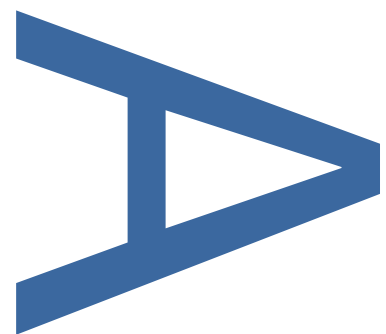
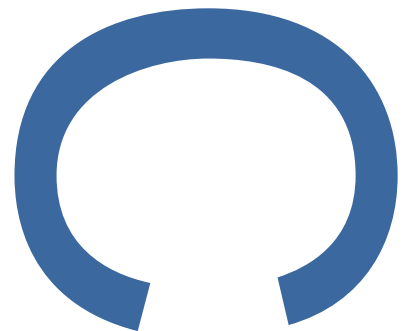


**121 – 125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
SOUTHWARK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF ON FOUR  
GEOTECHNICAL SITE  
INVESTIGATION TEST PITS**

**DECEMBER 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

121-125 Peckham High Street, LB Southwark

### Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON FORUR GEOTECHNICAL SITE  
INVESTIGATION TEST PITS

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5285	
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	06.12.2017	RD	ZP
2	07.12.2017	RD	ZP

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**121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, PECKHAM SE15 5SF**  
**LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON FOUR GEOTECHNICAL SITE**  
**INVESTIGATION TEST PITS**

---

**SITE CODE:** PHS17

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** TQ 531858 181855

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

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** 17/AP/0495

**COMMISSIONING CLIENT:** ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE

**WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY:** ELLEN GREEN, PCA

**PROJECT MANAGER:** ZBIGNIEW POZORSKI ACIFA, PCA

**VERSION:** 3.0 WITH ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE COMMENTS

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**DECEMBER 2017**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 121 – 125 Peckham High Street, Peckham SE15 5SF. The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 531858 181855.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Pozorski 2017), archaeological monitoring was conducted on the 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017 prior to the demolition of the existing two-storey retail building and the construction of a new five-storey building comprising ground floor retail with 56-bedroom hotel above, roof top plant, creation of rear service yard, and ancillary works (London Borough of Southwark Planning Ref. 17/AP/0495). The monitoring exercise comprised four geotechnical test pits (TP1 – 4). This report also incorporates the results of two boreholes (BH 1 & 2) provided by Site Analytical Services Ltd.
- 1.3 Due to the nature of the exercise, observation of the archaeological deposits was limited to the test pits/borehole arisings. Due to significant thickness and durability of the concrete floors the test pits were reduced in size and in plan did not differ much from the boreholes. Test pit 1 (TP1) was located in the south-eastern corner of the study area. It was excavated to a depth of 1.35m below ground level (BGL). Test pit 2 (TP2) was located midway along the wall delineating the northern boundary of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 1.70m BGL. Test pit 3 (TP3) was located midway along the southern edge of the site. It was excavated to a depth of 2.00m BGL. Test pit 4 (TP4) was located in the south-western corner of the site and was excavated to a depth of 1.7m.
- 1.4 The site appears to contain significant amounts of made ground consisting mainly of the demolition rubble with the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century building materials. Voids beneath the top surface and layer of possible brick structure or rubble were also detected. Those may have been remains of cellars for the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings which were demolished/destroyed.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) has undertaken an archaeological watching brief on four geotechnical site investigation test pits at 121-125 Peckham High Street, Peckham, London SE15 5SF (Figures 1 - 2). The pits were located within the site which is occupied by modern two-storey commercial building, centred at National Grid Reference TQ 531858 181855. The project was designed and managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and was commissioned by Archaeology Collective. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins of PCA.
- 2.2 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the existing two-storey retail building and the construction of a new five-storey building comprising ground floor retail with 56-bedroom hotel above, roof top plant, creation of rear service yard, and ancillary works (London Borough of Southwark Planning Ref. 17/AP/0495).
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief programme for the 4 geotechnical site investigation test pits was agreed with Gillian King, the Senior Planner Archaeology of the Southwark Council by Archaeology Collective. PCA has been instructed by Joe Abrams of Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client to follow the agreed scope of works in relation to the geotechnical test pits (email correspondence dated 21/10/2017) which comprised the monitoring of 4 geotechnical test pits excavated by the geotechnical contractor on the site. This watching brief report also includes data which was obtained by the geotechnical contractor (Site Analytical Services Ltd.) from two boreholes during the geotechnical survey within the site.
- 2.4 The site lies within the Peckham Village Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by Southwark Council. This Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) relates to the Saxon, medieval and later village of Peckham.
- 2.5 The primary objective of the watching brief was to e to preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the four geotechnical test pits. The other aims and objectives for the project were as follows:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains in the test pits and the extent of modern truncation, if applicable.
  - To establish if there is any evidence for prehistoric and Roman remains on the site which would pre-date archaeological evidence on presence of which the Peckham Village Archaeological Priority Zone has been established?
  - Were there any remains of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval structures and activity and finds present?
- 2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- The Written Scheme of Investigation for this project (Pozorski 2017)
  - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015)

- 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CIfA 2014).
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016)

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27<sup>th</sup> 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. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

#### 3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

##### **Historic environments and landscapes**

##### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

###### Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical 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 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 decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting 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 assets or memorial cannot

be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

#### 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 organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

### **Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark**

3.3 London Borough of Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UPD) was adopted in July 2007. The Plan contains the following policy which has been saved until the adoption of the Local Development Framework:

#### **POLICY 3.19 – ARCHAEOLOGY**

- 3.4 This work 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 can be reviewed within Policy 3.19.
- 3.5 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of existing two-storey retail building and construction of new five-storey building comprising ground floor retail with 56-bedroom hotel above, roof top plant, creation of rear service yard, and ancillary works (LB Southwark Planning Ref. 17/AP/0495).
- 3.6 This report details the results of the first phase of archaeological investigation undertaken on the site, completed in accordance with the above archaeological condition.



## **4 SITE BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Geology and Topography**

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London), the local solid geology consists of clay of the London Clay Formation overlain by Interglacial Lacustrine Deposits: clay and silt.
- 4.1.2 The area of the site lies at c.6m OD. The site is located c.3km south of the River Thames.
- 4.1.3 The site is located to the north of Peckham High Street and is occupied by two-storey commercial building or post-war date, currently in use by a number of business including a Post Office. The building occupies most of the plot. To the rear of the building is a small tarmacked yard which extends along a narrow corridor between the northern site boundary and the northern wall of the extant building (Figures 1 & 2).

### **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The following background is drawn from a detailed desk-based assessment prepared for the site by Archaeology Collective (Feldkamp 2016). In summary:

- 4.2.1 Archaeological and historical evidence within the study area reflects a human presence from the early Prehistoric period through to the present day with an emphasis on medieval and later activity. Historic settlement at Peckham would appear to have been concentrated to the east of the site, east of the junction of modern Peckham High Street with Rye Lane, in proximity to the site of Peckham Manor. The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century cartographic evidence suggests that Peckham Manor was a site of high status, as it is depicted in ostentatious landscape ground.
- 4.2.2 The site has been shown to have a moderate potential for medieval remains based on its proximity to the Peckham Manor. There is a moderate to high potential for post-medieval remains based on the location of the application site at the heart of Peckham from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The assessment concludes that there is a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains relating to activity from another period.
- 4.2.3 Archaeological impacts will derive largely from a combination of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture; the cutting of foundations during construction of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings; bomb damage and finally the construction of the current post-war building. Although the current building does not have a basement, it is unclear if basements were present during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, there is potential for archaeological deposits to have been heavily truncated by successive waves of development in the period between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.2.4 In a conclusion it was assessed that a geotechnical borehole survey be carried out on intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development to better understand depths and levels of preservation, the results of such a survey can then be used to inform the nature of future archaeological works.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The geotechnical site investigation required the excavation of 4 test pits and 2 boreholes within available area to the north of the existing building (Figure 2).
- 5.2 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski 2017), all elements of the proposed works were excavated by the Site Analytical Services Ltd. staff under archaeological supervision. Due to the thickness of the concrete, test pits of any meaningful size were abandoned in favour of four interventions of borehole-size (c.200mm in diameter) to expedite operations. Those were excavated using a geotechnical drilling rig and by hand and were monitored.



*Plate 1: Geotechnical works on the site.*

- 5.3 During the insertion of the pits/boreholes themselves, the attending archaeologist monitored excavation through all deposits to the level of the geological sub-strata. Records were made onto pro-forma borehole recording sheets. A full digital photographic record of the watching brief was compiled.
- 5.4 The excavations were located to site engineering plans provided by the client which were overlaid in CAD to the Ordnance Survey base map. Levels were derived from engineering spot heights

established by the client using a GPS system.

- 5.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual (Taylor 2009).

## 6 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

### 6.1 Test Pit 1

- 6.1.1 Pit 1 was located in the south-east corner of the study area 0.78m north of the present buildings outer wall and 1.9m west of the eastern perimeter wall. It was c.0.20m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 1.35m before refusal due to a second, lower layer of concrete.
- 6.1.2 The lowest layer encountered was a layer of made ground [3] consisting of a soft, dark brown silty clay with fragmentary CBM, modern concrete and degraded mortar inclusions. A tiny, abraded sherd of blue willow pattern ware was recovered from this layer. The layer was encountered at 5.40m OD (0.43m bgl) and was recorded as being 0.43m thick prior to the refusal due to the presence of concrete. Above this layer was a structure of red brick [2] at c.5.61m OD (0.22m bgl). The type of structure was unknown, but the bricks were dark red in colour and frogged suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century date. They had been laid on a thin layer of compacted gravel. All surfaces were capped/sealed by the current yard surface of concrete [1] 0.22-0.24m in thickness.



**Plate 2:** Test Pit 1.

## 6.2 Test Pit 2

- 6.2.1 Pit 2 was located midway along the north wall delimiting the site, 7m east of the western perimeter. It was c.0.20m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 1.7m.
- 6.2.2 The revealed an identical sequence to TP 1 except that the depth of made ground [3] below the brick structure rubble [2] was 1.26m thick and had not been bottomed when boring ceased. Brick structure [2] beneath the concrete contained yellow London 'stock' brick as part of its fabric.



**Plate 3:** Location of Pit 2. Looking north.

## 6.3 Test Pit 3

- 6.3.1 Pit 3 was located 0.50m north of the present building, about midway along the length of the site. It was c.0.20m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 2m.
- 6.3.2 The pit exhibited the same sequence to TP1 & TP2 as it was found that the concrete surface [1] lay on remains of a brick-built structure [2] as before. The brick layer was 0.26m thick. However, in this case a void was encountered directly below the bricks. The bore was lowered to a depth of 2m (bgl) without encountering any further deposits or structures. It may have been a cellar, a wall void or an opening between the brick structures - but this could not be verified from the surface.



**Plate 4: Test Pit 3.**

#### **6.4 Test Pit 4**

- 6.4.1 Pit 4 was located in the extreme south-west corner of the yard, 1.5m east of the current buildings to the west. It was c.0.20m in diameter and excavated to 1.7m in depth.
- 6.4.2 In the pit the concrete yard surface [1] was found to be resting on a much more substantial structure consisting of dark red bricks mixed with yellow London 'stock' bricks which was revealed to be 0.59m thick below the concrete surface [1]. However, once this was passed another void was present down to the total depth of the bore of 1.7m (bgl).



**Plate 5: Test Pit 4.**

## **6.5 Borehole 1 (Appendix 3)**

- 6.5.1 The borehole was located in the north-east corner, 3.10m west of the eastern limit of the study area.
- 6.5.2 Superficial deposits present within the borehole proved to be identical to those known from the test pits. Made ground [3] was present below the brick structure/layer [2] and it was 1.2m thick.
- 6.5.3 The made ground overlay layer [4] which was a 2.1m thick deposit of stiff, mottled silty very sandy clay from between 1.6m and 3.7m bgl and that is thought to be a natural deposit. It overlay other natural deposits [5] to the limit of excavation of the borehole at 25m bgl.

## **6.6 Borehole 2 (Appendix 3)**

- 6.6.1 Borehole 2 was located midway along the west wall, south of the gates and boundary wall of the property that bounds the study area to the north. It was c.0.20m in diameter and excavated to c. 25m bgl.
- 6.6.2 Once the concrete [1] and brick layer [2] had been breached the made ground layer [3] with brick fragments was found to be 2.1m thick to a depth of 2.20m bgl.
- 6.6.3 The made ground [3] overlay layer [4] which was a 2.1m thick deposit of stiff, mottled silty very sandy clay from between 2.2m and 4.3m bgl and that is thought to be a natural deposit. It overlay other natural deposits [5] to the limit of excavation of the borehole at 25m bgl.

## **6.7 The archaeological sequence and phase discussion**

### **6.7.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits (layers 4 & 5)**

The earliest deposit encountered was natural dense, dark green grey gravelly fine to medium grained sand. This was recorded between 13.50 and 25m bgl in Boreholes 1 and 2. The sand was overlain by clay between 8m and 13.50m bgl. Above was medium dense becoming dense, yellow orange brown and gravelly medium grained sand and it was c.4m thick. These lower natural deposits are all designated as layer [5]. Layer [5] was sealed by the stiff mottled brown silty very sandy clay [4] which was recorded at 1.60 bgl in borehole 1 and at 2.20m bgl in bore hole 2.

### **6.7.2 Phase 2: 19<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century**

Made ground [3] was likely a demolition layer containing 19<sup>th</sup> century and later materials, mainly CBM. It was between 1m and 1.60m thick and was present beneath [2] believed to have been structural remains of earlier buildings on the site. Deposit [2] was between 0.26m and 1.26m thick

### **6.7.3 Phase 3: Modern (20<sup>th</sup> century)**

The contemporary yard surface [1] consisting of tarmac and reinforced concrete was present across the entire yard and was 0.16 – 0.24m thick.

## **6.8 Conclusions**

- 6.8.1 The four test pits and two boreholes revealed a similar sequence of below-ground made ground layers. The modern, 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete surface sealed remains of brick-built structures that were likely to have been the remains of the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings on the site. The voids encountered may have been cellars but equally may be explained as voids in subterranean rubble layers.
- 6.8.2 The layer of made ground [3] did possess a degree of occupation material within it but is likely to have been made ground, possibly ‘blitz’ rubble – demolition and made ground following the effects of bombing in the Second World War as a hit on the site is known from the records.
- 6.8.3 The examination of the pits and data from the boreholes suggest no sign of any sealed or trapped occupation layers of earlier periods below made ground layer [3] and above the natural sandy clay layer [4].
- 6.8.4 The examination of the geotechnical test pit work and a consideration of the two bore holes suggest that the sequence has been truncated, as least where the interventions were made, as there are no buried earth layers such as might be expected in an intact sequence.

## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Joe Abrams of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank Mr Andrew Garnham of Site Analytical Services Ltd for their assistance and providing geotechnical data.
- 7.1.2 The author would like to thank Ray Murphy for the illustrations and Zbigniew Pozorski for his project management and editing.

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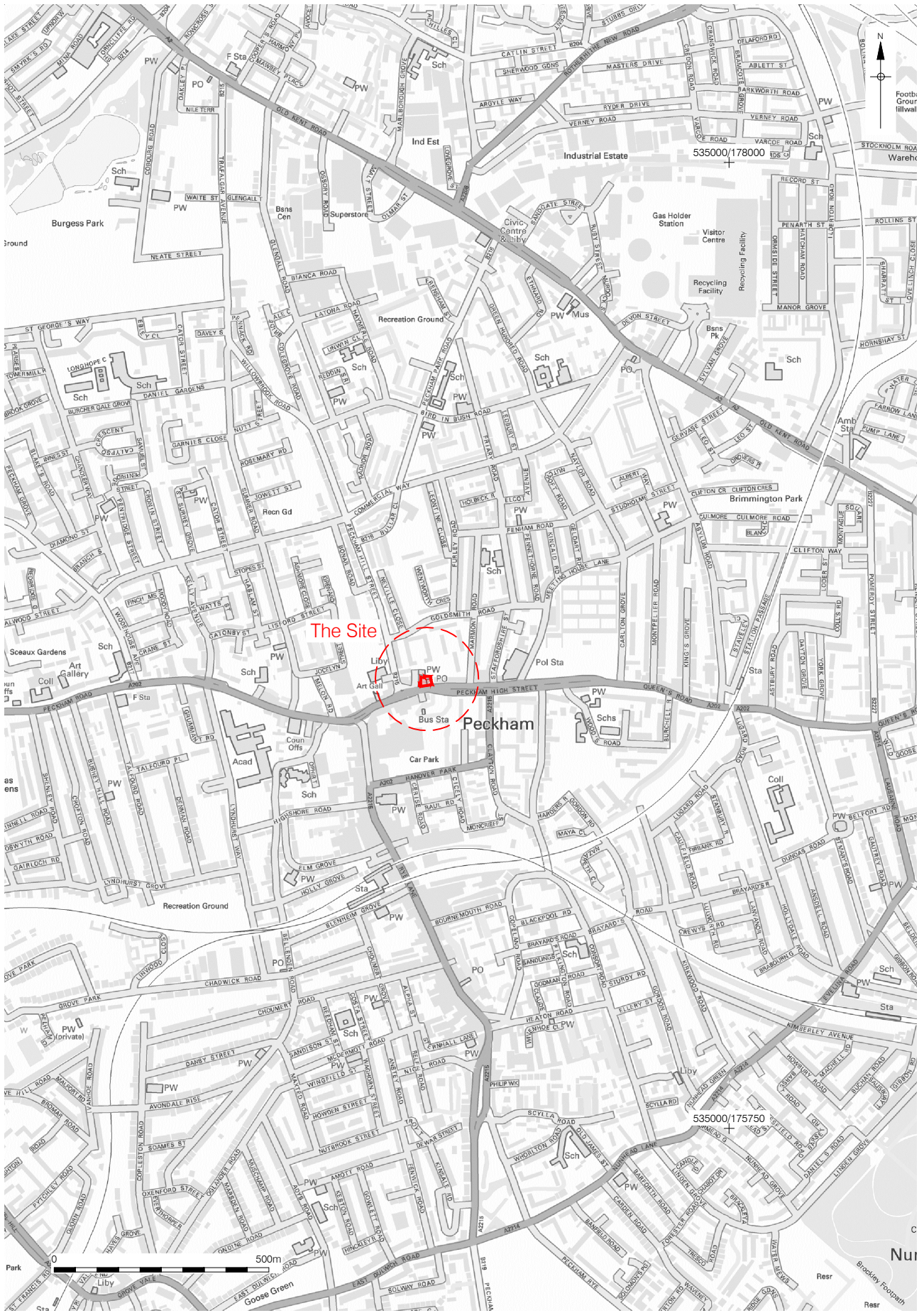
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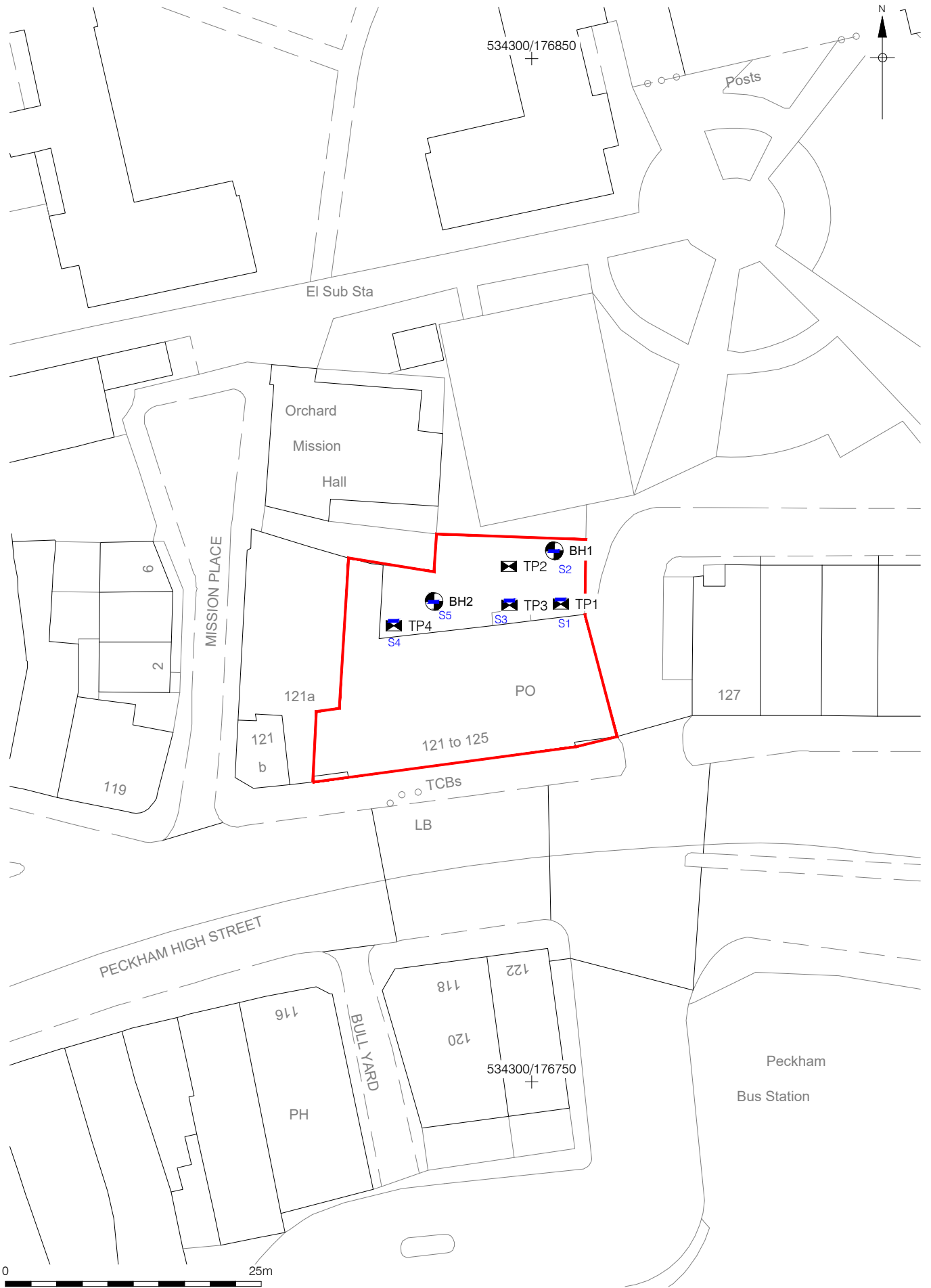


Figure 2  
 Test Pit and Borehole Location Plan  
 1:500 at A4

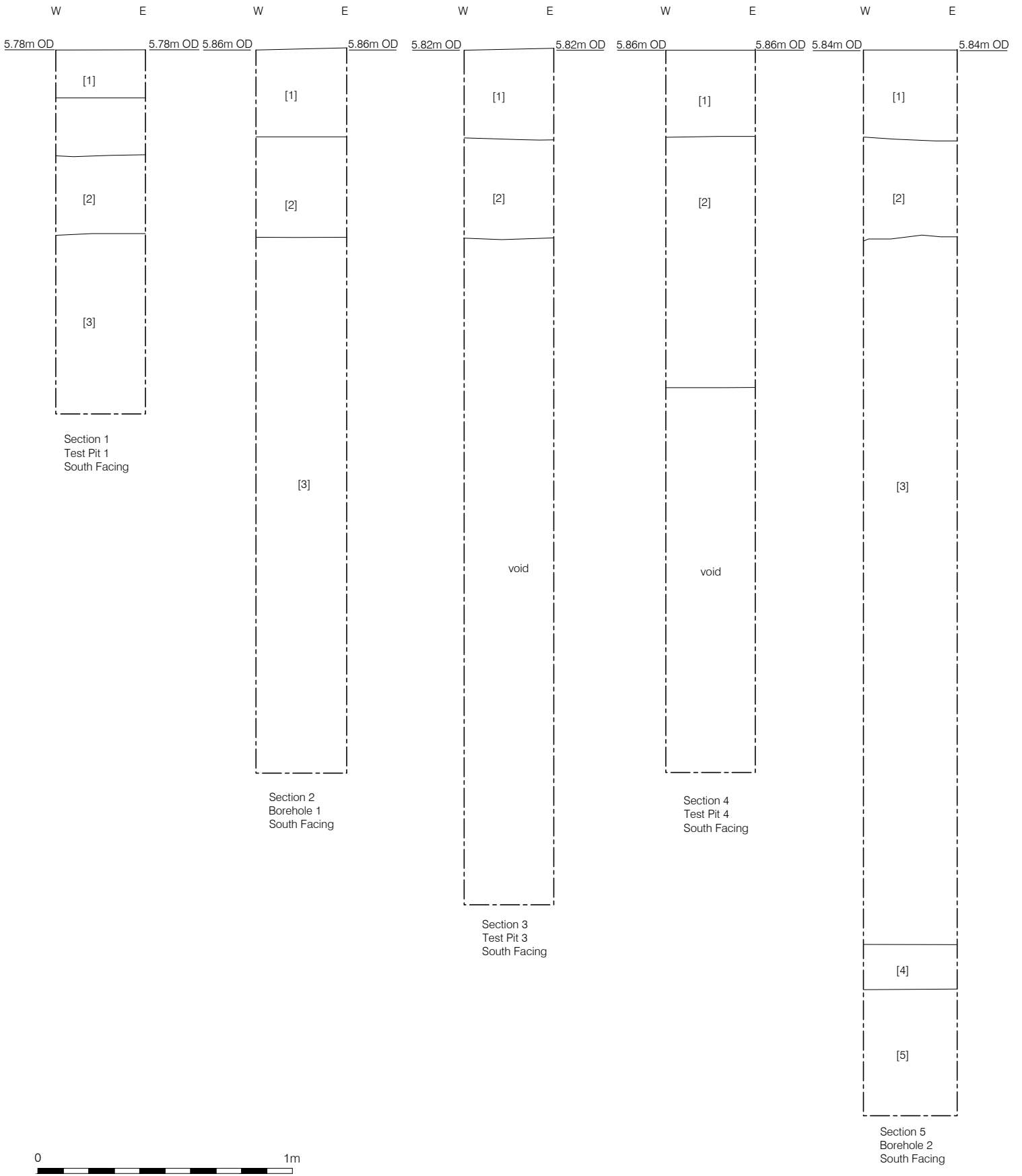
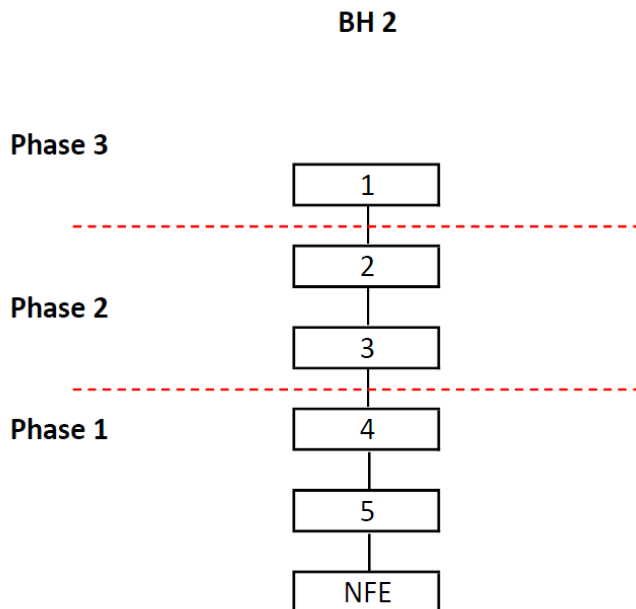


Figure 3  
Sections  
1:20 at A4

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Location	Description	Levels (m OD)		Date	Phase
				Highest	Lowest		
1	Layer	All TPs & BHs	Yard surface	5.86	5.62	Modern	3
2	Layer	All TPs & BHs	Brick rubble/structure	5.60	5.01	Early modern/Modern	2
3	Layer	TP 1 & 2 BH 1 & 2	Made ground	5.40	3.68	Early modern/Modern	2
4	Layer	BH 1 & 2	Natural stiff mottled brown silty very sandy clay	4.20	1.50	Uppermost natural layer	1
5	Layers	BH 1 & 2	Sequences of natural sands and clays	2.00	-2.50	Lower Natural deposits	1

## APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



**APPENDIX 3: GEOTECHNICAL DATA (BOREHOLES)**

<h1 style="margin: 0;">Site Analytical Services Ltd.</h1>							<b>Site</b> TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF		<b>Borehole Number</b> <b>BH1</b>
<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE		<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m		<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>	<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS		<b>Job Number</b> 1727474		
		<b>Location</b> TQ342767		<b>Dates</b> 03/11/2017-06/11/2017	<b>Engineer</b>		<b>Sheet</b> 1/3		
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.25	D1					(0.24)	MADE GROUND: Tarmac over reinforced concrete		
0.50	D2					(0.40)	MADE GROUND: Brick rubble hardcore		
0.75	D3						MADE GROUND: Soft, black sandy clay with fragments of brick and ash		
1.00-1.45	SPT(C) N=4		DRY	1,0/1,1,1,1		(1.20)			
1.00	D4								
1.75	D5					1.60	Soft mottled brown silty sandy CLAY		
2.00-2.45	U1			40 blows					
2.75	D6					(2.10)			
3.00-3.45	SPT(C) N=7		DRY	1,2/1,2,2,2					
3.00	D7								
3.75	D8					3.70	Medium dense becoming dense, yellow orange brown slightly clayey gravelly medium grained SAND		
4.00-4.45	SPT(C) N=26		DRY	3,4/5,6,7,8					
4.00	D9								
4.75	D10								
5.00-5.45	SPT(C) N=25		DRY	5,6/6,7,5,7					
5.00	D11								
6.00	D12					(4.30)			
6.50-6.95	SPT(C) N=18		DRY	5,6/6,3,4,5					
6.50	D13								
7.50	D14								
8.00-8.45	SPT(C) N=46		DRY	6,8/10,10,12,14		8.00	Very stiff, grey white gravelly silty CLAY		
8.00	D15					(0.90)			
9.00	D16					8.90	Very stiff, multi-coloured silty CLAY		
9.50-9.95	U2			180 blows		(1.10)			

<b>Remarks</b> D= Disturbed Sample U= Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample C= Dynamic Penetration Test - Cone Excavating from 0.00m to 1.00m for 1 hour.	<b>Scale (approx)</b>	1:50	<b>Logged By</b>	EW
	<b>Figure No.</b>			
	1727474.BH1			

# Site Analytical Services Ltd.

<b>Site</b> TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF	<b>Borehole Number</b> <b>BH1</b>
<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS	<b>Job Number</b> 1727474
<b>Engineer</b>	<b>Sheet</b> 2/3

<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE	<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m	<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>
	<b>Location</b> TQ342767	<b>Dates</b> 03/11/2017- 06/11/2017

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
10.50	D17			Slight Seepage(1) at 10.50m, rose to 7.00m in 20 mins.		10.00	Very stiff, multi-coloured silty CLAY		
11.00-11.45	SPT(C) N=0 D18		7.00	28/		(1.45)			
12.00	D19			03/11/2017: 06/11/2017:		11.45	Hard, dark green gravelly very sandy CLAY		
12.50-12.95	SPT(C) N=92 D20		7.00	8,16/21,22,22,27		(2.05)			
13.50	D21					13.50	Dense, dark green grey gravelly fine to medium grained SAND		
14.00-14.45	SPT(C) N=0 D22		7.00	16,38/					
15.00	D23								
15.50-15.95	SPT(C) N=0 D24		7.00	39/					
16.50	D25					(6.50)			
17.00-17.45	SPT(C) N=0 D26		7.00	40/					
18.00	D27								
18.50-18.95	SPT(C) N=0 D28		7.00	35/					
19.50	D29								
20.00-20.45	SPT(C) N=0		7.00	40/					


<b>Remarks</b> D= Disturbed Sample U= Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample C= Dynamic Penetration Test - Cone	<b>Scale (approx)</b>	<b>Logged By</b>
	1:50	EW
	<b>Figure No.</b> 1727474.BH1	

# Site Analytical Services Ltd.

**Site**  
TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF

**Borehole Number**  
**BH1**

<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE	<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m	<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>	<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS	<b>Job Number</b> 1727474
	<b>Location</b> TQ342767	<b>Dates</b> 03/11/2017- 06/11/2017	<b>Engineer</b>	<b>Sheet</b> 3/3

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
20.00	D30					20.00	Dense, dark green grey gravelly fine to medium grained SAND		
21.00	D31								
21.50-21.95 21.50	SPT(C) N=0 D32		7.00	42/					
22.50	D33					(5.00)			
23.00-23.45 23.00	SPT(C) N=0 D34		7.00	38/					
24.00	D35								
24.55-25.00 24.55	SPT(C) N=0 D36		7.00	41/		25.00	Complete at 25.00m		

<b>Remarks</b> D= Disturbed Sample U= Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample C= Dynamic Penetration Test - Cone	<b>Scale (approx)</b> 1:50	<b>Logged By</b> EW
	<b>Figure No.</b> 1727474.BH1	

# Site Analytical Services Ltd.

<b>Site</b> TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF	<b>Borehole Number</b> <b>BH2</b>
<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS	<b>Job Number</b> 1727474
<b>Engineer</b>	<b>Sheet</b> 1/3

<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE	<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m	<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>
	<b>Location</b> TQ342767	<b>Dates</b> 07/11/2017- 08/11/2017

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.25	D1					(0.23)	MADE GROUND: Tarmac over reinforced concrete		
0.50	D2					(0.37)	MADE GROUND: Brick rubble hardcore		
0.75	D3					0.60	MADE GROUND: Soft, black sandy clay with fragments of brick and ash		
1.00-1.45	SPT(C) N=2		DRY	1,0/0,1,0,1		(1.60)			
1.00	D4								
1.75	D5								
2.00-2.45	U1			40 blows		2.20	Stiff mottled brown silty very sandy CLAY		
2.75	D6								
3.00-3.45	SPT(C) N=2		DRY	1,0/1,0,0,1		(2.10)			
3.00	D7								
3.75	D8								
4.00-4.45	SPT(C) N=23		DRY	2,3/4,6,6,7		4.30	Medium dense becoming dense, yellow orange brown gravelly medium grained SAND		
4.00	D9								
4.75	D10								
5.00-5.45	SPT(C) N=26		DRY	4,3/6,6,7,7		(4.00)			
5.00	D11								
6.00	D12								
6.50-6.95	SPT(C) N=18		DRY	3,4/5,4,4,5		8.30	Very stiff, grey white gravelly silty CLAY		
6.50	D13								
7.50	D14								
8.00-8.45	SPT(C) N=41		DRY	5,5/6,8,12,15		(0.80)			
8.00	D15			Slight Seepage(1) at 8.30m.					
9.00	D16					9.10	Very stiff, multi-coloured silty CLAY		
9.50-9.95	U2			180 blows		(0.90)			

<b>Remarks</b> D= Disturbed Sample U= Undisturbed 100mm Diameter Sample C= Dynamic Penetration Test - Cone Excavating from 0.00m to 1.00m for 1 hour.	<b>Scale (approx)</b>	<b>Logged By</b>
	1:50	EW
	<b>Figure No.</b> 1727474.BH2	



# Site Analytical Services Ltd.

<b>Site</b> TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF		<b>Borehole Number</b> <b>BH2</b>
<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE	<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m	<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>
<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS		<b>Job Number</b> 1727474
<b>Location</b> TQ342767		<b>Dates</b> 07/11/2017- 08/11/2017
<b>Engineer</b>		<b>Sheet</b> 2/3

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
10.50	D17			Slight Seepage(2) at 10.50m, rose to 7.70m in 20 mins.		10.00	very dense, black brown gravelly silty fine grained SAND		▽2
11.00-11.45 11.00	SPT(C) N=0 D18		7.70	19,32/		(1.90)			
12.00	D19			07/11/2017: 08/11/2017:		11.90	Hard, dark green gravelly very sandy CLAY		
12.50-12.95 12.50	SPT(C) N=71 D20		7.70	9,13/15,17,19,20		(1.60)			
13.50	D21					13.50	Dense, dark green grey gravelly fine to medium grained SAND		
14.00-14.45 14.00	SPT(C) N=0 D22		7.70	18,31/					
15.00	D23								
15.50-15.95 15.50	SPT(C) N=0 D24		7.70	19,38/					
16.50	D25					(6.50)			
17.00-17.45 17.00	SPT(C) N=0 D26		7.70	17/					
18.00	D27								
18.50-18.95 18.50	SPT(C) N=0 D28		7.70	38/					
19.50	D29								
20.00-20.45	SPT(C) N=0		7.70	19,28/					


<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Scale (approx)</b>	<b>Logged By</b>
	1:50	EW
	<b>Figure No.</b> 1727474.BH2	

# Site Analytical Services Ltd.

**Site**  
TRAVELODGE, 121-125 PECKHAM HIGH STREET, SE15 5SF

**Borehole Number**  
**BH2**

<b>Boring Method</b> ROTARY PERCUSSIVE	<b>Casing Diameter</b> 128mm cased to 0.00m	<b>Ground Level (mOD)</b>	<b>Client</b> ROH ARCHITECTS	<b>Job Number</b> 1727474
	<b>Location</b> TQ342767	<b>Dates</b> 07/11/2017- 08/11/2017	<b>Engineer</b>	<b>Sheet</b> 3/3

Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (m)	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
20.00	D30					20.00	Dense, dark green grey gravelly fine to medium grained SAND		
21.00	D31								
21.50-21.95 21.50	SPT(C) N=0 D32		7.70	17,33/					
22.50	D33					(5.00)			
23.00-23.45 23.00	SPT(C) N=0 D34		7.70	41/					
24.00	D35								
24.55-25.00 24.55	SPT(C) N=0 D36		7.70	29,48/		25.00	Complete at 25.00m		
				08/11/2017:					

<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Scale (approx)</b> 1:50	<b>Logged By</b> EW
	<b>Figure No.</b> 1727474.BH2	

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-303021

#### Project details

Project name	121-125 Peckham High Street, Peckham SE15 5SF
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief of 4 geotechnical site investigation test pits. Report also to incorporate data from two boreholes. The site appears to contain significant amounts of made ground consisting mainly of the demolition rubble with the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century building materials. Voids beneath the top surface and layer of possible brick structure or rubble were also detected. Those may have been remains of cellars for the 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings which were demolished/destroyed.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2017 End: 07-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PHS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 121-125 Peckham High Street
Postcode	SE15 5SF
Study area	0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 531858 181855 50.942158200826 0.180688636346 50 56 31 N 000 10 50 E Point  
Lat/Long Datum Unknown  
Height OD / Depth Min: 5.6m Max: 5.86m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Project brief originator Archaeology Collective  
Project design originator Archaeology Collective  
Project director/manager Zbigniew Pozorski  
Project supervisor Wayne Perkins  
Type of sponsor/funding body Agent

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### Project archives

Digital Archive recipient LAARC  
Digital Media available "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient LAARC  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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Entered by Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 6 December 2017

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