

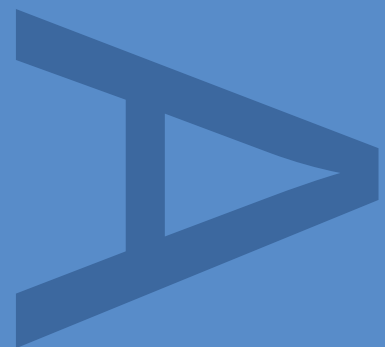
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECORDING EXERCISE ON
LAND AT 1 DICKENS SQUARE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE1 4JL**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

SITE CODE: DKN11

REPORT NO: R11054

MAY 2011



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

1 Dickens Square, Southwark

Type of project

Archaeological Recording Exercise

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K22507
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	I Grosso		19.5.11
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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**An Archaeological Recording Exercise on Land at 1 Dickens Square,
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JL**

Site Code: DKN11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3243 7935

Written and Researched by Ireneo Grosso

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2011

Report Number: R11054

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May 2011**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological recording exercise on land at 1 Dickens Square, Southwark, SE1 4JL, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of The Islamic Cultural Centre. It is proposed to build an extension to the existing mosque on the site. The project was managed by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., and monitored by Dr Christopher Constable on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2 Previous work has been carried out on the site¹. In December 2010, a trench was cut by the developer through the site. The trench measured roughly 9.0m in length, of which half the length comprised a ramp into the trench. The trench was 2.5m wide and up to 3.15m deep. An archaeologist examined the trench after completion and identified a number of archaeological finds of Roman and medieval date within the spoil heap. A layer of soil very similar in nature to that found at 28-30 Trinity Street, directly to the north of the site was identified directly above the natural sand and gravel. This layer was thought to be of Roman date, and given the presence of settlement and a cemetery of Roman date at Trinity Street, it was thought possible that remains of a similar nature might be present at Dickens Square.
- 1.3 As the excavation work was not archaeologically monitored, Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer to the London Borough of Southwark, requested that the spoil arising from the investigation be sieved and metal detected. Once this was done, the material was placed back in the hole.
- 1.4 Spoil was removed in spits from the spoil heap and placed on a wooden board. The spoil was metal detected then placed through a mesh sieve (mesh size c. 10mm square). Finds retrieved were collected and bagged for further analysis. Once spoil was detected and sieved it was placed back in the trench. The trench sides and base were covered with a layer of terram prior to material being backfilled. As the material in the spoil heap was from mixed deposits, all finds were labelled [+].
- 1.5 The removal of human remains took place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. One disarticulated human bone was found during the sieving of the spoil heap.

¹ Pooley A., 2010

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological recording exercise on land at 1 Dickens Square, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JL. It is proposed to build an extension to the existing mosque on the site. The recording exercise was conducted between 11th and 16th May 2011 on behalf of The Islamic Cultural Centre.
- 2.2 The site occupies a plot of land bordered by Trinity Church Square to the north, Dickens Square to the east, and Harper Street to the west and south.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3243 7935.
- 2.4 The site was assigned the code DKN 11.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark, project managed by Helen Hawkins and supervised by the author.
- 2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)² was prepared prior to the beginning of the recording exercise and approved by Southwark Council.

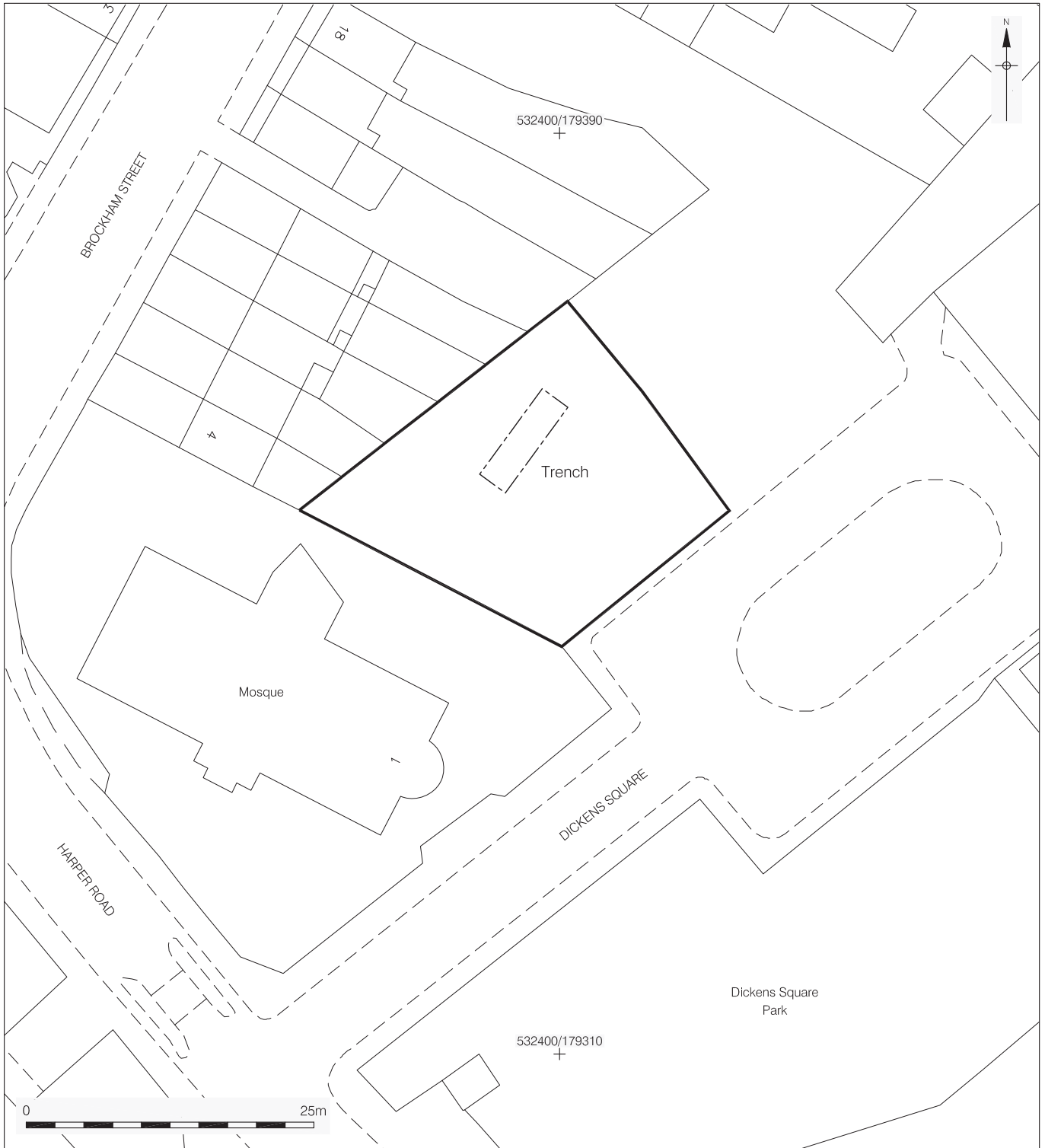
² Hawkins H., 2011.



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© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2011

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Location of Trench
1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In short, government policies provide a framework which:

- Protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Protect the settings of these sites
- Protect nationally important un-scheduled ancient monuments
- Has a presumption in favour of in situ preservation
- In appropriate circumstances, requires adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit *in situ* preservation

3.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS 5, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 Field evaluations should provide information of sufficient quality and detail that reasoned and informed decisions may be made with regard to the preservation, or not, of buried archaeological material, and therefore facilitate the compilation of sympathetic foundation designs.

3.5 The objectives of field evaluations are, as defined by English Heritage:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive evidence of past environments).
- Where applicable the evaluation should also determine the relationship of any above ground structures to the surviving archaeological deposits below ground. Where such a relationship is demonstrable, the evaluation should encompass the character, condition, significance, and quality of the above ground remains on the same basis as those below.
- The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as basements) and hence the degree of survival of buried archaeological deposits and structures of archaeological significance.

3.6 Archaeology in Southwark and the Unitary Development Plan

3.6.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's 'Southwark Plan' (adopted in July 2007), and the draft Archaeology Policy, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.6.2 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published February 2004. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4B.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.6.3 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies and justifications:

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.

PPG16 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.

3.7 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark in the Southwark Plan (2007). The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Previous Work

- 4.1.1 The geological and topographical background for the vicinity of the site is covered in the *Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 28-30 Trinity Street, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark*³ which is located immediately to the north of the study site. Most of the details produced below are taken from this document.
- 4.2 The site occupies a plot of land bordered by Trinity Church Square to the north, Dickens Square to the east, and Harper Street to the west and south, approximately 1km south of the present day Thames embankment at London Bridge. Natural sands and gravels, which form the natural subsoils in this area, lie at approximately 3.20m below modern ground level.
- 4.3 The drift geology of the north Southwark area consists of natural sands and gravels deposited by the Thames and its forerunners. The modern river is considerably smaller than its predecessors, particularly those that were fed by vast quantities of water draining from ice-sheets located to the north of the Thames valley. The gravel terrace in north Southwark was eroded in prehistory leaving a series of islands within the river that were surrounded by tidal channels. Ground level on the islands would have been found at c. 1.0m to 1.5m OD during the early Roman period.
- 4.4 Riverine channels that would have formed considerable obstacles at high tide separated the islands from each other and the 'mainland' of south London. The most southerly of these channels ran roughly east-west along the line of Long Lane and Marshalsea Road as far west as Ewer Street. To the east the channel joined the Guy's Channel which ran north-south and passed through the area of the modern hospital and London Bridge railway station.
- 4.5 Extensive excavations at Tabard Square to the north of the site demonstrated that natural sand and gravels lay at 1.22m OD in the south-west corner of the site. There was no evidence that this area of the site was ever inundated and reports of flooding dating to the Roman period found at Pilgrimage Street, to the south of Tabard Square, should almost certainly be viewed as the result of an exceptional or localised event.
- 4.6 Peat formations sealing the natural gravels that form the drift geology of this area have been reported on several sites including Dickens Square and Falmouth Road. The peat layer recorded at the latter contained Iron Age pottery. This deposit was found below waterlain deposits of Roman date which are thought to have formed in a local depression known as the Rockingham Street anomaly. The anomaly is situated to the south of the subject site.

³ Killock D., 2010.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background information cited below was obtained from the *Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at 28-30 Trinity Street, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark*⁴.

5.2 PREHISTORIC

5.2.1 The site is located on the northern periphery of the Bermondsey Eyot, one of a series of sand and gravel islands bisected by channels and tributaries of the Thames. The marshy environment would have encouraged ribbon development along the firmer ridges of higher ground, and the area is known to have been exploited from at least the Mesolithic period onwards.

5.2.2 Numerous archaeological interventions have taken place within the immediate vicinity of the subject site. These have recorded ditches, pits and cultivation soils dating to the Iron Age, in addition to traces of the former Neckinger River which was not backfilled until the 18th century.

5.2.3 Investigations on the Horsleydown Eyot to the north of the site have yielded significant evidence of prehistoric exploitation and palaeoenvironmental data. These interventions have revealed that prehistoric foreshore locations, as the study site is expected to be, can be utilised as important indicators of environmental change. Furthermore, despite frequent flooding episodes, even the sporadic visitation of marginal areas has the potential to leave archaeologically recoverable traces.

5.2.4 At 28-30 Trinity Street a small assemblage of residual struck flints dating to between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age were recovered as residual finds from the site. Together with eleven residual sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and an Iron Age coin, the prehistoric material hints at occasional activity in the vicinity of the site.

5.3 ROMAN

5.3.1 The majority of archaeological features encountered within the immediate vicinity pertaining to the Roman period, relate to ditches, pits or undesignated linear features. These suggest that at this time, the site was likely to have lain within open or cultivated fields.

5.3.2 The closest Roman road to the site is Watling Street, which passes c.600m to the south. The majority of settlement at this time may therefore have been focussed along this thoroughfare.

5.3.3 At 28-30 Trinity Street, directly to the north of the site, archaeological excavation found an extensive Roman cemetery. The graveyard would have covered the entire northern half of the site. Although some areas were devoid of burials, which in part reflected the severe truncation caused by modern basements, inhumations were discovered on or close to the site boundaries on the north, west and east sides. A total of 44 skeletons were recorded. Two cremation burials in urns were also recovered, one of which was found with an inhumation. It is possible that the cemetery might have been established in the very late 2nd century but the vast majority of the burials dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Coins recovered from the graves or associated soil horizons demonstrate that some of the burials are among the latest Roman graves excavated in London.

5.3.4 Large shallow ditches formed another prominent feature of the Roman landscape exposed during the excavation. These ranged in date from the late 1st to the very late 4th centuries. All of the ditches were based on very similar, if not identical,

⁴ Killock D., 2010

alignments. This demonstrated that the system of land division established after the Roman conquest continued in use for at least three centuries.

- 5.3.5 Evidence of a large early Roman structure was uncovered in the southern part of the site, closest to . No masonry or timber survived but the construction trenches and pits defining the structure formed a very clear pattern. The structure did not appear to be a building but was more probably an open colonnade that once defined an area with a central focus such as a shrine. The structure was located within a ditch system that also dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century⁵.

5.4 SAXON

- 5.4.1 At 28-30 Trinity Street part of the pottery assemblage has been provisionally dated to the early Saxon period. Although no clear signs of Saxon occupation were recorded the presence of this form of pottery demonstrated that the site was frequented between AD 400 and 600.
- 5.4.2 The name of Bermondsey furthermore, is believed to derive from a Saxon landowner or lord 'Beormund's eye' (island). The suffix *ey* indicates water, and references the borough's topography as an island within marshes and former prehistoric eyot. The Millstream and Neckinger were among the more important watercourses at this time, which left Bermondsey prone to repeated flooding and inundation during high tides. Conditions such as these may have discouraged large-scale permanent settlement.

5.5 MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1 The medieval settlement of Bermondsey probably first developed along the main road leading south from the bridgehead and the entire street frontage may have been built up as far south as St George's church by as early as the late 12th century. A major road junction existed just to the south of St George's where Long Lane extended eastward towards Bermondsey Abbey, Kent Street (now Tabard Street) proceeded south-east towards Rochester and the main road south continued as the 'Causeway to Newington' or Blackman Street. The site was located between Newington Causeway and Kent Street. The area consisted of open ground in the medieval period and continued to be undeveloped well into the 18th century.

5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 Southwark underwent increasing development and population increases throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. One of the primary industries to develop was tanning; the location offered cheap land, in close proximity to Cattle markets and sources of oak bark, plus a plentiful water supply. The leather industry was particularly concentrated around Bermondsey Street, the Grange and Long Lane. By the late 18th century, of the 15 tanners listed in a London trade directory, all were based in Bermondsey.
- 5.6.2 Rocque's map of 1746 shows the site and the surrounding areas as open fields. To the east a track flanked by rows of trees or hedges mars the line of modern Great Dover Street. The track lies to the rear of plots of land used for market gardening.
- 5.6.3 The entire area was dramatically transformed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. New roads were established and the area surrounding the site urbanised with the construction of both Trinity Church Square and Merrick Square between 1824 and 1832.
- 5.6.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1878 shows that the site lies to the north-west of Union Square (now Dickens Square). Terraced houses occupy the site. The same layout is shown on the maps of 1896, 1912 and 1938. By 1949 a gap is marked in the south of the site and the 1952 map has the buildings now located beneath the mosque marked as 'ruins' suggesting that a bomb hit on or near the site. The terraces remain in the

⁵ Killock D., 2010

north of the site. By 1964, Sessions House Annex has been constructed on the southern part of the site and where the current mosque building is, and by 1979, the terraces in the north of the site have been removed. Sessions House is still marked on the 1995 map, by which time Union Square has also been renamed Dickens Square. The site is currently occupied by a car park for the mosque building to the south.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation⁶, the spoil was removed in spits from the spoil heap and placed on a wooden board. The spoil was metal detected then placed through a mesh sieve (mesh size c. 10mm square). Finds retrieved were collected and bagged for further analysis. Once spoil was detected and sieved it was placed back in the trench. The trench sides and base were covered with a layer of terram prior to material being backfilled. As the material in the spoil heap was from mixed deposits, all finds were labelled [+].
- 6.2 The removal of human remains took place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. As disarticulated human bone was expected on the site, a license was requested in advance of the recording works.

⁶ Hawkins, 2010

7 RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXERCISE

- 7.1 A number of unstratified finds were recovered as a result of the archaeological exercise comprising animal bones, pottery (prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval), building material (stones and CBM), clay tobacco pipes, glass, glass working slag and one human bone. Stratified material from the Watching Brief work⁷ has also been assessed and included here. The finds are summarised in the following table:

⁷ Pooley 2010

Cont ext	Type	Fabric	For m	Decor ation	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
+	Animal bones				40			sheep/goat
+	Animal bones				10			cattle
+	Animal bones				5			goose
+	Animal bones							pig/rabbit/cat
+	Human bone				1			radius
+	Clay tobacco pipe				6		1680-1860	
[1]	Pottery				1		1480-1650	Green glaze slipped redware jug
+	Pottery				2		1050-1500	Sand and shell-tempered ware/Surrey-Hampshire coarse border whiteware
+	Pottery				195		1480-1900	
+	Pottery	BAETL	8		1	246	Roman	
+	Pottery	BAETL	8		1	220	Roman	Burnt
+	Pottery	GAUL	8		1	239	Roman	Handle scar
+	Pottery	BB1	4M	ARCS		61	Late Roman	Fresh
+	Pottery	BB1	4G2 26	ARCS		42	Late Roman	Fresh
+	Pottery	AHFA	20			129	Late Roman	
+	Pottery	NVCC	3		2	64	Late Roman	BASES
+	Pottery	MHAD	2		1	10	Roman	
+	Pottery	VRW	2		1	31	Roman	ABR
+	Pottery	SAND	2W		1	14	Roman	
+	Pottery	SAND			1	11	Roman	BODY SHERD
+	Pottery	SAM			1	7	Roman	BODY SHERD
+	Stone				1		20 th c.	Carrara marble slab
+	Stone				1		20 th c.	Polished Mediterranean intraclast-rich limestone (Mesozoic)
+	CBM	3036			1		1600-1800	Post-medieval Dutch paving brick
[2]	CBM	2452				1	AD55-160	Tessara
[3]	CBM					3	AD50-160	Tegula
[3]	CBM	2815				1	AD50-160	Tessara
+	CBM	3047					1690-1900	Red paving brick
+	CBM	2459b			1		AD 120-250	Tegula
+	CBM	2815			1		AD 50-160	Brick
+	Glass				21		19 th c.	Bottle fragments

Cont ext	Type	Fabric	For m	Decor ation	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
+	Glass workin g slag				40		Post-medieval	Industrial waste from local glasshouses
+	Worke d bone				1		19 th c.	Toothbrush
+	Worke d bone				1		19 th c.	Knife handle

- 7.2 The greater proportion of sheep/goat relative to cattle suggests a post-medieval date for this collection. Assemblages prior to the 16th century tend to contain a plethora of cattle and cattle-size fragments (see for example Rielly 2010). The late date is confirmed by the presence of a sawn cattle rib from a rather large animal. Substantially sized cattle are generally found from the late 18th century onwards, while the same period coincides with the use of the saw as a butchers tool, previously confined to boneworkers and horners.
- 7.3 One human radius was also found, this was clearly in rather poor condition compared to the generally well preserved animal bones.
- 7.4 The assemblage of Romano-British pottery was mainly of late Roman date and includes a single fragment of samian and two sherds of Baetican amphorae and a fragment from a GAUL amphora. The material was in a mixed state with some abraded sherds and some very fresh sherds.
- 7.5 The building material collected was an admixture of Roman and 20th century material. The Roman cbm complements the pottery, whilst the high quality marble and limestone, moulded concrete could be debris from the mosque building to the south.
- 7.6 The glass working slag is almost certainly derived from one of the post-medieval glasshouses operating in Southwark. The glass vessels are mostly 19th century in date and include flat bottles in natural glass and phials in soda glass. The wine bottle fragments date to both the 19th and 20th century. A fragment of a possible carboy in natural green glass may date from the 17th century onwards as does a bowl with a folded rim in soda glass.
- 7.7 The post-Roman pottery indicates limited medieval activity and intensive post-medieval domestic use of the site, with some items indicating industrial activity on or in the vicinity of the area.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological recording exercise were to:
- To investigate the presence of human remains;
 - To assess if Roman coins, or other metalwork were present on site;
 - To retrieve any other finds from the spoil heap using sieving and metal detecting;
 - Assess the likely context of finds – whether it was material which usually is found within burials, cremations, ritual or domestic deposit ;
- 8.2 These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.
- 8.3 Only one human radius was found as a result of the recording exercise. However it is unclear what its original *in situ* context was before it was excavated and mixed with the rest of the spoil. Because of the lack of any other human remains (in situ or disturbed) it is possible that the human bone was, before it was excavated, already residual within a later context.
- 8.4 No Roman coins were found on site.
- 8.5 The Romano-British pottery assemblage recovered from the spoil heap was mainly of late Roman date with some abraded sherds and some very fresh sherds and was complemented by examples of Roman building material and tessera. The assemblage is important evidence of Romano-British activity on the site.
- 8.6 The investigation revealed considerable evidence of post-medieval activity within the excavated trench. The post-Roman pottery indicates limited medieval activity and intensive post-medieval domestic use of the site, with some items indicating industrial activity on or in the vicinity of the area. The glass working slag is almost certainly derived from one of the post-medieval glasshouses operating in Southwark.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank The Islamic Cultural Centre for commissioning the work and Dr Christopher Constable for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Ian Cipin, John Joyce, Ashley Pooley, Douglas Killock and Aidan Turner for their on-site assistance with the fieldwork. The author would also like to thank Kevin Rielly, Kevin Hayward, Chris Jarrett and James Gerrard for their specialist contributions and Sophie White for technical and logistical support.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawkins, H. 2011 *1 Dickens Square, London SE1 4JL, London Borough of Southwark: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Recording Exercise*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report

Killock, D. 2010 *28-30 Trinity Street, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark: Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd: Unpublished Report

Pooley, A. 2010 *Archaeological Recording Exercise at 1 Dickens Square, Southwark* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd: Unpublished Report

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-101628

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Recording Exercise on Land at 1 Dickens Square, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JL
Short description of the project	An archaeological sieving exercise was carried out on the site between 11th and 16th May 2011. Previously a trench was cut by the developer through the site. The trench measured roughly 9.0m in length, 2.5m wide and up to 3.15m deep. An archaeologist examined the trench after completion and identified a number of archaeological finds of Roman and medieval date within the spoil heap. Given the presence of settlement and a cemetery of Roman date at Trinity Street, directly to the north of the site, it was possible that remains of a similar nature might be present at Dickens Square. The London Borough of Southwark therefore requested that the spoil arising from the investigation be sieved and metal detected. Once this was done, the material was placed back in the hole. A number of finds were recovered from the work, the majority of which date to the post-medieval period. Only one human bone was recovered, and a small amount of Roman pottery and CBM.
Project dates	Start: 11-05-2011 End: 16-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DKN 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS AND GLASS SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Investigation type	'Salvage Record'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 1 Dickens Square, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE1 4JL
Study area	150.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 324300 793500 51.4970580835 -0.09199645032230 51 29 49 N 000 05 31 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Southwark Council
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Ireneo Grosso
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private company
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Islamic Cultural Centre

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	DKN11
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Worked bone'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	DKN11
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	DKN11
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Human Bones','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available 'Map','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Recording Exercise on Land at 1 Dickens Square, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 4JL

Author(s)/Editor(s) Grosso, I.

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Place of issue or publication Brockley

Description A4 Blue Cover

Entered by Helen Hawkins (hhawkins@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 31 May 2011

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