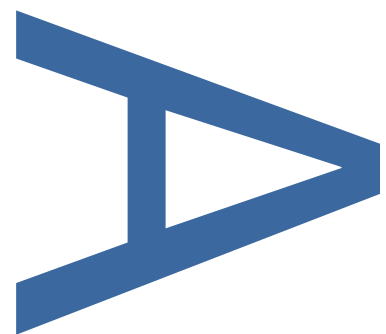
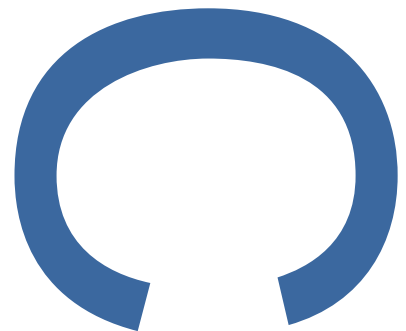


**1 VARCOE ROAD, SOUTHWARK
SE16 3DG:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: VCE 18

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

JULY 2018



1 VARCOE ROAD, SOUTHWARK SE16 3DG: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: VCE18

Central NGR: TQ 3490 7810

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Reference: 16/AP/5235

Commissioning Client: ACD Environmental Ltd

On behalf of: Pocket Living

Written/Researched by: Rosemary Banens
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July 2018

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

1 VARCOE ROAD, SOUTHWARK SE16 3DG

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5620
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 1 Varcoe Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3AD (TQ 3490 7810).
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the palaeotopography, the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity, particularly within the peat layer, to determine the presence or absence of any Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity, and to establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts as part of an archaeological planning condition for the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of gravelly sand sealed by layers of alluvium and peat. These layers sloped down to the south, with the deposits also thicker to the south. The blue-grey alluvium sealing the gravelly sand was overlain by the peat, which in turn was capped by yellow-brown alluvium. No dating evidence or cultural artefacts from any periods were recovered.
- 1.4 These layers were largely undisturbed by later development on the site and had been sealed by modern made ground and reinforced concrete when the surrounding development was constructed.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 1 Varcoe Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3AD (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 21st-22nd and 28th-29th June 2018.
- 2.2 The site measured c. 0.1 ha in extent and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3490 7810 (Figure 2). Commercial properties lay to the north, south, and west of the site, with residential apartments facing the site east of Varcoe Road. The site comprised an existing commercial garage with a post-war building and open lot west of Varcoe Road.
- 2.3 The site lay within the Tier 1 'North Southwark and Roman Roads' Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Southwark and was therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area. As part of the planning permission for the site, a planning condition of archaeological mitigation was attached, which was undertaken in the form of trial trenching. This report details the findings of the trial trench evaluation.
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the palaeotopography.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, in particular, does the peat layer extend across the site, and is there any evidence for human activity within it?
 - 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
- 2.5 The investigation was conducted between 21st-22nd and 28th-29th June 2018. The site was supervised by, Rosemary Banens, and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gill King, Senior Archaeological Officer London Borough of Southwark, was kept informed of proceedings. The project was commissioned by ACD Environmental Ltd. on behalf of Pocket Living.
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code **VCE18**.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 NATIONAL GUIDANCE

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

3.2 REGIONAL GUIDANCE: THE LONDON PLAN

- 3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan of July 2017 (<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan>) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology:

**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 LOCAL GUIDANCE: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK CORE STRATEGY

- 3.3.1 The London Borough of Southwark Core Strategy was adopted in April 2011 and contains the following relevant archaeological policy:

STRATEGY POLICY 12 – DESIGN AND CONSERVATION

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in. We will do this by:

Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.

Saved policy relating to archaeology contained within the Southwark Plan (2007) include the following:

POLICY 3.19 — ARCHAEOLOGY

Planning applications affecting sites within archaeological priority zones, as identified in 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 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the site. However, the site lies within the North Southwark and Roman Roads APA, as defined by the London Borough of Hounslow and is therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area.

3.3.3 The site has planning permission for redevelopment. The planning permission has an archaeological condition attached, requiring an archaeological investigation to be carried out.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (ACD 2018), the geoarchaeological monitoring carried out on the site (Pope 2018) and from what was found during the evaluation.

4.2 The solid site geology is noted as chalk, but with superficial deposits overlying it including alluvial clays, silts and peats due to an historically water dominated environment. The site was centred at NGR TQ 3490 7810 and extends across approximately 0.1 hectares. The site was generally level, but sloped down slightly from west to east and lay at circa 1.2m OD.

- 4.3 The geotechnical work monitored by ASE comprised three small test pits (1.0m x 0.5m in spatial extent) down to 1.5m depth, four window sample holes down to 5m depth and a single percussive borehole to in excess of 10m depth. For the upper part of the sequence the site preserved a remarkably similar sequence across the site with made ground located to between 1.1m and 1.8m depth, a sequence of, presumably Holocene, blue grey clay overlying organic deposits down to 2.5-3.1m depth and then higher energy and presumably Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels down to 8.5m depth.
- 4.4 The evaluation revealed similar results to those of the geoarchaeological watching brief. The made ground extended between 1m and 1.6m, sealing a layer of yellow-brown alluvial clay. This clay, between 0.60-0.70m thick, was encountered at a maximum height of 0.2m OD and a minimum height of -0.29m OD. The alluvium overlay a 0.40-0.60m thick layer of peat, recorded between -0.58m OD and -1.01m OD. This peat layer in turn sealed 0.40m thick blue-grey alluvial clay, which was encountered between -0.98m OD and -1.64m OD. A layer of gravelly sand below the blue-grey alluvium was recorded at a height of -1.38m OD. The underlying geology of the site appeared to slope down from the north to the south, with the deposits becoming thicker to the south.
- 4.5 There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity of the site, but the site lies approximately 1.75 miles south and 2.0 miles west of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), which summarises the information from the archaeological desk based assessment (ACD 2017).
- 5.2 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets or HER records itself. The site does lie within a wide area which is designated as an 'Archaeological Priority Area'. These are areas of known or suspected early settlement or activity which have higher potential for significant sub-surface remains and these are referred to in Borough policy as 'Archaeological Priority Zones'. The APA is noted for the 'Bermondsey Lake' and the archaeological interest pertains to the early settlement and prehistoric activity on the gravel and alluvial floodplain of the River Thames where large areas were standing water or marshy, but contained watercourses and islands or 'eyots' of higher land which were a focus for human activity. Formerly marshy areas may also contain peat deposits which are informative as to the prehistoric environment.
- 5.3 An area of archaeological investigation was carried out extending across a number of parcels of land east of the site and centred on Bramcote Green. Phased investigation by trial trenches, test pits and boreholes in 1992 by Museum of London Archaeology Service provided some of the best prehistoric data south of the Thames.
- 5.4 Information on the development of the area's landscape from 10,000 BC was obtained through sampling of peat deposits. The work also revealed the remains of a Bronze Age timber trackway, crossing an area of marsh in a low lying area which seems to have been either under water, crossed by water channels or marshy until post-medieval drainage and ground raising.
- 5.5 The timber trackway exhibited two phases, with logs laid down and held in place by sharpened stakes. The trackway lay at approximately -1m OD. However, the north south aligned trackway lay in the east of the area investigated and 200m from the Varcoe Road site. The palaeo-environmental work completed as part of the project indicated a spit of higher sand running northwards lay east of the site. However, the Varcoe Road site itself is likely to have been lower and either marshy or covered by standing water.
- 5.6 Since the important work at Bramcote Green, proposed development immediately south east of the site was preceded by geo-archaeological and subsequent archaeological investigation. A total of five borehole samples were taken and a small investigation of the building's lift pit was completed ahead of construction. Two likely Neolithic or Bronze Age flints were found within the deposits in the lift pit excavation and within a peat layer. No archaeological features were recorded during this work. The results, including the radiocarbon dating of samples and detailed environmental analysis, were extrapolated to provide an indication of the past landscape. Of most interest in relation to the site were the results of this work in the northernmost borehole and lift pit excavation which were located less than 20m to the east of the proposed site's south eastern corner.
- 5.7 The work suggested the northern part of the investigated site lay within a water channel and possibly a 'bar' within a channel prior to water levels rising and the site lying within Bermondsey Lake itself. Later, during the Neolithic period (from circa 2000 BC), a sedge fen or reed swamp environment and subsequent alder carr wet woodland developed as water levels decreased. At times, the area investigated appears to have held standing water, interpreted as an ephemeral pool due to localised flooding. This indicates a similar environment history to that in which the Bramcote Green Bronze Age trackway lay.
- 5.8 In total, a 600mm thick layer of Bronze Age and Neolithic peat was recorded below modern made ground and lying slightly less than two metres below the current surface (-0.67 to -1.27 OD). The top of this peat layer was dated to approximately a thousand years after the fen started to develop. The analyses also provided indications of changes to the environment surrounding the site, with open tundra typical of the late Ice Age superseded by a wooded landscape and subsequently indications that land nearby was being cleared for agriculture.
- 5.9 Further investigations in the 1990s and 2000s are concentrated to the south east of the site. None of these watching briefs revealed any significant archaeological features, although four residual worked flints were recovered during work east of the railway at Sharratt Street. Some peaty deposits were recorded as was a possible water course. Post-medieval ground consolidation and truncation was also apparent.

- 5.10** To the west of the site, four trial trenches were carried out by AOC Archaeology in 2013. This work located natural clays, sands and gravels and the possible edge of an eyot, but no peat, features or finds. Investigations south of the site, recorded the recovery of palaeo-mammalian bones during construction of a gas works in the 19th century. Remains of rhinoceros and mammoth are of interest, but not strictly archaeological.
- 5.11 The HER details a Roman road but does not make clear where this runs. Old Kent Road is likely to follow the course of Roman Watling Street running from a crossing of the Thames at London Bridge and then along higher ground towards the Kent coast. Past work suggests the land north of Old Kent Road was either under water or very close to it at this time. A Roman lamp was found in the 19th century approximately 600m west of the site where the canal used to pass under Old Kent Road and close to the line of the Roman road.
- 5.12 The only medieval record within the study area records the site of a medieval manor house circa 350m south west of the site. Two other dated records relate to the course of the early 19th century Grand Surrey Canal and a small public park. The canal ran only 50m south of the site and is apparent on historic maps, but it fell out of use and was infilled in the 1970s and replaced with an industrial estate. The park survives as it is protected as a London Square. It lies little more than 100m north east of the site, but surrounded by modern residential development
- 5.13 Earlier 18th and early 19th century maps held by both London archives confirm the site area lay in undeveloped meadow land. Indeed, the first edition Ordnance Survey twenty five inches to the mile map of circa 1865 shows the site area as undeveloped, north of the Surrey Canal and south of Rotherhithe New Road. The area is divided by a number of drains, suggesting marshy ground.
- 5.14 However, by the end of the 19th century the same area, including the site had been developed. Industry lay adjacent to the canal, but the site and Varcoe Road was mainly residential, with terraces ranged to either side.
- 5.15 The 1916 map shows this same arrangement as does the LCC bomb damage publication confirming the same arrangement of housing survived through to the Second World War. This publication confirms though that a V2 long range rocket struck Varcoe Road, south of the site and that this led to the terraces on the west side of the street and within the site being 'damaged beyond repair'.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Three archaeological trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 3, were excavated (Figure 2). The trench size and locations had to be altered slightly to those proposed in the WSI, due to the locations of services (Hawkins 2018). This resulted in the trench sizes seen in the below table. They were arranged as shown in Figure 2, to avoid encountering services or obstructing yard access. Trench 1 was partially excavated to expose the top of peat deposits, but due to a sudden influx of hydrocarbons, it was immediately backfilled on safety grounds and no recording carried out.

Trench	Length	Width	Depth
1	10.4m	4.2m	-
2	2.8m	2.0m	3.3m
3	3.0m	1.6m	3.1m

6.2 Prior to excavation, the trench locations were CAT scanned by a trained member of PCA's staff. The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or natural geology was reached. All recording was undertaken from ground level after a depth of 1.2m was reached. Arisings from the excavations were inspected and sifted for any cultural material or large ecofacts.

6.3 Sections were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:20. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located with a hand held GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2016).

6.4 Levels were obtained from spot heights established using a Leica GPS. Levels on archaeologically relevant strata were taken from this.

6.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code VCE18.

6.6 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018)
- *Southwark Archaeology Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance* (Southwark Council undated, http://www.southwark.gov.uk/Uploads/FILE_4634.pdf);
- GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 2015)

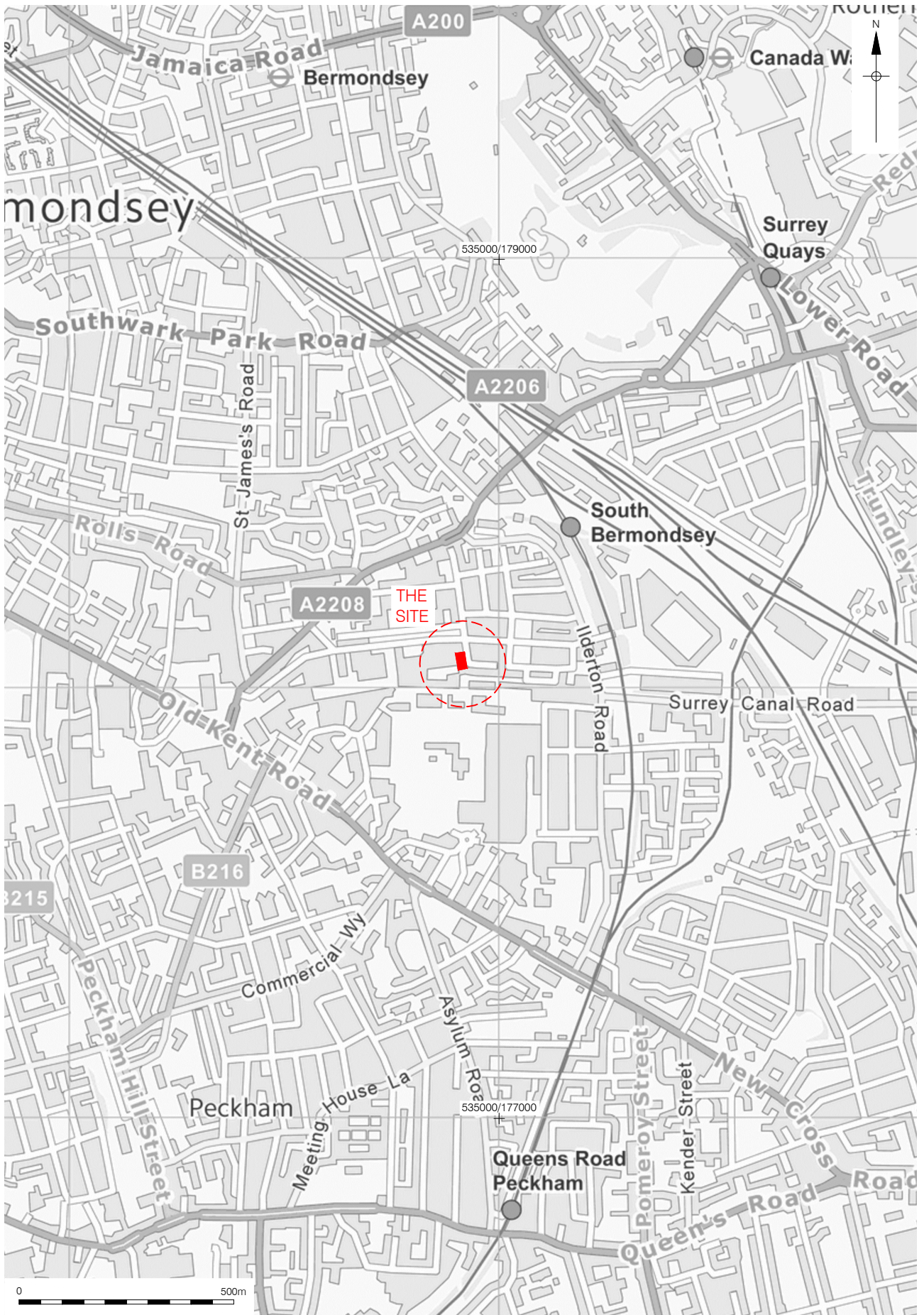
7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural gravelly sand [7] was observed at the base of the sequence in Trench 3. This mid yellow brown/grey sandy gravel was recorded at a maximum height of -1.38m OD. The sand layer was not reached in Trenches 1 and 2.
- 7.1.2 A layer of mid blue-grey alluvium, [3] / [6] extended across Trenches 2 and 3. In Trench 2, this layer was encountered at maximum height of -1.64m OD and was not fully excavated. However, in Trench 3, the alluvium measured 0.40m thick, and was recorded at a maximum height of -0.98m OD, sealing the underlying gravelly sand and indicating a slope down to the south.
- 7.1.3 The blue grey alluvial layer [3] / [6] was overlain by a layer of peat. The peat, [2] / [5], sloped down towards the south, reducing approximately 0.40m in height between Trench 3, where it was recorded at a height of -0.58m OD, and Trench 2, where it was recorded at -1.01m OD. The peat was also thicker to the south, measuring c. 0.40m thick in Trench 3 and 0.60m thick in Trench 2.
- 7.1.4 The peat was sealed by a layer of yellow-brown alluvium, [1] / [4], measuring between 0.60m to 0.70m in thickness. Like the peat, the alluvium sloped down to the south, reducing in height by approximately 0.30m. It was encountered at a height of 0.02m OD in Trench 3 and a height of -0.29m OD in Trench 2.
- 7.1.5 The peat and alluvial layers have been assigned to the prehistoric period based on radiocarbon dates of similar layers found at similar depths at nearby sites. No cultural dating material was identified in the peat and alluvial layers despite careful examination of the arisings.

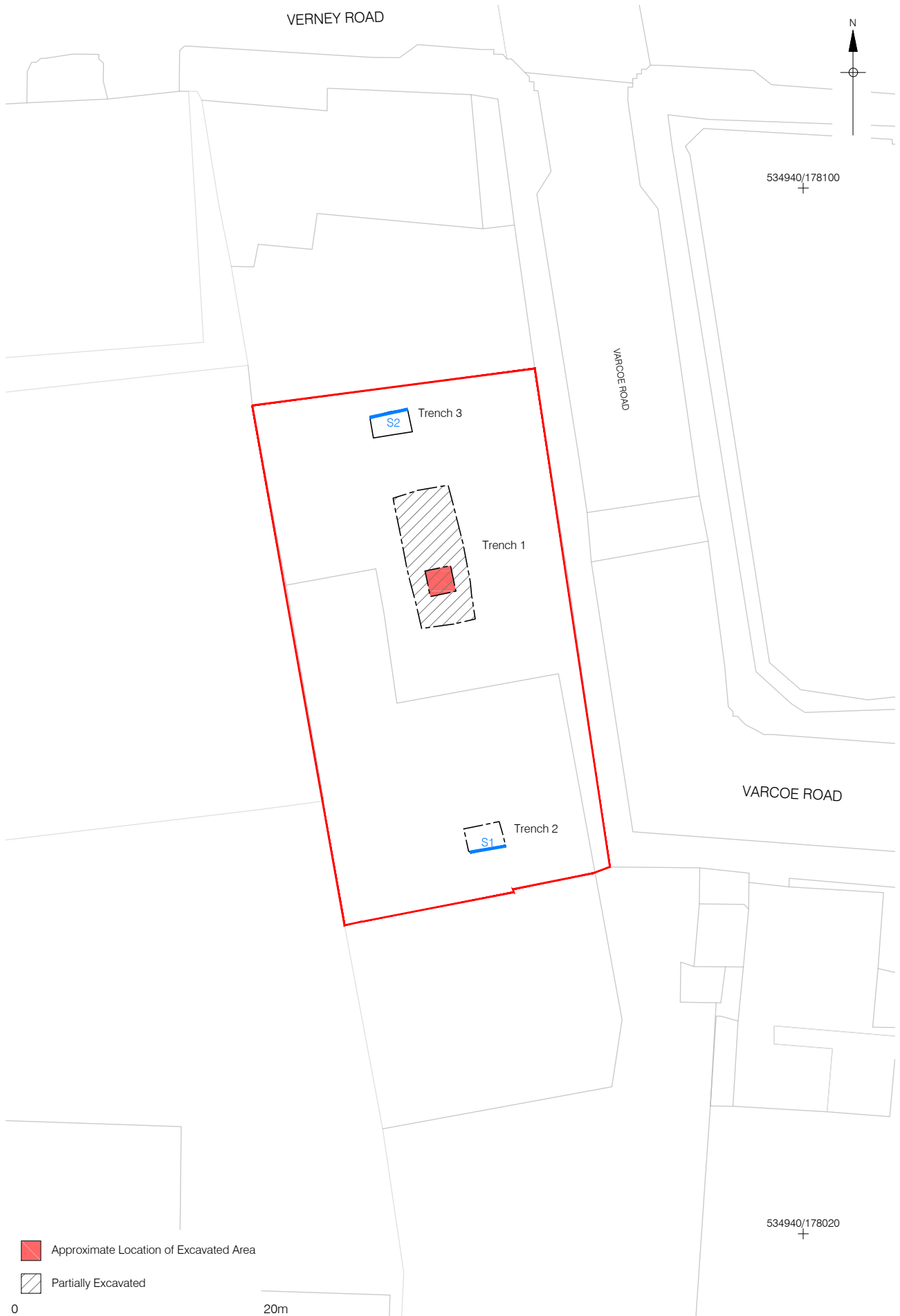
7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval/Modern

- 7.2.1 Overlying the yellow-brown alluvium in all trenches was a layer of made ground composed primarily of brick rubble, totalling between 0.80m to 1.1m thick; this was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of crush in Trench 2. The trenches were capped by 0.20m thick reinforced concrete.



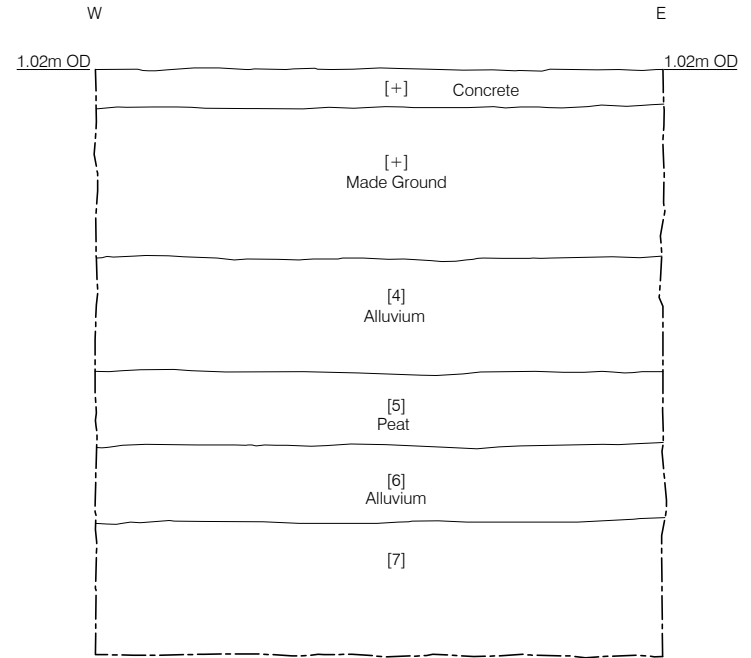
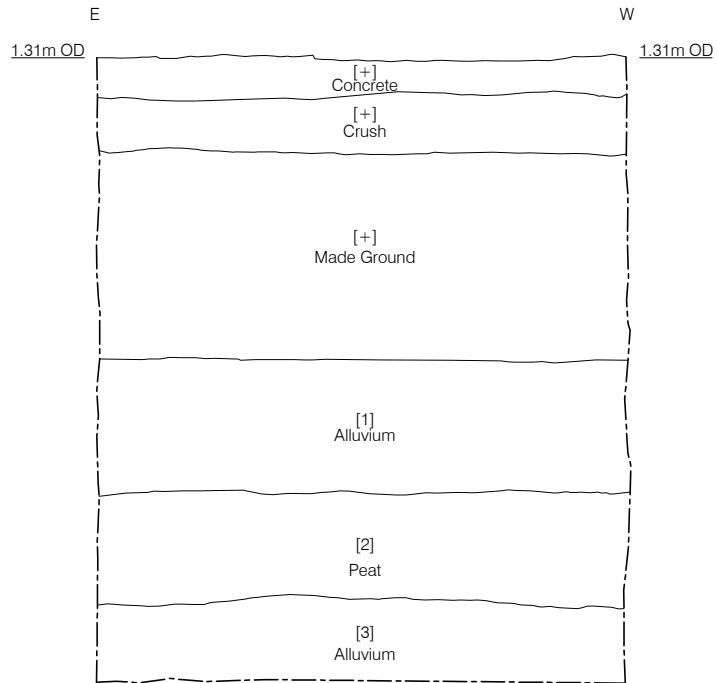
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016
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 02/07/18 AT

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



Mapping based on drawing 10842-001 supplied by Clearview Surveys, March 2018
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018
 05/07/18 AT

Figure 2
 Detailed Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



Section 1
North Facing
Trench 2

Section 2
South Facing
Trench 3



Plate 1: Section of Trench 2 (looking south)





Plate 3: Section of Trench 3 (looking north)



Plate 4: Natural gravelly sand at the base of Trench 3 (looking south)





8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:
- 8.2 To determine the palaeotopography:
 - 8.2.1 The palaeotopography of the site consisted of layers of alluvium and peat sloping down to the south, with these deposits getting thicker to the south. This would suggest that the area to the north of the site was possibly an area of higher ground during the prehistoric period. The site itself was likely very marshy or under water during this period.
- 8.3 To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, in particular, does the peat layer extend across the site, and is there any evidence for human activity within it?
 - 8.3.1 No archaeological evidence for human activity was recovered from the peat or any other layers. The peat layer extended across the site, sloping down and becoming thicker to the south from 0.40m thick at -0.58m OD to 0.60m thick at -1.01m OD.
- 8.4 To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity:
 - 8.4.1 No Roman remains were uncovered on site.
- 8.5 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity:
 - 8.5.1 There was no evidence of medieval activity.
- 8.6 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity:
 - 8.6.1 Terraced houses occupied the site during the 19th century; the wall of one of these terraces was observed running north-south in Trench 1, however, it was not recorded due to the abandonment of the trench. The made ground sealing the upper alluvial later was either post-medieval or modern in date.
- 8.7 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource:
 - 8.7.1 There do not appear to have been any major post-depositional impacts on the archaeological remains encountered on site. It is possible that some of the yellow brown alluvial layer extending across site has been slightly truncated; however, all deposits below this layer remain intact.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Pocket Living, and Gill King for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark. Thanks are also given to Peter Horrell of EOD Contracts, as well as Benny and Dave from O'Connell.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Ellen Green and Matt Edmonds for their assistance on site. Thanks also to Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing, Anna Tonelli for the illustrations, and John Joyce for logistical support.

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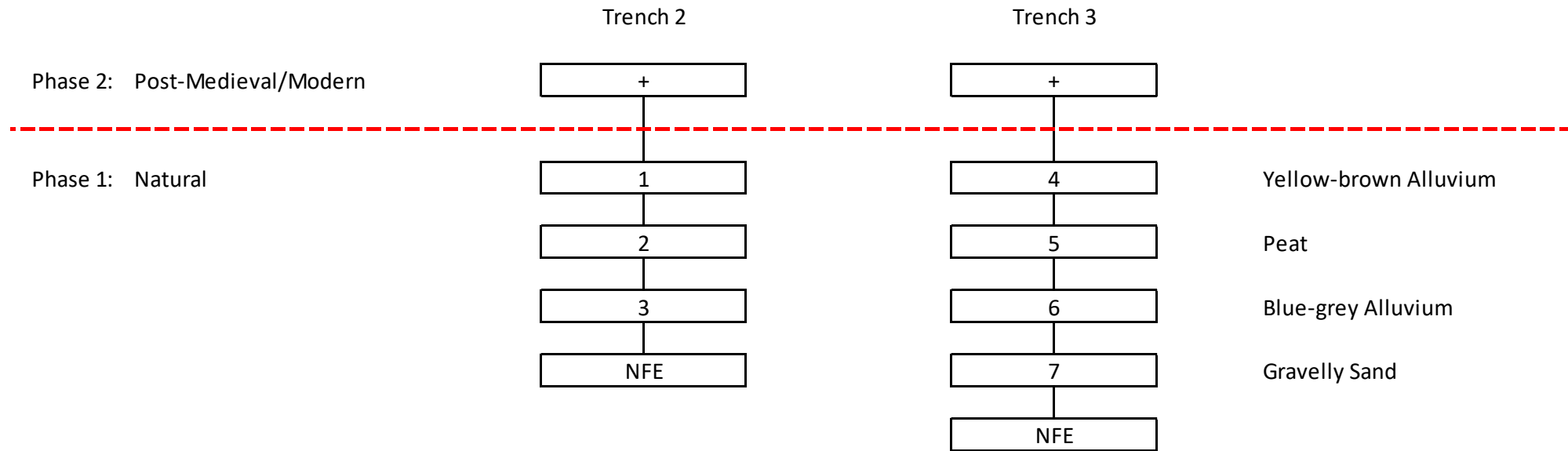
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Context Description	Trench	Thickness	Max OD height
1	Layer	Alluvium	2	0.72m	-0.29m
2	Layer	Peat	2	0.60m	-1.01m
3	Layer	Alluvium	2	0.35m	-1.64m
4	Layer	Alluvium	3	0.60m	0.02m
5	Layer	Peat	3	0.40m	-0.58m
6	Layer	Alluvium	3	0.40m	-0.98m
7	Layer	Gravelly Sand	3	0.70m	-1.38

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-321380

Project details

Project name	1 Varcoe Road, London Borough of Southwark SE16 3DG: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 1 Varcoe Road, Southwark SE16 3DG on 21-22 and 28-29 June, 2018. The initial proposed trench had to be abandoned due to hydrocarbon contamination, so two others were excavated in its stead. The excavated trenches revealed gravelly sand overlain by a lower alluvium, peat, and an upper alluvium; these layers were sealed by made ground and concrete. The layers sloped down and became thicker to the south, with the top of the peat at -0.58m OD in the north and -1.01m OD in the south. The natural gravelly sands were encountered at a height of -1.38m OD. No artefacts or dating evidence was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2018 End: 29-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	VCE18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Significant Finds	PEAT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ALLUVIUM Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"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 BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 1 Varcoe Road
Postcode	SE16 3DG
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3490 7810 51.485238585578 -0.056909192782 51 29 06 N 000 03 24 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -1.38m Max: -1.38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Helen Hawkins
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Rosemary Banens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	ACD Environmental Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	VCE18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	VCE18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Varcoe Road, Southwark SE16 3DG: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Banens, R.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
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