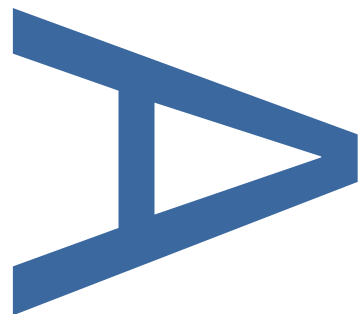
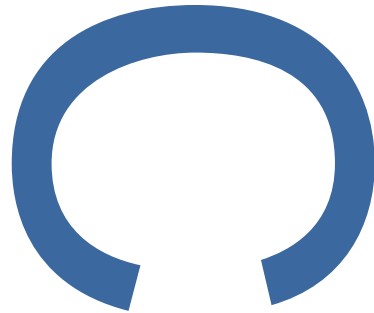


9 Culloden Close, Southwark, London



An Archaeological Watching Brief



<i>Planning reference</i>	20/AP/2239		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Southwark		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R14605	<i>Site Code</i>	CDC21
<i>PCA project no</i>	K7066	<i>Date</i>	August 21

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	9 Culloden Close, Southwark, London
Project type	An Archaeological Watching Brief
Site address	9 Culloden Close, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3JH
NGR	TQ 3445 7807
Local planning authority	London Borough of Southwark
Planning reference	20/AP/2239
Commissioning client	RPS Group
Project dates	June 2021
Archive site code	CDC21

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K7066	PCA report number	R14605
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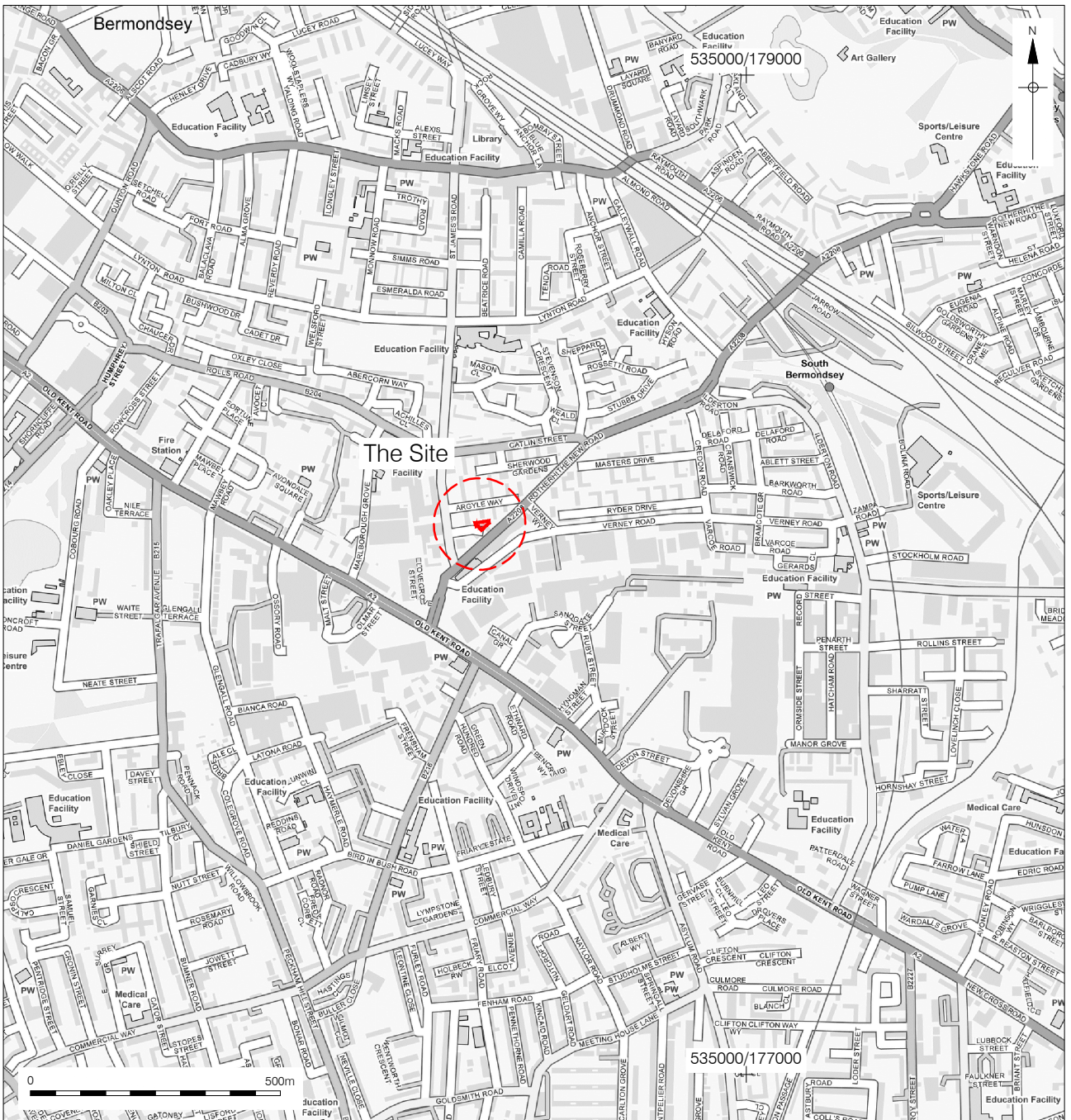
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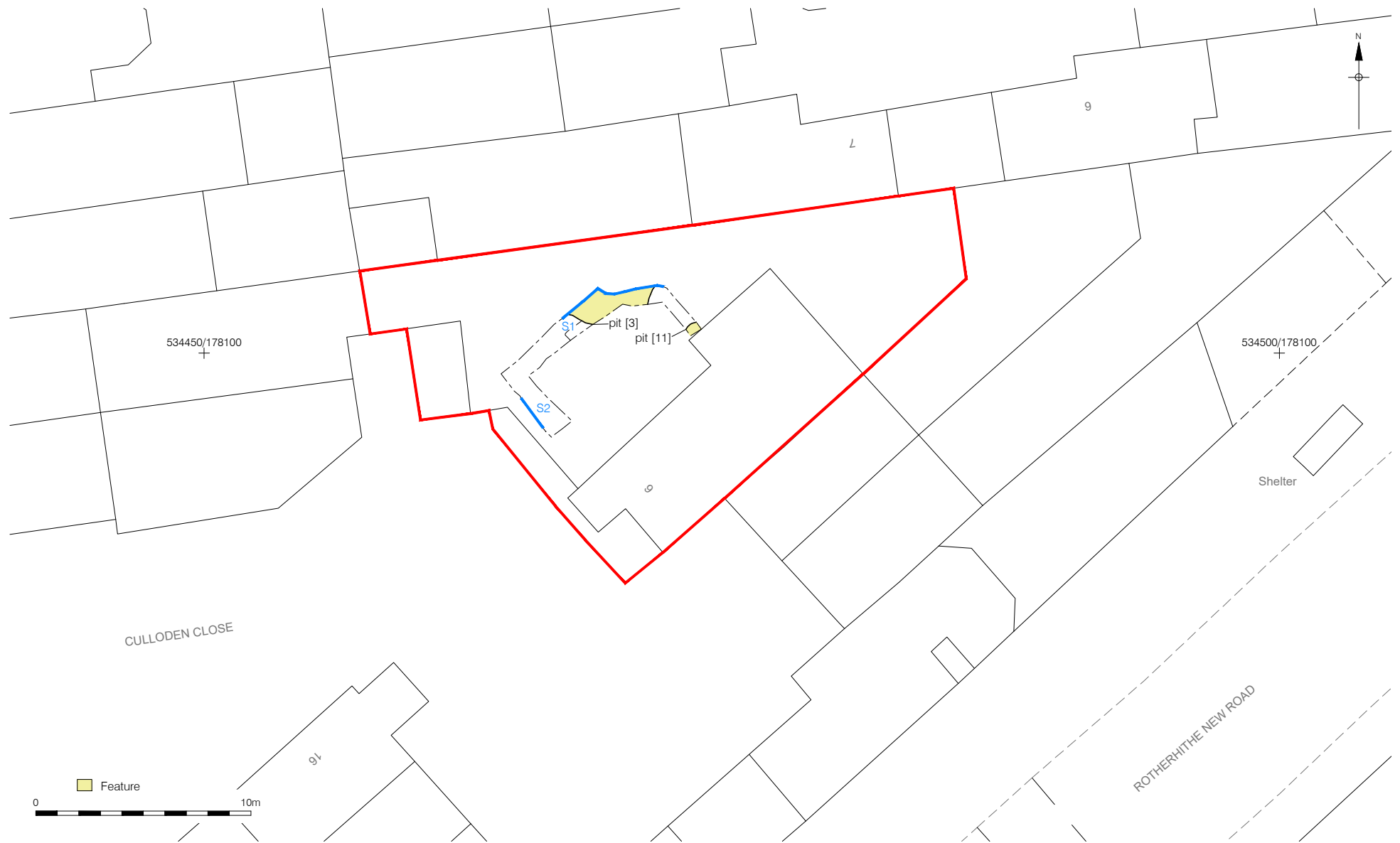
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 9 Culloden Close, London Borough of Southwark, SE16 3JH. The site was centred at the National Grid Reference TQ 3445 7807.
- 1.2 The work was carried out to satisfy the planning condition attached to planning permission (20/AP/2239) granted for the demolition of the existing structures and construction of two residential buildings on site.
- 1.3 The monitoring comprised observation and recording during the ground reduction within the site, excavations for foundations of the new structures and drainage runs.
- 1.4 The site had potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains.
- 1.5 Natural sands (Phase 1) were recorded as being sealed by natural brickearth, which was located at a depth of 0.85m below ground level.
- 1.6 Probable post-medieval quarry pits (Phase2) and levelling layers were recorded above the natural ground which were sealed by modern made ground.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at 9 Culloden Close, Southwark, London, SE16 3JH. The site was located in the London Borough of Southwark and was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3445 7807.
- 2.2 The site was located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark, which comprises the North Southwark and Roman Roads Archaeological Priority Zone.
- 2.3 A GLHER search was carried out for the site (Report Number 16215).
- 2.4 Planning permission was granted for the construction of a new two-storey, two-bedroom house (2B4P) with associated amenity space, cycle and refuse storage, (20/AP/2239). The archaeological works were enabled by the relevant condition attached to the permission.
- 2.5 The archaeological work comprised monitoring and recording during ground reduction within the site, excavations for foundations of the new structures and drainage runs (Figure 2).
- 2.6 The watching brief was conducted on 25th and 28th June 2021.
- 2.7 The work was supervised by Kathy Davidson and Ferdinando Lentini and the project was managed by Helen Hawkins, PCA. The work was commissioned by RPS Group.
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *9 Culloden Close, Southwark: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (PCA 2021)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014)
 - *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service HE GLAAS 2015)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA
- 2.9 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA) identified by the unique site code CDC21.





3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).
- 3.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London: 1998) which shows the site to be underlain by deposits of Langley Silt Brickearth, defined as sandy clay and silt, above clays and sands of the Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading beds).
- 3.3 An evaluation carried out at Rotherhithe New Road, directly to the south of the site, identified natural clay, sand and gravel in all trenches. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 contained gravel at the base. The results suggest the gravel sloped down to the south-west from 0.37m OD to -1.40m OD which perhaps indicated that the site was located on the edge of a gravel eyot.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological Priority Zone

4.1.1 The site is located in the Tier 1 North Southwark and Roman Roads APZ. The ‘North Southwark and Roman Roads’ APA is the largest APA in Southwark. 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.

4.1.2 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.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Potential

4.3 Prehistoric

4.3.1 To the northwest of the site, Mesolithic worked flint blades, cores, flakes and burnt flint, together with a cut feature, were found at 21-35 Marlborough Grove (ELO10576-7, TQ34205 78099; MLO59503, TQ3420 7809). Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork, daub and burnt flint has additionally been identified along the Old Kent Road to the northwest (MLO9227, TQ3430 7789; MLO67991, TQ3410 7800). Residual Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork was identified at Sharratt Street to the east (MLO60722, TQ3527 7781).

4.3.2 During construction of the gas works to the south of the site, during the nineteenth century, the bones of mammals that would have been present during the Early Palaeolithic period (mammoths, rhinoceros and aurochs) were found (MLO103254, TQ3477 7775). Mammalian fossils have also been identified at Peckham Park Road to the southwest (MLO102950, TQ3425 7732).

4.3.3 Geoarchaeological excavation at Varcoe Road to the east of the site revealed peat deposits of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, together with two phases of timber trackway dated to the Bronze Age (ELO11318, MLO105227, TQ34938 78021; MLO63987, TQ3515 7807). Evaluation at Rolls Road to the northwest revealed alluvial and peat deposits, with similar local deposits dated to the Bronze Age (ELO13279, MLO104708, TQ34027 78329). Monitoring at Ilderton Road also to the east revealed natural sands and gravels intercut with post glacial streams, in turn sealed by waterlain clays indicative that ‘the area was under water for a long period of time’ (ELO3725, TQ3514 7776; MLO60721, TQ3507 7779).

4.3.4 An undiagnostic prehistoric ditch together with a curvilinear cut feature was found at 551 Old Kent Road to the northwest of the site (ELO8596, MLO99250, TQ34288 77966).

Prehistoric, possibly Neolithic ditches and flintwork was identified at 556-576 and 578-596 Old Kent Road (MLO25960, TQ3430 7790), and also at Ossory Road (MLO67990, TQ3410 7800). Individual artefactual discoveries include a Bronze Age axe on the Old Kent Road (MLO4190, TQ341 783).

4.4 Roman

4.4.1 The line of the Old Kent Road is located to the south of the site and follows the line of the Roman Watling Street, linking London with Canterbury and Richborough.

4.4.2 Evidence of Stane Street has been identified in several archaeological interventions along the Old Kent Road. To the northwest, road side ditches were identified during evaluations at 430-432 Old Kent Road, together with evidence of agricultural activity (ELO10577, TQ3418 7810; ELO10582-3, TQ33955 78095; ELO12746, TQ33955 78088; ELO4215, TQ3396 7810; MLO67508, TQ3395 7809); also at 556-576 and 578- 596 Old Kent Road (MLO25961, TQ3430 7790), at 556-588 Old Kent Road (MLO58555, TQ3431 7790), and at other sites on the Old Kent Road (MLO9242, TQ3430 7789). To the southeast, a possible section of Watling Street was identified at 79 Asylum Road (MLO15684, TQ3495 7727).

4.4.3 Additional evidence for the presence of the road was identified northwest of the site during construction of the Grand Surrey Canal in the late nineteenth century.

4.4.4 Workers broke up a 250ft length of a dressed chalk causeway, held in place and supported by oak piles, 15ft wide (MLO11686, TQ3440 7790). Pits identified as associated with the road were found at the Cockneys, 610 Old Kent Road (ELO7214, MLO98383, TQ34458 77793).

4.4.5 To the southeast, evaluation at 4-10 Asylum Road revealed a possible Roman building foundation (ELO10607, MLO58925, TQ34787 77501).

4.4.6 An inhumation has been identified on the Old Kent Road to the northwest (MLO63710, TQ3420 7800).

4.5 Saxon and Medieval

4.5.1 The prehistoric features identified at 551 Old Kent Road to the northwest of the site lay beneath a peat layer, containing cattle bone and burnt flint, indicating that the area comprised marginal marshland during the Saxon and medieval periods (ELO8596, TQ34288 77966). Also to the northwest, evidence of market gardening dated to the medieval period was identified at 556-576 and 578-596 Old Kent Road (MLO25962, TQ3430 7790), and also at Ossory Road (MLO67993, TQ3410 7800).

4.6 Post-Medieval

4.6.1 The Rocque map of 1745 shows the site lying in open land north of the Old Kent Road.

4.6.2 The 1851 Ordnance Survey map shows the site lying to the north of the Grand Surrey

Canal and Rotherhithe New Road. The site remains undeveloped on this map and on the Ordnance Survey map of 1874. Extensive redevelopment of the area has taken place by 1874, with a gas works to the south of the canal and terraced housing spreading out from the Old Kent Road.

- 4.6.3 By the 1895 Ordnance Survey map, the site is occupied by terraced housing. The terraced housing remains on the site until sometime between the 1950s and 1960s when it is demolished and replaced with the current estate.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A roughly 'U' shaped foundation trench was excavated by the contractor. It measured 8.5m east-west and 3.8m on both north-south arms. The trench was 0.90m wide and between 1.15m and 1.80m deep.
- 5.2 All below ground site works to the top of natural ground were monitored by PCA's Archaeological Supervisor although the works themselves were led by the client's contractor.
- 5.3 All works were carried out in accordance with the agreed methodology, as set out in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation, (Hawkins 2021).
- 5.4 The watching brief area was CAT scanned by a trained member of the client's contractor's staff prior to excavation.
- 5.5 The machining required for the site works was undertaken using an excavator and driver provided by the client's contractor or by hand. The plant used a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- 5.6 Machine excavation continued until either significant archaeological strata or natural ground was exposed, or site formation level was reached.
- 5.7 Following the machine excavation, relevant faces of the stripped areas that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Where archaeology was identified, the investigation continued by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.8 During the groundworks the archaeologist monitored excavation through all 'fill' and any other deposits to the level of the geological sub-strata. Records were made onto pro-forma context and planning sheets. Archaeological remains were recorded on site.
- 5.9 When archaeology was identified, archaeological excavation continued with work by 'pick and shovel'. Such techniques were used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value.
- 5.10 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Features were excavated so as to characterise their form, function and date. A full photographic record was also compiled.

6 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural

6.1.1 The earliest deposit that was encountered during the watching brief consisted of a layer of loosely compacted, light brownish yellow sand, [12] presumably forming part of the Lambeth Group (Woolwich and Reading beds).

6.1.2 Sealing the sand was a layer of firmly compacted, light yellowish brown brickearth, [4] forming part of the Langley Silt Brickearth formation. This was recorded at a depth of 0.85m BGL.

6.2 Phase 2: Post Medieval

6.2.1 The first recognizable archaeological activity to be identified within the confines of the site was presumed to date to the post-medieval period. Three large pits were recorded cutting into the natural brickearth. The cuts of pits [3] and [11] were exposed within the confines of the area of excavation and recorded in plan and where possible, section. The cut of the third pit recorded was outside the limits of excavation, so only the fills, [8] and [9] were recorded.

6.2.2 Pit [3], (section 1) had sides that broke sharply from the surface and fell steeply. It had a width of 4.80m and a depth of over 0.67m, continuing beyond the formation level. The pit contained a single fill [2], comprising firmly compacted, light brown silty sand. Pottery recovered from this fill dates its deposition to between AD1830 and 1900.

6.2.3 Pit [11] was only recorded in plan. It appeared sub-circular and extended E-W for 0.56m+ and N-S for 0.46m+, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. A single fill was recorded, [10], firmly compacted, light brown silty sand. Pottery from this fill dates it to between 1820 and 1900.

6.2.4 The two fills of the third pit, [8] and [9] were recorded in section 2. The lower fill, [9] comprised firmly compacted, light brown silty sand, extending E-W for more than 1.70m, with a thickness of over 0.19m. Pottery dated this fill to between AD1670 and 1900. Sealing this was fill [8], recorded at a depth of 0.97m BGL. Comprising of firmly compacted, light brownish yellow, redeposited brickearth, it was 0.19m thick. No finds were recovered from this fill.

6.2.5 Overlying the fills of the third pit was Layer [7] at a depth of 0.81m BGL. Interpreted as a dump, it comprised firmly compacted, dark grey silty sand, 0.25m thick. Although this layer contained frequent small inclusions of charcoal and mortar, no finds were retained.

6.2.6 Sealing this was Layer [6], also interpreted as a dump or made ground. Recorded at a depth of 0.75m BGL, Layer [6] was firmly compacted, mid brown clay. No finds were recorded.

6.2.7 Pits [3] and [11] and Layer [6] were all sealed by a layer of firmly compacted, dark grey

silty sand, [1] and [5]. Recorded at a depth of between 0.40m and 0.55m BGL, Layer [6] extended over 5.60m E-W with a thickness of 0.40m.

6.2.8 Sealing Layer [6] were levelling deposits dated to the late 20th Century and the current activities on site.

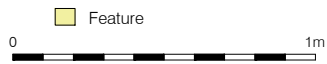
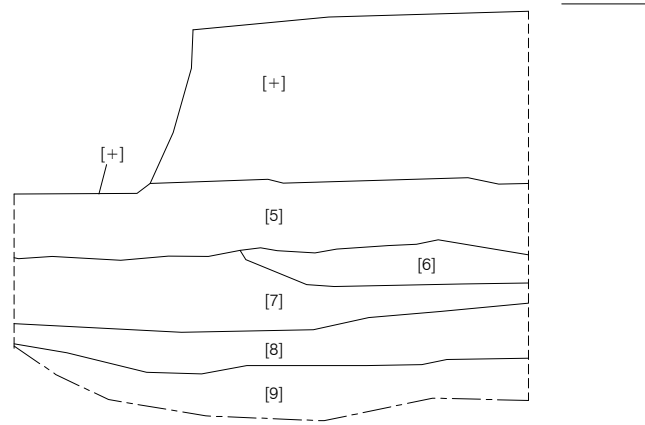
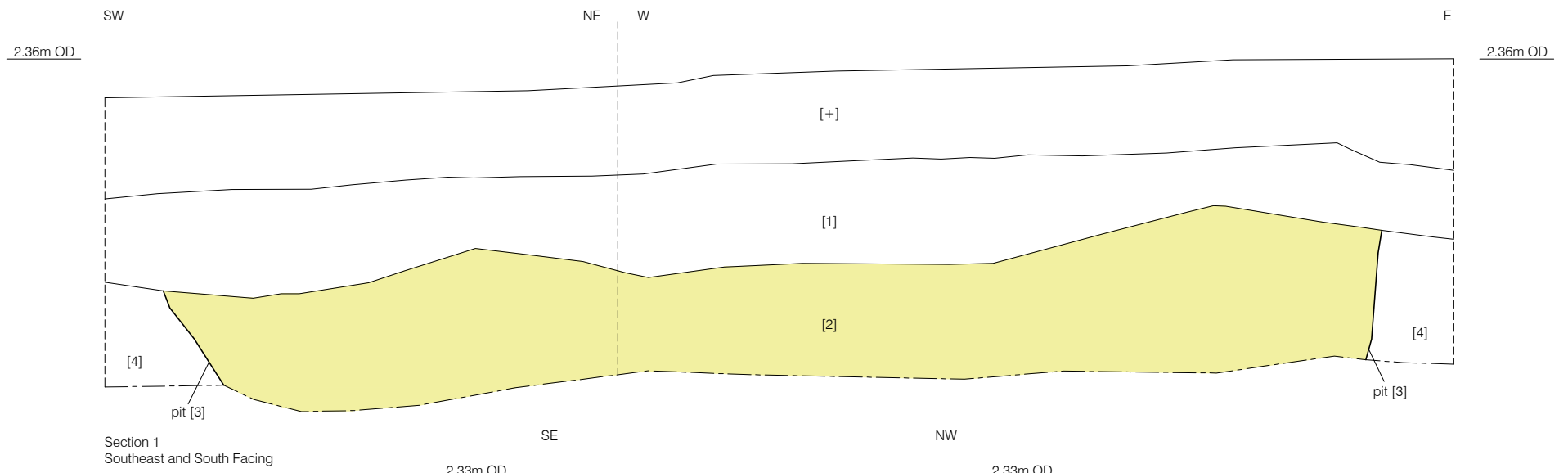


Plate 1: Pit [3] cutting brickearth [4], looking east; 1m scale



Plate 2: Pit [3], section 1, looking north; 1m scale



Plate 3: Section 2, looking west; 1m scale



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief revealed a layer of natural sands at the base of the sequence, which were overlain by natural brickearth deposits (Phase1). Three possible quarry pits of late post-medieval date (Phase 2) truncated the brickearth. The pits were backfilled and sealed by made ground prior to the construction of the terraced houses that are shown on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map.

7.2 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by PCA (2021) to be addressed:

7.3 **To determine the palaeotopography of the site.**

7.3.1 Due to the nature of the watching brief, information about the palaeotopography of the site is limited to confirming the British Geological Survey, that sands of the Lambeth Group are overlain by deposits of Langley Silt Brickearth.

7.4 **To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity. Is there any evidence for the site being located on an eyot as identified to the south?**

7.4.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity or the site being located on an eyot was witnessed during the course of the watching brief.

7.5 **To determine any evidence for Roman material relating to the Roman Road to the south**

7.5.1 No evidence for the Roman period was witnessed during the course of the watching brief.

7.6 **To determine the presence or absence of any other archaeological activity**

7.6.1 The only period represented in the archaeological record is the late post-medieval. This is characterised by the excavation of probable quarry pits, possibly to supply aggregates in the latter half of the nineteenth century for the housing boom that was taking place. The pits were later backfilled and the site was levelled and had terraced houses constructed upon it by 1895.

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

7.7.1 Three probable quarry pits were identified within the limited area of the watching brief, extensively truncating the archaeological horizon and possibly removing any earlier archaeological remains. The presence of these pits suggests that extensive quarrying took place in the locale of the site in the mid-late nineteenth century, feeding the mass urbanisation of London that was taking place at this time, which would have had an extremely detrimental effect in the archaeological horizon of the area.

7.8 No further work is recommended.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning the work.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management, Ferdinando Lentini for his work on site and Mark Roughley for the CAD illustrations.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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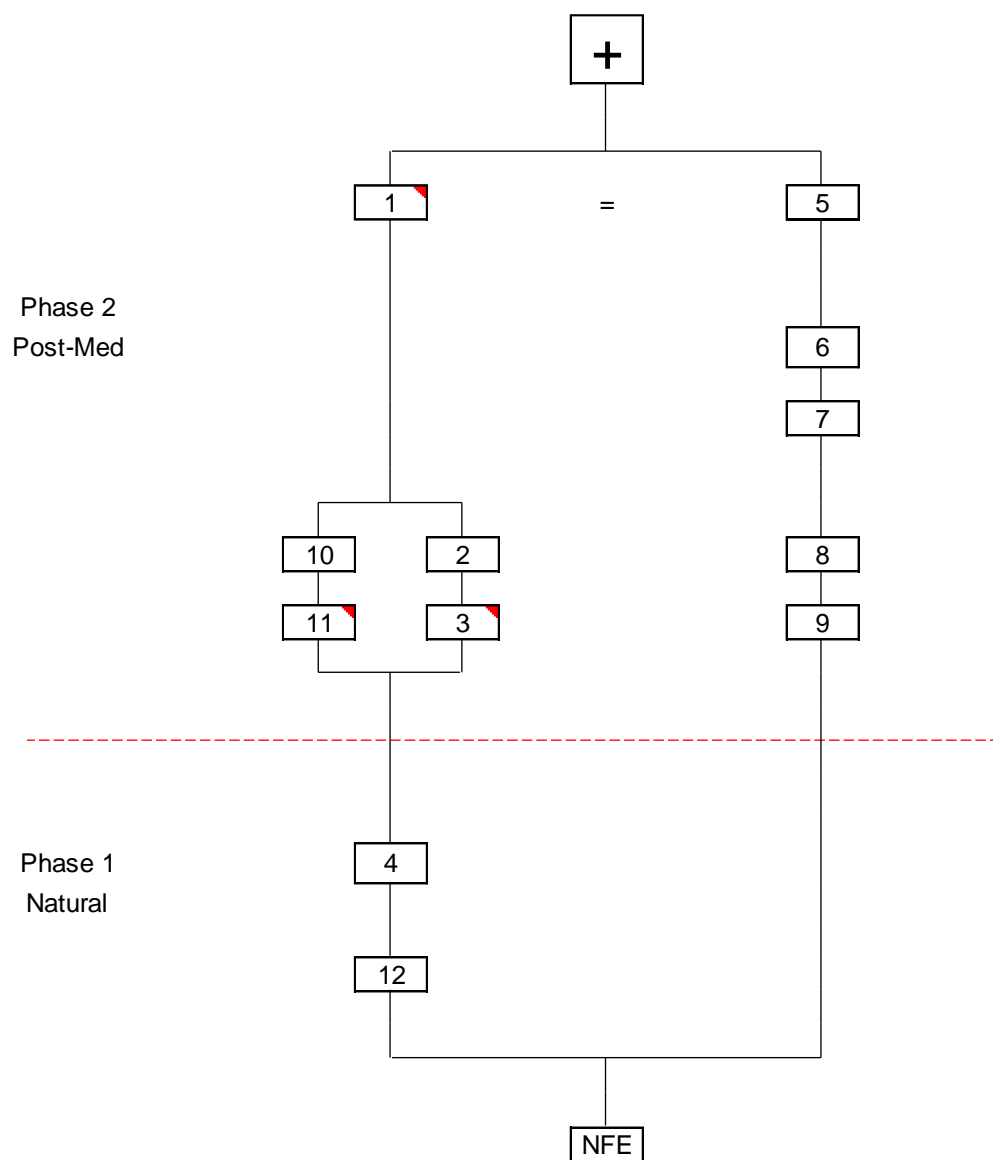
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Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	CTX Type	CTX Equalto	Fill Of	Phase	CTX Interpretation	CTX Category
CDC21	1	Layer	5		CDC21-PH2	Post-med levelling layer	Levelling
CDC21	2	Fill		3	CDC21-PH2	Fill of quarry pit [3]	Backfill
CDC21	3	Cut			CDC21-PH2	Late post-med quarry pit	Pit
CDC21	4	Natural			CDC21-PH1	Natural brickearth	Natural
CDC21	5	Layer	1		CDC21-PH2	Late post-med levelling layer	Levelling
CDC21	6	Layer			CDC21-PH2	Late post-med dump/levelling layer	Levelling
CDC21	7	Layer			CDC21-PH2	Late post-med dump/levelling layer	Levelling
CDC21	8	Layer			CDC21-PH2	Probable backfill of large late post-med quarry pit	Backfill
CDC21	9	Fill			CDC21-PH2	Probable backfill of large, late post-med quarry pit	Backfill
CDC21	10	Fill		11	CDC21-PH2	Backfill of Pit [11]	Backfill
CDC21	11	Cut			CDC21-PH2	Cut of late post-med quarry pit	Pit
CDC21	12	Natural			CDC21-PH1	Natural sands	Natural

11 APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



12 APPENDIX 3: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Claire Davey

Introduction

A small assemblage of finds were recovered by hand, from three contexts, dating to the post-medieval period. The pottery is comprised mainly of small body fragments, with few diagnostic sherds to extrapolate form. The whole assemblage consists of 15 pottery sherds/15 estimated number of vessels.

Methodology

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and recorded by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight (g) and then classified using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) guidelines.

The Assemblage

Context	Find type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt. (g)
2	Bone china.	BONE	1794-1900	1	1	9
2	Bone china with underglaze painted decoration.	BONE PNTD	1794-1900	1	1	5
2	Refined white earthenware.	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	30
2	Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration – cup.	REFW SPON	1805-1900	1	1	4
2	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration.	TPW FLOW	1830-1900	1	1	15
2	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration.	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	5
2	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed and overglaze painted decoration – children's plate.	TPW6	1810-1900	1	1	5
2	English stoneware with Bristol glaze.	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	1	1	27
2	English brown salt-glazed stoneware.	ENGS	1700-1900	1	1	7
	Context spot date:		1830-1900			
9	London stoneware.	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	11

9	London-area post-medieval red ware.	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	210
	Context spot date:		1670-1900			
10	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration – at least 2 plates, one with gold edging.	PEAR TR	1770-1840	3	3	45
10	Yellow ware.	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	11
	Context spot date:		1820-1840			

Table 1. Post-Roman pottery from CDC21.

The pottery found on this site consisted of 18th and 19th century mass-produced types. Most of the sherds are refined white fabric wares of various types with a variety of popular decoration techniques. This, coupled with the sherds from small plates and one from a cup, suggest the assemblage is of a domestic nature.

Significance and potential

This assemblage is of no great significance as the types represented are very frequently recorded in post-medieval archaeological deposits in London and nationally. The material is useful to date the contexts they were recovered from, but there are no recommendations for further work at this time. The importance of the finds should be reviewed in the event of any future archaeological work on the study area.

References

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>.
 Accessed September 2019.

13 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Two fragments of building material were retrieved from context [2]. The examples consisted in a post-medieval pan tile (AD1630-1850) and a fragment of a drain sewer, dated AD1800-1900. Other than its potential for dating the context there are no individual items of artistic merit or worthy of illustration. No further work is recommended.

Distribution

Context	CBM_Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date
2	2279; 2861	Post-medieval pan tile; drain sewer fragment	2	1630-1900	1800-1900	1800-1900

14 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-426138

Project details

Project name	9 Culloden Close, Southwark, London, SE16 3JH; An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 9 Culloden Close, London Borough of Southwark, to satisfy the planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing structures and construction of two residential buildings on site. The monitoring comprised observation and recording during the ground reduction within the site, excavations for foundations of the new structures and drainage runs. Natural sands were recorded as being sealed by natural brickearth. Probable post-medieval quarry pits and levelling layers were recorded which were sealed by modern made ground.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2021 End: 28-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CDC21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 9 Culloden Close
Postcode	SE16 3JH
Site coordinates	TQ 3445 7807 51.485076369914 -0.063398404428 51 29 06 N 000 03 48 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	RPS Group
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Ferdinando Lentini

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy

Name of sponsor/funding body RPS Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

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