



Plots A, B AND C, Quebec Way, Canada Water London SE16 7LF

London Borough of Southwark

Watching Brief

November 2016



**Plots A, B and C
QUEBEC WAY
Canada Water
London Borough of Southwark
SE16 7LF**

Site Code QBW13
NGR 536090 179450
OASIS reference molas1-267870

Planning reference 11/AP/2565
Condition numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7

Report on an archaeological watching brief

Sign-off history:

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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by MOLA at Quebec Way, Canada Water, London Borough of Southwark. The report was commissioned from MOLA by the client Quadrant Construction Ltd.

Following an archaeological evaluation in 2014 (MOLA 2014a) and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2014b), watching briefs were carried out on three areas of the site; Plot A in April 2014, Plot B between August and October 2016 and on Plot C in November to December 2014. The watching brief was focused on ground reduction works taking place to create new basements within the footprint of each plot.

Natural sand and gravels associated with the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravels were recorded at a depth of c 3 to 4m below existing ground level. These were overlain by a thick sequence of gleyed minerogenic deposits, predominately consisting of fine grained silts and clays. These deposits are indicative of deposition within an intertidal environment, forming mudflats and saltmarsh. Within Plot B thin lenses of organic/peaty deposits were noted. These deposits suggest that during prolonged periods of flooding cessation, vegetation was able to develop across the surface of the mudflats. However, this appeared to be a short-lived event, localised in its extent. The intertidal deposits are likely to date from the Iron Age to early Historic period.

No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out by MOLA at Quebec Way, Canada Water, London Borough of Southwark, London, SE16 7LF, hereafter called 'the site' (see Fig 1 *Fig 1*). The site comprises the former Quebec Way Industrial Estate. The site is bounded by Quebec Way to the west, 24-26 Quebec Way to the north, Russia Dock Woodland to the east and Redriff Road to the south. The OS National Grid Reference for the centre of site is 536090 179450. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 5.5m OD. The site code is QBW13. The development site was divided into three plots; Plot A, B and C, this is the report on all three watching briefs carried out between April 2014 and October 2016.
- 1.1.2 A desk-top *Archaeological Assessment* was previously prepared that covers the whole area of the site (Heritage Collective LPP, 2011). The *Assessment* document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Previous archaeological work on the site comprised two phases of archaeological field evaluation. The first phase consisted of four evaluation trenches, three geotechnical test pits, and five geoarchaeological auger holes, undertaken between 26 August and 13 September 2013. This phase of work focused on the southern and central area of the site. A second phase of the evaluation took place between 25 February and 19 March 2014 (MOLA 2014a), and consisted of the excavation of a further three trenches, and three geoarchaeological auger holes located on the northern part of the site.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation works indicated that the site was overlain by approximately 2.4 to 3.80m of modern made ground that sealed a deep sequence of natural alluvial clays and silts. The geoarchaeological augerholes demonstrated that the alluvial deposits were fairly uniform across the site and measured up to c 3 to 4m in thickness. The environments of deposition for these alluvial deposits, as inferred from the sedimentology, would suggest the area consisted of active channels in the Early Holocene; with intertidal mudflats, saltmarshes and marginal semi terrestrial horizons taking hold through the Late prehistoric to medieval periods.
- 1.1.5 Further to the conditions applied to the Planning Consent, a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2014b). All archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with that WSI.
- 1.1.6 Watching briefs were carried out on Plot A in April 2014, Plot B between August and October 2016 and on Plot C in November to December 2014.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the watching brief took place was fully set out in the original *Written Scheme of Investigation* which formed the project design for the evaluation and watching brief (see Section 1.2, MOLA 2013).
- 1.2.2 The watching brief was carried out to fulfil a condition attached to the Planning Consent given by the Local Authority (Planning reference 11/AP/2565, Condition numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7).

1.3 Scope of the watching brief

1.3.1 An archaeological watching brief is normally a limited fieldwork exercise. It is not the same as full excavation, though individual features may be fully excavated. The watching brief took place on Plots A, B and C where new basements were constructed for car parking.

1.3.2 The watching brief was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for watching brief specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014). All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002.

1.3.3 A number of broad research aims and objectives were established for the site and set out in Written Scheme of Investigation (Section 2.2, MOLA 2014b). these are;

- *What is the nature of any surviving alluvial sequence across the areas of Plot A and Plot B, and can the environments of deposition be inferred from the sedimentology?*
- *Are there associated palaeo-environmental proxy indicators that may allow the sequence of alluvial deposits to be characterised and dated?*
- *What is the level and profile of the underlying natural sands and gravels on the site?*
- *What are the earliest deposits identified?*
- *Is there any evidence of prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age activity or land management on the site?*
- *Was the site subject to marine transgression and rising river levels during the Roman, Saxon or medieval periods?*
- *When was the site first developed?*
- *Does any evidence of the early 19th-century development of the docks survive on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence of surviving dock-side structures or activity on the site?*
- *What other post-medieval activity is present on the site*
- *What are the latest deposits identified?*
- *What is the extent of modern disturbance?*

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1.1 A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier *Archaeological desk based assessment* (Heritage Collective LPP, 2011). A brief resume of the archaeological background and the results of the recent archaeological evaluation is provided here:

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is located on alluvium, consisting of fine grained minerogenic sediments overlying floodplain gravels. Window samples and boreholes undertaken on the site (Card Geotechnics Ltd March 2013) indicated that the alluvium was present under deposits of made ground generally at c 2m below ground level (bgl), and in one case at 3.50m bgl (bore hole D4). Other boreholes, where made ground was recorded between 7m and 9m thick (D6 and historical BH3), are most probably related to previous dock structures that were infilled following disuse. The thickness of alluvium recorded was between 1.5m to 2.10m and overlay terrace gravels, which were recorded at between 4.6m to 5.30m bgl.

2.3 Archaeology

2.3.1 The site was part of the floodplain of the Thames, comprising low lying marshes and stream channels for most of its history, and was therefore limited for settlement. The surrounding marshes would have formed an attractive environment for fishing and fowling etc. Occasional finds such as the remains of prehistoric boats or trackways can occur within the alluvial marsh deposits, which preserve ancient organic materials such as wood and leather well.

2.3.2 The marshland was gradually drained and reclaimed for farmland and pasture from the Roman period onwards. The nearest settlement (of Saxon origin) was on a low island at Rotherhithe. A substantial change in land use occurred from the 17th-19th centuries when the area became increasingly industrialised with the construction of successive docks and associated dockside wharves and warehouses. The majority of the Surrey Docks went out of use with the advent of large container ships and the artificial ponds were infilled from c 1969.

2.3.3 Greenwood's map of 1828 shows the Grand Surrey Canal as built, running next to the site (part of the canal would later become Russia Dock, and this section had been widened in 1813 to provide an inner dock). Stanford's map of 1862 shows that Russia Dock is known as Upper Dock and that Lower Quebec Yard and Upper Quebec Yard have been laid out. The site at this time was part of the Grand Surrey Docks. A plan of the Surrey Commercial Docks dated 1867 and the 1868 Ordnance Survey map shows both Lower Quebec Yard and Upper Quebec Yard, with Russia Dock on one side, and Centre Pond, and Quebec Pond on the other. The 1881 map of the Surrey Commercial Docks is more detailed than previous maps and plans and shows that a number of sheds have now been built on the site.

2.3.4 The 1902 plan of the Surrey Commercial Docks shows that more sheds have now been built. The 1938 Goad map shows the site as similar to the 1923 plan of the Surrey Commercial Docks. The London County Council bomb damage map (London Topographic Society 2005, map 73) shows the majority of the area, including Quebec Yard coloured black denoting total destruction. By 1961 some buildings had been constructed on the southern portion part of the site. By 1985 the site had been redeveloped.

3 The watching brief

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 The watching brief areas (Plots A, B and C) were excavated by machine and monitored by a member of staff from MOLA. Archaeological recording was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2014a).
- 3.1.2 The areas of watching brief were plotted on plans provided by the client and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics (see *Fig 2*).
- 3.1.3 Levels were calculated from information supplied by the client, or taken from plans supplied by the client.

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2014a).

3.3 Site archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive consists of the following.

Number of trench record sheets	0
Number of overall location plans	1
Number of Context (SU) sheets	3
Number of photographs	72
Number of Plan sheets	0
Number of Sections	0

4 Results of the watching brief

4.1 Plot A

Location	see Fig 2
Dimensions	80.0m N/S x 30.0m E/W
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.00m OD
Thickness of modern fill/slab deposits	2.0 to 2.65m thick
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	None
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	2.0m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A

- 4.1.1 The only archaeological features found in this area were part of a brick culvert that cut through (or was associated with) a concrete or mortar surface 80mm thick. The culvert was located on the south eastern part of the site. The brick culvert survived to a height of c 1.13m, (c 3.25m bgl) and was built of a variety of bricks, typically frogged, measuring 230 x 100 x 80mm. These features were 19th/20th century in date and probably relate to former dock side structures. The culvert and associated surface was overlain by made ground deposits.
- 4.1.2 Across the rest of the plot a stiff bluish grey clay was encountered at c 3m bgl. This deposit was interpreted as London Clay. To the east this was overlain by a layer of coarse medium yellowish brown sand 100-300mm thick, which appeared to rise towards the east. This deposit is probably part of the Shepperton Gravel formation. This was overlain by a greyish blue alluvial clay/silt deposit that was up to 2.5m thick in places. The alluvial clays are indicative of a saltmarsh/mudflat environment that formed in intertidal conditions.
- 4.1.3 The alluvial deposits were observed to be frequently cut by large deep pits backfilled with gravel and sand, which are thought to be related to previous buildings that once existed on the site. These features may be the remnants of robber cuts.
- 4.1.4 The alluvial sequence was overlain by c 2.0 to 2.65m of modern made ground.



Photo 1: Plot A showing depth of alluvial clays over sands at the base of excavation.

4.2 Plot B

Location	see Fig 2
Dimensions	40.0m N/S x 40.0m E/W
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.00m OD
Thickness of modern fill/slab deposits	N/A
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	None
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	Minus 1.0m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	1.25m OD

- 4.2.1 No archaeological deposits or features were observed within Plot B.
- 4.2.2 Grey alluvial clays were observed across the whole footprint of the Plot B area. In places these clays measured up to 4.0m in thickness. In some areas of Plot B some variation to the otherwise ubiquitous alluvial clay sequence was noted. For example, towards the south west corner of the plot a mid greyish brown organic clay silt containing occasional detrital plant remains was observed. It occurred at c 0.50m OD and measured c 0.5m in thickness. In contrast to this, towards the eastern side of the plot the alluvial clay was observed to extend to a depth of c –1m OD.
- 4.2.3 On the north eastern part of the plot a peaty organic band, measuring c 0.25m in thickness was noted at 1.50m OD; almost 1m higher than the organics observed on the south western part of the plot. This peat band overlay a greyish green gravelly sand deposit occurring at c 1.25m OD. The base of this deposit was not observed.
- 4.2.4 The observations within Plot B suggest a degree of variability related to the undulating topography of the basal Shepperton Gravels and changes in the fluvial regime. In general there appears to be a gradual slope eastwards towards the main course of the River Thames. The elevation of the gravelly sand deposit recorded on the north eastern part of the plot suggests that the deposit is not associated with the Shepperton Gravels (which are expected to occur at c –1 to –2m OD) but formed as a channel bar bedform when this part of the site was within the active channel belt of the River Thames. The organic unit that formed above this deposit probably relates to the formation of a vegetated surface when water levels dropped exposing the top of the channel bar for a prolonged period of time.
- 4.2.5 The organic deposits observed towards the south west at c 0.5m OD may relate to an earlier episode of fluvial regression that allowed vegetation to take hold across the surface of marginal mud flats.



Photo 2: Plot B showing typical depth of alluvial clays found in this area.

4.3 Plot C

Location	see Fig 2
Dimensions	50.0m NW-SE x 60.0m NE-SW
Modern ground level/top of slab	5.30m OD
Thickness of modern fill/slab deposits	N/A
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	None
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	Minus 1.0m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	Minus 0.76m OD

- 4.3.1 No archaeological deposits or features were found within this plot.
- 4.3.2 The development formation level in this area was 2.72m OD (c 2.6m bgl), and in general the sequence showed up to 2.0m of dark grey alluvial clay, overlain by c 1.0m of modern deposits.
- 4.3.3 However, in an area measuring 20.0m north south by 15.0m east west, located in north eastern portion of Plot C, excavation proceeded to a depth of c –0.98m OD (c 6.3m bgl). Natural light orangey brown sandy gravels were exposed at c –0.76m OD. This was overlain by c 0.40m of dark brownish grey silty sand and gravel which formed an interface layer with the overlying alluvial clays. The ubiquitous alluvial clays and silts measured c 3.4m in thickness. The sequence was capped by c 1.0m of modern made ground.

4.4 Conclusions

- 4.4.1 The findings in all three plots were similar and show a fairly typical alluvial sequence that is found within this part of the Thames floodplain. The basal greyish green natural sand and gravels belong to the Shepperton Gravel formation, and date to around c 18-15,000 BP. Across the majority of the site these were overlain by greyish gleyed alluvial silts and clays indicative of mudflat and salt marsh environments. It would appear that for the majority of the Holocene period (i.e. the last 10,000 years) the site lay within a channel marginal area adjacent to the active course of the River Thames. However the sandy gravels observed at a high elevation within the north eastern part of Plot B suggests that the site fell within the active fluvial regime of the Thames giving rise to the formation of mid channel bar macro forms.
- 4.4.2 Elsewhere across the site episodic variations to the river levels allowed colonising vegetation to take hold across the surface of former channel bars and mudflat environments, allowing organic/peaty deposits to form. However, these episodes were short lived; with the site soon again subjected to inundation and the accumulation of intertidal deposits. Alluvial sequences such as these typically display an upper weathered alluvium indicative of accretionary soils formed by overbank flooding. This was not recorded on the site due to the truncation by modern deposits.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original research aims

5.1.1 The extent to which the research aims highlighted in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Section MOLA 2014b) have been answered is addressed below;

- *What is the nature of any surviving alluvial sequence across the areas of Plot A and Plot B and C, and can the environments of deposition be inferred from the sedimentology?*

5.1.2 Across all three areas (Plots A, B and C) there were thick deposits of alluvial clay, overlying sand and gravels. The alluvial clays were indicative of intertidal mudflat and saltmarsh environments located on the margins of the river. However, a gravelly sandy deposit (indicative of mid channel bar formation) identified within the north eastern part of the site at a high elevation, suggests that part of the site may have fallen within the active channel belt of the river Thames at times.

5.1.3 Some organic/peaty deposits found in Plot B show there were periods when vegetation was growing on semi-terrestrial wetlands, but this appears to have been a localised event.

5.1.4 These findings should be viewed in light of the conclusions from the archaeological evaluation work (MOLA 2014a). There the auger holes identified a fairly uniform sequence across the site consisting of Late Devensian Shepperton Gravels, overlain by Late glacial/Early Holocene fluvial sands, overlain by fined grained silts and clays indicative of mudflat and/or saltmarsh environments. The organic content of the fine grained alluvial deposits was found to increase towards the north of the site suggesting the formation of semi-terrestrial horizons in channel marginal areas.

- *Are there associated palaeo-environmental proxy indicators that may allow the sequence of alluvial deposits to be characterised and dated?*

5.1.5 While there were some organic deposits noted in Plot B, their development appears to have been a local event. The organics observed within these deposits were detrital and therefore not suitable for obtaining meaningful radiocarbon dates. Molluscs were also noted in low numbers within the alluvial deposits. Therefore the original findings from the evaluation report (MOLA 2014a) hold true; i.e. the palaeoenvironmental reconstruction potential of the deposits being low, based on the lithological data and observations. In addition to this the sequence noted is indicative of active intertidal regimes that may be subject to alternating periods of erosion and deposition. Therefore the sequence is likely to lack stratigraphic integrity, with the provenance of any palaeoenvironmental remains surviving within the deposits difficult to ascertain.

- *What is the level and profile of the underlying natural sands and gravels on the site?*

5.1.6 Natural sands and gravels were seen in Plot B where they were at 1.25m OD while c 100m further to the north in Plot C they were at – 0.76m OD. This would suggest

the level of natural was falling towards the north. This compares with the evaluation that found the surface level of the sand was found to gradually increase from – 0.50m OD in Plot A to around 0.10m OD in Plot C. However, as noted earlier the sandy gravel deposits within Plot B may be related to the formation of mid channel bar macroforms and therefore not representative of the topographic template of the basal Shepperton Gravels.

- *What are the earliest deposits identified?*

5.1.7 The earliest deposit identified consisted of the basal Shepperton Gravels that date to c 18-15,000 BP.

- *Is there any evidence of prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age activity or land management on the site?*

5.1.8 There was no evidence for prehistoric activity. The site would have existed as mudflat and salt marsh for the majority of the prehistoric period.

- *Was the site subject to marine transgression and rising river levels during the Roman, Saxon or medieval periods?*

5.1.9 There was no evidence of large scale marine transgression events and rising river levels from the Roman to Medieval periods. This is partly due to the sites locations; situated within a proximal low lying part of the floodplain, that would be subjected to the tidal regime irrespective of the basin wide effect of relative sea level rise and fall.

- *When was the site first developed?*

5.1.10 There was no evidence to suggest when the site was first developed.

- *Does any evidence of the early 19th-century development of the docks survive on the site?*

5.1.11 There was no evidence of 19th century dock structures on the site.

- *Is there any evidence of surviving dock-side structures or activity on the site?*

5.1.12 There was no evidence of dock-side structures.

- *What other post-medieval activity is present on the site*

5.1.13 There was no evidence of post-medieval activity on the site.

- *What are the latest deposits identified?*

5.1.14 The latest deposits consisted of modern made ground of a probable 20th century date.

- *What is the extent of modern disturbance?*

5.1.15 Modern disturbance extended to a depth on average of c 2m below ground level. This modern deposit had probably removed the upper part of the floodplain sequence,

5.2 Answering new research aims

5.2.1 The watching brief has not raised any new research aims.

5.3 Significance of the data

5.3.1 The results of this watching brief are only of local significance, there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance. However, the observations made on the alluvial profile will contribute to understanding the extent and nature of the Holocene floodplain sequence on this part of the Thames.

6 Publication and archiving

- 6.1.1 The results of the watching brief will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.
- 6.1.2 The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2014a) with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive within 12 months of the end of the watching brief.
- 6.1.3 In view of the limited potential of the material (section 5.1) and the relatively limited significance of the data (Section 5.3) it is suggested that a short note on the results of the watching brief should be published in the annual fieldwork round up in the local archaeological journal, *The London Archaeologist*.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 The author would like to thank the following for their contributions and help in producing this report: Patrick Helegwa Quadrant Construction, also to Antonietta Lerz and Greg Laban who supervised the earlier watching briefs for MOLA.

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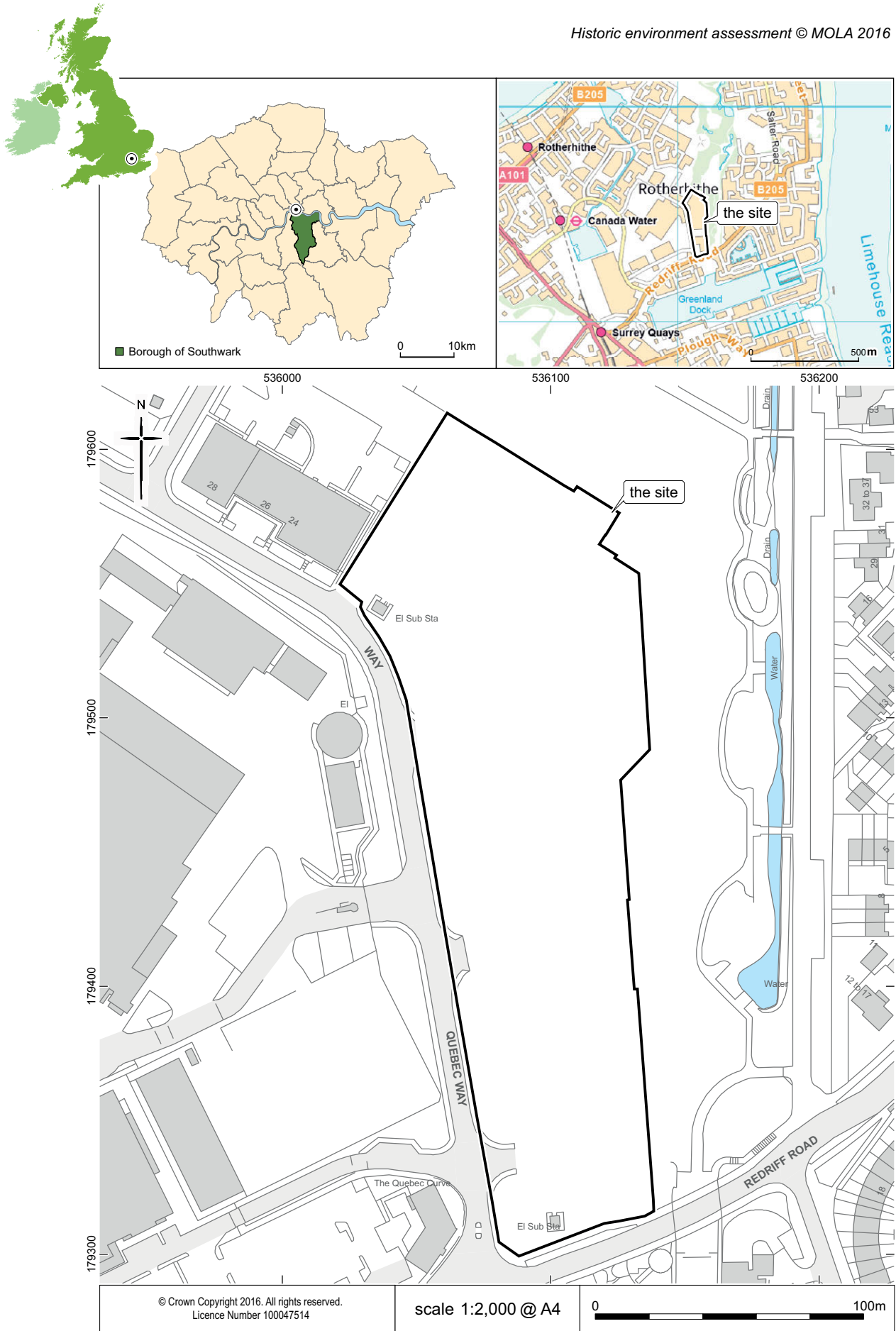


Fig 1 Site location

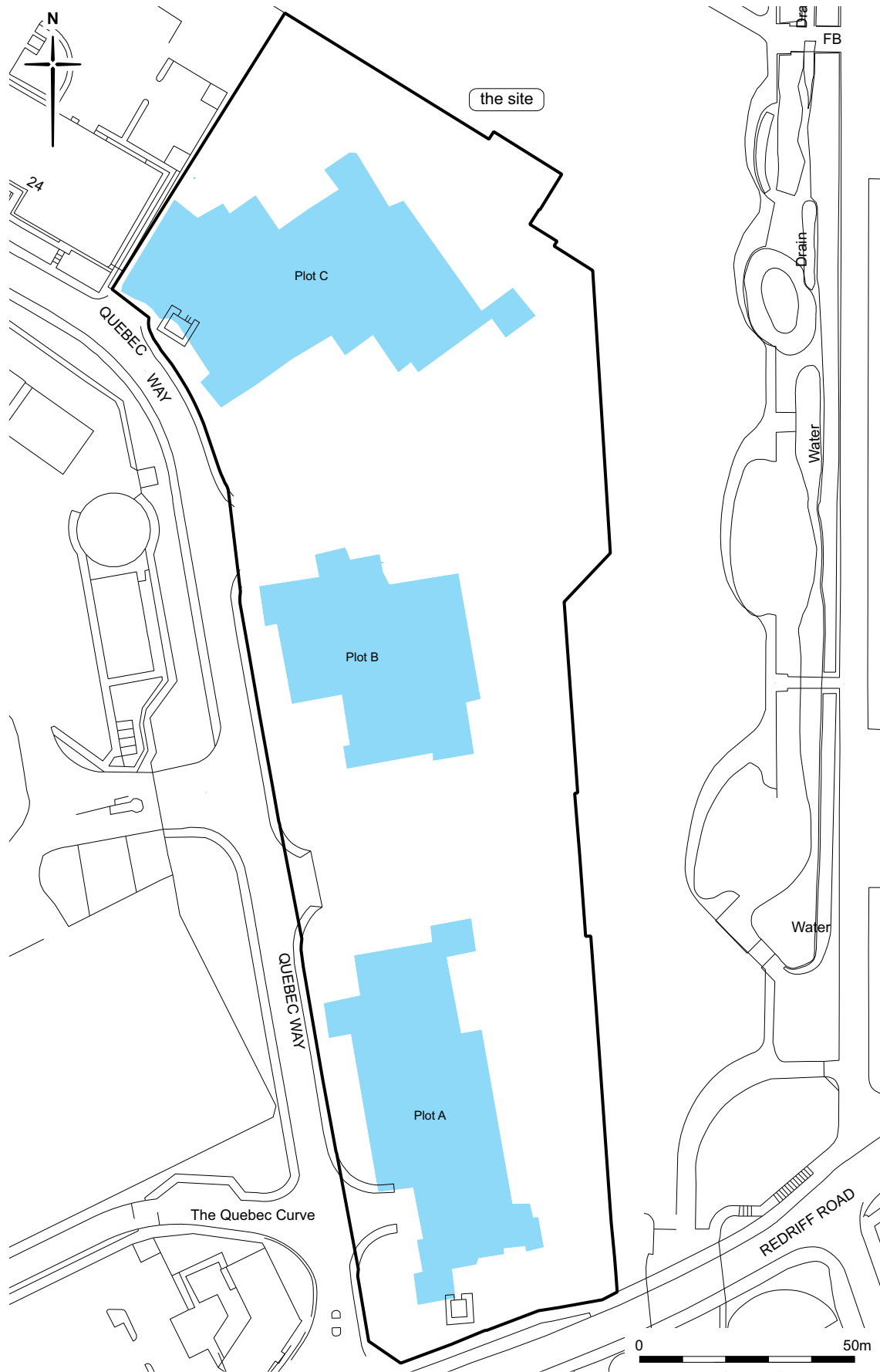


Fig 02 Area location

9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-267870

Project details

Project name	Quebec Way, Canada Water, London SE16 7LF
Short description of the project	Watching briefs were carried out on three areas of the site between April 2014 and October 2016. No archaeological features were found. Natural sand and gravels of the Late Devensian Shepperton Gravels were overlain by 3 to 4.0m of waterlain clays indicating mudflat and/or saltmarsh environments. Some organic/peaty deposits show there was a period when vegetation was growing on semi-terrestrial wetlands, but this appears only to have been a localised event.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2016 End: 28-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	QBW13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	159292 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Quebec Way, Canada Water, London
Postcode	SE16 7LF
Study area	21000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 36090 79450 51.4970855906 -0.039258648973 51 29 49 N 000 02 21 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	London Borough of Southwark
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Craig Halsey
Project supervisor	Tony Mackinder
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	L&Q

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Physical Archive ID	QBW13
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	QBW13
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	QBW13
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plots A,B and C, Quebec way, Canada Water, London

Borough of Southwark, SE16 7LF

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