

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

ANGEL COURT 193-199
BOROUGH HIGH STREET

For King Sturge LLP

Chaz Morse MA

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

ANGEL COURT 193-199 BOROUGH HIGH STREET

Client: King Sturge LLP

Local Authority: Southwark Council

NGR: 531815, 179661

Planning App: 07-AP-1676

Author(s): C Morse

Doc Ref: LP0682L-WBR-v1.2

Date: August 08

Site Code: RBL08

A trading name of the L P : Partnership Ltd.

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1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This archaeological report sets out the results for an archaeological watching brief, and has been prepared by Chaz Morse of L-P : Archaeology on behalf of King Sturge LLP.
- 1.2. This report considers land at Angel Court 193-199 Borough High Street, SE1 1JA . The local planning authority is Southwark Council.
- 1.3. The archaeological watching brief was carried in response to an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent by Southwark Council (application reference 07-AP-1676). The methods and objectives applied during the watching brief were set out in the written scheme of investigation, which was produced in accordance with the Archaeological Brief for the study site set out by Southwark Councils Senior Archaeology Officer.
- 1.4. The planning consent was granted for the refurbishment and landscaping of the existing buildings and land at Angel Court 193-199 Borough High Street (07-AP-1676). The works include the alterations and extension to existing office buildings involving internal refurbishment, the relocation of the reception area, improvements to the access points of the building, parking for 8 cars and 4 motor-cycles inclusive of two wheelchair spaces and the provision of visitor cycle stands.
- 1.5. The works necessitated the stripping of the site and intrusive groundworks associated with foundation works and the relaying of car parking and landscaped areas. The whole site occupies an area of approximately 0.2323 ha and is centred at National Grid Reference 531815, 179661 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.6. Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Chaz Morse of L – P : Archaeology.

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

2.1.1. Planning consent was granted for the refurbishment, extension building work, and landscaping of the land at Angel Court, 193-199 Borough High Street, SE1 1JA (07-AP-1676) (SEE FIGURE 2).

2.1.2. The site lies wholly within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bermondsey and Bankside. In light of this Southwark Council stipulated that a programme of archaeological observation and recording was required during groundworks on site.

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The site and surrounding area are located on the 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 0.5 miles from the river. The flood plain gravels extend over 2.5 miles south from the river.

2.2.3. The area between the gravel terrace and the Thames is characterised by alluvial deposits which have been laid down over the floor of the gravel terrace during the Holocene (SIDELL ET AL 2002). These deposits include clays, silts and peats laid down during the archaeological periods briefly discussed below.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

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

2.3.2. Prior to development the extant topography was broadly flat, with the site in use as a hard-standing courtyard area adjacent to the extant buildings.

2.3.3. The site is bounded to the north by 191 Borough High Street and Chaloner Court, to the east by Kellow House and Tennis Street, to the south by the John Harvard Library, and to the west by Borough High Street.

2.3.4. Prior to the ground works it was considered a possibility that the foundation and service trenches of the extant buildings could have affected the underlying deposits.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.4.1. Prehistoric activity has been recorded on the study site itself during archaeological excavations (site code 199BHS74; SMR 091015-21) between 1974-76. This work 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 immediate vicinity of the study.

2.4.2. Significant Roman archaeology has been discovered on the study site itself with the 199BHS74 excavations recording 1st century ditches, a square wooden lined well which had been burnt in the later 1st century and was overlain by a 1st century floor. In the east of the site area a series of 2nd century ditches and pits and sealed by a 4th century agricultural soil (SCHAAF 1988: 87-118). The site also lies close to the junction of Roman Roads Stane Street and Watling Street which converge on Borough High Street (MARGARY 1967:55).

2.4.3. The Domesday Book records that area was agricultural land within the Manor of Walworth (SMR 090949) during the early Medieval period.

2.4.4. The 199BHS74 excavations on the study site also recovered a 13th century tile and chalk structure and probable cess pit, while 14th and 15th century cut features including possible tanning pits were also recorded (SCHAAF 1988:118-230).

2.4.5. For the majority of the 18th century the site was occupied by the King's Bench Prison until 1761 when it was destroyed. The site was subsequently occupied by buildings for vat makers until 1940 when the site was bombed during an air raid in World War II.

2.5.PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1. As part of the current redevelopment, alterations were made to the extant office buildings, which also had extensions built on to them, primarily

focusing on the reception area.

2.5.2. New foundations were laid and service trenches were re-routed in response to the change in building plan.

2.5.3. Car parking spaces and an area for motorcycles was also developed.

2.5.4. The works on the relocation and extension of the reception area required archaeological monitoring.

3. Objectives and Methodology

3.1. In response to the Southwark Council Archaeological Brief, the general aims of the watching brief were as follows:

- 3.1.1. To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- 3.1.2. To assess the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains on site; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as does survive.
- 3.1.3. To provide dating information that will be useful in dating the archaeological deposits encountered.
- 3.1.4. To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

3.2. The client's groundwork contractor, using appropriate methods, undertook all groundworks. This included a combination of machine stripping and trenching, and hand excavation, according to the development programme and under the supervision of the monitoring archaeologist. Where any machine stripping occurred, it was carried out with a toothless ditching bucket, and the relevant area was reduced in spits.

3.3. Specific research aims of the watching brief were follows:

- 3.3.1. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains corresponding to the 199BHS74 excavation from the mid 1970's (SCHAAF 1988:118-230).

4. Archaeological Observation and Recording Results

- 4.1. A qualified archaeologist monitored all agreed groundworks and used the allocated site code RBL08 to label all site records.
- 4.2. The area of groundworks was visually inspected prior to the commencement of the development. No intrusive features were noted that would have provided assistance in understanding the stratigraphy of the site.
- 4.3. The overlying ground level deposit was a spread of tarmac hard core that formed the surface of the former car park. This lay at approximately 2.05m AOD. This was broken out by machine and found to overlie a deposit of rubble make-up that formed a bedding layer for the car park surface. This make-up layer was 19th and 20th century building rubble crush composed of concrete, red brick, and yellow stock brick fragments. The rubble make-up was graded down by machine and found to lie at a depth of approximately 0.2-0.4m throughout the study area.
- 4.4. The removal of the crush revealed a spread of mixed dumped deposits across the study area that had been truncated and dispersed between a number of substantial modern services. These services predominantly ran east to west axis. Presumably running from the main branch services to the west on Borough High Street to the sites extant buildings to the east. All these services were to be left *in situ*, in order to facilitate the intended development and its incorporation into the extant building.
- 4.5. The firmly compacted dumped deposits around the services were composed of 20th century building rubble and mixed aggregates. These surrounding deposits were dumped around the services after they had been laid down. This was demonstrated by the absence of any construction cuts for the utility services, showing that they had not been trench built. The services themselves were fairly substantial, and had a number of tributary pipes connected to them, as can be seen in Plate 1 below.



Plate 1 - North of the site area facing south, showing the extensive services in the area.

- 4.6. The manhole covers of two water services (seen in the left hand foreground of the above plate) were removed and the internal depths were measured. They were found to have depths of c. 1.6m below ground level, indicating substantial truncation of any deposits within their footprint. Given that these services were to be left in situ and the surrounding deposits were not to be excavated, any archaeological deposits underlying these modern features will continue to be preserved *in situ*, as they were prior to the most recent development of the site.
- 4.7. In the south-west of the site area a sondage was excavated against the external wall of the extant building. This was carried out by hand and machine. The purpose of this excavation was to establish the depth of the extant building foundations.
- 4.8. Within the sondage the stratigraphic deposits were laid in the following sequence. Underlying the rubble make-up was thin spread of sands and gravels with occasional fragmented brick inclusions, that had a depth of c. 0.1m. This overlay a deposit of

dark reddish brown sandy soils containing frequent building rubble inclusions consisting of concrete, tarmac and brick fragments that were 20th century, noted by the stamp of the 'London Brick Company' (LBC) on the froged surfaces. This deposit was approximately 0.50-0.60m deep.

- 4.9. Underlying this was a thick layer of made ground, that had a varying depth of c. 1-1-1.3m. This was composed of a silty clay material with moderate amounts of 20th century building rubble crush inclusions and large pieces of angular stone. A steel sheet cut piece of cutlery and a piece of degraded plastic sheeting were also recovered from this deposit.
- 4.10. Underlying the clay deposit was a layer of mixed dirty aggregates, mostly consisting of sands and gravels, it again contained building rubble inclusions although they were notably smaller than those in the overlying layers.
- 4.11. All these deposits were built up against the concrete foundations of the extant building. There was no construction cut truncating the deposits found in the sondage, and this demonstrated that the foundation footings were again not trench built. The base of the concrete foundation footings of this building were found at a depth of -0.10m OD.
- 4.12. The excavation of the aggregates revealed a concrete slab that was cleaned off and found to be the cover for a run of electrical services that were to be left in situ. The slab covering these services was found to lie c.2.35m below ground level, c-0.25OD. This is below the depth at which the natural gravels were recorded on the 199BHS74 excavation from the mid 1970's.
- 4.13. Further excavation followed the line of the concrete cover, which was found to be orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. It ran between an electricity sub-station in the south west of the study site area, and the main body of the *in situ* building. The trench revealing the line of these services and the base of the extant foundations can be seen in *Plate 2* below.



Plate 2 - South east area of the site facing east, demonstrating the depth of truncation.

- 4.14. The sequence of deposition noted in the section of this trench corresponded to the sequence recorded in the sondage, with all the deposits being formed of modern made ground, as demonstrated by the consistent inclusion of 20th century building rubble and make-up.
- 4.15. In order to establish the depth to which the services had been laid, and to find the depth of the natural gravels of the site, a small excavation was made at the side of the concrete casing.
- 4.16. The deposits recorded in this area were again all 20th century. The first, found at a depth of c.2.4m below ground level, was a dump of aggregates, composed predominantly of gravels mixed with sands. This was mixed with occasional building rubble such as brick fragments and a concrete waster which had adhered to an extant piece of wood.

4.17. Below this was a sandy clay deposit with inclusions of both building rubble and domestic material such as ceramics, sheet cut cutlery, and the remains of a metal bread bin, as shown in Plate 3 below.



Plate 3 - The bread bin that formed part of the 20th century domestic waste.

4.18. Underlying the deposit of mixed building and domestic waste was a layer of brown silty gravels. These were dug out and found to be an interface between the natural gravels of the site and the overlying made ground. This mixed gravel deposit was approximately 0.10-0.15m thick. The natural gravels were recorded at a height of -0.30m OD, which again is just below the height of the natural gravels encountered during the 199BHS74 excavations on the study site. This suggests all overlying deposits and the top of the natural gravel have been truncated.

4.19. Accordingly the building work subsequent to the 199BHS74 excavations is assumed to have truncated any remaining archaeology within the study area.

4.20. The extent of this truncation can be seen in Plate 4 below where the services that run over the site in plan can be seen. Additionally the section of the trench dug to reveal the orientation and extent of the electrical services running from the on site sub-station shows a thick deposit of recently made ground.



Plate 4 - South of the site area facing north, showing the extensive services in the area and the depth of truncation in the trench in the foreground.

5. Summary and Conclusion

- 5.1. An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by King Struge LLP, on land at 193-199 Borough High Street, in the London Borough of Southwark. The purpose of this watching brief was to assess the extent of archaeological survival on the site during its development, and to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits relating to the 199BHS74 excavation from the mid 1970's.
- 5.2. The results of this watching brief indicate that there is no survival of archaeological deposits on the study site.
- 5.3. The majority of deposits covering the site area can be summed up in the following sequence. The ground level deposits were formed of hard core tarmac surface that had previously been used as a car park. Underlying this was a series of modern building rubble make-up layers and modern made ground. These had been deposited subsequent to the laying of modern services that were related to the extant surrounding buildings from the 1970's.
- 5.4. No archaeological deposits survived below this modern activity, which had truncated the natural sands and gravels underlying the site. The depth of these natural deposits was recorded as lower than those encountered at the 199BHS74.
- 5.5. The watching brief has demonstrated that the underlying deposits have been heavily truncated by 20th century building works, and no significant archaeological features were recorded. Any archaeological deposits that may have underlain the site have been truncated by previous development during the construction of the extant building and its associated car parking spaces in the 1970's.

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location General



Site Location



PROJECT // 0682L- Angel Court

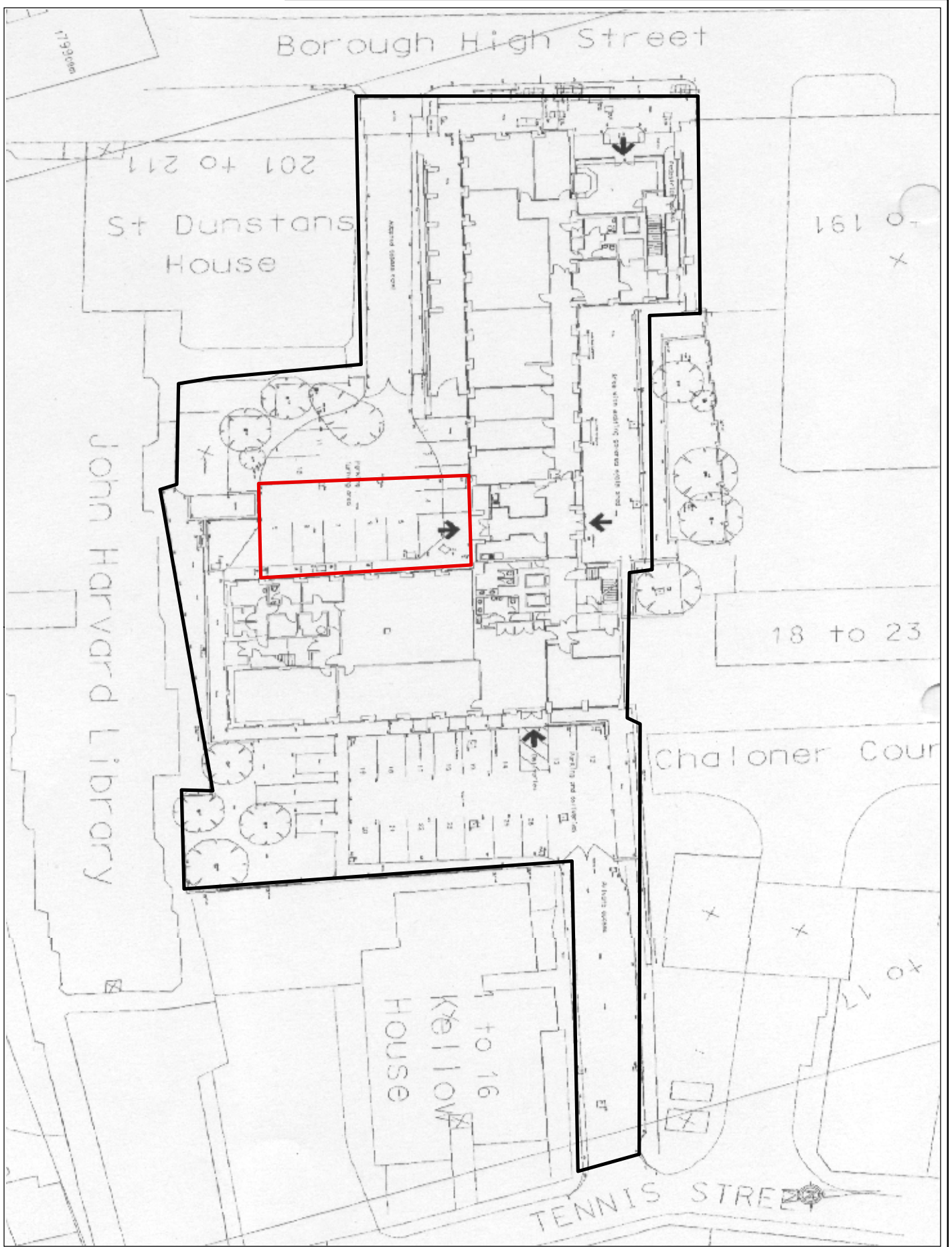
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence AL5291A

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



-  Site Outline
-  Study Area

Not to scale - For illustration only

PROJECT // 0682L- Angel Court

DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

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DOC REF: LP0682L-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX I

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

MARGARY ID, 1967. *Roman Roads in Britain*. John Baker, London.

SHAFF L, 1988. 199 Borough High Street pp 83-132 in *Excavations in Soutwark 1973-1976, Lambeth 1973-1979*. Joint Publication No.3 Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology & LAMAS/SAS.

SIDELL J, COTTON J, RAYNER L & WHEELER L, 2002. *The prehistory and topography of Southwark and Lambeth*. MoLAS Monograph **14**, London.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BRIEF

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BRIEF:

Archaeological Observation and Recording

Site: Angel Court, Borough High Street



Site: **Angel Court 193-199 Borough High Street**

Application Ref: 07-AP-1676

Grid ref: 531815, 179661

Development: Alterations and extension to existing office building to include internal refurbishment, relocated/extended reception, access improvements and replacement fenestration, parking for 8 cars and 4 motor cycles inclusive of 2 wheelchair spaces and the provision of visitor cycle stands.

1 DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1 It is proposed by David Lowman, Architect to undertake the above improvements to Angel Court. The works that require archaeological monitoring are the relocation and extension of the reception area.
- 1.2 Angel Court stands at the core of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval settlement historic Southwark. Archaeological investigations within the area of the site have revealed stake structures dating to the Roman or post-Medieval buildings. Within the site the GLSMR records Roman finds including water channels, ditches, floors, a well, dark earth and pits. Medieval pits were found on site, as were post-medieval structures and deposits. Prehistoric ditches were also identified on site. Details of these works are published in 'Excavations in Southwark 1973-76 and Lambeth 1973-79, Museum of London Department of Greater London Archaeology' This is volume three of a series of joint publications between the LAMAS and the SAS. From the trench plan included in this volume it is apparent that the new developments will impact upon archaeological remains outside those excavated.
- 1.3 This brief has been produced so that a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation can draw up a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the required investigations into the significance, form and extent of the site's historic environment and the proposal's likely impact on elements of that environment.

2 SITE LOCATION AND CURRENT USE

- 2.1 193-199 Borough High Street stands to the east side of the street, to the north of St George the Martyr Church.
- 2.2 The site is currently a hard surfaced area of a courtyard.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site in question stands within an area of considerable archaeological interest. The attached map shows identified sites, monuments and historic buildings within the surrounding area. Borough High Street is the focus of settlement during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods in Southwark.

4 SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The investigation will comprise of a programme of archaeological observation and recording, or 'watching brief' to be undertaken during groundworks on site. These works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological organisation or archaeologist.

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4.2 The investigations will include the analysis and interpretation of the findings, the formation of a site archive that can secure the long-term conservation and storage of the records and any recovered artefacts in appropriate conditions and the provision for the appropriate dissemination of the findings.

4.3 The investigations, necessitated by proposed development, presents an opportunity to address the following research questions:

- Record the archaeology present on site – its nature, extent, dating and importance.
- Record the extent and nature of any truncation within the footprint of the development.
- Observe and record any Roman, Medieval or post-Medieval archaeology present on site.
- Assess the nature of occupation within the back lands of this Borough High Street property.

NB: The above is not exhaustive; the contractor is invited to include additional research aims in the written scheme of investigation (see 5 below). The publication detailed in section 1.2 provides a clear background to the archaeology of this property.

5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (WSI)

5.1 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the IFA (see below), this archaeological brief will not be considered sufficient for the execution of the project. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) is required of the contractor to provide the basis for a measurable standard. The WSI will conform to the format and requirements contained in MAPII (Appendix 2) and meet the requirements detailed above.

5.2 The WSI will be produced by a suitably qualified archaeological and experienced archaeological contractor and provided for the prior approval of Southwark Council. No fieldwork can commence until this approval is in place. The WSI will include the following:

- i Research Design: This will demonstrate a clear understanding of the research agendas that apply to this project (the main questions that the investigation is trying to answer).
- ii Archaeological Method Statement: This will detail the techniques, recording systems and sampling procedures to be employed. These will conform to the relevant guidelines laid down by the IFA, ALGAO and Southwark Council. The recording system will be fully compatible with that now published as the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (MoLAS 1994; third edition). Any alternative recording system will need to be agreed in writing with Southwark Council prior to the acceptance of the WSI. Sampling and collection of artefacts will reflect the collections policy of the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre as detailed in their archive guidance documents.
- iii The WSI will provide, as far as is practicable, a provisional programme for the assessment of the site archive and the post-excavation analysis, specifying what staff time has been provisionally allocated for this aspect of the project (it may be the case that further archaeological works may be required, if this is the case the archiving and post-excavation programme will be combined with the investigations described in this brief).
- iv Will indicate the provision for the conservation of artefacts.
- v The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre is the most suitable archive repository for archaeological archives resulting from fieldwork undertaken within the London Borough of Southwark. The WSI will indicate adherence to the 'General Standards for

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the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London (Museum of London 1998). The WSI will specify that the contractor will seek to transfer the legal title of artefacts recovered in the instance of fieldwork to the Museum of London as specified in the 1999 supplement to the *General Standards* document. If the landowner wishes to retain artefacts recovered during this evaluation arrangements must be made for a comprehensive record of all materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds) to be deposited at an appropriate museum in lieu of the actual artefacts. The applicants should be made aware of the likely financial implications of this decision.

vi Will provide details of the intended project team, indicating the relevant experience of key members of staff (see PPG16 paragraph 21). The on-site supervisor will have at least three years relevant experience. For contractors who have not previously undertaken archaeological work within the Borough it will be necessary to supply CVs of key staff and specialists as part of the WSI.

vii Will provide details of specialist sub-contractors.

viii Will provide details of storage facilities for finds and samples during post-excavation analysis and prior to long-term deposition.

ix Non-archaeological constraints on the proposed investigation will be defined and accounted for in the WSI. These may include live services, access routes and rights of way, the presence of listed buildings, ecological areas, TPOs etc.

x The WSI will need to confirm that the Southwark Council Archaeology Officer will be given one working week's notice of the commencement of archaeological works. This notice will be accompanied by the site code, supplied by the LAARC, and a copy of the risk assessment produced for the site. Monitoring arrangements will be detailed within the WSI. A copy of the WSI should also be supplied to the English Heritage Archaeological Science Advisor, London Region who may also wish to monitor work, advise on aspects of the works on site or consult with specialists.

xi The WSI will need to confirm that copies of the report will be supplied to the Surrey Archaeological Society (Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 3SX) and the Southwark Local History Library (211 Borough High Street, London SE1 1JA).

5.3 A copy of this brief should be bound into the WSI as an appendix. An electronic copy can be supplied on request to the Southwark Council Archaeological Officer (contact details below).

5.4 An archaeological contractor working in accordance with the by-laws of the IFA will conduct the project. The contractor will need to confirm their adherence to these principles within the text of their WSI.

5.5 Southwark Council's Archaeological Fieldwork Guidance Paper, the IFA's Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief and ALGAO's Standards for Fieldwork in the East of England (in lieu of the forthcoming document for the whole of England) will be used for guidance in the design of the WSI, the contents of the report/publication and the general execution of the project. Reference will need to be made to the relevant IFA and Southwark Council documentation within the text of the WSI. Relevant English Heritage guidance for specific research techniques should also be referenced where these methods are likely to be employed in the post-excavation process.

6 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

6.1 Where publication beyond a note in the annual round up in the London Archaeologist and Surrey Archaeological Collections is not required the results will also be presented in a grey literature, planning report (or, in the case of a lengthy publication process, an interim report). This will include:

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- i The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- ii The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material identified.
- iii Appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs and including a site location plan at 1:2500; site plan at 1:1250 and, where appropriate, large-scale site-specific plans.
- iv Specialist reports summaries within the text of the report and included as full as appendices.
- v An abbreviated discussion of the archaeological potential of the site derived from the Desk-Based Assessments.
- vi Summary of results.
- vii A (outline) description of the archive contents.
- viii A concise, non-technical summary.
- ix The dates of when the site investigation took place.
- x The inner title page should make reference to the Site Code, National Grid Reference and the planning application reference, if any.

6.2 A copy of the report/interim report/publication sent to the Greater London Historic Environment Record will include a hard copy of an appropriately completed OASIS form (see below).

7 RECEIPT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

7.1 To discharge an archaeological condition on a planning consent within the London Borough of Southwark it will be necessary for three copies of any report to be supplied to the Archaeological Officer. One copy of the report remains with the planning file, the Southwark Council Archaeological Officer, for development control purposes, retains one and one copy will be supplied by Southwark Council to the GLSMR. If more than one archaeological condition is applied to a development, for example the foundation design condition in addition to the standard archaeological condition, then it will be necessary for a further copy of the report to be supplied.

7.2 Archaeological conditions can only be discharged once all post-excavation works have been completed or the archaeological contractor has produced a full assessment report and confirmed that the developer has made sufficient funds available to complete the works detailed in the document.

7.3 The Greater London Historic Environment Record is registered with the online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The archaeological contractor must provide appropriate details relating to the project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

7.4 Southwark Council would request contractors supply an offprint of any published articles resulting from work within the Borough to the Archaeological Officer to be kept as part of the archive of archaeological reports on work undertaken within Southwark.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, please contact Southwark Council's Archaeology Officer, Chris Constable, at the address below:

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Recording**

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Southwark Council, Chiltern House
Portland Street, SE17 2ES.**

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e-mail: christopher.constable@southwark.gov.uk

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: Iparchae1-48156

Project details

Project name	Angel Court
Short description of the project	Watching Brief on refurbishment and landscaping of the existing buildings and land at Angel Court 193-199 Borough High Street.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2008 End: 15-08-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RBL08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK Angel Court
Postcode	SE1 1JA
Study area	0.23 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 325 798 51.5010860179 -0.09081948445640 51 30 03 N 000 05 26 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.30m Max: -0.30m

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 King Sturge Ltd

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient Museum of London
Digital Contents 'none'
Paper Archive recipient Museum of London
Paper Contents 'none'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Photograph', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Plan', 'Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Watching Brief for land at Angel Court, Borough High Street
Author(s)/Editor(s) Morse, C.
Date 2008
Issuer or publisher L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication London
Description A4 paper report, 28 pages, spiral bound

Entered by Janine (j.young@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on 9 September 2008

OASIS:

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

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