

**90 VARCOE ROAD,
LONDON SE16 3DG**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

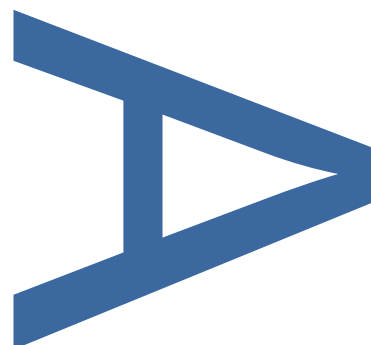
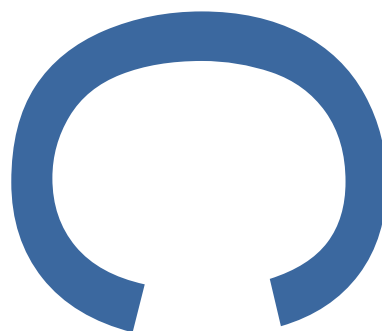
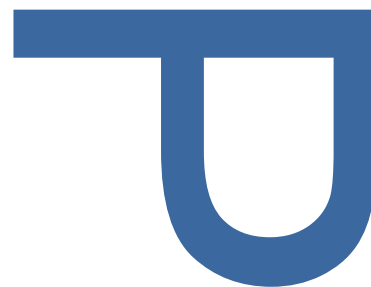
SITE CODE: VAR16

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

PLANNING REF: 15/AP/3985

PCA REPORT NO: R12495

MAY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

90 VARCOE ROAD, LONDON SE16 3DG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Report Number	R12495

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90 VARCOE ROAD, LONDON, SE16 3DG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: VAR16

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference Number: 15/AP/3985

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 35149 78024

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May 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 90 Varcoe Road, Southwark, SE16 3DG. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 35149 78024.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Mayo 2016), an archaeological evaluation was conducted between the 9th and 11th May 2016 in advance of the construction of a block of flats. The investigation comprised two archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 & 2).
- 1.3 The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was a levelling layer and a wall foundation associated with the construction of a terraced house in the early 1890s. After suffering bomb damage in the Second World War the terrace was re-developed in the 1950s with the construction of the recently demolished detached house.
- 1.4 No significant archaeology pre-dating the 19th century was found during the work. The 19th century development at the site has been proven to have caused severe local truncation to the archaeological horizon; this could be seen to have truncated the surface of a natural peat deposit which was observed atop the natural gravel terrace, such that only 0.20m of peat lay directly below modern made ground.
- 1.5 Given the absence of archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for this planning condition.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 90 Varcoe Road, Southwark, SE16 3DG between 9th and 11th May 2016. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 35149 78024 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is a rectangular plot situated to the south of Varcoe Road. To the east lies Ilderton Primary School, to the west is Gerards Close and to the south are industrial units.
- 2.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Guy Seddon and the project management of Chris Mayo. This report was written by Guy Seddon. The archaeological work was commissioned by Alpha Estates (London) Ltd.
- 2.4 The evaluation comprised of two trenches (Figure 2); these were each meant to measure 2m by 2m in plan, Trench 1 being sited to the south of the site with Trench 2 slightly further north. However due to the presence of a significant amount of asbestos sheeting, Trench 1 was abandoned and Trench 2 was increased in size to compensate.
- 2.5 The site was assigned the unique site code VAR16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 PCA prepared a desk-based assessment for the site (Taylor 2015) to accompany the planning submission. That report stated that the site is located within the Bermondsey Lake Archaeological Priority Zone, and therefore on the edge of a larger Mesolithic wetland with associated prehistoric archaeological potential. The site is also located immediately to the north of the Old Kent Road Archaeological Priority Zone, which follows the line of a major Roman road, Watling Street, constructed along the edge of the high ground in the mid 1st century AD. There is also some potential for peripheral Roman activity associated with agricultural activity which is likely to have bordered the road in the hinterland of *Londinium*.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 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.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

214. *For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to*

relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. *In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

3.2 The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English heritage, natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting,

enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 This 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 Policy 3.19:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified on the Proposals Map, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment 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.

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.

3.3.2 Additional policy statements regarding the protection of buried archaeological heritage are also covered in the Southwark Unitary Development Plan:

Draft Southwark Plan (2002)

Policy 3.7 – Archaeology

“Planning applications affecting sites of archaeological potential shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.

Development proposals will be required to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard scheduled

ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, provide for the permanent display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

The local planning authority will ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites and publication of the results by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor, as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

Further information is contained in the Archaeology SPG.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence for prehistoric communities 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 the Borough, 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.

PPG 16 requires Council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.”

Current UDP Policy (1995)

Policy E.5.1

“The Council will seek to conserve and protect the Borough’s archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historical development. The policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance, where ancient remains are threatened by development.

i. The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application;

ii. Where there are likely to be important remains on a site, which may merit preservation in situ, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application;

iii. Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by redesigning the proposed development and by foundation modification;

iv. Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment, i.e. preservation by record;

v. Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to commencement of any work.

Reason

To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 The site is located within the eastern part of the London Borough of Southwark's 'Archaeological Priority Zone: Bermondsey Lake' (DLO35764). A number of additional Archaeological Priority Zones are located nearby and comprise: 'Thames Alluvial Floodplain' (DLO35839) to the north-east; 'Thames and Ravensbourne Terrace Gravels' (DLO35840) and 'Watling Street and the 'Deep-Ford'' (DLO35841) to the south-east; and 'Old Kent Road' (DLO35767) and the 'London to Lewes Road' (DLO35762) to the south and south-west.

3.4.2 A Registered Park (DLO35341) is located to the west of the site at the junction of Verney Road and Bramcote Road, whilst a number of 'Listed Buildings' are defined within the study area. There are however no Registered Parks or Listed Buildings located on the study site itself or within its immediate vicinity. In addition, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Conservation Areas are to be found on the study site or within the study area as a whole.

3.5 Site Specific Planning Background

3.5.1 The client has received planning permission from the London Borough of Southwark (LBS) for the redevelopment of the site under application number 15/AP/3985. The client's planning submission included a desk-based assessment prepared by PCA (Taylor 2015) which set-out the archaeological and historical background to the site. The planning permission includes three pre-commencement archaeological conditions, as follows:

4 Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and

Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

5 Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

In order that the applicants supply the necessary archaeological information to ensure suitable mitigation measures and/or foundation design proposals be presented in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

6 Before any work hereby authorised begins, excluding demolition, a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and all ground works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the development shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with any such approval given.

Reason

In order that details of the foundations, ground works and all below ground impacts of the proposed development are detailed and accord with the programme of archaeological mitigation works to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record and in situ in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 – Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 3.5.2 Condition 6 is to be satisfied by the client and their architect by the provision of a detailed scheme. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) was commissioned to undertake works in accordance with conditions 4 and 5.
- 3.5.3 In order to deal with condition 5, PCA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) which was approved by the LBS.
- 3.5.4 The necessity for works to deal with condition 4 was dependent upon the results of the evaluation herein reported. As stated in this report (Chapter 8), PCA does not consider that any mitigation works are appropriate.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The background cited below was obtained from the site-specific desk-based appraisal prepared PCA for the site (Taylor 2015).

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The geological sequence in the area is represented by fluvial sand and gravel associated with the Shepperton gravel terrace, with possible Late Glacial tributary channels also in evidence.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located approximately 2.8km to the south of the River Thames and sits on flat ground at a height of approximately 1.7m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background cited below was obtained from the site-specific desk-based appraisal prepared PCA for the site (Taylor 2015).

- 5.1 During the prehistoric periods the area of land to the south of the River Thames, in the Bermondsey and Southwark area, was typified as a series of variably sized, sandy islands separated by a network of channels. Archaeological investigations within the near vicinity of the site have produced plentiful evidence for the use of the landscape during the Bronze Age period and in particular a Bronze Age timber trackway and peat deposits have been encountered. Elsewhere in the search area, an assemblage of Middle Palaeolithic mammalian fossils have been found close to the Old Kent Road, whilst post-glacial streams and Mesolithic-Bronze Age peat deposits have been encountered beneath land to the east of the study site. As a consequence, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric periods is considered to be high.
- 5.2 Watling Street, the Roman Road connecting Southwark to Reculver via Greenwich is broadly located on a comparable course and alignment to the modern Old Kent Road. However, there no evidence to suggest a concentration of Roman activity existed within the search area and it is probable that the wider landscape within the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) search area, inclusive of the study site, was largely unused throughout this era. As a consequence of these findings the archaeological potential of the site during the Roman period can be considered to be low.
- 5.3 The GLHER search produced a general dearth of evidence to suggest that the area was used during the post-Roman/Saxon periods. There is suggestion that a medieval manor house may have existed to the south-west of study site during the medieval period, however no further details pertaining to the building were found. It is probable that the general area was largely undeveloped, perhaps agricultural, at these times and as a consequence the archaeological potential for the Post-Roman/Saxon and medieval periods is considered to be low.
- 5.4 Cartographic sources indicate that the site occupied part of a field for much of the post-medieval period, only being shown as developed during the final decade of the 19th century. There is a possibility that evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity and late 19th century structural development may exist and as a consequence the archaeological potential for the post-medieval period is considered to be moderate.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the London Borough of Southwark, Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The proposed methodology of the archaeological evaluation was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016), approved by the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.3 The buildings were demolished on site in advance of the archaeological works, however no excavation took place until PCA's attendance at site.
- 6.4 The excavation of all trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator. Once the concrete slab was removed, the mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded a safe distance from the edges of the trench. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.
- 6.5 Trench 1 was abandoned almost immediately due to the substantial presence of broken asbestos sheeting. To counter this Trench 2 was expanded in size. The trenches as excavated had the following dimensions:

Trench 1	1.2m by 1.0m by 0.50m deep
Trench 2	5.8m by 2.6m by 1.71m deep

- 6.6 Excavation continued until the natural sandy gravels were exposed. Once the surface of the gravels began to appear machining was stopped and subsequent investigation was carried out by hand. Representative sections and plans were and drawn. The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation, comprising digital photographs.
- 6.8 A site TBM was established with a value of 1.78m OD. This was brought in from a benchmark located on the nursery associated with Ilderton Primary School, which had a value of 0.84m OD. The trenches were located using triangulation from known points on the site boundary.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artifacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code VAR16.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 7.1.1 Natural terrace gravel was exposed at levels between -0.30m OD and -0.38m OD in Trench 2 (context [5]).
- 7.1.2 Overlying the gravels was a band of peat [4], 0.20m thick at +0.04m OD, which was sealed in turn by a 0.30m thick alluvial layer of mid brownish yellow, silty clay [3] which had been horizontally truncated (in the 19th century) to a height of +0.26m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

- 7.2.1 The alluvium was overlain by a firmly compacted, mid brownish grey sandy silt [2], 0.32m thick, which had frequent inclusions of small ceramic building material (CBM) and chalk fragments and occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones at 0.42m OD. The layer has been interpreted as a late Victorian levelling layer, associated with the construction of the terrace houses at the end of the 19th century.
- 7.2.2 Overlying layer [2] was the remnants of a wall foundation [1] that was constructed from machine pressed and frogged yellow bricks dating to 1850 -1900. The foundation was truncated to the north by a footing associated with the 1950s development of the site and to the south by mid-20th century activity. The remaining section of wall measured 1.88m N-S by 0.60m high from an upper level of +1.04m OD. It was interpreted as a foundation of the terrace house which stood on the site by the 1890s.
- 7.2.3 The foundation was sealed by 20th century made ground which was in turn was overlain by the concrete of the current land-surface.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation.

To determine the palaeotopography of the site.

8.1.2 The archaeological evaluation has provided further evidence for the palaeotopography of the area, with the terrace gravel deposit [5] being recorded at -0.30m OD.

8.1.3 The presence of a deposit of peat [4], recorded at +0.04m OD, represents a period of semi-dry environment before the site reverted to a fluvial environment shown by the alluvially deposited clay [3].

To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric / Roman / medieval activity.

8.1.4 There was no evidence of prehistoric / Roman / medieval activity on the site.

To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

8.1.5 The late post-medieval levelling layer and foundation associated with the late 19th century development were the earliest evidence of human utilization of the study site. This reflects the increased development of this part of Southwark for houses through the 19th century and is demonstrated by the cartographic map regression (Taylor 2015, Figures 10-15).

To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.1.6 The evaluation demonstrated previous development has truncated the upper horizons at the site to at least the top of underlying marsh deposits, represented by the band of peat atop the gravel.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 Other than truncated evidence of palaeoenvironmental deposits atop the terrace gravel, no archaeology pre-dating the 19th century was found during the work. The late evidence demonstrated housebuilding at the site from the 1890s which continued through the 20th century.

8.2.2 Given the absence of archaeological remains demonstrated by this investigation, PCA considers no further work to be appropriate for this planning condition.

8.2.3 Once the project is deemed complete and this report approved by the London Borough of Southwark, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited by PCA with LAARC under site code VAR16. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

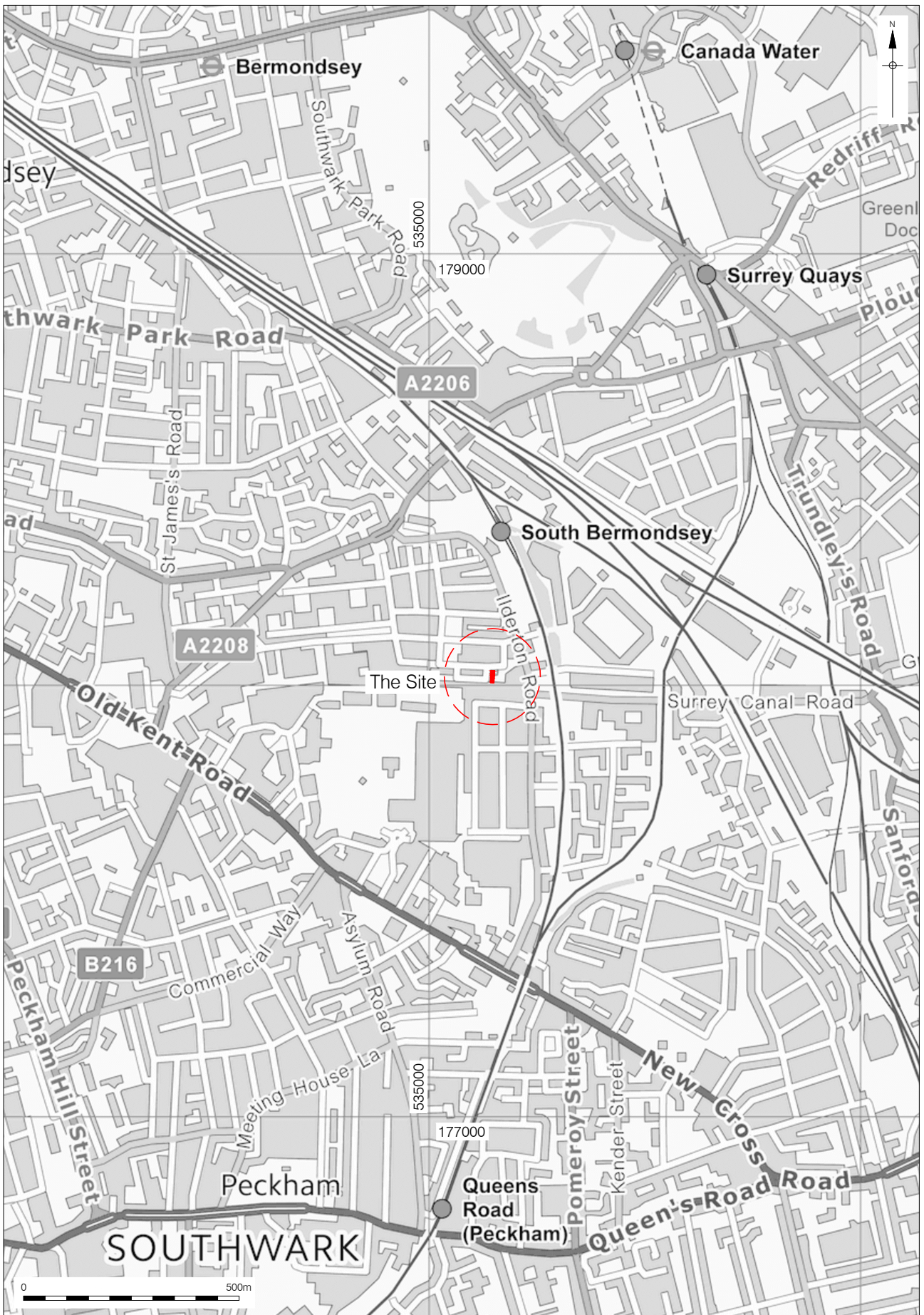
8.2.4 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to Alpha Estates (London) Ltd for commissioning the work and providing site attendances.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, Tanya Jones for her hard work during the evaluation, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations and Wayne Richards, John Joyce and Tibi Nica for help with logistics.

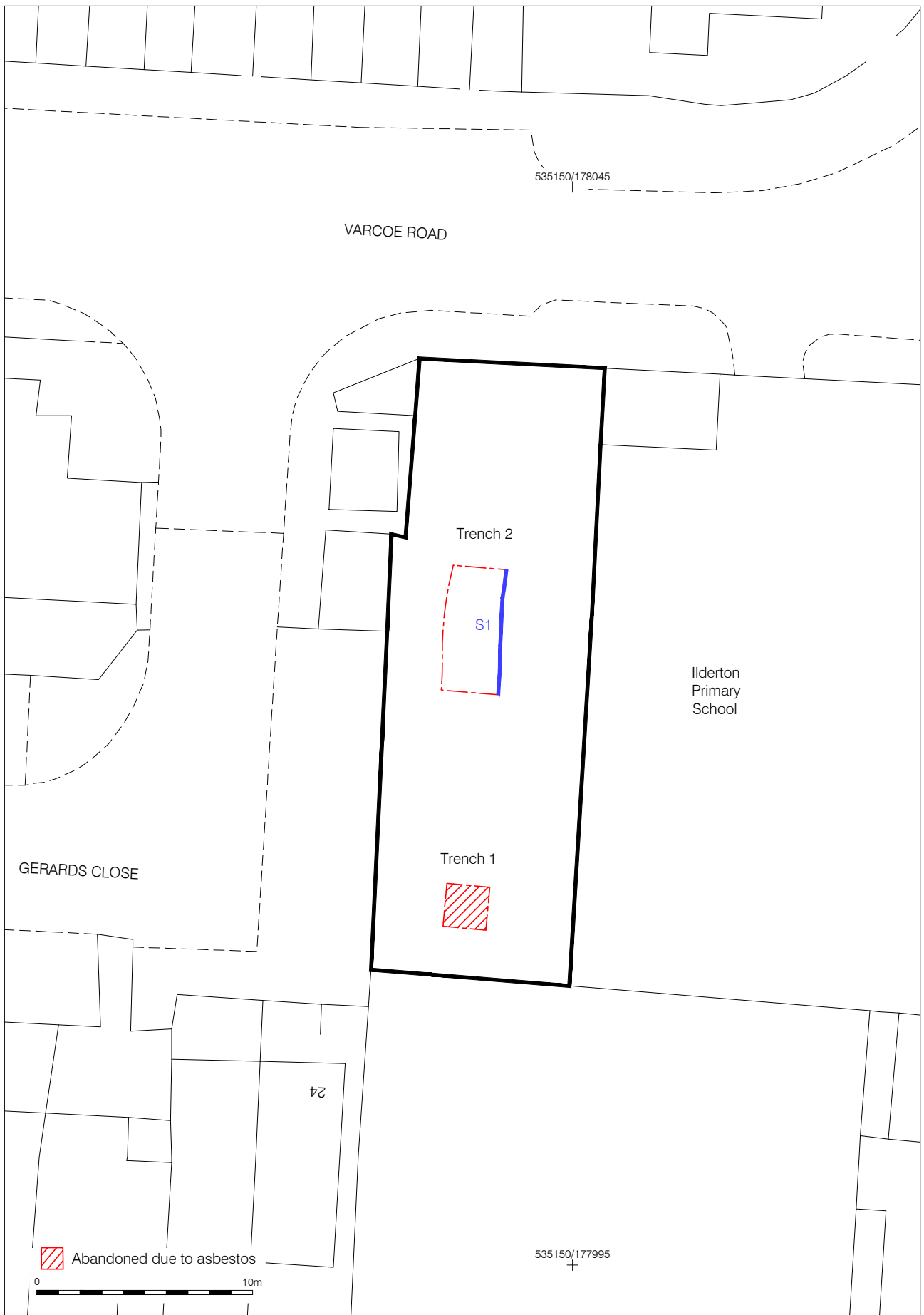
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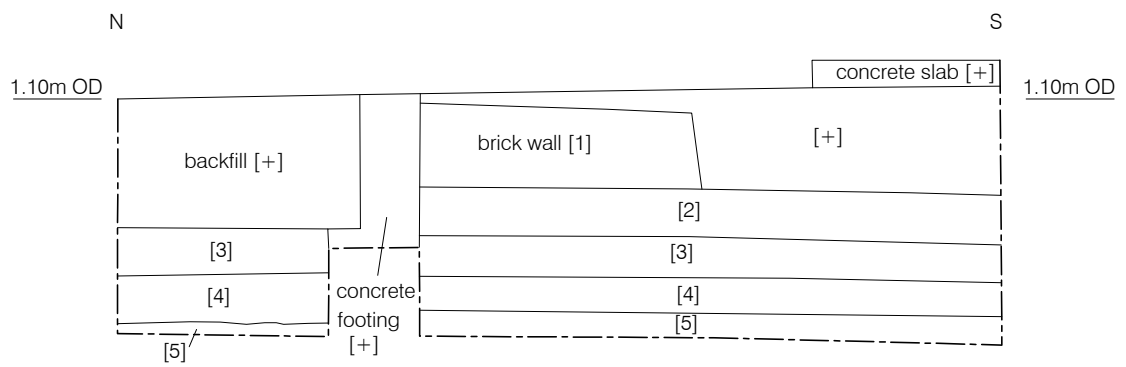
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:250 at A4



Section 1
Trench 2
West Facing

0 2m
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24/05/16 JS

Figure 3
Section 1
1:50 at A4

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 2 Looking North



Plate 2: Trench 2 Looking South

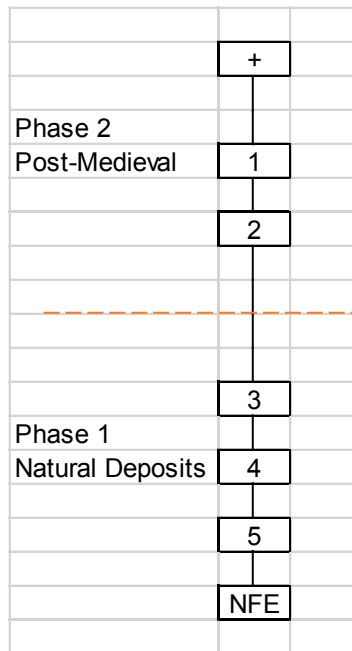


Plate 3: Trench 2, Section 1

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench	Description	Category	Phase
VAR16	1	Masonry	2	Late Victorian brick foundation. Machine pressed and frogged bricks	Foundation	2
VAR16	2	Layer	2	Firmly compacted, late Victorian levelling layer comprising freq small chunks of cbm, chalk and chalk flecks in a mid brownish grey, sandy silt matrix.	Bedding/make-up/levelling	2
VAR16	3	Layer	2	Naturally deposited alluvial material, comprising mid brownish yellow, silty clay.	Natural	1
VAR16	4	Layer	2	Firmly compacted peat.	Natural	1
VAR16	5	Layer	2	Light brownish yellow small rounded and sub - rounded stones in a sandy matrix	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-251408

Project details

Project name	90 Varcoe Road, London, SE16 3DG: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches was carried out at 90 Varcoe Rd by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The earliest deposit which can be associated with human activity on the site was a levelling layer and a wall foundation associated with the construction of a terraced house in the early 1890s. No significant archaeology pre-dating the 19th century was found during the work. The 19th century development at the site has been proven to have caused severe local truncation to the archaeological horizon; this could be seen to have truncated the surface of a natural peat deposit which was observed atop the natural gravel terrace, such that only 0.20m of peat lay directly below modern made ground.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2016 End: 11-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	VAR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/AP/3985 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 90 Varcoe Road
Postcode	SE16 3DG
Study area	261 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 35149 78024 51.484495963639 -0.053353929402 51 29 04 N 000 03 12 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.38m Max: -0.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Alpha Estates (London) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	VAR16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	VAR16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	90 Varcoe Road, London, SE16 3DG, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12495
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 client report with PCA covers

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Entered on	24 May 2016

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