

## 1 ABSTRACT

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> March 2007 at 100 - 142 Union Street, SE1, on behalf of AZ Urban Studios. This phase of work followed on from an earlier evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in November 2006. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment on any surviving archaeological remains.*

*The previous investigation comprised two machine-excavated trenches within a car park area at the western end of the development (Area 1) covering 130-142 Union Street. The Roman soil horizon was identified, and a single feature was recorded: a boundary ditch of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Significant truncations had removed much of the archaeological potential.*

*The current phase of work covered 100 – 112 Union Street (Area 4). The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of two trenches. Two features of Roman date were identified; a pit, probably for domestic waste material, and a linear cut feature, possibly a boundary marker. Both trenches revealed truncation by later activity, predominantly dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Overall, the potential for archaeological deposits to be present within the footprint of the new build is reduced due to the impact of previous buildings on the site which have removed some potential archaeological deposits. However, the evaluation demonstrated that later building work has not completely destroyed archaeological deposits directly below the impacted areas. It must be recognized that there is still the potential for archaeological remains of Roman date across much of the site.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### **Site Location** (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3210 8010, and is situated on the north side of Union Street, which runs east-west between London Bridge and Waterloo, on the west side of Southwark.
- 2.2 The site currently consists of four separate areas:

Area 1: 130-142 Union Street is currently occupied by a car park. It is bounded to the north by a strip of land approximately 1.5m in width and a wall which separates the site from the railway viaduct, to the east by Ewer Street, to the south by Union Street and to the west by 144 Union Street. It occupies 683 square metres.

Area 2: 120-128 Union Street is also currently occupied by a car park and is roughly square in shape. It is bounded to the north by a strip of land

approximately 1.5m in width which separates the site from the railway viaduct, to the east by Pump Court, to the south by Union Street and to the west by Ewer Street. It occupies 350 square metres.

Area 3: 114-118 Union Street is roughly square in shape and is also currently occupied by a car park. It is also bounded by a strip of land to the north (approximately 2m in width) which separates the site from the railway viaduct; by 100-112 Union Street to the east, by Union Street to the south and a Pump Court to the west. It occupies 310 square metres.

Area 4: 100-112 Union Street is currently an open area, the engineering works that previously occupied the area having been removed. It is bound by a strip of land to the north (approximately 2m in width) which separates the site from the railway viaduct, to the east by a small side road, to the south by Union Street and to the west by 114-118 Union Street. It occupies 627 square metres.

- 2.3 The proposed development will involve the excavation for a basement throughout the majority of the site. Area 2 will contain a lift pit and a car park lift. These works are liable to destroy any surviving archaeological remains on the site.

### **Planning Background**

- 2.4 The local planning authority is Southwark Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Archaeological Officer for Southwark, Chris Constable.
- 2.5 In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), an archaeological investigation is to be carried out as a condition of the planning permission (Application No.: 05-AP-0606). The methodology was presented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2006a), following a Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2003b) which investigated the archaeological background and potential.

### **Geology and Topography**

- 2.6 The Site lies within the London or Thames Basin, which developed mainly during the late Palaeogene and early Neocene periods. This latter period is marked by the development of a series of rivers, including a forerunner of the Thames which flowed on a line some distance to the north of its present course.
- 2.7 'Drift' deposits that seal the 'solid' geology are typified by sand and gravel forming terraces eroded by the Thames and its tributaries. At least six major river terraces have been identified in the Thames valley in the London area and within these broad divisions localised river terrace horizons have been identified.

- 2.8 By the time of the Roman Conquest of Britain, mud flats or marsh had developed in a broad strip, several hundred metres wide, to the south of the Thames. This lay on or just above Ordnance Datum, was intersected by river channels and would have been flooded at high tide. The location of the Site corresponds with this low-lying environment.
- 2.9 The entire site (Areas 1 – 4) lies at between 2.70m OD and 3.80m OD, dependant on made ground in the various areas of the site.

### **Geotechnical work**

- 2.10 Geotechnical investigation has been undertaken upon the site (*Soiltechnics Limited 2006*). The results are summarised here.
- 2.11 Only one basement is shown on the GOAD plan (AOC 2003b). This is situated to the rear of 134-136 Union Street in Area 1, but was not present in the excavation, indicating an error on the GOAD plan. The geotechnical investigation using boreholes identified concrete obstructions at 3m to 3.7m depth in Areas 2 and 3, thus at +0.40m to -0.39m OD. This concrete most likely represents basements of previous buildings on site, so it is thought that all archaeological horizons have been truncated where the basements are present. In the first instance, therefore, it was recommended that only Areas 1 and 4 be examined.

## **3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

- 3.1 The information summarised in this section has been drawn from the DBA produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2003b).

### **PREHISTORIC**

- 3.2 Finds from the Neolithic period represent the earliest encountered within the locale. The most complete evidence has come from two excavations carried out by DGLA at the Courage Brewery, on Park Street, approximately 260m north of the site. These works also recorded hearths, burnt clay and animal bone, which suggests an area of occupation rather than transitory movement or redeposited material. Recent excavations at America Street by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2002) revealed a small amount of Neolithic and Iron Age pottery recovered with a number of worked flints from a truncated sequence of pits, stake holes and buried soil horizons.

### **ROMAN**

- 3.3 Three military roads converged on Southwark, leading to the crossing point of the Thames near London Bridge. One of these passes the site some 200 metres to the east. The main area of Roman settlement lies to the north and east of the site, corresponding with areas of dryer ground. Excavations at 97-101 Union Street

approximately 50m south-east of the site, have resulted in the identification of a large ditch, which might represent the western boundary of Roman Southwark.

- 3.4 The distribution of Roman sites reflects the approximate position of this waterfront. Furthermore, their character indicates that this part of Southwark lay on the periphery of the main settlement, given the amount of industrial activity in evidence.
- 3.5 In the Roman world cemeteries were dispersed outside the boundaries of a settlement, it being prohibited by law to bury within them. These were mostly located within view of the major roads. Both inhumations and cremations have been recorded in the area, such as a 3<sup>rd</sup> century inhumation at Ewer Street, another at 101, Union Street, and burials at Wardens Grove. Further cemetery sites include a Roman burial ground containing 165 skeletons at America Street, approximately 100m to the north-east.

#### **SAXON**

- 3.6 There is no archaeological evidence for any significant Saxon occupation in north Southwark until the late ninth century AD. This is probably due to the rise of the Thames water level. By the end of the tenth century AD, Southwark had become an integral southern outpost of London, being described as *Sudwerca*, the ‘south work’, to distinguish it from the city’s own defences. By Domesday in 1086, Southwark had become an urban centre in its own right.

#### **MEDIEVAL**

- 3.7 During the Medieval period the site was located within the grounds of the Manor of the Bishop of Winchester, which was purchased during the twelfth century by the brother of King Stephen, Henry de Blois. This part of the lands was marshland, named Lambeth Marsh.

#### **POST-MEDIEVAL**

- 3.8 In 1618 the area of the site still belonged to the park lands of the Manor of the Bishop of Winchester. By the 1670s, however, the situation had changed and the development of the Bankside area had extended towards Union Street.
- 3.9 The 17<sup>th</sup> century also saw the rise of a variety of non conformist religions in the Southwark area, in addition to the parish churches, perhaps in response to the large number of travellers that were settling in the region. These different churches each used a separate burial ground. The nearest of these, a Quaker burial ground, was immediately to the north of the site on the northern corner of Ewer Street. A Baptist burial ground was situated on the corner of Pepper Street, approximately 20m to the south of the site.

- 3.10 The Rocque map of 1745 depicts the subject site as occupied by a number of buildings and associated gardens lining what were then known as Duke Street and Queen Street (forerunners to Union Street). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, terraced houses dominated the street. These may be the same buildings present in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.11 The entire site area was affected by bombing in World War II. The bomb map displays the extent of the damage. In Area 1 one of the buildings was totally destroyed whilst the remaining two were damaged beyond repair. Area 2 was also totally destroyed and Area 3 damaged beyond repair. A V1 bomb landed immediately to the east of Area 4 at the junction between Union Street and Great Guildford Street, causing serious damage.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Site.**

- 3.12 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in November 2006. The results of this are summarised below. For a full account refer to that report (AOC 2006b).
- 3.13 Two 10.5m x 4.5m trenches were machine excavated in Area 1 (Figure 2). In both trenches the earliest deposit encountered was a yellow/brown silty clay known as 'Brickearth'. This was identified at between 1.06mOD and 1.34mOD.
- 3.14 In Trench 1 the Brickearth was sealed by two layers of sand, deposited as the result of alluvial wash and/or erosion. These deposits were recorded to an upper level of 1.50mOD.
- 3.15 Cut into the sand was a linear feature of 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century date aligned north – south. It contained a dark primary fill and two later fills which both appeared to be the result of gradual silting and slumped material rather than deliberate infilling. It was sealed by a silt layer of probable 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date which was in turn overlain by various late post-medieval brick structures and layers. The top of the concrete slab was recorded at a level of 3.80mOD.
- 3.16 In Trench 2 the earliest feature cutting the Brickearth was a brick culvert dated to between 1600 – 1850. Sealing this and the Brickearth were made ground deposits to a level of 1.65mOD.
- 3.17 Constructed on top of the made ground were the foundations of a domestic structure or light industrial unit dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The upper levels of this had been demolished during the Second World War and used to infill the basement. This was sealed by the current tarmac car park surface at a level of 3.95mOD.

## **4 STRATEGY**

### **Aims of the Investigation**

- 4.1 The aims of the evaluation were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2006) as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
  - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
  - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered (including evidence of past environments).
  - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
  - To determine the nature and extent of existing truncations of the archaeological deposits.
  - To enable the Archaeology Advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- 4.2 To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process

### **Methodology**

- 4.3 A code for the project (UIN 06) had been obtained for the earlier evaluation work (Area 1) and this was maintained for Area 4.
- 4.4 The field evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 2 n<sup>o</sup> 8.5m x 2.0m trenches at base (Trenches 3 and 4), as specified in the brief (Southwark Council, 2007). They were oriented east-west and located in the northwest (Trench 3) and southeast (Trench 4) parts of Area 4 (Figure 3). Following machine excavation, archaeological horizons were cleaned, with hand excavation of archaeological features where present.
- 4.5 All machining was carried out using a JCB 3CX fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the Archaeology Project Supervisor. Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon. On completion of the machine excavation, the trenches were hand cleaned.
- 4.6 Due to the known depth the trenches were likely to be required to be excavated, the trenches were stepped to ensure a safe working environment.

- 4.7 A full black and white, and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record was maintained. This illustrates the principal features both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. Digital photography was used to supplement the record on film.
- 4.8 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained. No finds have been discarded, and any that are suggested for discard will follow prior approval of the archaeology monitor for Southwark.
- 4.9 The evaluation was carried out by Andy Leonard, Project Supervisor, under the overall management of Ron Humphrey. The investigation was monitored by Chris Constable, Archaeology Advisor to Southwark Council.

## 5 RESULTS

### Trench 3 (10.50 x 4.00m). Figure 4.

- 5.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was a loosely compacted light orange/yellow sand (3/004). This was only observed at the west end of the trench, where the trench was at its deepest (-0.35mOD) and was naturally deposited. Sealing the natural sand was a 1.30m thick layer of sandy river terrace gravels (3/003) to a level of 0.95mOD. A slight dip in the gravels in the centre of the trench was filled with a clean, loosely compacted sand deposit (3/015). This was formed through natural deposition; wind-blown or silted sand.
- 5.2 Sealing sand deposit (3/015) and the terrace gravels (3/003) was a 0.70m thick layer of loosely to moderately compacted brown sandy silt (3/002). No datable evidence was retrieved from this deposit and the general lack of inclusions other than occasional small, sub-rounded stones, suggests a phase of natural deposition; possibly the result of alluvial silting. This deposit was present across the entire trench, apart from areas truncated by later activity, to an average level of 1.85mOD.
- 5.3 Cut into silt (3/002) towards the west end of the trench was a shallow, broad feature [3/011]. It measured 2.10m wide and had a depth of 0.50m although later truncation had entirely removed the top of the feature. Hand excavation demonstrated it was at least 0.50m long to the limit of excavation. However, extensive truncation in the north side of the trench meant that it was not possible to establish what form the feature took in plan. It contained a fill of loosely to moderately compacted pale yellow sand (3/010) with no inclusions or datable evidence. It was not clear what the function of this feature was but the fill (3/010) indicates that once it was abandoned, the feature was allowed to silt up rather than being deliberately infilled.
- 5.4 Feature [3/011] was truncated by pit [3/007]. This was 1.00m deep and 1.30m wide although it was truncated by later activity at its west end. The sides of the pit were steeply sloping with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Pit [3/007] contained a primary fill of loosely to moderately compacted dark grey/brown clayey silt (3/014) with moderate oyster shell and charcoal inclusions, indicating the pit was first used for the disposal of domestic waste. This deposit was only 0.14m thick and was overlain by a secondary fill of moderately compacted clayey sand (3/006) with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. A small amount of animal bone, one piece of ceramic building material and one pottery sherd dating to the Roman period were retrieved from this deposit.
- 5.5 Feature [3/009] was 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep, truncating the west side of pit [3/007]. The gently sloping sides had a gradual break of slope to a concave base. The fill (3/008) was a moderately compacted dark yellow silty sand with moderate gravel and small stone inclusions. Two bricks and a single piece of tile indicate a date of approximately 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The function of this feature



was not clear and the shape in plan could not be determined due to the truncation along the north side of the trench.

- 5.6 Cut [3/013] had truncated away the top of feature [3/009]. It measured 1.70m wide and 0.90m deep with irregular sides and an undulating base. It contained a fill (3/012) of moderately compact light to mid yellow sandy gravel with occasional 20<sup>th</sup> century building material inclusions. This may have been associated with the brick lined drain (3/005), immediately to the east. This was a yellow and red brick-built structure measuring 1.10m wide and 1.00m deep, resting on a plinth of concrete 0.20m thick. 0.20m above the plinth was a ceramic drain pipe. The top of this structure was at a level of 2.65mOD.
- 5.7 Cutting feature [3/013] was a large 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusion [3/016]. This truncated the entire northern side of the trench to a depth 3.20m below current ground level (-0.35mOD) and had straight sides at an approximately 60° angle. This was filled with (3/001), a deposit of homogenous grey/brown silt comprising moderate amounts of 20<sup>th</sup> century building material and metal. This deposit was the same as the made ground sealing the trench and the infilling of cut [3/016] probably occurred as part of the same event as the laying down of the made ground. This was 1.90m thick to a level of 3.05mOD.

**Trench 4 (9.80m x 4.00m). Figure 5.**

- 5.8 The earliest deposit in Trench 4 was a moderately to firmly compacted orange/grey sandy gravel layer (4/012). This was only identified in a machine excavated sondage at the west end of the trench at a level of 0.61mOD and was naturally deposited. It was sealed by (4/007), a moderately compacted yellow/orange clayey sand Brickearth. This was a thin, level layer (no greater than 0.20m thick) to an average upper level of 1.22mOD.
- 5.9 Linear cut [4/002] was aligned east - west towards the south side of Trench 4. It was 4.20m long and 0.80m wide but had been truncated to the east and south by later activity. In profile its northern side had a gradual break of slope to the top with fairly steeply sloping sides to a flat base and was 0.30m deep. The terminus at the west end was rounded and petered out rather than coming to a clearly defined edge, suggesting that the feature was probably originally cut from higher up but has been lost to horizontal truncation. Its fill (4/001) was a moderately compacted light to mid grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Two slots were hand excavated (A and B, Figure 5) and a moderate amount of animal bone and 8 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill. The base of the feature was relatively level, at 0.96mOD in Slot A and 0.93mOD in Slot B. A tentative interpretation of this feature would be a boundary marker.
- 5.10 A large cut [4/009] at the east end of Trench 4 truncated the Brickearth (4/007) and linear feature [4/002]. It was aligned north – south and measured 2.80m wide to the eastern limit of excavation. It contained a ceramic drain pipe of 19<sup>th</sup> century

date and was filled with a loosely to moderately compacted light brown/grey sandy clayey silt (4/008) with frequent building material inclusions.

- 5.11 Drain cut [4/009] was immediately overlain by a red brick basement structure. This extended over the Roman linear feature [4/002] to the west and comprised a red brick wall (4/003) aligned north-south and bonded with a pale crumbly mortar. It was 0.50m wide and 1.00m high to a level of 2.30mOD. Butting against the wall on its east side was a horizontal red and yellow brick floor (4/004) at a level of 1.52mOD. This was 0.90m wide and stepped down at its east extent to a lower level floor (4/005) at 1.18mOD. This was also red brick and bonded with a loose, pale mortar. Although the chronology of build was clear from the abutments, the brick structures were clearly contemporary and are of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.12 Within the brick-built basement was a dump of moderately compact brown/grey silt with very frequent brick inclusions (4/013). This represents the demolition of the upper stories of the building which were simply used to infill the basement.
- 5.13 Linear cut [4/011] was aligned east – west along the south side of the trench. It was 1.40m wide to the southern limit of excavation and was at least 0.60m deep (0.39mOD). It was filled with a loosely compacted brown clayey sandy silt (4/010) with metal pipe, brick and concrete inclusions. It was not clear what the function of this feature was. However, only the north side of this feature was exposed during the evaluation work and it was still deepening at the limit of excavation. The fill (4/010) was of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 5.14 Sealing the trench was a loosely compacted light brown/grey sandy clayey silt with frequent building material inclusions (4/006). This was a 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground deposit to a level of 2.67mOD.

### **Finds Quantification**

- 5.15 The finds from the site fall into two main categories: Roman and post-medieval.
- 5.16 In total ten sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from feature [4/002], along with five pieces of Roman CBM. Animal bone retrieved from the feature weighed 15g.
- 5.17 Four pieces of Roman CBM and 2 sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from feature [3/007].
- 5.18 Two pieces of post-medieval brick were retrieved from feature [3/009] and post-medieval brick samples were retained from post-medieval basement structures (4/003) and (4/005).

- 5.19 Full assessment of the finds will be carried out once a decision on the conditional planning permission and any further work required to mitigate the destruction of the archaeological resource on the site has been made.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This phase of evaluation work (100 – 112 Union Street, Area 4) demonstrated that archaeological features of the Roman period survive on the site at a level of up to 1.22mOD (1.45m below the current ground level). These comprised a linear feature [4/002], possibly a boundary ditch, and a domestic rubbish pit [3/007]. A third feature in Trench 3 remains undated although it clearly predates the Roman pit.
- 6.2 Remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century activity and basementing were also identified. Significantly, the evaluation demonstrated that these have not destroyed all underlying archaeology and there is scope for the preservation of any potential Roman archaeology across much of the site. The large truncation in Trench 3 [3/016] does suggest that any pre-modern archaeology near the northern limit of the site has probably been destroyed. The same is also possible for the southern limit of the site where linear feature [4/011] was still deepening and extending to the south.
- 6.3 Both phases of evaluation (Areas 1 and 4) at 100 – 142 Union Street have demonstrated that Roman archaeology is present across the whole area, albeit truncated to some extent. The possibility of burials being present on the site is less likely given the presence of the rubbish pit in Trench 3. However, it cannot be discounted given the proximity of the burial ground at America Street (AOC 2002).
- 6.4 An impact plan is included (Figure 7), showing the layout of the pile design, previous evaluation trench locations and basementing works of the new development. The large east-west truncation recorded in Trench 3 is also located and extrapolated to demonstrate the likely impact on any archaeological remains in the northern end of the site.
- 6.5 Any requirements for further work will be decided by the Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

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*Figure 1 – site location*

*Figure 2 – detailed site location*

*Figure 3 – trench location*



*Figure 4 – Trench 3 section*

*Figure 5 – Trench 4 p-med plan*

*Figure 6 – Trench 4 px plan*

*Figure 7: Likely impact plan of the proposed development*

**APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER**

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Context Description</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
3/001	C20th made ground	10.50m	4.00m	1.90m
3/002	Brown clayey silt layer	10.50m	0.50m+	0.70m
3/003	Natural sandy gravel	10.50m	3.00m	1.00m
3/004	Natural sand	1.30m	3.00m	0.10m+
3/005	C20th brick lined drain	1.10m	0.10m+	1.00m
3/006	Secondary fill of pit [3/007]	1.30m	0.50m+	0.64m
3/007	Roman pit cut	1.30m	0.50m+	0.70m
3/008	Fill of pit [3/009]	1.00m	0.50m+	0.50m
3/009	Pit cut	1.00m	0.50m+	0.50m
3/010	Fill of pit [3/011]	2.10m	0.50m+	0.50m
3/011	Pit cut	2.10m	0.50m+	0.50m
3/012	Fill of cut [3/013]	1.70m	0.10m+	0.90m
3/013	C20th cut	1.70m	0.10m+	0.90m
3/014	Primary fill of pit [3/007]	1.22m	0.50m+	0.14m
3/015	Silted sand deposit	1.20m	0.10m+	0.20m
3/016	C20th cut	10.50m	3.00m	2.70m
4/001	Fill of linear cut [4/002]	4.20m	0.80m	0.30m
4/002	Roman linear cut	4.20m	0.80m	0.30m
4/003	Red brick wall	2.70m	0.50m	1.00m
4/004	Red brick floor	3.00m	0.90m	0.30m
4/005	Red brick floor	3.40m	2.40m	0.10m
4/006	C20th made ground	9.80m	3.60m	1.60m
4/007	Natural brickearth	6.00m	3.60m	0.20m
4/008	Fill of cut [4/009]	4.00m	2.80m	0.77m
4/009	Cut for ceramic drain pipe	4.00m	2.80m	0.77m
4/010	Fill of cut [4/011]	5.50m	1.40m	0.60m+
4/011	C20th linear cut	5.50m	1.40m	0.60m+
4/012	Natural sandy gravel	1.70m+	1.06m+	NFE
4/013	Demolition dump	4.00m	2.80m	1.12m

## APPENDIX B – OASIS FORM

### 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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#### 3.1.1 Printable version

3.2 OASIS ID: aocarcha1-25487

##### Project details

Project name	Area 4, 100 to 142 Union Street, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between 14th and 16th March 2007 near the western edge of the Roman settlement of Southwark, on Union Street, SE1, on behalf of AZ Urban Studios. This phase of work followed on from an earlier evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology in November 2006. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment on any surviving archaeological remains. The previous investigation comprised two machine-excavated trenches within a car park area at the western end of the development (known as Area 1) covering specifically 130 to 142 Union Street. The Roman soil horizon was identified, and a single feature was recorded: a boundary ditch of early 2nd century date. Significant truncations had removed much of the archaeological potential. The current phase of work covered specifically 100 to 112 Union Street and is known as Area 4. The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of two trenches. Two features of Roman date were identified; a pit, probably for domestic waste material, and a linear cut feature, possibly a boundary marker. Both trenches revealed truncation by later activity, predominantly dating to the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2007 End: 16-03-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	UIN06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
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 SOUTHWARK Area 4, 100 - 142 Union Street, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE1 0LG
Study area	627.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3210 8010 51.5038761088 -0.09646725493950 51 30 13 N 000 05 47 W Point
Height OD	Min: 0.97m Max: 1.22m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Les Capon
Project supervisor	Andy Leonard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	AZ Urban Studios

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	UIN 06
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'
Physical Archive notes	Archive to be retained at AOC until completion of further work
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Archive ID	UIN 06



Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Digital Archive notes	Archive to be retained at AOC until completion of further work
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	UIN 06
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	Archive to be retained at AOC until completion of further work

### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	100 - 142 Union Street: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology Group

Description A4 bound document

### Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of 100-142 Union Street, London Borough of Southwark  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hemley, S.

Date 2003

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 bound document

### Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title 100 - 142 Union Street, Southwark, London SE1: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2006

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology

Description A4 bound document

**Project  
bibliography 4**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Area 4, 100 - 142 Union Street, London Borough of Southwark: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Leonard, A.
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology
Description	A4 bound document

Entered by	fitz (fitz@aocarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 March 2007

## **4 OASIS:**

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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