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Southwark
Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In May 2011 Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation followed by a geoarchaeological watching brief at 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London. The evaluation comprised two trenches and a test pit excavated within the footprint of the redevelopment area; the watching brief consisted of monitoring five bore holes.

Historic map regression indicated that the site was once part of a garden associated with a large Victorian dwelling. A Baptist chapel was constructed at the site during the late 19th century. The area was heavily bombed during WWII and no indication of the chapel exists on post WWII maps. Terraced houses were replaced by a single storey building, the former Neighbourhood Office, which was destroyed by fire in 2009 and demolished prior to the site's current redevelopment.

The results of the investigation demonstrate that modern overburden is present across the site ranging in thickness from 1 - 2 m, with corresponding truncation of the underlying deposits. Trench 1 contained former services, probably associated with the surrounding late post-medieval buildings or Baptist Chapel, and two discrete features which may be tree-holes associated with the post-medieval garden once present on the site. In addition, three late post-medieval concrete bases were observed which either relate to the post-medieval building or Baptist Chapel or perhaps the garden features. Trench 2 contained modern overburden to a depth of 2 m below current ground level overlying a deep negative feature extending 4 m into the trench and reaching a maximum depth of -4.71 m OD. The function of this feature remains uncertain; it may be a quarry pit or perhaps a bomb crater or feature associated with emergency water storage in WWII. The test pit in the extant grass area demonstrated that the modern overburden extended beyond the footprint of the former building. A possible linear feature, orientated NW-SE, was observed at the base of the 2.30 m sequence. Interpretation of this feature, however, remains extremely tentative due limited visibility as a result of Health and Safety access restrictions.

The results of the geoarchaeological watching brief on five bore holes confirm that feature 205 is a large discrete feature confined to the south west corner of the site.

Although limited dating evidence was recovered in the course of the evaluation and watching brief, it appears that all features are late post-medieval or modern in date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In May 2011 Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted an archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological watching brief at 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London. The works were commissioned by RSK Group PLC on behalf of Allenbuild Ltd South-East and conducted as a condition of Planning Permission prior to the site's redevelopment for residential purposes (Planning reference: 10-AP-0614). A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by RSK detailing the approach to the works (RSK 2011b) and approved by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council.

1.1.2 The site measures approximately 963.5 sq metres and is centred at NGR TQ 337 786 (Fig. 1). It is located in a predominantly residential area, bordered to the south by Lynton Road, flanked to the west and east by residential properties along Lynton Road, and at the rear by properties along Dunstan Road (formerly Grange Road) and Setchell Road to the north-east. Prior to the redevelopment, the site was most recently occupied by a one-storey public service building (Neighbourhood Office, now demolished).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Lynton Road is situated in the Thames floodplain on the edge of the sandy gravel Bermondsey eyot. The underlying solid geology consists of Palaeocene London Clay, overlain by 4.5 – 6 m of Pleistocene alluvial sands and gravels. The Bermondsey eyot, situated broadly between the Old Kent Road to the south and Tooley Street to the north features a spine of higher ground running across the island from east to west. At its eastern extent, the sands and gravels are capped by brickearth, which has, in other locations across the floodplain been removed by fluvial erosion (RSK 2011a)

1.2.2 The site is generally flat at approximately 2.8 - 3 m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a desk-based appraisal undertaken by RSK Environment Ltd (RSK 2011a). This background is briefly summarised below.

Palaeolithic (c 500,000–12,000 BC)

1.3.2 No evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been recorded within a 500 m study area.

Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (c 12,000–4,000 BC)

1.3.3 Marshes and floodplain deposits of the Lower Palaeolithic have been recorded at Albany Road to the south-west of the site.

1.3.4 Although no evidence of Mesolithic activity has been recorded in the 500 m study area, evidence for Mesolithic occupation in the form of extensive flint assemblages have been located on a number of south London eyots beyond the study area.

Neolithic and early Bronze Age (c 4,000–2,000 BC)

1.3.5 A number of finds and sites from the earlier prehistoric periods have been made in the area, including Neolithic flint tools and flint knapping sites, but also a number of rare preserved organic structures. This includes a brushwood platform (possibly a landing stage) dated from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age period, located approximately 250

m south-east of 8 Lynton Road in the area of the former Bricklayers Arms railway depot. A wooden trackway was also located at Bramcote Grove 473 m to the south-east of the site.

Bronze Age (c 2000–600 BC)

1.3.6 Six sites have been noted within the 500 m study area containing stray cultural material from the Bronze Age. In all cases this material is associated with either peat or land surface deposits.

Iron Age (c 600 BC–AD 43)

1.3.7 The Iron Age is currently less well represented in Southwark than the earlier prehistoric periods, or the subsequent Roman period. However, many Roman sites also contain Iron Age elements, demonstrating a continuity of settlement. Evidence suggestive of Iron Age occupation has been identified in the study area along the former Grange Road (now Dunton Road) and Alscot Road consisting of Iron Age pottery recovered during an evaluation in 2000.

Roman Period (AD 43–410)

1.3.8 At the time of the Roman invasion, Bermondsey eyot was the largest of the islands in the area, with an area of approximately 2 sq km. Watling Street, the major road between London and the Kent coast, skirted its southern limits. There is ample period evidence in the form of pits, ditches, field systems, building materials, particularly at the western end of the island.

1.3.9 Three phases of a Roman building have been recorded at Bacon Grove, where a substantial masonry structure replaced a clay and timber building destroyed by fire. This was subsequently replaced by a timber-built structure.

1.3.10 Two inhumation burials have been located in the study area, along the Old Kent Road and along the former Grange Road (Dunton Road).

Saxon or Early Medieval Period (AD 410–1066)

1.3.11 Southwark was the centre of local government in Surrey during the earlier Anglo-Saxon period and there is documentary evidence which suggests that the area was part of a system of defences for the bridge across to London.

1.3.12 A monastery, precursor to Bermondsey Abbey (approximately 700 m north-west of the site), was constructed around AD 715.

Medieval Period (AD 1066–1485)

1.3.13 The medieval period is poorly represented within the study area, perhaps reflecting a marginal/rural area at this time.

1.3.14 Four medieval sites are recorded in the study area: a former water channel open during the late medieval and early post-medieval period, the site of a bridge over a stream at St Thomas Watering (along the Old Kent Road) observed in a pipe trench in 1934, the site of gallows in the same locale recorded during the 16th century but thought to date back to the medieval period, and a medieval cultivation soil cut by an early post-medieval building at Bacon Grove.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1485–1900)

1.3.15 Sixteen gazetteer sites are recorded from this period in the desk-based appraisal.

1.3.16 A number of either natural or man-made channels are recorded at Albany Road, Old Kent Road and Grange Road. Cultivation soils or other evidence of agricultural activity were observed at a further five sites.

1.3.17 Civil War Defences dating to the 17th century cross the study area and locations for the associated fort towards the northern limit of the study area have been suggested.

1.3.18 Remains related to early industries in the study area include a 17th century gravel quarry pit along Grange Road, and for the 19th century the sites of two tanneries in Alscot Road and Crimscott Street as well as a rubber company on Grange Road.

1.3.19 The site of the station of former Bricklayers Arms Branch Railway, opened in 1822 and closed to passengers in 1952 (retained as a goods depot until 1977), is recorded to the south-east of the site. The railway line ran just to the south of the site, approximately through what is now Mandela Way and Milton Close.

Modern (AD 1900 Onwards)

1.3.20 During the 19th and 20th centuries, Southwark became part of the London urban environment and the city government. Rapid regeneration of the post-medieval slums occurred in modern times with residential neighbourhoods, interspersed with commercial units along the Old Kent Road.

1.3.21 Two sites of modern period are contained in the gazetteer within the desk-based appraisal: the Church of All Saints, constructed in 1959, and features and made ground from the modern period recorded during a watching brief at 221-223 Old Kent Road.

1.3.22 A watching brief was conducted at 8 Lynton Road by RSK in April 2011 which monitored ground investigation works and the removal of a raised concrete floor slab. This concluded that the foundations of 19th and early 20th century building were present beneath an imported fill material, with the floor slab of the new building raised above the backfilled area. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 20th century were identified.

Historic Map Regression

1.3.23 Examination of large-scale OS mapping shows several episodes of remodelling of the study area. The first occurred in the mid-19th century, when a mass-construction of terraced housing followed probable slum-clearance. However, with the exception of those units surviving in the Conservation Area around Thor Square, much of that housing was short-lived and redeveloped during construction of the Bricklayers Arms goods railway and its depots.

1.3.24 Following the destruction brought on by World War II, the area is regenerated with residential housing of moderate status in the form of estate blocks, with many still surviving today.

1.3.25 The decommissioning of the railway and its depots marks the final major remodelling of the area, and is followed by the construction of commercial estates near the Old Kent Road, a new network of roads, and further residential housing, which form the modern townscape of the area.

1.3.26 The site itself appears to have been relatively unscathed, apparently surviving as a back garden of a large Victorian house and the site of a Baptist chapel until the mid

20th century, when it is occupied first, by small terraces, and later by a rectangular building, likely to be the former Neighbourhood Office.

1.3.27 The Baptist Chapel located at the site is first recorded on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map and was likely to have been constructed around this time. The site appears to still be associated with the large Victorian house on the 1882 map. The footprint of the chapel appears on the 1938 historic map, but the site is marked 'ruins' on the 1951-1952 map and it seems likely that the chapel suffered bomb damage during WWII.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

(i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.

(ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.

(iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.

(iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

(v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.

(vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.

(vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.

(viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.

(ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were set out on as close as possible to the original locations specified in the Method Statement (RSK 2011b). They were slightly relocated to avoid potential services detected with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The new locations were located with 30 m tapes to known reference points on the site base-map. The test pit in the grassed area was located in the most convenient position and also located with tapes to known reference points. Trenches 1 and 2 measured 8 x 4 m and were stepped to allow access to an area of approximately 6 x 2 m at the base. The test pit measured approximately 1.8 m x 2.8 m (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 All trenches were scanned with a CAT prior to excavation. Trenches were excavated with a 360-degree excavator using a toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed in spits of no greater than 0.10 m until archaeological features or the geological natural were encountered. Although Trenches 1 and 2 were stepped to facilitate a safe working depth, the loose overburden in Trench 2 meant that access below 1 m was not possible.

2.2.3 Five bore holes were drilled across the site between 17th to 19th of May 2011 using a Shell and Auger drilling rig (Fig. 2). The purpose of the geotechnical investigation was to determine the ground condition in more detail, after the discovery of feature 205, in order to inform foundation design.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Presentation of results

3.1.1 Detailed context descriptions and matrices are presented in the context inventory (Appendix A and B) and within the descriptive text in Section 3.3.

3.1.2 Finds reports are presented in Appendix C. A discussion and interpretation of this evidence can be found in Section 4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 All trenches were excavated in good weather conditions. The water-table was encountered at the base of a sondage in Trench 2 at approximately -4.50 m OD.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Section 102)

3.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated from a height of 2.6 m OD to a maximum depth of 1.1 m OD. The natural geology, deposit 112, was encountered at 1.11 m OD (Plate 1). This yellow brown sandy silty with occasional patches of sandy gravel was overlain by layer 111 (same as 106), a soft mid brown sandy silt, interpreted as an interface with the natural geology. Two features were observed cutting into this deposit, 105 and 118, with feature 118 only visible in section. Both are likely to be the remains of discrete features. Feature 105 was filled with a mid brown sand and contained a fragment of 18th - 19th century roof tile and a sherd of bottle glass also dating to the 18th - 19th century (Plate 2). No finds were recovered from feature 118. Both features were cut by modern service trenches. Three concrete slabs or bases were also present within the trench. Base 119, within cut 108, sat on top of a brick and concrete foundation constructed from 19th century bricks approximately 0.30 m thick.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3, Section 201)

3.3.2 Trench 2 was excavated from a height of 2.7 m OD to a maximum depth within a sondage of -4.71 m OD. The base of the excavated sequence of Trench 2 consisted of a mid yellow brown sandy gravel, 206. This was encountered at 0.58 m OD at the north-eastern end of the trench. A deep feature, 205, was encountered at the south-western end of the trench. This extended approximately 4 m into the trench with a distinct and clear northern edge and reached a depth of -4.71 m OD, approximately 7 m below the current ground level (Fig. 2 and Plate 3). A machine excavated sondage demonstrated that the earliest deposit within 205 was a 0.5 m thick dark grey sandy silt that contained occasional fragments of unworked wood, deposit 204. Several finds were recovered from a sample of this deposit removed by the machine, including a fragment of 19th century clay pipe, a 19th century pot base and a fragment of asphalt with a sacking impression on one side dating to the 19th or 20th century. The clay pipe and pottery were well stratified within the deposit. This deposit was waterlogged and sat just within the current water-table. The overlying deposit, 203, was a thick, uniform layer of mid grey brown silty sand with inclusions of coal and brick throughout and rare inclusions of lumps of chalk towards the middle of the deposit. This 3.60 m thick deposit produced a 19th century teapot spout, flowerpot sherd and a fragment of post-medieval red earthenware. Deposit 202 sealed deposit 203 and comprised a 0.4 m thick, light orange brown, silty sand with occasional brick fragments. A 2 m thick layer of modern overburden consisting of demolition rubble, 201, filled the remainder of the trench. This

loose deposit had two patches of disturbance at the south-western end where two possible pits, 207 and 211, were cut into the layer. Both features contained a dark grey black deposit with brick, glass and and fragments of chalk.

Test Pit (Fig. 3 Section 301)

3.3.3 The test pit was excavated from a height of 2.88 m OD to a maximum depth of 0.58 m OD. A light brown yellow soft sand, 307, was encountered at the base of this trench at approximately 0.58 m OD representing the natural geology. This was overlain by a mid grey brown silty sand, 305, possibly contained within cut feature 306. Also cutting deposit 307 was cut 309, visible only in the north-west facing section of the test pit. This feature contained a mid grey brown silty clay deposit, 308, and a large ceramic drain. Overlying both features was a layer of mid dark brown silty sand containing inclusions of tarmac and brick, 304. A fragment of stoneware drainpipe and a single brick fragment, both dating to the 19th century, were recovered from this deposit. Layer 304 was overlain by a loose mid yellow brown sandy gravel, 303, which was overlain by layer 302, a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent fragments of brick and concrete. This was sealed by the modern topsoil layer 301, a dark grey brown silty sand.

Bore holes

3.3.4 Five bore holes, numbered BH01 to BH05, were drilled across the site to further inform foundation design by ascertaining the extent of feature 205 (Fig. 2). BH01 was located within the former footprint of Trench 2 and confirmed the presence of feature 205 to a depth of 5.10 m below ground level. Below this deposit were natural gravels, clay and and sands to a maximum depth of 12.80 m below ground level (*c* -10.08 m OD) where drilling ceased.

3.3.5 BH02 was drilled to a maximum depth of 10 m below ground level (*c* -7.20 m OD). Layers of natural clay and sandy gravel were overlain by a layer of modern overburden 1.25 m thick.

3.3.6 BH03 was drilled to a maximum depth of 3.10 m below ground level (*c* -1.40 m OD). Natural deposits of sandy gravel and sandy clay were overlain by a layer of modern overburden 1.40 m thick.

3.3.7 BH04 was drilled to a maximum depth of 3.20 m below ground level (*c* -1.55 m OD). Natural deposits of gravelly sand and sandy clay were overlain by a layer of modern overburden 1.70 m thick.

3.3.8 BH05 was drilled to a maximum depth of 5 m below ground level (*c* - 2.20 m OD). Natural sandy gravels and sand were overlain by a layer of modern overburden 1.45 m thick.

3.3.9 Feature 205 was only present within BH1.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Trenches 2 could not be entered below a depth of 1 m due to the instability of the modern overburden deposit. All finds and the single environmental sample recovered from feature 205 were obtained by machine. Although the finds appeared to be stratified within the deposit, the possibility remains that some contamination from overlying layers may have occurred. Access to the test pit in the extant grassed area at

the far north-east of the site was also not possible due to constraints caused by the depth and size of the pit. Despite this, visibility during machining was good.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 All trenches demonstrated the presence of modern overburden. This reached a maximum thickness of 2 m in Trench 2 and is likely to have been deposited following ground disturbance which appears to have truncated the natural geology and any shallow archaeological remains.

4.2.2 In Trench 1 two negative features, 105 and 118, were observed below the modern overburden and modern/19th century services. Feature 105, dating to the 18th-19th century may be a tree hole within the former gardens present on the site in the late 1800s. A fragment of 18th-19th century roof tile and a fragment of contemporary bottle glass was recovered from the sole surviving fill. Feature 118, only visible in section, appears from stratigraphic relationships to date to the same period and may also be another tree hole associated with the former garden. In addition, three platform bases, one with a brick foundation (119), were observed within the trench. Fragments of brick taken from these bases date to the late post-medieval period. A fragment of 18th century tin glazed ware was also recovered from the surrounding backfill. Base 119 also supported a stepped brick plinth (Plate 4), suggesting the concrete bases may be garden structures.

4.2.3 Features 207 and 211 in Trench 2 are modern, probably pits, and contained demolition refuse of brick, wire and glass. Interpretation of the deep feature, 205, is difficult due to the limited exposure of the feature within the confines of the trench. The sondage demonstrates that the feature shelves off steeply from its north-eastern edge to reach its maximum depth of -4.71 m OD at the base of the sondage. Recovered finds consisting of a fragment of pottery, clay pipe stem and a fragment of asphalt date the feature to the 19th-20th century. The results of the geotechnical bore holes demonstrate that feature 205 in only present within BH01 suggesting it to be a large discrete feature confined to the south eastern part of the site (Fig. 4). Its function remains unclear, but it is possible that it could be a gravel quarry pit. Gravel extraction was carried out within the immediate area during the post-medieval period, as attested by the 17th century gravel extraction pit recorded along the former Grange Road (RSK 2011a). It is also possible that the feature may be associated with WWII, perhaps a bomb crater, although there is a distinct lack of rubble within deposit 204. The area was extensively bombed during WWII in an effort to destroy the Bricklayers Arms Railway depot. The police station on Dunston Road, just to the north west of the site, was destroyed by German bombs with the rear of the property subsequently used as an Emergency Static Water tank; it remains a possibility that feature 205 may be associated with this facility.

4.2.4 Deposit 204, the basal fill of feature 205, was sampled for palaeo-environmental remains and demonstrates the presence of waterlogged remains albeit in a poor state of preservation. Industrial waste in the form of slag and clinker was also recovered from the sample.

4.2.5 Interpretation of feature 306 at the base of the test pit is difficult as access was not possible and the feature extended beyond the limits of the pit. It is possible, however, that it is a linear feature orientated approximately NW-SE. The deposit appeared to be similar to feature 105 in trench 1 and it is again possible that this feature may be another tree hole.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of 18th to 20th century remains at Lynton Road, most likely associated with former garden features. The building foundations observed during the RSK watching brief were not present within the trenches, although three concrete bases were recorded in Trench 1 and it remains a possibility that these may be associated with the former Baptist Chapel. Trench 2 revealed the presence of a deep feature extending 4 m into the trench and reaching a depth of 7 m below ground level. Nineteenth and 20th century finds were recovered by machine from the base of this feature, which may be a quarry pit or a feature associated with WWII, either a bomb crater or part of emergency water storage facilities.

4.3.2 Modern overburden is present across the site at depths of between 1 to 2 m which is likely to have derived from previous construction and the result of clearance after bomb damage in World War II. This activity has apparently truncated the underlying geology, particularly to the south-west of the site, and any shallow archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of the site.

4.4 Conclusion

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation at Lynton Road suggest that construction is only likely to impact archaeological remains dating to the late post-medieval period and modern period. No evidence for earlier activity was observed in the trenches or test pit. Remains likely to be impacted by construction include 19th century tree holes and services associated with late 19th century houses and/or the Baptist Chapel. Feature 205, the possible gravel pit or WWII anomaly may be impacted depending upon the method of construction.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Stepped trench revealing modern overburden overlying modern ceramic and caste iron services, likely associated with former Victorian dwellings, overlying two probably discrete features likely associated with the back gardens of the 18th - 19th century dwellings and associated concrete foundations and brick plinths.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.8
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	6
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	1	Modern overburden consisting of demolition rubble (bricks, concrete fragments, ceramic drain fragments) in a grey silty sand matrix. Fairly compact.	-	Modern
101	Layer	-	0.4	Modern overburden consisting of brick rubble in a mid grey brown silty sand matrix. Deposit contained ceramic drain waste pipe and caste iron service pipes.	-	Modern
102	Fill	2.6	0.33	Fill of 103. Dark brown black silty clay with frequent fragments of CBM, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles and moderate small to medium chunks of concrete. Contained caste iron service pipe.	-	-
103	Cut	2.6	0.33	Cut for service pipe.	-	-
104	Fill	2.2	0.7	Fill of 105. Soft mid brown with light brown patches of sand with occasional small and medium fragments of CBM and sub-rounded pebbles.	CBM Glass	18th – 19th century
105	Cut	2.2	0.7	Cut of possible pit. Not fully exposed within trench. Possibly associated with former gardens/back yards.	-	-
106	Layer	-	0.4	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional oyster shells, frequent small to medium CBM fragments	Clay pipe	19th century

				and frequent sub-rounded pebbles. Probably the same as deposit 115.		
107	Fill	0.57	0.8	Fill of 108. Loose mid brown sand with occasional small fragments of CBM and sub-rounded stones.	Pottery	18th century
108	Cut	0.27	0.8	Construction cut for concrete base 119, 120.	-	-
109	Fill	1.2	0.4	Fill of 110. Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent fragments of crushed CBM. Same as 113. Contained caste iron pipe.	-	-
110	Cut	1.2	0.4	Cut for service. Same as 114.	-	-
111	Layer	-	0.2	Soft mid brown sandy silt.	-	-
112	Layer	-	-	Natural loose mid yellow brown sand with occasional patches of gravel.	-	-
113	Fill	1	0.33	Fill of 114. Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with fragments of mixed demolition rubble, medium sized fragments of broken brick and concrete. Contained caste iron pipe. Same as 109.	-	-
114	Cut	1	0.33	Cut for service. Same as 110.	-	-
115	Fill	1.34	0.48	Fill of 116. Soft mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small fragments of broken brick, crushed mortar and clinker.	-	-
116	Cut	1.34	0.48	Cut of possible pit or garden/backyard feature.	-	-
117	Fill	>1.1	0.7	Fill of 118. Loose mid red brown sandy silt with moderate rounded flint gravel, small fragments of broken brick and mortar. Contained intact service of modern ceramic waste pipe.	-	-
118	Cut	>1.1	0.7	Cut for modern service. Enters trench obliquely	-	-

				and is orientated roughly N-S		
119	Structure	0.92	0.3	Concrete base for stepped brick and concrete plinth (knocked off by machine). Likely associated with former houses and/or gardens. Contained within cut 107.	-	19th century
120	Structure	0.32	0.92	Solid brick and concrete foundation for concrete base 119. Contained within cut 107.	CBM	19th century
121	Fill	>0.5	0.3	Fill of 122. Friable light red brown silty sand with frequent small and medium broken brick fragments.	CBM	19th century
122	Cut	>0.5	0.3	Cut of possible pit containing brick rubble.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Stepped trench revealing a single deep negative feature situated to the south-west end of the trench. This sequence through this feature, 205, was revealed in a 7m deep sondage. The finds recovered suggest a 19th - 20th century date and the feature may be the remains of an in-filled NW-SE orientated channel or a discrete feature of unknown function.					**Avg. depth (m)**	2
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	6
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
201	Layer	-	2	Modern overburden consisting of brick, concrete, fragments of slate tile, corrugated fibre concrete fragments, rusted iron fragments and a car tire in a grey silty clay matrix. Very loose deposit.	Pottery Clay pipe Glass CBM	19th century
202	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 205. Light orange brown silty clay with occasional small brick fragments.	-	-
203	Fill	-	3.6	Fill of 205. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional fragments of coal, small brick fragments, rare fragments	Pottery	19th century

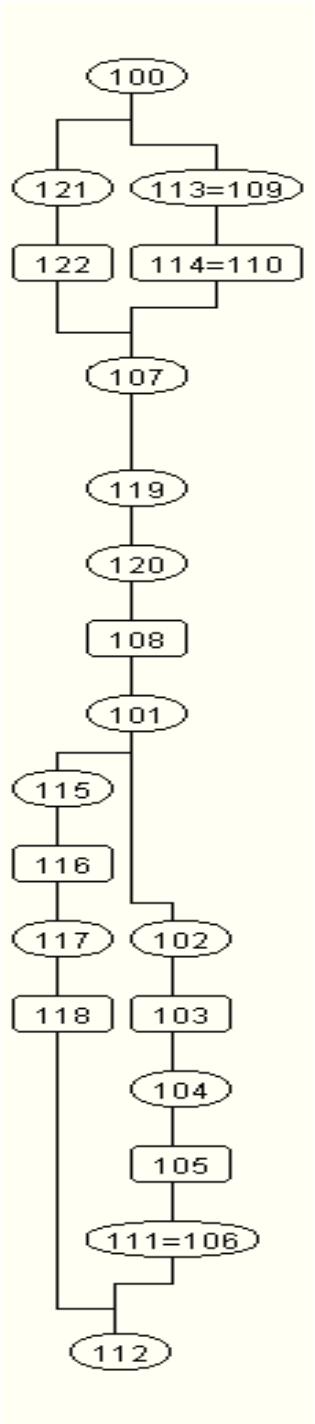
				of medium size chalk lumps and rare fragments of wood observed. Became waterlogged towards base.		
204	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of 205. Dark grey silty clay with rare fragments of wood. Waterlogged.	Asphalt Clay pipe Pottery	19th - 20th century
205	Cut	>4	5	Cut of deep negative feature observed in sondage at south-west end of trench. Edge of feature clearly visible in trench. Possible linear feature aligned NW-SE or substantial discrete feature.	-	-
206	Layer	-	-	Natural. Mid yellow brown sandy gravel.	-	-
207	Fill	>2.8	1.5	Fill of 208. Dark grey black sandy silt with occasional medium lumps of chalk, fragments of brick and rare copper wire chain. Contaminated?	-	Modern
208	Cut	>2.8	1.5	Cut of possible pit. Cut into demolition overburden layer 201.	-	Modern
209	Fill	1.4	1	Fill of 211. Dark grey black sandy silt with occasional small lumps of chalk, fragments of brick and rare copper wire. Contaminated?	-	Modern
210	Fill	>1.1	1	Fill of 211. Loose yellow brown sandy silt with frequent medium brick fragments, glass and decayed fragments of wood.	-	Modern
211	Cut	>2..5	>1	Cut of possible pit. Cut into demolition overburden layer 101.	-	Modern

Test Pit		
General description	**Orientation**	
Test pit in existing grassed area. Modern overburden overlying a possible linear feature. Recorded from top due to depth.	**Avg. depth (m)**	2.3
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	2.8

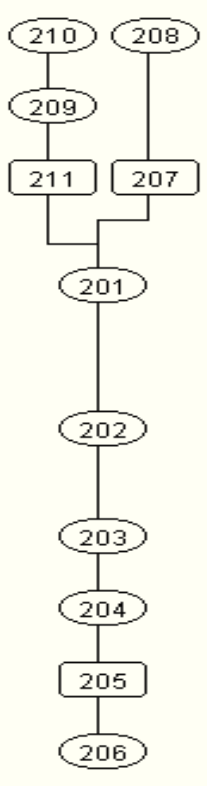
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
301	Layer	-	0.2	Modern topsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.5	Firm mid grey brown mixed soil and demolition rubble consisting of brick fragments, plastic and concrete.	-	-
303	Layer	-	0.5	Loose mid yellow brown sandy gravel with occasional tarmac fragments.	-	-
304	Layer	-	0.1	Dark brown silty sand deposit with inclusions of tarmac and yellow stock brick.	CBM	19th century
305	Fill	-	0.9	Fill of 306. Firm mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
306	Cut	>0.6	0.9	Cut of possible linear feature.	-	-
307	Layer	-	-	Natural. Soft light brown yellow sand.	-	-
308	Fill	>1.8	0.5	Fill of 309. Mid grey brown silty clay. Backfill around a ceramic drain pipe. Sealed by 302.	-	-
309	Cut	>1.8	0.5	Cut for service pipe. E-W aligned and only observed in very edge of trench.	-	-

APPENDIX B. MATRICES

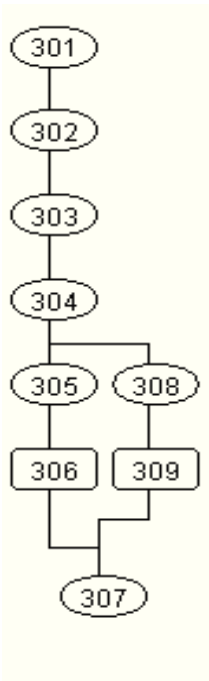
Trench 1



Trench 2



Test pit



APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

C.1.1 A total of 8 sherds of pottery weighing 263 g were recovered from four contexts. This is all of post-medieval date. All pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. The assemblage is in a fresh condition and fairly unremarkable. No further work is recommended.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
107	3	21	Tin-glazed ware, 18thC
201	1	29	Staffordshireware, 19thC
203	3	182	1 teapot spout, 1 sherd flowerpot, 19thC. 1 sherd post-medieval red earthenware.
204	1	31	Pot base, 19thC

C.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By John Cotter

C.2.1 The CBM assemblage comprises eleven pieces weighing 2107 g from five contexts. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. No further work is recommended.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
104	1	87	Roof tile fragment, 18-19thC
120	2	698	Brick fragments, 19thC
121	3	888	Brick fragments - 1 frogged, 19thC
201	3	375	3 fragments, post-medieval
304	2	59	1 fragment stoneware drainpipe, 1 fragment brick, 19thC

C.3 Glass

By John Cotter

C.3.1 Two fragments of bottle glass weighing 34 g was recovered from two contexts. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. No further work is recommended.

Table 3: Glass

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
104	1	6	Bottle glass, 18th-19thC
201	2	28	Bottle glass, 19thC

C.4 Miscellaneous

By John Cotter

C.4.1 Four fragments of clay pipe weighing 15 g were recovered from three contexts along with a single fragment of Asphalt. The assemblage is fairly unremarkable and no further work is recommended.

Table 4: Miscellaneous

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description
106	Clay pipe	2	8	1 stem fragment 18th C, 1 fragment 19thC
201	Clay pipe	1	3	1 stem fragment, 19thC
204	Clay pipe	1	4	1 stem fragment, 19thC
	Asphalt	1	489	1 piece with sacking impression on one side, 19-20thC

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental samples

By Laura Strafford

Introduction

D.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR), charred plant remains (CPR), and artefacts. Sample 1, context 204, was taken from a negative feature. The sampling location was approximately 7 metres below ground level (- 4.71 m OD) and the sample was recovered by machine. Notes made in the field include observations of wood fragments, suggesting a waterlogged deposit, and finds of post-Medieval date.

Aims

D.1.2 Sampling was undertaken to:

- Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) were present.
- Determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence.
- Recover and identify any small artefacts.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methodology

D.1.3 One litre was hand-floated (standard washover technique) for the recovery of WPR. The flot and the residue were collected separately on 250 µm meshes. Two large un-worked wood fragments, the longest being 0.17 m in length, were retrieved but have not been further identified.

D.1.4 The remaining sediment (37L) was processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style machine. The flot was collected on a 250 µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500 µm. Both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

D.1.5 Both flots were scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made with guidance from OA archaeobotanist Kath Hunter but without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

Results

Sediment

D.1.6 Sample 1, context 204, was a soft, loose, dark brown sandy silt with approximately 15% rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles which were poorly sorted.

Plant remains

D.1.7 Table 5 summarises the assessment results for waterlogged plant remains and charred plant remains from the sample.

D.1.8 The wet, WPR flot of sample 1, context 204, was dominated by abundant wood fragments, stems, and root material. Clinker/industrial waste was common. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds dominated the assemblage, with frequent blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) seeds and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. One fragment of a possible alder (*Alnus* sp.) cone was present, along with one possible scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) seed. Insects remains were observed in the form of one beetle elytra and occasional indeterminate fragments. Overall preservation was poor and favoured robust material.

D.1.9 The dried, CPR flot was again dominated by robust woody fragments and root, along with abundant clinker/industrial waste. Charcoal was present but in low quantity, and only very occasionally reached a size exceeding 2 mm. One indeterminate highly clinkered grain was noted. Frequent seeds were present, none of which had been preserved by charring. Such seeds represent dried out waterlogged remains, similar to those observed in the waterlogged flot. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) was the most commonly occurring seed, along with blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) seeds. Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds were also frequent. One seed from the Apiaceae family and one from the nightshade (Solanaceae) family were also noted. Overall, the presence of CPR from the sample was low.

Bones and artefacts

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the residues are represented in Table 6. Industrial waste in the form of slag and clinker was common, with pottery, glass, ceramic building material, and animal bone also present.

Discussion

D.1.11 The waterlogged remains are dominated by robust woody fragments, with generally poor preservation. Although the waterlogged remains do appear to be ancient, the presence of only robust material may suggest that more delicate material was once present but has since degraded, perhaps by the processes which introduced the modern artefactual material into the deposit. The remains present suggest an earlier grassland/scrub environment rather than a wetland environment, as indicated by the presence of elder and blackberry/raspberry seeds. Despite the poor preservation, it has been demonstrated that some waterlogged plant material survives at depth at this site. Likewise, whilst the range and quantity of charred plant remains from the sample was low, the limited presence does demonstrate the survival of those remains.

Table 5: Assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains from Lynton Road, Southwark, LYN11.

Charred and waterlogged plant remains														
Sample No	Context No	Feature Type	Sample Volume (L.)	Date/ Phase	Flot vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other CPR	Other WPR	Insects	Charcoal	Snails	Notes
1	204	Channel?	1L for WPR	Med ?	10 ml			++ +		++ ++	++	++	+	*c.* 20% of flot scanned. Flot dominated by clinker/industrial waste and indeterminate woody/root fragments. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds dominate the assemblage, with frequent blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) seeds and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Insects were observed in the form of one beetle elytra and occasional indeterminate fragments. One fragment of a possible alder (*Alnus* sp.) cone noted. One possible scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) seed present. Overall the preservation of material is poor and the assemblage is dominated by robust woody fragments. WPR assessed as MODERATE – waterlogged plant material is present but dominated by one or two species, and preservation is limited.
1	204	Channel?	37L for CPR	Med ?	100 ml	+		++ +		++ ++		++	++	*c.* 50% of flot scanned. Flot dominated by abundant clinker/industrial waste and indeterminate woody fragments. Occasional land snails. Occasional charcoal mostly <2mm. One indeterminate highly clinkered grain. No other charred material observed. Dried waterlogged material observed similar to that in the WPR flot, with common elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, frequent blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) seeds and frequent goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. One seed from the Apiaceae family and one from the nightshade (Solanaceae) family noted. CPR assessed as POOR

Key: + = < 10 items, ++ = 10 – 50 items, +++ = 50 – 100 items, ++++ > 100 items. CPR Potential scores: A** = extremely rich sample with > 1000 identifications, A* = rich sample with > 500 identifications, A = rich sample with 300 – 500 items, B = sample with between 100 to 300 identifiable items, usually closer to 100 and C = sample with < 50 items.

Table 6: Finds recovered from sample residues from Lynton Road, Southwark, LYN11.

Sample	Mammal/amphibian bone	Marine shell	Pottery	CBM	Glass	Fe	Industrial waste (clinker/coal/slag)
<1> (204)	+	+	+	++	++	+	+++

Key: + = 1-5 items, ++ = 5-25 items, +++ = >25 items

Appendix E. Acknowledgements

E.1.1 The evaluation was managed by Dan Poore of Oxford Archaeology and overseen by consultant Brigitte Buss of RSK Group PLC. The evaluation site team consisted of Katrina Anker, David Jamieson and Roberta Marziani of Oxford Archaeology. The geoarchaeological watching brief was conducted by Christof Heistermann of Oxford Archaeology.

Appendix F. Bibliography and References

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Appendix G. Summary of Site Details

Site name: 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London

Site code: LYN 11

Grid reference: TQ 336 788

Type: Evaluation consisting of two trenches and a test pit. A geoarchaeological watching brief followed on from the evaluation. Five bore holes were monitored.

Date and duration: 5th - 6th of May 2011, 17th - 19th of May 2011

Area of site: 963.5 m sq

Summary of results: Modern overburden is present across the site ranging in thickness from 1 - 2 m which has truncated the underlying deposits. Trench 1 contained services associated with surrounding late post-medieval buildings or Baptist Chapel, and two discrete features, possible tree-holes associated with the former Victorian gardens located on the site. In addition, three late post-medieval concrete bases were observed which may be part of garden features or associated with the Baptist Chapel. Trench 2 contained modern overburden to a depth of 2 m below current ground level overlying a deep negative feature extending 4 m into the trench and reaching a maximum depth of -4.71 m OD. The function of this feature remains uncertain; it may be a quarry pit, bomb crater, although there is a distinct lack of rubble within the fill, or feature associated with emergency water storage in WWII. The test pit in the extant grass area demonstrated the modern overburden extended beyond the footprint of the former building. A possible linear feature, orientated NW-SE, was observed at the base of the 2.30 m sequence.

The results of the geoarchaeological watching brief on five bore holes confirm that feature 205 is a large discrete feature confined to the south west corner of the site.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in due course, under the following accession number: LYN 11.

Scale 1:25,000

Figure 1: Site location

X:\LYNEV_Lynton Road, Southwark \010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\LYNEV_2011-05-12.dwg(A4 portrait)****Emily.Plunkett* 01 Jun 2011

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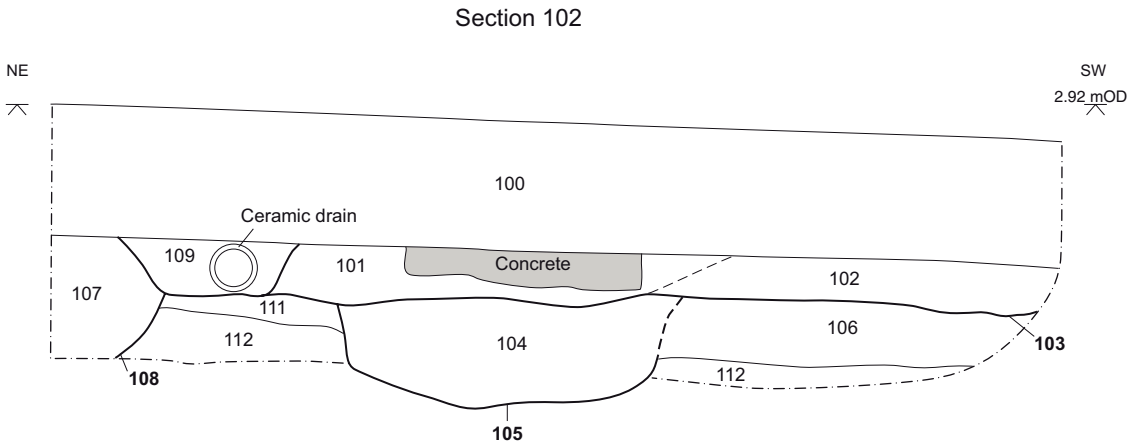
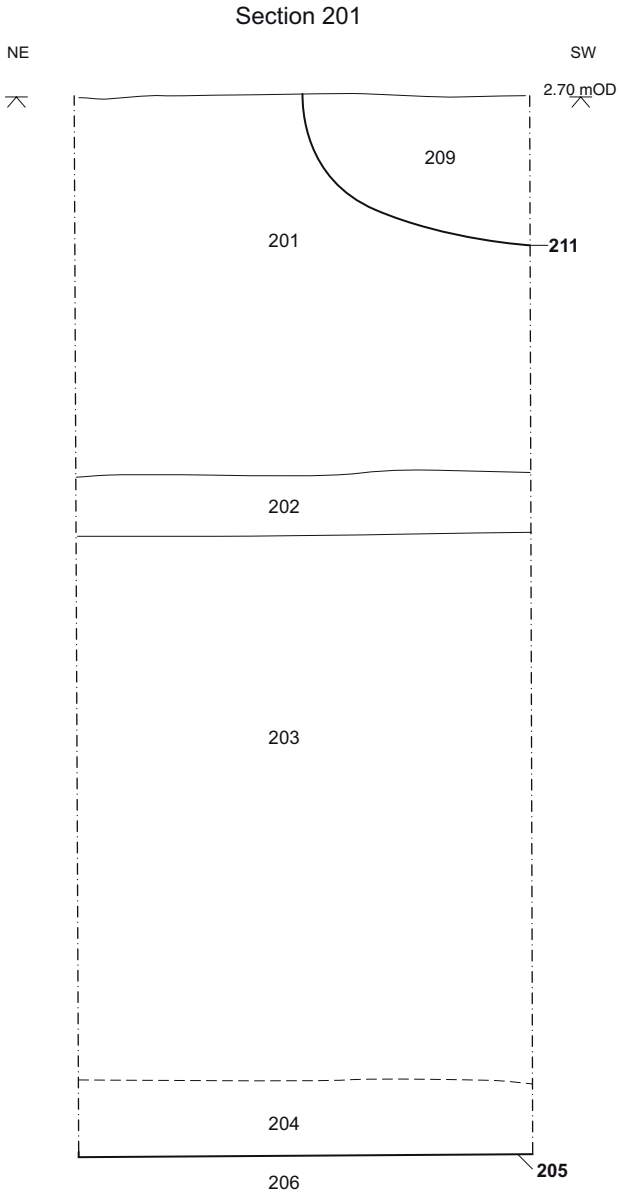
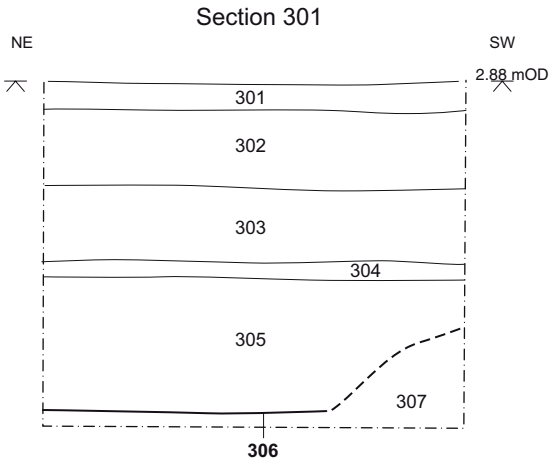
0 10 m

1:250

Figure 2: Trench and Borehole locations







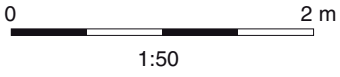


Figure 3: Sections

X:\LYNEV_Lynton Road, Southwark\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\LYNEV_2011-05-24_Proposed Extent of large feature.dwg(Figure 4)****Emily.Plunkett* 01 Jun 2011

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0 10 m

1:250

Figure 4: Projected extent of feature 205

Plate 1: Trench 1

Plate 2: Tree hole 105

Plate 3: Sondage through feature 205

Plate 4: Brick plinth

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