

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Alice Street and Green Walk, London Borough of Southwark SE1 4TL

Site Code: ACE 11

NGR: TQ 3308 7914

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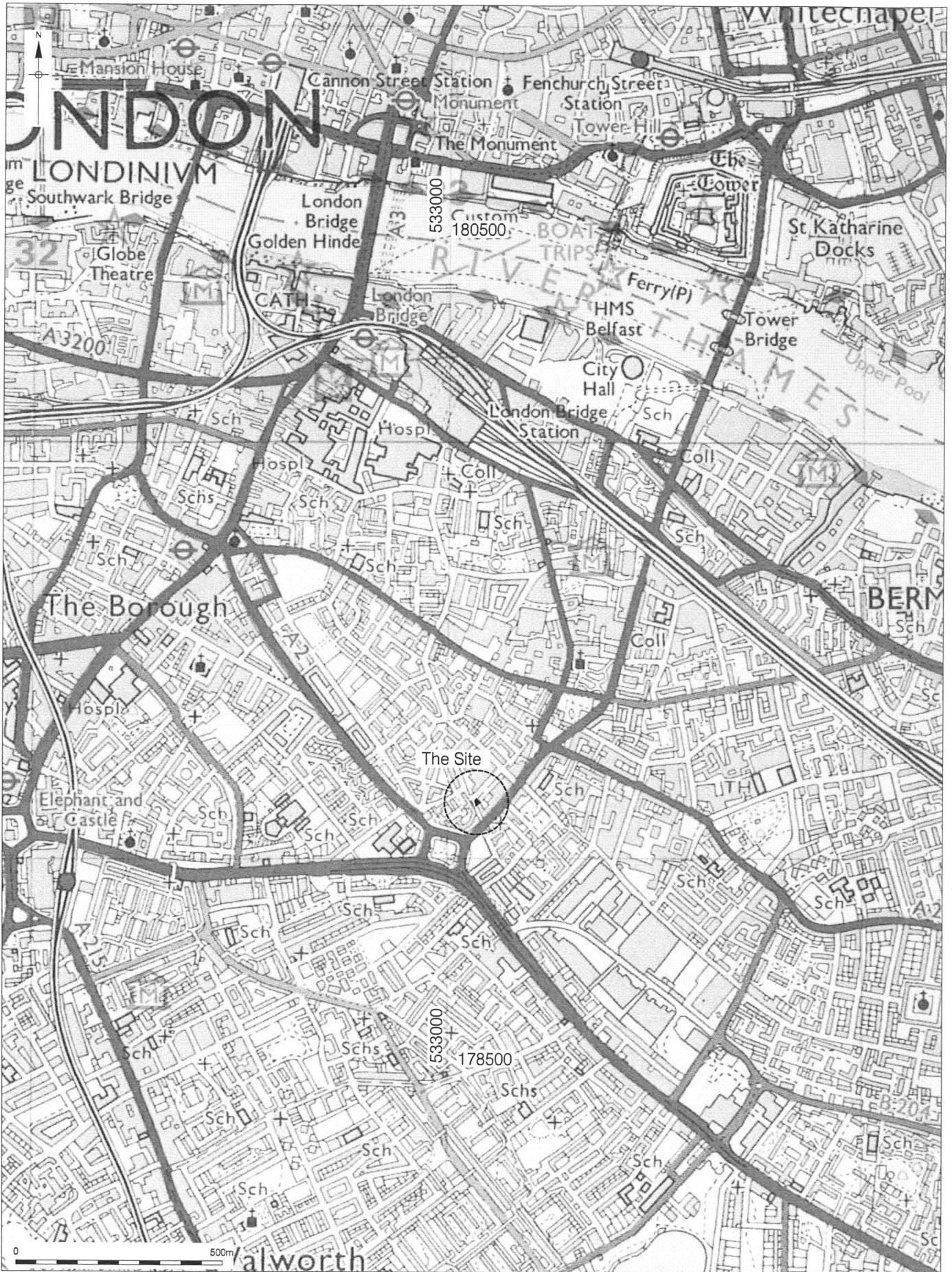
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical boreholes at Alice Street and Green Walk, London Borough of Southwark SE1 4TL. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs. The geotechnical work comprised the excavation of one borehole, four window samples and a trial pit on 18th February 2011 (see Figures 1 & 2). A Written Scheme of Investigation for this work was prepared by Helen Hawkins, Pre-Construct Archaeology, October 2011.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that river terrace gravel was present at approximately 2.90m below the current ground surface at -0.33m OD. Overlying the river terrace gravel was approximately 0.50m of alluvial deposits which in turn were overlain by a more soil like deposit probably representing marshy land. Overlying the alluvial sequence was approximately 1.50m of probable post-medieval and 19th and 20th century made ground. The deposits recorded in this watching brief are consistent with those found in an earlier archaeological evaluation carried out directly to the east of this site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Haslam, 2010).
- 1.3 Deposits from a cable-percussion borehole (BH1), a trial pit (TP5) and three of four window samples were recorded.

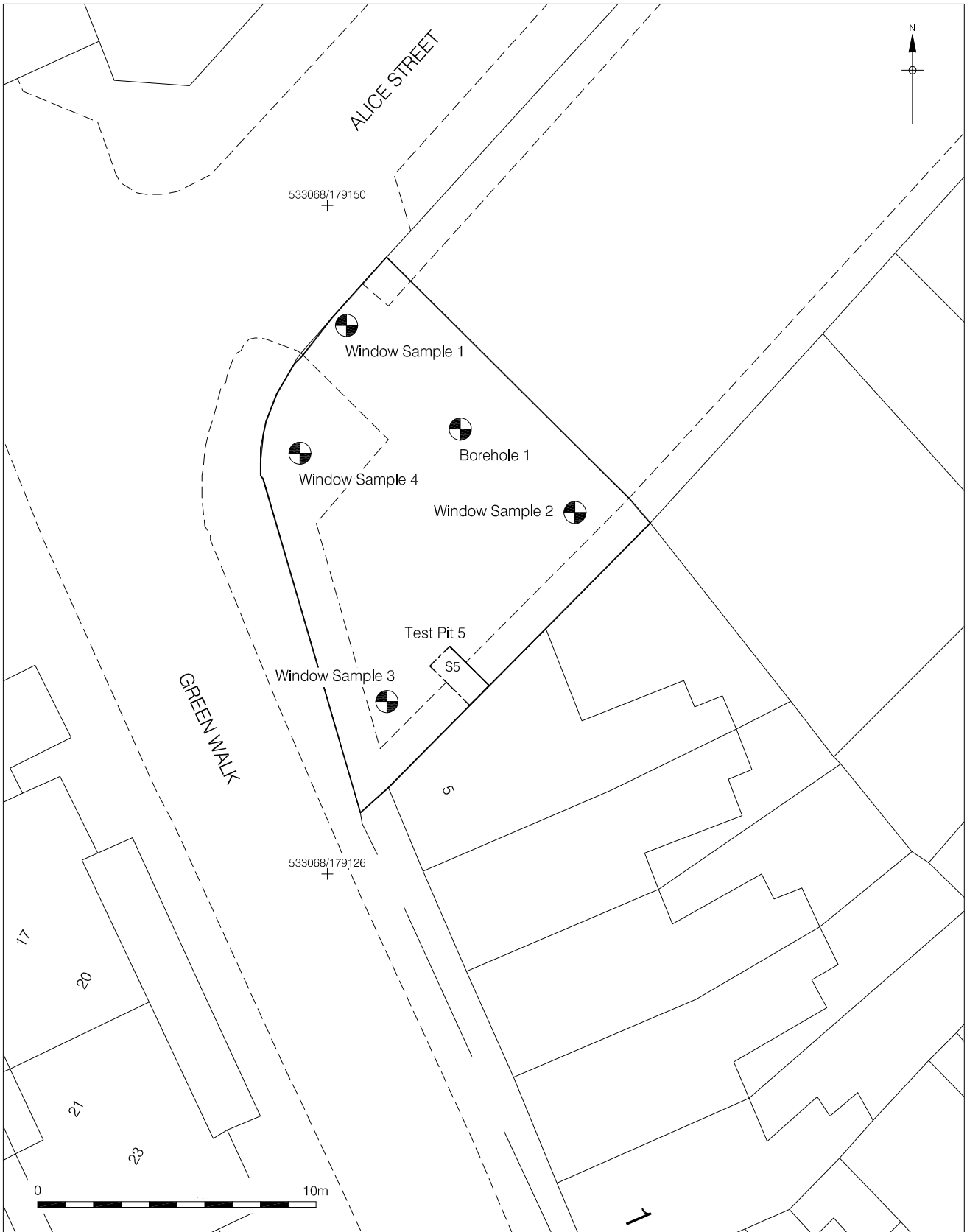
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document details the results of an archaeological watching brief of geotechnical boreholes at Alice Street and Green Walk, London Borough of Southwark SE1 4TL. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs. The geotechnical work comprised the excavation of one borehole (target depth 20m), four window samples (target depth 3m) and a trial pit (1.8m deep) on 18th February 2011 (Figures 1 & 2). Deposits from a cable-percussion borehole (BH1), a trial pit (TP5) and three of four window samples were recorded. Geotechnical work was carried out by RSA Geotechnics Ltd.
- 2.2 The site occupies an area of approximately 10m by 10m. The site is bounded to the northeast by Rothsay Street, to the northwest by Alice Street, to the southwest by Green Walk and to the southeast by commercial properties fronting Tower Bridge Road. The site slopes gently from northeast to southwest from 2.60m OD to 2.31m OD. The bulk of the site lies at approximately 2.55m OD.
- 2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in Southwark's Unitary Development Plan. It is not located within or close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The site is currently used as a small private car park.
- 2.4 A desk based assessment for the site was prepared by CgMs (2010). The site was considered to have a potential for remains of the Roman and post-medieval periods. The potential for remains of all other archaeological periods at the site was considered to be low. The DBA also recognised a moderate paleoenvironmental potential at the site for a sequence dating from the late prehistoric to the early medieval period.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for this watching brief was prepared by Helen Hawkins, Pre-Construct Archaeology for CgMs, October 2011. The WSI provides detailed description of the working methodology followed during this watching brief.
- 2.6 The aims of this watching brief as outlined in the WSI (Hawkins 2010) were to identify the thickness, type and date of any made ground on the site and assess the nature of deposits surviving beneath made ground down to the top of the natural sand and gravels. This watching brief also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as basements and services) and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.



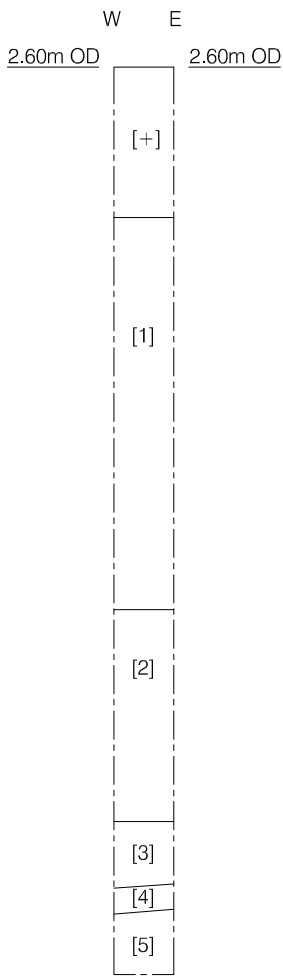
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

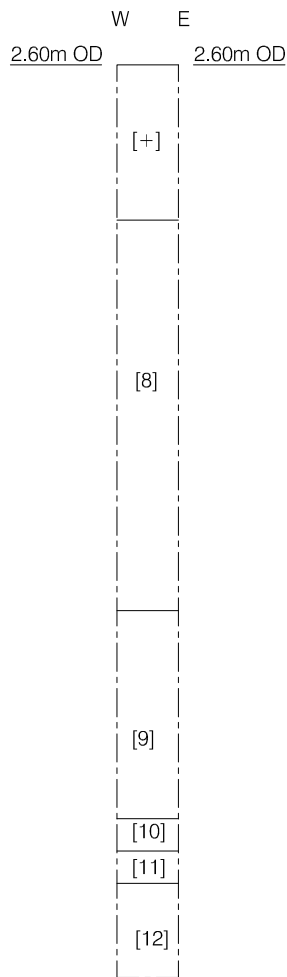


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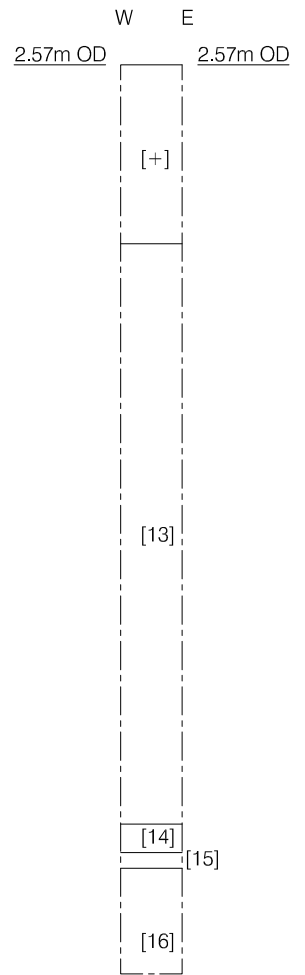
Figure 2
 Geotechnical Testing Location
 1:200 at A4



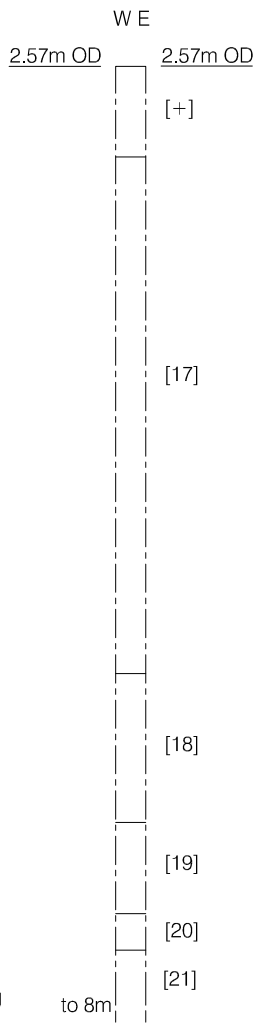
Section 1
Window Sample 1
South Facing



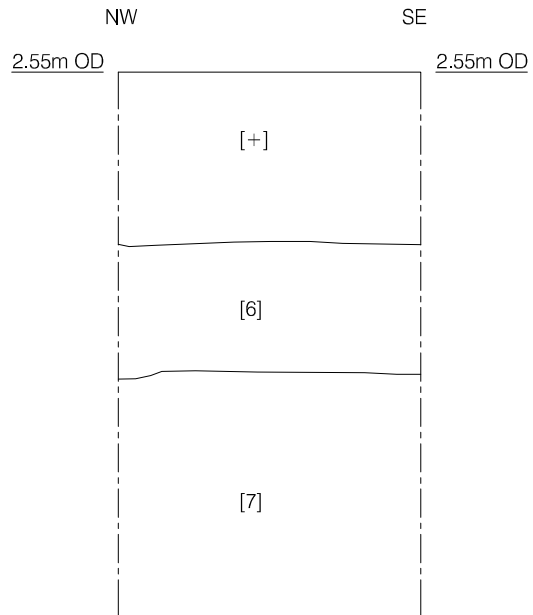
Section 2
Window Sample 2
South Facing



Section 3
Window Sample 4
South Facing



Section 4
Borehole 1
South Facing



Section 5
Test Pit 1
Southwest Facing



Figure 3
Sections 1 - 5
1:25 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales (1998) indicates that the site is underlain by Pleistocene gravel deposited by the River Thames. This forms part of the Kempton Park sequence.
- 3.2 During most of the Holocene the palaeo-topography of Bermondsey consisted of numerous low-lying gravel islands that were separated by braided channels, mudflats and marshes. Results from neighbouring archaeological sites at Rephidim Street and Hartley's Jam Factory suggest that Alice Street was positioned in a wetland environment, probably within a channel that separated the island or peninsula known as Bermondsey Eyot from the dry mainland to the west and south (Haslam 2010).
- 3.3 The archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology directly to the east of this site (Haslam 2010) confirmed that Pleistocene gravel at Alice Street and Green Walk is overlain by riverine sediments of Holocene date. These deposits were thought to represent alluvial clays deposited in the channel that separated Bermondsey Eyot from the mainland during the Holocene period. The top of the alluvial sequence recorded during the archaeological evaluation was found to be at a height of 0.64m OD in Trench 1, 0.61m OD in Trench 2 and 0.64m in Trench 3.
- 3.4 A potential subsoil was uncovered during the archaeological evaluation. This it has been suggested indicates that the site had dried out somewhat by the mid to late-post-medieval period (Haslam 2010).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The following archaeological and historical background summary is taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2010).

4.2 Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

No finds of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the study area.

Evaluations at Tanner Street and Brunswick Court, northeast of the study site towards the river, revealed Holocene deposits representing marine transgressions and regressions represented by thin bands of peat, part of which was interpreted as being part of the Tilbury IV deposit, dated to the second millennium B.C. No finds were contained within the horizons at Brunswick Court.

Evaluations at No.1 Tower Bridge Road to the southwest of the study site revealed undiagnostic burnt and struck flint, including a possible Mesolithic blade in a redeposited context. Silts and clays of possible Prehistoric date, suggestive of a lake or watercourse south of Bermondsey Island, were revealed by evaluation at 12 Tower Bridge Road to the southwest of the study site.

4.3 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

Previous archaeological work in the area has revealed evidence of Prehistoric agricultural activity, including plough and ard marks, together with flint artefacts and pottery, as well as environmental information.

Evaluations at the former Hartley's Jam Factory, immediately to the north of the study site, revealed an environmental sequence for the area dating from the Later Prehistoric. Early undated deposits represented a water channel comprising shallow running water with gravel bars supporting vegetation. The earliest dated deposits included peat radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age, from the northeastern margins of the channel. The channel progressively dried out, with the formation of clays overlying the peat, so that by the middle Iron Age the land was characterised by wet grassland prone to seasonal flooding.

South of the study site, a possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ground surface was identified during evaluation and excavation at 6-14 Leroy Street. No features were identified, but several struck flints were recovered. Peats and silts dated to the Iron Age, were identified at 51-53 Leroy Street, 200m south of the study site.

Evaluation and excavation at Bartholomew Street to the southwest of the study site revealed Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery in the bottom fill of a Roman ditch, associated with worked flint, burnt daub and loomweights.

4.4 Roman

Evaluation at the former Hartley's Jam Factory, north of the study site, revealed alluvial clays for which radiocarbon dates gave Iron Age-Roman dates. The environmental profile of this site during the Roman period includes a fresh water stream together with seasonally flooded meadowland across the former channel. No artefacts were found within the clays, although two sherds of amphorae were identified, derived from a feature cut into the alluvium.

The remains of a shallow tidal creek was identified at Rephidim Street, west of the study site, which had become silted up or had been reclaimed from the Roman period onwards.

The line of Watling Street, a principal arterial road linking *Londinium* with Dover Canterbury and Richborough, is thought to run along the line of the Old Kent Road and Tabard Street, on a northwest-southeast alignment as it passes 500m to the southwest of the study site. Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, ditches and land/agricultural divisions, together with quarry pits and burials.

Four parallel Roman ditches, aligned east-west, and further ditches aligned north-south at right angles to the line of the Roman road, were identified at 6-14 Leroy

Street to the south of the site. A compacted gravel surface overlying these ditches was datable to the Roman period through tile and pottery inclusions, and an associated posthole.

Further evaluation, in an area bounded by Leroy Street, Old Kent Road and Aberdour Street, southwest of the study site, revealed the remains of a Roman building, including a gravel surface, a series of intercutting ditches, and a fragment of Roman sculpture. Ditches, pits, drains, a possible road surface and cultivation soil, were identified during evaluations at 1 Tower Bridge Road, south of the study site. The HER notes that the original ground surface, at 0.3-0.65m OD was too low lying and damp for occupation; organic remains were identified in the lower layers of at least one of the features.

A Roman dump deposit dated to the Mid Second Century date was identified at 71 Old Kent Road, south of the study site. Evaluation and excavation at Bartholomew Street, west of the study site, revealed a ditch running East North East – West South West, approximately at right angles to Watling Street together with a truncated pit (MLO60084) and occupation layer. Associated possible Roman features included a pit, posthole and beam slot.

A ditch system adjacent to the Roman road was identified in the area of Rephidim Street and Poitiers Street, west of the study site. Evidence from the same area included carbonised grains suggesting evidence of agricultural activity.

Evaluations at the site of Bermondsey Abbey to the northeast of the study site revealed a gully, an E-W aligned ditch together with cultivation soil, the latter dated by the inclusion of pottery. Further exploration of a site at the junction of Tower Bridge Road and Bermondsey Street revealed two ditches aligned east-west, together with two inhumations and associated pottery.

The potential of the study site for the Roman period can be defined as moderate to high. The site probably lay too far from the line of Watling Street to be directly affected by typical roadside features, although evidence of agricultural activity (particularly drainage or land division) could conceivably be present. The environmental profile from the immediate vicinity suggests a freshwater stream conducive to adjacent agricultural activity, and seasonal flooding which would necessarily limit settlement activity. The paucity of finds from the immediate area of the study site, together with the likely environmental model, suggests that the potential may be more environmental than artefactual or feature based.

4.5 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

The environmental profile derived from the former Hartley's Jam Factory north of the study site indicates a continuation from the Roman period, namely meadowland prone to seasonal flooding.

The sole find of Saxon date within the study area comprised pottery found at the junction of Tower Bridge Road and Bermondsey Street.

The site of a burial ground established during the medieval period is known at the southern end of Tabard Street, west of the study site. It was associated with the Lock Hospital, originally established as a medieval Lazar House or Leper Hospital.

Evaluations at the site of Bermondsey Abbey to the north of the study site revealed a large single foundation running east west across the trench, which was interpreted as the remains of the precinct wall of the Abbey. Four chalk and ragstone foundation walls were also identified, interpreted as the remains of a cell. Further exploration of a site at the junction of Tower Bridge Road and Bermondsey Street revealed the remains of a drain and an east-west aligned wall.

The former Bricklayers Arms, southwest of the study site revealed many finds c.1885, including coins, bottles and pottery.

Extrapolating the model derived from the Former Hartley's Jam Factory immediately north of the study site, it would appear that during the Saxon and medieval periods the study site lay in marginal land or marshland, prone to seasonal flooding.

The archaeological potential of the study site for these periods is therefore thought to be low, although the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site for this period can be categorised as moderate.

4.6 Post Medieval and Modern

The GLHER contains many entries for evidence of the tanning industry within the study area, principally derived from cartographic sources dated c.1872 (the First Edition Ordnance Survey map). To the south, a small curriery existed at Aberdour Street, demolished during the layout of Tower Bridge Road with another small curriery operating in Leroy Street. A large tannery was operating north of Alice Street, north of the study site, and another small tannery was in operation at Griggs Place to the east.

Evidence relating to tanning identified through archaeological interventions within the study area include a series of rectangular cut features identified as tanning pits at Bartholomew Street, west of the study site. Evaluations at the site of Bermondsey Abbey to the northeast of the study site revealed nineteenth century tanning pits.

Evidence from the former Hartley's Jam Factory north of the study site revealed significant post-medieval dumping material, above the alluvial clay, with several features identified including wells, pits, ditches.

John Rocque's Survey of 1745 shows the study site lying in open land, possibly market garden. Richard Horwood's Survey shows the layout of Green Walk along the south western site boundary and what appears to be part of an industrial building across the north of site and an access route or passage way incorporating the southern area.

The 1833-6 Valuation Plans for St Mary Bermondsey shows the study site as before but in more detail. The north of the study site is shown incorporating elements of three industrial buildings. The south of the site incorporates an area of Public Way.

By 1875 the construction of Alice Street has changed the layout of the area within and surrounding the study site. The industrial buildings have been removed and replaced by a terraced street. Within the site boundary three buildings and a passage way to a back yard area are now present. The buildings on the site may not be residential properties but would appear to be built at the same time as the construction of Alice Street.

The buildings on the study site are shown unchanged on mapping of 1893 and 1916. It is not until mapping of 1938 when some ambiguity arises at the site and the three previous buildings are no longer shown. The buildings at the site have either been cleared and the site is open space or they have been homogenised in to one larger building which, as many other buildings on the map, is not labelled. The London bomb Damage map of 1946 shows the site as clearance but it is not certain as to whether the site was cleared pre-war (slum clearance) or post-war due to the bomb damaged inflicted on the surrounding area.

The 1950 Revised GOAD Insurance Plan confirms the site as cleared ground not developed again up to the present day. By 1963 the southern residential side of Alice Street was demolished and the whole side of the street became open ground. By 1974 the open ground adjacent to the site was replaced by parking and garages of which the garages have now been removed but areas of parking remain.

The early post-medieval history of the study site is considered to have been characterised by programmes of land reclamation through dumping material. Cartographic evidence shows the site was occupied by industrial buildings, of which the nature is unknown, but suspected as office buildings associated with the tanning works to the north. The study site is shown as developed again from 1875 onwards before the site was cleared immediately before or after the Second World War. Overall the potential of the study site for the post-medieval and modern periods can be defined as low to moderate as activity associated with the foundations of the former building may be present.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The geotechnical investigations were carried out by RSA Geotechnics Limited. Window Samples were excavated using a small tracked sampling rig. The borehole was excavated using a cable percussion rig. Trial pit 5 was excavated with a JCB using a ditching bucket. Trial pit 5 (2.0m x 1.0m x 1.80m) was excavated in order to inspect the foundations of the property adjoining the southeast edge of the site.
- 5.2 The window samples (WS1 to 4) and borehole (BH 1) were excavated concurrently. Deposits were recorded on pro-forma borehole recording sheets. A metre long representative section of deposits in Trial pit 5 was produced.
- 5.3 Window Sample 3 was not monitored as it was carried out at the same time as Borehole 1, which was monitored instead.
- 5.4 Information concerning the depth of deposits below the surface was provided by the geotechnical contractor. OD heights for deposits were calculated from spot heights provided by RSA Geotechnics.

6 DEPOSIT DESCRIPTIONS

Tabulated Deposit Descriptions.

Context	Intervention	m OD	Type	Description
1	WS1	2.10	Layer	Grey-brown sandy-silt made ground with post-med cbm. More soil like with depth
2	WS1	0.80	Layer	Grey-brown silty-clay with signs of plant rooting. Fe deposition. Soil-like.
3	WS1	0.10	Layer	Grey silty-clay
4	WS1	-0.10	Layer	Brown peaty silty-clay
5	WS1	-0.30	Layer	Grey silty-clay
6	TP5	2.00	Layer	Sandy-silt made ground
7	TP5	0.55	Layer	Dark brown sandy silty-clay
8	WS2	2.10	Layer	Grey-brown sandy-silt, More soil-like with depth, brick and mortar fragments, ash, coal. Fewer inclusions with depth
9	WS2	0.80	Layer	Brown clay-silt with occasional cbm flecks
10	WS2	0.10	Layer	Brown peaty silty-clay
11	WS2	0.00	Layer	Grey silty-clay with occasional woody rootlets, small flint pebbles
12	WS2	-0.10	Layer	Dark brown sandy, peaty silty-clay
13	WS4	1.97	Layer	Grey-brown sandy-silt, soil like with depth, cbm/brick and mortar rubble
14	WS4	0.07	Layer	Grey silty-clay
15	WS4	-0.03	Layer	Peaty silty-clay
16	WS4	-0.08	Layer	Grey silty-clay
17	BH1	2.27	Layer	Grey-brown sandy clay-silt
18	BH1	0.57	Layer	Black-brown, peaty clay-silt

Context	Intervention	m OD	Type	Description
19	BH1	0.07	Layer	Dark grey silty-clay
20	BH1	-0.23	Layer	Grey silty-clay
21	BH1	-0.33	Layer	Gravel natural

6.1 Window samples

6.1.1 Window samples are often subject to significant amounts of compression. The OD level deposits were recorded at have the potential to be at some variance with those in their undisturbed state. The window samples were excavated to a depth of 3m below ground level. The natural gravel was not encountered in these window samples. Alluvial silty clay deposits were the deepest deposits recorded in these excavations e.g. [5], [3], [11], [14], [16]. The top of the alluvial sequences in window samples 1, 2 & 4 were at 0.10m OD, 0.10m OD and 0.07m OD. These alluvial deposits were grey silty clays, occasionally showing evidence of plant rooting and the development of thin peaty horizons [4], [12], [10], [15]. Overlying the alluvial deposits in the window samples were deposits more soil like in character such as [9], [2], and the base of [3] and [18]. These deposits did not contain anthropogenic material. The top of these soil-like deposits was recorded at approximately 2.0 metres below ground level or 0.55m OD. Overlying marsh soil like deposits in each of the window samples was a mixed mid grey-brown sandy silt with various anthropogenic inclusions (glass fragments, brick and tile fragments, ash). This deposit was recorded as [1], [8] and [13] in WS 1, 2 & 4 respectively. The top of this deposit was recorded at 1.80m OD in WS1 and WS2, and 0.60m in WS4. These deposits were thought to represent post-medieval and later ground making. Overlying these deposits was the current ground surface and associated make-up.

6.2 Borehole 1

6.2.1 The deposit sequence in borehole 1 is effectively the same as that observed in the window samples, excepting that the natural gravel was encountered at 2.9m below the ground surface or -0.33m OD. The gravel was monitored to a depth of 8m below ground level (not illustrated). Overlying the gravel were alluvial deposits [20] and [19] the top of which was 0.07m OD. These deposits graded into a darker and more soil-like material [18]. [18] might represent a dryer phase marked by the development of a marsh soil horizon. This deposit did not contain any anthropogenic material. The top of this layer occurred at approximately 0.57m OD. Overlying [18] was [17] which is thought to be the same deposit as [1], [8] and [13] seen in the window samples and understood to represent post-medieval and later ground-making activity. This layer made contact with the make up for the current concrete/tarmac surface at 2.27m OD.

6.3 Trial pit 5

6.3.1 This trial pit was excavated against the middle of the wall of the property to the southeast of the site. The Trial pit was excavated to a depth of 1.80m and measured 2m x 1m at the surface. The lowest deposit recorded was [7], a dark brown sandy-silty clay, the top of which was 0.55m OD. This deposit is thought to be the same as marsh soil type deposits recorded in the other excavations, i.e. [18]. [9], [2] and the base of [3]. Overlying [7] was [6] which is regarded as the same deposit as contexts [1], [8], [13], [17].

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The archaeological watching brief demonstrated that river terrace gravel was present at approximately 2.90m below the current ground surface at -0.33m OD. Overlying the river terrace gravel was approximately 0.50 m of alluvial deposits which in turn were overlain by a more soil like deposit probably representing a period of marsh soil development. Overlying the alluvial sequence was approximately 1.50 m of probable post-medieval and 19th and 20th century made ground. The deposits recorded in this watching brief are consistent with those found in an earlier archaeological evaluation carried out directly to the east of this site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Haslam, 2010).
- 7.2 No archaeological features were encountered during this watching brief. The earliest deposits containing anthropogenic material encountered are no earlier than post-medieval and represent ground-making deposits for land reclamation. No evidence of basements or services was found during this watching brief.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 PCA would like to thank Matthew Smith of CgMs for commissioning this watching brief and RSK Geotechnics for carrying out the site work.

- 8.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing, and Jenny Simonson for producing the illustrations.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Haslam, R. 2010. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Alice Street, London Borough of Southwark, London SE1*. Pre-Construct Archaeology, unpublished evaluation report.

Hawkins, H. 2010. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Alice Street and Green Walk, London Borough of Southwark*. Pre-Construct Archaeology.

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-93739

Project details

Project name	A Watching Brief on Alice Street, Southwark, London
Short description of the project	Monitoring of 1 borehole, 4 window samples and a test pit.
Project dates	Start: 18-02-2011 End: 18-02-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ALZ10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ACE11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, 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 Alice Street and Green Walk
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3308 7914 51.4950177324 - 0.08271631880640 51 29 42 N 000 04 57 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.33m Max: -0.33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Southwark Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Exists?	Archive	No
Physical recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital Archive Exists?		No
Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC

Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Matrices','Plan','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A watching brief at Alice Street and Green Walk, Southwark, London
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	Unpublished developer report

Entered by	Pullen, A (agp27@hotmail.com)
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OASIS:

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