

Ceramic building material³⁰ from the bedding trenches suggests that most date to after c. 1630. This material consists largely of commonly occurring 16th- and 17th-century fabric types, such as post-medieval redwares, borderware and a moderate quantity of tin-glazed ware, which included a sherd with a distinctive chequer board pattern. Other noteworthy sherds include a fragment from a Saintonge ware chafing dish, decorated with yellow and green glaze, assumed to be an indicator of status. Other imports are confined to a fragment from a Martincamp flask, and Frechen stoneware fragments. Among this material there is a clear indicator of the industrial nature of the south bank - a fragment of a post-medieval redware alembic head, which would have been used for distillation.

A further find from Period 3 deposits close to the eastern limit of excavation is a fragment of a cast lead alloy mount (Fig. 5). It is finely decorated with the design of a cherub or angel's head with pointed wings of a baroque style. The mount appears to be incomplete and may have originated from a high-quality object or piece of furniture.³¹

Period 4 (c. 1680 to early 18th century)

After the cessation of cultivation in the south-eastern part of the site, a series of make-up dumps preceded the construction of a large post-built

structure with a clay floor, measuring at least 10m east-west by more than 2.5m north-south. A fragment of mortar floor and a single surviving post-hole in the north-east of the area of excavation may be the truncated remnants of a similar structure. On the available evidence these structures are interpreted as a series of open fronted sheds. Clay pipes from the floor date to 1680-1710. Within the structure, rectangular pits containing a series of lime-filled barrels indicate the area was probably a forerunner of the leather dresser's yard or tannery, documented in the area in 1769.³²

Period 5 (mid-18th century to modern)

The uppermost deposits had been particularly subject to disturbance by the construction of the Courage Brewery bottling plant in 1960. Fragmentary brick walls, pits and dumps of iron-working waste are thought to relate to documented structures such as St Saviour's parish workhouse and the stables of Thrale's brewery. A fuller understanding of these fragmentary remains may be possible once analysis of the records of the 1989 evaluation is complete.

Part 2 of this article³³ will consider the preservation scheme, the current post-excavation and publication proposals for the *Globe* and *Rose* theatre sites, and the wider English Heritage policy regarding preservation *in situ*.

31. R. Goffin 'Accessioned finds assessment: GLB96', unpublished MoLSS assessment report (1999).

32. M. Clout 'Hester Thrale and the Globe Theatre' *The New*

Rambler (Journal of the Johnson Society of London) 509 (1995) 34-50.

33. *London Archaeol* 9, no. 12 (Spring 2002).

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED (020 7410 2200).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Jim Davison, 28 Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 6BB.

Greater London, by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7ED (020 7410 2200).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, SE18 1JT (020 8855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue

Group. Processing of material from the Borough. Tuesdays, 8.00 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 85 Rannoch Road, W6 9SX (020 7385 3723).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society (KUTAS). Processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Thursday (10 a.m.) at the North Kingston Centre, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames KT2 5PE. Enquiries 020 8546 5386.

Surrey, by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 1ND (01483 594 634).

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