

Archaeological Watching Brief Report of land at

92 WEBBER STREET SOUTHWARK

For Allen Build

Author Chaz Morse MA AIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report of land at

92 WEBBER STREET SOUTHWARK

Client: Allen Build

Local Authority: Southwark Council

NGR: 531895,179637

Planning App: 04-AP-0563

Author(s): C. Morse

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Date: August 10

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Aims and Objectives
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Finds
7. Environmental Sampling
8. Discussion and Conclusions
9. Archive
10. Sources Consulted

FIGURES

APPENDICES

Appendix I - Oasis Form

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Plan

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - Detail shot of deposit (104) overlying the natural deposits of the site area. 1m scale, east facing.

Plate 2 - The southern area of the study site, with context (108) being graded down to reveal the natural gravels and sands. 1m scale, north facing.

Plate 3 - Service pit excavated in the northern area of the study site. 1m scale, west facing.

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks at 92 Webber Street, in the London Borough of Southwark. The watching brief was implemented due to the potential for archaeological remains on the site. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Chaz Morse of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Allen Build.

The site lies in an area of limited known Prehistoric activity. The evidence of Roman archaeology is more apparent, particularly on Borough High Street. Remains for the Medieval period are less well known. The area became built up during the Post Medieval period.

The objectives of the watching brief were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains. Should such remains be recorded, the aim was to provide information that would be useful in dating the archaeological deposits encountered.

Additional objectives were to assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

There were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the

former buildings at 92 Webber Street. The construction cuts for the basements of the sites former 20th century industrial buildings were cut into the natural gravels of the site area. Accordingly, the previous development had removed any archaeological remains that may have been present within the building's footprint.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at 92 Webber Street, Southwark for Allen Build. The local authority is the London Borough of Southwark.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Chaz Morse of L – P : Archaeology between 18th December 2009 and 2nd February 2010. This report was written by Chaz Morse of L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.3. The site is located at 92 Webber Street, Southwark, SE1 0QN (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 531895,179637.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by the Museum of London is WBT09.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR WORKS AT 92 WEBBER STREET, SOUTHWARK (2009), prepared by Chaz Morse of L - P : Archaeology. This document was informed by an archaeological brief supplied by the London Borough of Southwark's Senior Archaeological Officer.

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent (04-AP-0563) was granted for the redevelopment of land at 92 Webber Street, SE1 0QN (FIGURE 2).
- 2.1.2. The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bermondsey and Bankside. Southwark Council stipulated that a programme of archaeological observation and recording was required during groundworks on the site.
- 2.1.3. When considering an application, Southwark Council is bound by local policy 3.19 of the 2007 Southwark Plan, regarding archaeology and planning. As such, the following condition was attached to the development.

Condition 15: No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing.

- 2.1.4. Southwark Council agreed the methodology for these works (MORSE 2009). This method statement was based on a brief provided by the Senior Archaeological Officer of Southwark Council.
- 2.1.5. This document seeks to satisfy the condition by describing the results of the watching brief and clarifying the status and location of the project archive.

2.2. GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The site and surrounding area are located on flood plain gravel terraces of the River Thames.
- 2.2.2. The area between the first terrace and the Thames, in which the study site is situated, is characterised by alluvium, which overlies the flood plain gravel to a distance of approximately 0.7 miles from the river. The flood plain gravels extend over 2.5 miles south from the river.
- 2.2.3. The model for the development of the Thames during the Holocene is complicated, probably consisting of four phases since the end of the glaciation

(SIDELL ET AL 2002). In a simplified explanation of this model, it can be summarised that the terrace itself was formed by erosion of the gravels during a phase of lower sea levels when the Thames was a fast flowing river. As the river has changed and sea levels have risen, so the Thames has slowed and the area has become an estuarine environment characterised by alluvial deposition.

2.2.4. The area between the gravel terrace and the Thames is thus characterised by alluvial deposits which have been laid down over the floor of the gravel terrace during the Holocene. These deposits include clays, silts and peats laid down during archaeological periods.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site lies in an area of relatively flat land that was, in Prehistory, marshy floodplain of the river Thames.

2.3.2. The extant topography is broadly flat, with the site prior to demolition being occupied by an industrial building and an adjacent hard-standing courtyard area constructed after the demolition and clearance of housing in the 20th century.

2.3.3. The site is bounded to the north by Webber Street, to the south by King James Street, to the east by Rushworth Street, and to the west by Silex Street.

2.3.4. It was considered possible that the foundations and service trenches of the previous buildings had affected the underlying deposits.

2.4. SITE CONDITIONS

2.4.1. Prior to demolition, the site was occupied by an industrial building constructed in the 20th century after the clearance of workers housing that previously occupied the site. In order for the proposed development to take place the basement slabs and foundations of the earlier buildings were broken out.

2.5. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.5.1. Reference to the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLSMR) was made in assessing the archaeological background of the study site. Other

sources of information were also consulted and they are referenced accordingly.

- 2.5.2. An archaeological excavation at 196-199 Borough High Street between 1974 and 1976 by the Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology (SITE CODE 199BHS74; GLSMR 091015-21) discovered cut features containing worked flints and sherds mostly from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (SCHAAF 1988: 84-87). Few other prehistoric features have been recorded in the vicinity of the study site.
- 2.5.3. A number of excavations in the area of the study site have recorded Roman activity, with a focus of archaeological work along the line of Borough High Street. Roman archaeology has been recorded c.0.8 km to the north east of the site with the 199BHS74 excavations recording 1st century AD ditches, a square wooden lined well which had been burnt in the later 1st century and overlain by a 1st century floor. This site also yielded a series of 2nd century ditches and pits which were sealed by a 4th century agricultural soil (SCHAAF 1988: 87-118).
- 2.5.4. Archaeological salvage work in 1980 at 38-42 Southwark Bridge Road, which lies c.0.5km to the east of the study site, recorded a Roman timber revetment built of pile driven oak posts and set into a marsh deposit (GLSMR: 090530; SITE CODE 38SBR79).
- 2.5.5. Archaeological work on a site at 64-70 Borough High Street recorded Roman revetments and a metalled Roman road (GRAHAM 1988: 55 – 66).
- 2.5.6. The site lies c.0.9km to the west of the junction of Roman Roads Stane Street, which ran south from London Bridge, and Watling Street, which ran from Canterbury to London (MARGARY 1967:55).
- 2.5.7. Other notable Roman remains were recorded at 179-191 Borough High Street (SITE CODE 179BHS89; GLSMR 091243-5), where the remains of an early Roman clay and timber building, and cut features filled with debris from the 1st and 2nd century were found.
- 2.5.8. The Domesday Book records that the area was agricultural land within the Manor of Walworth (GLSMR 090949). At 120-125 Borough High Street (SITE CODE 1120BHS89; GLSMR 091277-83) stone foundations were recorded in

association with large quantities. Late Saxon pottery. At 106-114 Borough High Street (SITE CODE 106BHS73; GLSMR 090334) 11th and 12th century pits were recorded. Two large Medieval pits were also recorded at 134-138 Borough High Street (SITE CODE 134BHS72; GLSMR 090360). However, while there are records of Medieval activity in the area, there is limited recorded Medieval archaeology in the immediate area of the study site.

- 2.5.9. The site lies within an area of Post Medieval settlement, that grew up in response to the needs of workers who were drawn to the area by the developing local industries. It was stated in the archaeological brief that the remains of such housing and any associated artefactual evidence would be of archaeological interest.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. The general aims of the archaeological watching brief were to record the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains on site exposed or disturbed during the groundworks.

3.2. There is a discrepancy between the known archaeological evidence for the Roman and Medieval periods in the broader area around the study site, and the limited amount of recorded archaeology in the immediate area of the site itself. This lack of evidence should be treated cautiously as it may represent a lack of recorded finds rather than limited occupation, resulting in a limited archaeological record in the immediate site area. Therefore the specific research aims of the watching brief were as follows:

3.2.1. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains with particular reference to:-

- Any Prehistoric features or artefacts on the site, to attempt to determine the land use during the Prehistoric era.
- Any feature or artefact evidence of Roman occupation on the site with particular reference to the agricultural exploitation revealed on other sites in the wider area around the Webber Street site.
- The Medieval activity on the site area, with particular reference to the developing industrial activity that is known to have developed in the broader region at the time.
- Post Medieval occupation with particular reference to the structural remains of the workers housing that grew up as a result of the industrialization of the area in the Post Medieval period.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section four of the WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR WORKS AT 92 WEBBER STREET, SOUTHWARK (2009), prepared by Chaz Morse of L – P : Archaeology.
- 4.2. The demolition works of the previous building were carried out by John Laing plc. The groundworks for the development were carried out by Coinford. The extant building prior to the demolition consisted of 20th century industrial buildings. The demolition process resulted in the building rubble being deposited as backfill into the basement spaces. The ground works emptied out the demolition backfill from the basements and the basement slabs were broken out. The foundations and service trenches were then dug out. Sheet piling was set in place around the limit of the site area in order to provide support during the groundworks. This report sets out the results of the observations of these groundworks.

5. Results

- 5.1. Results are given below for each area of the site works. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets]. Numbers for masonry elements are given in {stylised} brackets. All heights given are measured against Above Ordnance Survey Datum (AOD).
- 5.2. The extant ground level height is 4.59m AOD, and the top of the natural gravels were recorded at 0.36m AOD.
- 5.3. The modern overburden was removed by machine under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 5.4. In the northern area, including the area of the entrance on Webber Street, excavation was only carried out into the modern overburden for services and foundations. This area was left at a relatively high level. This was because the deposits formed part of the make-up levels for the ramp that was to be built for access to the basement car park.
- 5.5. The main area of groundworks was in the central and southern areas of the study site.
- 5.6. In the central and southern areas of the site the basement slabs of the former buildings were broken out by machine and with the aid of a breaker. The slabs were fairly uneven and bore the scars of walls that had been built upon them. Certain elements of these scars were the imprint of breeze blocks, and so were seen as 20th century. These were the basement slabs from the industrial building that had previously occupied the site area.
- 5.7. Some of the basement slabs were also noted to be at a slightly higher level than other areas, with concrete of the higher areas lipping over the lower areas. This demonstrated that the basement slabs were not all contemporary, although they did all appear to be 20th century. Therefore it is probable that some areas of the slabs had been relaid or had later consolidating skins of concrete applied to them. The slabs were between c.0.15-0.20m in thickness, and were recorded at a level of c.0.74m AOD.

- 5.8. Underlying the basement slabs in this area was context (103), a firmly compacted rubble make-up deposit that consisted of crushed building material including frogged red brick, yellow London stock brick, red ceramic tile and pipe that was dated to the late 19th century or early 20th century. However the deposit was primarily formed of 20th century material that was identified due to the frequent building rubble and occasional domestic waste such as ceramic wares and sheet cut cutlery. Much of the brick within deposit (103) was marked with the 'LBC' stamp of the London Brick Company, which began production of the London bricks in the 1920's. The rebuilding of London after World War II created a great demand for the bricks by the 1950's and 1960's, therefore the deposit could be dated to approximately the mid 20th century. The firm compaction of this dumped building rubble would again have been sufficiently solid to form the make-up rubble of the basement slabs.
- 5.9. This deposit had a depth of c.0.15-0.20m, and extended approximately 22m north-south, and 13m east-west.
- 5.10. Because this make-up layer contained material that was seen as contemporary to the slabs, it was assumed that the 19th century elements within it were brought in from external sources for the development of the former building, rather than being the demolished remains of an earlier building that was on site. Therefore the 19th century inclusions in the basement slab make-up deposits were not seen as the demolished remains of the workers housing that had once occupied the site area.
- 5.11. Underlying deposit (103) was a bedding layer of finer crushed rubble mixed with a red-brown gravel deposit, context (104). Due to the greater degree to which the building material in (104) had been crushed, there were limited diagnostic pieces. However while the majority of inclusions were derived from red brick, it was also noted that heavily abraded pieces of what appeared to be yellow stock brick were also present. This deposit was firmly compacted and held inclusions that were similar to those of overlying deposit (103), but which may have been intrusive.
- 5.12. These make-up layers that underlay the basement slab were graded down by a machine, and it was observed that this rubble and red-brown aggregate mix contrasted with the natural yellow-brown sands and gravels of the site area, over which it lay.

5.13. The depth of the foundations for the development cut c.0.15m into the natural gravels and so the grading down of these natural deposits was observed. No archaeological features were observed during the grading of these natural deposits.



Plate 1 - Detail shot of deposit (104) overlying the natural deposits of the site area. 1m scale, east facing.

5.13.1. In the western area of the study site lay concrete slab {105}, underlying which was a number of rubble make up deposits that consisted of (106) and construction trample (107). Layer (106) consisted of 20th century made ground formed from building rubble, and was seen as the same as (103). Deposit (106) again contained 20th century building rubble and sheet cut cutlery was also observed in the deposit. This context extended over an area of c.12m, north-south and c.14m east-west. It was recorded at approximately 0.53m AOD.

5.14. Underlying (106) was construction trample (107). This was similar in composition to (104) but had a grey hue and was more firmly compacted and smoothed over on the surface, indicating that it was a layer of trample. This layer extended over an area of 13.5m, north-south and 14.6m east-west. Layer (107) was overlying the natural sands and gravels of the site area and no archaeological features were observed cut into the natural deposits in this area.

5.15. In the south western area of the site the basement slabs of the former industrial

buildings were broken out and again revealed a rubble make-up layer (108), which was very similar to (103) in composition. This deposit had a greater depth than (103) and (106), which was seen as a result of greater truncation from the development of the 20th century industrial buildings. The deposit was excavated and found to have a depth of 0.25 metres. It directly overlay the natural sands and gravels of the site, that had been truncated during the demolition and clearance of housing in the 20th century and stages of construction works of the industrial buildings.

5.16. Underlying this building material make-up, were the natural gravels and sands of the site area that had been truncated to a depth of c.0.38AOD. No archaeological deposits or features were observed cut into the natural gravels of this area.



Plate 2 - The southern area of the study site, with context (108) being graded down to reveal the natural gravels and sands. 1m scale, north facing.

5.17. In the northern area of the site a deeper area of foundation was dug in order to accommodate a services pit (PLATE 3). This measured c.2.2m north-south and c.1.7m east-west. The pit was dug to a depth of c.0.6m, and was dug down from the natural gravels. No archaeological features were observed in the area prior to, or during, the excavation of this service pit.

5.18. The excavations of the service trenches dug into layers of the natural sand and gravel of the site area. The upper half of the deposits into which the trenches were dug produced the occasional intrusive fragment of ceramic building material, which included frogged red brick inclusions that bore the 'LBC' stamp. The lower half of the deposits into which the service trenches were dug was consistent with the upper half, but produced no cultural material. This intrusive material came from the building rubble that formed the make-up layer of the basement slabs. No other deposits were observed during this stage of the groundworks, and no archaeological features were observed.



Plate 3 - Service pit excavated in the northern area of the study site. 1m scale, west facing.

5.19. A lift shaft was excavated in the north east of the site. It measured 6.5m by 4m and was 1.4m deep. The pits sections were studied in detail, and only the natural sands and gravels of the site area were revealed. No archaeological features were observed during the excavation of the lift shaft.

5.20. Excavations of the lift pit revealed further sections into the natural deposits of the site area. It was observed that they were deposited in a series of layers, demonstrating that they were laid down by water action, and so formed part of the flood plain gravel terraces of the River Thames. The upper layer in this area of

excavation had a composition of c.70% sand and 30% gravels, and was approximately c.0.65m deep. Underlying this sand rich layer was a layer that contained a greater density of gravel than previously observed, and was predominantly composed of sub-rounded and rounded flint pebbles. This deposit had a depth of c.0.5m. A thin, patchy deposit of orange brown sands between c.0.05m and c.0.20m thick partially separated this from an underlying orange brown gravel pebble layer composed of sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles. All these deposits observed in the pit section were natural.

6. Finds

6.1. Due to the heavy truncation on the site area from 19th and 20th century building activities, there were no archaeological finds on the study site. Accordingly there are no finds to record.

7. Environmental Sampling

7.1. Due to the absence of any in situ archaeological deposits, waterlogged or environmentally relevant deposits, no environmental samples were taken during this archaeological watching brief.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1. An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Allen Build, on land at 92 Webber Street, in the London Borough of Southwark. The purpose of this watching brief was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits during development.
- 8.2. The results of this watching brief demonstrated that no archaeological deposits or features survived on the study site, and no archaeological artefacts were observed and recorded during these works.
- 8.3. The basement slabs were the remains of the industrial building developed on the site area in the 20th century. These were broken out by machine which revealed underlying make-up layers composed of 19th and 20th century building rubble. It is unlikely that the 19th century components of make-up deposits was demolition rubble from the workers housing that had previously occupied the site prior to the construction of the 20th century industrial building. Due to the extent to which the 19th century rubble was mixed in with the 20th century rubble in the slab make-up, it is likely that these deposits were brought in from an external source.
- 8.4. These in turn either overlay construction layers or more heavily abraded rubble make-up. These layers overlay the natural sands and gravels of the site area.
- 8.5. The natural sands and gravels had been truncated by phases of demolition and building work during the 20th century. Accordingly there were no archaeological deposits or cut features on the site due to the truncation caused by the previous construction works.
- 8.6. Variations in the geology were minimal, and were not of geological or archaeological significance.
- 8.7. No archaeological deposits or features survived cut into the natural clays and no artefact's were observed or collected during the watching brief. Therefore this work demonstrated that the building processes of the 20th century on the study site have heavily truncated the natural deposits underlying the site. Accordingly any archaeological evidence that may have overlain or been cut into the natural had been removed by previous development during the construction of the former buildings.

9. Archive

9.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 32 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 8 x Context sheets

9.2. The archive is to be deposited at the Museum of London.

10. Sources Consulted

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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location General



PROJECT // 0596L- Webber Street
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General
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DOC REF: LP0596L-WBR-v1

FIGURE 2 // Proposed Development



 Site Outline

0 20 m



PROJECT // 0596L- Webber Street

DESCRIPTION // Proposed Development

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Project details

Project name	92 Webber Street, Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks at 92 Webber Street, in the London Borough of Southwark. The watching brief was implemented due to the potential for archaeological remains on the site. The objectives of the watching brief were to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains. Should such remains be recorded, the aim was to provide information that would be useful in dating the archaeological deposits encountered. Additional objectives were to assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site. However, there were no archaeological remains within the footprint of the former buildings at 92 Webber Street. The construction cuts for the basements of the sites former 20th century industrial buildings were cut into the natural gravels of the site area. Accordingly, the previous development had removed any archaeological remains that may have been present within the building's footprint.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2009 End: 02-02-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WBT09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	04-AP-0563 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	MASONRY Modern
Monument type	MASONRY Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 92 Webber Street
Postcode	SE1 0QN
Study area	1425.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 531895 179637 50.9401639379 0.180647981583 50 56 24 N 000 10 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.36m Max: 0.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chaz Morse
Project supervisor	Chaz Morse
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Allen Build

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	WBT09
Digital Contents	
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
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Paper Archive ID	WBT09
Paper Contents	
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Diary','Photograph','Report','Unpublished Text'

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