

**SITES A1, A2 & A3, CANADA
WATER, SURREY QUAYS,
ROTHERHITHE, LONDON SE16 7HS**

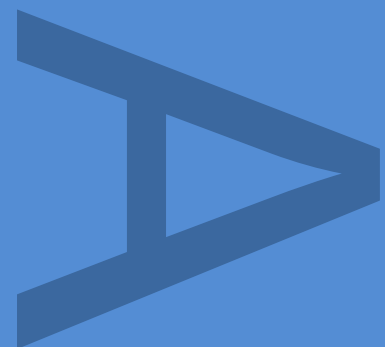
**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS**

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

PCA REPORT NO: 11082

SITE CODE: CNJ10

AUGUST 2011



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

SITES A1, A2 & A3, CANADA WATER, SURREY
QUAYS, ROTHERHITHE, LONDON SE16 7HS

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

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**SITES A1, A2 & A3, CANADA WATER, SURREY QUAYS, ROTHERHITHE,
LONDON SE16 7HS**

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Site Code: CNJ10
Central National Grid Reference: TQ35537958
Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Written by: Iain Bright
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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, August 2011

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken at Sites A1, A2 & A3, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe in the London Borough of Southwark. The fieldwork was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd variously between 1st March and 23rd April 2010 with a follow up visit on the 15th July 2011. It was project managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and supervised by Rebecca Haslam (nee Lythe), Alexis Haslam and the author. PCA were appointed to undertake the work by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London.
- 1.2 Three areas and a total of 21 trenches/test pits were excavated during the study.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered consisted of natural gravel observed at a depth of -0.20m OD. The earliest structures encountered comprised of a series of timber posts which may have formed part of the earlier phase of Albion Dock. The later phase was represented by a concrete wall with associated timbers and clay packing. A concrete foundation and surface were also observed, likely related to a previously standing dockside building.
- 1.4 A separate environmental archaeological assessment was undertaken on the site by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), commissioned by CgMs Consulting (Batchelor *et al* 2010).

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Sites A1, A2 & A3, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe in the London Borough of Southwark, in advance of a residential development. The watching brief was conducted in Sites A1 & A2 discontinuously between 1st March and 23rd April 2010 with a follow up visit on the 15th July 2011 to inspect work in A3. The investigation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt East London.
- 2.2 Previous to the investigation reported here PCA have undertaken several pieces of fieldwork which are reported elsewhere. These were:
- An archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical investigation in 2008 (Seddon 2008, site code CWQ08)
 - An archaeological watching brief during ground reduction in 2009 (Humphrey 2009, site code CWQ08)
 - An archaeological evaluation on Site A1 in January 2010 (Lythe 2010, site code CNJ10)
- 2.3 The site is bounded to the north by Albatross Way, to the east by Needleman Street and Surrey Quays Road, to the south by Surrey Quays Road and Canada Water Station and to the west by the Albion Estate. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ35537958.
- 2.4 The site was given the unique code CNJ10.
- 2.5 The work was monitored by Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeologist for Southwark Council, project managed by Chris Mayo on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology and supervised by Rebecca Haslam (nee Lythe), Alexis Haslam and the author of this report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: Planning Policy Statement 5

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) "Planning for the Historic Environment", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 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; and
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not important enough to merit in situ preservation

3.1.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 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.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in Southwark and the Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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), 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.

- 3.3.3 The site is not 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 Geology

- 4.1.1 The underlying drift geology consists of alluvium overlying Thames River Terrace deposits, which in turn seal London Clay (British Geological Survey Sheet 270, South London).
- 4.1.2 The area now occupied by the site formed part of an area known historically as Redriff Marsh. The south bank of the Thames and the site itself were formerly occupied by a low lying floodplain, dissected by numerous river channels. Upstanding gravel eyots existed between these, which provided suitable sites for occupation from the prehistoric period to relatively recent times. The sediments that are now thought to overlie the site therefore consist of floodplain silts, sands and river gravels.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological investigations undertaken during the construction of the Canada Water underground station and interchange identified a naturally deposited, thin, irregular peat layer at around -1.19m OD (approximately 6.49m below existing ground level).
- 4.1.4 A separate environmental archaeological assessment has been undertaken on the site by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), commissioned by CgMs Consulting (Batchelor et al 2010). That investigation demonstrated that the sub-surface sediments at the site comprise basal Shepperton Gravel overlain by a sequence of Holocene alluvial sediments (including Peat), truncated by Made Ground. The Peat was shown to vary in age across the site despite being of similar composition, thickness and elevation, being datable to the Late Bronze Age in the southern end of the site but datable between the Roman and early medieval periods in the central/northern areas of the site.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The excavated material generated during the construction of the Surrey Commercial Docks was used to raise the ground around the site by between 4 and 10m. A similar ground-raising event may have occurred on Site A1 when the Albion Docks were constructed, a theory that is backed up by a borehole survey undertaken on the site. The results of this suggest that the ground has been raised by between 5 and 10m in the recent past (Hawkins, 2007). The site is now approximately flat at a height of 5m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the following archaeological and historical background summarises an archaeological desk based assessment undertaken for the site by CgMs (Hawkins 2007)

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The River Terrace gravels and the overlying alluvial sequence situated on Site A1 post-dates the Palaeolithic period. Consequently, palaeolandsurfaces, artefacts or faunal remains of Palaeolithic date will not occur on the site.

5.2.2 No certain finds of Mesolithic date are recorded within a 500m radius of the site and few finds of this period have been found in the wider Rotherhithe area. Despite this, it is possible that palaeolandsurfaces of Mesolithic date may exist at or near the base of the alluvial sequence, several metres below modern ground level.

5.2.3 The peat deposits identified during work at Canada Water Underground Station suggest that woodland clearance and increasing arable farming occurred in the area during the Neolithic period. Numerous artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been found in close proximity to the site and throughout the Rotherhithe area (Hawkins 2007). Most recently, however, geoarchaeological investigations at the site by QUEST have recorded peat deposits dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman to early medieval periods (Batchelor *et al* 2010), which demonstrates that the area of the site was a changeable environment of continual geoarchaeological development.

5.2.4 Excavations undertaken in 1875 at Canada Dock, to the immediate south of the site, revealed an assemblage of deer, sheep, horse, pig and dog bones within the alluvium. These have since been interpreted as being Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

5.2.5 Archaeological investigations undertaken to the immediate west of the site, during the Jubilee Line extension, revealed a large tree that had been split by human action along with an assemblage of red deer antlers. These sat on a layer of peat, radiocarbon dated to 2295-1745 Cal BC, suggesting a Neolithic date. Similarly dated flint blades and pottery were also found close by during further work on the Jubilee Line.

5.2.6 The stratigraphic sequence in this area of London suggests a general rise in sea level throughout the Iron Age, leading to the accumulation of riverine and floodplain deposits. As a result, estuarine facies predominated on the lower floodplain (of which the area now occupied by Site A1 formed a part). Due to these wet conditions few Iron Age artefacts have been found in the area, which was presumably unsuitable for habitation at the time (Hawkins 2007).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The high river levels that predominated throughout the Iron Age period appear to have continued into early Roman times before a significant fall took place in the 3rd century. Although little evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site has been

found, evidence obtained from the wider area suggests that the former floodplain began to be exploited as farmland at this time. Small-scale settlements also developed throughout this arable landscape.

- 5.3.2 Roman finds in the area include a possible road identified during the construction of the Grand Surrey Canal in 1809, a Roman “ditch and well”, recorded at Rotherhithe Street, and a ditch containing a coin of Constantine the Great at Rupack Street.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 Sea levels appear to have risen at the end of the Roman period, heralding the return of marsh-like conditions on the lower floodplain. As a consequence, it is likely that the site lay in an area of damp, marginal land or marsh pasture during the Anglo-Saxon to early medieval periods. Such an environment would have been unsuitable for long-term occupation.

5.5 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 At the request of the principal landowners, (the Crown and Bermondsey Abbey) flood defenses in the form of drains and embankments were constructed in the 12th century. The area was therefore reclaimed from the marsh at this time, making it suitable for agricultural use. Consequently, the site probably lay in an area of cultivated land divided by field boundaries and drainage ditches throughout the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- 5.5.2 By 1660, the “Howland Dock” (now known as the Greenland Dock) had been established to the southeast of Site A1. This dock would later form the earliest part of the complex that would be known as Surrey Commercial Docks.
- 5.5.3 The site itself remained farmland until 1860, when the Albion Dock and pond (that formed part of Surrey Commercial Docks) were constructed. Historic maps suggest that the original western wall of the Albion Dock ran northeast-southwest just inside the eastern edge of Site A1 at this time.
- 5.5.4 Evidence from other archaeological and geotechnical work in the area suggests that the ground level was raised by between 4 and 10m in the 19th century, using excavated material generated during the docks’ construction.
- 5.5.5 The Albion Dock and pond were remodeled in 1875 when Canada Dock (which incorporated the Albion pond) and a linking canal between the two were created. The base of the Docks and Canal extended to a depth of -4.75m OD and were approximately 4.50m wide at this depth. Historic maps suggest that the western edge of the Albion Dock was rebuilt a few metres further east at this time, decreasing the size of the basin and increasing the yard area. This later wall is thought to run along the eastern boundary of Site A1. The bulk of the site would have been occupied by numerous warehouses, wharfs and yards, which were constructed throughout the late 19th and the 20th century.
- 5.5.6 By 1974, the dockyard had fallen into ruin. Soon afterwards, in 1981, the Albion Dock and the adjacent canal link to Canada Water were infilled with imported material.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2010), the strip, map and sample exercise involved the monitoring of ground reduction and bulk excavation necessitated by the development at Sites A1, A2 and A3.
- 6.2 The purpose of the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was to enable appropriate investigation and recording of any remains found at the site, particularly those which related to the 1860 Albion Dock structure, where it survived. The exercise was also designed to afford an opportunity to investigate, record and confirm, the position of the 1875 Albion Dock which was expected to be present within the eastern extent of Site A2.
- 6.3 The trenches observed varied considerably in size and in many instances it was not deemed safe enough for access due to the significant depths and instability of the ground into which the excavations were undertaken. Ground contamination was also suspected in certain areas of the site.
- 6.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.
- 6.5 The sides and bases of those trenches deemed safe enough to enter were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.6 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. The archaeological features and deposits encountered were planned from a temporary baseline. Sections were hand-drawn on polyester based drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and located with the GPS. The OD heights of all principle strata were also calculated with the GPS and indicated on the appropriate paperwork. A full photographic record of the investigations was also compiled, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film and digital images. The trenches were located via pile location plans provided by the client and by the use of a GPS instrument tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.
- 6.7 The aims and objectives of the field work were to identify, characterise and record any archaeological deposits present on the site. Specific aims and objectives were:
- To investigate the presence or absence of the 1860 Albion Dock structure;
 - To confirm the location of the eastern wall of the 1875 Albion Dock;
 - To ascertain the survival of dockyard structures and surface features, such as mooring posts;
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The sequences discussed below are those from interventions which were archaeologically monitored and found to contain remains other than 19th to 20th century made ground deposits, which were generally ubiquitous across the site.

7.2 Site A1, Test Pit 1

7.2.1 The earliest archaeological features observed consisted of a series of 7 vertical timber posts [31], [31], [33], [34], [35], [36] & [37] and 1 horizontal beam [32]. The posts were rectangular in shape, moderately decayed and had encountered some previous damage. They measured approximately 0.60-0.70m in height with a width of 0.30m. The horizontal timber, which was orientated NE-SW, measured approximately 2.00m in length by 0.30m in width and may represent a beam support for post [31] and [32]. The posts were located between approximately 3.12mOD and 3.22m OD, with the beam laying at 2.72mOD. The timbers could not be investigated closely due to the unsafe conditions of the trench.

7.2.2 The timbers appeared to have been encased in a layer comprising of a soft/moderate light grey silty clay [29] with yellow and brown mottling and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular pebble inclusions; this layer was recorded at c3.00m OD. This dumped alluvial material is believed to be the same as that encountered during the archaeological evaluation of Site A1 (Lythe 2010) and is believed to represent material redeposited during the remodelling of the Albion Dock in 1875. It is therefore apparent that the timbers were encased within this material when it was dumped and not cut into it which accounts of the lack of evidence for associated construction cuts.

7.2.3 Overlying the dumped alluvium was a 2.00-3.00m thick layer of modern made ground [28] which consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional to moderate fragments of CBM and moderate to occasional medium-sized rounded to sub-angular pebbles. The many lenses observed occurring throughout this layer suggested that it was formed as a series of dumps over a set amount of time, most likely after the dock was out of use and being infilled. This layer had also been disturbed/truncated during ground levelling activities associated with the modern development. This layer was present at a level of around 5.50m OD.

7.3 Site A2, Test Pit 10

7.3.1 A firm dark bluish grey clayey silty sandy gravel [46] & [47] was observed at -0.20m OD in Test Pit 10 excavated in Site A2. Extending over the entirety of the trench, this layer continued to over 3.20m in thickness before meeting the basal limit of the test pit. Given the depth at which this deposit is located it is considered that this represents a layer of natural gravel.

7.3.2 Protruding from the gravel layer were a series of 69 timber posts [45] along with an indeterminate number of horizontal planks attached to them. Rectangular in shape and relatively well preserved they measured approximately between 0.30-0.36m by 0.17-0.27m

with the vertical posts recorded at c6.00m in length. Due to the nature and depth of the trench within which these timbers were contained it was not possible to investigate for the presence of joints or fittings. It is likely that these timbers represent a foundation for the basin wall as they are seen to be supporting a concrete cap [40] and clay [44] was observed packed up against the western face of the timbers. They were recorded between 3.75 to 3.90m OD.

7.3.3 Redeposited alluvium [43] & [44] comprising of a firm mid blue-grey silty sandy clay was observed packed below a concrete wall [40]. The dumped alluvium contained occasional fragments of 19th century red brick, measured 2.46m in thickness and was recorded at 4.12m OD. It is likely this deposit acted as waterproofing packed behind the timbers during construction of the later basin wall. The concrete wall itself comprised of a coarse fine grained matrix with frequent sub-rounded to rounded flint inclusions and was light grey in colour. Orientated north-south, the concrete extended over a length of 25.35m, was 0.82m wide with a thickness of 1.72m. It was butted by concrete slabs [38] & [39] to the west. The concrete was observed at 4.60 to 4.76m OD.

7.3.4 An apparently linear cut [42] was observed running parallel to the concrete wall [40] and on its western side. It was approximately 0.82m wide and observed at a height of 4.12m OD. Closer inspection of the cut was not possible due to health and safety issues associated with entering the trench. However observation of the stratigraphy seemed to suggest that this did not represent a construction cut for the wall as it truncated the alluvium that was packed around the metal tie-backs forming part of the wall. It is therefore possible that this cut may be related to later repair work. It was filled with a firm mid reddish brown silty clay [41].

7.3.5 The latest structures observed in the trench comprised of two concrete slabs [38] & [39] believed to form part of the later dock. The concrete was indurated with a very fine matrix comprising of frequent rounded to sub-rounded flint pebble inclusions and was light grey in colour. Both slabs abutted the concrete wall [40] at points along its western edge.

7.4 Site A2, Test Pit 18

7.4.1 A concrete base [48] measuring 3.62m (E-W) by 2.86m (N-S) was observed in TP18 likely forming a foundation for a bygone dockside structure. It was recorded at 3.60m OD. The base appeared to abut an asphalt surface [49] and associated bedding layer [50], although this relationship could not be proved.

7.4.2 The levelling/bedding layer comprised of a loose mid-reddish orange to mid-brownish orange sandy silty gravel extending over 4.00m (N-S) by 6.30m (E-W) with an average thickness of 0.30m. It was observed at a level of 2.60m OD. The layer of degraded asphalt [49] (which, it is considered, may have undergone a number of instances of resurfacing) consisted of a loose dark grey material with occasional lenses of mid yellowish red sand.

7.5 Site A3, Trenches 1 and 2

- 7.5.1 The earliest deposited encountered comprised of a moderately compacted light yellowish red sandy gravel [52] observed across the length of the trenches; 28.30m (N-S) by 36.29m (E-W). It is believed that this material is redeposited natural which was excavated during the construction of the dock and dumped for ground raising purposes. That it was evident at a height of 3.95m OD lends weight to this theory as natural gravel deposits are believed to be located on this part of the site no higher than c0.00m OD (Humphrey 2009).
- 7.5.2 The redeposited gravel was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silty sand [51] which contained sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebble inclusions along with occasional fragments of CBM and slate. With a thickness of c2,00m, this made ground was recorded at a height of 5.95m OD.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The bulk of the archaeological monitoring revealed a sequence of late 19th century – modern made ground overlying redeposited gravel which was put down during the construction of the dock.
- 8.2 Natural gravel deposits were not widely encountered, although the height of the terrace geology was seen in TP10 at -0.20m OD.
- 8.3 Test Pit 18, contained within Site 2, appeared to contain concrete foundations and an asphalt surface relating to a possible dockside structure and some evidence of the later phase of the dock wall was observed in Test Pit 10, in the same Site.
- 8.4 It is possible that the timbers observed in Test Pit 1 in Site 1 could have related to the earlier phase of Albion Dock, although this cannot be substantiated in any way.
- 8.5 The history of the site prior to its reclamation in the 12th century has been shown to have been a continually changing marshland environment, for the most part inhospitable to human occupation but demonstrating evidence for low-level exploitation of the available flora (Batchelor *et al* 2010).

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the project on behalf of Barratt East London and Christopher Constable of the London Borough of Southwark for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support and Nathalie Barratt for undertaking the surveying.

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Plate 1: View NW of eastern edge of A1 showing 6 vertical timbers, approx 300mx300m

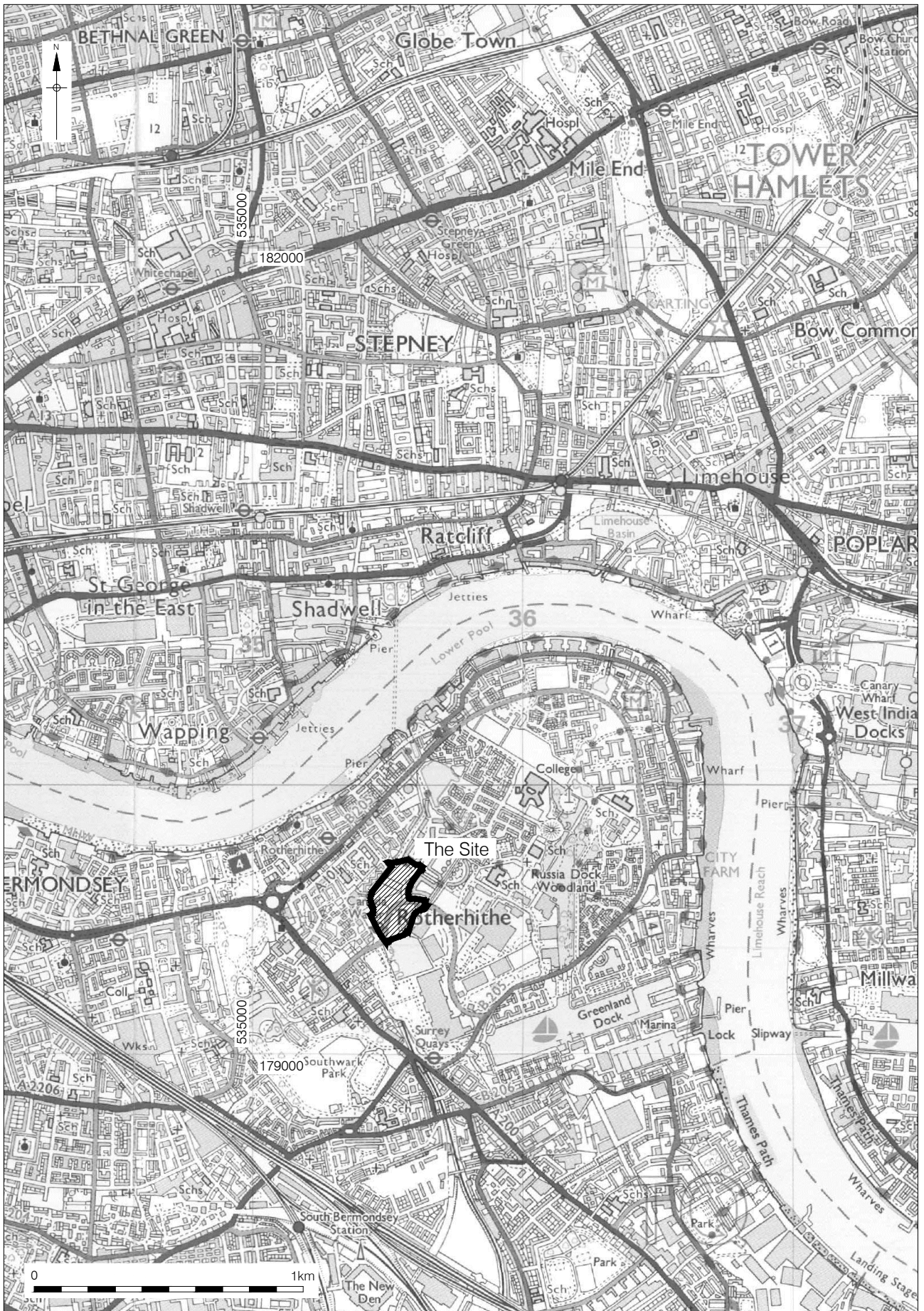


Plate 2: View E of eastern edge of A1 showing 3 vertical timbers and a horizontal 'beam'



Plate 3: View S in Area 3





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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

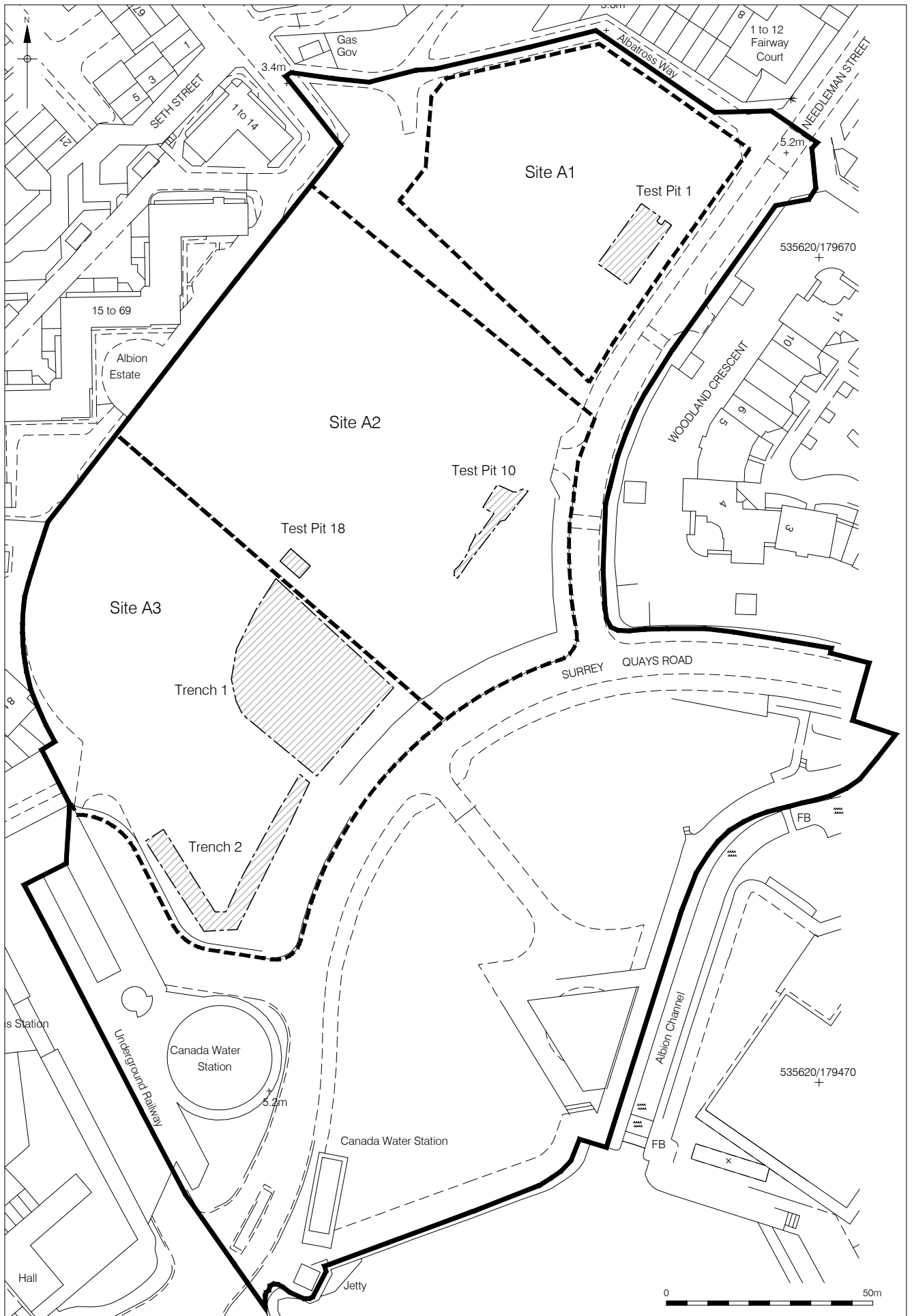
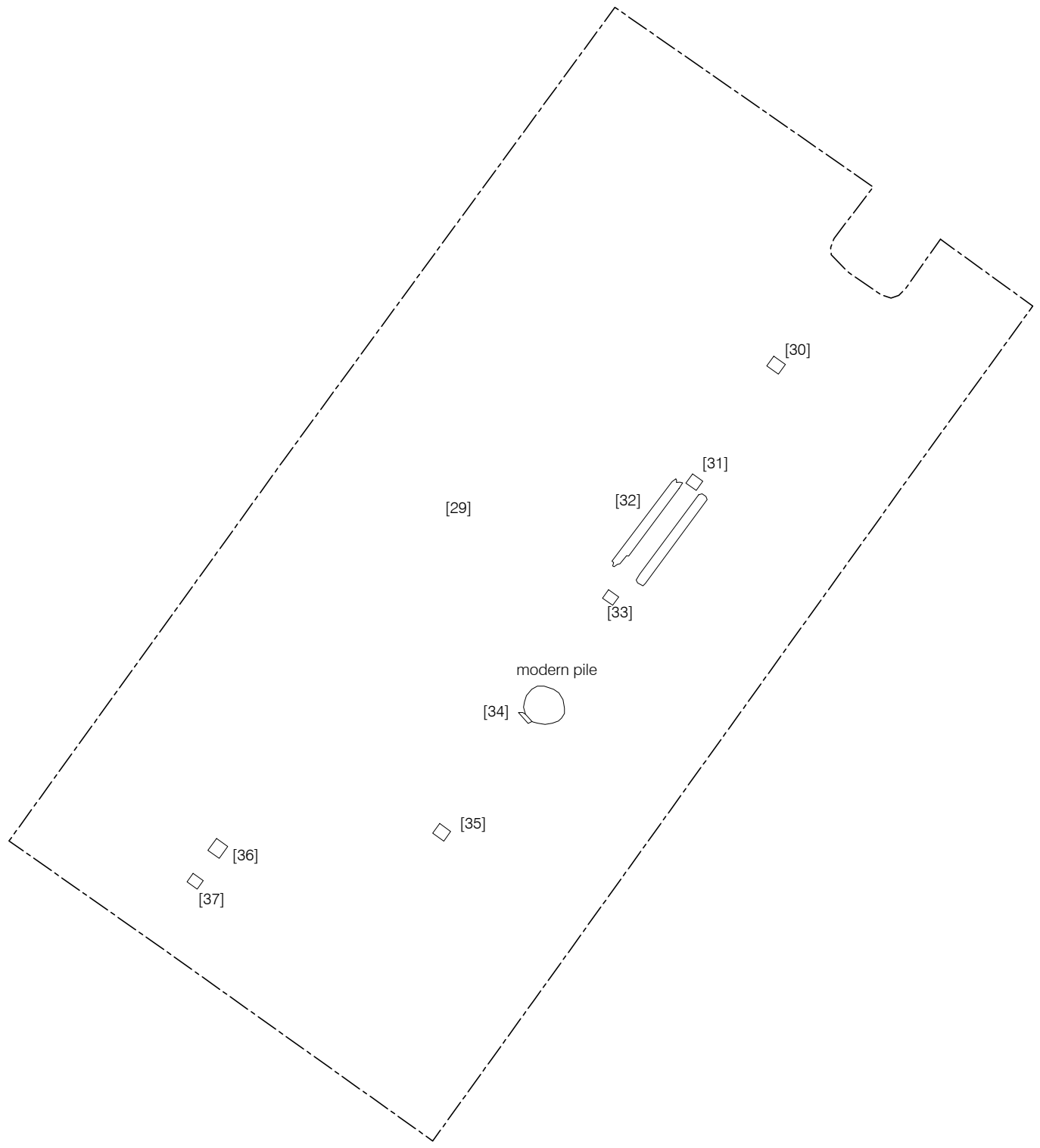


Figure 2
Area and Trench Location Plan
1:1,250 at A4



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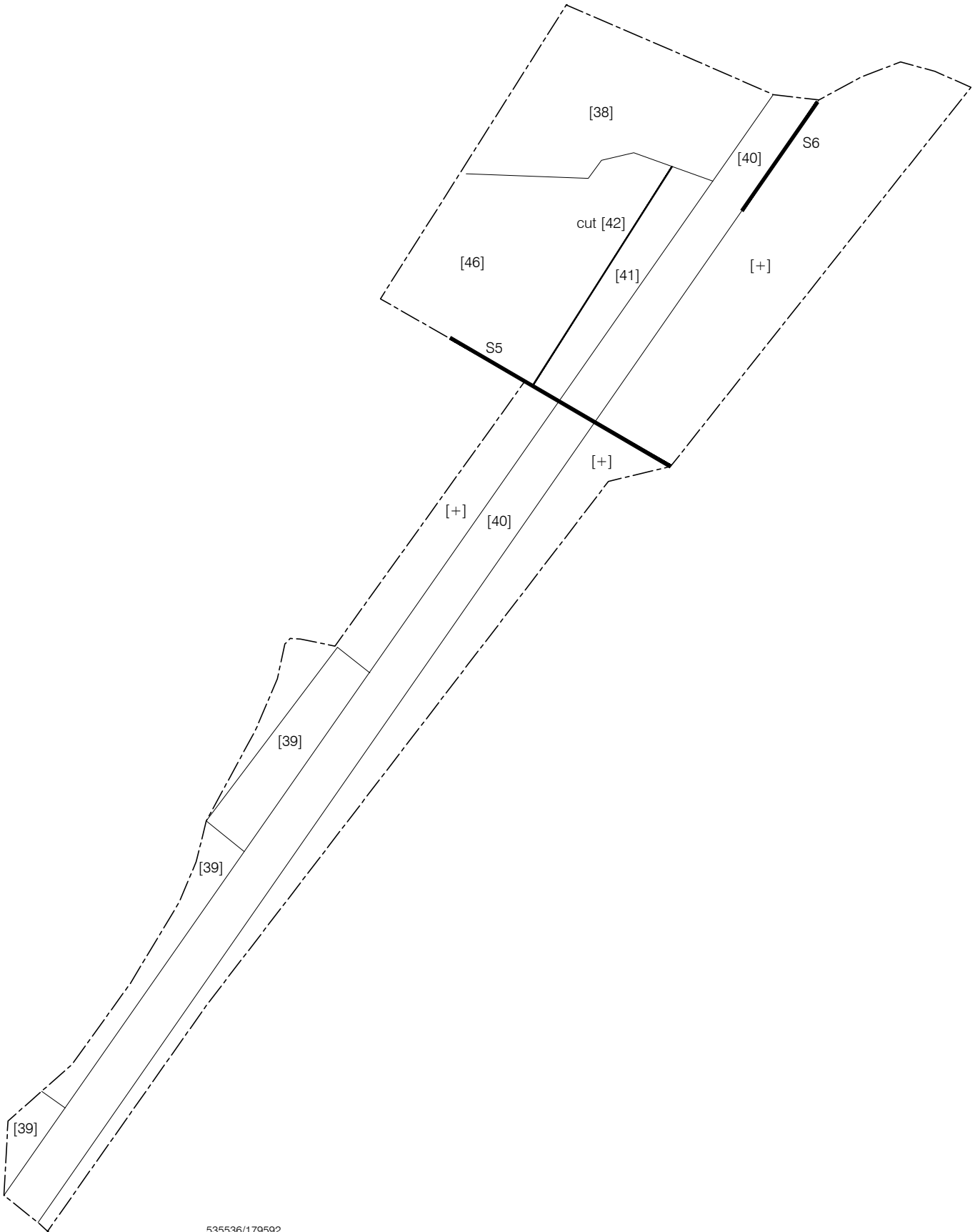
535570/179662
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Figure 3
Plan of Test Pit 1
1:100 at A3



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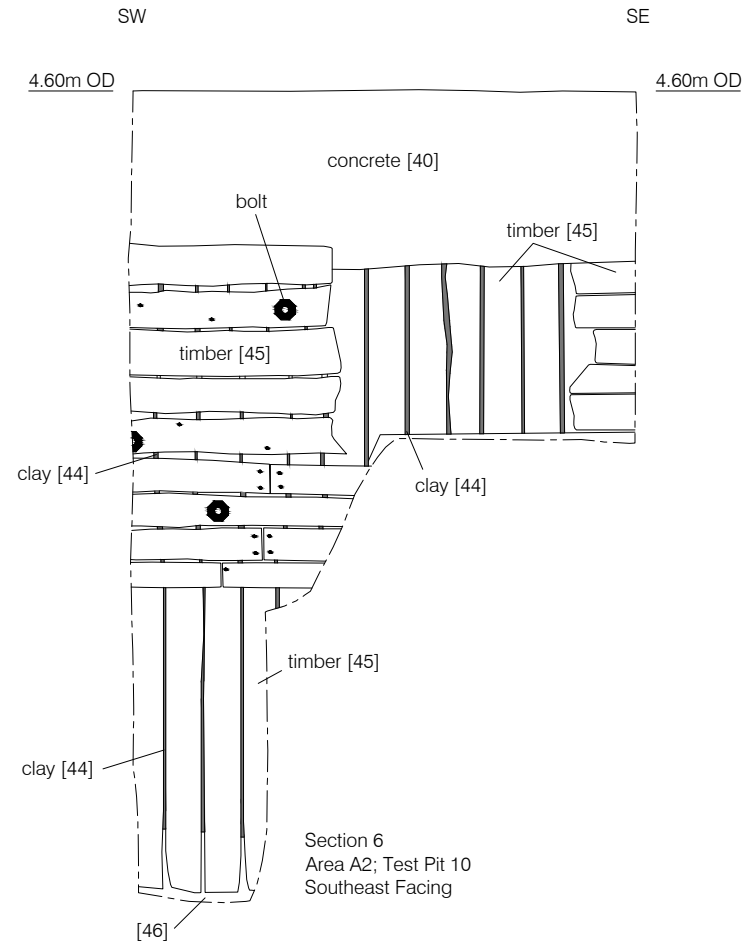
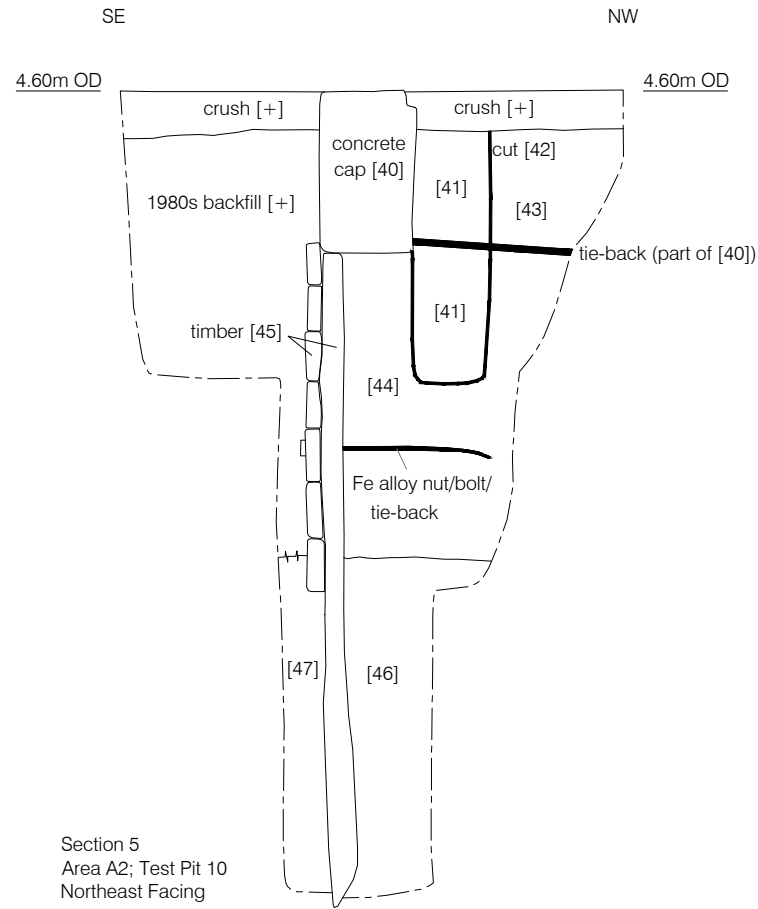


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Figure 4
Plan of Test Pit 10
1:100 at A3



0 4m

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Figure 5
Sections 5 & 6
1:75 at A4

APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-105375

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Investigation at Sites A1, A2 and A3, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe
Short description of the project	The earliest deposit encountered consisted of natural gravel observed at a depth of -0.20m OD. The earliest structures encountered comprised of a series of timber posts which may have formed part of the earlier phase of Albion Dock. The later phase was represented by a concrete wall with associated timbers and clay packing. A concrete foundation and surface were also observed, likely related to a previously standing dockside building.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2010 End: 15-07-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CNJ10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DOCK Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	DOCKYARD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK SITES A1, A2 and A3, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe
Postcode	SE16 7HS
Study area	4760.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3553 7957 51.4982989108 -0.04727580312440 51 29 53 N 000 02 50 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.20m Max: -0.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Project supervisor	Rebecca Haslam
Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam
Type of sponsor/funding body	House Builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt East London

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CNJ10
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CNJ10
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sites A1, A2 and A3, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London: Summary Report on an Archaeological WB
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 sized document with a blue cover and white spiral binding.

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
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