General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **Southwark, 8 Lynton Road**

Site Code: LYN11

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2011

Accession Number: LYN11

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION		Box 1 file 1
	Written Scheme of Investigation	23 double sided sheets	
A	**REPORT**		Box 1 file 2
	Evaluation report	1 bound copy	
	OASIS form printout	3 sheets	
B	**SITE DIARY / FIELDNOTES**		Box 1 file 3
	Daily journals	4 sheets	
	Watching brief record sheet	1 sheet	
B	**PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS**		Box 1 file 4
	Levels register	1 sheet	
	Trench 1, trench sheet, context checklist & record sheets	23 sheets	
	Trench 2, trench sheet	1 sheet	
	Trench 3, trench sheet	1 sheet	
	Context register printout	1 sheet	
B	**SYNTHESISED CONTEXT RECORDS**		Box 1 file 5
	Trench matrices	2 sheets	
B	**SURVEY DATA**		Box 1 file 6
	Field sediment logging sheets	8 sheets	
	Survey statement	1 A4 & 1 A3 sheet	
B	**CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 7
	Plan record sheet	1 sheet	
	Section record sheet	1 sheet	
	Plan register printout	1 sheet	
	Section register printout	1 sheet	
B	**PRIMARY DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 8
	Site location plan	1 sheet	
	Trench location plan	1 sheet	
	Site plans	4 sheets	
	Site sections	5 sheets	

C	**SYNTHESISED FINDS DATA**		Box 1 file 9
	Spot dating notes	2 sheets	
	Finds inventory	1 sheet	
C	**FINDS BOX/ BAG LISTS**		Box 1 file 10
	Finds compendium	1 sheet	
	Box contents sheet	3 sheets	
	Finds context checklist	1 sheet	
D	**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS**		Box 1 file 11
	Black and white photographic record sheet	1 sheet	
	Colour photographic record sheet	1 sheet	
	Digital photographic record sheets	3 sheets	
	Images register printout	1 sheet	
	Digital photograph thumbnails printout	1 sheet	
E	**PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**		Box 1 file 12
	Environmental sample register	1 sheet	
	Environmental transfer record sheet	2 sheets	
	Environmental sample processing record sheet	1 double sided sheet	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Submitter OASouth
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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Southwark] Site:[8 Lynton Road]
Site code[LYN11]
Line 2: Excavators name[Poore, D]
Line 3:

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Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
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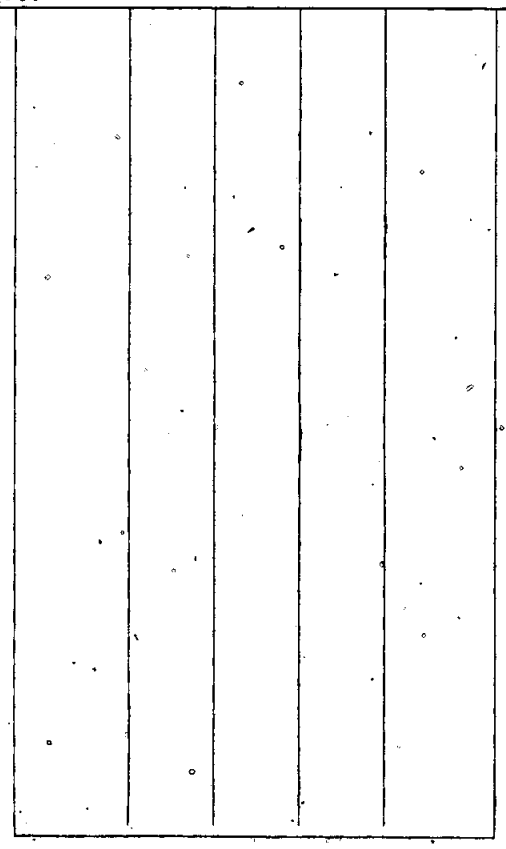
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYNU

Book 1 File 1

INTRODUCTION



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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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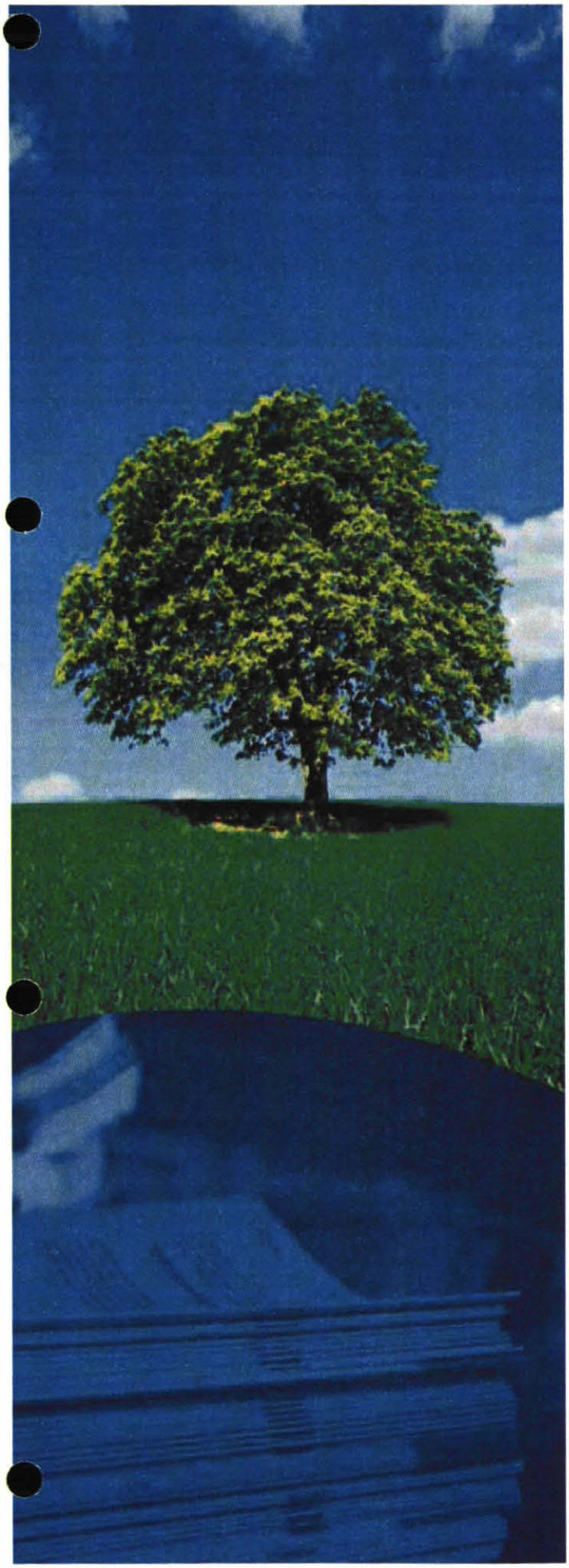
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	



RSK GROUP PLC

Allenbuild Ltd.
South-East

8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

110422-01 Rev02

LAARC site code: LYN11

April 2011

Safeguarding your business environment

RSK GENERAL NOTES

Project No:	110422
Title:	8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London – WSI for Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference:	110422-01 Rev02
LAARC site code:	LYN11
Client:	Allenbuild Ltd. South-East
Issue Date:	
Issuing Office:	Banbury

Authorised by:		Project Manager	Date:	28/04/2011
Authorised by:		Project QA Rep	Date:	28/04/2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

RSK Environment Ltd have been commissioned by Allenbuild South-East Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation of the site at 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London, SE1 5QR, (hereafter 'the Site'), prior to its redevelopment for residential purposes.

Planning permission for the development has been granted (Ref 10-AP-0614), with archaeological Conditions attached (Nos.18-20). The trial trenching scheme outlined in this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is intended to discharge Planning Condition 18 relating to archaeological evaluation, and to inform the need for further mitigation measures, including the possibility of preservation archaeological remains identified through changes in foundation design (Condition 21).

The trenching will be undertaken in the field by Oxford Archaeology (OA) on behalf of RSK Environment Ltd, and their method statement forms an integral part of this WSI. A site code has been obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC): **LYN11.**

The Site measures approximately 840 sq metres and is situated in the Greater London Borough of Bermondsey, in Southwark District, centred at NGR 533790, 178660. A desk-based assessment for the Site has been prepared (RSK 2011). This identified an unconfirmed potential for the presence of multiple periods in the Study Area. However, the Site has been impacted by post-medieval and modern building construction, and World War II bomb damage has been recorded in its immediate vicinity. Survival of archaeological deposits therefore remains uncertain. A watching brief on recent SI works and floor slab removal confirmed the presence of 19th /20th century building remains, infilled and levelled by imported modern fill material.

It is proposed that two of 8x4m dimensions be excavated in the footprint of the former neighbourhood building which is subject to redevelopment, to determine the presence, absence, extent, date and significance of any archaeological remains present. On 1x1m test pit will furthermore be excavated in an extant garden area to the north (which will be retained under the proposals), in order to determine the nature of the superficial deposits in this area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

RSK Environment Ltd have been commissioned by Allenbuild South-East Ltd to undertake archaeological evaluation of the site at 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London, SE1 5QR (hereafter 'the Site'), prior to its redevelopment for residential purposes.

Planning permission for the development has been granted (Ref 10-AP-0614), with archaeological Conditions attached (Nos.18-20). The trial trenching scheme outlined in this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is intended to discharge Planning Condition 18 relating to archaeological evaluation, and to inform the need for further mitigation measures, including the possibility of preservation archaeological remains identified through changes in foundation design (Condition 21), which will be determined in liaison with Southwark Borough Council's (SBC) archaeological advisor, Chris Constable.

The trenching will be undertaken in the field by Oxford Archaeology (OA) on behalf of RSK Environment Ltd, and their method statement forms an integral part of this WSI. A site code has been obtained from the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC): **LYN11.**

This WSI is a 'live' document which will be adapted as required as the archaeological programme progresses, and supported as appropriate by method statements and other key project documentation as supplied either by RSK archaeologists or their appointed sub-contractors.

1.2 Previous work

1.2.1 Desk-based assessment (DBA)

A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken by RSK Environment on behalf of Allenbuild in February 2011 (RSK 2011). The results of the DBA are discussed in **Section 1.3.2**, below.

1.2.2 Watching brief on Site Investigation (SI) and floor slab removal

In preparation of this WSI, a qualified RSK archaeologist monitored site investigation (SI) works, and the removal of a raised concrete floor slab in March and April 2011 respectively. Observations made during the watching brief are discussed **in Section 1.3.2**, below.

1.3 Site location and conditions

1.3.1 Topography and Geology

The Site measures approximately 840 sq metres and is situated in the Greater London Borough of Bermondsey, in Southwark District, centred at NGR 533790, 178660 (**Figure 1**). The Site lies generally flat at approximately 2.8-3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The Site is situated in the Thames flooplain. The underlying solid geology consists of Palaeocene London Clay, overlain by 4.5-6m of Pleistocene alluvial sands and gravels.

The Site is located in the London conurbation, in predominantly residential area, bordered to the south by Lynton Road, flanked to the west and east by residential properties along Lynton Road, and by the rear of those along Dunstan Road and Setchell Road to the north and north-east. Prior to the redevelopment, the Site was most recently occupied by a one-storey public service building (neighbourhood office, now demolished).

1.3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The DBA identified a total of forty-seven sites of known archaeological interest, and thirty-six previous archaeological interventions in a 500m Study Area centred on the Site. Of these none were present within its boundaries. The report concluded that considerable archaeological evidence from multiple periods survived in the Study Area, but that the specific preservation conditions for the Site were unconfirmed. For long periods, the Site had been situated on Bermondsey 'eyot' (small gravel islands in the Thames floodplain known to have supported prehistoric occupation). A rare timber structure from the Neolithic and other early prehistoric evidence has been located close to the Site, although peat deposits dated to the Bronze Age in the Study Area hint at subsequently less favourable climatic conditions in the locale. The report concluded that if good preservation conditions for the Site prevailed, a moderate likelihood of encountering earlier prehistoric deposits of a low to moderate (local to regional) significance was present. Where rare organic materials, or Palaeolithic evidence were encountered, these could in exceptional cases be of national significance. The potential for the discovery of Iron Age remains was considered low, although some continuity of settlement between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods has been noted in the presence of residual materials in the Study Area. Roman period activity in the Study Area was identified as well-represented, with a high likelihood of remains of this period of a local and regional significance being encountered on Site, depending on preservation conditions. Some evidence that the Site reverted back to an agricultural hinterland during the Saxon and medieval periods was identified, and the potential for encountering significant remains of this period was considered low. Activity in the area picked up once more from the earlier post-medieval period onwards, although the presence of tanneries and gallows at this time confirms the area to have been peripheral to the City, further borne out by the presence of the Civil War defences. The report identified a moderate likelihood of encountering evidence from the earlier post-medieval periods, likely to be of a low to moderate significance. Remains related to the Civil War, depending on their nature, would be likely of more elevated importance. Towards the later part of the period, the Study Area became part of the London conurbation, and there is a high potential for the presence of remains from this period. These are likely to be of a local significance only, particularly for those periods already attested by map evidence. Similarly, remains from the modern period, including damage from WWII bombings, are highly likely to be encountered. The impact of the post-medieval

and modern activity on earlier remains was likely to be considered high. Bomb hit sites are noted on map evidence from the 1950s adjacent to, and directly opposite across Lynton Road.

The watching brief on the SI works and the removal of the floor slab of the former neighbourhood office undertaken prior to the preparation of this WSI supported the assumption of post-medieval and modern impacts on the Site. Foundations of 19th of early 20th century building (s) (representing, most likely remains of terraced housing/ a chapel recorded recorded after 1878, and demolished before 1989) were noted as extant beneath an imported fill material. The floor slab of the new building had been raised above the backfilled area (See **Plates 1-3**). A clean homogeneous yellow sand material was noted in relation to the foundations, and was interpreted as an imported infill material for cellars. No archaeological materials or deposits predating the 20th century were identified during either watching brief.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 *General objectives*

It is the aim of the archaeological evaluation to determine the absence/presence, extent, character, broad date and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the Site, in order to inform the need for mitigation measures in relation to the proposed redevelopment.

2.1.2 *Site specific objectives*

No known sites are present within the boundaries of the Site, and therefore not site-specific objectives can be formulated at this stage. Although the DBA confirmed a potential for the presence of remains of multiple periods for the Study Area, their survival is largely dependent on the impact from later post-medieval and modern building construction, and from World War II bomb damage. Should archaeological remains be identified, this WSI will be updated with research objectives in line with the regional research framework (see **Section 2.4.1**) for each period observed.

2.2 Legislation and Policy Context

2.2.1 *National Planning Policy*

The following table summarises the statutory legislation relating to the historic environment.

Table 1: Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	No works can be carried out in relation to a Listed Building without consent. Designation of an area as a 'Conservation Area' introduces general controls over demolition and development.
Treasure Act (1996)	The 1996 Act defines what constitutes 'Treasure'. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act (1857) and Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association.

The table, below, summarises the non-statutory protection relating to the historic environment.

Table 2: Non-statutory Protection

Legislation	Key Issues

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)	PPS5 outlines government policy on the treatment 'heritage assets' (including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields, but also non-Scheduled sites, including buried or suspected buried remains), within the local plan and development control process.
Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	The Register identifies important Historic Parks and Gardens, which should then be considered by the local planning authority in accordance with PPS5.
Register of Historic Battlefields	The Register identifies important battlefield sites, which should then be considered by the local planning authority in accordance with PPS5.

2.3 Local Planning Context

2.3.1 Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2007

The Southwark UDP sets out a number of policies with regard to the historic environment (**Policies 3.15-19**), of which **Policy 3.19** Archaeology is relevant to this proposal. It states that:

If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

The UDP also identifies Archaeological Priority Zones (APZ) in the borough. Since the adoption of the Core Strategy by Southwark Borough Council on 6th April 2011, the Site falls within the APZ Bermondsey Lake. A further APZ,,Old Kent Road, lies approximately 300m south of the Site.

2.4 Standards

RSK and OA are Registered Organisations (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All technical staff employed in the archaeological programme will be suitably qualified members of the IfA, with a level of experience commensurate with the work they are undertaking. Specialist and post-excavation work shall be undertaken by staff competent in the area of the specialism in question and with an adequate knowledge of regional archaeology and history.

All work will be undertaken in line with current best practice, and with guidelines and standards issued by the IfA, and in accordance with, but not limited to, the following standards and guidance documents:

- IfA Code of Conduct
- IfA Standard and Guidance on Archaeological Field Evaluation
- English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

Standards and Guidance specific to aspects of fieldwork, post-excavation process, and reporting are also detailed in the relevant section of the OA Method Statement (**Appendix 1**), which forms an integral part of this WSI.

2.4.1 Relevant Regional and Local Research Frameworks and Guidance

The Research Framework for the Greater London region considered in the execution of the project comprises the following documents:

- A Research Framework for London Archaeology – the research agenda (Museum of London (MoL, 2002)
- The Archaeology of Greater London – an assessment of archaeological evidence for the human presence in the area now covered by Greater London (MoL, 2000)
- A Historic Environment Research Strategy for London (English Heritage, 2010)

This project will furthermore follow guidance in the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service's (GLAAS) *Standards for Archaeological Works Standards for Archaeological Works (2009)* and Southwark Borough Council provides supplementary guidance on archaeology and development in the Draft Southwark *Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance.*

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project structure

All fieldwork will be undertaken by a qualified subcontractor (Oxford Archaeology, OA), under the technical management of the RSK archaeological consultant. Their method statement (**Appendix 1**), forms an integral part of this WSI.

3.2 Trial trenching scope and rationale

The excavation of two trial trenches measuring 8x4m in plan is proposed (**Figure 2**), representing an approximate 8% sample of the overall site area. In the light of the ground conditions observed, it is anticipated that the trenches will require stepping and battering for Health and Safety purposes, with an effective investigation area of 6x2m at the base of each trench.

The new building will be constructed within the footprint of the former neighbourhood office, and for this reason trial trenching will be limited to this area. No significant impact is anticipated for the communal garden area to the north of the Site, which will be retained. One test pit measuring 1x1m will be excavated in this area to determine the nature of the superficial deposits here.

Trench position as given in **Figure 2** are indicative, and may be adjusted during the site works in response to any constraints encountered. Care will, however, be taken to retain the overall sample size where this is undertaken.

3.3 Methods

All fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archiving will be undertaken with the sub-contractor's method statement which forms an integral part of this WSI (**Appendix 1**)

3.4 Monitoring

All fieldwork will be monitored by SBC's Archaeological Officer and by the RSK Environment's archaeological consultant on behalf of Allenbuild Ltd.

3.5 Programme

It is currently anticipated that the fieldwork will commence late April 2011, with an estimated duration of 3-5 days.

3.6 Public Outreach

The trial trenching is designed to inform further mitigation measures in relation the Site's archaeological potential. No known sites extend into its boundaries, At this project stage, it is therefore a technical investigation only, and furthermore considerable constrained by health and safety considerations, such as the potential for UXO and unstable ground conditions. Therefore no public outreach element is currently incorporated into the programme. However, should significant findings be made, the potential for public outreach activities will be reviewed in liaison with the Client, Southwark Borough Council and OA, and the WSI will be updated with details in this regard as necessary.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The archaeological subcontractor is required to ensure the Health and Safety of all people engaged in the works and of the general public in proximity to the works, and will submit project-specific method statements and risk assessments for approval by RSK and the Client at least one week before fieldwork begins. These documents shall be updated as necessary during the works.

Appropriate PPE will be worn by all site staff and visitors and is to be provided by the archaeological subcontractor. As a minimum this will include high visibility vests/jackets, safety boots with ankle support, hard hats, and safety glasses/goggles and gloves as appropriate.

5 REFERENCES

Draft Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (undated)

English Heritage 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)

English Heritage 2010. *A Historic Environment Research Strategy for London.*

Greater London Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (External Consultation Draft July 2009)

Institute for Archaeologists, 2010, *Code of Conduct* (revised)

Institute for Archaeologists 2009. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised)

Institute for Archaeologists 2008. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised)

Institute for Archaeologists 1993. *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains*

Institute for Archaeologists 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised)

Museum of London (MoL) 2002. *A Research Framework for London Archaeology – the research agenda.*

Museum of London (MoL) 2000. *The Archaeology of Greater London – an assessment of archaeological evidence for the human presence in the area now covered by Greater London.*

RSK Environment 2011. *Former Neighbourhood Office, 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, London – Archaeological Desk-based Appraisal.* Doc ref 110411.01 Rev00 client report for Allenbuild South-East Ltd.

6 KEY PROJECT STAFF AND CONTACTS

Name	Organisation	Role	Telephone	Email
Robin Underhill	Allenbuild Ltd.	Design Co-ordinator	07824 322084	Robin.Underhill@Allenbuild.co.uk
Brigitte Buss	RSK Environment Ltd.	Senior Archaeology Consultant	07917 425 169	Bbuss@rsk.co.uk
Dan Poore	Oxford Archaeology	Senior Project Manager	01865 263 825	Dan.Poore@oxfordarch.co.uk
Katrina Anker	Oxford Archaeology	Project Officer	07725 782605	Katrina.Anker@oxfordarch.co.uk

FIGURES

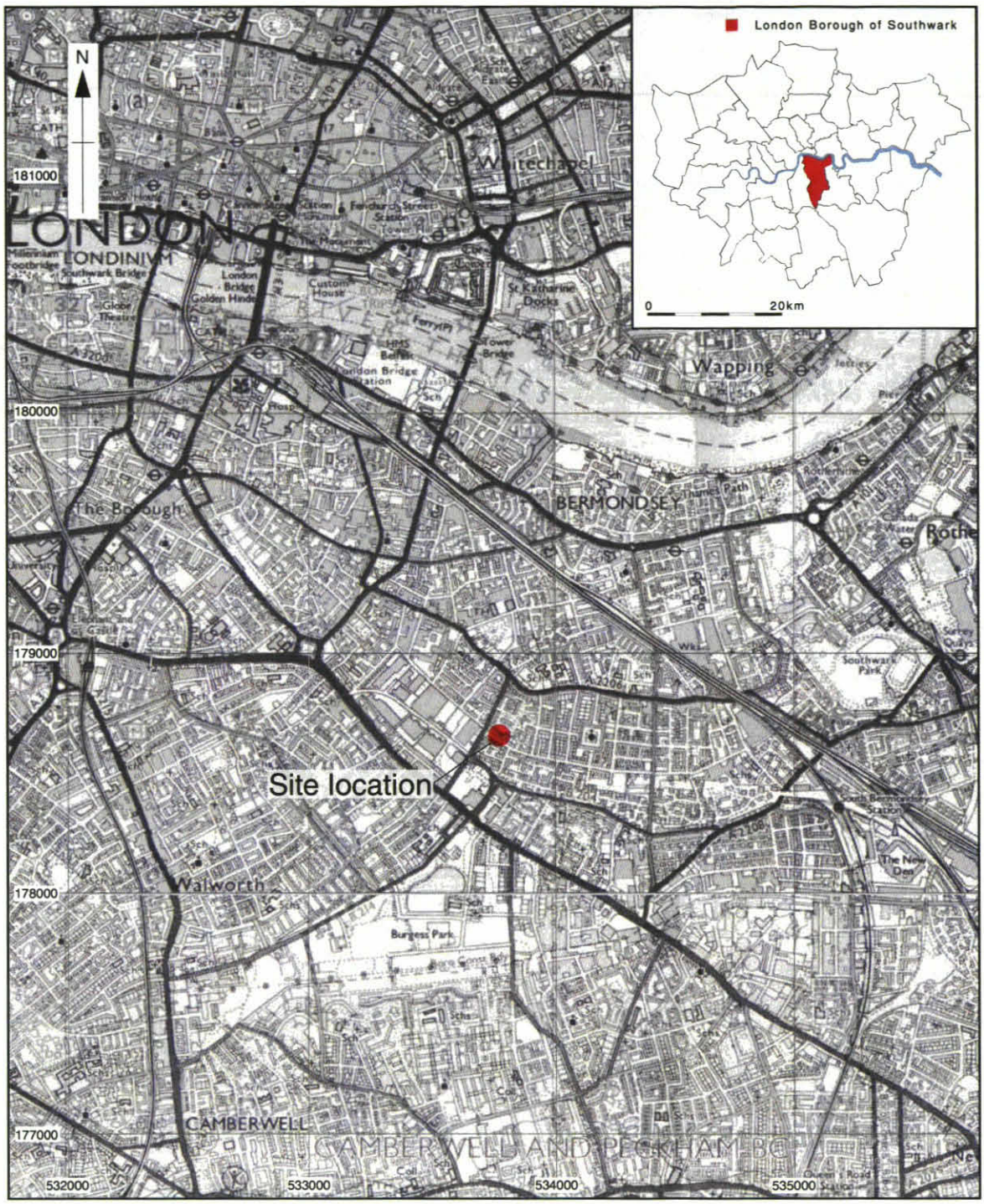


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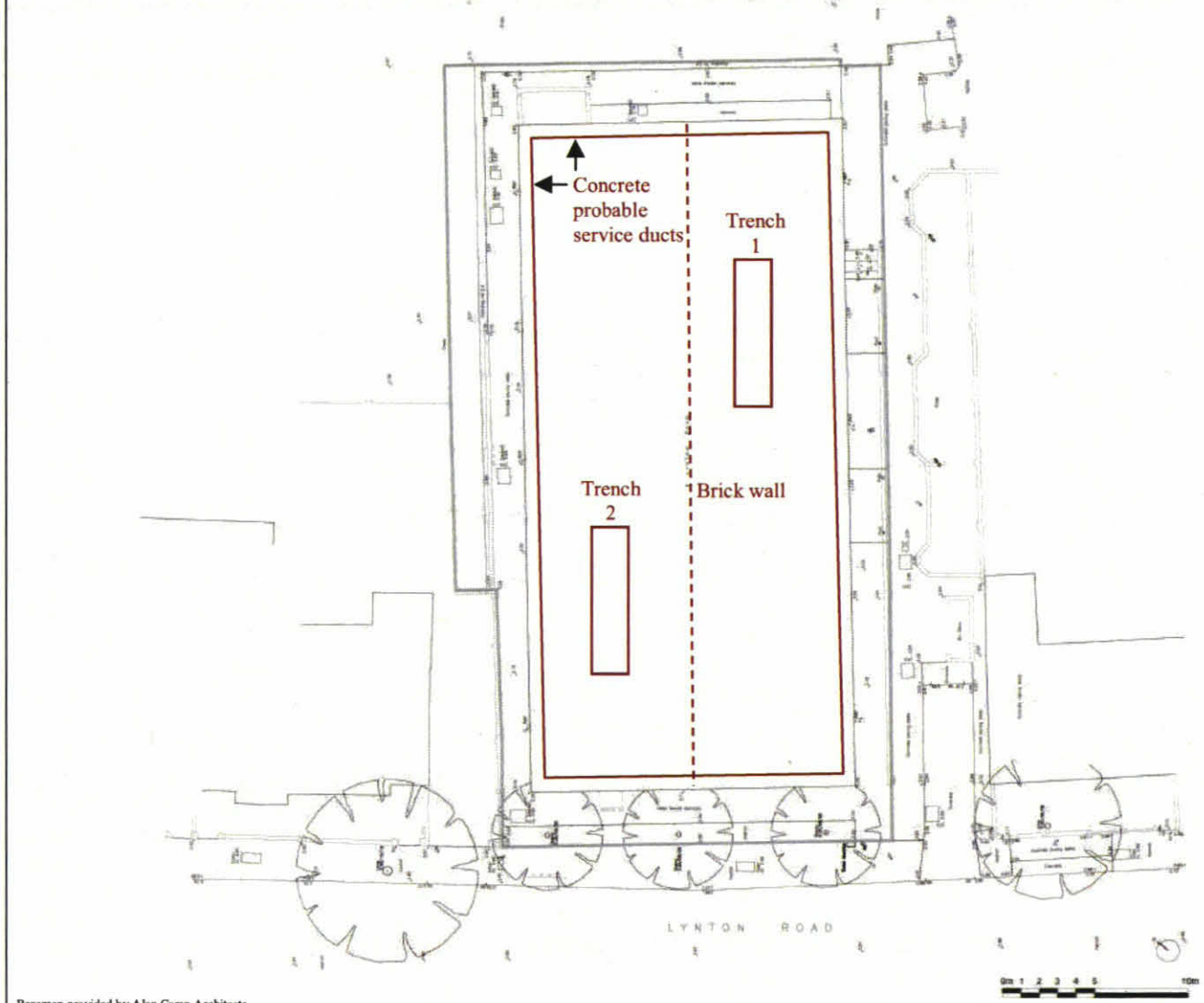
Figure 1: Site location



Basemap provided by Alan Camp Architects

Figure 1

Project Title:
8 Lynton Road, Southwark

Figure Title:
Trench plan

Contract Number: 110422

RSK GROUP PLC

FILE NAME: T:\All GIS RSK\110422 - Southwark Trenches\Figures\Final Figures

APPENDIX 1 – OA METHOD STATEMENT

Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London

Method Statement for an Evaluation

Centred on NGR 533790, 178660

Table of Contents

List of Figures

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by RSK Environment Ltd on behalf of Allenbuild South-East Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London, SE1 5QR, prior to it's redevelopment for residential purposes.

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning reference: 10-AP-0614, condition numbers 18-20). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by RSK Environment Ltd (RSK, 2011) and this Method Statement (MS) details how OA will implement the requirements of the WSI.

1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

1.2.1 The Site measures approximately 840 sq metres and is situated at 8 Lynton Road in the London Borough of Southwark, centred at NGR 533790, 178660 (Fig. 1). It is located in the London conurbation, in predominantly residential area, bordered to the south by Lynton Road, flanked to the west and east by residential properties along Lynton Road, and by the rear of those along Dunstan Road and Setchell Road to the north and north-east. Prior to the redevelopment, the Site was most recently occupied by a one-storey public service building (neighbourhood office, now demolished).

1.2.2 The Site is situated in the Thames floodplain. The underlying solid geology consists of Palaeocene London Clay, overlain by 4.5 – 6 m of Pleistocene alluvial sands and gravels.

1.2.3 The Site is generally flat at approximately 2.8 - 3 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment undertaken by RSK Environment Ltd (RSK, 2011), which should be read in consulted in conjunction with this document.

2.2 Potential

2.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment conclude that the site has unconfirmed potential to contain archaeological remains from a variety of periods, the survival of which is largely dependent on the degree of impact from the basement and foundations of late post-medieval and modern buildings known to have occupied the Site from cartographic evidence, as well as from WWII bomb damage..

2.2.2 The WSI refers to a watching brief conducted in March and April 2011 by RSK Environment Ltd. This watching brief monitored on site investigation works and the removal of a raised concrete floor slab and 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.

3 Project Aims

3.1 General

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation are to:

- establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the development area
- determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation under full area excavation
- determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise
- determine the palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits
- make available the results of the investigation to inform the planning process and the potential for any further mitigation strategy.

4 Project Specific Excavation and Recording Methodology

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 Two trial trenches measuring 8 x 4 m will be excavated within the footprint of the new building. The trenches will be situated upon arrival on site and will be located, subject to site constraints, in the most appropriate location. A 1 x 1 m test-pit will be excavated in the area of the proposed communal garden to the north of the site.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take one week to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer, Katrina Anker, directing up to two Project Archaeologists, under the management of Dan Poore, Senior Project Manager.

4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively). Relevant industry standards and guidelines for fieldwork will be adhered to as outlined in Appendix A2. In addition, all work will comply with the follow relevant best practise guidance (and any subsequent revisions):

- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) - Archaeological Guidance Papers, 1999
- Museum of London - Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
- Draft Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance

4.3.2 Site specific methodologies will be as follows:

(i) Two 8 x 4 m trenches will be excavated, representing an approximately 8% sample of the overall area. Trenches will be located in the most appropriate location on arrival at site.

(ii) In light of the ground conditions, it is anticipated that the trenches will require stepping and battering for Health and Safety purposes with an effective investigation area of 6 x 2 m at the base of each trench.

(iii) Trenches will be confined to the footprint of the former neighbourhood office as the new building will be constructed within this area and located by tapes referenced to known points.

(iv) A 1 x 1 m test pit will be excavated in the area of the proposed communal garden to the north of the site to characterise the deposits within this area.

4.3.3 The English Heritage Regional Science advisor will be consulted, if necessary, concerning Environmental and/or Geoarchaeological sampling strategies and methodology.

4.3.4 The recovery, treatment and subsequent deposition of artefactual evidence will take place in accordance with all relevant industry stands and guidelines, including the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

5 Project Specific Reporting and Archive Methodology

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 A draft report will be produced within three weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and submitted to the Brigitte Buss of RSK Environment Ltd for technical review with the final report issued within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 Upon approval of the report from Dr. Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council, bound copies of the completed report(s) will be provided to RSK Environment Ltd for their submission to Surrey Archaeological Society library, the Southwark Local History Library and the Greater London Historic Environment Record. A CD containing a copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will also be provided.

5.2 Content

5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in Appendix F. The evaluation report will adhere to all relevant industry standards and guidelines, including:.

- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) - Archaeological Guidance Papers, 1999
- Museum of London - Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations

5.3 Specialist input

5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in Appendix G; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

5.4.1 The site archive will be offered to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) and, subject to acceptance, deposited with them following completion of the project. The archive will deposited in accordance with the requirements set out by LAARC as detailed in their Standards for Deposition (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource).

5.4.2 In line with 2.1.14 of the LAARC Standards for Deposition an OASIS record will be produced for this project at the time of archiving.

5.4.3 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix H.

6 Health and Safety

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager, Dan Poore has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Officer, Katrina Anker, who implements these on a day to day basis.

6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Robert Williams (Chief Operations Officer); he is advised by the OA Group Health and Safety Coordinator, Dan Poore (NEBOSH Level 3).

6.2 Risk assessment

6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in Appendix I. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard health and safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.

6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.

7 Monitoring of works

7.1.1 Brigitte Buss of RSK Environment Ltd and Dr. Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer, Southwark Council will have free access to the site (subject to Health and Safety considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

8 References

GLAAS, 1999 Archaeological Guidance Papers

RSK, 2011 Former Neighbourhood Office, 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, London. Archaeological Desk-based Appraisal.

RSK, 2011 8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation.

Museum of London Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/ArchiveResearch/LinksDownloads/StandardsGuide.htm)

Southwark Council Draft Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning guidance (http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200023/design_conservation_and_archaeology/653/archaeology_in_southwark/1)

http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource/

OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

Appendix A. General Excavation and Recording Methodology

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator will be used.

A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

A.1.6 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, but will otherwise not be fully reinstated.

Hand excavation

A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

A.1.9 It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

A.1.10 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

A.1.11 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

A.1.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

A.1.13 Plans will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.

A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.

A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.

A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:

- Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
- Standard and Guidance for Excavation
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Appendix B. Geomatics and Survey

B.1 Standard methodology – summary

B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.

B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It

establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).

B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.

B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.

B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.

B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.

B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.

B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.

B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.

B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the

DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.

B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.

B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.

B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.

B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage

B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise

B.2.3 English Heritage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures

B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols

B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols

B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Summary of Standard methodology

C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental and/or geoarchaeological

specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by English Heritage and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (eg. OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.

C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.

C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines

C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines

C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.

C.2.3 English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.01.

C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.

C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.

C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.

C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.

C.2.8 English Heritage 2008. Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains.

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2005. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 2nd ed.

APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Summary of Standard methodology

D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.

D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.

D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.

D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.

D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner via the Regional Finds Liaison Officer according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.

D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.

D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into

account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.

D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.

D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.

D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.

D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm)

D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.

APPENDIX E. BURIALS

E.1 Summary of Standard methodology

E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.

E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.

E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in Crypt Archaeology: an approach, are also relevant.

E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.

E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.

E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.

E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).

E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.

E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.

E.1.10 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using digital rectified photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).

E.1.11 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.

E.1.12 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard

boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.

E.1.13 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned or excavated in spits, but recovered as a bulk sample.

E.1.14 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004).

E.1.15 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticuled bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.

E.1.16 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.

E.1.17 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadranted and will be subject to 100% sampling.

E.1.18 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.

E.1.19 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.

E.1.20 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.

E.1.21 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.

E.1.22 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:

- Shape
- Dimensions
- Type of stone used
- Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
- Inscription (verbatum record of inscription; font of the lettering)
- Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

E.2.1 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. IFA Paper No. 3

E.2.2 Mays, S, 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from

E.2.3 Christian Burial Grounds in England. Church or England and English Heritage.

E.2.4 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13

E.2.5 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13.

E.2.6 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15.

E.2.7 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document.

E.3.2 Excavating and recording human remains. Oxford Archaeology internal guidelines document.

Appendix F. Reporting

F.1 Summary of Standard methodology

F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:

- A summary description and background of the project.
- A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
- An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.

- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.
- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (eg with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An

OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per English Heritage guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G. LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lisa Brown	Early Prehistoric pottery	BA, PGDip, Mlitt, MIfA
Paul Booth	Iron Age and Roman pottery	BA, FSA, MIfA
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	BA (Hon.), MifA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hon.), MSc
Dr David Mullin	Flint	BA, M.Phil, PhD
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hon.), PGDip
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish, small mammal and bird bone	BA (Hon.), MA, D.Phil, MifA, FSA Scot
Elizabeth Huckerby	Pollen and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, MIfA
Kathryn Hunter	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA (Hon)
Lena Strid	Animal bone	MA
Dr Denise Druce	Pollen, charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, MSc

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hon.)

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers	Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hon.), BA, MSc
Steve Allen	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard McPhail	Soils,especially Micromorphology	BA (Hon.), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA (Hon.), MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith (Birmingham)	Insects	BA (Hon.), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	BSc (Hon.), D.Phil
Dr Enid Allison	Insects	BSc (Hon.), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Slag	BSc, PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA (hon)
Dr Sylvia Peglar	Pollen	BSc, PhD
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	BSc, PhD
Professor Mark Robinson	Insects, molluscs, waterlogged plant remains	MA, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD

APPENDIX H. DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

H.1 Standard methodology – summary

H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.

H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive department will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be

observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.

H.1.3 During the course of the project the Archive department will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.

H.1.4 The site archive will be security copied either by microfilming and the master sent to English Heritage as part of the National Archaeological Record or it will be digitally scanned and stored in a dedicated archive section of the OA computer network. A copy of the work as microfiche diazo or .pdf/a on disk will be sent to the receiving museums with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

H.1.5 Born digital data where suitable will be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum but if the format is such that it needs maintaining in digital form a copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD. Back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network and or posted to the ADS in accordance with AAF & ADS guidelines. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.

H.1.6 Prior to deposition the Archive department will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993

H.1.7 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines.

H.1.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide a licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

H.1.9 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

H.1.10 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:

H.2.2 The 2007 AAF guide Archaeological Archives A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Brown D.

H.2.3 The IFA Standard & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

H.2.4 The UKIC's Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage

H.2.5 The MGC's Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections

H.2.6 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.

H.2.7 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

Appendix I. Health and Safety

I.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

I.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.

I.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

PLATES

Plate 1: Concrete floor slab of the former neighbourhood office prior to demolition (looking west)

Plate 2: Late post-medieval/early modern foundations observed during SI works

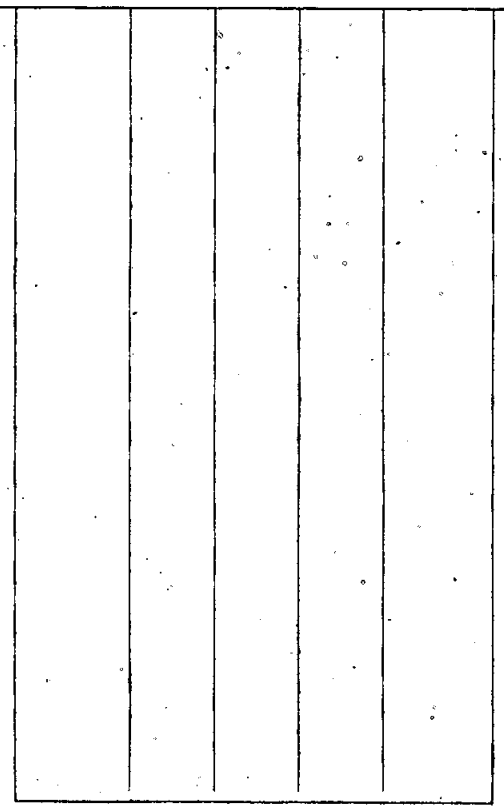
Plate 3: Modern backfill over late post-medieval/early modern foundations revealed after removal of floor slab

Southwark. 8 Lynton Road

LYN 11

Box 1 Fice 2

A. REPORT



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Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Southwark] Site:[8 Lynton Road]
Site code[LYN11]
Line 2: Excavators name[Poore, D]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

8 Lynton Road
Southwark
Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

June 2011

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Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 5037
NGR: TQ 337 786

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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1	Katrina Anker Project Officer	Edward Biddulph Senior Project Manager	Dan Poore Head of Fieldwork	

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8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Katrina Anker

with contributions from John Cotter and Laura Strafford

Illustrated by Emily Plunkett and Hannah Kennedy

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Plates

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

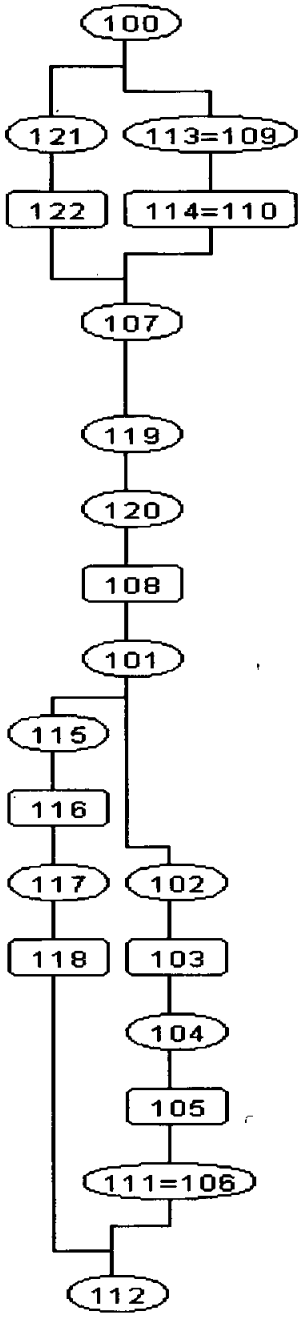
Test Pit

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

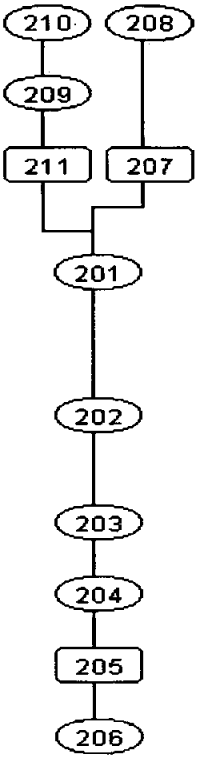
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
301	Layer	-	0.2	Modern topsoil. Dark grey brown silty sand.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.5	Firm mid grey brown mixed soil and demolition rubble consisting of brick fragments, plastic and concrete.	-	-
303	Layer	-	0.5	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

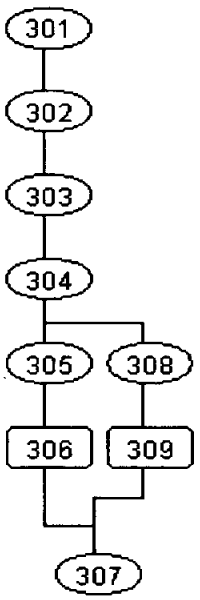
Trench 1



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.

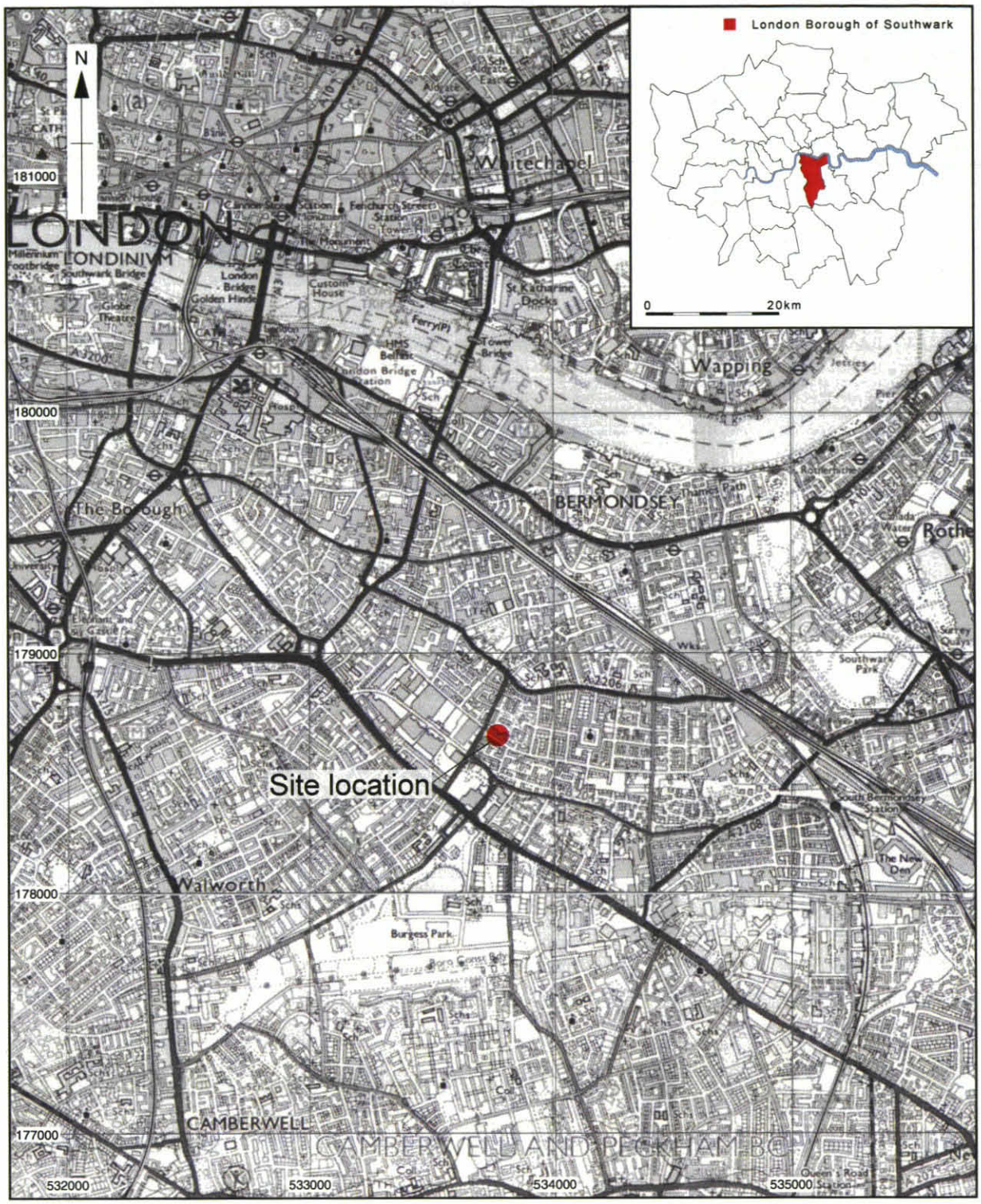

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Figure 1: Site location

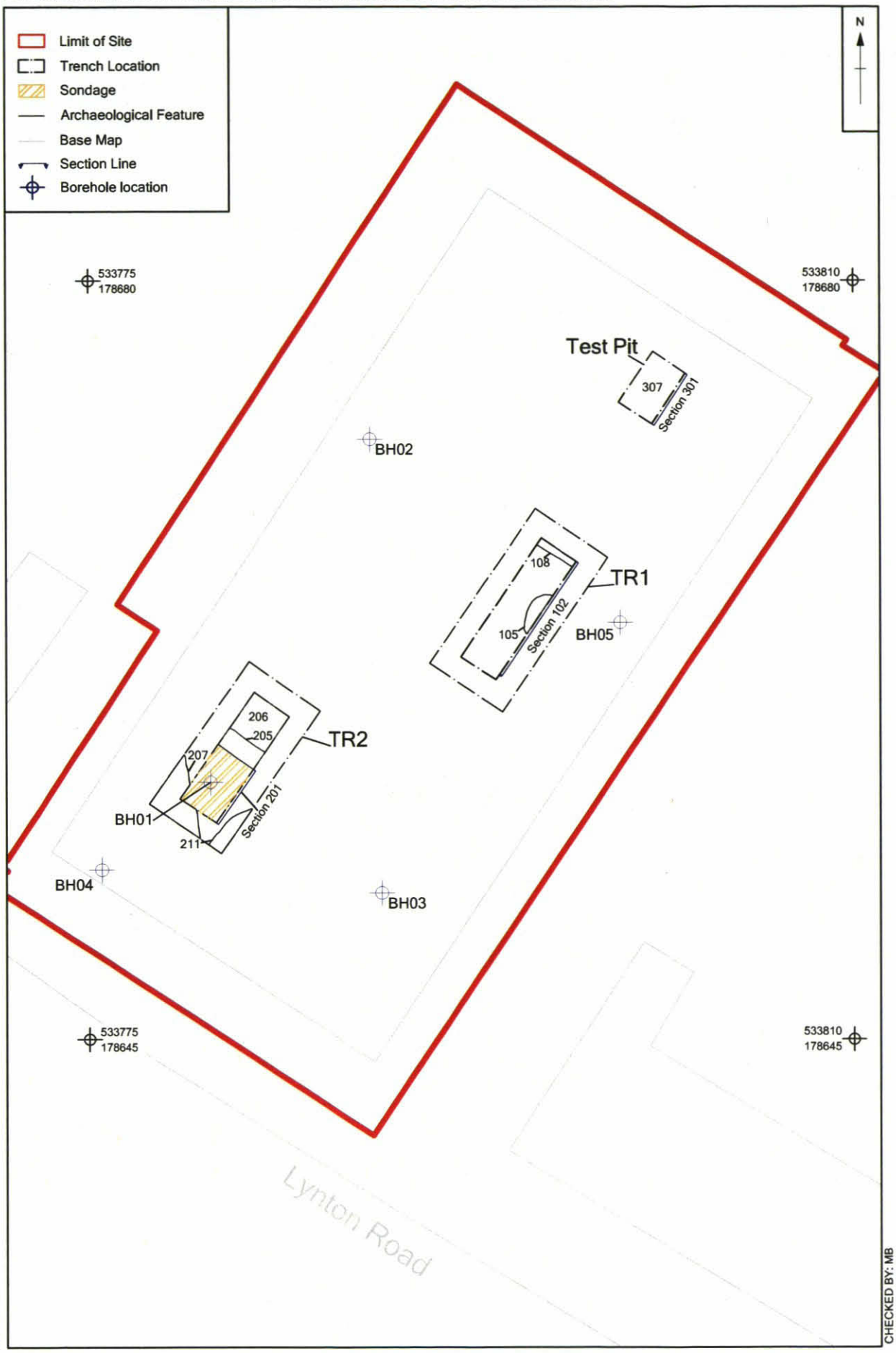


Figure 2: Trench and Borehole locations

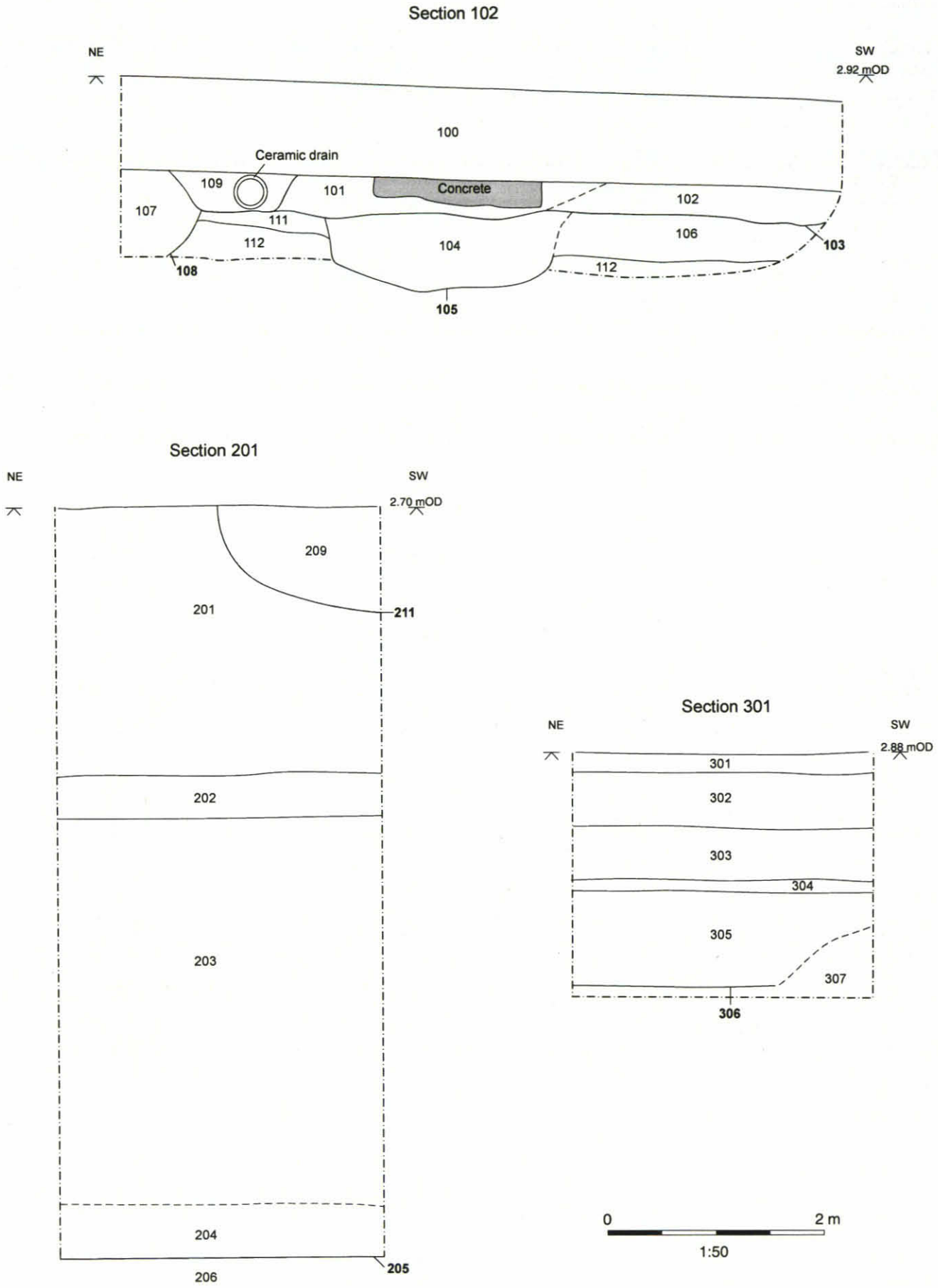
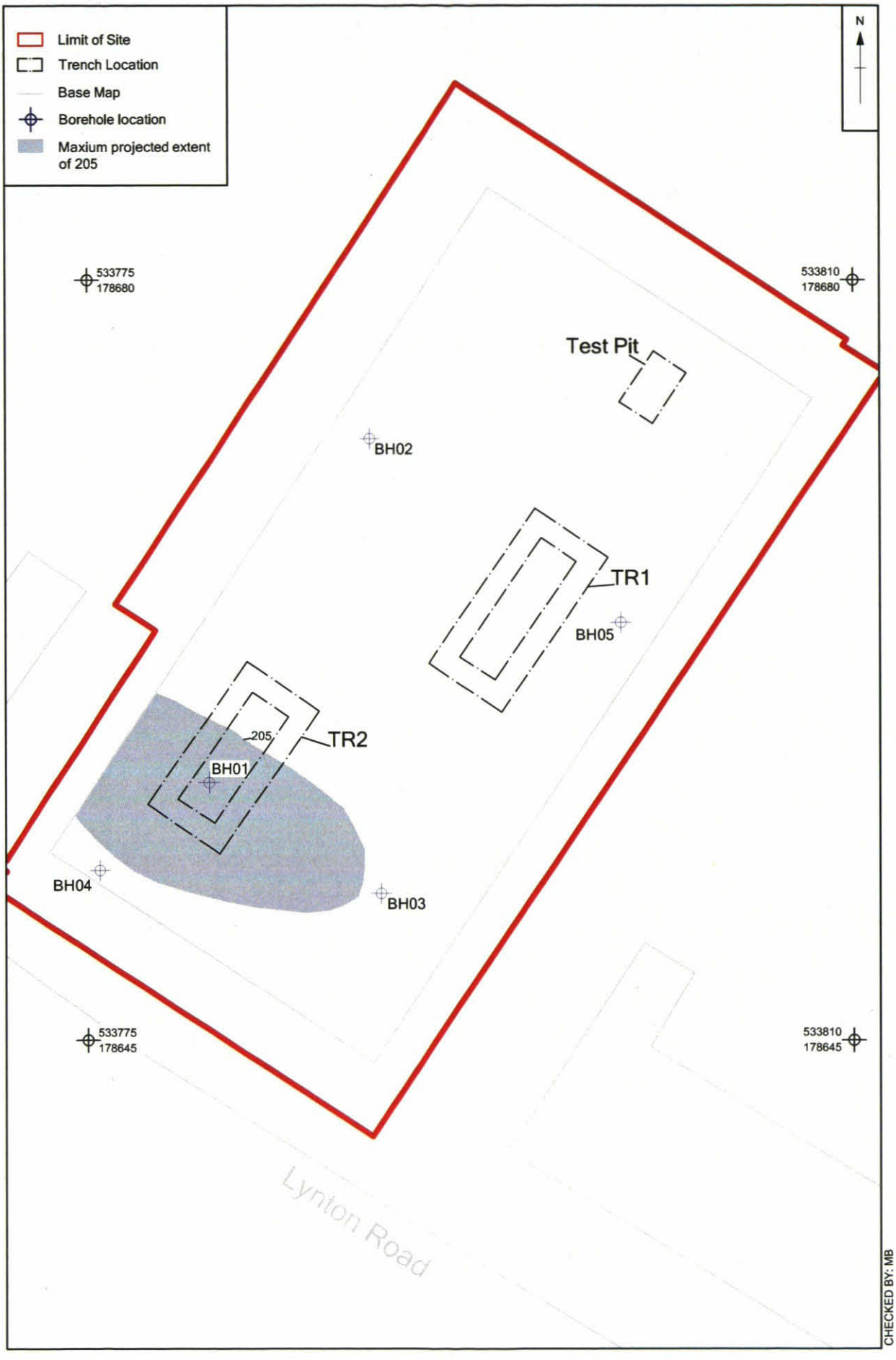


Figure 3: Sections



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

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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f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
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ZI - Ouest
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Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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OASIS ID: oxfordar1-104749

Project details

Project name	Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
Short description of the project	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. 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 2m 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.
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2011 End: 19-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LYN11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LYN11 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over

Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ASPHALT Modern
Methods & techniques	'Augering','Sample Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 8 Lynton Road
Study area	963.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 337 786 51.4900179131 -0.07399398673620 51 29 24 N 000 04 26 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	not known
Project design originator	RSK Environment Ltd
Project director/manager	D.Poore
Project supervisor	K Anker

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	LYN11
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	LYN11/ LYNEV
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	8 Lynton Road, Southwark, Greater London
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Anker, K
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	A4 bound client report
Entered by	Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	6 July 2011

OASIS:

Southwark. 8 Lynton Road
LYN11

Book 1 File 3

B. Site Diary / Fieldnotes

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Southwark] Site:[8 Lynton Road]
Site code[LYN11]
Line 2: Excavators name[Poore, D]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	✓
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE LYN11	SITE NAME LYNTON RD	DATE 5/5/11
Project Manager: DAN POORE	Visitors:	Weather: OVERCAST AM SUNNY PM

Area stripped by plant: ..... m² Plant type 360 20TONS

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8. AM. INDUCTED BY ALENBUILD.
MACHINED ALL TRENCHES. TEST PIT - TRENCH 3 BACKFILLED FOR H+S REASONS. TRENCH 2 SONDAGED TO DEPTH OF 1M BGL. KA FOR OA HAPPY TO STOP SONDAGE AT 4M.
JOHN FROM ALEN BUILD CONTINUED TO SEE GRAVELS.
RECOVERED ENVIRO SAMPLE FROM BOTTOM IRON MACHINE BUCKET. BACKFILLED FOR H+S REASONS.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE LYN 11	SITE NAME LYNTON RD, SOUTHWARK	DATE 6/5/11
Project Manager DAN POORE	Visitors BRIGITTE BUSS CHRIS CONSTABLE	Weather SUNNY

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type 360

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
ON SITE: K. ANKER, D. JAMIESON, R. MARZIANI	

COMPLETED RECORDING TR 1. RM LEFT 1PM FOR DENTIST APPOINT.
CC + BB ARRIVE FOR MONITORING MEETING 1030AM.
CC HAPPY WITH SITE + HAPPY TO BACKFILL ONCE RECORDING IS COMPLETE.
LEFT SITE WITH BACKFILLING OF TR 1 UNDERWAY AT ~~8~~ 250PM.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE	SITE NAME Lynton Road Southwark	DATE 17.05.11
Project Manager D. Poore	Visitors Mel Biggs, John & Scott (Drillers)	Weather overcast

Area stripped by plant: .... m² Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name Details

CH set out 6:05 am arrived 9:00 (congestions on M25/M4/ and inner London). At 9:00 also a building site representative with keys to the site arrived.
The first BH is situated within the former Trench 2. CH pointed out to MB that this will not produce new archaeological information. The deposits above the gravel were very quickly penetrated, gravel was met at 5.20m. ~~The~~ 6.50m were reached at 11:30. Mel Biggs leaves around 13:00
14:35 Drilling stopped at 12.80m BGL – Greensand Bedrock.
left site at 15:08 pm, arrived at OXFORD: 17:45 pm

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE LYN11	SITE NAME	DATE 18.05.11
Project Manager D. POORE	Visitors John Hogg / Scott Cameron (Driller)	Weather overcast

Area stripped by plant: ..... m² Plant type Shell & Auger Drilling Rigg

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
C. Herbermann	CH left Oxford 5.55 am. Arrived on site 8:00 am. BH02 is set up approx. 17m N of BH01. 9:00 delivery Van with sample boxes for site 10:45 5m BGL reached. 13:15 9.00m BGL. 14:30 at 10m BGL = approx. -7.20 OD. CH left for Office 14:40 arrived at OA South 16:30

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

SITE CODE LYN11	SITE NAME 8 LYNTON ROAD, SOUTHWARK		DATE 19.05.11
NGR	County	Start Time	8:00
		Finish Time	
Milage	Previous Visit 18.05.2011	Visit By CH	

Type of construction work: SHELL & AUGER RIG DRILLING, BUILDING SITE

Contacts made: John Hogg (Driller)

Archaeology present?

Yes:

No:

Undated:

Other:

COMMENTS

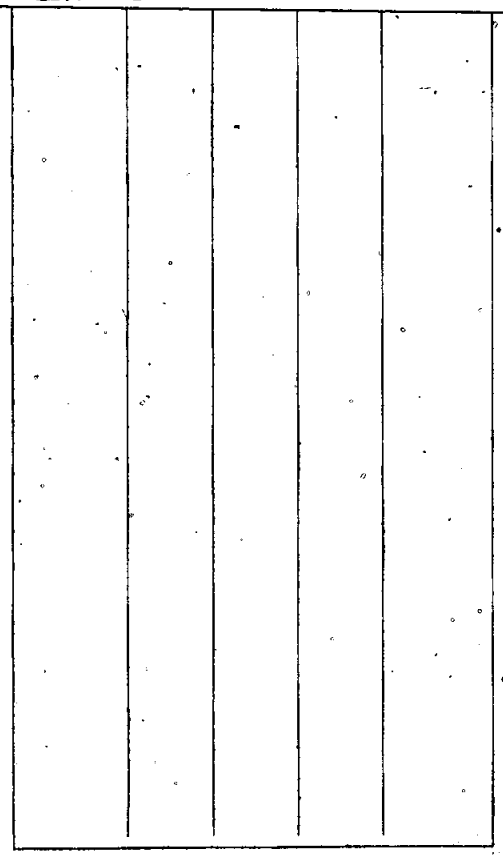
CH left Oxford at 6.00 arrived on site at 7:45. BH03 was drilled to 3.10m BGL 1m into gravel. BH04 was drilled to 3.20m BGL 1m onto gravel. This BH04 was located approx. 4.5m to SW of Trench 2. Feature 20 was not encountered. BH04 finished at 10:40 am. BH05 finished at 13:00 pm. CH leaves site at 13:00 hours great during day. Arrives at Oxford 16:00 pm.

Records?

Southwark. 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 File 4

B. Primary Context Records



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LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE LYN11 | SITE NAME LYNTON ROAD | SHEET NO 1

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
3.04	1.57	4.61	1	1.73	2.88	TRENCH 3 TOP
"	"	"	1	2.03	2.58	TRENCH 2 TOP NW END
"	"	"	2	1.90	2.71	TRENCH 2 TOP 2ND
"	"	"	1	2.54	2.07	TRENCH 1 S102.1
"	"	"	2	2.77	1.84	TRENCH 1 S102.2
"			1	3.39	1.22	TR 2 P.101
"			2	3.35	1.26	
"			3	3.51	1.11	
"			4	3.34	1.27	
"			5	3.62	0.99	
"			6	3.46	1.15	
"			7	2.65	1.96	
"			8	2.61	2.00	
"			9	2.60	2.01	
"			10	2.78	1.83	
"			11	1.93	2.68	

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SITE LYN11	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 1

Trench orientation NE - SW	Grid reference 533798.7754 / 178667.234 533798.9444 / 178660.1129	Field No.
Length 6.60 / Width 1.83	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? YES
Plan Nos? 101	Section Nos? 101, 102, 103	Were finds recovered? YES

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~ MODERN OVERBURDEN BRICK RUBBLE IN GREY SILTY SAND. MOD. DEMOLITION/LEVELLING
101	MADE GROUND/ MODERN OVERBURDEN. SIMILAR TO 100 THICK 0.85m GREY BRICK RUBBLE IN A SILTY SAND MATRIX. CONTAINED MODERN SERVICES, CAST IRON PIPES, CERAMIC DRAINS (NOT ACTIVE). MAX THICK. 0.40m ~~1.20m~~
102-123	SEE CONTEXT CHECKLIST
112	NATURAL YELLOW BROWN SANDY SILT WITH OCC. GRAVEL PATCHES.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

SEVERAL MODERN TRUNCATIONS (WATER/WASTE PIPES) APPEARED TO CUT THROUGH VICTORIAN (?) FEATURES

Recorder RM

Date 6/5/11

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE LYN11 | SITE NAME LYNTON RD, SOUTHWARK

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
102	FILL		FO 103	102	101		FILL OF MODERN TRUNCATION	RM
103	CUT		FB 102	"	"		MODERN TRUNCATION	
104	FILL		FB 105	"	"		FILL OF PIT	
105	CUT		FB 104	"	"		CUT OF PIT	
106	LAYER		—	102	"		? LAYER	
107	FILL		FO 108	"	"		FILL OF MOD. TRUNCATION	
108	CUT		FB 107	"	"		CONSTRUCTION CUT	
109	FILL		FO 110	"	"		FILL OF MOD. DRAIN	
110	CUT		FB 109	"	"		CUT OF MOD. DRAIN	
111	LAYER		OL 112	"	—		LAYER O/LYING NAT	
112	LAYER		—	—	101		NATURAL	KA
113	FILL		FO 114	101	—		FILL OF DRAIN	DJ
114	CUT		FB 113	"	101		CUT OF DRAIN	
115	FILL		FO 116	"	"		FILL OF PIT	
116	CUT		FB 115	"	—		CUT OF PIT	
117	FILL		FO 118	"	—		FILL OF DRAIN	
118	CUT		FB 117	"	—		CUT OF DRAIN	
119	FILL		FO 123	103	—		CONSTRUCTION DEP.	KA
120	FILL		FO 123	"	—		CONCRETE BASE	
121	FILL		FO 122	"	—		FILL OF PIT	
122	CUT		FB 121	"	—		MOD. RUBBISH CUT	
123	CUT		FB 119, 120 "VOID" = SAME AS		107		CONSTRUCTION CUT	

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 102

SITE LYN11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No. 101

Section No. 102

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No. 4, 6 / 10, 11

Neg No. 1 / DIG1

Matrix location

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 101 MOD OVERBURDEN

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of: 103

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

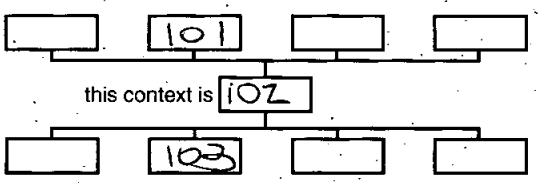
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) FIRM (2) DARK BROWN / BLACK (3) SILTY CLAY (4) CBM (FREQ) PEBBLES (FREQ) CONCRETE CHUNKS (MOD) (6) 2.60M LONG IN SECTION (NOT EX) (5) 0.33 m DEEP (7) — (8) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FILL OF MODERN TRUNCATION (METAL PIPE)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 103

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 101	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 102	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 4.6/10:11	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1 / DIG 1	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LINEAR (2) NOT EXCAVATED

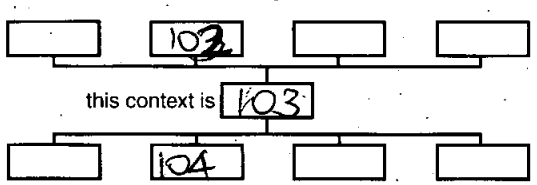
(3) 2.60 M LONG X 0.33 M DEEP

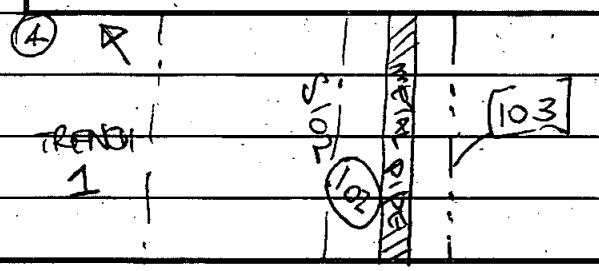
(5) TRUNCATES [105] AND (106)

(6) 1

(7) –

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





Interpretation/Discussion:

MODERN TRUNCATION (METAL PIPE) RUNNING NE - SW

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/201

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 104

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 101
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by: 103
	Filled by:
Section No. 102	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No. 9.9 / 12.13	Cuts:
Neg No. 1 / DIG1	Fill of: 105
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

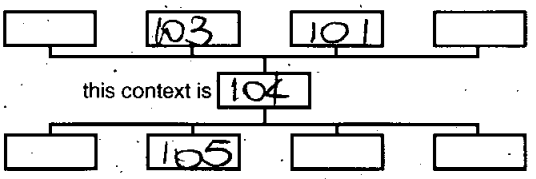
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) SOFT (2) MID BROWN + LITHER BROWN PATCHES (3) SAND (4) PEBBLES (OCC) CBM (OCC) (5) 0.70M THICK (6) 2.20M X 0.60M (7) NO COMMENT

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FILL OF A PIT. SANDY DELIBERATE BACKFILL. VICTORIAN FINDS.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/2011

Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 105

SITE LYN 11 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE CUT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 104	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 7.9/12.13	Cuts: 111 – 106	
Neg No. 1 / DIGI	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

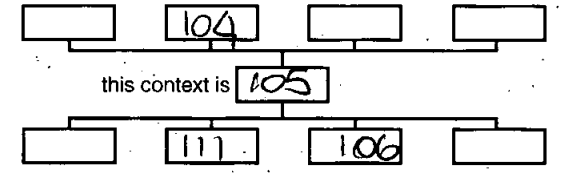
(1) OVAL (2) BASE IS CONCAVE, SIDES ARE ~~STEEP~~ SLOPING (3) 2.20 X 0.60M X 0.70M ~~DEEP~~

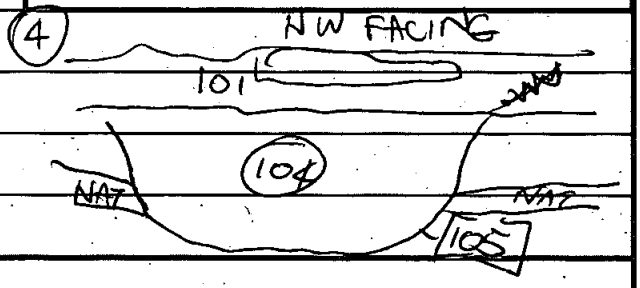
(5) TRUNCATED BY 103, TRUNCATES 106, 111

(6) 1

(7) NC.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX





Interpretation/Discussion:

CUT OF A PIT - VICTORIAN DATED -

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 106

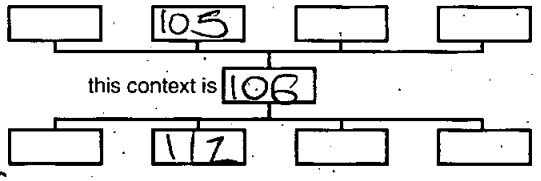
SITE LYN 11 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE LATER

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by: [105]	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 112	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No 4.6 / 10.11	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1 / DG1	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) FIRM (2) DARK BROWN (3) SANDY SILT (4) OYSTER SHELLS (OCC) CBM FRAG. (FREQ) PEBBLES (FREQ) (5) 0.40M THICK (6) 2.35 M LONG IN SECTION WIDTH UNKNOWN (NOT EXCAVATED) (7) N.C. (8) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

VICTORIAN DEPOSIT CONTAINING VARIOUS KIND OF WASTE. MAYBE WITHIN A CUT BUT NOT ENOUGH ~~EVIDENCE~~ IS IN FAVOUR. PROBABLY THE ~~SAME~~ AS ~~TO~~ [116] / (115)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder RM
◇ Samples	Date 6/05/2011
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 107

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

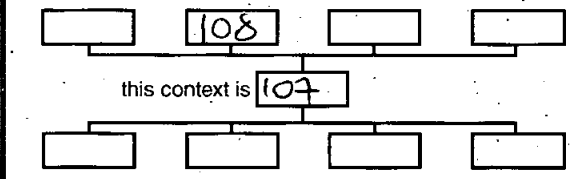
TYPE FILL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 4.6 / 10.11	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1 / DG1	Fill of: 108	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LOOSE (2) MID BROWN (3) MIXED COMPOSITION OF SAND (4) CBM (OCC ~~FREQ~~) STONES (OCC ~~FREQ~~) (5) 0.80M THICK (6) 0.57M LONG IN SECTION BUT NOT EXCAVATED. (7) N.C. (8) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FILL OF MODERN TRUNCATION. DELIBERATE BACKFILL

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 108

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by: 110
	Filled by: 107
Section No. 102	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No. 4-6 / 10-11	Cuts: 111
Neg No. 1 / DG1	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

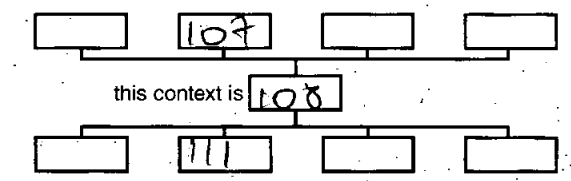
(1) RECTANGULAR? (2) FLAT BASE — (3) 0.57m ~~DEEP~~ LONG x 0.80M DEEP.

(5) TRUNCATED BY DRAIN 110

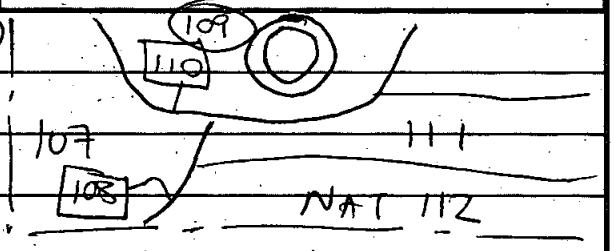
(6) 1

(7) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



(4)



Interpretation/Discussion:

CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR MODERN CONCRETE SLAB AT NE CORNER.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/2011

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 109

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No. 101

Section No. 102

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No. 4-6

Neg No. 1 / DIG1

Matrix location

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by:

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as: 113

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of: 110

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

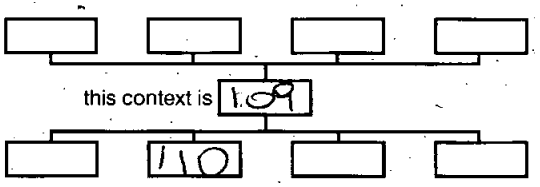
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks/etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) LOOSE (2) MID BROWN
(3) MIXED COMPOSITION
(4) CBM/CRUSHED (FREQ)
(5) 0.40 m THICK (6) 1.20m LONG IN SECTION
(7) – (8) –

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FILL OF MODERN DRAIN

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM

Date 6/05/201

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 110

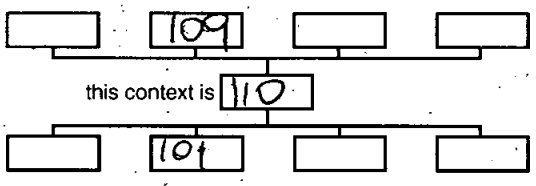
SITE LYN11 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE CUT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 109 114	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 4.6 / 10.11	Cuts: 101	
Neg No. 1 / DG1	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LINEAR (2) NOT EX.
(3) 0.40M DEEP x 1.20M WIDE
(5) TRUNCATES [108]
(4)
(6) 1
(7) N.C.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

CUT OF MODERN DRAIN

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds
◇ Samples
⌂ Building Materials

Recorder RM
Date 6/05/2011
Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 111

SITE LYN11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

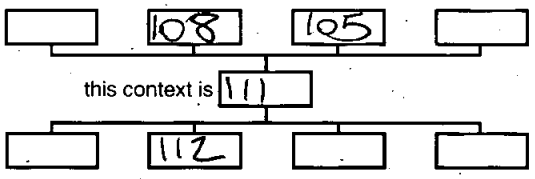
TYPE LAYER

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by: [108] - [105]	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 112	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 4-6 / 10-11	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1 / DIG1	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) SOFT (2) MID BROWN
(3) SAND / SILTY SAND
(4) —
(5) 0.20m (6) 1.25m LONG.
(7) —
(8) — NOT EXCAVATED

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

MID BROWN SANDY LAYER OVERLAYING NATURAL.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder RM
◇ Samples	Date 6/05/11
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 113

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 101	Same as: ~~HB~~ 109
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level 205	Butts:
Slide No. 1/1-3	Cuts:
Neg No. DIGI 8-9	Fill of: 114
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

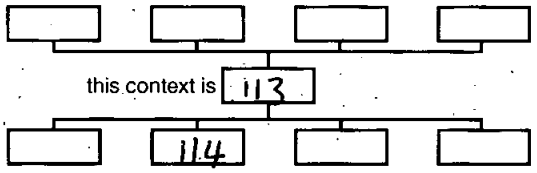
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) LOOSE (2) Mid greyish brown (3) Sandy silt
(4) Mixed Demolition Rubble Broken Brick, Concrete
(5) 0.33m (6) 1m wide 2m+ long

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Fill of [114] containing ceramic drain pipe

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder DJ
◇ Samples	Date 6/5/11
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 114

SITE LY011

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / (Cut) / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by: (113)
Section No. 101	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level 2.05-1.74	Butts:
Slide No. 1/1-3	Cuts:
Neg No. DIGI 8-9	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

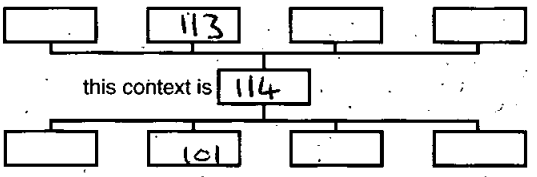
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) linear E-W aligned (2) steep straight-sided to North shallow slight concave to South. irregular base (3) 0.33m deep x 1.10m wide (4) (5) (113)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

linear DITCH CUT RELATIONSHIP WITH 'UPPER LAYER'

(101) unclear

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder DJ

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 115

SITE Lyn 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench 1

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 11

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 101

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level 1.73

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No. 1 1-3

Cuts:

Neg No. DIGI 8-9

Fill of: [116]

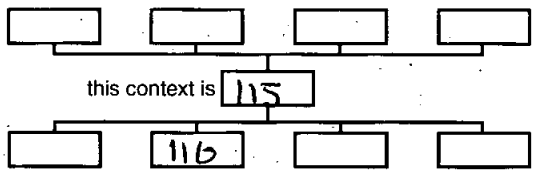
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

(1) SOFT, (2) MID REDDISH GREYISH BROWN (3) FINE SANDY SILT (4) BROKEN BRICK CRUSHED MORTAR OCC. CHALK (5) 0.48M (6) 1.34M WIDE (7) Modern PIT FILL OF 116

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder DT

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 116

SITE Lyn 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench 1

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: 115

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Section No. 101

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Level 1·27-1·73

Butts:

Slide No. 1/1-3

Cuts:

Neg No. DIG 8-9

Fill of:

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

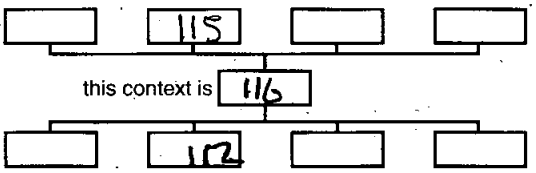
Description (See check lists):

(1) ? (2) STRAIGHT vertical SIDED FLAT BOTTOMED

(3) 0·48 m 1·34m wide (4) (5) [118]

(6) (115) (7) CONFIDENCE 11 CUT OF UNKNOWN FUNCTION

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Cut

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder DJ

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

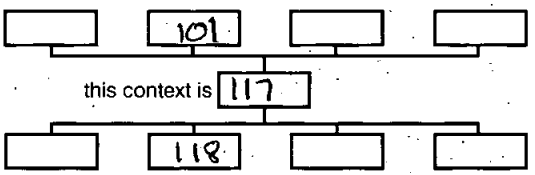
Context No. 117

SITE 117	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE FILL
Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level 192	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 11-3	Cuts:	
Neg No. DIG18-9	Fill of: 118	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) LOOSE (2) MID REDISH BROWN (3) SANDY SILT (4) MOD ROUNDED FLINT GRAVEL BROKEN BRICK MORTAR FRAGS, CERAMIC DRAIN PIPE (INTACT

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion: FILL OF 118

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder DJ
◇ Samples	Date 6/5/11
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 118

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Cut

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 101	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level F 123-193	Butts:
Slide No. 1/1-3	Cuts:
Neg No. DIGI 8-9	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

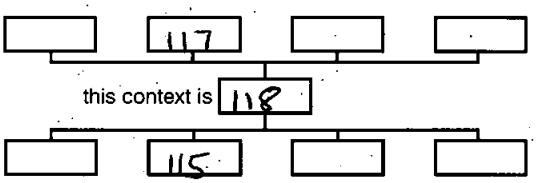
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) linear (2) Not observed (3) 0.6m 1.1m wide (6) 117

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

Linear cut observed obliquely in section thence purely relation strip in section of with (115)

Finds (tick): None [/] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder DJ

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 119

SITE LYN 11 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE DEPOSIT

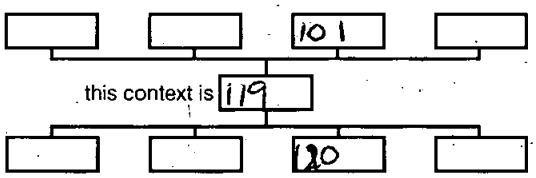
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 101	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. —	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 103	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 120	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No. 1	Cuts:	
Neg No. 1	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. CONCRETED
2. BUFF WHITE WITH FRAG'S OF BRICK.
3. CONCRETE
4. ← YELLOW + ORANGE BRICK
5. MAX THICK. 0.30m 6. MAX WIDTH 0.92m
7. BRICK + CONCRETE CAPITAL SAT ON TOP. KNOCKED OFF BY 360.

RECORDED IN DIGITAL PHOTO'S

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

CONCRETE BASE.

MODERN. PROB. RELATED TO FORMER HOUSES

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder KA

Date 5/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 120

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEP.

Trench	
Site sub-div	
Structure No.	
Plan No. —	
Section No. 103	
Co-Ordinates	
Level	
Slide No. 1	
Neg No. 1	
Matrix location	

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 119

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of: 123 107

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

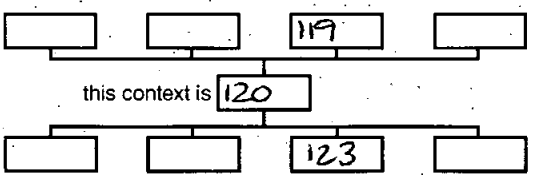
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. SOLID
2. LIGHT GREY BROWN SANDY SILT
4. BRICKRAEN, CONCRETE LUMPS
5. MAX THICKNESS ~~0.90~~ 0.32m 6. 0.90m

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

FOUNDATION CUT FOR CONCRETE BASE 119

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder KA

Date 6/5/16

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 121

SITE LYN 11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE FILL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 103	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No. 1	Fill of: 122
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

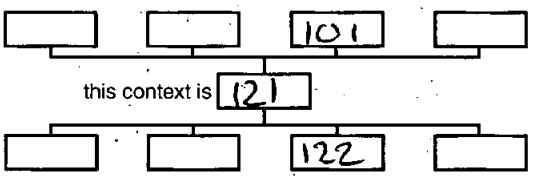
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. FRIABLE
2. LIGHT RED BROWN
3. SILTY SAND
4. FREQ BRICK INCLUSIONS
5. MAX THICKNESS 0.30 MAX WIDTH 0.50

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

POSS PIT OR JUST PART OF 101. RELATIONSHIP WITH 101 TRUNCATED AWAY BY STEPPING TRENCH. RUBBLE BACKFILL.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder KM

Date 6/5/

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 122

SITE LYN11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench	
Site sub-div	
Structure No.	
Plan No. —	
Section No. 103	
Co-Ordinates	
Level	
Slide No. 1	
Neg No. 1	
Matrix location	

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by:

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by: 121

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts: 107

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

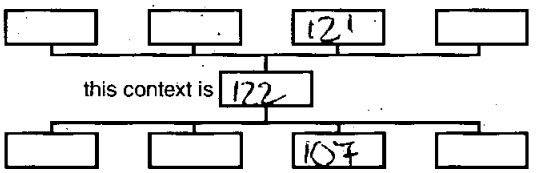
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. NOT FULLY EXPOSED. CIRCULAR?
2. FLAT BASE, MOD. SLOPING SIDES.
3. MAX WIDTH 0.50. THICKNESS 0.30m
5. BY MACHINE.
6. 121

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

MODERN PIT CONTAINING BRICK RUBBLE

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ]
Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder KA

Date 6/5/11

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 123

SITE LYN11

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench	
Site sub-div	
Structure No.	
Plan No. —	
Section No. 103	
Co-Ordinates	
Level	
Slide No. 1	
Neg No.	
Matrix location	

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 120

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts: 107

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

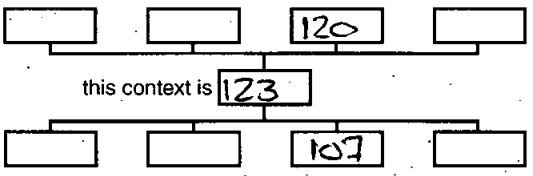
CUT:
1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form 6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. RECTANGULAR. NOT FULLY EXPOSED.
2. FLAT BASE, VERTICAL SIDES
3. MAX DEPTH 0.62, WIDTH 0.90 AS EXPOSED
5. BY MACHINE AT TOP
6. 120, 119

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

CUT FOR PILE, PLINTH BASE PROB RELATED TO VICTORIAN HOUSES

VOID – SAME AS 107

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder KA

Date 6/5/4

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE LYN11	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 2

Trench orientation NE-SW	Grid reference 533785.5891 / 178660.1560 533781.0120 / 178653.5888	Field No.
Length 8 / Width 4	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ? 4
Plan Nos ? 201	Section Nos ? 201	Were finds recovered ? 4

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
201	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~ RUBBLE DEPOSIT – MODERN. CONSISTED OF BRICK, CONCRETE, FRAGMENTS OF SLATE TILE, CORRUGATED CONCRETE FIBRE, IRON BUCKET RUSTED, CAR TYRE IN GREY SILTY CLAY MATRIX. MAX THICKNESS 2 M VERY LOOSE + COLLAPSED EASILY. TRENCH EDGES NOT STABLE
202	LIGHT ORANGE BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCC. BRICK FRAGMENTS MAX THICKNESS 0.40M
203	MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCC. FRAGMENTS OF COKE, COAL ETC, BRICK FRAGMENTS + RARE FRAGMENTS OF CHALK. BECAME WATERLOGGED TOWARDS BASE. WOOD FRAGMENTS VISIBLE – UNABLE TO RETRIEVE. MAX THICKNESS 3.60M
204	DARK GREY SILTY CLAY WITH OCC. FRAGMENTS OF WOOD MAX THICKNESS CA 0.50M. WATERLOGGED. WATER
	~~Natural (describe)~~ TABLE REACHED @ 1M BGL

Brief description of archaeology/comments

205	CUT OF LARGE FEATURE RUNNING PARALLEL WITH LYNTON ROAD? FILLED BY 204, 203
206	MID YELLOW BROWN SANDY GRAVEL. NATURAL.
207	DARK GREY BLACK SAND/SILT? CONTAMINATED WITH OCC. MEDIUM COPPER WIRE PEBBLE FRAGMENTS OF CHALK. MAX THICKNESS 1.50M.
208	MODERN CUT FOR REFFUSE. ON WEST SIDE OF TRENCH MAX WIDTH AS EXPOSED 2.80M CONTAINS 207
209	DARK GREY BLACK. SAME AS 207. MAX THICKNESS 1.00M
210	LOOSE YELLOW BROWN SANDY SILT WITH FREQ BRICK FRAGS - GLASS. DECAYED TIMBER & BITS OF WOOD.
211	CUT OF MODERN PIT. CONTAINS 210 + 209. MAX WIDTH 2.50M AS EXPOSED

Recorder KA

Date 5/5/11

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SITE LYN 11	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 3
Trench orientation	Grid reference 533802.3537/178657.7287 533800.8012/178673.3965	Field No.
Length 2.80m Width 1.80m	Average depth to top of natural 2.3m BGL	Was archaeology present ? ✓
Plan Nos ? 003	Section Nos ? 003	Were finds recovered ? ✓

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil 0.20m THICK
302	Mid light greyish brown 0.50m THICK mixed soil + demolition material (Brick frags)
303	Mid yellowish brown loose sandy gravel 0.50m with tarmac frags redeposited natural plaster concrete
304	Mid-dark brown soil deposit tarmac inclusions yellow stock brick 0.10m (upcast) belonging to no
305	Mid greyish brown silty clay firm Fill of 306 0.40m
306	Possible linear cut straight sided flattish bottomed unknown function + date estimate 0.60m wide 0.90m
308	~~Cut~~ Fill of ceramic drainpipe cut sealed by (302) ~~&~~
309	Cut for service (ceramic drain pipe cuts (303) e-w aligned only very edge observed
	(307) Natural (describe) Light brownish yellow soft sand 307

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Sequence of modern made ground deposits (302–304) sealing possible E-W linear [306] These deposits are tipping to down to NORTH

Cut for ceramic pipe on very edge of test pit not observed in section

No access possible due to depth restrictions

Recorder DJ

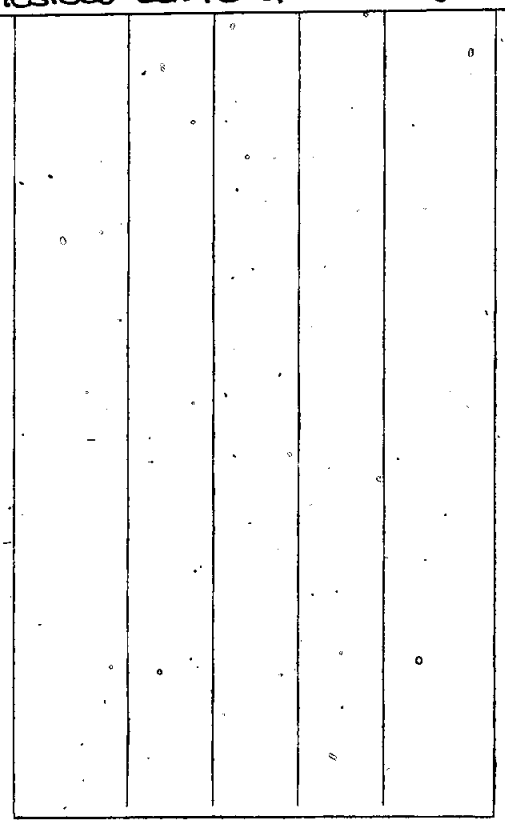
Date ~~15~~ 5/5/01

Context number	Context type	Plan numbers	Section numbers	Specialist drawing numbers
100	Layer		101	
101	layer	101	101, 102	
102	Fill		102	
103	Cut		102	
104	Fill		102	
105	Cut	101	102	
106	Layer		102	
107	Fill	101	101, 102	
108	Cut	101	101, 102	
109	Fill		102	
110	Cut		102	
111	Layer		101, 102	
112	Layer	101	101	
113	Fill		101	
114	Cut		101	
115	Fill		101	
116	Cut		101	
117	Fill		101	
118	Cut		101	
119	Fill		103	
120	Fill		103	
121	Fill		101, 103	
122	Cut		103	
123	Void			
201	Layer	201		
202	Layer			
203	Fill	201		
204	Fill			
205	Cut			
206	Layer	201		
207	Fill	201		
208	Cut	201		
209	Fill	201		
210	Fill	201		
211	Cut			
301	Layer		301	
302	Layer		301	
303	Layer		301	
304	Layer		301	
305	Fill		301	
306	Cut	301	301	
307	Layer		301	
308	Fill			
309	Cut			

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 File 5

B. Synthesised Context Records



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

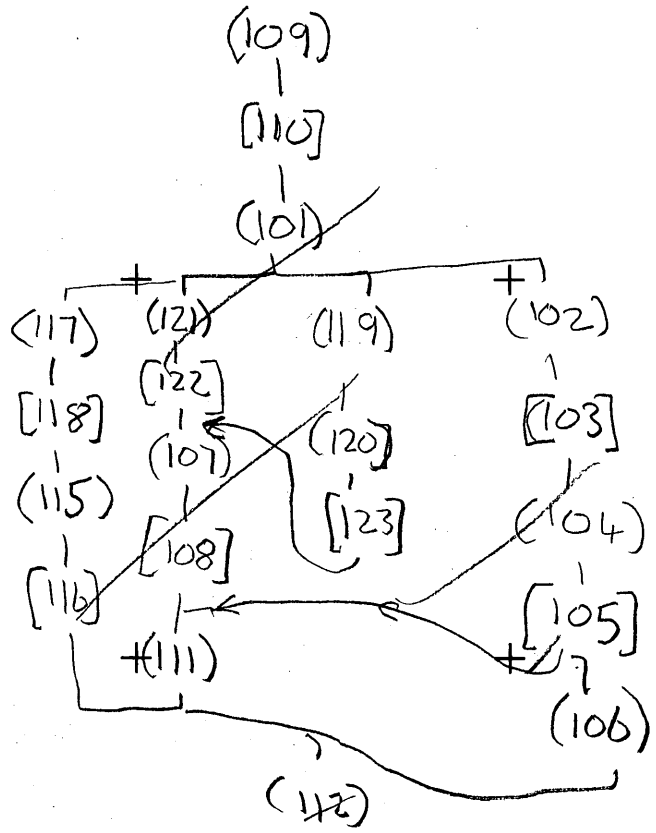
SCAN PDF

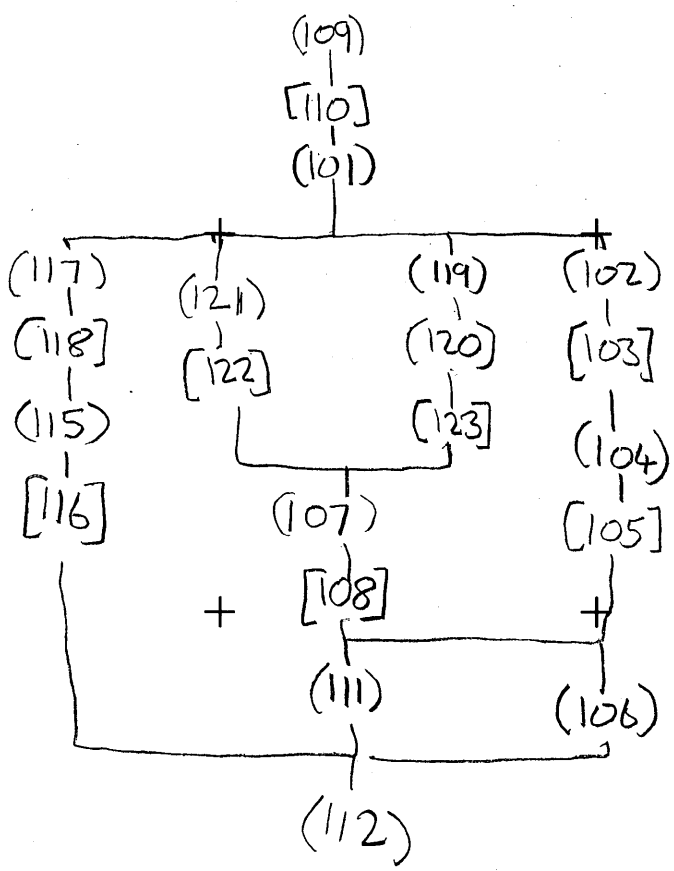
FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Southwark] Site:[8 Lynton Road]
Site code[LYN11]
Line 2: Excavators name[Poore, D]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

MATRIX TR1



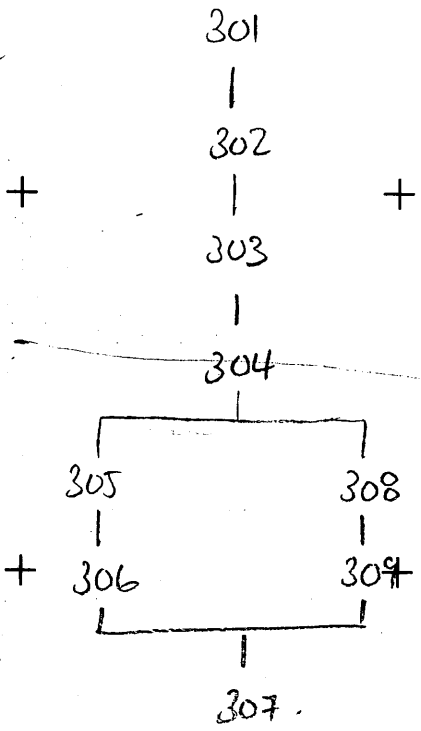


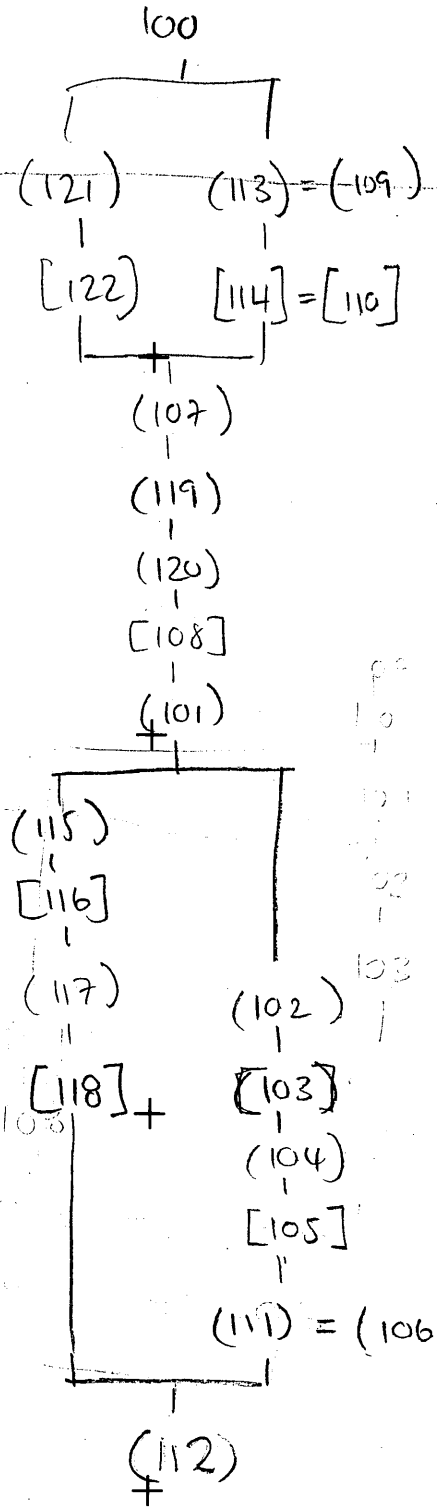
MATRIX TRENCH 1

PLAN/SECTION NO.		NOTES	MATRIX TR1
DRAWN BY			
CHECKED BY			
DATE			SW CO-ORD.
SCALE			
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY			SITE

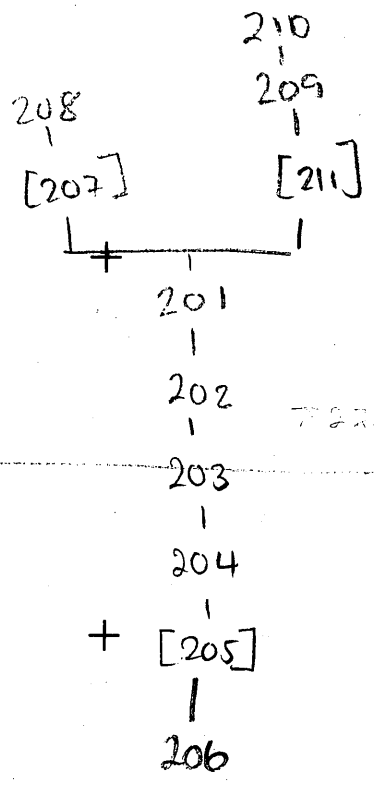
STANFORD MARSH 535385

MATRIX TR3





TRENCH 2



PLAN/SECTION NO.		NOTES	TRENCH MATRACIES.
DRAWN BY			
CHECKED BY			SW CO-ORD.
DATE			
SCALE			
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		SITE	LYN11

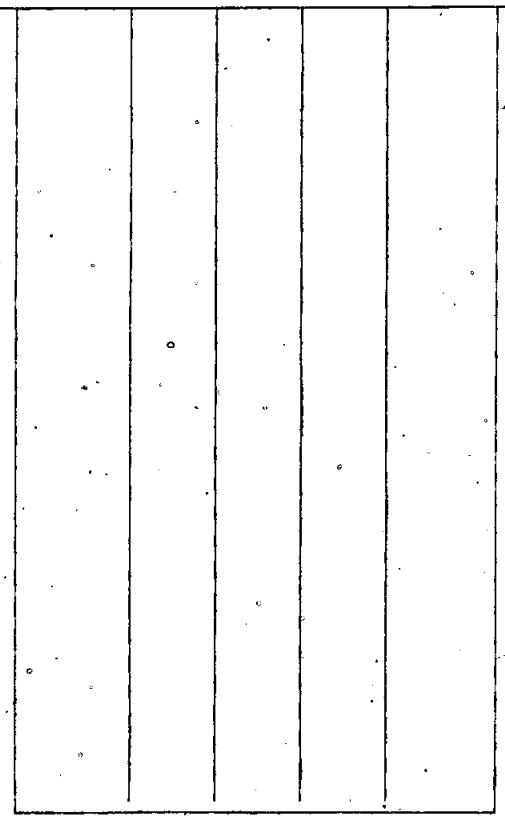
STANFORD MARSH 535385

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road

LY2 11

Box 1 File 6

B. Survey Data



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
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F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

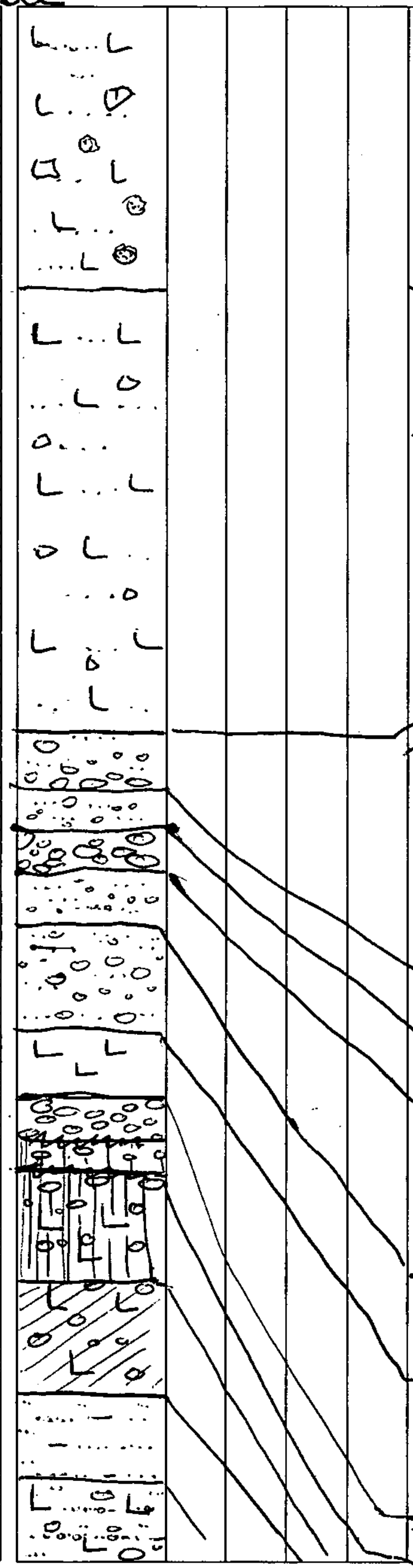
Oxford Archaeology

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: LYN 11 | SECTION NO: | NG EASTING: | DATE: 17/05/11

~~TRENCH~~/BH NO: BH01 | ELEVATION: | NG NORTHING: | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
0 mBGL				Dark olive brown slightly clayey sand with brick frag. (15%) and white & yellow mortar (10%) MADE GROUND
2				Dark brownish grey soft clayey sand with dark reddish brown coating on some planes. Soft to friable, rare small to med. flint pebbles (subang.), rare small clasts of mortar (white 2%) charcoal (1%) and oyster shell (<1%), small frag. of asphalt (<1%), small clasts of yellow sand (mortar?) 2%. contained glass, claypipe stem, pot. 3.–5.10m ~~DEPOSIT~~ / RAISED GROUND
5				5.1m ~~reddish~~ yellow medium gritty sand with reddish yellow Fe mottling and small medium size angular flint (angular to rounded 80%) Sandy gravel. Gravels become large with depth (gradation?) up to small cobbles (small pebbles to small cobbles) mainly small to medium brown flint pebbles.
7				approx. 0.3m of brownish yellow coarse sand with fine/small pebbles PLEISTOCENE
8				small to large pebbles (gravel) PLEIST.
				approx 0.4m of fine to coarse yellowish brown sand with small pebbles (30%) at 6.10
9				yellowish brown sand with 40% small to large angular to rounded pebbles PLEIST.
10				7.20 firm to stiff bluish grey silty clay Munsell [10G 7/1] light greenish grey with weak red [2.5YR 5/2] mottling (30%) to 7.70
11				7.70 small to large gravel ang- to rounded to 8.20



NOTES: Shell & Auger BH in location of Trench 2, No inspection pit. The core should meet backfilled spoil between 0–7mBGL

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: LYN11	SECTION NO:	NG EASTING:	DATE: 17.05.11
TRENCH/BH NO: BH01	ELEVATION:	NG NORTHING:	LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
11				8.20 grey fine indurate / hard sediment cementing rounded small to medium gravel (flint? breaks to reddish brown sharp angular flakes - (no sample obtained) Spit - sample ± 40mm Ø. 8.80 continues
12				9.00 - 9.50 dusky red [2.5YR 3/2] with greyish green [5G 5/2] and olive yellow [2.5Y 6/8] mottles 30% stiff clay with medium, rounded pebbles. Head? PLEISTOCENE.
13	END OF BH01			9.80 m Homogenous, ~~medium~~ fine, slightly clayey green sand ~~soft~~ 'soft' = dark greenish grey [5G 4/1]
				10.40 - 11.30 brownish grey mottled green (40%) coarse ~~brittle to friable~~, clayey sand with med. ~~to large~~ rounded pebbles
				11.30 - 12.80 brittle to friable pale brown to white silt with indurate grains of rock, frequent weathered limestone beds of 100-200mm in green fine sandstone [or shell horizons?]
				END OF BORE HOLE 01 at 12.80m BGL approximatley -10.08m (below) OD.

NOTES: Scale 1:50

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: LYN11 SECTION NO: NG EASTING: DATE: 18.05.11

TRENCH/BH NO: BH02 ELEVATION (±)2.80m OD NG NORTHING: LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
0				0.0 – 0.7 grey brown fine silty sand with pebbles and brick fragm (60%) MADE GROUND
				0.7 – 1.25 Dark grey brown soft clayey sand traces of silt (~~sandy~~ loam) with small ~~to~~ frag. ~~few pebbles~~ of Brick. DEPOSIT / or MADE GROUND
1				1.25 – 2.00 loose brownish yellow fine to medium sand, trace of clay with small to large angular to rounded flint pebbles (60%) = Sandy gravel [WATER ADDED BY DRILLERS] PLEISTOCENE
				2.00 loose brownish yellow fine to coarse sand with small to medium pebbles (60%) sandy gravel. PLEISTOCENE
2				3.00 loose brownish yellow sand (20%) and small to medium ~~pebbles~~ subangular to ~~#~~ subrounded pebbles of flint. Sandy gravel PLEISTOCENE
3				4.00 – 5 loose brownish yellow fine to coarse sand 60% trace of silt with small to large angular to rounded flint pebbles (rare quartz) (40%) gravelly sand PLEISTOCENE
4				Continued

NOTES: Scale 1:20 Shell & Auger Rig, Cassing lined BH on planated building site. 8 Lyntown Rd Southwark. 11m North of BH01.

GROUND LEVEL ±2.80m OD

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: LYN 11 | SECTION NO: | NG EASTING: | DATE: 18.05.2011

~~TRENCH~~/BH NO: 02 | ELEVATION: | NG NORTHING: | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
4 m BGL				4.5m BGL loose brownish yellow fine to coarse sand (60%), trace of silt, and small to large ang. to rounded flint (and rare quartz) pebbles (40%). Gravelly sand. PLEISTOCENE
5				Gritty 5.m - 6.00 — fine to coarse, loose brownish yellow sand (30%) with small to large (rare cobbles) subang. to rounded pebbles of flint (R. rare quartz) (70%). Sandy gravel. PLEISTOCENE
6	L L L			6.00 - 6.15 Firm, plastic, light brown clay. CLAY LENSE IN GRAVEL SEQUENCE / PLEIST.
				6.15 - 7.10 Loose, brownish yellow fine to ~~coarse~~ medium gritty sand (10%) and small to large mainly medium subang. - rounded pebbles of flint. Gravel. PLEISTOCENE
7	L L L L			7.1 - 7.6m firm to stiff pale olive clay with yellow and ~~red~~ brownish red (20%) mottling. WEATHERED ~~(GRAVEL)~~ CLAY
8	L L L L L L			7.6m Stiff clayey ~~silt~~ olive yellow with ~~green~~ greenish grey (20%) & brownish red (10%) fine mottling. CONTINUED

PISTON

NOTES: 11:35 ~~AUGER~~ HAS CAUGHT ON THE CASSING (WHICH IS SLIGHTLY TILTING.

ground level ± 2.80m OD

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: LYN11 SECTION NO: NG EASTING: DATE: 18.05.11

~~TRENCH~~/BH NO: BH02 ELEVATION: NG NORTHING: LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
8	L L L L			8.30 – 8.70 Soft olive yellow with greenish grey (60%) fine mottling silty clay with small to medium rounded red pebbles (red fine grain non silex rock) and also flint. Amount of pebbles and size (~~big~~ small to large) is increasing with depth up to approx. 80% all well rounded hardly any angular fragmented ones and fine to coarse ~~medium~~ (mainly fine) gritty ~~brown sand~~ light brown sand [with fragmented small root – impact of Rigg]. PLEISTOCENE RIVER TERRACE PEBBLES, (distinct from gravel 1.25 to 7.10m.
9	END OF BH02			END OF BH 02 at 10m OD approximately –7.20m OD.

NOTES: Assessment below 7.1m is difficult because of slow progress and large amount of added water.

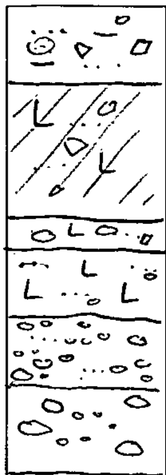
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: LYN11 SECTION NO: NG EASTING: DATE: 19.05.11

~~TRENCH~~/BH NO: BH03 ELEVATION: approx 2.70 m OD NG NORTHING: LOGGER: CK

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
				0 - 0.5 Loose light brown (pale) silty sand with pebbles (20%), brick frag. 15% & mortar 5%. MADE GR.
1				0.5 - 1.40 Soft clayey sand, dark olive brown with pebbles (med., round.) 25%, brick frag. 20%, mortar 5%) MADE GROUND
				1.40 - 1.60 Soft to firm, homogeneous ~~clayey~~ sandy clay (loam) ~~with~~ rare med. pebbles (10%) ~~fine~~ brick (<1%)
2				1.60 - 2.05 Soft to firm light yellowish brown clayey sand, rare small rounded Pebbles (5%)
				2.05 - 2.50 Loose, fine to coarse brownish yellow sand 30% with small to medium subang. to rounded pebbles of flint (70%) Sandy gravel. PLEISTOCENE
	END OF BH03			2.50 - 3.10 Loose yellowish brown fine to coarse sand 30% with small to large rounded to subangular Pebbles. Sandy gravel. PLEISTOCENE
				3.10 BGL Base of BH03 approx. -1.40 (below) OD.

NOTES: Scale 1:50 Water added at 1,300mm. Location approx. 10m N to site edge. Contact at 1.60 may rather be at 1.70, according to my observation.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Oxford Archaeology

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

SITE CODE: LYN11 | SECTION NO: | NG EASTING: | DATE: 19.05.2011

TRENCH/BH NO: BH04 | ELEVATION: approx 2.65m OD | NG NORTHING: | LOGGER: CH

Depth	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
0m BQ				Loose Builders rubble of angular pebbles, brown sandy silt (50%) and brick frag. (20%). MADE GROUND
1m				0.5 - 1.7o friable, brown clayey and silty sand (sandloam) with pale brown/white mortar (10%) brick (20%). MADE GROUND
2m				1.70 - 2.20 Reddish brown with diffuse grey mottles (15%) firm sandy clay, fine sand.
3m				2.20 - 2.20 Soft clayey sand brown (60%) with medium rounded to angular flint pebbles Gravelly Sand
				2.20 - 3.0o Small to large subrounded to subangular flint pebbles (rare quartz 1%) (80%) with small amount of sand (20%) poorly sorted sandy gravel PLEISTOCENE
				3.00 - 3.20m brownish yellow fine to coarse sand (gritty coarse grains) (60%) with small to large subrounded pebbles (40%) Gravelly Sand. PLEISTOCENE
				3.20 END OF BH 04 approx. at -1.55m (below) OD.

END OF BH04

NOTES: Scale 1:50'. Location in SW Corner of site edging a large concrete Slab. 5.7o to W Wall, 4.45 To South edge

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

FIELD SEDIMENT LOGGING SHEET

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: LYN 11 SECTION NO: NG EASTING: DATE: 19.05.11

~~TRENCH~~/BH NO: BH05 ELEVATION: NG NORTHING: LOGGER: CH

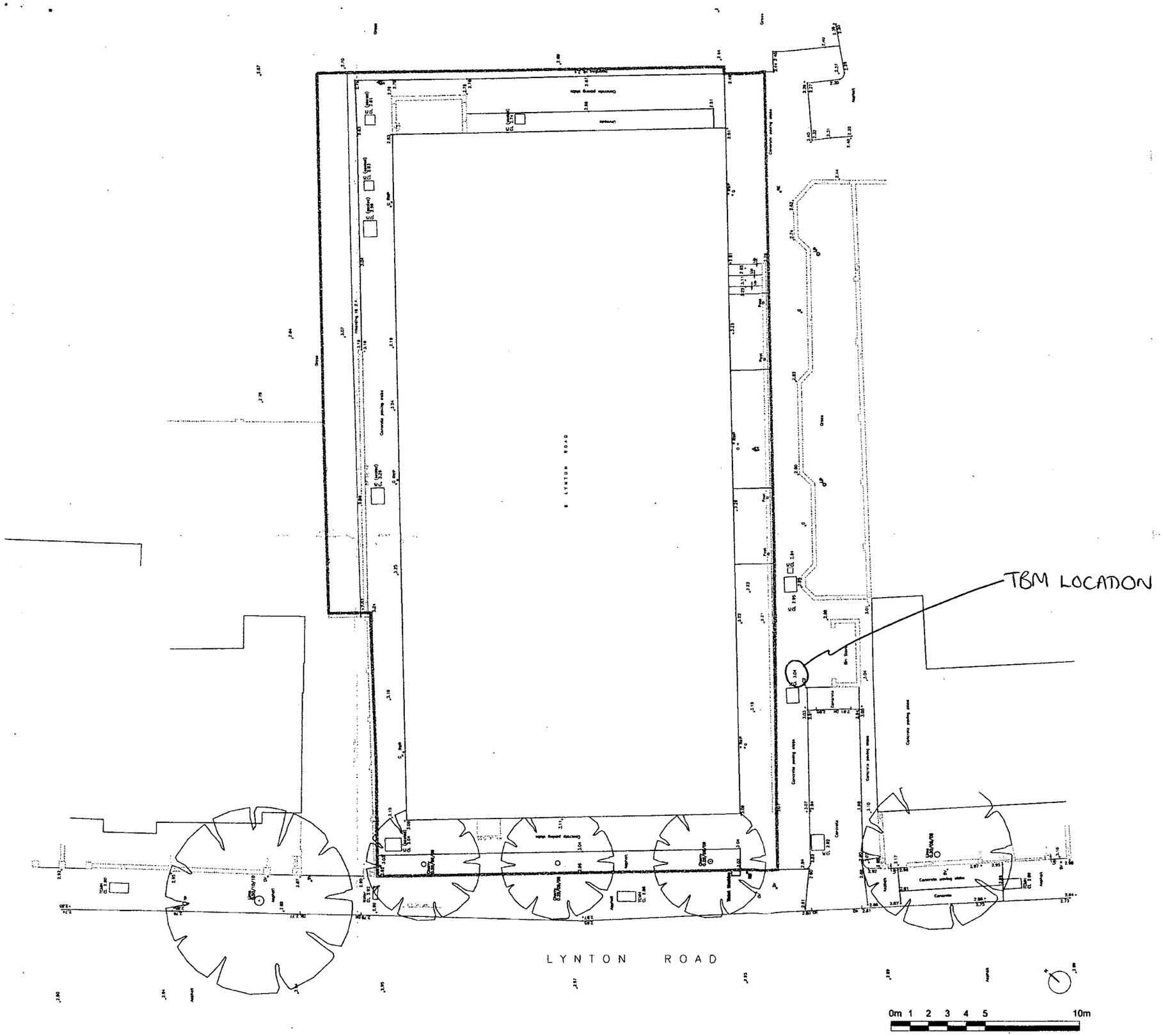
Depth mBGL	Lithology	Cores	Samples (D)	Description
0				0 - 1.45 Friable to firm dark greyish brown clayey sand, trace of silt (=sandy loam), with mortar (10%), and brick frags. (15%) and pebbles (25%). MADE GROUND
1				
2				1.45 - 1.90 brownish yellow sand, ~~loose to firm~~, with strong brown mottles friable, trace of clay, rare small pebbles (5%) rounded to subrounded. TOP OF TERRACE SEQUENCE
3				
4				
5				1.90 - 5.00 Loose ~~to~~ fine to coarse sand (60%) yellowish brown with small pebbles (50%) and small to large subangular rounded pebbles of flint (10%) Sandy Gravel PLEISTOCENE

NOTES: Scale 1:50

Survey Statement - Lynton Road, Southwark - LYN 11

Trenches were located by hand using 30 m tapes and referencing fixed points on site that correlated with points on a site plan provided by the client and encorporated into the RSK Desk-based assessment. The plan was produced by Alan Camp Architects (drawing no. 1034_020). These locations were subsequently situated by mean of 'best fit' into a topographical map in a CAD drawing to provide Ordnance Datum coordinates.

Spot heights were also referenced to heights documented on the Alan Camp Architects site plan. See attached plan for TBM location.



ALAN CAMP ARCHITECTS

Alan Camp Architects LLP., 88 Union Street, London, SE1 0NW
tel: 020 7593 1000. fax 020 7593 1001. mail@alancamp.com

job	drawn:	date:
FORMER NEIGHBOURHOOD OFFICE 8 LYNTON ROAD SE1		09.08
drawing SITE PLAN	scale: 1/100@A1 1/200@A3	job no: L&Q
note: all dimensions to be checked on site before commencement of the work. if this drawing exceeds the quantities in any way the architects are to be informed before the work is commenced. for all other purposes other than planning application purposes do not scale. use dimensions. this drawing is copyright .	drawing no. 1034_020	rev. -

PLANNING

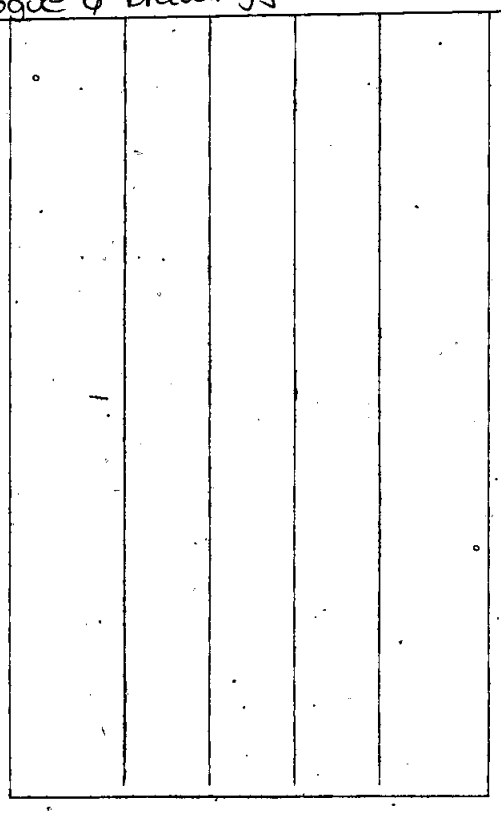
revisions

rev.	date	description	issued by	checked by
-	-	-	-	

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN11

Box 1 File 7

B. Catalogue of Drawings



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Southwark] Site:[8 Lynton Road]
Site code[LYN11]
Line 2: Excavators name[Poore, D]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE LYN11 | SITE NAME LYNTON ROAD, SOUTHWARK.

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
101	107, 108, 105, 101, 112	1:50	RM	
201	211, 209, 210, 207, 208, 206, 203, 205, 206	1:50	KA	
11	201	—	—	
301	306	1:20 ~~1:50~~	RM	
401	BH01 - BH05	1:200	CH.	

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

Site Name: LYNTON ROAD, SOUTHWARK		Site Code: LYN 11			
Section No	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn By	Size A1, A4 etc	Plan (Sheet) No
101	100, 117, 118, 101, 115, 116, 113, 114,	1:20	DJ		101
—	111, 112, 107, 108.				
102	107, 108, 109, 110, 101, 102, 103,	1:20	RM		101
	104, 105, 106, 111				
101b.	100, 121, 106, 107	1:20	DJ		101
103	100, 121, 122, 107, 119, 120	1:20	KA		101
201	201, 211, 209, 202, 203, 204, 205	1:20	KA		201
	206				
301	301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307	1:20	RM		301

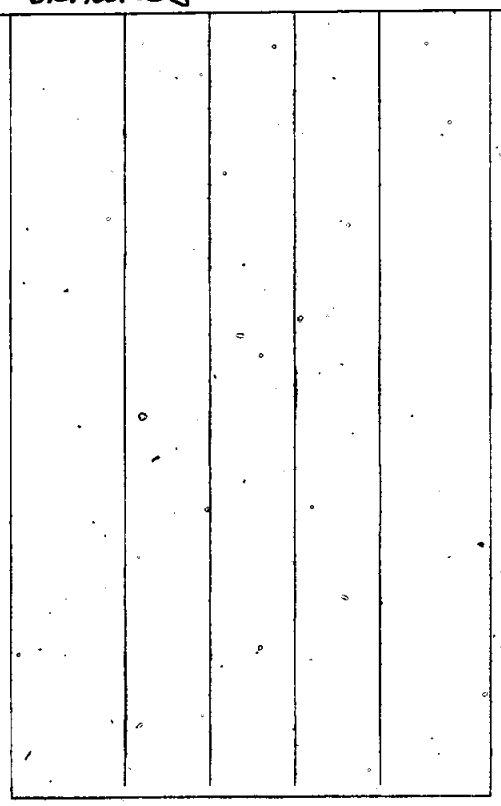
Plan number	Title	Scale	Computer filename
101	Plan of trench 1	1:50	
201	Plan of trench 2	1:50	
301	Plan of test pit/ trench 3	1:20	
401	Borehole location plan	1:200	

Section number	Title	Co-ordinates	Computer filename
101	South-east facing section of trench 1	533792/178662	
102	North-west facing section of trench 1	533797/178667	
103	South-west facing section of trench 1	533795/178668	
301	Sample section test pit/ trench 3	533802/178675	

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 File 8

B. Primary Drawings



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
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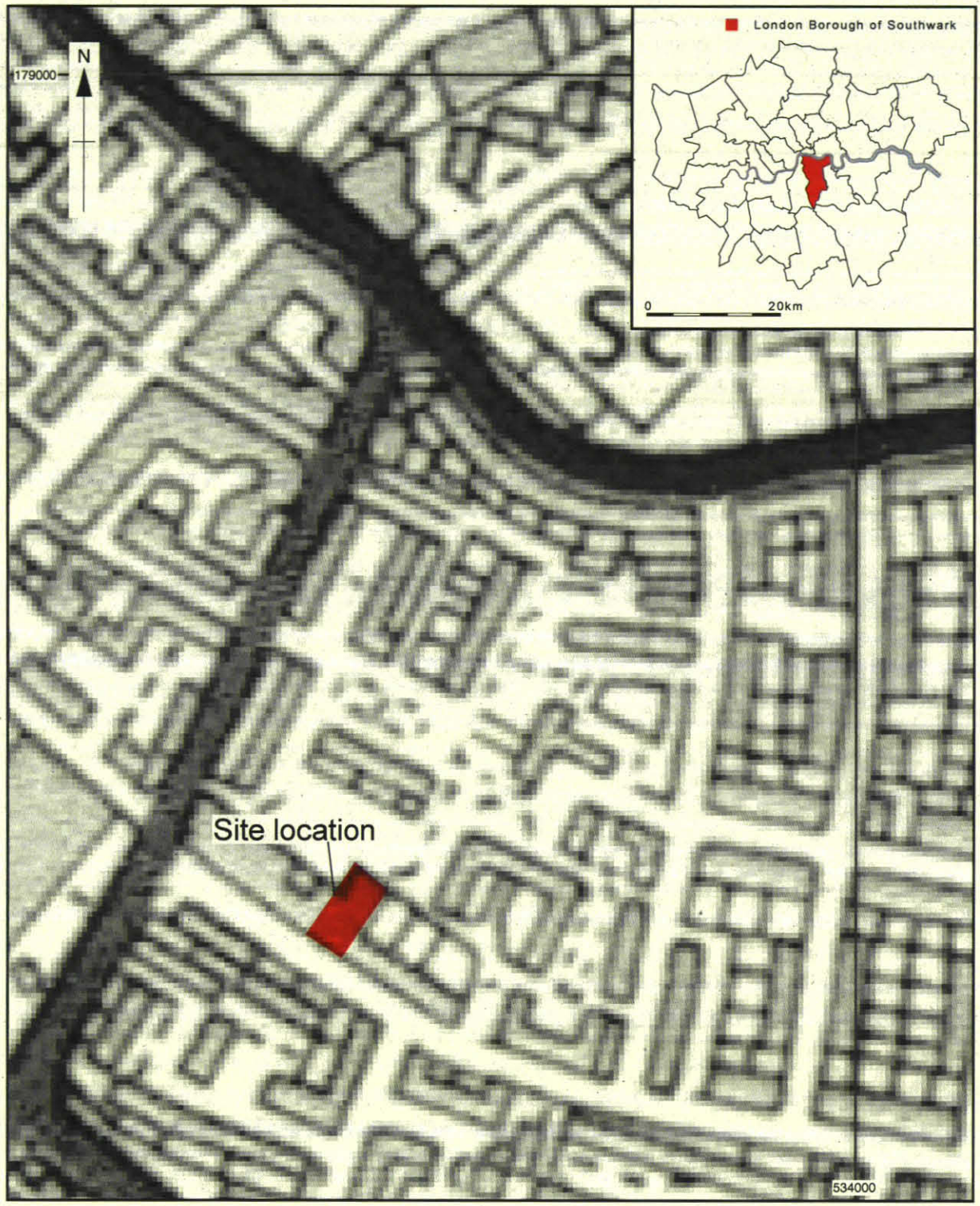
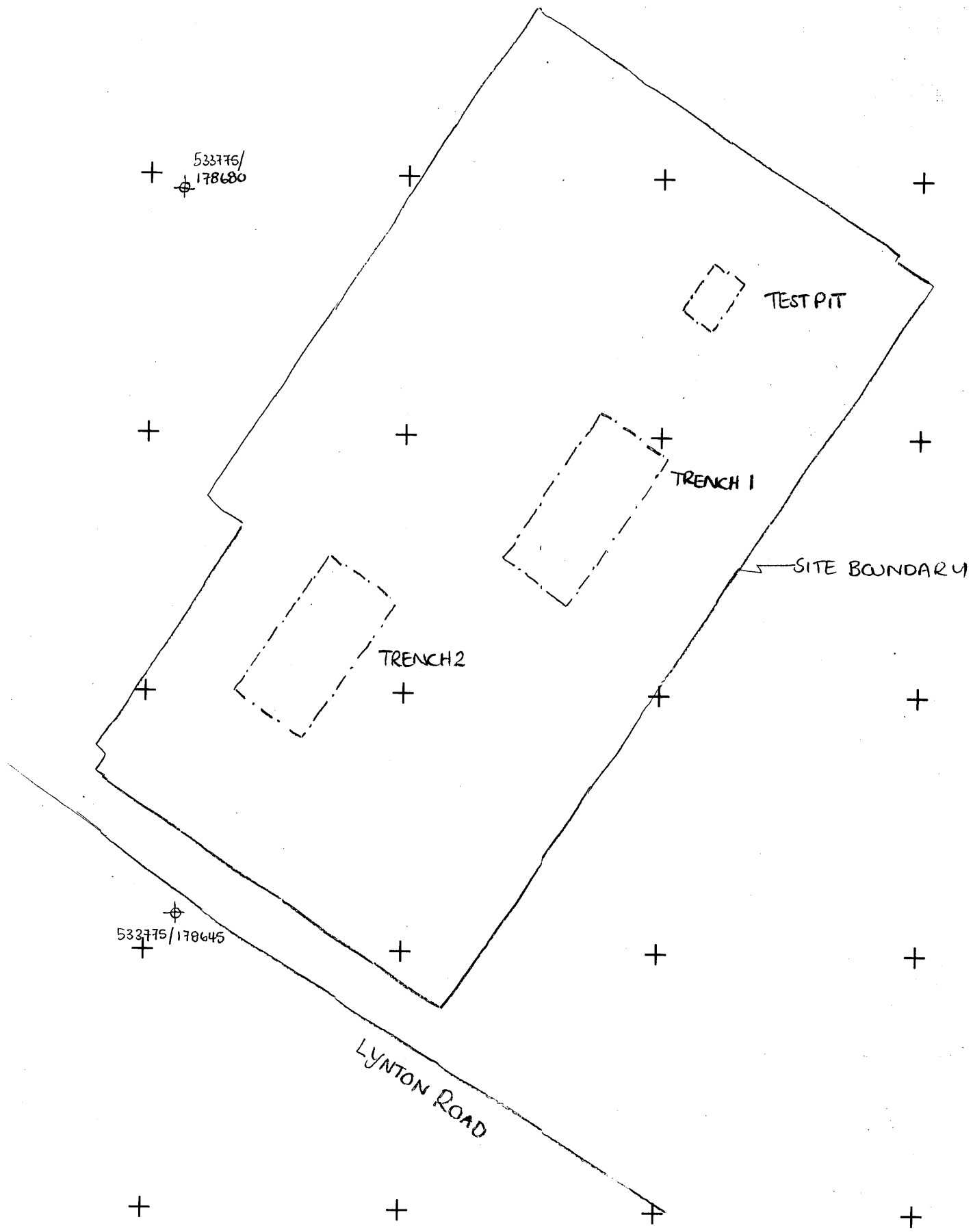


Scale 1:2500

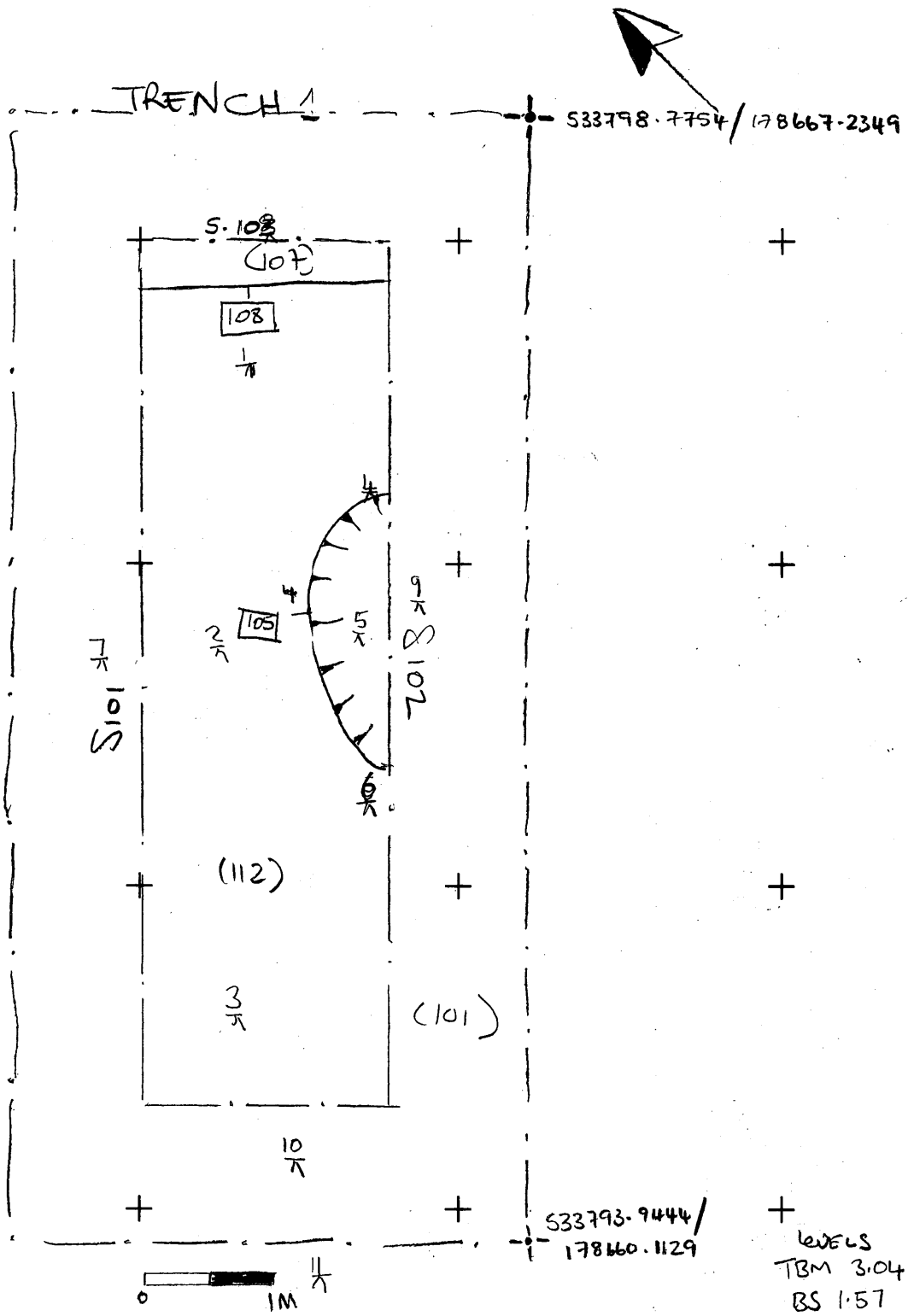
Figure 1: Site location



PLAN/SECTION NO.		NOTES
DRAWN BY KA		TRENCH LOCATION PLAN 8 Lynton Road Southwark SE15QR
CHECKED BY		
DATE 7/6/11		SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1:250		
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P 101

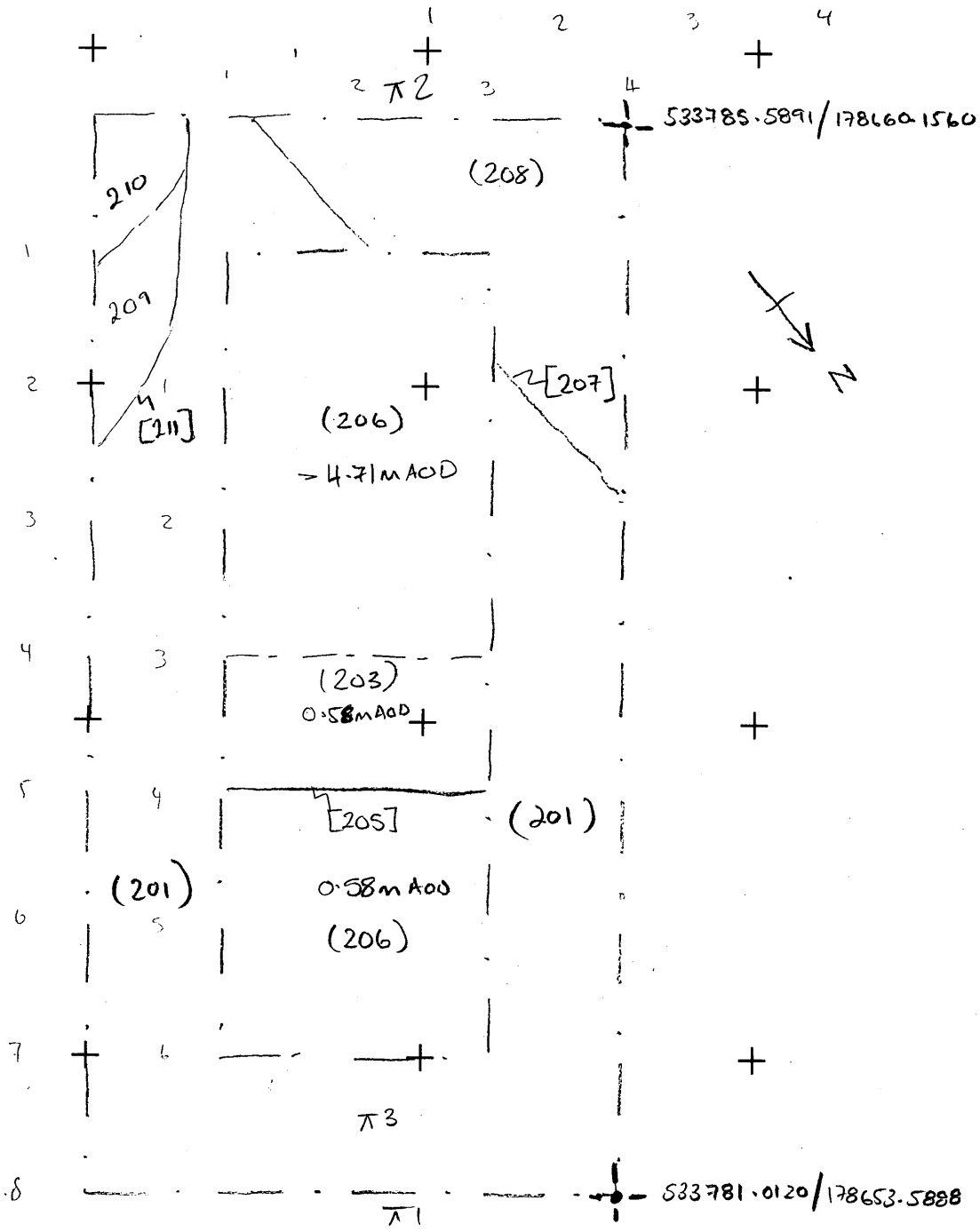


LEVELS

TBM 3.04
BS 1.57
IH 4.61 RL
1) 1.22
2) 1.26
3) 1.01
4) 1.27
5) 0.99
6) 1.15
7) 1.96
8) 2.00
9) 2.01
10) ~~2.01~~ 1.83
11) 2.68

PLAN/SECTION NO. P 101		NOTES	PLAN OF TRENCH 1
DRAWN BY R. MARZIAN			
CHECKED BY			
DATE 6/05/2011			SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1:50			
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY			SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385



SCALE BAR

0 2.50M

1:50

LEVELS

π1 2.58mOD
π2 2.71 "
π3 1.58mOD

PLAN/SECTION NO.	P.201
DRAWN BY	KA
CHECKED BY	
DATE	5/5/11
SCALE	1:50

NOTES

SW CO-ORD.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P 301

2.70 FROM LOE

MEASURES FROM NORTH EAST CORNER OF SITE PERIMETER

533802.3537/178675.7287

8.80m

SECTION

NAT

307

2.30m DEEP

~~APROX 0.50/0.60m~~ OD

0.58mAOD

533800.8012/178673.3965

PLAN/SECTION NO.	301
DRAWN BY	R MARZIANI
CHECKED BY	
DATE	5/05/2011
SCALE	1:20
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	

NOTES: TEST PIT / TRENCH 3

SW CO-ORD.

SITE: LYN-11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P.401

N

LYNTON ROAD

GATE

WALL

PAVED AREA

BRICK WALL

BOARDED EDGE

BOARDED EDGE

BH04
533775.5581/
178652.8260

BH01
533780.5222/
178656.8765

BH03
533788.4055/
178651.7608

BH05
533799.3207/
178664.7470

BH02
533787.8934/
178672.7042

0 10m

1:200

PLAN/SECTION NO.	P.401
DRAWN BY	CH
CHECKED BY	
DATE	19/5/11
SCALE	1:200

NOTES

SKETCH OF BORE HOLE LOCATIONS

SW CO-ORD.

SITE LYN11

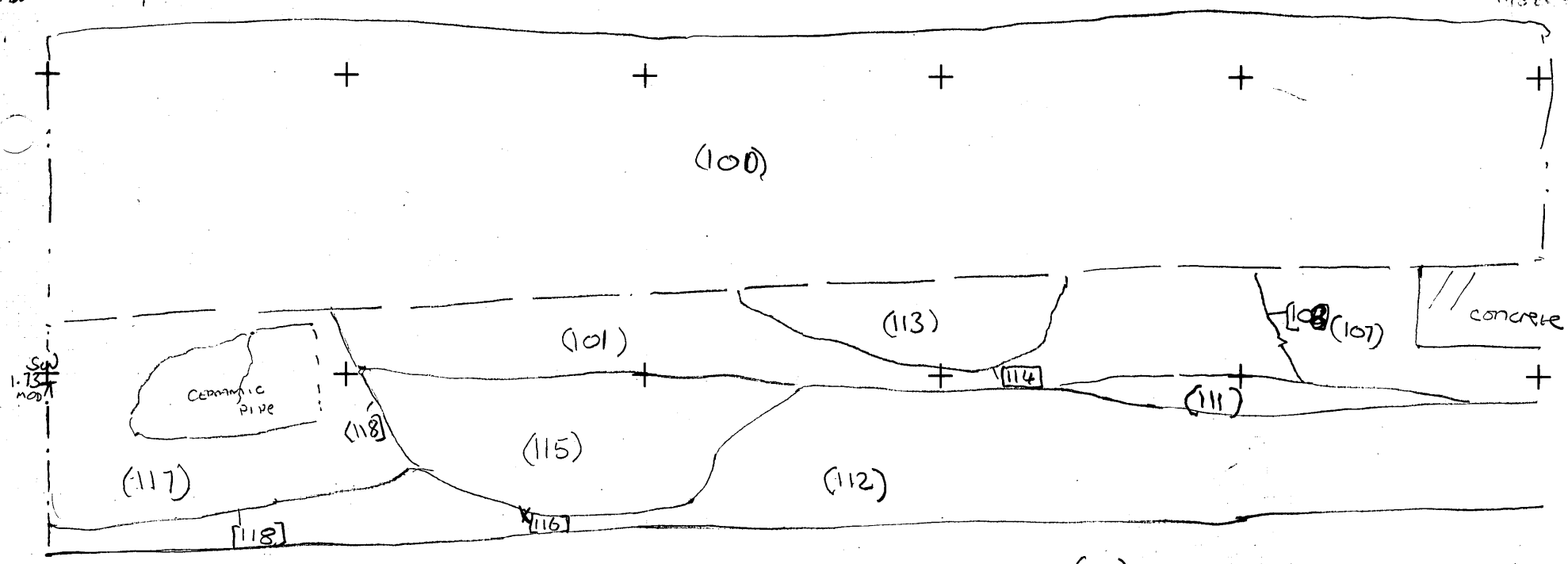
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

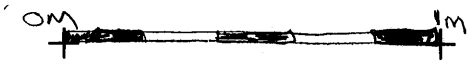
STANFORD MARSH 535385

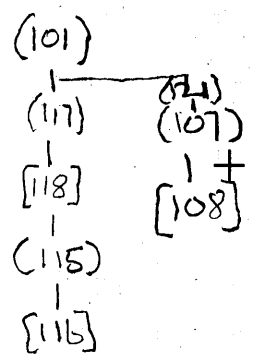
5.101

S101b

533792.0579 / 178662.6525







PLAN/SECTION NO.	S101
DRAWN BY	DS
CHECKED BY	
DATE	6/5/2011
SCALE	1:20

NOTES: BS 1.57 TBM 3.04
IH 4.61 D 2.88 — D RL 1.73m OD
SE facing section of trench

SW CO-ORD.

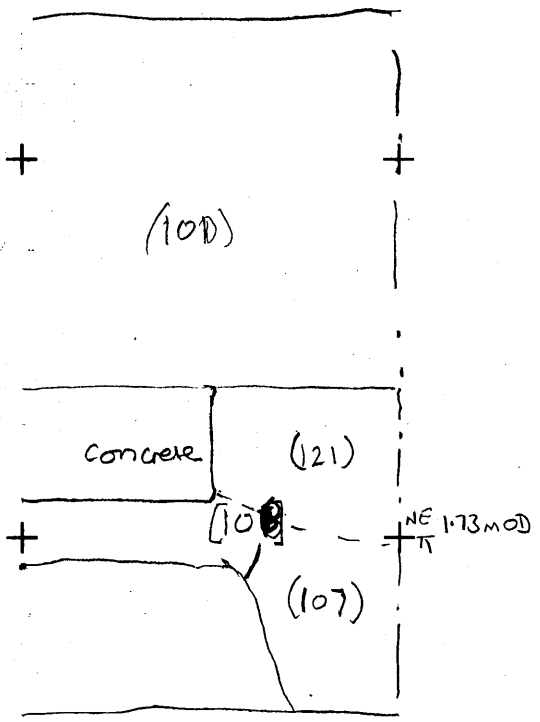
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE: LYN11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

S101b.

533795.7453/178668.1368



PLAN/SECTION NO.	S101 b
DRAWN BY	DJ
CHECKED BY	
DATE	6/5/11
SCALE	1:20

101 X X

NOTES

SW CO-ORD.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

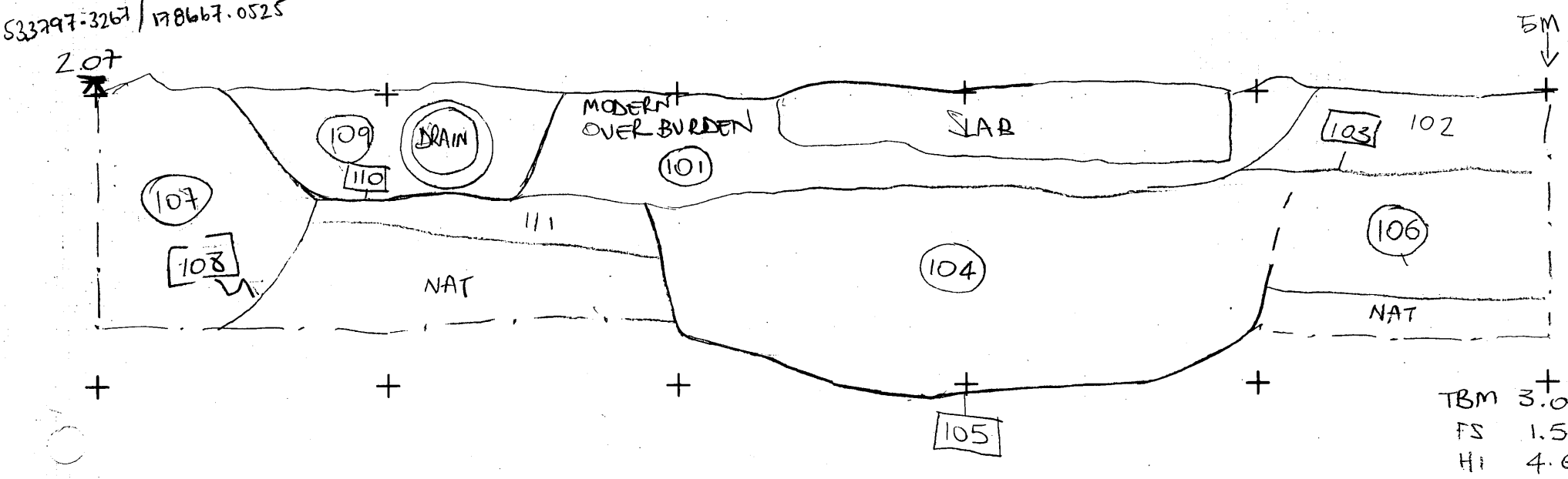
SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

S102

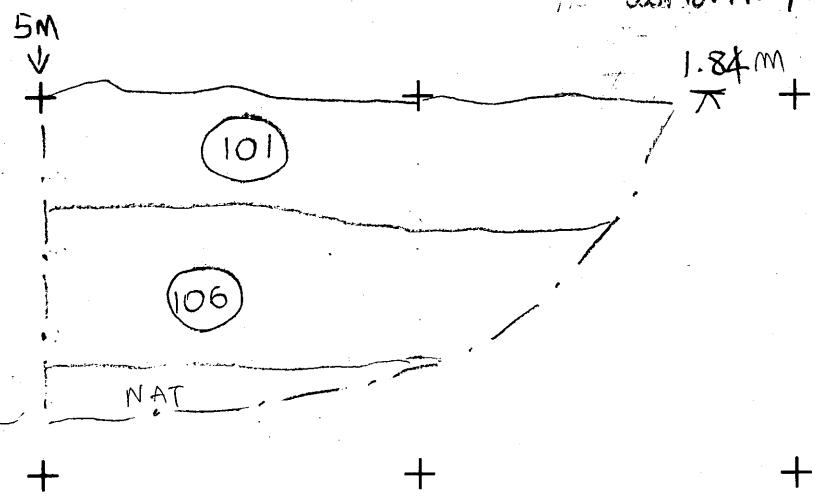
NORTH WEST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 1

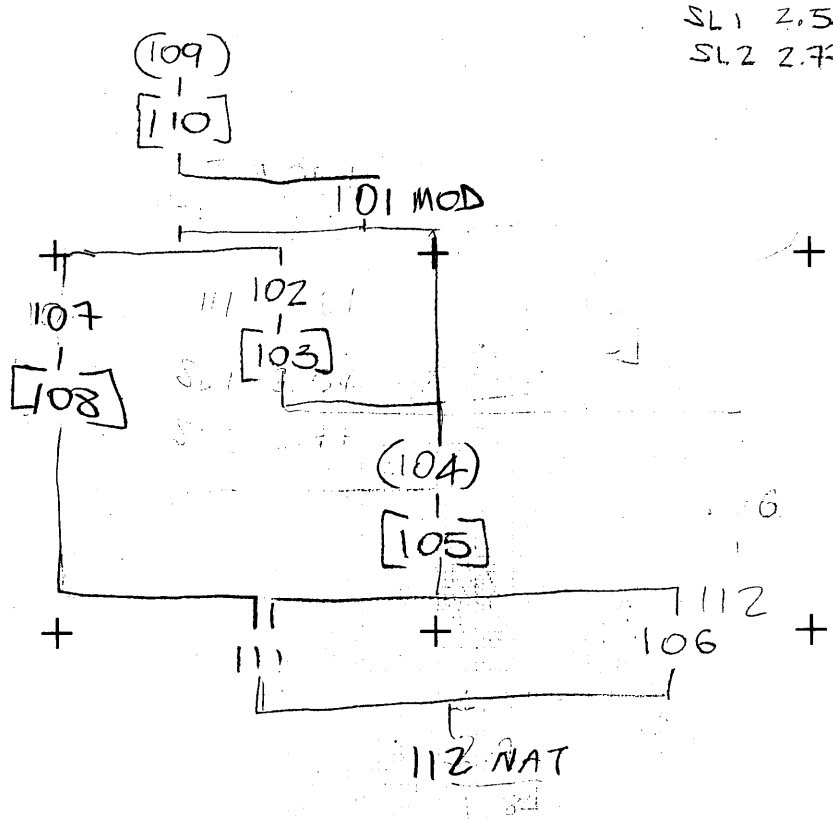
533797.3267 / 178667.0525

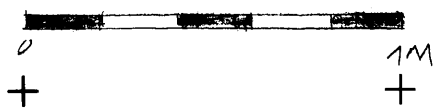


TBM 3.04
FS 1.57
HI 4.61 RL
SL1 2.54 2.07
SL2 2.77 1.84

533793.7989 / 178661.8217







PLAN/SECTION NO.	S 102
DRAWN BY	R. MARZIANI
CHECKED BY	
DATE	6/05/2011
SCALE	1:20

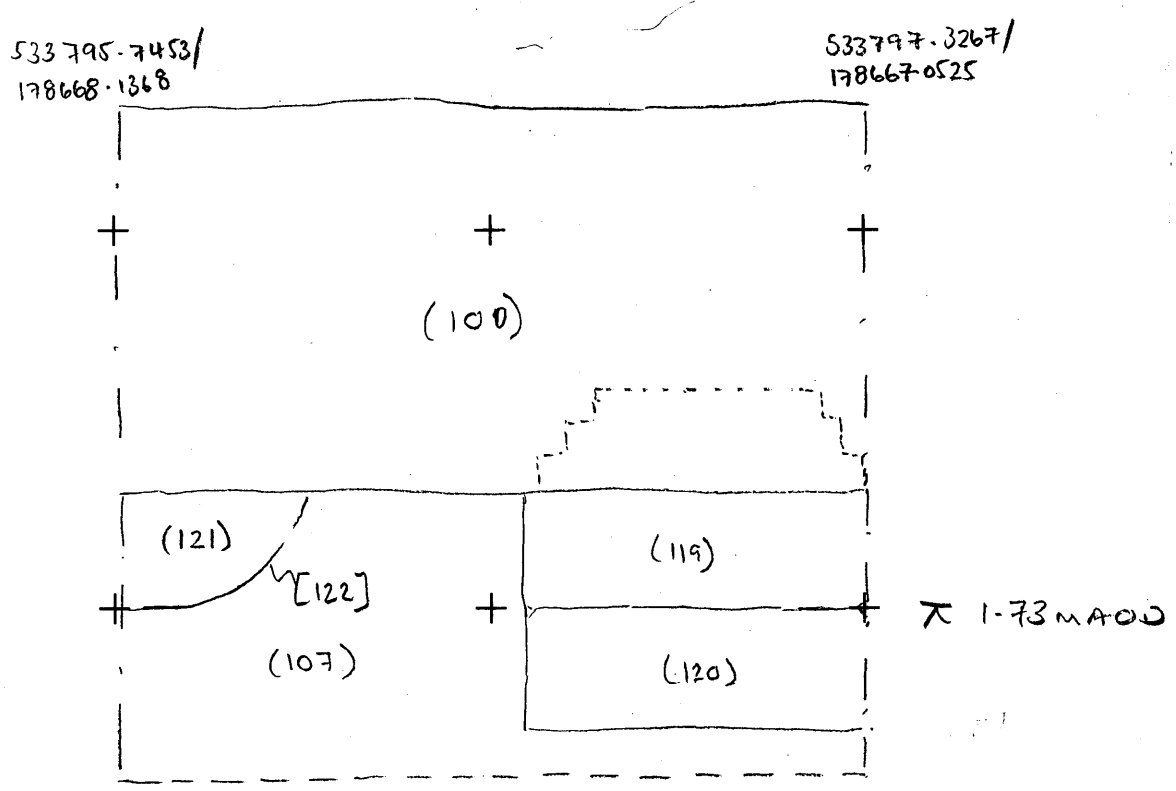
NOTES

SW CO-ORD.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

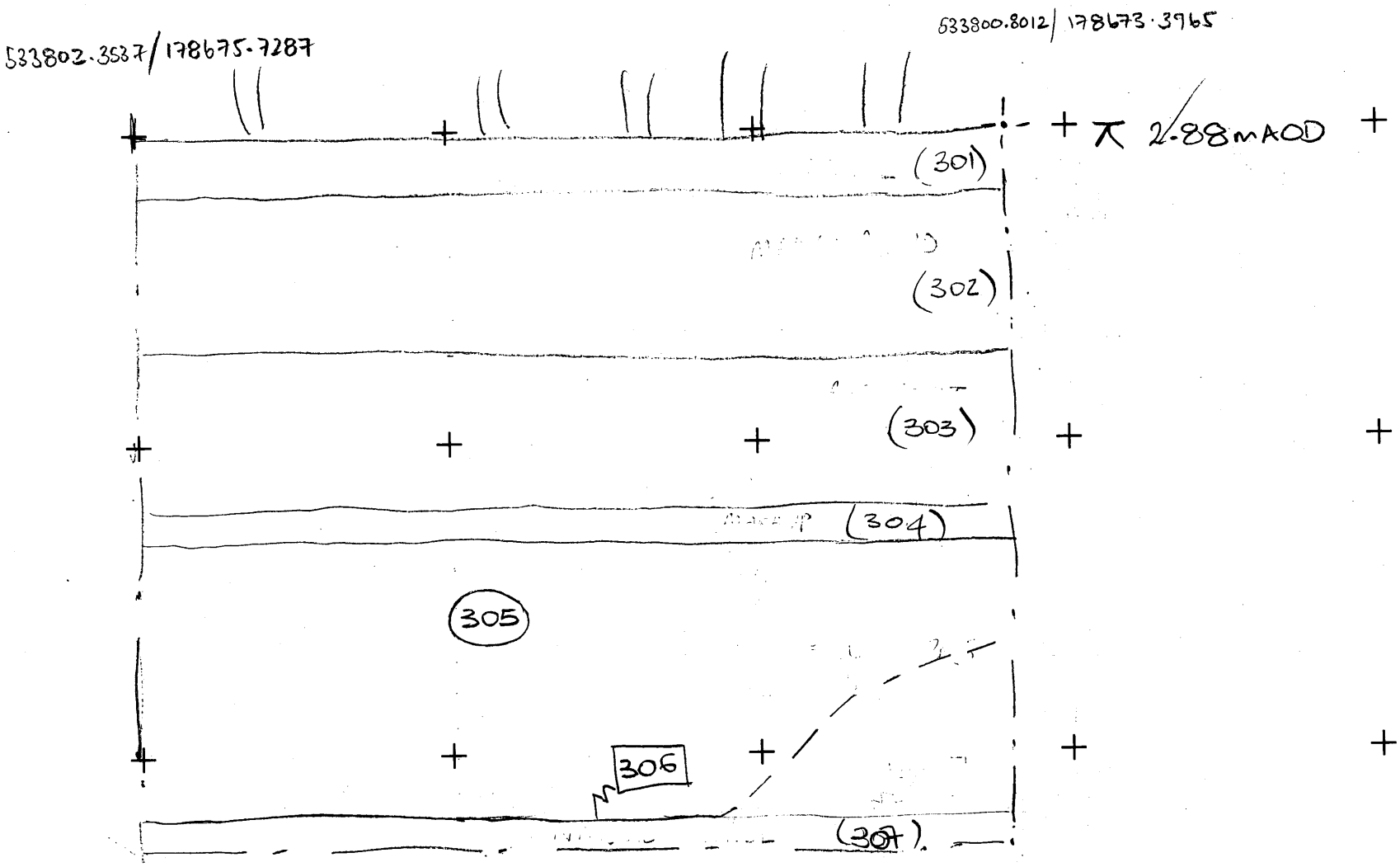


PLAN/SECTION NO. 103		NOTES	
DRAWN BY KA			
CHECKED BY			
DATE 6/5/11			SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1:20			
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY			SITE LYN 11

STANFORD MARSH 535385

S 301

NORTH WEST FACING



PLAN/SECTION NO.	SECTION 301
DRAWN BY	R. MARZIANI
CHECKED BY	
DATE	5/05/2011
SCALE	1:20
NOTES	TEST PIT / TRENCH 3
SW CO-ORD.	
SITE	

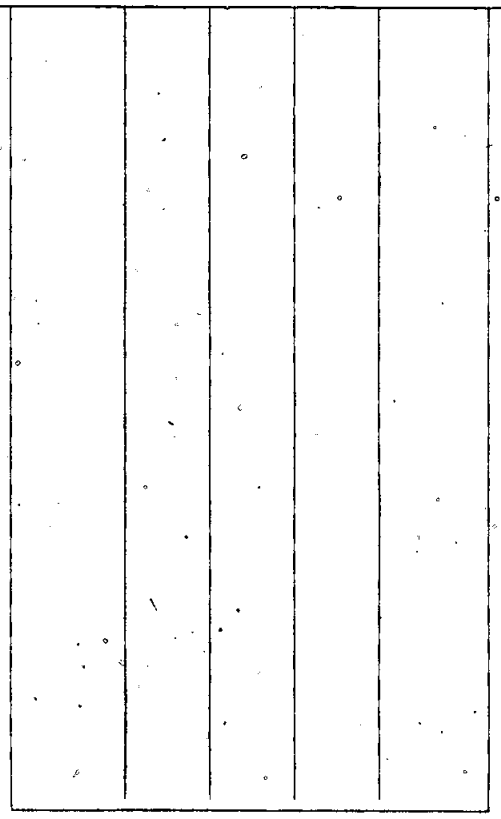
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

STANFORD MARSH 535365

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Book 1 File 9

C. Synthesised Finds Data



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Submitter OASouth
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LYN11

(304) - 19th C Stoneware d.pipe + brick

Trench 2 (201) -
19th C Staffordshire W
" clay pipe
" glass (bottle)
" CBM x 3 Post med.

(204) - c pipe 19th C
Pot base " "

(104) - roof tile 18-19th C
bottle glass.

(203) - teapot 19th C
flowerpot
post med red earthenware

(121) - CBM (1 frogged)
3 brick 19th C

(120) - 19th C CBM 2 frags

(107) - 18th C tinglazed ware
3 sherds.

(106) - 2 x Cl - 19th C
18th C

(204) - Asphalt - 19/20th C

Sample contains

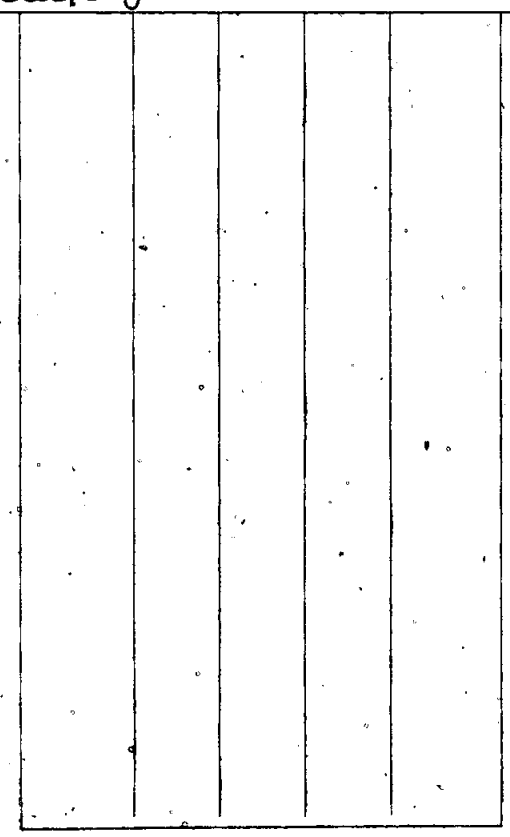
- Post med flowerpot
- CBR - brick
- Asphalt -
- Slag -
- Shell
- Glass - pth mod windows

Box id	Box Type	No of bags	Context no	Material	Object name	Period or century (if 18th c or later)	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Display-able	X-ray plate no	Description/ comments	Discarded
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Bone	Animal remains		bulk	1				
Misc.01	Standard	1	106	Ceramic	Clay pipe (smoking)	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	201	Ceramic	Clay pipe (smoking)	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Ceramic	Clay pipe (smoking)	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Coal	Coal	19th c	bulk	1				
Misc.01	Standard	1	104	Glass	Bottle	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	2	201	Glass	Bottle	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Glass	Window	19th c	bulk	1				
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Iron	Nail	19th c	bulk	1				
Misc.01	Standard	1	107	Ceramic	Pot	18th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	201	Ceramic	Pot	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	203	Ceramic	Pot	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Ceramic	Pot	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	304	Ceramic	Pot	19th c	bulk					
Misc.01	Standard	1	204	Ceramic	Flower pot	Post-medieval	bulk	1				
Misc.02	Standard	1	204	Asphalt	Asphalt	19th/20th c	bulk					
Misc.02	Standard	1	104	Ceramic	Roof tile	18th/19th c	bulk					
Misc.02	Standard	1	120	Ceramic	Building material	19th c	bulk					
Misc.02	Standard	1	121	Ceramic	Brick	19th c	bulk					
Misc.02	Standard	1	201	Ceramic	Building material	19th c	bulk					
Misc.02	Standard	1	204	Ceramic	Brick	19th c	bulk	1				
Misc.02	Standard	1	304	Ceramic	Brick	19th c	bulk					

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 file 10

C. Finds Bood/Bag lists



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Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
LYN 11	LYNEV	Lynton Road, Southwark		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: LYN 11 and invoice code: LYNEV

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
Aggregate		1	1	489		MISC.02
Animal bone (sieving)		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
CBM	1	6	11	2107	1 x Size 3	MISC.02
Clay Pipe		3	4	15		MISC.01 - mixed box
Coal		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
Glass		3	4	45		MISC.01 - mixed box
Iron		1	1	0		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery		5	10	312		MISC.01 - mixed box
Pottery(sieving)		1	1	24		MISC.01 - mixed box
	Totals:		34	2,992 g		

Total No of Boxes: **1 boxes + 1 miscellaneous boxes**

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:

MISC.01 Size 4

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code LYN 11	Material: Miscellaneous
Box Size Size 4	Box No MISC.01 Accession No

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
204		1	1	Animal bone (sieving)	0						
106		1	2	Clay Pipe	8						
201		1	1	Clay Pipe	3						
204		1	1	Clay Pipe	4						
204		1	1	Coal sieved	0						
104		1	1	Glass	6						
201		1	1	Glass	2						
201		1	1	Glass	26						
204		1	1	Glass sieved	11						
204		1	1	Iron sieved nails	0						
107		1	3	Pottery	21						
201		1	2	Pottery	29						
203		1	3	Pottery	182						
204		1	1	Pottery	31						
304		1	1	Pottery	49						
204		1	1	Pottery(sieving)	24						

No of Contexts: 16 **Total Bags:** 16
Total Objects: 22 **Total Weight:** 396

Environmental Flots and WPR Box List

Box: 1/1.

Last location: Cold store, shelf 3

Site: Lynton Road, Southwark, LYN11

Date: 11/5/11

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	NO. OF BAGS
1	204	WPR flot	1
1	204	WPR residue	1
1	204	2x >10mm wood frags	1

Environmental Flots and CPR Box List

Box: 1/ 1 Last location: Enviro Room

Site: Lynton Road, Southwark, LYN11 Date: 11/5/11

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	NO. OF BAGS
1	204	CPR flot	1

CONTAMINATED

Oxford Archaeological Unit	**FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST**	
SITE CODE LYN11	SITE NAME LYNTON RD, SOUTHWARK	LISTED BY KA

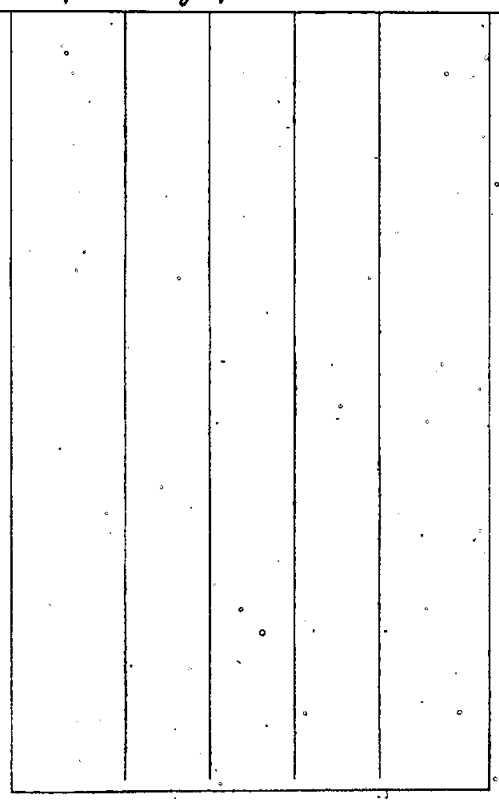
BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
107	1	9/5/11	✓				
201	1		✓				
304	1		✓				
120	1		✓				
104	1		✓				
106	1		✓				
121	1		✓				
204	2		✓✓				
203	1		✓				

Checked by: GC 9/5/11

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 File 11

D. Catalogue of Photographs



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Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE CGN 11 | SITE NAME 8 Clayton Road | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View TO	Context(s)	Initials
5/5/11	0		ID SHOT	DJ
	1	[redacted]	TR 1 SECTION 101 1X2M SCALE WB	RM
	2	[redacted]	" " " NB	DJ
	3		" " -1	
	4		Tr 1 S102 2M SCALE WB	
	5		NB	
	6		-1	
6/05/11	7	SE	Tr1/S102 [105] 1m SCALE WB	RM
	8		NB	
	9		+1	
6/05/11	10	NE	TR1 NORTH EASTERN END CONCRETE BASE FLAT WB	DJ
	11	NE	" " " " " NB	DJ
	12	"	SE FACING (119)	KA
	13	"	"	"
	14	"	"	"
	15			
	16			
	17			
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	36			
	37			

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE LYN11 | SITE NAME 8 LYNTON ROAD SOUTHWARK LONDON | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
5/05/11	0		1D SHOT	DJ
	1	[redacted]	TR 1 SECTION 101 2M SCALE WB	RM
	2		NB	
	3		-1	
	4		TR 1 SECTION 102 2M SCALE WB	RM
	5		NB	
	6		-1	
6/05/11	7	SE	TR 1 (SIDE) [105] 1M SCALE WB	RM
	8		NB	
	9		+1	
6/05/11	10	NE	TR1 NORTHEASTERN END CONCRETE BASE WB	DJ
" "	11	NE	TR1 " " " " " NB	DJ
	12	[redacted]	SE FACING (119)	
	13	"	"	
	14	"	"	
	15			
	16			
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	36			
	37			

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

(1)

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
LYN 11	8 Lynton Road

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
5/5/11	1	S	TP3		DJ
	2	S	TP3 MACHINE EXPOSING NATURAL		DJ
	3	S	exposed NATURAL		DJ
	4		NE FACING SHOT TR 2 SONDAGE		KA
	5		SW FACING SECTION		↓
	6		NE FACING SHOT TR 2		
	7		SE FACING SECTION TR 2		↓
	8	W	TR1 SECTION 101 1X2M SCALE	WB	DJ
	9		" " "	NB	DJ
	10	SE	TR1 S 102 2M SCALE	WB	RM
↓	11	↓	↓	NB	↓
6/05/11	12	SE	TR1/S102 [105] 1M SCALE	WB	RM
↓	13	↓		NB	↓
6/05/11	14	NE	TR1 NORTH EASTERN END TR CONCRETE BASE	WB	DJ
6/05/11	15	NE		NB	DJ
"	16	—	SHOT OF PILLAR TOP FROM TR1		KA
"	17		"		↓
"	18		"		
"	19		WORKING SHOT		↓
	20		SE FACING (119)		KA

MEMORY CARD WITH GEOARCH CAMERA

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
LYN11	PHOTOS WITH GEOARCH CAMERA LYNTON ~~STREET~~ ROAD, SOUTHWARK

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Geo-Ref (tick)	Initials
18.05.11	21	NW	RIGG ON BH02		CH
↓	22	W	AREA OF DEAP FEATURE		CH
	23	W	RIGG AT BH05		↓
	24	"	"		
	25	"	BH05		
	26	N	STREET FRONT LYTON ROAD		
	27	N	"		
↓	28	W	"		↓

Site Code: LYN11		Site Name: 8 Lynton Road			
Site shot Number	Archive Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
0001	0001	S	TP3	DJ	05/05/11
0002	0002	S	TP3 machine exposing natural	DJ	05/05/11
0003	0003	S	Exposing natural	DJ	05/05/11
0004	0004		NE facing shot TR2 sondage	KA	05/05/11
0005	0005		SW facing section	KA	05/05/11
0006	0006		NE facing shot TR2	KA	05/05/11
0007	0007		SE facing section Tr2	KA	05/05/11
0008	0008	W	Tr1 S.101	DJ	05/05/11
0009	0009	W	Tr1 S.101	DJ	05/05/11
0010	0010	SE	Tr1 S.102	RM	05/05/11
0011	0011	SE	Tr1 S.102	RM	05/05/11
0012	0012	SE	Tr1 S.102 [105]	RM	06/05/11
0013	0013	SE	Tr1 S.102 [105]	RM	06/05/11
0014	0014	NE	Tr1 NE end through concrete	DJ	06/05/11
0015			Not taken		
0016	0015		Shot of pillar top from Tr1	KA	06/05/11
0017	0016		Shot of pillar top from Tr1	KA	06/05/11
0018	0017		Shot of pillar top from Tr1	KA	06/05/11
0019	0018		Working shot	KA	06/05/11
0020	0019		SE facing (119)	KA	06/05/11
0021	0020	NW	Rigg on Bore Hole 02	CH	19/05/11
0022	0021	W	Area of deep feature	CH	19/05/11
0023	0022	W	Rigg at Bore Hole 05	CH	19/05/11
0024	0023	W	Rigg at Bore Hole 05	CH	19/05/11
0025	0024	W	BH05	CH	19/05/11
0026	0025	N	Street front, Lynton Road	CH	19/05/11
0027	0026	N	Street front, Lynton Road	CH	19/05/11
0028	0027	W	Street front, Lynton Road	CH	19/05/11

Image Ref No	Description	B and W Neg No	B & W Contact	Slide No	Slide Master	Other print	Digital - Archival Master	Digital - Edited	Copyright	Publications
	Film 1 ID shot			F#1/00	F#1/00				Oxford Archaeology	
	Trench 1, section 101			F#1/01-F#1/03	F#1/01		LYN11_008.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Trench 1, section 102			F#1/04-F#1/06	F#1/04		LYN11_010.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Trench 1, section 102, [105]			F#1/07-F#1/09	F#1/07		LYN11_012.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Trench 1, North-east end concrete base			F#1/10-F#1/11	F#1/10		LYN11_014.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Trench 1, South-east facing (119)			F#1/12-F#1/14	F#1/12		LYN11_019.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Test pit/ trench 3, general shot						LYN11_001.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Test pit/ trench 3, exposed natural						LYN11_003.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	South-west facing section of trench 2 sondage						LYN11_005/JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	North-west facing shot of trench 2						LYN11_006.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	South-east facing section of trench 2						LYN11_007.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Rigg on bore hole BH02						LYN11_020.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Area of deep feature						LYN11_021.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Rigg at bore hole BH05						LYN11_022.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Bore hole BH05 location						LYN11_024.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Street front, Lynton Road						LYN11_025.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Street front, Lynton Road						LYN11_026.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	
	Street front, Lynton Road						LYN11_027.JPG		Oxford Archaeology	


LYN11_001.JPG


LYN11_002.JPG


LYN11_003.JPG


LYN11_004.JPG


LYN11_005.JPG


LYN11_006.JPG


LYN11_007.JPG


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LYN11_009.JPG


LYN11_010.JPG


LYN11_011.JPG


LYN11_012.JPG


LYN11_013.JPG


LYN11_014.JPG


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LYN11_016.JPG


LYN11_017.JPG


LYN11_018.JPG


LYN11_019.JPG


LYN11_020.JPG


LYN11_021.JPG


LYN11_022.JPG


LYN11_023.JPG


LYN11_024.JPG


LYN11_025.JPG

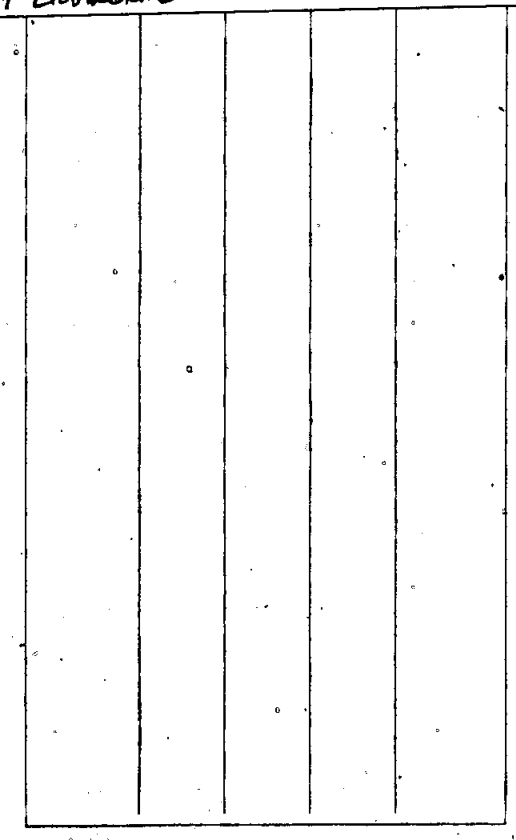

LYN11_026.JPG


LYN11_027.JPG

Southwark, 8 Lynton Road
LYN 11

Box 1 File 12

E. Primary Environmental Data



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Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE: LYN11

SITE NAME: LYNTON ROAD

PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.): EVALUATION

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER: DAN POORE

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes or bags	Whole of deposit	Sample taken for (please tick ONE only) Bulk: Charred remains	Bulk: Waterlgd remains	Bulk: Cremated bone	Bulk: Bones/ artefacts	Monolith: Pollen	Monolith: Soil Micro	Series: Snails	Series: Waterlgd	Other: Dating Chemical etc.	Feature type: Pit/ditch/ hearth, etc.	Additional notes: e.g. Subsamples to be taken, relative depth for monoliths
1	204	4	Y / (N)		✓								[205] ?CHANNEL	
~~2 20~~			~~Y / N~~											GEOARCH SAMPLES ON WATCHING BRIEF
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											
			Y / N											

Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE 19.05.11 | SITE NAME LYNTON ROAD, | SITE CODE LYN 11

Material transfered to: OA SOUTH

Material: SEDIMENT SAMPLES IN 2L BAGS

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes/bags	Notes
2	BH01 3-3.20		
3	" 5.20		
4	" 7.20		
5	" 8.20		
6	" 9-9.50		
7	" 9.80		
8	" 12.50		
9	BH02 3.50		
10	" 7.10		
11	" 8.70		
12	" 9.50		
13	~~BH03 1.60-2.05~~		
14	BH03 0.5-1.40		
15	" 1.40-1.60		
16	1.60-2.05		
17	BH04 1.20		
18	1.70-2.00		
19	2.00		
20	2.50		

Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE ~~LYN11~~ 9MAY11 | SITE NAME LYNTON RD, SOUTHWARK | SITE CODE LYN11

Material transfered to | Material

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes/bags	Notes
1	204	4	POTENTIAL/CONTAMINATED SAMPLE. RETRIEVED FROM BASE OF DEEP NEGATIVE FEATURE (CA. 7m BELOW GROUND LEVEL) -> CA. -3.80 MAOD, PROB. A NATURAL CHANNEL. ONLY POST-MED FINDS OBSERVED WITHIN DEPOSIT.
			SEE ATTACHED REPORT ON CONTAMINATION @ SITE.
			WATERLOGGED — FRAGMENTS OF WOOD OBSERVED. RECOVERED BY MACHINE

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

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SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code LYN11	Sample No. 1
Feature type Channel	Context No. 204
Provisional date ?	Number of buckets 4

Soil Description
Moist 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy silt. Soft, loose, no structure. ~15% [redacted] rounded - subangular flint pebbles & cobbles, poorly sorted. Some CBM, slag, wood noted.

FLOTATION

Name of processor US				Date 9/5/11			Volume floated 37L	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	✓
	Cremation			Machine	500		No	
Processing notes ⚠ POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT – TAKE CARE WHEN HANDLING MATERIAL ⚠				Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	✓	NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)
						Bucket		

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor US				Date 9/5/11			Volume floated 1L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	500		Tupperware	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

9

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)		VS		D	9	
Checked by (initials)						
Date		11/5/11		D	8	
Mammal bone		1				
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone				1		
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone			1			
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains – WOOD		1				
Snail						
Marine shell		1				
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery		1				
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM		2				
Mortar						
Glass		1	2			
Fe (iron)		1	1			
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker		2	2			
Coal		1	2			
Hammerscale						
Unidentfied magnetic material					2	
SLAG		1	2			
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Discarded	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						