

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
292 WALWORTH ROAD
LONDON SE17 2TE
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

NGR: TQ 3233 7815

on behalf of Urban Spectrum



Mo Muldowney BA PIFA

November 2011

ASC: 1405/WRS/2r



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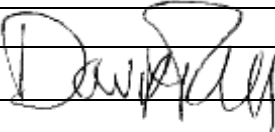
Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WRS	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1405
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-112735	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	WWR11
<i>County:</i>	Greater London		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Southwark		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Southwark		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TQ 3233 7815		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	1050 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused, undeveloped plot		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Mixed residential/commercial development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	A5840/A/11/2143363/NWF		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	London Borough of Southwark		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	19 October 2011		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Mavenplan Ltd The Boathouse Embankment Putney SW15 1LB		
<i>Client:</i>	Urban Spectrum		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Beverley Tourle (Mavenplan)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Mo Muldowney	<i>Date:</i>	8 November 2011
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<i>Revisions:</i>	D Fell	<i>Date:</i>	15 Nov 2011
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	10 November 2011
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 292 Walworth Road, Southwark, London ahead of the proposed mixed development of the site. A single late medieval ditch was identified, underlying a significant depth of post-medieval cuts and deposits. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate.

1. Introduction

1.1 In October 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 292 Walworth Road, Southwark, London. The project was commissioned by *Mavenplan Ltd* on behalf of the client *Urban Spectrum*, and was required by the local planning authority *Southwark Borough Council* acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor (AA). The work was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2011). The relevant planning application reference is A5840/A/11/2143363/NWF.

1.2 Planning Background

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as pre-determination in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

1.3 Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 The Site

1.4.1 Location & Description

The site is situated in the Walworth district of the London Borough of Southwark, on the west side of Walworth Road, south of its junction with Carter Place, at NGR TQ 3233 7815 (Fig. 1), located in a heavily urbanised area surrounded by low-rise 19th and 20th-century buildings. The site is approximately rectangular in shape, covering an area of 1050 sq m, and is bounded by Carter Place to the north and Walworth Road to the east. To the immediate south and west of the site stand buildings (Fig. 2). Access is from Carter Place. No overhead services were present and no underground services were known to be present prior to the commencement of archaeological works.

1.4.2 Geology & Topography

The site is situated on level ground, on what was once marshy terrain (c.14m AOD) but now lies in an urban area where the soils have not been mapped. The underlying geology comprises *Kimpton Park Gravel*, overlying London Clay (BGS, sheet no 270).

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises a three-storey building plus basement for mixed commercial and residential use, with associated landscaping and access (Fig. 3).

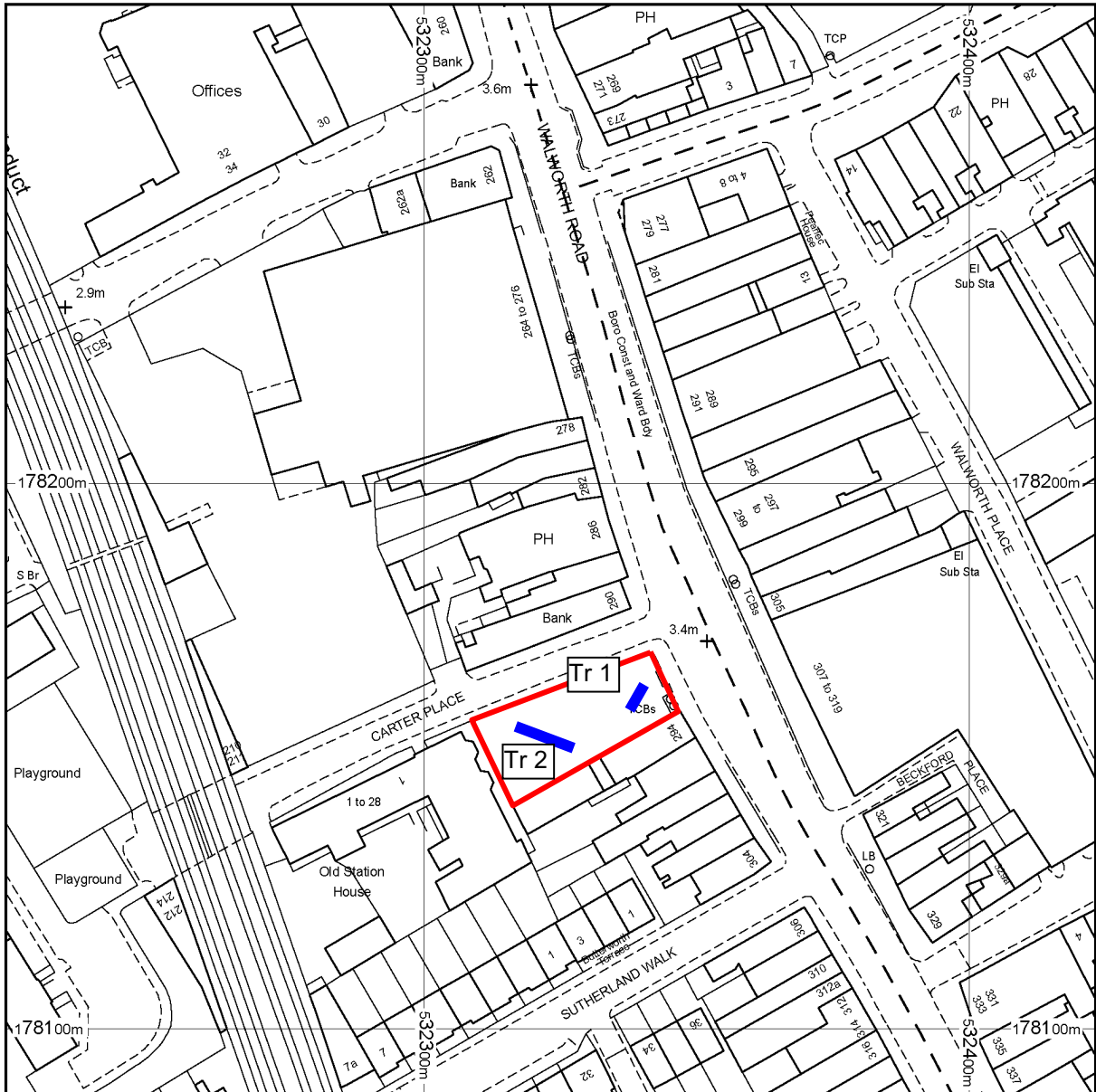


Figure 2: Site and trench location plan (scale 1: 1250)

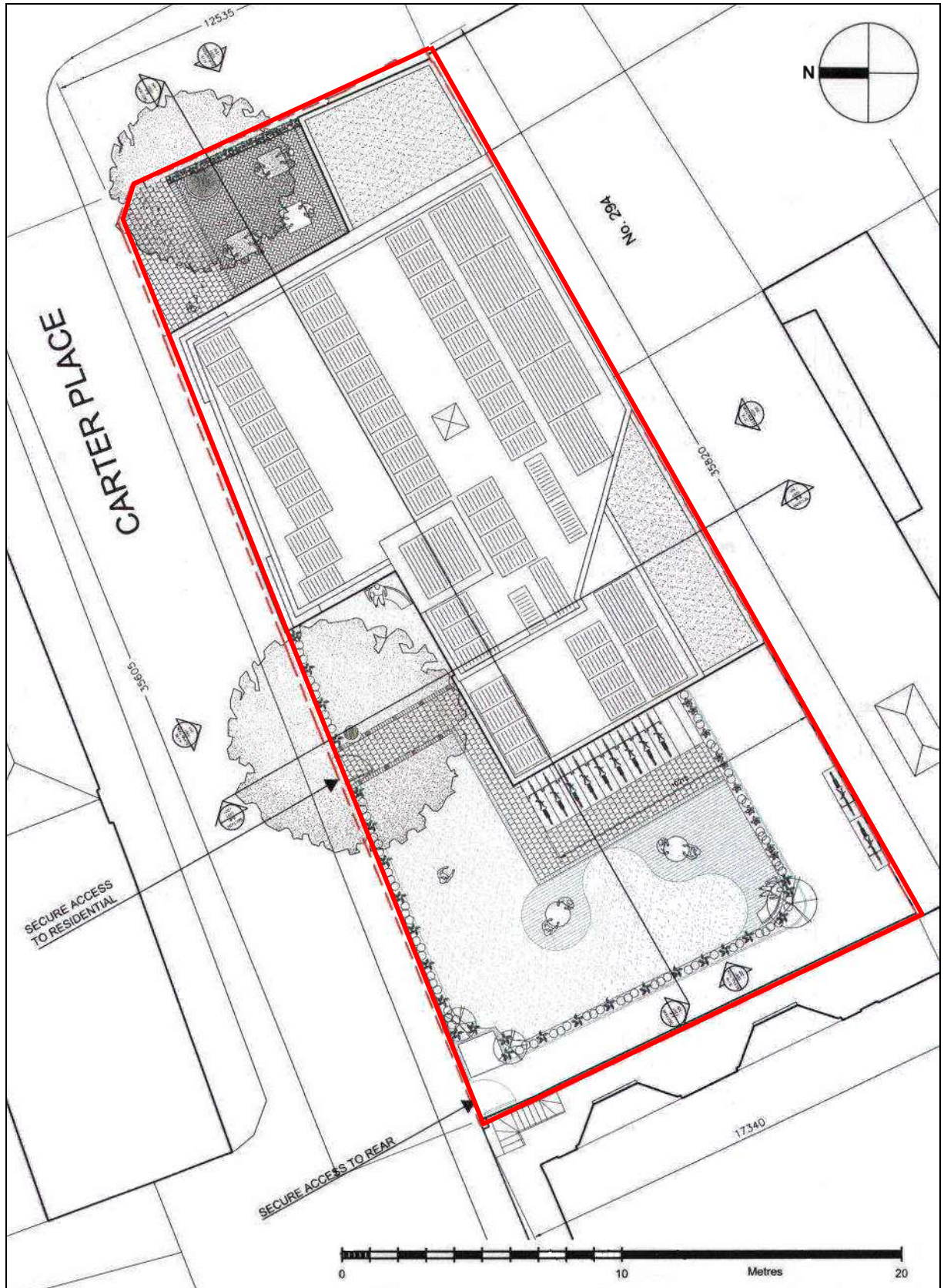


Figure 3: Proposed development plan (scale as shown)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the requirements of the project design, the aim of the evaluation was:

- To determine the location, extent, date, nature, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains present on site.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the project design, the methods adopted for this project were:

- The excavation of two 10m trenches in the locations shown in Fig. 2.

ASC's general methodology for the works is described in detail in Section 3.4 of the Project Design (Zeepvat 2011).

2.4 *Constraints*

Due to the presence of a previously unknown service cable, Trench 1 was shortened by 5m at its south-west end. No other constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), and ASC's reference collection. GLHER references are prefixed MLO.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Evidence for early prehistoric activity within the site's environs is sparse. The closest recorded find of this period is a Palaeolithic hand axe, found near Kennington Park Road (MLO 7763), c.900m south-east of the site. Throughout the later prehistoric periods, current evidence indicates that much of the northern part of Southwark formed part of a marshy region of islands within the Thames floodplain (Kendall 2000, 55). Much of the evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, comprising for the most part individual flint implements or flint assemblages, is concentrated in the north part of the borough. The same is true of evidence for Bronze Age activity (Kendall 2000, 98). The only evidence for this period recorded in the site's environs is a peat deposit dated to the Bronze Age, found at the Southwark Leisure Centre, c.800m north-west of the site (MLO 63726). Many of the peat deposits recorded in the Southwark area appear to seal prehistoric trackways that were built to exploit the resources of the marshes (Kendall 2000, 89).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in Southwark is confined to the north of the borough, where structures and features indicating occupation have been recorded on the Courage Brewery site in Park Street, and also in Southwark Street and St Thomas Street (Kendall 2000, 117). There is no data for this period recorded within the site's environs.

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

The Roman conquest brought about a fundamental change in the cultural landscape of the London area, central to which was the founding of *Londinium* itself. The river was tidal for most if not all of the Roman period, and was in essentially the same position as it is now, though the tidal head appears to have moved downstream as the river level fell by at least 1.5m during the period. In the 1st century, much of present Southwark would have been flooded at high tide, leaving a number of small islands (Kendall 2000, 125). One of these islands, covering some 20-24 hectares, became the southern anchor point for the Roman London Bridge, and a settlement grew up there which Kendall (2000, 147) suggests was an outlying area of *Londinium*, albeit with its own characteristics and pattern of development.

On this island, a number of roads from the south and east converged on the bridge. The westernmost, the road from *Noviomagus* (Chichester) followed the line of the present Kennington Park Road, 800m west of the site. Roman road surfaces, probably part of this road, are recorded at the Elephant & Castle, c.900m north of the site (MLO 4183,

MLO 5660). Another section of possible Roman road found nearly 900m east of the site (MLO 16105) has been tentatively identified as part of the road from *Durovernum* (Canterbury), which probably follows a similar alignment to the Old Kent Road.

Most of the recorded Roman findspots within the site's environs are closely grouped in the vicinity of the Elephant & Castle, and it is likely that ribbon development extended at least that far from the Southwark settlement. Excavations at the London Printing College recorded tesserae and tile, suggestive of a substantial building (MLO 75033). South of the Elephant & Castle, along Kennington Park Road, a Roman ditch and pit were found at Newington Butts (MLO 63706), 600m north-west of the site. Ditches and pits of Roman date have been excavated at Massinger Street, near the Old Kent Road 1km north-west of the site (MLO 67080-82). Cremation burials have been recorded at Deverell Street (MLO 4271) and on the Old Kent Road (MLO 13511), 900m north-east of the site, presumably on the line of the Canterbury road.

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

In the immediate post-Roman period the prevailing infrastructure of the Roman period declined and in many aspects vanished altogether. How this might have effected Walworth is uncertain. As for the name itself, Walworth (*Walh-worth*) is a compound name meaning 'homestead (*worth*) of the Britons (*walhs*). The *worth* element is believed to postdate the early 8th century (Eckwall 1972, 495).

London re-emerged as a major trading centre in the mid/late 7th century. Evidence has been found for a small settlement south of the Thames at Southwark (Kendall 2000, 173). A *burh* (fortified settlement) was probably established at Southwark in the late 9th or early 10th century, about the same time as the first post-Roman London Bridge was built (Kendall 2000, 191).

Sometime in the mid 10th century King Edmund granted the manor of Walworth to Hitard, his court jester, who subsequently granted it to Christ Church, Canterbury (Boast 2005, 2). The original nature and extent of this holding is unclear, though by the 11th century the Domesday Survey (below) provides some clarification.

Saxon finds in Southwark are once again largely confined to the north of the borough, on the site of the former Roman settlement. Southwark Cathedral stands on the site of a Saxon Minster. Within the site's environs, the only Saxon sites recorded in the GLHER are of documentary origin: the village of Newington, first mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086) as *Neutone* (MLO 14259), and a church described in Domesday as being within the manor of Walworth (MLO 14258).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

At the time of the Domesday survey arable lands in Walworth were assessed at 3 ploughlands (Williams & Martin 2003, 73). There were four ploughs, one of which was in demesne which, it has been argued, indicates a degree of inefficiency in terms of the ratio of ploughs to ploughlands (Higham 1990, 42). There were 8 acres of meadow and no woodland (Williams & Martin 2003, 73). There were 14 *villeins* (heads of farmsteads) and 5 *bordars* (smallholders). Between 1066 and 1086 Walworth had doubled in value (30/- to 60/-) although curiously, its assessment had declined from 5 hides to 3½ hides (*ibid.*). The manorial tenant was called Baynard and the manor itself

provided clothing for the monks of Christ Church (*ibid.*). At the end of this period Walworth was still largely owned by Christ Church.

As in earlier periods, most recorded sites and findspots of medieval date are located in the north of the borough along the waterfront, focused around the south end of London Bridge, where settlement flourished during the medieval period (Kendall 2000, 212). In the general vicinity of the site the area remained as farmland, producing wool and poultry for the city (Boast 2005, 4).

Walworth Road itself is believed to be of medieval origin (MLO13551). Little archaeological work has been undertaken in the area but work on the north side of Carter Place has recently revealed a number of medieval pits and postholes (Shane 2011). Other entries of this period in the GLHER include the sites of Newington parish church (MLO11400) and Walworth Manor (MLO11414), and a medieval rubbish pit has been excavated at Massinger Street, 1km to the north-east on the Old Kent Road (MLO 67083). A recent evaluation by ASC at 284-286 Walworth Road revealed two pits containing medieval pottery.

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

In the early part of the post-medieval period the landscape around Walworth did not change substantially. The riverside settlement of Southwark at the north end of the borough had become established as a centre for trade and industry, and gradually expanded southwards. The earliest readily available map of the area, dated 1681, shows a largely rural landscape, with ribbon development stretching southwards from Southwark, rows of cottages and a church in Newington, and a few houses on Walworth Road ('Walworth Street'), around its junction with the present East Street.

Although the area north of the Elephant & Castle had become built up by 1770, throughout most of the study area the landscape of small fields and paddocks remained unchanged into the 18th century. Throughout much of the 18th century the Walworth area was renowned for its gardens and orchards (Boast 2005, 4).

However, there were significant changes the late 18th century. In 1770 an Enclosure Award was made of the commons and wastes of Newington, and Walworth Manor was demolished in 1786 (Boast 2005, 4).

Carter Place was probably laid out during the 18th century and is shown on Horward's map (1792-9). Walworth Road is shown lined with terraced houses but the site at no. 292 is shown as open ground.

In the early 19th century the population of St Mary Newington, of which Walworth then formed a part, was 14,847: by 1881 it had grown to 107,850, and by 1901 to 122,172 (Boast 2005, 27). At this time there was a rapid development of housing and light industry along streets to the east and west of Walworth Road. This process accelerated with the construction of the railways, which required clearance of significant areas, mostly occupied by poorer housing, and relocation of their inhabitants to the suburbs (Wolmar 2007, 117). Construction of the London, Chatham & Dover Railway in 1864 to the west of Walworth Road required the demolition of some 700 houses, and the bisection of already crowded urban areas (Godfrey 2001). The situation was further exacerbated in 1892 when the line was widened to six tracks (*ibid.*). In 1871 tramlines were laid in Walworth Road and were initially used for horse drawn carriages. In the

early 20th century the trams were electrified, forcing street traders into East Street and Westmorland Street (Boast 2005, 46).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet was published in 1868. It shows the site laid out with trees and bushes and was the garden of a police station, which was situated to the rear of the plot.

3.8 *Modern* (1900-present)

In 1900 the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark was formed by the amalgamation of the ancient parishes of Newington, St Saviours (Southwark Cathedral), Christchurch (Blackfriars Road) and St George the Martyr (Boast 2005, 41). In 1965 the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark was joined with Bermondsey and Camberwell to form the London Borough of Southwark (*ibid.*). During the 20th century, Walworth Road has continued as a commercial centre within the borough, composed of small shops and businesses although the plot at 292 Walworth Road remained open ground. Many of the smaller streets leading Walworth Road it have disappeared and a number of large-scale redevelopment schemes have occurred in the area, particularly around the Elephant & Castle (Boast 2005, 62-3).

At the time of the evaluation the plot was in unmanaged condition and was overgrown with dense bushes and trees (frontispiece).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 2). Trench 1 targeted the Walworth Road frontage while Trench 2 aimed to test the rear part of the plot. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the stratigraphy within the trenches. Full descriptions in tabular form are provided in Appendix 1.

The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket operating under continuous archaeological supervision. The vegetation and overburden was removed and mechanical excavation ceased when the first archaeological horizon was encountered or the natural stratum (200) was reached.

General Stratigraphic Sequence

The profile of deposits in both trenches was similar. The natural stratum (200) was reached at depths of 1.7 and 2.3m and comprised mid orange yellow silty clay (brickearth). This was overlain by a mixed sequence of redeposited dark brown to mid yellow silty clays and gravel (201) which contained modern ceramic building material, ash and charcoal, animal bone and other modern debris. These deposits are interpreted as modern make-up layers and are not archaeologically significant.

The overlying topsoil (202) comprised dark grey silt and was 160mm thick.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 4: Plates 1 and 2)

Trench 1 was located at the east end of the site and tested the Walworth Road frontage. It was oriented north-east to south-west and was 5m long and 1.7m wide. In order to mitigate against collapse a 0.75m wide step was excavated on its north-west side.

The natural stratum (200) was encountered at a depth of 1.70m. Truncating this was ditch **102**, which had a flat-based v-shaped profile and was filled by (101). A small assemblage of pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered from this fill (Appendix 3). Ditch **102** was truncated by a series of post-medieval cuts and deposits including rooting/burrowing activity **104**. Rooting/burrowing **104** had a slightly irregular u-shaped profile and was filled by (103). No finds were recovered from this fill but its loose, dry nature and the stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 4) indicate that it is likely to be late or post-medieval in date. No environmental samples were taken.

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4: Plate 3)

Trench 2 was located at the west end of the site and tested the area to the rear of the Walworth Road frontage. It was oriented south-east to north-west and was 10m long and 2m wide and a 0.7m wide step was cut on the north-east side in order to mitigate against collapse.

This trench was excavated to a greater depth than Trench 1 and the natural stratum (200) was reached at a depth of 2.3m. The overlying material was similar to that encountered in Trench 1 and comprised post-medieval deposits and cuts (201). No pre-post-medieval features or deposits were observed in this trench and no finds were

recovered. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.



Plate 1: Ditch 102 facing south-west



Plate 2: Ditch 102 with post-medieval posthole to left, facing south-west



Plate 3: Post-medieval layers in Trench 2, facing north-west

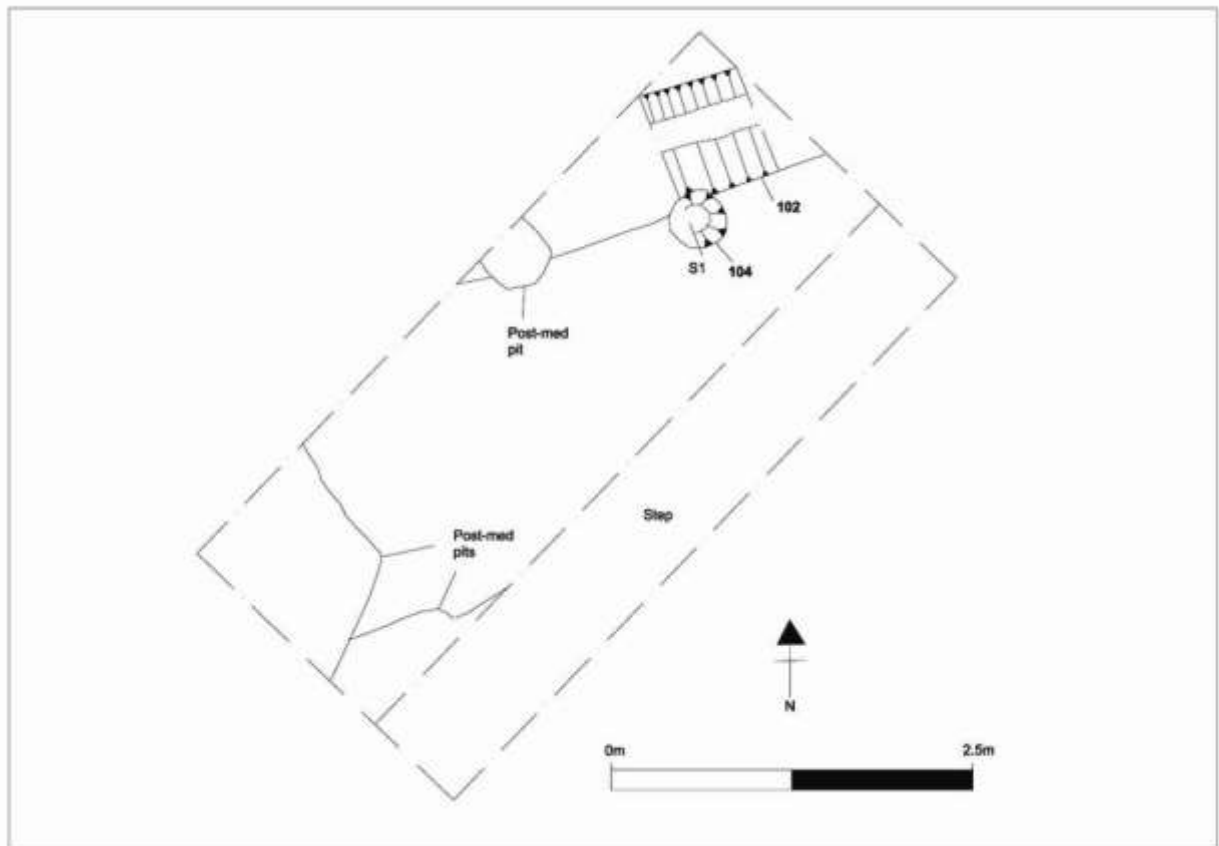


Figure 4: Trench 1 (scale 1:50)

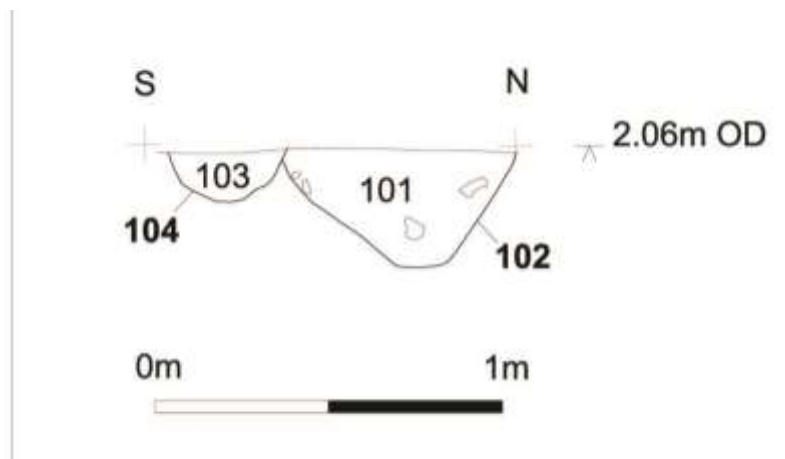


Figure 5: Trench 1, section (scale 1:20)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The evaluation identified the remains of a single ditch (102) of 16th century date, underlying a considerable build-up (up to 2.3m) of post-medieval demolition and waste material, both layers and cut features (i.e. pits). A moderate quantity of pottery and animal bone was recovered from the fill of ditch 102 suggesting that it lay in close proximity to structures, perhaps at the back of, or dividing plots leading off Walworth Road.
- 5.2 It is worth noting that the overburden present on the subject site was significantly deeper (1.4m) than that identified and recorded at 284-286 Walworth Road, just to the north (Shane 2011). Although no distinct features were identified within this, such as structures, the presence of the material indicates significant post-medieval activity in the area.
- 5.3 The earliest available map (1681) suggests that little development had taken place in this area, but a group of houses are shown on Walworth Road ('Walworth Street'), around its junction with the present East Street, to the north of the development site. The ditch identified during the evaluation indicates that settlement activity was taking place on the site during the 16th century but later cartographic sources, notably Horwood's map of 1799 and the 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey sheets show that the site remained as open ground and may not have been developed during these periods.
- 5.4 The identification of the 16th century ditch indicates that archaeological remains may be present in the east part of the site, along the Walworth Road frontage. Such remains offer the potential to contribute to understanding of the medieval settlement of Walworth. They are considered to be of local significance and their presence is unlikely to preclude development of the site. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the London Borough of Southwark, acting on the advice of their Archaeological Officer.

5.5 *Confidence Rating*

The evaluation was carried out in sunny weather with a moderate wind, which was conducive to machine-excavation of the trenches in the morning, but by the afternoon the low angle of the sun and windblown dust slightly affected visibility. These factors did not however hamper excavation or the identification of features. Archaeological features were clearly visible and the finds recovered from secure, sealed contexts. In addition, both the client's representative and plant operator were professional and helpful. Consequently, a high confidence rating is attached to the results of this evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Beverley Tourle of *Maven Plan Ltd* for commissioning the evaluation of behalf of *Urban Spectrum*. Chris Constable BA MA PhD MifA of the London Borough of Southwark acted as curatorial monitor. Thanks are also due to the staff of *Lynch Plant Hire* and also to *Urban Spectrum* for facilitating access to the site and undertaking the machining.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell BA MA MifA. The fieldwork was led by Gareth Shane BA and Mo Muldowney BA PIFA. Finds processing was carried out by Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA, and assistance with finds identification was provided by Lucy Whittingham BA FSA (pottery) and Michelle Feider BSc (animal bone). The report was prepared by Mo Muldowney with assistance from Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by David Fell.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Initial Report
3. Clients site plans
4. Site records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the *London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre* under code: WWR11.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Zeepvat, B 2011 *292 Walworth Road London SE17 2TE London Borough of Southwark, Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC doc. 1336/SWR/2

Secondary Sources


BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*


Kendall, M (ed.) 2000, *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*. Museum of London and English Heritage

Shane G, 2011 *Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation: 284-286 Walworth Road, London SE17 2TE, London Borough of Southwark*. ASC rep. 1336/SWR/4

Soil Survey 1983 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend (Harpenden).

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	5m	Width	2.45m	Depth	1.70m
	Trench top NE			3.76m OD		
	Trench base NE			2.05m OD		
	Trench top SW			3.82m OD		
	Trench base SW			2.34m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	TQ 32340 78162		SW	TQ 32337 78158	
	Orientation:			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench:		Evaluation of Walworth Road frontage				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
202	Layer	Dark grey silt. Topsoil	-	160	0	
201	Layer	Various, gravel, silt, ash deposits with abundant ceramic building material, pottery, animal bone, glass etc. Post-med made ground	-	1540	160	
103	Fill	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Loose and very dry. Minor fine root intrusion. Single fill of rooting/burrowing	340	150	1700	
104	Cut	Circular in plan, slightly irregular u-shaped profile. Rooting/burrowing	340	150	1700	
101	Fill	Mid yellowish grey clay silt. Friable. Single ditch fill	750	340	1700	
102	Cut	Linear cut with steep sides and flat base. Construction cut of medieval ditch, possible boundary	750	340	1700	
200	Layer	Mid orange yellow silty clay. Natural stratum.	-	-	1700	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10m	Width	2.7m	Depth	2.3m
	Levels					
	Trench top NW			4.00m OD		
	Trench base NW			2.00m OD		
	Trench top SE			4.12m OD		
	Trench base SE			1.92m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	32316 78155		SE	TQ 32326 78152	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench		Evaluation of the rear of the plot				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
202	Layer	Dark grey silt. Topsoil	-	160	0	
201	Layer	Various, gravel, silt, ash deposits with abundant CBM, pottery, animal bone, glass etc. Post-med made ground	-	2140	160	
200	Layer	Mid orange yellow silty clay. Natural stratum	-	-	2300	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 292 Walworth Road			SITE NO/CODE: 1405/WRS
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		√	Trench 1, service pipe, facing SW
2		√	Trench 1, detail service pipe, facing SW
3		√	Trench 1, general location, facing SE
4		√	General site, Trench 1 in foreground, facing W
5	√	√	Trench 1 pre-excavation ditch 104 , rooting 102 , facing W
6	√	√	Trench 2, facing SE
7		√	Trench 2, rotated, facing SE
8	√	√	Trench 2, stratigraphy, facing NE
9		√	Trench 2, stratigraphy, facing NE
10		√	General site over Trench 2 spoil (over-exposed)
11		√	Trench 2 and JCB, facing E
12	√	√	Trench 1, ditch 102 and rooting 104 , facing W
13		√	Trench 1, ditch 102 and rooting 104 , facing W
14		√	Trench 1, Section 1, ditch 102 and rooting 104 , facing W
15		√	Trench 1, stratigraphy, facing NW
16		√	Trench 1, stratigraphy full depth, facing NE
17		√	General site over Trench 1, facing SW
18		√	General site over Trench 1, facing W
19		√	NW end of site, over Trench 1, facing N
20		√	NW corner of site, facing N
21		√	W end of site over Trench 1, facing W

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
101	17	591	11	171	-	-	-	CBM	10

Appendix 4: Finds Report

4.1 Introduction

A total of thirty eight finds weighing 1206g were recovered from the evaluation at 292 Walworth Road, Southwark. The finds assemblage comprised pottery sherds, animal bone and CBM all recovered from ditch **102**. Total quantities and weights of each group of finds are presented in Appendix 3, above.

4.2 Pottery (identified by Lucy Whittingham BA FSA)

The assemblage from ditch **102** comprised three different vessels, two of which were represented by rim fragments and the remainder were represented by rim and body sherd fragments. The pottery assemblage is summarised in the table below:

Type	No of sherds	Sherd Type	Description	Date
PMSRG	15	Rim; body	Slip coested Redware (Green) Source: ?Woolwich	1480 - 1650
CBW	1	Rim	Surrey-Hampshire Coarse Border Ware	1340 - 1500
SHER	1	Rim	Small grey Jar rim	1170 - 1350
Total	17			

4.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

The CBM assemblage comprised five fragments of pegtile no more than 115mm long and 11mm thick. Four of the fragments retain at least one edge but no peg holes, and all show signs of abrasion. Three of the fragments have a chalk-based mortar adhering to the sides and/or surface. The fabric is a light reddish orange.

The remaining five pieces cannot be closely identifiable, but are likely to be brick fragments. No fragment is bigger than 80mm long. The fabric is similar to the pegtile, but in three instances has been partially heated to a pale grey colour. These fragments may have been part of a structure such as a kiln or oven. Two of the fragments retain surfaces, one of which has a chalk-based mortar adhering to it, similar to that seen on the pegtile fragments.

As a stand-alone assemblage, these fragments are not easily dateable, but can be dated by association with the pottery to the late medieval period.

4.4 Animal Bone (identified by Michelle Feider BSc)

Eleven fragments of animal bone were recovered from ditch **102**; they comprised a partial canine lower jaw and bovine skull fragments, and are likely to be the product of domestic activity.

4.5 Conclusion

The finds assemblage indicates that the activity here in the 16th century was close to an area of settlement and occupation, but may have been set apart from its hub due to a lack of other indicators such as ash, freshwater molluscs and cess. Although the pottery assemblage has indicated a wide date range (from the 12th to 17th century), it is most

likely that the ditch was in use during the 16th century (Lucy Whittingham *pers. comm.*).

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	292 Walworth Road, Southwark	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-112735
Short Description:	In October 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at 292 Walworth Road, Southwark, London ahead of the proposed mixed development of the site. A single late medieval ditch was identified underlying a significant depth of post-medieval cuts and deposits. The archaeological potential of the site is moderate.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Undeveloped, former garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Ditch	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Pottery, medieval; animal bone, medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	London Borough of Southwark	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TQ 3233 7815
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	292 Walworth Road, Southwark, London SE17 2TE		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	1050 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	4.12
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/A	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat BA MifA
Project Manager:	David Fell BA MA MifA	Director/Supervisor:	Gareth Shane
Sponsor / funding body:	Urban Aspect		
Section 1.01 PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	19/10/11	End date:	19/10/11
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	LAARC WWR11	Pottery, animal bone, CBM, site archive etc	
Paper:		Site archive, development plans, report	
Digital:		Photographs, report, section, plan	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: 292 Walworth Road London SE17 2TE London Borough of Southwark		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1405/WRS/2		
Author(s):	Mo Muldowney		
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