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# St Agnes Place (Site 1) Kennington Park Extension London Borough of Lambeth

Archaeological Evaluation Report



MoL Ref: SAG12  
Ref: 75581.01  
January 2013



**St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension  
London Borough of Lambeth**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## Quality Assurance

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\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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# St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension London Borough of Lambeth

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# **St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension London Borough of Lambeth**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by London and Quadrant Group, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension, London Borough of Lambeth. The Site covers an area of land approximately 0.89ha and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531470, 177522.

It is proposed that the remaining extant structures be demolished and replaced with residential housing, a community building, associated landscaping and infrastructure and the realignment of Bolton Crescent. Current proposals also include the construction of a four storey block along Bolton Crescent with three storey townhouses located towards the rear of this development and an adventure play area to the north of the Site.

A total of five trial trenches were positioned across the Site to assess its archaeological potential and to ascertain the level of impact the 19<sup>th</sup> century basemented terraces may have had on the natural geology.

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of basements associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces in Trenches 2, 3 and 5. Other modern features associated with the terraces, including a soak-away, were also identified. It was evident within all five trenches that these modern features have greatly truncated the natural sandy clays and this is likely to have severely impacted upon the potential survival of any archaeological features or deposits.



# **St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension London Borough of Lambeth**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by London and Quadrant Group, and the assistance of Mr W. Sparkes and Mr J. Weller is gratefully appreciated in this respect. Thanks are also extended to Mark Stevenson, the Greater London Archaeological Advisor for English Heritage, for his advice and guidance.

The project was directed by Sarah Mounce assisted by Ronan Mooney and Adam Tuffey. The report was compiled by Sarah Mounce, and the illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams.



# St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension London Borough of Lambeth

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by London and Quadrant Group (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of an area of land at St Agnes Place (Site 1), Kennington Park Extension, London Borough of Lambeth (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 531470, 177522 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 It is proposed that the remaining extant structures be demolished and replaced with residential housing, a community building, associated landscaping and infrastructure and the realignment of Bolton Crescent. Current outline proposals also include the construction of a four storey block along Bolton Crescent with three storey townhouses located towards the rear of this development and an adventure play area to the north of the Site.
- 1.1.3 A desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2010) identified the Site to contain potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In view of the potential and further to consultation with English Heritage's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) the evaluation work was undertaken to establish the actual archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.1.4 Two phases of archaeological evaluation are planned for the Site; the recent works correspond to phase one. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2012a), which was agreed in advance of the fieldwork by the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS. All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009).
- 1.1.5 This first phase of evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 5 archaeological trial trenches in accordance with the WSI and took place between 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> December 2012. This report documents the results from the archaeological evaluation along with an assessment of the archaeological material recorded in order to inform GLAAS of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.





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## 1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated in a mixed residential and parkland environment and extends both east and west of St Agnes Place. To the west, the Site is bound by Kennington Park, to the east by Kennington Park Extension, to the south by yards associated with terraced housing fronting onto Camberwell New Road and Bolton Street and to the north by St Agnes Place, Kennington Park and Kennington Park Extension.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a sub-triangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 0.89ha. The interior of the Site is currently separated into various segments comprising vacant plots (recently cleared of terraces) to the north and an active and former playground to the south. The alignment of St Agnes Place, Bolton Street and the former Little Bolton Street are contained within the Site boundary.
- 1.2.3 The interior of the Site and the surrounding landscape is largely flat at approximately 3.3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The Site is situated on Kempton Park Gravels which overlies London Clay laid down in the Eocene period (deposited around 150,000-70,000 years ago) (British Geological Survey, Sheet 257).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Desk-based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The Desk-based Assessment (WA Archaeology 2010) detailed the archaeological and historical background to the Site, along with its archaeological potential and summarised these as follows:

*Overall, a moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits at the Site has been identified. The Site appears to have remained relatively undisturbed until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when urbanisation began to spread eastwards from Kennington Road. Prior to this date, the Site is likely to have been under cultivation situated on enclosed land immediately east of Kennington Common. Key to the archaeological potential of the Site is its proximity to the junction of two Romano-British roads and the consequent potential for related evidence such as roadside settlement and burial.*

*Previous ground intrusive impact across the Site is considered to be high, particularly in those areas occupied by 19<sup>th</sup> century basemented terraces. Ground intrusive activity associated with the construction of these terraces is likely to have impacted heavily on any pre-dating archaeological deposits. World War II bomb damage and clearance of the Site during the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries further reduces the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.*



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## 2.2 Previous Work

2.2.1 No investigations have previously been undertaken within or in proximity to the Site boundary.

## 3 AIMS

### 3.1 General

3.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains that may exist on the Site and to report on the results of the evaluation. The evaluation was also intended to test the model of archaeological potential constructed in the archaeological desk-based assessment.

### 3.2 Specific

3.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practical, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains.
- To assess the impact of previous ground intrusion specifically relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century basemented terraces.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the Site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Methodological standards

4.1.1 The evaluation and the preparation of this report was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (IfA 2009).

### 4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012a), the first phase of this evaluation comprised the excavation of 5 trenches; two measuring 20m in length and three 30m in length (**Figure 1**). The second phase of evaluation (to be undertaken at a later date) will comprise two 30m trenches and one 20m trench located to the south of the phase one evaluation.

4.2.2 Two trenches were relocated due to on-site conditions:



- Trench 2 was moved 5m to the east due to the presence of trees and shortened due to the lack of room within the enclosed plot
- Trench 5 was excavated along a different alignment due to the presence of a public footpath running across the park; the trench was also split due to the unsafe nature of the underlying made ground and the lack of space needed to step out the trench

### 4.3 Trenching methodology

- 4.3.1 Trench locations were surveyed using a GPS SmartNet Rover and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All trenches were marked out prior to excavation and were 'swept' before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any underground services.
- 4.3.2 All trenches were opened with a JCB fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 4.3.3 All trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil were stockpiled separately, adjacent to the trenches from which they derived. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.3.4 All spoil excavated was scanned visually for artefacts.

### 4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 4.4.2 A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded, in appropriate trenches. All Site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 or 1:50 for plans.
- 4.4.3 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of excavated features and deposits along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the overall Site. The photographic record comprises black and white, colour images and digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.4.4 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 4.4.5 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in **Appendix 1**. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).



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## 4.5 Reinstatement

- 4.5.1 All trenches, on agreement with the Archaeological Advisor for GLAAS, were backfilled following completion of the archaeological recording and necessary monitoring.
- 4.5.2 Trenches were backfilled with excavated spoil, compacted down using the machine bucket and left to level on completion.

## 4.6 Health and Safety

- 4.6.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1997, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.6.2 A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2012b), which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before groundwork commenced.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the evaluation. A tabulated summary of the trenches is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.
- 5.1.2 **Figure 1** shows the overall location of each trench, and **Figures 2 to 6** provide illustrations of the evaluation trenches with selected photographs and sections.

### 5.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within Trench 1 comprised a mixed deposit of dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick measuring 0.24m deep; this overlay a series of made ground deposits. At the north-east end of the trench a thick deposit (108) of mid red brown sandy silt with abundant brick and concrete rubble was recorded to a maximum depth of 1.6m below ground level (**Plate 2**). This deposit extended from the north-east end of the trench for 17m along the south-east side of the trench and may represent the deliberate infill of a basement. The remainder of the trench consisted of made ground deposits (**Plate 3**) containing very dark brown sandy silt with moderate degraded brick and slate (102) extending to 0.42m below ground level overlaying mid brown silty clay with brick and slate (103) measuring to a depth of 0.6m below ground level. A layer of natural gravels (104) lay beneath made ground deposit (103) which measured to a maximum depth of 0.98m below ground level. This layer of gravels sealed another natural layer of mid yellow brown sandy gravel (105). These gravels (105) were recorded at a depth of 1.6m below ground within the north-east of the trench and rose up to 0.98m below ground level towards the south-west end of the trench.



- 5.2.2 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within the trench, only features of modern date were observed including a drain at the north-east end of the trench and square cut features (106 and 109) containing modern debris and cut from high up.

### 5.3 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 5.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within Trench 2 comprised a mixed deposit of dark grey brown clayey silt (201) with brick fragments measuring 0.26m below ground level across the length of the trench. Beneath this levelling deposit at the very south-south-west end of the trench were a series of layers comprising very dark brown clayey silt topsoil (203) extending to 0.65m below ground level. This layer of buried topsoil sealed three separate deposits of made ground (204, 205 and 206) measuring to a maximum depth of 1.31m below ground level. Sealed by the lowest layer of made ground (206) was the natural mid yellow brown sandy clayey gravel (207).
- 5.3.2 Truncating these layers was a brick wall (208) aligned east-west and measured 0.3m wide and exceeded 1.39m deep. This below ground wall most likely represents the southern extent of the basements associated with the terraced houses. To the north of this wall, and covering the remainder of the trench, was a single deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt (202) with abundant brick and concrete rubble. This made ground deposit was very loose and was most likely the deliberate infill of the basement after the terraces were demolished. A test pit was dug through this made ground layer to ascertain the depth of the natural gravels; these were observed at 2.3m below ground level (**Plate 5**).
- 5.3.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within this trench.

### 5.4 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

- 5.4.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within Trench 3 comprised a mixed deposit of mid grey brown clayey silt (301) with brick fragments extending to 0.23m below ground level across the majority of the trench. Beneath this levelling deposit was a thick made ground deposit of dark grey brown clayey silt (303) extending to 1.2m below ground level and sealing the natural mid orange brown sandy gravels (308).
- 5.4.2 At the north-east end of the trench was an east-west aligned brick wall (305) recorded along the north-west edge of the trench only. This wall measured 0.3m wide by 0.6m deep and abutted two made ground layers to the north (306 and 307). These two made ground layers contained a high concentration of crushed brick suggesting that these are demolition layers associated with the terraced houses.
- 5.4.3 Towards the south-west end of the trench was wall (304) which was observed along the base of the trench (**Plate 8**) suggesting that it may represent the floor of a basement. The made ground layer (302) above was



very loose and friable suggesting that it was the deliberate infill of the basement after the terraced houses had been demolished.

- 5.4.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within the trench.

## 5.5 Trench 4 (Figure 5)

- 5.5.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within Trench 4 comprised dark brown clayey silt topsoil (401) which measured down to 0.19m below ground level across the length of trench. Sealed by the topsoil were a series of made ground deposits (402, 403, 404, 405 and 406) measuring down to a maximum depth of 1.23m below ground level and overlaying the natural mid orange brown sandy clay (407).

- 5.5.2 Truncating the lower made ground layers (404 and 405) was the eastern half of a circular stone-lined feature (408) which retained three separate fills (410, 411 and 412) and measured 1.29m wide and >0.72m deep. The characteristics of this structure are indicative of a soak-away.

- 5.5.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within the trench.

## 5.6 Trench 5 (Figure 6)

- 5.6.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within Trench 5 comprised mid brown silt topsoil (501) measuring to 0.24m below ground level and overlaying a layer of made ground comprising mid grey brown clayey silt (502) measuring to a maximum depth of 0.92m across the length of the trench. Within the north-western half of the trench a second layer of made ground consisting of crushed red brick (505) sealed the natural mottled light orange brown sandy clay (504) at 1.4m below ground level.

- 5.6.2 Towards the centre of the trench, made ground layer (505) was truncated by a northeast-southwest aligned wall (507) which turned south-eastwards. This brick wall was situated at 0.92m below ground level and extended to a depth of 1.7m below ground level where it lay above a concrete floor. The characteristics of this structure suggest that it was the north-western extent of a basement associated with the terraced houses. Contained within this walled area was a thick deposit of loose bricks and concrete rubble (503) which appears to be a deliberate infill of the basement after the terraces were demolished. A test pit was excavated through made ground layer (503) to ascertain the depth of the natural clay (504); this was recorded at 2.16m below ground level (**Plate 11**).

- 5.6.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded within this trench.



## **6 FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 No artefactual evidence was recovered from the evaluation trenches or the excavated spoil. All modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has confirmed the absence of archaeological features and deposits pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The locations of the basements associated with the terraced houses have been identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 5 along with a soak-away to the north of the eastern row of demolished terraces in Trench 4. It was also evident that these basements and other modern features had greatly truncated the natural sandy clay in all five trenches.

- 8.1.2 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of phase one of the specifications. The model of archaeological potential across this part of the Site has been tested and refined and no areas of archaeological potential have been identified.

## **9 ARCHIVE**

### **9.1 Preparation and deposition**

- 9.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the Museum of London.

### **9.2 The archive**

- 9.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the archaeological works have been compiled into a stable fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2.2 The contents of the project archive, comprises two A4 ring-bound file containing the following:



- 5 Trench Record Sheets
- 4 A3 Drawings and 1 A4 Drawing, including 1 Graphics Registers
- 7 Photographic Record Sheets
- Day Book
- A copy of the WSI
- A copy of this Evaluation Report

9.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office under the Museum of London site code **SAG12**. The project archive will be deposited with the Museum of London.

9.2.4 Details of the Site, including a copy of this report, will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

### **9.3 Copyright**

9.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

### **9.4 Security Copy**

9.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum of London, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.





## 10 REFERENCES

### ***Bibliographical References***

English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects. London

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

SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

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Wessex Archaeology 2012a *St Agnes Place, Kennington Park Extension, London Borough of Lambeth. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Ref: 85581

Wessex Archaeology 2012b *St Agnes Place, Kennington Park Extension, London Borough of Lambeth. Archaeological Evaluation: Method Statement and Health and Safety Risk Assessment*.

Wessex Archaeology 2010 *St Agnes Place Site 1, Kennington Park Extension, London Borough of Lambeth. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Ref: 75580.01



## APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated  
CBM – ceramic building material

Trench 1	Dimensions :	30m x 1.7m x 1.7m		
	Land use:	Scrubland		
	Coordinates:	E531463.603 N177565.537, 2.714m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
101	Made ground – levelling layer	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick	0.00-0.24m	
102	Made ground	Very dark brown sandy silt with moderate degraded brick, slate, charcoal and small sub-angular stones	0.24-0.42m	
103	Made ground	Mid brown silty clay with occasional brick and slate	0.42-0.6m	
104	Natural - redeposited	Light yellow brown sandy gravel with common small sub-rounded flints	0.6-0.98m	
105	Natural	Mid yellow brown sandy gravels with patches of abundant small sub-rounded flints	0.98m+	
106	Cut of modern feature	Rectangular shape in plan with vertical edges	1.96m x 0.44m+ x 0.52m+	
107	Fill of 106	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional CBM, slate and charcoal	0.52m+ deep	
108	Made ground – at NE end of trench only	Mid red brown sandy silt with abundant brick and concrete rubble	0.2-1.6m	
109	Cut of modern feature	Rectangular shape in plan with vertical edges	2.45m x 0.46m+ x 0.45m+	
110	Fill of 109	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional CBM, slate and charcoal	0.45m+ deep	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	30m x 1.7m x 2.3m		
	Land use:	Scrubland		
	Coordinates:	E531456.65 N177528.863, 3.316m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
201	Made ground – levelling layer	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional brick	0.00-0.26m	
202	Made ground – deliberate backfill of basement 209	Mid grey brown sandy silt with abundant brick and concrete rubble, occasional metal and plastic	0.2-2.3m	
203	Buried Topsoil	Very dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	0.26-0.65m	
204	Made ground	Mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-rounded pebbles and occasional CBM	0.65-0.83m	
205	Made ground	Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate CBM and small sub-rounded pebbles	0.83-0.98m	
206	Made ground	Mid orange brown silty sandy clay with degraded brick along the lower horizon	0.98-1.31m	
207	Natural	Mid yellow brown sandy clayey gravels	1.31m+	
208	Structure – basement wall of 209	Red and yellow stock bricks with mid brown yellow sand mortar, regular courses, header	0.3m x 1.39m+	
209	Cut of basement wall	E-W aligned linear with vertical edges	0.3m x 1.39m+	



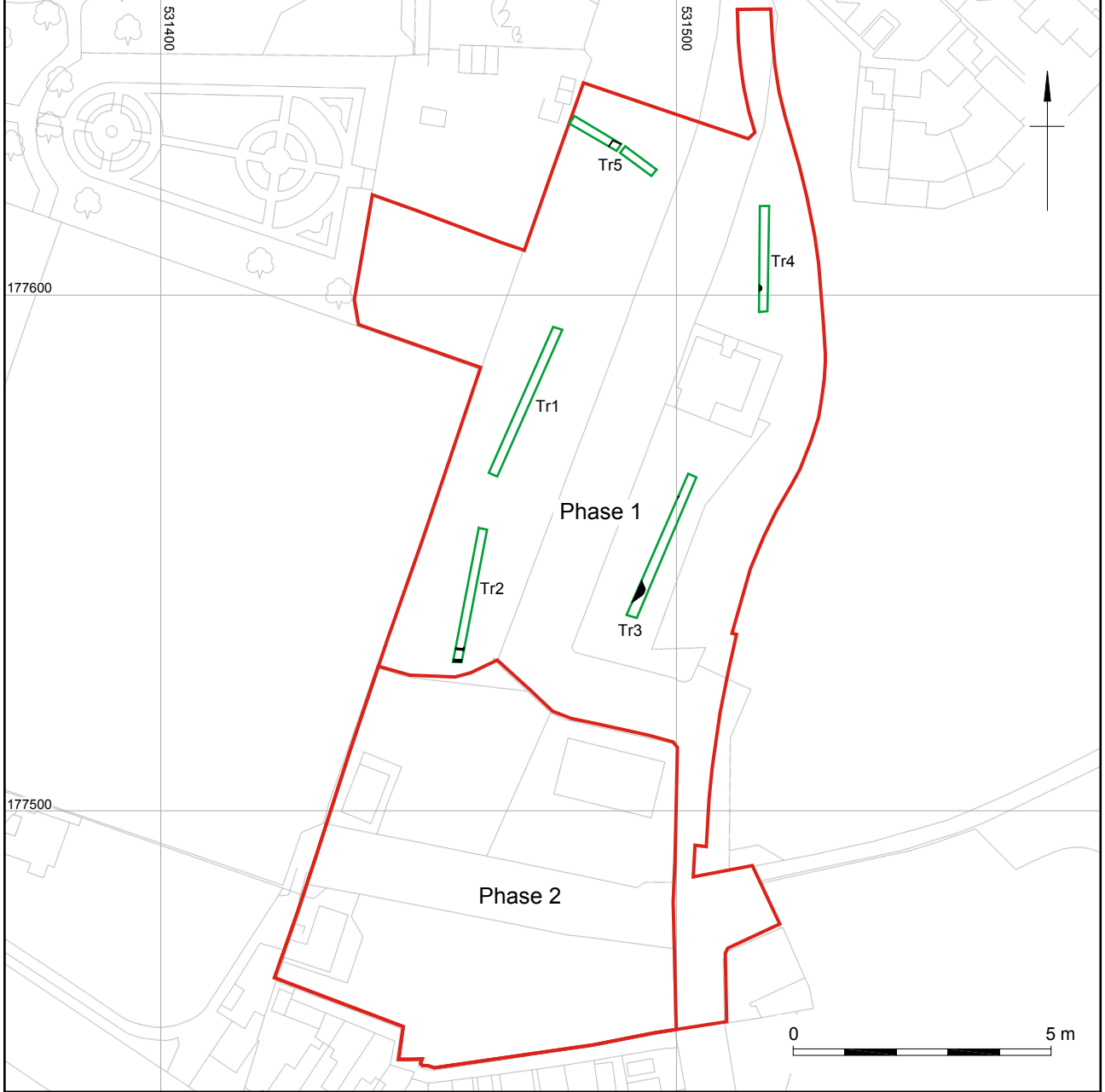
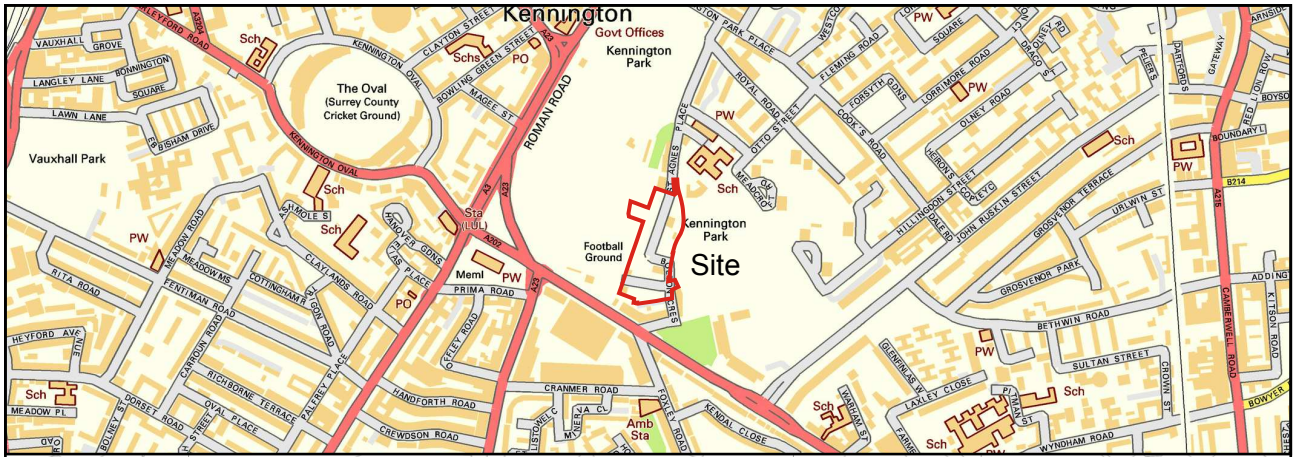
<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	30m x 1.7m x 1.6m	
	<b>Land use:</b>	Scrubland	
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	E531490.318 N177537.979, 3.356m aOD	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
301	Made ground – levelling layer	Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional brick and sub-angular stone	0.00-0.23m
302	Made ground – deliberate backfill of basement 309	Light orange brown sandy silt with abundant brick and concrete rubble	0.23-1.2m+
303	Made ground	Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate CBM, metal, wood and small sub-angular stone	0.23-1.2m
304	Structure – basement wall of 309	Red and yellow stock bricks with mid brown yellow sand mortar, regular courses, header	0.6 x 0.2m
305	Structure – wall within 310	Red and yellow stock bricks with mid brown yellow sand mortar, regular courses, header	0.3 x 0.6m
306	Made ground – fill of 310	Dark red brown sandy silt with abundant degraded brick inclusions	0.9-1.6m+
307	Made ground – fill of 310	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional brick and patches of builders sand	0.00-0.9m
308	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy gravels	1.2m+
309	Cut of basement wall	Eastern corner observed in plan with vertical edges	7.35+ x 1.4+ x 0.97m+
310	Cut of wall	E-W aligned with vertical edges and a flat base	0.3 x 0.6m
311	Cut of modern feature	Rectangular shape in plan with vertical edges	3.23m x 0.58m+ x 0.97m+ deep
312	Cut of modern feature	Rectangular shape in plan with vertical edges	3.34m x 0.58m+ x 0.97m+ deep
313	Made ground – fill of 311	Dark red brown sandy silt with abundant degraded brick inclusions	0.97m+ deep
314	Made ground – fill of 312	Dark red brown sandy silt with abundant degraded brick inclusions	0.97m+ deep

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	20m x 1.7m x 1.4m	
	<b>Land use:</b>	Parkland	
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	E531515.989 N177596.724, 3.373m aOD	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
401	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt	0.00-0.19m
402	Made ground	Dark black brown clayey silt with moderate brick, metal and small sub-angular stones	0.19-0.4m
403	Made ground	Mid grey sandy silt with abundant brick and concrete rubble	0.4-0.65m
404	Made ground	Dark red brown sandy clay with common degraded brick and charcoal lenses	0.65-0.8m
405	Made ground	Mid red brown sandy clay with abundant degraded brick and occasional small stones	0.8-1.23m
406	Made ground – at N end of trench	Mid green brown silty clay with occasional brick	0.9-1.2m
407	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional patches of flint gravels	1.23m+
408	Structure – wall of soak away 409	Unbonded red bricks	0.1m x 0.72m+
409	Cut of soak away	Circular in plan with vertical edges	1.29m x 0.53m+ x



			0.72m+
410	Fill of 409 – deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with common CBM and brick, occasional drain pipe and moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	1.13 x 0.42m
411	Fill of 409 – deliberate backfill	Light orange brown clayey silt with moderate mortar inclusions	1.05 x 0.25m
412	Fill of 409 – deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones and mortar flecks	1.05 x 0.05m+

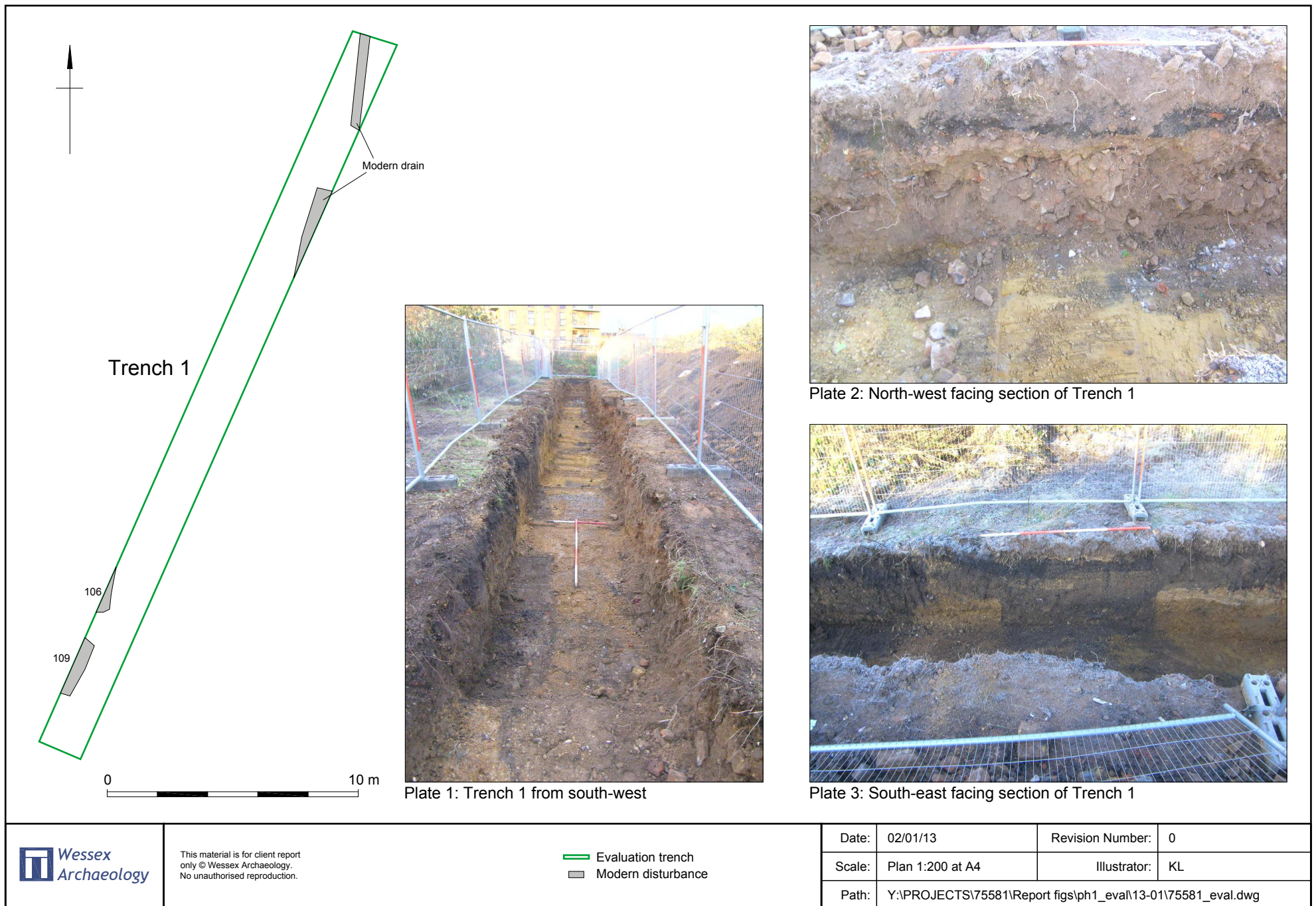
<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	20m x 1.7m x 2.85m	
	<b>Land use:</b>	Parkland	
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	E531495.123 N177623.123, 3.35m aOD	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
501	Topsoil	Mid brown firm silt	0.00-0.24m
502	Made ground	Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional brick and small sub-rounded stone	0.24-0.92m
503	Made ground – deliberate backfill of basement 506	Light brown gritty sandy silt with abundant brick, concrete rubble, metal and plastic	0.92-2.16m
504	Natural	Mottled light orange brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded flint pebbles	2.16m+
505	Made ground	Crushed red brick	0.92-1.4m
506	Cut of basement wall	Square shape in plan with vertical edges	1.88+ x 1.58+ x 0.78m+
507	Structure – wall of basement 506	Red stock bricks with yellow sandy mortar, regular courses with 2 headers, cement coating on internal face	0.2 x 0.78m+



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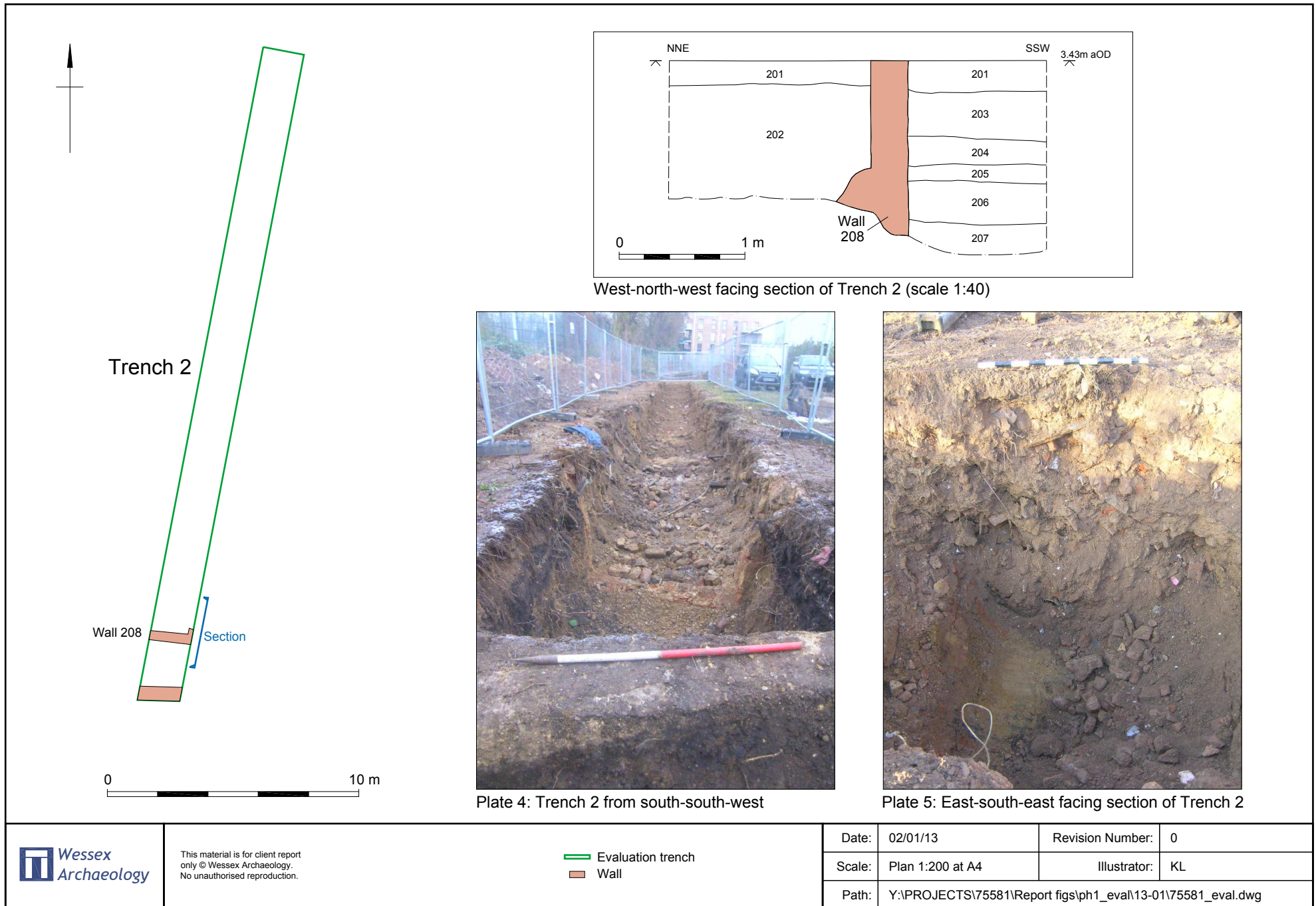
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



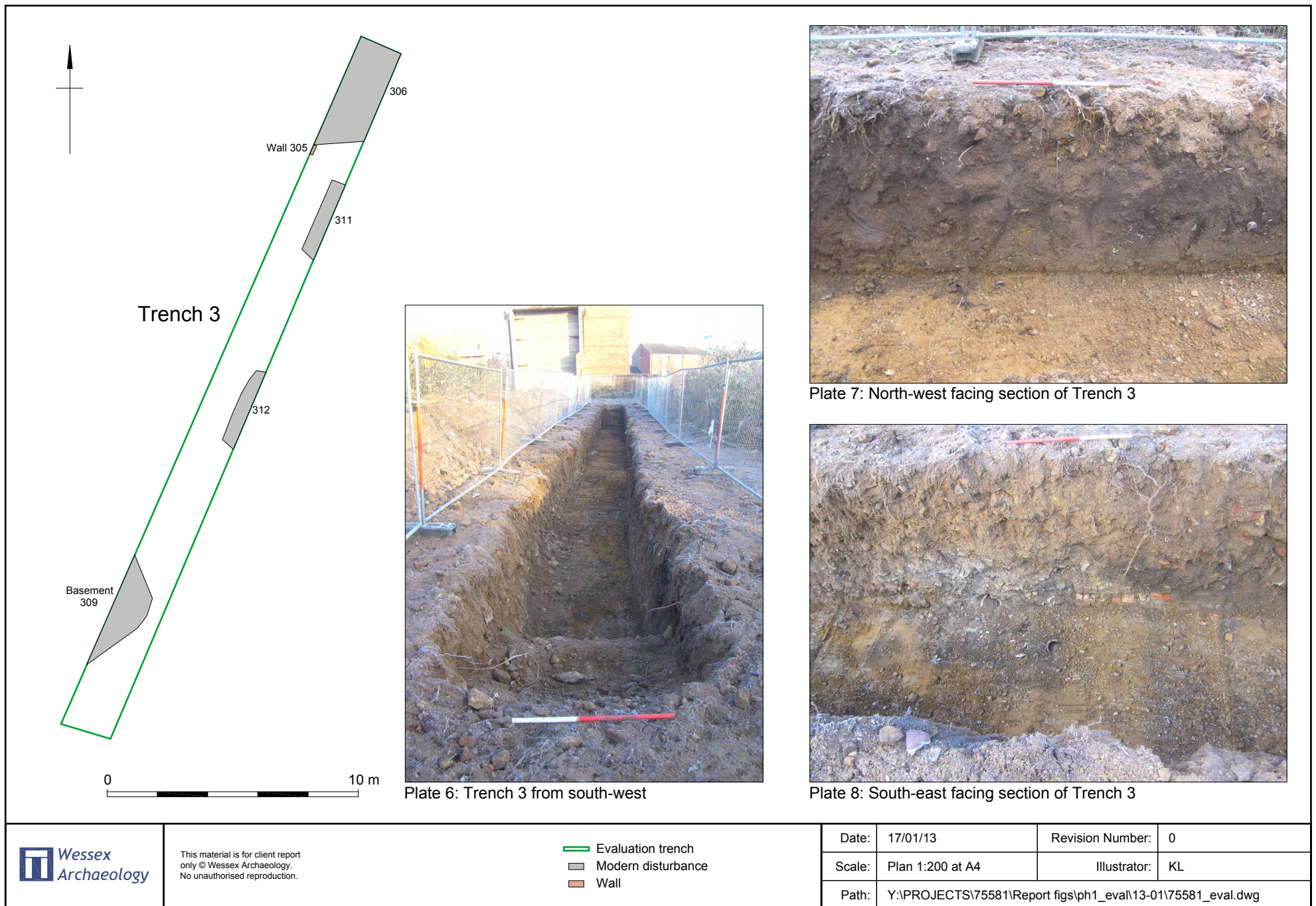
Trench 1: plan and photographs

Figure 2



Trench 2: plan, section and photographs

Figure 2



Trench 3: plan and photographs

Figure 4

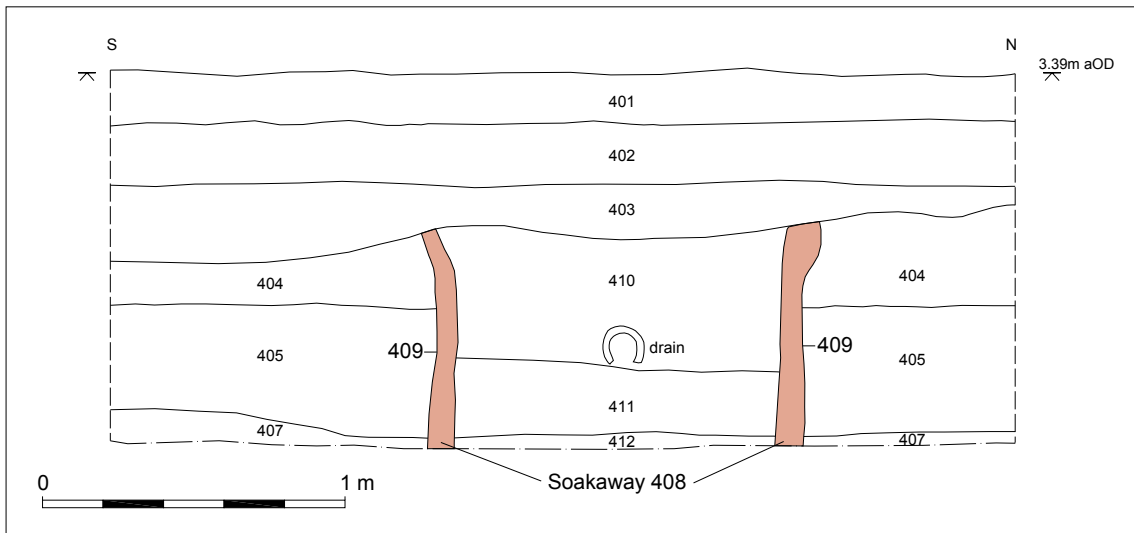




Trench 4



Plate 9: Trench 4 from south



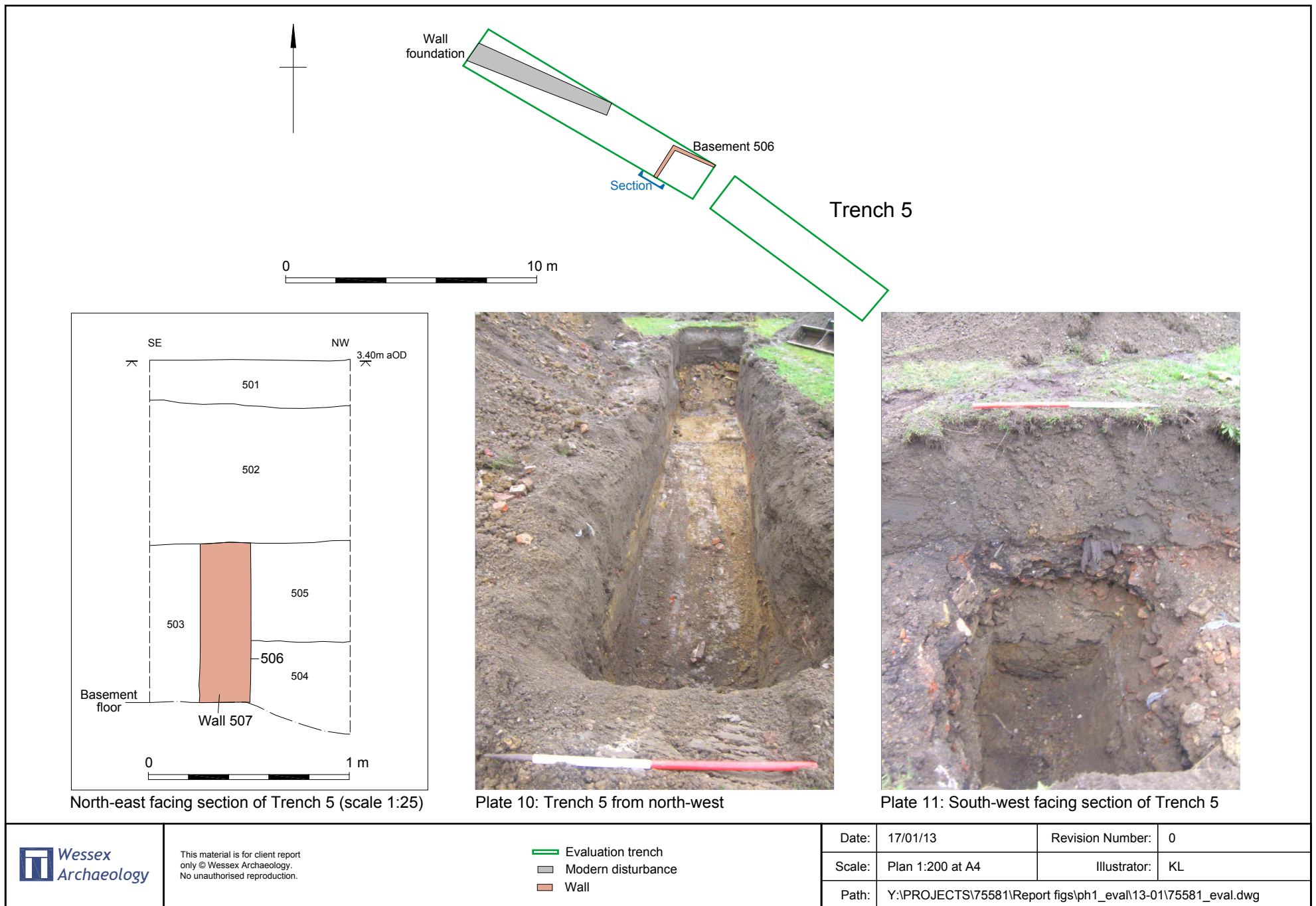
East facing section of Trench 4 (scale 1:25)

- Evaluation trench
- Modern disturbance
- Wall



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Trench 5: plan, section and photographs

Figure 6



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



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