

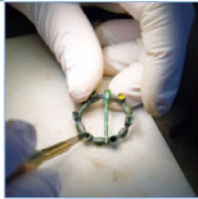
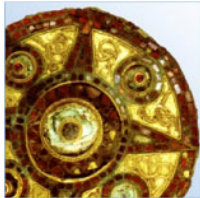
# Walworth Academy, Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation Report

National Grid Reference: TQ 3352 7729

AOC Project no: 7938

Site Code: WCY 07

April 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

**Walworth Academy, Mina Road,  
London Borough of Southwark**

**An Archaeological Evaluation Report**

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Design, Conservation and Archaeology Regeneration Dept Southwark Council Chiltern House Portland Street, SE17 2ES</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>TQ 3352 7729</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>7938</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Les Capon</b>
<b>Illustration by:</b>	<b>Jon Moller</b>
<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>29<sup>th</sup> October-2<sup>nd</sup> November 2007</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>April 2008</b>

**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

**Author: Les Capon** **Date: January 2007**

**Approved by: Melissa Melikian** **Date: May 2008**

**Draft/Final Report Stage: Les Capon** **Date: April 2008**

**Enquiries to:** AOC Archaeology Group  
Unit 7  
St Margarets Business Centre  
Moor Mead Road  
Twickenham  
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380  
Fax. 020 8892 0549  
e-mail. [london@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:london@aocarchaeology.com)



**[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)**

## Contents

	Page
<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>List of illustrations</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Non-Technical Summary</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. PLANNING BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
3.2 Prehistoric (before c.AD 43).....	1
3.3 Roman (c.AD 43-450).....	2
3.4 Saxon and Medieval (c.AD 451-1540) .....	2
3.5 Post-Medieval (c.1540-Modern).....	2
<b>4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5. STRATEGY</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>6. SCOPE OF WORKS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>7. RESULTS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
7.1 Geology and Topography .....	5
7.2 Trench 1.....	5
7.3 Trench 2.....	6
7.4 Trench 3.....	7
<b>8. FINDS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>9. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>10. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix A: Context Register</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix B: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England</b> .....	<b>18</b>

## List of illustrations

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

Figure 2 – Detailed Site Location

Figure 3 – Trench location Plan

Figure 4 – Trench 1: Plan and Section

Figure 5 – Trench 2: Plan and Section

Figure 6 – Trench 3: Plan and Section

## Non-Technical Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between 29<sup>th</sup> October and 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2007 at Walworth Academy, London Borough of Southwark for Atkins Heritage on behalf of Southwark County Council. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains.*

*Three trenches were excavated. Natural Shepperton gravels were identified at between – 0.36mOD and –0.50mOD. Sealing the gravels in Trenches 1 and 2 was a layer of naturally deposited yellow sand and clay. In Trench 3 the gravels were sealed by a layer of naturally silted blue/grey silty clay contaminated with hydrocarbons. A similar deposit was observed in Trenches 1 and 2 sealing the yellow sand and clay layer although this appeared to have been redeposited rather than naturally silted. Deposits of 20th century made ground sealed these deposits. Overlying these was a bedding layer of crushed hardcore sealed by the present concrete slab.*

*No archaeological remains or residual finds were identified in any of the trenches. Trenches were examined for palaeoenvironmental potential. However, no peat deposits were observed and the naturally deposited alluvial deposits were contaminated with hydrocarbons.*

*The only features on the site relate to development since the 19th century, when Mina Road was established, typified by rows of terraced houses. One pit may be the 'ash-pit' from one of these houses. The other features were structural, most likely relating to a 20th century group of buildings that were used as a tannery.*

*No other significant archaeological remains or residual finds were present*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report following a three trench evaluation of archaeological potential prior to development of Walworth Academy, at Mina Road in the London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1). There was the potential for archaeological deposits dating from prehistory to the present day. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3352 7729 (Figure 1), and is within land bounded by Mina Road to the north, the backs of properties fronting the Old Kent Road to the east, Shorncliffe Road to the south and the existing school to the west. The site measures approximately 0.405 hectares (Figure 2).
- 1.2 The proposed scheme involves the redevelopment of the secondary school occupying the future Walworth Academy site as part of the Southwark 'Schools for the Future' Programme. The area for the proposed new development may utilise the present school playground.

## 2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Chris Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer, Southwark Council.
- 2.3 In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990) and the recommendations of the Senior Archaeological Officer, Southwark Council, in line with the *Southwark Plan (UDP) July 2007 policy 3.19*, an archaeological investigation was carried out as a requirement before planning consent could be granted
- 2.4 The site was located directly adjacent to the Old Kent Road Archaeology Priority Zone, reflecting the proximity of the Roman Road between London and Kent.
- 2.5 This document reports on the results of the archaeological evaluation, undertaken to identify any archaeological remains that might be threatened by the proposed development.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following background information is drawn from the brief for Archaeological Evaluation (Constable 2007), and is informed by a number of previous excavations in the area.

### 3.2 Prehistoric (before c.AD 43)

- 3.2.1 Throughout the prehistoric period the gradual rise of sea and river levels lead to regular flooding in the area, resulting in the deposition of alluvial clays and silts. These help to preserve buried prehistoric landscapes and organic material.
- 3.2.2 Immediately south of the site, at 14-38 Albany Road, excavations in 1990 revealed extensive marsh silts and clays overlying bands of peat. A man-made gully was identified that was filled with dark silt and a mass of water-carried twigs. This has been interpreted as part of a complex of small dykes representing an early attempt to drain the marsh. This feature had been blocked by woodland debris causing floods and build up of silts and clays.

- 3.2.3 On the opposite side of the Old Kent Road, excavations in advance of a new Tesco store revealed many finds of prehistoric date in later, Roman features, indicative of early occupation. Excavations at Humphrey Street have also shown a prehistoric presence, thought to have been located around streams and lakes in the marshy landscape indicated at Albany Road.

### **3.3 Roman (c.AD 43-450)**

- 3.3.1 The line of the modern Old Kent Road reflects the alignment of the Roman road between London and Kent. MoLAS have predicted that the line of this feature may run to the south of the line of the modern road, crossing the site. This route has been suggested by discoveries of sections of the road around the school site. The most significant sites where the road has been encountered are at the B&Q Depot, at Bowles Road, and roadside ditches have been identified at 82-96 Old Kent Road. At the former site, a '...substantial stretch of Watling Street (Roman Road I) was excavated, parallel to and 20m distant from ditches to either side. A section through the road showed it to consist of several layers, including two distinct upper levels of gravel metalling.' At the latter site, roadside ditches were identified, at around 1.00m OD.
- 3.3.2 There is also evidence for Roman buildings in the locale. The site at 82-96 Old Kent Road contained the foundations of a house measuring 6.4m by 5m and constructed of Kentish Ragstone. The activities associated with the house were represented by rubbish pits, and other pits lined with clay; one with timber. One of these pits held the base of an amphora, a storage jar that may have been used as a cremation vessel. Cemeteries are not uncommon near Roman settlements, and burials have been revealed at 279 Old Kent Road,
- 3.3.3 Evidence for the wider landscape in the Roman period has also been excavated: parts of Southwark still retained their marshy character from the prehistoric period, and a narrow band of building material and pottery has been recorded at Albany Road, which may represent a dry path through the marsh. Ditches likely to relate to land management or drainage have also been recorded, and layers of agricultural soil have also been recorded, containing Roman Pottery, that may indicate a generally rural landscape.

### **3.4 Saxon and Medieval (c.AD 451-1540)**

- 3.4.1 Although the site lies in the borough of Southwark, Saxon and Medieval Southwark was concentrated towards the river, around London Bridge. The district of Bermondsey lies closer, probably taking its name from the Saxon '*Byeormunds Ey*', high ground lying north of the Old Kent Road. In the medieval period, the area was dominated by Bermondsey Abbey, lying a kilometre to the north. This site lies beyond the precinct of the Abbey.

### **3.5 Post-Medieval (c.1540-Modern)**

- 3.5.1 The site remained largely undeveloped farmland throughout the post-medieval period, starting with ribbon development along the Old Kent Road. Rocque's Map of 1746 shows occasional buildings fronting onto the street, with associated orchards and garden plots. In the early 19th century, side streets with town houses began to be laid out, Albany Road being present by 1824. Mina Road was certainly developed by 1879, and the site contained two blocks of terraced two-storey houses: Nos 1-15 and 17-33. A space between led to open land behind. Shorncliffe Road was developed slightly later, initially entitled St. Thomas Road (1871 Ordnance Survey), and also consisting of terraced housing. Each property had gardens, and the land between was occupied in the 19th century by a row of cottages: 'Mina cottages'. These had been replaced by the mid 20th century by a tannery set around a central courtyard that covered much of the site, accessed between the two terraced blocks



on Mina Road (1951 Ordnance Survey). These buildings are all demolished, and the sites current use is as a playground.

- 3.5.2 A notable landscape feature of the post-medieval period was a natural stream that drained north Camberwell and Rotherhithe. This is known as the Earl's Sluice, and was largely culverted and served as a parish boundary between Camberwell and Bermondsey and, further along its course, between Rotherhithe and Deptford. It was also the county boundary between Kent and Surrey. There was the potential for this stream to be present on the site.

## 4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To enable the Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council to make an informed decision on the status of the planning application, and any possible conditions for further work required if the application is approved.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

- 4.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the evidence for prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval use of the site.
- Determine to what extent has the post-medieval development of the Old Kent Road area truncated or removed archaeological remains.
- Determine if remains of Watling Street survive on the site.
- Determine if remains of Earls Sluice survive on the site.
- Evaluate and assess the geoarchaeology of the site.

- 4.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## 5. STRATEGY

- 5.1 A unique site code for the project was obtained from the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre (LAARC) before commencing work (**WCY 07**).
- 5.2 The evaluation was carried out during prior to intrusive groundworks on the site. The scale and scope of the work was reviewed in consultation with the LPA archaeology advisor.
- 5.3 The evaluation was undertaken by a Project Supervisor and field staff under the overall direction of Ron Humphrey, Region Head of Fieldwork.
- 5.4 Monitoring of the project was undertaken by Andrew Holmes of Atkins Heritage in liaison with Chris Constable, Senior Archaeological Officer, Southwark Council.



## 6. SCOPE OF WORKS

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of three machine-excavated trenches measuring 20m x 2m, at base. Before excavation the entire site was visually inspected and all trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to check for live services.
- 6.2 All overburden was removed down to the top of the first recognizable archaeological horizon or the natural deposit in the event that no archaeological horizons were present (in this case the latter), using a JCB 3CX with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 6.3 All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist. Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 6.4 All trenches were excavated to the underlying natural clay. Although no archaeological remains were identified, the full stratigraphic sequence was recorded.
- 6.5 All excavation was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 6.6 After recording, the trenches were backfilled with excavated material.
- 6.7 A Temporary Bench Mark was set up on the site, which was transferred from a Bench Mark on Old Kent Road.

## 7. RESULTS

### 7.1 Geology and Topography

- 7.1.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 270), indicates that the site is situated upon the first River Terraces which overly Woolwich and Reading Beds. This was proven by the excavation of the trenches that showed a sequence of alluvial silt overlying well-sorted gravel deposits. The gravel was located at between -0.36m OD and -0.50mOD. Naturally deposited alluvial layers sealed these, their surface at 1.66m OD to 1.96m OD. A strong scent of hydrocarbons was notable in the silt, indicating some modern contamination.

### 7.2 Trench 1

- 7.2.1 Table of results

Height of deposit (mOD)	Thickness	Context No	Description
3.10	0.10m	1/001	Asphalt playground surface
3.00	0.20m	1/002	Hardcore sub-base
2.80	0.90m	1/003	Brick wall
2.24	0.90m	1/004	Vertical sided cut. Cut for (1/003)
2.80	0.60m	1/005	Demolition layer
2.24	0.45m	1/006	Dark brown silty clay. Marsh deposits
1.78		1/007	Silty clayey orange sand. Natural
1.66	1.14m	1/008	Ashy dark brown silty sand. Pit fill
1.66	1.14m	1/009	Sub-circular cut. Cut for (1/008)
1.80	>0.05m	1/010	Manhole base
1.80	>0.05m	1/011	Cut for manhole
2.80	1.00m	1/012	Brick wall
1.80	0.20m	1/013	Concrete footing
2.24	1.20m	1/014	Cut for (1/012)

- 7.2.2 Trench 1 was located in the north end of the site (Figure 3). The lowest deposit excavated was naturally-lain alluvial sand (1/007) which had no coarse components, typical of that laid down in a low-energy floodplain. The silt was sealed by a deposit of dark brown silty clay 0.45m thick (1/006) that may be evidence of a marshy environment now desiccated, or possibly reworked during a phase of agricultural, garden use. This lay at 2.24mOD. It was upon this horizon that 19th century housing was established.
- 7.2.3 There was a single cut feature, a sub-circular pit [1/009] located towards the south-western end of the trench. This was filled with dark brown silty sand with a high proportion of ash (1/008), and contained clinker, glass, and sherds of 20th century household pottery and bottles. The finds were not retained. This pit had the character of an 'ash-pit', a general repository for household waste common in the late 19th century.
- 7.2.4 The building remains in this trench are represented by two walls built within steep-sided trenches cut into the dark silty clay [1/004 and 1/015]. One was oriented northeast-southwest (1/012), 0.70m wide, and had a concrete footing (1/013). The other was oriented northwest-southeast (1/003) and was 0.90m wide. Its base was not exposed. The two walls lie at 90° to one another, and may be part of the same structure. The walls stood 1.00m high, and were both constructed of mixed red and yellow stock bricks measuring 220mm by 120mm by 65mm and set in a cementitious mortar. A third

structure, the base of a drain-inspection chamber (1/010) lay 2.80m northeast of the wider wall. No associated pipe was present, so it may have lain above this, and been lost to later truncation.

7.2.5 The structure or structures represented by the brick walls were demolished to 2.80mOD; a widespread layer of rubble up to 0.60m thick (1/005) sealed the walls and most likely derived from them. There was no evidence for floor surfaces in this trench, but given that only the base of the drain-inspection chamber was present, it seems likely that there was occasional deeper truncation associated with the demolition.

7.2.6 The rubble was sealed by a layer of hardcore (1/002) atop which a layer of asphalt had been lain (1/001), forming a playground surface which was the most recent use of the site in 2007. This surface was at 3.10mOD.

7.2.7 No significant archaeological remains or finds were identified in Trench 1.

### 7.3 Trench 2

#### 7.3.1 Table of Results

Height of deposit (mOD)	Thickness	Context No	Description
2.76	0.10m	2/001	Asphalt playground surface
2.65	0.20m	2/002	Hardcore sub-base
2.46	0.80m	2/003	Demolition layer
1.96	0.90m	2/004	Fill of 2/005
1.96	>1.25m	2/005	Rubbish pit
1.86		2/006	Silty clayey orange sand. Natural
1.08	>0.30m	2/007	Primary fill of 2/005
1.95	>0.30m	2/008	Circular concrete plug
1.90	>1.10m	2/009	Cut for services
1.90	>1.10m	2/010	Fill of 2/009

7.3.2 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the site, oriented east-west. The lowest deposit was yellowish brown silty clay sand (2/006) lying at 1.86m and forming a generally level horizon. This was a naturally-deposited alluvial layer.

7.3.3 At the eastern end of the trench and continuing beyond the limit of excavation was a large pit over 2.20m wide [2/005] with concave sides. The base of the pit was not reached due to its depth being greater than 1.25m. The primary fill was loose sand with high gravel content (2/007), and may have functioned as some kind of draining deposit. The upper fill (2/004) was a mix of interleaved lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay and organic-rich silt. Small fragments of brick proved its 20th century date. It is possible that this is the remains of a cess pit, the sandy clay used as sealing layers, or given the known tannery on site, an industrial feature.

7.3.4 A second feature also indicated occupation of the site: a circular pug of concrete was exposed, which was thought to be a capped well (2/008). The concrete proved its recent infilling. It seems likely to have been associated with the housing erected on site during the 19th century. One other feature cut into the alluvial silt: a wide service trench towards the western end of the trench [2/009]. It was not fully excavated due to its depth, but may have contained services associated with the same 19th century development. The fill was loose, and a mixture of gravel, sand and silty clay (2/010).

7.3.5 All these features were sealed by a widespread demolition layer (2/003) that was up to 0.80m deep, consisting largely of fragments of red and yellow stock bricks, with tile and mortar also present. Plastic within the fill attests to its modern date: this represents modern demolition of older buildings on the site. The rubble was sealed by a layer of hardcore (2/002) atop which a layer of asphalt had been lain (2/001), forming a playground surface which was the most recent use of the site in 2007. This surface was at 2.76mOD.

7.3.6 No significant archaeological remains or finds were identified in Trench 1.

## 7.4 Trench 3

### 7.4.1 Table of Results

Height of deposit (mOD)	Thickness	Context No	Description
2.47	0.10m	3/001	Asphalt surface
2.36	0.20m	3/002	Hardcore sub-base
2.16	0.50m	3/003	Demolition deposit
1.66		3/004	Firm yellowish brown silty clay
1.66	>0.20m	3/005	Pipe set in concrete
1.66	>0.20m	3/006	Cut for 3/005
1.66	>0.80m	3/007	Drain chamber
2.25	>0.70m	3/008	Brick wall
1.66	>0.70m	3/009	Cut for 3/008
1.66	>0.80m	3/010	Cut for 3/007

7.4.2 Trench 3 was located to the south of the site. The lowest deposit was firm yellowish brown silty clay that resembled brickearth (3/004). It lay generally flat, at 1.66mOD. The lack of any remnant of subsoil or topsoil above suggests that some horizontal truncation had occurred, possibly in advance of housing known to have been erected during the 19th century, or for the tannery present during the 20th century. The main feature in this trench was at the northern end: a large foundation over 4m long, as wide as the trench (2m) and over 0.70m deep (3/008), within a cut into the underlying silty clay (3/005). The structure comprised red bricks 220mm by 110mm by 60mm bonded with hard yellow cementitious mortar. This is a large foundation and suggests a building of considerable size.

7.4.3 Five metres south-west of the brick foundation was a square brick drain chamber set on a concrete base (3/007) within a cut into the underlying silty clay (3/010). It was 1.10m long and 0.90m wide, with an internal depth of 0.80m. The top of the feature was not present, which could have provided evidence for ground level during its use.

7.4.4 A third cut within the trench (3/005) ran east-west, and contained a ceramic pipe 0.10m in diameter set within concrete. This is either a water or sewer pipe, and is contemporary with the building foundation.

7.4.5 All these features were sealed by a layer of demolition material, dominated by red brick, cement tile and glass. No significant archaeological remains were present within the trench.

## 8. FINDS

8.1 No finds, *in situ* or residual, were retrieved from any of the trenches. No samples were taken from any of the trenches due to the modernity of the deposits encountered.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation of the site at Mina Road revealed a sequence of contaminated naturally-lain deposits with 19th and 20th century buildings above. There were no significant features, yet the trenches did contain archaeological remains of minor interest. No geoarchaeological sampling was undertaken, but the trenches each revealed water lain alluvium in varied proportions of sand, silt and clay. The lack of gravel in these deposits may indicate a low-energy floodplain. In the northernmost trench, an organic-rich silty deposit may have been a remnant of marshland forming on top of the silt, as uncovered at 14-38, Albany Road. However, widespread truncation of this deposit and the underlying silt in advance of building developments in the 19th and 20th centuries had removed much of the potential prehistoric land surface, and therefore also features of any later date.
- 9.2 There was no evidence of Roman or medieval activity on the site: no residual finds were present. There was also no evidence of the Earl's Sluice.
- 9.3 The building foundations and features all lie within the area defined on the 1951 Ordnance Survey Map as 'Tannery', but one feature, the ash-filled pit, lies in the garden of one of the terraced properties erected along St. Thomas Road in the 19th century, since demolished. It is therefore probable that the domestic waste that characterised this pit originated in one of the houses. The large foundation in Trench 3 is in the same location as the southeastern wall of the tannery. One of the walls in Trench 1 is in the same position as a wall next to the courtyard, and the second is so similar as to suggest that this is the same building. The tannery may well have been a group of adjoining buildings of different form and function. Attendant features to the tannery buildings are represented by drains and pipes. The capped well and large pit in Trench 2 are likely to be part of the tannery site too. The building foundations are sealed by a widespread layer of rubble, including brick, roof tile, and glass, all likely to have derived from the tannery building.
- 9.4 The evaluation met its primary objective: to establish the presence/absence of any significant archaeological remains. In this case it is concluded that there is no significant archaeology within the proposed development site and therefore no further archaeological work should be undertaken. However, the final decision regarding any further work will rest with the London Borough of Southwark and its senior archaeology advisor, Christopher Constable.
- 9.5 Publication of the results will be through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B) with a short summary submitted to the London Archaeologist fieldwork round-up.

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AOC Archaeology Group Ltd (2003). *Fieldwork Sector On-Site Handbook*.
- AOC Archaeology Group Ltd (2007). *An Archaeological Evaluation at Walworth Academy, Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark: A Written Scheme of Evaluation*
- Department of the Environment (1990). *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*.
- Department of Greater London Archaeology (Southwark and Lambeth) (1990) *Preliminary Report on Excavations Carried out in Advance of Old Kent Road, Dunton Road, Humphrey Street Road Widening Scheme*.
- English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.
- English Heritage London Region (1992). *Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) Archaeological Guidance Paper: 5*.
- English Heritage (1998a). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (1998b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).
- Faber and Maunsell (2006) *Walworth Upper School: Archaeological Assessment*
- Institute of Field Archaeology (1992). *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (1997). *Code of Conduct*.
- Museum of London Archaeology Service (1993) *Site of Proposed Tesco Store, Old Kent Road, London: An Archaeological Investigation*.
- Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3<sup>rd</sup> ed)*.
- Museum of London Archaeology Service (2004) *A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design: 82-96 Old Kent Road*.
- Museum of London Archaeology Service (2006) *Aylesbury Estate, Southwark: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
- Oxford Archaeology Unit (1990) *Albany Road, Bermondsey: Archaeological Assessment*.
- Southwark Council (2007) *Archaeological Brief: Evaluation. Site: Walworth Academy*
- Thames Valley Archaeological Services (1997) *14-38 Albany Road, Bermondsey, Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief*.





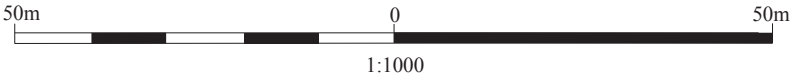
Figure 1: Site Location





Based on the Plans Produced by Southwark Council

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



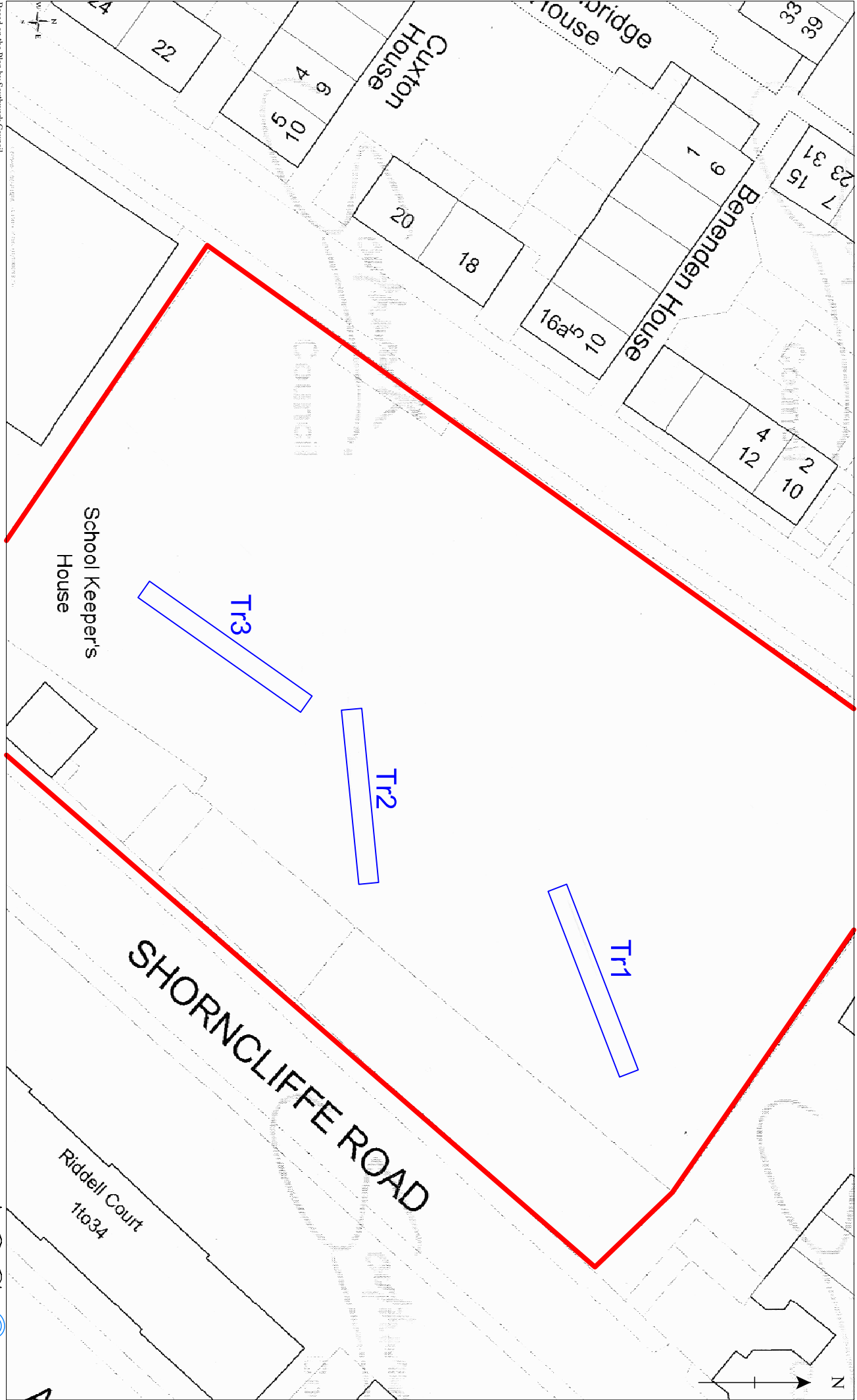


Figure 3: Trench Location Plan

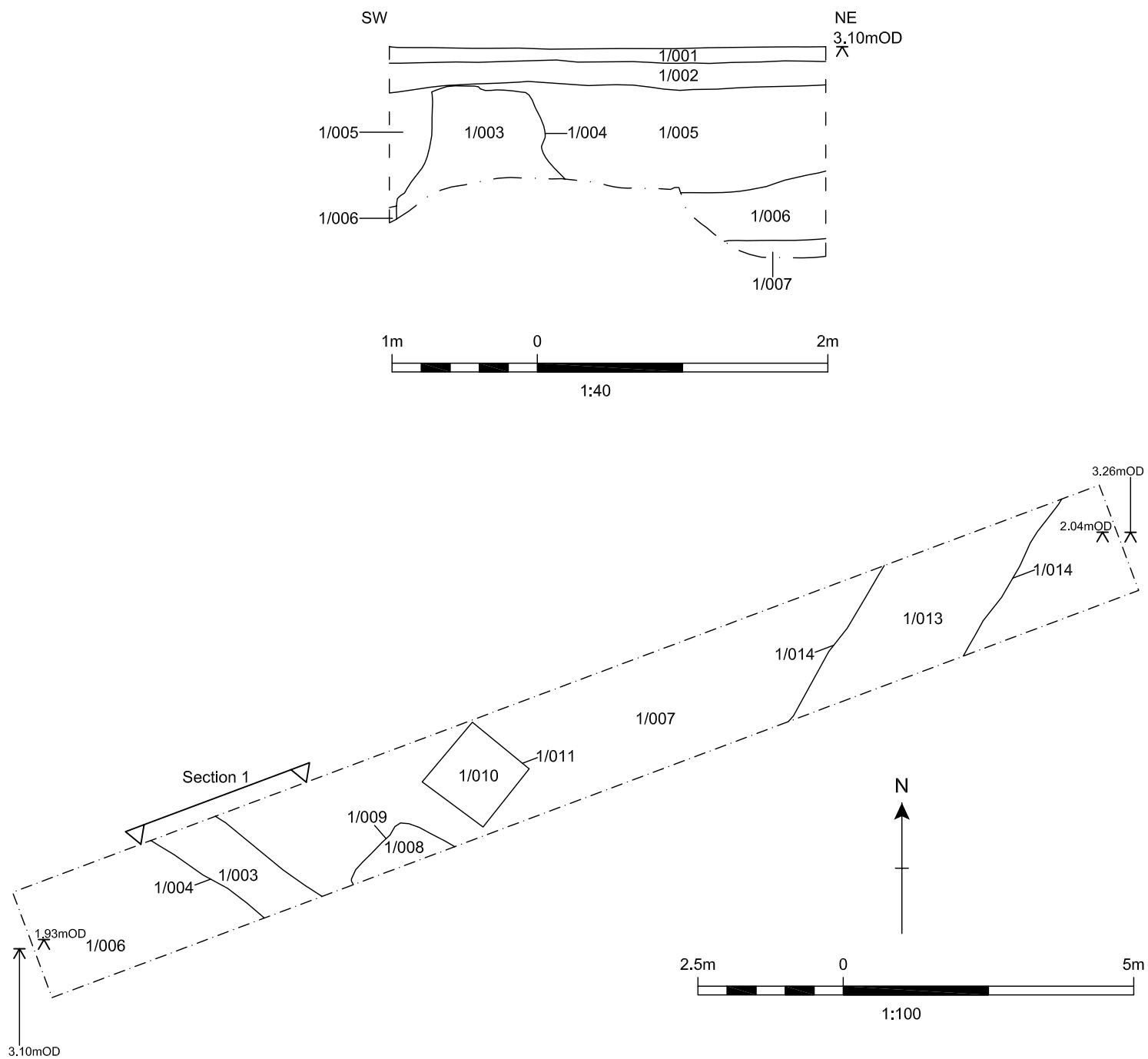
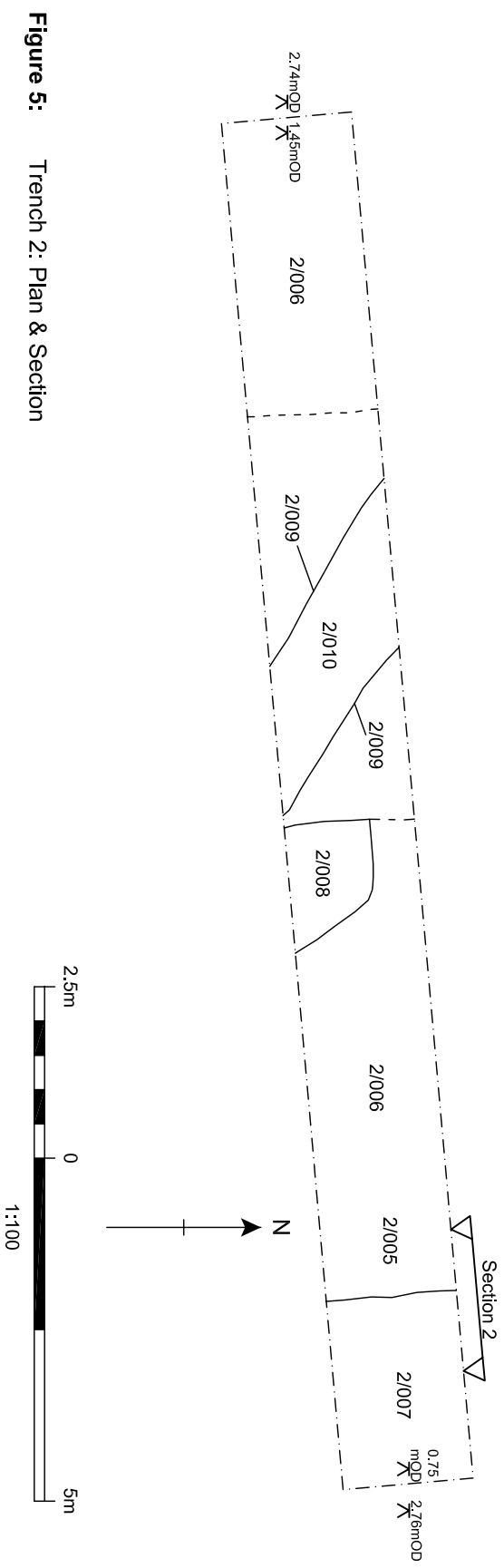
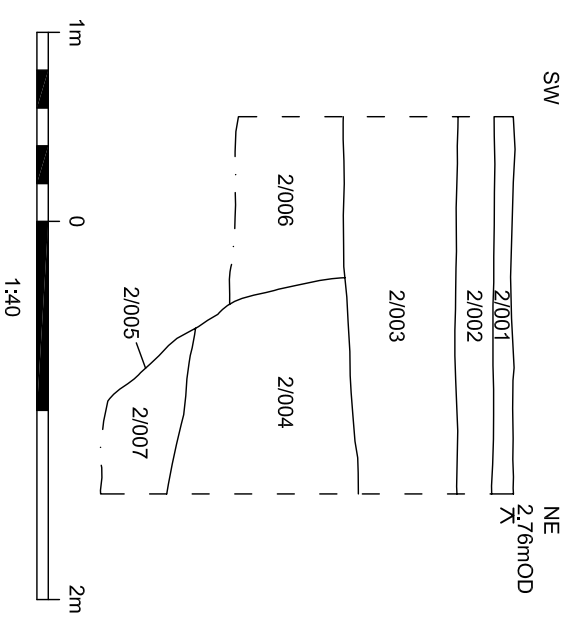


Figure 4: Trench 1: Plan & Section



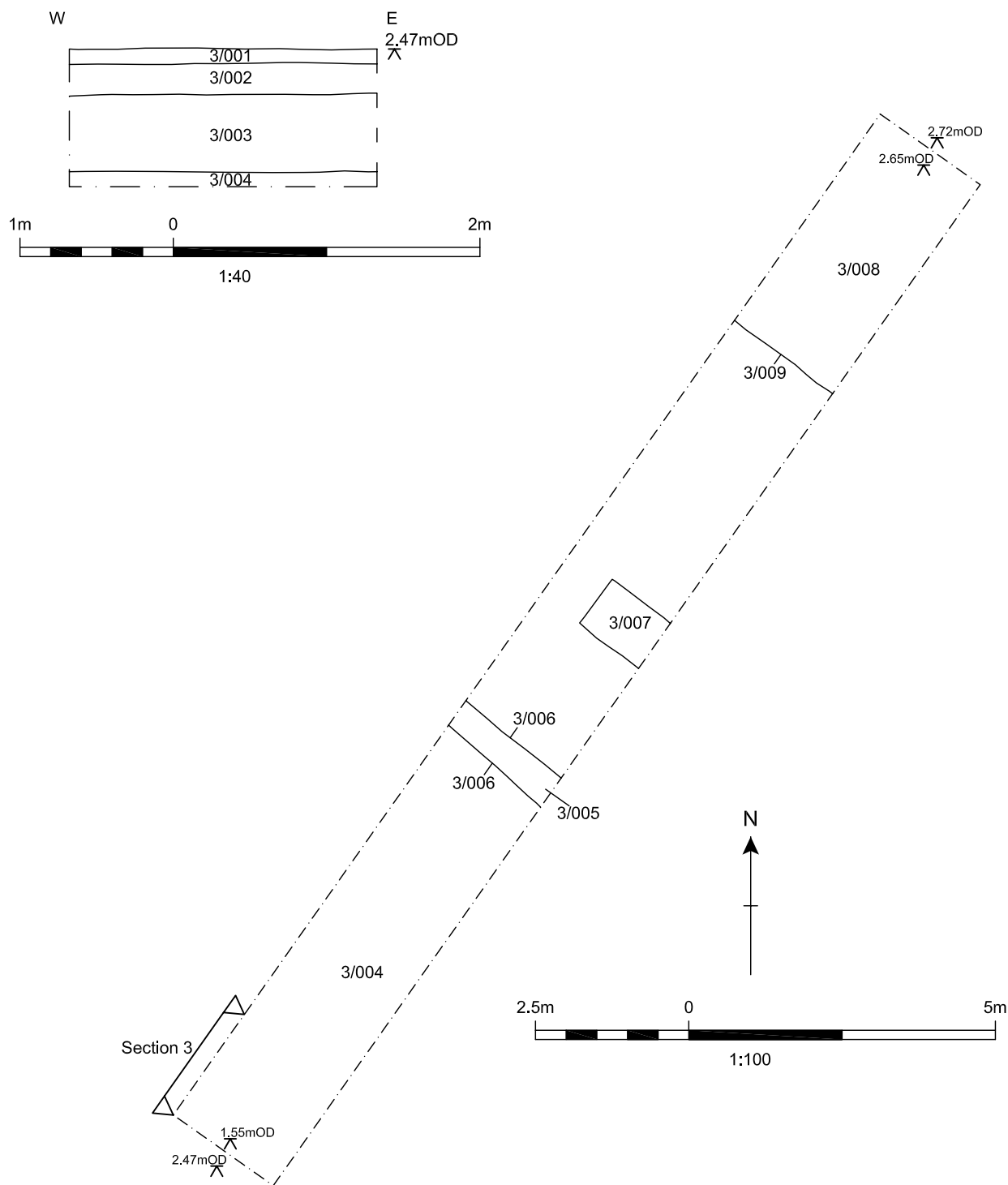


Figure 6: Trench 3: Plan & Section



---

## Appendices

## Appendix A: Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1/001	Asphalt Playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.10m
1/002	Sub base for playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.20m
1/003	Brick Wall	0.90m	2.00m	0.90m
1/004	Cut for wall	0.90m	2.00m	0.90m
1/005	Demolition Layer	20.00m	2.00m	0.60m
1/006	Marsh Deposits	20.00m	2.00m	0.45m
1/007	Natural orange sand	20.00m	2.00m	0.10m
1/008	Pit cut	1.40m	0.80m	0.43m
1/009	Rubbly pit fill	1.40m	0.80m	0.43m
1/010	Drain Base	1.30m	1.30m	0.05m
1/011	Cut for Drain	1.30m	1.30m	0.05m
1/012	Brick Wall	2.70m	0.70m	1.00m
1/013	Concrete foundation for wall	2.70m	1.30m	0.20m
1/014	Cut for wall	2.70m	1.30m	1.20m
2/001	Asphalt Playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.10m
2/002	Sub base for playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.20m
2/003	Demolition Layer	20.00m	2.00m	0.80m
2/004	Fill of Rubbish Pit	2.30m	2.00m	1.00m
2/005	Cut of Rubbish pit	2.30m	2.00m	1.40m
2/006	Sandy Clay Natural	17.70m	2.00m	
2/007	Fill of Rubbish Pit	2.30m	2.00m	0.40m
2/008	Concrete plug for well	1.70m	0.60m	0.30m
2/009	Modern service cut	3.50m	2.00m	1.10m
2/010	Fill of service cut	3.50m	2.00m	1.10m
3/001	Asphalt Playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.10m
3/002	Sub base for playground	20.00m	2.00m	0.20m
3/003	Demolition Layer	20.00m	2.00m	0.50m
3/004	Clay Natural	20.00m	2.00m	
3/005	Ceramic water pipe	2.00m	0.50m	0.20m
3/006	Water pipe cut	2.00m	0.50m	0.20m
3/007	Drain chamber	1.10m	0.90m	0.80m
3/008	Red brick wall	4.10m	2.00m	0.70m
3/009	Cut for wall	4.10m	2.00m	0.70m
3/010	Cut for drain chamber	1.10m	0.90m	0.80m



## Appendix B: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-42835**

### Project details

Project name	Walworth Academy, Mina Road, An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Natural Shepperton gravels were identified at between -0.36mOD and -0.50mOD. Sealing the gravels was a layer of naturally deposited yellow sand and clay. The only features on the site relate to development since the 19th century, when Mina Road was established, typified by rows of terraced houses. On pit may be the 'ash-pit' from one of these houses. The other features were structural, most likely relating to a 20th century group of buildings that were used as a tannery.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2007 End: 02-11-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any project codes associated with reference codes	WCY 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	TANNERY Modern
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND  
SOUTHWARK walworth Academy, Mina Road

Postcode SE1

Study area 0.40 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3352 7729 51.4782869882 -0.07708082731550 51 28 41 N 000 04 37 W  
Point

Height OD Min: -0.50m Max: 1.66m

### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology  
Organisation

Project brief Southwark Council  
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology  
originator

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Austin Ainsworth

Type of Borough Council  
sponsor/funding  
body

### Project archives

Physical Archive No  
Exists?

Digital Archive Museum of London  
recipient

Digital Archive ID WCY 07

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media 'Database','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'  
available

Digital Archive held at AOC until transfer  
notes

Paper Archive Museum of London  
recipient

Paper Archive ID WCY 07

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey'  
available ','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive held at AOC until transfer  
notes

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Walworth Academy, Mina Road, London Borough of Southwark: An  
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2008

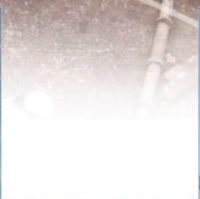
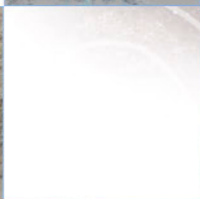
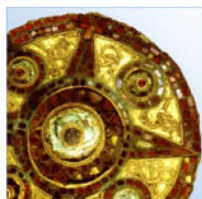
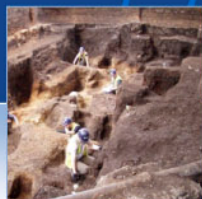
Issuer or publisher OC Archaeology

Place of issue or London  
publication

Description            A4, 6 illustrations, 24 pages

Entered by            les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on            22 May 2008



**AOC Archaeology Group**, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS  
 tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)