



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

HARRIS CITY ACADEMY
BERMONDSEY
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WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Harris City Academy,
Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark**

Site Code: AGP 05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3400 7890

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June 2006**

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June 2006**

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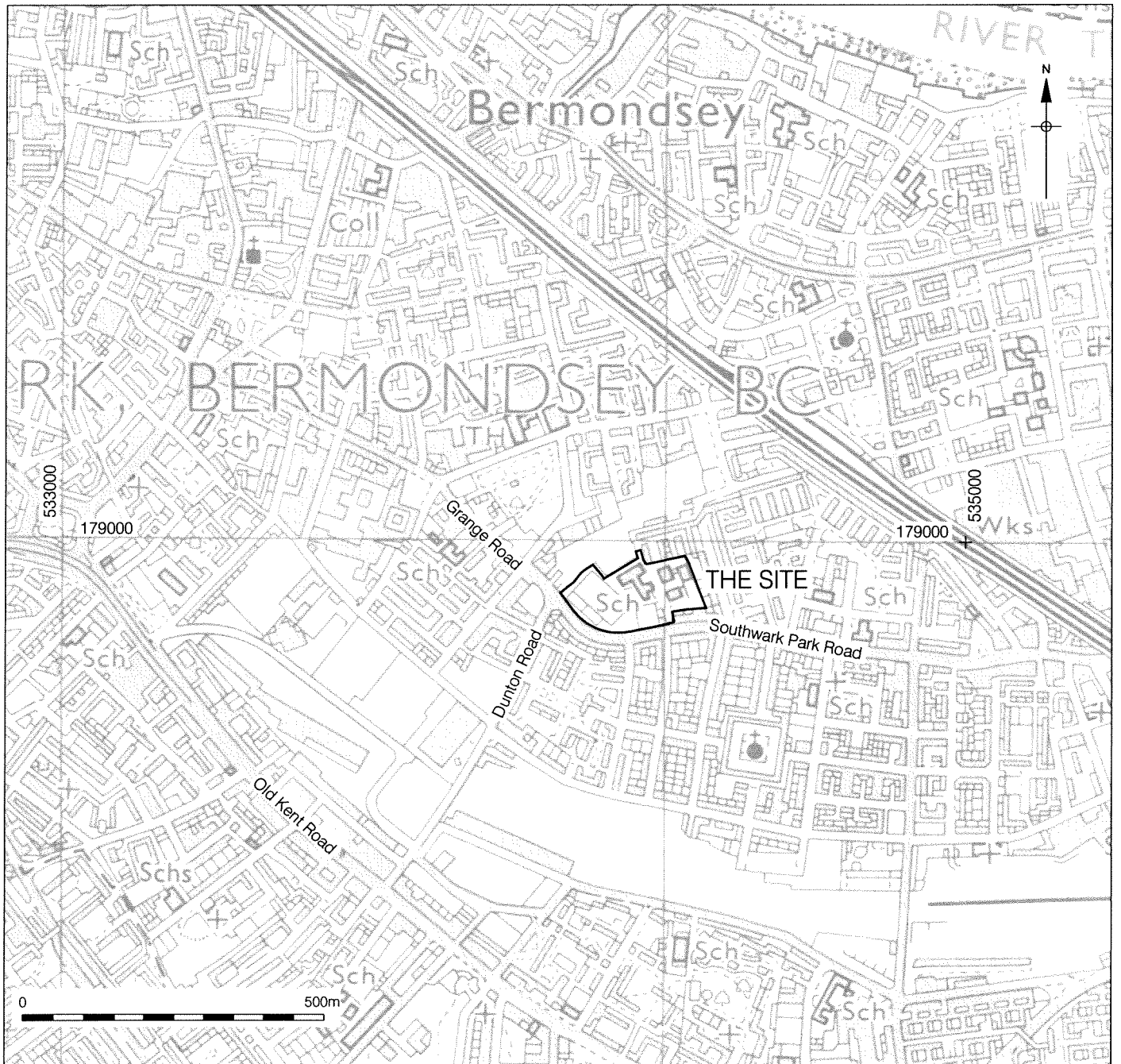
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical trial pits carried out at Harris City Academy, Bermondsey (see Figure 1). The watching brief was commissioned by Concept Consultants and took place between the 12th and 13th of April 2006.
- 1.2 Natural sand was recorded across the site, sealed by a probable agricultural deposit that was reworked into the 17th or 18th century at the earliest. A heavily truncated wall footing was also recorded in the central southern portion of the site. This is likely to be associated with the 19th and early 20th century industrialisation of the area. All this was sealed by a widespread 20th century made ground deposit containing extensive demolition rubble, associated with modern levelling and redevelopment of the site.

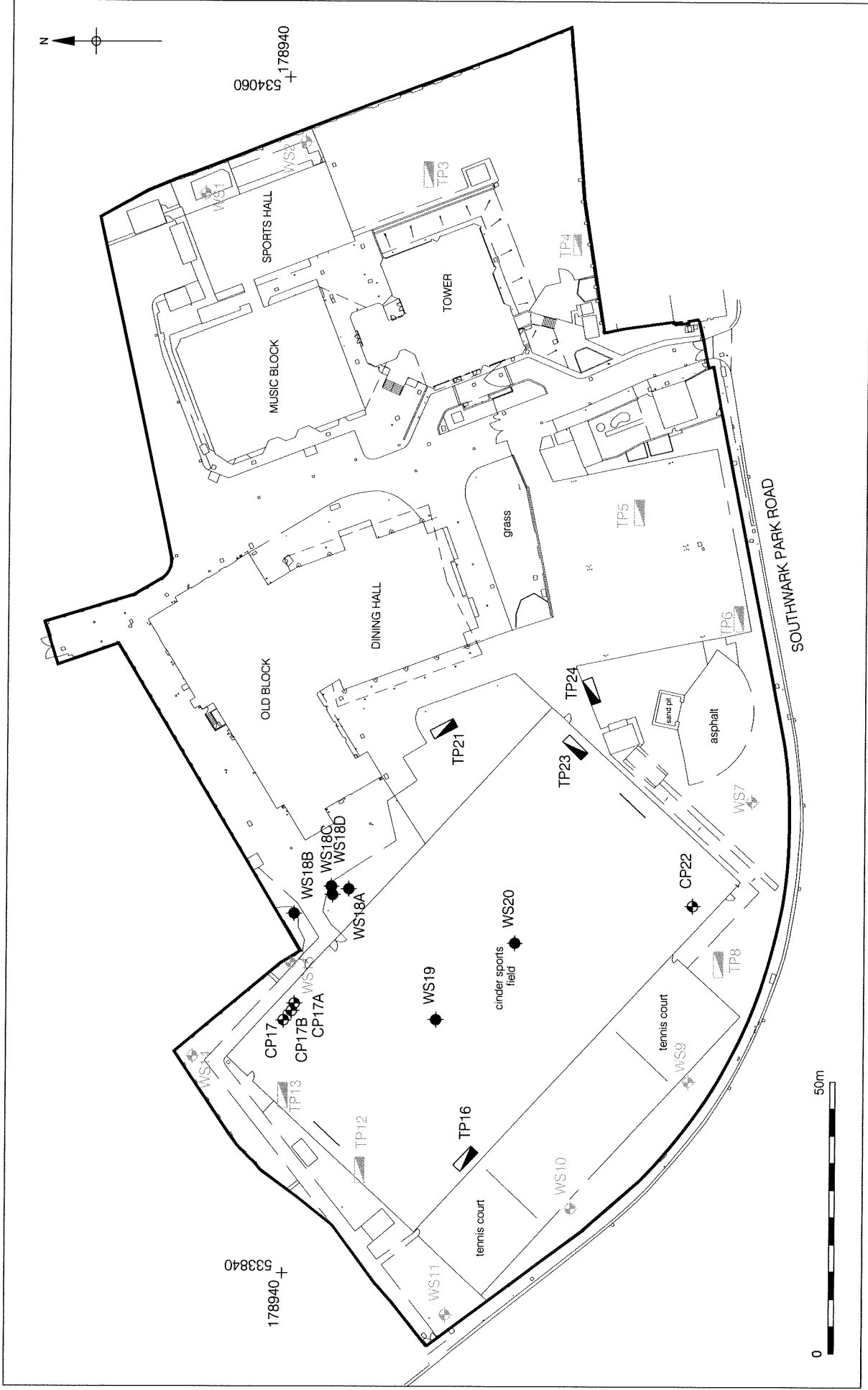
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief of geotechnical trial pits was undertaken between 12th and 13th of April 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Harris City Academy, 55 Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site lies at 55 Southwark Park Road, occupies an area of approximately 225m from east to west and approximately 105m from north to south and has a central National Grid Reference of TQ 3400 7890. The entire site is in use as a school.
- 2.3 Four engineering trial pits were excavated across the site to depths between 1.5 and 3m. Additionally, six starter pits were excavated to depths between 1 and 2m in order to facilitate three window samples and two percussion boreholes. The engineering trial pits, starter pits and window samples (where applicable) were recorded as a watching brief (see Figure 2).
- 2.4 Concept Consultants commissioned the work. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. Jonathan Smith, Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council, monitored the site. The Museum of London Site Code assigned to the project was AGP 05.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000



Drawing based on a plan by Concept Site Investigations

KEY

- CP - Cable Percussion Borehole
- WS - Windowless Sampler Borehole
- TP - Machine Excavated Trial Pit

Figure 2
 Location of Trial Pits and Boreholes
 1:1000

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared by Richard Hughes, Ove Arup and Partners, prior to the archaeological fieldwork (Hughes 2005). Subsequently, a series of trial pits and bore holes was excavated in August 2005 and recorded by as a watching brief (Grosso 2005). The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the site, as represented within these two documents.
- 3.2 In prehistoric times the site and general area were on marshy or shallow lake topography. There is some evidence that the area was a prime Mesolithic and Bronze Age hunting and fishing ground. Otherwise, the area was probably devoid of habitation until at least Roman times. A general light scatter of Roman finds suggest the area was not intensively occupied, the nearest higher and drier land being at Bermondsey Square to the west. Instead, the finds may be related to activities along a major Roman road running near to Old Kent Road (Watling Street) or a minor one travelling eastwards somewhere in the Grange Road area.
- 3.3 Prior to the nineteenth century, the area was largely rural and still marshy but increasingly drained with large field ditches. This usage may correspond to a mid-brown sandy silt horizon found in several of the 2005 trial pits, which included 17th/18th century pottery. From the early nineteenth century onwards, the site became part of London's urban fabric and was used extensively for a range of different activities. Industries on the site included: tanneries, mechanical engineering works, rope making works, corrugated metal works, a soap factory, a glue factory, a jam-making factory and a perfumery. Several heavily truncated 19th/20th century walls were located at the eastern end and the central southern portion of the site during the 2005 investigation, and are probably associated with these developments. Donkin's Engineering Manufactory, which occupied the central part of the site, is of national interest respecting its innovative industrial machinery and processes; any remains here will be of great importance. The western part of the site was used for industrial purposes until the 1960s.
- 3.4 There has been a school on the central area of the site since the late nineteenth century. The school buildings that originally occupied the central area were expanded/replaced on two occasions. They were then damaged by bombs during World War II and appear to have been extensively rebuilt as a result. Demolition deposits located in the central southern and western areas of the site during the 2005

excavations are probably connected to this ongoing redevelopment. The current general layout of the school dates back to the early 1970s.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The overall stratigraphy of the site shows the near-surfaced layer to be made ground overlying Terrace Sand and Gravels. These upper strata are, in turn, underlain by the Woolwich & Reading Formation, Thanet Formation and Upper Chalk. Variation in the depth of the made ground is thought mainly to relate to prior industrial usage.
- 4.2 The monitoring of the geotechnical trial pits revealed natural sand at heights of between 0.68m and 1.67m OD. The site is generally flat, with ground level being recorded at approximately 3.50m OD across the majority of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

5.1 The watching brief of the geotechnical trial pits was conducted in accordance with the same Written Scheme of Investigation for the previous watching brief (Grosso 2005), written by Tim Bradley (2005) and approved by Sarah Gibson, Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council.

5.2 Four engineering trial pits were excavated across the site to investigate ground conditions. Six starter pits were also excavated to facilitate three window samples and two percussion boreholes. These were observed as an archaeological watching brief (see Figure 2). In addition, one of the window samples (WS18) was examined because the starter pit did not reach natural deposits. Two of the starter pits (CP17a and WS20) were aborted due to obstruction by dense concentrations of ceramic building material (CBM) and concrete fragments.

5.3 The dimensions of the trial pits (TP) and starter pits (CP and WS) were:

TP16	approximately 1.70m northwest to southeast, 0.70m northeast to southwest, and 2.10m deep.
CP17a	approximately 0.40m in diameter and 0.90m deep. This starter pit was aborted due to concrete obstruction.
CP17b	approximately 0.40m in diameter and 1.55m deep.
WS18	Starter pit approximately 0.40m in diameter and 1.30m deep. Relevant section of window sample extended for another 0.60m, and was approximately 0.10m in diameter.
WS19	approximately 0.40m in diameter and 1.05m deep.
WS20	approximately 0.40m in diameter and 0.80m deep. This starter pit was aborted due to obstruction by dense concentrations of CBM.
TP21	approximately 2.50m north to south, 0.70m east to west, and 1.50m deep.
CP22	approximately 0.40m in diameter and 1.75m deep.
TP23	approximately 1.90m northeast to southwest, 0.65m southeast to northwest, and 2.95m deep.
TP24	approximately 2.00m north to south, 0.70m east to west, and 1.60m deep.

5.4 The trial pits were excavated with a JCB under the engineers' and archaeologist's supervision. Features were recorded in section, drawn at a scale of 1:10, and plan, drawn at a scale of 1:20. Simple layered sequences were recorded in sketched sections with annotated dimensions. The nature and depth of these trial pits precluded any examination of features or deposits by hand below a depth of 1.20m, deeper deposits and features being recorded from the top of the trial pit. The starter pits were excavated manually by a geotechnical engineer, again under the archaeologist's supervision. These were recorded in sketched section with annotated dimensions. The Ordnance Datum heights of each trial pit were transferred by Concept Consultants from a Bench Mark situated on the east side of The School House. The pits were backfilled loosely by JCB with the same material as was excavated.

6 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 TP16 (see Figure 3)

This trial pit was located toward the western end of the site in the western corner of the school football pitch. The earliest deposit observed was an orangey yellow sand layer [104], recorded at a height of 0.53m OD, and 0.80m thick but extending down beyond the limit of excavation. Sealing this was a layer of greyish mid brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments [103], recorded at 1.33m OD, 1.02m thick and probably of late 19th or 20th century date. This was overlain by a layer of greyish yellow sand layer [102], recorded at a height of 2.35m OD and 0.18m thick, in turn sealed by a dark grey gravel clinker layer [101], recorded at a height of 2.53m OD and 0.05m thick. These two layers were makeup for the current pinkish pale brown gravelly sand football pitch surface [100], recorded at a height of 2.58m OD and 0.05m thick.

6.2 CP17a

This starter pit was located toward the western end of the site in the northern corner of the school football pitch. The earliest observed deposit was a greyish mid brown sandy silt layer with moderately frequent CBM and concrete fragments [108], recorded at a height of 2.49m OD. This layer, probably late 19th or 20th century made ground, was 0.38m thick to the limit of excavation, at which point a large concrete fragment necessitated the abortion of the starter pit. It was sealed by a yellowish pale grey clayey silty sand layer [107], recorded at a height of 2.88m OD and 0.39m thick, overlain by a dark grey gravel clinker layer [106], recorded at a height of 2.95m OD and 0.07m thick. These two layers were makeup for the current pinkish pale brown gravelly sand football pitch surface [105], recorded at a height of 3.01m OD and 0.06m thick.

6.3 CP17b

This starter pit was located toward the western end of the site in the northern corner of the school football pitch; it was a replacement of starter pit CP17a, which was aborted due to concrete obstruction. The earliest observed deposit was a greyish mid brown sandy silt layer [114], recorded at a height of 1.61m OD and 0.15m thick to the limit of excavation. This contained no dating evidence, and was probably a horticultural horizon. Sealing this was a greyish mid brown clayey sandy silt layer [113] of probable late 19th to 20th century date, recorded at a height of 1.91m OD and 0.30m thick. This was overlain by a greyish mid to dark brown sandy silt made ground deposit [112], also likely to be late 19th or 20th century, recorded at a height of 2.51m OD and 0.60m thick. This was sealed by yellowish pale grey clayey sandy silt layer [111], recorded at

height of 2.85m OD and 0.34m thick, and a dark grey gravel clinker layer [110], recorded at a height of 2.96m OD and 0.11m thick. Together these provided makeup for the current pinkish pale brown gravely sand football pitch surface [109], recorded at a height of 3.01m OD and 0.05m thick.

6.4 WS18

This starter pit and its window sample were located in the central western portion of the site, just to the northeast of the school football pitch. The earliest relevant layer observed in the window sample was orangey yellow naturally deposited sand [118], recorded at a height of 0.68m OD. This was sealed by a greyish yellow sand layer with moderately frequent CBM fragments [117] of probable late 19th to 20th century date, recorded at a height of 1.13m OD and 0.45m thick. This was overlain by a layer of greyish mid brown sandy silt with moderately frequent CBM fragments [116], observed in the upper reaches of the window sample and in the majority of the starter pit. This deposit, probably 20th century made ground, was recorded at a height of 2.58m OD and was 1.45m thick. Sealing this layer was a topsoil deposit [115], recorded at a height of 2.74m OD and 0.16m thick.

6.5 WS19

This starter pit was located toward the western end of the site, in the northwestern central portion of the school football pitch. The earliest observed deposit was an orange-yellow natural sand [123], recorded at a height of 1.67m OD and at the limit of excavation. Sealing this was a greyish mid brown sandy silt layer with moderately frequent CBM fragments [122] of probable late 19th or 20th century date, recorded at a height of 2.42m OD and 0.75m thick. Overlying this was a greyish yellow silty sand layer [121], recorded at a height of 2.62m OD and 0.20m thick, in turn sealed by a dark grey gravel clinker layer [120], recorded at a height of 2.67m OD and 0.05m thick. These two layers formed a makeup deposit for the current pinkish pale brown gravely sand pitch surface [119], recorded at a height of 2.72m OD and 0.05m thick.

6.6 WS20

This starter pit was located toward the western end of the site, in the southeastern central portion of the school football pitch. The earliest observed deposit was a greyish mid brown sandy silt layer with frequent fragments of CBM [128] of probable late 19th or 20th century date, recorded at a height of 2.30m OD and 0.52m thick. The extreme density of CBM eventually necessitated the abortion of the starter pit. Overlying this deposit was a greyish yellow sand layer [127], recorded at a height of

2.42m OD and 0.12m thick, in turn sealed by a pale grey clay layer [126], recorded at a height of 2.48m OD and 0.06m thick. These two deposits were probably in phase with an overlying dark grey gravel clinker layer [125], recorded at a height of 2.53m OD and 0.05m thick; all three layers together formed a makeup deposit for the current pinkish pale brown gravely sand football pitch surface [124], recorded at a height of 2.58m OD and 0.05m thick.

6.7 TP21 (see Figure 3)

This trial pit was located in the central portion of the site to the northeast of the school football pitch. The earliest layer observed consisted of naturally deposited sand [133], recorded at a height of 1.50m OD and 0.15m thick to the limit of excavation. This was sealed by a greyish mid brown clayey sandy silt layer [132], recorded at a height of 2.20m OD and 0.70m thick. This produced no dating evidence and was probably a horticultural horizon. Overlying this was a greyish mid brown sandy silt deposit with frequent mortar flecks and occasionally occurring charcoal lenses and CBM fragments of probable late 19th or 20th century date [131], recorded at a height of 2.37m OD and 0.17m thick. This was overlain by a greyish mid brown sandy silt deposit with moderately frequent CBM fragments [130], again probably dating to the late 19th or 20th centuries, recorded at a height of 2.57m OD and 0.20m thick. A trench running east to west for a ceramic drainpipe was cut through this layer to a depth of approximately 1.00m. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil and turf [129], recorded at a height of 2.85m OD and 0.28m thick.

6.8 CP22

This starter pit was located in the central southwestern portion of the site, in the southern corner of the school football pitch. The earliest observed deposit was a yellowish mid brown sandy silt layer [138], recorded at a height of 0.53m OD and 0.05m thick to the limit of excavation. This produced no dating evidence, and may represent a transition zone from the overlying deposit [137] to the natural sand found deposited across the site. Layer [137] consisted of greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasionally occurring CBM fragments of possible late 19th or 20th century date, recorded at a height of 1.48m OD and 0.95m thick. It was sealed by a layer of greyish mid to dark brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments [136], again probably dating to the late 19th or 20th centuries, recorded at a height of 2.11m OD and 0.63m thick. This was overlain by a dark grey gravel clinker layer [135], recorded at a height of 2.18m OD and 0.07m thick, which provided makeup for the current pinkish pale brown gravely sand football pitch surface, recorded at a height of 2.23m OD and 0.05m thick.

6.9 TP23

This trial pit was located in the central western portion of the site in the eastern corner of the school football pitch. The earliest deposit observed was natural orangey yellow sand [143], recorded at a height of 1.40m OD and 1.80m thick to the limit of excavation. This was overlain by a greyish mid brown sandy silt [142], recorded at a height of 2.31m OD and 0.91m thick. This was probably a post medieval horticultural horizon, and aside from occasional flecks of CBM produced no dating evidence. It was sealed by a greyish mid brown sandy silt layer with moderately frequent CBM fragments [141] dating to the late 19th or 20th centuries, recorded at a height of 2.42m OD and 0.11m thick. Overlying this was a dark grey gravel clinker layer [140], recorded at a height of 2.49m OD and 0.07m thick, providing makeup for the current pinkish pale brown gravely sand football pitch surface [139], recorded at a height of 2.55m OD and 0.06m thick.

6.10 TP24 (see Figure 4)

This trial pit was located in the central southern portion of the site, just to the east of the school football pitch. The earliest layer observed consisted of orangey yellow naturally deposited sand [149], recorded at a height of 1.31m OD and 0.15m thick to the limit of excavation. Sealing this was a greyish mid brown sandy silt [148], recorded at a height of 2.21m OD and 0.90m thick. This was probably a horticultural horizon and produced no dating evidence. It was overlain by a brick built wall footing [147], running approximately north-south along the length of the trial pit, 0.50m east-west within the limit of excavation, and recorded at a height of 2.36m OD. This was heavily truncated, being only two courses high (0.15m), the lower of which stepped out by half a brick's width beyond the upper. It was sealed by a greyish mid brown sandy silt deposit [146], which overlay the lower course and abutted the upper, and may therefore possibly represent the backfill of a construction cut for the wall; this cut, if it exists, lays outside the eastern limit of excavation of the trial pit. Alternatively, the layer may represent a more widespread ground-making event in phase with the construction of the wall. Overlying this was a greyish mid to dark brown sandy silt deposit with frequent CBM fragments [145] dating to the late 19th or 20th centuries, recorded at a height of 2.41m OD and 0.05m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil and turf [144], recorded at a height of 2.76m OD and 0.35m thick.

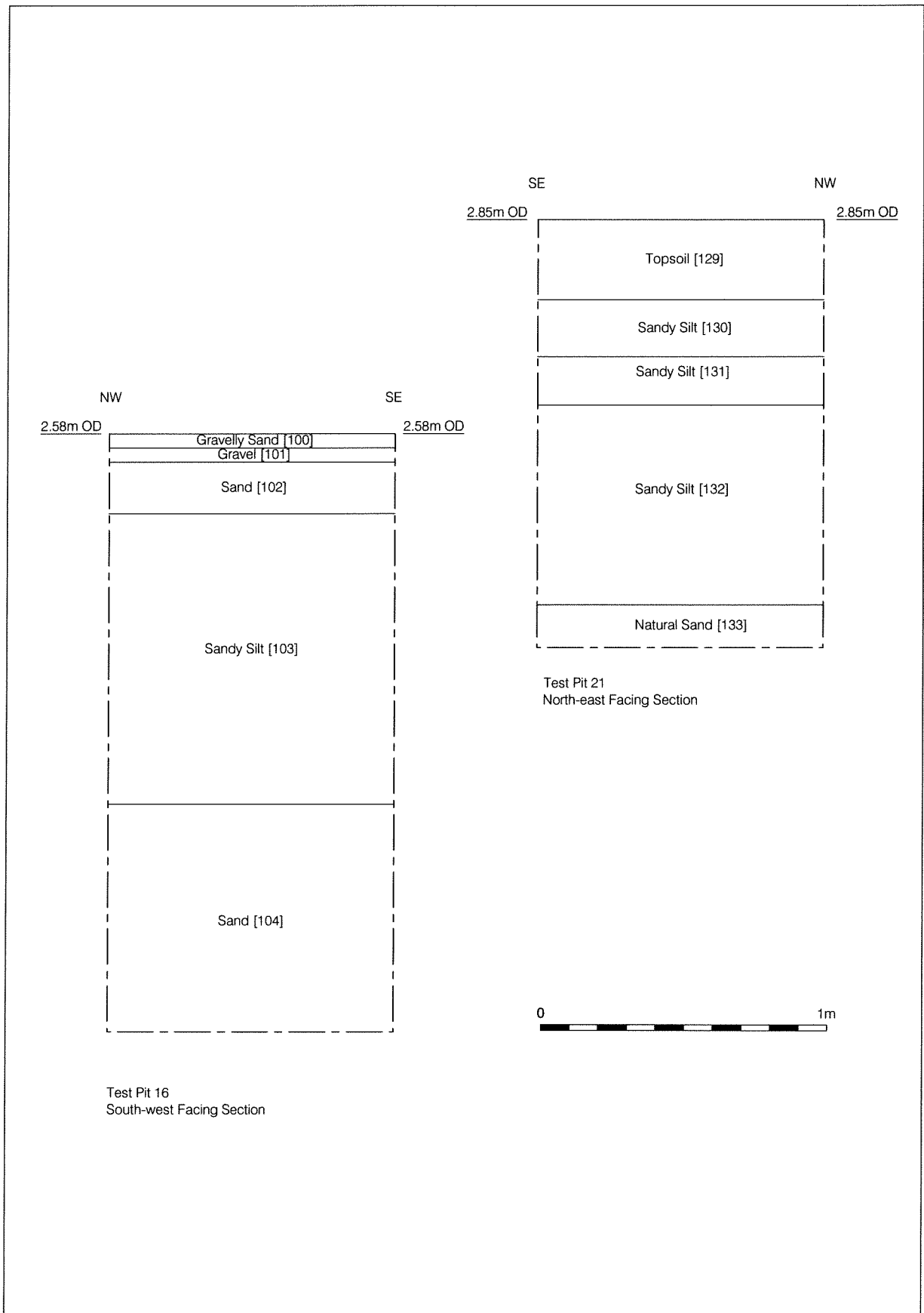
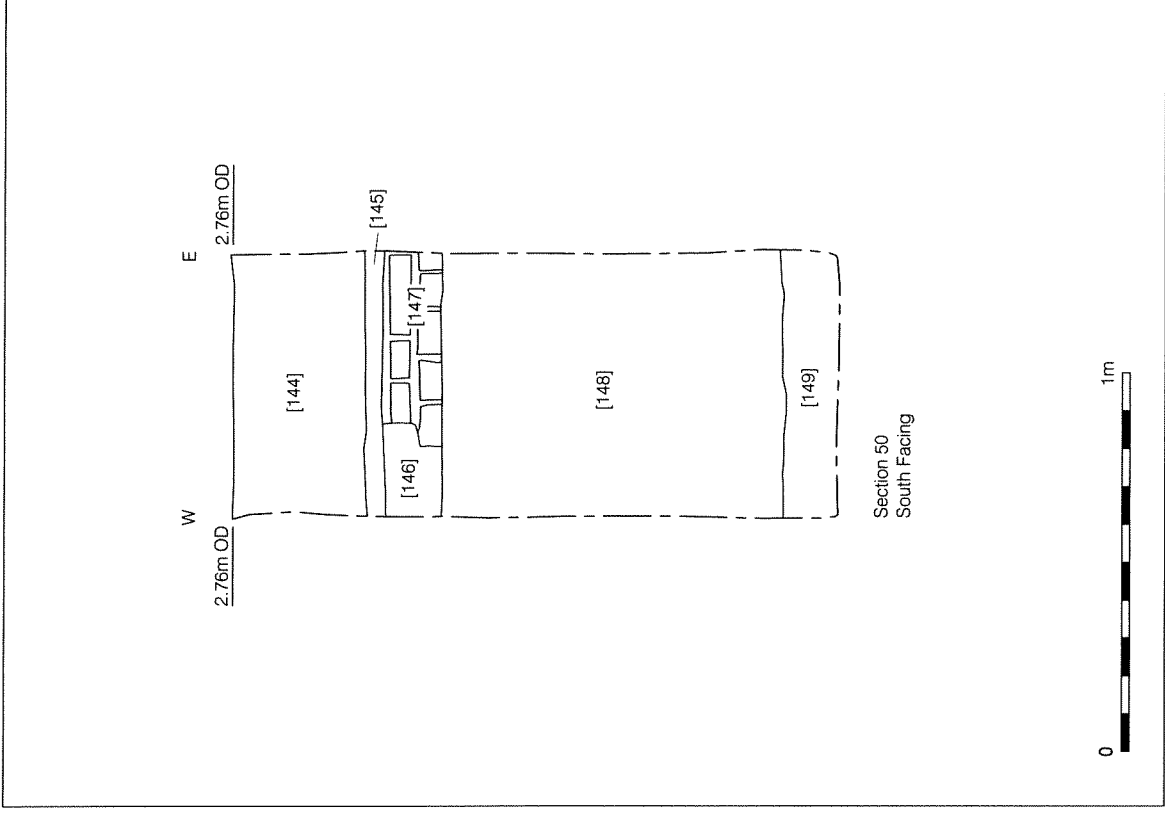
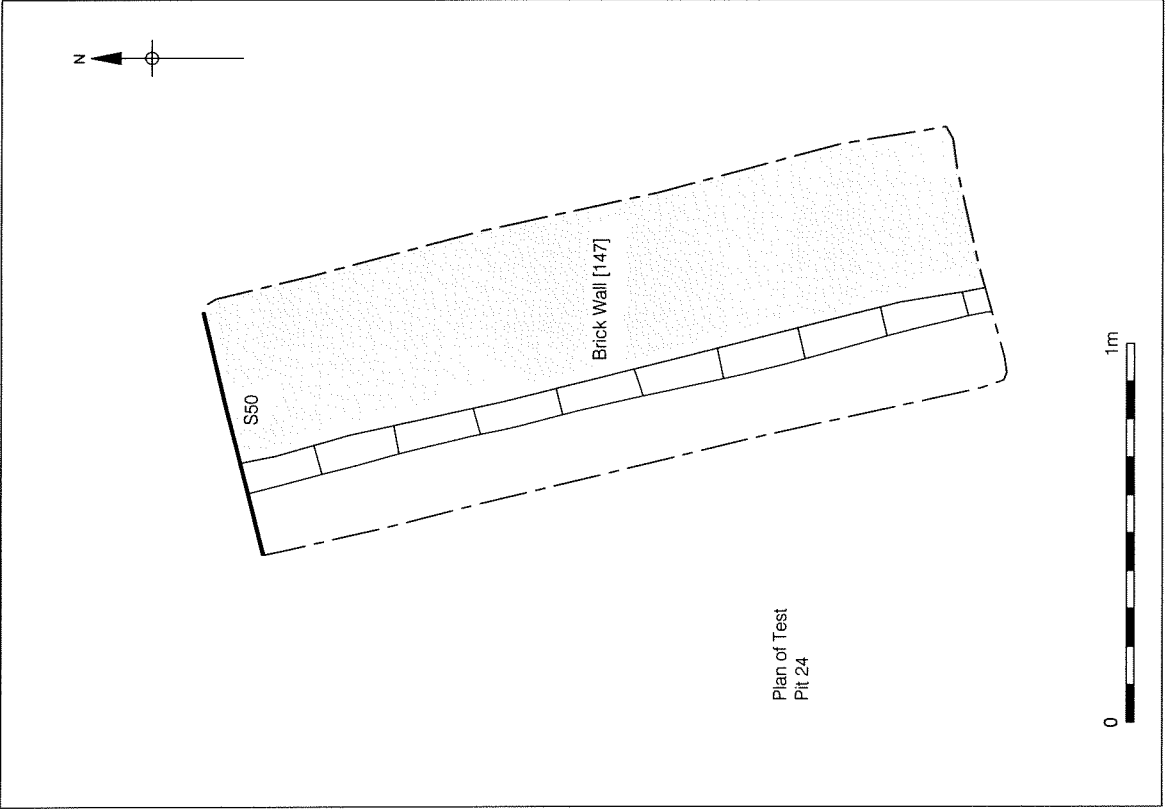


Figure 3
 Sections of Test Pits 16 and 21
 1:20




KEY
 Mortar

Figure 4
 Test Pit 24: Plan and Section
 1:20

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Naturally deposited sand was recorded across the site at heights between 0.53m OD in Trial Pit 16 and 1.67m OD in WS19. Considered with the levels obtained from the 2005 investigation, these varying heights do not suggest a broad topographic trend across the site. Instead, the lower levels of the sand, concentrated at the extreme eastern end and in the western portion of the site, were probably caused by truncations concerned with the later industrial usages of the site and subsequent demolition.
- 7.2 A greyish mid brown sandy silt with an occasional clayey component was observed sealing the natural sand in CP17b, TP21, CP22, TP23 and TP24. This corresponds to a similar layer observed across the site during the 2005 investigation. Its interpretation as an agricultural horizon, continually reworked as late as the 18th century, remains valid, and is supported by the limited dating evidence obtained during the current investigation, namely a fragment of 17th / 18th century clay pipe from TP23. The absence of this horizon from most of the western trial pits and starter pits is almost certainly due to truncation in the 19th and 20th centuries, which is very marked in this area.
- 7.3 A heavily truncated brick-built wall footing dating from the 19th to the early 20th century was found in TP24, in the central southern region of the site. This probably corresponds with similar remains located in the same area and on the same alignment during the 2005 investigation (TP5). They are likely to be associated with the industrial development of the area in the later 19th and 20th century, and appear to have escaped the heavier demolition evident in the western portion of the site. The considerable depth of demolition rubble in this latter area may signify greater original disturbance of the area and more substantial industrial construction than is represented by the remaining walls in the central southern region.
- 7.4 Frequent demolition remains observed in made ground within all the trial pits and starter pits examined represents later 20th century levelling and redevelopment of the site. This is particularly extensive in the western region of the site, beneath the central and northwestern portions of the school football pitch. Demolition in this area appears to have been very thorough, and if anything remains *in situ* from the earlier industrial structures here, investigation has so far failed to find it.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural deposits were recorded across the site. The watching brief revealed no evidence of archaeological remains for the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods.
- 8.2 Evidence was seen for a post-medieval agricultural horizon upon which survived the remains of 19th to 20th century buildings related to the industrial usage of the site. None of these, however, could be definitively associated with Donkin's Engineering Works. Earlier remains were generally seen to have suffered disturbance from the 20th century use of the site.
- 8.3 The findings of this watching brief are consistent with those from the previous work undertaken at the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Grosso 2005).

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 The author would like to thank Concept Consultants for kindly funding the watching brief and Milan Dedic for commissioning it. Thanks to Richard Hughes of Arup for his assistance.

9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and the geotechnical crew for their on-site co-operation. Illustrations were produced by Adrian Nash.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Location	Description
100	Layer	TP16	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
101	Layer	TP16	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
102	Layer	TP16	Greyish yellow sand, pitch makeup
103	Layer	TP16	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
104	Layer	TP16	Natural sand
105	Layer	CP17a	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
106	Layer	CP17a	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
107	Layer	CP17a	Yellowish pale grey clayey silty sand, pitch makeup?
108	Layer	CP17a	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
109	Layer	CP17b	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
110	Layer	CP17b	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
111	Layer	CP17b	Yellowish pale grey clayey sandy silt, pitch makeup?
112	Layer	CP17b	Greyish mid-dark brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
113	Layer	CP17b	Greyish mid brown clayey sandy silt, c20 made ground
114	Layer	CP17b	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, horticultural horizon
115	Layer	WS18	Topsoil
116	Layer	WS18	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
117	Layer	WS18	Greyish yellow sand, c20 made ground?
118	Layer	WS18	Natural sand
119	Layer	WS19	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
120	Layer	WS19	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
121	Layer	WS19	Greyish yellow silty sand, pitch makeup
122	Layer	WS19	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
123	Layer	WS19	Natural sand

124	Layer	WS20	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
125	Layer	WS20	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
126	Layer	WS20	Pale grey clay, pitch makeup?
127	Layer	WS20	Greyish yellow sand, pitch makeup?
128	Layer	WS20	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
129	Layer	TP21	Topsoil and turf
130	Layer	TP21	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
131	Layer	TP21	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground?
132	Layer	TP21	Greyish mid brown clayey sandy silt, horticultural horizon
133	Layer	TP21	Natural sand
134	Layer	CP22	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
135	Layer	CP22	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
136	Layer	CP22	Greyish mid-dark brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
137	Layer	CP22	Greyish mid brown clayey silt, c19/20 made ground?
138	Layer	CP22	Yellowish mid brown sandy silt, horticultural horizon
139	Layer	TP23	Pinkish pale brown gravely sand, pitch surface
140	Layer	TP23	Dark grey gravel clinker, pitch makeup
141	Layer	TP23	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
142	Layer	TP23	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, horticultural horizon
143	Layer	TP23	Natural sand
144	Layer	TP24	Topsoil and turf
145	Layer	TP24	Greyish mid-dark brown sandy silt, c20 made ground, includes demolition rubble
146	Layer	TP24	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, c19/20 made ground/backfill
147	Masonry	TP24	c19/20 brick wall foundation
148	Layer	TP24	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, horticultural horizon
149	Layer	TP24	Natural sand

APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-15349

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Harris City Academy, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief of geotechnical trial pits was carried out at Harris City Academy, Bermondsey. Natural sand was recorded across the site, sealed by a probable agricultural deposit that was reworked into the 17th or 18th century at the earliest. A heavily truncated wall footing was also recorded in the central southern portion of the site. This is likely to be associated with the 19th and early 20th century industrialisation of the area. All this was sealed by a widespread 20th century made ground deposit containing extensive demolition rubble, associated with modern levelling and redevelopment of the site.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2006 End: 13-04-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AGP05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Methods & techniques	'Augering', 'Test Pits'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Harris City Academy
Postcode	SE1
Study area	23625.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 3400 7890 Point
Height OD	Min: 0.68m Max: 1.67m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Concept
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Andrew Sargent
Sponsor or funding body	Concept Site Investigations
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
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