

**107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead
London Borough of Southwark, SE15 3DT**

An Archaeological Evaluation



June 2016



107-109 Ivydale Road
Nunhead, London SE15 3DT

An Archaeological Evaluation

Site code: IVL16
NGR: TQ 35699 75617 (centre)

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Abstract

Between the 15th and 17th of June 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at 107-109 Ivydale Road. The works were undertaken as a pre-determination exercise as part of the planning process for the redevelopment of the site.

The site footprint partly overlies the western boundary of the London to Lewes Archaeological Priority Zone and there was thought to be some potential of finding evidence of the associated Roman road.

Two trial trenches were dug, trench 1 measuring 8m NE-SW by 1.8m NW-SE. Trench 2 had to be dug in two parts due to the uncovering of a manhole; 2a was 2.86m NE-SW by 1.46m NW-SE whilst trench 2b was 6.86m NE-SW by 1.7m NW-SE.

Only evidence for the post-medieval development of the site was found. This took the form of two yellow stock brick walls, [109] in trench 1 and [214] in trench 2b. These relate to the domestic residential usage of the land, specifically the terrace houses built on the site in between 1872-1894. The 1895 OS map (see fig.21) seems to indicate that the walls [109] and [214] likely formed part of the terrace house structures, as it is clear that these extended roughly three quarters across the site footprint. [109] may have formed part of the dividing wall between what was previously 107 and 109 Ivydale road, also extending further NE delineating between the two gardens (see fig.22) whilst [214] many have formed part of a similar dividing wall between what was previously 111-113 Ivydale Road, also extending further NE to delineate between the two gardens.

In trench 1 the top of wall [109] was encountered at a very shallow depth of only 32.68mOD, which was roughly 130mm below ground level at the NE end of the trench. This represents the highest level that archaeology was found at on the site. In trench 2b the top of wall [214] was first encountered at a level of 32.57mOD, which was roughly 190mm below ground level. Thus, archaeology is more likely to be encountered at a higher level towards the NE extent of the site footprint.

The natural geology, which has been registered as (108) in trench 1, (207) in trench 2a and (222) in trench 2b was characterised as a mid-orangey yellow clay that was first encountered at a level of 32.11mOD at the NE end of trench 1, 31.71mOD in trench 2a and 31.61mOD in trench 2b. This reflects the slight rise in topography on the site from SW-NE.

With regards to the next phase of works it is suggested that no archaeological condition be attached to the new development at 107-109 Ivydale Road. No significant archaeological remains were found during the course of the evaluation; no evidence whatsoever was found for the Roman road and no in situ Roman remains were recovered nor any residual material. No further archaeological monitoring is required.

Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	1
2 Site location, geology and topography	5
3 Archaeological and historical background	8
4 Archaeological research questions	9
5 Methodology	9
6 Results	12
7 Conclusions and recommendations	28
8 Sources	32
Appendix I Context list	34
Appendix II Trench plans, levels and sections	35
Appendix III The Pottery by <i>Paul Blinkhorn</i>	41
Appendix IV Clay Tobacco Pipe by <i>Florence Smith Nicholls</i>	48
Appendix V OASIS data collection form	51

List of figures

Front cover- Oblique view of wall [214], facing N, 1m scale

		Page
Fig.1	OS location plan	1
Fig.2	Proposed site plan. This drawing and the works depicted are the copyright of Chapman & Corbett. Plan provided by AKT Planning & Architecture	4
Fig.3	Map showing the site in relation to the Nunhead Cemetery Conservation Area, (band the London to Lewes Roman Road Archaeological Priority Zone	5
Fig.4	Extract from the British Geological Survey Sheet 270, with site located marked in red	6
Fig.5	Outline of proposed development site	7
Fig.6	Plan showing location of archaeological trial trenches	12
Fig.7	View of trench 1, facing SW, 1m scale	13
Fig.8	View of NW section, facing NW, 1m scale	14
Fig.9	View of [109] as seen in the stepped out NE section of trench 1, facing NE, 1m scale	15
Fig.10	View of layer of concrete and garden border on the SE side of the trench, facing SE, 1m scale	16
Fig.11	Oblique view of trench 1, facing S, 1m scale	17
Fig.12	Oblique view of trench 1, facing E, 1m scale	18
Fig.13	View of trench 1 facing NE, facing NE, 1m scale	20
Fig.14	View of full length of trench 2, facing SW, 1m scale	21
Fig.15	View of trench 2a, facing SW, 1m scale	22
Fig.16	View of SE section of trench 2a, facing SE, 1m scale	23
Fig.17	View of trench 2b, facing SW, 1m scale	24
Fig.18	Oblique view of trench 2b, facing W, 1m scale	25
Fig.19	Oblique view of wall [214], facing N, 1m scale	26
Fig.20	View of trenches 2a and 2b, facing NE, 1m scale	28

Fig.21	Extract from the OS Map 5 feet to the mile, 1895, with site outline marked 30 in red	30
Fig.22	Land Registry Series London Sheet XI. 59 5 feet to the mile, 1912	31
Fig.23	Plan of trench 1, (original drawn at 1:20)	35
Fig.24	Plan of trenches 2a and 2b, (original drawn at 1:20)	36
Fig.25	Section through trench 1, (original drawn at 1:10)	38
Fig.26	Section through trench 2a, (original drawn at 1:10)	39
Fig.27	Section through section 2b, (original drawn at 1:10)	40
Fig.28	Pottery sherds from context (103)	42
Fig.29	Pottery sherds from context (105)	43
Fig.30	Piece of refined whiteware from context (106)	44
Fig.31	Base of piece of refined whiteware from (106)	45
Fig.32	Pottery sherds from context (107)	46
Fig.33	Stamped Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware sherd from (107)	46
Fig.34	Pottery sherds from context (201)	47
Fig.35	Clay pipe stem fragment stamped with the word ‘...ANDREWS’ from context (103)	48
Fig.36	Clay pipe stem fragment stamped with the word ‘DEPTFOR...’ from context (103)	48
Fig.37	Discoloured clay pipe stem without borehole from context (106)	49

1 Introduction

1.1 This report forms the summary of the results of an archaeological field evaluation conducted at 107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead London Borough of Southwark, SE15 3DT. The evaluation took place between the 15th and 17th of June 2016. This entailed the excavation and recording of two trial trenches.

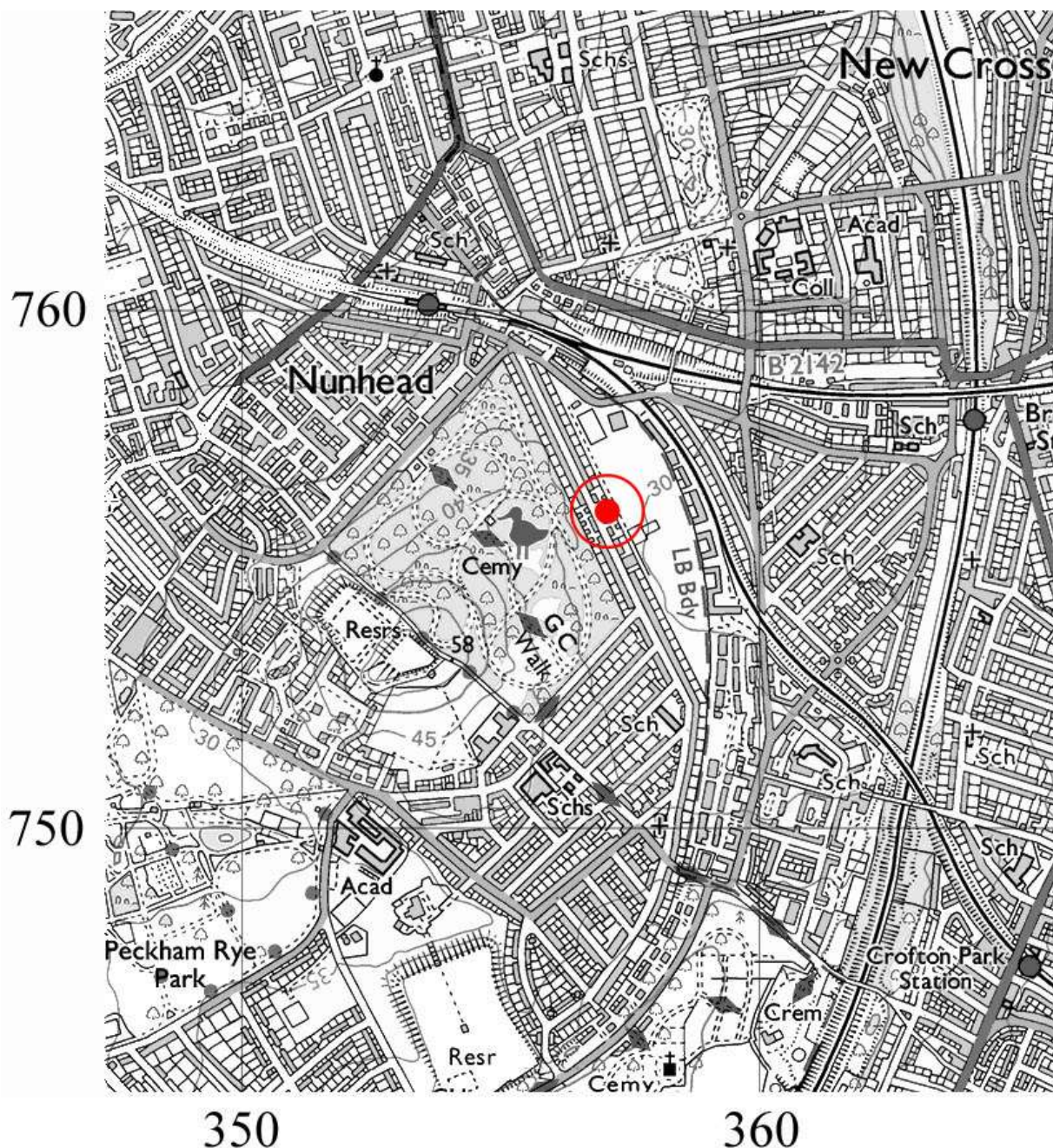


Fig. 1: OS location plan

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- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned to inform decision making as part of the planning application process for residential development on the site. The proposed development will entail the demolition of the two existing prefab properties and their associated outbuildings followed by the construction of five new residential units arranged as a terrace (see fig.2). The five terraced units will include 3 x 4 bedroom, 1 x 3 bedroom and 1 x 2 bedroom houses with gardens as well as cycle and bin storage at the south-west frontage of the property facing Ivydale Road. Unlike the pre-existing prefab bungalows, these units will consist of at least two storeys.
- 1.3 Southwark Council advised that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken at 107-109 Ivydale Road as a pre-determination exercise,¹ in reference to Saved Southwark Plan Policy 3.19.² As such the archaeological evaluation has been deemed necessary to ascertain the nature of, level of survival, and condition of any archaeological remains likely to be affected within the redevelopment footprint.
- 1.4 This follows the standards set out in the London Borough of Southwark's Peckham and Nunhead Action Area Plan which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

Theme 6 - Design and heritage: Attractive places full of character

4.7.2 The policies will help deliver the following objectives:

- *D1: Ensuring new development is built to the highest quality design.*
- *D2: Ensuring the design, scale and location of new buildings respects the character of places and helps create attractive streets and neighbourhoods.*
- *D3: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment and using the heritage of places as an asset to promote positive change.*
- *D4: Creating places where everyone feels safe and secure.*³

- 1.5 Land on the eastern side of Ivydale Road lies within the London to Lewes Road Archaeological Priority Zone (see fig.3) and as such there are relevant policies which should be taken into consideration during the planning process. Whilst only the northeastern extent of the wider application site falls into the Archaeological Priority Zone, the new development will be closer to this potentially sensitive area than the current prefab structures. The following is taken from the Saved Southwark Plan policies (2013), some of which has now been consolidated into the Core Strategy (2011):

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance,

¹ Duty Admin Officer Southwark Council Planning Division (personal communication by letter. 5th April, 2016)

² Southwark Council (2013) *Saved Southwark Plan policies*. pp.51-2

³ Southwark Council (2014) *Peckham and Nunhead Area Action Plan Development Plan Document*. p.92

including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.⁴

⁴ Southwark Council (2013) *Saved Southwark Plan policies*. pp.51-2



Fig. 2: Proposed site plan. This drawing and the works depicted are the copyright of Chapman & Corbett. Plan provided by AKT Planning & Architecture

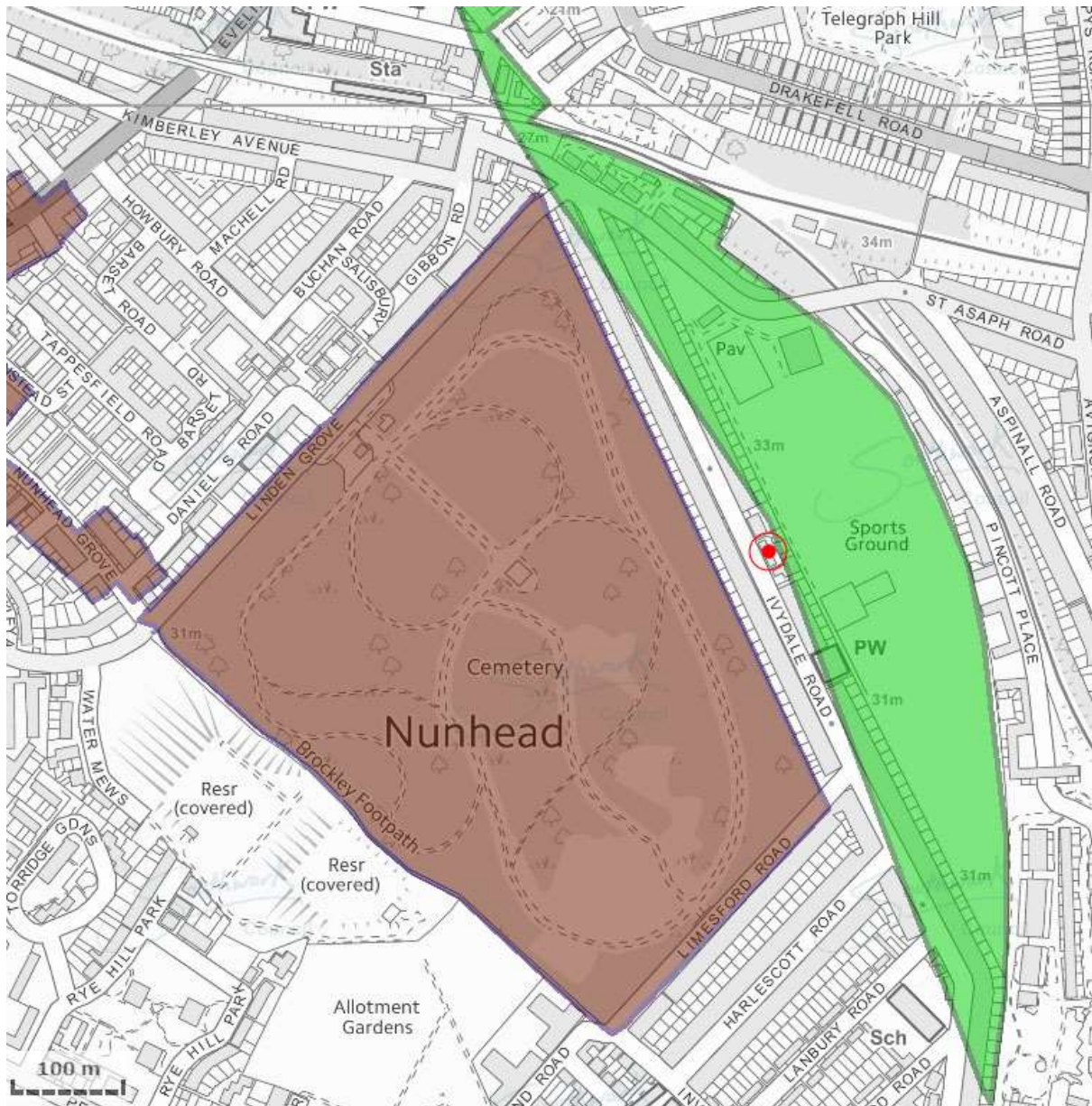


Fig. 3: Map showing the site, (red), in relation to the Nunhead Cemetery Conservation Area, (brown), and the London to Lewes Roman Road Archaeological Priority Zone, (green)

Sourced from Southwark Council (2011) 'Southwark Historical Mapping.'

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site comprises two residential developments situated towards the centre of Ivydale Road, on the east side of the road. It includes two prefab bungalows, an outbuilding and gardens. The site forms an 'L' shape, measuring approximately 30m x 25m, excluding the south-east corner which forms the garden of an adjoining property. A third property 105, situated to the rear of 107 has been removed prior to the commencement of this study.

The site is bounded by Ivydale Road to the west and a row of new housing, which marks the boundary with Nunhead Cemetery. To the east, the site is bounded by Haberdashers'

Aske's Sports Grounds. To the north and south the site is bounded by residential buildings.

According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1998) the site sits within a large expanse of London Clay, surrounded by Lambeth Group Clay. The site is relatively level throughout, at approximately 32mOD. There is a very slight rise from south to north.

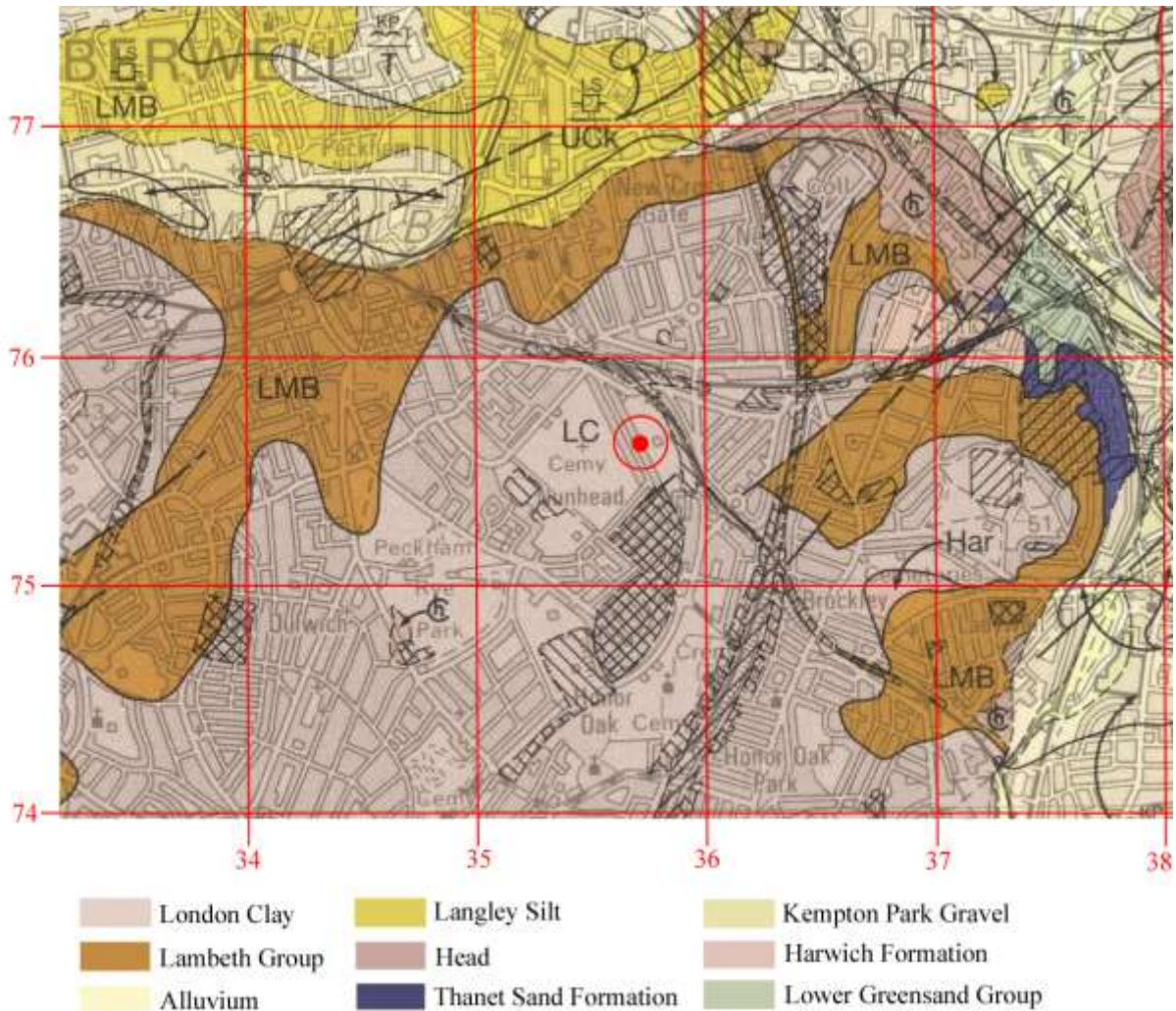


Fig. 4: Extract from the British Geological Survey Sheet 270, with site located marked in red.

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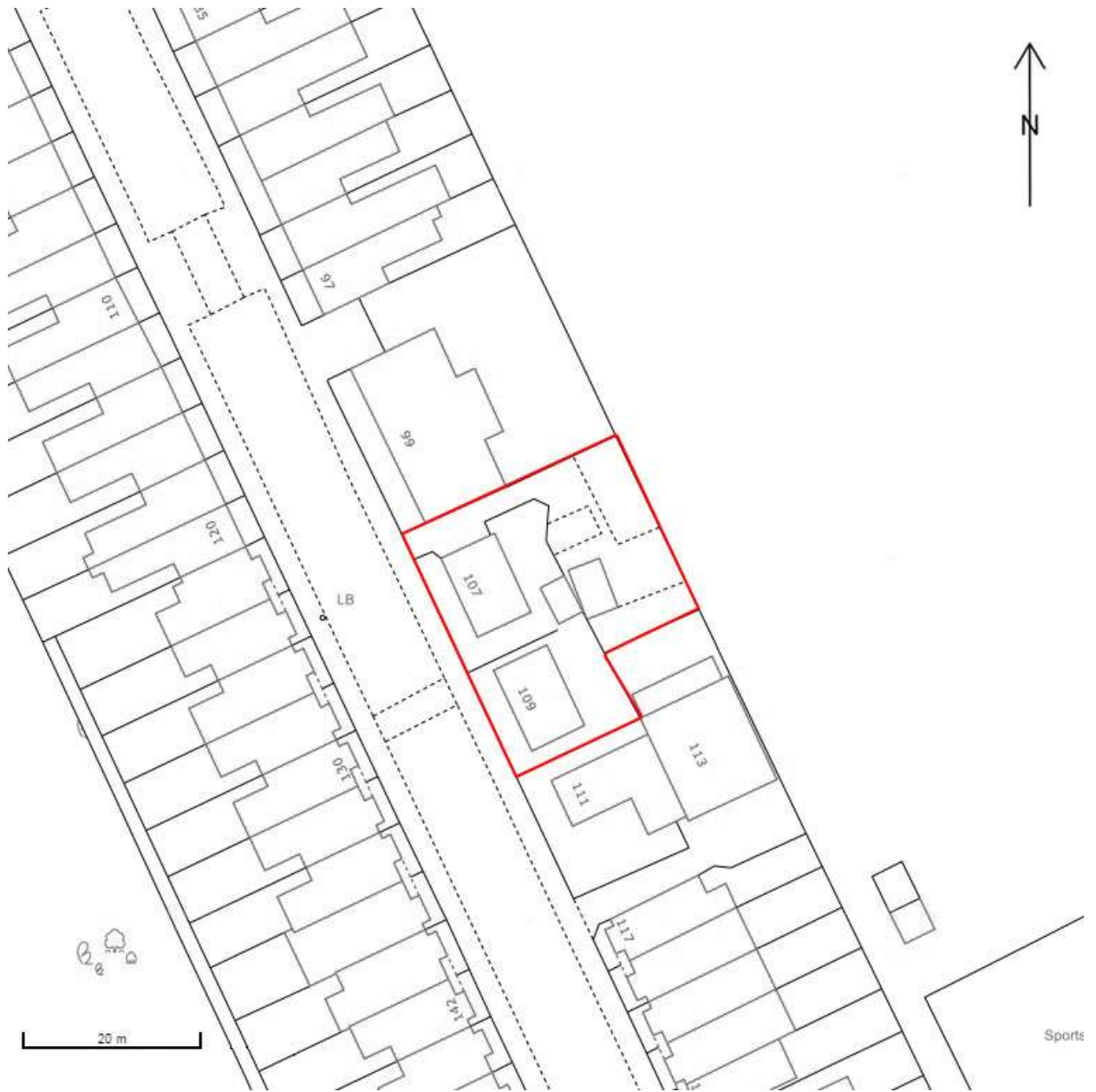


Fig. 5: Outline of proposed development site (red)

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3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological and historic background to the site has been discussed at length in the DBA produced to accompany the present planning application, (Compass 2016), and so will not be reproduced at length. Only the most pertinent points will be repeated below.

3.2 *Prehistoric*

A single flint flake has been recovered to the north of the site location and represents the closest findspot to the study area found in the GLHER search. Despite this, it also represents the only prehistoric find in the entire study area and is likely the result of accidental loss or residual scatter.

For this reason, it was concluded that the chance of finding prehistoric remains was low, and if at all most likely in the form of occasional residual flints.

3.3 *Roman*

The most significant archaeological record of Roman occupation in this area is the London-Lewes road which is believed to have passed along the eastern side of Ivydale Road, and possibly within the site boundary. The large flint-gravel road surface was exposed on two occasions both to the north and the south of the site, in the 1930s and was shown to be just over 6m wide. It was found approximately 0.67m to 0.85m below present day levels. The true course is somewhat speculative and the boundaries of the Archaeological Priority Zone reflect this in that they are very broad.

Though there are also isolated findspots pertaining to Roman material, such as two cremation urns and other objects found to the north-east of the site location, no more substantial evidence of sustained occupation has been found near the site. It is proposed that the site was probably located within the hinterland of the settlement at Southwark, perhaps under cultivation but not densely populated.

Therefore, the likelihood of finding Roman remains was considered to be low-medium, some evidence for the road itself (or associated roadside ditches) being most likely.

3.4 *Saxon and medieval*

No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found within the vicinity of the development site. Additionally no records relating to the medieval period were returned by the GLHER search. Despite the fact that the Nunhead area was associated with medieval manorial estates, it is possible that Nunhead was not continuously occupied during this period and that any activity which took place did not impact upon the archaeological record. The site is believed to have lain within an agricultural landscape on the periphery of any settlement.

It was considered that the likelihood of finding any Saxon or medieval remains was negligible.

3.5 Post-medieval

The majority of GLHER records consulted in relation to the site relate to the post-medieval / modern period, therefore it is expected that the majority of archaeological remains recovered will be of this nature. This is supported by the cartographic evidence which indicates the site was situated on open land until the 1870s. It is extremely likely that remains of the late-19th century terraced buildings which existed on the site footprint, before they were destroyed in 1944 by a V1 flying bomb will be encountered during development of the site. However these finds will be of limited archaeological value as the majority of their contemporary terraced properties survive to this day on either side of the site and on the opposite side of the road.

It was thought that the likelihood of finding later post-medieval remains particularly of the late-19th century onwards was high.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific questions:

- Is there any evidence of the projected Roman road on the site? What form does this take?
- If the road is present what evidence is there of construction methods; length of use; abandonment?
- Is there any evidence of medieval or post-medieval development on the site? What form does this take, (domestic / agricultural / industrial)?
- Can later archaeological deposits or features be related to land uses indicated in the cartographic records?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
- What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 The field and post-excavation work were carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation, 2015*), and to regional frameworks, (Gurney, D. ‘*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*’, 2003). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

5.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team have valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, gloves etc., as required.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has taken place prior to groundworks for the proposed redevelopment as described above. The fieldwork will involved the excavation of two trial trenches sited to locate surviving elements of the potential Roman Road including road surfaces, roadside ditches or roadside activity, whilst also providing adequate coverage of the new development footprint, (see fig.2).

The two trial trenches were proposed to be approximately 8m SW-NE x 1.8m NW-SE (trench 1) and 10m x 1.5m (trench 2). Trench 2 had to be dug in two sections (see fig.6) in order to avoid a manhole, thus its smaller NW part measured 2.85m SW-NE x 1.40m NW-SE, and its larger SE part measured 7m SW-NE x c.1.52m NW-SE.

5.2.2 *These evaluation trial trenches only constitute a pre-determination exercise as part of an application for full planning permission and the results from them will inform the archaeological condition attached to planning permission as agreed by Southwark Council.*

5.2.3 Initial bulk excavation of the trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Deposits were generally removed in this way in shallow spits to the latest significant archaeological horizon, or in the absence of remains to a clean natural / subsoil layer. In areas where concrete had to be removed a pneumatic drill was utilised. The NW end of trench 1 was stepped out so as to provide safe and easy access.

5.2.4 Following initial clearance a base plan of the site was produced followed by an on-site decision as to the extent and likely significance of archaeological deposits and features within the trenches to dictate the extent of hand-excavation required. Sufficient work was undertaken to establish the nature of deposits and features and their relationships with one another, with adequate recovery of finds dating and other evidence.

5.2.5 Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan and section, at scales of 1:10 or 1:20.

5.2.6 The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid.

5.2.7 Levels were taken on the top and bottom of any archaeological features or deposits, transferred from a Temporary Benchmark, (a drain cover marked in the topographic survey, 33mOD).

5.2.8 The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography in .jpeg and RAW formats.

5.2.9 The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual, (*MoLAS, Archaeological Site Manual, Third Edition - 1994*). By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used was directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

5.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and / or analysis and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

5.3.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including CiFA's '*Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*' (2014).

5.3.2 All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of ceramic building material and 20th / 21st century material, were discarded after an appropriate record was made. Sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards as stated above.

5.4 Report procedure

5.4.1 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

5.4.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, Southwark Borough Council and Southwark Local History Library.

5.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client and with Southwark Council.

5.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

6.2 Trench 1



Fig. 7: View of trench 1, facing SW, 1m scale

6.2.1 Trench 1 was situated within the back yard of 107 Ivydale Road, measured c.8m long NE-SW by c.1.8m wide NW-SE at its SW end. The NE end of the trench was partially located within the APZ. The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.22m below ground level at its SW end (31.78mOD) and 0.96m at its NE end (31.85mOD)-as can be seen from the topographic survey above the ground level slightly slopes down

towards the NE. A natural deposit constituting mid orangey-yellow clay was found at a level of approximately 1m below ground level at the SW end (31.99mOD) and 0.7m below ground level at its NE end (32.11mOD).



Fig. 8: View of NW section, facing NW, 1m scale

6.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence for trench 1 was relatively straight-forward; the section drawing fig. 25 should be consulted as a reference for this, as well as the photograph fig.8 above. As can be seen on the topographical survey above, both the SW and NE ends of trench 1 were overlaid by concrete, 30mm thick in section towards the SE end of the trench and not consistently present at this level at the NE end of the trench. Below this was a mid grey-brown made ground (101) with some brick and building debris inclusions that no doubt relate to the contemporary garden to the rear of 107 Ivydale Road. This was 150-190mm thick in section.

6.2.3 A yellow stock wall, [109], ran along the full extent of the trench aligned SW-NE (see fig.23) and was first encountered just below the level of topsoil at the NE end of the trench. This was not kept in situ due to the need to continue excavating deeper in the narrow trench to ascertain whether there was any evidence of Roman activity, however it was preserved in the SW and NE sections of the trench (see fig.9 for example). The wall was better preserved in the NE section and to a higher level-the top of the wall was at 32.68mOD and the base 32.07mOD. In the SW section, the top of the wall was seen at 32.5mOD and the base at 32.32mOD. [109] appears to have had six courses in stretcher bond formation, with the bottom three of these stepped out, the upper three courses composed of two rows of bricks roughly 260mm wide, and the bottom three courses stepped out to a width of at least 540mm. The bricks were bonded by an orange

mortar. The wall itself was at least 8m and continued further NE and SW, and was approximately 550mm wide at its greatest extent. The projected lines of the wall are marked with a dotted line on fig.23. At the NE end of the trench, [109] was approximately 200mm away from the SE side of the trench and 1.04m away from the NW side of the trench. At the SW end of the trench, [109] was approximately 400mm away from the SE side of the trench and 1m away from the NW side of the trench. The dimensions of a brick from the wall are as follows: 110mm wide x 240mm long x 80mm thick. No construction cut for the wall was immediately apparent.



Fig. 9: View of [109] as seen in the stepped out NE section of trench 1, facing NE, 1m scale

- 6.2.4** A mid-orangey clay deposit (102) with some crushed brick and charcoal inclusions was encountered below (101), 190-260mm thick in section. Below this was (103), a light-yellowish-brown clay and possibly a redeposited natural with frequent building debris inclusions as well as moderately frequent pebble inclusions. This was 160-180mm thick in section. (103) contained a piece of stamped clay pipe stem (see Appendix IV) and some pottery sherds (see Appendix III), including a piece of Frechen stoneware dating to 1550-1750. This piece must have been residual, which provides further evidence that (103) was a redeposited natural clay. At the SW end of the trench where wall [109] appeared at a lower level (103) overlaid and was deposited up against it.
- 6.2.5** The stratigraphical sequence at the NE end of the trench differs somewhat at this level as a layer of concrete (110) is present approximately 320mm below ground level; this was 120mm thick. This concrete layer appeared at 230mm along from the SW end of the trench on the SE side and extended along to the NE end of the trench. This is also

associated with a piece of garden furniture (potentially some kind of border) near the NE end of the trench at a depth of 220mm (see fig.9).



Fig. 10: *View of layer of concrete and garden border on the SE side of the trench, facing SE, 1m scale*



Fig. 11: *Oblique view of trench 1, facing S, 1m scale*



Fig. 12: *Oblique view of trench 1, facing E, 1m scale*

6.2.6 Below (103) was a thin layer of crushed CBM rich clay (104) measuring a maximum thickness of 20-50mm. This was light red-orange in colour and potentially associated with [109], first appearing at a level of 32.42mOD. [109] first appears at a much higher level in the NE section, so perhaps (104) is representative of a later disturbance of wall [109] towards its SW extent.

A mid-brown clay-rich layer (105) with some distinct pockets of charcoal was found below (104). This context was 100-200mm thick. At the SW end of the trench (105) was both deposited up against [109] and also was found underneath its base. In this context some pieces of 19th and residual 18th century pottery were found (see Appendix III).

Underneath this was (106) which constitutes the lower thin deposit of crushed burnt CBM rich clay, though this was a darker red-orange colour. This was roughly 30-90mm thick. This layer was thicker and more compact than (104), and was first observed at a level of 32.27mOD in the NW section (SW end) of the trench. This context also produced a small assemblage of 19th century pottery and a single discoloured fragment of clay pipe (see Appendices III and IV).

6.2.7 (107) was a layer of mid brown-grey subsoil beneath (106) which was approximately 180-300mm thick. The top of this context was slightly darker and provided a buried surface which was more discernible during the process of excavation than in section. This likely reinforced [109]. It was in this buried soil horizon that a larger assemblage of finds including pottery and clay pipe stems was recovered, including some residual 17th century pieces (see Appendices III and IV). Below this was the natural mid orangey-yellow clay (108).



Fig. 13: *View of trench 1 facing NE, facing NE, 1m scale*

6.3 Trench 2



Fig. 14: View of full length of trench 2, facing SW, 1m scale

6.3.1 Trench 2 was located partly within the rear yard of 109 Ivydale Road but also overlaid some of the garden area to the NE of this and beyond the fence that delineated this yard space. Trench 2 was originally planned to measure 10m long by 1.5m, however it had to split into two due to the discovery of a large manhole. These are labelled above in fig.6 as trench 2a and 2b and will be discussed separately below to maintain clarity.

The smaller trench 2a to the NE measured 2.86m NE-SW by 1.46m NW-SE, whilst the larger trench 2b to the SW measured 6.86m NE-SW by 1.7m NW-SE at its greatest extent. Thus in total the entire trench was 9.72m long. 2b and the NE end of 2a lay within the APZ.

6.4 Trench 2a



Fig. 15: *View of trench 2a, facing SW, 1m scale*

- 6.4.1** The trench was dug to a maximum depth of 1.23m below ground level (31.62mOD) with the natural yellow/orange clay (207) first encountered at a level of approximately 31.71mOD. The stratigraphy in trench 2a not surprisingly has some strong parallels with what was seen in trench 2b as well as trench 1. However, so as to err on the side of caution and not cause confusion, separate context numbers have been employed for trenches 2a and 2b even when the contexts themselves are possibly the same.

The trench bottom was concave (see fig.16) due to the nature of the compact space which was dug out by mechanical excavator.

- 6.4.2** The uppermost layer seen in trench 2a was a made ground (201) containing a mix of roots, pebbles, slate, CBM, and concrete related to the contemporary garden/rear yard. This was 330m-420mm thick as seen in the SE section (see fig.16 below). During cleaning of the section a small assemblage of 19th century pottery was found in this context (see Appendix III). Below this was (202), a layer made up of compacted dark grey gravels which measured 100-130mm in thickness.



Fig. 16: View of SE section of trench 2a, facing SE, 1m scale

- 6.4.3** A compacted crushed CBM layer, (203) was observed below (202). This measured 50-90mm thick and first appeared at a level of 32.35mOD. Below this was a dirty yellow-brown redeposited clay (204) with charcoal flecking which was 40-150mm thick. This overlaid another layer of compacted crushed CBM (205) which was thinner than (203) at 10-70mm thick and first appeared at a level of 32.21mOD.
- 6.4.4** Below this, (206) comprised of another dirty yellow-brown clay with charcoal flecking. This was much thicker; 70-460mm as seen in the SE section. Below this was the yellow/orange gravelly clay natural (207) as mentioned previously.

6.5 Trench 2b



Fig. 17: *View of trench 2b, facing SW, 1m scale*

- 6.5.1** Trench 2b was dug to 1.2m below ground (31.65mOD) at its NE end, 840mm below ground level (31.75mOD) at its SW end and to a level of 31.53mOD where a pipe trench was present at the SW end of the trench. Natural yellow-orange clay (222) was only encountered at the bottom of the trench in the NE corner (see fig.24) at a level of 31.61mOD and at the bottom of the trench on the SW side, at a depth of 31.57mOD. The stratigraphic sequence in trench 2b is discussed in reference to the NE section of the trench which was where wall [214] was seen but was also where the sequence could most clearly be interpreted due to the large amount of later disturbance on the SW side. As can be seen from fig.17 above, the trench was full of tree roots and excavation was

also impeded by the large amount of services in the trench. It was for this reason that it was bottomed at the depth seen above when some significant patches of natural clay could be discerned.



Fig. 18: Oblique view of trench 2b, facing W, 1m scale

- 6.5.2** Two large swathes containing modern backfill were cut either side of where wall [214] was preserved and all the layers above and below it in the sequence (see fig. for reference). Backfill deposit (208) with cut [209] was defined by being composed a mixed made ground including roots, pebbles, CBM and concrete. (208) was 180-830mm thick in the NE section of the trench, overlying part of the NW extent of wall [214] but also deposited up against its SW side at the NW end of the trench; what remained of this that fell within the trench footprint itself was cleared away so that more of the wall structure could be seen. It was 1.65m long as observed in the NE section and clearly continuing further SWW. It is not clear whether the wall continued further NEE due to the modern disturbance at this end. (210), with cut [211] at the NE end of [214] was very similar in composition though was disturbed by a greater number of roots. It was 1.1m thick in section as it reached from the top to the bottom of the section and was 760mm wide as seen far as it was observed in the NE section.
- 6.5.3** (212) represents a mid grey-brown topsoil partly buried beneath the concrete base of the shed to the NE of trench 2b which can be seen above in fig.18. This had frequent pebble inclusions. It was approximately 170-200mm thick. Below this was (213), a layer characterised as being composed of crushed red-orange CBM which partly overlaid wall [214], beginning at approximately 1.9m along the length of the wall from its SW-most extent as seen in section. This layer is likely indicative of the later disturbance of the upper two courses of [214] which are only

preserved to an extent of several rows wide towards the SW end of the trench. This layer was c.90-150mm wide in the NW section.



Fig. 19: *Oblique view of wall [214], facing N, 1m scale*

6.5.4 Wall [214] (see fig.19 above) was composed of six courses of yellow stock brick in total. Up to 1.14m along the length of the wall from its SW end only four courses were visible with the bottom two of these stepped out, the third 60mm further out and the fourth course a further 60mm further out from the main body of the wall. After this point these stepped out courses were no longer preserved but from 1.28m along the length of the trench another two courses of brick (making up the six courses in total) were stepped out at a lower level, the fifth course by a further 30mm and the sixth by a further 20-30mm from this. These two lower courses survived to the NE extent of the wall (see the section drawing fig. 27 for further detail). Due to the fact that the wall was aligned NEE-SWW in the NE section of the trench, its full width could not be observed but it must be at least four courses wide (170mm seen at its greatest extent). The full length of the wall was also not observed but it must be at least 3.8m. It was in stretcher bond formation and had a compacted red-orange bonding material. The top course of this wall was at a level of 32.57mOD at the SW end, whilst the lowest course was at a level of 32.17mOD at the NE end 32.10mOD towards the middle and 32.30mOD at the SW end of the wall. The second lowest stepped out course was at a level of 32.38mOD. The wall seems similar in form to that seen in trench 1.

6.5.5 (215) was a mid-brown clay which was deposited below the upper four courses of bricks and up against the lower two. It was c.60-140mm thick. Below this was (216) which formed another crushed CBM layer. This was also deposited partly underneath the lowest course of bricks and thus is associated with the base of the wall. It was very thin

and ceased to be visible approximately 4.7m along the length of trench 2b, ranging in thickness from 10-80mm. The dark yellow-brown clay layer (217) underlied both (216) and the bottom three courses of wall [214] at its NE end. This was 90-240mm in thickness. Below this was a lighter yellow clay (218) 230-460mm in thickness that could potentially represent a redeposited natural. This was the earliest deposit seen in the NW section down to a level of 31.49mOD.

- 6.5.6** Trench 2b contained multiple services, several of which were removed during its excavation. One of these can be seen in the trench plan-[220] represents a cut for a ceramic pipe and (219) the mid-brown clay fill, measuring 800mx460mm at its greatest extent and aligned roughly E-W. A concrete base for pipes (221) was also observed running along the length of the trench roughly aligned NE-SW. This was at least 6.86m long and 440m wide at its greatest extent and found at a level of 31.60mOD towards its NE extent, 31.53mOD towards its SW extent and 31.75mOD at the SW end of the trench where the trench was dug to slightly lower level to avoid services. The natural yellow-orange clay discussed above, (222), was seen in patches on the SE side and NW corner of the trench bottom.



Fig. 20: *View of trenches 2a and 2b, facing NE, 1m scale*

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation exercise has proved successful in several ways; indicating the levels of natural ground across the site; the levels at which archaeological deposits survive; and some indications as to the nature of those deposits. The research questions set out in the original WSI will now be addressed based upon the findings.
- 7.2 Is there any evidence of the projected Roman road on the site? What form does this take?

No evidence of the projected Roman road was found on the site, nor were any Roman artefacts, features recovered during the evaluation.

- 7.3** Is there any evidence of medieval or post-medieval development on the site? What form does this take, (domestic / agricultural / industrial)?

Only evidence for the post-medieval development of the site was found. This took the form of two yellow stock brick walls, [109] in trench 1 and [214] in trench 2b. These relate to the domestic residential usage of the land, specifically the terrace houses built on the site in the period between 1872 and 1894.⁵ The range of pottery and clay pipe fragments found in associated contexts are generally either residual 18th century pieces or date to the 19th century, thus correlating with the recorded development of the site.

- 7.4** Can later archaeological deposits or features be related to land uses indicated in the cartographic records?

The 1895 OS map (see fig.21) seems to indicate that the walls [109] and [214] likely formed part of the terrace house structures, as it is clear that these extended roughly three quarters across the site footprint. [109] may have formed part of the dividing wall between what was previously 107 and 109 Ivydale road, also extending further NE delineating between the two gardens (see fig.22) whilst [214] many have formed part of a similar dividing wall between was previously 111-113 Ivydale Road, also extending further NE to delineate between the two gardens.

- 7.5** At what level does archaeology survive across the site?

The shallow linear feature (4)/[5] was first encountered in trench 2 at approximately 1m below ground level (7.92mOD). This constitutes the only archaeological feature discovered during the course of the evaluation; the site was truncated by modern deposits to the level of the natural.

- 7.6** What is the natural geology and at what level does it exist across the site?

The natural geology, which has been registered as (108) in trench 1, (207) in trench 2a and (222) in trench 2b was characterised as a mid-orangey yellow clay that was first encountered at a level of 32.11mOD at the NE end of trench 1, 31.71mOD in trench 2a and 31.61mOD in trench 2b. This reflects the slight rise in topography on the site from SW-NE.

⁵ Gould, M. et al. (2012) *Historic Building Recording of 122-148 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London Borough of Southwark. Pre-Construct Archaeology.* p.8



Fig. 21: Extract from the OS Map 5 feet to the mile, 1895, with site outline marked in red



Fig. 22: Land Registry Series London Sheet XI. 59 5 feet to the mile, 1912

- 7.7 With regards to the next phase of works it is suggested that no archaeological condition be attached to the new development at 107-109 Ivydale Road. No significant archaeological remains were found during the course of the evaluation; no evidence whatsoever was found for the Roman road and no *in situ* Roman remains were recovered nor any residual material. As can be seen from fig.6 above, the development itself does not actually lie within the Archaeological Priority Zone. No further archaeological monitoring is required.

8 SOURCES

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APPENDIX I Context list

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
101	1	Made ground
102	1	Orangey-brown clay
103	1	Light brown clay
104	1	Red-orange crushed CBM/clay
105	1	Brown-yellow clay with pockets of charcoal
106	1	Dark red-orange crushed CBM/clay
107	1	Mid-brown grey subsoil
108	1	Natural orange-yellow clay
109	1	Yellow stock brick wall
110	1	Concrete
201	2	Made ground
202	2	Compacted dark grey gravels
203	2	Compacted orange CBM
204	2	Dirty yellow-brown redeposited clay
205	2	Compacted orange CBM
206	2	Dirty yellow-brown clay with flecks of charcoal
207	2	Natural yellow-orange gravelly clay
208	2	Backfill NW of [214]
209	2	Cut for (208)
210	2	Backfill SE of [214]
211	2	Cut for (210)
212	2	Topsoil
213	2	Crushed red-orange CBM
214	2	Yellow stock wall
215	2	Mid-brown clay
216	2	Crushed red-orange CBM
217	2	Dark yellow-brown clay
218	2	Light yellow clay
219	2	Fill of cut for ceramic pipe
220	2	Cut for [219]
221	2	Concrete base for pipes
222	2	Natural yellow-orange clay

APPENDIX II Trench plans, levels and sections

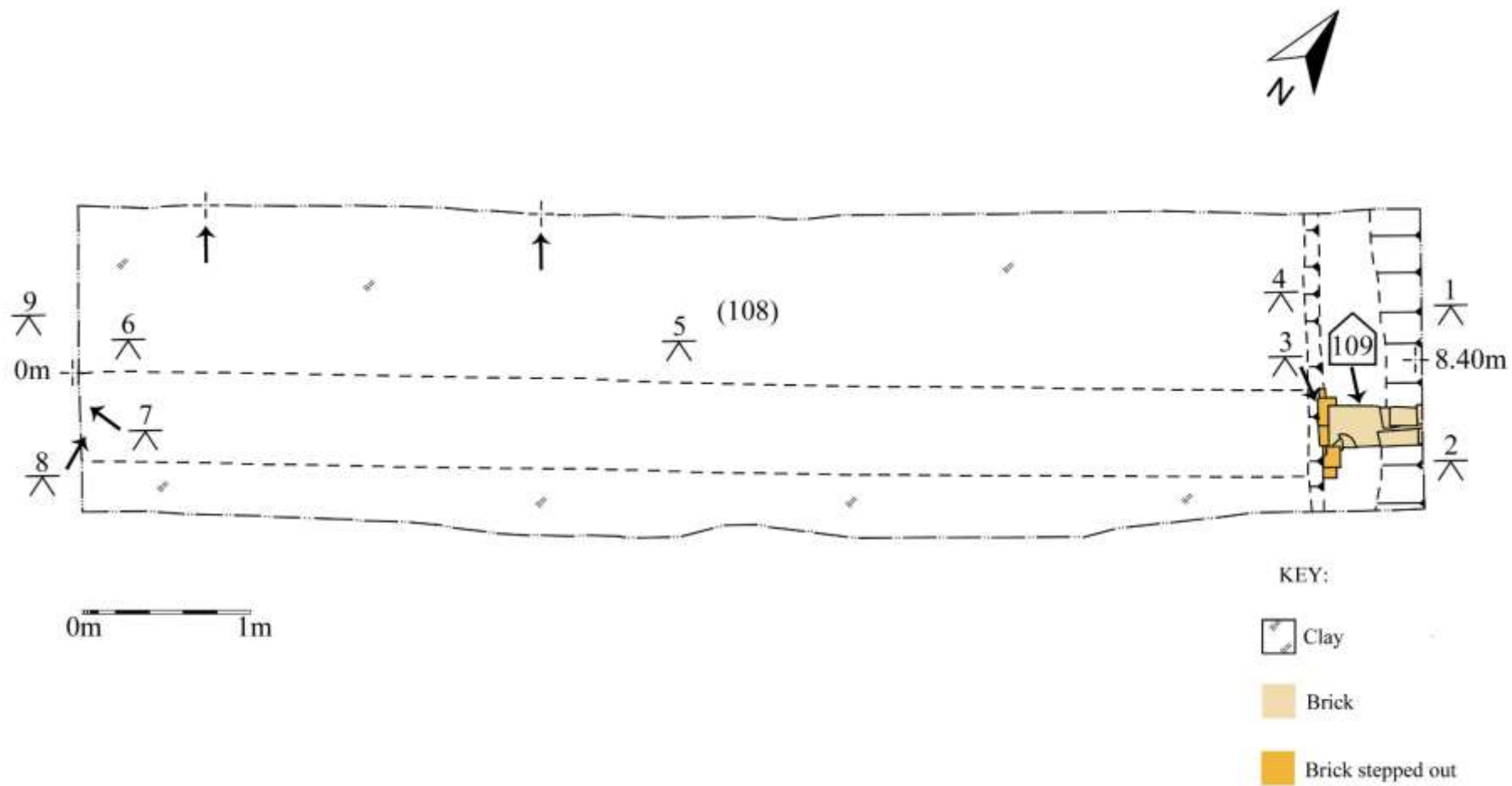


Fig. 23: Plan of trench 1, (original drawn at 1:20)

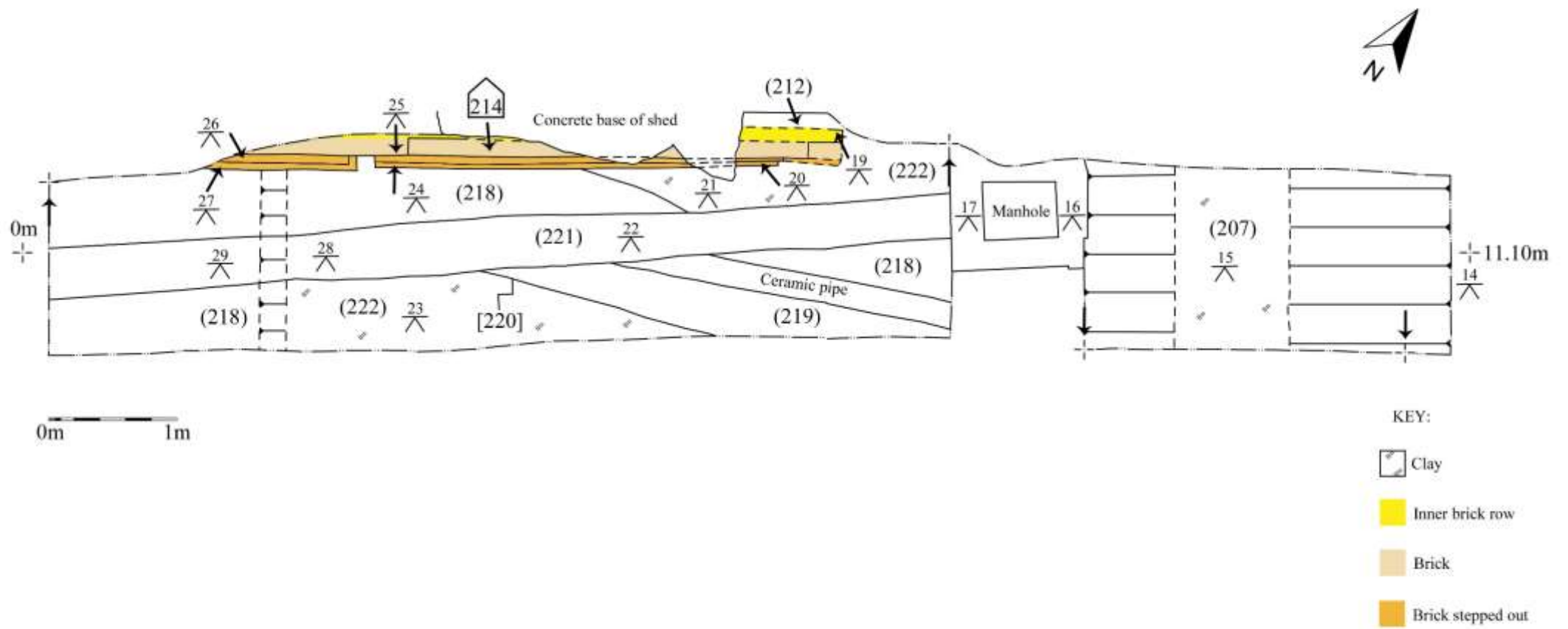


Fig. 24: Plan of trenches 2a and 2b, (original drawn at 1:20)

Site levels by trench. All values given in metres above ordnance datum, (mAOD)

<i>Trench 1</i>		<i>Trench 2</i>	
No.	mAOD	No.	mAOD
1	32.81	12	32.86
2	32.68	13	32.47
3	32.07	14	32.94
4	31.85	15	31.62
5	31.84	16	32.77
6	31.78	17	32.76
7	32.32	18	31.65
8	32.50	19	32.44
9	33.00	20	32.17
10	32.86	21	31.61
		22	31.60
		23	32.57
		24	32.18
		25	32.57
		26	32.38
		27	32.30
		28	31.53
		29	31.75
		30	32.71

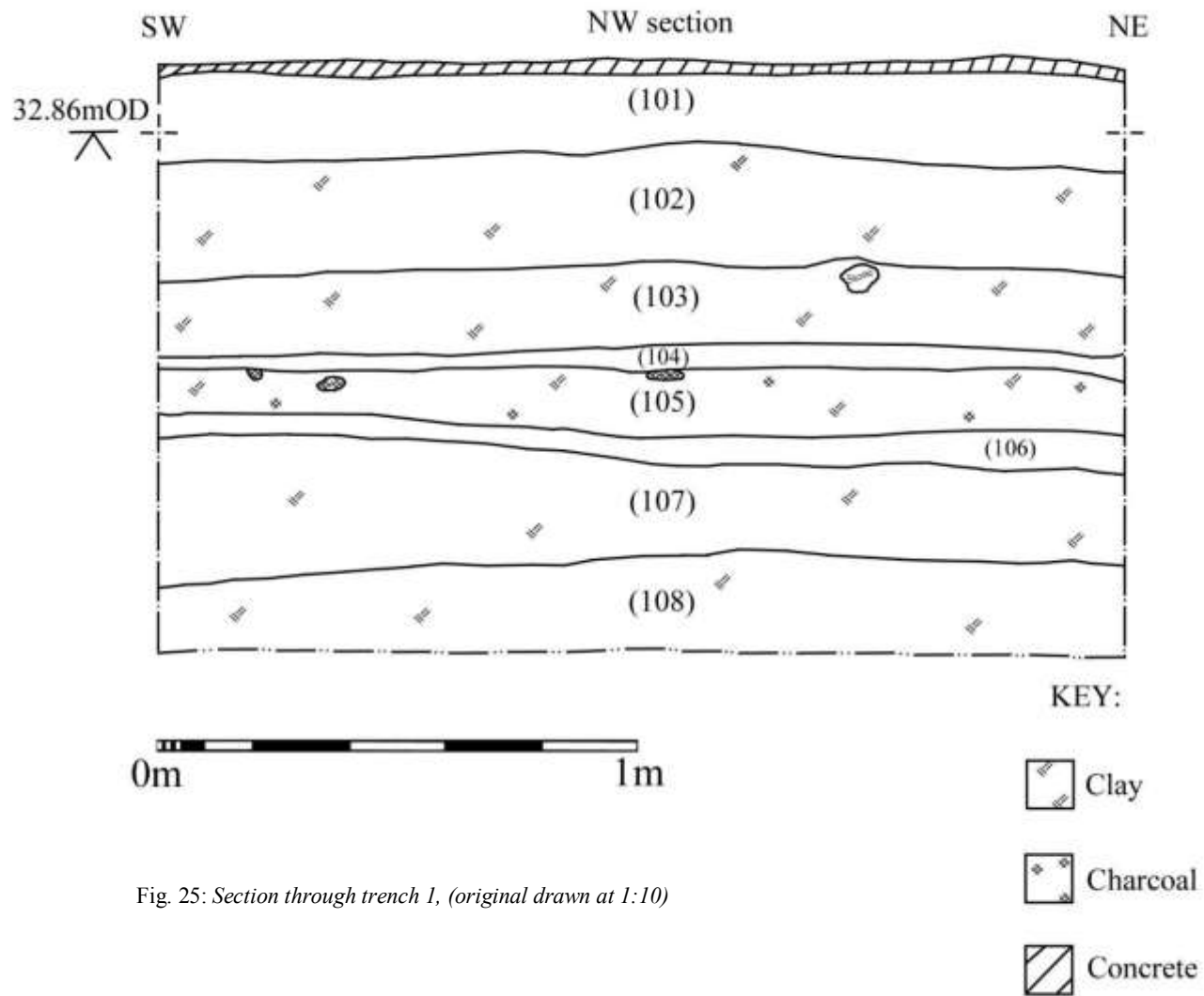


Fig. 25: Section through trench 1, (original drawn at 1:10)

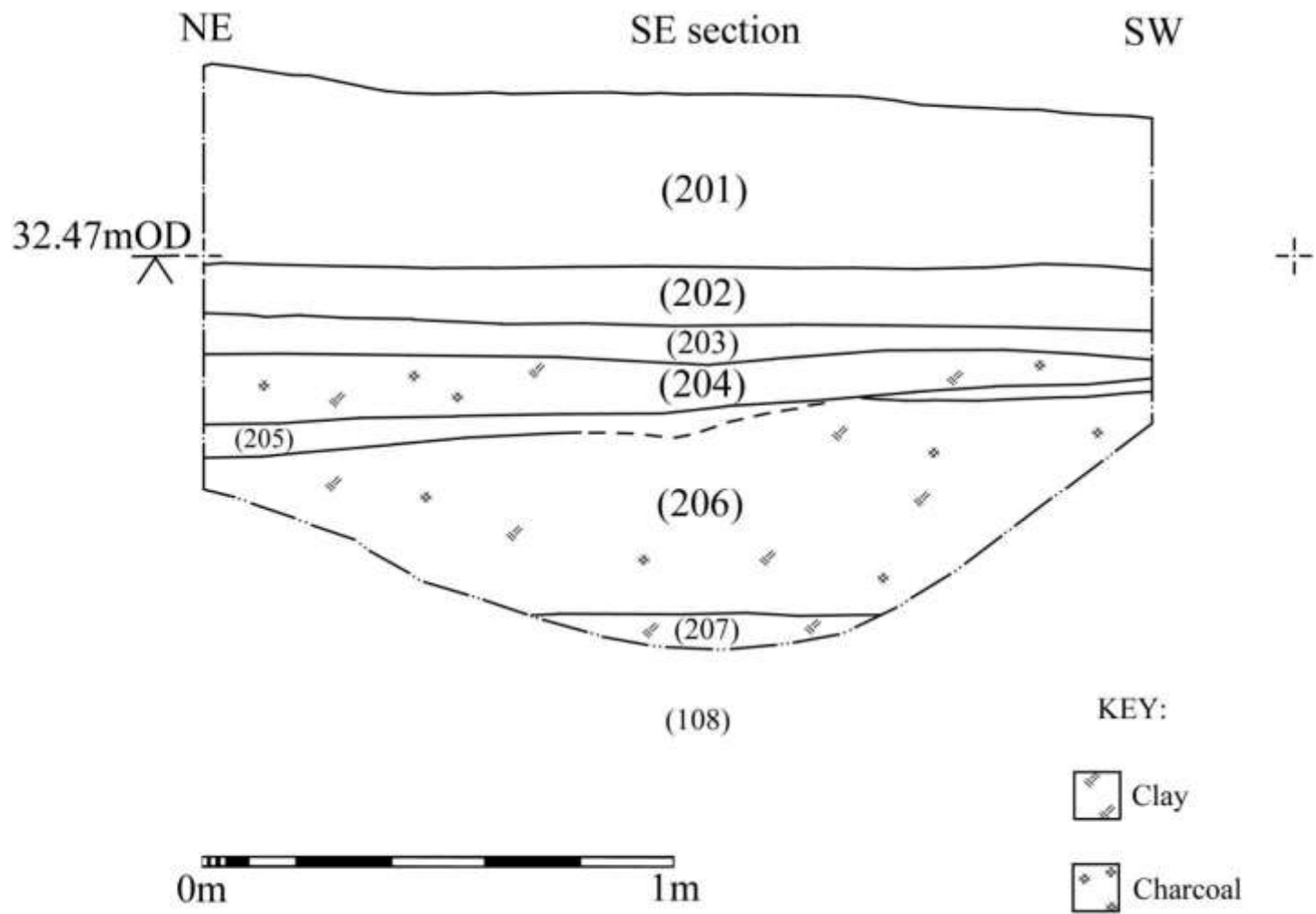


Fig. 26: Section through trench 2a, (original drawn at 1:10)

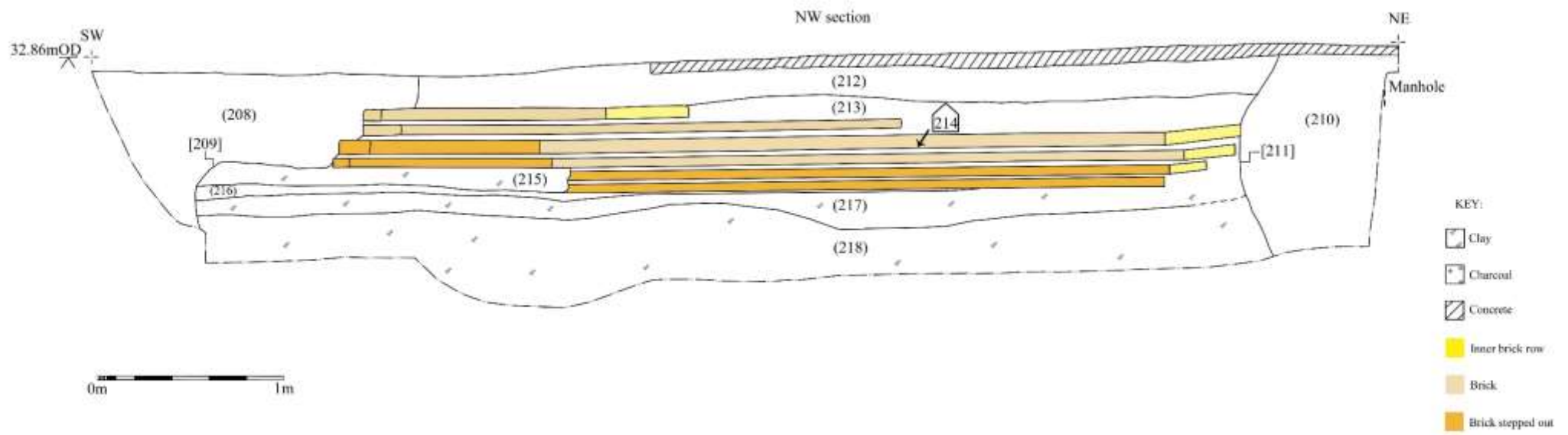


Fig. 27: Section through section 2b, (original drawn at 1:10)

APPENDIX III The pottery by *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery from 107-9 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, Southwark (Site IVL16)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 38 sherds with a total weight of 400g. It was all post-medieval, and mostly of 19th century date. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

CHPO:	Chinese Porcelain , 1580 -1900. 1 sherd, 1g.
ENPO:	English Porcelain , 1745-1900. 1 sherd, 11g.
FREC:	Frechen Stoneware , 1550 – 1750. 1 sherd, 6 g.
REFR:	Refined Red Earthenware , 1740 – 1800. 1 sherd, 21g
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900. 21 sherds, 235g.
SWSG:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780. 2 sherds, 4g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 28 sherds, 742g.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900. 3 sherds, 63g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. Most of the assemblage consists of 19th century domestic wares, although small quantities of residual 18th century material are also present.

A fragment of a REFW plate (see figs.30 and 31) from context 106 has a partial “Garter Mark” on both the top and bottom. The one on the top has “13 GRACECH...” on the garter and “LAKE...” in the centre. There is a Gracechurch Street in the City of London, and in the 19th century, no. 13 was the site of a public house, the “Grasshopper”, and is marked as “PH” on Ordnance Survey maps of 1875 and 1896. Between 1895-99, no. 13 was listed in Post Office directories as “Lake’s Grasshopper Restaurant”, so the plate fragment presumably dates to this period of use. The garter mark on the base is the manufacturer’s stamp and has “Laurel G.T.&S.” in the centre. This is the mark of GW Turner and Sons of Tunstall, Staffs, who operated between 1873-95 (Lang 1995, 276), with “Laurel” referring to the pattern.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	FREC		CHPO		SWSG		REFR		ENPO		YELL		TPW		REFW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
103	1	6													1	7	19thC
105					1	1			1	11			4	37	3	14	19thC
106															4	42	L19thC
107			1	1	1	3	1	21			1	1			13	172	19thC
201											2	62	4	21			19thC
Total	1	6	1	1	2	4	1	21	1	11	3	63	8	58	21	235	

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Fig. 28: Pottery sherds from context (103)



Fig. 29: Pottery sherds from context (105)



Fig. 30: Piece of Refined Whiteware from context (106)



Fig. 31: *Base of piece of Refined Whiteware from (106)*



Fig. 32: Pottery sherds from context (107)

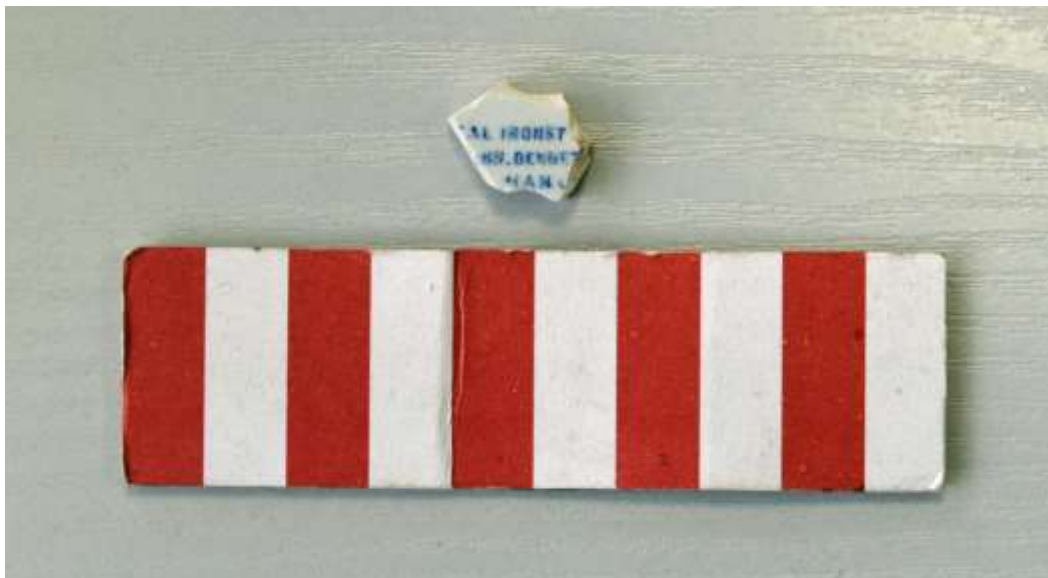


Fig.33: Stamped Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware sherd from (107)

The very small piece of pottery seen in fig.33 is stamped as follows:

‘AL...IRONST...

NN. BENNET...

HAN...’

This indicates that the piece was manufactured by Dunn, Bennet and Co. which was established in 1876 by William Dunn and produced Ironstone ware.⁶ This correlates with the expected late 19th century date of construction for the associated [109] wall.⁷



Fig. 32: Pottery sherds from context (201)

⁶ Birks, S. 'Dunn, Bennet & Co.' Online: < <http://thepotteries.org/allpotters/363.htm> > [Accessed 30.06.16]

⁷ This section written by Florence Smith Nicholls

APPENDIX IV The clay pipe by *Florence Smith Nicholls*



Fig. 33: Clay pipe stem fragment stamped with the word '*...ANDREWS*' from context (103)



Fig. 34: Clay pipe stem fragment stamped with the word '*DEPTFOR...*' from context (103)



Fig. 35: Discoloured clay pipe stem without borehole from context (106)

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from 107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead was small, only comprising a few incomplete stem fragments but also being typical of the kind found in many urban environments in terms of make-up and the state of preservation.

One of the stems, from context (103), was stamped with the word : ‘...ANDREWS’ on one side and ‘DEPTFOR...’ on the other (see figs.35-6) A ‘John Andrews’ is recorded in Deptford 1823-28. Clay pipe bowls with his maker’s initials have been found at Bell Green in Sydenham and at Regent Street, Limehouse.⁸ Alternatively, the stamp could refer to the parish of St. Andrew at Deptford which was created in 1844. However, given that (103) is thought to potentially be redeposited natural and a piece of Frechen stoneware dating to 1550-1750 was also found in the same context, it is thought that this is also a residual artefact which in this case dates to the early 19th century and most likely can be associated with John Andrews.

One stem from (106) was very discoloured and without a borehole (see fig. 37). It is possible that the discolouration is a result of the crushed CBM which characterised the context.

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Catalogue

There follows a catalogue of the assemblage compiled using the guidelines set out in the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012)

⁸ Pearce, J. 2007. *Living in Victorian London: The Clay Pipe Evidence* Author: Jacqui Pearce (Museum of London Specialist Services) Department of Geography, Queen Mary University of London.p.2

Key:

Abbreviations across head of table

BH = Bowl height
BW = Bowl width
SL = Stem length
SW = Stem width
BS = Borehole size

Abbreviations within text of table

BF = On bowl, facing smoker
SH = On sides of heel

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

Atkinson, D and Oswald, A, (1969), 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

All dates are approximate, all measurements are given in millimetres, (mm).

Table.1: *Catalogue of clay tobacco pipe*

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(103)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	24	6	2	Stamped text mark with rectangular border on two sides of stem: '...ANDREWS' on one side and DEPTFOR...' on the other. Some slight yellow-orange discolouration
(105)	Partial stems	-	-	2	-	-	33-36	7-9	2	
(106)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	34	5	-	Very discoloured reddish-brown fabric with no borehole present
(107)	Partial stems, one with part of heel preserved	-	-	7	-	-	24-75	9-12	2.5-4	

APPENDIX V Oasis form

OASIS ID: compassa1-256330

Project details

Project name	107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Between the 15th and 17th of June 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at 107-109 Ivydale Road. The works were undertaken as a pre-determination exercise as part of the planning process for the redevelopment of the site. Two trial trenches were dug, trench 1 measuring 8m NE-SW by 1.8m NW-SE. Trench 2 had to be dug in two parts due to the uncovering of a manhole; 2a was 2.86m NE-SW by 1.46m NW-SE whilst trench 2b was 6.86m NE-SW by 1.7m NW-SE. Only evidence for the post-medieval development of the site was found. This took the form of two yellow stock brick walls, [109] in trench 1 and [214] in trench 2b. These relate to the domestic residential usage of the land, specifically the terrace houses built on the site in the period between 1872-1894. In trench 1 the top of wall [109] was encountered at a very shallow depth of only 32.68mOD. In trench 2b the top of wall [214] was first encountered at a level of 32.57mOD. The natural geology was characterised as a mid-orangey yellow clay that was first encountered at a level of 32.11mOD at the NE end of trench 1, 31.71mOD in trench 2a and 31.61mOD in trench 2b. This reflects the slight rise in topography on the site from SW-NE. With regards to the next phase of works it is suggested that no archaeological condition be attached to the new development at 107-109 Ivydale Road.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2016 End: 17-06-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead
Postcode	SE15 3DT
Study area	30.3 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 535699 175617 50.93644977737 0.185889292883 50 56 11 N 000 11 09 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 31.57m Max: 31.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Archive ID	IVL16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Physical Archive notes	16th-19th century pottery and clay pipe stem fragments
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	IVL16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	IVL16
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	107-109 Ivydale Road, Nunhead London Borough of Southwark, SE15 3DT An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith Nicholls, F.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ

Description A summary of the evaluation detailing site background, known history, research objectives, methodology, and description of archaeological deposits and features recorded supplemented by illustrations and photographs. Conclusions and recommendations for next phase of work given.

Entered by Florence Smith Nicholls (florence@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 5 July 2016