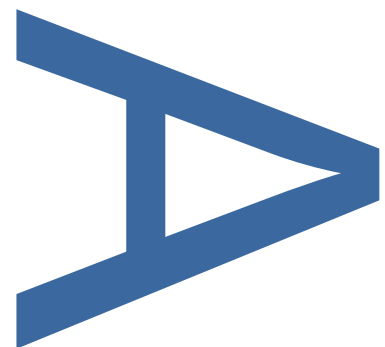
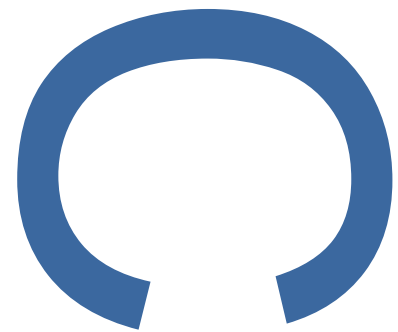


**4-7 SUDREY STREET, LONDON
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1
0ED
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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

SITE CODE: SDY16

DECEMBER 2016 REVISED JUNE 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**4-7 SUDREY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 0ED
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Code: SDY16

Central NGR: TQ 3213 7975

Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

Planning Reference:

Commissioning Client: PROTEAN ESTATES LTD

Written/Researched by: Guy Seddon
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Report Number: R12744 Rev 2 LBS comments June 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

4-7 SUDREY STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 0ED
Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 4-7 Sudrey Street, London, SE1 0ED. The site is located within the borough of Southwark and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3213 7975.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 1st – 5th December 2016 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.
- 1.3 An archaeological Watching Brief was previously carried out on geo-technical trial pits, which identified that archaeological deposits were likely to survive on the site. Therefore, a single evaluation trench was excavated in the centre of the site with the aim of investigating the archaeological potential.
- 1.4 Following the completion of the evaluation, an archaeological watching brief was carried out on some of the ground reduction on the site. No further archaeological deposits were noted.
- 1.5 Natural geological deposits of Kempton Park Gravels were located at c. 1.8mOD. the natural gravel was sealed by a sequence of deposits dating from the 15th to the 20th century.
- 1.6 The earliest feature recorded was a 15th-16th century linear feature, sealed by a horticultural layer. The horticultural layer was truncated by a 17th century well, which was in turn truncated by an 18th century basement wall.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation commissioned by Protean Estates Ltd was undertaken at 4 – 7 Sudrey Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 0ED between 1st and 5th December 2016. The site had been occupied by a warehouse building in the south of the site, with a yard area running along the northern boundary, which was demolished immediately before the commencement of the evaluation.
- 2.2 The site comprised a rectangular area of land, c. 130 sq. m in extent, centred at TQ 3213 7975. It was bounded to the west by Sudrey Street and to the south, north and east by buildings.
- 2.3 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out for the site by CgMs Consulting in July 2014. The desk based assessment highlighted that the site lay in an area of known prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval archaeology.
- 2.4 The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Hawkins, 2016), details the methodology by which the evaluation was undertaken. The WSI followed the Historic England (Historic England GLAAS 2014) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA, 2014). The evaluation was supervised for PCA by Guy Seddon and managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. A further Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) was produced for the watching brief work. As no archaeology was seen during the watching brief, this report fulfils the requirements of the watching brief WSI as well.
- 2.5 The site was given a Museum of London code SDY16. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011. The Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted 10 March 2015. It includes **Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology**.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Southwark

- 3.3.1 The document aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Core Strategy (April 2011).
- 3.3.2 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were 'saved' in July 2010:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

3.4 Site Constrains

- 3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by Southwark Adopted Policies Map (March 2012).
- 3.4.2 The site does not lie within the vicinity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (2013) indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of London Clay deposits forming the London Basin, overlain by a superficial geology consisting of Kempton Park Gravel Formation (Sand and Gravel).
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical test pits carried out prior to the evaluation suggested that the natural gravel is located c. 2.3m – 2.4m below current ground level. This observation was confirmed during the excavation of the evaluation trench, which found gravel at the same depth.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site was broadly level at 4m OD (Ordnance Datum).
- 4.2.2 The site lay c. 1km south of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A full assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed in the Desk Based Assessment (Reeves 2014). The following represents an overview of the background to the site, as presented in that report.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 A single entry on the GLHER is located on the very edge of the search area at TQ 3238 7981 and marks the site of a palaeochannel that may be dated to the early prehistoric period.

5.3 Roman

- 5.4 Borough High Street located c. 200m to the east of the study site is believed to overlay Stane Street and Watling Street, Roman roads. The site is located within the western edge of the Bermondsey Borough and Rivers Archaeological Priority Area (DLO35765) which encompasses an area of interest for the Roman and medieval periods. The Museum of London's Archaeology Map of Londinium (Roman London) indicates that the site is located in undeveloped land south of the Borough Channel.

- 5.4.1 Birbeck College undertook a training excavation c. 120m to the east of the study site during 1999. Although no features or structures were found which dated to the Roman period the excavations did uncover 6000 sherds of pottery dating to the period, 90 sherds of pottery belonged to an amphora which may have been used as a burial urn.

- 5.4.2 Trial trenching and excavations on Borough High Street, , uncovered some stakeholes and pits covered by medieval agricultural layers.

- 5.4.3 A site located c. 120m to the north-east of the study site recorded the possible location of a Roman building discovered during development in 1887. The artefacts reported from the site included, wall plaster, lamps and clay water pipes.

- 5.4.4 A GLHER reference centred at TQ 3224 7953 marked the site of Roman coins found in 1858 and lies close to the search area boundary on the line of the Roman road.

- 5.4.5 A GLHER reference located c. 240m to the south east of the site, marked the site of a carved sandstone block discovered in 1869. Oak leaves and acorns were depicted on the block which may have been part of a Roman altar, column or obelisk. The block and the type of structure it might be associated with would not be out of place alongside a Roman road.

- 5.4.6 Trial trenches excavated c. 240m to the north and north-east of the study site have identified fine silt deposits that might relate to Roman flood deposits. The silt contained small pieces of Roman pottery although these are not found in association with structures or settlement sites belong to this period.

- 5.4.7 Excavations conducted at the site of 52-56 Lant Street, saw evidence of land drainage and land division in the early Roman period. Later on, in the 2nd century, the site saw a change of land use, from agricultural to burial, as shown by depositions of disarticulated bone as well as infant burials, dog burials and a single cremation burial found on site. By the 4th century a larger portion of the site contained burials, to a total of 84 inhumations and two cremations. Excavations at 25-47 Lant Street revealed a possible cremation contained in an amphora, though no features were recorded on site. A cremation was also recovered from 6A Great Dover Street 166m to the east of the proposed site

5.5 Saxon/Early Medieval

- 5.5.1 It is possible that during the late 9th or early 10th century a *burh* was established in Southwark, with the southern end of London Bridge being fortified from attack. No archaeological evidence has yet been identified to support the possibility of Saxon occupation at this time (Watson et al 2001, 53, 56).

- 5.5.2 The *Burghal Hidage*, an Anglo-Saxon document dated to the 10th century refers to *Suthriganaweorc* meaning 'fort of the men of Surrey'

- 5.5.3 There are no entries on the GLHER dated to the Saxon period either within the study site or the study area.

5.6 Medieval

- 5.6.1 The Domesday Survey of 1086, which sheds light on the earlier 11th century, lists Southwark (*Sudweca*, meaning southern defensive work) as an un-manorialised port settlement without a direct lord. The majority of the settlement appears to have been largely confined to the high ground around the bridgehead with rights to the local tolls held by Edward the Confessor and the Earl of Godwin.
- 5.6.2 Due to the presence of key road networks from London to the south and south-east, the medieval city soon expanded to occupy the area of Southwark.
- 5.6.3 Despite this very little medieval material has been reported within the search area and none is known on the site. Previous archaeological investigations in the study area have found traces of dark soil horizons that may signify agricultural activity during the medieval period.
- 5.6.4 Traces of Suffolk Palace (Tudor) may have been found during a watching brief undertaken nearby where chalk rubble foundations were observed. The site of the palace lies beyond the boundary of the study area.

5.7 Post-Medieval

- 5.7.1 During the post-medieval period Southwark expanded significantly. In comparison to its medieval predecessor, the expansion incorporated a strong industrial presence.
- 5.7.2 To the north of the site, is the site of a possible plague pit however none is mentioned in the historical literature. The human remains found in this location may be from a burial ground attached to the workhouse that previously existed on the site or may belong to a Baptist burial ground reported to have existed off Bandy Legwalk in 1729.
- 5.7.3 Ogilby and Morgan's map (1682) shows that by the late 17th century the site was located adjacent to Blew Gate. Neither Southwark Bridge Road or Great Suffolk Street existed, the site of the latter is marked by Dirty Lane. The land to the rear, east, is shown as a large open space or field.
- 5.7.4 Rocque's map of 1747 shows the site adjacent to Suffolk Street (Blew Street renamed) and the open area to the rear has been subdivided into gardens and a possible orchard/arboretum. Horwood's Map, 1799-1819 shows the study site fronting Little Suffolk Street and Dirty Lane to the south has been realigned and is now known as Great Suffolk Street. The open area to the rear, or east, has been built over in a grid pattern.
- 5.7.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1872 depicts the site in a greater level of detail. By the late 19th century the site was occupied by four terraced properties. A large warehouse accessed from Rodney Yard forms the rear part of the site. The terrace continues to the north of the study site along Little Suffolk Street and a Public House lies adjacent to the study site's southern boundary. No changes to the layout of the site are observed in 1893 and 1907.
- 5.7.6 By 1938 Rodney Yard has been infilled with a small building.
- 5.7.7 During World War II the entire block within which the site is located suffered minor blast damage. Residential blocks to the south suffered significantly more damage, depicted in pink and red.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.
- 6.2 As outlined in the Written Schemes of Investigation (Hawkins 2016, 2017), the evaluation and watching brief aimed to address the following objectives:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
 - To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource
- 6.3 The site was subject to a single evaluation trench measuring 4m by 1.8m at base. The trench was stepped once to allow a depth of 2.4m to be reached in safely, meaning that at the surface it measured 6.4m x 4.2m.
- 6.4 All excavation was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator provided by the client's contractor.
- 6.5 Once breaking out of the concrete overburden was completed, the mechanical excavator used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist.
- 6.6 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until the natural ground was exposed.
- 6.7 For the watching brief, about 30% of the ground reduction was archaeologically monitored. This was owing to a brief disconnection at the beginning of the watching brief works, but the area monitored is sufficient to make a considered judgement that no additional archaeological deposits were compromised by this development. This has been discussed with the Archaeology Officer for Southwark and approved.
- 6.8 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of

- archaeological levels was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.9 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were evaluated so as to characterise their form, function and date.
- 6.10 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.
- 6.11 A full photographic record was made during the archaeological investigation consisting of a digital photographic archive that was maintained during the course of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation and watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code SDY16.
- 6.13 Levels were located using a temporary benchmark with a value of 4.15m OD, that was placed on the site using a GPS.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 7.1 The earliest deposit observed during the archaeological investigation consisted of natural terrace gravel [19] (**Phase 1**), found at between 1.88m OD at the north of the trench to 1.70m OD at the south.
- 7.2 Natural terrace gravel [19] was cut by north-south aligned linear feature [15] (**Phase 2.1**), which had a recorded length of 1.44m, a width of 0.50m and was 0.26m deep. It contained a single fill [14] which comprised firmly compacted, mid greyish green silty sand. Pottery recovered from fill [14] dated to 1480-1550 along with medieval and early post-medieval peg tile with a date range of 1480-1700.
- 7.3 Overlying linear feature [15] was a sequence of layers recorded as [13], [12] and [20] (**Phase 2.2**), which had a combined thickness of c.0.80m. These layers, which did not contain any dateable finds, probably represented horticultural activity in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 7.4 Layer [20] was cut by context [10], the construction cut for a well (**Phase 2.3**). The bricks of the well lining [6] had a date range of 1664-1800. The construction cut contained three backfill deposits, [11], [9] and [8]. The earliest backfill deposit [11] contained fragments of ceramic tobacco pipes (CTP), dated to 1580-1740 and pottery with a date range of 1630-1680. The backfill of the well also contained CTP dating to 1660-1680 probably positioning the initial construction and use of the well in the mid-late 17th Century.
- 7.5 The Phase 2.3 well was truncated by construction cut [21] for cellar wall [3] (**Phase 2.4**). the cellar wall was seen in the top step of the trench and was c. 1.00m in height. The bricks for the wall were dated to 1750-1900. No finds were recovered from [4], the backfill of the construction cut. The cellar contained two backfill deposits, [2] and [1] both of which contained fragments of pottery and CTP dating to the early 18th century.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Terrace Gravel

- 8.1.1 The terrace gravel was located at the base of the trench, sloping from a height of 1.88m OD at the northern end of the trench down to 1.70m OD at the south.

8.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

- 8.2.1 Within the post-medieval period four distinct phases of activity were recorded on the study site. This phase has therefore been separated into phases 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 in order to concentrate on each sub-phase separately.

8.3 Phase 2.1: 15th-16th Century

- 8.3.1 This phase corresponds to the earliest human occupation recorded during the archaeological evaluation. Context [15], dated to 1470-1800, has been discussed in the archaeological sequence and can be interpreted as a potential land division boundary during the 15th-16th Century, possibly a field boundary.

8.4 Phase 2.2: 16th-17th Century

- 8.4.1 This phase is represented by layers [12], [13] and [20], and probably represented a period of continued horticultural or agricultural activity prior to the occupation of the study site during Phase 2.3.

8.5 Phase 2.3: 17th Century

- 8.5.1 This phase is characterised by the construction of a well comprising contexts [6], [8], [9], [10] and [11]. The brick lining [6] dated to 1664-1800 and pottery recovered from context [11], the backfill of the construction cut [10], dated to 1630-1680. Ogilby & Morgan's map of 1682 shows the earliest historical record of properties on the site and it is possible that the well part of this phase of construction.

- 8.5.2 Context [5], the backfill of the well, contained a large amount of CTP, all dated to between 1660 and 1680. This not only means that the well was in use for only a short period of time, but that it may actually pre-date the properties shown on Ogilby & Morgan's map of 1682.

8.6 Phase 2.4: 18th Century

- 8.6.1 The construction of a cellar which truncates the well of phase 2.3 represented phase 2.4. The bricks of the cellar wall [3] dated to 1750-1900 and finds from backfills, [1] and [2] dated to the early-mid 18th century. Cartographic evidence of Rocque's map of 1747 shows that the area of the site was redeveloped since Ogilby & Morgan's map of the late 17th century. It is therefore probable that the cellar recorded on the site relates to this later phase of construction.

9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Primary Objectives

9.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, 2016) prepared prior to the commencement of archaeological work at 4-7 Sudrey Street highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

9.1.2 The evaluation did not record evidence of in situ Roman deposits. As a result the questions related to the Roman activity on site were not answered. The horizontal stratigraphy of the site had not been significantly truncated in the medieval or post-medieval period. No finds of Roman date were identified on the site, which suggests that although Roman activity is present near to the site, there was no Roman activity on the site itself.

9.2 To determine the palaeotopography of the site.

9.2.1 Due to the small size of the evaluation trench, an interpretation of the palaeotopography is problematic. Geology of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation was recorded on the study site, falling from 1.88m OD at the northern end of the trench to 1.70m OD at the southern end, and had not been truncated by later activity.

9.3 To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.

9.3.1 No palaeoenvironmental remains were observed on the site.

9.4 To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.

9.4.1 No prehistoric activity was observed on the site.

9.5 To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.

9.5.1 No Roman activity was observed on the site.

9.6 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.

9.6.1 No medieval activity was observed on the site.

9.7 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.

9.7.1 The archaeological evaluation found evidence of post-medieval activity spanning from the 15th-18th centuries. The evidence suggests that the study site was utilised for horticultural or agricultural purposes, with the accumulation of soil deposits until the late 16th or early 17th century.

9.7.2 Evidence of a well, constructed in the mid-late 17th century, ties in with the cartographic evidence showing the start of the urbanisation of the area.

9.7.3 The later construction of a cellar in the 18th century is evidence of the continued urbanisation and re-development of the area of the study site, as witnessed on maps from this period.

9.8 To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

9.8.1 Post depositional impacts on the site were limited to the later post-medieval period cellar and well, and the full sequence of archaeology survived above the natural geology.

9.8.2 The impact of the post Second World War development of the study site was very minimal, with 18th century archaeological deposits remaining intact immediately below the concrete slab, which formed the floor of the latest structure shown on the Ordnance Survey map dating to 1962.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 Whilst the area of the site had been occupied by a warehouse during the late 20th to early 21st centuries, the evaluation showed that under the concrete slab, (c. 0.30m thick) the archaeological survival is very good.
- 10.2 The archaeological evaluation found natural gravels at between 1.88m OD and 1.70m OD, in turn sealed by a sequence of archaeological deposits spanning the 15th to the 18th century.
- 10.3 Preservation of the post-medieval archaeology of the site is very good and provides an insight to the development of the area from the horticultural activity of the early post-medieval period, (and probably medieval as well), through the early urbanisation of the 17th century and re-developments of the 18th century.
- 10.4 The full archaeological sequence was present on the site above the natural geology and did not appear to have been horizontally truncated. If Roman activity had been present on the site, it is likely that some finds of Roman date would have been present in the horticultural layers. It is possible that although the site is located in an area of Roman occupation, it was peripheral to the settlement itself and was not utilised during the Roman period.
- 10.5 No archaeological remains were seen in the watching brief, although only part of the ground reduction was archaeological monitored.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

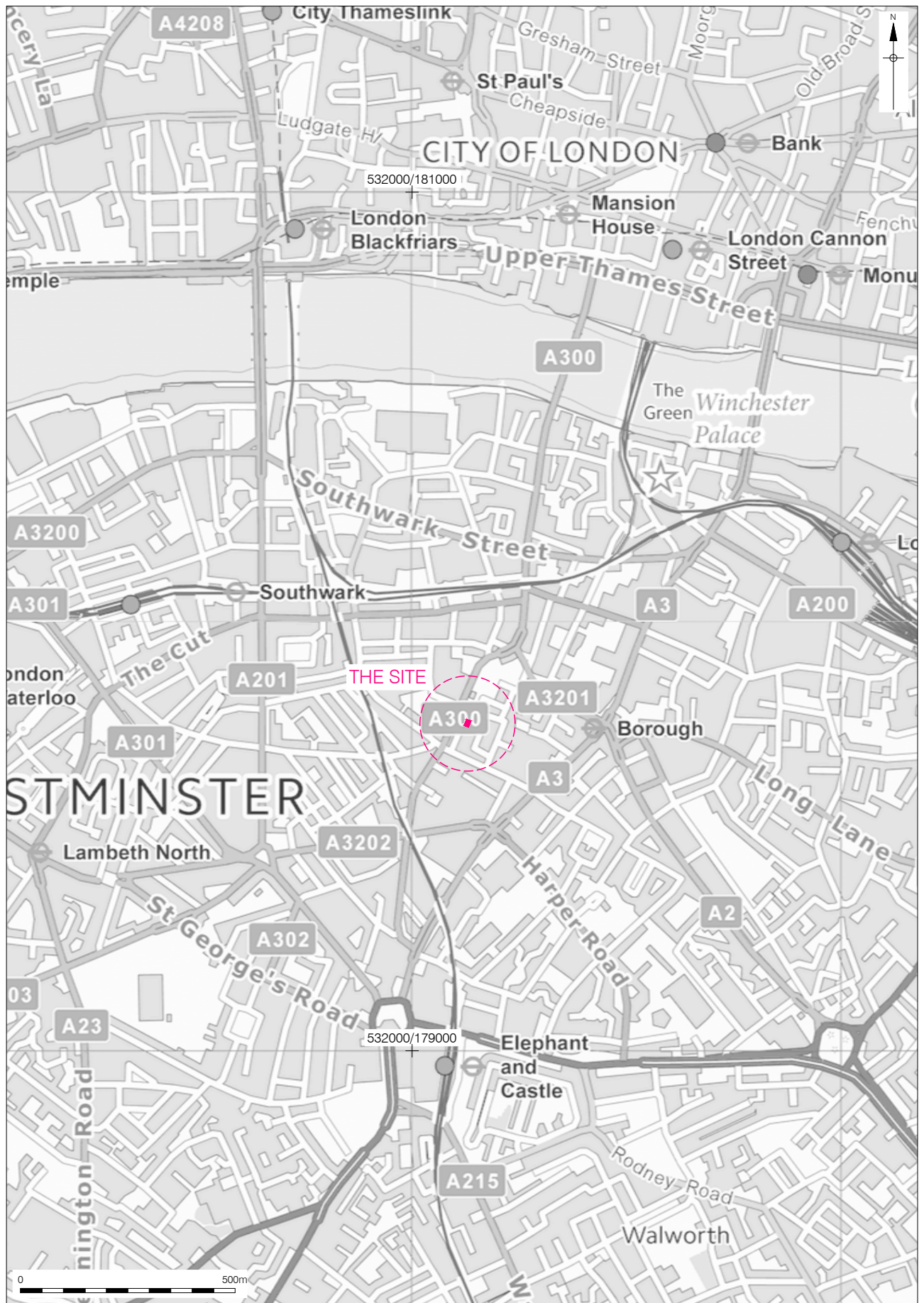
- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Charlotte Ambrose of Charlotte Ambrose Architects for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Protean Estates Ltd.
- 11.2 Thanks also to Gillian King, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Southwark, for monitoring the work on site.
- 11.3 The author would also like to thank: Helen Hawkins for project managing and editing this report; Hayley Baxter for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett for the post-Roman pottery and clay tobacco pipe assessments, Kevin Hayward for the building material assessment, Richard Archer for the survey and Phillip Henderson for his work on site.

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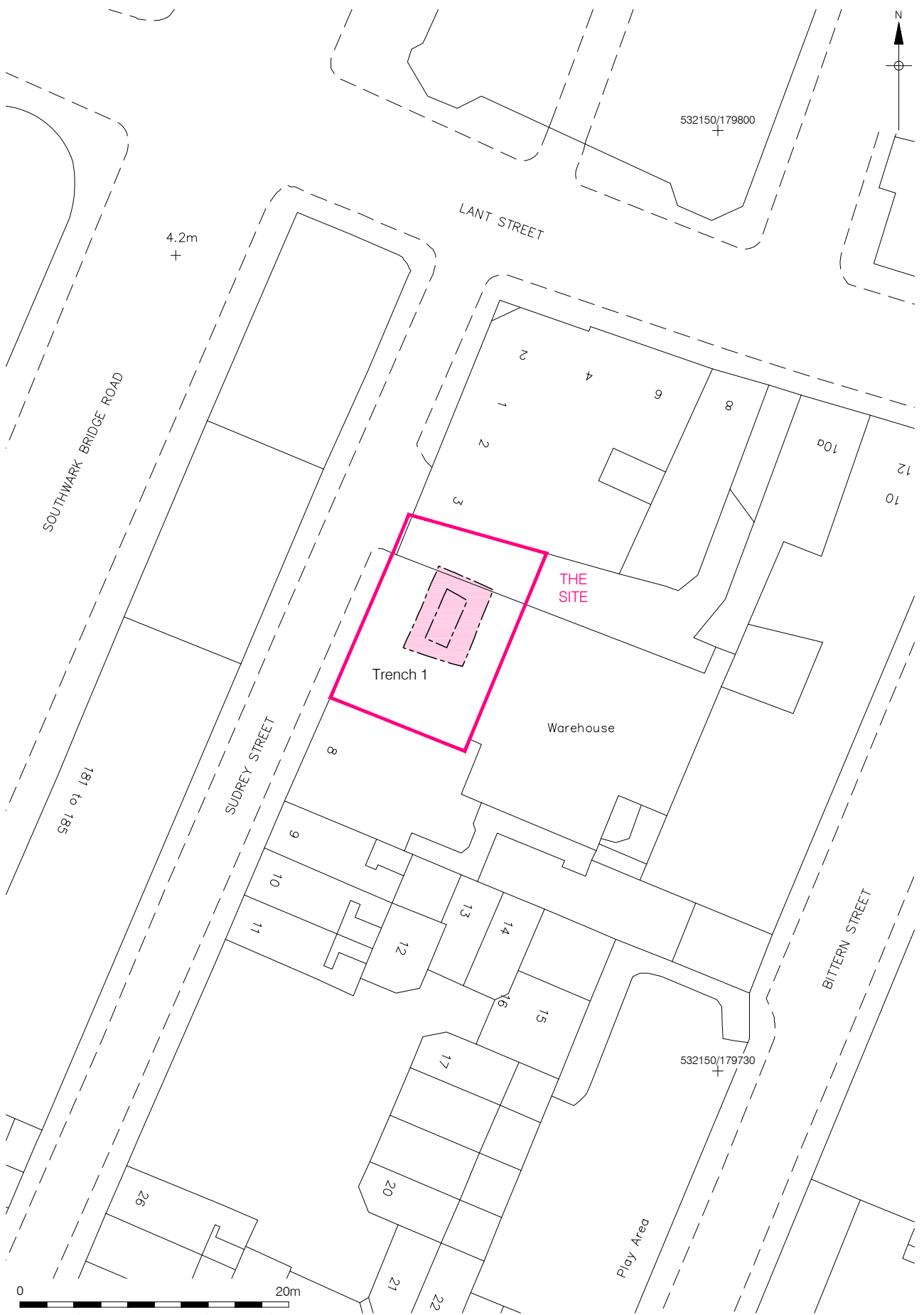
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

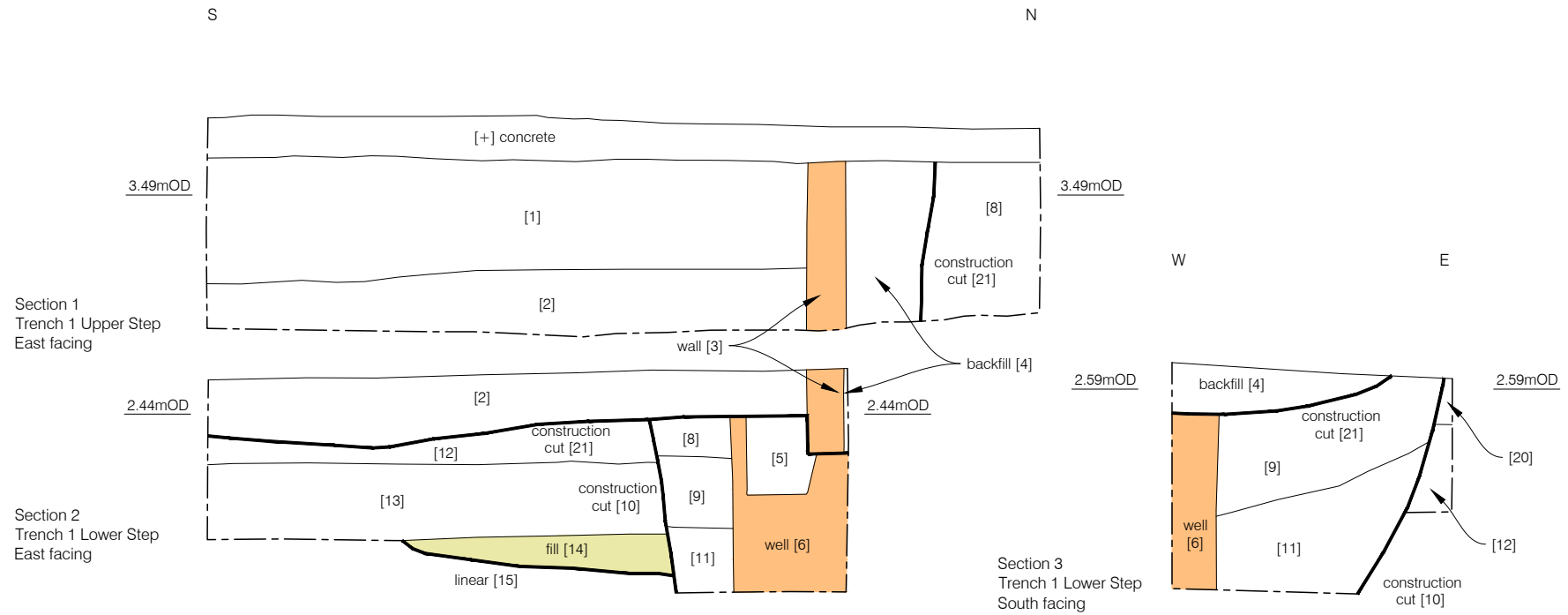


-  Early Post-Medieval feature
-  Late Post-Medieval masonry



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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:40 at A4



- Early Post-Medieval feature
- Late Post-Medieval masonry



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Figure 4
Sections 1-3
1:40 at A4

PLATES:



Plate 1: Trench 1, Sections 1 & 2, Looking West



Plate 2: Close up on Well [6] & Cellar Wall [3]



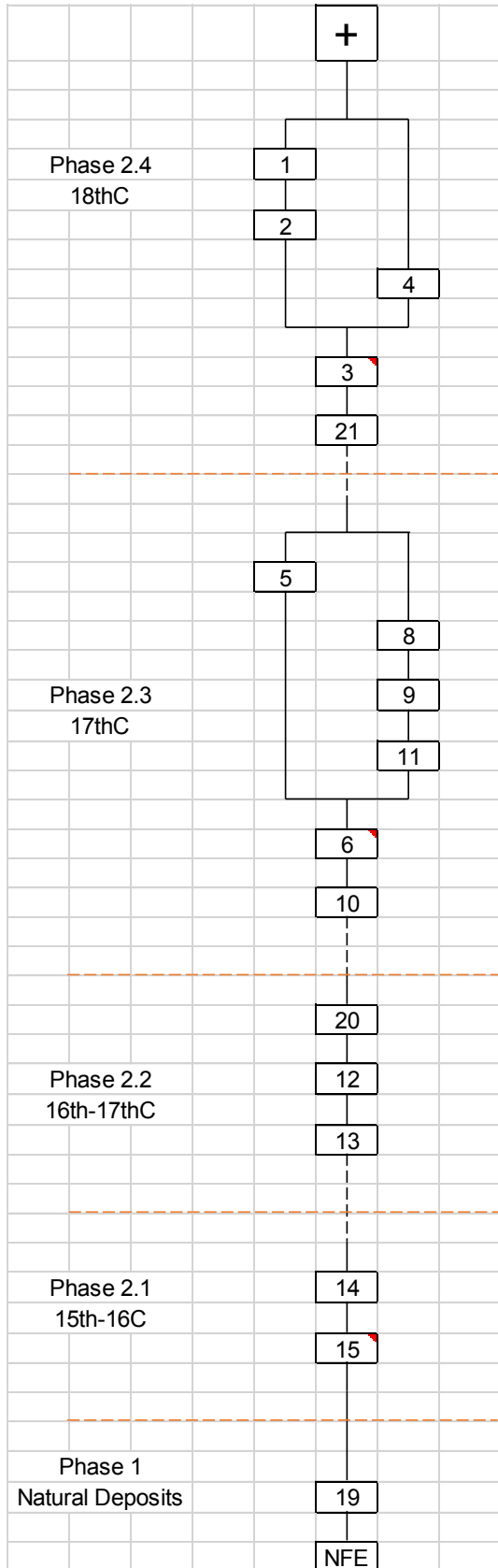
Plate 3: Trench 1, Section 3, Looking North

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Trench	CTX_ Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	Phase
SDY16	1	Fill	3	1	BACKFILL OF POST-MED CELLAR [3]	Backfill	3.6		0.72	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	2	Fill	3	1	BACKFILL OF POST-MED CELLAR [3]	Backfill	3.6		0.76	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	3	Masonry		1	POST-MED CELLAR WALL	Wall	1.25	0.21	1.5	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	4	Fill	21	1	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION [21] FOR WALL [3]	Backfill	1.25		1.5	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	5	Fill	6	1	BACKFILL OF POST-MED WELL [6]	Backfill	0.4	0.2	1.07	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	6	Masonry	10	1	POST-MED BRICK WELL LINING	Lining	0.66	0.26	1.07	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	7	Void			VOID					
SDY16	8	Fill	10	1	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT [10] FOR WELL [6].	Backfill	0.46		0.24	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	9	Fill	10	1	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT [10] FOR WELL [6].	Backfill	0.42	1.32	0.42	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	10	Cut		1	CONSTRUCTION CUT FOR POST-MED WELL [6].	Construction Cut	1.2	1.63	1.07	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	11	Fill	10	1	BACKFILL OF CONSTRUCTION CUT [10] FOR POST-MED WELL [6].	Backfill	0.36	1.04	0.38	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	12	Layer		TR1	POSSIBLE POST-MED TOPSOIL	Horticultural	2.68	1.7	0.26	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	13	Layer		1	POST-MED LAYER, POSSIBLY HORTICULTURAL	Horticultural	2.76	1.8	0.44	SDY16-PH2

SDY16	14	Fill	15	1	FILL OF POST-MED GULLY [15]	Disuse	1.44	0.5	0.26	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	15	Cut		1	CUT OF POST-MED LINEAR ON NORTH-SOUTH ALIGNMENT.	Gully	1.44	0.5	0.26	SDY16-PH2
SDY16	16	Void			VOID					
SDY16	17	Void			VOID					
SDY16	18	Void			VOID					
SDY16	19	Layer		1	NATURAL SANDY GRAVEL DEPOSITS	Natural	4	1.8		SDY16-PH1
SDY16	20	Layer		1	POST-MED DUMP LAYER	Dump	4	2.12		SDY16-PH2
SDY16	21	Cut		1	CONSTRCUTION CUT FOR POST-MED WALL [3].	Construction Cut	0.76	2.52	1.5	SDY16-PH2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Spot dates

[1]: 1720–1780

[2]: early 18th century

[11]: 1630–1680

[14]: 1480–1550

The pottery consists of types frequently found in the London area and is in a good condition indicating that it was deposited soon after being broken. The material demonstrates activity on the study area dating from the late 15th-early 16th century, mid 17th century and early-mid 18th century. Of interest is an early 18th-century London stoneware large gorge (rounded mug) found in context [7]. The assemblage appears to be wholly domestic in nature. The pottery is important for dating the development of this area to the west of Borough High Street/Newington Causeway, the latter having its origins in the medieval period. The pottery has the potential to infer upon domestic activities on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at this stage and its importance should be further reviewed if new material is recovered from future archaeological work on the site.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Spot dates

[5]: 1660–1680

[2]: 1700–1740

[11]: 1580–1740 (stem)

Only clay tobacco pipe bowls were found in contexts [5] and [7], while a stem was found in deposit [11]. The bowl shapes are noted as those types frequently found in Southwark and the London area. A good range of 1660–1680 dated bowl shapes were recovered from context [5] and typically for this period the bowls are not maker marked. The only bowl that is maker marked has a S on the heel (denoting the pipe maker's first name initial) and this was recorded on a 1700–40 dated bowl fragment (context [7]). The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in and indicate that tobacco smoking was a social activity/habit enjoyed by the occupants of the site. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage and the assemblage will complement that for any new clay tobacco pipes excavated from future work on the study area.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

4-7 Sudrey Street, Southwark

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276	Fragment of post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
3	3032R	Narrow thick red post great fire brick pointed in a coarse clinker and brick rich mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1750-1900	1750-1900
6	3032R	Early post great fire brick re pointed in a later clinker rich mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1664-1800	1750-1900
14	2271; 2276	Medieval peg tile and early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage (seven fragments) from 4-7 Sudrey Street, Southwark is dominated by post medieval brick and peg tile. There is one fragment of medieval peg tile from [14] and no Roman material.

The brick well [3] [6] contains whole local red post great fire bricks; those from [6] are poorly made and have a sunken margin suggesting mid-late 17th to 18th century, whilst those from [3] are narrower and crisper whose smaller dimensions roughly conform with brick tax regulations brought in at around 1776. They all appear to have been re-pointed in a clinker grey mortar indicative of later 18th to 19th century.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage from 4-7 Sudrey Street contains no items of particular artistic or intrinsic interest and very much reflects the later post medieval development of this part of Southwark. The value of the assemblage therefore lays with dating the well to as early as the late 17th century. The well was completely repointed and rebuilt during the Victorian period. All the material should be discarded. There is little potential for further work based on the building material alone.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-270907	
Project details	
Project name	4-7 Sudrey Street, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	A single evaluation trench was excavated at 4-7 Sudrey Street, prior to re-development of the site for offices and flats. The evaluation located early post-medieval horticultural soils and a late medieval linear feature, overlain by a 17th century well and an 18th century cellar.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2016 End: 05-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SDY16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	LINEAR Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 4-7 Sudrey Street
Postcode	SE1 0ED`
Study area	130 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3213 7975 51.500723448685 -0.096166344959 51 30 02 N 000 05 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.7m Max: 1.88m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Protean Estates Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SDY16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SDY16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SDY16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	4-7 Sudrey Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 0ED, An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 client report, blue cover
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
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PCA

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