

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
157-159 New Kent Road
Southwark
London, SE 1 6AH**

NGR TQ 3251 7899

**Planning Ref: 10-AP-2897
Burial Licence Ref.: 11-0170**

**ASE Project No: 5013
Site Code: NKR 11**

**ASE Report No. 2011157
OASIS id: archaeol6-113033**

By Andrew Margetts

**With contributions from Luke Barber
Sarah Porteus and Karine Le Hégarat**

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Vision Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark, London. The work was undertaken to inform on further mitigation to discharge a planning condition for residential development of the site.

The natural and archaeological horizon(s) in both trenches were intact. The archaeological remains encountered at the site mainly relate to late post-medieval domestic activity (including building remains, wells and a linear feature). The site occupies lower-lying ground unsuited to settlement before the post-medieval period, however, although the dating remains uncertain, a possible Roman feature was encountered within one of the trenches.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Vision Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 157 – 159 New Kent Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 6AH, (Figure 1; NGR TQ 3251 7899).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The solid geology underlying the site comprises bedrock of London Clay, overlain by superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel formation. An area of alluvium and peat lies to the east of the site, known as the Rockingham Anomaly.

1.2.2 The northern half of the modern Borough of Southwark lies within the historic floodplain of the River Thames. By c. AD 50 much of northern Southwark was still formed of a series of gravel and sand eyots separated by braided river channels and mudflats. It is likely that these eyots remained generally consistent from the early prehistoric to early Roman periods. More substantial and permanent forms of settlement activity would have been restricted to areas of higher, dryer land. The area of the site is thought to be located south of dry higher ground within an extensive area of low lying marsh. The area was gradually reclaimed during the post-medieval period (AOC 2010).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Development proposals are to demolish the existing buildings at the site and erect a part 3, part 4 and part 5 storey mixed use development with basement and cycle storage.

1.3.2 Planning permission for the development has been granted (Application Reference Number: 10-AP-2897) subject to conditions. Condition 22 relates to the archaeological potential of the site and states:

“No development shall take place within the proposed development site, other than that required to be carried out to undertake an approved scheme of archaeological investigation, until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing.”

REASON: In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 ‘Design and conservation’ of the Draft Core Strategy 2011 and saved Policy 3.19 ‘Archaeology’ of the Southwark Plan 2007.

- 1.3.3 The above condition was placed under advice from Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council, following the stipulations of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.
- 1.3.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011) relating to the archaeological evaluation was prepared and approved by Chris Constable. All works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance (IfA 2001) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service's Archaeological Guidance Papers No's. 3 – 5 (GLAAS 1998). Any variations to the scope of work were agreed with Chris Constable prior to implementation.
- 1.3.5 Two further archaeological conditions were attached to the planning permission (Nos. 23 and 24) relating to mitigation and post-excavation work in the event that archaeological remains are encountered in the evaluation and would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation relating directly to those conditions.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (*ibid*) were:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development
 - To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains
 - To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains
 - To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation
- 1.4.3 More specific aims of the evaluation were:
- To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric activity on the site.
 - To determine the presence of any Roman remains on the site, specifically are there any Roman burials on the site?

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report outlines the results of the evaluation, undertaken by Andrew Margetts (Senior Archaeologist), and John Cook (Surveyor) on the 26th and 27th of October 2011. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site was outlined in a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2010) and is summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.2 There are no entries on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within 250m of the site. However, prehistoric activity is well attested to the north of the site where areas of high gravels (or 'Eyots') would have been appealing to prehistoric peoples from the Mesolithic period onwards. This landscape also provides for good environmental survival in the form of alluvial and peat deposits.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The focus of Roman activity in Southwark lies to the north of the site, at the southern head of the Roman bridge (modern day London Bridge).

2.3.2 The earliest evidence dates from c. AD 40-55 and by the end of the 1st century Roman Southwark covered an area of c. 24 hectares. The expansion around the bridge and port brought a great deal of wealth to the settlement and its development continued through to the 3rd century. During the 4th century, changing river levels led to a decline in the use of the port and increasing flooding episodes and the settlement went into decline.

2.3.3 Roman settlement also respected the Eyots which at this time were surrounded by lower lying marshland and effectively formed a string of islands running along the line of Borough High Street.

2.3.4 During the Roman period the New Kent Road is likely to have been located within areas of lower lying grassland. These were gradually reclaimed during the post-medieval period. Although the Roman settlement area is to the north of the site, there have been numerous instances of Roman burials in the immediate vicinity of the site and there is significant potential for further remains to survive at this site.

2.4 Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 The *Burghal Hideage* of AD 915 contains the first documentary reference to Southwark, recorded as *Suthringa Geweorc* or *Sud Geweorc*, meaning 'the fort or defence work of the people of Surrey'. There are references to Southwark throughout the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries.

2.4.2 The Domesday Book of 1086 describes Southwark as a prosperous settlement with a dock, herring fishery and 50 houses in the possession of 11 manorial landowners.

2.4.3 The site lies to the south of the main medieval settlement, in the manor of Walworth. Throughout the medieval period the population and settlement

expanded and covered an area of around nine acres by the mid- 13th century. Due to this expansion, dry land was at a premium and the 13th century consequently saw the beginnings of medieval land reclamation in Southwark. This work fundamentally required embankments to control the river with ditches cut to drain the land.

- 2.4.4 With the increasing popularity of Southwark, a more well healed population was attracted resulting in the construction of religious and secular houses and palaces, including the homes of the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester.
- 2.4.5 By the 16th century, the landscape of Southwark was changing again, to a more industrial one. Many affluent properties were sold off into smaller tenements and dwellings.
- 2.4.6 It is likely that the site during this period was used for agriculture on the outskirts of the medieval town.

2.5 Post-Medieval

- 2.5.1 Southwark continued to expand during the post-medieval period with population reaching 32,000 by 1680. This expansion was largely driven by the continued industrialisation of the area which led to further departure of wealthy residents and the area became increasingly cramped with 'dirty' industries, such as tanning, becoming widespread. This also led to an increase in brothels, prisons and activities such as bear-baiting and theatre.
- 2.5.2 During the English Civil War, a series of defences were constructed around London. It is thought that these only reached as far east as Elephant and Castle but it has been suggested that a fort may have existed further east nearer to the site.
- 2.5.3 The New Kent Road was constructed by Turnpike Trustees under the Act of 1751 which states that the road should be at least 42 feet wide. The route of the road is thought to have that of an 11th century shortcut across fields leading between the Old Kent Road to Walworth Manor.
- 2.5.4 By 1831 the areas of Newington, Bermondsey and Southwark were amalgamated and contained a population of c. 159,000.
- 2.5.5 The site was well developed by the beginning of the 20th century and several archaeological interventions in the area have recorded domestic and small trade activity.
- 2.5.6 During the Second World War the site suffered significant damage, with No. 155 being completely demolished.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY (Figure 2)

3.1 Excavation Methodology

- 3.1.1 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) were prepared prior to commencement of any work on site.
- 3.1.2 A site code, NKR 11, was obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and is used on all site records.
- 3.1.3 Two 15m x 2m (at base) trenches were excavated. Minor changes to trench location were reviewed by Chris Constable prior to intervention.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were excavated by tracked mechanical excavator through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.25m until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments was reached. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a smooth grading bucket under archaeological supervision and care was taken that archaeological deposits were not damaged through over-machining.
- 3.1.5 All exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation, archaeological features/deposits were excavated enough to characterise them but not fully excavated.
- 3.1.6 All hand excavation was carefully undertaken and followed the stratigraphy of any encountered archaeological layers, features and/or deposits. In certain circumstances hand excavation by pick and/or mattock and shovel was undertaken, but was only utilised in respect of homogenous low-grade deposits.
- 3.1.7 A metal detector was used on the site to check all archaeological horizons, fills and spoil heaps
- 3.1.8 Sufficient sampling of archaeological features and/or deposits was undertaken in order to determine nature, date, condition, character and extent. This comprised at least 20% of the length of linear features such as ditches and at least 50% (or by half section) of the fills of other discrete archaeological features such as pits, postholes *etc.*
- 3.1.9 Due to the high probability for the presence of Roman burials on this site a licence was obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Ref: 11-0170) prior to works. It was not the intention to remove any human remains at evaluation stage.
- 3.1.10 Chris Constable was informed at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits worthy of preservation.
- 3.1.11 All excavated archaeological features; layers and/or deposits were planned, photographed and recorded utilising the assigned site code. All excavated archaeological deposits were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:20. Where appropriate, additional plans at a scale of 1:10 were made of specific features. Sections of all excavated archaeological contexts were generally

drawn at a scale of 1:10, and where appropriate at a larger scale of 1:20. All site drawings were digitised.

3.1.12 Bulk soil samples were collected in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 2002) and were a minimum of 40-60 litres (where possible). The entire sample was processed as detailed in the WSI (ASE 2011). Recovered material was assessed in order to establish the potential for providing information relating to past environment and human activity.

3.2 Recording Methodology

3.2.1 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Soil colours were recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.

3.2.2 All context numbers were prefixed by the relevant trench number.

3.2.3 The locations of the trenches were surveyed by Global Positioning System and located according to the National Grid.

3.2.4 A photographic record was made of all archaeological features. All photographs, except working shots, included a board that detailed: the site code, date and context number, a scale and a north arrow.

3.2.5 The fieldwork generated an archive currently housed at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, pending deposition at a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	25
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	1
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	15 digital images
Bulk finds	26 fragments
Registered finds	N/A

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Both trenches encountered heavy disturbance due to the presence of demolished buildings and deep deposits of modern made ground and demolition material were encountered. However, below this the presence of disturbed possibly remnant topsoil deposits and alluvium did indicate that the natural horizon was intact.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Trench 1 measured 15m in length x 2m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment. The trench was stepped and excavated to the natural horizon.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	2.40
1/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	1.20m	2.20
1/003	Deposit	Made Ground/disturbed topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	1.40
1/004	Cut	Construction Cut	1.60m	1.57m	-	1.20
1/005	Masonry	Well Lining	-	0.16m	-	1.20
1/006	Fill	Backfill of Well	1.40m	1.40m	-	1.20
1/007	Cut	Pit/ditch?	0.83m	0.86m	-	1.17
1/008	Fill	Pit/ditch?	0.83m	0.86m	0.41m	1.17
1/009	Cut	Construction Cut	1.44m	1.50m	-	1.09
1/010	Masonry	Well Lining	-	0.16m	-	1.09
1/011	Fill	Backfill of Well	1m	0.94m	-	1.09
1/012	Cut	Construction Cut	6m	0.28m	-	0.95
1/013	Masonry	Footing	6m	0.28m	-	0.95
1/014	Fill	Construction Fill	-	0.20m	-	1.20
1/015	Fill	Construction Fill	-	0.20m	-	1.09
1/016	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	1.18

Table 2: Context Register, Trench 1

4.2.2 Natural alluvial clay [1/016], a compact, mid-light brown grey, silt clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions was cut by:

4.2.3 A straight-sided construction cut [1/004] for well masonry [1/005] a circular, partially demolished, brick-lining bonded by white grey mortar. Between masonry [1/005] and cut [1/004] was construction backfill [1/014]. This comprised firm mid-brown to grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles. The well had been backfilled [1/006] with firm mid-brown grey sandy-silt with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and post-medieval demolition material. Some excavation was undertaken in order to date both the well lining [1/005] and the backfill [1/006]. The well is dated as 18th or 19th century.

- 4.2.4 Cut [1/007] which had sharply sloping sides onto a rounded base was filled by compact mid-dark blue grey (contaminated) silt clay [1/008]; this contained occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and sub-rounded pebbles and produced finds of abraded possible Roman CBM.
- 4.2.5 Located mid trench, a vertical construction cut [1/009] excavated for the insertion of well masonry [1/010]; this comprised circular, partially demolished, un-bonded brick lining. Between masonry [1/010] and cut [1/009] was construction backfill [1/015] a firm mid-brown grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles. The well had been backfilled [1/011] during decommission with firm mid-brown grey sandy-silt with frequent inclusions of demolition material and occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Only sufficient excavation was undertaken in order to date both the well lining [1/010] and the backfill [1/011]. The well is dated as 18th or 19th century.
- 4.2.6 Construction cut [1/012] for insertion of brick wall footing [1/013] a stretcher built footing bonded by whitish grey mortar. No construction backfill was observed.
- 4.2.7 Overlying the archaeological features was a firm dark-blue grey silt clay [1/003] that contained frequent inclusions of demolition overlain by:
- 4.2.8 Firm, mid-grey brown sandy silt [1/002] made ground/demo layer. That contained frequent inclusions of demolition material.
- 4.2.9 Hard-core deposit [1/001] was present throughout the trench and overlay made ground deposit [1/002]. It comprised the existing ground surface laid prior to the archaeological evaluation (pile-mat).

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 measured 15m in length and 2m in width and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The trench was stepped and excavated to the natural horizon.

Context No	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	2.40
2/002	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m	2.20
2/003	Deposit	Buried Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	1.40
2/004	Cut	Linear	3m	0.66m	0.08m	1.00
2/005	Fill	Linear	3m	0.66m	0.08m	1.00
2/006	Cut	Construction Cut	0.60m	-	0.40m	1.70
2/007	Masonry	Footing	0.60m	-	0.40m	1.70
2/008	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	1.14
2/009	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	0.34

Table 3: Context Register, Trench 2

- 4.3.2 Firm to compact mid-yellow brown Kempton Park Gravels [2/009] in a silt sand matrix were observed at the base of a c.0.60m deep sondage dug at the south-western end of the trench. These were overlain by:
- 4.3.3 Natural alluvial clay: a compact, mid-light brown grey, silt clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions [2/008]. This was cut by:
- 4.3.4 Cut of shallow linear feature [2/004] with a shallow bowl-like profile. It was filled by compact mid-dark blue grey silt clay [2/005] which contained occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and sub-rounded pebbles and produced finds of 16th-18th century brick and slag. Environmental sample <1> from this feature produced uncharred plant remains and finds of CBM, pottery, glass, a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment as well as some metallic material and a small amount of coal/coke.
- 4.3.5 Overlying [2/004] was a firm dark blue grey silt clay [2/003] that contained few noticeable inclusions. This was interpreted as a fairly intact remnant top/ploughsoil. This was cut by:
- 4.3.6 Construction cut [2/006] for the insertion of a brick wall footing [2/007] was only visible in the section. This comprised a stretcher-built footing bonded by whitish grey mortar. No construction backfill was observed. The wall footing is mid- 18th to 19th century.
- 4.3.7 Overlying [2/003] and wall footing [2/007] a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt [2/002] made ground/demo layer was recorded containing frequent inclusions of demolition material.
- 4.3.8 Hard-core deposit [2/001] was present throughout the trench and overlay made ground deposit [2/002]. It comprised the existing ground surface laid prior to the archaeological evaluation (pile-mat).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2/007			4	230				
2/002			3	178				
2/005			2	14			1	82
1/008			2	14				
1/011	2	16	1	84	1	18		
1/006	3	12	2	288	1	6		
1/010			2	3122				
1/004			2	3332				
Total	5	28	18	7262	2	24	1	82

Table 4: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Very little pottery was recovered and all of it can be placed between 1780 and 1830. Context [1/006] produced two sherds (5g) from pearlware plates and a single 8g sherd from the shoulder of an English stoneware bottle. Although the sherds are small none appear to be heavily abraded. Context [1/011] produced a single sherd (5g) from a creamware plate and part of the handle (11g) from a brown-glazed teapot of Staffordshire mottled brown/Rockingham type.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 18 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 8042g were recovered from 8 contexts. The assemblage comprised tile, peg tile and brick and is of mostly post-medieval date with two flakes of possible Roman date. A summary of CBM by context is given in table 5.

Context	Forms	Date range
1/ 004	Brick	C18th-C19th
1/006	Brick, plaster	C18th-C19th
1/008	Tile flakes	Uncertain, Roman?
1/010	Brick	C18th-C19th
1/011	Peg tile	C17th-C19th
2/002	Brick	C18th-C19th
2/005	Brick, flakes	C16th-C18th
2/007	Brick	MidC18th-C19th

Table 5: Summary of ceramic building material by context

5.3.2 The assemblage has been recorded on *pro-forma* record forms for archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. A provisional fabric series has been drawn up with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope. Fabrics have been compared with the Museum of London (MoL) fabric series where applicable. Fabric samples have been retained for archive and the remainder of the material (approximately 95%) has been discarded.

5.3.3 *Roman*

Flakes of tile in fabric T1, a fine sandy fabric with sparse fine micaceous speckling, were recovered from context [1/008]. The fragments are highly abraded and uncertain date but of similar fabric to Roman material from Southwark (MoL2815 group).

5.3.4 *Brick*

Brick was recovered in three fabrics. Fabric B1, similar to MoL3033, was recovered from contexts [2/002] and [2/005], none of the fragments retained identifiable edges so a broad date range is given of 16th to 18th century. The brick was under-fired. Brick in fabric B2, similar to MoL3032 containing black ash inclusions, was recovered from contexts [1/004], [1/006], [1/010], [2/002], [2/007]. All fragments of brick in this fabric were unfrogged and of slightly warped appearance and of probable 18th or 19th century date. Bricks in fabric B2 were of 220mm length by widths ranging between 95 and 105mm and thickness of 60 to 67mm. Similar to fabric B2 was fabric B4, similar to B2 with less black inclusions, a single brick fragment in this fabric was recovered from context [1/004] and is also unfrogged and of 18th to 19th century date. Contexts [1/010] and [2/007] contained fragments of brick in fabric B3, similar to MoL3035 with width 115mm and thickness of 68mm. One of the fragments has a shallow rectangular frog suggesting a mid- 18th to 19th century date.

5.3.5 Brick from structures [1/004] and [1/010] suggest that they are broadly contemporary in date and of probable mid 18th to 19th century date.

5.3.6 *Tile*

Flakes of tile in fabric T1, a fine sandy fabric with sparse fine micaceous speckling, were recovered from context [1/008]. The fragments are highly abraded and uncertain date but of similar fabric to Roman material from Southwark (MoL2815 group). Peg tile in a similar fabric to T1 was recovered from contexts [1/011] and [2/005]. The fragment from [1/011] has clear form and is likely to be of 17th to 19th century date, the remaining fragments from [2/005] are less well fired and the date is uncertain, though it seems likely they are also of post-medieval date.

5.3.7 *Plaster*

A single fragment of plaster was recovered from context [1/006] and comprised a coarse sandy lime render overlaid with a white plaster scrim and is likely to be contemporary with the brick also recovered from context [1/006]. Two highly abraded fragments of possible Roman date were also recovered.

5.3.8 *Summary*

The majority of the assemblage is of post-medieval date a small number of fragments may be of slightly earlier date but this is uncertain. Brick recovered from structures [1/004] and [1/010] suggests they are contemporary in date

and likely of mid 18th to 19th century date.

5.3.9 No further work is anticipated for the assemblage.

5.4 Other Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Contexts [1/006] and [1/011] both produced fragments of Welsh roofing slate (5g and 17g respectively) of later 18th- to 19th- century date. The only slag from the site was recovered from [2/005] and consists of an 82g fragment of aerated purple-grey type with some bubbling and incorporated burnt coal shale. As such it is almost certainly from the burning of coal in the post-medieval period.

5.5 The Environmental Sample by Karine Le Hégarat

5.5.1 A single 40L bulk soil sample from fill [2/004] of linear feature [2/005] which contains ceramics dated to the late medieval / early post-medieval period (16th to 18th century) was processed in a flotation tank (residues and flots retained on 500 and 250µm meshes respectively) and an overview of their contents are presented in Appendix 1.

5.5.2 The small flot was viewed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification. It consisted almost entirely of uncharred broken down plant matter, fine rootlets and occasional uncharred seeds and pips including grape-vine (*Vitis vinifera*), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. The residue produced a small quantity of environmental remains comprising infrequent burnt and unburnt bone fragments and uncommon charred wood fragments.

5.5.3 In addition, a small assemblage of artefacts was also recorded in the sample including CBM, pottery, glass, a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment as well as some metallic material and a small amount of coal/coke.

5.5.4 Although sample <1> confirmed the presence of small amount of environmental remains within context [2/005], these are too limited to provide significant information regarding the diet of the population, fuel use and the local vegetation. Although a small amount of metallic material was recovered from the sample, no spherical hammerscales or other industrial debris were recorded. It is likely that the assemblage of environmental and artefact remains recovered from the sample represent general domestic debris which has accumulated within the linear feature over time.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation succeeded in its general aim of establishing whether any archaeological remains existed at the site. Trenches 1 and 2 encountered the remains of domestic activity of mainly 18th - 19th century date which may pertain to the buildings shown on Richard Horwood's 1819 map of the area but do not correlate particularly well when overlain on the map (see DBA; AOC 2010, Figure 5).
- 6.2 The archaeological remains were encountered at depths of between 0.80m and 1.70m below the current ground surface or between 1.70m AOD and 0.95m AOD.
- 6.3 The post-medieval domestic activity encountered at the site is consistent with previous archaeological findings in the area. The underlying geology at the site comprised superficial (c. 0.60m) deposits of alluvial clays and silts overlying Kempton Park Gravels. This indicates the site is located in lower lying marshy ground reclaimed during the post-medieval period. It is to the south of higher dryer ground more suited to archaeological activity of preceding periods (*i.e.* prior to reclamation).
- 6.4 No activity of prehistoric date was encountered at the site.
- 6.5 The only remains of possible Roman date comprised two fragments of (uncertain) Roman brick or tile retrieved from pit or ditch terminal fill [1/008]. The highly abraded state of these finds may indicate that they are residual within a later feature.
- 6.6 No evidence of human remains indicative of Roman burials was encountered and these are thought more likely to have been situated on higher dryer ground to the north.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South East would like to thank Vision Homes Ltd for funding the work and Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer at Southwark Council for his guidance throughout the project.

Appendix 1

Sample Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot					Seeds uncharred	Residue							
				Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Land Snail Shells		Industrial debris hammerscale	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/005	Linear feature [2/004]	40	8	46	99	1	** <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> , <i>Solanum</i> sp.	*	*	*	<2	*	4	*	<2	Coal/coke **/4g - CBM */26g - Glass */6g - CTP stem frag.*/2g - Pottery */12g - Metallic material ***/6g

HER Summary Form

Site Code	NKR 11					
Identification Name and Address	157 – 159 New Kent Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 6AH					
County, District &/or Borough	Greater London, Southwark, Southwark					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3251 7899					
Geology	Alluvial Clay Head Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5013					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban X	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 26 th – 27 th Oct 2011	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Vision Homes Ltd.					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Andrew Margetts					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other Modern X		
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Vision Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark, London. The work was undertaken to inform on further mitigation to discharge a planning condition for residential development of the site. The natural and archaeological horizon(s) in both trenches were intact. The archaeological remains encountered at the site mainly relate to late post-medieval domestic activity (including building remains, wells and a linear feature). The site occupies lower-lying ground unsuited to settlement before the post-medieval period; however, although the dating remains uncertain, a possible Roman feature was encountered within one of the trenches.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-113033

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark, London, SE 1 6AH
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Vision Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark, London. The work was undertaken to inform on further mitigation to discharge a planning condition for residential development of the site. The natural and archaeological horizon(s) in both trenches were intact. The archaeological remains encountered at the site mainly relate to late post-medieval domestic activity (including building remains, wells and a linear feature). The site occupies lower-lying ground unsuited to settlement before the post-medieval period; however, although the dating remains uncertain, a possible Roman feature was encountered within one of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2011 End: 27-11-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NKR11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DOMESTIC Post Medieval
Monument type	FEATURE? Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM? Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark
Postcode	SE 1 6AH
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3251 7899 51.4938037943 -0.09097973439950 51 29 37 N 000 05 27 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 2.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Southwark Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Andrew Margetts
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Vision Homes Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark, London, SE 1 6AH

Author(s)/Editor(s) Margetts, A.

Other bibliographic details Rep no: 2011157

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South East

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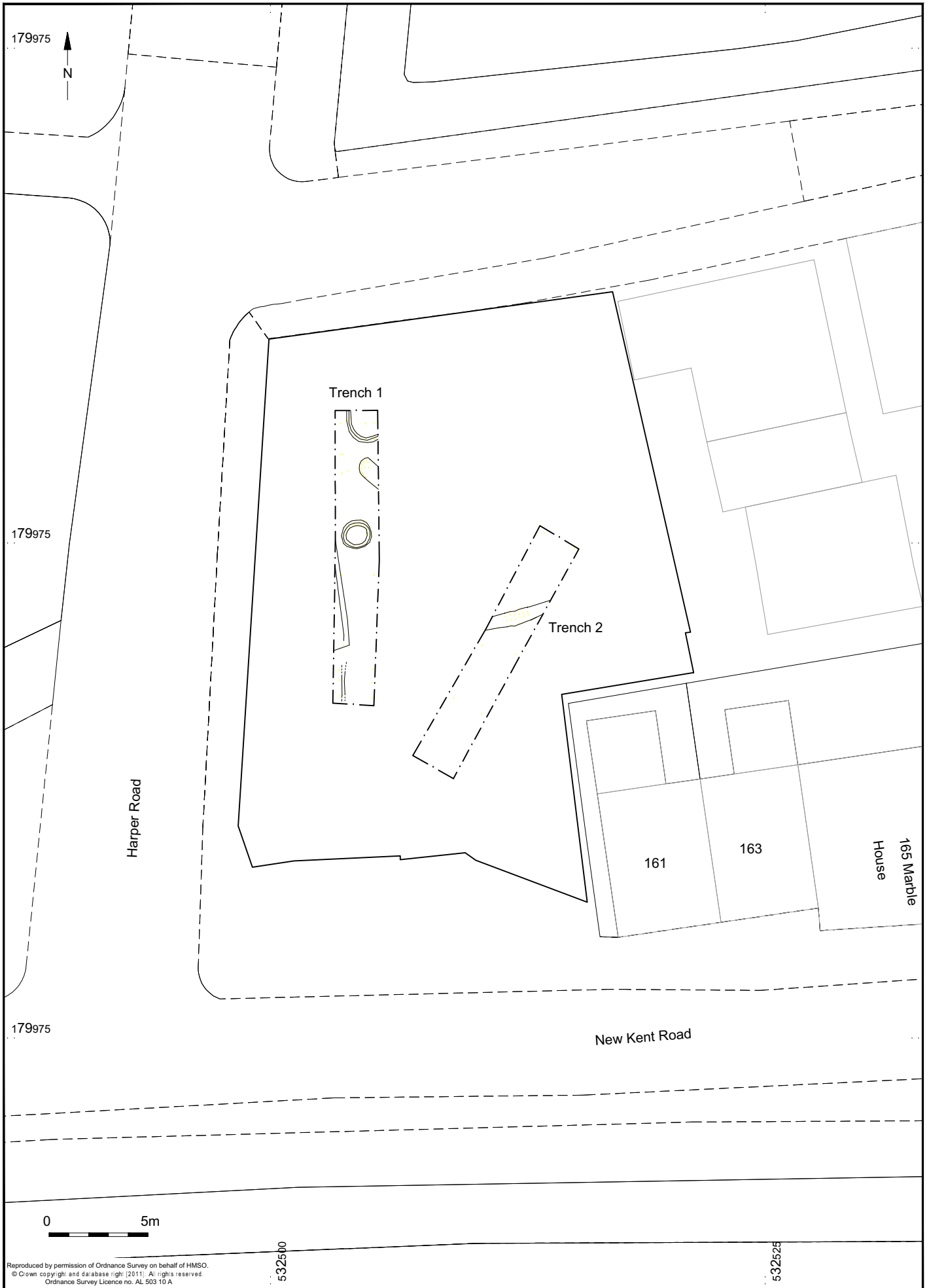
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Entered by andrew margetts (andrew_margetts@tiscali.co.uk)

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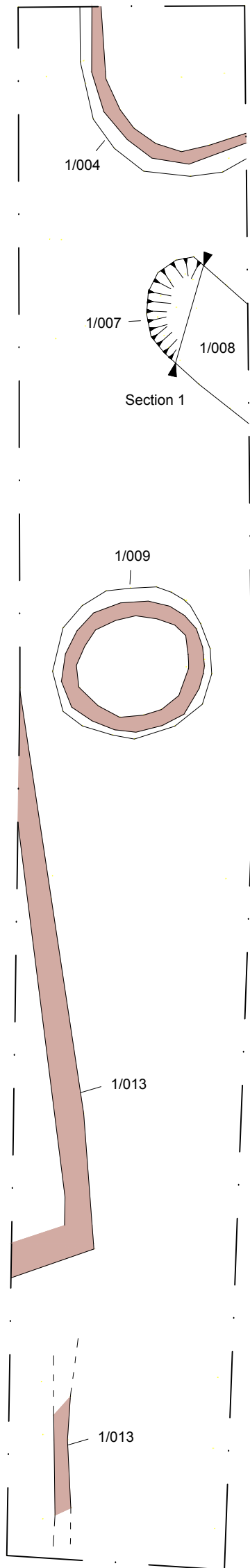
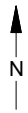


© Archaeology South-East		157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5013	Sept 2011	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		157-159 New Kent Road, Southwark	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5013	Oct 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011157	Drawn by: JLR		

Trench 1



0 1m

Brick



Trench 1 looking south



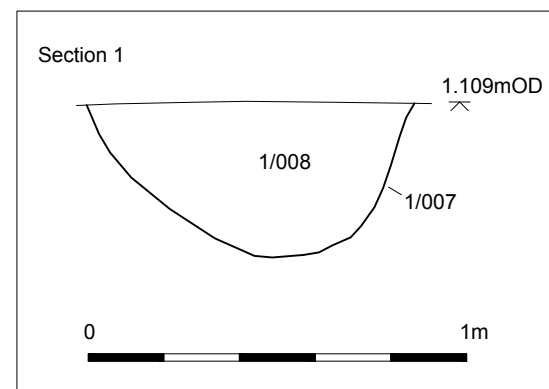
Well 1/004 looking east



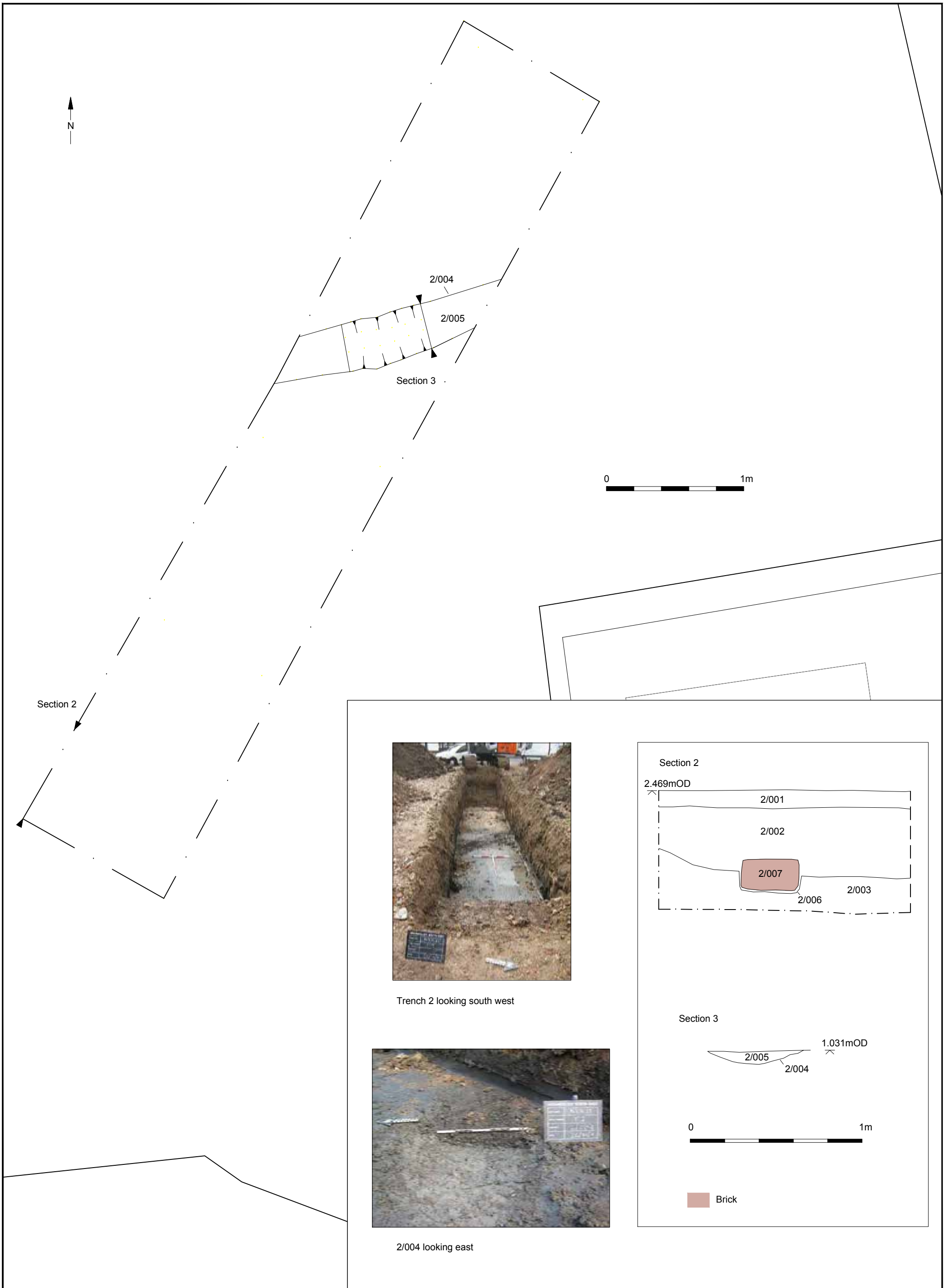
Well 1/009 looking east



1/007 looking south east



0 1m



Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

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