geology comprises river terrace gravels overlain by brickearth deposits.
- 3.2 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment had not been undertaken prior to the commencement of the evaluation. Few SMR records exist within the locality, however, the general topography and the nature of the underlying geological deposits suggest that the area may have been favourable for exploitation during the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 3.3 New Cross, situated approximately half a mile to the east of the site, was an area associated from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries with brick and tile manufacturing; the location and geology once more a factor in deeming the area suitable for such production (Mayo 2002).
- 3.4 An evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology during Phase 2a of the Kender Estate redevelopment program encountered what was believed to be undisturbed natural brickearth deposits, located stratigraphically below nineteenth-twentieth century structural features (Holden 2003).

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the project design prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Bradley 2008). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 4.2 Both trenches were located outside the footprint of the former mid-twentieth century housing block that had been demolished prior to the evaluation. A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. A total of two trenches were opened across the study site (Fig. 2). A sondage was excavated by machine through the brickearth in both trenches to investigate its depth and the nature of the natural deposits located below.
- 4.3 The features identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. This was conducted by the excavation of slots through features and by half sectioning.
- 4.4 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record was made (colour and black & white).
- 4.5 A temporary bench mark was established on site and trenches were located relative to OS data, with a value of 3.18m OD.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded was observed in the machine excavated sondage, dug at the northern most end of the trench. Within the sondage a friable medium yellow gravelly sand [16] with frequent small rounded to sub-angular pebbles and a heavily mottled appearance was sealed beneath a more alluvial appearing light greenish grey gravelly sand [15] and [37]. The alluvial gravel was observed at a height of 1.58m OD to the north, decreasing to 0.64m OD to the south. It is likely that towards the southern end of the site a depression occurs in the natural gravel. The alluvial deposit was approximately 0.60m thick where recorded.
- 6.1.2 Encountered over the natural gravel, and observed only where the aforementioned depression seems to be at its greatest extent, was a layer of sterile greyish brown alluvium that had a thickness of approximately 0.43m. The presence of alluvium suggests that this area of the site was subject to prolonged water build-up, possibly representing flood activity or the presence of a lower lying area of land. This alluvium was observed at a height of 1.09m OD.
- 6.1.3 Stratigraphically the next deposit encountered consisted of a firm mid brownish grey silty sand [12] containing moderate very small sub-angular pebbles. This material appears to consist of dirty/redeposited natural gravels and could possibly represent disturbance due to nineteenth century landscaping prior to the construction of housing over the area. This material was observed at a height of 1.33m OD, and only towards the northern end of the trench.
- 6.1.4 Cut into the disturbed natural gravel deposit on the south side and the clean natural alluvial deposit [15] to the north was a relatively small and shallow 'ditch' [13]. This feature was linear in shape with gradual convex sides and a concave base. It measured 0.60m in width and 1.60m in length within the limit of excavation (L.O.E.). The cut contained two fills; a primary fill [14] consisting of a firm dark greyish black silty sandy gravel that measured a maximum thickness of 0.58m and a small amount of firm mid greenish grey sandy gravel [21] which appears to represent a slumping on the northern edge of the cut.
- 6.1.5 Located approximately 0.80m north of this was a small, slightly shallower cut [20], which measured 0.35m in width and crossed the trench in a similar NW-SE alignment. The fill of this cut consisted of a very similar dark greyish brown silty sandy

gravel [19], with a maximum thickness of 0.22m. The tops of both of these linear features were located at a depth of 1.58m OD.

- 6.1.6 Overlying them was a small band of moderate mid greyish brown sandy gravel [18], measuring an average thickness of 0.20m and representing a general build-up of the ground surface. It is likely that the two linear features represent small drainage ditches and if the hypothesised dating of the redeposited gravel [12] is current it is likely they were dug a short time prior to the construction of the nineteenth century structures. It is possible they represent an attempt to drain the land which, as the presence of the alluvial deposit [36] suggests, was likely to be waterlogged.
- 6.1.7 Overlying these deposits and features a layer of redeposited brickearth was encountered [1], [8] & [17]. The average thickness of the brickearth was measured at 0.80-0.90m where observed in the east facing section and in the sondage dug at the centre of the trench. The top of this layer was observed at 1.53m OD rising to 2.08m OD to the north. With a plastic compaction and mid-orange brown colouration, this deposit appeared to be very clean and devoid of cultural material. Given that it overlay a layer of alluvium in the low-lying area of the site it is believed that this layer has been deliberately deposited in an attempt to level the ground in preparation for the construction of housing on the site. The clean nature of the brickearth can be attributed to the fact that it was likely sourced locally as the area is well known for being abundant with natural brickearth deposits.
- 6.1.8 Cut into the brickearth were construction cuts relating to the nineteenth century building foundations, associated basement and garden feature/outhouse [2] and [11]. Cut [11] extended E-W and was clearly associated with the cellar, the concrete slab flooring of which was still intact and in situ. This construction cut was filled with a dark brownish grey clay, occasional very small rounded pebbles and flecks of charcoal. It is likely that this fill comprises of redeposited clay extracted from the lower layers. Cut [2] appeared to relate to a small garden feature or outhouse and related to the remains of masonry which formed the remains of this structure [4] and [6]. The masonry was comprised of red and yellow frogged stock brick, which had been machine moulded dating it to the late nineteenth century. The bricks measured 220mm by 120mm and were bonded with a lime mortar. An additional portion of masonry [9], also running E-W through the trench, appeared to relate to the aforementioned basement floor. Cut [2] was filled with a firm mid brown sandy silt [3] with occasional fragments of CBM.

- 6.1.9 The most recent deposits relate to the demolition of the nineteenth Century buildings, believed to have taken place in the early-mid twentieth century. Layer [5] most likely comprised of demolition rubble over nineteenth century made ground and can be described as a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate fragments of slate, CBM and mortar. Early modern pottery was recovered from this deposit. Layer [7] comprised of a similar material and likely relates to the demolition of both the outhouse and the main building. Both these layers were encountered between heights of 1.33m OD to 1.43m OD.

6.2 Trench 2

- 6.2.1 The earliest natural gravel [35] was encountered in the machine dug sondage located at the northern end of the trench at a height of 0.64m OD. As with the natural gravels encountered in Trench 1 [15] & [37], this layer consisted of a firm light greenish grey sandy gravel with moderate sub angular pebbles and flint nodules.
- 6.2.2 Overlying the natural gravel was the same alluvial build-up [34] as encountered in the first trench [36]. Consisting of a greyish brown clay with sand and silt, this layer was encountered at 1.14m OD with an average thickness of 0.50m. Once again this deposit was very sterile and suggests that the prolonged presence of water in this area extended towards the south of the site.
- 6.2.3 Once again the next layer in the sequence consisted of the redeposited brickearth [23] and [33]. Mid orange with occasional small rounded pebbles and approximately 0.60m thick, this layer was encountered at around 1.79m OD in section.
- 6.2.4 Truncating the brickearth was a series of construction cuts [24], [26], [29] and [32], which all relate to the nineteenth century structures and their associated basements. Cut [24] extended E-W along the southern edge of the trench for 5.00m until it abutted a cut [26] for the N-W running foundation wall [28]. The E-W cut was filled by a firm greyish brown silty sand [25], which contained frequent fragments of CBM, occasional fragments of glass and occasional fragments of mortar. This fill was encountered at a height of 1.43m OD. The fill [27] of the N-S cut consisted of a plastic dark brownish grey silty clayey sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub-angular pebbles. This fill was markedly similar in nature to the fill [30] of a further E-W running cut [29] located towards the eastern end of the trench that likely relates to the foundation wall [28] also. The foundation wall itself comprised of orange fabric frogged stock brick (220mm by 120mm), bonded with a lime mortar

and running in a roughly N-S alignment. A further cut [32] running on a NW-SE alignment also relates to the nineteenth century housing, and was observed in the northern most portion of the trench.

- 6.2.5 Seemingly filling cut [32] was a layer of demolition rubble [31] that likely relates to the early modern demolition of the standing structures. This deposit consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate fragments of slate, CBM mortar and occasional glass shards. A whole glass bottle was recovered from this deposit which was date stamped with the year 1935 at the base. It can therefore be safely assumed that demolition work at this site was taking place around this time. This layer was encountered at a height of 2.19m OD beneath more recent made ground and demolition rubble layers.

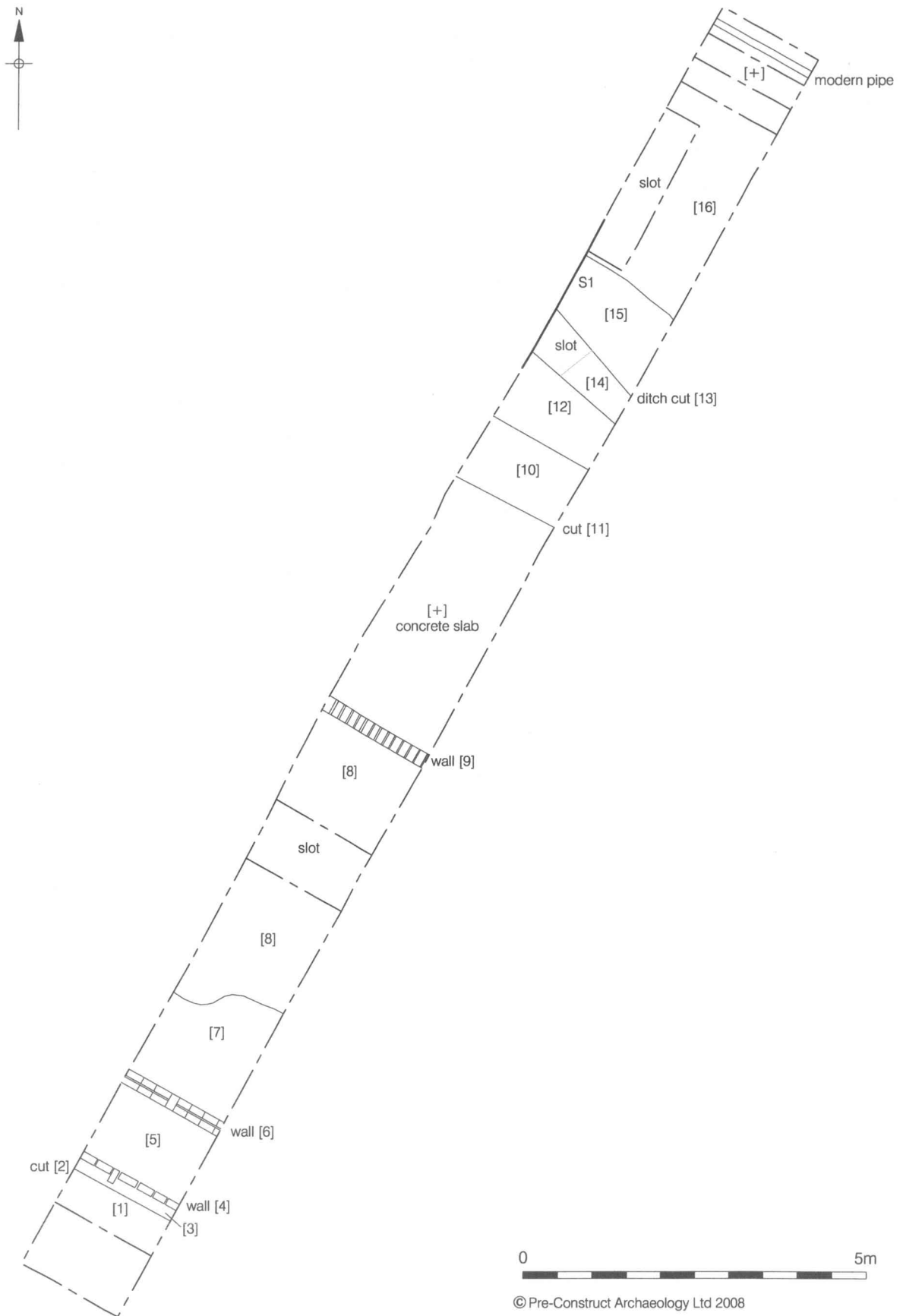
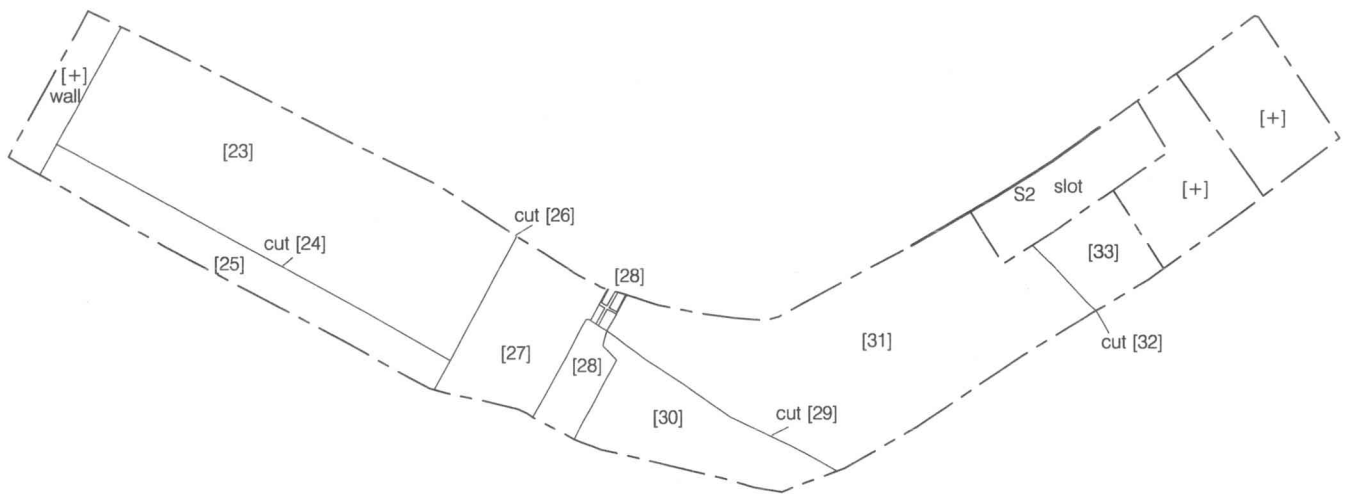
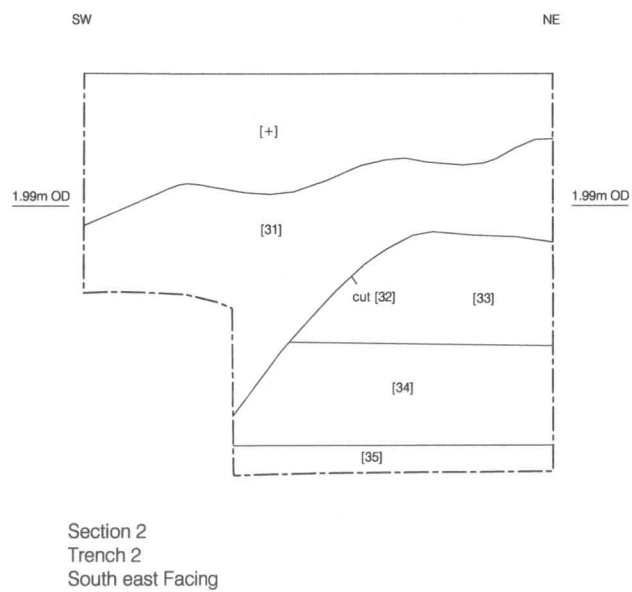
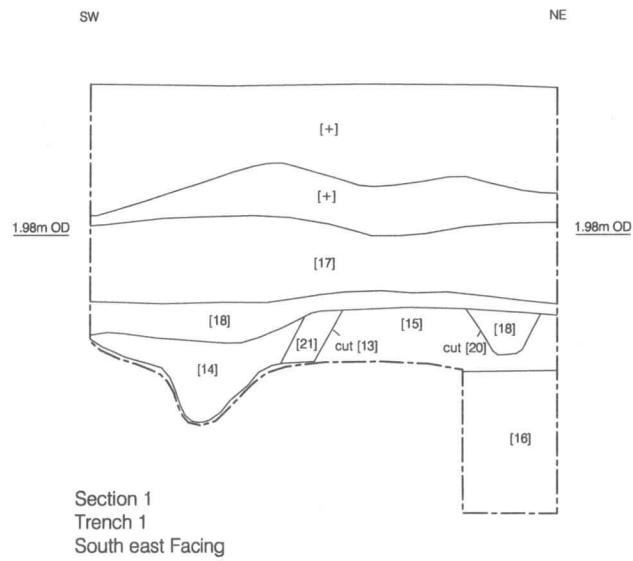


Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:80 at A4



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Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2
1:80 at A4



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Figure 5
Sections 1 and 2
1:40 at A4

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 This archaeological evaluation has enabled us to establish the nature of the brickearth deposits found on this site, albeit most likely in a very localised manner. Whilst previous investigations in the Phase 2a area established that the brickearth observed was naturally deposited, it appears likely that within the area of the Phase 3 investigation the brickearth has been redeposited, possibly for the intention of ground consolidation prior to the construction of the nineteenth century housing. This view can be supported by the fact that the brickearth deposits, where excavated, were relatively shallow in depth and appeared in the majority of the site to overlie an alluvial build-up which was likely to be the result of prolonged water exposure, possibly due to flood activity or because of an isolated depression in the area of investigation.
- 7.2 The ditch-like features cut into the natural gravels, as observed in Trench 1, can possibly be dated to the period of the construction of the post-medieval buildings due to their stratigraphic relationship with disturbed natural gravel immediately adjacent to a construction cut for the aforementioned structure. However this view rests upon the assumption that the disturbed natural gravel relates to the construction of the nineteenth century housing, and it is possible that these ditches could be much older in date. Their size and shape, along with evidence that the area of waterlogged at some stage, suggest that these features could be drainage ditches.
- 7.3 The nineteenth century housing appears to have been demolished in the early-mid twentieth century, possibly in or around the 1930's, to make way for the construction of a block of flats.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Osborne for commissioning this project and to Mark Stevenson of English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Paul Morrison and Stuart Watson for on site assistance, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, Jem Rogers for surveying, Josephine Brown for illustrations and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

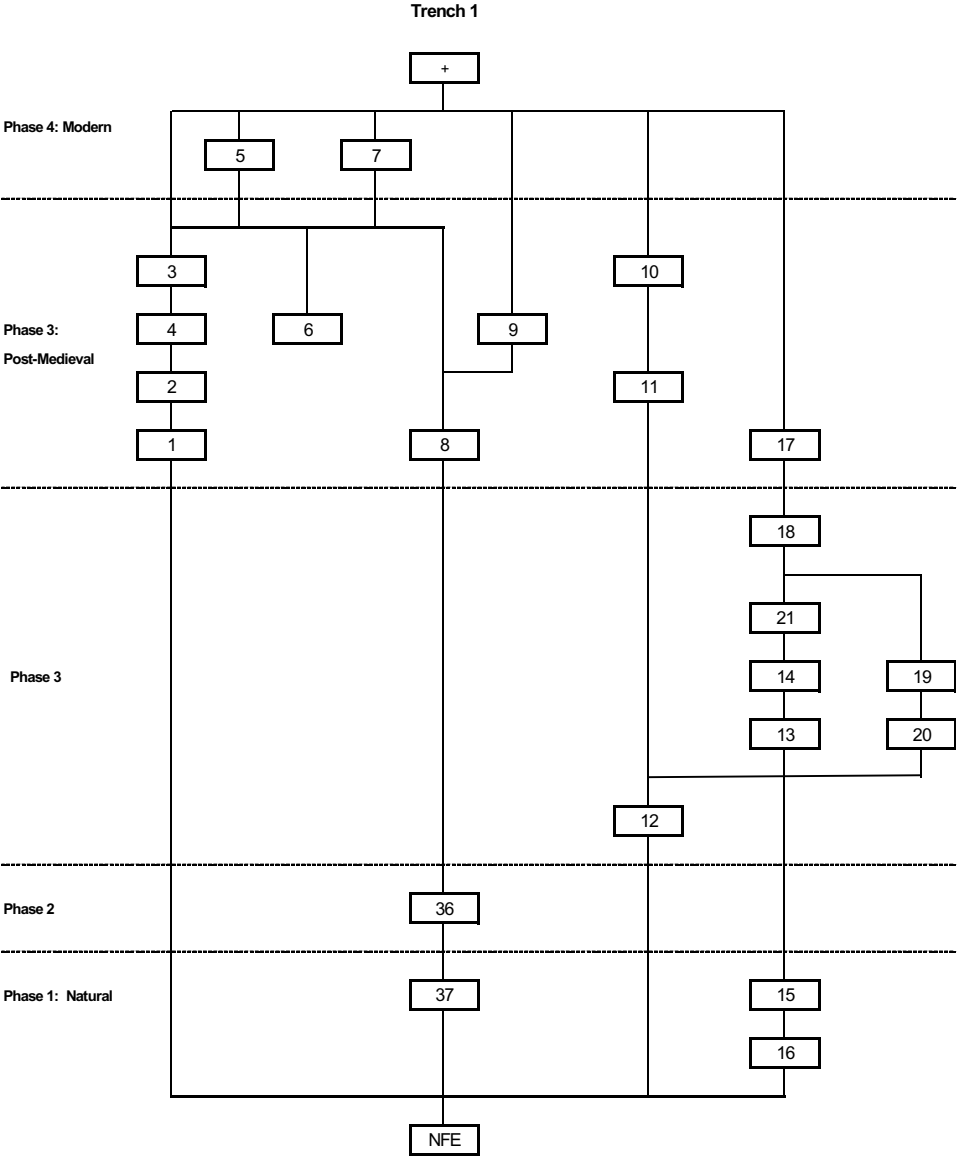
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APPENDIX 1: Site Matrix



APPENDIX 2: Context Index

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
KDE08	(+)	Post-Ex Tr1 Post-Ex Tr2	S1 & S2	Layer	Modern made ground	Modern
KDE08	1	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	Redeposited Brickearth	Post-Medieval
KDE08	2	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for wall [4]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	3	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Fill	Fill of cut [2]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	4	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Masonry	C19 wall foundations for small garden structure/outhouse	Post-Medieval
KDE08	5	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	Demolition rubble/made ground	Post-Medieval/Modern
KDE08	6	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Masonry	C19 wall foundations for small garden structure/outhouse	Post-Medieval
KDE08	7	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	C19 made ground	Post-Medieval
KDE08	8	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	Redeposited Brickearth	Post-Medieval
KDE08	9	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Masonry	C19 basement wall foundation	Post-Medieval
KDE08	10	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Fill	Fill of cut [11]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	11	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for basement	Post-Medieval
KDE08	12	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	Disturbed/redeposited gravel	Post-Medieval
KDE08	13	Post-Ex Tr1	S1	Cut	Cut for 'drainage ditch'	Unknown
KDE08	14	Post-Ex Tr1	S1	Fill	Fill of [13]	Unknown
KDE08	15	Post-Ex Tr1	S1	Layer	Natural gravel	Natural
KDE08	16	Post-Ex Tr1	S1	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Natural
KDE08	17	N/A	S1	Layer	Redeposited Brickearth	Post-Medieval
KDE08	18	N/A	S1	Layer	Ground-build up	Unknown
KDE08	19	N/A	S1	Fill	Fill of [20]	Unknown
KDE08	20	N/A	S1	Cut	Cut for small linear 'ditch'/'gully'	Unknown
KDE08	21	N/A	S1	Fill	Slumping	Unknown
KDE08	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
KDE08	23		N/A	Layer	Redeposited Brickearth	Post-Medieval
KDE08	24	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for C19 foundation wall	Post-Medieval
KDE08	25	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Fill	Fill of [24]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	26	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for C19 foundation wall	Post-Medieval
KDE08	27	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Fill	Fill of [26]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	28	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Masonry	C19 basement wall foundation	Post-Medieval
KDE08	29	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Cut	Cut for C19 structure	Post-Medieval
KDE08	30	Post-Ex Tr2	N/A	Fill	Fill of [29]	Post-Medieval
KDE08	31	Post-Ex Tr2	S2	Layer	Demolition rubble	Modern
KDE08	32	Post-Ex Tr2	S2	Cut	Cut for C19 structure	Post-Medieval
KDE08	33	Post-Ex Tr2	S2	Layer	Redeposited Brickearth	Post-Medieval
KDE08	34	N/A	S2	Layer	Alluvial layer	Unknown
KDE08	35	Post-Ex Tr2	S2	Layer	Natural gravel	Natural
KDE08	36	N/A	N/A	Layer	Alluvial layer	Unknown
KDE08	37	Post-Ex Tr1	N/A	Layer	Natural gravel	Natural

Appendix 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-41871

Project details

Project name	KENDER ESTATE (PHASE 3), BARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM
Short description of the project	Two trenches were excavated within the boundaries of the site and around the footprint of the previously standing mid-twentieth century block of flats. Both trenches revealed natural gravels upon which lay an alluvial deposit within a depression in the land, likely due to the prolonged presence of water in the area possibly as a result of flood activity or due to the presence of marshland or a bog. Sealing this across both trenches was a layer of redeposited brickearth that, it is believed, was dumped for waterproofing and ground consolidation prior to the building of housing in the nineteenth century. Dug into this brickearth were a series of construction cuts, fills and associated masonry which formed the foundation/basement walls for the pre-existing nineteenth buildings. It appears from finds recovered from demolition rubble associated with these remains that the buildings were demolished in the early to mid twentieth century. Although two small 'drainage' ditches were observed cut into natural and redeposited gravel, no cultural material was recovered from their associated fills and as such their date could not be verified. It is possible, however, that they relate to land drainage during the post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2008 End: 06-05-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes	CPI03 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BUILDING FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	BUILDING FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Position in the
planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LEWISHAM DEPTFORD AND NEWCROSS
The Kender Estate, Barlborough Street

Postcode SE14 5EE

Study area 5900.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3562 7723 51.4772222222 -0.04694444444440 51 28 38 N 000
02 49 W Point

Height OD Min: 0.64m Max: 1.58m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief
originator GLAAS

Project design originator	Tim Bradley
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Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
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Project supervisor	Iain Bright
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Type of sponsor/funding body	Osborne
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
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Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Glass'
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Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
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Digital Contents	'none'
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Digital Media available	'Database','Spreadsheets','Text'
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Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
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Paper Contents	'none'
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Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
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Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Kender Estate (Phase 3), Barlborough Street, London Borough of Lewisham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	Unpublished developer report

Entered by	Iain Bright (ibright@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on	8 May 2008
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OASIS:

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