

Manor Place Depot, Walworth, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical and Engineering Investigations

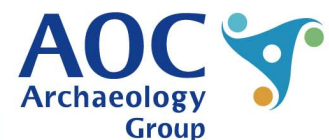
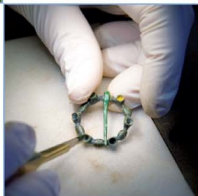
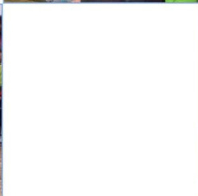
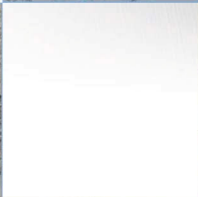
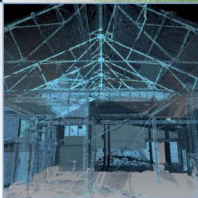
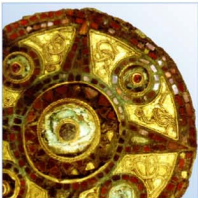
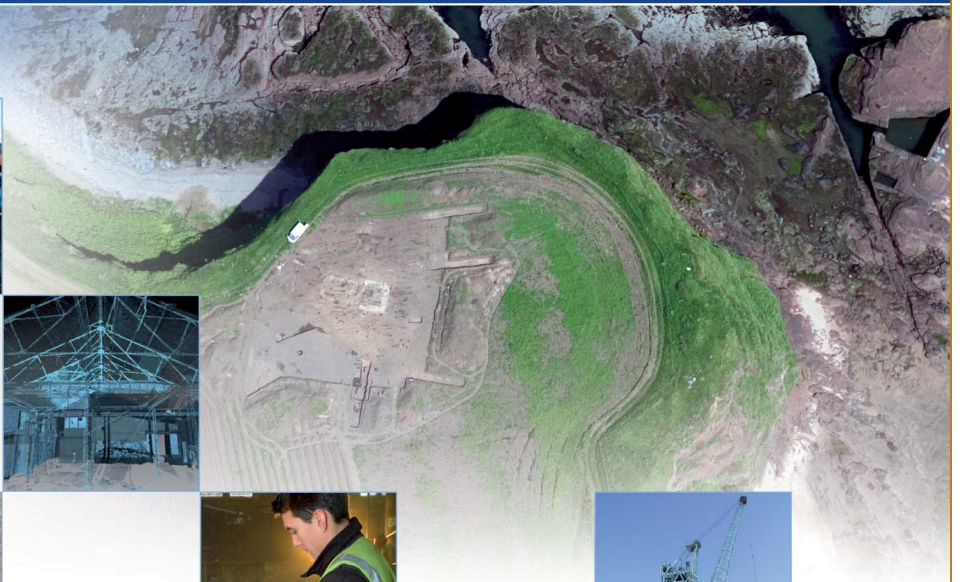
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AOC Project No:	32053
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

This report documents the results of an archaeological monitoring of site investigations at Manor Place Depot, Walworth, London Borough of Southwark, by AOC Archaeology in May 2012; the work was undertaken on behalf of Card Geotechnics Ltd.

The investigation involved the monitoring of the excavation of 11 window sample boreholes, three test pits by mechanical excavation, and the excavation of three cable percussion boreholes.

The specific aim of the investigation was to establish whether human remains, associated with the St John's Episcopal Chapel, recorded by Holmes in 1897, would be encountered during the intrusive works. No human remains or archaeological evidence relating to a post medieval burial ground were observed during the investigation.

Evidence was observed of an archaeological horizon associated with pre-18th land use. The material culture recovered from this, 2m thick deposit, suggests that it may be medieval in date. Overlying this, a deposit rich in 18th century building debris, is suggestive of a previously extant structure in this area. Previous land-use, in particular relevance to the Victorian baths in the western part of the site, has truncated the archaeological horizon.

Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the London Archaeological Review, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, finds and digital records will be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report documents the results of archaeological monitoring of site investigations at the Manor Place Depot, Walworth, London Borough of Southwark (Figure 1). The site is located on an irregular parcel of land between Manor Place and Penrose Street, east of Walworth Road (Figure 2), covering an area of c. 1.7 hectares. The site is a disused waste disposal site (owned by Southwark Council), operations have recently ceased and the site is cleared of waste.
- 1.2 The proposed works are Stage 2 invasive geotechnical and geoenvironmental (contamination) survey. The works are pre-planning; commissioned to provide information to interested developers when the site goes to market. A brief for the site investigation works has been provided by Southwark Council (November 2011).
- 1.3 The investigation involved the monitoring of the excavation of eleven window sample boreholes, three test pits by mechanical excavation, and the excavation of three cable percussion boreholes (Figure 2). The archaeological monitoring of the geotechnical investigation was undertaken between 14th and 16th of May 2012 by Helen MacQuarrie from AOC Archaeology Group under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian, Operations Director.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The works have been commissioned by Card Geotechnics Limited. The client for the works is Southwark Council.
- 2.2 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Southwark. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Dr Chris Constable of Southwark Council.
- 2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan (2004) and the northern part of the site contains the Grade II Listed Manor Place Baths (Listed No 1385689). The full listing of the 1895 Bath houses, currently used as a storage depot and offices, is included in Appendix A. The site does not contain and is not adjacent to any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland.
- 2.4 Two non-designated Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) entries are located within the site boundary. The first refers to the post-medieval burial ground (GLHER MLO17303) recorded in 1843 as covering 6400 square yards (Holmes 1897). The GLHER entry is located centrally within the site adjacent to the eastern face of the railway line. The second entry refers to an entry in the Domesday Book of a church within the Manor of Walworth; Old Newington Church (GLHER MLO14258). This entry is located in the north-western part of the site, adjacent to Manor Place. Both HER entries are based on documentary sources and have not been located archaeologically i.e. the HER entry location should not be taken as confirmed or precise.
- 2.5 In light of the potential for post-medieval burials within the site boundary a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains was gained from the Ministry of Justice (Appendix B).

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS Sheet 270) of this area indicates that the solid geology underlying the site and surrounding area is London Clay which were laid in the Palaeocene. This is overlain by Kempton Park Gravel Formation; Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat laid in the Devensian Period (relating to the last years of the Pleistocene or last ice age from approximately c.110-25,000 years Before Present). Two faults are shown south and west of the site.

- 3.2 In July 1999 Allot & Lomax Consulting Engineers produced a Desk Based Assessment of the site (Allott & Lomax 1999). The report provided the following geological sequence based on two historical borehole logs obtained from British Geological Survey:

Strata	Average Depth
Made Ground	0 to 0.15m
First River Terrace Deposits (Kempton Park Gravel Formation)	1.5m to 5m
Weathered London Clay	5m to 10m
Woolwich and Reading Beds	10m to 25m
Thanet Sand	25m to 30m
Upper Chalk	30m to 110m

- 3.3 Southwark has been identified as lying within a low lying area within the floodplain of the River Thames and has in the past been an area of braided river channels threading between gravel islands and eyots. Since the retreat of the last ice sheet c. 10,000 years ago, the area has been affected by fluctuating sea levels with periods of high sea level (transgression) resulting in flood plain deposition of alluvium over the natural gravels. Conversely, during periods of falling sea level (regression) the area will have seen the development of reed, saltmarsh and woodfen peats within former braided channels. The area that the site lies in has been identified as being poorly drained and marshy during the historical period.
- 3.4 The site slopes gently from east to west: 3.6m OD recorded by Ordnance Survey on Walworth Road to 2.4m OD at Penton Place.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following historical background utilises the desk based report produced by Allott & Lomax (1999) for post-1871 land-use and earlier historical background produced using online documentary sources and Heritage Gateway.

4.1 Prehistoric Period

- 4.1.1 The area now covered by the London Borough of Southwark has yielded evidence of human activity, in the form of flint artefacts and stone tools, from as early as the Mesolithic period (c.10,000-4300 BC).
- 4.1.2 However, no entries are listed in the GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record) for prehistoric activity within the 250m study area (Heritage Gateway).

4.2 Roman Period

- 4.2.1 During the Roman period, a settlement covering up to 45 acres at its height developed in the area now covered by Southwark. It provided an important transport link to *Londinium* from the south of England via a wooden bridge over the Thames, built between AD 50 and AD70.
- 4.2.2 Southwark was also located at the convergence of two Roman Roads; Watling Street (modern Old Kent Road) leading to Dover, and Stane Street leading to Chichester which follows the line of modern Newington Causeway that forms the north-west boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.2.3 However, no entries are listed in the GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record) for Roman activity within the 250m study area (Heritage Gateway).

4.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Period

- 4.3.1 Walworth is first recorded in 1052, at which point Edward the Confessor confirmed a grant of Chartham and Walworth, together with their manors and many liberties, to Christchurch, Canterbury.
- 4.3.2 The manor of Newington is only twice mentioned separately from Walworth, in 1222 and 1379, of which Newington Manor was a tithing.
- 4.3.3 The Walworth Manor House is said to have been located, since the 11th century, approximately 100m to the west of the site (GLHER 90141). In 1796 a new manor house was built on the site of the previous, 1691 Manor House, which was similarly believed to be located at the medieval location. Manor Place is annotated as leading to Manor House in Horwood's Map of London, Westminster and Southwark (1792-9). Manor Place which forms the northern limit of the site may have medieval origins in light of its proximity to Walworth Manor House.
- 4.3.4 There exists some debate as to the original location of St Mary's Church – some believing that it originally stood some distance to the east of its current location (at Newington). Reference is made in the Domesday Book of a church within the Manor of Walworth with eight acres of meadow. After the 13th century there are no more references to a church at Walworth, only at Newington. Whether the church did in fact move, or whether there was a change in name is unclear, however a GLHER entry within the north-west part of the site indicate that the church may fall within proximity of the site – presumably due to proximity to the Manor House.
- 4.3.5 The site is located on the southern fringes of the historic post-medieval core of Walworth village, reflected in the eastern part of the site falling within the Walworth Village Conservation Area. Outside the village core, which respected the line of Walworth Road, the surrounding area was agricultural, with an area of ponds annotated on the 1792-9 Horwood Map of London, demonstrating the meadow / water-logged nature of the surrounding lands.
- 4.3.6 Late 18th century cartographic sources illustrate the northern and southern limit of the site have been delineated by Manor Place and Penrose Street. Properties align these streets with rear plots running towards the inner core of the block. A chapel is annotated fronting onto Penrose Street, the location of which matches the description of St John's Episcopal Chapel (Holmes 1897). The exact date when the chapel was constructed is unclear.
- 4.3.7 The evidence that the chapel of Penrose Street had an associated burial ground is a description by Isabella Holmes in which she reports that in 1843, St John's Episcopal Chapel-ground is estimated at 6,400 square feet with the chapel on Penrose Street. 'The burial-ground is approached from Occupation Road, Manor Place, the railway line going across it on arches, and is now the vestry depot for carts, manure, gravel &co. An adjoining plot is the site for the baths and washhouses. This ground is in danger of being encroached upon, and new bays for dust and other erections of the sort are built in it' (Holmes 1897).
- 4.3.8 The first edition Ordnance Survey, 1850-1, is insufficiently detailed to indicate either the chapel or the associated burial grounds. The 1876 Ordnance Survey (1:1,056) illustrates the Chapel with a rear plot with trees. A small rectangular structure is located abutting the northern site boundary. The limit of the chapel grounds are formed by the western face of the London Chatham and Dover Railway and the southern limit of the site, thus falling outside the limit of the site.
- 4.3.9 It is currently unclear as to whether the burial ground was consecrated, although its description as an Episcopal Chapel would suggest that it is of the Episcopal Anglican denomination. If not then it would seem likely that it would be a non-conformist burial ground. St John's Episcopal Church is

located approximately 300m to the north-east of the Chapel on Larcom Street, although there is currently no indication that that the two are related.

- 4.3.10 Burials at the site are likely to have ceased following the closure of London burial grounds by 1855. The site use had changed by 1871, becoming a depot for St. Mary Newington's vestry storing carts, gravel and manure with adjoining bath-houses and warehouses. Railway arches were also constructed through part of the site.
- 4.3.11 The site, in keeping with the surrounding landscape was significantly developed in the later quarter of the 19th century. In 1895 the Victorian Bath Houses were constructed in the north part of the site adjacent to Manor Place (Grade II Listed). Recorded within the GLHER are late 19th century iron works, stables and coal depots, from the surrounding area. These illustrate the industrial development of the area during this period. Archaeological excavations at Berryfield Road, to the west of the site (GLHER 92119), recorded a post-medieval ditch (possibly drainage) and quarry or cess pits surviving below Victorian foundations and cellars.
- 4.3.12 Archaeological excavations at 2-28 Manor Place to the east of the railway line (and the site) recorded evidence of medieval to post-medieval agricultural horizons in addition to 18th-19th century rubbish dumping.
- 4.3.13 The Southwark Electricity Supply Station was rebuilt by 1933-39 and engineering works established to the east of Occupation Road. The Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1968 illustrates the function of the various buildings which were located on site and may be of use in determining the location of underground foundations (Allott & Lomax 1999).
- 4.3.14 Southwark was heavily bombed during the Second World War. Sources indicate that the former generation station located along Penrose Street was hit by a V2 bomb during WWII. A copy of correspondence from the Borough of Southwark to London Civil Defence Region (23rd January 1941) which state that there was one report of an unexploded bomb on Penrose Street which had the status of false alarm (Allott & Lomax 1999).
- 4.3.15 By 1971, the site bore a strong resemblance to the current site layout. The waste transfer facility with access and egress ramps had been constructed to the west of the railway. The old refuse disposal plant was demolished and new plant constructed c 1962/3. The baths were still operational. The school had reverted to a hall and the Electricity Station was shown as a depot (Allott & Lomax 1999).
- 4.3.16 The Baths on Manor Place were closed on 1979 and later changed in use to warehouses.

4.4 Previous Investigations

- 4.4.1 No archaeological works have been carried out on site.

5. Research Aims

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any further archaeological remains encountered.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Southwark to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological watching brief were defined as being:
- Are human remains still present?
 - If present what is the density of burials?
 - What is the extent of the cemetery?
 - What is the date of the burials?
 - Are medieval horizons, either relating to the old Parish Church or the medieval development of Walworth, surviving on site?
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The geotechnical investigation was undertaken in May 2012 by Card Geotechnics Ltd. The investigation involved the monitoring of the excavation of 11 window sample boreholes, three test pits by mechanical excavation, and the excavation of three cable percussion boreholes (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).
- 6.3 The monitoring, recording and reporting conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (EH 1992).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998b).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008a).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008b).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2008c).
 - Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).
 - Museum of London – A Research Framework for London Archaeology (MoL 2002).
 - RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 6.4 A Licence for the Removal of Human Remains has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice (Appendix B).
- 6.5 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.

- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.

6.5 The monitoring was undertaken by Helen MacQuarrie under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian, Operations Director. Consultation with Dr Christopher Constable, of the London Borough of Southwark, during the project was completed by AOC Archaeology.

6.6 A unique site code for the project (MPC12) was obtained by AOC Archaeology as the site identifier for all records produced.

7. Results

7.1 A total of 11 window sample boreholes (WS1 – 11), three test pits (TP1 – 3) and three cable percussion boreholes (CP1 – 3) were excavated (Figure 2) during the site investigations. The height (m OD) and thickness of excavated deposits is outlined in Appendix A; context register.

7.2 Kempton Park gravels were recorded in five window sample boreholes (WS4, 5, 6, 9 and 10), Test Pits 1 and 3 and all three cable percussion boreholes. These sands and gravels were encountered between -0.81mOD and 1.62mOD, however within a number of boreholes the gravels were truncated by 19th century activity. Window Sample 5, 9, 10 and Cable Percussion 2, all located within the eastern part of the site, were overlain by possible subsoil / head deposits which indicates undisturbed horizon of Kempton Park Gravels in these areas. The level of gravels within these boreholes ranged from 1.1mOD at WS10 in the north of the site to 0.3mOD at WS5 in the southeast. The following table provides a breakdown of the deposits recorded in Window Sample 5.

Window Sample 5 Stratigraphy

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
3.75m	0.00	500	Reinforced concrete
3.55m	0.20	501	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris
2.25m	1.5	502	Dark brown silty clay with occ building debris, occ small animal bone and oyster shell fragments
1.2m	2.00m	503	Subsoil / head deposits: dark orange brown silty sandy gravel
0.3m	2.8m	504	Geology: light orange sands and gravels

7.3 The possible subsoil / head deposits recorded in the above mentioned boreholes consisted of a medium compaction mid-brown silty-sandy-gravel. The deposit ranged in thickness from 0.55m to 1m in thickness and was encountered between 0.19mOD and 1.65mOD. Cultural material was not observed in these deposits.

7.4 The earliest archaeological deposit was recorded within Test Pit 1, located in the south of the site to the west of the railway line. The Test Pit was located close to the former St John's Episcopal Chapel and within the area of the potential burial ground.

Test Pit 1 Stratigraphy

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
3.72m	0.00m	1200	Reinforced concrete

3.24m	0.47m	1201	Paving slabs
3.12m	0.65	1202	Made ground: 18th century demolition debris
2.52m	1.25	1203	Deposit: Mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles, stone, occ shell, iron slag, ceramic and glass inclusions

- 7.5 A 1.95m thick mid-greenish-brown gravelly silty sand (1203) was recorded which had occasional shell, iron slag, and ceramic inclusions. Assessment of the assemblage of finds recovered (Appendix B) recorded a rim piece of a black medieval pot, a peg tile fragment and a red brick fragment. Two sizable pieces of iron slag, a small piece of burnt shale and two bits of sandstone, the larger of which is possible building material. An intrusive fragment of bottle glass was also recovered. The deposit appears likely to represent the infilling of a large feature from, at least, the medieval period. The character of the feature which this deposit fills may be man-made or natural, with palaeochannels and ditches to drain the historically marshy land both common within this area of Southwark.
- 7.6 Overlying deposit (1203) was a 0.60m thick demolition deposit with frequent red brick inclusions (1202). A partial brick sample was recovered and assessed (Appendix B). It has complete width dimension of 101mm (4") and a thickness of 57mm (2¼"). The dimensions are suggestive of an 18th century date. The brick piece is notable for being covered in parts with a thick grey bonding mortar that has occasional charcoal pieces (up to 3mm) and crushed stone/grit inclusion. This, possible 18th century deposit was recorded between 3.12m and 2.52m OD. It was overlain by a buried paved surface (1201), encountered 0.47m below ground surface. Other areas of paving, most likely relating to the Victorian development of the site as the Vestry Depot, survive extant within the site. The paving was sealed by 0.47m of reinforced concrete (1200).
- 7.7 Evidence of below ground remains associated with demolished elements of the Victorian baths were encountered during the site investigations. Test Pit 2 was located in the Mens 2nd Class Swimming Pool (Plan of the Municipal Buildings of St Mary Newington, Surrey, from Allot & Lomax 1999) and Test Pit 3 was located within the Ladies Swimming Pool. *In situ* brickwork associated with these structures was observed in Test Pit 3 (presumed to have remained to avoid destabilizing the boundary wall between the depot and the neighbouring church). In Test Pit 2 only backfill rubble was observed.

8 Finds and Environmental Samples

- 8.1 During the site investigations two small, undiagnostic fragments of bone were observed in the excavated material from Window Sample 5 (502). An animal phalange was also noted in the excavated material from Window Sample 10. As stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2012) all bone was reburied on site. Diagnostic human bone was not observed during the investigation.
- 8.2 The finds assemblage comprises ceramics, metal, and building material from five contexts. The assemblage included red brick fragments (402); post-medieval clay pipe fragment (502); 18th / 19th century ceramics and an iron nail (1003) and an 18th century red brick fragment (1202). A medieval pot sherd, peg tile, brick, iron slag and possible stone building material were recovered from context (1203), in addition to a fragment of intrusive glass. No environmental samples were taken.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 The specific aim of the investigation was to establish whether human remains, associated with the St John's Episcopal Chapel, recorded by Holmes in 1897, would be encountered during the intrusive

works. No human remains or archaeological evidence relating to a post-medieval burial ground were observed during the investigation.

- 9.2 Evidence of an archaeological horizon associated with pre-18th land use was observed in Test Pit 1. The material culture recovered from this, 2m thick deposit, suggests that it may be medieval in date. Overlying this, a deposit rich in 18th century building debris, was suggestive of a previously extant structure in this area.
- 9.3 Previous land-use, in particular relevance to the Victorian baths in the western part of the site, has truncated the archaeological horizon.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the London Archaeological Review, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, finds and digital records will be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London.

11. Bibliography

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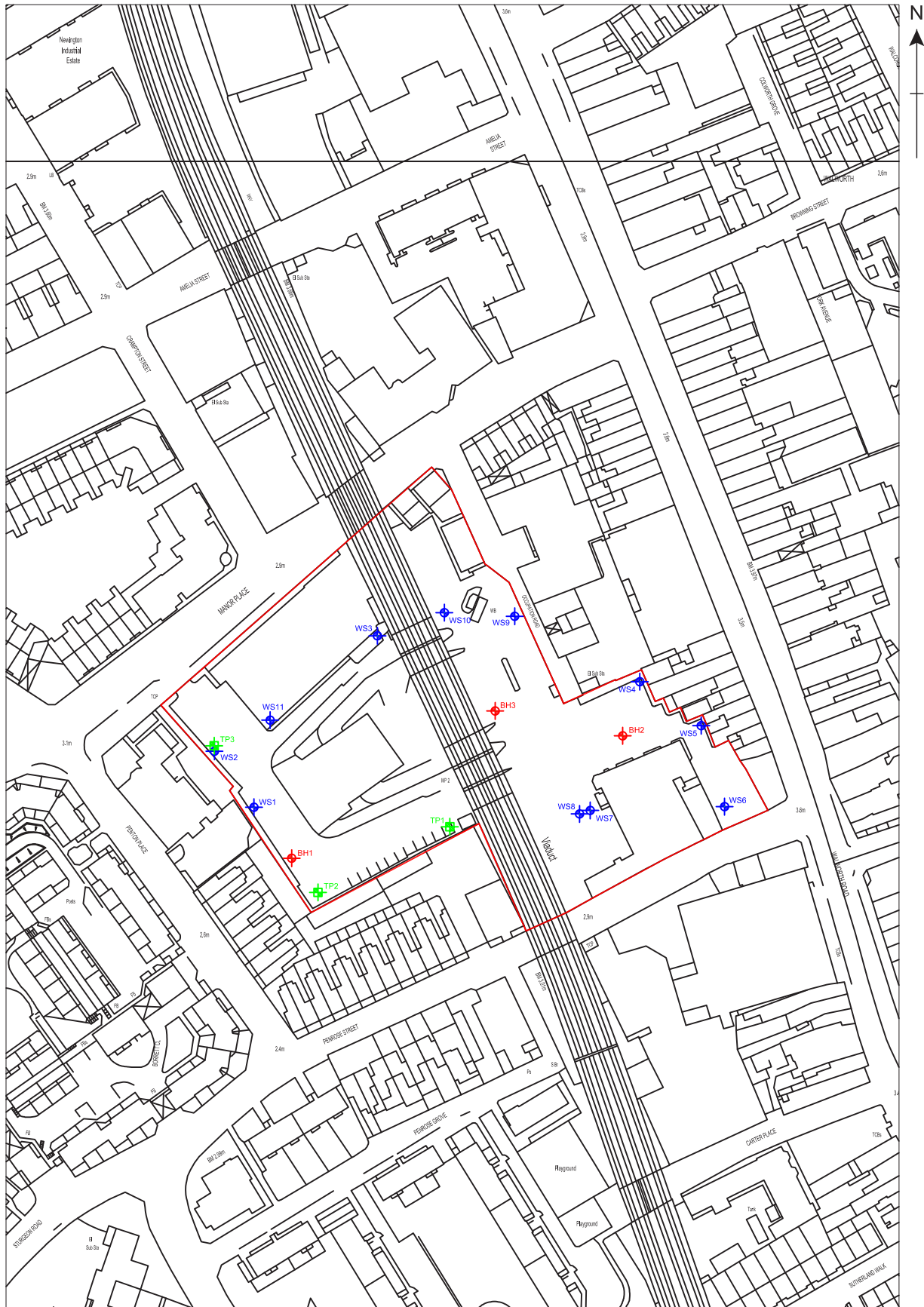
MANOR PLACE DEPOT, WALWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS

Site Location Within London



Figure 1: Site Location

MANOR PLACE DEPOT, WALWORTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON GEOTECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS



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- Site Outline
- ◆ Borehole
- ✕ Test pit
- ◆ Window Sample Borehole



Figure 2: Detailed Site / Borehole / Test Pit Location Plan

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Appendices

Appendix A Context Register

Context	Description	Height of deposit (m OD)	Thickness	Dimensions	Borehole No.
100	Reinforced concrete	3.41	0.15m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS1
101	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition	3.26	1.85m		
102	Concrete slab	1.41	< 0.05m / N.F.E		
200	Reinforced concrete	3.14	0.2m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS2
201	Made ground: early 20 th century demolition	2.94	1.2m		
202	Obstruction: concrete or brick?	1.74	< 0.05m / N.F.E		
300	Reinforced concrete	3.88	<0.7m / N.F.E	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS3
400	Tarmac	3.62	0.1m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS4
401	Reinforced concrete	3.52	0.2m		
402	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.32	1.7m		
403	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	1.62	<0.4 / N.F.E		
500	Reinforced concrete	3.75	0.2m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS5
501	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.55	1.30m		
502	Made ground: dark brown silty clay with less building debris, with occ. small frag of animal bone and oyster shell	2.25	1.05m		
503	Subsoil / head deposits: dark orange brown silty sandy gravels	1.2	0.9m		
504	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	0.3	<0.2m / N.F.E		
600	Reinforced concrete	3.7	0.2m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS6
601	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.5	0.8		
602	Brick obstruction	2.7	0.1		
603	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition	1.6	1.1		

	debris				
604	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	0.5	<0.2 / N.F.E		
700	Reinforced concrete	3.34	0.2m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS7
701	Made ground: light grey hardcore	3.14	0.4m		
702	Brick / concrete obstruction	2.74	<0.05 / N.F.E		
800	Reinforced concrete	3.32	0.2m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS8
801	Made ground: light grey hardcore	3.12	0.3m		
802	Made ground: lean mix concrete	2.82	0.5		
802	Brick / concrete obstruction	2.32	<0.7m / N.F.E		
900	Reinforced concrete	3.7	0.15m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS9
901	Made ground: loose sand bedding	3.55	0.20m		
902	Granite paving slab	3.35	0.30m		
903	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.05	1.40m		
904	Made ground: light orange sands	1.65	0.3m		
905	Subsoil / head deposits: dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions	1.35	0.7m		
906	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	0.65	<0.35m / N.F.E		
1000	Reinforced concrete	3.62	0.25m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS10
1001	Made ground: brick rubble / hardstanding	3.4	0.55m		
1002	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	2.85	0.2m		
1003	Made ground: dark silty brown loam with late 19 th century ceramics, building debris & small occ fragments of animal bone	2.65	0.75m		
1004	Made ground: light orange brown sand	1.9	0.15m		
1005	Subsoil / head deposits: dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions	1.75	0.10m		

1006	Subsoil / head deposits: dark brown silty sand with gravel inclusions	1.65	0.55m		
1007	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	1.1	<0.1m N.F.E		
1100	Reinforced concrete	3.7	0.25m	< 0.20 x 0.20m	WS11
1101	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.45	1.50m		
1102	Obstruction	1.95	<0.05m N.F.E		
1200	Reinforced concrete	3.72	0.48m	3.8 x 0.6m	TP1
1201	Paving slabs	3.24	0.12m		
1202	Made ground: 18th century demolition debris	3.12	0.60m		
1203	Deposit: Mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles, stone, occ shell, iron slag, ceramic and glass inclusions	2.52	2.00m		
1300	Reinforced concrete	3.45	0.2m	3.5 x 0.6m	TP2
1301	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.25	1.9m		
1302	Brick Floor (of Victorian swimming pool)	1.35	0.1m		
1303	Made ground: demolition material	1.25	<0.8m		
1400	Reinforced concrete	3.21	0.2m	3.8m x 0.6m	TP3
1401	Made ground: 20 th century demolition debris	3.01	1.4m		
1402	Swimming pool floor and wall: white glazed bricks	1.61	0.1m		
1403	Concrete base of swimming pool	1.51	1.00m		
1404	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	1.41	<0.2m N.F.E		
1500	Reinforced concrete	3.49	0.2m	0.2m x 0.2m	CP1
1501	Made ground: mid brown silty sand with clinker and late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.29	0.4m		

1502	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	2.89	2.2m		
1503	Obstruction: possible brick floor	0.69	0.6m		
1504	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	0.09	2.8m		
1505	Geology: London clay	-2.71	5.25		
1600	Tarmac	3.68	0.10m	0.2m x 0.2m	CP2
1601	Reinforced concrete	3.58	0.35m		
1602	Made Ground: silty sandy gravel with late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	3.18	0.4m		
1603	Subsoil / head deposits	2.78	1.75m		
1604	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	1.03	3.1m		
1605	Geology: London clay	2.07	6.8m		
1700	Concrete	3.64	0.45m	0.2m x 0.2m	CP3
1701	Made ground: 20 th century demolition debris	3.19	0.8m		
1702	Concrete	2.39	0.3m		
	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	2.09	0.6		
1703	Brick / concrete obstruction	1.49	0.5m		
1704	Made ground: late 19 th / early 20 th century demolition debris	0.99	0.8m		
1705	Subsoil / head deposits	0.19	1.00m		
1706	Geology: light orange sands and gravels	-0.81	1.95m		
1707	Geology: London clay	-2.76	4.55		

Appendix B Specialist Reports

An assessment of finds on a watching brief on geotechnical investigations at Manor Place Depot, Southwark

Site code: MPC12

Paul Fitz

AOC Archaeology

Summary

A small assemblage of finds was collected from five contexts and is described below in a non technical assessment.

Context (402)

Has two small fragments of red brick and what appears to be a sagger fragment.

Context (502)

Has a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem. This is not very diagnostic and can only suggest a post 16th century date.

Context (1003)

Has an iron nail, heavily concreted. A gold band decorated chinaware cup sherd, a piece of white glazed earthenware pot and a red ware sherd with internal yellow glaze and external dark brown glaze. All sherds are likely to be 18th/ 19th Century.

Context (1202)

A partial red brick was recovered. It has complete width dimension of 101mm (4") and a thickness of 57mm (2¼") The dimensions are suggestive of an eighteenth century date. The brick piece is notable for being covered in parts with a thick grey bonding mortar that has occasional charcoal pieces (up to 3mm) and crushed stone/grit inclusion.

Context (1203) has a varied assemblage, with a rim piece of a black Roman pot sherd, a peg tile fragment and a red brick fragment. Two sizable pieces of iron slag, a small piece of burnt shale and two bits of sandstone, the larger of which is possible building material.

Also recovered was a sherd of aqua tinted bottle glass with the initial 'N' embossed on it. This is likely to be contamination inclusion during machining of the context.

Discussion/Recommendations

The finds will be retained until archaeological works are concluded on this site. Any CBM may eventually be discarded before archive submission.

Material for illustration

None

Analysis of potential

The ceramic provides broad dating evidence for the features in which they occur.

Significance of the data

International and national: the assemblage is not of international or national significance.

Regional and local: the assemblage is not of Regional or Local significance.

Further work required

No further work is required.

Preparation for deposition in the archive and conservation

To mark, bag and register as of LAARC guidelines.

Appendix C Window Sample / Test Pit / Borehole Sample Log

Appendix D OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-124229

Project details

Project name	Manor Place, Walworth, Southwark
Short description of the project	Watching brief on geotechnical site investigation works within vicinity of potential post medieval cemetery.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2012 End: 01-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MPC12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	32053 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Manor Place, Walworth
Postcode	SE17 3DW
Site coordinates	TQ 32149 78276 51.4874713747 -0.09644479131410 51 29 14 N 000 05 47 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.81m Max: 1.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor	Helen MacQuarrie
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Card Geotechnics Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Report'

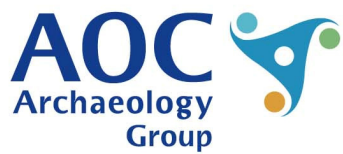
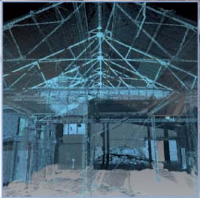
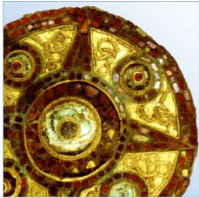
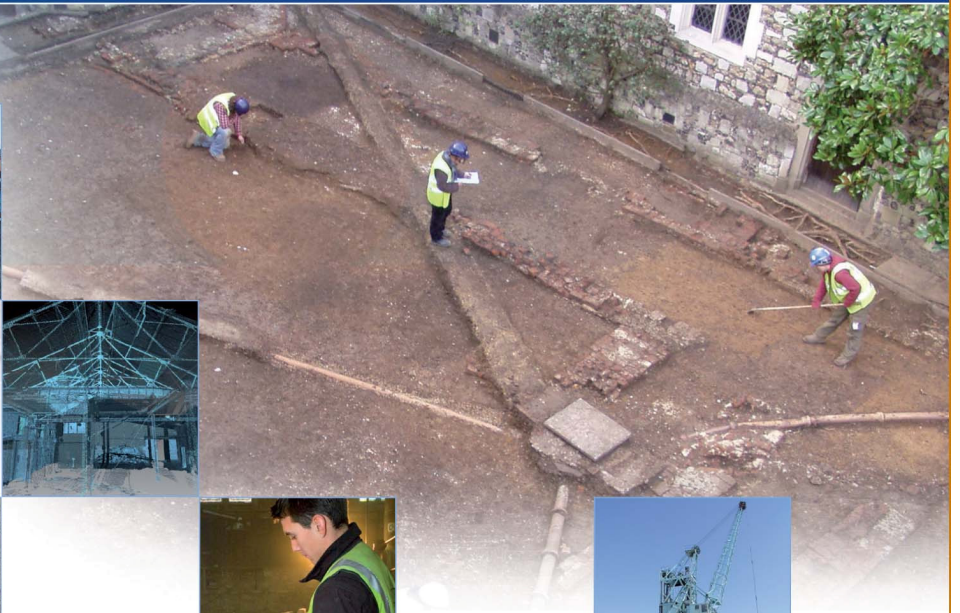
Entered by	Helen MacQuarrie (helen.macquarrie@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	25 May 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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