

**7A SPRINGALL STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE15 2TY**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

**January 2020**



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## **Abstract**

*Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 2019 and the 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2020 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at 7a Springall Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY. The work was commissioned by Tom Teggin (Green & Teggin Architects) on behalf of Rupert Gledhill (London Light Limited) due to a condition attached to the successful planning application by Southwark Council's Senior Planner Archaeology, Gillian King. The site was previously subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment which concluded that the site may contain locally significant archaeological remains relating to the post-medieval development of Southwark from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The site also lies within a locally designated Archaeological Priority Area, based around the line of the London to Lewes Roman Road.*

*The watching brief monitored a 1m<sup>3</sup> test pit on the southern boundary to determine the depth of the wall foundation. An L-shaped trench, measuring 10m in length x 4.55-6.5m in width x 0.4-0.9m in depth was monitored, which involved soft stripping the site footprint and grubbing out the existing foundations.*

*Natural geology was observed in the form of a compact yellow-brown silty clay, possibly Langley Silt formation, from c.2.52m OD to 2.64m OD.*

*In the test pit and the southern part of the trench, which was excavated to a deeper level, the natural geology was overlain by two layers of post-medieval made ground. The presence of these layers indicate that earlier soil profiles have been truncated by later, post-medieval activity. Pottery dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century was found within both post-medieval made ground layers, with fragments of animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, glass and tile found within the later layer (4). The finds within this post-medieval made ground are indicative of domestic refuse, which could relate to the residential properties surrounding the site or the building visible on maps from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which may have been a coach house or stable yard.*

*Levelling deposits were observed in the southern part of the trench, contexts (11-14), which are thought to be foundations layers of the previous building at 7a Springall Street, which was demolished as part of this development. These layers, as well as the remains of the single-storey building, are possibly modern in date. The foundation layers truncated the later post-medieval made ground layer (4) and part of the earlier post-medieval made ground layer (6).*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted during redevelopment of 7a Springall Street in the London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY (fig.1).

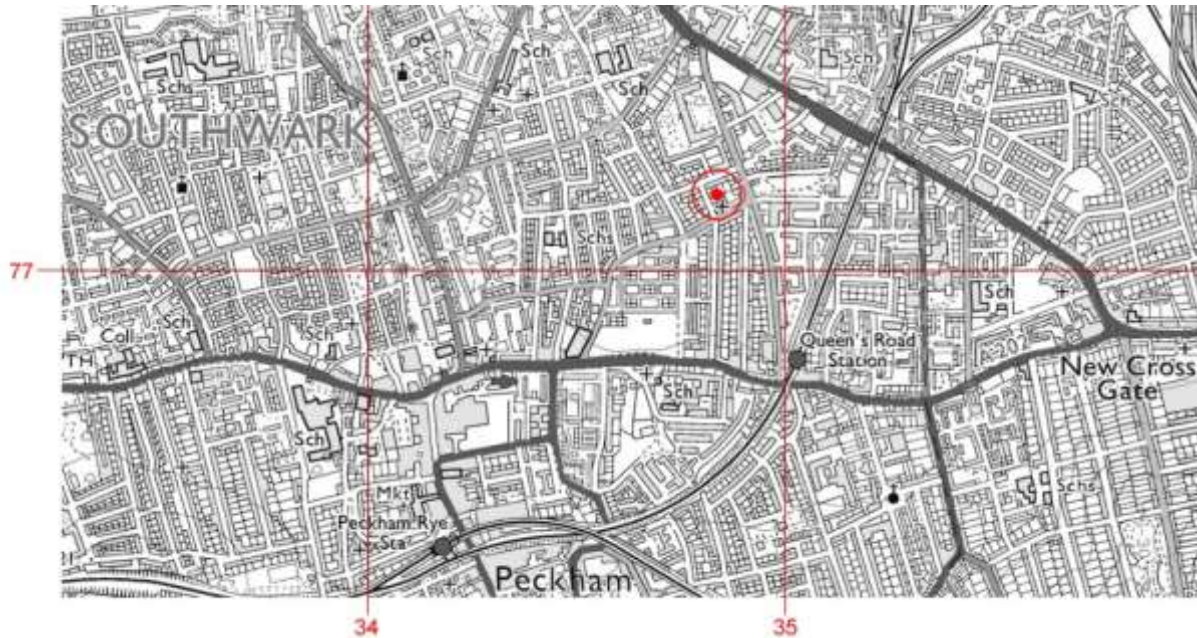


Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Rupert Gledhill, London Light Limited, due the site's location within a historically significant landscape and perceived archaeological potential.
- 1.3 The watching brief has been attached as a condition to a successful planning application following the production of a pre-planning Desk-based Assessment (DBA), by Compass Archaeology in January 2018 and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the works, by Compass Archaeology in November 2018. The site has been conditioned by Southwark Council's Senior Planner Archaeology, Gillian King.
- 1.4 The findings of the DBA suggest that the site may contain locally significant archaeological remains relating to the post-medieval development of Southwark from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The site also lies within a locally designated Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of *North Southwark and Roman Roads*, and was formerly within the *London to Lewes Road* Archaeological Priority Zone (APZ) which was based around line of the Roman Road (fig.2). Subsequently, in light of the proposed development, it has been deemed necessary for an archaeological watching brief to be conducted on any below ground excavations taking place as part of the redevelopment of the site.

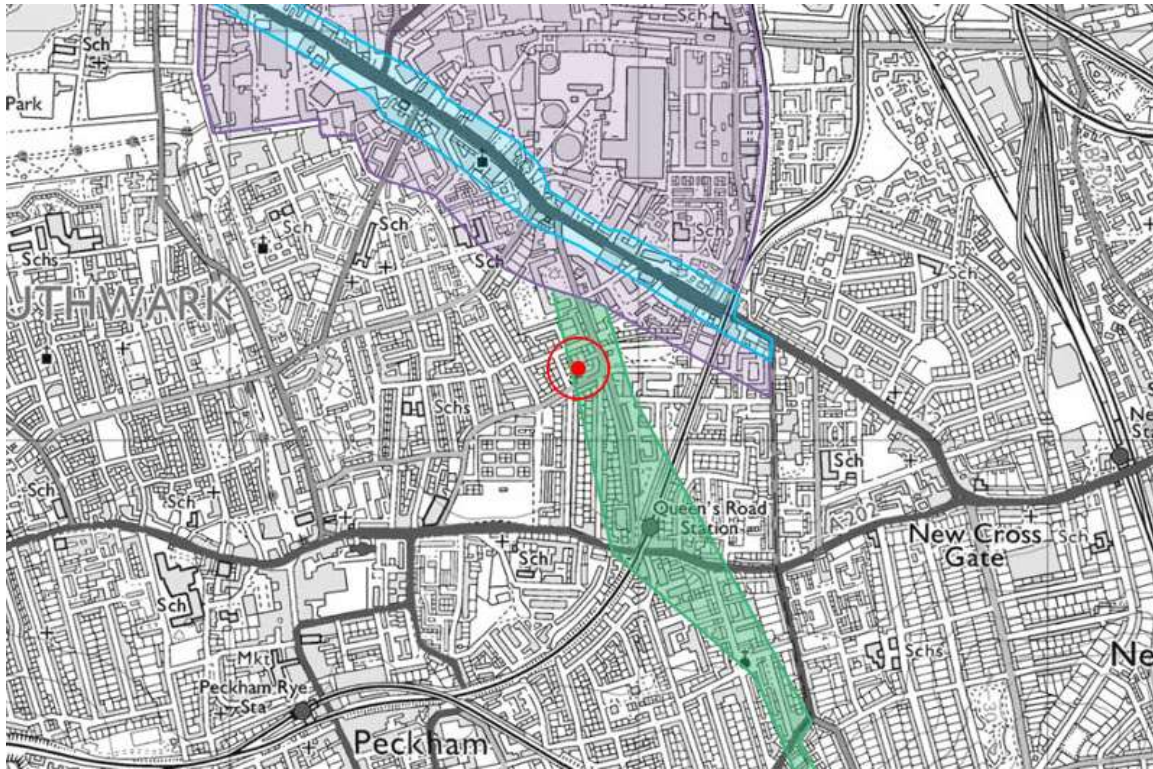


Figure 2: Study site (red), shown in relation to the London to Lewes Road APZ (green), Bermondsey Lake APZ (purple) and Old Kent Road APZ (blue).

## 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Tom Teggin (Green & Teggin Architects) on behalf of Rupert Gledhill (London Light Limited Rupert Gledhill (London Light Limited) for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and also thanks to the on-site team for ensuring support and accessibility on site.

## 3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The watching brief site lies on the eastern side of the Springall Street (fig.3). The site is bounded by Springall Street to the west, 6-7 Springall Street and 20-32 Studholme Street to the north and east, and St John's Church and vicarage to the south. The site occupies a roughly L-shaped plot, tapered towards the western end; forming a driveway and yard leading from an entrance off of Springall Street. The site widens to the rear, with the site footprint covering approximately 137m<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey, (Sheet 270: *South London*), the site overlies the southern edge of a small outcropping of Kempton Park Gravels, within a larger band of Langley Silt. This is bounded to the south by an expanse of London Clay and to the north by alluvium, demarcating the extent of the River Thames floodplain (fig.4).
- 3.3 The site is relatively level, at approximately 3.4mOD.



Figure 3: Detailed site location, in red.

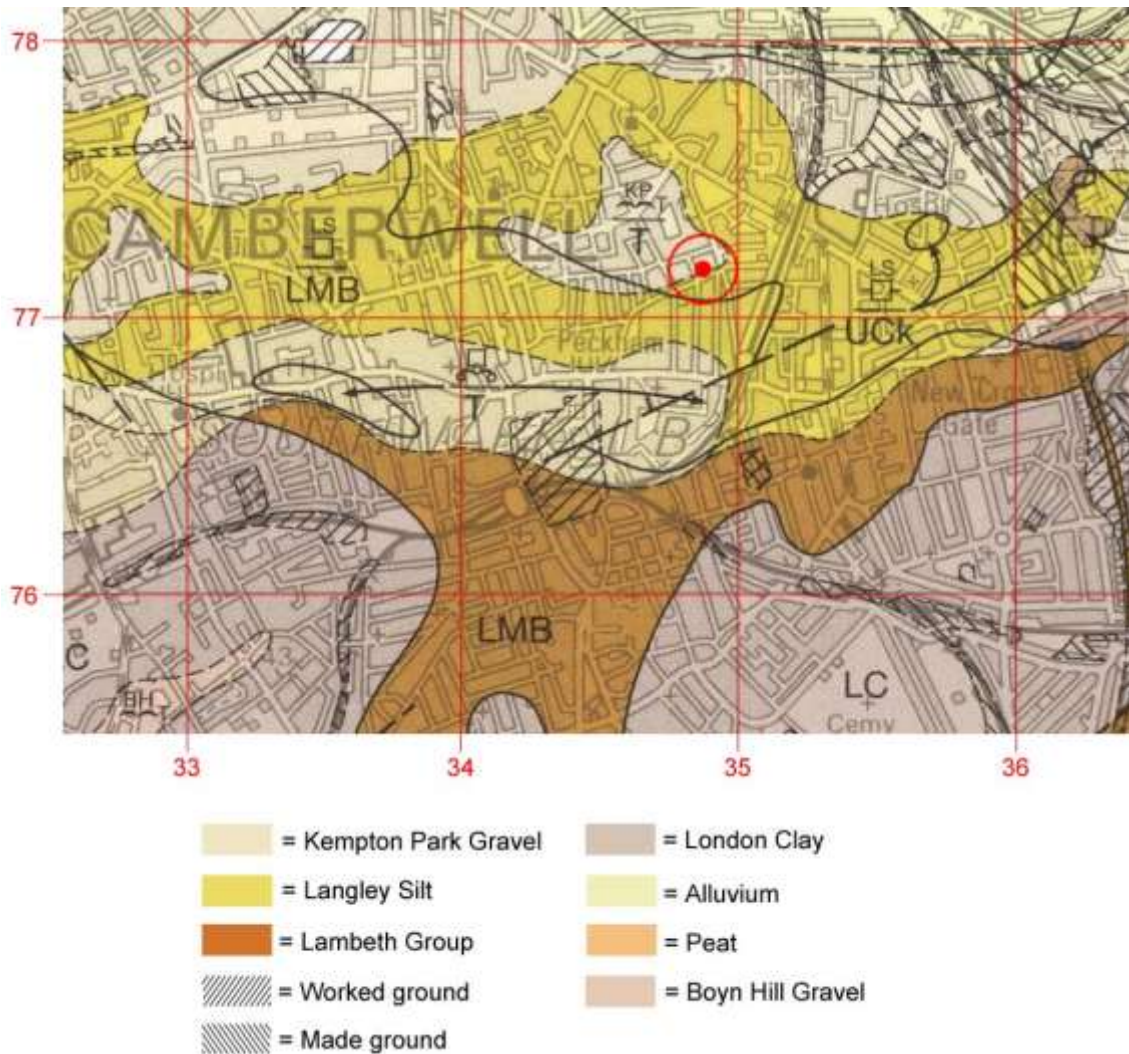


Figure 4: Extract from Sheet 270: South London of the BGS 1998. Site marked in red.



## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**4.1** The archaeological and historic background to the site has been discussed at length in the DBA attached to the original planning application, (Compass Archaeology, January 2018), and the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology, November 2018), so will not be repeated at length here. Included here is a summary of the major historical periods with reference to specific Greater London Historic Environment Records (GLHER) and cartographic sources.

### **4.2 *Prehistoric***

**4.2.1** The scattered evidence dated to the prehistoric period which has been recovered from within the vicinity of the study site suggests there was some low level activity taking place, based particularly on the high quantity of flints recovered from the area. The evidence does not suggest there was a significant settlement or prolonged occupation, however, the slightly raised gravel island along the present Old Kent Road would have been an ideal location for a camp site, most likely used on a seasonal basis. However, due to the development of the area, particularly in the later post-medieval period it is likely that any prehistoric features have been partially or wholly truncated by later settlement activity.

### **4.3 *Roman***

**4.3.1** During the Roman period the study site lay within a significant corridor, with the London to Lewes Road and Watling Street acting as the main transport and communication link between the city of *Londinium* and the south coast. The archaeological evidence in the immediate vicinity of the site is scattered, but is suggestive of general roadside activity and possible settlement. It is likely that this area was well frequented and heavily utilised for much of the Roman period.

**4.3.2** The potential level of survival of archaeological finds and features however may have been affected by later land use, particularly agricultural activity during the medieval period and rapid expansion in the post-medieval period.

### **4.4 *Saxon***

**4.4.1** In spite of the documentary evidence available relating to Southwark and Peckham in particular during this period, archaeological evidence is almost entirely absent. It is likely that much of the area was open ground, possibly used for hunting, but saw little change or development throughout the Saxon period.

### **4.5 *Medieval***

**4.5.1** Similarly, despite Watling Street remaining in use throughout the medieval period, there is an absence of significant archaeological evidence from the study site and its immediate environs. There is no evidence to suggest that the Roman London to Lewes Road was well frequented, or underwent any major changes during this period – certainly none which have had a significant impact upon on the archaeological record.

## 4.6 *Post-medieval*

**4.6.1** A significant number of GLHER records consulted in relation to the site pertain to the post-medieval period so it is therefore expected that most finds and features of archaeological interest recovered will date from this period. The study site sat within an area of open ground, possibly used for cultivation, for much of the post-medieval period (fig.5). In addition, the cartographic sources illustrate that the site has been almost consistently occupied by a small north-south aligned building since the creation of Springall Street in the late-19th century (fig.6).



Figure 5: Extract from the 1842 Tithe Map showing the site in, and surrounded by, arable fields.



Figure 6: Extract from the 1895 OS map showing the site (red), with the present site boundaries formed.

## 4.7 *Modern*

**4.7.1** The former single storey structure and associated features were created in the post-war period with a number of alterations which appear on cartographic sources. Post-war maps show two small extensions which were demolished some time prior to the groundworks. As these features appear to be relatively short-lived their impact may be superficial, however any remnants of these structures have the potential to be exposed during the groundworks.

## 5 THE DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

### 5.1 The Proposed Development

**5.1.1** The archaeological watching brief was conducted ahead of redevelopment of the site at 7a Springall Street as part of a condition attached to the approved planning application. The redevelopment (figs.7 and 8) included clearance of the site and the building at the eastern end, and the construction of a new single-storey structure in its place, with an extended footprint of 99.22m<sup>2</sup> (an increase of c76.34m<sup>2</sup>).

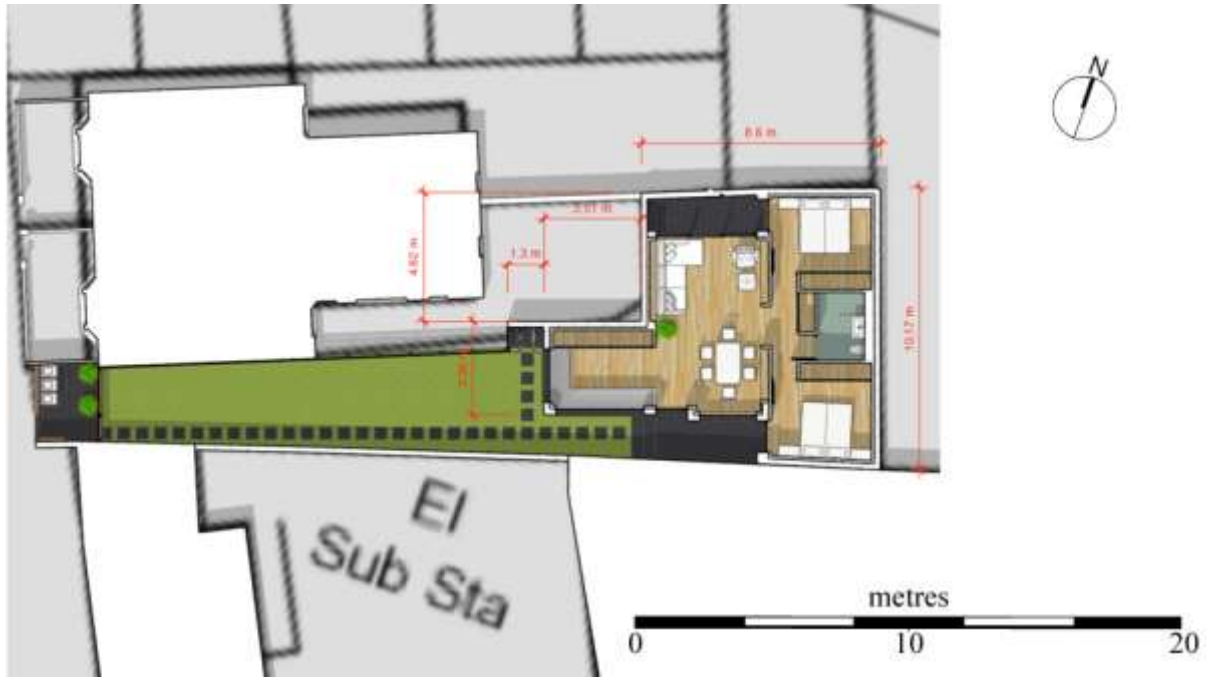


Figure 7: The proposed redevelopment.



Figure 8: The proposed development (pink) in relation to the previous structure (grey).

## 5.2 Planning

### 5.2.1 The approved planning application states:

**Commencement of works above grade** - the details required to be submitted for approval by the condition(s) listed below must be submitted to and approved by the council before any work above grade is commenced. The term 'above grade' here means any works above ground level.

#### 3 Archaeological watching brief

Before any work hereby authorised begins, the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation works, an archaeological watching brief, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

*Reason: In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation works are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site in accordance with Strategic Policy 12 - Design and Conservation of The Core Strategy 2011, Saved Policy 3.19 Archaeology of the Southwark Plan 2007 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.*

The production of this document fulfils the initial pre-commencement condition.

- 5.2.2** The watching brief conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in March 2012 and updated in June 2019, which replaced PPS 5 ‘*Planning for the Historic Environment*’ and Policies HE6 and HE7.
- 5.2.3** The NPPF defines archaeological interest as *a heritage asset which holds or potentially could 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.
- 5.2.4** Due to the site’s location within an area of archaeological sensitivity the following policy, taken from the current *London Plan* (adopted 2011; updated 2016), Chapter Seven: London’s Living Spaces and Places is deemed relevant:

#### ***Policy 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY***

##### ***Strategic***

- A** *London’s heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B** *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect, and where appropriate, present the site’s archaeology.*

##### ***Planning decisions***

- C** *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate*
- D** *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*
- E** *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

## ***LDF preparation***

- F* Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G* Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage [Historic England], Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

**5.2.5** The current *London Plan* (2016) is under review, with a draft version produced in July 2019. The draft plan includes a chapter on Heritage and Culture, specifically in relation to development, with policy *HCl Heritage conservation and growth* being particularly relevant.

**5.2.6** The planning process will also refer to the New Southwark Plan (draft 2017). As the study site lies within the *North Southwark and Roman Roads* Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (fig. 2), formerly within the 'London to Lewes Road' Archaeological Priority Zone, as designated by Southwark Council, the following policy is of particular relevance, laid out below:

## ***P20 Archaeology***

- 1* Development must conserve the archaeological resource commensurate to its significance. Planning applications affecting sites with Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The assessment should identify and describe the significance of the archaeological interest of the site, including any contribution made by the archaeological setting of the site. Any harm or loss of archaeological resource resulting from development will require justification; and
- 2* Development must preserve archaeological remains of national importance in situ and preserve archaeological remains of local importance in situ unless the public benefits of the development outweigh the loss of archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains cannot be preserved in situ the remains must be excavated, recorded, archived, published, interpreted and displayed through a detailed planned programme of works. There may also be a requirement for a programme of public engagement, in order that the results of significant archaeological discoveries are disseminated. The scale of this public engagement will be based upon the significance and interest of the findings, but may involve site visits for the public or other means of on- and off-site viewing.
- 3* Development must consider the archaeological interest and significance of sites that lie outside of an APA. Sites outside APAs will be assessed against the historic environment record for Southwark. Requirements will be secured by condition where necessary.

### **5.3 Archaeological Research Questions**

**5.3.1** The archaeological watching brief presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of Prehistoric activity on the site? If so what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site? Can this be directly related to the course of the London to Lewes Road or is it roadside activity?
- Is there any evidence associated with medieval occupation of the site?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation? What form does this take; demolition / levelling deposits, domestic, structural, industrial, economic?
- At what level and to what extent does archaeology survive across the site footprint?
- What is the nature of the underlying geology and at what level is it encountered?

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Standards**

**6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* 2014). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

**6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

### **6.2 Fieldwork**

**6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and the 7<sup>th</sup> January 2020. It comprised the observation of a test pit located west of the building by the southern boundary wall. The area covered by the footprint of the new structure, was striped and foundations of former structures were grubbed out

**6.2.2** The test pit was 1m<sup>3</sup> and was conducted in order to establish the depth of the southern boundary wall. The pit was excavated by hand.

**6.2.3** The trench was L-shaped in plan and measured 10m in length x 4.55m in width of the NW-SE arm and 6.5m in length x 4.55m in width of the SW-NE arm. The trench measured 0.4m in depth in the northern part of the trench and 0.9m in depth of the southern part, due to the depths of the previous building's foundations. The trench was excavated using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

**6.2.4** The recording system follows the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual (Museum of London, 1994). By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

### **6.3 Post-excavation**

**6.3.1** The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

**6.3.2** Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff (see Appendices). Finds were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including Cifa's *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014).

**6.3.3** All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material were discarded once an appropriate record was been made. Where necessary, sensitive artefacts will be properly treated, in line with the appropriate Standards.

### **6.4 Report procedure**

**6.4.1** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and the Senior Planner Archaeology of London Borough of Southwark.

**6.4.2** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and will be prepared in a form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

**6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

### **6.5 The site archive**

**6.5.1** Upon completion of all necessary fieldwork an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the works will be compiled in line with Museum of London 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives', and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code SPI19. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.



## 7 RESULTS

**7.1** The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order, covering a test pit and subsequent soft stripping of the site footprint (fig.9). Deposits are shown as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For a full context list refer to Appendix I.

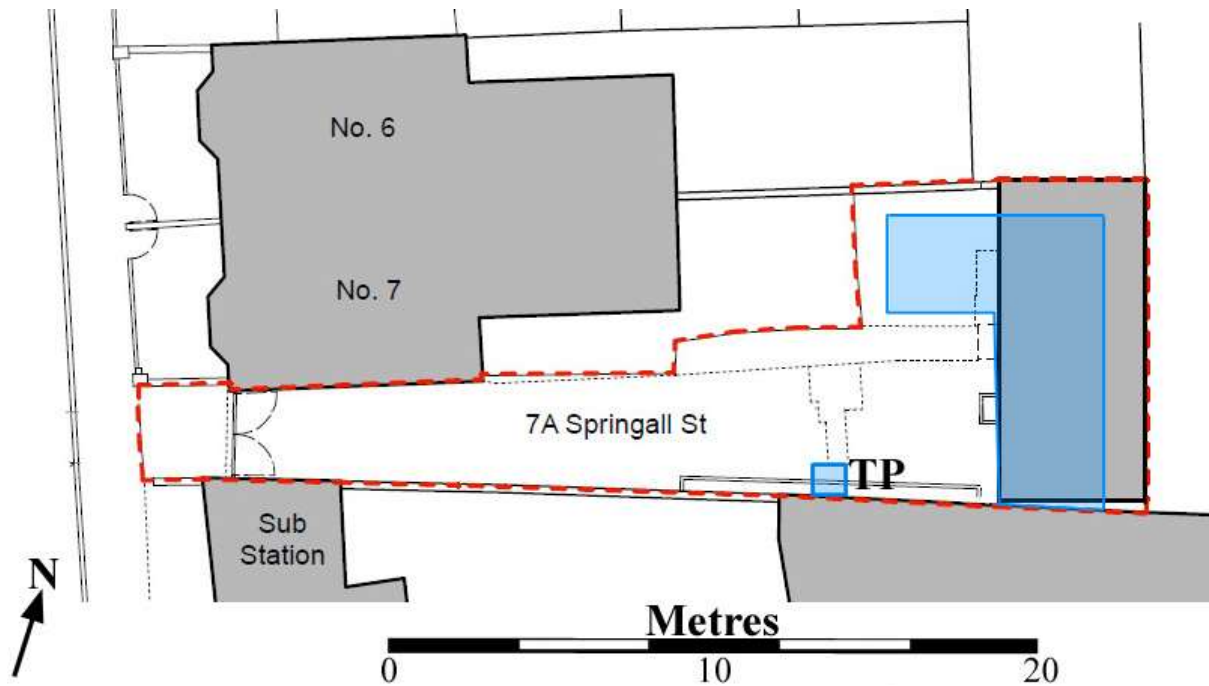


Figure 9: The completed Test Pit (TP) and Trench (blue).

## 7.2 Test Pit

**7.2.1** The test pit was located at the southern boundary of the site, 3.7m west of the building at 7a Springall Street. The test pit was excavated to establish the foundations of the southern boundary wall. The completed test pit was 1m<sup>3</sup> (c.2.4m OD) (fig.10).



Figure 10: The SW facing section of the Test Pit. 1m scale.

**7.2.2** The stratigraphy of the test pit comprised a dark brown topsoil (1), containing frequent small roots, stones and shingle, which was 100mm in thickness. Underlying the topsoil in the west and south sections was a 90mm thick concrete slab (2), thought to be modern. Below the concrete slab was a layer of loose to moderately compacted black asphalt (3), which was observed across the test pit, measuring 50mm in thickness. Context (3) may have been associated with context (2), as a former bedding/surface layer. Context (3) was truncated by [8] in the south-west corner at a depth of c.0.19m (fig.11).



*Figure 11: The NE facing section of the Test Pit. 1m scale.*

**7.2.3** Context (3) overlay a layer of post-medieval mixed made ground which consisted of moderately well compacted mid-brown soil (4). Context (4) contained frequent angular gravel and stones, less frequent CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds from context (4) excavated during the test pit include post-medieval pottery, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe fragments (see Appendices IV-VI). Context (4) was observed across the test pit, measuring 210-250mm in thickness, and was truncated in the south-west corner by [8], at a depth of 0.24m.

**7.2.4** A well compacted, yellow-brown silty clay was observed in the west, south and east sections (5). This layer was relatively ephemeral and appeared to slope downwards from south to north, measuring a minimum of 50mm in thickness. This layer may represent redeposited natural. Below context (5) was a layer of relatively well compacted grey-brown silty soil (6), which measured 200-300mm in thickness. This layer was observed across the test pit, with context (5) running through it in the west section. Context (6) contained frequent small stones and large charcoal flecks and

occasional small CBM fragments. A concentration of CBM fragments was observed in context (6), overlying context (5) in the west section. Pottery was recovered from the base of context (6) (see Appendix IV). Context (6) likely represents a post-medieval made ground layer.

**7.2.5** Natural geology was observed below context (6), which consisted of well compacted yellow-brown silty clay (7), possibly representing Langley Silt formation. The natural layer was observed across the test pit, from a depth of *c.*0.76m below ground level (*c.*2.64m OD) and measured 240mm in thickness, continuing below the level of excavation.

**7.2.6** In the east facing section of the test pit contexts [8] and (9) were observed. Context [8] was a cut measuring *c.*0.5m x 0.5m, which had a right-angle, slightly rounded corner. Context [8] was filled by (9), which consisted of loosely compacted brown soil containing stones, a stone slab, metal, tarmac, concrete and brick. Context [8] was filled by (9), which consisted of loosely compacted brown soil containing stones, a stone slab, metal, tarmac, concrete and brick. Contexts [8] and (9) may represent the cut and fill of a previous post or structure.

### **7.3 Watching Brief Trench**

**7.3.1** The trench was located at the rear of the site, covering the footprint of the new building. The completed trench was L-shaped in plan, measuring 10m in length x 4.55m in width of the NW-SE arm and 6.5m in length x 4.55m in width of the SW-NE arm. The northern part of the trench was 0.4m in depth and the southern part was excavated to 0.9m in depth, due to the foundation depth of the previous building (*c.*3-2.5m OD). The



*Figure 12: Northern part of the trench. Looking SSW, 1m scale.*

trench was observed in two segments, the northern and southern halves of the main body of the site, as demolition and spoil from the site was removed.

- 7.3.2** The northern part of the trench was excavated to 0.4m in depth. The stratigraphy of the northern part of the trench was similar to the upper layers of the test pit, comprising the topsoil (1) over a concrete slab (2), 40mm in thickness. Below the concrete slab was the dark-brown silty soil (4) observed in the test pit, which measured 280mm in thickness. Finds from context (4) within the trench included animal bone, pottery and clay tobacco pipe (see Appendices IV-VI). Within context (4) was a dump layer of window glass fragments (10), which were laid horizontally with occasional fragments of tile and vessel glass. The dump layer was 70mm thick was present 200mm below the concrete slab (2), measuring c.250mm in width. The glass from this layer is of post-medieval type and likely represents domestic refuse.



*Figure 13: SSE facing section of the trench, showing the glass layer (10) within the post-medieval made ground layer (4). 0.5m scale*

- 7.3.3** Context (6) was observed below context (4), consisting of lighter layer of clayey silt made ground. Context (6) measured 100mm in thickness, and continued below the base of the excavation.
- 7.3.4** The southern part of the trench was excavated to 0.9m in depth. The western and southern walls of the previous building was observed in this part of the trench (fig.14). The stratigraphy differed slightly to the northern part of the trench, with the foundation layers (11-14) of the previous building visible below the concrete slab (2). The series of foundation layers consisted of a 50mm layer of dark silt (11), a 90mm layer of concrete (12), a 70mm layer of dark silt (13) and a c.300mm layer of brick rubble and concrete (14). Below context (14) was the light silty soil deposit observed in the test pit

and the northern part of the trench (6), which measured 180mm in thickness. Context (6) overlay natural clay (7), also observed in the test pit, was observed from 780mm below ground level (c.2.52m OD), was 120mm in thickness and continued below the base of the trench.

- 7.3.5** In the southern part of the trench, the foundations of the previous building were deeper than the northern part of the building, possibly due to the depth of the foundations of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building which is visible on OS maps. The foundation layers (11-14) appear to have truncated the upper post-medieval made ground layer (4) and part of the earlier post-medieval made ground layer (6).



*Figure 14: The southern part of the trench, looking W. 1m scale.*



*Figure 15: W facing section, showing the showing the foundation layers (11-14). 1m scale.*

## 8 CONCLUSION

The following section refers to the original research questions set out in the WSI and compares them with the results of the archaeological watching brief.

### 8.1 *Is there any evidence of Prehistoric activity on the site? If so what form does this take?*

No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded during watching brief at 7a Springall Street. Natural yellow/brown clay was reached in the test pit and the southern part of the trench. No residual or intact prehistoric deposits were observed. The natural deposits were reached at approximately 2.64m OD in the test pit and 2.52m OD in the deeper part of the trench. It would appear that all earlier soil profiles have been removed by later post-medieval activity.

### 8.2 *Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site? Can this be directly related to the course of the London to Lewes Road or is it roadside activity?*

No clear indication of Roman occupation was observed during the watching brief. Although the projected line of Watling Street lies north of the site and the projected line of the London to Lewes Roman road was previously recorded c.115m north-east of the study site, with activity recorded on Asylum Road, it may be that the study site was set too far back from the immediate roadside to have been intensively occupied. It is equally possible that later, post-medieval developments may have largely removed said evidence. This is supported by the presence of post-medieval made ground deposits overlying the natural geology.

### 8.3 *Is there any evidence associated with medieval occupation of the site?*

No positively identifiable medieval finds, features or stratigraphy were exposed during the watching brief. As with the preceding prehistoric and Roman periods, it is possible that post-medieval activity truncated earlier features.

### 8.4 *Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation? What form does this take; demolition / levelling deposits, domestic, structural, industrial, economic?*

Evidence of post-medieval activity was found on the site in the form of two layers of post-medieval made ground. Both the earlier layer, context (6), and the later layer, context (4), contained pottery dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. Context (4) also contained fragments of animal bone with evidence of butchery, fragments of clay tobacco pipe, a slate stylus, glazed tile and a layer of glass and tile (10) found within context (4). The finds within this post-medieval made ground are indicative of domestic refuse, which could relate to the residential properties surrounding the site or the building visible on maps from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which may have been a coach house or stable yard.

Levelling deposits were observed in the southern part of the trench, contexts (11-14), which are thought to be foundations layers of the previous building at 7a Springall Street, which was demolished as part of this development. These layers, as well as the remains of the single-storey building, are possibly modern in date.



**8.5** *At what level and to what extent does archaeology survive across the site footprint?*

The post-medieval made ground layers were present in the test pit and the north part of the trench, with context (4) present at *c.*3.18m OD and context (6) at *c.*2.94m OD. In the southern part of the trench, the foundation layers of the single-storey building – which was demolished as part of this development – truncated the later post-medieval made ground layer (4) and part of the earlier post-medieval made ground layer (6). In this part of the trench context (6) was present at *c.*2.81m OD.

**8.6** *What is the nature of the underlying geology and at what level is it encountered?*

Natural compact yellow-brown silty clay was encountered in the test pit and the southern part of the trench, which was excavated deeper than the north. The top of the natural deposit was present at *c.*2.64m OD in the test pit and *c.*2.52m OD in the trench, indicating a slight drop in the level to the eastern part of the site. The natural deposit may be Langley Silt formation.

## **9 SOURCES**

### **9.1 Written Sources**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014). *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Compass Archaeology. (2018). *Redevelopment of 7a Springall Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Compass Archaeology. (2018). *7a Springall Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. (2015). *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

Mayor of London. (2011-2018). *The London Plan*

Ministry of Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework*

Southwark Council. (2017). *New Southwark Plan: Proposed Submission Version*

### **9.2 Cartographic Sources**

Anon, *Camberwell Tithe Map* (1842)

Ordnance Survey, *London Sheet XI.28. Five-feet-to-the-mile scale*, (surveyed 1894-96, published 1895)

British Geological Survey, *Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 270: South London, 1:50,000* (1998)

## APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
(1)	Topsoil
(2)	Concrete slab
(3)	Tarmac lens
(4)	Post-medieval made ground
(5)	Clay lens
(6)	Post-medieval made ground
(7)	Natural clay
[8]	Cut of feature in E. facing section
(9)	Fill of [8]
(10)	A dump layer of glass and tile
(11-14)	Foundation layers of previous building

APPENDIX II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAWINGS

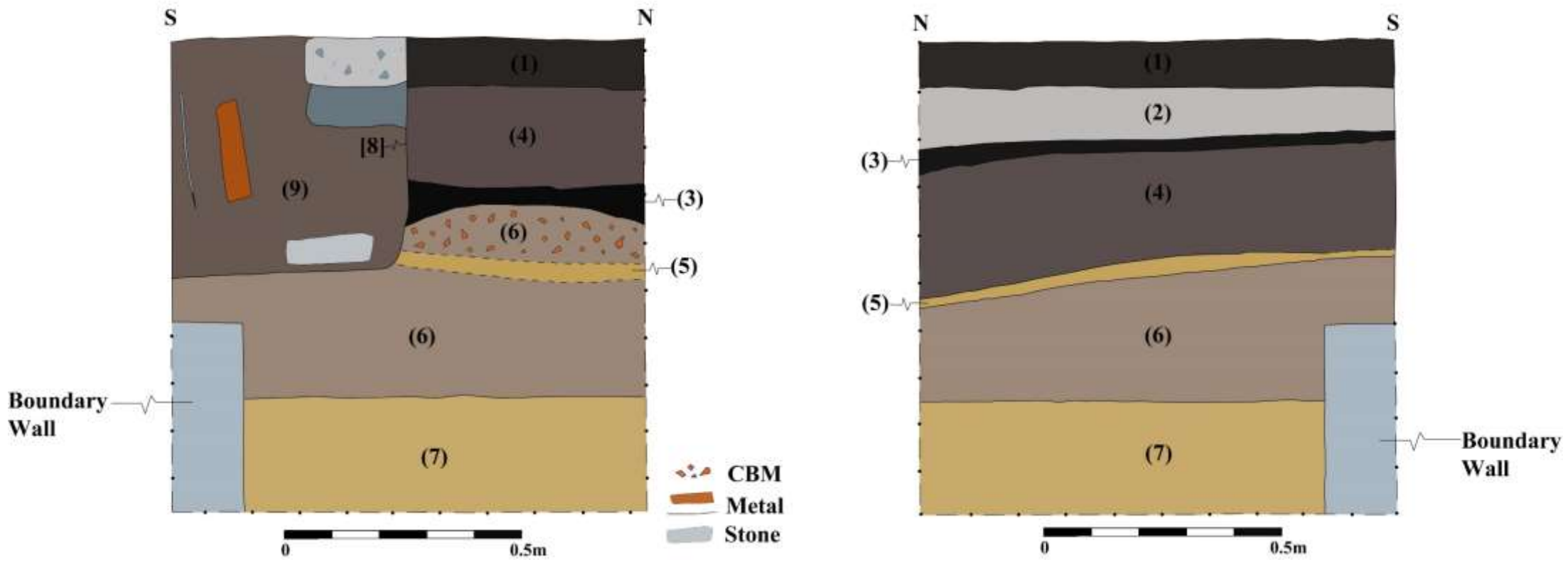


Figure 16: E and W facing sections of the Test Pit. Drawings 002 and 003, originals drawn at 1:10.

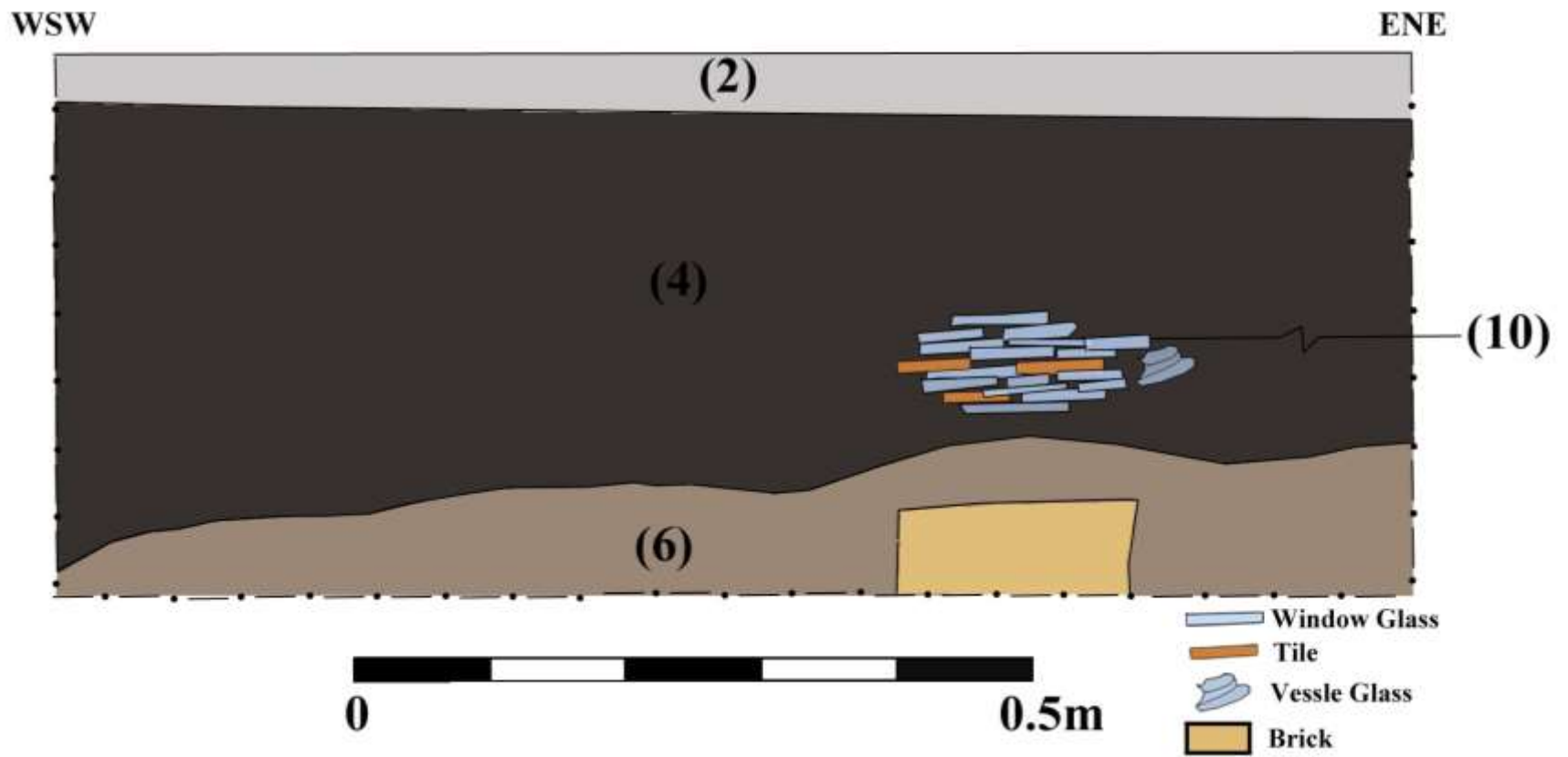


Figure 17: SSE facing section of the trench. Drawing 004, original drawn at 1:10.

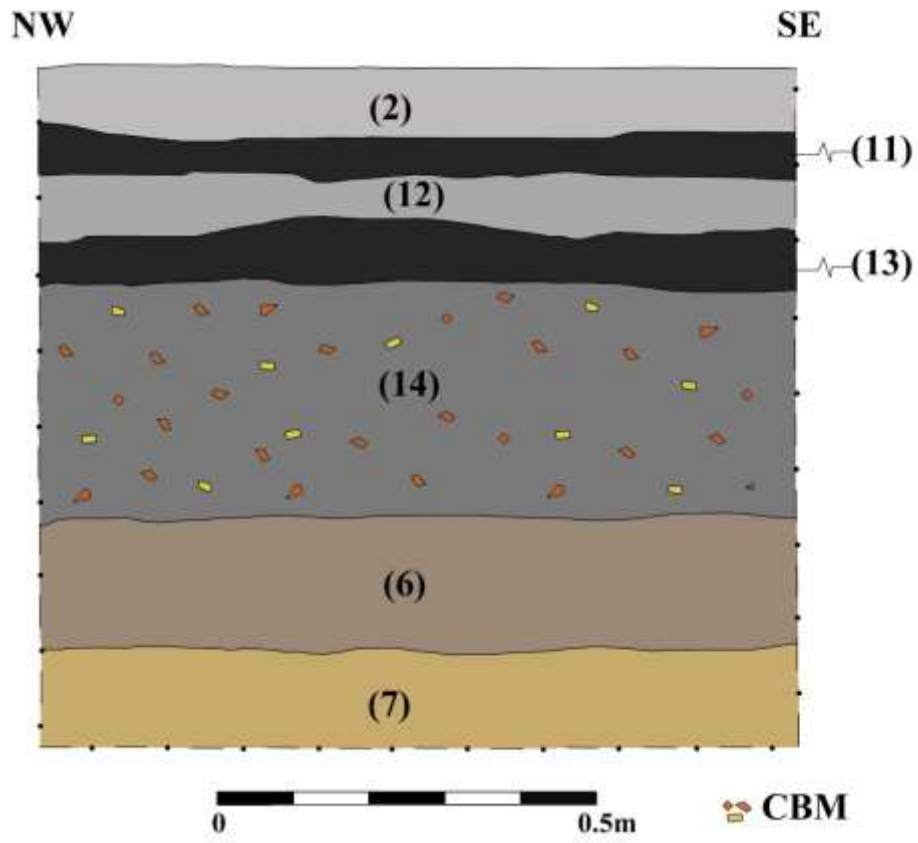


Figure 18: W facing of the trench. Drawing 005, original drawn at 1:10.

### APPENDIX III: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

CBM was recovered from contexts (4) and (10), dated to the late post-medieval period. A fragment of glazed tile was recovered from context (4), which is cream with a decorative green design. The fragment is 10mm thick and weighs 12g. A fragment of peg tile was also found within context (4), which is slightly abraded and measures 13mm in thickness and weighs 26g.

Another glazed tile was found within the dump layer containing window and vessel glass (10). Two fragments of the same tile are present, which have a combined weight of 70g and are 8mm in thickness. The tile is white and appears to be relatively utilitarian, with a lack of design.

### APPENDIX IV: POTTERY by Poppy Bowes

The pottery assemblage comprised 19 sherds with a total weight of 123g. All pottery was post-medieval or modern; the bulk appears to be 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The post-medieval material was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series as follows:

- DERBS:** Derby Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 11g.  
**REFW:** Refined white earthenware, 1805-1900. 4 sherds, 16g  
**MISC BISC:** Miscellaneous unsourced biscuit-fired ware (horticultural), 1570-2000. 2 sherds, 10g.  
**PMR:** Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 7 sherds, 54g.  
**CHPO:** Chinese Porcelain, 1580 -1900. 4 sherds, 24g.  
**INDPO:** Industrial porcelain, 1580 -1900. 1 sherds, 8g.

	DERBS		REFW		MISC BISC		PMR		CHPO		INDPO	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
U/S			1	6			5	26	3	16		
(4)	1	11	3	10	2	10	1	22	1	8		
(6)							1	6			1	8

## APPENDIX V: ANIMAL BONE by Poppy Bowes

Five fragments of animal bone were recovered from context (4), and three were unstratified. The bones were subjected to a brief visual examination and assigned species and bone type where possible. Where speciation was not possible, the bones were classified as small (dog/cat-sized), medium (pig/sheep-sized) and large (cow/horse-sized) mammals.

The quality of preservation varied, though generally the fragments displayed moderate to low levels of surface weathering. The assemblage comprises several bone fragments.

The assemblage includes a mix of small, medium and large mammals, with the range of species present being attributable to domestic consumption – such as sheep and cow. Several of the fragments displayed various marks in the form of straight-cut edges, chops and cuts, typical of the butchery industry. It is likely the assemblage results from the general discarding of domestic waste, rather than an intentional deposition or burial in that particular area.

### Bibliography

Schmidt, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science LTD

### Key for in-table text

L = left

R = right

UI = unidentified

UO = unobservable

Context	Species	Bone	Side	Fusion	Fragmentation	Comments
(4)	<i>Lepus</i>	Humerus	L	Fused	Distal end with partial shaft	The bone break is along the shaft, just below the ball joint at the proximal end.
(4)	<i>Ovis</i>	Rib	L	UO	Fragment	Fragment of rib close to the proximal end. Some small cut/ butchery marks on the posterior view.
(4)	UI medium mammal	Rib	UO	UO	Fragment	Fragment of rib, closer to the distal end of the bone. Shallow butchery marks (cuts and scrapes) are observable on the outer surface.
(4)	UI medium mammal	Ulna (?)	UO	UO	Fragment	-



(4)	<i>Ovis</i>	Malar bone (cranial)	L	UO	Fragment	Malar bone, part of a sheep cranium. Bone forms part of the zygomatic arch, or the eye socket.
Unstratified	UI large mammal	Vertebra (cervical?)	-	UO	Fragment	Butchered to create two flat sides. Most likely from <i>Bos sp.</i>
Unstratified	UI large mammal	Vertebra (cervical?)	-	UO	Fragment	Butchered to create two flat sides, with cut marks. Most likely from <i>Bos sp.</i>
Unstratified	UI large mammal	Vertebra	-	UO	Fragment	Butchered to create a flat edge. Most likely from <i>Bos sp.</i>

## APPENDIX VI: MISCELLANEOUS by Poppy Bowes

### 1. Clay Tobacco Pipe

Five fragments of stem were recovered from context (4) and three were unstratified. The fragments were recorded following the guidelines set out in the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012).

#### Key:

#### *Abbreviations across head of table*

**BH** = Bowl height

**BW** = Bowl width

**SL** = Stem length

**SW** = Stem width

**BS** = Bore size

Types are taken from Atkinson, D & Oswald, A. (1969). 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Third Series vol. XXXII

Measurements are given in millimetres.

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	B W	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(4)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	32	7	2	Some small reddish brown patches on the stem
(4)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	30	6	1.5	-
(4)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	62	7	2	-
(4)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	42	6	1.5	-
(4)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	39	9	3	-
Unstratified	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	43	6	1.5	-
Unstratified	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	39	6	2	-
Unstratified	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	34	5	2	Some smoke staining along the stem

## 2. Glass

A total of 11 fragments of glass were recovered from the works at 7a Springall Street. These had a combined weight of c.216g. The glass found on site came from the made ground layer (4) and the dump layer of window glass, glass vessel and occasional tile. The fragments are all post-medieval in date.

Reference material: Historic England (2018) *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking: Guidelines for Recovering, Analysing and Interpreting Evidence*. Swindon: Historic England

Van Giffen, A (2014) *Weathered Archaeological Glass*. Corning Museum of Glass website.

Context	Form	Weight (g)	Comments
(4)	Fragment	1	Curved blue glass fragment with minor iridescent patina. Glass is very thin, approximately 1mm.
(10)	Fragment	8	Flat clear glass, some weathering and iridescent patination. Thin glass, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Fragment	6	Flat clear glass, some weathering and iridescent patination. Thin glass, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Fragment	4	Flat clear glass, some weathering, iridescent patination and some scratches. Thin glass, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Fragment	2	Flat clear glass, some weathering, iridescent patination and shatter lines. Thin glass, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Fragment	2	Flat clear glass, some weathering and iridescent patination. Thin glass, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Fragment	10	Flat clear glass, some weathering and iridescent patination. Hardened glazing compound is still attached to one side of the glass. The glass is thin, possibly from a window pane.
(10)	Jar neck fragment	92	Clear glass, with slight blue tint. Some weathering and opaque patches. Appears to be the neck of a wide-necked glass storage jar and features a slightly protruding lip and collar.
Unstratified	Bottle base fragment	72	Clear, aqua-tinted glass. Some weathering, particularly burnt/ soil patches on the interior of the bottle, and there are some small bubbles inside the glass itself. It is the base of a small, rectangular aqua glass bottle. Possibly Victorian in date. The letters visible on the bottle are 'WAY MP.S/ ST/ S.E'.
Unstratified	Fragment	11	Curved brown/green glass. There are several scratches on the surface.
Unstratified	Fragment	6	Curved, clear aqua-tinted glass with some iridescent patination.

### 3. Metal

Only one metal artefact was recovered – an unstratified keyhole, likely to be late post-medieval in date.

Context	Form	Measurements (mm)	Comments
Unstratified	Keyhole	Diameter: 29mm Keyhole length: 11mm Keyhole width: 2-5mm	Circular keyhole. Substantial rust/ green patina.

### 4. Other

A slate pencil, which is 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, was recovered from context (4).

Context	Form	Measurements (mm)	Comments
(4)	Slate pencil (also known as a slate stylus)	Length: 71mm Diameter: 5mm	The slate pencil is likely made from soapstone or soft slate. Slate pencils were predominantly used in schools during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to practice handwriting and arithmetic on slate boards.

## APPENDIX VII: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-380221](#)

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at 7a Springall Street, Southwark
Short description of the project	Between 3 <sup>rd</sup> December 2019 and 7 <sup>th</sup> January 2020 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at 7a Springall Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY. The work was commissioned by Tom Teggin (Green & Teggin Architects) on behalf of Rupert Gledhill (London Light Limited) due to a condition attached to the successful planning application by Southwark Council's Senior Planner Archaeology, Gillian King. The watching brief monitored the completion of a test pit on the southern boundary, to determine the depth of the wall foundation. An L-shaped trench was also monitored, which involved stripping the footprint of the new building and grubbing out any foundations of previous buildings. The stratigraphy consisted of post-medieval made ground layers over natural silty clay, encountered at c.2.52-2.64m OD. Finds from these post-medieval made ground layers indicate domestic refuse, including animal bone with evidence of butchery, pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe and glass.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2019 End: 07-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPI19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KEYHOLE FITTING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STYLUS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 7a Springall Street
Postcode	SE15 2TY
Study area	137 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 34837 77185 51.477030219213 -0.05816547909 51 28 37 N 000 03 29 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.4m Max: 2.64m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Senior Archaeology Officer, LB of Southwark
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	London Light Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	2 x Trench sheets

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	7a Springall Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE15 2TY: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mansfield, R.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	A summary of the results of the watching brief. Includes site background, historic context, aims and objectives, methodology, written description of observations made during the fieldwork supplemented by sections and illustrative photographs.