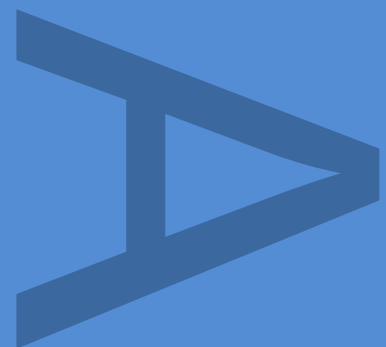


**SITE A1, CANADA WATER,
SURREY QUAYS,
ROTHERHITHE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: CNJ10

FEBRUARY 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

SITE A1, CANADA WATER, SURREY QUAYS,
ROTHERHITHE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Site A1, Canada Water, Surrey Quays,
Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark**

Site Code: CNJ10

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3553 7958

Written by Rebecca Lythe

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2010

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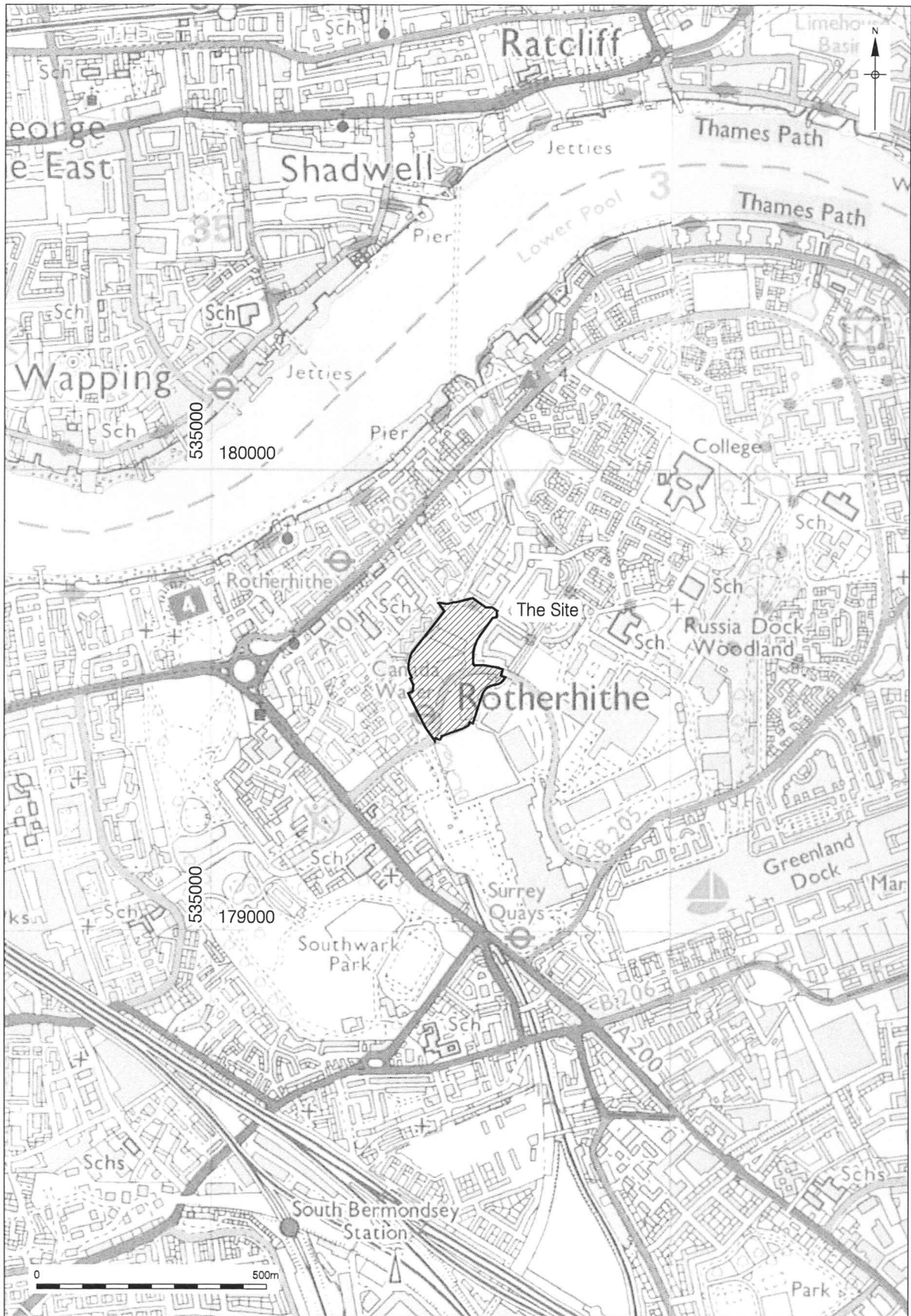
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Site A1, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark. The evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from the 25th to the 29th January 2010. It was project managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and supervised by the author. PCA were appointed to undertake the work by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs on behalf of Barratt East London.
- 1.2 Three trenches were excavated during the study. The area of interest was grassed at the time of the evaluation.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered consisted of a layer of disturbed silty clay with frequent lenses of peat, which may represent redeposited alluvial material. This was sealed by 19th to mid 20th century made ground. A concrete slab, possibly associated with the wall of the 1875 Albion Dock, was unearthed. Early to mid 20th century internal and external surfaces associated with the former dockyard were also discovered, along with concrete bases and stanchion blocks that presumably formed part of a series of warehouses. No trace of the 1860 manifestation of the Albion Dock was found.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on Site A1, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark, in advance of a residential development. The evaluation was conducted between 25th and 29th January 2010 and was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs on behalf of Barratt East London.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the north by Albatross Way, bounded to the east by Needleman Street and Surrey Quays Road, bounded to the south by Surrey Quays Road and Canada Water Station and bounded to the west by the Albion Estate.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 3553 7958.
- 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 the author.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

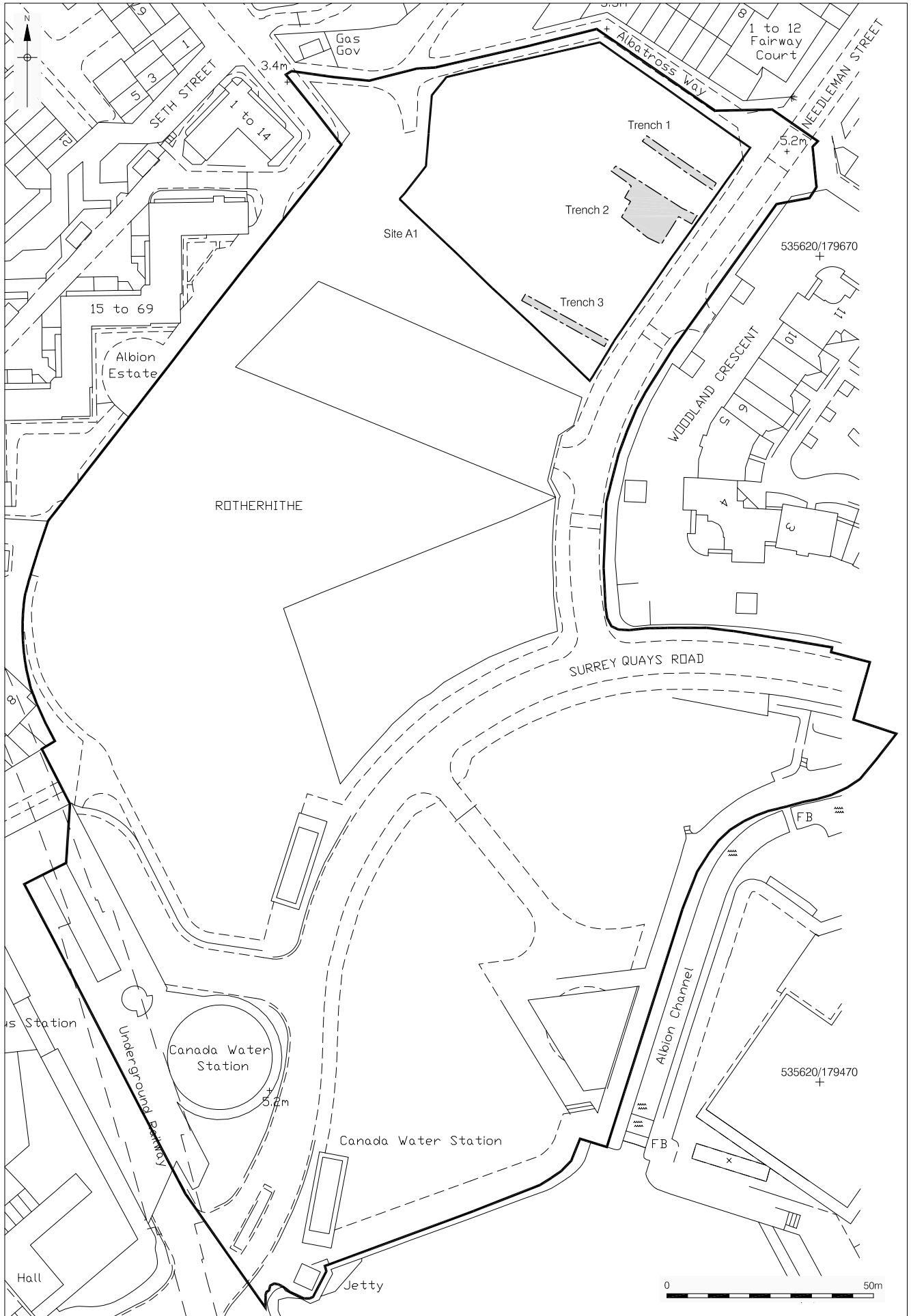


Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark. The archaeological planning framework for Southwark is listed below.

3.4 Archaeology in Southwark and the Southwark Plan

- 3.4.1 The Southwark Development Plan Document (2007) contains clauses that relate to archaeological practice in the London Borough of Southwark.
- 3.4.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, and proposed development will be subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies outlined in the Plan:

Policy 3.19 Archaeology

313 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

- 314 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.
- 315 PPG16 requires the council to include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

- 3.4.3 The site is not located in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Southwark.

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).

4.2 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, 2010). 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 Paleolithic

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.

5.3 Mesolithic

5.3.1 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.

5.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age

5.4.1 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).

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 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.

5.5 Iron Age

5.5.1 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).

5.6 Roman

- 5.6.1 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.
- 5.6.2 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.

5.7 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 5.7.1 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.

5.8 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 5.8.1 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.
- 5.8.2 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.
- 5.8.3 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.
- 5.8.4 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.
- 5.8.5 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.

- 5.8.6 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 Methodology

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2010), the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying archaeological strata and the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. Three trenches were excavated during the evaluation, situated along the eastern edge of Site A1 in order to determine whether the original and later basin walls of the Albion Dock survive in their predicted locations.
- 6.1.2 All three trenches, as proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, were designed to measure 2m northeast-southwest by 20m northwest-southeast, although Trench 2 had an enlarged area approximately at its centre to enable the investigation of a deeper basal area. With this in mind the enlarged section of the trench measured approximately 13m northwest-southeast by 10m northeast-southwest at ground level. Three approximately 1.00m deep steps were then excavated, the dimensions of the lowest being 5.50m northwest-southeast by 3.5m northeast-southwest. A 1.80m deep machine sondage, 2.00m in length by 1.80m in width, was then excavated in the base of the trench, creating a maximum approximate total trench depth of 4.80m. The trench could not be dug any deeper as the arm of the mechanical excavator had effectively reached its full extent. The sondage was recorded from the top as its depth made it unsafe to enter.
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.4 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.1.5 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. All archaeological features and deposits were planned using the Global Positioning System (GPS). 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 using the GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.

6.2 Aims and Objectives

- 6.2.1 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 confirm the location of the eastern wall of the Albion Dock (including the position of both the 1860 and 1875 constructions);
- to ascertain the survival of the 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 PHASE DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Late 19th to Early 20th Century

- 7.1.1 A deposit of disturbed clay and silt, [17] / [16] / [21] / [20], was observed at the base of the sequence in Trench 2. This was a mixed deposit of firm, mid bluish grey silty clay, mid bluish grey clayey silt and mid greyish blue silty sand with frequent lenses of organic rich, peat-like, mid reddish brown silty clay. The deposit was over 2.60m thick, the top being at a height of 3.32mOD. The silts, sands and organic-rich clays did not form horizontal layers as would be expected of an in situ alluvial sequence. Instead, many wavy, interdigitating lenses and “blobs” were observed, suggesting redeposition.
- 7.1.2 These layers were sealed by a layer of firm sandy silty clay, [22], which was 0.76m thick, the top being at a level of 3.77m OD. It had a similar consistency to [17] / [16] / [21] / [20] but was mid brownish grey in colour. The deposit may be the same as [17] / [16] / [21] / [20], the difference in colour being due to oxidation.
- 7.1.3 The layers described above are thought to represent dumped alluvial material, perhaps excavated and redeposited during the remodelling of Albion Dock in 1875. Material of this nature may have been used to infill the gap between the original basin wall of Albion Dock, created in 1860, and the 1875 rebuild. It could also have been used to backfill a hole or construction cut associated with the ground works that were undertaken when the 1875 wall was erected. As no trace of the earlier dock wall was seen in Trench 3, it seems probable that the latter interpretation is correct. It is therefore hypothesized that building work undertaken in 1875 truncated the earlier dock wall horizontally, at least to a height of 0.86m OD (the base of the machine sondage in Trench 2). The alluvial sediments described above were then redeposited in this truncation, after the later wall had been built.
- 7.1.4 In Trench 2, a deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand, [22], sealed the redeposited alluvium. This was 0.30m thick, the top being at a height of 3.77mOD. The layer was interpreted as a deposit of made ground, probably dumped around 1875 in order to consolidate and level the ground prior to the construction of a new yard surface for the remodelled Albion Dock.
- 7.1.5 Made ground [22] was truncated by a small pit or post pit, [24], located in the eastern edge of the third step of Trench 2. The feature was 0.47m wide and 0.25m deep and had been backfilled with [23], a friable deposit of dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of small red and yellow brick fragments. Although no precise dating evidence was retrieved, the feature was most probably created after 1875, when the remodelled Albion Dockyard was in use. It was sealed by a securely dated early to mid 20th century bedding layer and must therefore predate this.
- 7.1.6 A concrete slab, [2], was observed in the eastern end of the top step of Trench 2. The slab was found to be at a height of 4.79m OD and was orientated northeast-southwest. It was more than 2.00m in length and 1.50m in width and was over 0.23m thick. The feature may represent the edge of the later 1875 dock wall or could represent a concrete surface, contemporary with the
-

later wall, which abutted it on the landward side.

7.2 Phase 2: Early to Mid 20th Century

- 7.2.1 The features described above were sealed or abutted by [15], a deposit of loose, reddish brown sandy silt, observed in Trench 2. It was 0.50m thick, the top being at a height of 3.94m OD. Frequent fragments of pottery were retrieved from the layer, which suggested an early to mid 20th century date. The layer probably represents a later phase of ground consolidation that occurred at this time.
- 7.2.2 Layer [20] was truncated by [18], an irregularly shaped, shallow sloping cut with a rounded base, observed in Section 4 in Trench 2. The dimensions of the feature were over 0.82m northwest-southeast by over 5.05m northeast-southwest, with a maximum depth of 0.85m as seen in Section 4. It had been backfilled with [19], a deposit of compact, mid reddish yellow silty sand with very frequent pebble-sized sub-rounded flint inclusions, probably representing redeposited Thames Terrace gravel. The purpose of the cut remains uncertain. It may represent a construction cut for a structure, service or landscape feature located beyond the limit of excavation or could have been created during the removal of any one of these feature types.
- 7.2.3 Two roughly circular postholes, [11] and [13], were observed in the western side of Trench 2, truncating 20th century layer [15]. Their respective diameters were 0.26m and 0.40m and their respective depths were 0.14m and 0.24m. They both contained deposits of dark reddish brown silty clay, presumably representing degraded wood. It is probable that the features formed part of a timber structure, such as a fence line or small wooden building, constructed in the Albion Dock Yard during the early to mid 20th century.
- 7.2.4 A concrete slab, [9], ran parallel with the southern edge of Trench 2, continuing beyond the eastern and western edges. The slab was orientated northwest-southeast and was over 0.50m wide, the top being at a height of 4.79m OD. A similar slab, [1] / [4], was observed in Trench 1. The slab ran the full length of the trench and was over 2.00m wide. A yellow brick masonry drain, [5], was present in the centre of the slab. Two stanchion bases, [3] and [6], were also observed in the northern end of Trench 2. They are both presumed to be 1.52m², the top of [3] being at a height of 4.40m OD and the top of [6] being at a height of 4.49m OD. A yellow fabric brick wall, [7], was also observed in Trench 3. The feature was 1.60m northwest-southeast, over 0.30m northeast-southwest and over 0.10m deep, the top being at a height of 4.35m OD. The concrete slabs, brick wall and stanchion blocks described above are presumed to form bases for warehouses that were once situated in the Albion Dockyard.
- 7.2.5 In Trench 2, an asphalt surface, [14], was observed above a bedding layer of sand, [25]. The asphalt sealed the entire trench, including the layer of securely dated early to mid 20th century made ground. It was 0.30m thick, the top being at a height of 4.79m OD, whilst the sand bedding was 0.25m thick. In Trench 3, an indurated, light brownish grey silty clay layer, [8], sealed the entire trench. The layer contained very frequent angular inclusions of concrete and brick
-

fragments that appeared to have been deliberately compacted, perhaps with a mechanical roller, in order to produce a flat, consolidated surface. Layers [8] and [14] probably represent former external surfaces that once formed part of the Albion Dockyard. Whilst surface [8] is not as securely dated, it seems probable that [14] was deposited in the early to mid 20th century, when the yard was resurfaced.

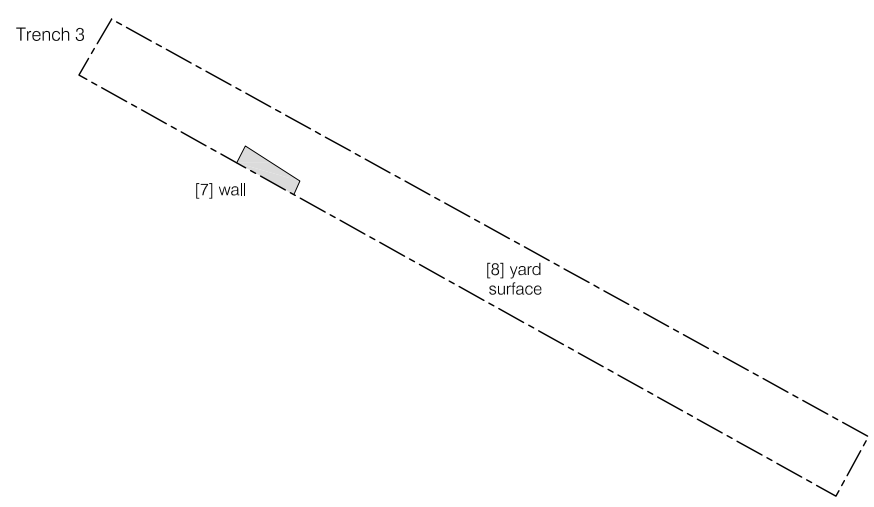
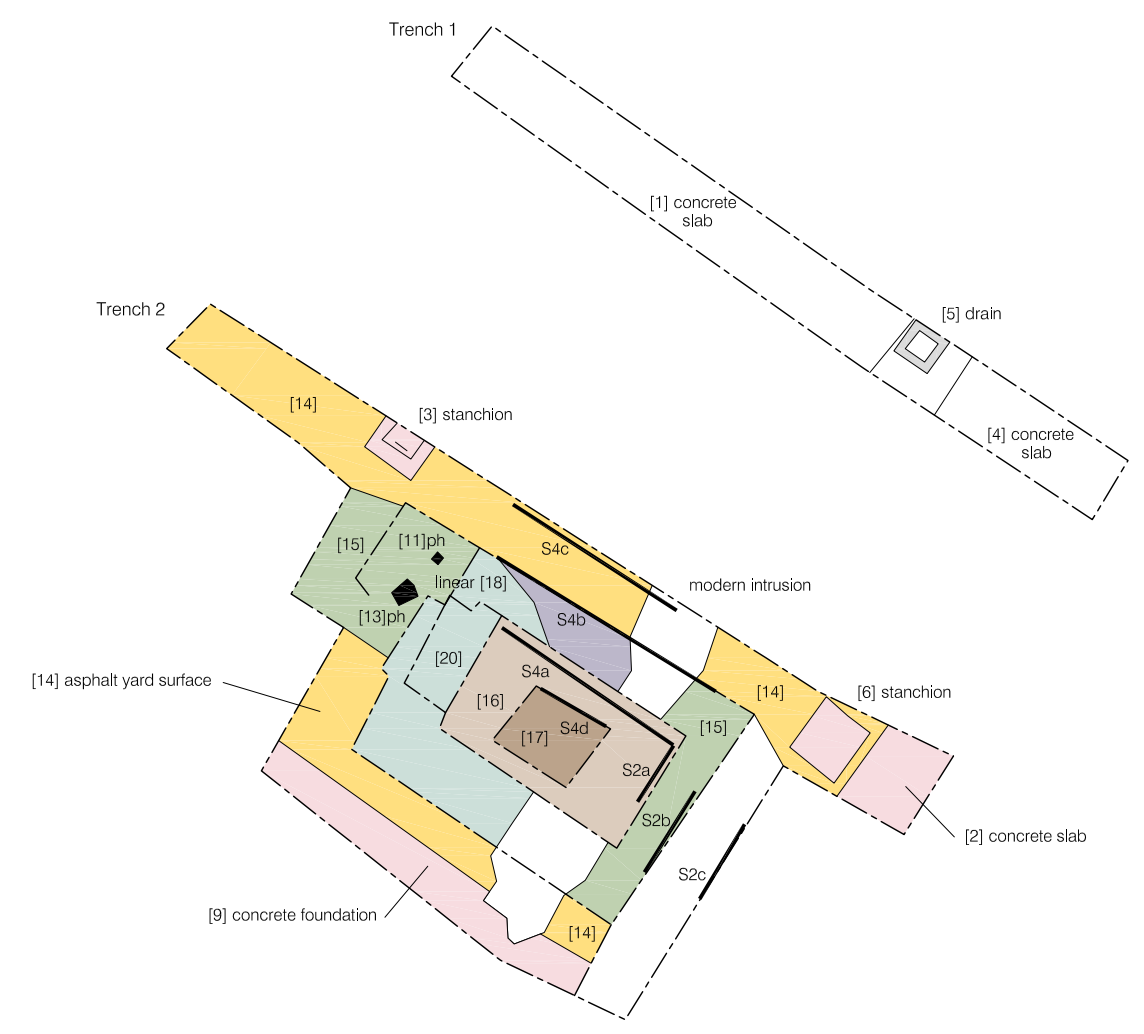
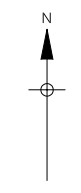
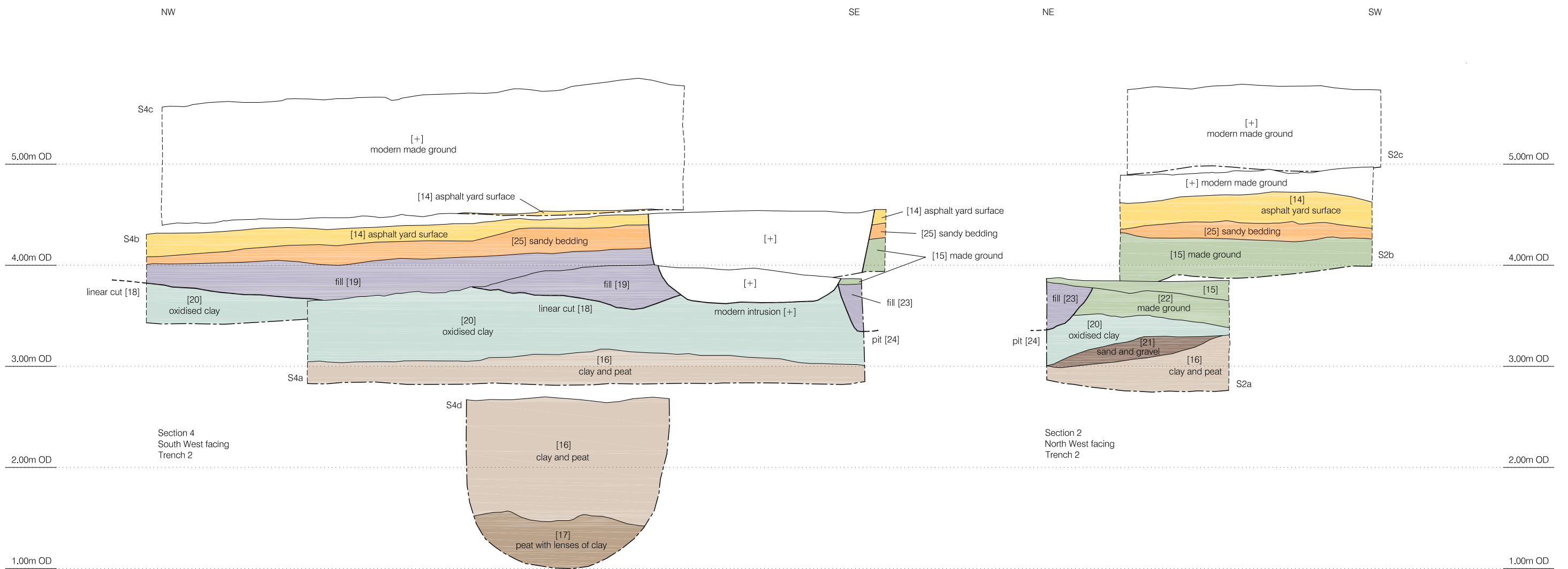


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1-3
1:200 at A3



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Figure 4
Sections 2 & 4
1:40 at A3

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural geology was not encountered during the evaluation.
- 8.2 The earliest deposits found dated to the 1870s. These consisted of a series of mixed layers of silt, clay and peat-like material. These layers are thought to represent redeposited alluvium, presumably dumped in a large cut when the Albion Dock wall was rebuilt in 1875.
- 8.3 No trace of the 1860 dock wall or any mooring posts were found during the evaluation. Furthermore, no associated features, such as a construction cut or clay packing, were identified. There are two possible reasons for this. Either the earlier wall was not situated in the location suggested by the documentary evidence or it has been completely obliterated to a height of at least 0.86m OD during the construction of the 1875 dock wall. The latter interpretation may be most likely as the historic maps show the 1860 dock wall to be located beneath all three evaluation trenches. The stratigraphy encountered in Trench 2 appears to support the latter hypothesis. The redeposited clay and peat encountered to a depth of at least 0.86m OD seems to suggest that the trench was situated in a very large cut, perhaps created during ground works for the construction of the 1875 basin wall.
- 8.4 A layer of early to mid 20th century made ground sealed the redeposited alluvium. This was presumably deposited in order to consolidate the ground prior to the creation of a new yard surface.
- 8.5 A concrete slab running northeast-southwest was unearthed in Trench 2. This was situated in the approximated position of the 1875 dock wall, which is thought to run parallel with the eastern site boundary. The concrete may form part of a step of the dock wall or could form part of a slab that abutted it on the landward side. Unfortunately, the trench could not be extended any further east without undermining the fence that forms the site boundary, the public footpath and the road, which are still in use. As a result this hypothesis could not be tested further.
- 8.6 External dockyard surfaces composed of asphalt and compacted masonry fragments were found in Trenches 2 and 3. A concrete base and a brick drain were found in Trench 1, two stanchion blocks and a concrete base were found in Trench 2 and a masonry wall was unearthed in Trench 3. These probably formed bases for warehouses that once occupied the landward side of the Albion Dockyard. Postholes and an irregular construction or robber cut were also identified in Trench 2. These were shallow and truncated early to mid 20th century made ground. It therefore seems probable that these were on the landward side of the later dock and also formed dockyard structures.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs for commissioning the work on behalf of Barratt East London and Chris Constable of the London Borough of Southwark for monitoring the evaluation.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale and Rob Nicholson for technical and logistical support and Aiden Turner undertaking the surveying and for his assistance with the fieldwork.

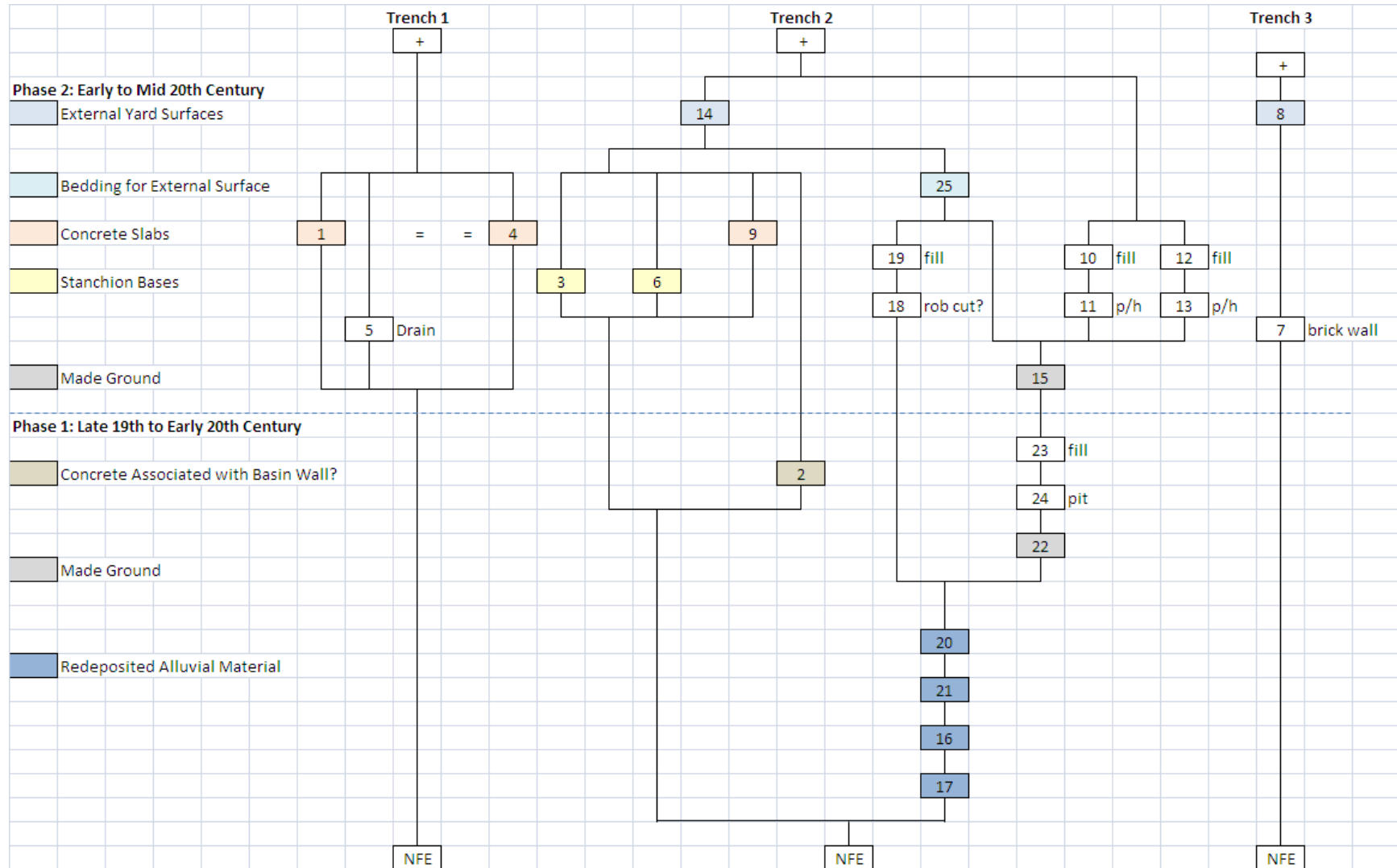
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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TRENCH NO.	PLAN NO.	SECTION NO.	PHOTO	PHASE	LEVELS (m OD)	
								Highest	Lowest
1	Layer	Concrete Slab, perhaps forming a base for a warehouse?	1	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.80	4.78
2	Layer	Concrete Slab, possibly forming part of Basin Wall	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	1	4.79	4.49
3	Layer	Concrete Stanchion Base	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.40	4.32
4	Layer	Concrete Slab, perhaps forming a base for a warehouse?	1	GPS Plot	1	Yes	2	4.77	4.75
5	Masonry	Manhole or Drain	1	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.60	4.56
6	Layer	Concrete Stanchion Base	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.49	N/A
7	Masonry	Red brick wall	3	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.35	N/A
8	Layer	Rolled hard standing forming a yard surface	3	GPS Plot	3	Yes	2	4.75	4.33
9	Layer	Concrete Slab, perhaps forming a base for a warehouse?	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	4.79	N/A
10	Fill	Fill of [11]	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	3.89	N/A
11	Cut	Posthole	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	3.89	3.75
12	Fill	Fill of [13]	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	3.87	N/A
13	Cut	Posthole	2	GPS Plot	N/A	Yes	2	3.87	3.63
14	Layer	Asphalt yard surface	2	GPS Plot	2, 4	Yes	2	4.79	4.32
15	Layer	Made Ground	2	GPS Plot	2, 4	Yes	2	3.94	N/A
16	Layer	Clay and Peat- possibly redeposited during construction of docks?	2	GPS Plot	2, 4	Yes	1	3.30	3.00
17	Layer	Peat- possibly redeposited during construction of docks?	2	GPS Plot	4	Yes	1	1.53	1.45
18	Cut	Linear feature	2	GPS Plot	4	Yes	2	4.26	3.58
19	Fill	Gravel rich fill of [18]	2	GPS Plot	4	Yes	2	4.26	4.15
20	Layer	Oxidised clay- possibly same as [17]	2	GPS Plot	2, 4	Yes	1	3.51	3.37
21	Layer	Sand and Gravel- possibly redeposited during construction of docks?	2	N/A	2	Yes	1	3.30	3.00
22	Layer	Layer of silty sandy made ground	2	N/A	2	Yes	1	3.77	3.65
23	Fill	Loose silty sand fill of [24]	2	N/A	2, 4	Yes	1	3.83	3.77
24	Cut	Small pit	2	N/A	2, 4	Yes	1	3.83	3.37
25	Layer	Sandy bedding or asphalt surface [14]	2	N/A	2, 4	Yes	2	2.54	2.46

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-71701

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Site A1, Canada Water
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Site A1, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark. Three trenches were excavated during the study. The earliest deposit encountered consisted of a layer of disturbed silty clay with frequent lenses of peat, which may represent redeposited alluvial material. This was sealed by 19th to mid 20th century made ground. A concrete slab, possibly associated with the 1875 dock wall, was unearthed. Early to mid 20th century internal and external surfaces associated with the former dockyard were also discovered, along with concrete bases and stanchion blocks that presumably formed part of a series of warehouses. No trace of the earlier 19th century basin wall was found.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2010 End: 29-01-2010
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CNJ10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DOCK WAREHOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	DOCKYARD Post Medieval
Monument type	DOCK BASIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Site A1, Canada Water
Postcode	SE16 6XX
Study area	4760.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3553 7958 51.4983887835 -0.04727196113230 51 29 54 N 000 02 50 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Rebecca Lythe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Barratt East London

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Site A1, Canada Water, Surrey Quays, Rotherhithe, London Borough of Southwark
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