



THE COCKNEYS, 610 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

Archaeological Evaluation Report



**THE COCKNEYS,
610 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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Cornelius Barton, Gary Evans, Reuben Thorpe and Hilary Valler undertook the fieldwork, between 3rd and 6th January 2006, which was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Reuben Thorpe. Hilary Valler wrote this report with contributions from Reuben Thorpe. The illustrations have been compiled by Mark Roughley.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Non-technical Summary

Wessex Archaeology was engaged by Forge Architects on behalf of Zaks Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at The Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road in the London Borough of Southwark (the Site) in advance of the construction of commercial and residential properties.

The Site, centred on NGR 534250/177750, is to the east of the junction of Old Kent Road and Peckham Park Road. Previous excavations within the immediate vicinity have demonstrated the existence of archaeological deposits and finds dating variously to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Old Kent Road is known to follow the line of Roman Watling Street on the approach from Canterbury to London.

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological remains dating to the late medieval/post-medieval period and the Roman period are present on the Site. These remains are, characterised by ditch digging in the late medieval/post-medieval period and by pitting and ditch digging in the Roman period. The latter was probably as a result of gravel extraction associated with construction or repair of Roman Watling Street. Part of a quern stone, found in one of the Roman pits suggests that the Site probably lay either adjacent or in close proximity to a settlement.

Medieval material is conspicuously absent from the Site and there is no evidence to suggest that the Site has been subject to horizontal truncation. Rather, the Roman levels were overlain by deposits indicative of the Site being an open area for some considerable time with a drainage ditch or palaeo-channel in evidence which was probably re-cut in the late medieval/post-medieval period and which became silted up probably in the 17th or 18th century.

Construction levels above the silting up horizons comprised levelling up in advance of the construction of a Public House (The Cockneys) and other commercial properties which have been recently demolished.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Forge Architects on behalf of Zaks Ltd (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road, in the London Borough of Southwark (the Site) centred on NGR 534250/177750 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site is currently proposed for redevelopment for a four storey building with a basement on the street frontage.
- 1.1.3 Planning Consent has been granted (TP/2168-610) for the redevelopment of the site with the attachment of two archaeological conditions (LBS reg. No 05-AP-1232) to secure both details of the foundation design and a scheme of archaeological works on the Site.
- 1.1.4 The requirement of the archaeological condition(s) stems from the Sites' location within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined within the London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan, adopted in July 1995 (Proposal 2 – Old Kent Road) and the results of previous archaeological interventions within the Site's vicinity.
- 1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in partial fulfilment of the archaeological condition between 3rd and 6th January 2006 in accordance with a Written Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2005 ref 61780.01). This Written Specification had been submitted to and approved in advance by the Archaeological Planning Officer (APO) of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.1.6 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches to the rear of the basement of the former Public House and the cleaning of the revealed deposits below the basement's grubbed out floor slab.
- 1.1.7 Of the two trenches excavated, Trench A was the largest and measured 4.3m x 2.65m (11.395m²) and was orientated east-west. The second trench, Trench B, was orientated north-south and measured 3.0m X 2.8m (8.4m²) (**Figure 1**). Given that the Site area is 355m² this allows for some 5.57% of the Site to be evaluated by trenching and the possible impacts of construction within the former basement to be assessed.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

- 1.2.1 The Site is trapezoidal in shape and is bound to the northeast by Old Kent Road, to the west by Peckham Park Road (B216) and to the south and east by residential and commercial/retail properties.
- 1.2.2 The Site slopes from the southwest to the northeast from around 3.00m – 4.3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It is unencumbered by buildings, and the basement slab at the north of the Site had previously been broken out to a level around 2.00m aOD.

1.3 Geology

- 1.3.1 The drift geology underlying the Site consists of Langley Silts (brick earth) with pockets of Kempton Park Gravel (BGS 1998 sheet 270).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 Though the Site itself is not covered by the Roque Map of 1747, it lying just outside the area covered, *The Kent Road* is shown, between Walworth Common and Deptford, as being bordered on both sides by meadows.
- 1.4.2 Similarly *The Kent Road* between New Albany Street (now Albany Street to the north of Burgess Park) and Deptford is also shown on the Horwood Map as being bordered on both sides by meadows in 1814.
- 1.4.3 It was not until the reign of Queen Victoria (1836-1901) and her Golden Jubilee (1886) that the Kent Road east of Walworth Common was developed (Weinreb and Hibbert, 1983. frontispiece).
- 1.4.4 Previous excavations by the Museum of London in 1990, 180m to the west at the current B&Q site (BAQ90), demonstrated the existence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material. Excavations to the north of Old Kent Road (SJR90 and OKR90) also undertaken by the Museum of London in 1990, at St James Estate, discovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material (Thompson, Westman and Dyson, (Ed) 1998 Volume II).
- 1.4.5 Old Kent Road is thought to follow the projected line of Roman Watling Street as it approaches London from Canterbury (Weinreb and Hibbert, 1983).

1.5 Aims and Objectives

- 1.5.1 The objective of the evaluation was to define the character and extent of any archaeological remains on the Site and to assess their significance.
- 1.5.2 The evaluation sought to define the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions on the Site and assess the degree of archaeological survival.

- 1.5.3 Specifically, the evaluation was aimed at establishing and recording the presence and nature of past human activity along this part of the Old Kent Road.

2 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodological Standards

- 2.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI as well as the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2001) and *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* (GLAAS 1998. Guidance Paper 3) and *Evaluations* (Ibid, Archaeological Guidance Paper 5).

2.2 Health and Safety

- 2.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992. All other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice, in force at the time were observed and adhered to.
- 2.2.2 Wessex Archaeology was not made aware by the Client of the presence of any underground services in the excavation area. However, as a precaution, the location of each trench was 'swept' with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to trench excavation.
- 2.2.3 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Site specific Risk Assessment (61780.02) prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2.3 Fieldwork

- 2.3.1 The evaluation comprised two machine-excavated trenches (trenches A & B), sited within the footprint of the proposed development and the area of the basement of the former Public House (**Figure 1**) (Trench C).
- 2.3.2 Trench A measured 4.3m X 2.65m (11.395m²) and was orientated east-west at the rear of the Site. Trench B was orientated north-south and was situated in the central area of the Site. It measured 3.0m X 2.8m (8.4m²).
- 2.3.3 Trench C comprised the area of the former beer cellar of the Cockneys Public House. The basement slab of this cellar had been broken out by the clients' contractors, to 1.61m aOD, in advance of Wessex Archaeology's commission to undertake an evaluation and revealed truncated natural sand and gravel. Wessex Archaeology hand cleaned the revealed surface to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features and thus identify the potential for archaeological survival at this depth. A variation to the agreed Written Specification was requested by the Archaeological Planning Officer (APO) requesting additional mechanical clearance of a soil ramp to enable the extent and condition of archaeological features underlying it to be observed.

- 2.3.4 Two machine trenches (A and B) were excavated using a 180-degree wheeled machine, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Both these evaluation trenches were excavated to the depth of significant archaeological remains.
- 2.3.5 All suspected archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded on Wessex Archaeology pre-printed recording sheets. A photographic record consisting of digital images colour transparencies and monochrome prints was also compiled. The trenches were located on the ground with tapes from recognised boundaries and landmarks.
- 2.3.6 A site monitoring and sign off visit was made by Jonathan Smith, the Southwark Archaeological Planning Officer, on the afternoon of Thursday 5th January 2006. The trenches were backfilled following agreement with the APO on Friday 6th January 2006.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Character of Sequence and Stratigraphy

- 3.1.1 Trench Summary Tables containing details of the individual contexts observed and their levels above Ordnance Datum (aOD) are contained within **Appendix 1**.
- 3.1.2 In summary, this sequence can be broadly characterised as representing, from earliest to latest.
- Roman ?quarrying, pitting, ditch digging and ?surfacing.
 - Medieval/post-medieval ditch digging and *in situ* soil formation.
 - Construction and demolition of late 19th century public house and retail unit extant on the Site until November 2005.

3.2 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 3.2.1 The dated Romano-British sequence was characterised by the cutting of several pits, followed by the creation of surfacing or a trample horizon, which in turn was also truncated by possible Romano-British pitting.
- 3.2.2 Three pits/postholes [127, 129, 139] and two pits [141, 131] (**Figure 2 & 5**) were observed in superposition at the base of the sequence within Trench B.
- 3.2.3 The earliest observed pit, [131] which was cut from around 1.77m aOD, was at least 0.30m deep and extended to the south, outside the footprint of the trench. This pit was not fully excavated and its fill (130) had been physically truncated by subsequent events of pit digging [143] (see 3.2.10 below) and [129]. Fill (130) contained a large piece of a broken Greensand ?quern stone (see Section 4).
- 3.2.4 To the north, pit/posthole [129], also cut from around 1.77m aOD was some 0.80m in diameter and 0.40m deep and its fill, (128) contained five sherds of

burnt Romano-British brick and tile. Pit [129] was itself truncated to the north by pit [127].

- 3.2.5 Pit/posthole [127], some 0.75m in diameter and 0.40m deep was cut from around 1.80m aOD. Its fill (126), contained no finds, though it was sealed by an accumulated deposit, probably representing weathering and in situ soil formation, (125), which contained 1 sherd of Romano-British pottery.
- 3.2.6 To the west a further pit/posthole [139], which extended into the northern, south facing, section of Trench B, was also excavated. This pit was filled by (138) which contained Romano-British brick/tile.
- 3.2.7 Pits/postholes [127] and [139] cut a large pit [141] which, based on the recorded sequence, may have been open at the same time as pit [131]. Pit [141] possibly representing a quarry pit, was sub-rectangular in plan and ran from southwest to northeast.
- 3.2.8 Pits [127; 129; 130] were sealed by a leached, light brownish grey, sandy clay silt (125), which contained a fragment of Romano-British pottery. The absence of tip lines and the paucity of material culture from within this deposit could indicate that this deposit represents either a period of disuse and inactivity on site, with the formation of soils *in situ*, or soils being re-deposited from pit digging in the immediate vicinity rather than the deposition of material brought on to the Site.
- 3.2.9 A single pit/posthole [136], which was at least 0.30m deep and 0.50m in diameter, was observed cutting through (125) from around 1.92m aOD. This pit was in turn sealed by (124) which comprised a deposit of light brownish grey, leached sandy clay silt with a compacted upper interface which contained a greater percentage of sand and small gravels than the body of the deposit. The upper interface of (124) also contained small fragments of crushed brick/tile and appeared to be worn, probably representing a trampled horizon or surface.
- 3.2.10 To the south, trample horizon (124) had also been truncated by a further episode of pit digging, also dated to the Romano-British period. Pit [143] was at least 0.80m in diameter and at least 0.50m deep. Its penultimate fill (142) contained two sherds of Roman-British brick/tile.
- 3.2.11 Other features, possibly representing activity on the site during the Romano-British period, consisted of ditches [150] and [144] in Trench C (Figure 3 & 6).
- 3.2.12 Ditch [150] was oriented northeast-southwest with its southern terminus within the area examined. A single sherd of Romano-British greyware was retrieved from within the body of its fill (151), along with two sherds of post-medieval brick/tile pressed into its upper, truncated interface either by the construction of the original basement or during demolition.
- 3.2.13 To the south an east-west aligned ditch [144] was sampled. The fill of this ditch [145] contained no finds.

- 3.2.14 A possible pit [160] filled by (159) in Trench A was truncated by ?medieval ditch [162] (see section 3.3 below). This pit could not be sampled as it lay beneath the foundations of the rear wall of the shop to the south of the cockneys. Its relative stratigraphic location and the recorded nature of land use of the site, suggests that it may date to the Romano-British period.

3.3 Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1538)

- 3.3.1 A ditch, [162] excavated in Trench A provided the only putative evidence for activity in this period. Ditch [162] (Figure 4 & 7) ran from the southeast to the northwest, had a U shaped profile and was filled with (137) which contained Romano-British pottery and brick/tile, probably residual in this context, as well as medieval brick/tile.

3.4 Post-medieval Period (AD 1538 – AD 1789)

- 3.4.1 Ditch [162] observed in Trench A was re-cut by a later ditch [161]. This ditch [161] also aligned from southeast – northwest was filled by (108; 109; 107) which contained medieval and post medieval roof tile. Fill (107) which lay at 2.45m aOD was similar to layer (120), at 2.40m aOD, in Trench B and probably represents *in situ* soil formation within sodden or marshy ground.

3.5 Industrial/Modern Period (AD 1789 – Present)

- 3.5.1 Evidence for this period was represented by levelling up for construction with material brought onto the Site represented by (113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119) in Trench B and (101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106) in Trench A.
- 3.5.2 In addition to this levelling up the remnants of buildings constructed during the late 19th century were also encountered comprising the basement of the Cockneys and the foundations of the retail unit to the south.
- 3.5.3 To the north, putative Roman Ditch [144] was truncated by the foundation trench of the Cockneys Public House. Two heavily truncated pits [152] and [148] dating to this period were also recorded within the footprint of this basement.

4 THE FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, in a limited range of material types, and deriving from 14 contexts. All have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**. The assemblage includes material of Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

CBM = ceramic building material

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone
105		1/10				
106	5/210	2/14				
109	1/20					
120	2/262		5/160			
124	2/18					
125			1/9			
128	5/848					
130						1/1793
137	6/409		1/3			
138	1/228					
142	2/55					
147	7/125			4/5	1/3	
149	1/6	2/8	2/33			
151	2/31		1/20			
TOTAL	34/2212	5/32	10/225	4/5	1/3	1/1793

- 4.1.2 Datable finds comprise pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay pipes. Pottery sherds from contexts (**125, 137, 151**) are Romano-British (AD 43 - 410) (coarse oxidised, colour coated fineware, coarse greyware respectively), although none are more closely datable. The remaining sherds are post-medieval (AD 1538 – 1789), comprising redwares (PMR), tinglazed earthenware (TGW) and Werra slipware (WERR), the latter a German import of late 16th or early 17th century date (**120**).
- 4.1.3 Approximately half of the CBM recovered (18 fragments) is Romano-British in date. These fragments came from contexts (**120, 124, 128, 137, 138, 142**). All are heavily abraded. The remaining fragments comprise roof tile of medieval or post-medieval date (**106, 109, 151**) and post-medieval brick fragments (**147, 149**).
- 4.1.4 The clay tobacco pipe includes one complete bowl (**106**), a decorated form of early 19th century date.
- 4.1.5 The stone from (**130**) is a piece of Greensand and is possibly a quern fragment, although heavily abraded and displaying only one original surface. Greensand querns were manufactured in quantity during the Iron Age and Roman periods at Lodsworth, West Sussex (Peacock 1987).

5 CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at The Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road has demonstrated the physical presence of archaeological deposits, potentially sensitive to development dating from the late medieval/post-medieval period, from around 2.45m aOD to the underlying level of the natural.

5.1.2 The evaluation of the Site has demonstrated that:

- Roman-British deposits and inter cutting features are present on the Site from around 2m aOD. Pit [140] may represent gravel quarrying for the construction/refurbishment of Watling Street. The overlying sequence of pitting [127, 129, 136, 138] probably represent posthole construction rather than refuse pitting. Layer (124) may represent a surface associated with postholes [127, 129, 136, 138]. To the north ditch [150] which ran at roughly 90° to the line of Old Kent Road is similar to those encountered at other sites in the vicinity dating to this period such as at the St James' Estate site excavated by the Museum of London in 1990 (Thompson, Westman and Dyson, (Ed) 1998 Volume II). Ditch [144], probably of Romano-British date may represent elements associated with the laying out, construction or refurbishment of this section of Watling Street.
- Medieval utilisation of the land is elucidated by the paucity of finds dating to this period. The few medieval artefacts from the Site must be the result of casual discard within an open space adjacent to Old Kent Road. Ditch [162] probably represents a field or meadow boundary associated with drainage which was later re-cut [161] in the post-medieval period.
- Horizontal truncation appears to be absent, or limited, on the Site as evaluated. It appears that the activity of the Roman Period was followed by no activity related to construction in the subsequent 1,500 years, implying that the site remained open space as pasture and meadow (see section 1.4 above), probably subject, at only 2m above sea level to flooding or sporadic inundation. The division of the land into fields and the digging of ditches for purposes of drainage probably occurred some time in the medieval period and the patterns of land use probably remained the same until the 19th century. Post medieval deposits (120) and (107; 109) probably represent soil formation within these meadows and drainage ditch [161].
- Construction activity which sealed the soil formation horizons (120) and (107) were brought onto site to level up in advance of the 19th century development on the Site.

6 THE ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1 The archive, including context records, indices, matrices, site drawings and photographic records is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in London. It will be deposited with a suitable museum following completion of the project.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 APPENDIX 1. TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

Trench A	DIMENSIONS: 4.3M X 2.65M MAX. DEPTH: 1.85M		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
101	Dark grey coarse loose sandy clay silt with moderate small frags of red brick, frequent small & medium sub-rounded & sub-angular pebbles. Occ medium frags of mortar, small frequent frags of burnt coal, willow pattern china	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.40-1.83m
102	As for (101) but with more grey with more frequent rounded and angular pebbles, frequent mortar flecks & small CBM frags/flecks	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.60-2.40m
103	White mortar lens	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.58-2.60m
104	Mid orange brown coarse sandy silt with occ red brick frags, occ small white plaster frags, moderate small sub-rounded & sub-angular pebbles & willow pattern china	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.68-2.60m
105	Mid grey with black flecks of loose sandy silt with frequent medium sub-angular pebbles, frequent small charcoal & coal frags. Thin lens (20cm thick) of ash/clinker with willow pattern china and clay pipe	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.85-2.75m
106	Homogenous mid green grey silty clay with occ large red & yellow brick frags, rare oyster shells, medium sub-rounded flint pebbles, clay pipe, black glass bottles, white china. At surface a thin (20mm) ash/charcoal/clinker. With occ small brick frags & white china.	Levelling up/Building construction/use	2.68-2.30m
107	Dark grey coarse sandy clay silt with dark brown rusty mottling throughout. With rare medium red brick frags, occ medium sub-rounded & sub-angular pebbles, rare small oyster shell frags, small charcoal frags	Ditch fill/ in situ soil formation. Disuse of ditch [161]	2.30-1.68m
108	Light brown with dark brown mottling, sandy silt with frequent sub-angular & sub-rounded medium pebbles. Same as (109)	Ditch fill/ in situ soil formation. Disuse of ditch [161]	1.68-1.53m
109	Same as (108)	Ditch fill/ in situ soil formation use/disuse of ditch [161]	1.68-1.53m
110	Mid yellow orange coarse sandy gravel, with sub-rounded & sub-angular well rounded gravel pebbles	Geological natural gravel	1.60m+
137	As for (108) with more dark brown mottling and coarse gravel Occ CBM	Ditch fill/ use/disuse of ditch [162]	1.60-1.53m

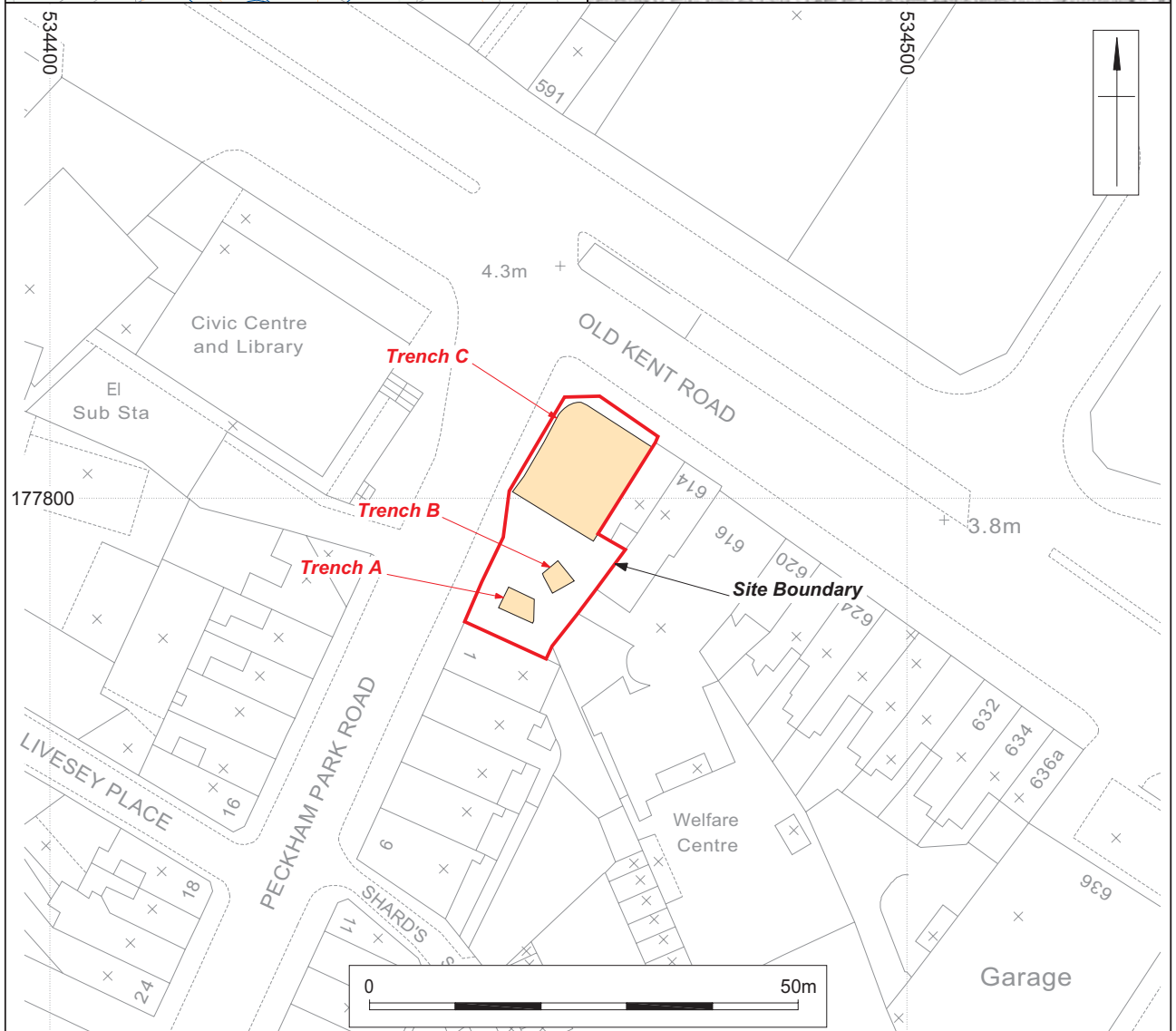
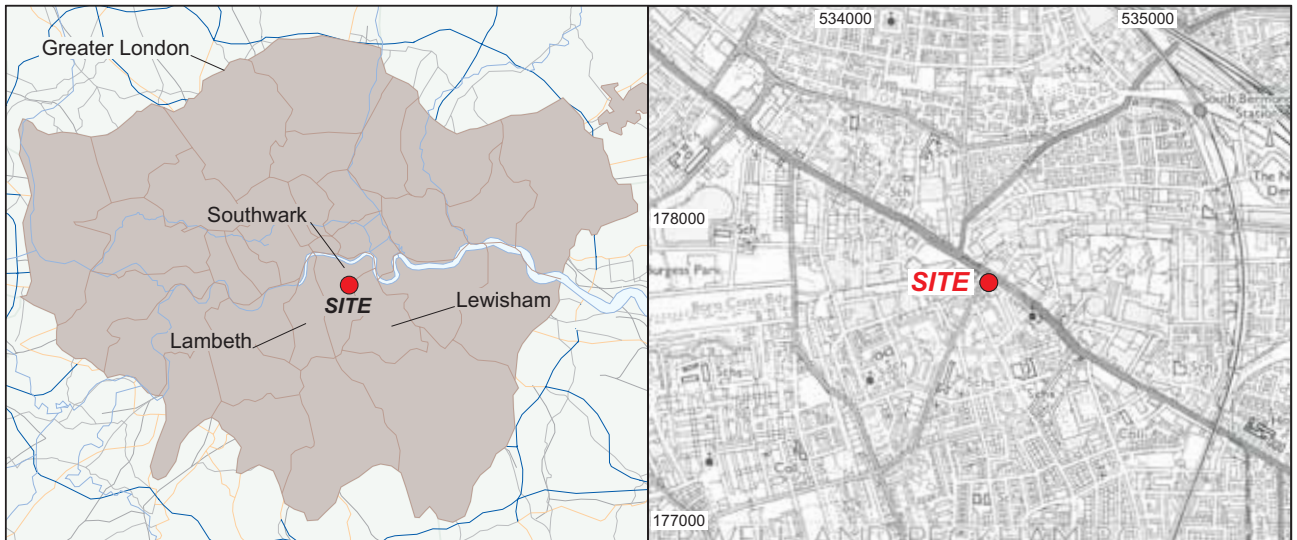
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
159	Mid grey + 10% dark brown orange mottling of soft sandy clay silt with frequent small – medium sub-rounded pebbles and occ flecks charcoal. Fill of pit [160]	Pit fill/ use/disuse	1.60m+
160	Oval pit (not excavated)	Pit cut/ construction	1.60m+
161	Cut of linear ditch orientated N/S	Ditch cut/ construction and use	2.08-1.60m
162	Cut of linear ditch orientated N/S	Ditch cut/ construction and use	1.60 – 1.40m


Trench B DIMENSIONS: 3MX 2.6M MAX. DEPTH: 2.2M			
Context	Description	Interpretative & Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
111	Concrete paving	External surface/construction	3.43-3.33m
112	Compact layers of clay with gravel clinker, tarmac and brick rubble	External surface/construction	3.33-2.98m
113	Mid brown coarse sandy silt with occ small sub-angular pebbles and small coal frags	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.98-2.88m
114	As for (113) but with darker grey brown and more frequent pebbles and rare coal frags	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.88-2.71m
115	Dark grey silt with occ medium sub-rounded pebbles, occ small CBM flecks & charcoal flecks	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.88-2.71m
116	Light grey clay silt with dark brown rusty mottling. Small angular pebbles, rare small CBM/brick becoming mortar and then plaster to the south of the trench	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.71-2.48m
117	Mid blue grey sandy clay silt with rare small angular pebbles & occ medium CBM flecks	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.69-2.49m
118	Pale orange with brown rusty mottling with patchy sand and very occ small angular pebbles	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.49-2.29m
119	Lighter than (117) blue grey clay silt with rare small & medium sub-rounded pebbles	In situ soil formation	2.43-2.26m
120	Mid grey brown with dark brown rusty mottling coarse sandy clay silt. With occ medium sub-angular pebbles, rare small CBM flecks, rare charcoal, occ small oyster frags & glazed pottery	In situ soil formation	2.26-1.90m
121	Red stack brick wall	Wall construction/ Use	3.35-2.85m
122	Concrete footings	Wall construction/ Use	2.85-2.60m
123	Cut for red brick/concrete wall	Wall construction/ Use	3.35-2.60m

Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
124	Light grey brown with brown rusty mottling (70%) coarse sandy clay silt, with medium sub-angular & sub-rounded pebbles and CBM. Compacted (trampled) upper interface	Surface construction/use	2.00-1.83m
125	Boundary diffuse between (124) & (125). Light brown grey with less mottling than (124) <10% throughout with frequent small & medium sub-angular pebbles & Roman pottery	In situ soil formation/ use/disuse	1.84-1.60m
126	Mid grey with 10% brown rusty mottling throughout fine sandy silt, with frequent small & medium sub-angular pebbles. Fill of pit [127]	Fill of pit/ Disuse/ Roman	1.80-1.40m
127	Circular/oval pit with gradually curved sides & base.	Cut of pit/ construction/use	1.80-1.40m
128	Mid grey with dark brown rusty mottling (40%) of vertical leaching which is concentrated in the top 20cm of layer. Fine sandy silt with occ small & medium sub-angular & sub-rounded pebbles with (worked) quern/ ragstone & CBM. Fill of pit [129]	Fill of pit/ pit use/disuse	1.60-1.25m
129	Oval pit with gradual & almost vertical sides and a gradual concave base	Cut of pit/posthole/ construction/use	1.60-1.25m
130	Mid grey with dark brown rusty mottling (<40%) at top 20cm of fill. Clay sandy silt with occ small & medium sub-rounded pebbles and (worked) quern. Fill of [131]	Fill of pit/posthole/ construction/use	1.70-1.40m+
131	Cut of possible pit although no edges were observed due to extending out of the footprint of the trench	Cut of pit/posthole/ construction/use	1.70-1.40m+
132	Crushed red brick	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.76-2.72m
133	Mid green grey coarse sandy clay silt with frequent small well rounded pebbles	Levelling up/external surface construction	2.74-2.46m
134	Mid grey sandy clay silt with occ dark brown mottling and occ small sub-angular & sub-rounded pebbles	Levelling up/external surface construction	1.97-1.83m
135	Mid grey with <10% dark brown rusty mottling clay silt, with occ sub-angular & angular small pebbles. Fill of pit [136]	Fill of pit/posthole/ construction/use	1.91-1.61m
136	Oval pit with steep sides and a concave base	Cut of pit/ construction/use	1.91-1.61m
138	Mid green grey fine sandy clay silt with occ small sub-rounded pebbles and CBM fragments. Fill of pit [139]	Fill of pit/ construction/use	1.58-1.29m
139	Possibly oval pit with gradual sides (not fully excavated)	Cut of pit/ construction/use	1.58-1.29m
140	Light blue grey with very occ brown rusty mottling <10% fine sandy clay silt, with occ sub-rounded small & medium pebbles. Fill of pit [141]	Fill of pit/ Disuse	1.25-1.00m
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)

141	Sub-rectangular pit with gradually sloping sides (not fully excavated)	Cut of pit/ construction/use	1.25-1.00m
142	Mid grey with dark brown mottling sandy clay silt with occ sub-rounded pebbles & CBM frags. Fill of pit [143]	Fill of pit/ Disuse	1.87-1.50m
143	Oval? Pit with very gradual sides (not fully excavated)	Cut of pit/ construction/use	1.87-1.50m

Trench C	DIMENSIONS: 11M X 13M MAX. DEPTH: 1.60M		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m aOD)
144	Linear ditch orientated E/W	Ditch cut/ construction/use	1.62-1.31m
145	Mid grey brown silt fill of ditch [144]	Ditch fill/ ditch use/disuse	1.62-1.31m
146	Wall construction trench	Wall construction/use	1.62-1.31m+
147	Mid grey brown silt fill of ditch [146]	Wall construction/use	1.62-1.31m+
148	Circular pit with sloping sides and a flat base	Pit cut/ construction/use	1.60-1.29m
149	Mid brown sandy clay silt with modern finds. Fill of pit [148]	Pit fill/ use/disuse	1.60-1.29m
150	Possible ditch cut orientated E/W	Ditch cut/ construction/use	1.63-1.19m
151	Mid grey brown silt fill of ditch [150]	Ditch fill/ use/disuse	1.63-1.19m
152	Possible pit, truncated by modern service	Pit cut/ construction/use	1.63-1.43m
153	Mid grey brown silt fill of poss pit [152]	Pit fill/ use/disuse	1.63-1.43m
154	Possible linear feature, not excavated	Pit construction	1.60m+
155	Mid grey brown silt fill of linear [154]	Pit use/disuse	1.60m+
156	Mid grey brown silt fill of ?pit [157]	Pit use/disuse	1.60m+
157	Possible large pit. Not excavated	Pit construction.	1.60m+

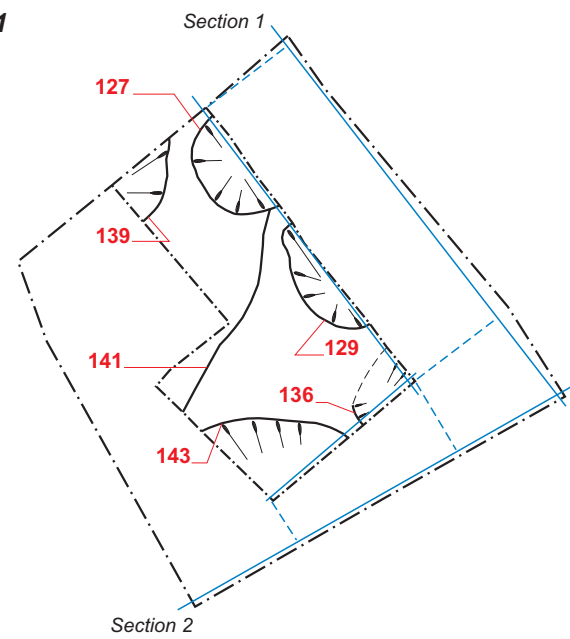


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	Date:	18/01/06	Revision Number:	0
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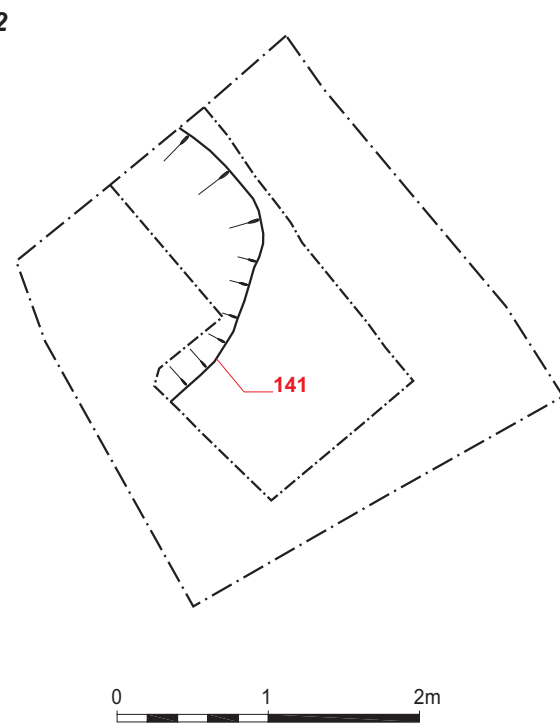
Site Location Map showing Trench Locations

Figure 1

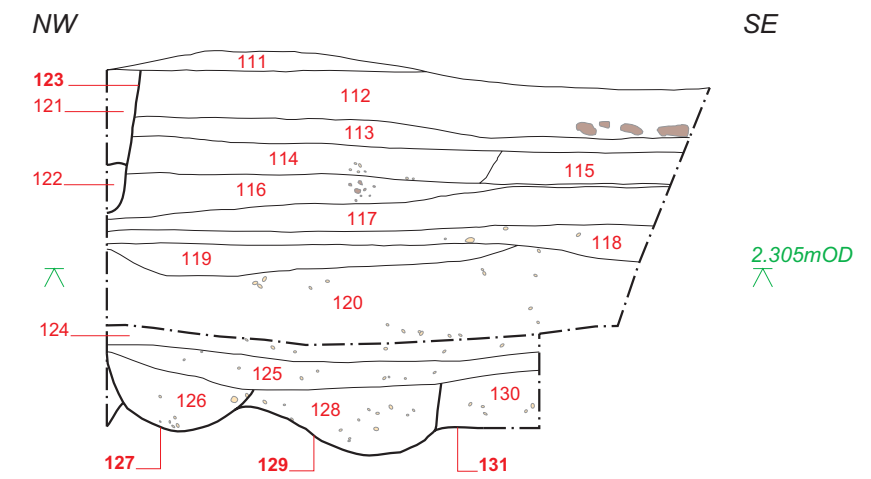
Trench B - Plan 1



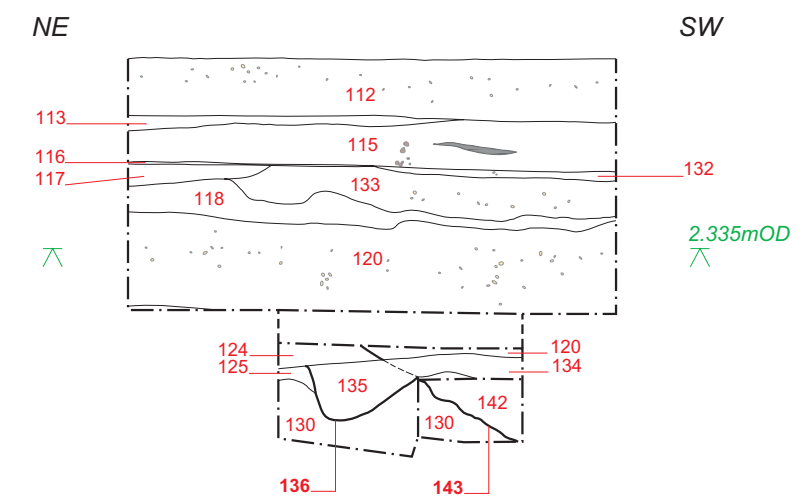
Trench B - Plan 2

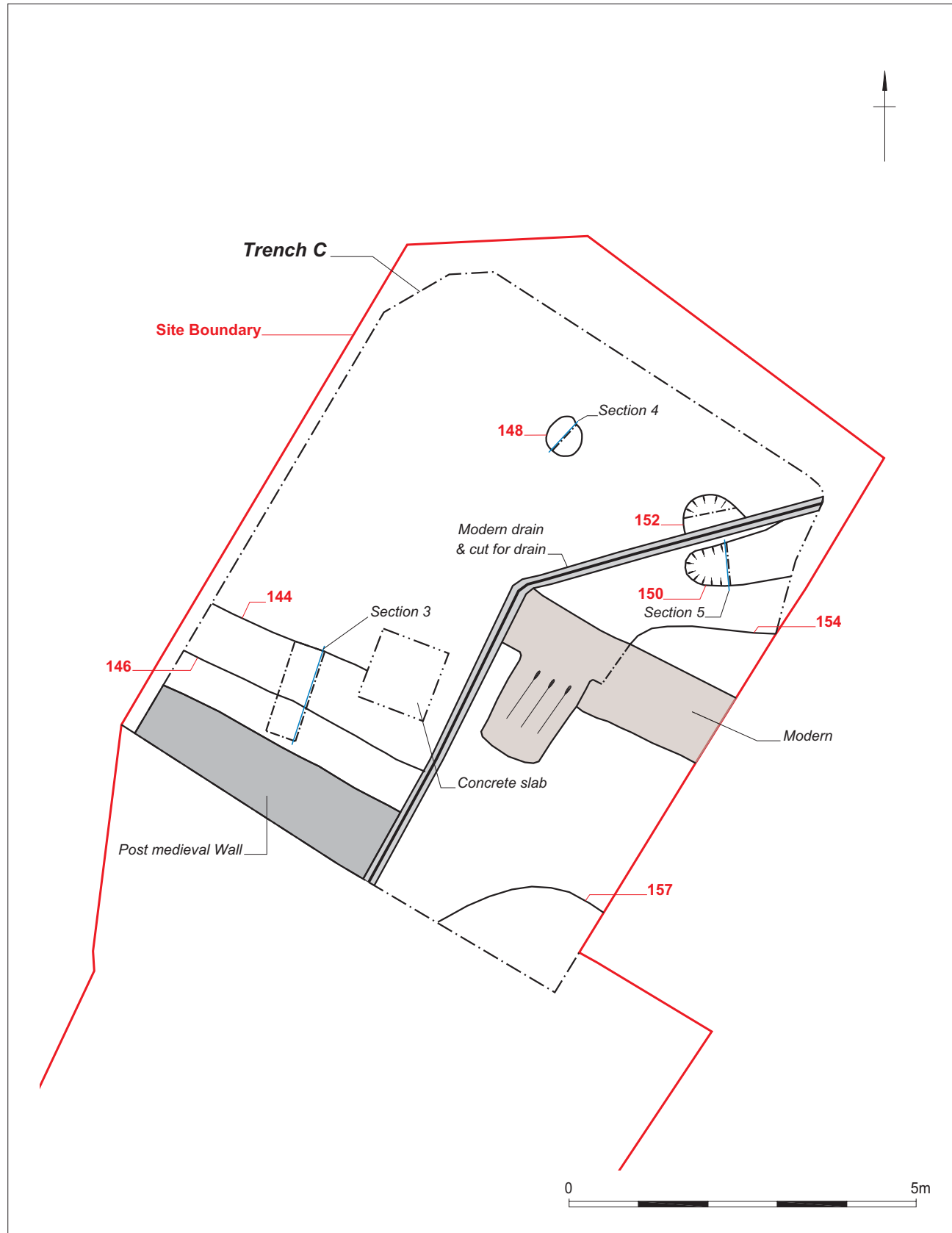


Section 1

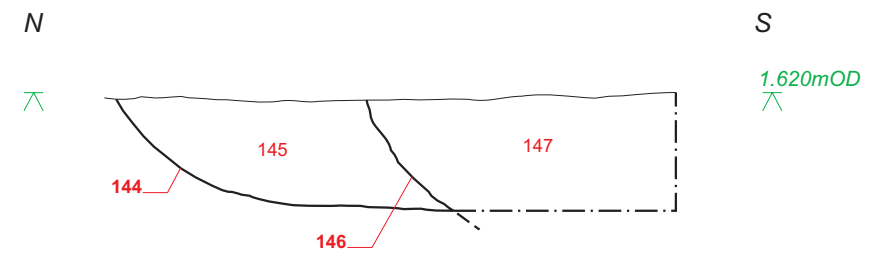


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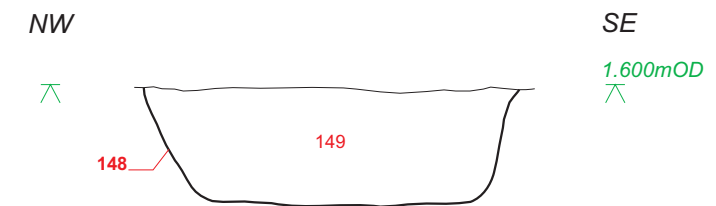




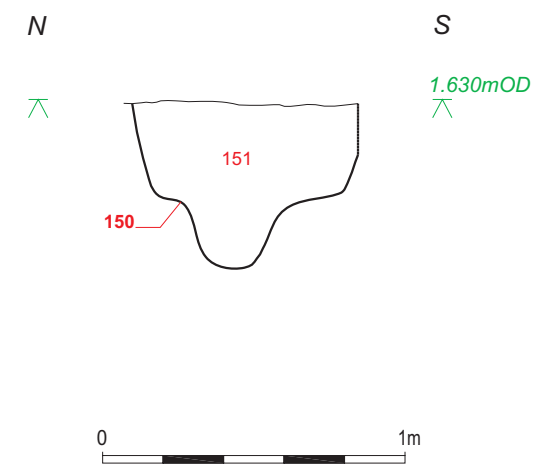
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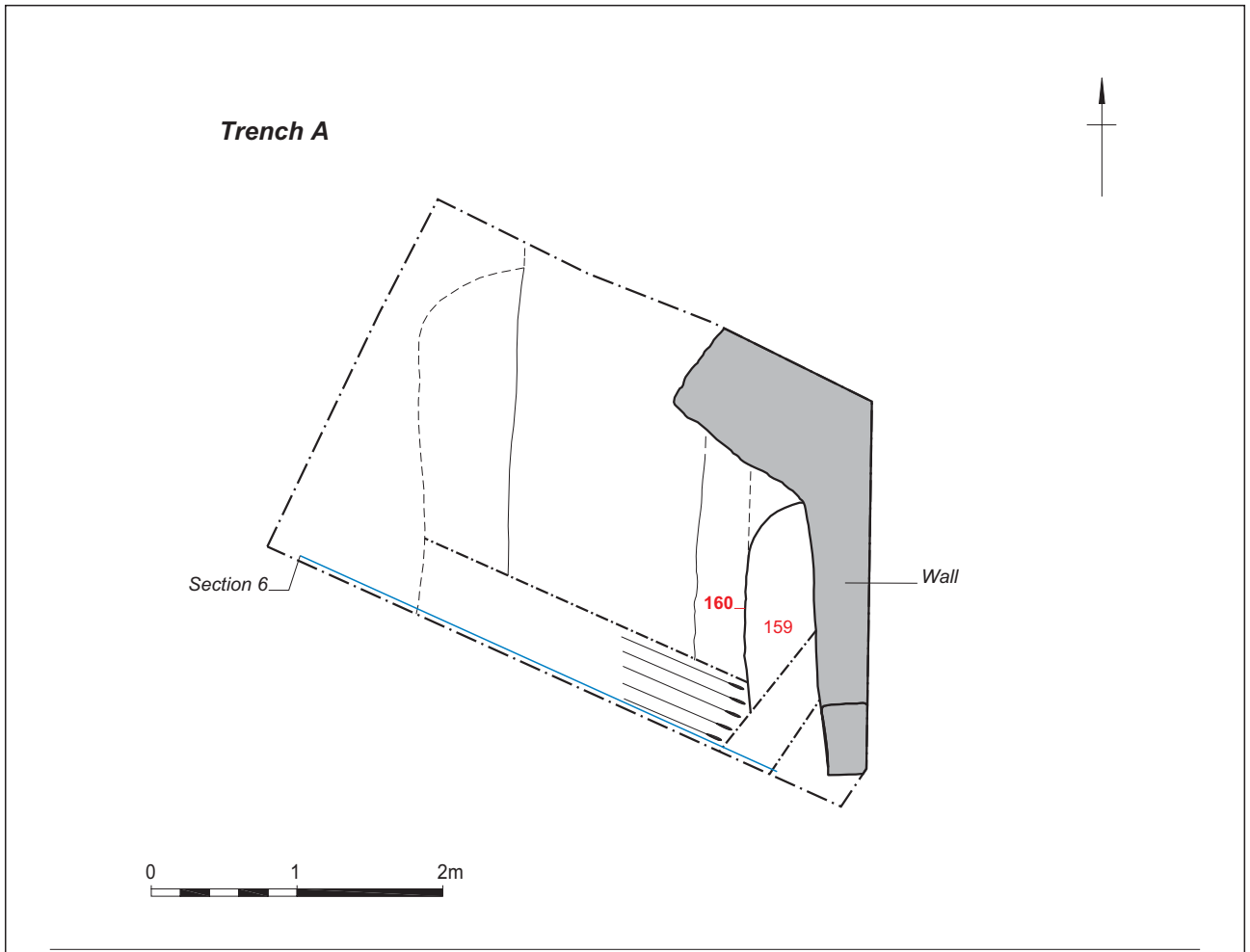


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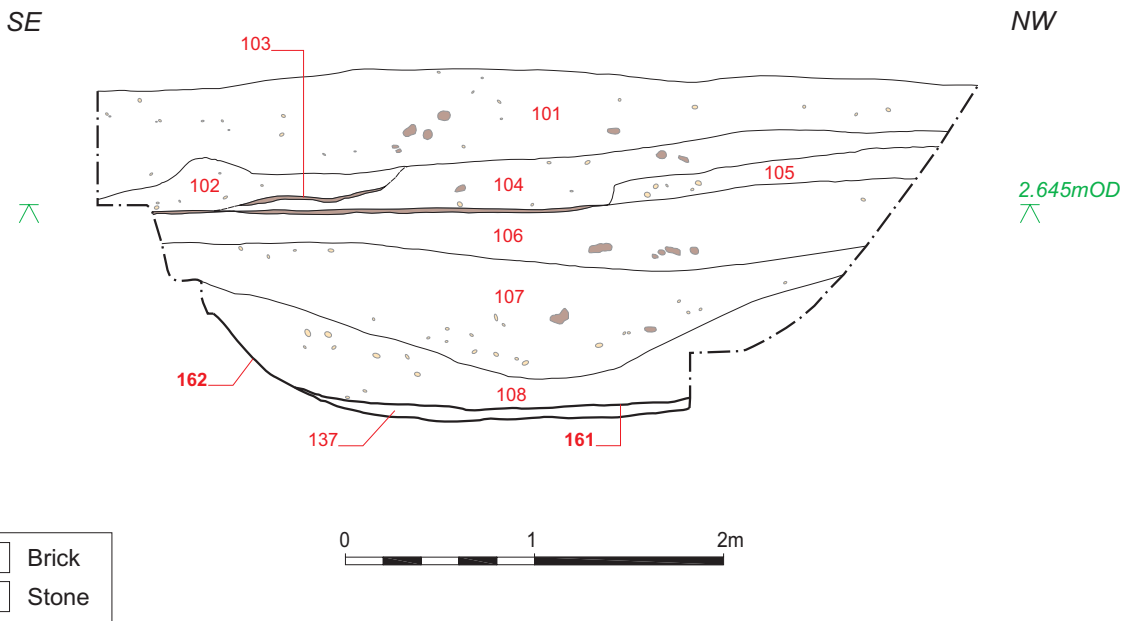


Section 5





Section 6



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Trench A Plan with North Facing Section

Figure 4



Figure 5: Trench B from the north (1m scale) with Pit [141] (bottom of frame)



Figure 6: General shot of Trench C from the south



Figure 7: Trench A from the north (1m scale) showing Ditches [161] & [162]



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