

New Southwark Plan Evidence Base: Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)

New Southwark Plan, Former Archaeological Priority Zones

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This evidence supports the APA designations in the New Southwark Plan. The Proposed Submission Version of the Plan identifies six APAs in the Planning Policies Map and Planning Policies Map Schedules. However, the main document (see policy P20 Archaeology) refers to eleven APAs. The Council will amend the main document before submission to the Secretary of State for public examination to reflect the six APAs shown in the Planning Policies Map and Planning Policies Map Schedules. The six APAs are an amalgamation of the eleven APAs with some proposed extensions. This evidence base document is structured around the six APAs and shows all proposed extensions.

1 Introduction

This Archaeological Priority Area (APA) appraisal document has been produced by Southwark Council. This document forms the evidence base for the changes to Southwark's APAs as presented in the New Southwark Plan, 2017. The Southwark APA appraisal is aligned to the long-term commitment by Historic England's (formerly English Heritage) Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to review and update all the London Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs)¹. The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and its supporting Practice Guidance.

The appraisal is an opportunity to review the current APA framework in Southwark and produce updated areas and new descriptions. The proposals are being adopted in

¹ The format of this document follows the Historic England GLAAS APA Appraisal format. Intellectual copyright of elements of this text and content is attributable to Historic England GLAAS, particularly the work of Sandy Kidd, Patrick Booth and Gillian King.

support of the New Southwark Plan (referred to as 'the Plan' in this document). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets is a core principle of the National Planning Policy Framework. To ensure a sound local plan, planning authorities are expected to have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future (NPPF 169) and set out a positive policy for their conservation and enjoyment (NPPF 126)². Local plans need up-to-date information about the historic environment which explains its value to society – what is termed 'significance'. Planning decisions need to be based on a clear understanding of the development's effect on a heritage asset's significance³.

This appraisal follows the standard appraisal template adopted by GLAAS across London.

The objectives behind this revision of Southwark's archaeological priority areas are many:

- Southwark has an archaeological resource of national and international significance and has some of the highest development pressure experienced anywhere in London.
- The APAs were last revised as part of the baseline work for the Core Strategy (2012), which formed part of an early iteration of the New Southwark Plan.
- The 2012 revision proposed 86 APAs for Southwark. This was not consistent with the preferred configuration of APAs across London. Therefore, this appraisal has now simplified the number of Southwark APAs to six, based on the original designations, but with additions and revisions.

² National advice on how to apply these policies can be found in *The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1*.

³ Historic England, GLAAS 'Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines' June 2016.

- Policy and guidance had significantly changed with the introduction of the NPPF.
- New archaeological discoveries and more recent reassessment of earlier archaeological work had led to a changing appreciation of the archaeology of Southwark.
- New publications had increased our knowledge of the archaeology of Southwark. Historic England had begun the programme of re-appraising Archaeological Priority Areas and had produced a guidance document for their programme of revisions⁴.
- Although the 2012 iteration set out the physical areas of the APAs, it did not provide supporting text to describe the APAs. Text descriptions are required to explain archaeological significance, justify archaeological interest and define archaeological research objectives for projects within the APA. This appraisal document provides this data.
- Across London the boundaries of an APA should, wherever possible, follow features that are observable on a map. These could be roads, foot paths, property boundaries, rivers/canals, railway lines, park, common or playing field boundaries, *etc.* The boundaries of many of the adopted Southwark APAs passed irregularly through buildings or across open land, which could potentially have led to disputes over which parts of a site are within an APA. This has been corrected in the new APA maps.
- Across London, APAs belonging to different tier groups should never overlap one another. There was overlap in the first iteration and this has been corrected in this document and in new APA areas maps.

Up-to-date archaeological priority areas provide a sound evidence-based spatial framework for local plan making and decision taking. They map areas of known archaeological interest justified by a statement of significance which indicates the nature of the interest to be considered. Their primary purpose is to help highlight at an early stage where a development proposal may affect a heritage asset of archaeological

⁴ Historic England, GLAAS 'Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines' June 2016, p.2.

interest and so trigger early engagement with the council to identify the need for site specific assessment and field evaluation. The results of such assessment and evaluation could raise or lower the archaeological significance of the site and its surrounding area, either through entirely new discoveries or better understanding of previously known assets. Assessment can also indicate how a heritage interest could be better revealed and used to enhance the local area⁵.

2 Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

APAs exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or local museums. In Southwark such areas were formerly known under the definition: Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs). Under this appraisal and within the Plan all areas will now be known as Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs); this is in order to be consistent with the preferred generic term used across the other 31 boroughs of London. The present review of these areas is based on evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Guidelines have been created to promote consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across Greater London and have been used in the preparation of this document. Improving consistency of APA selection and definition will assist local authorities to produce sound evidence-based plans which comply with the duty to co-operate.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

⁵ Historic England, GLAAS 'Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines' June 2016

However, heritage assets of archaeological interest can also hold other forms of heritage significance – artistic, architectural or historic interest. For many types of above-ground heritage asset (e.g. historic buildings, landscapes and industrial heritage) these other interests may be more obvious or important. Sometimes heritage interests are intertwined – as is often the case with archaeological and historical interest. Whilst the APA system does not seek to duplicate protection given by other heritage designations, such as Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas, it does aim to overlap and integrate with such approaches. Understanding archaeological significance can enhance appreciation of historical, artistic or architectural interest and vice versa. APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located, based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans. This evidence base identifies areas of known heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest and wider zones where there is the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets will be discovered in the future. The APAs can also indicate how archaeology might contribute towards a positive strategy for conserving and enjoying the local historic environment, for example through recognising local distinctiveness or securing social or cultural benefits.

However, archaeological research and discovery is a dynamic process so it is not possible to anticipate all eventualities, threats and opportunities. This appraisal should therefore be seen as providing a flexible framework for informed site-specific decision making.

3 Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

The purpose of APAs is to provide a consistent framework for documenting archaeological interest for planning purposes. The new appraisal system provides a sound evidence base and practical tool for strategic planning. The introduction by Historic England GLAAS of a ‘tiered’ system distinguishes those areas which are most

significant from others which although still of interest are not quite so sensitive. This will help boroughs and developers narrow down the areas within their boroughs where archaeological interests may be affected.⁶

Across London and Greater London a new system is being implemented by GLAAS where all parts of a borough will be within an area that falls into one of four different tiers of archaeological significance and potential. New Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been categorised into one of Tiers 1-3 while all other areas within the borough will be regarded as being in Tier 4. Tier levels indicate when there is a need to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset's significance. The type of planning applications and the tier level it is located in indicate the likelihood that archaeology will be a consideration in reaching a planning decision.

Applicants should consult the council for archaeological advice in Southwark, but helpful consultation guidelines are also set out in the GLAAS Charter⁷. New guidelines will link the tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within APAs (Tiers 1-3) across London would require an archaeological desk-based assessment, and most probably a field evaluation, to accompany a planning application. In the more sensitive Tier 1 and Tier 2 areas this procedure will also apply to smaller-scale developments. Outside Archaeological Priority Areas (Tier 4) some major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, may warrant similar treatment. Pre-application consultation with Southwark's Senior Planner Archaeology is encouraged to ensure planning applications are supported by the appropriate information.

GLAAS have defined the four tiers as follows:

⁶ Historic England GLAAS 'Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines' June 2016, p.2.

⁷ Kidd, A. 2017 'A Charter for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)' Historic England GLAAS.

Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset or assets of national importance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale-disturbance. They will be clearly focused on specific heritage assets and may across much of London be relatively small. Scheduled monuments would normally be included within a Tier 1 APA. The archaeology of Southwark is complex and the northern part of the Borough contains half of the Roman town of *Londinium*, therefore, in a similar fashion to the City of London, the northern and riverine zone of Southwark is defined as one large landscape scale Tier 1 APA⁸. Policies for designated heritage assets would not necessarily apply to every development in a Tier 1 APA as that will depend upon the nature of the proposals and results of site-specific assessment and evaluation.

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance in respect of the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Southwark has five smaller Tier 2 APAs, which reflect four of our urban villages not covered under the large Tier 1 APA and the Lordship Lane barrow cemetery.

Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution. The designation Tier 3 has not been applied to the Southwark APAs.

⁸ Landscape scale APAs across the rest of London are often assigned Tier 2 status by GLAAS, but the significance of the northern and riverine zone of Southwark merits Tier 1 status.

Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with Listed Buildings or other designated heritage assets. Previously all parts of Southwark were either inside or outside an APA

New information may lead to areas moving between the four tiers set out above. For example, a positive archaeological evaluation could result in a Tier 2 area (or part of it) being upgraded to Tier 1 if the remains found were judged to be of national importance. It is important to understand that the new tiered system is intended to be dynamic and responsive to new information which either increases or decreases the significance of an area.

This document comprises an appraisal of all the APAs in Southwark, redefines them and allocates them to one of the Tiers. New APA titles and a completely new APA have been assigned in Southwark. Each APA has an associated description which includes several different sections. A “Summary and Definition” section provides a brief overview of the key features of the APA, the justification for its selection, how its boundaries were defined and an explanation why it has been placed in a particular tier group. A “Description” section goes into more detail about the history and archaeology of the APA to describe its overall character. A “Significance” section details the heritage significance of the APA with particular reference to its archaeological interest and related historical interest. Finally, an “Evidence Base for Amendments” section sets out what changes have been made to the APAs within the New Southwark Plan. Each description will also have related map or link to the Plan showing the extent of the APA boundary. A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of the document.

4 The Borough of Southwark: Historical and Archaeological Interest

Southwark's historic environment (the built and buried heritage) is recognised as an important and essential community asset. For the built heritage Southwark Council seek the conservation and enhancement of these assets as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Southwark has around 2,200 listed buildings which define local character, provide a sense of place and enrich the townscape. For the archaeological assets we have planning policies that protect archaeological interest.

Southwark has an immensely rich, varied and important archaeological heritage dating from Mesolithic times *circa* 10,000 years ago to the settlement and industrial remains of the 20th century. There is currently little evidence for Palaeolithic activity in Southwark, but this may change especially in light of current developments in Palaeolithic research. Sites of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods very rarely have recognisable structures. Instead, occupation is usually marked by scatters of worked flint and, in favourable preservation environments, materials such as bone and wood and environmental evidence. Due to sea-level change, Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites may be present many metres below modern sea level. The London region is internationally significant for its prolific Lower Palaeolithic remains which are usually found within geological strata of the Quaternary period - typically deposits associated with the Thames terrace sequence. A key nationwide survey is The English Rivers Palaeolithic Project (TERPS) and the related publication *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* (Wymer, 1999). There is a significant overlap with Quaternary geology and palaeo-environmental studies, for which see 'London's Foundations: Protecting the Geodiversity of the Capital'⁹.

In prehistoric times, the lower Thames valley looked very different from today - the river was wider and shallower and the Southwark side consisted of low-lying marshes and braided river channels, interspersed with a number of large sand and gravel eyots

⁹ Greater London Authority Supplementary Planning Guidance, March 2012

(islands). Archaeological work in Southwark has revealed a wealth of prehistoric sites, with early settlement and land management on these higher and drier islands, and well-preserved waterlogged structures and deposits surviving in the channels and lower-lying inter-tidal areas.

In the briefest of summaries, the prehistoric archaeology of Southwark ranges from evidence for worked flint tools of Mesolithic date (about 10,000 years ago), from areas such as the Old Kent Road, Tooley Street, and Lafone Street - to Late Iron Age (about 2,000 years ago) settlement, with evidence from sites such as Grange Road, Cherry Garden Pier, Borough High Street and along Tooley Street. There is evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation, ploughing and field systems from numerous sites including Phoenix Wharf, Wolseley Street and Hopton Street. A range of other important prehistoric sites, including deeply buried late Neolithic and Bronze Age wooden platforms and trackways, have also been discovered; for example, at the former Bricklayers Arms Railway Depot and at Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey.

The northern part of Southwark has a wealth of Roman archaeology. The Romans settled on the banks of the Thames just after AD 43. The Roman provincial capital of *Londinium* spanned the river and in Southwark was focused on two large gravel islands (North and South Island), forming the southern bridgehead for the original Roman bridge, which still corresponds to the London Bridge area today. Major roads were built to other Roman cities in the south of England, including Watling Street to Canterbury (present day Old Kent Road A2) and Stane Street to Chichester (Borough High Street and Newington Causeway A3). Remains of large and prestigious stone buildings with mosaic floors, hypocaust heating systems and occasionally, elaborately painted wall frescos have been found. Wooden jetties, warehouses and other remains of waterfront activities show that the Southwark riverside was a centre of trade, with close links to the rest of the Roman Empire.

Other Roman sites include: the Romano-Celtic temple complex at Tabard Place; the Roman boat preserved under Guy's Hospital; the Bath House on Borough High Street and many other key sites, including cemeteries, markets, wharfs and warehouses.

Following the departure of the Romans in 410 AD, archaeological evidence for the early-post Roman period is more difficult to detect, but the borough developed rapidly in the medieval period. Documents refer to a minster church at Bermondsey and Southwark, evidently retaining significance to be fortified by Alfred the Great. By the time of the Domesday Book in 1086, Southwark was prospering and growing as a settlement. The Cluniac priory and later abbey of St Saviour Bermondsey, now known as Bermondsey Abbey, was founded in the 1080s. During the years following Domesday, many important lords and senior members of the church built town houses in Southwark, most notably Winchester Palace, built in the 12th century for the Bishops of Winchester. The remains of the hall and the Rose Window Wall can be seen on Clink Street.

The importance of the area during the post-medieval period is equally well attested, both archaeologically and historically. During the Tudor period (1485–1603), Southwark possessed numerous great houses and estates, including the royal palace of Suffolk Place (Brandon House) on the western side of Borough High Street, opposite St George's Church. This archaeological importance continued into the 16th and 17th centuries in what is now the Park Street and Bear Gardens area of Bankside. This is where important Elizabethan and Stuart playhouses were constructed, including bear baiting arenas (operational between *circa* 1540 to 1662), and the Rose (1587), the Globe (1599) and the Hope theatres (1613). Other Tudor playhouses were also situated in Southwark - the Swan (1595) was in Bankside and the Newington Butts Theatre (1576), possibly the earliest playhouse in London, once stood in the area that is now the southern roundabout at the Elephant and Castle.

The historic road system, villages, parishes and parks further south also contain important archaeological information about the developing rural community of Southwark, with significant archaeological excavations taking place across the borough.

Southwark contains important archaeological remains of many industries, such as tanning in the area around Bermondsey; brewing, whaling, ship building and breaking in Rotherhithe. There are vast areas of the Surrey Commercial Docks and a wide variety of other industries such as food processing and manufacturing.

Southwark has rich associations with Dickens, the Pilgrim Fathers and other noted historical characters. Southwark Cathedral, Borough Market, the Hop Exchange, the George Inn, the Clink, Marshalsea and King's Bench Prisons are just a selection of historic landmarks in the London Bridge area.

Southwark has a vast archaeological heritage and the council has policies to protect the borough's archaeology. We have a dedicated archaeology officer (Senior Planner Archaeology) to ensure these policies are adhered to. We also have a Heritage Champion, a Heritage at Risk Officer and Conservation Officers to protect our historic environment.

5 Archaeological Priority Areas in Southwark to 2017

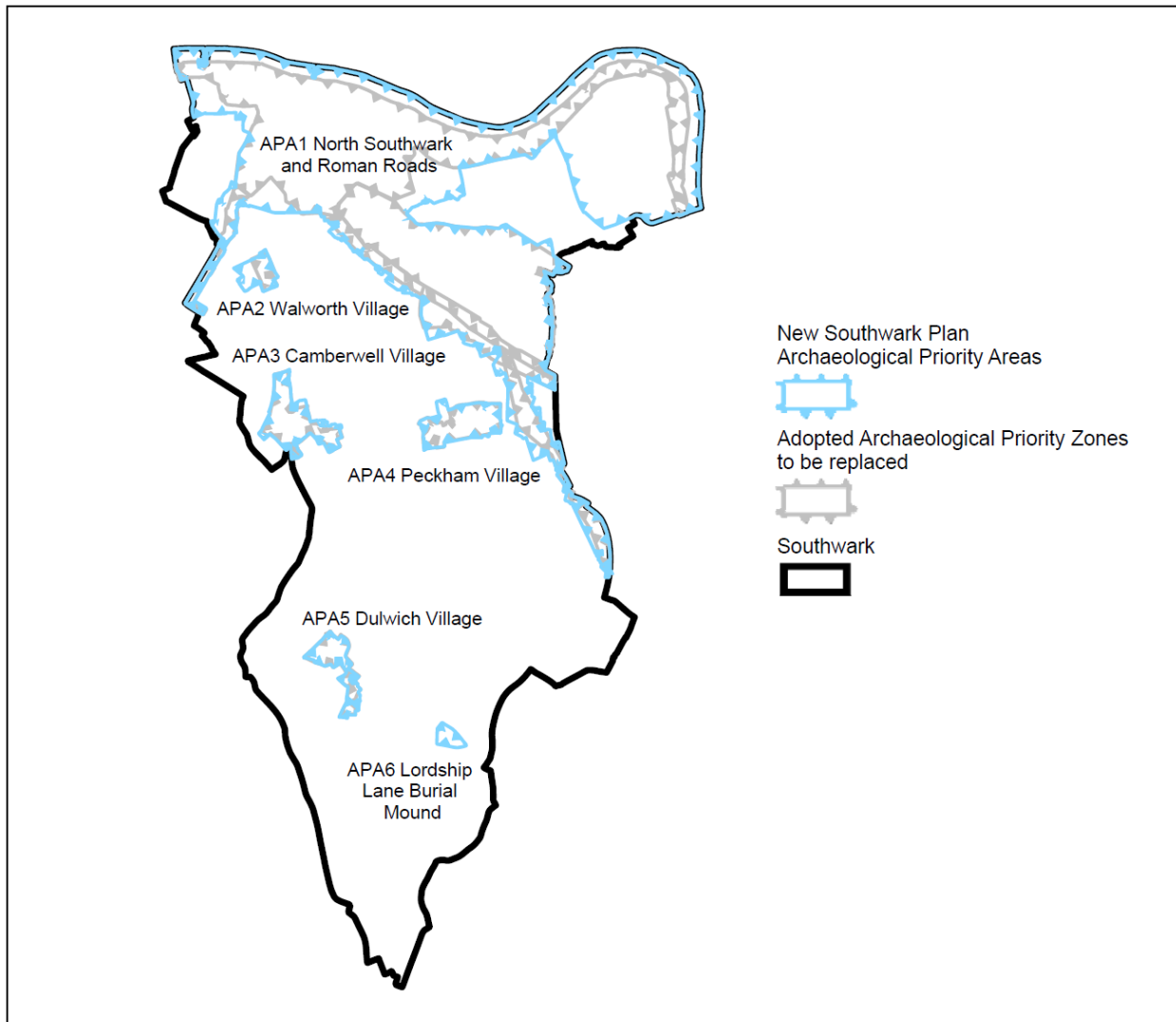
The New Southwark Plan has defined six Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) in Southwark, of which one is a Tier 1 APA, and five are Tier 2 APAs. This replaces the 86 APAs which were proposed as part of the baseline work for the Core Strategy (2012), (the early iteration of the New Southwark Plan). Previously there were nine adopted APAs known as Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), they were as follows.

- Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers
- Bermondsey Lake
- Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle
- Old Kent Road
- London to Lewes Road
- Walworth Village
- Camberwell Green
- Peckham Village
- Dulwich Village

The Proposed Submission Version of the Plan identifies six APAs in the Planning Policies Map and Planning Policies Map Schedules. However, the main document (see policy P20 Archaeology) referred to eleven APAs. These were the nine APAs shown above with two new APAs: Rotherhithe Peninsula and Lordship Lane Burial Mound. The

Council will amend the main document before submission to the Secretary of State for public examination to reflect the six APAs shown in the Planning Policies Map and Planning Policies Map Schedules, and this evidence base document. The six APAs are an amalgamation of the eleven APAs with some proposed extensions. This evidence base document is structured around the six APAs and shows all proposed extensions.

Archaeological Priority Areas overview



The New Southwark Plan has changed the titles and number of Southwark's adopted APAs and the nine (eleven) have now been replaced by six. These are:

Tier 1 APAs

1.1 North Southwark and Roman Roads (*the new large APA replaces and amalgamates the five APAs previously known as 'Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers', 'Bermondsey Lake', 'Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle', 'Old Kent Road' and 'London to Lewes Road'*).

TIER 2 APAs

2.1 Walworth Village

2.2 Camberwell Village (*the new APA is now titled Camberwell Village rather than Camberwell Green*)

2.3 Peckham Village

2.4 Dulwich Village

2.5 Lordship Lane Burial Mound (*this is a new APA defined in the New Southwark Plan*)

Southwark's 'North Southwark and Roman Roads' APA fulfils the criteria for a Tier 1 APA, in that it contains nine scheduled monuments and numerous sites that may be deemed to be equal or equivalent to a scheduled monument in NPPF terminology. The remaining five APAs are classified as Tier 2. The character of the archaeology of Southwark is of complex multi-phase deeply stratified urban development, with many sites particularly in the northern part of the borough having the potential to contain nationally significant remains of more than one period. For this reason the APA is designated to the top tier of archaeological protection. This is mindful, however, that a

central principle of the planning system is that each site proposal should be assessed on its own merits - so archaeological advice can vary significantly from site to site depending upon factors such as the specific archaeological significance of a site or the impact of the previous development on that site or the proposed impact to the archaeological resource from the application proposal. So archaeological requirements can come in various shapes and sizes, but the core data as set out in the current guidelines is required to safeguard the historic environment. Current good practice advice for the historic environment emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or investigate the asset need to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on that significance.

As well as its APAs, Southwark has nine scheduled ancient monuments and contains the 'local setting' buffer zone to the World Heritage Site (WHS) of the Tower of London.

5.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in Southwark

A scheduled ancient monument is a legally protected archaeological site that is considered to be of national importance. Not all scheduled sites are ancient, but scheduling is restricted to the most important examples of each type of monument requiring protection. Scheduling will add the site to the 'Schedule' (the list of legally-protected monuments) maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, under powers contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended).

Southwark has nine Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

- The Globe Theatre

- The Rose Theatre, Rose Court, Southwark
- The Hope Theatre and remains of three bear-baiting arenas
- Romano-British bath house and medieval remains at 11-15 Borough High Street
- Abbey buildings, Bermondsey
- Roman boat at New Guy's House, Bermondsey
- Moated manor house of Edward III, Rotherhithe
- Remains of Winchester Palace, Clink Street and waterfront
- Pumping engine house for Brunel's Thames Tunnel

Scheduled monuments are protected by law, and any development that affects a scheduled monument requires formal written Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) from the Secretary of State, as advised by Historic England. This must be obtained before any archaeological or other work can begin on the site, as carrying out unconsented works on a scheduled monument is a criminal offence.

5.2 River Thames and Tower of London

Archaeological remains are not only confined to the APAs and sites of interest can be identified outside these areas. Any proposed development affecting the river or foreshore of the Thames (London's largest archaeological site), or within the 'local setting' zone of the Tower of London World Heritage Site (WHS), will also require archaeological safeguards and appropriate permissions. Development will only be permitted when the significance of the 'outstanding universal value' of World Heritage

Sites and their settings are sustained and enhanced. This should include views in, out and across sites. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) recognise World Heritage Sites as internationally important with each having an inscription that details their outstanding universal value. New development proposals in Southwark must consider the impact on the setting of World Heritage Sites that are located in central London.

Guidance papers produced by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England set the standards for archaeological work within Greater London and aim to achieve consistent practice across the capital.

A schedule of new archaeological priority areas is set out with the proposed policies map of the New Southwark Plan.

Schedule ID	Name
APA1	North Southwark and Roman Roads
APA2	Walworth Village
APA3	Camberwell Village
APA4	Peckham Village
APA5	Dulwich Village
APA6	Lordship Lane Burial Mound

5.3 Archaeology and Human Burial Grounds

The GLAAS guidance notes that historic burial grounds (19th century or earlier) should be included in APAs even if still in use. For Southwark which has a large number of such burial grounds these can be grouped together. Some burial grounds will merit Tier

1 status: typically those with medieval or earlier origin or serving distinctive communities or which are designated designed landscapes¹⁰.

The majority of the Southwark archaeological priority areas also include post medieval cemeteries or sites of human burial from other periods, which should be discussed as a group. The majority of the cemeteries were founded in the 19th century although some are earlier in date. Several of the cemeteries are consecrated ground and therefore come under the Church of England's faculty jurisdiction but the borough also includes other burial grounds outside of this jurisdiction. The majority of cemeteries are open to the public, some are open spaces and parks and some still function as burial grounds and accept new burials or cremations.

The APA system aims to locate the key burial grounds within the borough but does not claim to be an exhaustive list. Locating disused burial grounds is a complicated process and it is probable that there are numerous sites across the borough containing burial grounds that are yet to be identified. The well-known cemeteries are shown on the historic map records, and their significance is evaluated on a site by site basis. The broader definition of post medieval cemeteries as archaeological heritage assets is discussed in current guidance.

In summary, burials that are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest and it is therefore possible that numerous burials could be present within the Southwark APAs. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

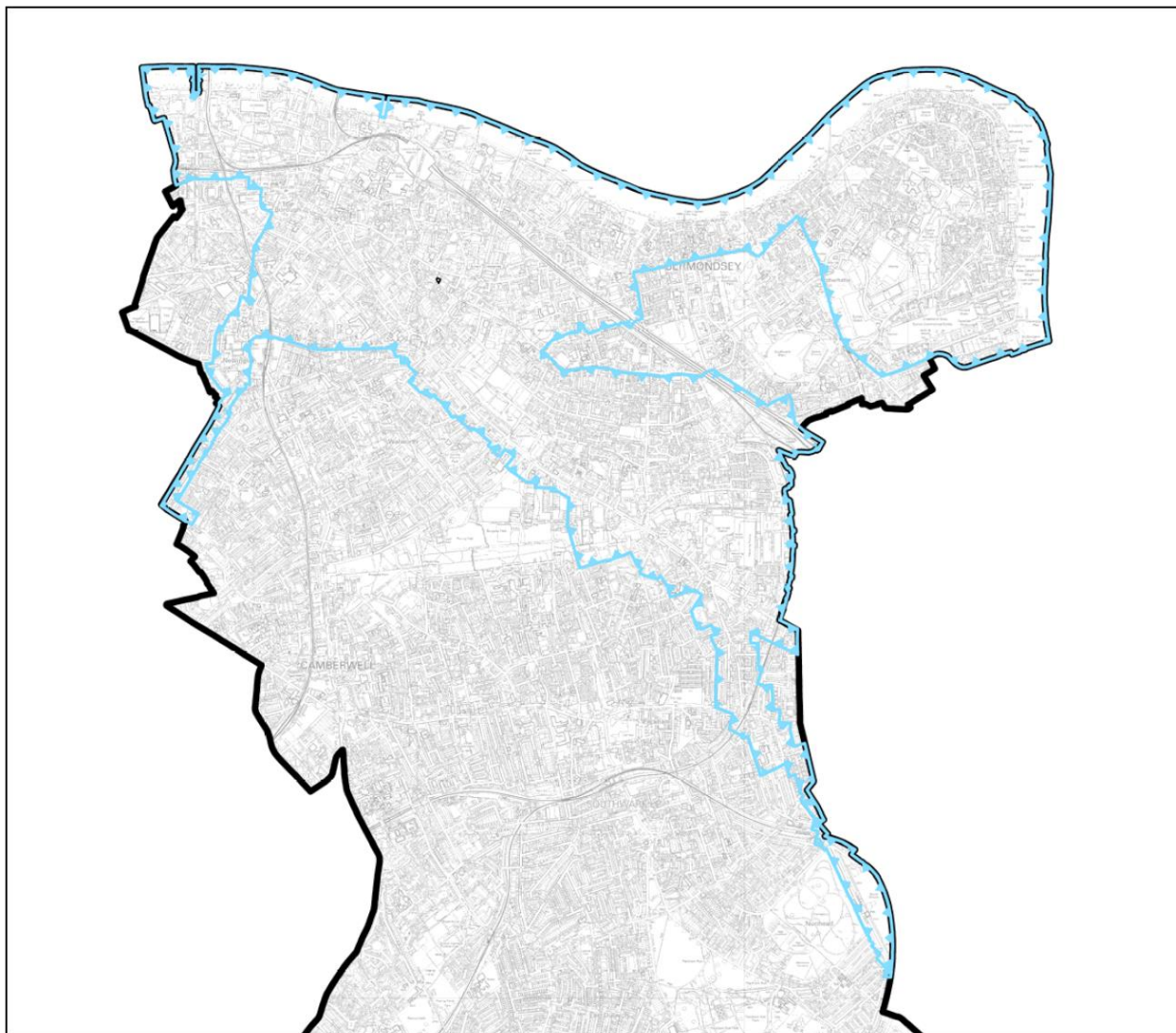
When considering any site in Southwark for archaeological interest the possibility of discovering a previously unknown burial ground should be carefully assessed.

The six Archaeological Priority Areas are discussed below, area by area. Maps showing amendments to the policies map are included in the final section of this document.

¹⁰ Historic England, GLAAS 'Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines' June 2016, p.14

6 Archaeological Priority Areas Descriptions

APA 1 'North Southwark and Roman Roads'



Summary and Definition

The 'North Southwark and Roman Roads' APA is the largest APA in Southwark. From the boundary with LB of Lambeth it covers the entire river frontage; it includes the Borough, Bankside and London Bridge area, Tower Bridge, Bermondsey, the Rotherhithe Peninsula and ends at the borough boundary with LB of Lewisham. To the south it extends down to Bermondsey, the Old Kent Road, Kennington Park and the Elephant and Castle. It includes the entire course of Southwark's major Roman roads of

Watling Street (Old Kent Road A2) and Stane Street (Borough High Street A3) and two additional minor Roman roads. It also encompasses the previous APA area of Bermondsey Lake, which was designed to protect the palaeoecological environment and prehistoric archaeology recovered from the shoreline and relict fills of the large late glacial Bermondsey Lake and the associated riverine geology and topology.

The APA is the most archaeologically significant area of Southwark containing complex deeply stratified multi-phase archaeology dating from prehistoric times to the modern day.

The APA contains all of the borough's nine scheduled monuments: the Romano-British bath house (and medieval remains); the Guy's Roman boat; Bermondsey Abbey; the moated manor house of Edward III, Rotherhithe; Winchester Palace (Clink Street and waterfront), The Globe, Rose, and Hope theatres and the remains of three bear-baiting arenas and Brunel's pumping engine house in Rotherhithe.

It also includes the archaeology associated with the historic sites of: Southwark Cathedral, the Golden Hinde, The George Inn, Marshalsea Prison, Suffolk Place, the Clink, Borough Market, Shakespeare's Globe, Church of St George the Martyr, Potter's Fields, Shad Thames, Jacob's Island, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Surrey Commercial Docks and the Rotherhithe Peninsula, to select just a few key sites.

A full appraisal of all the complex archaeological and historic features within this APA is beyond the capacity of this description but the key elements that give the area its distinctive character have been summarised.

This APA is classified as Tier 1 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- Nine scheduled monuments, and the adjacent archaeological remains directly associated with them and the landscape/townscape forming the immediate setting.
- *In situ* prehistoric sites with good preservation (for example associated animal bone) indicating national importance.
- Urban or proto-urban areas of national interest for example Roman, medieval and Tudor Southwark.
- Roman funerary monuments, the temple complex and cemeteries which have the potential for a wide range of (also multi-period) nationally significant archaeological heritage assets.
- Undesignated assets judged equivalent to a scheduled monument by reference to national Designation Selection criteria and with reference to the Monuments Protection Programme London Review 2003.
- The archaeological interest of the 'local setting' buffer zone of the Tower of London UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Southwark Cathedral, major religious establishments and their burial grounds¹¹.
- A range of smaller scale burial grounds of 19th century or earlier origin.
- Other undesignated assets of special interest requiring archaeological consideration of small scale change.
- A complex of inter-linked Roman Roads.
- History of positive archaeological interventions in the area.
- A specific location of historic industry or infrastructure with significant archaeological interest.
- Conservation area or listed buildings or historic landscape with archaeological interest.
- Area with demonstrated potential for deeply buried, stratified or waterlogged remains (including palaeoenvironmental).

¹¹ The GLAAS guidance of 2016 notes that some burial grounds will merit Tier 1 status: typically those with medieval or earlier origin or serving distinctive communities or which are designated designed landscapes.

Description

In prehistoric times, the northern part of Southwark covered by the APA looked very different from today - the river was wider and shallower and the Southwark side consisted of low-lying marshes separated by braided river channels, interspersed with a number of large sand and gravel eyots (islands).

The APA covers the river frontage and includes the former Bermondsey Lake APA to the south, Rotherhithe Village, the Surrey Docks and the Rotherhithe Peninsula to the east, the course of the Roman roads to the south, and it is mainly bounded by the borough boundary or the edge of the Roman settlement on the sand and gravel islands to the west. The APA radiates down the complex of Roman roads encompassing the former APAs of 'Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle', 'Old Kent Road' and the 'London to Lewes Road'.

The archaeological significance of this APA is largely discussed in Section 4 of this document. The key elements of the APA are briefly discussed below, unfortunately with some repetition of the data in Section 4.

Prehistory

Archaeological work in Southwark has revealed an enigmatic spread of prehistoric sites, with early settlement and land management on the higher and drier islands, and well-preserved waterlogged structures and deposits surviving in the channels and lower-lying inter-tidal areas. In the briefest of summaries, the prehistoric archaeology of the APA ranges from evidence for worked flint tools of Mesolithic date (about 10,000 years ago), from areas such as Old Kent Road and Lafone Street - to Late Iron Age (about 2,000 years ago) settlement evidence from sites such as Grange Road, Cherry Garden Pier, Borough High Street and along Tooley Street. There is evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation, ploughing and field systems from numerous sites including Phoenix Wharf, Wolseley Street and Hopton Street.

Prehistoric communities appear to have chosen the fertile elevated eyots in this part of the borough for settlement owing to the natural topographic and farming benefits they could provide. It appears the riverine zone would have been less favoured although settlement evidence is present and it may have been utilised by early communities for transport and industries associated with the river.

A range of other important prehistoric sites, including deeply buried late Neolithic and Bronze Age wooden platforms and trackways, have also been discovered (for example, at the former Bricklayers Arms Railway Depot and Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey) within the area formerly known as the Bermondsey Lake APA.

The Bermondsey Lake is a lake or relict channel of the braided River Thames and is an extensive deposit of alluvial material that occupies an area north of the sand and gravel geology of the A2, the course of Roman Watling Street. A range of important prehistoric sites, including some of the most significant Mesolithic sites in the borough and deeply buried late Neolithic and Bronze Age wooden platforms and trackways, have also been discovered, in this area, for example, at the former Bricklayers Arms Railway Depot and Bramcote Grove, Bermondsey. Within this area there is a significant variation in the underlying geology, with the potential for a wide range of prehistoric and later archaeology. The lake survives into the post-medieval period as the Earl's Sluice and River Peck both run into the area before heading east into the Thames.

Archaeological excavations across the APA indicate activity in the area as early as the Mesolithic (c 10,000 to 4,000 BC) with further evidence in the Bronze Age (c 2,200 to 700 BC) and Iron Age (c 700 BC to 43 AD).

Roman Town and burial monuments

The northern part of Southwark has a wealth of Roman archaeology. Roman Southwark was focused on two large gravel islands (North and South), forming the southern bridgehead for the original Roman bridge, which still corresponds to the London Bridge area today. Major roads were built to other Roman cities in the south of England, including Watling Street to Canterbury (present day Old Kent Road A2) and Stane Street to Chichester (Borough High Street A3). Remains of large and prestigious stone buildings with mosaic floors, hypocaust heating systems and in one case, elaborately painted wall frescos have been found. Wooden jetties, warehouses and other remains of waterfront activities show that the Southwark riverside was a centre of trade, with close links to the rest of the Roman Empire.

The APA also includes the Roman 'Southern Cemetery' where very significant Roman funerary deposits have been encountered, including the recent find of a Roman stone sarcophagus dating from the 4th century on Swan Street. This excavation also defined the course of Stane Street and revealed a large section of the road and roadside activity. Excavations in 2002 at Tabard Square revealed a complex, multi-phased temple complex containing archaeological remains of national importance. Such excavations have transformed perceptions of *Londinium's* ritual landscape and refined our understanding of Southwark's prehistoric and Roman topography.

Other Roman sites include: the Roman boat preserved under Guy's Hospital; the Bath House on Borough High Street and many other key sites, including markets, wharfs and warehouses.

The APA has the potential to contain features associated with the former route of 'Watling Street', the major Roman road between London and Canterbury. Watling Street was one of the most important roads in Roman Britain and linked Dover to London and then from London to St Albans and onwards to Wroxeter. The APA follows the projected

line of Watling Street which follows broadly the route of the modern A2 or Old Kent Road. The Old Kent Road remained an important transport connection through the medieval period and into the post medieval period. Secondary Roman roads are also covered by the APA, such as the London to Lewes Roman road which is most likely to have originally branched off Watling Street to the east of Asylum Road. Another secondary road followed a route through the Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle area.

Significant archaeological remains predominately of prehistoric and Roman date have been discovered from the APA, and along the line of the roads the remains of roman buildings, mausolea, burials and features relating to agriculture and land management have been recovered. There is evidence of the makeup and construction of the road. In a number of sites, such as at the Old Kent Road Fire Station, there is evidence for Roman quarrying of sand and gravels potentially for the construction or repair of the road surface.

Archaeological investigations have identified multi-period archaeological deposits including *in situ* prehistoric flint-work and Roman settlement features, as well as medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits.

The APA is also characterised by the complex Roman settlement and the Roman road system. This was later to become the medieval road system, with roads such as Borough High Street being of great antiquity.

Post-Roman archaeology in the APA

Following the departure of the Romans in 410 AD, archaeological evidence for the early-post Roman period is more difficult to detect, but the APA developed rapidly in the medieval period. Documents refer to a minster church at Bermondsey and Southwark, evidently retaining significance to be fortified by Alfred the Great. By the time of the

Domesday Book in 1086, Southwark was prospering and growing as a settlement. The Cluniac priory and later abbey of St Saviour Bermondsey, known as Bermondsey Abbey, was founded in the 1080s. During the years following Domesday, many important lords and senior members of the church built town houses in Southwark, most notably Winchester Palace, built in the 12th century for the Bishops of Winchester. The remains of the hall and the Rose Window Wall can be seen on Clink Street.

Medieval London Bridge was constructed in the 12th century. Religious institutions played an important part in the development of Southwark. The major institutions were in the vicinity of the bridgehead and included the Priory of Mary Overy (Southwark). There are also several post medieval burial grounds within the APA (see note on burial grounds in Section 5.3).

The importance of the APA area during the post-medieval period is equally well attested, both archaeologically and historically. During the Tudor period (1485–1603), London possessed numerous great houses and palaces, including the royal palace of Suffolk Place (Brandon House) on the western side of Borough High Street, opposite St George's Church. This archaeological importance continued into the 16th and 17th centuries in what is now the Park Street and Bear Gardens area of Bankside. This is where important Elizabethan and Stuart playhouses were constructed, including the bear baiting arenas (operational between *circa* 1540 to 1662), and the Rose (1587), the Globe (1599) and the Hope theatres (1613).

The APA contains important archaeological remains of many industries, such as tanning and leather working in the area around Bermondsey. The APA has rich associations with Dickens, and other notable historical characters. Southwark Cathedral, Borough Market, the Hop Exchange, the George Inn, the Clink, Marshalsea and King's Bench Prisons are just a selection of historic landmarks in the APA area.

The river and road system was used to connect the great estates of Bermondsey Abbey, Winchester Palace and Suffolk Place with the royal palaces and ecclesiastical houses in Westminster and Chelsea, with those along the River at Fulham, Kew and Hampton Court.

The APA also has the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits of later date, including English Civil War defences dating from 1642-3, and mapped by Smith and Kelsey. Also, during the post-medieval period numerous local industries were established in this area, continuing throughout the later 17th- to 19th-centuries, with the gas industry also developing locally. For example Gasholder No 13 at the Old Kent Road former gasworks was listed Grade II in 2017

The APA encompasses the old waterfront, foreshore and channel of the Thames, with its important riparian archaeology and historic bridges across the Thames. London's maritime heritage is exemplified by the landscape scale sequence of docks, ship building and maintenance yards downstream in the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe areas. The area north of Greenland and South Docks, back from the river front and east of the former East London Line, developed largely through the 19th century until most of the Rotherhithe Peninsular was covered by enclosed docks and timber ponds. The docks were serviced by a range of buildings, such as the Dock Offices near to Canada Water and pumping stations, such as at Lavender Pond. The docks were filled in after their closure in 1969 and much of the area redeveloped. Significant archaeological features from the docks survive within the APA.

From 1809, the Grand Surrey Canal ran from the Camberwell Road and Peckham Canal Basin out to Greenland Dock, connecting into the Surrey Commercial Docks as they developed during the 19th century. By 1930 the canal ran north, crossing the border with Lewisham and entered the south side of Greenland Dock, opposite the entrance to the Russia Dock. Greenland Dock and South Dock are arguably the most significant elements of the dock complex, however, both of these docks have been

significantly improved, and Greenland Dock has been extended so it is unlikely that significant fabric from its original 1695-99 form survives. Outside the docks geoarchaeological work within this area will aid the interpretation and development of the Rotherhithe Peninsular as a landform

The APA contains a large number of 19th century or earlier burial grounds. These have been grouped together within this APA and are included even if still in use. There are too many examples to summarise here, but their specific sensitivity can be covered by individual description when necessary. In general burial groups are grouped as single Tier 2 APAs across London, however, many such sites in Southwark are directly associated to multi-period occupation – the burial ground being just one element of the site’s archaeological significance. Some Southwark burial grounds merit Tier 1 status: typically those with medieval or earlier origin or serving distinctive communities or which are designated designed landscapes.

Significance

The ‘North Southwark and Roman Roads’ APA has been central to the formation of London from the earliest times and has communal, spiritual, aesthetic, symbolic, political, historic, architectural and archaeological significance. For nearly 2000 years it has been at the centre of many of London’s most historic events, buildings within the APA are recognisable throughout the world and there are few other places within London or the rest of the country that have such a richness of archaeological potential which can be associated with so many historic events/people over such a prolonged period of time.

The Rose Theatre is an internationally important archaeological site, famous for its associations with William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe and others. Its role in the development of theatres, theatre-going and literature is exceptional, but it also has significance with regard to its role in archaeological planning history and the development of preservation *in situ* strategies. In terms of group value, the associated

contemporary playhouses are scheduled monuments of international importance. The same significance could be said of many key landmark sites within the APA.

The archaeological significance of Northern Southwark is closely allied to the wider heritage interests outlined above and resides in both the area's built structures and its below ground archaeological deposits. Any ground disturbance within the APA is likely to come across archaeological remains. Foundations of former buildings and substantial structures, such as elements of the Roman town, have been uncovered while remains of earlier phases of Bermondsey Abbey, Southwark Cathedral, Suffolk Place and the Bishop of Winchester's Palace may survive. Well-preserved timber structures also survive in deeper waterlogged deposits. Burials associated with Bermondsey Abbey and the Southwark workhouses would provide information on the medieval and post medieval ecclesiastical and secular populations of the area. There is also still much to be learnt about the nature and extent of settlement along the river and in the APA area during the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods. The River, Bermondsey Lake and the whole flood plain area itself is of geoarchaeological interest and archaeological work here has the potential to add to our knowledge of the Holocene evolution of the London area and the rising level of the Thames.

The Northern Southwark and Roman Roads APA can therefore contribute to many archaeological research priorities of London, producing evidence of national and international significance. If remains of this kind and importance were identified in open land they would undoubtedly qualify as being of national importance in their entirety and for this reason the APA has been assigned to Tier 1 of the APA system. However, the application of scheduling in modern urban areas has always tended to be relatively limited and focussed. Areas of settlement have seldom been accorded this treatment but this should not obscure the fact that their archaeology can be of equivalent importance. Identifying specific remains worthy of physical preservation is an essential step in the development decision making process and in reaching such a judgement the nature, rarity, extent, state of preservation and diversity of evidence present will be critical considerations. In these circumstances a strong emphasis is placed on

minimising disturbance to achieve preservation *in situ*. Also, as the area attracts large numbers of visitors and tourists further opportunities for archaeology to better reveal and interpret this exceptional historic place would be of benefit. Programmes for public engagement should be built into archaeological strategies.

Archaeological evidence can increase our knowledge of the APAs social history and the lives of the royalty, politicians, writers, artists and thinkers, *etc.* who are so closely associated and contributed to the sense of place of the APA.

Evidence base for amendments in the New Southwark Plan

The APA has changed significantly from its previous iteration - as this new large APA replaces and amalgamates the five APAs previously known as 'Borough, Bermondsey and Rivers', 'Bermondsey Lake', 'Kennington Road and Elephant and Castle', 'Old Kent Road' and 'London to Lewes Road'. The whole area of the Rotherhithe Peninsula is now added as an APA.

The specific changes are set out below and shown on maps in the final section of this document:

NSPAPA01 The changes to the APA are simply to extend the APA coverage to the mid-river point to meet the borough boundary. This is consistent with APA coverage across the rest of London.

NSPAPA02 The changes to the APA are to extend the APA coverage further south and to the west to meet the borough boundary. The changes to the APA are to extend the APA across the Blackfriars Road to include the large burial grounds of the earlier churches that stood in the area of the grade II listed Christ Church, Blackfriars Road. There are also a large number of burial grounds in this area such as St Saviour's Workhouse and Copperfield Street. The APA now also covers the area around Union Street and Sawyer Street where Roman archaeology has also been recorded.

NSPAPA03 The changes to the APA are to extend the APA coverage to fill the gap between post-medieval Bermondsey and the Old Jamaica Road. Roman field systems have been recorded from this area since 2008. There is also the potential to find deposits relating to the River Neckinger.

NSPAPA04 The APA changes are to include the whole of the Rotherhithe Peninsula. London's maritime heritage is exemplified by the landscape scale sequence of docks, ship building and maintenance yards in this area. The docks were filled in after their closure in 1969 and much of the area redeveloped. Significant archaeological features from the docks survive within the APA as well as early palaeoenvironmental deposits relating to the formation processes of the peninsula, the Holocene geology of the Thames and the evolution of London.

NSPAPA05 The changes to the APA are to extend the APA coverage further along the Rotherhithe New Road to cover deposits relating to the formation of the Rotherhithe Peninsula. This is a very low-lying area of the borough and has the potential for palaeoecological formation deposits, potentially of Neolithic and later date.

NSPAPA06 The changes to the APA are simply minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner and extend the APA area to meet the borough boundary.

NSPAPA07 The changes to the APA are simply to extend the APA coverage to meet nearby conservation area boundaries, in accordance with current practice across London. The APA also has minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner. The area is extended to the west to include Churchyard and potentially the post-medieval rectory site on Brook Drive. This area also has the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits and peat horizons relating to the River

Neckinger. Medieval pits have also been recorded on Oswin Street. Civil War defences may also be encountered in this area.

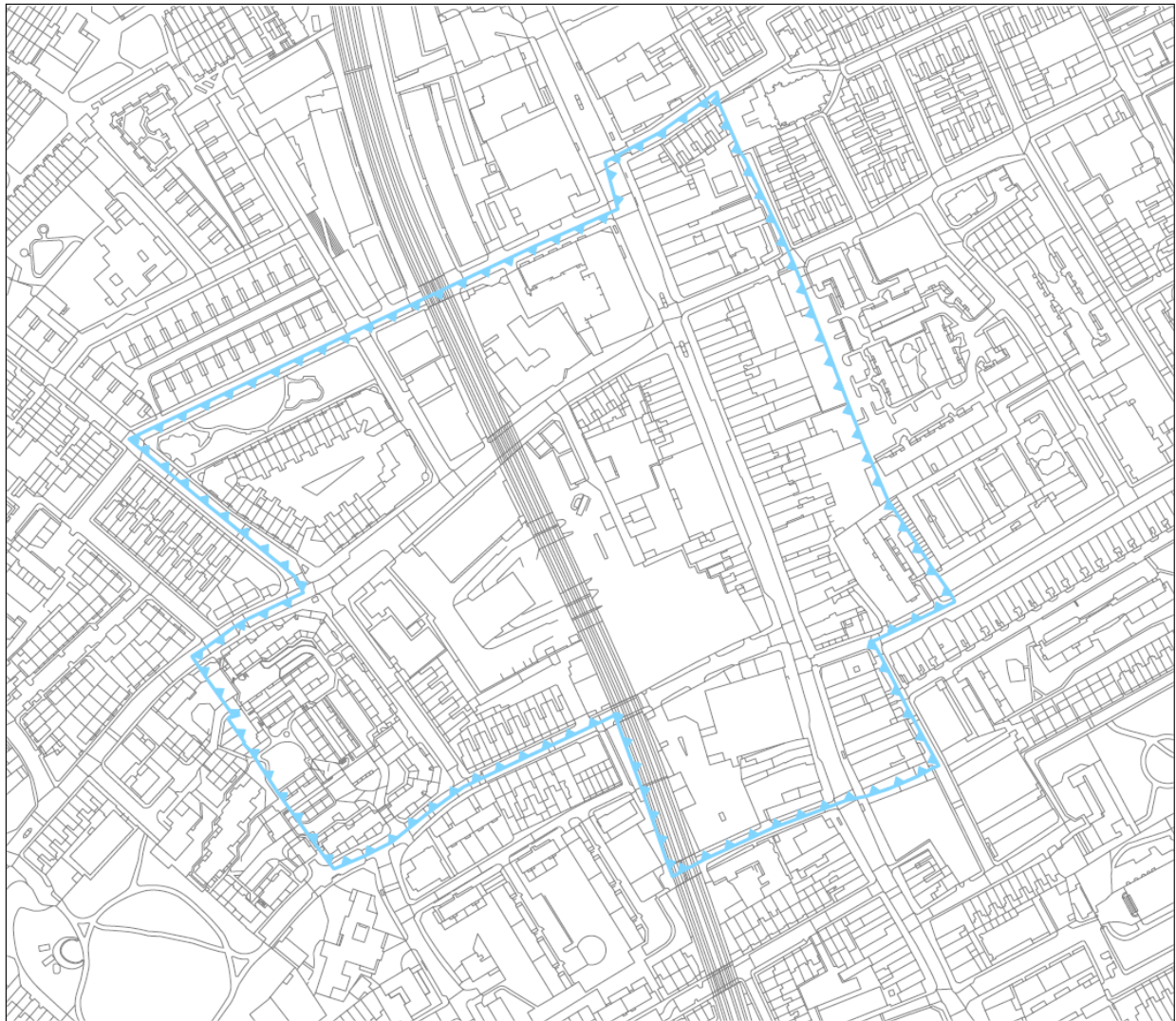
NSPAPA08 The changes to the APA are to include the geological deposit known as the Rockingham Anomaly, a relic periglacial peat filled landform (known in geological terms as a pingo.). This would have formed a small lake or marshy pool in antiquity and affected early settlement patterns in the area. This area also has the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits and peat horizons relating to the Rockingham Anomaly, outlying features of the Roman cemetery and information on the course of Stane Street in this area.

NSPAPA10 The changes to the APA are simply minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner.

NSPAPA11 The changes to the APA are simply minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner.

NSPAPA12 The changes to the APA are simply minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner.

APA 2 Walworth Village



Summary and Definition

London is a polycentric city made up of villages and the historic village of Walworth once formed one of these charismatic hubs, later becoming a distinct civic centre. The medieval village core of Walworth is designated as an Archaeological Priority Area (APA).

This APA covers the historic extent of Walworth as it developed around the East Street/ West Street junction and along the major thoroughfare, the Walworth Road. It also

includes the medieval manor of Walworth located around Manor Place to the west (NSPAPA09). The APA boundaries are selected based upon the extent of the settlement as shown on Rocque's mid-18th century map of London.

Apart from the potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology, the overall character of Walworth is its vibrant medieval and later history.

Walworth Village APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- Area of historic settlement, with a specific location of historic industry or infrastructure with significant archaeological interest
- A burial ground of 19th century or earlier origin
- Conservation area with archaeological interest (Walworth Road)
- A history of positive interventions in the area.

Description

Walworth is an inner-city area with a densely built-up townscape. It developed as a village separate from Newington (now the Elephant and Castle) and has been in existence as a manor and parish since Anglo Saxon times.

Prehistoric and Roman activity in the Walworth area is recorded and it lies between two major Roman roads: Stane Street (Borough High Street) and Watling Street (Old Kent Road). There are significant roman burials in the area around Skipton Street and the area is likely to include geoarchaeological deposits relating to the former local river alignments

The Domesday Book records the presence of a manor and church in Walworth; the earliest historical evidence for the church at Newington dates from the 13th century. It

is therefore possible that Newington, as the name suggests, represents a new settlement, and potentially there is a significant Domesday church site in Walworth. It is generally assumed that the church would have been located near to the documented Walworth Manor in the area of Manor Place. The Domesday church site would have been accompanied by a burial ground.

The centre of the historic village was the East Lane/West Lane crossroads (now East Street and Penrose Street). East Street Market is one of the oldest markets in London and has existed in various iterations since the 16th century.

Post-medieval Walworth Road is significant because it tells the story of an emerging working class area from the late 18th century. There are Georgian fragments of both housing and notable pleasure gardens, productive orchards and flower nurseries that refer to Walworth's more gentrified and prosperous history, with single and short terraces of houses set within gardens and fields.

The APA is mainly defined by one principle arterial road 'the Walworth Road' linear in character, which exhibits roadside buildings (housing, retail and civic) from all stages of its historical development from the later 18th century through to mid-20th century. In contrast, the character of the streets off the Walworth Road and the northern section of the Camberwell Road are defined by 19th and early 20th century housing.

The Walworth area contains amongst other key features, the listed buildings of: the Church of St Peter (Grade I); Walworth Town Hall; Newington Library; Harkers Studio and Manor Place Depot.

Significance

Walworth was once an important medieval village and later a civic centre with a distinct social history. It forms part of the group of Southwark urban villages, alongside

Peckham, Rotherhithe, Camberwell, *etc.* Walworth is a rare example of a village that developed in close proximity to central London in the later medieval period but was eventually swallowed up by the expanding metropolis in the 18th century.

Walworth Village has potential for multi-period remains including the poorly understood Roman and Saxon activity in the area. It also has potential to provide valuable evidence for the growth of London suburbs and related socio-economic changes during the medieval and post medieval periods although the degree of preservation is not well known.

In 2017 Walworth was awarded Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) status by Historic England. Southwark Council leads the HAZ initiative with our Heritage Action Zone partners, who include a mix of public, private and community organisations. Our vision is to rediscover, celebrate and enjoy Walworth as a historic urban village, a civic town, and as a vibrant destination which much to offer.

Evidence base for amendments to the New Southwark Plan

The specific changes are set out below and shown on maps in the final section of this document:

NSPAPA09

The APA has been extended to include the historic Manor Place area NSPAPA09, otherwise the APA is unchanged in the Plan. Manor Place, and the former chapel to the south are recorded in Holmes's Survey of London Burial Grounds¹² as an extensive nonconformist burial ground. Excavation within the area of the chapel to the south of Manor Place has identified human remains. Rocque's mid-18th century map shows

¹² Mrs. Basil Holmes 'The London Burial Grounds: Notes on Their History from the Earliest Times to the Present Day'. Macmillan, 1896

settlement in this area. Roman Stane Street may also cross this area before continuing down Kennington Park Road.

APA 3 Camberwell Village



Summary and Definition

London is a polycentric city made up of villages and the historic village of Camberwell once formed one of these rural hubs. The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is based

upon the medieval village core of Camberwell, set around Camberwell Green and the grade II* listed Church of St Giles.

The Camberwell Village APA covers the historic settlement of Camberwell. It is a well-documented medieval rural settlement of great character.

The APA boundaries are selected based upon the extent of the settlement as shown on Rocque's mid-18th century map of London. There is sparse evidence for prehistoric and Roman material from the APA but the village has been in existence as a manor and parish since Anglo Saxon times. The core of the APA is the historic medieval road network centred at the junction of Camberwell Road, Camberwell Church Street, Denmark Gill and Camberwell New Road.

Camberwell Village APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- Area of historic settlement, of an early date
- Burial grounds of 19th century or earlier origin
- Conservation areas with archaeological interest (Camberwell Green and Camberwell Grove).

Description

The APA covers an irregular shape and is aligned on the main north-south axis of the medieval roads of Camberwell Road and Denmark Hill. The APA is bounded to the north by Wyndham Road, and extends east along Camberwell Church Street to cover the area of St Giles' Church and the manor house situated in the Wren Road area. To the south it is bounded by Love Walk and to the west it extends along Camberwell New Road, to be broadly bounded by Camberwell Station Road. NSAPA13 and NSAPA14 are minor extensions to the north in the Camberwell Green area.

Prehistoric and Roman activity in the Camberwell area is sparsely recorded. The centre of the area is the junction of Camberwell Road, Camberwell Church Street, Denmark Hill and Camberwell New Road.

The Domesday Book records the presence of a substantial settlement and church in Camberwell. The current church of St Giles (1822) is Victorian gothic but, there has been a church in this site possibly since the 7th century. In 1152 a new church was built, or the existing one substantially altered. Burials ceased in the churchyard in 1856 and the graveyard had been enlarged three times since the 18th century. The dangerous overcrowding led to the opening of the Camberwell Old Cemetery.

Camberwell Green is a very small area of common land which was once a traditional village green on which was held an annual fair of ancient origin which rivalled that of Greenwich. Second World War air raid shelters also survive on Camberwell Green.

Significance

The settlement at Camberwell preserves a wide range of medieval and post medieval settlement, manorial and religious activity. It forms part of the group of Southwark urban villages, alongside Peckham, Rotherhithe, Walworth, *etc.*

Camberwell Village has potential for multi-period remains including the poorly understood prehistoric and Roman activity in the area. It also has potential to provide valuable evidence for the growth of London suburbs and related socio-economic changes during the medieval and post medieval periods although the degree of preservation is not well known. The road system is of particular antiquity.

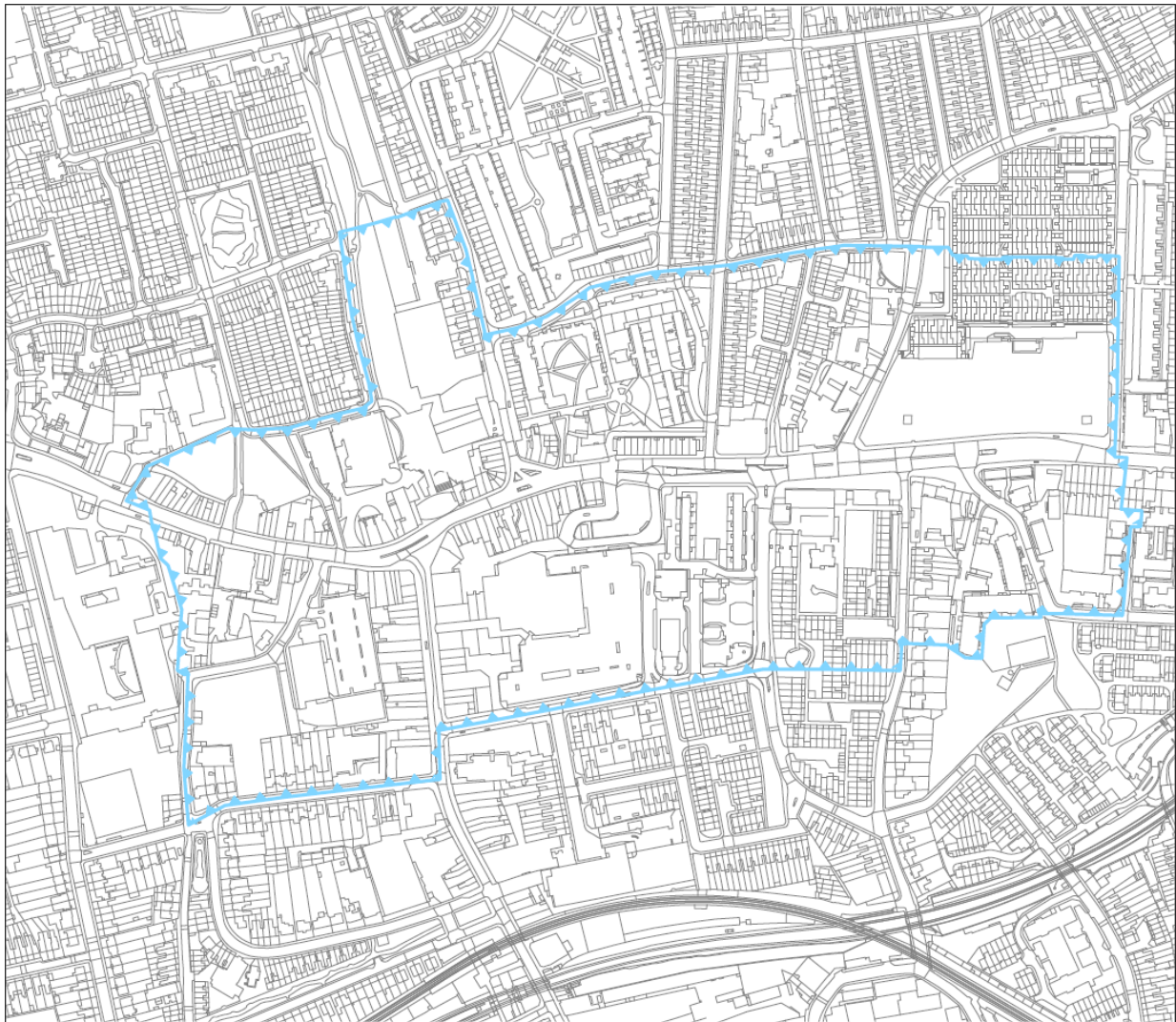
Evidence base for amendments in the New Southwark Plan

The specific changes are set out below and shown on maps in the final section of this document:

NSPAPA13 and NSPAPA14

The APA has been slightly extended on its northern boundaries at NSPAPA13 and NSPAPA14 to include the early settlement on the northern side of Camberwell Church Street (NSPAPA14) and to include the Library and Magistrates Court area above Camberwell Green (NSPAPA13), otherwise the APA is unchanged in the Plan.

APA 4 Peckham Village



Summary and Definition

London is a polycentric city made up of villages and the historic village of Peckham once formed one of these charismatic hubs. The medieval village core and a much larger area of modern Peckham is selected as an Archaeological Priority Area (APA).

The Peckham Village APA covers the historic settlement of Peckham. Apart from the potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology, the overall character of Peckham is its

medieval and post-medieval history. Peckham is a rare example of a village that developed in close proximity to central London in the later medieval period but appears to have resisted being swallowed up by the expanding metropolis in the 18th century.

This APA covers the historic extent of Peckham as it developed around the manor and along the major thoroughfares. The APA boundaries are selected based upon the extent of the settlement as shown on Rocque's mid-18th century map of London. An important feature is the Grand Surrey Canal located in the Canal Head area.

Peckham Village APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- Area of historic settlement
- A burial ground of 19th century or earlier origin
- Conservation areas with archaeological interest (Rye Lane Peckham, Peckham Hill Street)

Description

The APA is aligned on the main east-west axis of the medieval road of Peckham High Street. The APA is bounded to the north by Goldsmith Road and Eagle Wharf, and extends east along Carlton Grove and Colmore Mews. To the south it is bounded by Hanover Park and Highshore Road and to the west it extends along Bellenden Road and Peckham High Street. NSPAPA11, 15, 16 and 17 are extensions to the APA.

Prehistoric and Roman activity in the Peckham area is recorded from a number of sites.

Peckham Manor was originally located to the north of the High Street, and on the west side of Peckham Hill Street, in the Eagle Wharf area. It is likely the site of the former manor house was in use from the medieval period into the 19th century. This APA also covers the area of the former Grand Surrey Canal basin.

Peckham is mentioned in the Domesday Book as an established settlement, but no church is mentioned. The APA contains potential for the survival of archaeological remains of all dates, but particularly those pertaining to the manor house and estate gardens of the former manor. Early medieval deposits have been discovered at 47-71 Peckham High Street in the form of a pit containing pottery dating to c 1050 to 1150. During the 13th century the manor had an attached orchard which later became 'Bell's Market Garden'. A windmill is listed in an inventory of Peckham Manor in 1307, again in the Eagle Wharf area. The Manor House was later used as a farm, cottages and school, and was demolished in 1883-84.

At the end of the 18th century, Peckham was still described as a rural settlement, with a few cottages and houses in amongst fields and market gardens, its rural nature was probably due to the fact that it was bypassed by the Old Kent Road and not touched by a through route until Camberwell New Road was laid in 1818. As the village grew, the market gardens and open spaces were built over by houses. The arrival of the railways further stimulated growth in the area, with Peckham Rye station opening in 1866, by the OS 1st edition map of 1871 the area had been almost entirely built over.

There is potential for elements of the former Grand Surrey Canal, built in 1826 and backfilled in 1972, to survive. The canal is located in the Canal Head area. There is also potential for archaeological remains of the Eagle Wharf/Mill and earlier 19th-century wharf-side structures (such as Sunderland Wharf and Walton's Wharf).

Significance

The settlement at Peckham preserves a wide range of medieval and post medieval settlement activity. It forms part of the group of Southwark urban villages, alongside Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Walworth, *etc.*

Peckham Village has the potential for multi-period archaeological remains including the poorly understood prehistoric and Roman activity in the area. It also has potential to provide valuable evidence for the growth of London suburbs and related socio-economic changes during the medieval and post medieval periods although the degree of preservation is not well known.

Evidence base for amendments in the New Southwark Plan:

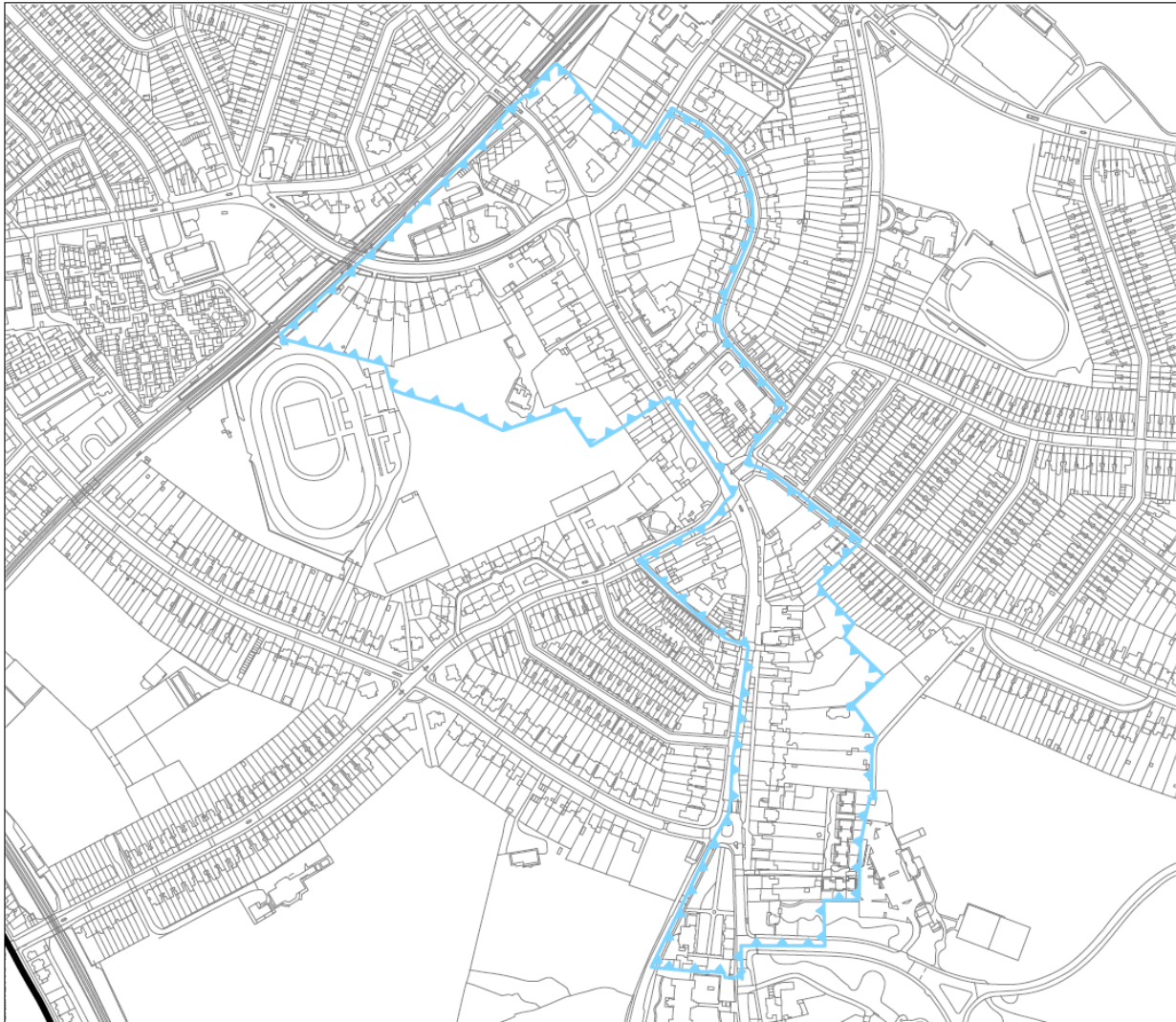
The specific changes are set out below and shown on maps in the final section of this document:

NSPAPA15 The changes to the APA are simply to extend the APA along Highshore Road to meet Bellenden Road.

NSPAPA16 The changes to the APA are to extend the APA coverage to now include the important area of Canal Head and the medieval manor house and windmill at Eagle Wharf. This is the heart of medieval Peckham.

NSPAPA17 The changes to the APA are simply minor extensions to align with properties boundaries in a more consistent manner.

APA 5 Dulwich Village



Summary and Definition

London is a polycentric city made up of villages and the historic village of Dulwich once formed one of these rural hubs. The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is based upon the village core of Dulwich, and extends southwards to Dulwich Old College and Christ's Chapel.

The Dulwich Village APA covers the historic settlement of Dulwich. Edward Alleyn purchased the manor of Dulwich in 1606, and the early school has evolved into Dulwich

College. The Dulwich Estate maintains the area and has preserved its character as a semi-rural outer village of London detached from development pressure. Therefore, the potential for archaeological deposits to survive intact here is greater than other village locations across Southwark.

Notable sites are Dulwich Park, which opened in 1890, and the Charles Barry buildings of Dulwich College dating from 1870.

The APA boundaries are selected based upon the extent of the settlement as shown on Rocque's mid-18th century map of London. There is sparse evidence for prehistoric and Roman material from the APA but the village has been in existence as a manor and parish since Anglo Saxon times.

Dulwich Village APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- Area of historic settlement, of an early date
- Burial grounds of 19th century or earlier origin
- Conservation area with archaeological interest (Dulwich Village).

Description

The Dulwich Village APA covers the area bounded to the north by the railway line and North Dulwich Station, it then extends south following the line of Red Post Hill, Dulwich Village and Gallery Road South to Dulwich Old College, Christ's Chapel and Old College Gate. On the eastern side it follows Gilkes Crescent and meets Dulwich Common Park and Dulwich Wood conservation area. On the west it is bounded by Dulwich Village and Boxall Road.

Dulwich is first recorded in a charter of 967AD, the name possibly meaning 'dill meadow'. Dulwich is a distinct hamlet because of its relationship to Dulwich College,

founded in 1619 by the actor Edward Alleyn as the College of God's Gift, which consisted of almshouses and a school. The APA includes Dulwich Old Burial ground with its listed monuments.

Prehistoric and Roman activity in the area is not recorded. The character of the Dulwich Village is established by the historic layout of property boundaries and thoroughfares, the sense of openness and greenery, views along streets as well as between buildings and other townscape characteristics. The buildings date from the mid 18th to the 21st centuries, with excellent examples of domestic architecture ranging from grand houses to humble terraces. Substantial Georgian houses and fine Victorian and Edwardian terraces sit comfortably alongside 1930s family homes. There are also good examples of 1960s architecture as well as more recently approved high quality modern developments. All of these make a positive contribution to establishing the special interest of Dulwich village.

Significance

The settlement at Dulwich preserves a wide range of medieval and post medieval settlement, manorial and religious activity. It forms part of the group of Southwark urban villages, alongside Peckham, Rotherhithe, Walworth, *etc.*

Dulwich Village has potential for multi-period remains including the poorly understood prehistoric and Roman activity in the area. It also has potential to provide valuable evidence for the growth of London suburbs and related socio-economic changes during the medieval and post medieval periods although the degree of preservation is not well known. The College and the Old Burial Ground are of particular archaeological interest.

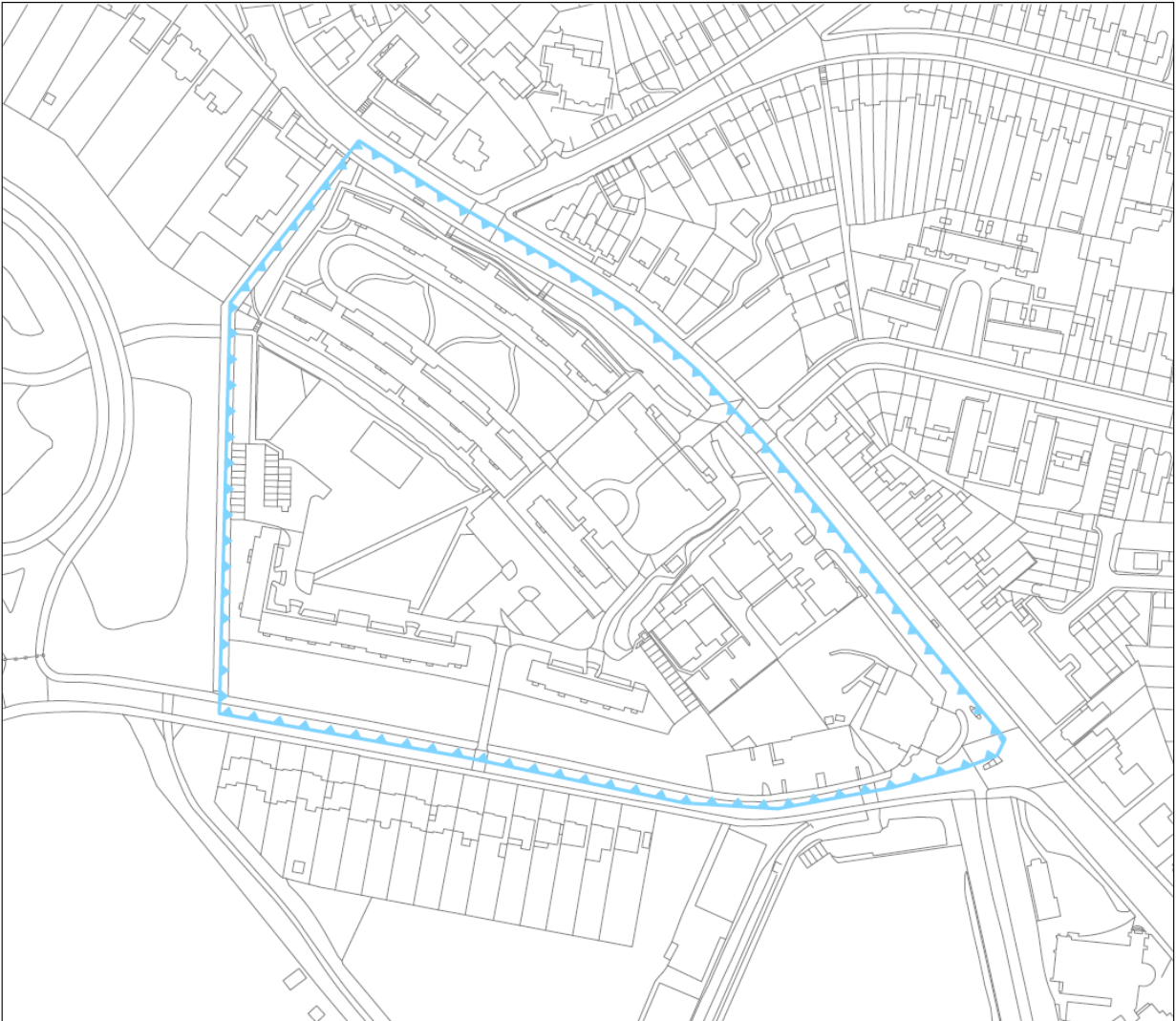
Evidence base for amendments in the New Southwark Plan

The specific changes are set out below and shown on maps in the final section of this document:

NSPAPA18 The APA is extended to the south to include the principal buildings of Edward Alleyn House, Dulwich College and Christ's Chapel, Dulwich College. The Grade II* Dulwich Picture Gallery remains outside the APA but all the major college buildings on College Road are now included in the APA including an extension along College Gate to the south to cover the Old College Gate to Dulwich Park, and its attached railings which are grade II listed.

NSPAPA19 The APA is extended to the east to meet the edge of Dulwich Park, which is a grade II registered park and garden and is a public park little altered from its original late 19th century layout. The Park is located on the former grounds of Dulwich Manor.

APA 6 Lordship Lane Burial Mound



Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is based upon historic map evidence which shows a possibly prehistoric round barrow in this location¹³.

The APA boundaries are selected based upon the extent of the potential burial mound and any accompanying barrow cemetery as shown on Stanford's 19th century 'Map of Dulwich'. There is sparse evidence for prehistoric material from the surrounding area.

¹³ The Greater London Historic Environment has any entry for this heritage asset under MLO426.

The APA also includes the historic site of Dulwich Wells, and the two historic lanes of Lordship Lane and Dulwich Common.

APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains the following positive indicators:

- The potential to contain heritage assets that may be deemed to be equal or equivalent to a scheduled monument
- Conservation areas with archaeological interest (partially within Dulwich Wood Conservation Area).
- The potential to contain a burial ground of early origin

Description

The APA covers a roughly triangular shape and is bounded to the north by Lordship Lane, to the south by Dulwich Common and to the west by Dulwich Park.

A round barrow is a man-made hemispherical mound of earth and/or stone raised over a central burial. There are numerous variations in barrow types which can also have surrounding ditches, stone kerbs or flat berms between the exterior ditch and the mound.

In Britain round barrows generally date to the Early Bronze Age although Neolithic examples are also known. Where several contemporary round barrows are grouped together this is referred to as a barrow cemetery. Numerous sub-types include the bell barrow, bowl barrow, saucer barrow and disc barrow.

The only other prehistoric barrow definitely known from Southwark is the prehistoric ring ditch from Fennings Wharf, excavated in 1984.

It is unlikely that this barrow site would have potential for scheduling as it has seemingly been levelled, but it is an important heritage asset potentially of great antiquity. It is also difficult to ascertain its precise location from the Stanford map and no remains are visible on the site today. However, there are large areas that have not been built upon within the estate so there remains a good chance of archaeological survival – particularly if it was once part of a cemetery that had been largely ploughed out by the 19th century. The general topography of the area does not fit the usual profile for Bronze Age barrows, which tend to be on high visible locations, which also perhaps suggest a later date, perhaps Roman or Saxon.

Round barrows were also sometimes used by Roman, Viking and Saxon societies as funerary monuments. Similar man-made structures can have been constructed for other purposes in historic times, such as signalling or surveillance, as the remains of a motte, or as garden features, often in great estates. An example of a probably later barrow is the Morden Park Mound in LB of Merton, of unknown date, but designated as a scheduled monument and falling within the grounds of Morden Park House. Other examples include the decorative mounds in Wanstead Park, LB of Redbridge, which are garden features, relating to Wanstead House and probably had small buildings on the top, possibly belvederes which were a type of summer house built to take advantage of scenic views. If this mound was not built for funerary purposes then it may have been constructed as a garden feature relating to Dulwich Manor, which was located nearby in Dulwich Park

The APA also includes the site of Dulwich Wells, which became a fashionable spa in the 18th century, with its origins in the 17th century. The Green Man Inn on the site of the Grove Tavern provided entertainment for those who came to take the waters¹⁴.

Significance

¹⁴ Victoria County History, SURREY (Article in monograph). Weinreb B & Hibbert C (Eds), The London Encyclopedia (Article in monograph).

It is clear that the Lordship Lane Burial Mound was a man-made structure but its purpose is uncertain despite several theories. If it is a prehistoric burial mound, then this would be nationally significant. If a Roman burial mound then it would also be an important example of a burial mound in Greater London of which only a few have been dated to the Roman period. If it was built for surveillance it would demonstrate how an important road route between London and the south could be monitored. If it is an example of a medieval or post medieval garden feature then this is also significant. However, without further archaeological research it is not possible to say, with any certainty, when or why the mound was built. Whatever the mound's origin it survived as a prominent feature worthy of annotation on the historic map series, which provides the landscape setting within which it can be appreciated.

Evidence base for amendments in the New Southwark Plan

NSAPA20 shows the area of this new Southwark APA.

7 Glossary of terms

Archaeological Priority Area: Generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them (NPPF definition). There can be an archaeological interest in buildings and landscapes as well as earthworks and buried remains.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF definition).

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF definition).

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF definition).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of

past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and landscaped and planted or managed flora (NPPF definition).

Historic Environment Record (HER/GLHER): Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use (NPPF definition). Historic England maintains the Historic Environment Record for Greater London.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

66

Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF definition).

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF definition).

8 Where to Get Advice

For further information on Southwark's Archaeological Priority Areas, please contact:

Gillian King BA (Jt Hons) MCIFA FSA (Scot)
Senior Planner Archaeology

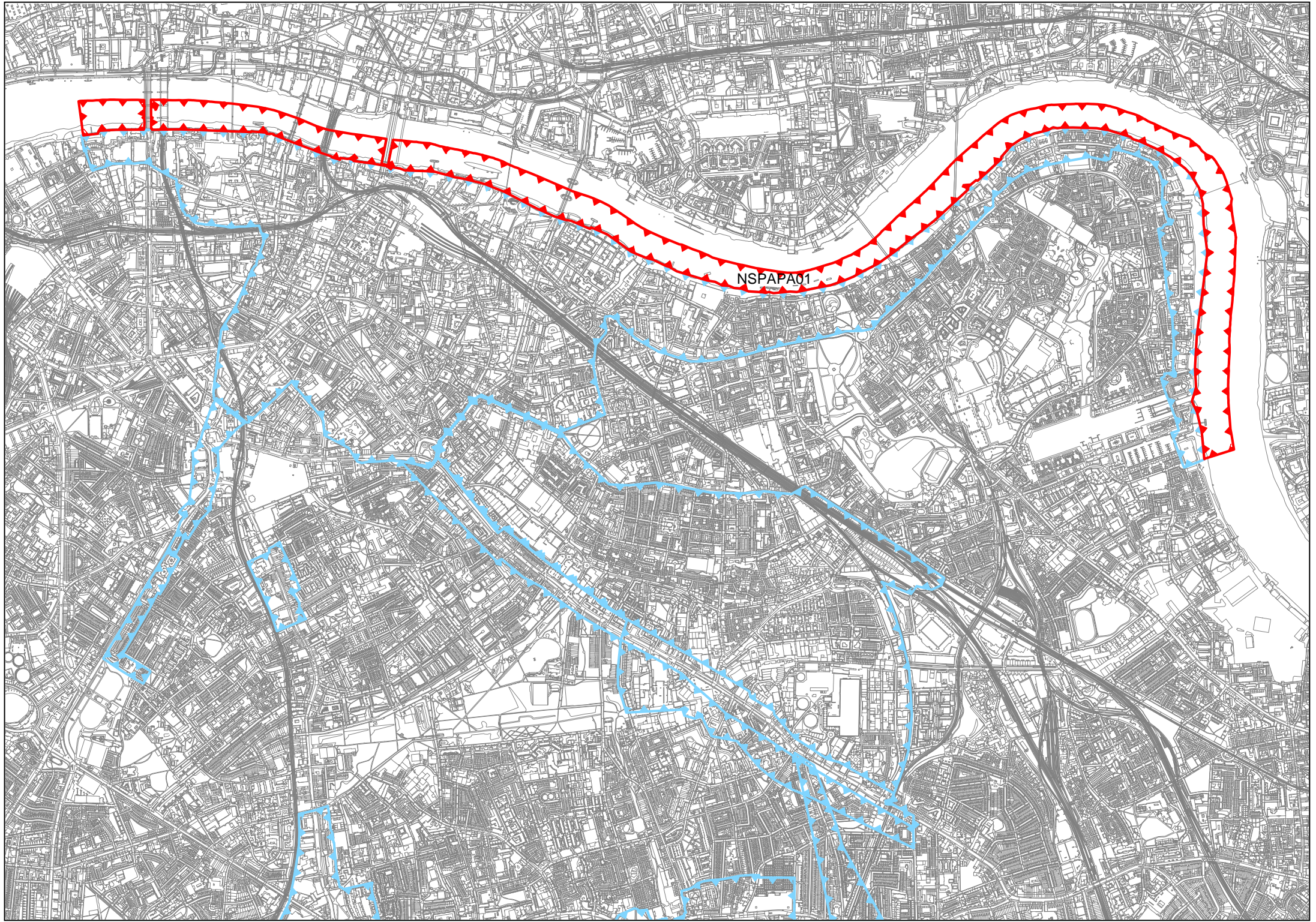
Chief Executive's Department, Southwark
Planning
Development Management
PO Box 64529
London SE1P 5LX

Tel: 0207 525 3969

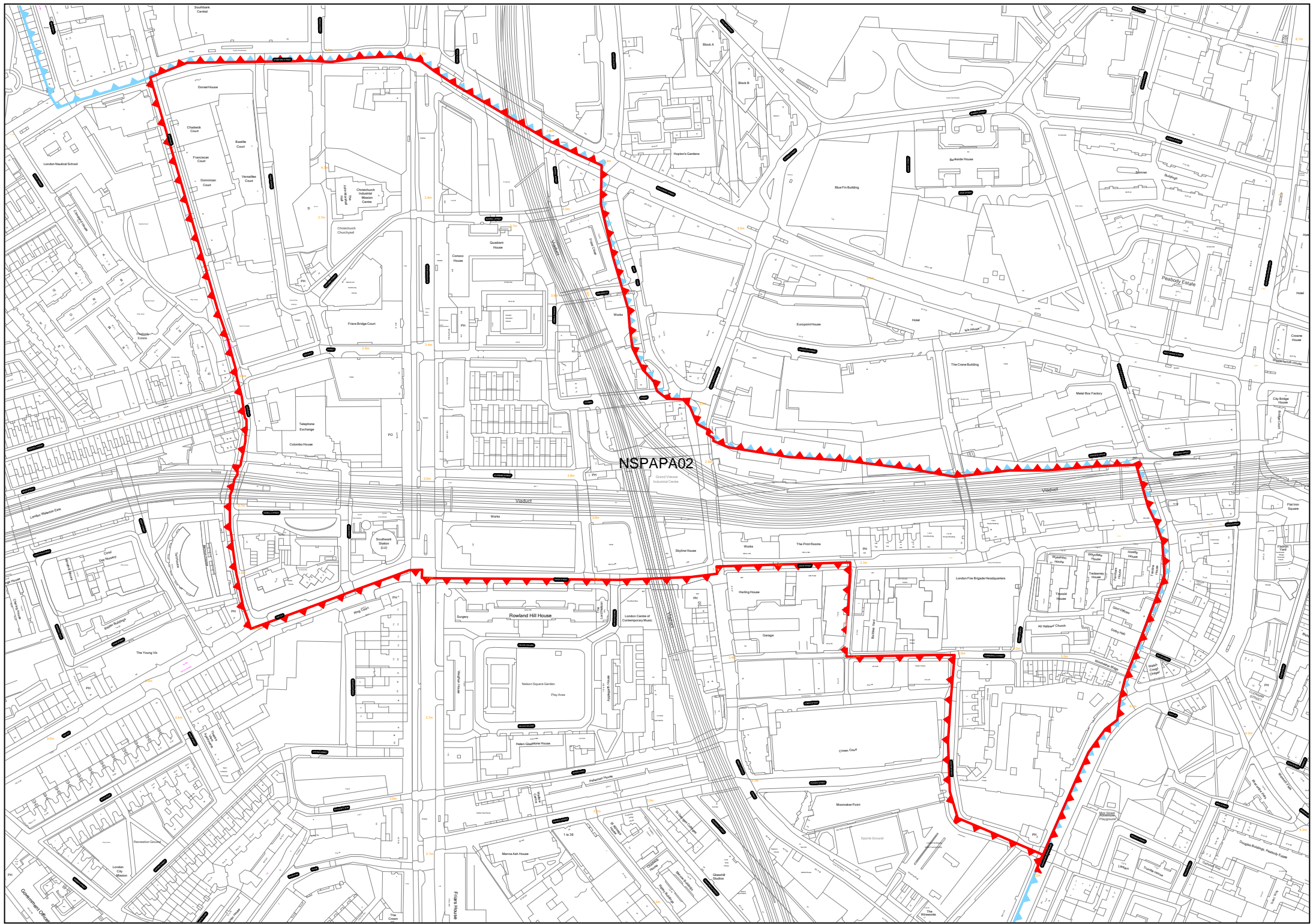
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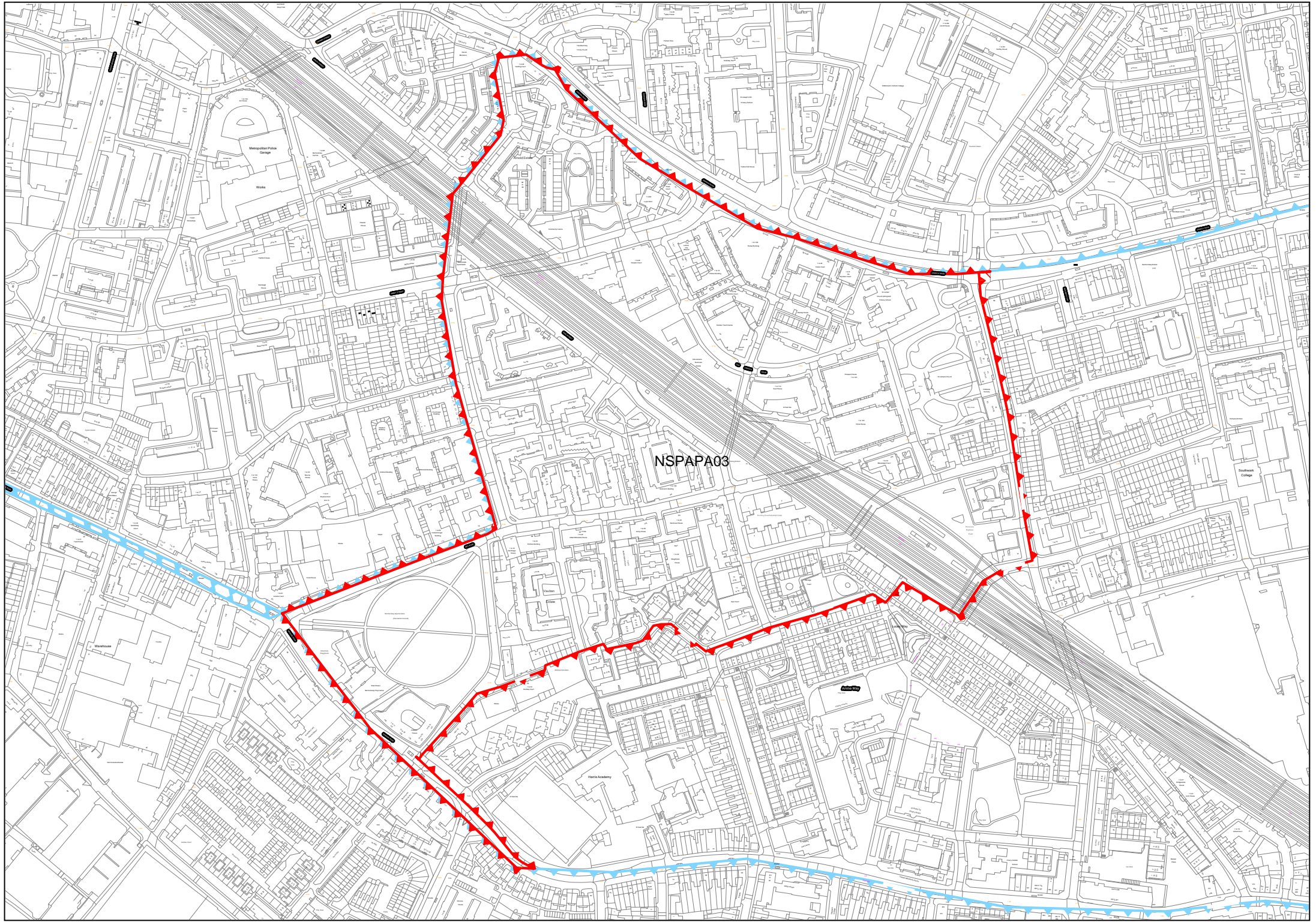
Gillian.King@Southwark.gov.uk

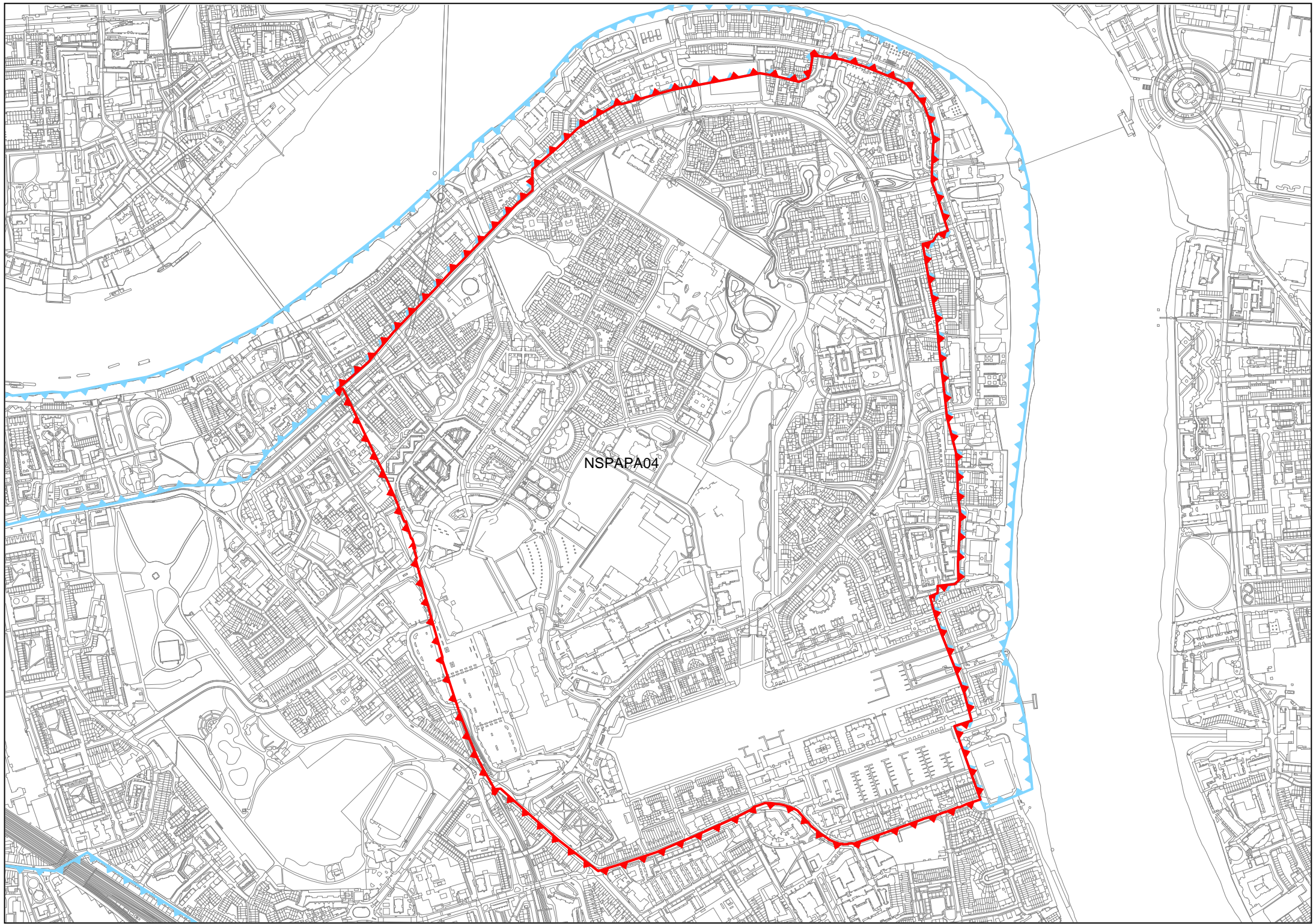
9 Policies map amendments in the New Southwark Plan



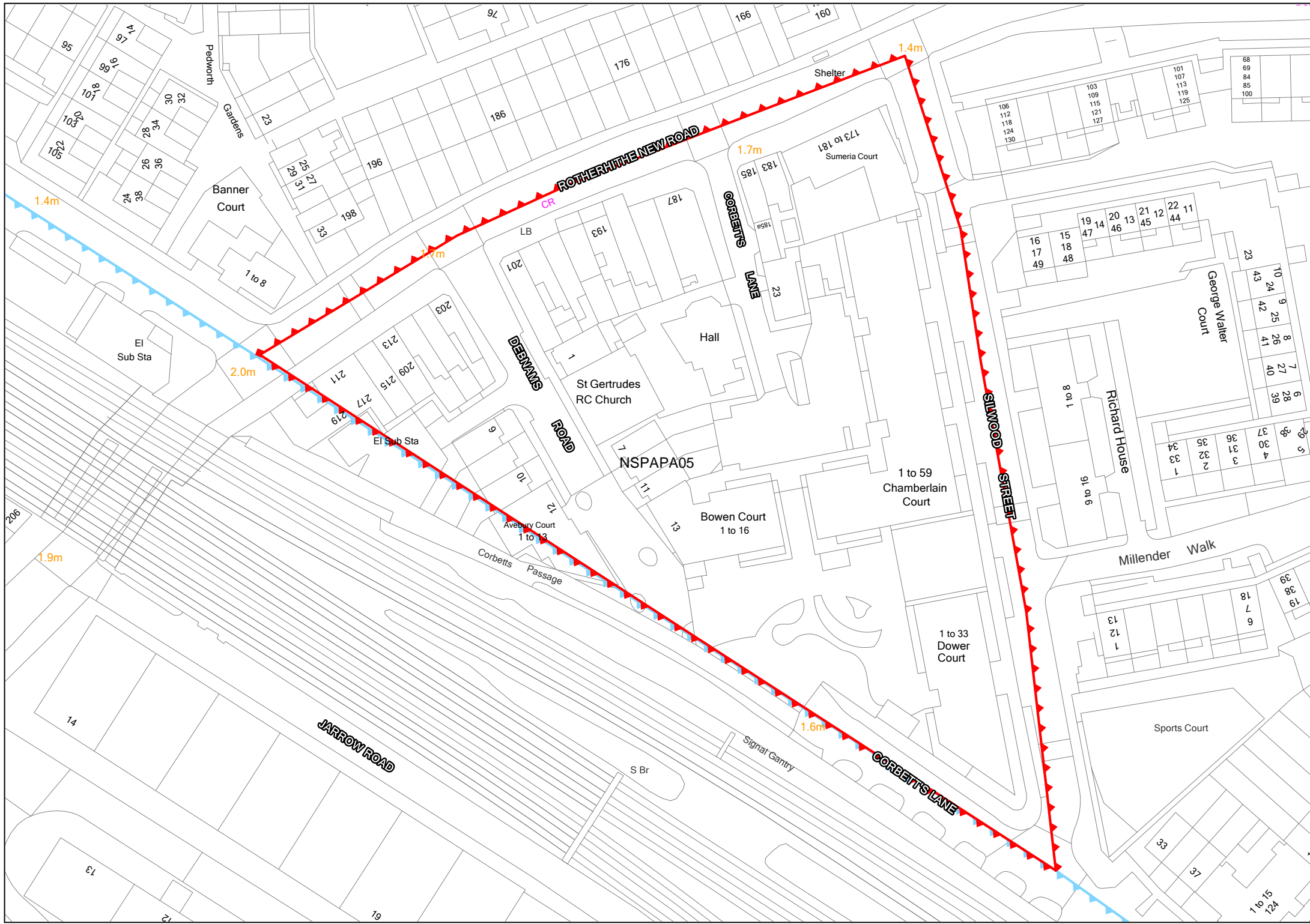
NSPAPA01

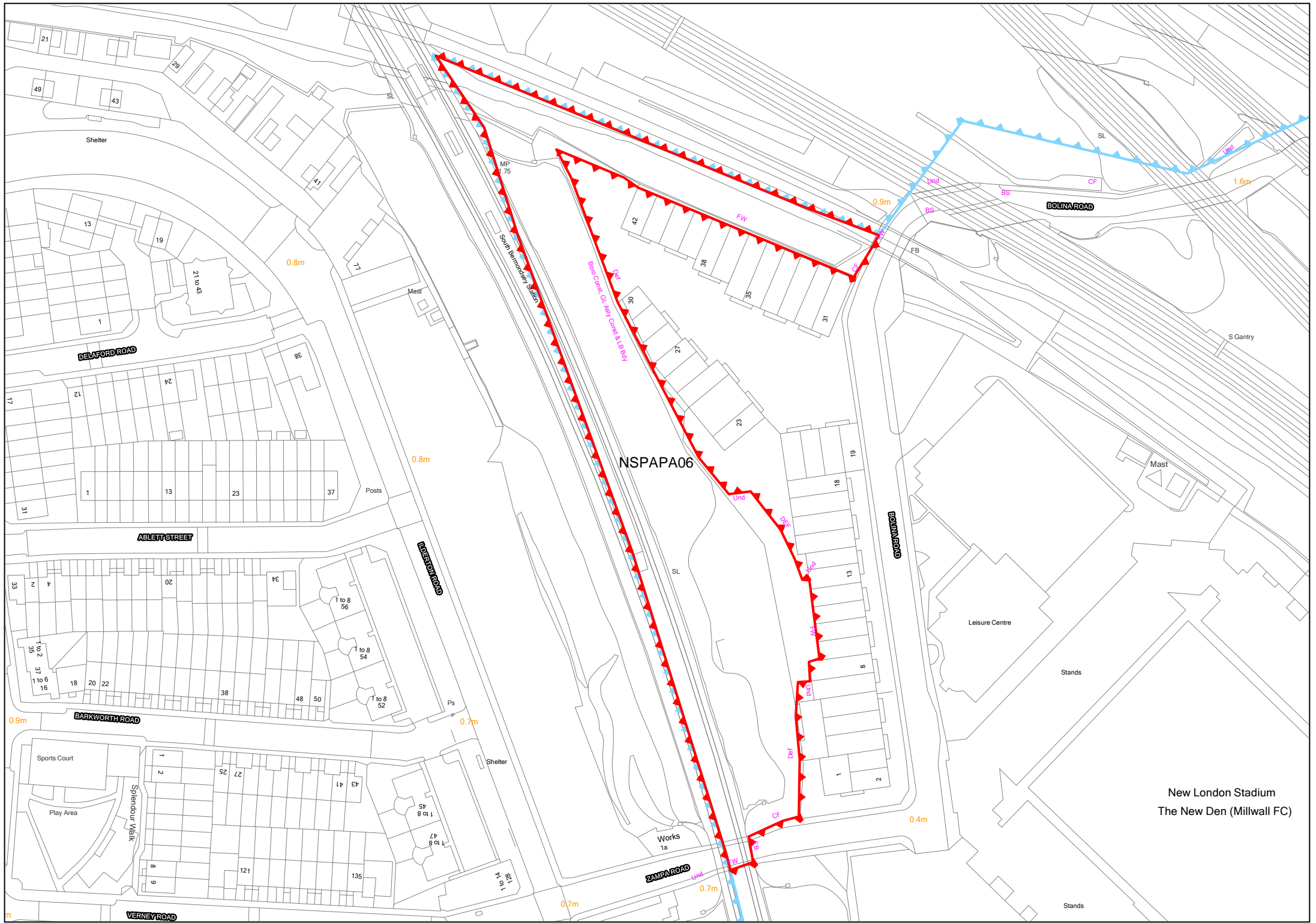






NSPAPA04





NSPAPA06

New London Stadium
The New Den (Millwall FC)

DELAFORD ROAD

ABLETT STREET

BARKWORTH ROAD

VERNEY ROAD

BOLIVAR ROAD

ZAMPAR ROAD

0.8m

0.8m

0.9m

0.7m

0.7m

0.4m

1.6m

Shelter

Mast

Posts

Ps

Shelter

Works
1a

Mast

S Gantry

Leisure Centre

Stands

Stands

South Greenwich Station

Bum Cont. G. Aply Cont. at 1.8 Bdy

FW

CF

BS

BS

SL

Und

FB

BOLIVAR ROAD

SL

FW

Def

CF

Und

FW

Def

CF

Und

FW

Def

CF

Und

FW

Def

CF

Und

FW

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CF

MP 1.75

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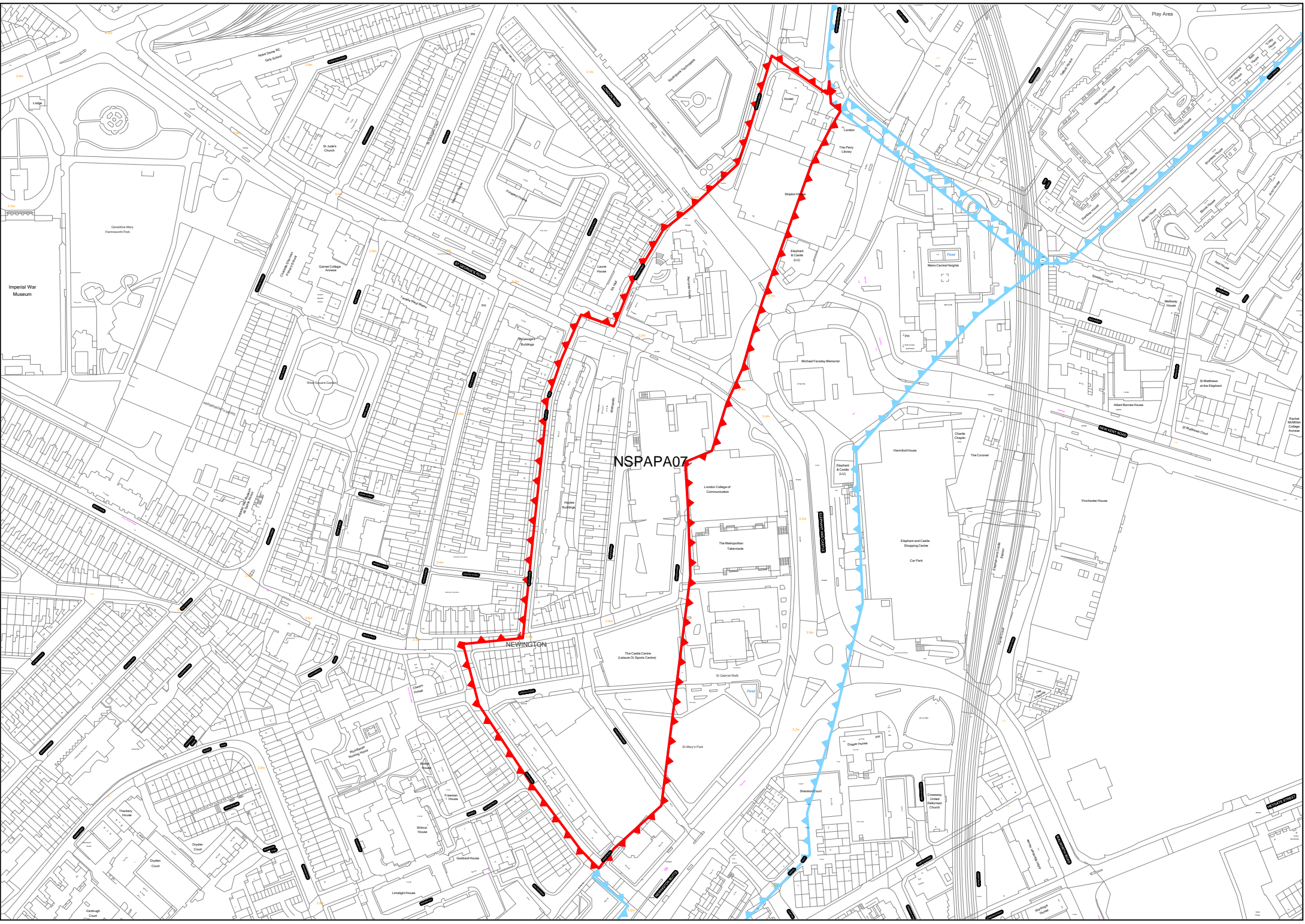
Und

FW

Def

CF

m



NSPAPA07

NEWINGTON

Imperial War Museum

St. John's Church

Gardner College Annex

The Masons' Tavern

The Coronet

The Castle Centre (Leisure Or Sports Centre)

St. Matthew's at the Square

Thames House

Willow House

Claydon House

Leighton House

St. Mary's Park

Doppel House

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

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St. Gabriel's Church

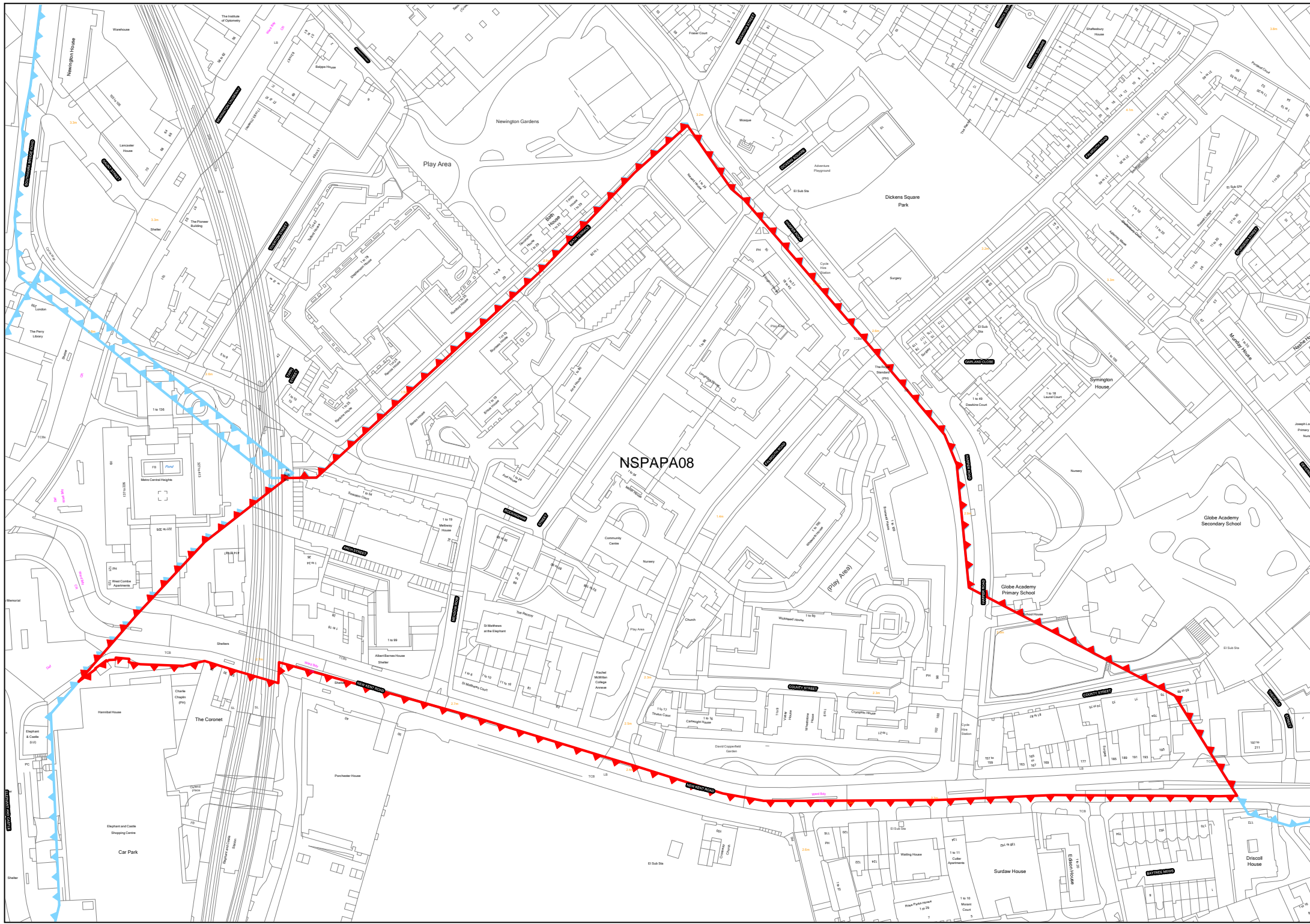
St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church

St. Gabriel's Church



NSPAPA08

Play Area

Dickens Square Park

Globe Academy Secondary School

Globe Academy Primary School

The Coronet

Car Park

NSPAPA08

NEWCASTLE ROAD

COUNTY STREET

Sudaw House

Driscoll House

Albert Barnes House

Charles Croft (PH)

Memo Central Heights

1 to 10 Melbury House

1 to 10 Curlew House

1 to 11 Cuckoo House

1 to 12 Lark House

1 to 13 Lark House

1 to 14 Lark House

1 to 15 Lark House

1 to 16 Lark House

1 to 17 Lark House

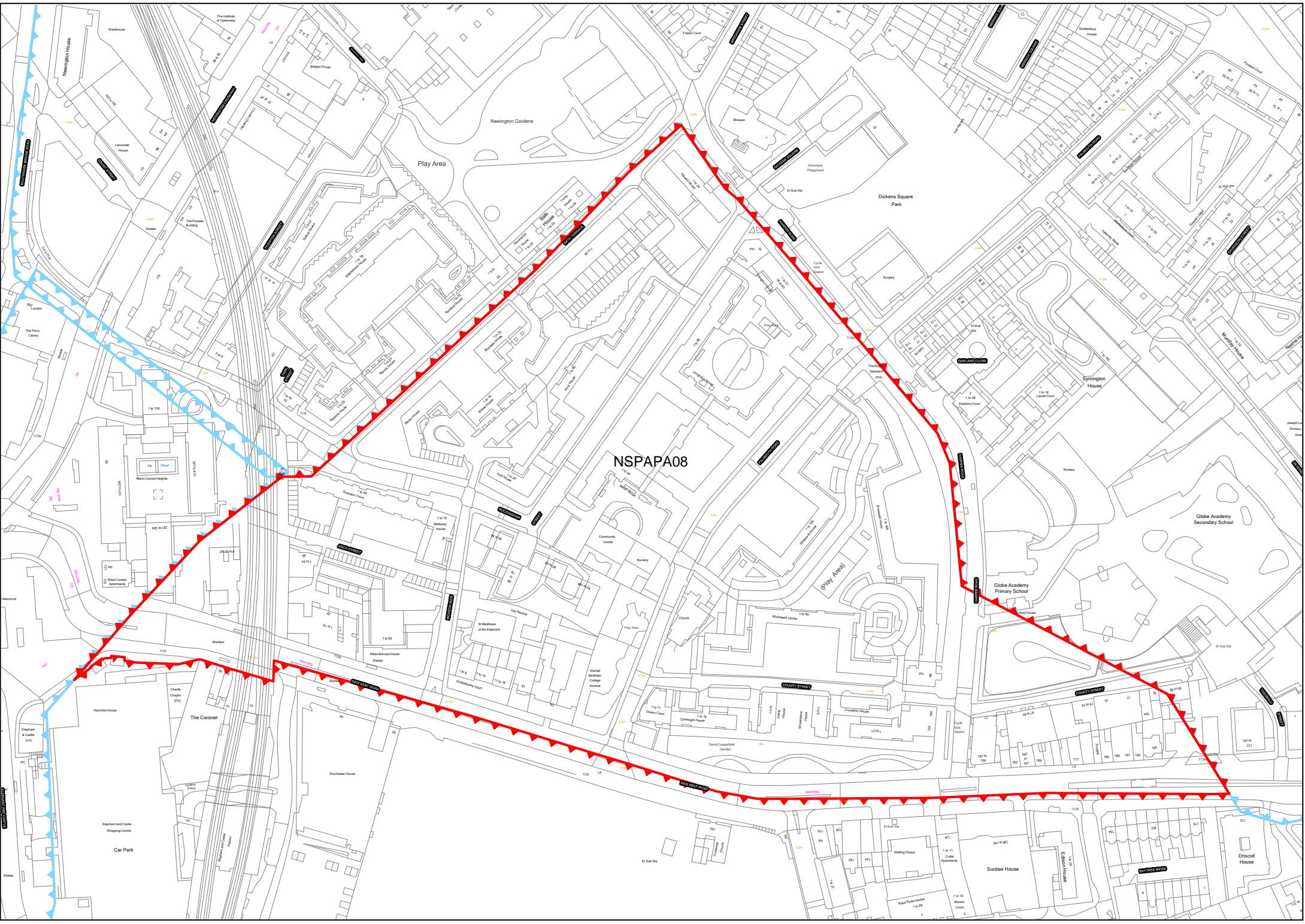
1 to 18 Lark House

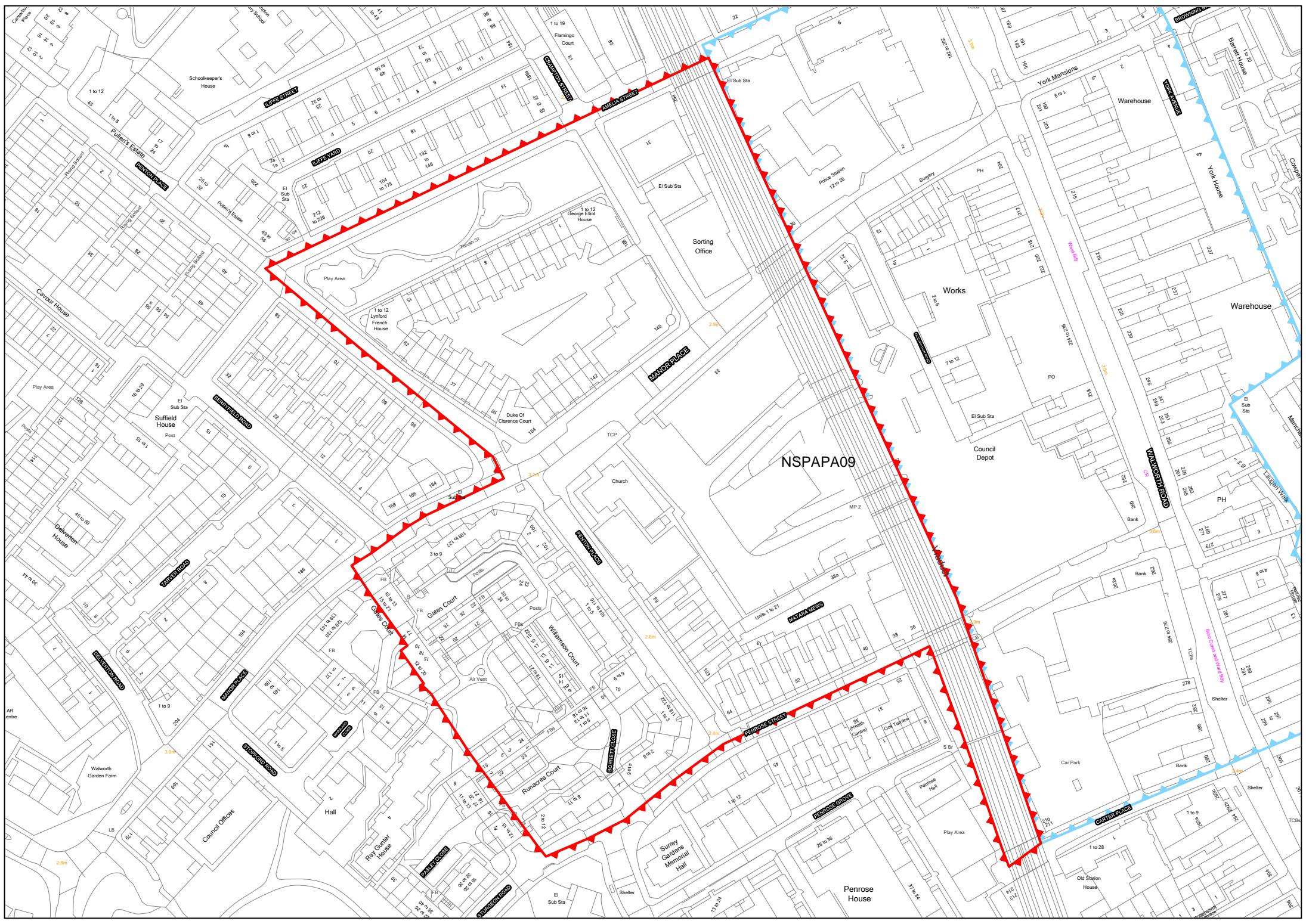
1 to 19 Lark House

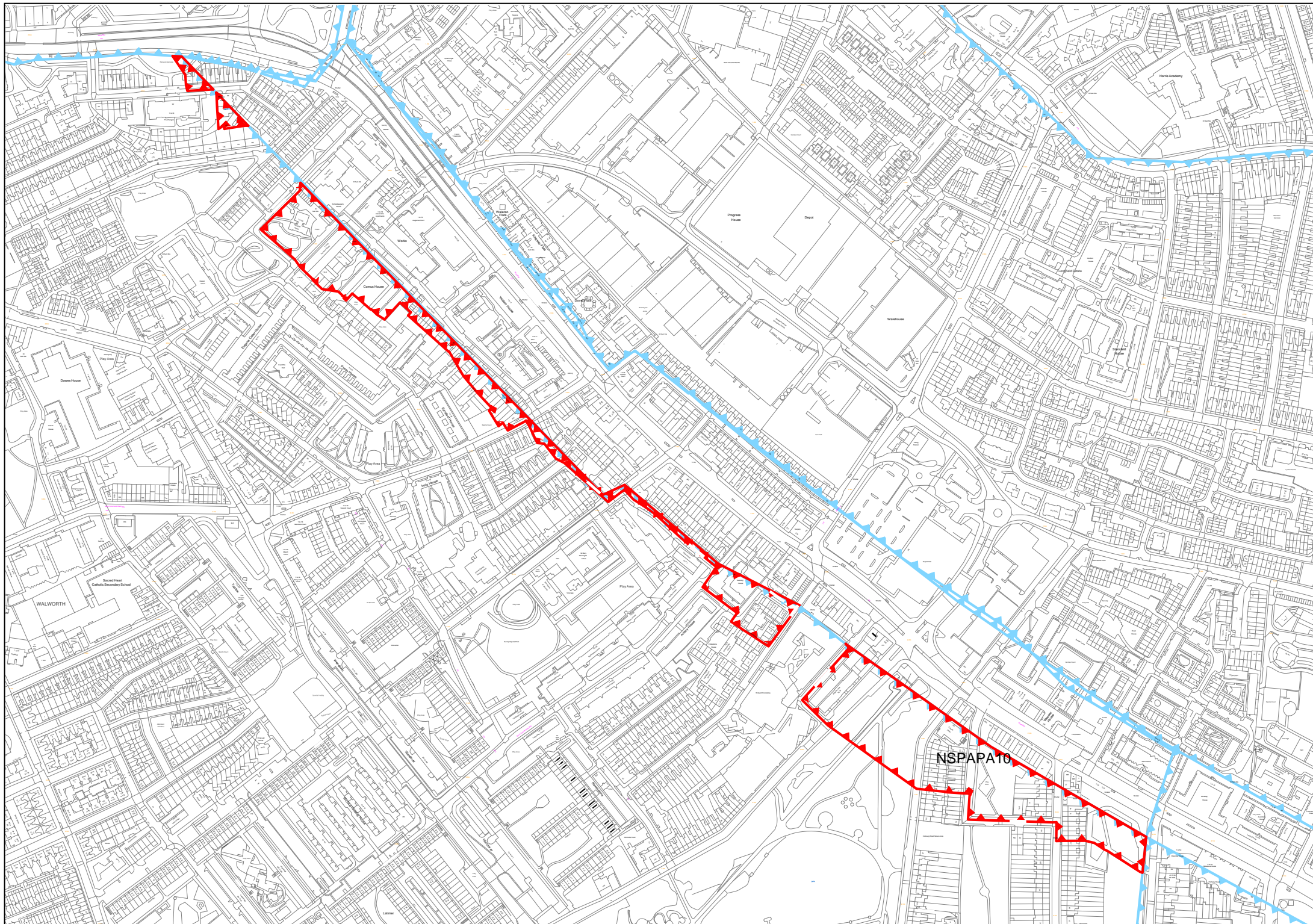
1 to 20 Lark House

1 to 21 Lark House

1 to 22 Lark House







WALWORTH

Cuba House

Woods

Play Area

NSPAPA10

Program House

Dept

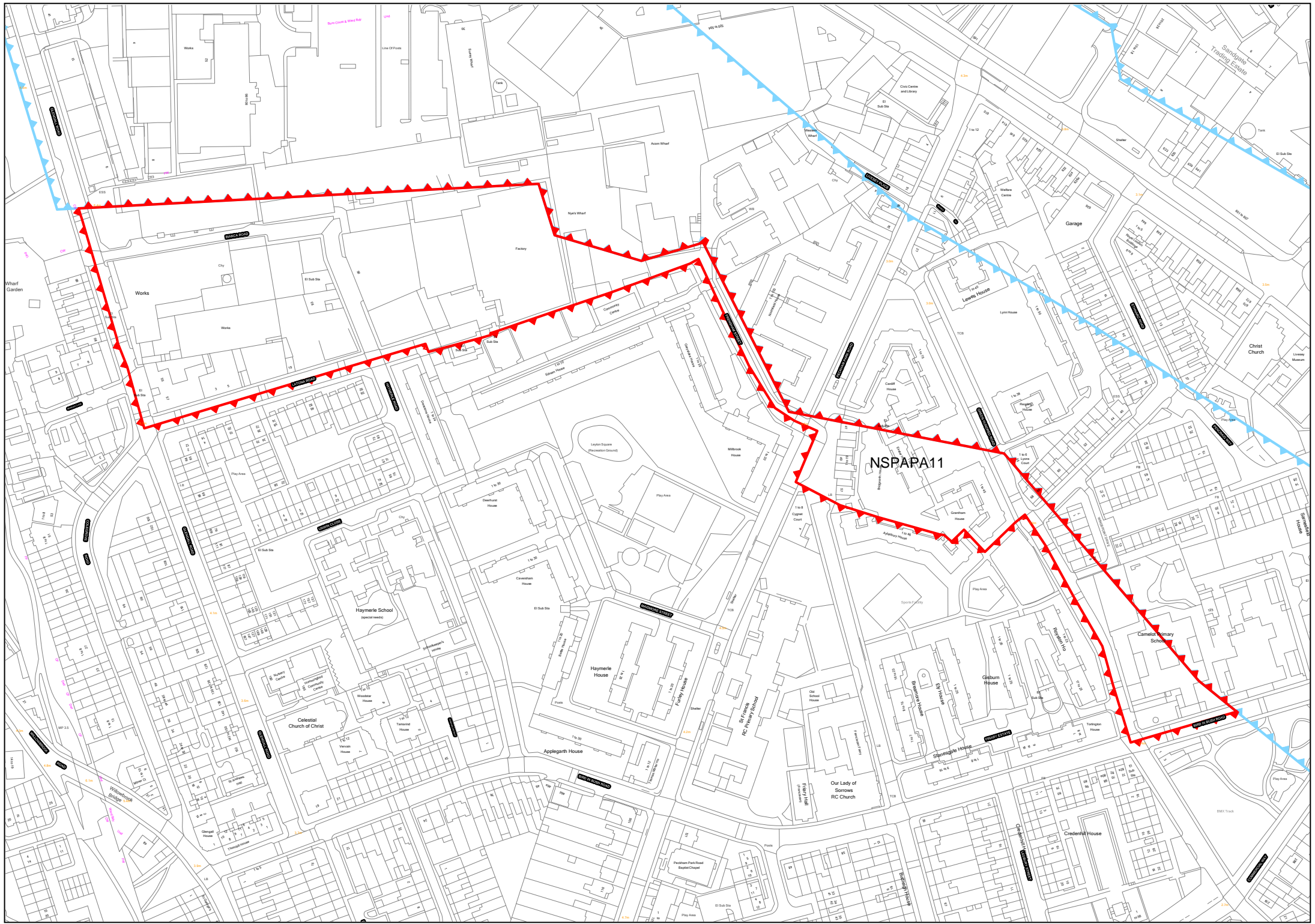
Washhouse

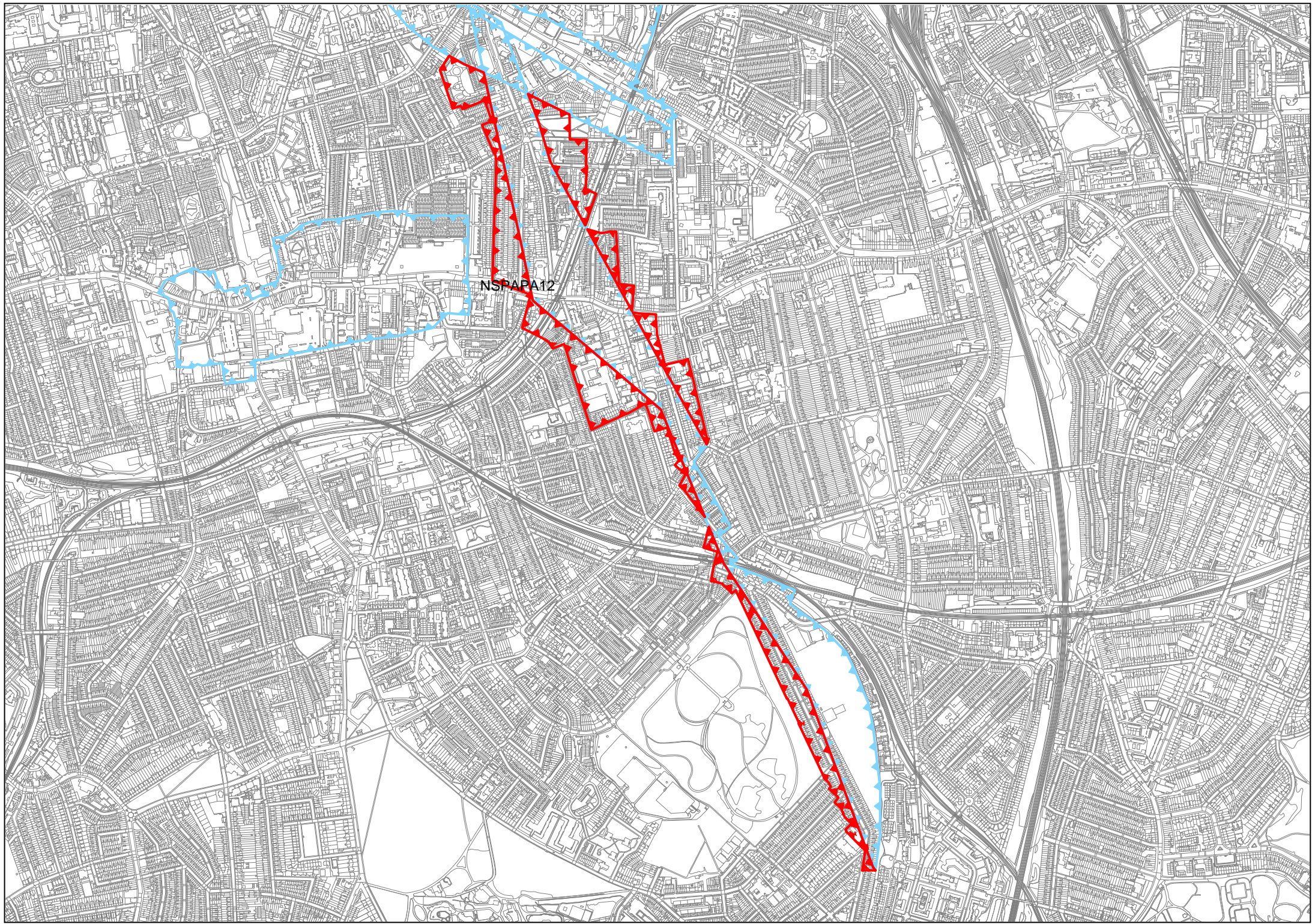
Harris Academy

Student Union
Catholic Secondary School

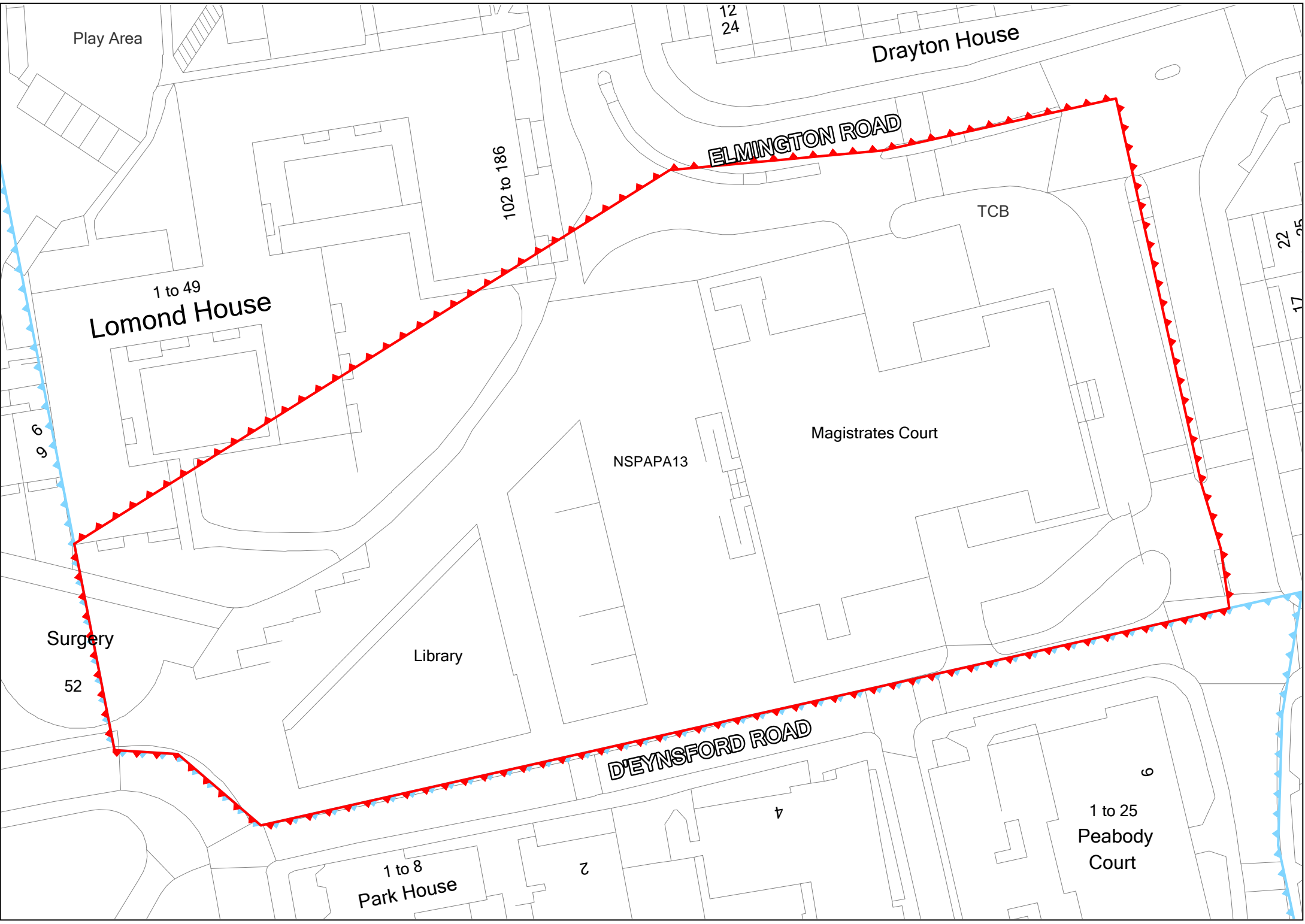
Class House

Lecture





NSPAPA12



Play Area

12
24

Drayton House

ELMINGTON ROAD

102 to 186

TCB

1 to 49

Lomond House

6
9

22
25

17

Magistrates Court

NSPAPA13

Surgery

52

Library

D'EYNSFORD ROAD

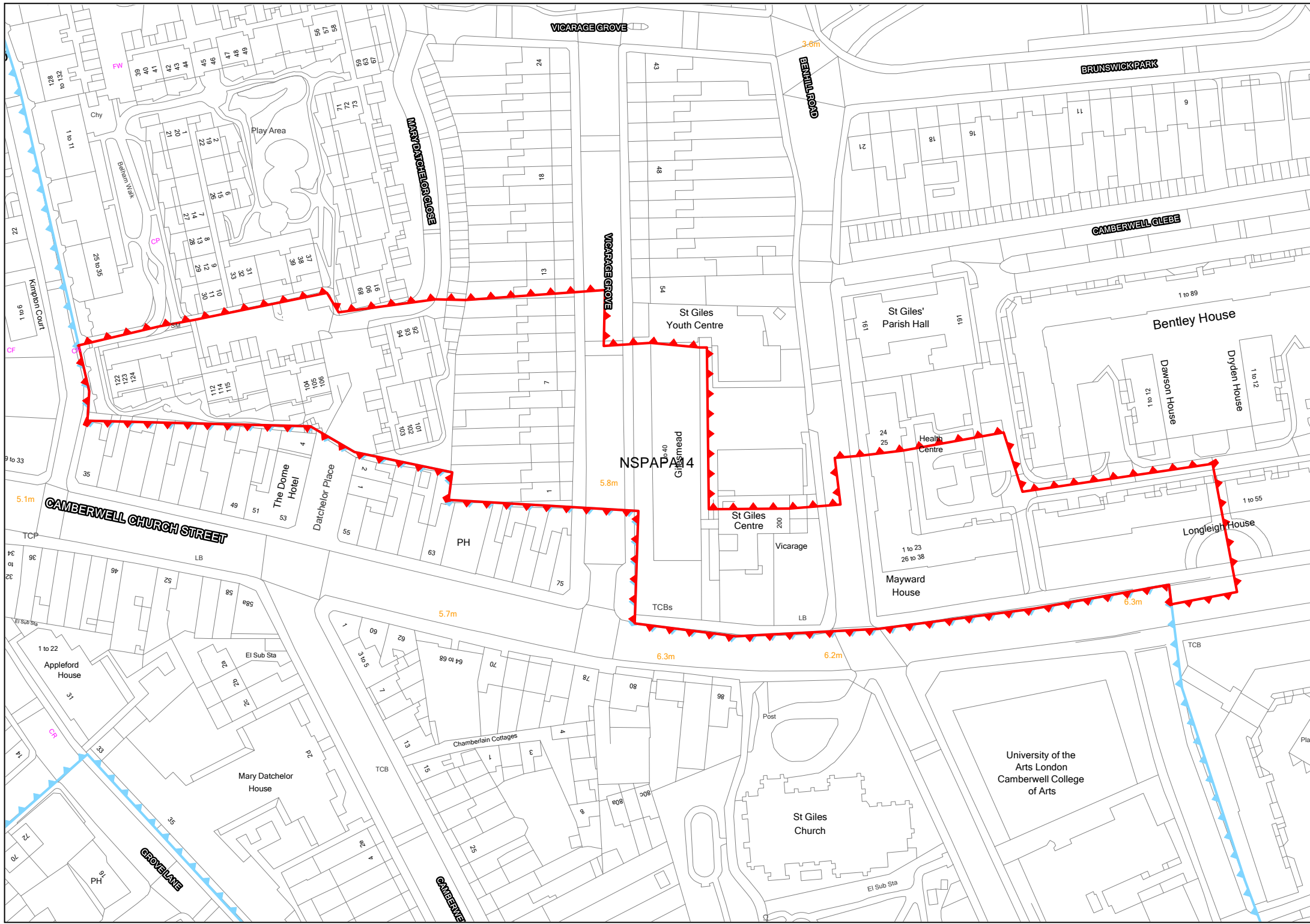
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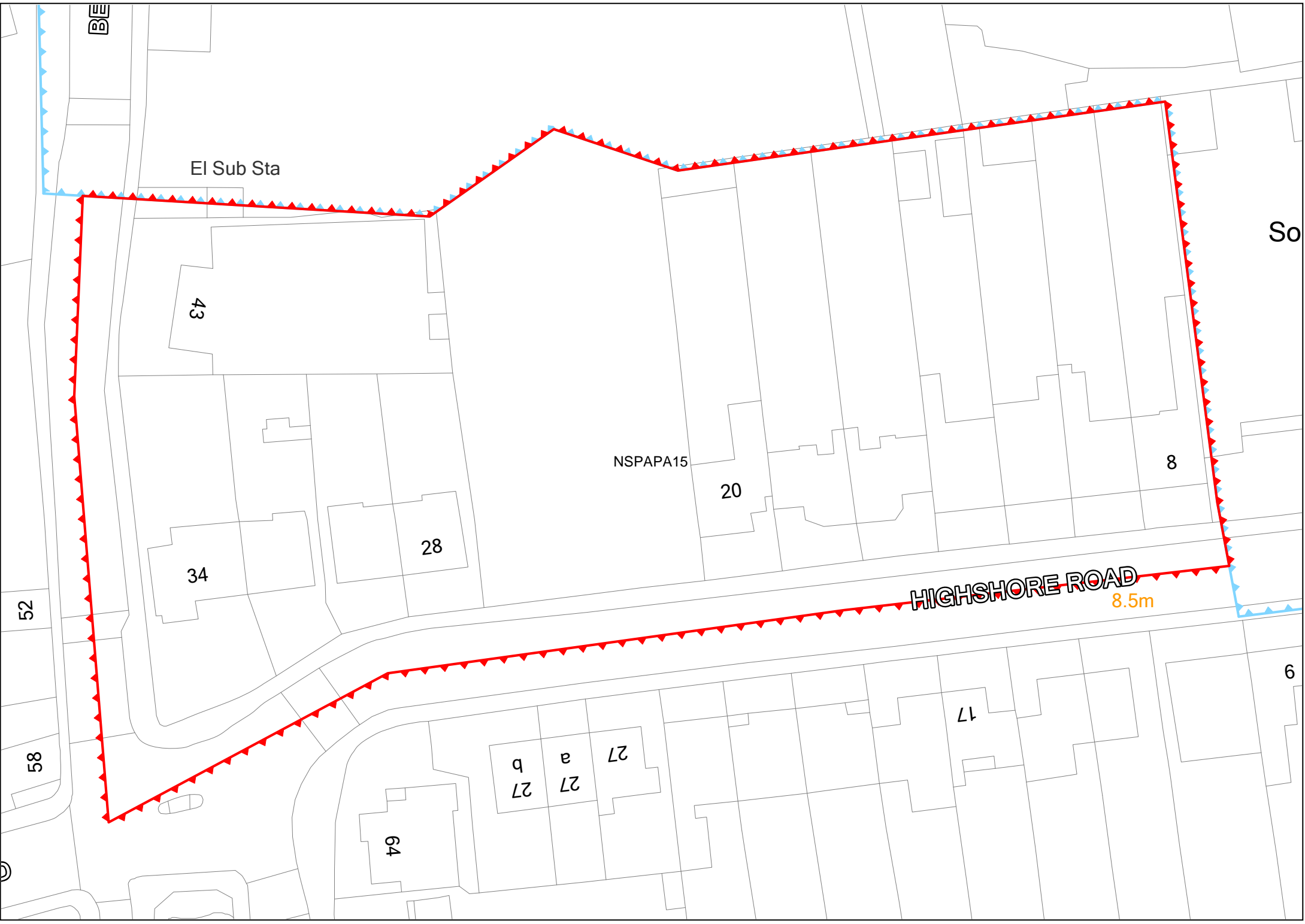
1 to 25
Peabody
Court

1 to 8
Park House

2

4





El Sub Sta

43

NSPAPA15

20

8

34

28

HIGHSHORE ROAD

8.5m

52

58

27
b

27
a

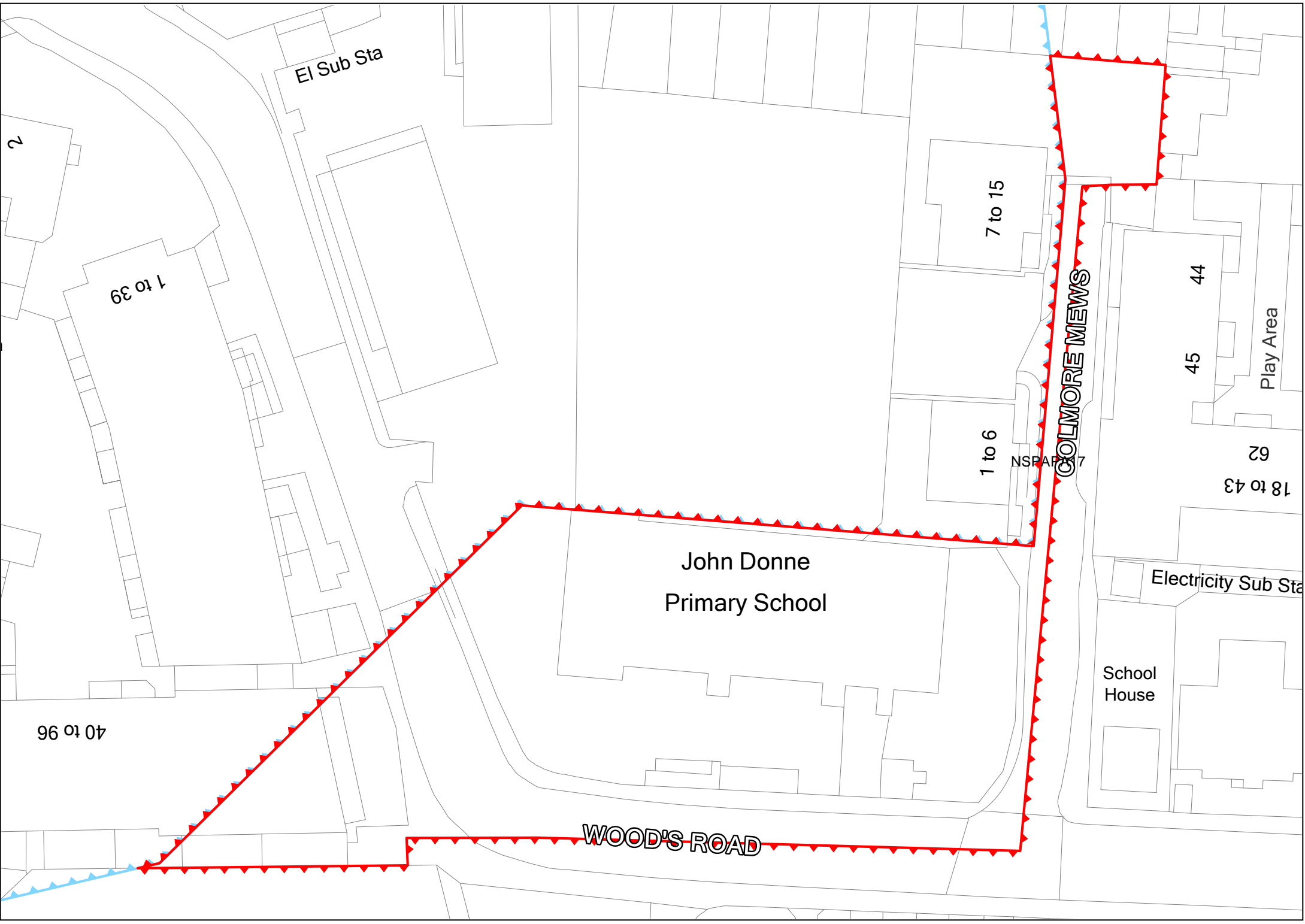
27

17

64

6

So



EI Sub Sta

2

1 to 39

7 to 15

1 to 6

NSPAP 7

44

45

62

18 to 43

Play Area

Electricity Sub Sta

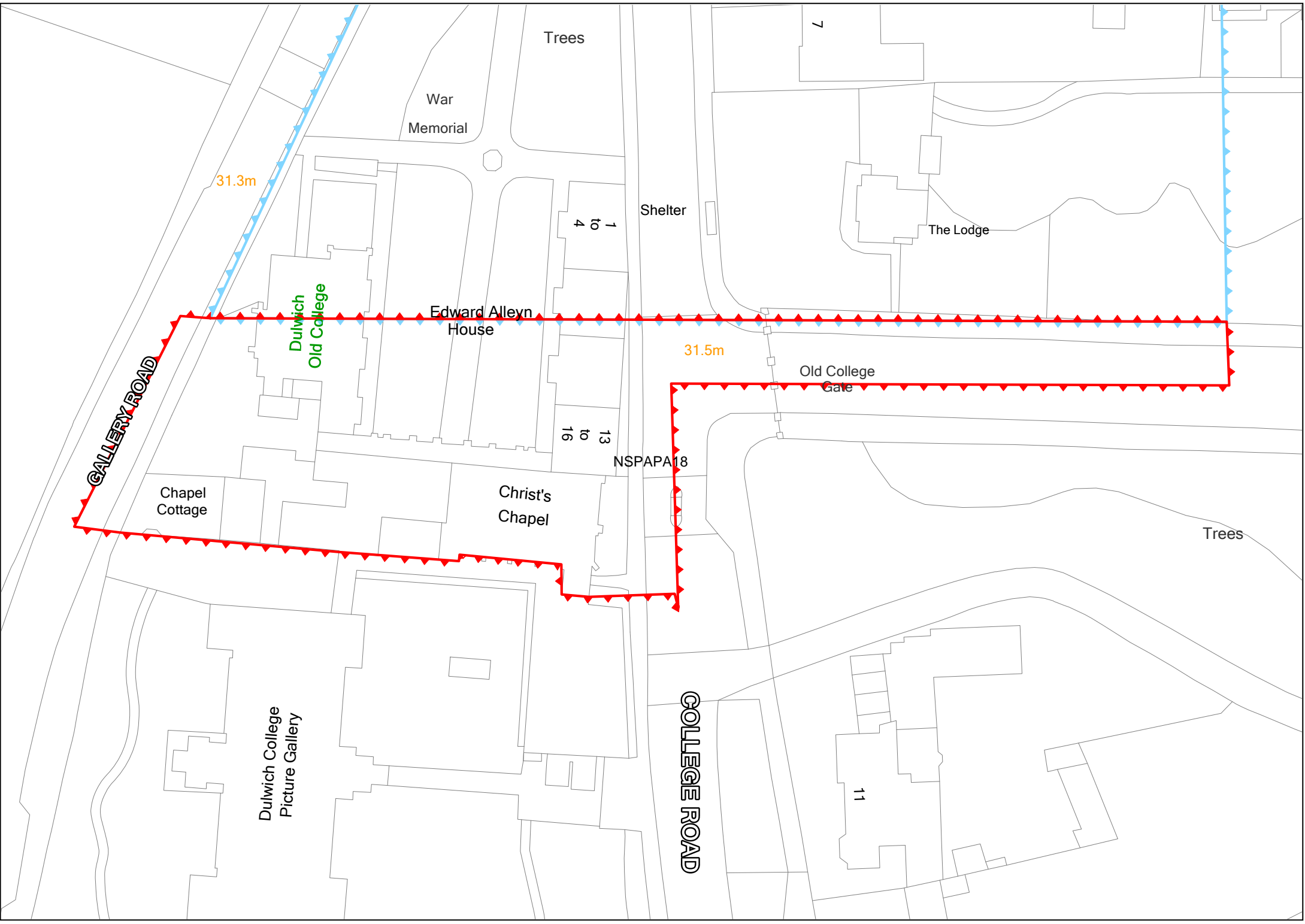
School House

John Donne
Primary School

40 to 96

WOOD'S ROAD

GOLMORE MEWS



Trees

War Memorial

31.3m

Dulwich Old College

Edward Alleyn House

1 to 4

Shelter

The Lodge

31.5m

Old College Gate

13 to 16

NSPAPA18

Christ's Chapel

Chapel Cottage

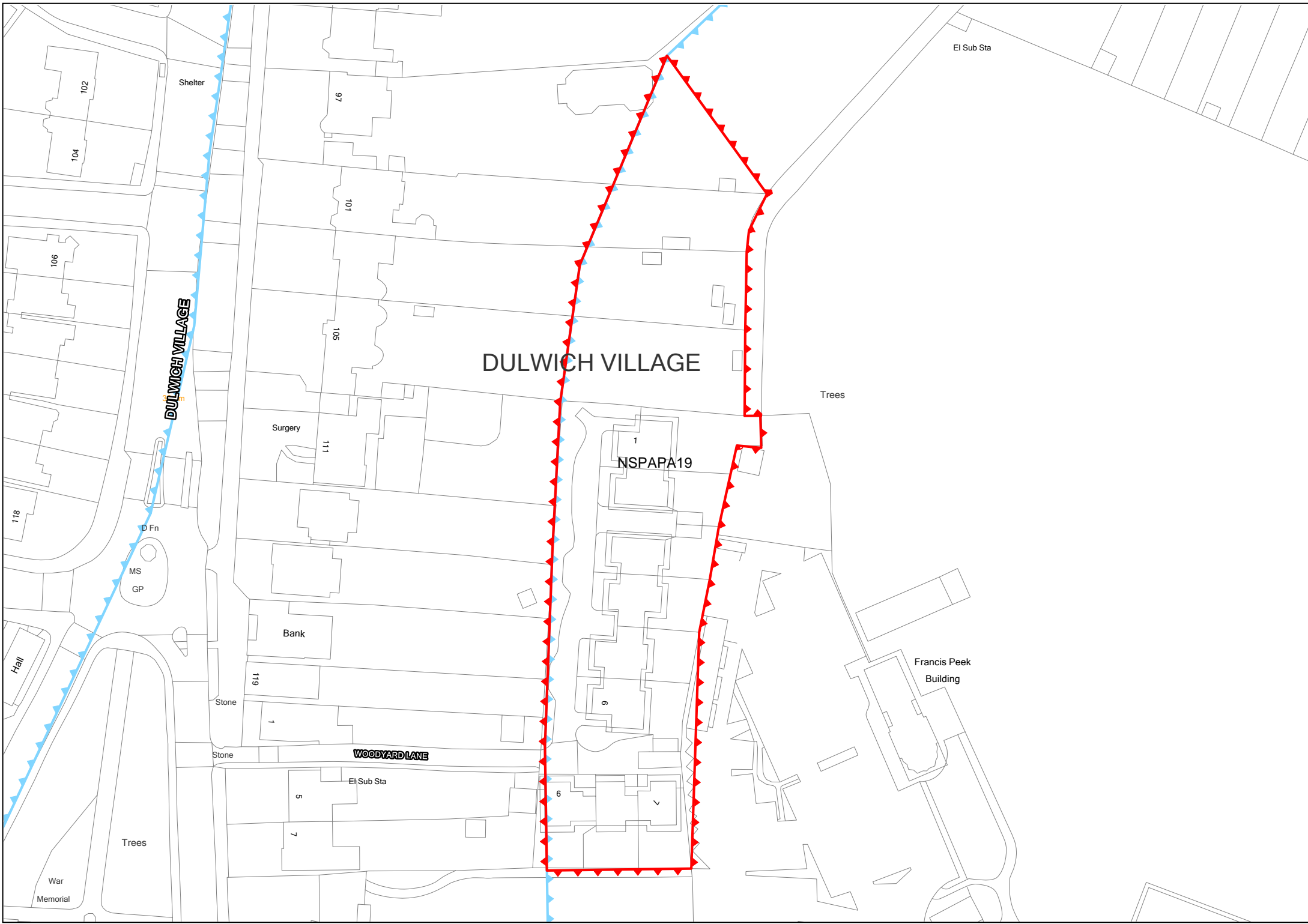
Trees

GALLERY ROAD

Dulwich College Picture Gallery

COLLEGE ROAD

11



El Sub Sta

Shelter

104
102

97

101

105

DULWICH VILLAGE

Trees

Surgery

111

NSPAPA19

1

118

D Fn

MS

GP

Bank

119

Stone

1

6

Francis Peek Building

Hill

Stone

WOODYARD LANE

El Sub Sta

6

5

7

Trees

War Memorial

