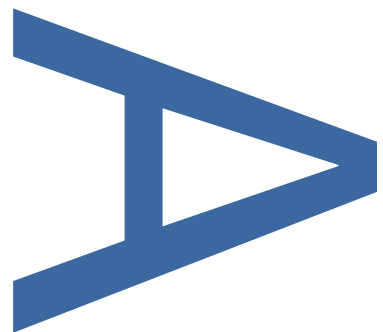
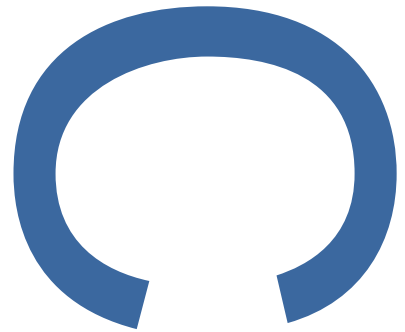


**1 VARCOE ROAD, SOUTHWARK
SE16 3DG:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SITE CODE: VCE 18

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

NOVEMBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at 1 Varcoe Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3AD (TQ 3490 7810), intermittently between 20th August and 23rd November 2018. The brief continued the investigation that had been begun with the archaeological evaluation in June 2018. The watching brief consisted of monitoring the excavation of five pile probing test pits, pile caps, perimeter ground beams and a lift shaft and sub-station.
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the palaeotopography, the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity, 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 on the site.
- 1.3 The watching brief demonstrated that the underlying superficial geology consisted of alternating layers of alluvium and peat likely to date to the Holocene period. No dating evidence or cultural artefacts from any periods were recovered although a short section of 19th century brick walling was observed that may have related to the development of a residential area during that time.
- 1.4 The alluvial and peat layers were largely undisturbed by later development on the site and had been sealed by modern made ground. There was no evidence for prehistoric material within the peat layer.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief at 1 Varcoe Road, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3AD (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology intermittently between 20th August and 23rd November 2018. The watching brief comprised the monitoring of the excavation of five pile probing test pits, pile caps, perimeter ground beams and a lift shaft and sub-station.
- 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.
- 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. A planning condition for archaeological mitigation was therefore attached to the planning permission for the site.
- 2.4 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site in June 2018 (Banens 2018), which identified peat and alluvial layers on the site beneath the made ground. No cultural material pre-dating the 19th century was identified in the evaluation. A watching brief on below ground works which would penetrate into the natural deposits was therefore requested by Gill King, Senior Planner, Archaeology at the London Borough of Southwark. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation (Hawkins 2018).
- 2.5 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
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted by a number of different archaeologists from PCA due to the long attendance period. The work was project managed by Helen Hawkins MCIfA, of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gill King, Senior Planner, Archaeology, monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark. The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd. on behalf of Pocket Living.
- 2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the unique code **VCE18**.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment by ACD Environmental (ACD 2018).
- 3.2 The solid site geology is recorded on the British Geological Survey website as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, overlain with superficial deposits including alluvial clays, silts and peats due to a historically water dominated environment. The site is located on the division between these alluvial layers and the Taplow Gravel Member. These layers of sediments are identified as belonging to the Holocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period and are consistent with those recorded for the Bermondsey Archaeological Priority Area at Bramcote Green located immediately to the east of the site.
- 3.3 The evaluation (Banens 2018) revealed that the made ground extended to between 1m and 1.6m in thickness, 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.
- 3.4 The site was generally level but sloped down slightly from west to east and lay at circa 1.2m OD.
- 3.5 There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity of the site, but the site lies approximately 1.75 km south and 2km west of the River Thames (Banens 2018: 6).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), which summarises the information taken from the archaeological desk-based assessment (ACD 2017).
- 4.2 The site does not contain any designated heritage assets or HER records itself. However, 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 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.

- 4.10** 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.
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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
- 4.13 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.
- 4.14 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.
- 4.15 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'.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Five pile probing test pits, labelled TP4 to 8, were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.00m below ground level. The pits were excavated and recorded one at a time to allow for immediate backfilling in order to maintain the stability and safety of the site and clear any obstructions for piling. The pit sizes were determined by the site contractor, their dimensions are shown in the table below. Ground level for the pits was recorded at approximately 1.31m OD.

TP	Length	Width	Depth (m Below Ground Level)
4	3.80m	1.65m	1.80m
5	3.30m	2.00m	2.00m
6	3.10m	1.60m	1.80m
7	3.45m	1.60m	2.30m
8	2.85m	1.70m	2.10m

- 5.2 The pits were dug using a mechanical excavator under the constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist and UXO technician. All trial pits were recorded from ground level due to unsafe ground conditions and depths. Deposits from the excavations were inspected for cultural material or ecofacts; none were observed or collected.
- 5.2.1 The continuation of the watching brief consisted of observations during the excavation of the pile caps, ground beams and a lift shaft and sub-station. Initially it was believed that only the lift shaft and sub-station would penetrate into the peat and alluvium, but on-site methodologies resulted in the ground beam and pile caps being dug into the top of the peat too, and therefore these were also monitored archaeologically. In most cases it was unsafe to enter the work areas but in a number of cases sections were drawn where safe to do so.
- 5.2.2 The excavation of Pile Caps 1 to 11, the Ground Beams as well as the sub-station (7) and lift shaft (12) were all monitored (Figure 2), a photographic log compiled and sections drawn where possible.
- 5.3 Sections were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on pro forma context sheets and a digital photographic record was compiled.
- 5.4 All levels were recorded as both at Ordnance Datum and depths below ground level (BGL).
- 5.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under the site code VCE18.
- 5.6 As detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018), the watching brief 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)

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	PERIOD	DATE
1	Drift geology: sand & gravel underlying alternating beds of clay alluvium and peat	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Quaternary Period: Holocene Epoch	11.7 thousand - 1000 years ago
2	Earlier ground reduction; made ground of rubble. Modern concrete floor & service runs	Present commercial site preceded by residential buildings	Modern	19 th /20 th Century

6.1.1 Phase 1: Natural

6.1.2 Section 10 on the north perimeter of the site recorded the (lower) blue alluvium [114] seen during the preceding evaluation phase. It was a firm, blueish mid grey clay recorded at 1.78m BGL (-0.76mOD), sealed by the peat layer above.

6.1.3 The peat layer was recorded in Test Pits 4-8 ([101], [103], [105], [107], [109] and in Sections 9 and 10 ([111], [113]). The peat was observed at the base of each test pit and the peat bed was found to be generally horizontal with a slight slope from north to south. This fall is likely to follow the fall to the south noted in the underlying alluvium recorded during the evaluation. The peat was recorded at its highest in -0.29 m OD in Test Pits 4, 5 and 6 and at its lowest in Test Pit 8 at -0.59mOD, however, this anomaly could be explained by compression from above or the fragility of the material in comparison to the alluvial clays. This layer did not need to be fully excavated in any of Test Pits 4- 8 in order to allow the piles to be inserted, so its thickness could not be ascertained.

6.1.4 Sealing the peat was a layer of yellow-brown (upper) alluvium [100], [102], [104], [106], [108] at a maximum depth of 1.80m (BGL), recorded at its highest in the south in Test Pit 6 at 0.21m OD and lowest in the north in Section 9 at 0.06m OD. The alluvium was found to be between 0.15m and 0.50m thick, sloping and decreasing in thickness towards the south. However, this layer had been horizontally truncated by later 19th and 20th century developments. The made ground layers of brick rubble were laid directly upon it so some margin of variation in its height should be taken into consideration.

6.1.5 No cultural dating material was recovered from any of the peat or alluvial layers.

6.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval/Modern

6.2.1 Overlying the yellow-brown alluvium in all trenches was a layer of made ground composed of silty brick rubble and shale, ranging from 0.60m to 1.10m thick. This was sealed by a layer of crush ranging from 0.60m to 0.80m thick.

6.2.2 No dating material was recovered from the post-medieval/modern deposits.



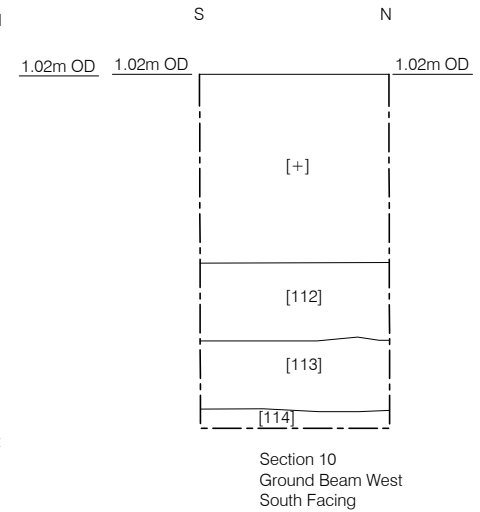
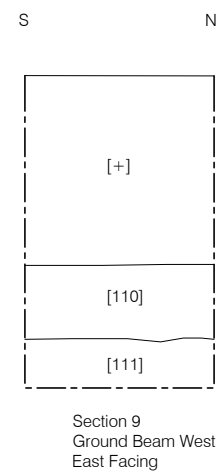
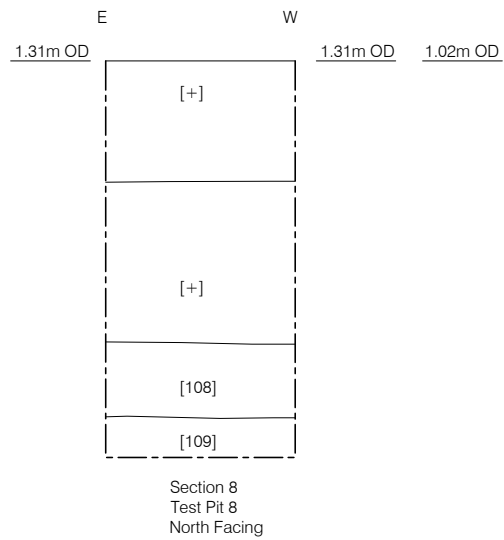
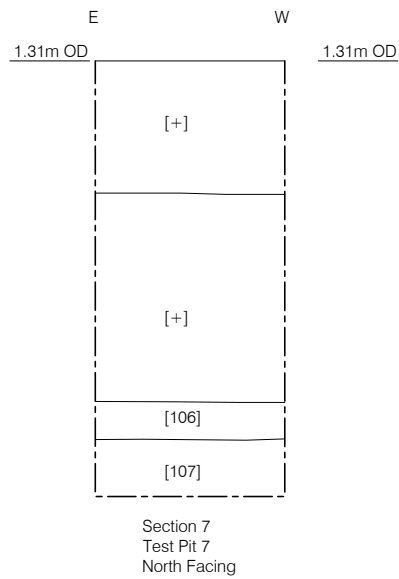
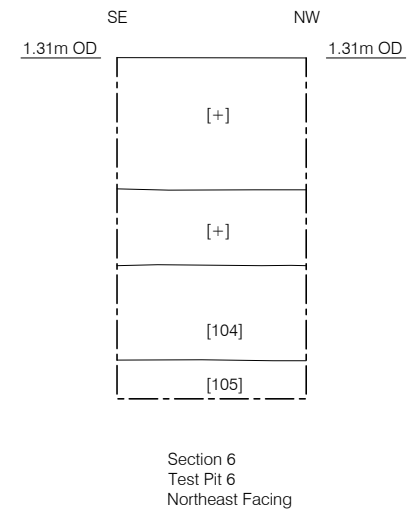
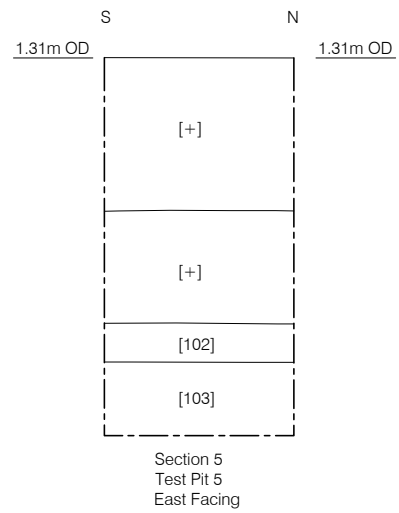
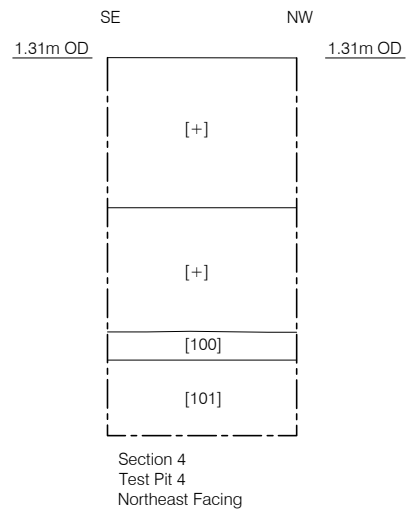




Plate 1: Section of Test Pit 4 (looking south.)



Plate 2: Section of Test Pit 5 (looking east).



Plate 3: Section of Test Pit 6 (looking north-east).



Plate 4: Section of Test Pit 7 (looking south).



Plate 5: Section of Test Pit 8 (looking south).

7 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

To determine the palaeotopography:

- 7.1.1 In the preceding evaluation phase, the earliest deposit exposed was a loose, yellowish mid grey gravelly sand [7] at 2.4m below ground level (BGL) in Trench 3 to the north of the site. The top of the layer was recorded at -1.38mOD and dug into for another 0.70m before excavation had to terminate as it was at the limit of the reach of the mechanical excavator (Banens 2018:10, pers comm). This layer was not reached in any of the other trenches or investigations during the watching brief phase, as the investigations did not need to extend to this depth.
- 7.1.2 In the preceding evaluation phase, a layer of (lower) alluvium was uncovered beneath the peat but sealing the gravelly sand (noted as [114] in Section 10 as described above). In Trench 2 a firm, blueish mid grey clay [3] was recorded at -1.64mOD which showed that the peat layer [2] above was approximately 0.60m thick. In Trench 3 the same alluvial layer [6] was also present, recorded at -0.98m OD and which showed the peat layer here was slightly thinner at 0.40m thick. The downward slope of the deposits from north to south noted in the overlying peat layers was borne out in the underlying alluvium which also fell towards the south (Banens 2018:10).
- 7.1.3 These deposits are likely to date to the Holocene period (ASE2018). Layers [3], [6] and [113] of (lower) alluvium may represent a period of flooding. Lower alluvium was not encountered during the watching brief as it was located below site formation level.
- 7.1.4 It has been suggested that the building of timber trackways in the Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age period is a response to these flooding episodes and are believed to have been built to allow access across the waterlogged and impassable bog surfaces (Casparie & Maloney (1994:49). Environmental analysis at Bramcote Green suggests that during this period the higher ground in the area remained cultivatable and the marshland may have been seasonally used as pastoral land (Thomas & Rackham 1996:250). The archaeological watching brief had been instigated, for the most part due to the proximity of a stretch of timber trackway discovered at nearby Bramcote Green (Thomas & Rackham 1996). However, no evidence of a trackway or human activity was made during either the evaluation or watching brief.

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?

- 7.1.5 The peat layer itself may date to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period where inundation led to peat and alder carr development in the lower Thames valley (equating with Devoy's (1979) Tilbury II phase) (Spurr et al 2017). The layer was identified in the majority of the investigations.
- 7.1.6 No archaeological evidence for human activity was recovered from the peat or alluvium.

To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity:

- 7.1.7 No Roman remains were uncovered on site.

To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity:

- 7.1.8 There was no evidence of medieval activity.

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

- 7.1.9 Terraced houses occupied the site during the 19th century; a fragment of a wall of one of these terraces was observed running north-south in Test Pit 4 with a likely extension noted in the evaluation report (Banens 2018:26). Unfortunately, in both instances, it was not possible to enter the trenches due to the presence of hydrocarbons and other contaminants. The remnants may relate to the residential development that occurred in the area during the late 19th century and which persisted into the 20th Century (ACD 2017:10).

- 7.1.10 The made ground sealing the upper alluvial layer was either late post-medieval or modern in date.

To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource:

- 7.1.11 Any earlier post-medieval archaeological remains are believed to have been truncated by 19th century and modern construction. The yellow brown alluvial layer extending across site has likely been horizontally truncated; however, all deposits below this layer remain intact.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 The first phase of the fieldwork of the Watching Brief was undertaken by Chloe Sinclair. Further observation and recording was undertaken by Matt Edmonds, Ellen Green, Corso Dominici, Guy Seddon & Wayne Perkins.
- 8.3 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins of Pre-Construct Archaeology for her project management and editing and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

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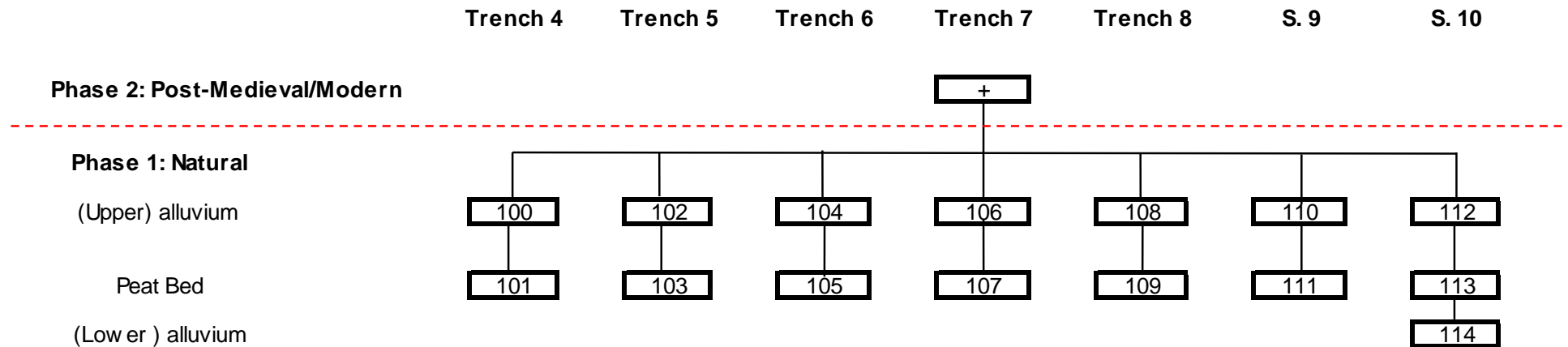
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Context Type	Context Description	Trench	Thickness	Highest Level (M Below Ground Level)
100	Layer	Alluvium	4	0.15m	1.45m
101	Layer	Peat	4	NFE	1.60m
102	Layer	Alluvium	5	0.20m	1.40m
103	Layer	Peat	5	NFE	1.60m
104	Layer	Alluvium	6	0.50m	1.10m
105	Layer	Peat	6	NFE	1.60m
106	Layer	Alluvium	7	0.20m	1.80m
107	Layer	Peat	7	NFE	2.10m
108	Layer	Alluvium	8	0.40m	1.50m
109	Layer	Peat	8	NFE	1.90m
110	Layer	Alluvium	9	0.40m	1.00m
111	Layer	Peat	9	0.25m+	1.40m
112	Layer	Alluvium	10	0.40	1.00m
113	Layer	Peat	10	0.38	1.40m
114	Layer	Alluvium	10	0.10m+	1.78m

Context	Context Type	Context Description	Trench	Thickness	Highest Level (M Below Ground Level)
115	Layer	Alluvium	10	0.60m+	0.50m
116	Layer	Alluvium	-	0.67m+	0.43m
117	Layer	Alluvium	-	0.37m	0.77m
118	Layer	Peat	-	0.21m+	1.14m

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-326593

Project details

Project name 1 Varcoe Road, Southwark SE16 3DG

Short description of the project Following on from an archaeological evaluation, an archaeological watching brief was conducted at 1 Varcoe Road, Southwark SE16 3DG between 20 August and 23rd November 2018. Archaeological monitoring included five test pits for pile probing, excavation for pile caps and ground beams and excavation for a sub-station and lift shaft. In one section along the northern perimeter of the site the (lower) blue-grey alluvium (as previously seen in the evaluation) was recorded at -0.76m OD, c.1.74m below ground level (BGL). The excavated test pits were only dug to a depth that revealed the top of the peat bed (as previously recorded in the evaluation phase). This was seen to be overlain by a yellow-brown (upper) alluvium; these layers were in turn sealed by made ground. The peat sloped slightly from north to south and was observed at a maximum height of -0.29m OD, c.2.00m BGL, falling to -0.59m OD in Test Pit 8. The alluvium sloped slightly towards the south and was seen at a maximum height of 0.02m OD, c.1.80m BGL to -0.19m OD. No finds were observed or recorded.

Project dates Start: 20-08-2018 End: 23-11-2018

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes VCE18 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type 0 None

Monument type 0 None

Significant Finds PEAT Uncertain

Significant Finds ALLUVIUM Uncertain

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning 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: -0.21m Max: 0.2m

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 Chloe Sinclair
Type of sponsor/funding body House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body Pocket Living

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient MLAA
Digital Archive ID VCE18
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient MLAA
Paper Archive ID VCE18
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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