

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT 12 RYE
LANE, PECKHAM
SE15 5BY**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

SITE CODE: RYL11

REPORT NO: R11053

MAY 2011



**An Archaeological Evaluation at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham London SE15
5BY, London Borough of Southwark**

Site Code: RYL 11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3418 7646

**Written by Douglas Killock
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2011
Report Number: R11053**

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May 2011**

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 5BY. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3418 7646 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a single trench which measured 3m by 1.80m (Figure 2). The trench was located in the garden to the west of the standing building.
- 1.3 The evaluation took place in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. At present the only location that can be accessed to assess the archaeological potential of the site is the garden to the west of the building. The standing structure does not have basements but this area may not be disturbed during the redevelopment apart from the establishment of foundations for the new building.
- 1.4 Below the modern soils the evaluation found evidence of 17th and 18th garden/horticultural soils which sealed a natural clayey brickearth horizon. The latter was evident at a depth of c. 1.35m below the modern ground surface and continued below a depth of c. 1.75m below ground level. Natural sands and gravels, which might be evident in this area, were not exposed during the evaluation as the depth of the trench precluded further excavation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 5BY by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 17th and 19th October 2011. A disused shop with associated offices and rear storage area are currently present on the site. The evaluation was designed to consist of a single trench measuring 5m by 1.80m. However, it quickly became apparent that the proposed depth of the trench, expected to be c. 0.50m, would only expose very modern demolition and levelling layers which had resulted from recent remodelling of the standing structure and the upcast from digging in the garden. The trench was therefore limited to 3m in length by 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.1.30m. A small sondage was excavated through the natural clayey brickearth found in the base of the trench in an attempt to expose the natural sands and gravels that were expected to form the natural deposits in this area. Sand and gravel were not encountered but further excavation could not be safely carried out due to the depth of the trench.
- 2.2 The evaluation work was commissioned by Campbell Charles Associates and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The evaluation was supervised by Douglas Killock; project management was shared by Helen Hawkins and Gary Brown.
- 2.3 The site is situated toward the north end of Rye Lane, Peckham. It is bounded by housing and shops to the north and south, Rye Lane to the east and a car park to the west. The central national grid reference is TQ 3418 7646.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written and drawn records will be deposited at the Museum of London under the site code RYL 11.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan (2007).
- 3.2 Dr Christopher Constable, the Senior Archaeologist for the Planning and Regeneration Department, London Borough of Southwark, requested that an evaluation should be carried out to determine the extent of any possible archaeological survival prior to redevelopment taking place.
- 3.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for the site which was approved by Dr Constable prior to the beginning of the evaluation¹. This document set out the methodology detailing how the evaluation was to be effected.

¹ Hawkins, H 2011 *Land at 12 Rye Lane Peckham, SE15 5BY, London Borough of Southwark Written Scheme Of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished document for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK RELEVANT TO THE EVALUATION

- 4.1 A limited amount of previous archaeological work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site. The background for the area summarised below has been obtained from a desk based assessment² for a site on Peckham High Street, to the north-west of the Rye Lane site.
- 4.2 Prehistoric (500,000BC-43AD)
- 4.3 To date, evidence of prehistoric material has been recorded within the area at four locations. All evidence has been identified through archaeological investigation and comprises artefactual rather than feature evidence. The closest investigation was undertaken at 1-83 Peckham High Street approximately 90m north-west of the site, while the emphasis was not on Prehistoric deposits, flint flakes and abraded pottery of Prehistoric origin were identified. Also on Peckham High Street, investigations at no's 47-71, 150m north of the Site in 1995 identified a pit of unknown date and a single end scraper flint. Further to the east again, a quantity of burnt flint including a Neolithic scraper and two sherds of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age ware were found in cultivation soils of probable later date during excavations at the Aylesham Centre approximately 150m to the north-east.
- 4.4 The final record concerns an archaeological evaluation at Lisford Road approximately 250m north of the site. Here lithic implements dating from the Mesolithic and the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age periods were found. Prehistoric evidence within the area is focused on the north side of Peckham High Street, north of the site towards the former line of the River Peck which historically ran roughly north-south approximately 500m east of the site.
- 4.5 Romano-British (43AD-410AD)
- 4.6 The line of the Romano-British Road known as Watling Street follows the approximate line of modern Old Kent Road over 1km to the north of the Site. Evidence for Romano-British presence is indicated at several locations within the area, the majority of these locations represent artefactual rather than feature and settlement related evidence. These locations are largely concentrated on the east side of the site closer to the line of the Old Kent Road. Three archaeological investigations have recorded Romano-British material. The closest of these was undertaken on the north side of Peckham High Street at nos 1-83 approximately 150m to the north. Here sherds of abraded pottery were catalogued. Two hundred and fifty metres north of the site at Lisford Road, fragments of Roman roof tile were found during excavation of a contemporary pit. Excavation at the Aylesham Centre approximately 150m north-east of the site also noted a small number of pottery fragments of Romano-British date unassociated with any feature. Singular Roman finds recovered during the 18th and 19th centuries are also identified in the HER. These include a glass urn recovered in 1714-15 and a second glass vessel, both from Peckham High Street. A general provenance is recorded for both. Also recovered in the 19th century were a coin, pot and vessel from Tabard Street. The GLHER places the findspot on Peckham High Street east of the Rye Lane junction. The final Romano-British entry involves the 19th century record of unspecified Romano-British evidence found during excavation within a cemetery at Deverell Street. No further information is given.
- 4.7 Saxon (AD410-1066) -medieval (AD 1066 -1499)
- 4.8 The placename Peckham has a Saxon origin deriving from its location on the River Peck (which ran approximately north-south 550m north-east of the site until 1823 when it was partially enclosed). The settlement is referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Pecheham'. It was held by the Bishop of Lisieux from the Bishop of Bayeux. The land holding comprised two hides with land for one plough and two acres of meadow.

² WA Heritage 2008 *14 Peckham High Street, London: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* unpublished client report

Such a small landholding is suggestive of small scale settlement in the early medieval period. Saxon material has been identified within the area at two locations. Both sites incorporate residual material found in association with later medieval material. The first excavation was undertaken at the Aylesham Centre 150m to the north-east of the site in 1996. Here unassociated fragments of Saxon pottery were found as well as later medieval evidence including a single sherd of green glaze ware and a silver Penny of Richard III. Approximately 190m to the north-west of the site at 1-83 Peckham High Street, residual Saxon pottery and part of a loom weight were found within a 12th century pit and ditch. Also recorded were 14th century post holes. Pottery dating from the early Norman era was recorded at 47-71 Peckham High Street in 1995. This material was found in association with a single medieval pit.

- 4.9 In the 13th century, the Surrey Tax Rolls list Peckham and Camberwell together containing 55 people over the tax threshold, suggesting a fair level of prosperity by this date. By the 14th century, two manors existed at Peckham. Peckham Manor which was situated on the west side of Peckham Hill Street approximately 150m north-east of the Site and Basing Manor situated approximately 150m north-west of the site south of the junction of Peckham High Street with Bellenden Lane.
- 4.10 The origins of Basing manor can be traced as far back as the 13th century when Margery daughter of Richard de Wyk and Asceline married Robert de Basings. In 1287 the two acquired from William, son of Reginald de Rokesle a messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow and rents in Camberwell. The Basing family were fairly prominent in the 13th century, William Basing was the dean of St Pauls and a second William Basing was sheriff of London in 1309 and of Kent in 1314.
- 4.11 An inquisition of 1373 shows Basings in the possession of Thomas Dolshill held of Bekewell's manor of Camberwell. He had previously held the manor in 1352, at which time he granted it to John de Worsted and John Fauconer. At this date, the extent of the manor was 160 acres of land and 50 of meadow.
- 4.12 Thomas Dolshill was seised of the manor in the same decade and the lands passed to his wife and infant son Edward. In 1383, Edward died and left the manor to Agnes, wife of John Del Pantyre.
- 4.13 The Pipe Rolls of the Bishopric of Winchester Pipe Rolls suggest settlement and manufacturing activity at Peckham at this time. A record dating from 1378/9 catalogues the storage of 1000 tiles bought in Peckham stored at Winchester Palace in Southwark. This may indicate the site of a tile kiln at Peckham.
- 4.14 Further archaeological interventions undertaken in the area have recorded medieval evidence of unspecified date, the majority of these have been undertaken east and north-east of the site and suggest that medieval settlement was focused in this area. These inform on the extent and concentration of settlement at Peckham during the medieval period. Excavation at 47-71 Peckham High Street identified a metalled trackway exiting off Peckham High Street. Post holes lying outside this area may suggest the line of a boundary fence. An alternative interpretation of the surface as part of a yard is also discussed in the excavation report. Two additional excavations have identified medieval artefacts, although these are unassociated with occupation evidence. These comprise residual pottery from Staffordshire Street and tile and pottery from Lisford Street.
- 4.15 Post-Medieval (1500-1799)
- 4.16 During the post-medieval period, Basing manor house was part of the original manorial mansion of the Gardiners of Peckham. Photographic and pictorial images of the house dating from the 19th century would suggest an Elizabethan construction date for the manor house. The surviving elements of the manor house were pulled down in 1873 to make way for a tram depot.
- 4.17 In 1543 Henry Baker assigned to Humphrey Styll various lands in the Peckham area. At his death in 1557, Baker held the manor of Basings of Ralph Muschamp. His son Richard conveyed it in 1591 to Edward Newport and then to Bartholomew Scott and Thomas Sadlier.

- 4.18 During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), William Gardiner purchased the manor from Edward Newport and Richard Baker. The manor was inherited by William's second son William and then to his son Thomas (died 1632). Thomas's grandson George sold the manor in 1651.
- 4.19 In 1670, the neighbouring Peckham manor site west of modern Peckham Hill Street was built over by Thomas Bond, then Lord of the Manor who constructed a mansion. The mansion was sacked in 1688.
- 4.20 Again several archaeological investigations in the area have identified postmedieval material. The closest of these to the site was undertaken at 16-18 Bellenden Road in 1993. Here a number of post medieval deposits were identified cutting through natural ground including a ditch, post hole and evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. No deposits pre dating the post-medieval period were identified suggesting that the site lay outside the medieval settlement. The remainder of the archaeological investigations within the Study Area identified post medieval rubbish pits, pottery and evidence for garden activity. Such deposits were identified at 85-89 Peckham High Street and 47-71 Peckham High Street. Further deposits were identified at Camden 4B estate south of Lisford Road 180m to the north-west and the Sumner Estate over 400m to the north-west. Slightly later evidence in the form of 17th or 18th century pits were also recorded during excavation south of Lisford Road, 220m to the north-east. The culmination of this evidence suggests that the site remained on the periphery of settlement activity during the post-medieval period.
- 4.21 At Peckham Bus Garage a watching brief observed early post-medieval activity in the form of intensive pitting adjacent to Peckham High Street and a potential property boundary. Post holes, datable to the period c.1570-1800 AD, and further notable post-medieval features including two brick culverts of 17th-18th century date were identified. Two linear features represented evidence of medieval activity, the earliest took the form of an irregular ditch on a northwest-southeast orientation that was probably best interpreted as a form of property delineation. Pottery retrieved from the ditch suggested a date c.1140-1220 AD. A further linear ditch cut through this, on a north-south alignment with two distinct termini at each end.
- 4.22 Two post holes were found, on each side of the ditch, possibly an architectural function such as that of a beam slot was not unlikely. The essentially agrarian nature of the site seemed clear from these findings.
- 4.23 18th-20th Centuries
- 4.24 From the 18th century onwards the development of the site can be traced cartographically. John Rocque's Map dating from 1762 shows Peckham settlement focused on the junctions of Peckham Hill Road and Rye Lane with Peckham High Street. Landscaped grounds associated with Peckham Manor are clearly defined west of Peckham Hill Road. Settlement activity extends westwards along Peckham High Street as far as its junction with modern Southampton Lane.
- 4.25 From the beginning of the 19th century, there was a gradual movement of the population from the city of London to the suburbs. The suburbanisation of Peckham was fuelled by improved transport links and entrepreneurial developers.
- 4.26 Stockdale's map dating from 1807 shows a clearer picture of development in the area, although it is difficult to place the site with any certainty. At this date, the site lies within an area characterised by individual land plots occupied by one or two structures surrounded by cultivated gardens in a ribbon development at the western periphery of the town. Again the Basing Manor site is not identifiable, in stark contrast Peckham Manor to the north-east is clearly shown in extensive landscaped grounds. It is recorded, however, that Basing manor was owned by Sir William East of Hall Place, Berkshire in 1812.
- 4.27 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 shows the site lies in the garden of a large house fronting onto Rye Lane. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1916, the plots have been subdivided into thinner strips, but the site remains in a garden location. The same pattern is seen by modern day maps.

- 4.28 In the 19th century, Thomas Tilling set up his omnibus service to transport passengers from Peckham to central London. The first bus along the route was called 'The Times' and ran between Rye Lane and Oxford Circus.
- 4.29 Only one archaeological investigation within the area identified significant 18th and 19th century deposits, these were identified over 150m to the north-east of the site at the Aylesham Centre in 1996. An 18th century ha-ha and a 19th century well and pit with a horticultural function were recorded.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is located on the north end of Rye Lane, a relatively flat area lying to the north of the higher ground found locally in Peckham Rye and slightly more distantly in Forest Hill and East Dulwich. The general slope of the ground in this area is from south to north.
- 5.2 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 South London (1:50,000), shows the study site is located in an area with localised outcrops of terrace gravels, river brickearth, alluvium and the gravels, sands, silts and clays that comprise the Woolwich Beds.
- 5.3 Modern ground level in the garden to the rear of the standing building lies at approximately 8.00m OD. A natural clayey brickearth or alluvium was exposed at c. 6.75m OD. Natural terrace gravels, which might be expected in this area below a brickearth capping, were not found during the evaluation.

6 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the evaluation set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.2 The results of the evaluation regarding the research objectives are given in Section 9.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The evaluation was designed to consist of a single trench measuring 5m long by 1.80m wide at base by C. 0.50m deep, located in the garden to the west of the standing buildings. However, it was quickly apparent that the proposed depth of the trench would not have recovered any useful information regarding the possible archaeological survival on the site. It was therefore decided that a shorter deeper trench was required, the excavated area measured 3m by 1.80m. The Borough's Senior Archaeologist Dr Christopher Constable approved this variation to the original programme.
- 7.2 Machine access was not possible in the garden area and all excavation was therefore by hand.
- 7.3 Where relevant phased 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagrams have been produced for individual trenches.
- 7.4 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Representative plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. Where referred to in the text context numbers are given in square brackets, i.e. pit [36].
- 7.5 A temporary bench mark (TBM) with a value of 7.38m OD was established on the site located on a concrete step at the rear of the property. The value was established by transferring a level from the bench mark located on a brick pier located to the west of the Rye Lane Baptist Chapel the value of which is 8.87m OD.
- 7.6 The site was given the unique code RYL 11.

8 EVALUATION RESULTS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

8.1.1 The natural geology of the area is complex with localised outcrops of terrace gravels, river brickearth, alluvium and the gravels, sands, silts and clays that comprise the Woolwich Beds. A deposit of yellowish brown clayey silt, context [4], was exposed at a height of c. 6.75m OD. A small sondage measuring 0.70m by 0.50m was excavated into this clayey brickearth type deposit to a depth of 0.40m but natural gravels were not evident below the brickearth type deposit.

8.2 Phase 2 Post-Medieval

8.2.1 A garden soil type deposit [3] was evident above the natural clayey brickearth. This layer was evident throughout the 3m length of the trench. The surface of the deposit was remarkably flat, found just below 7.20m OD, the layer was c. 0.40m thick and extended beyond the limits of excavation in all directions. The layer consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand which contained pottery, ceramic building materials and clay tobacco pipe fragments. Some pottery types dating to the 17th century were found in this deposit, as was a clay pipe bowl dated 1660-1680. A privately minted farthing dating to the 17th century was also found in this deposit, although not fully identified as yet these tokens broadly date from 1649-1672³. However, the latest pottery fabric recovered from this deposit consisted of a fragment of Staffordshire type white-glazed stoneware dated 1720-1780⁴.

8.2.2 The garden soil deposit was probably originally a natural topsoil that had developed above the natural clayey brickearth. It may then have been reworked either by digging it over for use as horticultural soil, possibly for use in market gardening, or by the digging of pits for rubbish disposal. Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the base of this deposit, from what may have been the base of a pit that had been cut slightly into the surface of the clayey brickearth. This clearly suggested that the whole depth of the garden soil horizon had been impacted by later pitting though individual features could not be identified within the deposit.

8.2.3 The garden soil deposit [3] was sealed by layer [2] which comprised principally dark greyish brown sandy silt. A large quantity of ceramic building materials, consisting of crushed brick or tile, and mortar was evident at the base of this deposit on the interface with the garden soil deposit [3]. This may have been the result of a demolition event that had taken place in the area, possibly on Rye Lane itself. Unfortunately no diagnostic brick or tile fragments were recovered from this horizon; no pottery was recovered from this context so it is effectively undated. However, layer [4] did seal layer [3] which dated to the mid 18th century; layer [4] clearly post-dates this horizon. The surface of layer [2] was recorded at c. 7.45m OD, it extended beyond the limits of excavation in all directions.

8.3 Phase 3 Modern Deposits

8.3.1 Layer [1] was a topsoil type deposit that had until recently formed the ground level of the garden. The pottery recovered from this layer dates to after 1850⁵ and there is little doubt that this soil horizon is associated with the present standing building. Layer [1] was 0.50m thick and extended beyond the limits of excavation in all directions; the surface of this deposit was recorded at a maximum of 7.95m OD.

8.3.2 Above layer [1] were very modern deposits that consisted of demolition debris including dumped asbestos sheeting, demolition debris and what appeared to be upcast yellow brickearth material similar to that found in the base of the trench. These

³ This object was identified by Marit Gaimster

⁴ Pottery dates were provided by Chris Jarrett

⁵ Pers Comm Chris Jarrett

deposits appeared to have been associated with the most recent remodelling of the building and had raised the ground level to a maximum of 8.15m OD.

8.4 Significance of the results

8.4.1 The results of the evaluation, though limited, demonstrated that undisturbed archaeological levels survived to a depth of c. 1.35m below modern ground level in this area. The garden soil deposit [3] probably represented an ancient topsoil horizon that had been heavily impacted by 16th and 17th century pitting. Though no earlier features or artefacts were uncovered the possibility still exists that archaeological horizons from earlier periods may survive on or nearby the very limited trench that was investigated. The exposure of the natural clayey brickearth at c. 6.75m OD should provide a benchmark for future excavations that area undertaken in the vicinity.

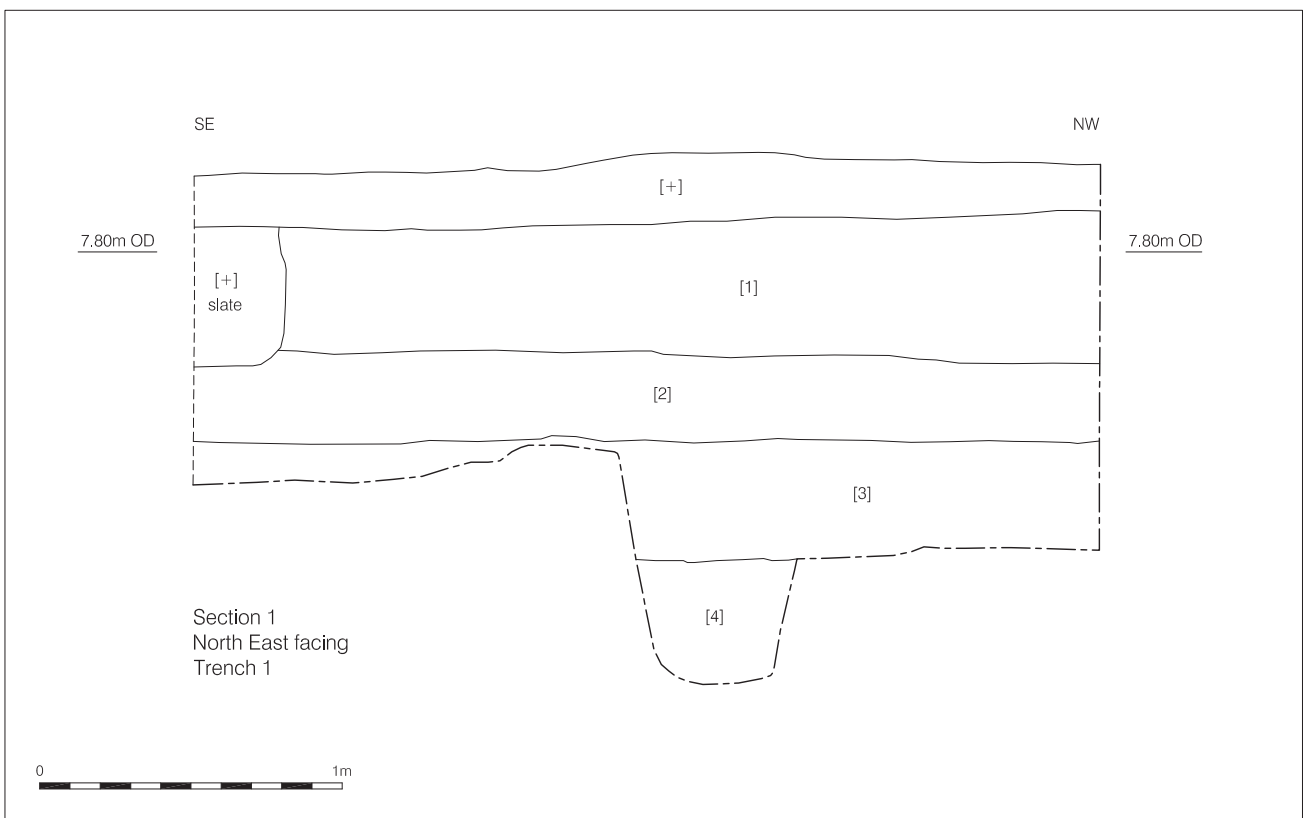
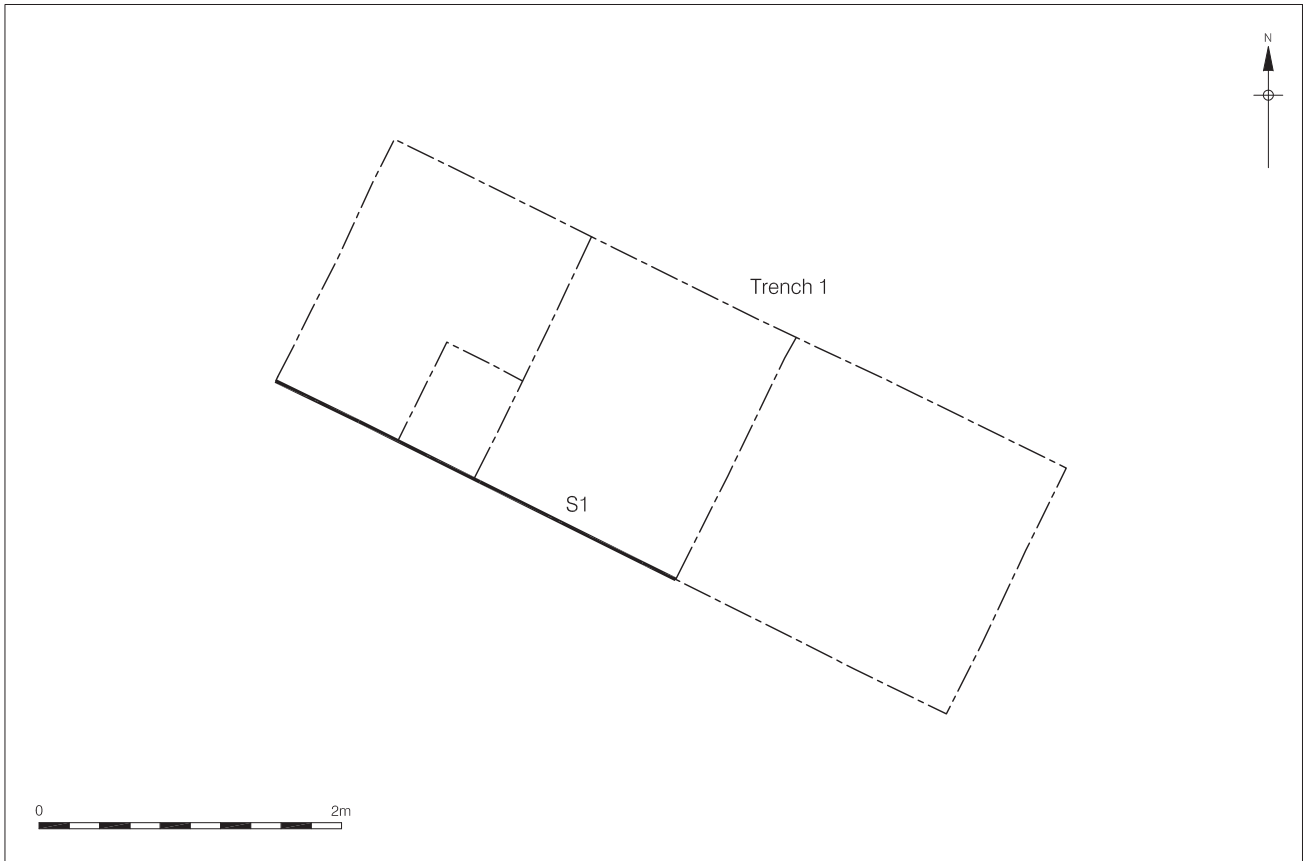
8.5 Assessment of Results

8.5.1 The most obvious divergence between the results of the evaluation and the original expectations prior to excavation was the sheer depth of stratigraphy encountered. The Written Scheme of Investigation suggested that a trench depth of 0.50m below modern ground level would be sufficient to expose the full archaeological sequence⁶. In reality natural deposits were encountered at c. 1.35m below ground level.

8.5.2 The evaluation strategy essentially consisted of the excavation of a single trench in order to demonstrate the level of archaeological survival on the site. The size of the evaluation trench had to be reduced to allow for the greater depth of deposits that were encountered to be safely accessed and excavated but the evaluation did succeed in exposing and characterising the full depth of archaeological deposits extant above the natural brickearth.

8.5.3 No evidence was recovered regarding the frequentation or occupation of the site in archaeological periods that dated before the 17th century.

⁶ Hawkins, H 2011 Land at 12 Rye Lane Peckham, SE15 5BY. London Borough of Southwark Written Scheme Of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished document for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd



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Figure 3
Trench Plan and Section
1:50 & 1:25 at A4

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The original research questions contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation were:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

9.2 The results of the evaluations demonstrated:

- That a clayey brickearth that could be either a brickearth or alluvial deposit, both of which outcrop in the area according to The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 South London (1:50,000), was present at c. 6.75m OD. The limited size of the evaluation trench precluded further conclusions being drawn regarding the palaeotopography of the site.
- No evidence was found that suggested a Roman presence in the area.
- No evidence was found of medieval activity, though levels that might have been in use at this time had probably been heavily impacted by later intrusive features.
- Post-medieval activity was recorded in the form of the ploughsoil horizon that dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. This was sealed by a later soil horizon that probably began with a demolition event and garden soil horizons dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Undisturbed post-medieval stratigraphy was clearly present in the garden area to the west of the standing structure. At present the impact of the standing building on the archaeological resource is unknown. No basements appear to be present in this area but no archaeological work has taken place within the footprint of the standing building.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hawkins, H 2011 *Land at 12 Rye Lane Peckham, SE15 5BY. London Borough of Southwark Written Scheme Of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished document for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Campbell Charles Associates for commissioning the work and their assistance during the project. Dr Christopher Constable is thanked for his support and encouragement with the evaluation.

11.2 The author would like to thank;

- Ireneo Grosso, Ollie Brown and Fergal O'Donoghue for their hard work on site
- Leon Lowe and Sophie White for their considerable help with the logistics
- Helen Hawkins and Gary Brown for their project management
- Frank Meddens for his advice and help with overcoming the health and safety issues that arose during the project
- Chris Jarrett for the post-Roman pottery and clay tobacco pipe spot dates
- Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations

Appendix 1 Context Register

| Context | Plan | Section | Type | Description |
|---------|------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | - | 1 | Layer | Topsoil, 19th -20th century |
| 2 | - | 1 | Layer | Topsoil, Late 18th-19th |
| 3 | Tr 1 | 1 | Layer | Garden soil, 17th-mid18th |
| 4 | Tr 1 | 1 | Layer | Natural clayey brickearth |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Appendix 2 OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-101462

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | 12 Rye Lane, Peckham |
| Short description of the project | A single evaluation trench revealed a sequence of post-medieval garden soils and demolition levels above natural clayey brickearth/alluvium |
| Project dates | Start: 17-05-2011 End: 19-05-2011 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | RYL 11 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing |
| Monument type | GARDEN SOIL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | TILE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BONE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | COIN Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | 'Sample Trenches' |
| Development type | Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.) |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH 12 Rye Lane |
| Postcode | SE15 5BY |
| Study area | 335.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 3418 7646 51.4706709165 -0.06789675247610 51 28 14 |

N 000 04 04 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.72m Max: 6.76m

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | PCA |
| Project brief originator | PCA |
| Project design originator | Helen Hawkins |
| Project director/manager | Helen Hawkins |
| Project director/manager | Gary Brown |
| Project supervisor | Douglas Killock |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Campbell Charles Associates |

Project archives

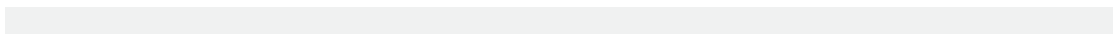
| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Contents | 'Ceramics','Glass','Animal Bones' |
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Media available | 'Images raster / digital photography' |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Section' |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Evaluation at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham London SE15 5BY, London Borough of Southwark |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Killock, D |
| Date | 2011 |
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