

**An Archaeological Watching Brief of Land at Canada Water (Sites A and B), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark**

**Site Code: CWQ 08**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3553 7958**

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**January 2008**

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and Archaeoscape between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 23rd January 2008 at land at Canada Water, (Sites A and B), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark. The investigation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs on behalf of the client Barratt East London and their planning consultants, CB Richard Ellis. It was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author.
- 1.2 The aim of the work was to monitor a geotechnical investigation by RSA. That work comprised of the drilling of boreholes and the excavation of four test-pits to confirm the presence or absence of, and state of, extant remains of the historic dock structures. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of the test-pits, while the boreholes were monitored by Archaeoscape (see Appendix 3).
- 1.3 The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 3553 7958 and is bounded to the east by Needleman Street, to the south by Canada Water and the west side of Albion Canal, to the west by Canada Water Underground Station and interchange, and to the north by residential development. The site comprises of approximately 3.8 hectares and is bisected by Surrey Quays Road with Site A located to the north and Site B to the south (Figure 1).
- 1.4 An Archaeological desk Based assessment has previously been undertaken for the site (Hawkins 2007). This concluded that the site has a very good potential for the later prehistoric periods, a good potential for the Roman period and a limited potential for medieval and post-medieval periods. It pointed out that later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century features are not only expected to survive, but in fact can be seen to be present in places at the existing site level.
- 1.5 The site was given a unique Site Code, CWQ 08.
- 1.6 The monitoring revealed an alluvial sequence of natural gravel, clay and peat overlain by the backfilling of the docks in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The dock structures themselves were revealed to be intact, along with associated dockside features. Whilst the alluvial sequence is closely comparable to others in the immediate vicinity which have already been closely studied, and is therefore thought to be deserving of no further work, the presence of remains associated with the docks would justify further monitoring as groundworks proceed.

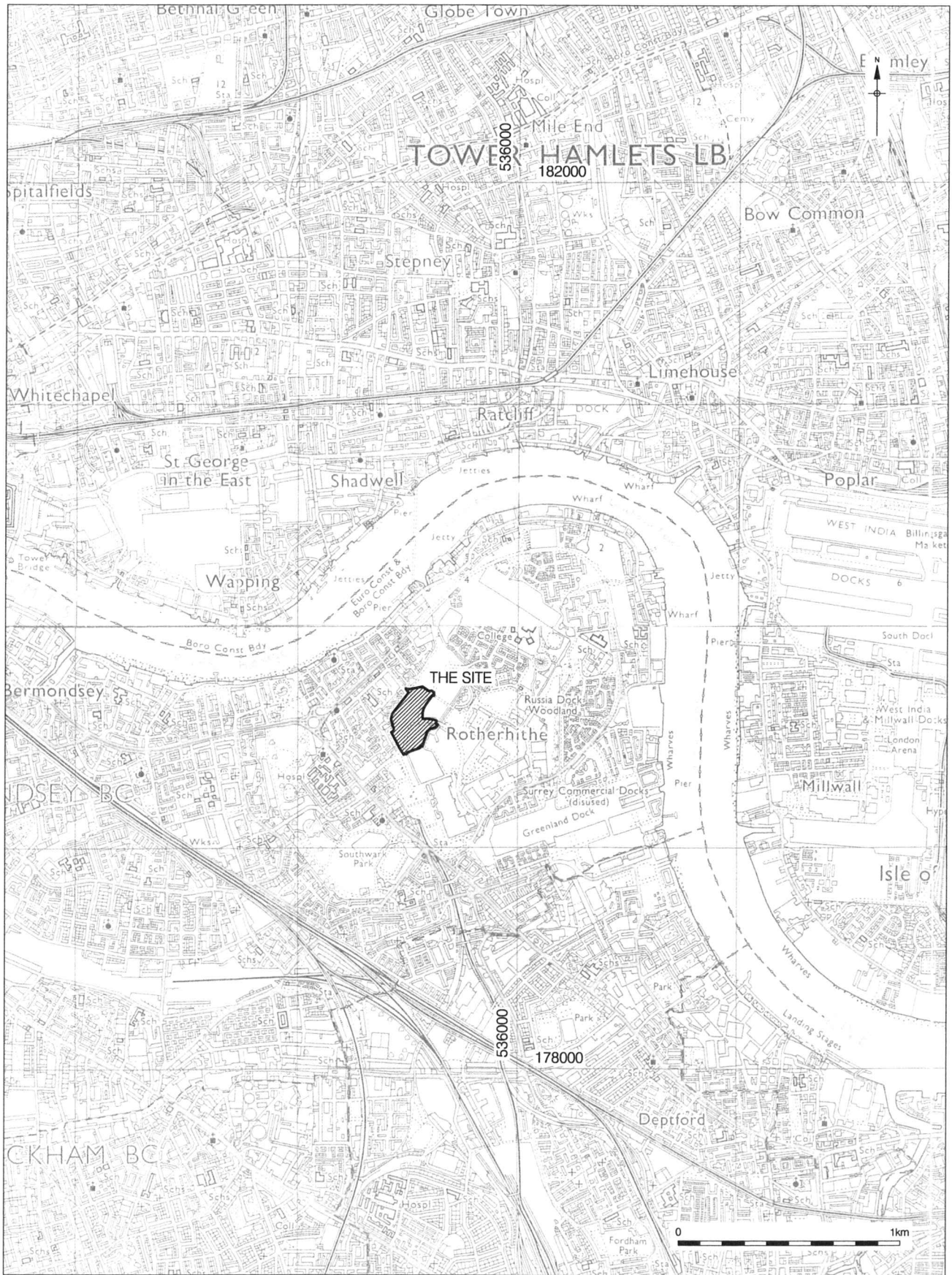


Figure 1  
Site location  
1:25,000 at A4

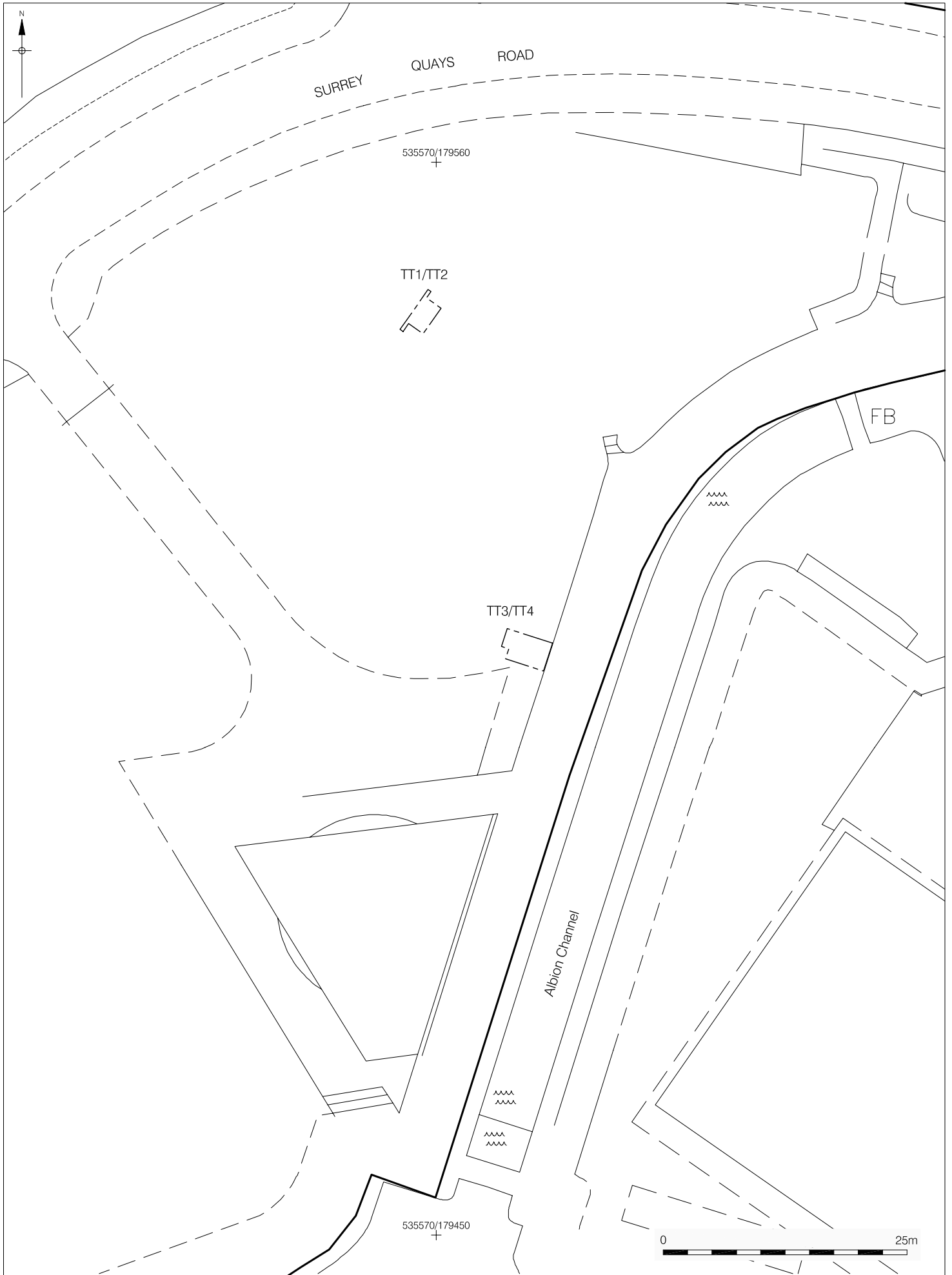


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:500 at A4

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 The relevant planning background for the site and the wider area is set out in the Desk Based Assessment for the site (Hawkins 2007).

2.2 The study site has the benefit of planning consent subject to two archaeological planning conditions:

- *NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL A DETAILED SCHEME (2 COPIES) SHOWING THE SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF FOUNDATION DESIGN AND ALL NEW GROUNDWORKS, WHICH HAVE AN IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, HAS BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY AND THAT THE SCHEME WILL BE MONITORED BY THE COUNCIL. REASON: TO ENSURE THAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE NOT DISTURBED OR DAMAGED BY FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER GROUNDWORKS BUT ARE, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESERVED IN SITU.*
- *NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK HAS BEEN SECURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED (2 COPIES) AND APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY. REASON: IN ORDER THAT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OPERATIONS ARE UNDERTAKEN TO AN ACCEPTABLE STANDARD AND THAT LEGITIMATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IN THE SITE IS SATISFIED.*

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The underlying drift geology comprises alluvium and River Terrace Deposits overlying London clay (Hawkins 2007).
  
- 3.2 Archaeological investigations associated with Canada Water underground station and interchange identified a thin irregular peat deposit at around  $-1.19\text{m OD}$  (approximately  $6.49\text{m}$  below existing ground level which is at  $5.3\text{m OD}$ ) (from Hawkins 2007, 7).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The archaeological Desk Based Assessment gives a detailed report on the archaeological and historical background for the site (Hawkins 2007). The conclusions of that report can be summarised as follows:

- The site has a low archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic period;
- The site has a very good archaeological potential for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods;
- The site has a low archaeological potential for the Iron Age period;
- The site has a good potential for the later Roman period;
- The site has a low archaeological potential for the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods;
- The site has a limited archaeological potential for the late medieval and post-medieval periods (up to c 1860 – 1875);
- The site contains substantial remains of the former Surrey Commercial Docks, present as both sub-surface and upstanding features.

4.2 From early in 1980, Albion Dock, part of the former Surrey Commercial Docks, and the adjacent linking canal to Canada Water were reclaimed with imported fill.



## 5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd supervised the excavation by mechanical digger of geotechnical trial-trenches in cooperation with Geotechnical Engineers from RSA Geotechnics Ltd. The machine used a toothless ditching bucket to remove the earth in spits of no more than 0.20m.
- 5.2 The original scheme called for 4 trial-trenches to be excavated; however on-site conditions meant the enlargement of the 4 small trenches into 2 larger ones. These were archaeologically recorded using their nomenclature as originally designed: Trial-Trench 1/2 and Trial-Trench 3/4 (henceforth Trench 1/2 and Trench 3/4).
- 5.3 After the removal of each distinguishable soil layer the areas of excavation were examined for archaeological finds and features.
- 5.4 The faces of the trenches that required examination and recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological levels was by hand.
- 5.5 Relevant plans and sections were drawn and context descriptions recorded on *proforma* sheets. The trenches were located by TST survey.
- 5.6 Also during the geotechnical investigation, five cable percussion boreholes were monitored and recorded by Archaeoscape (see Appendix 3).
- 5.7 Levels in this report are approximated from a surface level on the site of 5.3m OD

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **6.1 Cable Percussion Boreholes**

6.1.1 Five boreholes were monitored by Archaeoscape. They revealed a sequence of sands and gravels overlain by a layer of sand and marl, followed by a well-humified wood peat. The peat was sealed by organic rich sediments, found beneath made ground material which had been deposited to in-fill the docks in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The complete sequence is studied in Appendix 3.

### **6.2 Trench 1/2: Phase 1**

6.2.1 The earliest feature recorded in Trench 1/2 was concrete wall [7]. It ran on a NW-SE alignment, measured 0.92m in width and was over 1.28m in height from an upper level of approximately 4.34m OD. Its position aligns with the southern wall of Albion Dock. Although unproven, the wall was likely to have had a brick core with concrete render. The north-eastern side of the wall represented the dock itself.

6.2.2 Butting onto the south-eastern end of wall [7] was concrete wall [8]. This had a NE-SW alignment and possibly represents a foundation for a crane base.

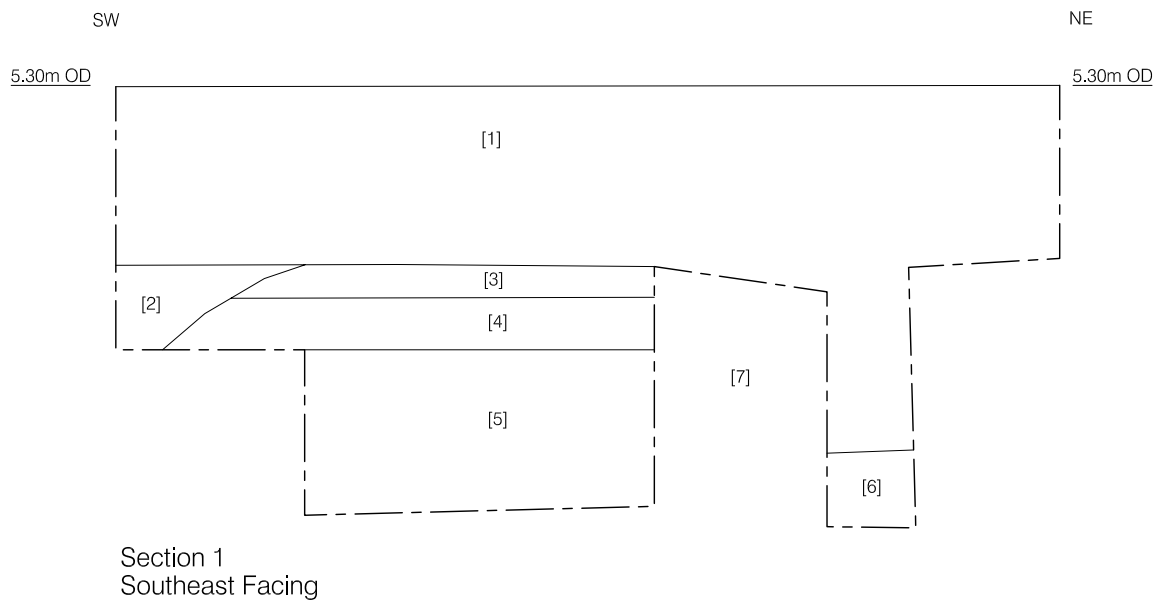
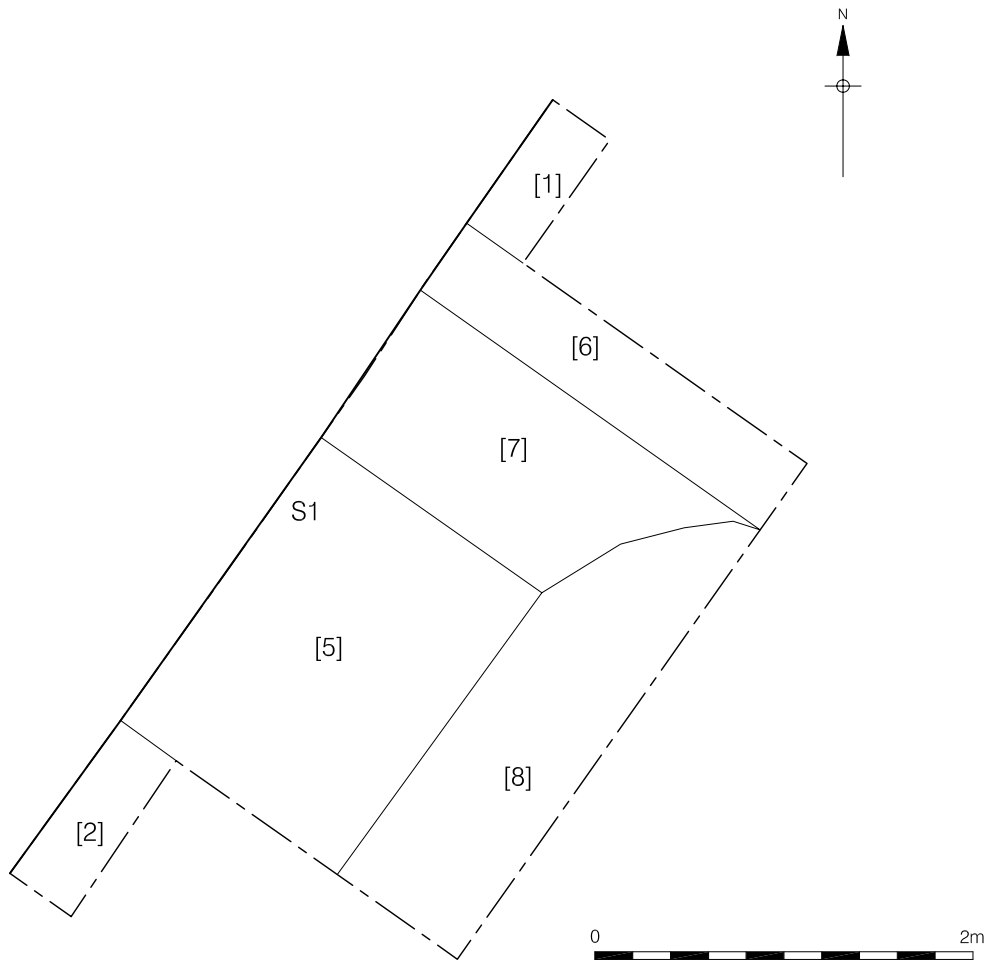
6.2.3 Within the space to the south-west of the wall juncture was a layer of sandy gravel, [5], which had a thickness of over 0.84m. This had been laid down to infill on the landward side of the dock, bringing the level almost up to the top of the wall. This layer was also observed in Trench 3/4 and was recorded as context [20].

6.2.4 A surface of granite cobbles, [3], (level with the top of wall [7]), were observed in the western section. These were set upon a concrete bedding layer, [4] and were seen to extend to the south for a distance of 2.66m where they had been 'grubbed out' during the backfilling of the docks in 1980.

6.2.5 To the north of dock wall [7] was a dark grey silty layer, [6]. This possibly represents an alluvial deposit within the dock. Unfortunately no finds were present within the layer.

### **6.3 Trench 1/2: Phase 2**

- 6.3.1 Sealing the cobbled surface was layer [2]. This was a sandy silt containing frequent amounts of building rubble and large lumps of concrete. This layer represents the backfilling of the site in 1980.
  
- 6.3.2 Sealing the whole trench was layer [1], at an upper height of approximately 5.3m OD. This comprised of imported topsoil laid down to a thickness of 0.96m directly after the backfilling of the dock. This layer corresponds to layer [9] in Trench 3/4.



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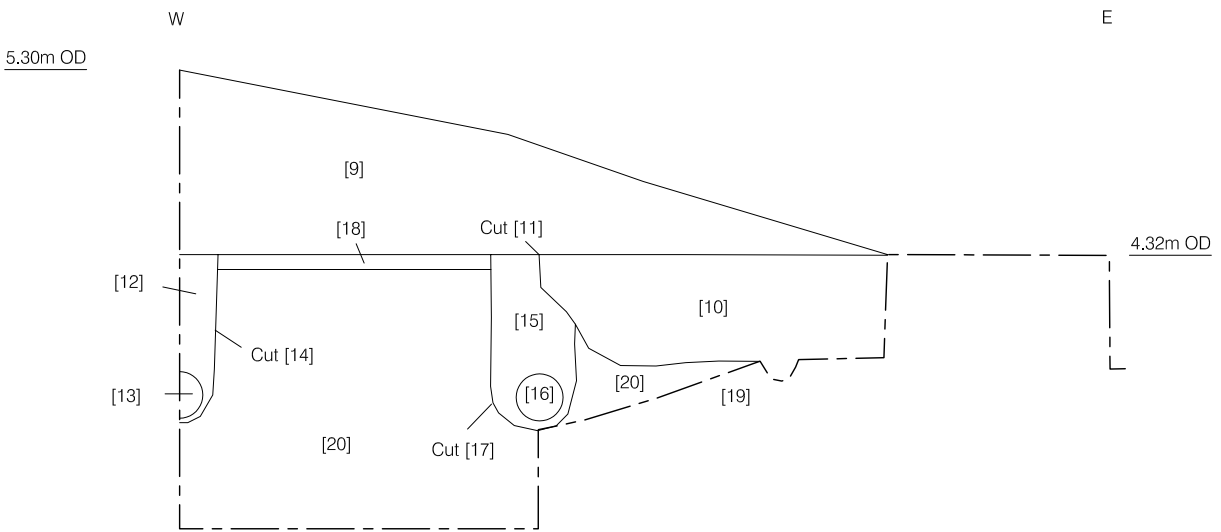
Figure 3  
Plan and Section of TT1/TT2  
1:40 at A4

#### **6.4 Trench 3/4: Phase 1**

- 6.4.1 The earliest features in Trench 3/4 were concrete wall [19] and a capstan base [22]. Wall [19] ran on a NE-SW alignment and represents the western edge of the connecting canal. It was recorded at an upper height of approximately 3.76m OD. The capstones for this wall are still visible above ground, measuring 1.16m in width and formed the eastern boundary of the site. Behind the capstone the wall dropped 0.54m to a concrete base, which stretched back a further 1.62m. After the first 0.44m there was what appeared to be a small gully set into the concrete. This was 0.20m wide and 0.10m in depth. There was no obvious purpose for this gully, and therefore it may have been the setting for a pipe. To the west of the gully the concrete foundation sloped down at an angle of about 25° for 1.19m before dropping vertically.
- 6.4.2 Set behind wall [19] was concrete foundation [22] upon which was a cast iron capstan, [21], which had a diameter of 0.40m. This was positioned 3.70m back from the edge of the connecting canal.
- 6.4.3 As in Trench 1/2, a thick layer of sandy gravel made ground [20] had been deposited, equating to [5] in Trench 1/2. It had a thickness of over 1.36m and contained no dating material.
- 6.4.4 Sealing layer [20] was a 0.10m thick band of cinder [18]. This probably represents a dump layer and not a surface as not only did it have pipe cut through it but horizontal truncation of the site in this area was evident in the section, (with no remaining hard surfaces).
- 6.4.5 Layer [18] had two cast iron pipe runs cut through it, [13] in cut [14] and [16] in cut [17]. Both pipe runs were parallel to the canal wall and had a diameter of 0.24m. At this stage the purpose of these pipes is unknown.

#### **6.5 Trench 3/4: Phase 2**

- 6.5.1 The pipe run for pipe [16] was truncated on its eastern side by pit [11]. This had a sandy silty fill [10], which contained large quantities of crushed and broken building materials. This pit probably represents a 'grubbing out' episode during the backfilling of the dock in 1980.
- 6.5.2 The trench was sealed by a thick layer of imported topsoil [9] that equates to layer [1] in Trench 1/2. This had a maximum thickness of 0.93m at the western end of the trench, sloping down and thinning out to nothing on the capstones in the east.



Section 2  
South Facing



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Figure 4  
Plan and Section of TT3/TT4  
1:40 at A4

Figure 5: Photograph of Trench 1/2 showing dock wall (view north-west)





Figure 6: Photograph of Trench 3/4 showing *in situ* Capstan and base (view south-west)



Figure 7: Photograph of Trench 3/4 showing canal edge (view south-west)





## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 The ge archaeological monitoring of the boreholes revealed a sequence of made ground consistent with the filling of the dock structures onsite between depths of c 5.0m and 11.0m. These overlay an alluvial sequence comprising organic-rich sediments, well humified wood peat, clay and then the natural sands and gravels. Archaeoscape conclude that the sequence is almost identical to that recorded during work for the construction of Canada Water Station, and therefore no further work is recommended for the alluvial sequence at this site (see Appendix 3).
- 7.2 Although Trenches 1/2 and 3/4 only exposed a small area of the study site, they did show that despite episodes of 'grubbing out' and backfilling in the 1980s, there is very good preservation of the dockyard substructure, along with mooring posts and remnants of working surfaces.
- 7.3 Based on the presence and good survival of the dockyard features, it is proposed that further groundworks and construction activities at the site are mitigated by an archaeological watching brief to further identify and define the remains.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the work on behalf of Barratt East London Ltd. The work was monitored by Chris Constable of Southwark Council.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Adrian Phillips of RSA Geotechnics Ltd for his assistance in the field, Jeremy Rogers for surveying, Josephine Brown for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

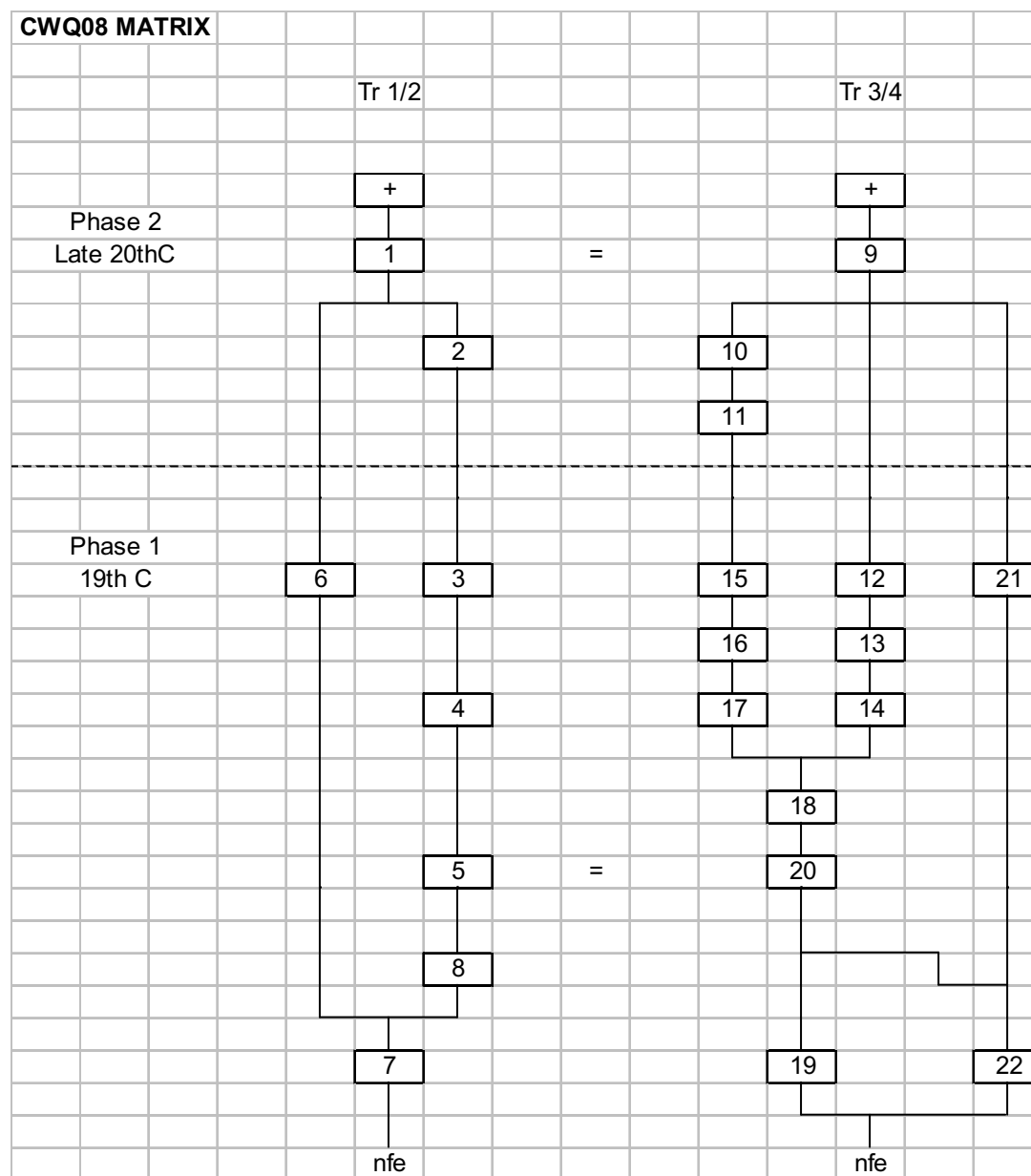
## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hawkins, D. 2007 'Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Canada Water (Sites A and B), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe', CgMs unpublished report

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Phase
CWQ08	1	Tr 1/2	1	LAYER	TOPSOIL	2
CWQ08	2	Tr 1/2	1	LAYER	DEMO RUBBLE	2
CWQ08	3	Tr 1/2	1	SURFACE	GRANITE COBBLES	1
CWQ08	4	Tr 1/2	1	LAYER	CONCRETE BEDDING LAYER	1
CWQ08	5	Tr 1/2	1	LAYER	SANDY GRAVEL INFILL	1
CWQ08	6	Tr 1/2	1	LAYER	SILTY DEPOSITION	1
CWQ08	7	Tr 1/2	1	MASONRY	DOCK WALL	1
CWQ08	8	Tr 1/2	*	MASONRY	CRANE BASE?	1
CWQ08	9	TR3/4	2	LAYER	TOPSOIL	2
CWQ08	10	TR3/4	2	FILL	FILL OF 1980S CUT	2
CWQ08	11	TR3/4	2	CUT	1980S CUT	2
CWQ08	12	TR3/4	2	FILL	FILL OF PIPE TRENCH [14]	1
CWQ08	13	TR3/4	2	PIPE	CAST IRON PIPE	1
CWQ08	14	TR3/4	2	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE [13]	1
CWQ08	15	TR3/4	2	FILL	FILL OF PIPE TRENCH [17]	1
CWQ08	16	TR3/4	2	PIPE	CAST IRON PIPE	1
CWQ08	17	TR3/4	2	CUT	CUT FOR PIPE [16]	1
CWQ08	18	TR3/4	2	LAYER	CINDER LAYER	1
CWQ08	19	TR3/4	2	MASONRY	DOCK WALL	1
CWQ08	20	TR3/4	2	LAYER	SANDY GRAVEL INFILL	1
CWQ08	21	TR3/4	*	CAPSTAN	CAST IRON CAPSTAN	1
CWQ08	22	TR3/4	*	MASONRY	CONCRETE CAPSTAN	1

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### SURREY QUAYS, ROTHERHITHE: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING - INTERIM REPORT

**C.R. Batchelor and N.P. Branch**

*ArchaeoScape, Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, TW20 OEX, UK*

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#### INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the ge archaeological monitoring undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with the proposed development at Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe (National Grid Reference: TQ 535530 179580; Figure 1). The site is on the floodplain of the estuarine Thames ca. 0.5km south, and 1.2km west from the modern waterfront. Palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigation carried out by MoLAS at Canada Water Station (Figure 2; Sidell *et al.*, 2000) revealed sands below -1.60m OD most likely overlying Pleistocene river gravels. The sand was overlain by silt that accumulated to a depth of -1.30m OD. The silt was unconformably overlain by a series of peats and 'organic muds' dated to 4280-3970 cal yr BP. The organic-rich sediments were unconformably overlain by silts and clays from -0.85m OD. The modern day ground surface (ca. 5m OD) lies on ca. 5m of Made Ground from ca. 0m OD. Cable percussion boreholes recently taken by RSA Geotechnics Ltd were monitored by *ArchaeoScape* (Figure 2) in an attempt to trace the Holocene sediments, and in particular the thin peat horizon previously recorded at Canada Water Station. The recordings made in the field were made by observation in combination with discussion with the on site drilling team, therefore the depths and thicknesses of the units may be subject to some small imprecision's. Spot samples were recovered from the main stratigraphic units by *ArchaeoScape* for possible future environmental archaeological (palaeoenvironmental) assessment, and analysis (Table 1).

**Table 1: Details of samples collected at Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

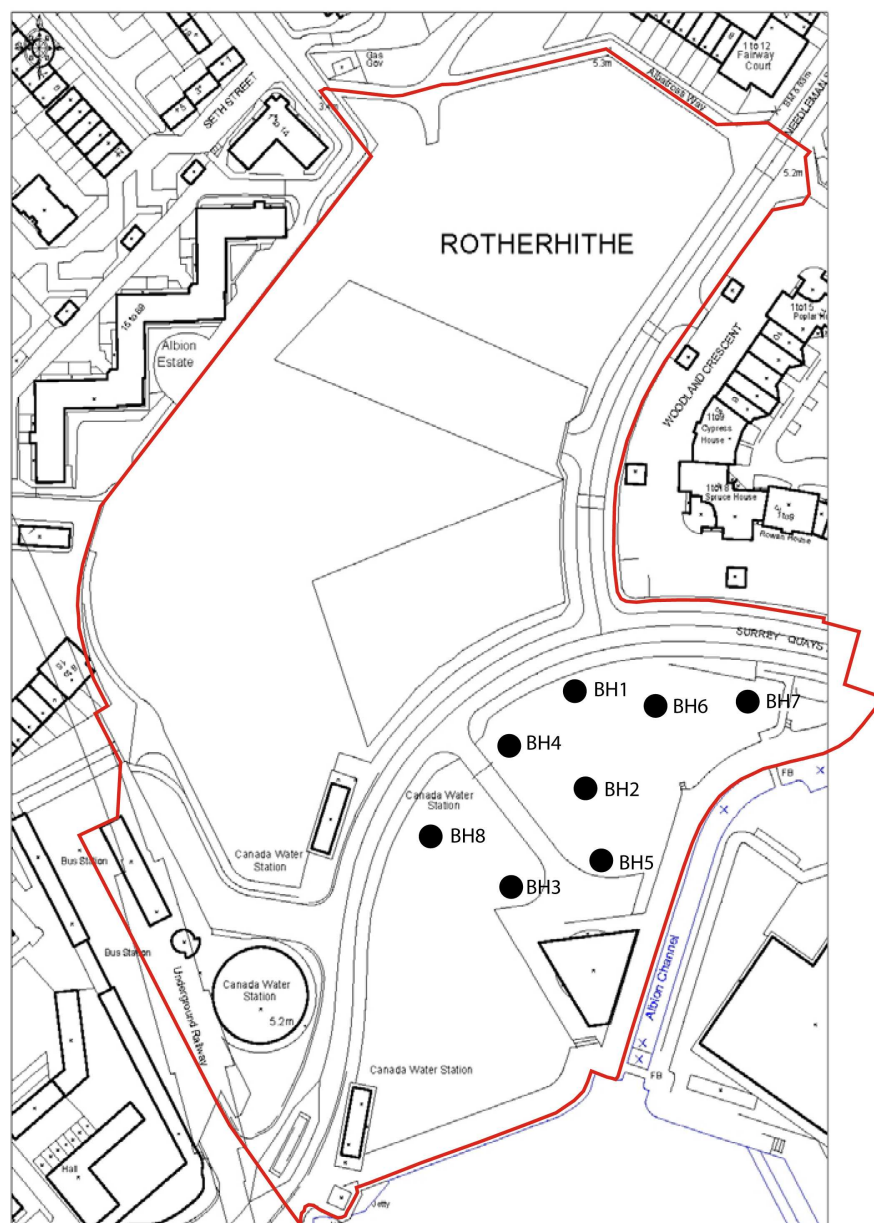
<b>Borehole number</b>	<b>Approximate depth (m from surface)</b>
2	3.10
2	5.70
2	6.20
2	6.50
2	6.50 to 7.50 (clay)
2	6.50 to 7.50 (marl)
2	7.50
3	5.75 to 6.00
3	6.50
3	6.50 to 6.90
3	7.10
3	7.50
3	8.30
4	6.40
4	3.45
4	4.75
4	6.00
4	6.50 to 7.00
4	7.00
4	7.90
4	6.20
8	4.00 to 5.00
8	5.20 to 5.60
8	5.60
8	5.90 to 6.40
8	6.60
8	6.90 to 7.10
8	7.10
8	6.50





Figure 1: Location of Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, (reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data ©Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 0100031673)





Approximate site boundary

**Figure 2: Location of the eight boreholes taken by RSA Geotechnics Ltd at Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

## LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION

Eight boreholes were put down at the site. The lithostratigraphy of five of the boreholes were selected and recorded (BH2, BH3, BH4, BH7, and BH8; Tables 2 to 6) forming irregular transects extending SW to NE and NW to SE (Figure 2). These boreholes were specifically chosen to obtain a good representation of the sediments at Surrey Quays and with the exception of BH7, to avoid areas of ground that were disturbed during the construction of the Surrey Commercial docks during the nineteenth century.

**Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description of BH2, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

Approximate Depth (m from surface)	Description	Additional comments
0 to 3.00	Made ground	
3.00 to 3.10	Gley 2 6/1; As2, TI2; Bluish grey clay and wood peat	
3.10 to 4.50	10YR 4/4 and Gley 2 4/1; As2, Ag1, Ga1; Dark yellowish brown and dark bluish grey silty sandy gravel	
4.50 to 5.70	Gley 2 4/1; As4, brick+, charcoal+; Dark bluish grey clay with possible brick and charcoal inclusions	
5.70 to 6.20	Gley 2 4/1 and 7.5YR 3/2; As3, Sh1; Mottled dark bluish grey and dark brown organic-rich clay	
6.20 to 6.50	2.5YR 3/1; Sh3, TI1; Dark reddish grey very organic-rich wood peat	
6.50 to 7.50	Gley 2 6/1; As4; Bluish grey clay	(exact contact between the two units unknown)
	Gley 2 6/1; Marl4; Bluish grey marl	
7.50 to 7.90	Gley 1 6/1; Ag2, Ga2; Greenish grey silty sand	
7.90	Gley 2 6/1; Ga2, Gg2; Bluish grey sand and gravel	

**Table 3: Lithostratigraphic description of BH3, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

Approximate Depth (m from surface)	Description	Additional comments
0 to 5.5	Made ground	
5.5 to 5.75	Gley 2 6/1; As2, TI2; Bluish grey clay and wood peat	
5.75 to 6.50	10YR 4/1 and 10YR 2/1; As4; Mottled dark grey and black clay	
6.50 to 7.00	10YR 4/2; As4; Dark greyish brown clay	
7.00 to 7.50	2.5YR 3/1; Sh3, TI1; Dark reddish grey very organic-rich wood peat	
7.50 to 7.90	Gley 2 6/1; As3, Ag1; Bluish grey silty clay	
7.90 to 8.30	Gley 1 6/1; Ag2, Ga2; Greenish grey silty sand	
8.30	Gley 2 6/1; Ga2, Gg2; Bluish grey sand and gravel	

**Table 4: Lithostratigraphic description of BH4, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

Approximate Depth (m from surface)	Description	Additional comments
0 to 5.00	Made ground	
5.00 to 5.80	Gley 2 6/1; As3, Ag1; Bluish grey silty clay	
5.80 to 6.20	Gley 2 6/1 and 10YR 3/1; As3, Sh1; Mottled bluish grey and very dark brown organic-rich clay	
6.20 to 6.50	2.5YR 3/1; Sh3, TI1; Dark reddish grey very organic-rich wood peat	
6.50 to 7.75	Gley 2 4/1; As4, Sh+; Mottled dark bluish grey clay with organic inclusions	(exact contact between the three units unknown)
	Gley 1 6/1; Ag2, Ga2; Greenish grey silty sand	
	Gley 2 6/1; Marl4, wood+; Marl with wood inclusions	
7.75	Gley 2 6/1; Ga2, Gg2; Bluish grey sand and gravel	

**Table 5: Lithostratigraphic description of BH7, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

Approximate Depth (m from surface)	Description	Additional comments
0 to 11	Made ground	

**Table 6: Lithostratigraphic description of BH8, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe**

Approximate Depth (m from surface)	Description	Additional comments
0 to 4.00	Made ground	
4.00 to 5.00	10YR 4/4; As2, Ga2; Dark yellowish brown sandy gravel	
5.00 to 5.20	10YR 4/1; As3, Sh1, Gg+, cement+, brick+; Dark grey organic-rich clay with gravel, cement and brick inclusions	
5.20 to 5.60	10YR 4/1; As3, Sh1; Dark grey organic-rich clay	
5.60 to 5.90	10YR 4/1; As4; Dark grey clay	
5.90 to 6.40	2.5YR 3/1; Sh3, TI1; Dark reddish grey very organic-rich wood peat	
6.40 to 6.90	Gley 2 6/1; As4, DI+; Bluish grey clay with detrital wood	
6.90 to 7.10	Gley 1 6/1; As2, Ag1, Ga1, DI+, marl+; Greenish grey silty sandy clay with detrital wood and marl inclusions	

## **INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

Made Ground is present at the surface in all the boreholes to a depth of ca. 5m from the surface. The one major variation to this is to the NE of the site in BH7 where Made Ground extended to a depth of 11m from the surface and representing the total depth of the Albion Dock. Below this, fine-grained occasionally organic-rich sediments were recorded to a depth of 5.9m in BH8, 6.2m in BH2 and 4, and 7m from surface in BH3, overlying very well humified wood peat. The peat varied between 30cm in thickness in BH2 and 4, and 50cm in BH3 and 8. The thickness of peat is analogous to that recorded at Canada Water (Sidell *et al.*, 2000).

The peat was underlain by blue-grey fine-grained mineral-rich deposits occasionally containing detrital wood macrofossils. This passed into greenish grey silty sand and marl at an approximate depth of between 7.5 and 8m from surface. Sands and gravels were recorded from between 7.5m and 8m from surface, most likely representing Pleistocene River Gravels.

In conclusion, the sediments recorded at Surrey Quays, are highly analogous to those recorded at Canada Water indicating that all the units and most importantly the peat horizon are continuous across the local area. It is therefore recommended that no further work is carried out at the site.

## **References**

Hawkins, D. (2007), Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Canada Water (Sites A and B), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe. CgMs Ltd unpublished report.

Sidell, J., K. Wilkinson, R. Scaife and N. Cameron, (2000), *The Holocene Evolution of the London Thames: Archaeological Excavations (1991-1998) for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project*, 118-124. Museum of London Monograph 5. London: Museum of London.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-36834**

### Project details

Project name	Land At Canada Water, Surry Quays, Rotherhithe
Short description of the project	A watching brief was conducted in association with geotechnical test pits in the area formally occupied by Canada Docks
Project dates	Start: 17-01-2008 End: 23-01-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CWQ08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DOCK BASIN Post Medieval
Monument type	CAPSTAN Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Land at Canada Water, Surry Quays, Rotherhithe
Postcode	SE16 2**
Study area	3.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 5530 9580 51.6390348530 0.244525849609 51 38 20 N 000 14 40 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	Barratt East London Ltd

sponsor/funding  
body

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	NMRC, Museum of London
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	NMRC, Museum of London
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Matrices', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A Watching Brief on Land at Canada Water, (Sites A and B), Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology

Entered by	Guy Seddon (gseddon@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	25 January 2008