

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
London Borough of Southwark**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: PHP20/38

(TQ 3425 7673)

**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
London Borough of Southwark**

Building Recording

For Mr Sefton Cohen

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PHP 20/38

September 2020

Summary

Site name: 104 Peckham High Street, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark

Grid reference: TQ 3425 7673

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 25th August 2020

Project coordinator: Sean Wallis

Site code: PHP 20/38

Summary of results: The building had been modernised internally, obscuring the fabric of the building, subsequent extensions and paint had largely obscured the external fabric also. No evidence for the original ground floor layout was present; a second door added to the frontage and the main room extended to create a large, open room removing the rear of the buildings. The first floor retained more of its likely original layout with a single room on the Peckham High Street frontage, though no evidence for the location of the stairs was present nor was the chimney breast, though this was present in the attic room.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 18.09.20 Steve Preston ✓ 18.09.20

104 Peckham High Street, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 20/38b

Introduction

This report documents the results of a building recording at 104 Peckham High Street, Peckham, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 5ED (TQ 3425 7673) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Dean Lewis of Dean Lewis Architects Ltd, 35 St Aubyns, Hove, East Sussex BN3 2TH on behalf of Mr Sefton Cohen, 166 Portland Road, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5QL.

Planning consent (appln no. 20/AP/1158) has been refused by the London Borough of Southwark for the redevelopment of the existing building with the addition of a third and fourth floor roof extensions containing four two-bedroom residential units with roof terraces. Consent was refused on the grounds of the ‘Loss of this positive heritage asset...resulting in substantial harm to the historic significance of the Rye Lane Peckham Conservation Area.’

This report documents the results of a building survey undertaken to examine the structure of the building to establish the current state of the building and how much of its historic fabric would be affected by the proposal. This is in accordance with The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government’s *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Borough’s policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 25th August 2020 and the site code is PHP 20/38.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The proposal site is located centrally in Peckham in Southwark in a predominantly commercial area of Peckham High Street. It comprises an irregular but basically rectangular parcel of land covering an area of approximately 125 sq m and is centred on NGR TQ 3425 7673 (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by Peckham High Street to the north, 106 Peckham High Street to the east, a service road to the south and 102 Peckham High Street to the west. The site lies on Kempton Park Gravel over London Clay (BGS 1998) and at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum.

Historical Background and Cartographic Evidence

From the 17th century Peckham developed as a place of out-of-town residence for courtiers and merchants and then as a holiday resort. Amenities included an annual fair, a theatre, public houses, schools and non-conformist chapels. Coach services to central London were established by 1744. Peckham began to transform from a village into a London suburb in the early 19th century, facilitated by improvements in the transport network. New bridges were opened and the Grand Surrey Canal was cut from Rotherhithe to near Camberwell Road by 1811. Development accelerated in the middle and late 19th century and Peckham's population grew from 12,563 to 71,089 between 1841 and 1881. The railway arrived in the mid-1860s (Smith and Roethe 2009, 7–11). None of the earliest large houses survive and only a few small houses are dated earlier than 1800 (RCHME 1999).

The history of the building has been covered in both the Rye Lane Peckham Conservation Area appraisal (LBS 2011) and in a building survey covering numbers 58-62 and 98-104 Peckham High Street (Guillery 1999). The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England recorded the building in 1928 and again in 1999 (Guillery 1999). Numbers 102 and 104 were recorded in 1928 as being late 17th century and timber-framed, though 104 was already noted as 'entirely modernised'. No internal access was gained in 1999 to number 104 but 102, to which access was available, had been entirely rebuilt since 1928 including a new frontage. The 1999 report records the presence of an early brick party wall between the two, but no evidence for timber-framing. They are assumed to have been two-storey and garret, one-room plan houses (Guillery 1999, 19). A 1928 photograph included in the 1999 report shows a similar frontage to that currently present, with the exception of a dormer window within the roof which has now been removed. The Conservation Area Appraisal adds no further relevant detail.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the Greater London Record Office and online in order to ascertain the development of the site.

The first map to give a layout of Peckham is the 1729 map of Surrey by Senex (Fig. 3), although it seems rather stylized or even haphazard. A road leading from Camberwell through the village can be identified as the modern Peckham High Street. Other roads shown on the map, however, are difficult to ascribe to specific modern roads. Houses are shown lining the road corresponding to Peckham High Street and it is conceivable that the site was at least partly developed at this time although it is impossible to identify it with precision. A more detailed layout is shown on Rocque's map of Surrey from 1768 (Fig. 4). In addition to the road corresponding to Peckham High Street, now it is possible to identify Peckham Hill Street and Rye Lane. The area of the site is

developed with dwellings fronting the road and what appear to be orchards but more likely gardens to the rear. Although it is impossible to pinpoint the exact location of the site, it seems fairly certain that it would have been laid out in this fashion. The 1793 county map by Lindley and Crosley (not illustrated) and L and G Greenwoods' map from 1823 (not illustrated) both show houses lining the road corresponding to Peckham High Street but add no detail that might allow individual buildings to be identified.

A Plan of the Parish of Camberwell in the County of Surrey from 1838 (Fig. 5) is the first map to allow for a precise identification of the site. It comprises part of plot 1715. The plot fronts the road and contains a long, reversed L-shaped building. The building occupies the majority of the north of the plot, leaving a narrow strip of undeveloped land in the south-eastern section. The rear part of plot 1715 within the site is undeveloped, although the plot contains two structures, one of which adjoins the site's south-western corner.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map from 1874 (Fig. 6) and the 1875 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (not illustrated) depict the site as the northern part of a large plot whose southern part is wooded. The building from the previous map has been enlarged and there is also another small structure to the south, presumably a shed or outhouse, as well as part of another structure in the south-western corner of the site. The 1896 Town Plan (not illustrated) and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map from the same year (Fig. 7) show the site as a single plot. The main building fronting the road appears unchanged, while the structure to the south appears to have been enlarged. The building in the south-western corner has been removed. By 1916 (Fig. 8), the building fronting the road is smaller and rectangular, although it is impossible to conclude whether the structure from the previous map had been demolished and replaced or greatly altered. It now occupies a little more than two thirds of the site, while the remainder appears undeveloped. The structure to the south has been removed.

Following a 36-year gap in available mapping at this scale, the 1950 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) indicates that the building has again been extended to the south and there are also two new adjoining structures along the southern boundary of the site. No changes to the site are shown on the several Ordnance Survey map revisions through the 1950s (not illustrated).

By 1960-5 (Fig. 10), the building has been greatly enlarged leaving just a small section to the south which contains an L-shaped range, possibly the steps to the first floor flat. This same layout of the site is seen on the 1969-73, 1971 and 1978 Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated). The only change to the proposal site shown on the 1985-9 map (Fig. 11) is that the possible steps been removed, or perhaps no longer visible due to the roofing of the southern end of the site. No changes to the site are seen on any of the later maps from the early 1990s (not illustrated), 1993 (Fig. 12) and 2003 (Fig. 2).

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996). The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1). Photograph locations and direction of view are marked on figures 13 and 14, the numbers referring to the appendix catalogue numbers.

Description (Figs 13 and 14)

104 Peckham High Street is a long, narrow building extending back from Peckham High Street to the south-east. It is roughly rectangular in plan form, though widens at the south-east end. In practice the building consists of multiple extensions beneath flat roofs extending out to the rear, predominantly of a single storey. The building can be sub-divided into a number of different phases based on construction period, though internal arrangement would sensibly suggest discussion based on four areas;

The Peckham High Street frontage

The two-storey extension to the rear; the width of the plot

The rectangular two-storey extension to the rear of the above

The multiple single storey extensions extending to the rear of the plot.

Peckham High Street Frontage

The frontage consists of a two-storey building set between 102 Peckham High Street, a two-storey building, and 106 Peckham High Street, a four-storey building (Pl. 1). Only the front (north-west) elevation is visible consisting of a shop front on the ground floor made up of two entrances; the north-eastern accessing a separate storeroom and the south-western accessing the former shop on the ground floor. On the day of the survey external photos showed only the security screen, though internally the doors and windows were of recent date. The first floor was set back from the pavement, the join obscured behind the shop sign. It consisted of two windows containing modern glazing, set within the painted brickwork. It was not possible to discern the bonding pattern and the area between the windows was further obscured by an advertisement. The roof was pitched, covered in modern red clay tiles with plain red clay ridge tiles. The chimney appeared to use bricks of no great age with a red clay chimney pot bonded with cement mortar (Pl. 2).

Internally the ground floor had been sub-divided into two, extending beyond the line of the pitched roof on the ground floor. Room 1, the store, was a long, narrow room, fully plastered with a modern laminate floor (Pls 3 and 4). Part way along the length a protruding pillar and change in ceiling height mark the former rear of the building. Room 2 consisted of a narrow room extending back from the street frontage and widening beyond the former limit of the High Street frontage (Pls 5 and 6). The limit of this building could be seen by the protruding pillar in the wall and corresponding change in ceiling height. The walls were entirely plastered, the earlier ceiling obscured by a modern suspended ceiling, and the floor was of modern laminate. A cast iron column located towards the front of the room on the west side extended up through the modern ceiling and would have provided support for the existing first floor front wall, which is set back from the existing ground floor frontage. This column therefore presumably marks the line of a previous ground floor front wall.

The first floor of this section consists of a single room (7) accessed from an opening in the south wall with two windows in the north wall (Pls 7 and 8). The room was fully plastered with a picture rail and laminate floor. Within the south-east corner of the room was access to the roof space, via a hatch.

The roof space was in a dilapidated state and appeared to have been boarded out and originally plastered, though sections of this had fallen away revealing the underlying laths and rafters laid on edge upon the wall plate (Pl. 9). The west gable end was partially visible and appeared to contain a central chimney stack, not visible on the first floor (Pl. 10). Whilst no analysis of the visible timber was carried out, it appeared to be pine. Within the centre of the room was a vertical supporting post (Pl. 9).

The two-storey extension to the rear; the width of the plot

This section of building located immediately to the rear of the Peckham High Street frontage, occupied the width of the plot. Only a small section of external fabric was visible at first-floor height at the rear of the building and consisted almost entirely of a modern uPVC window (Pl. 11). The single line of bricks adjacent to the window are a mixture of red bricks, darker coloured brick and London stock brick. They would appear to butt up against the adjoining building (106). The roof is flat.

Internally on the ground floor this section of building has been largely subsumed into the main two rooms; the southern section of the store room 1 (Pl. 3) and the narrow part of room 2 (Pl. 12). The former rear section of this building can be seen where two protruding pillars are located within the east and west walls of room 2 and there is a change in ceiling height. As with the Peckham High Street frontage section of building the plastered walls, suspended ceiling and laminate flooring continue into this section.

The first floor has been divided into two rooms; a corridor/storage area (8) and a bedroom (9). The corridor area is entirely plastered, with modern laminate flooring. At the north end is access to the Peckham High Street Frontage whilst at the south end is access to the narrower rectangular extension to the rear (Pls 13 and 14). To the east is access via a modern, plain door to the bedroom. The bedroom itself has plastered walls and ceiling with laminate flooring. Around the walls is a picture rail. Within the south wall is a window (Pls 15 and 16).

The rectangular two-storey extension to the rear of the above

This area of the building is located to the south of the section above and cannot be differentiated at ground floor level from the rest of the extensions to the rear. At this level no external walls are visible. At first-floor level this extension forms the southerly section of two-storey building. It is rectangular in shape and abutting 102 Peckham High Street. It does not extend the full width of the plot, allowing two windows and door onto the flat roof to the east. This first-floor storey is constructed of Fletton bricks laid in Flemish bond with a flat roof. Within the east wall is a window with modern uPVC fenestration and a plain wooden door whilst in the south wall is a further uPVC window. Each opening is set beneath a concrete lintel (Pl. 17).

Internally the ground floor consisted of plastered walls, a modern suspended ceiling and a concrete floor. The walls varied in thickness (Pl. 18).

The first floor consisted of a corridor (10), bathroom (11), kitchen (12) and bedroom (13). The corridor ran along the western wall and gave access to the corridor to the north down a set of five steps. It was plastered and the floor was laminate (Pl. 19). At the north end of the corridor was the bathroom with a window in the east wall and a combination of plaster and tiled walls, a plastered ceiling and laminate floor (Pl. 20). To the south was the kitchen which contained the main access to the first floor via an external door onto the flat roof and a window adjacent, both within the east wall. Cosmetically the kitchen was a combination of plaster and tile walls with a plastered ceiling and a tiled floor (Pl. 21). At the south end of the corridor was another bedroom with a window in the south wall. It had plastered walls and ceiling with a laminate floor (Pl. 22).

The multiple single storey extensions extending to the rear of the plot

The remaining area of the plot was covered by multiple single-storey extensions, extending to the south and filling the rest of the plot. At the south end the rear external wall could be seen to be of Fletton brick construction laid in Flemish bond. Within the wall was access to the building and a pair of windows set beneath concrete lintels. It had a flat roof (Pl. 23).

This area consisted of the remainder of room 2, along with a later toilet inserted in the south-east corner and an additional four main rooms beyond. No alterations were seen to room 2 (Pls 18 and 24) from the previous section, with the continuation of the plastered walls, suspended ceiling and concrete floor. Rooms 2, 3 and 4 were divided by a stud wall through which a hole had been knocked for access on the day of the survey. Room 3 was used as a storage area, obscuring the walls, though where visible all appeared to be plastered, along with the ceiling as in room 2, the floor appeared to be covered in vinyl tile (Pl. 25). Room 4 was inaccessible on the day of the survey. Beyond room 3 was room 5, a store area, with smaller rooms in the north-east, north-west and south-west of the room. As the previous room the walls and ceilings were plastered and the floor covered in vinyl tiles (Pl. 26). In the north-east corner was a small wet room, partially tiled (Pl. 27), a toilet in the north-west corner and a storeroom with internal windows in the south-west corner (Pl. 28). Within the south wall was a pair of windows and door into the covered yard beyond (room 6). The yard area was enclosed by brick walls, with the west wall also built of Fletton brick construction laid in Flemish bond (Pl. 23), the east wall was plastered (Pl. 29) and the rear boundary wall to the plot was of London Stock brick (Pl. 29). The south side (external to the building) was of red brick in English bond (Pl. 30). Centrally within the wall was a plain door with concrete steps internally leading down to the ground level within the building. The room was covered by a mono-pitched roof, covered in asphalt. In the south-east corner of this room was a set of 'L-shaped' metal stairs with 90° landing (Pl. 29) giving access to the flat roof above and thence to the first-floor flat (Pls 31 and 32).

Interpretation

The above sections of building represent different phases of construction with the Peckham High Street frontage being the earliest and subsequent extensions to the rear being progressively later. Historic mapping shows various extensions to the rear over the 19th and 20th centuries including the likely demolition of earlier extensions by 1916 when the building appears to contract in size, perhaps removing all ground floor extensions and leaving the two-storey section present.

Little in the way of any early fabric of the building was visible, the outside was largely obscured by paint or later extensions and internally it was plastered. The original layout on the ground floor was no longer visible; the rear walls to each extension having been removed to create a large open space. The first floor retains more of the former layout with a single room along the Peckham High Street frontage, notably set back from the current ground floor frontage. No evidence for the former location of the stairs was apparent nor was a chimney breast, though this survives within the attic space.

Conclusion

The building had been thoroughly modernised internally, obscuring all internal fabric. Externally the numerous extensions also obscured much of the fabric of the building as well. On the ground floor the original layout had been removed to create two separate external entrances to the rooms on Peckham High Street and the main section of building opened up with rear walls removed. The first floor retained more of the likely original layout with a single room fronting onto Peckham High Street, but all traces of a staircase and chimney breast had been removed. A chimney breast remained within the attic room.

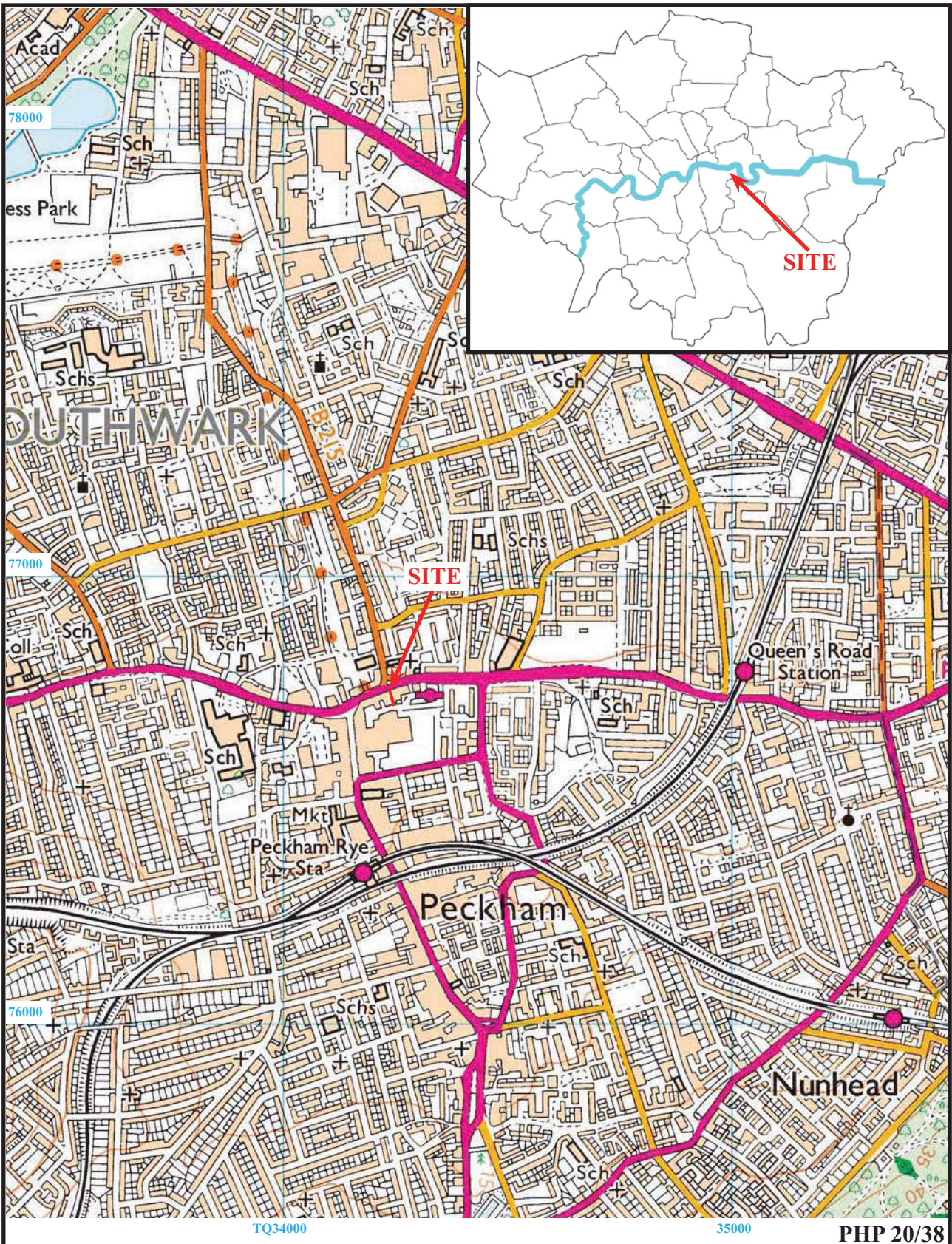
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	External	SW	Peckham High Street, oblique
2	External	SE	102-106 Peckham High Street
3	External	SE	100-106 Peckham High Street, oblique
4	External	SW	104 Peckham High Street
5	External	SW	104-106 Peckham High Street
6	External	SE	104 Peckham High Street [PI. 1]
7	External	SE	104-106 Peckham High Street, oblique
8	External	NW	Rear of 104
9	External	NE	Rear entrance of 104 [PI. 30]
10	Room 2	SE	Along length [PI. 5]
11	Room 2	NW	View to entrance [PI. 6]
12	Room 2	NW	Utilities box
13	Room 2	SE	Rear of room 2 [PI. 18]
14	Room 2	SW	Rear of room 2
15	Room 2	SE	Inserted toilet [PI. 24]
16	Room 2	SE	Inserted toilet detail
17	Room 2	NW	View to front
18	Room 2	NE	View to front [PI. 12]
19	Room 2	NE	Detail of room 1 rear wall
20	Room 2	SE	Stud wall between rooms 2 and 3
21	Room 3	NW	General view of room 3 showing use for storage
22	Room 3	N	General view of room 3 showing use for storage [PI. 25]
23	Room 5	SE	Wetroom
24	Room 5	NW	Wetroom
25	Room 5	WW	Across to toilet
26	Room 5	SE	Toilet
27	Room 5	NW	Toilet
28	Room 5	SE	General view of room 5 [PI. 26]
29	Room 5	SW	Towards southwest corner of room 5
30	Room 5	NE	General view of room 5 [PI. 27]
31	Room 5	NW	Storage room [PI. 28]
32	Room 6	NW	View to rear entrances [PI. 23]
33	Room 6	SE	View to stairs to first floor [PI. 29]
34	External	NW	View across flat roof to rear of building [PI. 32]
35	External	NW	Oblique of rear of first floor [PI. 17]
36	External	SE	View across flat roof to stairs [PI. 31]
37	External	NW	Rear window detail [PI. 11]
38	External	NW	Flat entrance detail
39	External	NW	Pitched roof detail [PI. 2]
40	Room 12	NE	Kitchen detail [PI. 21]
41	Room 12	NW	Kitchen detail
42	Room 13	SW	View to bedroom window [PI. 22]
43	Room 13	NE	Bedroom detail
44	Room 10	NW	View to corridor
45	Room 13	SE	View into bedroom
46	Room 11	NE	Bathroom [PI. 20]
47	Room 11	SE	Bathroom
48	Room 10	SE	Along corridor [PI. 19]
49	Room 8	NW	Corridor detail [PI. 13]
50	Room 10	SE	Along corridor
51	Room 8	NW	General view
52	Room 8	SE	Stair detail [PI. 14]
53	Room 8	SE	Corridor detail
54	Room 9	NW	Bedroom [PI. 15]
55	Room 9	SE	View to window [PI. 16]
56	Room 7	NE	View to window
57	Room 7	SE	General view
58	Room 7	SE	View to door [PI. 7]
59	Room 7	SW	General view
60	Room 7	NW	View to windows [PI. 8]
61	Room 8	SE	View to corridor
62	Attic	NW	Roof detail
63	Attic	NW	Roof detail [PI. 9]
64	Attic	NE	Roof detail
65	Attic	SW	Gable end and chimney stack
66	Attic	SW	Gable end and chimney stack

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
67	Attic	NW	Gable end and chimney stack [Pl. 10]
68	Attic	Up	Roof detail
69	Room 1	SE	General view [Pl. 3]
70	Room 1	NW	View to door [Pl. 4]



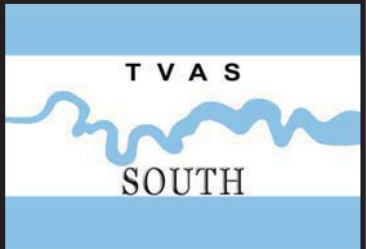
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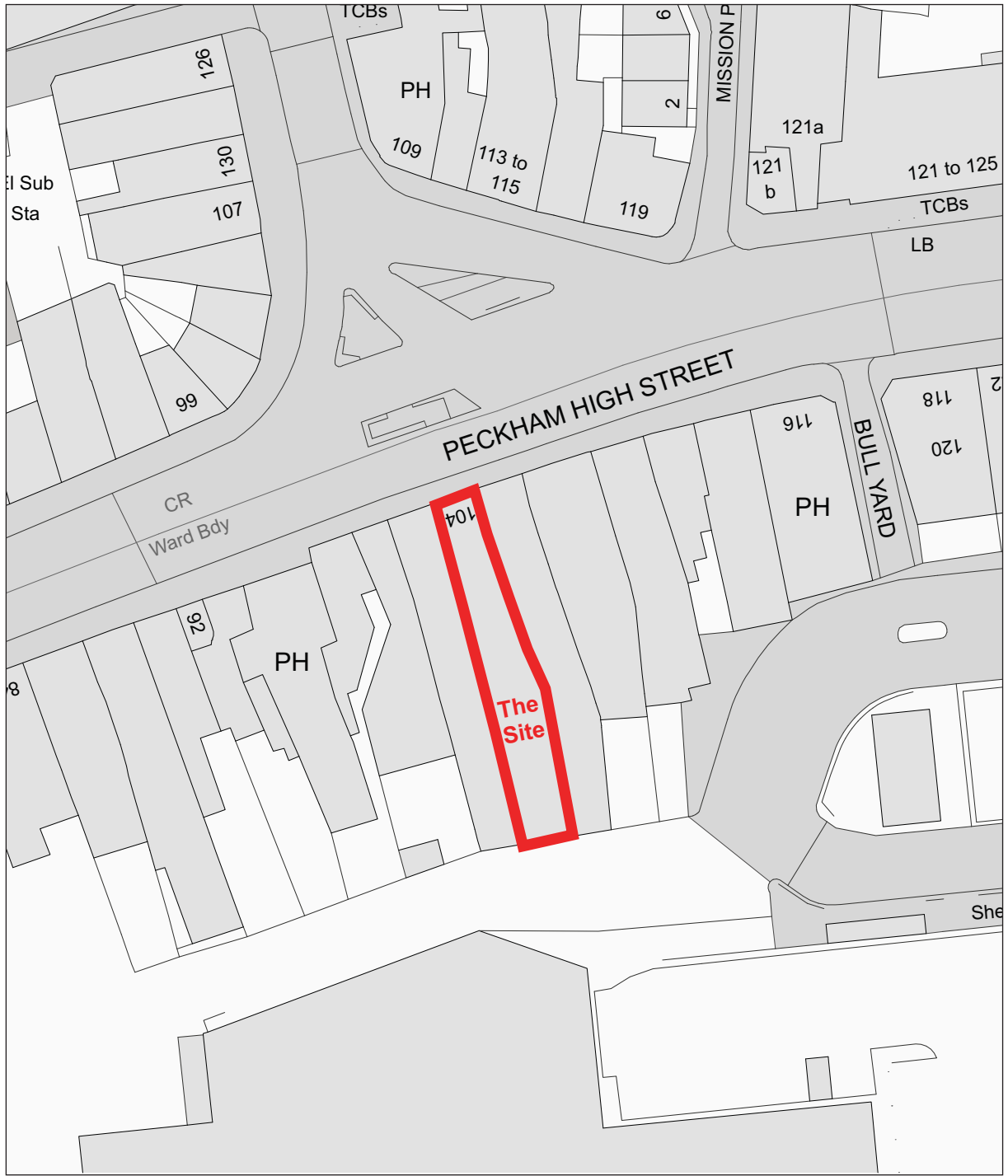


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Figure 1. Location of site within Peckham and London.

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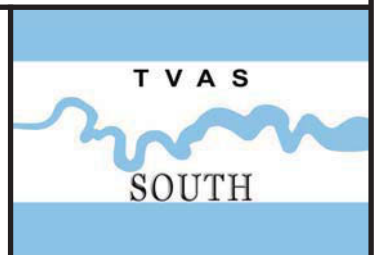




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**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
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Figure 2. Current site layout.





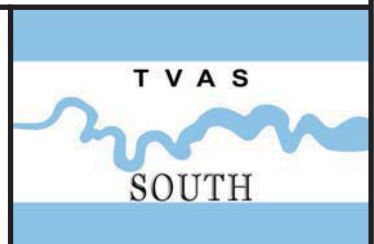
Approximate
location of site

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Figure 3. Senex's map of Surrey, 1729.





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**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
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Figure 4. Rocque's map of Surrey, 1768.



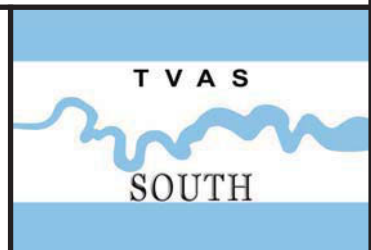


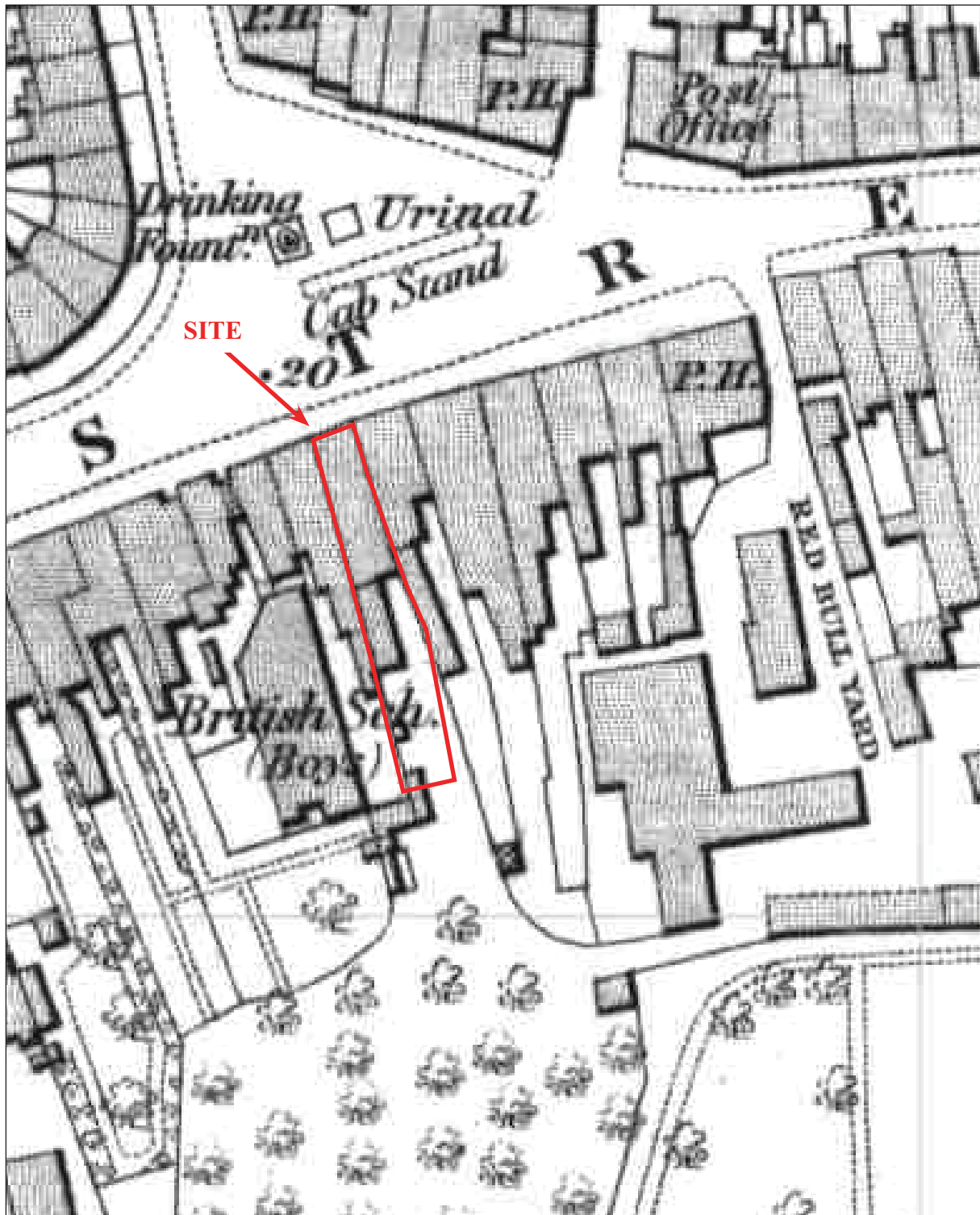
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Figure 5. Plan of the Parish of Camberwell in the County of Surrey, 1838.



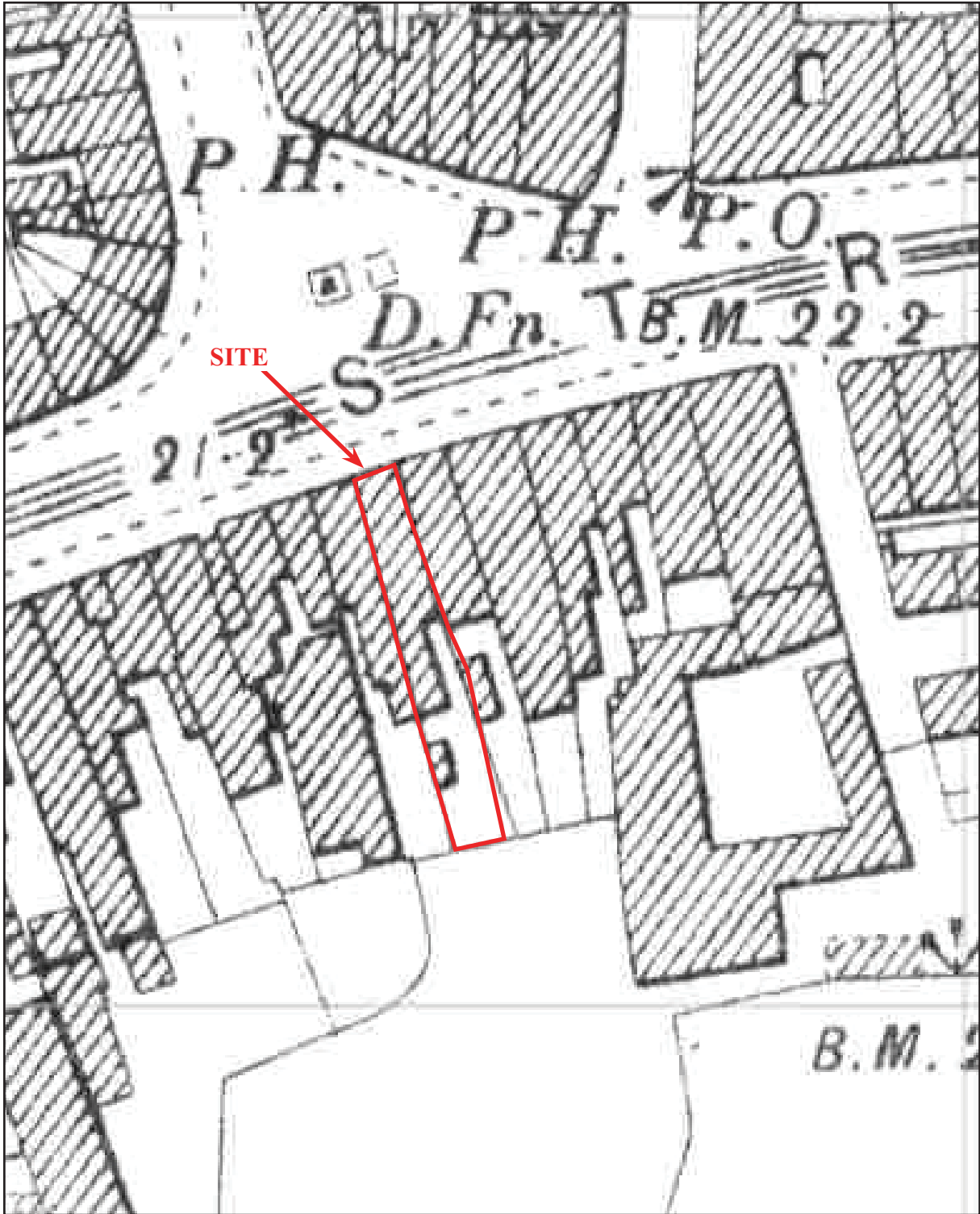


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 Figure 6. Ordnance Survey map, 1874.

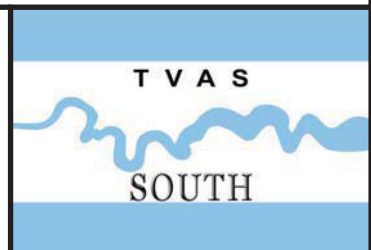


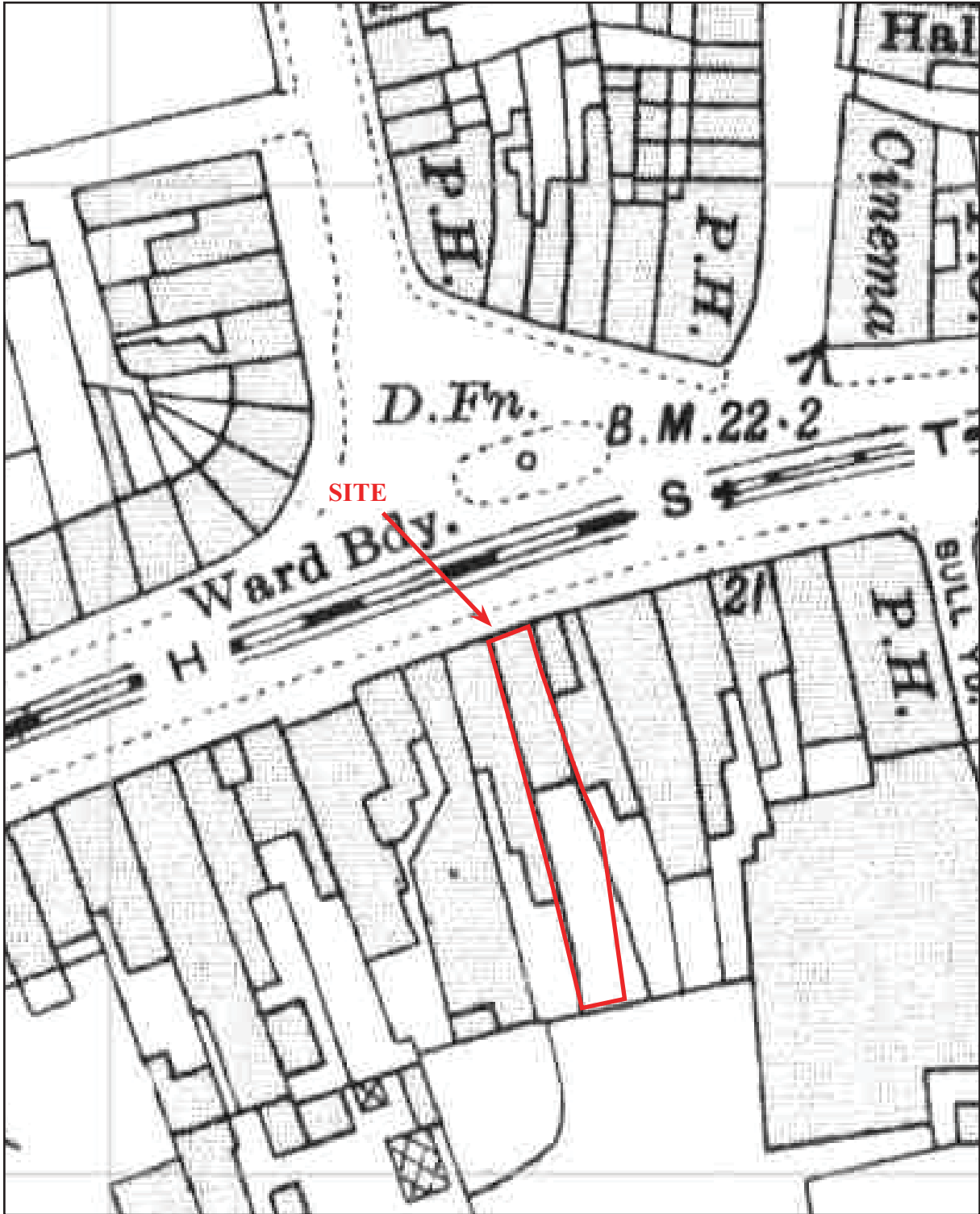


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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey map, 1896.



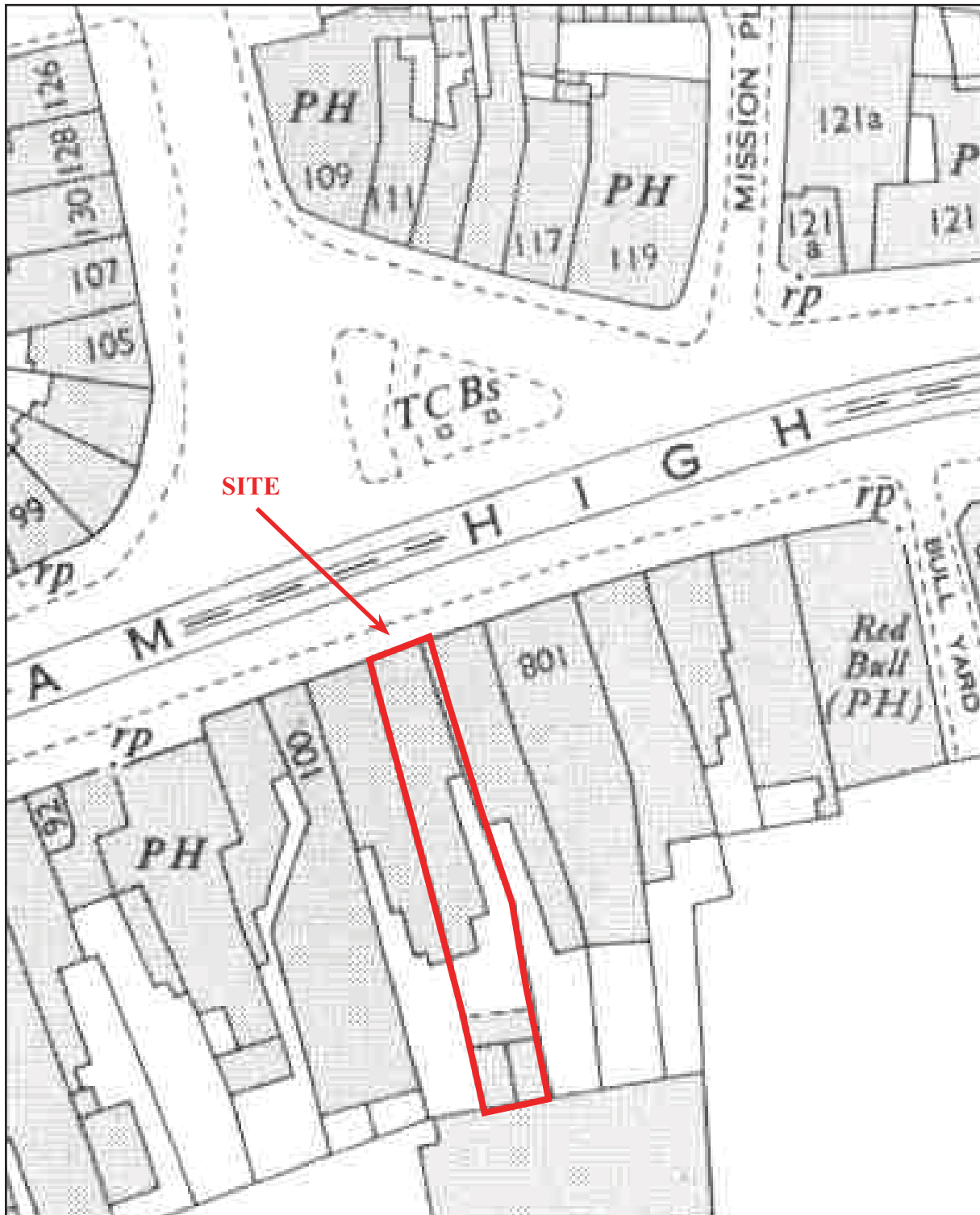


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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey map, 1916.



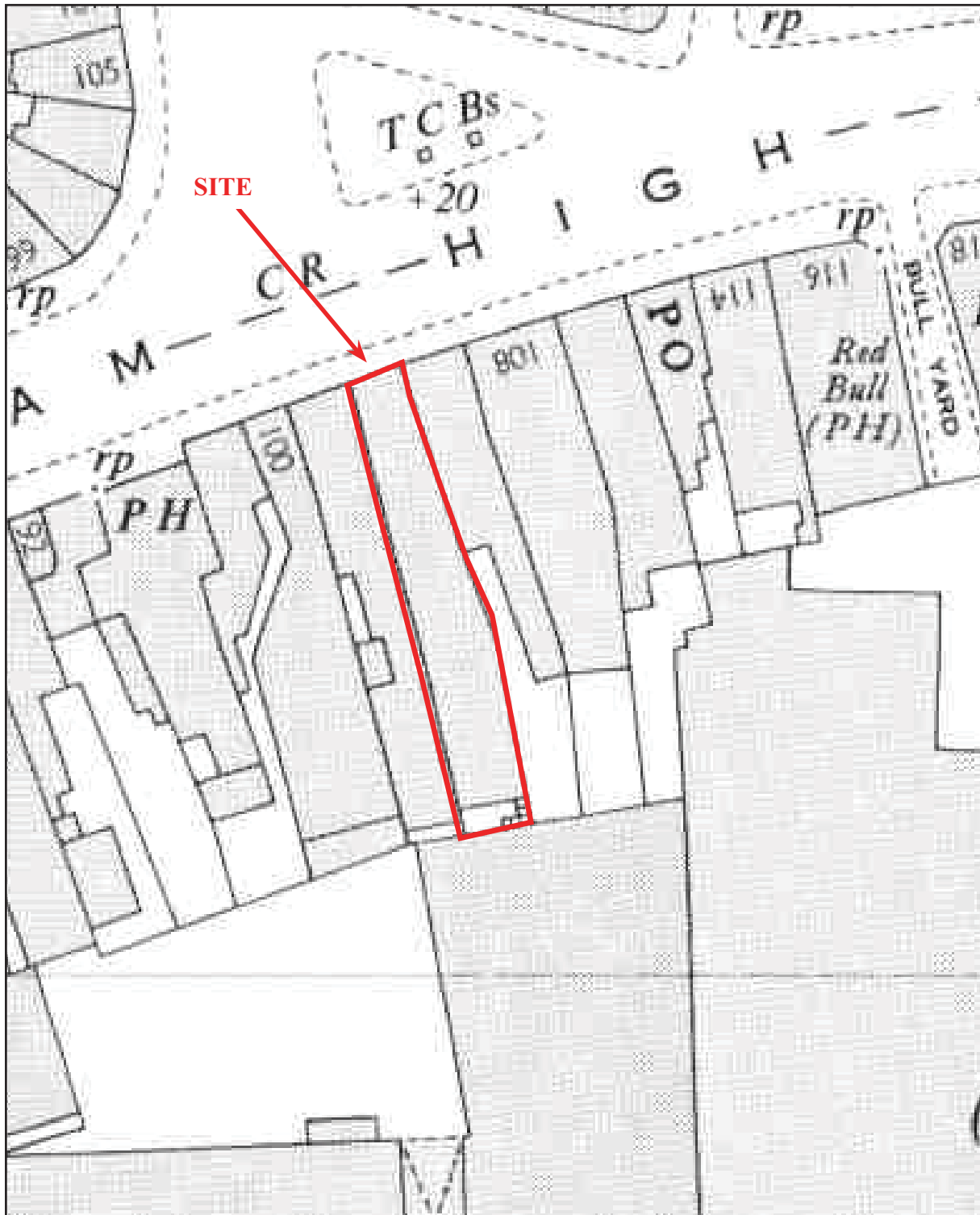


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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey map, 1950.

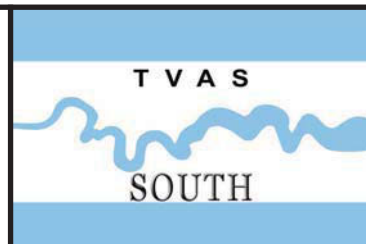




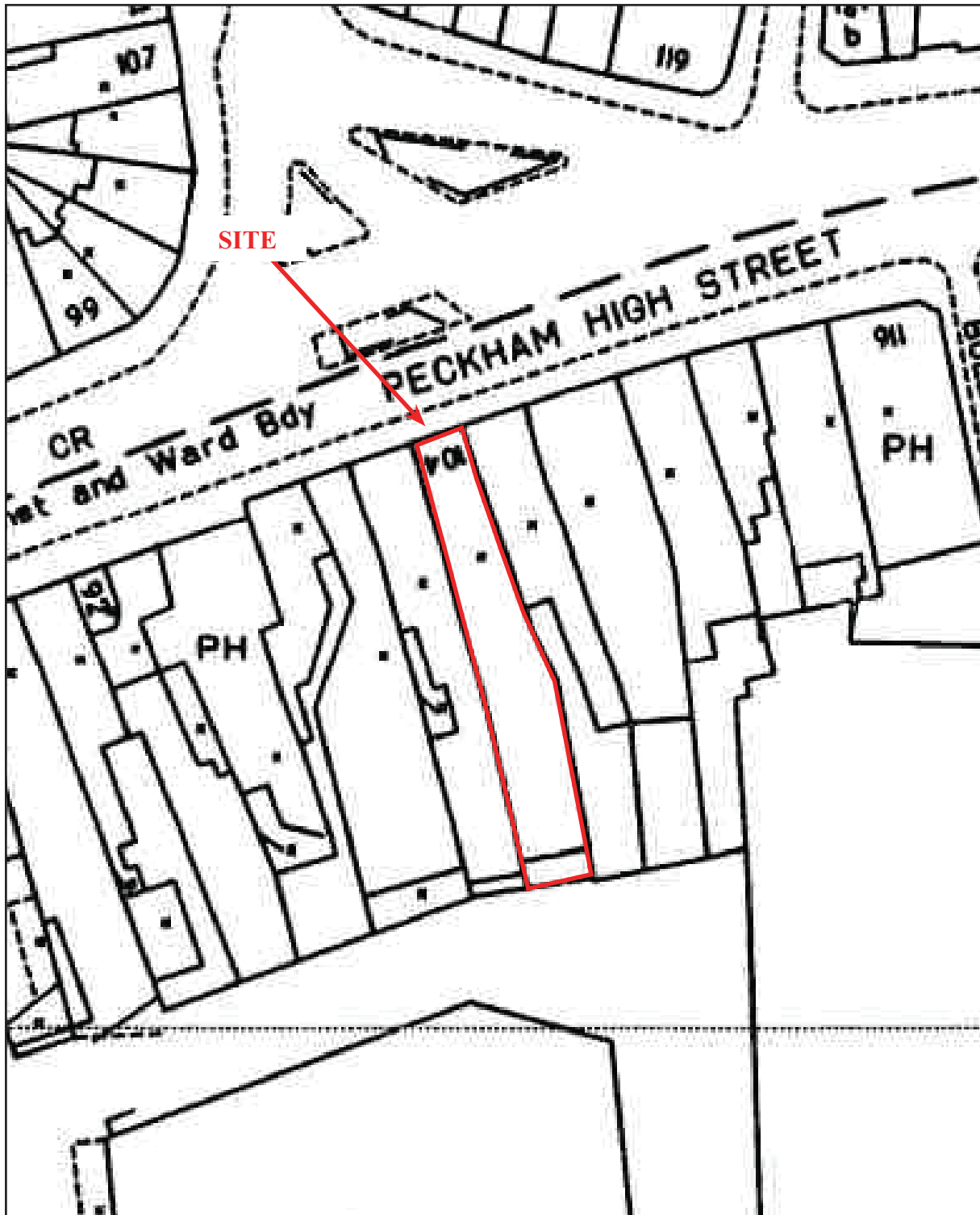
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**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
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Figure 10. Ordnance Survey map, 1960-5.







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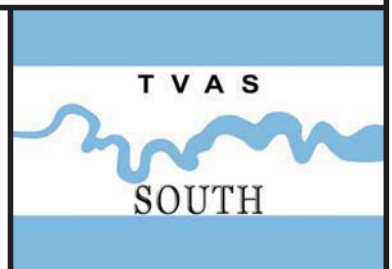
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Building Recording
Figure 12. Ordnance Survey map, 1993.

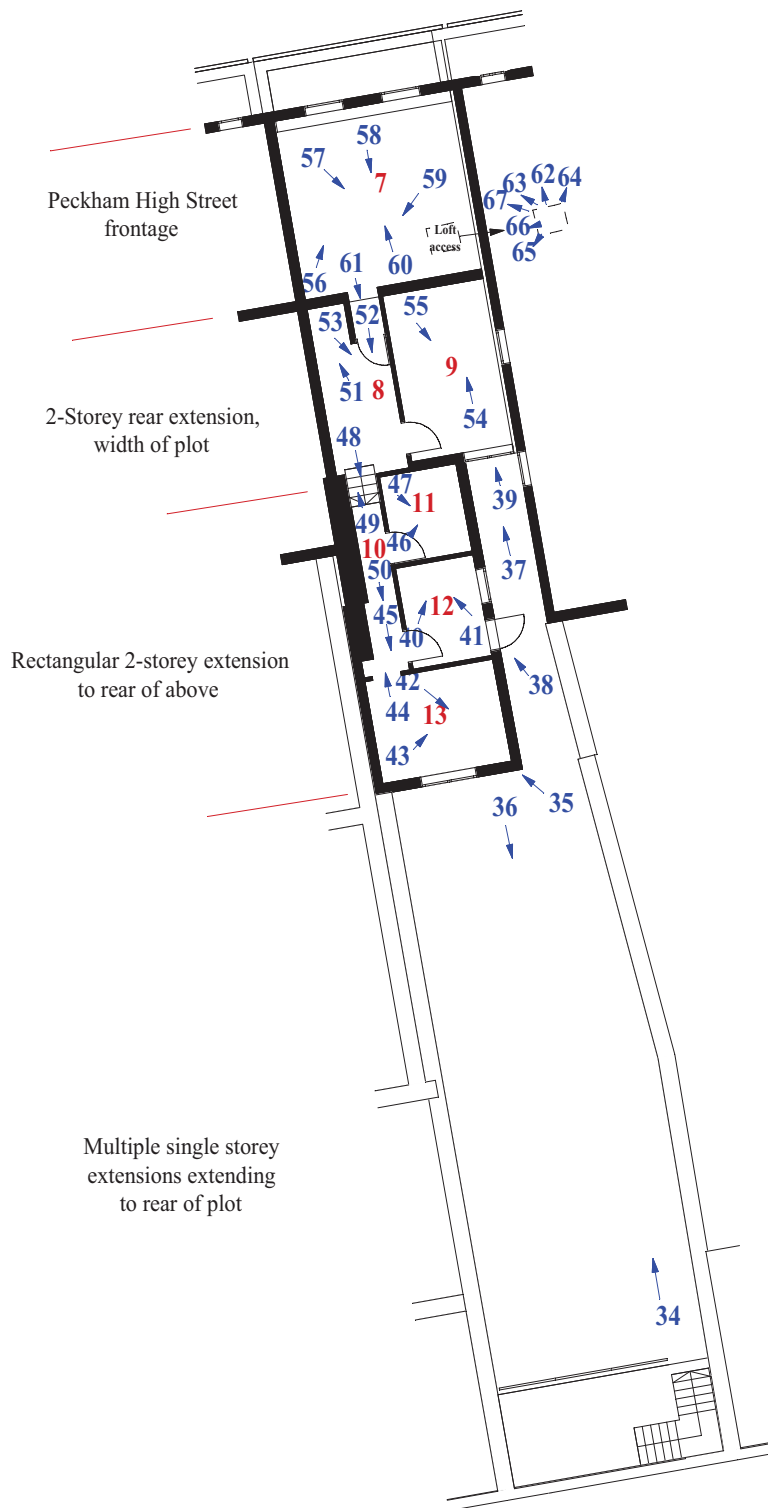




**104 Peckham High Street, Peckham,
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Figure 13. Ground Floor Plan





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Figure 14. First Floor Plan

0 10m





Plate 1. 104 Peckham High Street frontage, looking south-east.



Plate 2. Pitched roof detail, looking north-west.



Plate 3. Room 1, general view, looking south-east.



Plate 4. Room 1, view to door, looking north-west.

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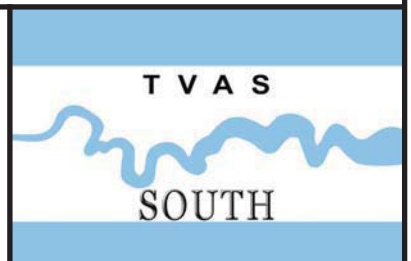




Plate 5. Room 2, general view, looking south-east.



Plate 6. Room 2, view to entrance, looking north-west.



Plate 7. Room 7, view to doorway, looking south-east.



Plate 8. Room 7, view to windows, looking north-west.

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Plate 9. Attic, roof detail, looking north-west.



Plate 10. Attic, gable end and chimney stack, looking north-west.



Plate 11. Window detail, looking north-west.



Plate 12. Room 2, general view to front, looking north-east.



Plate 13. Room 8, corridor detail, looking north-west.



Plate 14. Room 8, stair detail, looking south-east.

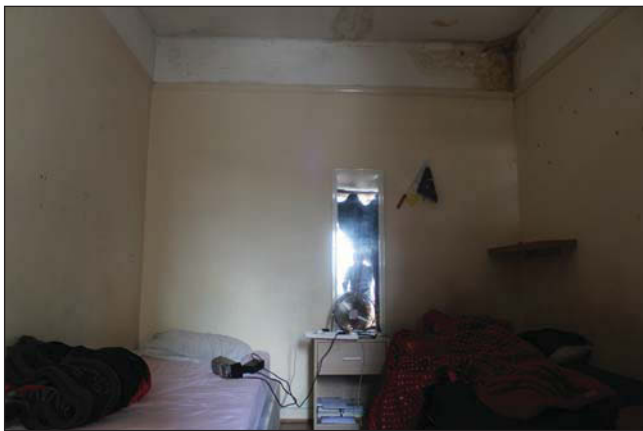


Plate 15. Room 9, bedroom, looking north-west.



Plate 16. Room 9, view to window, looking south-east.

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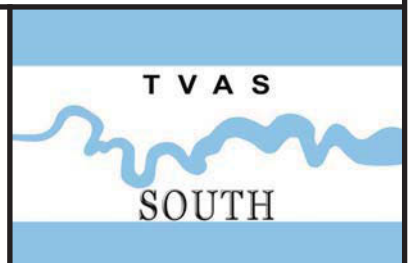




Plate 17. Oblique of rear of first floor, looking north-west.



Plate 18. Room 2, general view, looking south-east.

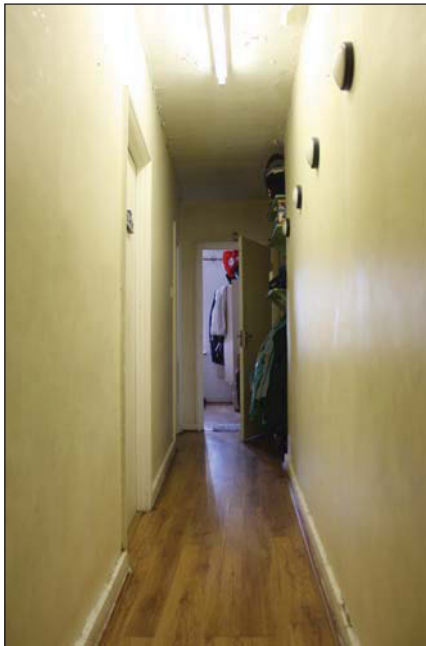


Plate 19. Room 10, view along corridor, looking south-east.



Plate 20. Room 11, bathroom, looking north-east.

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Plates 17 - 20.**

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Plate 21. Room 12, kitchen, looking north-east.



Plate 22. Room 13, general view, looking south-west.

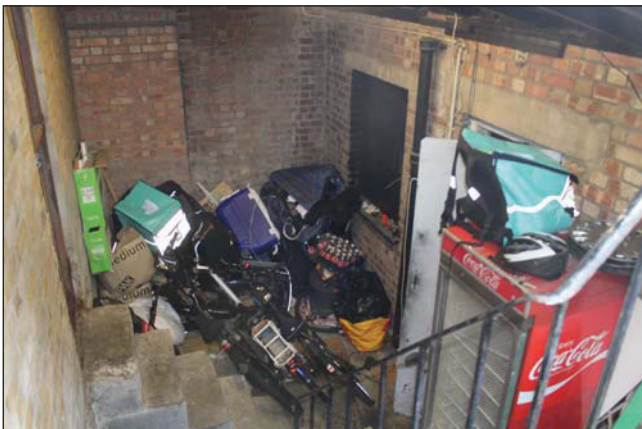


Plate 23. Room 6, view to rear entrances, looking north-west.



Plate 24. Room 2, inserted toilet, looking south-east.



Plate 25. Room 3, general view, looking north.



Plate 26. Room 5, general view, looking south-east.



Plate 27. Room 5, general view showing inserted room, looking north-east.



Plate 28. Room 5, inserted store room, looking north-west.

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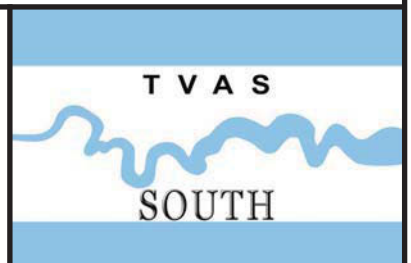




Plate 29. Room 6, stairs to first floor, looking south-east.



Plate 30. Rear entrance of 104, looking northe-ast.



Plate 31. view across flat roof to stairs, looking south-east.



Plate 32. view across flat roof to rear of building, looking north-west.

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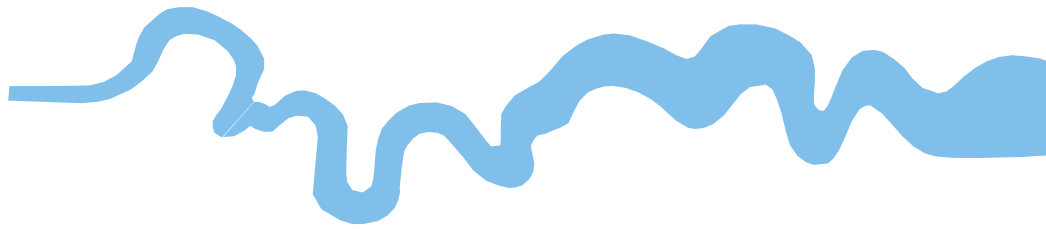
T V A S

SOUTH

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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