

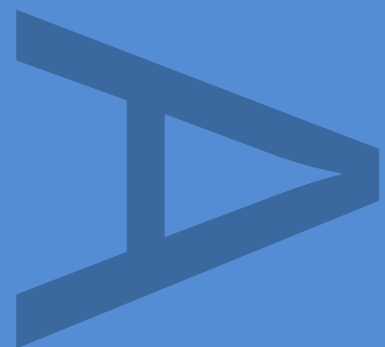
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT 12
RYE LANE, PECKHAM
SE15 5BY**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

SITE CODE: RYL11

REPORT NO: R11362

JANUARY 2013



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

Site Code: RYL 11

Central Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference: TQ 34181 76460

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION


Site Name

**12 RYE LANE, PECKHAM SE15 5BY, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

Type of project

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology limited at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark SE15 5BY. The watching brief was completed between 29th October 2012, and 7th December 2012.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of footings and service trenches for the new building extension.
- 1.3 The archaeological watching brief was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.4 The only archaeological features encountered during the watching brief dated to the late post-medieval period. These consisted of structural remains, which were exposed in the eastern half of the site whilst in the western half garden soil horizons predominated.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the excavation of footings and service trenches for a building extension at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham. The watching brief was undertaken between 29th and 30th of October 2012 and on 7th December 2012. The archaeological project was designed by Helen Hawkins and managed by Charlotte Matthews, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology, and was commissioned by Bellcroft Limited. The watching brief was undertaken by Joe Brooks and Ireneo Grosso.
- 2.2 An archaeological evaluation trench had been carried out previously on the site by PCA Ltd (October 2011). 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.
- 2.3 The site lies in the Peckham Archaeological Priority Zone and occupies a plot of land bordered by housing to the north and south, a car park to the west and Rye Lane to the east. It is centred at TQ 34181 76460. The current site level was c. 7.38m OD.
- 2.4 All of the trenches were excavated by the client, and were monitored by the attendant archaeologist.
- 2.5 The project was allocated the site code RYL11.
- 2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2011) and the following guidance:
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work: London Region, English Heritage, External Consultation Draft* (English Heritage 2009)
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1990)



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.3 Regional Policy: The London Plan.

- The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

3.4 Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

- The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.5 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark

- The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the following documents:
- The Southwark Plan (adopted 2007)
- Southwark Policy Guidance (Archaeology) (2007)

3.6 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council’s Archaeology Policies and justifications:

- Policy 3.19 Archaeology: Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assesment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. 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.

3.7 Reasons:

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

- 3.8 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 250m radius of the development site.
- 3.9 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOTOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Geology

4.2 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.

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 South London (1:50,000), shows the 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.

4.3 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 watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric (500,000BC-43AD)

5.2 To date, evidence of prehistoric material has been recorded within the Study 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 nos 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.

5.3 The final record concerns an archaeological evaluation at Lisford Road approximately 250m north-west 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.

5.4 Romano-British (43AD-410AD)

5.4.1 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.

5.4.2 Evidence for Romano-British presence is indicated at several locations within the Study 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 twenty 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 GLSMR 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.

5.5 Saxon (AD410-1066) -medieval (AD 1066 -1499)

5.5.1 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. Such a small landholding is suggestive of small scale settlement in the early medieval period. Saxon material has been identified within the Study 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. This material was found in association with a single medieval pit.

- 5.5.2 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.
- 5.5.3 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.
- 5.5.4 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.
- 5.5.5 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.
- 5.5.6 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.
- 5.5.7 Further archaeological interventions undertaken in the Study 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.

5.6 Post-Medieval (1500-1799)

- 5.6.1 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.
- 5.6.2 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.
- 5.6.3 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 second son William and then to his son Thomas (died 1632). Thomas's grandson George sold the manor in 1651.
- 5.6.4 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.

- 5.6.5 Again several archaeological investigations in the area have identified post-medieval 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. The culmination of this evidence suggests that the site remained on the periphery of settlement activity during the post-medieval period.
- 5.6.6 At Peckham Bus Garage a watching brief observed 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, in the earliest took the form of an irregular ditch on a northwest-southeast orientation that was probably best interpreted as a 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.
- 5.6.7 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.

5.7 18th-20th Centuries

- 5.7.1 From the 18th century onwards the development of the Site can be traced cartographically. John Rocque's Map dating from 1762 shows.
- 5.7.2 Peckham settlement focused on the junctions of Peckham Hill Road and Rye Lane with Peckham High Street to the east of the Site. 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.
- 5.7.3 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.
- 5.7.4 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.
- 5.7.5 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.
- 5.7.6 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.
- 5.7.7 Only one archaeological investigation within the Study Area identified significant 18th and 19th century deposits, these were identified over 350m to the 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.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to identify the thickness, type and date of below ground deposits on the site and assess the nature of the deposits surviving. The watching brief also set to out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 6.2 Three 1m wide trenches were to be excavated parallel to each other in an east-west trajectory across the site with twelve additional pads located along side these trenches at 5m intervals.
- 6.3 During the course of the watching brief only the eastern part of the site was excavated due to a large pile of refuse present in the western end. No footing pads were excavated as shoring was required to carry out this work and was not installed during the watching brief period.
- 6.4 Three footing trenches were excavated to a length of approximately 11m starting from the back of the shops using a 360° mechanical excavator with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Where structures of archaeological interest were exposed the area was cleared using the ditching bucket and subsequently cleaned by hand. All machine stripping and excavation of foundation trenches was monitored by the archaeologist present throughout the groundworks.



Plate 1: site facing east, showing Trench 2 on left.

- 6.5 Where structures of archaeological interest were present they were quickly cleaned and photographed then recorded in plan or section as appropriate. Although some of the walls observed were only evident as fragments seen in sections revealed by the removal of modern obstructions a comprehensive ground plan of the walls present was compiled during the course of the watching brief.

- 6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:50 and the sections at 1:10.
- 6.7 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital record shots.

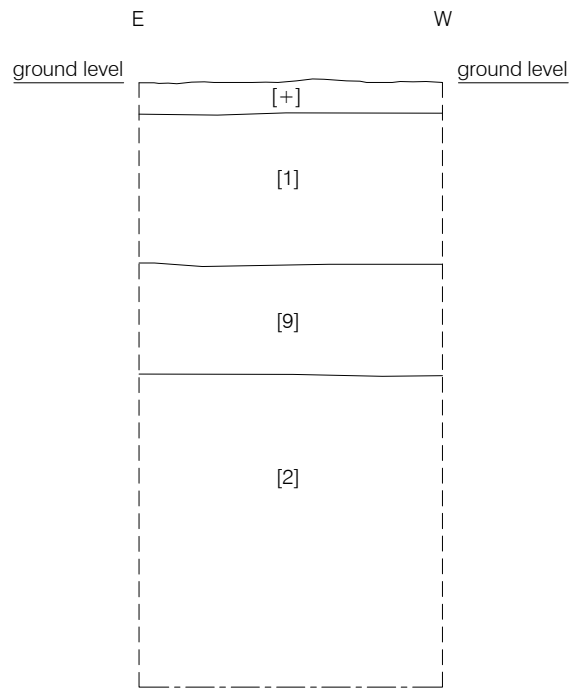


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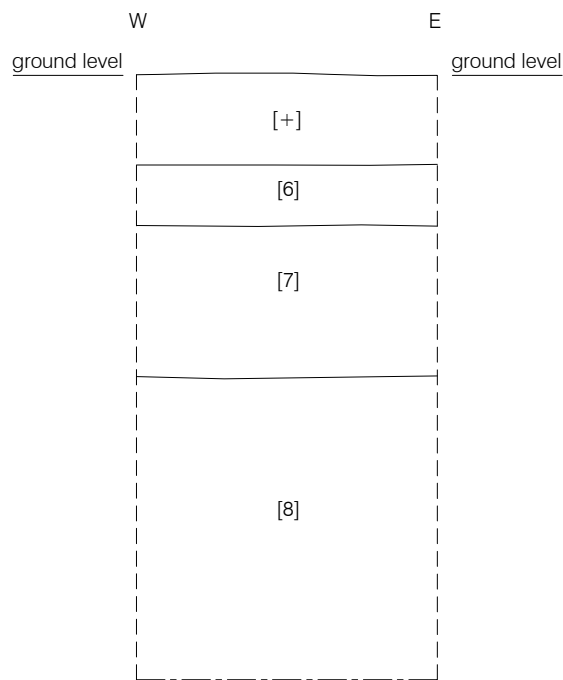
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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 3
Trench 2
South Facing

7 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

7.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

7.1.1 A deposit of yellowish brown clayey silt [2, 5, 8, 15] was exposed at approximately 1.00m below ground level (6.38m OD) and continued down to the limit of excavation at approximately 2m. This deposit will be referred to hereafter as brickearth.

7.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval

7.2.1 A light greyish brown sandy silt garden soil type deposit [4, 7, 9, 14] was evident above the natural clayey brickearth. This deposit was evident throughout all three trenches. The layer was found at approximately 0.70m below ground surface (6.68m OD) and was 0.60m thick at the western end of the trenches and was between 0.30m and 0.40m thick at the eastern end where it was truncated by 19th century disturbances. This layer extended beyond the limit of excavation in all directions.

7.2.2 No finds were discovered in this context but stratigraphically it lay immediately below mid 19th century deposits. The garden soil layer also matches a description of an 18th century context exposed during an evaluation trench excavated in the west of the site (Killock, 2011).

7.2.3 The garden soil deposit was probably originally a natural topsoil that had developed above the natural clayey brickearth. It may 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. A thin lens of charcoal was exposed on the surface of this context indicating that ash was spread on the ground, possibly as a means to fertilise a market garden during the 18th century.

7.2.4 The garden soil deposit [4, 7, 9, 14] was sealed by a layer of orangey brown clayey silt [3, 6, 13] between 0.20m - 0.30m thick, which extended beyond the limit of excavation and was exposed approximately 0.10m below ground surface. This context contained frequent flecks of CBM and charcoal is probably constituted of redeposited natural brickearth used as ground make-up during the construction of 19th century shops fronting Rye Lane.



Plate 2: North-east facing section, Trench 3

- 7.2.5 A structure [10] built from orange pink and yellow frogged bricks with a concrete foundation was evident in the eastern part of Trench 1. The bricks constituting this structure measured 220mm by 65mm by 105mm. This feature probably dates from the mid to late 19th century judging from the type of bricks used and was probably an out building, such as a latrine, associated with the shop fronting Rye Lane. This structure truncated the garden soil layer [9] and natural brickearth [2].



Plate 3: South facing section, Trench 3 showing outbuilding structure

- 7.2.6 A manhole [11] 1.50m east-west by 1m north-south was exposed in the eastern end of trench 2. The orange pink and yellow bricks, which measured 220mm by 65mm by 105mm, suggest a late 19th century or 20th century date.
- 7.2.7 Associated with this manhole was a deposit of mid-brown silty clay [12] containing frequent fragments of CBM. This deposit measured 4.10m east-west and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north, south and vertically. This deposit appeared to be the backfill of the construction cut for the manhole [11] found to the east and therefore can be designated to the late 19th/early 20th century. The construction cut in which [12] was deposited appears to truncate the garden soil layer [7].
- 7.2.8 A 0.50m thick deposit [1] of dark greyish brown sandy silt was found in the eastern end of Trench 1 extending 7m east-west and beyond the limit of excavation to the north and the south. The layer [1] appeared to be deposited against the 19th century brick structure [10] and is probably the backfill of the construction cut for this structure [10].
- 7.3 Phase 3 Modern Deposits**
- 7.3.1 Above [1, 3, 6, 10] were very modern deposits that consisted of demolition debris and upcast yellow brickearth material similar to that found in the base of the trenches. These deposits appeared to have been associated with the most recent remodeling of the building.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to monitor the excavation of footings and service trenches for the new building extension at 12 Rye Lane and determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site.
- 8.2 The only cut features encountered during the watching were associated with the construction of 19th century shops fronting Rye Lane. These construction cuts truncated 18th century garden soils, which continued beyond the limit of excavation. A layer of made ground deposited in the 19th century, covering the garden soils was also exposed.
- 8.3 The watching brief succeeded in exposing and characterising the full depth of the archaeological sequence extant above the natural brickearth.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

- 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 Research Questions: Watching Brief Results

- 9.2.1 The palaeotopography of the site can be characterised as being more or less horizontally level.
- 9.2.2 No Roman or medieval activity was encountered during the watching brief.
- 9.2.3 Archaeological remains were present throughout the area excavated and consisted of 19th century structural features cutting natural brick earth and post-medieval garden soils.
- 9.2.4 Past post depositional impacts include 19th and 20th century services cutting post-medieval garden soils.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Bellcroft Limited for commissioning the work and their assistance during the project.
- 10.2 Thanks also to Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeologist for the Planning and Regeneration Department, who monitored the site for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank Charlotte Matthews for project managing and editing this report.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

	Context No.	Trench	Type	Description	Date
RYL11	1	Trench 1	Layer	Dark greyish brown layer	Post-Medieval
RYL11	2	Trench 1	Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay (natural brickearth)	Natural
RYL11	3	Trench 1	Layer	orange brown silty sand	19th Century
RYL11	4	Trench 1	Layer	light greyish brown sandy silt	18th Century
RYL11	5	Trench 1	Layer	light yellowish brown natural	Natural
RYL11	6	Trench 2	Layer	yellowish brown clayey silt	19th Century
RYL11	7	Trench 2	Layer	light greyish brown sandy silt	18th Century
RYL11	8	Trench 2	Layer	light yellowish brown natural	Natural
RYL11	9	Trench 1	Layer	light greyish brown sandy silt	Post-Medieval
RYL11	10	Trench 1	Masonry	brick structure	19th Century
RYL11	11	Trench 2	Masonry	brick structure	19th Century
RYL11	12	Trench 2	Layer	brown redeposited clay	19th Century
RYL11	13	Trench 1 & 3	Layer	redeposited made ground	Post-Medieval
RYL11	14	Trench 3	Layer	garden soil deposit same as [7]	18th Century
RYL11	15	Trench 3	Layer	natural deposit same as [2] and [8]	Natural

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-140975

Project details

Project name	12 Rye Lane, Peckham:Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An Archaeological watching brief was carried out at 12 Rye Lane, peckham on foundation trenches and services. A previous evaluation trench in the western part of the site (also RYL11) had found garden soils over natural brickearth. The watching brief found a continuation of this sequence in the eastern part of the site.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2012 End: 07-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RYL11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH 12 Rye Lane
Postcode	SE15 5BY

Study area 40.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 34181 76460 51 0 51 28 14 N 000 04 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 6.68m Max: 6.68m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Chris Constable

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Joe Brooks

Project supervisor Ireneo Grosso

Type of sponsor/funding body House builder

Name of sponsor/funding body Bellcroft Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID RYL11

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Text"

available

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID RYL11

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at 12 Rye Lane, Peckham SE15 5BY,
London Borough of Southwark

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, J and Hawkins, H

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