

**ELMINGTON ESTATE PARCEL 3,
CAMBERWELL LONDON SE5 7HP**

**(LAND AT 30-72 LOMOND GROVE,
1-20 BROOME WAY AND 1-12
FLECKER HOUSE)**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

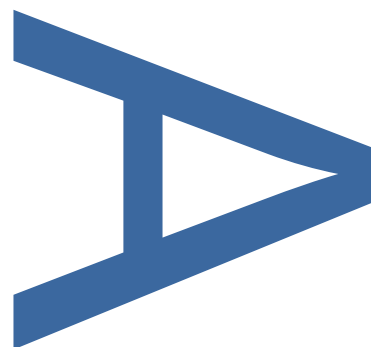
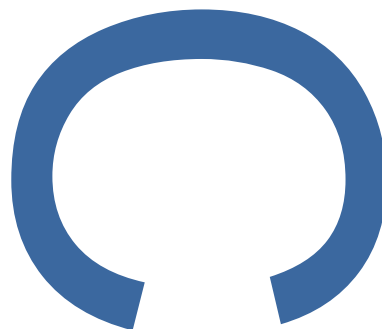
SITE CODE: LBF17

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
16/AP/5055**

PCA REPORT NO: R12885

MAY 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

ELMINGTON ESTATE, PARCEL3, CAMBERWELL, LONDON SE5 7HP
(LAND AT 30-72 LOMOND GROVE, 1-20 BROOME WAY AND 1-12 FLECKER
HOUSE)

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: LBF17

Central NGR: TQ 32568 77141

Local Planning Authority: London Borough Of Southwark

Planning Reference: 16/AP/5055

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

on behalf of: Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway)

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Elmington Estate Parcel 3, Camberwell London SE5 7HP in the London Borough of Southwark. The site was located within the London Borough of Southwark and comprised land at 30-72 Lomond Grove, 1-20 Broome Way and 1-2 Flecker House, centred at TQ 32568 77141.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2017), the fieldwork was carried out between 8th and 11th May 2017 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 Natural head deposits of the Langley Silt formation were located between 2.52m OD to the northwest of the site and 1.10m OD in the centre of the site, rising to 1.65m OD in the southeast. Underlying Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 1.13m OD to the southeast and 0.01m OD in the southwest.
- 1.4 The natural head deposits were directly overlain by a layer of 20th century made ground, with clear evidence for multiple episodes of truncation and redevelopment which had removed any archaeological horizons.
- 1.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation, commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway), was undertaken on land at Elmington Estate, Parcel 3, Camberwell in the London Borough of Southwark between 8th and 11th May 2017. The full address of the site was land at 30-72 Lomond Grove, 1-20 Broome Way and 1-12 Flecker House.
- 2.2 It was undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to its re-development.
- 2.3 The site comprised a roughly rectangular plot of land previously occupied by blocks of residential buildings. It was bounded to the north and west by Broome Way, to the east by Lomond Grove and to the south by east by Orchard Hill College. The site was centred at TQ 32568 77141.
- 2.4 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2017) detailed the methodology by which the evaluation was to be undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (2015) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (2014). The evaluation was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The project was monitored by Gillian King, Senior Planner Archaeology for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 2.5 The site was given a unique site-code LBF17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC.

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 Planning Background

3.4.1 The client has received planning permission from the London Borough of Southwark for the redevelopment of the site under application number 16/AP/5055. The planning application was supported by a desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (2016) as archaeological consultant to the client. The planning permission includes three pre-commencement archaeological conditions, as follows:

3 Before any work hereby authorised begins, 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.

4 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.

- 5** Before any work hereby authorised begins, 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.

- 3.4.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake works in accordance with condition 4 and, in accordance with that condition, prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation which was approved by the London Borough of Southwark
- 3.4.3 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the local planning authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The geological sequence in the area comprises London Clay overlain by superficial deposits comprising Harwich Beds of the Reading and Lambeth formation ('clay, mottled in part with beds of sand and shelly clay') and an area of Kempton Park Gravels ('gravel, sandy and clayey in part'). These are locally overlain by a small area of Langley Silt (defined as 'brickearth: sandy clay and silt').
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical information from the site in December 2013 revealed 0.7-1.1m of made ground, above deposits of sands and clays (CgMs Consulting 2016, Appendix 1).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site is broadly level at between 2.5m OD and 3.0m OD. No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the vicinity of the site (CgMs Consulting 2016).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological potential, as presented in the desk based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2016).
- 5.2 Almost no prehistoric finds have been recorded within 750m of the site, the sole exception being a struck flint found at 315-317 Camberwell New Road, southwest of the site.
- 5.3 Some limited Roman material has been found on the north side of Camberwell Green to the south of the site, including cut features with pottery and mortar inclusions.
- 5.4 A settlement at Camberwell is mentioned within Domesday Book, and this late Saxon centre is thought to have been located around Camberwell Green to the southwest of the site. Elsewhere, medieval origins are recorded for various landscape features in the area, including Coldharbour Lane/Camberwell Lane to the southwest, Denmark Hill to the south and Walworth Road to the north. Some limited contemporary finds have been made in the area, particularly around Camberwell Green.
- 5.5 Early maps of the area from the 18th century show the site located within open land; however by the time of the Camberwell Tithe Map (1837) some evidence of land division is visible, along with a building fronting George Street at the eastern site boundary. Further development occurs by the 1842 St Giles Camberwell Parish Map, and by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871 the site is fully developed, with large dwellings at the eastern boundary and their gardens extending to the west across the site.
- 5.6 The 2nd Edition OS Map of 1893-4 shows that a Boys School had been built across the southern part of the site.
- 5.7 The site was substantially damaged in World War II, with bomb strikes recorded at the northeast and southwest localities. The site had been cleared by the early 1950s and redeveloped with residential flats by the 1970s.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 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.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017), the evaluation aimed to address the following issues:
- To determine the palaeotopography.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 The site was subject to five evaluation trenches, all measuring 20m x 1.8m in plan.
- 6.4 All excavation of the low-grade overlying deposits was undertaken using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist. The excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.5 Following the excavation of the low-grade deposits, relevant trench faces that required examination or recording were cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools. The investigation of archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.6 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.7 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented within the PCA Site Manual (Taylor 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the London Borough of Southwark.
- 6.8 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.9 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with LAARC with site code LBF17.
- 6.10 Levels were located using dumpy level, from a TBM, located on Broome Way using a GPS, with a value of 3.29m OD. All trenches and spot-heights were established on site using a GPS system.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological evaluation consisted of natural gravels of the Harwich Beds Formation. This was observed in Trenches 3 and 5 where it was recorded as [3] and [6] accordingly, falling from a height of 1.13m OD to the southeast in Trench 5, to 0.01m OD in the southwest in Trench 3.
- 7.2 Overlying the gravels, and observed in all the trenches, were head deposits, comprising a sandy silt, (brickearth) of the Langley Silt Formation. These were recorded as layers [1], [2], [7], [4] and [5] in Trenches 1-5 respectively, and fell from a height of 2.52m OD in Trench 2 to the northwest of the site to 1.10m OD in Trench 4, located in the centre of the site, rising again to 1.65m OD in Trench 5 the southeast.
- 7.3 The head deposits were sealed by a re-worked layer of 20th century made ground that contained frequent cbm rubble, fragments of concrete and plastic, including cigarette lighters. The layer varied in thickness, from 1.56m in Trench 3 to 0.19m in Trench 2.
- 7.4 Sealing the made ground, across the entirety of the site, was a layer of hardcore crush, c. 1m thick, that forms the current day land surface at a height of c.2.5 to 3.0m OD.

8 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 8.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

To determine the palaeotopography.

- 8.2 The gravel deposits underlying the site fell from 1.13m OD in the southeast of the study site to 0.01m OD in the southwest.

- 8.3 Overlying the natural gravels were sandy silt deposits of the Langley Silt Formation, which fell from a height of 2.52m OD in the northwest of the site to 1.10m OD the centre, rising again to 1.65m OD in the southeast.

- 8.4 These levels however do not represent the true height of these deposits as they have been subjected to multiple episodes of post depositional impact within the 20th century, (see below).

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

- 8.5 No evidence of activity of these periods were observed on the study site.

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

- 8.6 No evidence of post-medieval activity was observed on the study site. The map regression evidence (CgMs Consulting2016) clearly shows that there was construction on the site from the 18th century onwards; however no evidence for this was seen due to repeated development in the later part of this period, and also the heavy bomb damage which occurred in World War II. Any archaeological evidence of the post-medieval period had been thoroughly robbed and removed from the site in the modern period.

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

- 8.7 The results of the evaluation showed that the study site had been heavily truncated through activity in the 20th century, in more than one phase of activity.

- 8.8 Elmington Estate, Parcel 3 was subject to at least one, if not two direct bomb strikes during the second world war. The 1946 Bomb Damage map shows that many of the late Victorian buildings located upon the study site were destroyed beyond repair.

- 8.9 The site would not only have suffered from the damage directly caused by the bombs, but also from their demolition and removal in the subsequent clearance, which is evident from the 1950-1 Ordnance Survey map, which shows the site cleared of any buildings whatsoever.

- 8.10 During the late 1970s – early 1980s blocks of residential building were constructed across the study site, as seen on the 1977-1981 Ordnance Survey map, which would have yet again, subjected the study site to truncation.

- 8.11 The result of these phases of truncation has effectively removed any potential archaeological horizons from the study site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The results of the evaluation show that no archaeological finds or features are present on the study site.
- 9.2 The main reason for this is probably because of serious truncation of the natural deposits during the bombing of the site during the Second World War and the subsequent episodes of grubbing out and rebuilding, effectively removing any viable archaeological horizon.
- 9.3 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 LBF17. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 9.4 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway).
- 10.2 Thanks also to Gillian King of Southwark Council for monitoring the project.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank: Chris Mayo for project managing and editing this report; Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the survey and James Heathcote and Tom Brooke for their work on site.

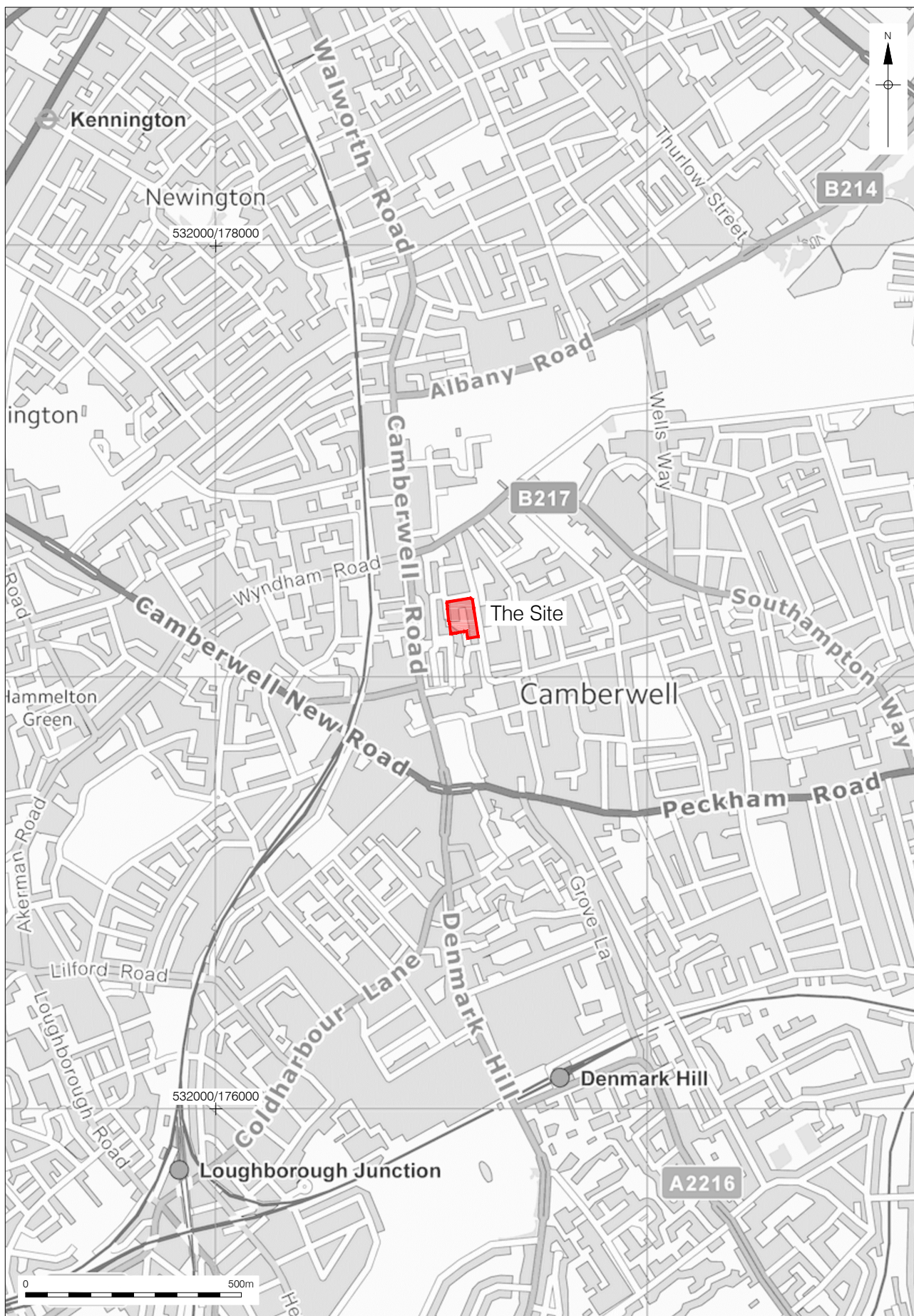
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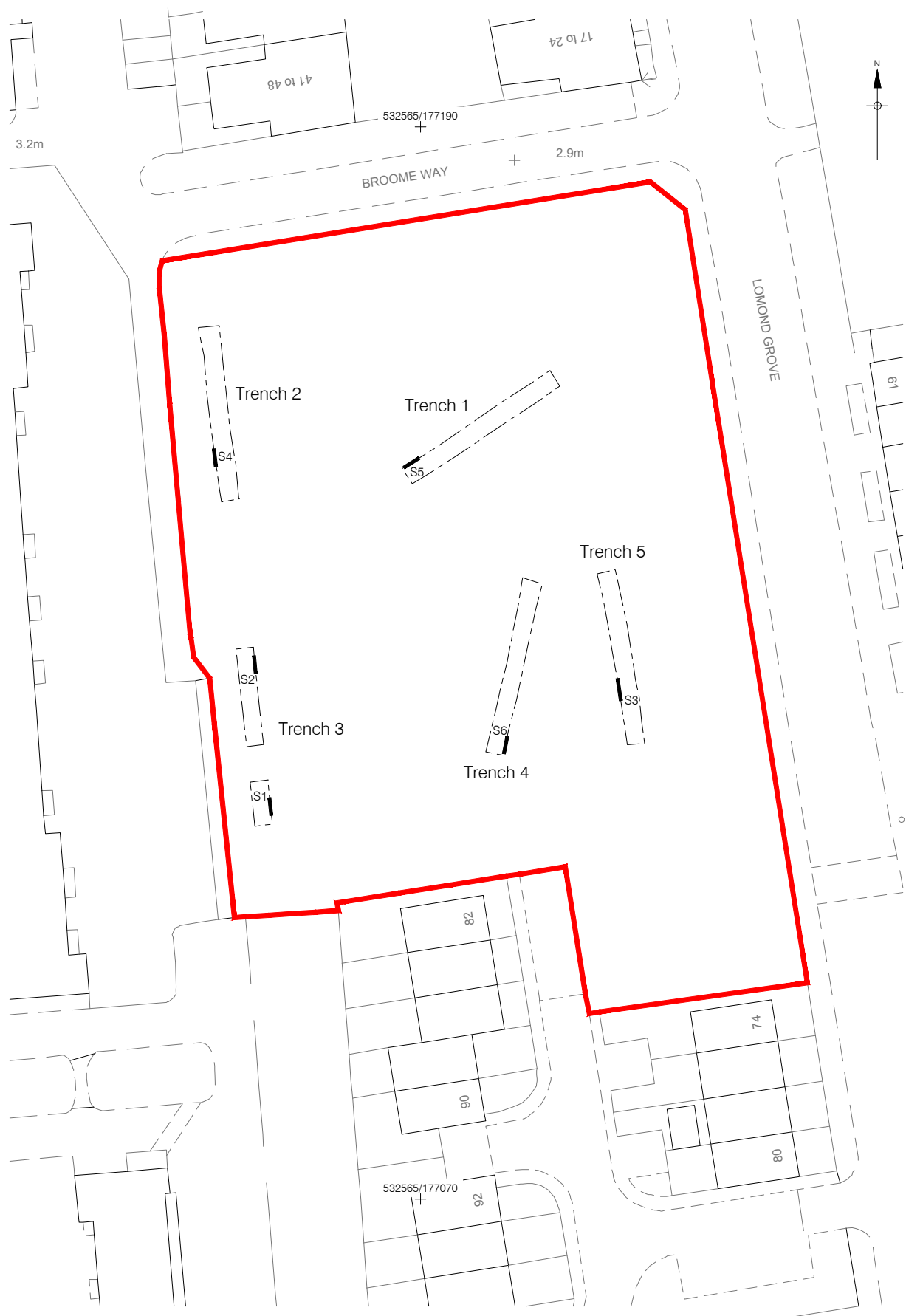


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Figure 1
Site Location
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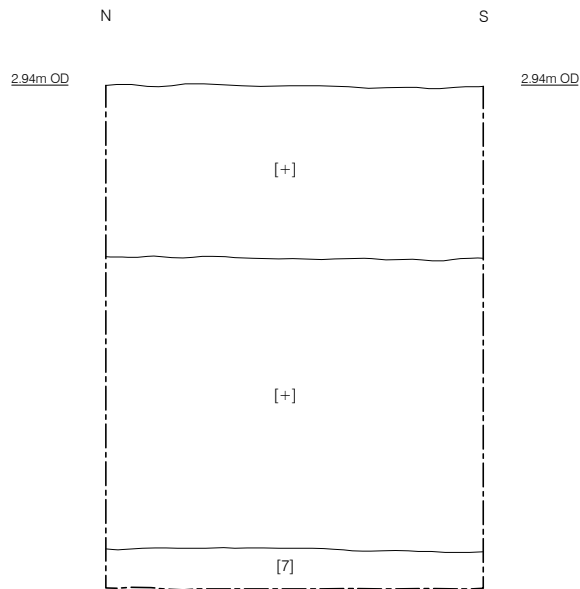
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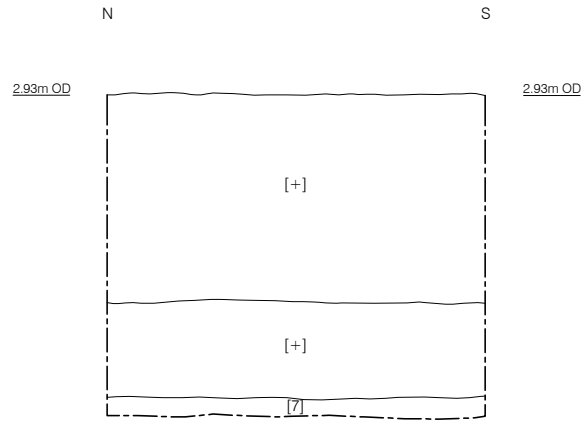
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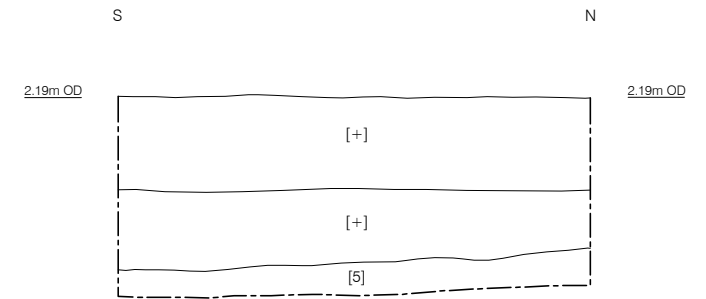
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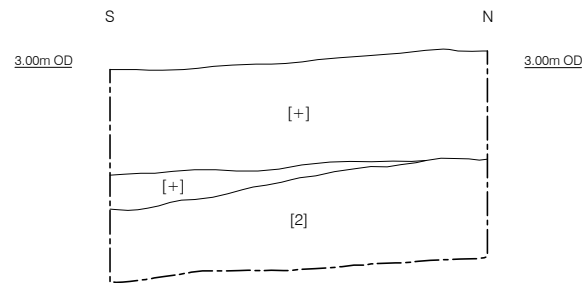
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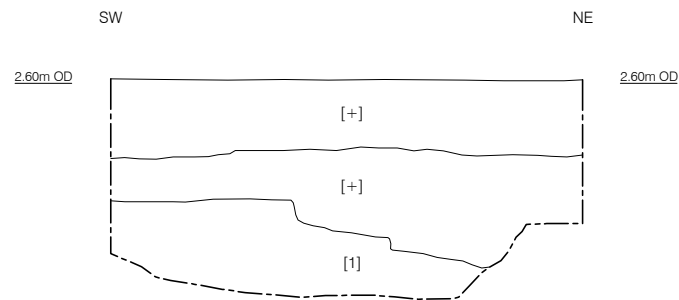
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West Facing
Trench 3



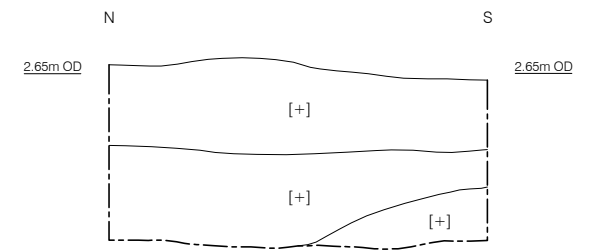
Section 3
East Facing
Trench 5



Section 4
East Facing
Trench 2



Section 5
Southeast Facing
Trench 1



Section 6
West Facing
Trench 4



PLATES:



Plate 1: Trench 1, Facing North-East



Plate 2: Section 5, Trench 1, South-East Facing



Plate 3: Trench 2, Facing North



Plate 4: Section 4, Trench 2, Facing East



Plate 5: Trench 3, Facing North



Plate 6: Section 1, Trench 3, Facing West



Plate 7: Trench 4: Facing North



Plate 8: Section 1, Trench 3, Facing West



Plate 9: Trench 5, Facing North



Plate 10: Section 3, Trench 5, Facing West

12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	CTX_equa lto	Trench	CTX_Inter pretation	CTX_Cate gory	CTX_Dept h	CTX_Leve ls_high	CTX_Leve ls_low	Phase
LBF17	7	Layer	1, 2, 4, 5	3	Natural Brickearth Deposits	Natural		1.33		LBF17-PH1
LBF17	1	Layer	2, 4,5, 7	1	Natural Brickearth Deposits	Natural	0.65	2	162	LBF17-PH1
LBF17	2	Layer	1, 4,5, 7	2	Natural Brickearth Deposits	Natural	0.52	2.52	2.24	LBF17-PH1
LBF17	3	Layer	6	3	Natural Gravels, Horizontally Truncated	Natural		0.01		LBF17-PH1
LBF17	4	Layer	1, 2,5, 7	4	Natural Brickearth Deposits	Natural		1.1		LBF17-PH1
LBF17	5	Layer	1, 2, 4, 7	5	Natural Brickearth Deposits	Natural		0.51		LBF17-PH1
LBF17	6	Layer	3	5	Natural Gravel Deposits	Natural		0.2		LBF17-PH1

14 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-285001

Project details

Project name	Elmington Estate Parcel3, Camberwell SE5 7HP: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at Elmington Estate Parcel 3 in Camberwell. Natural head deposits of the Langley Silt formation were located between 2.52m OD to the northwest of the site and 1.10m OD in the centre of the site, rising to 1.65m OD in the southeast. Underlying Kempton Park Gravels were recorded between 1.13m OD to the southeast and 0.01m OD in the southwest. The natural head deposits were directly overlain by a layer of 20th century made ground, with clear evidence for multiple episodes of truncation and redevelopment which had removed any archaeological horizons. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2017 End: 11-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LBF17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/AP/5055 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
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 CAMBERWELL AND DULWICH Elmington Estate, Parcel 3, Camberwell
Postcode	SE5 7HP
Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32568 77141 51.477172250992 -0.09083899787 51 28 37
Lat/Long Datum	N 000 05 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 1.1m Max: 2.52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
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	Bellway Homes (Thames Gateway)

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	LBF17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LBF17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Re port","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Elmington Estate, Parcel 3, Camberwell, London, SE5 7HP, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
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