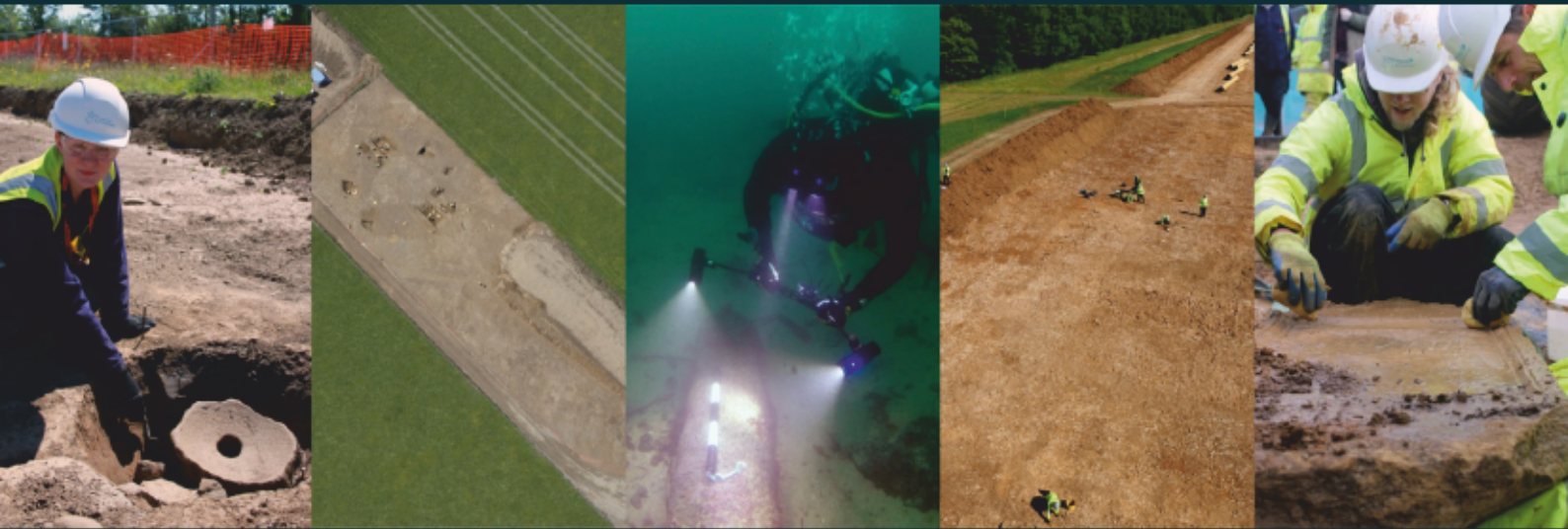


Malt Street Regeneration Borough of Southwark London

*Archaeological Watching Brief of Ground
Investigation Monitoring*



for
Peter Brett Associates LLP

On behalf of
Berkeley Homes (South East London) Ltd

CA Project: 770513
CA Report: 17315

June 2017



Malt Street Regeneration
Borough of Southwark
London

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Malt Street Regeneration
Location:	Borough of Southwark, London
NGR:	534147 177790
Type:	Watching Brief of Ground Investigation Monitoring
Date:	30 th May-1 st June 2017
Location of Archive:	Museum of London
Site Code:	MLT17

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during ground investigation monitoring preceding proposed redevelopment of land at Malt Street, Borough of Southwark, London for mixed use including construction of residential, flexible commercial and retail units.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

The absence of archaeological remains or natural deposits up to a depth of 4m bgl, within the areas of the site investigated, is probably indicative of the significant amounts of disturbance that the site suffered during various stages of development in the 19th and 20th centuries, and it is likely that in the areas investigated, a low potential for the survival of archaeological features can therefore be anticipated.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical test pits for Peter Brett Associates LLP on behalf of Berkeley Homes (South East London) Ltd. at Malt Street, Southwark, London (centred at 534147 177790; Fig. 1).

1.2 The Site is proposed for a residential led mixed use scheme to the south of Malt Street, near the Old Kent Road, London.

1.3 The Application scheme is for the demolition and redevelopment of the application site through the provision of a mixed use scheme. The proposal will include the provision of 1050 residential units, up to 5,500sqm of commercial floorspace, a new public linear park and public realm improvements through a part detailed part outline hybrid application. In summary the key elements of the proposed development applied for under the hybrid planning application include:

- Demolition of all existing structures;
- Detailed Component – 359 residential dwellings (Class C3) and up to 1796sqm of flexible commercial and employment floorspace (Classes A1 to A5, B1, D2 and D1);
- Outline Component – up to 691 dwellings and up to 3704sqm of flexible commercial and employment floorspace (Classes A1 to A5, B1, D2 and D1);

The detailed component will include 120 car parking spaces in the basement (four of which are disabled bays) and 3 disabled spaces within ground floor landscaping, and the outline component will include at least 8 bays for disabled car users in the landscaping and both components will include appropriate cycle provision and refuse/recycling stores for the site, along with associated infrastructure and landscaping.

1.4 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology, Southwark Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research*

Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006) and *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (April 2015).

The site

- 1.5 The site occupies an area of approximately 2.31 hectares (ha) and is located in north Peckham, east of Burgess Park. The site is located within the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area designated in the London Plan 2016, and comprises a variety of warehouse buildings and large areas of hard-standing. (PBA 2017)

- 1.6 The site comprises three distinct elements:
 - Bianca Road and Latona Road: This component is located on land bounded by Bianca Road and Latona Road to the west, Friary and Unwin Estate to the south and Asda to the north. This site is currently used as a storage depot by Conway's. Whilst the site is 1.16 ha in size it has very limited employment provision and principally comprises hard standing and open areas of storage with one large building retained on site.

 - Acorn Wharf: This component is 0.5 ha in size and is located to the east of the Bianca Road. It is accessed from Frensham Street and is currently used by Travis Perkins as a Builders Yard with a series of tall single storey storage buildings.

 - Surrey Wharf: This component is an 'L' shaped site located between Bianca Road, Acorn Wharf and Asda's car park. The principal vehicular and pedestrian access is via Malt Street to the north. It is 0.24 ha in size and is vacant although previously used for storage and comprises a large warehouse with two storey building to the north. The northern half of the site does not lie within the Preferred Industrial Land designation.

- 1.7 The Site is located within a relatively low lying ground in the wider valley of the River Thames, which is situated c. 2km to the north. The natural topography within the Site is unclear, due to redevelopment and terracing to create level development areas. The elevation within the Site is recorded at c. 2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the north and c. 4m aOD to the south-west.

- 1.8 The underlying solid geology within the Site comprises sand of the Thanet Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed c. 56-59 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The bedrock geology is overlain by Quaternary drift deposits. The Site is located at the edge of the Thames Gravels, which rise out of the Alluvium recorded further to the north. Within the northern part of the Site, this is recorded as sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. To the south, the river terrace deposits are recorded to be overlain by clay and silt of the Langley Silt Member ('brickearth')
- 1.9 There is no available geo-technical data within the Site, but a number of investigations and records of borehole data in the vicinity provide some more detailed information about the geological deposits in the area.
- 1.10 The 1995 investigations within the Asda site to the north have revealed possible brickearth deposits to extend north of the Site (Museum of London Archaeology 2012, 2013). The 2015 trial trench evaluation adjacent to Surrey Wharf (25; Museum of London Archaeology 2015) revealed natural sand and gravel at approximately 0.72m aOD (c. 1.2m below ground level located at c. 1.9m aOD). This was overlain by another natural geological deposit of sandy clay (perhaps the brickearth layer), which was about 0.3m thick and was encountered at c. 1m aOD.
- 1.11 The geotechnical data is provided from boreholes to the north and north-east of the Site, with the ground level in these areas at the time of the survey recorded at 3.8m aOD. To the east of Surrey Wharf (BGS Reference TQ37NW2862), the borehole indicates approximately of 0.7m of made ground overlying a sandy clay deposit, which in turn overlies gravel, with the natural geology recorded at a higher elevation, at c. 3.07m aOD for the brickearth and 2.82m aOD for the gravel. To the north-east of Acorn Wharf, the borehole data (BGS Reference TQ37NW2858) indicates 1.8m of made ground, which overlies the sandy clay brickearth (encountered at 2m aOD) and gravelly sand, at 1.48m aOD.
- 1.12 The available data indicates potential for the survival, within undisturbed areas within the Site, of natural brickearth deposits, overlying river terrace gravel. These are likely to be encountered at c. 1-2m aOD to the north and east of the Site. This level could be rising towards the south and west, although there is no associated borehole data to corroborate that.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background given below is based on archaeological information taken from a Heritage Desk Based Assessment by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2016)

Early prehistoric (pre-4,000 BC)

2.2 The Palaeolithic covers the period from c. 900,000 BC - 10,000 BC. The archaeological evidence from this period typically comes from stone tools and waste from the production of these tools. Re-deposited Palaeolithic tools are often associated with alluvial, river terrace and fluvial deposits, and river terrace gravels are recorded across the Site. The Greater London area has seen extensive research into the Palaeolithic period, resulting in a clear understanding of the river sequences in this area. This is coupled by large numbers of Palaeolithic artefacts which have been recovered from river deposits sequences within the Greater London Area (Museum of London 2002).

2.3 Whilst there are no Palaeolithic tools recorded within the surroundings of the Site, faunal remains, including hippopotamus fossils as well as wolf, straight-tusked elephant, woolly mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and large bovids, were discovered in the 1860s at a brickfield in Peckham Park Road (c. 380m to the south of the Site). The remains are reported to have been found within gravel deposits underneath the brickearth. Further mammalian remains were recorded in Old Kent Road (c. 460m to the east of the Site). As similar deposits are considered to be located within the Site, there is the potential for Palaeolithic remains to be present within the Site.

2.4 The Mesolithic period, spanning from 10,000 – 4,000 BC is represented in the south-east primarily by lithic scatters, comprising stone tools and waste from the production of these tools (Museum of London 2002), although bone and antler artefacts have also been recovered from the Thames. Mesolithic remains from within the Greater London area have been found in valley locations, on shorelines of former lakes and on high points.

2.5 The available data indicates that the Site is located within and along the shoreline of a Late Glacial lake, known as Bermondsey Lake and this area is designated as an Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ). The potential for the presence of important remains within the former shoreline of the lake has been demonstrated by the previous excavations just to the north-east of the Site, at the B&Q site. The fieldwork revealed an impressive assemblage of over 1,750 in situ worked flint fragments,

dated to the early Mesolithic and early Neolithic, with many of the remains recovered from weathered sand deposits directly overlying natural river terrace gravels. The flint tools were accompanied by Mesolithic daub and burnt flint, indicative of an occupation site (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000 and 2006; Museum of London Archaeology 2012). A similar deposit was revealed in the investigations adjacent to the Site, however, no prehistoric worked flints were found (Museum of London Archaeology 2015).

- 2.6 The archaeological excavation in Ossory Road (the site of Asda to the north of the Site, revealed Mesolithic flint flakes. Further Mesolithic tools have been found in a weathered sand horizon during investigations in Marlborough Grove approximately 230m to the north.
- 2.7 As evidence for Mesolithic activity has been previously found in natural sand deposits overlying the river terrace gravels in the vicinity, it is considered that there is the potential for Mesolithic remains to be located within the Site.

Later prehistoric (4,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.8 The archaeological evidence for Neolithic activity within the surroundings of the Site is associated with flint tools, found at the Ossory Road site and the B&Q site, just to the north and north-east of the Site.
- 2.10 Gravel terraces continued to be used into the Bronze Age, between 2,400 – 700 BC, and appear during this period to have formed a focus for farming activities. Field systems supporting a mixed farming economy were laid out, with associated droveways, along these terraces associated with open settlements (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2002). During the later Bronze Age, floodplains saw intensification of activity evidenced by the construction of wooden structures in these areas.
- 2.11 During these periods, the landscape of former the Bermondsey Lake appears to have consisted of a series of small islands (known as eyots), formed by meandering stream channels within the marshland, eroding the Pleistocene river gravels. The islands would have been separated by Holocene river channels, marshland and mudflats. This landscape would have been characterised by deposition of alluvial clays and the build-up of peat layers (Museum of London Archaeology Service 2000; AOC Archaeology 2013).

- 2.12 Archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the Site have provided evidence for the landscape during these periods, with features such as an east-west aligned palaeochannel, thought to represent one of the river channels separating the islands of higher ground, revealed during the investigations within the Ossory Road site (just to the north of the Site). Additionally, remains interpreted as the edge of a channel or mere were revealed during the fieldwork at Coopers Road Estate (c. 500m to the north- of the Site) where peat deposits were encountered above the natural gravels (Oxford Archaeology 2001). Just to the east, further peat deposits were revealed and similar layers have been previously dated to the Bronze Age.
- 2.13 The archaeological evidence for Bronze Age and later activity within the surroundings of the Site shows an agricultural landscape, with a ditch revealed in the archaeological investigations adjacent to Surrey Wharf (Museum of London Archaeology 2015). This north-south aligned feature truncated the sandy clay natural deposits and did not contain any datable material but it is most probably associated with Middle to Late Bronze Age activity, when extensive field systems were first laid out, or with the reorganisation of the land divisions in the Late Iron Age (Museum of London Archaeology 2015). Further evidence is provided by an enclosure ditch, revealed in the Ossory Road investigations.
- 2.14 The Site, at least partially located on the gravel terraces at the edge of the Bermondsey Lake and the marshland landscape of the later prehistoric period, is likely to have been attractive for prehistoric activity, due to the varied resources provided at the edge of the dry and wetland environments. The discovery of Neolithic flint tools and Bronze Age or Iron Age ditches, likely associated with agricultural activities, in the vicinity of the Site indicates the potential for the presence of prehistoric remains within the Site, likely associated with the exploitation of the wetland environment and agricultural practices.

Roman period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.15 The site is located within the wider rural surroundings of the Roman town of Londinium (London) which was established by AD 53 in the area occupied by the modern City of London, approximately 4.2km to the north-west (Museum of London 2000).
- 2.16 The area surrounding the Site is crossed by two postulated lines of Roman roads, including Watling Street from Rochester to London, constructed along the edge of the high ground in the mid-1st century AD. The archaeological evidence indicates

that this main Roman Road would have more likely followed the line of Old Kent Road, just 80m to the north-east of the Site. The investigations in Old Kent Road and at the B&Q site revealed sections of the road, including the metalled surface of the road and associated ditches (Museum of London Archaeology 2012).

- 2.17 Another Roman Road, from London to Lewisham, is recorded approximately 420m to the east of the Site and it is thought to have been constructed in the early 2nd century AD. The corridors of both of the postulated Roman Roads are defined by Southwark Council as APZs. In addition, a causeway leading from the Old Kent Road towards the River Thames is reported to have been found during the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal. Although undated, this feature could be associated with Roman period activity.
- 2.18 Watling Street, as a major communication route, would have attracted activity, with the archaeological evidence indicative of perhaps typical rural settlement or other low-level activity within the area. Features recorded alongside the line of the Roman Road included agricultural remains, a spread containing pottery, as well as pits and other features. At the Cockneys site, approximately 160m to the east of the Site, these included a number of intercutting pits, interpreted as gravel quarries for the construction and/or refurbishment of Watling Street, which were encountered at c. 1.25m aOD, approximately 2.18m below ground level (Wessex Archaeology 2006a and 2006b). In addition, Roman findspots and a burial are recorded within the environs of the Site.
- 2.19 The available data indicates that Site was located within the environs of a major Roman route and there it the potential for the presence of Roman period remains associated with the activity alongside the road, including potentially field system remains, funerary remains or extraction pits.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.20 After the fall of the Roman empire, the area of Southwark appears to have been mostly abandoned until the establishment of a fortified burh by King Alfred in the 9th century AD and there are a number of early medieval settlements recorded in the area in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Southwark Council 2002). The Site is located within the historic parish of St Giles Camberwell, with the southern part of the Site associated with the Peckham manor within the parish. Camberwell, which is likely to have developed around the earliest church of St Giles, c. 1.5km to the south-east of the Site, is recorded as a Royal manor before 1066 and as a manor belonging to

Hamon the Sheriff by the time of the Domesday Survey. It comprised a very large settlement which included a church (Malden ed. 1912).

- 2.21 Peckham (c. 900m to the south of the Site) originated as a small rural hamlet within the parish of St Giles, held by Alfred prior to the Conquest of 1066 and, subsequently, by the Bishop of Lisieux (Malden ed. 1912). This place-name derives from Old English words *peak* and *ham*, describing a settlement by a hill. The available data indicates, that until the 19th century, this area comprised meadows, fields and gardens, providing produce for sale on London's markets, convenient due to the proximity to Old Kent Road, which continued as a major route to the capital (Southwark Council 2012).
- 2.22 The archaeological evidence within the surroundings of the Site appears to corroborate the assumption of the rural and agricultural character of Peckham and the wider parish of St Giles Camberwell, with fields, meadows and gardens. The presence of a peat layer to the north of Old Kent Road is thought to indicate the presence of marshland in this area in the early medieval and medieval periods. The investigations in Ossory Road revealed medieval and post-medieval cultivation soil, which sealed the Roman deposits and which was in turn truncated by 19th century features, with further evidence for medieval market gardening revealed at the B&Q site to the north and north-east.
- 2.23 The archaeological data suggests that during the early medieval and medieval periods, the Site would have been located outside of known settlements, within an undeveloped landscape of fields and meadows and there is the potential for the presence of agriculture-related remains within the Site, such as cultivation soil.

Post-medieval period (AD 1539 – 1800)

- 2.24 During the post-medieval period, the Site continued to be located within the agricultural surroundings of Peckham, within the fields laid out along the Old Kent Road.
- 2.25 This landscape is illustrated on 18th and early 19th century cartographic depictions of London, including the 1746 Rocque's map of London, the 1800 Milne's map of London and the 1807 Stockdale's map. The map depicts a number of properties, with associated gardens or orchards, along the road, however, the Site and its

surroundings do not appear to have been developed. The northern part of the Site is shown within a small enclosed field, with boundaries defined by what appears to be hedgerows.

Modern period (19th and 20th centuries)

- 2.26 The key instigator of development within the Site and in its surroundings in the first half of the 19th century was the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal. The Canal, from Surrey Commercial Docks to Camberwell, was authorised in 1801 and built between 1801 and 1811. Although originally a much larger network was planned, only a branch to Peckham was opened in 1826 (Southwark Council 2012). Reclamation dumps and made ground deposits are recorded widely within the vicinity of the Site as raising ground was likely required to facilitate development within the low lying areas.
- 2.27 The Canal, with the Peckham branch, is first shown on the 1824-1826 map of London by Greenwood. The Canal traversed the northern part of the Site on east-west alignment, with a small basin to the south, known at the time as Millpond Wharf. The map illustrates slowly progressing development within the area, although, with the exception of a potential building to the east, no other structures are depicted within the Site, which continued to comprise fields, some of which were defined by drainage ditches.
- 2.28 The development within the Site, which followed the construction of the Canal, is recorded from the mid-19th century onwards. After the Grand Surrey Canal ceased to be used as the key transport route in 1836, the Canal became a series of canal-side wharves, alongside which industrial works developed. Within the Site, the industrial development of the mid-19th century is associated with the establishment of the timber mill in 1853, known as R. May & Son Timber Yard.
- 2.29 The mill is illustrated on the 1871 Ordnance Survey map within the eastern part of the Site (now Acorn Wharf), to the east of the basin off the Canal associated with Nye's Wharf. It appears to have comprised a large central building (the sawing and planing mill), with a number of saw pits and cranes marked. Additional structures within the yard included a building to the east as well as a row of structures along the southern edge of the yard, including an access gate from Surrey Terrace. The building in the south-eastern corner corresponds with the extant structure of yellow London stock brick however; other buildings depicted on this map no longer survive.

- 2.30 Another group of buildings is shown at Nye's Wharf to the west of the basin, with another elongated structure to the east. At the easternmost edge of the Site, a footbridge over the canal, known as Piper's Bridge is shown. The northern part of the Site, to the north of the canal and associated towpath on an embankment, was undeveloped with the exception of a small building attached to the neighbouring Whiting Works.
- 2.31 The 1894 Ordnance Survey plan shows further development within the Site and in its surroundings towards the end of the 19th century. The key change is the complete urbanisation of the area, with the undeveloped landscape to the north, east and south-east, as shown on the previous map, replaced by an urban landscape of streets, with terraced houses and numerous industrial works, especially along the Canal and associated wharves. By this time, Bianca Road and Latona Road, which mark the western edges of the Site, had been laid out.
- 2.32 Within the Site, new buildings are shown at the timber yard, with a number of large probable timber sheds depicted. New structures are depicted to the west of the basin, although the central part of the Site was not developed. The footbridge appears to have been removed. It appears that by the end of the 19th century, the northern part of the Site had been developed and comprises a large warehouse adjacent to the towing path, which corresponds with the extant buildings at Surrey Wharf.
- 2.33 Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (i.e. the 1914 map) illustrate further development and redevelopment within the Site, including the construction of new industrial works in the centre, including a large tannery and an ice factory.
- 2.34 Southwark was one of the most heavily bombed parts of London during the Second World War, with many buildings having been destroyed and damaged. The post-Second World War maps show minor changes within the Site. The row of buildings at the timber yard was replaced with differently aligned detached structures and the central mill appears to have been reduced in size, indicating some redevelopment there. A number of buildings appear to have disappeared to the west of the Site as well. The post-war aerial photographs (1945 onwards) show these areas as levelled and devoid of structures so if the redevelopment was due to bombing rather than a result of a change in commercial needs, any damaged structures must have been cleared by the mid-1940s. The map also illustrates the removal of the properties

surrounding Leyton Square to the south of the Site, indicating that perhaps these were seriously damaged in the war.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising all intrusive ground monitoring works (Figure 2).

4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Museum of London, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



5. RESULTS (FIGURES 3-10)

- 5.1 A total of 8 test pits and a number of boreholes were dug during the course of the watching brief. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during these groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.
- 5.2 Test pit 1601 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 1.4m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural geology was not encountered. Excavation was stopped at 1.4m due to encountering a culvert.
- 5.3 Test pit 1602 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 2.7m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural geology was not encountered.
- 5.4 Test pit 1603 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 3.2m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural geology was not encountered.
- 5.5 Test pit 1604 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 1m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. Below this was a layer of re-deposited yellowish grey clay containing brick fragments concrete and wood down to a depth of 1.5m. Made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood was then encountered down to a depth of 3.5m. The natural geology was not encountered.
- 5.6 Test pit 1605 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 4m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural was encountered at a depth of 4m.
- 5.7 Test pit 1606 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 1m overlain by 0.1m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural was not encountered. Excavation was stopped at 1m due to a gas service being encountered.

- 5.8 Test pit 1607 contained made ground containing brick, rubble, concrete and plastic down to a depth of 0.9m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. The natural was not encountered. Excavation was stopped at 0.9m due to a concrete slab being encountered at that depth.
- 5.9 Test pit 1608 contained made ground consisting of a dump of Victorian or 20th century refuse containing black sandy clay with china and stoneware inclusions down to a depth of 2.6m overlain by 0.2m of reinforced concrete slab. Below this was a layer of made ground consisting of a mid-yellowish grey sandy clay containing brick rubble down to a depth of 3.8m. The natural was not encountered.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from a deposit of made-ground in test pit 1608 (context 160802). The material comprises pottery and glass of modern date; quantification of the artefact types recovered is presented in Appendix B.
- 6.2 Five sherds of pottery, weighing 1159g, were recovered. They include two English stoneware bottles (one complete, 166mm high); the lower part of a small cup, in a Chinese porcelain; a glazed red earthenware bowl with slip decoration, and a plate in a transfer-printed refined white ware. The plate is stamped on the interior with 'G LOVERIDGE 329 STRAND DINING AND SUPPER ROOMS', and on the exterior with 'PARIS WEDGEWOOD & CO'. A rectangular stamp overlaying the external stamp is not legible. The plate probably dates to the second quarter of the 20th century. The neck from a bottle in a green glass was also recovered.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see archaeological background above), the watching brief identified no archaeological finds, features or deposits within the area of observed groundworks.

- 7.2 Test pits 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604 and 1605 were targeted along on the line of the former Grand Surrey Canal which was built between 1801 and 1811. The test pits were dug between a depth of 1.4 and 4.1 metres with natural geology only occurring at a depth of 4m within TP 1605. It is likely therefore the potential for surviving archaeology above a depth of 4m along the line of the former Grand Surrey Canal is limited due to the substantial excavation and subsequent infilling of the Canal.
- 7.3 Test pits 1606, 1607 and 1608 were excavated within the footprint of the proposed single story basement of the site, on an area previously occupied by a tannery and later a factory. Two of the test pits (1606, 1607) could not be excavated below a depth of between 0.9-1m, while TP 1608 was excavated to a depth of 3.8m. While 1606 and 1607 were stopped at a relatively limited depth the reasons for the inability to excavate further was due to the presence of a gas service and concrete indicating that disturbance of the ground continues below 1m.
- 7.4 The absence of archaeological remains or natural deposits up to a depth of 4m bgl, within the areas of the site investigated, is probably indicative of the significant amounts of disturbance that the site suffered during various stages of development in the 19th and 20th centuries, and it is likely that in the areas investigated here, a low potential for the survival of archaeological features can therefore be anticipated.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Wilson. The report was written by Sam Wilson and Ray Kennedy. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

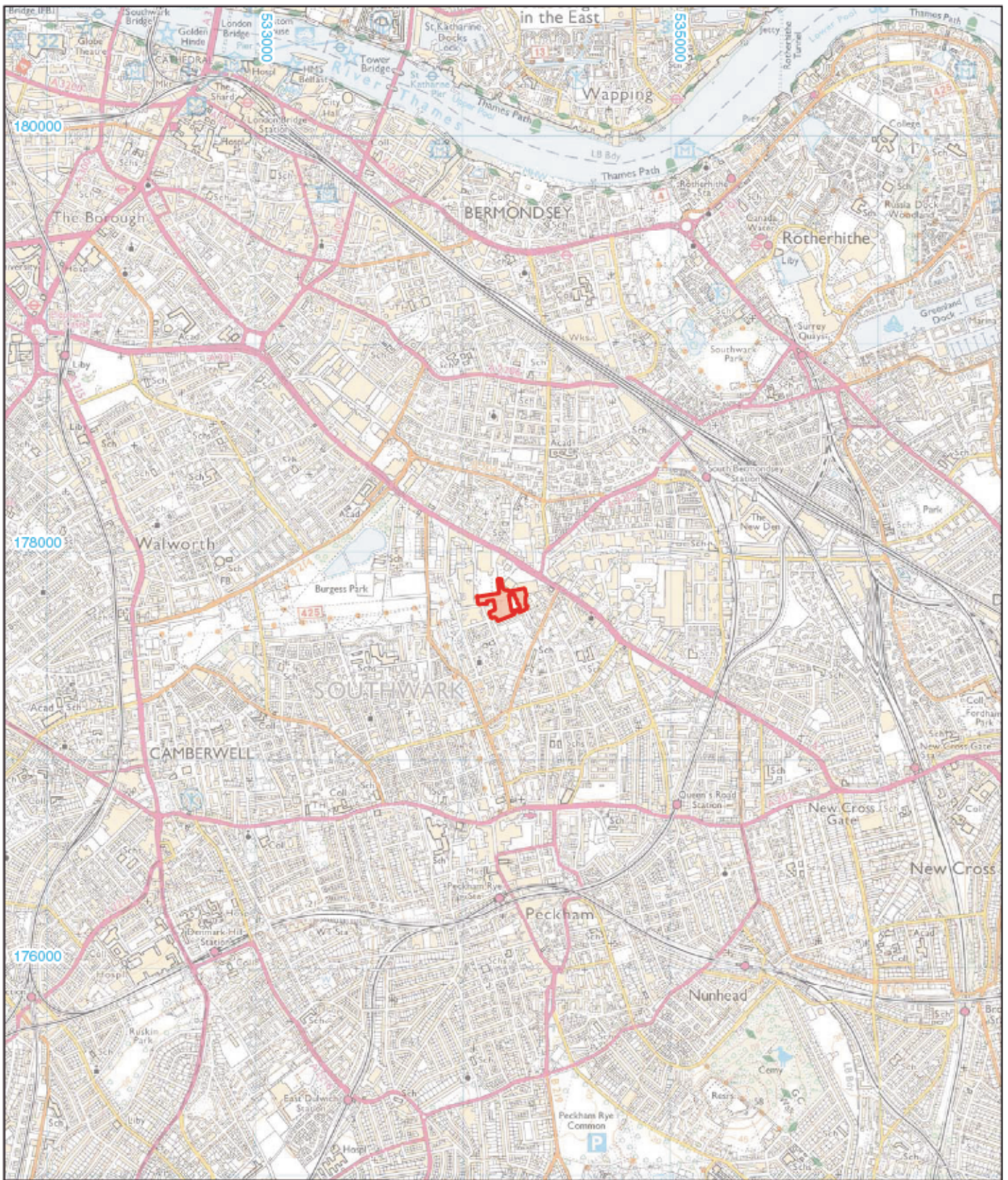
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1601	160100	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	3.25	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1601	160101	Layer		Made ground	Made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	3.25	0.6	0.2-1.4	modern
1602	160200	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	3.25	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1602	160201	Layer		Made ground	Modern made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	3.25	0.6	0.2-2.7	modern
1603	160300	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	2.6	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1603	160301	Layer		Made ground	Modern made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	2.6	0.6	0.2-3.2	modern
1604	160400	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	2.7	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1604	160401	Layer		Made ground	Modern made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	2.7	0.6	0.2-1	modern
1604	160402	Layer		Made ground	Redeposited yellowish grey clay containing brick fragments, concrete and wood	2.7	0.6	1-1.5	modern
1604	160403	Layer		Made ground	Modern made ground same as 160401	2.7	0.6	1.5-3.5	modern
1605	160500	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	2.9	0.65	0-0.2	modern
1605	160501	Layer		Made ground	Made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood, becoming blacker and more contaminated at depth	2.9	0.65	0.2-4	Modern
1605	160502	Layer		Natural		2.9	0.65	4-4.1	
1606	160600	Layer		Made ground	Concrete and tarmac	2.6	0.6	0-0.1	modern
1606	160601	Layer		Made ground	Made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	2.6	0.6	0.1-1	modern
1607	160700	Layer		Made ground	Reinforced concrete and rebar slab	2.6	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1607	160701	Layer		Made ground	Made ground containing brick rubble, concrete, plastic and wood	2.6	0.6	0.2-0.9	modern
1608	160800	Layer		Made ground	Concrete and tarmac	2.6	0.6	0-0.2	modern
1608	160801	Layer		Made ground	Modern made ground containing brick rubble, concrete	2.6	0.6	0.2-1.7	Modern
1608	160802	Layer		Made ground	Dump of Victoria/20 th century refuse with black sandy clay containing china, stoneware bottles etc	2.6	0.6	1.7-2.6	Modern
1608	160803	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay containing brick rubble, china etc	2.6	0.6	2.6-3.8	

APPENDIX B THE FINDS**Finds concordance**

Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
160802	Modern pottery: stoneware	2	801	E20-M20
	Modern pottery: glazed red earthenware	1	125	
	Modern pottery: transfer-printed refined white ware	1	204	
	Modern pottery: Chinese porcelain	1	29	
	Glass	1	86	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Malt Street Regeneration, Borough of Southwark, London, Archaeological Watching Brief of Ground Investigation Monitoring
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during ground investigation monitoring preceding proposed redevelopment of land at Malt Street, Borough of Southwark, London for mixed use including construction of residential, flexible commercial and retail units. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.
Project dates	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Desk Based Assessment – CA 2016
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Cotswold Archaeology, 2016, Malt Street Regeneration, Southwark: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Malt Street, Borough of Southwark, London
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TQ 34200 77750
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy
Project Supervisor	Sam Wilson
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Museum of London	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	
Paper	Context sheets, matrices
Digital	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Malt Street Regeneration, Borough of Southwark, London: <i>Archaeological Watching Brief of Ground Investigation Monitoring</i> . CA typescript report 17315	



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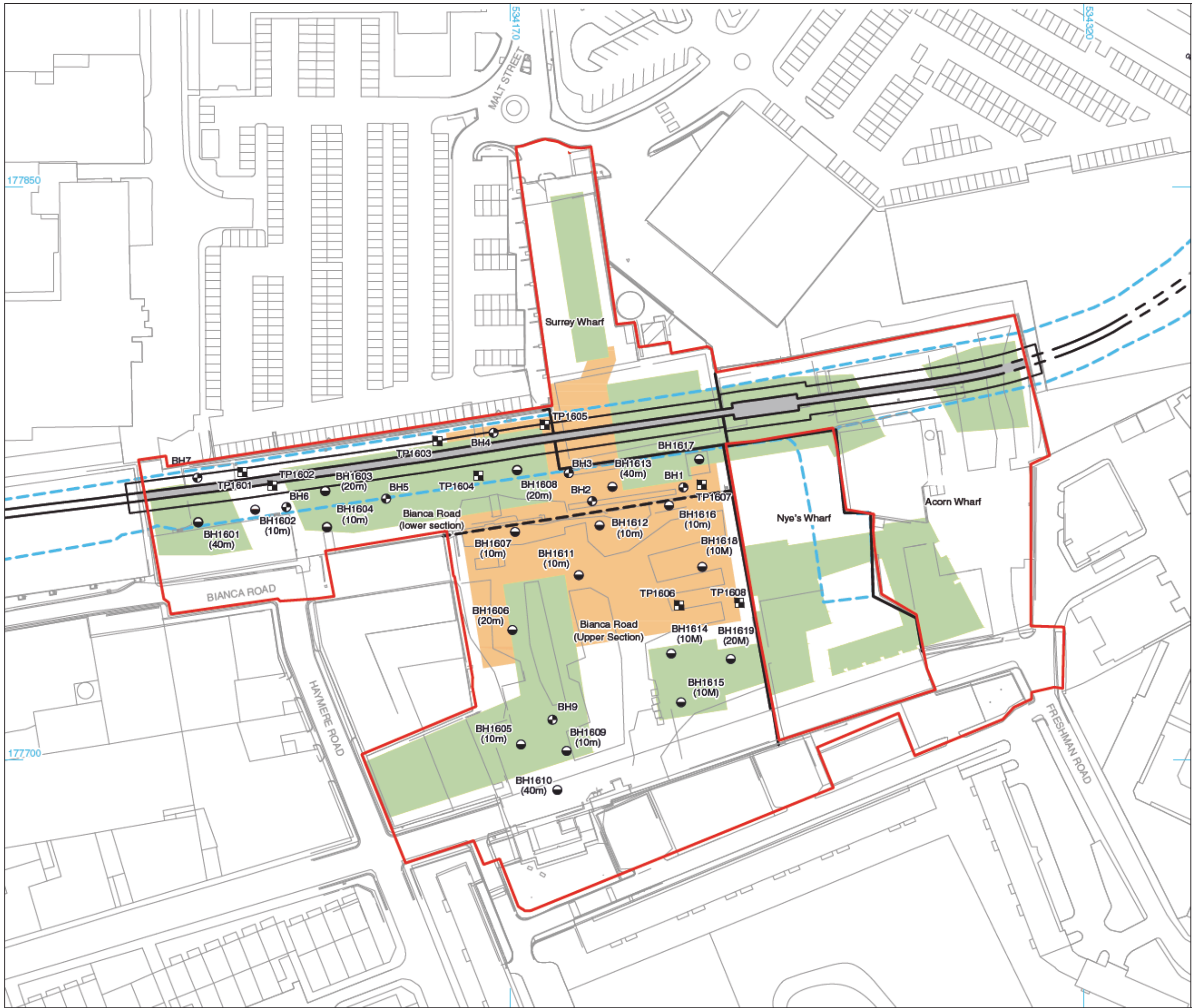
PROJECT TITLE
 Malt Street Regeneration Borough of
 Southwark, London

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770513	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/06/2017		
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		1



- Site boundary
- Indicative proposed building footprint
- Outline of proposed single storey basement
- Cabel tunnel alignment
- 3m easement for cable tunnel
- Outline of former Surrey Canal
- Existing borehole locations (Carl Bro Group, 2003)
- Proposed borehole locations and depth
- Proposed trial pit locations

0 1:1000 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Malt Street Regeneration Borough of Southwark, London

FIGURE TITLE
Geotechnical pit location plan

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770513	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/2017	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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