

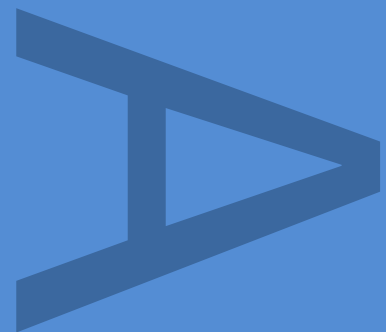
**THE PROPOSED SCIENCE
GALLERY, BOLAND HOUSE, GUY'S
CAMPUS, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

PCA REPORT NO: 12573

AUGUST 2016



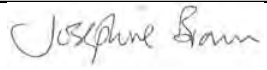
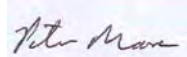
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE
PROPOSED SCIENCE GALLERY LONDON, BOLAND
HOUSE, GUY'S CAMPUS, LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK**

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE PROPOSED SCIENCE GALLERY,
BOLAND HOUSE, GUY'S CAMPUS, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK**

Site Code: THM 16

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Southwark

Planning Application Number: 15/AP/3465

Central NGR: TQ 3279 8009

Commissioning Client: King's College London

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PCA Report No: R12573

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the site of the proposed Science Gallery, Boland House, Guy's Hospital, LB Southwark, in advance of development.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out between 13th June 15th July 2016. This comprised two evaluation trenches in the north-west (trench 2) and east (trench 1) of the basement plus an additional trial pit (TP6) to explore extant foundations. The work was commissioned by King's College London.
- 1.3 The evaluation identified natural horizons overlain by weathered natural subsequently truncated or overlain by prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. The two trenches exhibited markedly different sequences potentially indicative that a former channel extended throughout the eastern half of the site, hindering occupation and development prior to the medieval period. The earlier, western horizons comprised residual prehistoric material overlain by Roman dumped deposits and multi phase drainage features dating from the late 2nd and 3rd centuries. These were truncated in turn by an early medieval drainage/boundary ditch aligned north-south. The earliest activity within the western trench comprised dumping and pitting attributed to the late 13th to mid 14th centuries. These horizons were truncated by a large cess pit and then overlain by further dumped deposits dating from the mid 14th and late 15th centuries respectively. Activity attributed to the post-medieval period comprised an early phase of activity involving the excavation of a well and dumping during the late 16th century, followed by a later construction phase. These suggested that the subject site lay to the rear of properties potentially fronting onto St Thomas Street or Great Maze Pond prior to being developed, potentially as part of the construction of Guy's Hospital from the late 17th century, with additional modifications made throughout the 19th century.
- 1.4 The difference in the archaeology of the two trenches suggests a boundary between a wet channel to the east and dry land to the west. Such a boundary would, on the evidence of many nearby sites, have been defined and maintained by timber revetments, which must therefore be expected across the centre of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) in advance of a proposed Science Gallery at Boland House, Guy's Hospital, LB Southwark. The phase of works this report deals with took place between 13th June and 15th July 2016, and supplements an earlier phase of watching brief (Harris and Moore, 2016; Ferguson, 2016) and precedes additional archaeological interventions.
- 2.2 The site is located within the London Borough of Southwark, and centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3284 7923, and comprises a roughly square shaped plot of land currently occupied by Boland House to the east and Guy's Courtyard to the west. The site is located at the southwest corner of the junction of St. Thomas Street and Great Maze Pond. All works described within this report were confined to the northern half of the basement below Boland House.
- 2.3 PCA was commissioned for the watching brief by King's College London in advance of proposed redevelopment. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Southwark. The site does not encompass, nor lie within the immediate vicinity of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 2.4 The project was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2016).
- 2.5 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) identified by the unique code THM 16.
- 2.6 The project was monitored by Peter Moore of PCA prior to the instatement of Gill King (appointed Senior Archaeology Officer) on behalf of the London Borough of Southwark, and project-managed for PCA by Peter Moore. The evaluation was supervised by the author.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) „Planning for the Historic Environment“ which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) „Archaeology and Planning“. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The over-arching strategies and policies for the whole of the Greater London area are contained within the Greater London Authority's London Plan (July 2011) which includes the following statement relating to archaeology.

Policy 7.8: Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: London Borough of Southwark

3.3.1 The relevant Local Development framework is provided by the following policies from the Core Strategy (April 2011). These plans contain policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

Strategic Policy 12 – Design and conservation

SO 2F: Conserve and protect historic and natural places

Our approach is

Development will achieve the highest possible standards of design for buildings and public spaces to help create attractive and distinctive places which are safe, easy to get around and a pleasure to be in.

We will do this by

Expecting development to conserve or enhance the significance of Southwark's heritage assets, their settings and wider historic environment, including conservation areas, archaeological priority zones and sites, listed and locally listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, world heritage sites and scheduled monuments.

3.3.2 Also:

5.109 Throughout the borough there are many attractive and historic buildings, monuments and sites that reflect Southwark's rich history and add to the unique character and identity of places. We currently have 40 conservation areas covering 686ha (23% of the borough) and around 2,500 listed buildings and monuments. The Tower of London, a World Heritage Site, is located across the River from London Bridge. There are also archaeological remains that cannot be seen that provide important evidence of our past. We have identified 9 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) covering 679ha (23% of the borough).

3.3.3 The Southwark Plan also contains relevant policy statements, which were „saved“ in July 2010:

Policy 3.19 – Archaeology

Planning applications affecting sites within Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs), as identified in Appendix 8, shall be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development. There is a presumption in favour of preservation in situ, to protect and safeguard archaeological remains of national importance, including scheduled monuments and their settings. The in situ preservation of archaeological remains of local importance will also be sought, unless the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is granted to develop any site where there are archaeological remains or there is good reason to believe that such remains exist, conditions will be attached to secure the excavation and recording or preservation in whole or in part, if justified, before development begins.

Reasons

Southwark has an immensely important archaeological resource. Increasing evidence of those peoples living in Southwark before the Roman and medieval period is being found in the north of the borough and along the Old Kent Road. The suburb of the Roman provincial capital (Londinium) was located around the southern bridgehead of the only river crossing over the Thames at the time and remains of Roman buildings, industry, roads and cemeteries have been discovered over the last 30 years. The importance of the area during the medieval period is equally well attested both archaeologically and historically. Elsewhere in Southwark, the routes of Roman roads (along the Old Kent Road and Kennington Road) and the historic village cores of Peckham, Camberwell, Walworth and Dulwich also have the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints

- 3.4.1 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the London Borough of Southwark (Adopted Policies Map, March 2012).
- 3.4.2 No Scheduled Monuments exist within the study area.
- 3.4.3 Boland House lies within the cartilage of the older surviving Guy's Hospital buildings and as such it is also listed.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 London is located within the Thames Basin, a broad syncline of chalk filled by Tertiary sands and clays, which is overlain by the Pleistocene (Quaternary) gravel terraces of the River Thames. The low-lying area to the south of the Thames was characterised as largely marshland (Knight 2003).
- 4.1.2 The original river was shallower, slower and wider than its modern manifestation and flowed through braided channels which surrounded the low-lying gravel eyots located beneath modern Southwark. Archaeological excavations and geotechnical work have established that there were two principle gravel eyots, covering an area of c.16 hectares (Knight 2003).
- 4.1.3 The northern island, i.e. the „Bridgehead Island“ (Knight 2003), is thought to have extended between Joiner Street, Southwark Bridge Road, Union Street and Southwark Street, with the River Thames to the north. The north-west corner of the study site is thought to be located above the south-east edge of the northern eyot, with the remainder located above the surrounding water channel, e.g. Guy's channel. The gravel island foreshore can be anticipated to occur around c.0.40m OD (Taylor & Champness 2013).
- 4.1.4 Recent geoarchaeological work undertaken close to Joiner Street and beneath London Bridge Station investigated the profile of Guy's channel and recorded that:

„The earliest deposits on site were recorded during the geoarchaeological borehole survey and comprised naturally deposited sandy gravel. The gravels occurred at -1.75m OD in the west of the site and -2.50m OD in the east, with the variation indicative of a gradual west to east slope in the natural topography. Geological and archaeological mapping of the area places the site on the western edge of Guy's channel, an extrapolation supported by the geoarchaeological borehole data.“ (Taylor & Champness 2013)

- 4.1.5 The geoarchaeological borehole survey conducted at TAA9 also demonstrated that:

‘... the natural gravels were overlain by a fine sand encountered between -0.50m OD in the west of the site and -2.00m OD in the east. The deposit is thought to represent a late Pleistocene/early Holocene sand which had probably been formed by both windblown and fluvial processes. A similar deposit was encountered at 0.38m OD during the excavation of ST1a (in the west) and probably represents the same episode of Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene deposition. The variation in levels across the site again supports the suggestion that the site is located on the western edge of Guy's channel, with the higher levels recorded in the west being associated within the edge of an island and the lower levels in the east perhaps representative of the base of the channel.’ (Taylor & Champness 2013)

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 A topographic survey of the site was not available at the time of writing this report, however a recent site visit suggests that the area is generally flat and located within a comprehensively developed part of the urban landscape.

- 4.2.2 The site is located approximately 200m to the south of the Thames, with the eastern and central parts of the site situated above the projected location of the now buried Guy's channel.
- 4.2.3 Recent archaeological excavations beneath London Bridge Station and above Guy's channel demonstrated that the surface level of Joiner Street lies at 4.78m OD, with ground level on the site varying between 4.20m OD in the west and 4.67m OD in the east (Taylor & Champness 2013). The spot heights on the modern surface indicate that approximately c.3.50m-4.00m of stratified deposits existed beneath ground level and above the natural horizon.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Research into the archaeological and historical background of the site has previously been carried out as part of a desk-based assessment of the study site (Taylor, 2014) and concluded the following:
- 5.2 A high potential for evidence of prehistoric activity within the area, mostly in the form of cut features and residual material, with some evidence in the area located above Guy's Channel relating to use of the waterway.
- 5.3 A very high potential for evidence pertaining to the Roman period with the dry island – wet channel boundary between the island and channel crossing the site and moving progressively eastward. It can therefore be expected that a series of structures, such as revetments, can be expected in addition to associated activities such as land reclamation/refuse dumping.
- 5.4 The potential for the Saxon period was considered to be low to moderate.
- 5.5 Evidence relating to the medieval period was deemed to be moderate, given the recent evidence obtained suggesting the use of marginal land for burials.
- 5.6 Considering the development of the site by Guy's Hospital, the potential for the presence of post-medieval activity was considered to be high.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore, 2016) aimed to address the following objectives:
- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
 - The northern Southwark islands in the prehistoric period are known to have been temporarily occupied, and at Hunt's House to the south scatters of Mesolithic flints were encountered. Can the excavations at the Science Gallery help to further increase our knowledge of the contemporary landscape and the special distribution of Mesolithic activity?
 - Can the results of the archaeological investigation contribute to our understanding of the contemporary management of the Roman landscape of the area, in particular the managing of waterfronts and land reclamation, and whether they are in response to changing water levels or urban pressure?
 - Can the location be defined as more of a commercial/trade zone, as opposed to the other ritual and settlement areas of the bridgehead islands?
 - How does the site contribute to our understanding of the shifting settlement towards the bridgehead in the later Roman period?
 - What evidence is there for the Medieval development of the site?
 - What evidence is there for the Post-Medieval development of the site and in particular what evidence is there for the use of the site by Guy's Hospital?
- 6.3 The evaluation was undertaken between 13th June and 15th July 2016. This involved the excavation of two trenches (trench 1 and trench 2) and a single trial pit (TP6).
- 6.4 The evaluation was designed to assess the archaeological potential in advance of excavation for a proposed lecture theatre. This scheme of works was therefore designed to be proceeded by further work, and supplements two earlier watching briefs on trial pits and boreholes (Harris and Moore, 2016; Ferguson, 2016).
- 6.5 All excavation took place under archaeological supervision with the machine excavation of the upper deposits within the trenches taking place with a machine fitted with a ditching bucket.
- 6.6 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets, as presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 6.7 The areas monitored were located by means of a TST. Two temporary benchmarks were established adjacent to trenches 1 and 2, with the values 2.01m OD and 2.02m OD respectively.
- 6.8 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the unique Site Code THM 16.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE (FIGURES 3-7 AND PLATES 1-6)

7.1 Two trenches and a single trial pit were excavated as part of this phase of works. The two trenches exhibited marked differences in terms of sequence and dating and therefore will be discussed individually by phase. The results of the trial pit (TP6) were found to be comparable to trench 2 and a discussion of this will be incorporated within the main trench discussion. All context numbers within the latter discussion should be assumed to relate to trench 2 unless otherwise stated.

Trench 1:

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural deposits of sandy gravel [266] were encountered at the base of the trench at c. -0.53m OD. This was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of brickearth [157], which in turn was sealed by a truncated layer of reworked brickearth [156] from -0.10m OD.

7.3 Phase 4b: Medieval (Late 13th to mid 14th Century)

7.3.1 Only partially exposed at the southern limits of excavation due to extensive truncation, were a series of dump layers. These represented deliberate dumps of domestic refuse and were recorded from an uppermost elevation of 0.44m OD with the combined thickness of 0.44m. Layers [153], [152] and [150] sealed the natural horizons in turn and comprised mixed deposits of silty clay containing oyster shell, animal bone, pottery dated from the late 13th to mid 14th century and CBM.

7.3.2 Truncating the upper horizons of [150] was a circular pit with concave sides and base [154]. The latter extended beyond the southern limit of excavation and was observed to a maximum width of 0.38m by 0.28m depth. The pit had been backfilled with silty clay [151] which contained oyster shell, animal bone and CBM indicative of domestic waste.

7.3.3 Pit [154] was capped by further dump layers with a combined depth of 0.20m from 0.60m OD. Layers [149] and [148] sealed the pit in turn and comprised reddish brown sandy clays containing occasional inclusions of CBM and oyster shell.

7.4 Phase 4c: Medieval (Mid to late 14th Century)

7.4.1 A large, possibly squared, cess pit was identified across the base of the trench. Only the southern edge of pit [141] was identified from 0.62m OD, which extended with vertical sides to a flat base. The pit continued beyond all other limits of excavation, suggesting it extended beyond 2.80m north-south and 1.80 east-west and was observed to a depth of 0.82m. Deposits of degraded timber [145] suggested the pit had been timber lined to a thickness of c.40mm along the southern edge. The pit was then backfilled in turn by deposits of organic silty clays [155], [144], [143], [138] and [137] in turn. The fills contained quantities of animal bone, chalk, pottery and CBM. Pottery recovered from fills [138] and [137] dated between 1340 and 1450, and some residual Roman pottery was retrieved from fill [144].

- 7.4.2 Upper fill [137] was truncated to the north and south by pit [140] and posthole [147] respectively. The former extended over 0.74m north-south by over 1.80m width to a depth of 0.63m and exhibited concave sides and base. The pit had been backfilled with grey brown silts containing oyster shell and occasional fragments of pottery and CBM. It is possible that this represents the partially exposed re-cut of cess pit [141]. The southerly posthole [147] appeared rectangular in plan and extended with steep sides to a tapered base over 0.80m in depth. The degraded timber within this [146] would have measured 100mm by 90mm. The position of the posthole, directly along the edge of the cess pit might suggest this to have functioned with the pit as opposed to post dating its abandonment and may relate to a scheme of strengthening works along the southern boundary.
- 7.5 Phase 4d: Medieval (Late 15th Century)
- 7.5.1 Capping the earlier cut features from 0.80m OD was a 0.30m thick layer of brown grey sandy silt [136] containing moderate amounts of CBM and oyster shell, with occasional pottery sherds dated between the late 15th century and 1600. This was interpreted as a dump layer and was overlain by a further 0.30m thickness of dumped debris [134]. The latter comprised silty clay containing large quantities of demolition material, potentially utilised as levelling.
- 7.5.2 Layer [134] was subsequently truncated by a group of three rectangular postholes. These were identified from south to north as cuts [133], [131] and [129] and indicated the presence of timber stakes sized 140mm by 140mm by over 0.30m depth. Each posthole contained the remnants of degraded timber [132], [130] and [128] respectively. The structure or installation these related to remains uncertain.
- 7.5.3 A further 0.15m of dumping/levelling capped the postholes from 1.30m OD. Dump layer [127] comprised silty clay with frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar with occasional pottery sherds and fragments of metal and animal bone. The pottery recovered was dated between 1240 and 1350, and may represent residual material, or represent clearances from earlier properties within the vicinity.
- 7.6 Phase 5a: Post-medieval (Late 16th Century)
- 7.6.1 Traces of a potentially robbed out barrel well were identified from 1.23m OD. The construction cut for this [120] extended to a diameter of 1.38m by 1.63m in depth, with the internal dimensions of the well sized c.0.80m in diameter. The construction cut extended with vertical sides to a flat base and had been backfilled with clay silt [142] containing oyster shell and CBM fragments. The interior of the well had been backfilled sequentially with sandy silt [135] and [119] in turn which contained a mixed assemblage of CBM, metal fragments, pottery, animal bone and charcoal. Pottery recovered from earlier deposit [135] dated between 1580 and 1600, whereas later fill [119] contained slightly earlier material dated from 1480 to 1550. These may reflect household clearances.
- 7.6.2 Three postholes truncated the upper fill [119] and indicated the presence of driven posts. The squared ([122] and [124]) and circular ([126]) cuts corresponded with the perimeter of the well and may have been associated with a later phase of repair or maintenance. Each of the postholes was comparably sized, extending to a diameter of c.140mm by over 0.30m in depth and were filled by the remnants of degraded timber ([121], [123] and [125] respectively).

- 7.6.3 To the immediate north of the latter group of postholes, and identified from the elevation, were a second group of three squared postholes. These were identified as cuts [113], [115] and [117] from west to east, and indicated the presence of driven stakes extending over 0.30m in depth by c.160mm by 120mm in width. The postholes covered an area of 0.90m east-west and all contained traces of degraded timber (fills [112], [114], [116]).
- 7.6.4 The postholes were sealed by deposits of blackish brown sandy silt containing frequent inclusions of CBM and mortar [118] = [111] to the south and north respectively. The dump layers were identified from 1.42m OD and covered the entirety of the western half of the trench to a maximum thickness of 0.15m. Pottery sherds recovered from [111] suggested a deposition date of between 1400 and 1500.
- 7.7 Phase 5b: Post-medieval
- 7.7.1 East-west aligned brick wall [105] was identified from 1.53m OD and extended 1.54m in length by 0.38m and 0.38m in depth. The wall had been founded over a 0.34m thick concrete foundation [107] within a linear construction cut [108] which had been backfilled with sandy silt [106] containing mortar flecks and abraded fragments of CBM. The wall had been constructed with unfrogged red and yellow bricks laid in header bond, and cemented with a chalk rich mortar. The use of London stock frogged brick would indicate a construction date of between 1800 and 1900.
- 7.7.2 A compacted layer of sandy gravel [103] to the south of wall [105] would suggest this to have been the internal area. The deposit extended to a length of 1.80m by 1.80m by 50mm in thickness and was sterile of material culture. This was interpreted as a foundation/levelling deposit for the installation of a stone floor. The truncated remnants of this were identified in the form of a 40mm thick mortar bedding layer [104] over which a slab of sandstone [101] had been laid. The worked sandstone block measured 0.30m by 0.40m by 60mm thickness and suggested an internal floor surface from 1.55m OD.
- 7.7.3 Post dating the construction of wall [105] was a second masonry block or buttress [104]. This was only partially exposed and extended to an unknown length beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation. Buttress [104] had been constructed with unfrogged red bricks over a 0.70m thick concrete base within construction cut [110]. The buttress extended to a maximum observed depth of 0.43m or approximately 5 courses in height. Following construction the construction cut had been backfilled with deposits of sandy silt [109] to a depth of 0.76m.
- 7.7.4 The sequence was overlain by a 0.26m thick dump layer of grey brown clay silt [100]. This contained chalk flecks, animal bone and residual pottery sherds dated between 1440 and 1500.

Trench 2 and Trial Pit 6:

- 7.8 Phase 1: Natural
- 7.8.1 Natural gravel [266] was observed across the base of the trench at the relatively uniform elevation of -0.41m OD.

7.9 Phase 2: Prehistoric

7.9.1 Residual prehistoric material in the form of a struck flint and burnt flint within natural accumulations of silts and sands suggested prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity dating from the Mesolithic/Neolithic and Bronze Ages. The earliest of these deposits comprised light grey-brown sandy clay [265] which contained occasional rounded gravels and a single struck flint. The layer sealed natural gravel to a maximum thickness of 0.60m and was overlain by silty sand [264]. The sands may represent a fluvial accumulation and were identified from 0.40m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.20m, the upper boundary of the layer exhibited notable undulations potentially representative of water scouring.

7.9.2 Grey silty clay [263] was observed from an uppermost elevation of 0.60m OD. The deposit contained frequent organic inclusions including rooting, charcoal and charred pulses (S4), in addition to burnt flint, animal bone and occasional sherds of pottery dated between 70 and 100 AD. The pottery is likely to represent residual material from the overlying Roman horizons. This deposit continued to the south of the trench as layer [60] within TP6, at the comparable elevation of 0.60m OD and contained Roman pottery sherds.

7.10 Phase 3a: Roman (late 2nd to early 3rd Century)

7.10.1 Extending across the northern limits of the trench along an east-west alignment was ditch [262]. This was identified at 0.56m OD and extended with concave sides to a flat base. The ditch was exposed to a maximum length of 3.40m by 0.70m width and 0.18m depth, and a slight drop in elevation from east to west might suggest the direction of run off to have been westwards. A soft deposit of grey brown clay silt [261] filled the entirety of the ditch and contained frequent inclusions of charcoal, chalk flecks late 2nd century pottery and CBM fragments including Roman Eccles brick dated from 55 AD. The sizes and quantities of building material would suggest the feature to have been deliberately backfilled potentially with demolition debris.

7.10.2 Sealing the ditch and covering the entirety of the trench from 0.70m OD was a 0.24m thick layer of clay silt [260]. The dump layer contained frequent flecks of CBM (Opus caementicium), charcoal, and animal bone plus occasional fragments of pottery with a date range of AD 200 to 250 and burnt flint. Two noteworthy artefacts recovered from the layer included a small lathe-turned bone counter (SF2) and a piece of a ceramic oil lamp (SF3). The lamp fragment is of a type suggesting a 1st to early 2nd century date.

7.10.3 Truncating the southern limits of the former dump layer and extending beyond the eastern, western and southern limits of excavation was later phase ditch [259]. The ditch ran parallel to earlier feature [262] along an east-west alignment and was identified from 0.70m OD. The visible, northern side of the cut extended with concave sides to a flat base at 0.30m OD. As seen, the ditch extended over 3.40m in length by over 0.72m width and 0.40m depth. The ditch had been deliberately backfilled with clay silt [258] containing frequent large fragments of CBM (Radlett and Eccles bricks), animal bone and pottery dated from AD 270. Further analysis of the primary fill revealed this to contain charred pulses and grains suggesting the grains had been subject to prolonged high temperature burning (S2).

7.11 Phase 3b: Roman (late 3rd to early 4th Century)

7.11.1 The abandonment of ditch [259] was indicated by at least two episodes of dumping which sealed the entirety of the trench. Black brown sandy silt dump layer [255] was recorded from 0.96m OD and extended to a maximum thickness of 0.20m. The deposit contained moderate quantities of late 3rd century pottery sherds and large quantities of Roman sandy, Radlett and Eccles brick fragments (dated AD 140 to 300) with occasional small fragments of animal bone and tessera plus a small copper alloy object (SF1). The latter is likely to represent part of a fitting from a knife or tool handle. To the south of the trench within TP6 the same horizon was identified as layer [56] at the comparable elevation of 0.98m OD.

7.11.2 The latter was overlain by a dumped deposit of silty clay [254] = [201]. This extended across the entirety of the trench and contained occasional inclusions of small late 3rd century pottery sherds in addition to occasional bone and CBM fragments. Roman tile and tessera were among the assemblage of the latter with a AD 55 to 160 date range. The layer was interpreted as a levelling horizon which raised the ground level by up to 0.28m. A comparable deposit was identified to the south of the trench within TP 6 as [55] and is likely to represent a continuation of the same horizon. A few fragments of intrusive medieval and post-medieval tile were also recovered, and are likely to have derived from the numerous driven stakes which truncated the deposits from later horizons.

7.11.3 Only seen within the trial pit was an east-west aligned linear cut [58] which truncated the upper horizons of [55]. The cut extended over 2.10m in length by 1.20m width and exhibited concave sides and base to a maximum depth of 0.39m. This was interpreted as a drainage ditch, and appeared to have silted up naturally with grey-brown silty clay [57]. The backfill contained very occasional small inclusions of oyster shell, charcoal, CBM, gravels and Roman pottery sherds.

7.12 Phase 4a: Medieval (Late 11th to 13th Century)

7.12.1 Truncating layers [254] = [201] was north-east south-west aligned ditch [203]. The ditch extended beyond both northern and southern limits of excavation and was potentially identified as cut [54] within trial pit 6 to the south. As seen the ditch was exposed to a maximum length of 3.08m in length within trench 2 by 1.02m in width, and exhibited concave sides and base to a depth of 0.85m. A slight drop in elevation of the base from south to north might suggest the direction of run off to have been northwards, towards the river. Compacted blue-grey silty clay [202] = [53] backfilled the ditch and contained occasional inclusions of rounded gravels, oyster shell, CBM, residual 11th century pot and tessera. The infrequent small inclusions and clay-rich nature of the fill might suggest this to have been the result of natural processes. Further analysis of the deposit revealed this to contain a charred grain of barley, wood charcoal, charred pulses and grains indicative of high temperature burning for prolonged periods (S1).

7.13 Phase 5b: Post-medieval

- 7.13.1 A later phase of construction was indicated by the presence of numerous postholes across the trench. The alignment of the postholes suggested numerous lines of north-west-west south-east-east aligned driven piles. A total of twenty-six cuts were identified from 1.22m OD, which included four stake holes and twenty-two postholes.
- 7.13.2 Stakeholes [247], [249], [251] and [253] measured up to 100mm in diameter by 0.13m depth and appeared circular in plan, extending with steep sides to a tapered base. These were backfilled with naturally accumulated clay silts [246], [248], [250] and [252] which contained flecks of charcoal and CBM.
- 7.13.3 The postholes appeared largely sub-squared in plan with a profile of steep sides to a tapered base, indicative of squared piles. These were identified as cuts [233], [241], [235], [239], [243], [245], [211], [209], [213], [207], [205], [217], [221], [215], [219], [223], [225], [237], [227], [229], [231] and [257] from south to north respectively. The postholes measured between 130mm and 240mm north-south by between 120mm and 240mm east-west, with the majority sized c.160mm by 160mm. The piles had been driven largely to a depth of 0.70m. The largest examples included cuts [241], [235], [211], [209], [213], [215] and [249] which measured over 200mm in diameter and extended to depths of up to 1.40m. These may represent localised strengthening or additional support for the overlying superstructure. The backfills of each of the postholes ([232], [240], [234], [238], [242], [244], [210], [208], [212], [206], [204], [216], [220], [214], [218], [222], [224], [236], [226], [228], [230], [256]) largely comprised a firm clay-silt at the surface representing a natural silting, which overlay an organic silt representing degraded timber. Finds were recovered from fills [236], [240] and [244] which included Roman pottery, and pot sherds dated to the late 11th century and late 10th century respectively. It is possible that these inclusions represent residual material from deposits truncated by the driven posts. The wide date range of the assemblages recovered from the backfills of the postholes suggests that that the structure these were associated with was constructed after the late 17th century (post 1666).
- 7.13.4 A single posthole encountered within TP6 may be associated with this scheme of works. Cut [59] appeared squared in plan and extended with steep sides to a tapered base to a depth in excess of 0.50m. Project depths prevented the full depth from being ascertained.
- 7.13.5 Sealing the trench was a 0.20m thick dump layer of silty clay [200]. The deposit contained frequent fragments of CBM with occasional pieces of metal, charcoal, oyster shell and residual Roman pottery. The variable building material recovered included late Roman tile, in addition to medieval and post medieval peg tile and post great fire brick. This might suggest the disturbance of earlier horizons within the immediate vicinity during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The layer was interpreted as a post-medieval levelling horizon, recorded from 1.32m OD. The same deposit was observed within TP6 as layer [52] from 1.42m OD which suggests the horizon continues throughout the western limits of the basement area below the extant slab.

Plate 1: South facing shot of cess pit [141] with timber lining, Trench 1
(1m scale)



Plate 2: South (plan) view of Trench 2 illustrating natural horizons truncated by
well [120]



Plate 3: View to east of Trench 2 illustrating Roman ditches [262] and [259] to left and right of frame (1m scale)



Plate 4: View to east of phase 5b post-holes trench 2 (1m scale)



Plate 5: View to south-west of trench 2 showing natural gravels [266] (1m scale)



Plate 6: Trial Pit 6, view to west



8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretations:

- 8.1.1 Natural gravels were encountered at the comparable horizon of -0.44m OD in both trenches. This was overlain by alluvial horizons and brickearth to an uppermost elevation of -0.10m OD. These findings are consistent with the known outcrop of Kempton Park Gravel Formation around the bridgehead area of London Bridge.
- 8.1.2 Prehistoric activity was identified in the form of residual material within alluvial deposits. Burnt flints and struck flint were recovered from an uppermost elevation of 0.60m OD. Projections of the „Bridgehead Island“ place the subject site on the south-eastern periphery of the island, and it is therefore likely that the prehistoric horizons identified relate to activity at the edge of the island with residual material coming from activity within close proximity. It is noteworthy that such activity was exclusively located along the western side of the site, suggesting that the channel lay to the east, which would have truncated earlier deposits and features in addition to being unsuitable for prolonged occupation at this time.
- 8.1.3 Two broad sub-phases of Roman activity were encountered, again exclusively along the western side of the subject site and therefore corresponding with the known areas of high ground associated with the northern or Bridgehead Island. The earlier phase dated from the late 2nd century AD and comprised two possible episodes of water management or the defining of property boundaries, represented by parallel ditches, separated from one another stratigraphically by dumped/levelling deposits. The abandonment of these features signified a later phase of use (later 3rd century AD) represented by further dumping. The latter comprised several episodes of refuse disposal or levelling which appeared to extend along the western side of the study site. A later ditch truncated the uppermost of these layers and extended along a parallel alignment to the earlier ditches, albeit further south. It is likely that the ditches ran roughly perpendicular to Road 1 to the west and represent land use just beyond the ribbon development east of the road.

- 8.1.4 Four sub-phases of medieval activity were recorded across the study site. The earliest of these phases dated between the late 11th and 13th centuries and comprised a roughly north-south aligned boundary or drainage ditch. This was only identified along the western side of the site. A slightly later sequence was observed in the eastern trench and comprised three sub-phases of activity dating from the late 13th up to the late 15th century. The earliest activity identified in this part of the site dated from the late 13th to mid 14th centuries and comprised a series of dump layers, truncated by a refuse pit which was in turn capped by further dumping of domestic refuse. This sequence was post-dated by the excavation of a large timber lined cess pit which was backfilled throughout the mid to late 14th century. The presence of a second pit and posthole indicate a potential re-cut and erection of a structure around the perimeter of the cess pit. Additional dumped deposits indicated the abandonment of the cess pit by the late 15th century. A number of postholes indicative of driven piles suggest the presence of either a substantial fence line or overlying structure to the north of the earlier cess pit. The precise nature of this structure remains unknown due to limited exposure. These findings are consistent with the area being utilised for refuse disposal, set back from the High Street to the west and St Thomas Street to the south and therefore containing assemblages of material associated with properties within close proximity.
- 8.1.5 Activity attributed to the post-medieval period could be sub-divided into an early post-medieval phase dating from the late 15th century and a later phase dating from late 17th to 19th centuries. Earlier activity was identified in the form of a well and numerous postholes, potentially indicative of support for the well lining. The abandonment of the well was indicated by dumped debris of a roughly contemporary date. These features suggested that the area was located to the rear of properties, potentially fronting onto St. Thomas Street during this period. By the later post-medieval period however, construction had encroached upon the study site. This was recognised in the form of masonry walls dated between 1800 and 1900. These were abandoned and the properties they were associated with presumably demolished following the WWII bomb damage which prompted the construction of the extant building.
- 8.1.6 Evidence of development dating to the late 17th century was encountered within trench 2 in the form of multiple, substantial driven piles aligned north-west south-east. These are likely to represent the founding of a sizeable building associated with the southern frontage of St. Thomas Street.
- 8.1.7 The differences in the nature of the archaeology on the eastern and western sides of the site suggest that there is a boundary between them, and in this location, and given the lack of early deposits to the east, the suggestion is that the boundary is between a wet channel to the east and dry land to the west. Such a boundary would, on the evidence of many nearby sites, have been defined and maintained by timber revetments, which must therefore be expected across the centre of the site.
- 8.2 Research Objectives:
- 8.2.1 The archaeological investigations sought to address the following research questions:

- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?

No direct evidence for occupation of the study site was encountered. However, the recovery of struck and burnt flint from alluvial/fluviol deposits infers the presence of prehistoric occupation or activity within close proximity.

- The northern Southwark islands in the prehistoric period are known to have been temporarily occupied, and at Hunt's House to the south scatters of Mesolithic flints were encountered. Can the excavations at the Science Gallery help to further increase our knowledge of the contemporary landscape and the special distribution of Mesolithic activity?

The presence of burnt flints within fluviolain sands suggests the presence of Mesolithic activity within close proximity. However, no particular distributions of these were noted. This may reflect the limited area of exposure, or this may reinforce distribution patterns noted elsewhere within the area whereby material of this date has been recovered largely from the periphery of the island surface. The subject site is projected to lay on the south-eastern edge of the northern eyot.

- Can the results of the archaeological investigation contribute to our understanding of the contemporary management of the Roman landscape of the area, in particular the managing of waterfronts and land reclamation, and whether they are in response to changing water levels or urban pressure?

Evidence of Roman occupation and land management was only encountered within the western part of the subject site, and therefore any interpretations are highly subject to change with further exposure and investigation. However, the features that were exposed suggest multi-phase land management activities including the excavation of east-west aligned ditches. These were sub-divided from one another by episodes of leveling/land reclamation. The underlying deposits suggest that the area lay open and undeveloped with significant growth of vegetation prior to the first phase ditch. The lack of Roman activity to the east of the site might suggest this to have been occupied by an active channel during this period and therefore unsuitable for development.

- Can the location be defined as more of a commercial/trade zone, as opposed to the other ritual and settlement areas of the bridgehead islands?

The investigations were too limited in scope in order to be able to fully establish the precise nature of the immediate area. However, the material recovered of Roman date within the trench and trial pit was predominantly of a domestic nature, rather than indicative of commerce and trade. The animal bone assemblage appeared heavily butchered, suggesting an origin in domestic waste, and similarly the pottery assemblages were primarily domestic in function.

- How does the site contribute to our understanding of the shifting settlement towards the bridgehead in the later Roman period?

The Roman features and horizons are, at present, too limited in scope and exposure in order to be able to address settlement trends and patterns within the wider area. Further work in the future and a comparison to sites within the immediate vicinity however may be able to assess such changes.

- What evidence is there for the Medieval development of the site?

The medieval development of the site comprised an initial phase of drainage/property boundary represented by a north-south aligned ditch. This appeared to have backfilled naturally. However, as this is likely to represent a truncated horizon, this does not necessarily preclude the feature from functioning with the later medieval activity recorded to the east of the ditch.

In the east of the site activity was encountered in the form of dumping and pitting for refuse disposal in addition to a substantial timber lined cess pit. The latter was abandoned by the late 15th century and sealed by further dumped deposits. These features suggest that throughout the medieval period the subject site lay to the rear of properties either fronting onto St Thomas Street or associated with the development of Great Maze Pond.

- What evidence is there for the Post-Medieval development of the site and in particular what evidence is there for the use of the site by Guy's Hospital?

Structural remains including brick walls and the remnants of timber piled foundations indicated development on the subject site from the late 17th century (timber piles) followed by late 18th century leveling and then post dated by 19th century brick modifications.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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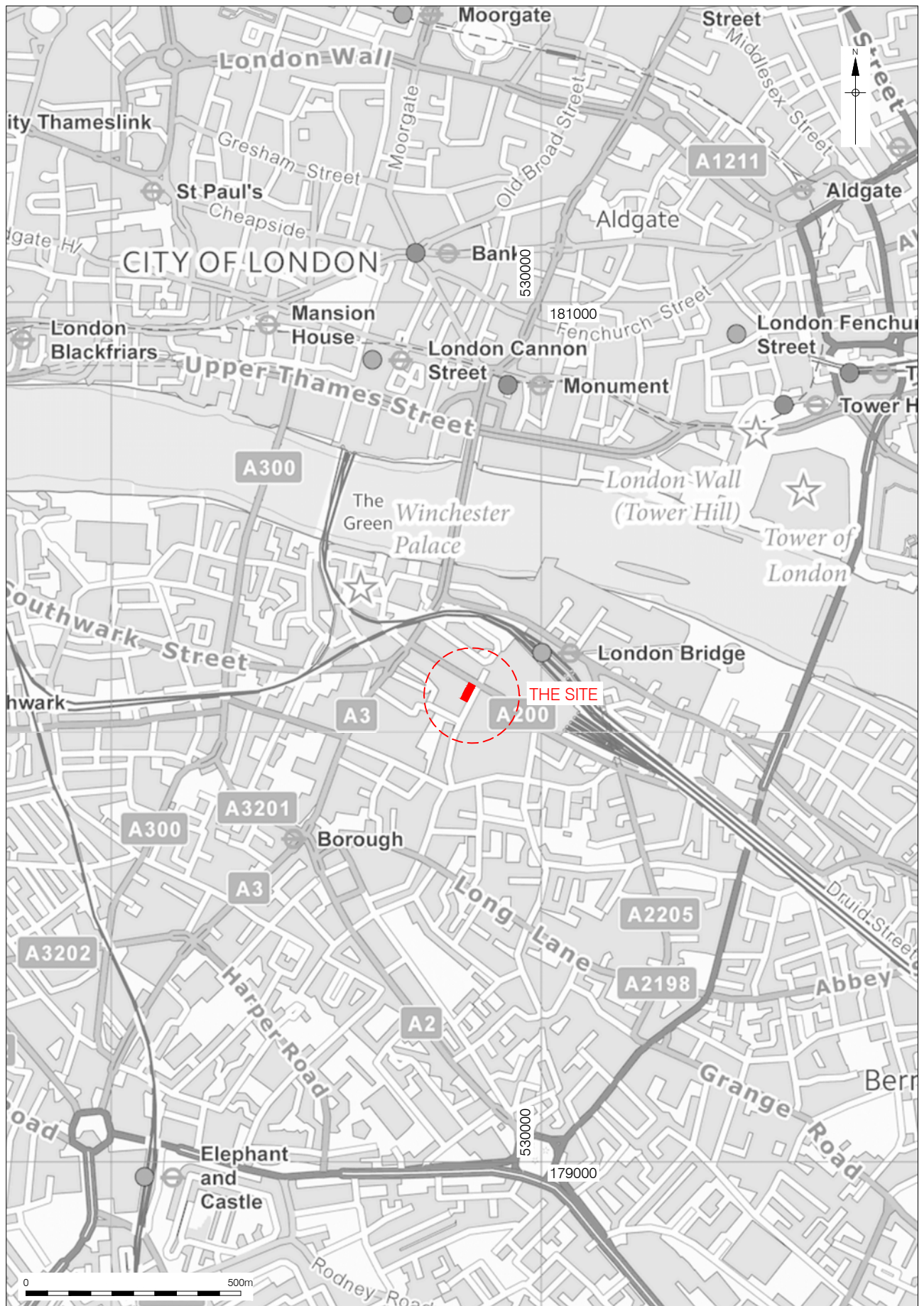
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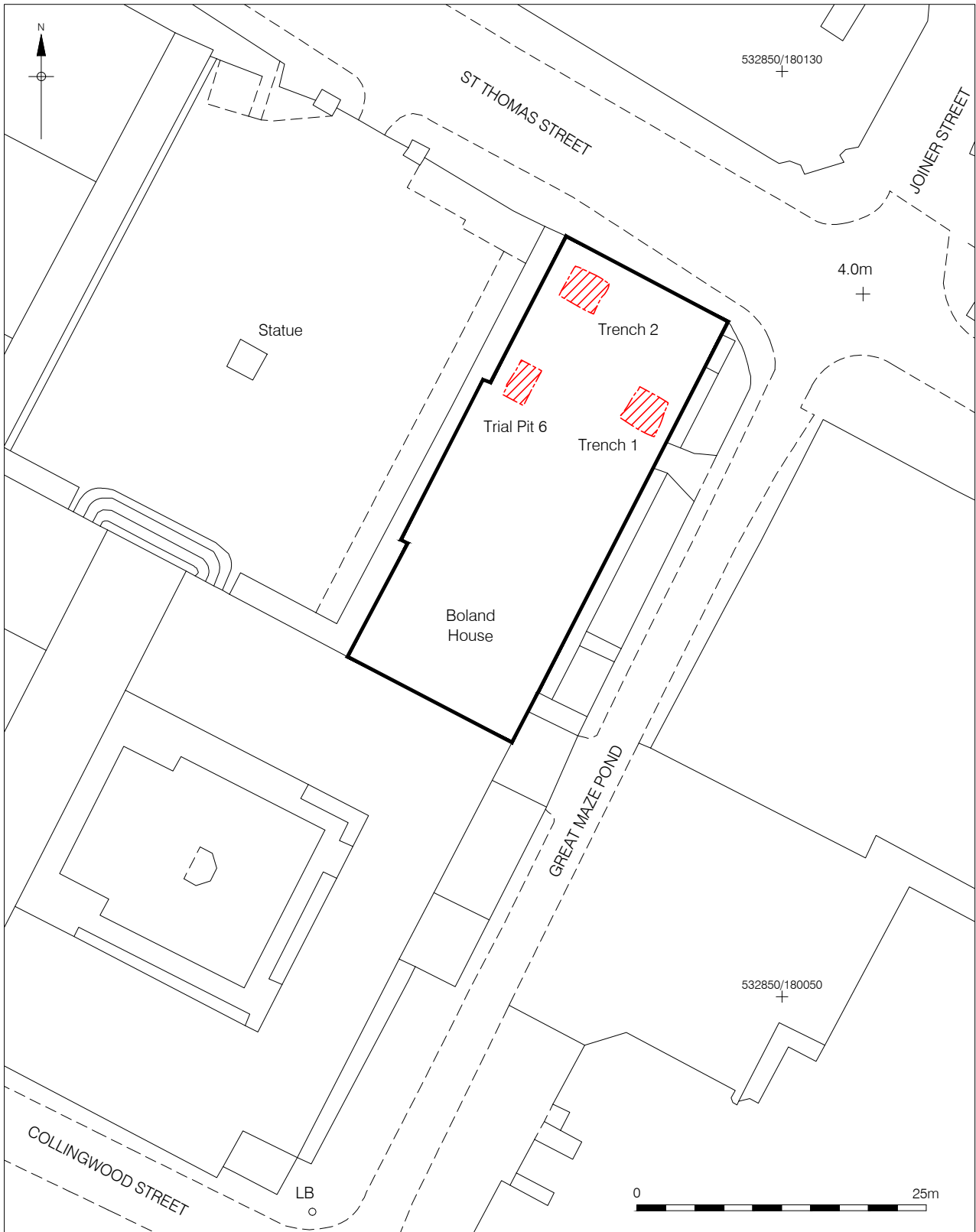
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

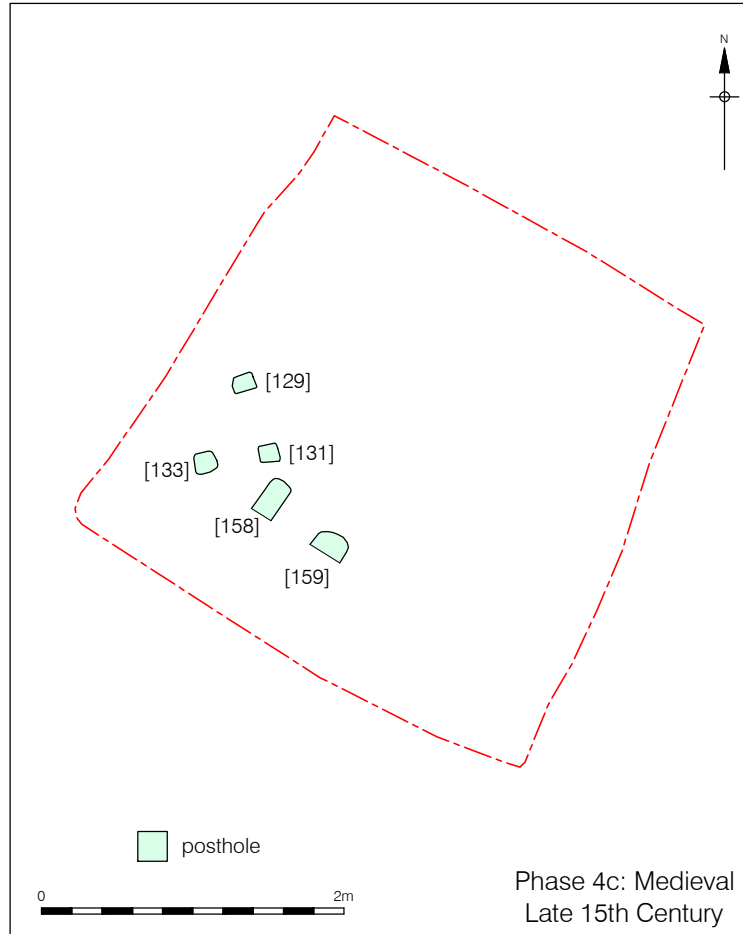
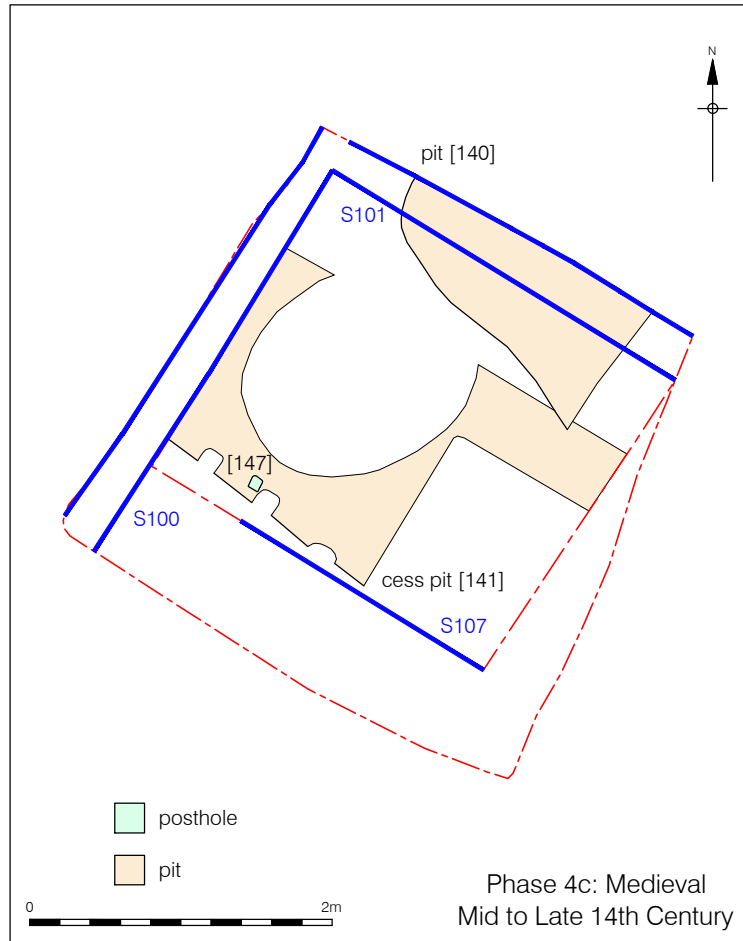


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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



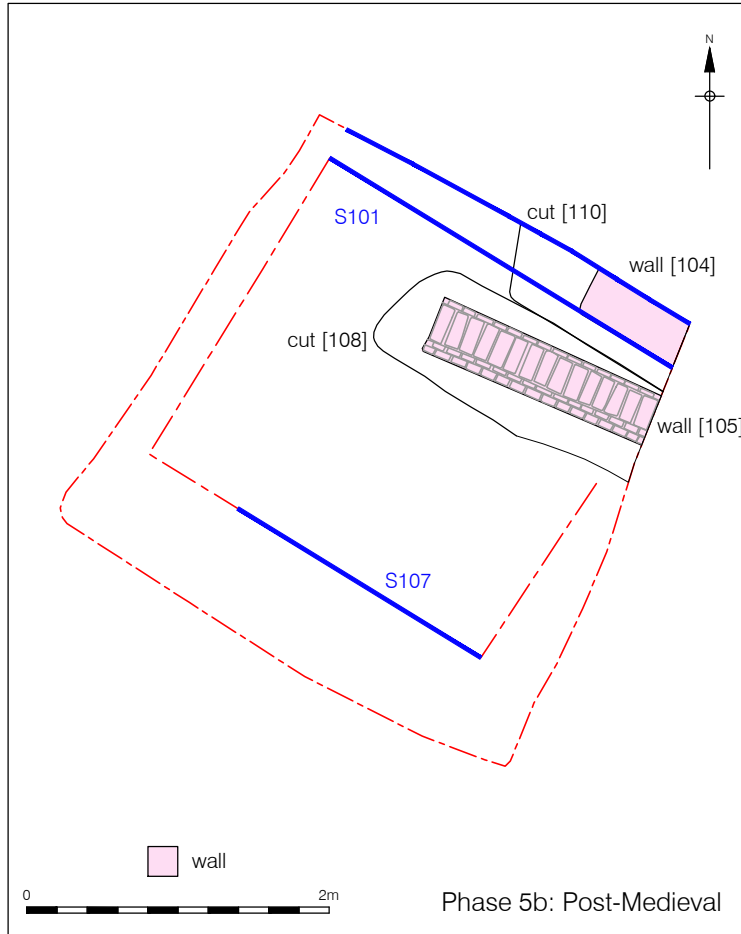
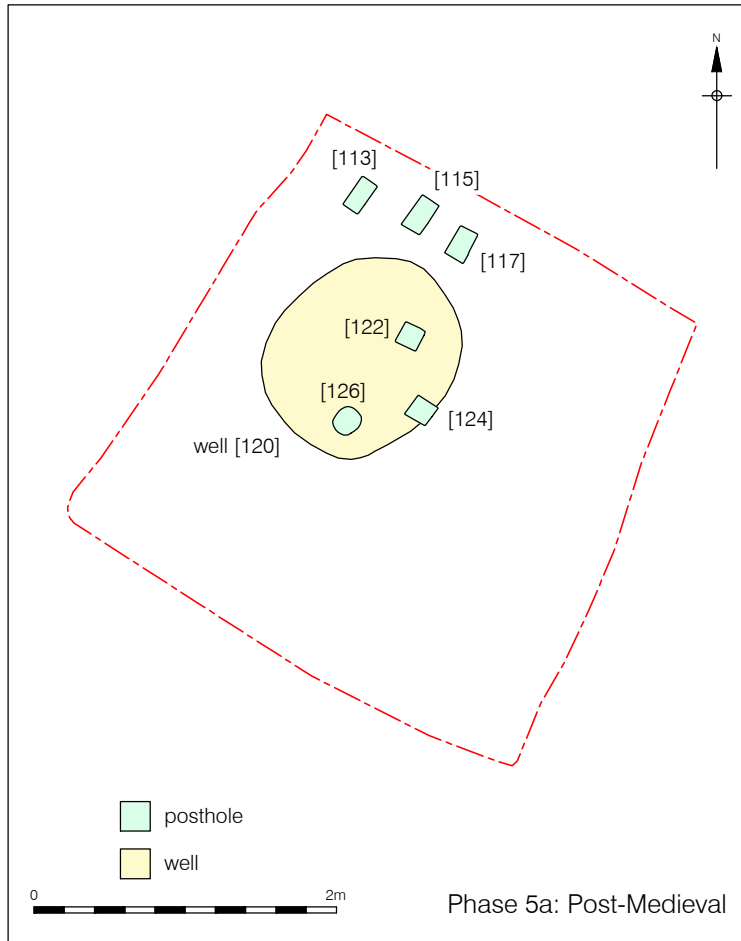


Figure 4
Trench 1: Phases 5a and 5b
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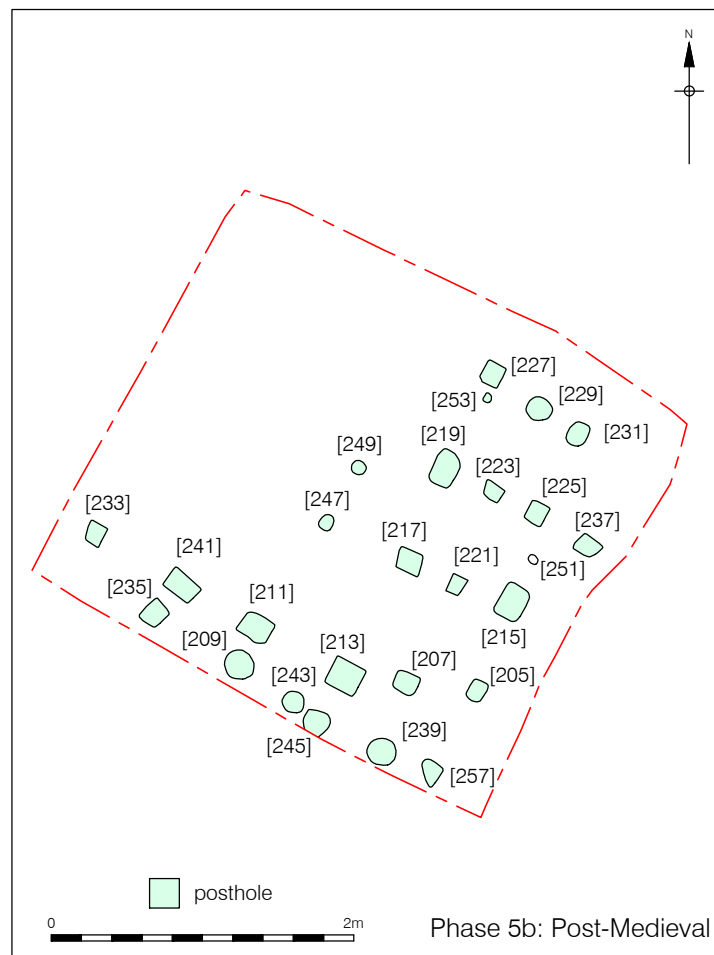
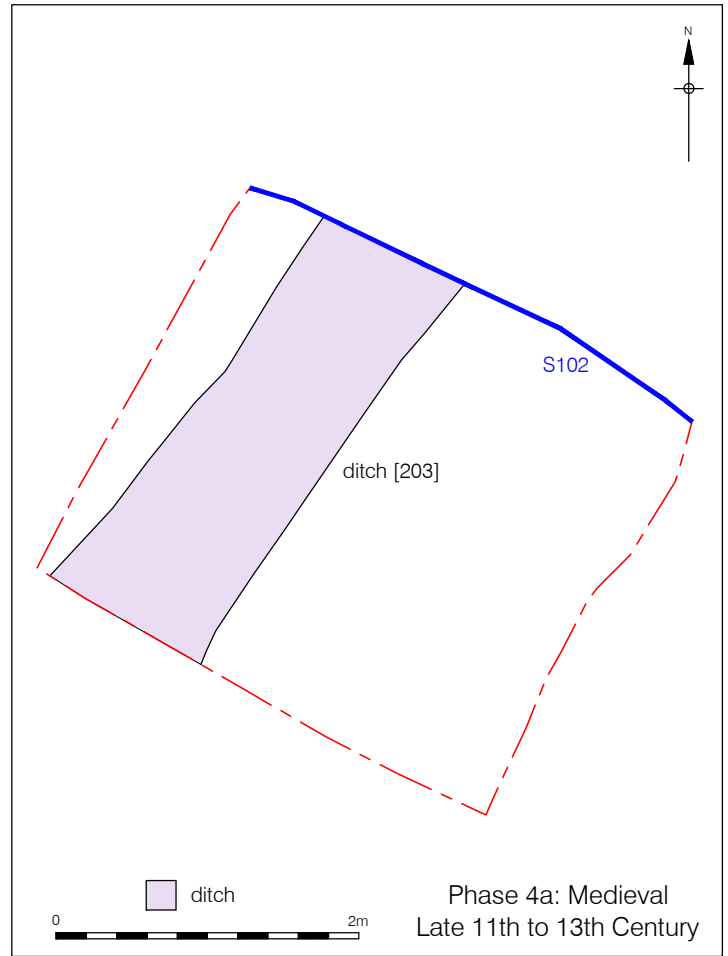
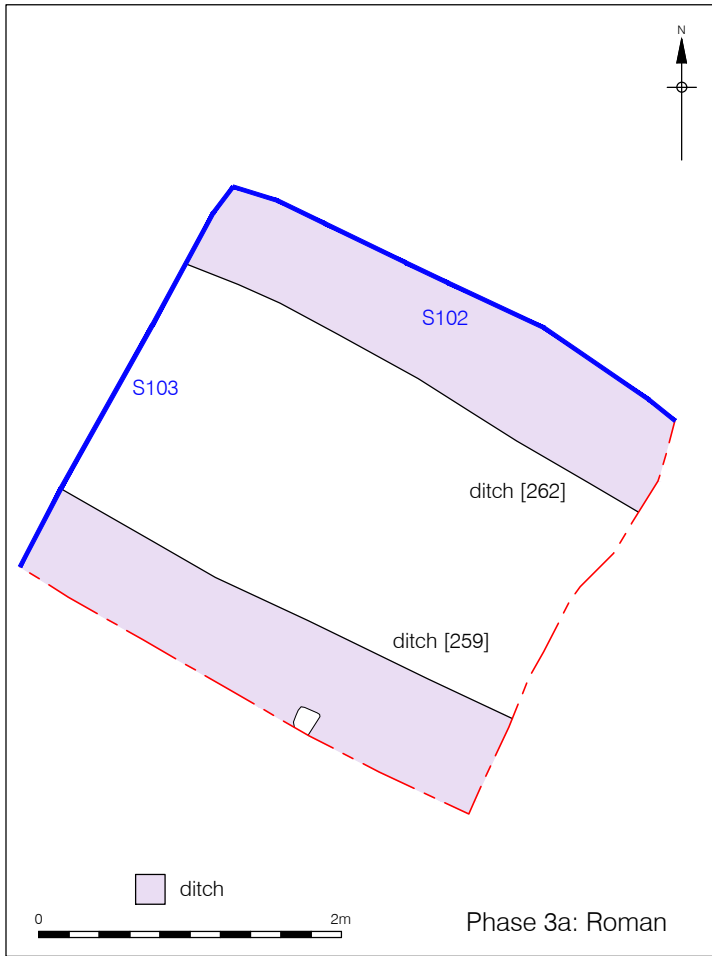
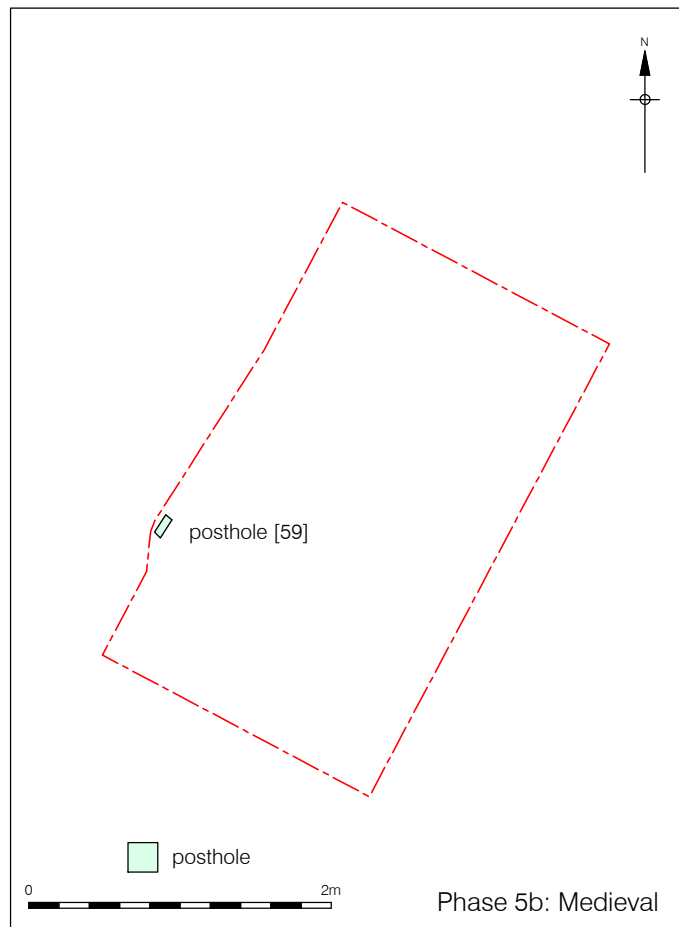
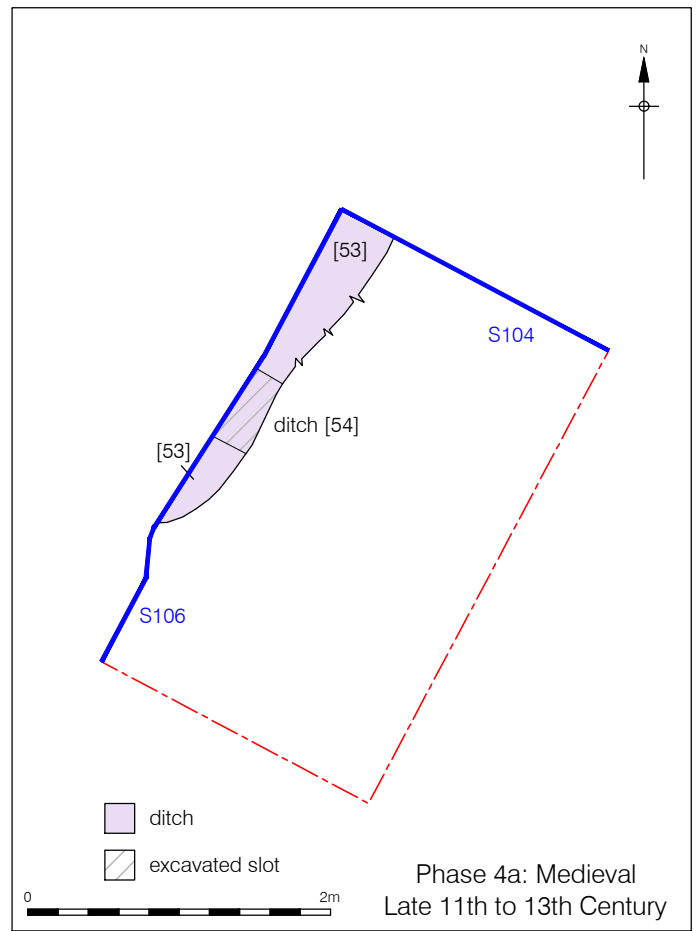
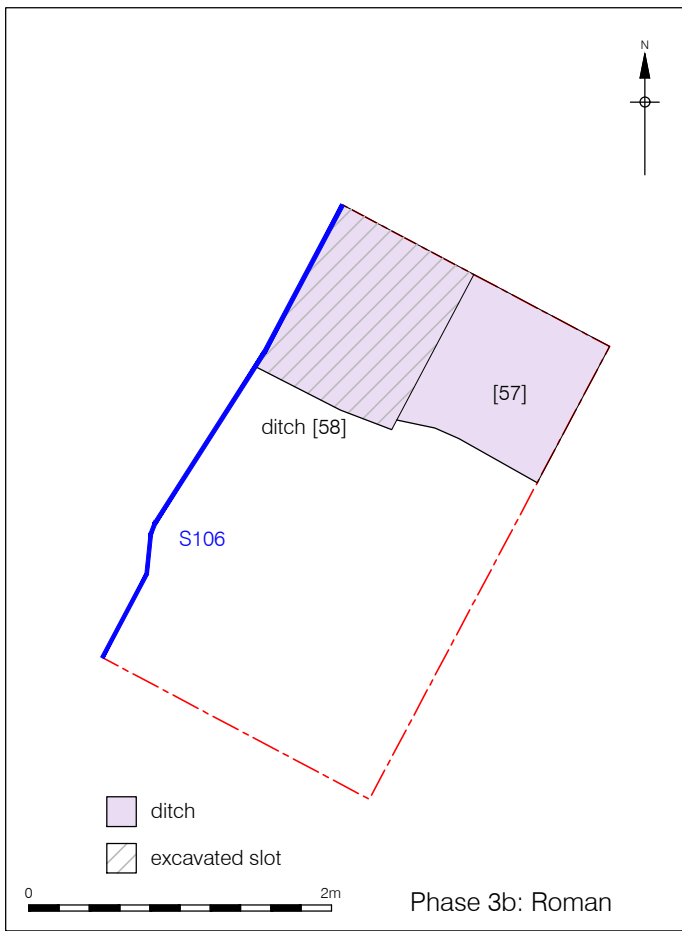
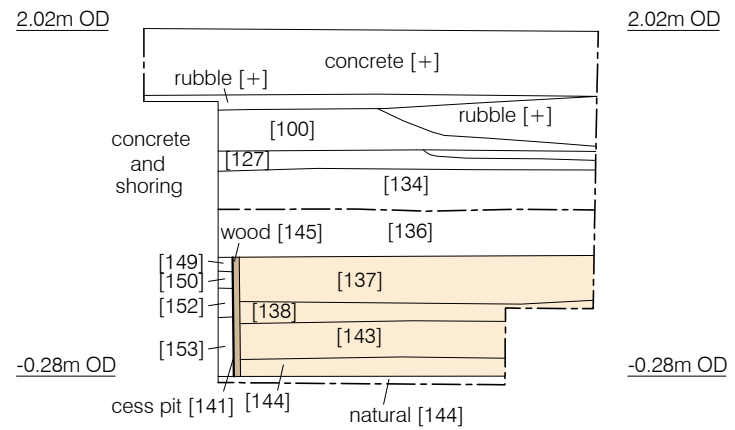


Figure 5
Trench 2: Phases 3a, 4a and 5b
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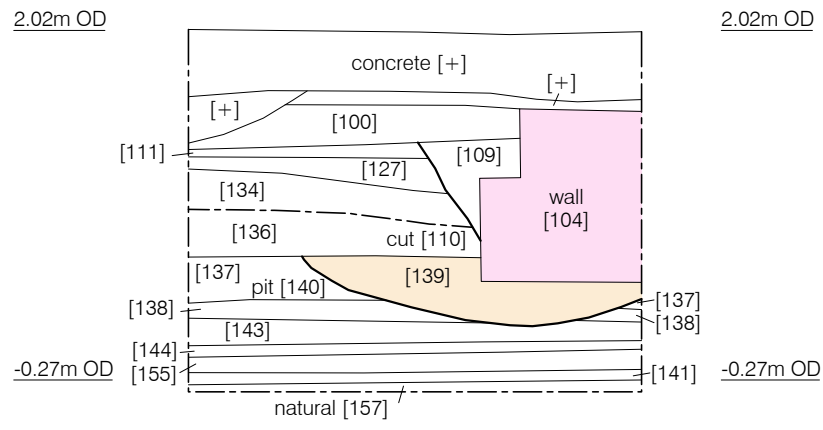


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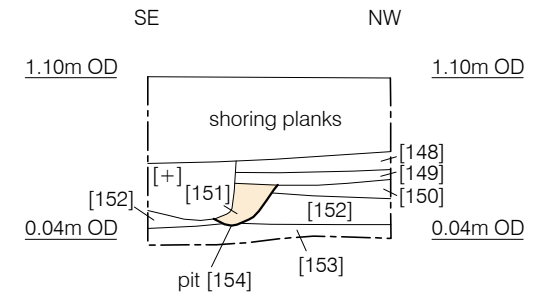
Figure 6
Trial Pit 6: Phases 3b, 4a and 5b
1:50 at A4



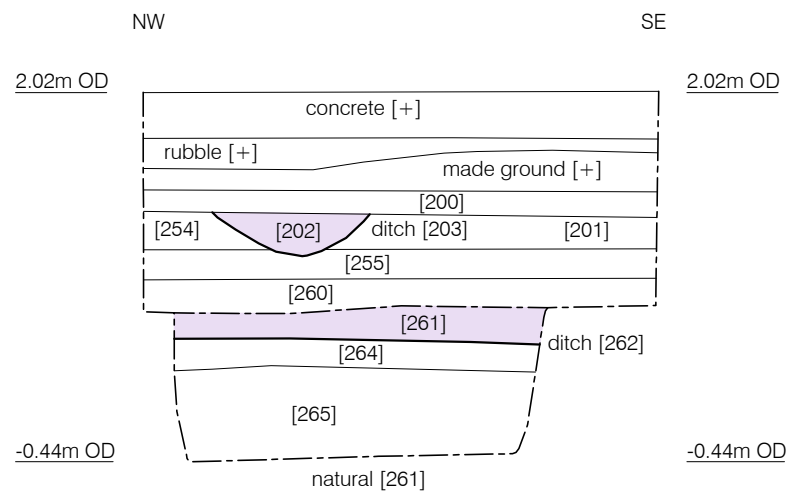
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Southeast Facing



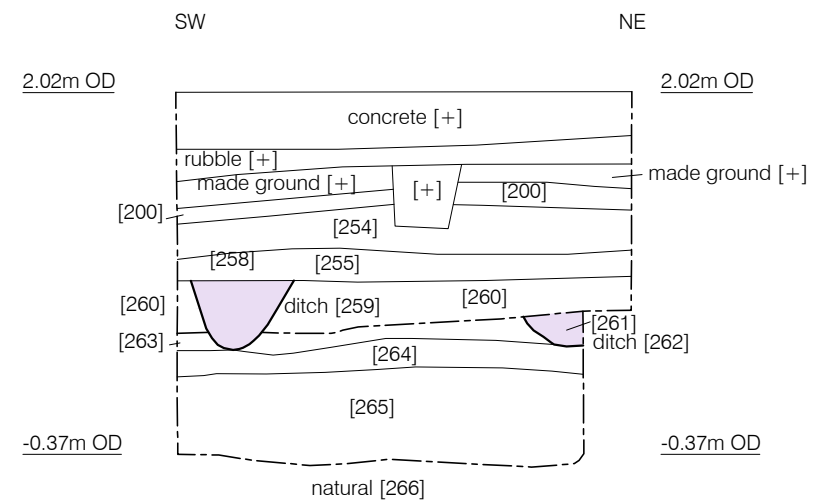
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Trench 1
Southwest Facing



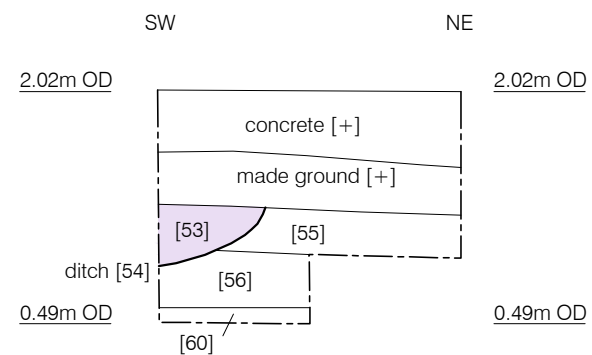
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Trench 1
Northeast Facing



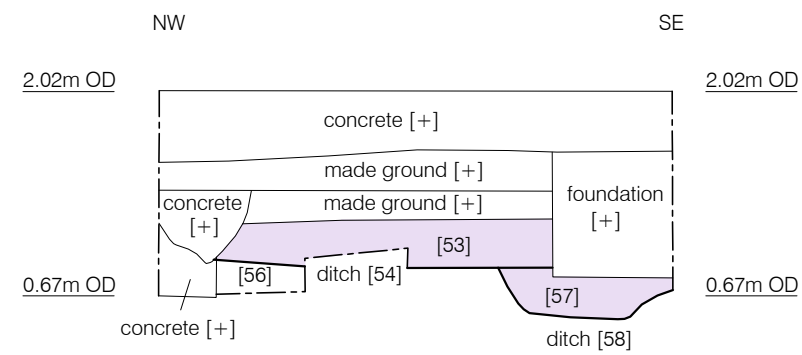
Section 102
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 103
Trench 2
Southeast Facing



Section 104
Trial Pit 6
Southeast Facing



Section 106
Trial Pit 6
Southwest Facing

- degraded wood
- ditch
- pit
- posthole
- wall

APPENDIX 1: PHASED MATRIX

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	52	-	105	Layer	Blue grey silty clay with CBM/sub-rnd gravels; Dump layer	Post-medieval	5b	TP6
THM-16	53	-	104; 105; 106	Fill	Blue-grey silty clay with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM; Fill of ditch [54]	Medieval: C11th-C13th	4a	TP6
THM-16	54	54	104; 105; 106	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base, aligned N-S; Ditch	Medieval: C11th-C13th	4a	TP6
THM-16	55	-	104; 105	Layer	Yellow brown silty clay with charcoal flecks; Dump layer	Roman	3b	TP6
THM-16	56	TP6 pre-ex	104; 105; 106	Layer	Brown black sandy silt with occa CBM frags/pot; Dump layer	Roman	3b	TP6
THM-16	57	Post-ex TP6	106	Fill	Grey brown silty clay with CBM/oyster/gravels/bone; Fill of ditch [58]	Roman	3b	TP6
THM-16	58	Post-ex TP6	106	Cut	Linear cut, steep sides and flat base, aligned E-W; Ditch	Roman	3b	TP6
THM-16	59	59	-	Cut	Sub-squared cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval	5b	TP6
THM-16	60	-	104	Layer	Blue grey clay, no inc; Alluvium	Prehistoric	2	TP6
THM-16	100	pre-ex T1	100; 101	Layer	Grey brown clay with CBM, chalk, oyster shell, mortar, cockle shell; Dump layer	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	101	101	-	Masonry	Sandstone floor surface, bonded with yellow grey mortar; Internal surface	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	102	101	-	Layer	Yellow grey sandy mortar with charcoal flecks; bedding layer for surface [101]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	103	103	-	Layer	Yellow brown gravelly sand with flint; levelling for surface [101]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	104	104	101	Masonry	Red brick wall on concrete base, unfrogged bricks in English bond, aligned E-W; Boundary wall	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	105	105	-	Masonry	Red and yellow unfrogged brick wall aligned E-W, bonded with grey mortar; Boundary wall?	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	106	-	-	Fill	Brown black sandy silt with mortar and CBM; Fill of construction cut [108]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	107	-	-	Fill	Indurated yellowish mortar/cement; primary fill of construction cut [108]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	108	108	-	Cut	Linear cut with steep sides and flat base; Construction cut for wall [105]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	109	-	101	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt with CBM, bone, charcoal; Fill of construction cut [110]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	110	110	101	Cut	Linear E-W cut with concave sides and flat base; Construction cut for wall [105]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 1
THM-16	111	111	100; 101	Layer	Black brown sandy silt with mortar, bone, oyster shell, charcoal and CBM; Dump layer	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	112	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [113]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	113	117	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	114	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [115]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	115	117	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	116	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [117]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	117	117	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	118	118	-	Layer	Black brown sandy silt with CBM, mortar; Dump layer	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	119	-	-	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt with CBM, bone, pot, charcoal, metal; fill of well [120]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	120	120	-	Cut	Circular cut with vertical sides to flat base; Well	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	121	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [122]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	122	122	-	Cut	Square cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	123	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [124]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	124	122	-	Cut	Square cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	125	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [126]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	126	122	-	Cut	Circular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	127	127	100; 101	Layer	Dark brown silty clay with CBM, mortar, charcoal, oyster and flint; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	128	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [129]	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	129	129	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	130	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [131]	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	131	129	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	132	-	-	Fill	Red brown degraded wood; fill of PH [133]	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	133	129	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	134	134	100; 101	Layer	Grey brown silty clay with CBM, chalk and mortar; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	135	-	-	Fill	Grey sandy silt with chalk flecks; fill of well [120]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	136	136	100; 101	Layer	Brown grey sandy silt with mortar, oyster, CBM and pot; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C15th	4d	Trench 1
THM-16	137	-	100; 101	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with oyster, CBM, pot, bone, mollusc shell; Fill of cess pit [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	138	-	100; 101	Fill	Grey silty clay with CBM, chalk, oyster, pot, flint; Fill of [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	139	-	101	Fill	Grey brown silt with oyster, mollusc, pot, CBM; Fill of [140]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	140	140	101	Cut	Irregular cut with concave sides and base; Pit	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	141	141	100; 101	Cut	Rectangular cut with vertical sides to flat base; wood lined cess pit	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	142	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with oyster, CBM; Fill of construction cut for [141]	Post-medieval: Late C16th	5a	Trench 1
THM-16	143	-	100; 101	Fill	Brown grey sandy silty clay with bone, CBM, pot; Fill of [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	144	-	100; 101	Fill	Brown grey silty clay with CBM, chalk; Fill of [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	145	-	100	Fill	Brown silt (degraded wood); Fill of [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	146	-	-	Fill	Brown silt (degraded wood); Fill of PH [147]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	147	147	-	Cut	Rectangular cut with steep sides to tapered base; PH	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	148	-	107	Layer	Red brown clay gravel sand with oyster, CBM; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	149	-	100; 107	Layer	Red brown sandy clay with oyster, chalk, CBM; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	150	-	100; 107	Layer	Grey brown sandy silty clay with oyster, CBM, pebbles, pot, bone; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	151	-	107	Fill	Dark grey sandy silty clay with oyster, chalk, CBM, bone; Fill of pit [154]	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	152	-	100; 107	Layer	Black grey sandy silty clay with oyster, charcoal, bone, pot, CBM, shell; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	153	-	100; 107	Layer	Dark grey silty clay with oyster, charcoal, CBM, bone; Dump layer	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	154	-	107	Cut	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and base; Pit	Medieval: Late C13th - mid C14th	4b	Trench 1
THM-16	155	-	101	Fill	Dark grey sandy silty clay with bone, CBM, pot, gravel; primary fill of [141]	Medieval: Mid to late C14th	4c	Trench 1
THM-16	156	156	-	Layer	Brown grey silty sandy clay with bone, CBM, oyster; Reworked brickearth	Natural	1	Trench 1
THM-16	157	post-ex T1	100; 101	Layer	Brown yellow clay silt; Natural brickearth	Natural	1	Trench 1
THM-16	200	Pre-ex T2	102; 103	Layer	Blue grey silty clay with flint, CBM, pot, metal, oyster shell and stone (reigate); Dump layer	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	201	201	102	Layer	Brown grey silty clay with occa charcoal flecks; Levelling/reclamation layer	Roman	3b	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	202	-	102	Fill	Blue grey silty clay with occa gravel/stone/oyster/CBM/pot and tessera; Fill of ditch [203]	Medieval: C11th-C13th	4a	Trench 2
THM-16	203	203	102	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base, N-S aligned; Ditch	Medieval: C11th-C13th	4a	Trench 2
THM-16	204	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa CBM flecks, sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [205]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	205	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	206	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels, metal fragments and degraded timber; Fill of PH [207]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	207	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	208	-	-	Fill	Brown grey clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels, mortar flecks and degraded timber; Fill of PH [209]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	209	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	210	-	-	Fill	Brown grey clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [211]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	211	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	212	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM/burnt flint and degraded timber; Fill of PH [213]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	213	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	214	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with mortar flecks, occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [215]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	215	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	216	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/mortar flecks and degraded timber; Fill of PH [217]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	217	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	218	-	-	Fill	Brown grey clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM/iron nail/mortar and degraded timber; Fill of PH [219]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	219	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	220	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [221]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	221	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	222	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [223]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	223	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	224	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [225]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	225	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	226	-	-	Fill	Brown grey clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [227]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	227	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	228	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [229]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	229	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	230	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [230]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	231	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	232	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/mortar flecks and degraded timber; Fill of PH [233]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	233	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	234	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/mortar flecks and degraded timber; Fill of PH [235]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	235	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	236	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM/pot and degraded timber; Fill of PH [237]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	237	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	238	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [239]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	239	231	-	Cut	Sub-square cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	240	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with mortar flecks, occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM/pot/charcoal and degraded timber; Fill of PH [240]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	241	231	-	Cut	Squared cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	242	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels and degraded timber; Fill of PH [243]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	243	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	244	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with mortar flecks, occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [245]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	245	231	-	Cut	Sub-squared cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	246	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [247]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	247	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	248	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, occa stone fragments and degraded timber; Fill of PH [249]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	249	231	-	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	250	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt; Fill of SH [251]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	251	231	-	Cut	Circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Stakehole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	252	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with charcoal flecks; Fill of SH [253]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	253	231	-	Cut	Circular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Stakehole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	254	254	102; 103	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occa CBM/pot/gravels/bone; Dump layer	Roman	3b	Trench 2
THM-16	255	255	102; 103	Layer	Brown black sandy clay silt with CBM/pot and occa tessera/pot; Dump layer	Roman	3b	Trench 2
THM-16	256	-	-	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with occa sub-rnd gravels/CBM and degraded timber; Fill of PH [257]	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	257	231	-	Cut	Triangular cut with steep/near vertical sides to tapered base; Posthole	Post-medieval: post C17th	5b	Trench 2
THM-16	258	-	103	Fill	Blue-black clay silt with freq large CBM/ang gravels and charcoal flecks and occa pot/bone; Fill of ditch [259]	Roman	3a	Trench 2
THM-16	259	259	103	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and base, E-W aligned; Ditch	Roman	3a	Trench 2
THM-16	260	260	102; 103	Layer	Green-grey clay silt with freq CBM/charcoal and occa pot/burnt flint/bone/gravels; Dump layer	Roman	3a	Trench 2
THM-16	261	-	102; 103	Fill	Grey brown clay silt with freq charcoal/chalk flecks/CBM/pot/bone; Fill of ditch [262]	Roman	3a	Trench 2
THM-16	262	262	102; 103	Cut	Linear cut with concave sides and flat base, aligned E-W; Ditch	Roman	3a	Trench 2
THM-16	263	263	103	Layer	Brown grey clay silt with occa charcoal/chalk/pot/CBM/burnt flint/bone; Alluvial/Flood deposit	Prehistoric	2	Trench 2

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Location
THM-16	264	264	102; 103	Layer	Brown grey silty sand with occa small sub-ang gravels; Fluvial sands	Prehistoric	2	Trench 2
THM-16	265	265	102; 103	Layer	Grey brown sandy clay with occa sub-rnd gravels and struck flint; Alluvial deposit	Prehistoric	2	Trench 2
THM-16	266	Post-ex T2	102; 103	Layer	Yellow brown sandy gravel; Natural	Natural	1	Trench 2
THM-16	158-199	<i>unused</i>	<i>unused</i>	<i>unused</i>	<i>unused</i>	<i>unused</i>	<i>unuse d</i>	<i>unused</i>

APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-259418

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at the proposed science gallery, Boland House, Guys Hospital, LB Southwark
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the basement of Boland House in advance of proposed redevelopment. This entailed the excavation of two trenches and a single trial pit. Natural gravel horizons were identified within both evaluation areas, overlain by alluvial horizons containing prehistoric material, evidence of late 2nd/3rd century Roman occupation and medieval land use dating between late 11th and late 15th centuries. A later construction phase was evident in the form of substantial driven piles, potentially late 17th century in date proceeded by 19th century modifications in the form of masonry walls.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2016 End: 15-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	THM16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	LAYER Bronze Age
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval

Monument type	CESS PIT Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT IMPLEMENT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	OIL LAMP Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK Proposed Science Gallery, Boland House, Guy's Hospital, LB Southwark
Postcode	SE1 9YU
Site coordinates	TQ 3279 8009 51.503624175953 -0.086534210636 51 30 13 N 000 05 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: -0.53m Max: -0.41m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	of	PCA
Project originator	brief	PCA
Project originator	design	Peter Moore
Project director/manager		Peter Moore
Project supervisor		Amelia Fairman
Type of sponsor/funding body		Private company
Name of sponsor/funding body		King's College London

Project archives

Physical recipient	Archive	LAARC
Physical ID	Archive	THM16
Physical Contents		"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital Archive ID		THM16
Digital available	Media	"Survey","Text"
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC
Paper Archive ID		THM16
Paper available	Media	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Proposed Science Gallery, Boland House, Guy's Campus, London Borough of Southwark
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairman, A
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

Description A4 folio

Entered by Amelia Fairman (afairman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 5 August 2016

APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

An assessment of animal bone from archaeological evaluation at the proposed science gallery, Boland house, Guy's campus, London borough of Southwark (THM16)

Karen Deighton July 2016

Introduction

Animal bone was recovered by hand from a range of contexts located in two trenches and a test during the course of evaluation. Animal bone was also recovered from 4 wet sieved samples (mesh sizes 2mm, 5mm, and 10mm).

The Bone assemblage

On the whole preservation was reasonable. Bone surfaces exhibited little evidence of erosion and instances of canid gnawing were low, which could suggest that bone was rapidly buried following deposition. Fragmentation was at a high level with most bone recorded as "fragment" and few whole bones noted. The heavy fragmentation appeared to be largely the result of butchery, most of which was consistent with chopping. A single calcined fragment was noted.

Prehistoric

Material from prehistoric contexts was restricted to 1 pig and 4 sheep size fragments from deposit [263] in n trench 2.

Roman

Bone from Roman contexts is restricted to the major domesticates and is typical of a Roman assemblage. The mixed nature of the assemblage both in terms of taxa and body part and the heavy butchery noted suggests its origin to be domestic waste.

Table1: Animal bone from Roman contexts

Context	Feature	Trench	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Cattle Size	Sheep Size
56	layer	TP					1
57	ditch	TP	3	2			
144	Cess pit	1	1				
201	deposit	2				3	
254	Dump layer	2	1				
255	Ditch [259]	2	7		2	20	
258	Ditch[259]	2	6	1	1	6	
260	Ditch[262]	2	15	2	1	10	
261	Ditch[262]	2	3			2	
Total			36	5	4	41	1

Medieval

Bone is largely restricted to the major domesticates with the addition of rabbit (a Mediaeval introduction) and chicken. Again the origin of the assemblage appears to be domestic waste.

Table 2: Animal bone from medieval contexts

Context	Feature	Trench	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Rabbit	Cattle Size	Sheep Size	Chicken
111	Post hole	1		3			2		
119	Well [120]	1	2	2					
127	Dump layer	1	2	1			1	1	
134	layer	1	9	9	3	1	4		
135	Well [120]	1	1					1	
138	Cesspit [141]	1	4	4	3		2		
150	layer	1	1						
151	Pit [154]	1	1	1			1		
152	layer	1	1	2			1	1	
153	layer	1					1		1
155	Cesspit[141]	1	2				1		
202	ditch	2						1	
Total			23	22	6	1	13	4	1

Post Medieval

The small amount of material attributed to this phase is consistent with abandonment and the encroachment of construction witnessed during the latter part of this period.

Table3: Animal bone from Post medieval contexts

Context	Feature	Trench	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Cattle Size
100	Dump layer	1	1		
200	Sealing deposit	2		1	7
210	Post hole	2			1
Total			1	1	8

Material from samples

The small concentration of fish bone in cesspit [141] suggests it played a part in the diet during the Roman period. Little more can be said of the wet sieved assemblage due to its small size.

Table 4: Animal bone from samples

Sample	1	2	3	4	Total
Context	202	258	144	263	
Pig		3			1
Sheep/Goat		1			1
Rabbit	2		1		3
Large Mammal	7	20	8	1	36
Small Mammal		1			1
Chicken Size		1			1
Passerine	3				3
Amphibian	1				1
Fish	3	1	8	1	13

Significance and potential

The reasonable level of preservation and range of material examined suggests that, if further bone were collected during the course of any subsequent excavations, it could provide taxonomic, ageing and metrical data. These data would in turn aid in the understanding of the site's function. It may also be possible to study temporal changes. Material from further samples could also provide information on the local environment.

The faunal remains from the site have local significance in that they contribute to the existing corpus of work for Roman (e.g. Rielly in prep) and Medieval Southwark (e.g. Rielly in Prep)

Recommendations

No further work is recommend on the current assemblage, however should further excavation take place more bone could be collected and samples taken from suitable contexts. Fish bone from current samples could be amalgamated with any fish from future samples and analysed by the relevant specialist.

References

K. Rielly (in prep) The animal bone recovered from the Roman levels from the Thameslink sites, London Borough of Southwark (BVB10, BVE11, BVG10, BVK11, BVL10, BVM12, BVQ09, BVT09, BVU10, BVX09 and BVW10)

K.Rielly (in prep)The animal bone recovered from the Post-Roman levels from the Thameslink sites, London Borough of Southwark (BVB10, BVC12, BVE11, BVG10, BVK11, BVM12, BVQ09, BVT09, BVU10, BVX09 and BVW10)

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, THE PROPOSED SCIENCE GALLERY, BOLAND HOUSE, GUY'S CAMPUS, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK (THM16)

Compiled by Amparo Valcarcel, August 2016

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Five crates of stone and ceramic building material were retained from the excavations at the Science Gallery, Boland House, Guy's Campus, London Borough of Southwark (TH16).

THM16 central National Grid Reference is Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3284 7923.

This moderate sized assemblage (492 examples 418.24 kg) was assessed in order to:

Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman building materials as well as any evidence for medieval or post-medieval occupation

Identify the fabric of any of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.

Reference should also be made to the access catalogues for the building material (THM16.mdb)

Made recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone and ceramic building material reference collection. The appropriate Museum of London building material fabric code is then allocated to each item.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL 481 examples 37 kg

More than 55% of the assemblage consists of Roman ceramic building material, with less quantities of medieval (31%) and post medieval (13%) fabrics.

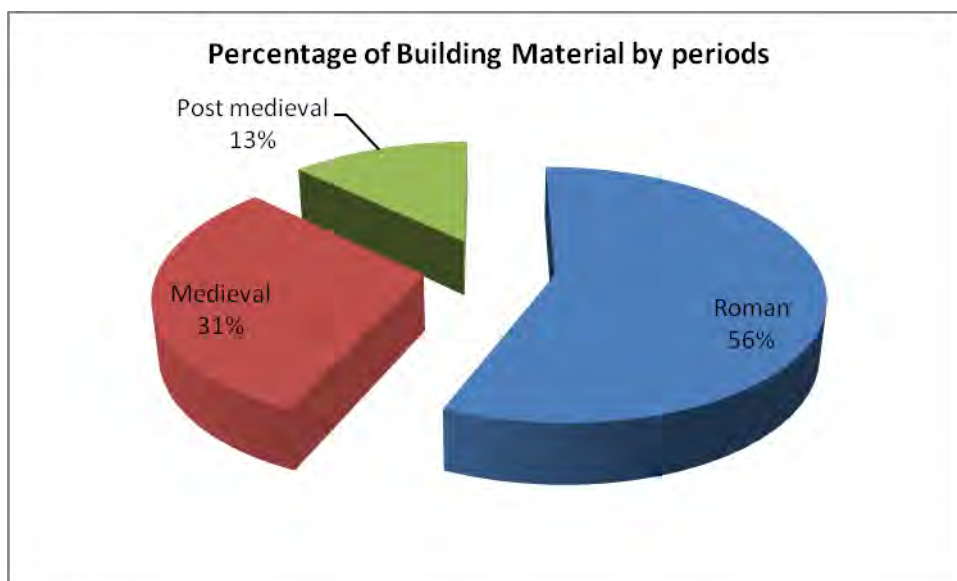


Fig. 01: Building Material percentage by periods excluding stone, daub, mortar and wall plaster.

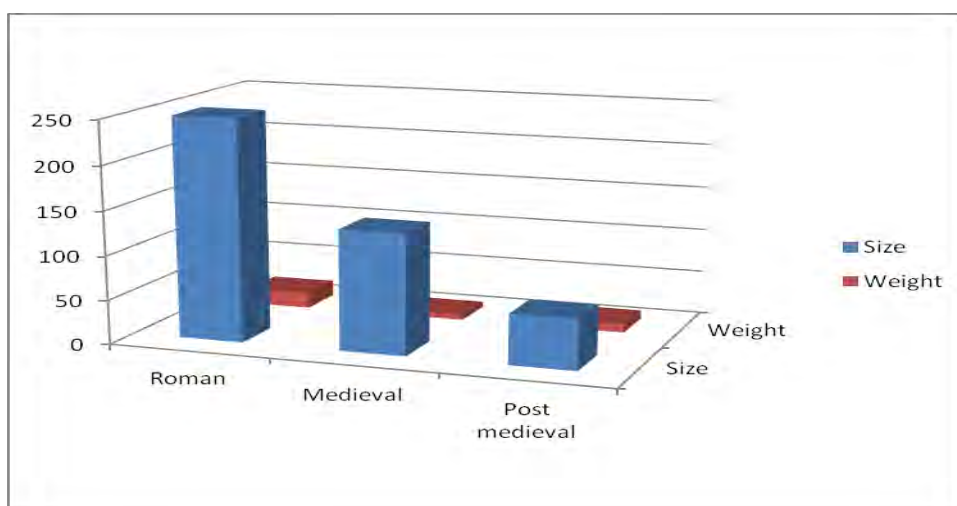


Fig. 02 Size and weight (kg.) of Building Material by periods excluding stone, daub, mortar and wall plaster.

ROMAN 250 examples 18 kg

CONDITION

Most of the building material is in a fragmentary and abraded condition which would suggest that it may have been reused. Furthermore, Roman fabrics appear in medieval and post medieval contexts.

The forms shown by a substantial proportion of *tegulae* (15%) but less *imbrex* (13%) (see below). A small size of the *tegulae* have a definable flange profile. There is an exceptionally high proportion of flat tile (57%) and but less brick (12%).

Small quantities of high-status bath-house materials (e.g. *box flue tile and tesserae*) were recovered from [202] [255] [258] and [260].

Fabric review

The usual groups of Roman tile and brick fabrics for London are represented (Figure 03). As expected the common first century to early second century red sandy group 2815 dominates (77% by weight) with small quantities of other early fabric groups: Eccles fabric group (3% by weight) and Radlett fabric group (4% by weight). Silty Roman fabrics (12% by weight) is well represented, but Later Roman calcareous fabrics (4%) are poorly represented, suggesting limited late Roman activity or basement truncation due to later post medieval.

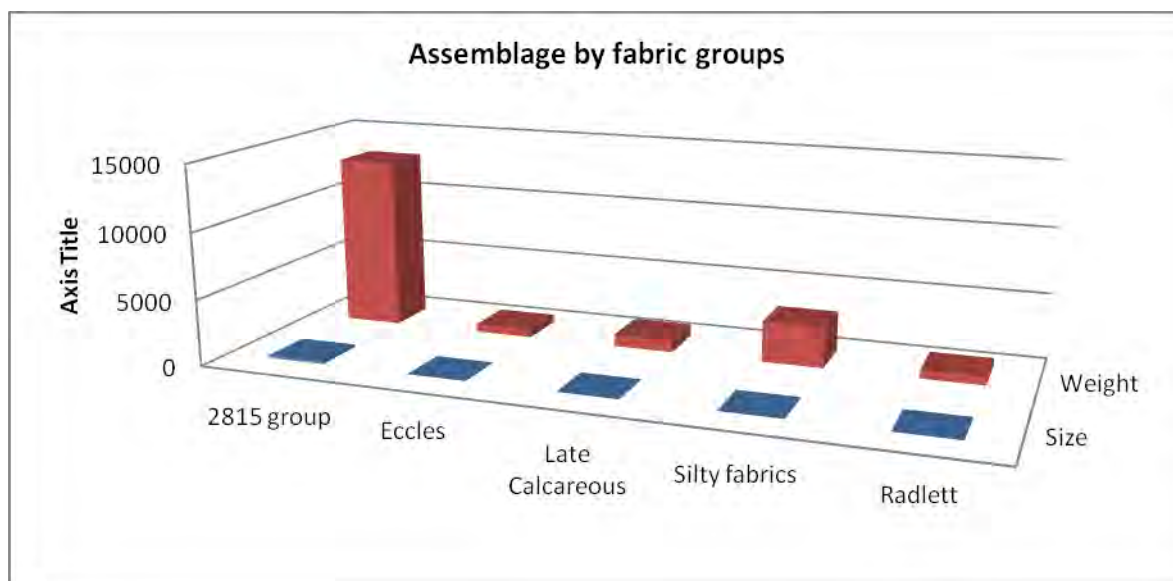


Fig. 03 Size and weight by Roman fabrics groups

Early London Sandy Fabric Group 2815 (AD 50-160) 193 examples 13 kg.

2459a; 3006, 2452;

By far the most common fabric both here is the early (AD 50-160) 2815 red group using local brick earth. These have a coarse moulding sand. There are a few contexts [255] [258] with large groups of sandy fabrics.

Eccles fabric group (AD50-80) Fine cream-yellow-pink sandy fabric with occasional rose quartz.

8 examples, 608 g.

2454; 3022

Eccles fabric is poorly represented. This white sandy fabric is the earliest tile fabric from Roman Britain, therefore its existence attests to the presence of very early Roman activity in the area.

Radlett group (AD 50-120) 10 examples, 658 g.

3023;3060;3060b *Black and red iron oxide clay pellets*

Examples from the early Radlett fabric group were recovered from [136] [201] [230] [255] [258]

Late Roman calcareous group (AD140-350) 9 examples, 939 gr.

2453;3026

Just nine fragments made of the late calcareous group were collected from [56] [255] [258].

Roman silty group (AD70-350) 29 examples, 3kg.

3056;3057;3012;3061;3238

Silty group is the second group most common group (17% by weight) with large size of different fabrics, suggesting late Roman activity.

FORMS

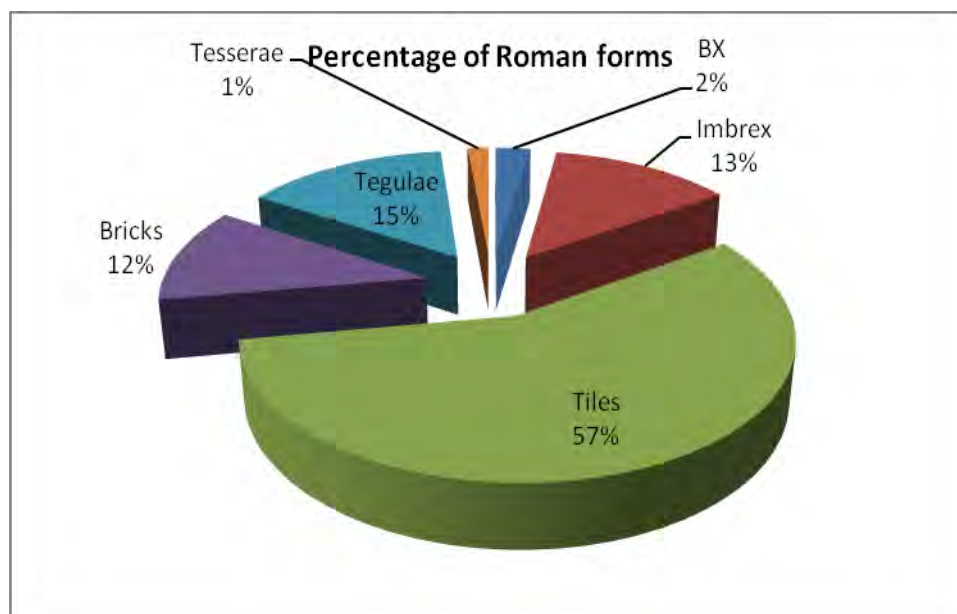


Fig. 04 Graphic that shows Roman forms

Brick 23 examples, 3 kg

Only contexts [255] and [258] have large quantities of incomplete Roman bricks, but they are numerous throughout the site even in post Roman contexts. The fact that many do not appear to be fresh would suggest they represent dumped material from a Roman structure, possibly some distance from the site. Many of the shallower thickness bricks are likely to derive from the smaller *bessalis* and *pedalis* types.

Tegulae 29 examples, 4.26 kg

The flanged roofing tiles are mainly made of the London sandy fabric 2549a, 3006 and 2452. Other *tegulae* are represented by late Radlett fabric [255], and Eccles fabric [254] [258] [655], late calcareous group [258] and silty fabrics [56] [258]. All are in a fragmentary condition.

Imbrex 26 examples 2 kg

Imbrex recovered are made of different fabrics, though 2815 is the most representative group, followed by Radlett group (3 fragments) and silty 3012 fabric (1 fragment). *Imbrex* were recovered from numerous Roman and post-Roman contexts.

Flat Undiagnostic Tile 113 examples 4.74 kg

Horizontal elements in the form of small fragments of tile are extremely numerous (57%) and especially are made of London sandy fabrics 2459a, 3006 and 2452, with less quantities of other fabrics. These flat tiles are numerous in post Roman and Roman contexts throughout the site. The contexts with a large size of flat tiles are [255] and [258].

The common Roman London sandy fabrics account for a vast majority of the assemblage.

Box flue tile 5 examples, 338 g.

Five fragments of box flue tile were collected from contexts [255] [258] and [260]. Two are made of sandy fabric 2459b, and just one is made of 2459a and 3006, and silty fabric 3012. All of them are in a fragmentary condition. Three fragments are combed with parallel lines [255]. The fragment form [260] is roller stamped, and it's very similar to dies 108 (Betts et. al. 1994).

Tesserae 3 examples, 80 g.

A small assemblage of *tesserae* came from contexts [202] and [255]. All of them are made of London sandy fabrics 2459a, with two examples and 2452 with just one.

MEDIEVAL 136 example 6 kg.

Large quantities of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to some medieval activity in the area. Furthermore, many of the tiles can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date.

Peg Tile

2271; thin sandy and iron oxide rich with coarse moulding sand (1180-1800) 80 examples, 4.26 kg.

2273, Coarse early sandy and shelly fabric(1135-1220), 9 examples, 490 gr.

2586; Iron Oxide fabrics (1180-1900); 33 examples, 1.75 kg.

2587; Lumpy clay texture, moderate quartz and red iron oxide (1240-1450), 35 examples, 1.75 kg

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. A medium range of fabrics (4) have been identified suggesting derivation from more many different buildings. Many are thin, have coarse-moulding sand, splash glazed or have a fabric that is typical of medieval roofing tile as fabric 2587. A large proportion are made out of fabric 2271 (51%). Less common, is fabric 2586 (21%), fabric 2587 (22%) and 2273 fabric (6%). Some fragments are splash glazed.

EARLY POST MEDIEVAL, 11 examples, 1.31 kg.

3046 10 examples, 1.30 kg/3065 (1450-1700) 1 example, 18 gr.

Two different sandy red brick fabrics were identified; the sandy 3065 and the very sandy red 3046. All were manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700.

POST MEDIEVAL 57 examples 10 kg.

2276 (1480-1900) 39 examples, 3 kg.

Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end made from the London sandy fabric 2276 are by far the most common fabric from the site, attesting to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area. Peg tiles are numerous throughout the site.

Local London floor tiles 3067W (1550-1650), 1 examples, 27 gr.

One example of white tin-glazed was recovered from [218], dated 1650-1850, reused with white hard sandy mortar mixed with small lumps of charcoal.

Brick

3031 Fairly soft, friable fabric with an even sandy texture. 1 example, 335 gr.

One example of a vitrified brick was recovered from [134], suggesting the presence of a kiln nearby.

INTERMEDIATE GREAT FIRE

Maroon 3032nr3033 (1664-1725), 1 example, 64 gr.

One example of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate brick 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post medieval reds and post great fire purples was recovered from [248].

POST GREAT FIRE FABRICS 5 examples, 5.40 kg

3032R (1666-1900) *Post Great Fire purple clinker rich fabric* 4 examples, 3.14 kg.

3035 Yellow large machine made Medway bricks 1 examples, 2.24 kg.

A small size of purple post great fire bricks, local post-Fire red brick yellow late 18th century-mid 20th century estuarine bricks are recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks consists are narrow and frogged. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. Some of these bricks are using Victorian mortar types Roman and Portland. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

THE DAUB 3102 15 examples 210 gr.

Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity were identified in small lumps.

MORTAR; CEMENT

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at BIH14
T1	Roman mortar. Hydraulic cement or lime, made from burning lumps of marl found in London. (1800-1950)	Used to bond brick fabric 3032R and 3035 [105].
T2	White hard mortar mixed with charcoal (1650-1900)	Used to bond fabrics 2586[134], 3046[136], 2271, [152], 3032[200] and 3067w [218] 3032R [602][776]
T3	Opus caementicium White or light grey hard Roman cement with inclusions of gravels.	Recovered from [220] and [260]

STONE 11 examples, 4.73 kg

Six rock-types were identified from the assemblage; their geological character, form and use are summarised below.

3105 Kentish Ragstone-*Hard dark grey calcareous sandstone (Kent Ragstone); Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Maidstone area, North Downs, 2 examples, 878 gr*

Examples of dumped ragstone rubble, were recorded from [57] and [202], it is possible that they represent Roman and medieval structures.

3107 Reigate stone-*Fine grained low-density glauconitic limestone, – Upper Greensand, Lower Cretaceous Reigate-Mertsham Surrey.* 3 examples, 1.30 kg

Three pieces of Reigate stone building was recovered from [138] and [202]. This is a common building stone for medieval is therefore ubiquitous everywhere.

3116-Chalk *Fine powdery white foraminiferal limestone, Chalk Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) Thames Valley,* 3 example, 243 gr.

Three small example of chalk rubble was recovered from [244] and [138].

3123 Neidermendig lavastone - *Hard, coarse, dark-grey vesicular basalt lava - with white (leucite) and black inclusions. Tertiary-Andernach Region, NW Germany.* 1 example, 425 g.

The small assemblage of lava stone is in a fragmentary condition. German lavastone quern from [138] was the most common quernstone material for Roman London.

3126 Purbeck limestone– *Hard, shelly, durable limestones. Spangle Beds-pearl grey, fossiliferous, polishable, Upper Jurassic (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck Dorset.* 1 example, 1.31 kg

One paving slab was recovered [101]. Moulded Purbeck marble has been used in churches, cathedrals and monastery as embellishment as columns and slab panels and flooring. This fragment suggest a 18th and 19th century date, bonded with T1 mortar.

3136- Millstone Grit; *Upper Carboniferous (Namurian), South Wales; South Yorkshire-Derbyshire.* 1 example, 583 gr.

One example of quern was recovered from [250]. This type of stone was used in Roman period.

DISTRIBUTION

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	2276	Post med unglazed peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
18	3063	Post med Flemish/local silty paver	1	1600 1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
25	2271	Post med splash glazed peg tile	1	1180 1800	1180	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
53	2459a; 2459b; 2273;2271	Roman sandy brick and tile; medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles	6	50 1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
56	3056; 3026; 2586;2276	Roman sandy and calcareous fabrics; medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles	7	50 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
57	3105; 2459a; 3006;2587; 2586; 2271;2276	Kentish Ragstone (rub.); Early Roman sandy brick and tiles; medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles	28	50 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
101	3126a	Purbeck limestone paver	1	50 1900	50	1900	1700-1850	1800-1900
105	3032;3035	Post great fire frogged brick; London stock frogged brick	2	1666 1940	1770	1940	1800-1940	1800-1900
134	3061; 2587;2586;2271 ;2276;3031	Late Roman silty brick; medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles; post medieval vitrified kiln brick	16	140 1900	1480	1900	1400-1700	1650-1900
135	2271;2276	Medieval and post medieval peg tiles	4	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
136	3060b; 3046;2276	Late Roman Radlett brick; post medieval sandy red bricks and unglazed peg tile	4	170 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	1650-1900
138	3107; 3116;3123; 3006; 2452;2273; 2587;2586;2271 ;3046;2276	Niedermendig lava stone quern; chalk and Reigate stone (rub.); Early Roman sandy tiles; medieval and post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles; post medieval sandy red brick	37	50 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
144	2587; 2586; 2273;2271	Medieval and post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles	40	1180 1800	1180	1800	1240-1800	No mortar
148	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
149	2271;2276	Medieval and post medieval peg tiles	2	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
150	3056; 2271;2276	Roman silty brick; medieval and post medieval peg tiles	4	50 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
151	2587;2586;2276	Medieval and post medieval unglazed peg tiles	6	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
152	2587; 2586; 2271; 2273;2276;	Medieval and post medieval peg tiles	14	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	1650-1900
153	2271;2587;	Medieval and post medieval	6	1180 1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

An assessment of the building materials (stone; ceramic building material; wall plaster, daub) from Science Gallery, Boland House, Guy's Campus, London Borough of Southwark shows that Roman ceramic building material consists of 56% of the assemblage. By fabric there is a sizeable group (13 kg) of early Roman sandy group 2815 which conforms 77% to the Roman assemblage. Silty and calcareous fabrics is less representative, though indicate a late Roman occupation. These fragments may represent destruction debris from a nearby building.

The small size of *tesserae* and box flue tiles is an indication that the site lies some way away a prestigious heated building and merely represents dumping activity. The fragment form [266] is roller stamped (dies 108) (Betts et. al. 1997).

By comparison the medieval component is small (31%), and is limited to standard peg tile suggesting a limited scale of activity.

A small group of red brick fabrics include red early post medieval 3046 and 3065 are typical of early post medieval activity, although it is clear that some of the earlier post medieval red bricks had been reused in 18th and 19th century buildings. A fragment of vitrified brick suggests the existence of a kiln.

The form and fabric of the dumped post medieval roofing tile, floor tile, brick and stone is typical of the 19th century with only occasional 17th and 18th century fabric activity. The brick fabrics include 3032 and 3035.. Material recovered shows the post medieval development in this area of London until the 20th century.

The daub is poorly represented in this small assemblage, and may be provide from Roman to medieval component.

The combed and roller stamped box flue tiles require photography and illustration at publication. The main potential at publication stage lies with the origin of the Roman materials.

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APPENDIX 6: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

The Roman pottery

By Eniko Hudak

Introduction

The evaluation at the Science Gallery, Guy's Campus, London Borough of Southwark (THM16) produced a small assemblage of Roman pottery of 657 sherds weighing 5132g (6.87 EVEs). The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using standard Museum of London fabric codes (Symonds 2002) into an MS Access database.

The assemblage

Roman pottery was recovered from 24 individually numbered contexts (Table 1) from the Watching Brief phase, Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trial Pit 6 of the Evaluation phase. Individual context assemblages were small (less than 30 sherds) many containing a single sherd, and there were only three large assemblages (over 100 sherds).

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from contexts phased as Roman (Phases 3a and 3b) totalling 577 sherds (6459g, 6.28EVEs). The rest of the assemblage, apart from 11 sherds in a Prehistoric context (263), were residual in medieval and post-medieval contexts, possibly as a result of later activity disturbing the underlying Roman layers. The rather low mean sherd weight (10.6g), and the observed high abrasion in the assemblage also implies a degree of redeposition, even in Roman contexts.

There is a range of Romano-British and imported fabrics represented in the assemblage with a slight emphasis towards the mid-late Roman period (mid-2nd to 4th centuries AD). Typical late Roman fabrics such as PORD, MAYEN and CALC, however, were absent, suggesting a general date of mid-2nd to late-3rd century date for the assemblage.

Coarse wares dominate the assemblage by 67% of sherd count and 73% of weight with TSK, BB2 and BB1, AHFA, and VRW being the most common fabrics. Fine wares and amphorae are also well represented (24%, 12% and 9%, 15% respectively). Although there were a low number of diagnostic sherds, there is a range of functional categories represented in the assemblage (Chart 1), both for preparing, serving, as well as storing foodstuffs. The most commonly occurring group is jars (31% of total EVEs), followed by bowls (21%) and beakers (16%), and there was also a complete profile of a small VRW unguent jar (2J1).

Phasing

Trench 1

Contexts: (100), (127), (138), (144), (150), (155)

A very small assemblage of 20 sherds weighing 226g and representing 0.2 EVEs was recovered from contexts in Trench 1, all of which was recovered from medieval and post-medieval phases thus all residual. There is a range of fabrics in this assemblage, both early and late Roman. There is only one diagnostic sherd, a rim from a 2W type TSK jar (AD180-300).

Trench 2 and TP6

As the results of TP6 and Trench 2 are comparable (see above), their assemblages are considered here together.

The majority of the total site assemblage was recovered from these contexts, totalling at 634 sherds (6761g, 6.67 EVEs), which includes the three largest context assemblages from the site: (255), (258), and (260).

Phase 2 – Prehistoric

Context: (263)

A small assemblage of 11 sherds (33g, 0.13 EVEs) was found in this context, which includes a range of early Roman fabrics such as VRW, VCWS, ERMS and LOMI. There is only a single diagnostic sherd of a *Terra Sigillata* Dr15/17 type dish dated to AD50-100.

Phase 3a – Roman

Contexts (258), (260), (261)

Phase 3a yielded an assemblage of 297 sherds weighing 4033g (2.82 EVEs). There is a wide range of fabrics dating mainly to the late 2nd to mid/late 3rd century AD, but about a third of the phase assemblage is residual. Late Roman fabrics include NVCC, BB1 4M1 type bowls, NVWW and OXWW mortaria, SAMEG, TSK and AHFA.

Phase 3b – Roman

Contexts (56), (57), (201), (254), (255)

An assemblage of similar size to Phase 3a was recovered from Phase 3b contexts: 280 sherds weighing 2426g, and representing 3.46 EVEs. It appears to be slightly later than Phase 3a, mid-late 3rd century AD, and there is also some residual earlier material. The presence of OXRC and late GROG fragments shifts the earliest date to the last third of the 3rd century, otherwise the phase assemblage contains a very similar range of fabrics to that of Phase 3a.

Phases 4-5 – Medieval to Post-medieval

Contexts: (53), (200), (202), (206), (212), (236), (240)

Small amounts of residual Roman material were recovered from contexts in later phases (46 sherds, 269g, 0.26 EVEs), which is possibly due to later activity disturbing the underlying Roman layers.

Conclusions

The assemblage seems to be a small average domestic assemblage with a strong residual component, however, it appears to indicate late 2nd to mid/late 3rd century AD activity on the site, which is a problematic period in the study of Roman pottery in London. Future investigations might have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early 3rd century pottery assemblages in Southwark and the City.

References

Symonds, R. (2002) Recording Roman Pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), unpublished document available from MoLAS.

Context	Size	Spotdates	Notes
40	S	AD180-300	
47	S	AD90-160?	single sherd
53	S	AD120-250	
56	S	AD50-250	single sherd
57	S	AD170-250	
100	S	AD50-300	single sherd
127	S	AD250-400	
138	S	AD150-250	
144	S	AD150/180-250	
150	S	AD70-160?	single sherd
155	S	AD50-200	
200	S	AD180-250	
201	S	AD270-300	
202	S	AD240-250/300	with residual
206	S	AD50-400	poss 250-400
212	S	AD50-400	single sherd
236	S	AD50-160	single sherd
240	S	AD200-275	single sherd
254	S	AD180-300	
255	L	AD270-300	with residual
258	L	AD250-300	with residual
260	L	AD200-250	with residual
261	S	AD180-250	with residual
263	S	AD70-100	

Table 1 – Spotdates

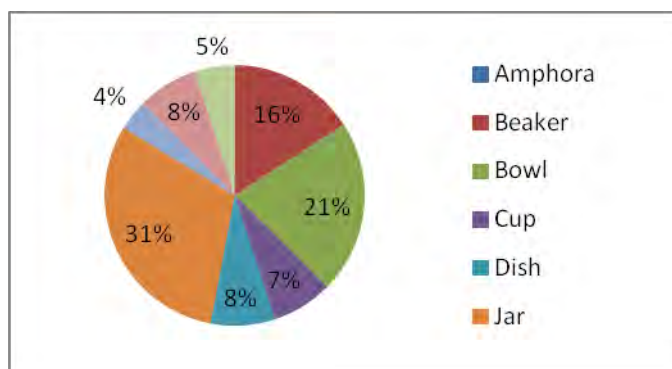


Chart 1 – Functional categories by percentage of total EVEs

Fabric	SC	%	Wt(g)	%	EVEs	%
AHFA	16	2.44%	159	2.27%	0.25	3.64%
AHFA?	9	1.37%	95	1.36%	0.11	1.60%
AHSU	40	6.09%	287	4.10%	0.19	2.77%
AHSU?	1	0.15%	10	0.14%	0.05	0.73%
AMPH?	3	0.46%	59	0.84%		0.00%
BAET	7	1.07%	179	2.56%		0.00%
BAET?	1	0.15%	3	0.04%		0.00%
BB1	18	2.74%	224	3.20%	0.17	2.47%
BB2	37	5.63%	500	7.15%	0.68	9.90%
BB2?	3	0.46%	16	0.23%	0.05	0.73%
BUFF	2	0.30%	6	0.09%	0.05	0.73%
CAMP1	2	0.30%	29	0.41%		0.00%
CC	3	0.46%	15	0.21%		0.00%
CCGW	4	0.61%	39	0.56%	0.1	1.46%
CGBL	11	1.67%	18	0.26%		0.00%
COLMO	4	0.61%	463	6.62%	0.33	4.80%
ERMS	1	0.15%	0	0.00%		0.00%
FLINT	1	0.15%	1	0.01%		0.00%
FMIC	3	0.46%	22	0.31%	0.07	1.02%
GAUL	48	7.31%	749	10.71%		0.00%
GROG	25	3.81%	215	3.07%		0.00%
GROGL	1	0.15%	24	0.34%	0.05	0.73%
HWB	2	0.30%	8	0.11%		0.00%
HWC	39	5.94%	248	3.55%	1.07	15.57%
HWC?	1	0.15%	2	0.03%		0.00%
LOMI	3	0.46%	9	0.13%		0.00%
LOXI	15	2.28%	67	0.96%	0.19	2.77%
LOXI?	1	0.15%	3	0.04%		0.00%
LYON?	1	0.15%	1	0.01%		0.00%
MHAD	1	0.15%	1	0.01%		0.00%
MHAD?	1	0.15%	32	0.46%	0.17	2.47%
MICA	13	1.98%	73	1.04%	0.17	2.47%
MISC	1	0.15%	1	0.01%		0.00%
MOSL	1	0.15%	1	0.01%		0.00%
NFSE	1	0.15%	10	0.14%		0.00%
NKFW	5	0.76%	75	1.07%		0.00%
NKSH	4	0.61%	112	1.60%		0.00%
NVCC	48	7.31%	205	2.93%	0.45	6.55%
NVCC?	3	0.46%	24	0.34%		0.00%
NVWW	2	0.30%	198	2.83%		0.00%
OXID	28	4.26%	342	4.89%	0.04	0.58%
OXRC	17	2.59%	80	1.14%	0.07	1.02%
OXRC?	2	0.30%	15	0.21%	0.08	1.16%

Table 2 – Quantification of total site assemblage by fabric

APPENDIX 7: POST ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman pottery assessment (THM16)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

This assessment considers post-Roman pottery recovered from contexts [100] onwards and pottery from a previous phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2016). A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The Post-Roman pottery dates from the medieval and early post-medieval periods, c. 1050–1600. Very few sherd shows evidence for lamination or abrasion, so the assemblage was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The state of fragmentation of the assemblage is mainly as sherd material, although most of the vessel forms could be identified, although none of the vessels have complete profiles or are intact. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and weight. Pottery was recovered from fourteen contexts. Only small sized group of pottery (fewer than 30 sherds) are recorded.

In total there are 69 sherds of pottery weighing 1.898kg, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution and this is shown in Table 1.

THE POTTERY TYPES AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

The pottery types found in the assemblage are:

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), 1270–1500

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim (CBW FT), 1340–1500

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug (CBW LGR), 1340–1500

Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350–1500

Cheam whiteware cooking pot with bifid rim (CHEA BIF), 1440–1500

Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), 1300–1650

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050–1150

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1240–1400

Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), 1080–1200

Late London-type ware (LLON), 1400–1500

Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), 1340–1450

London-type ware (LOND), 1080–1350

Mill Green ware (MG), 1270–1350

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG), 1480–1650

Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480–1610

'Tudor Green' ware (TUDG), 1350–1500

Table 1 shows the distribution of the Post-Roman pottery which indicates for each context the pottery type, the forms and a total sherd count and weight.

Context	Phase	Fabrics/form	Total SC	Total Wt (g)	Spot date
100	5b	Cheam whiteware cooking pot with bifid rim (CHEA BIF), Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), coarse London-type ware (LCOAR) with pellet decoration: jug, 'Tudor Green' ware (TUDG): jug	12	207	1440–1500
111	5a	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), Cheam whiteware cooking pot with bifid rim (CHEA BIF), Dutch red earthenware (DUTR), Late London ware (LLON): bowl or dish	8	131	1400–1500
119	5a	coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim (CBW FT), Raeren stoneware (RAER): drinking jug, London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE): dripping dish, jar, London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG): two-handled carinated colander	11	343	1480–1550
127	4d	Kingston-type ware (KING), London-type ware (LOND)	5	91	1240–1350
135	4d	London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE) cauldron, Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG): bowl or dish	5	247	1580–1600
136	4d	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), Dutch red earthenware (DUTR): cauldron, London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE): cauldron	6	304	1480–1600
137	4c	Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW): bowl or dish with a flat topped rim, Cheam whiteware (CHEA) cooking pot with a flat base, late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG): cauldron	3	200	1340–1450
138	4c	CBW LGR, coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW): small dish, London-type ware (LOND): JUG	8	251	1340–1400
150	4b	Cheam whiteware (CHEA)	1	10	1340–1500
152	4b	Cheam whiteware (CHEA): jug, Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), Mill Green ware: jug	6	93	1270–1500 probably post c. 1350
202	4a	Coarse London-type ware (LCOAR): jug	2	10	1080–1200
214	5b	Early Surrey ware	1	8	1050–1150
240	5b	London-type ware (LOND)	1	3	1080–1350
Total			69	1898	

Table 1. THM16: distribution of the pottery types by context and phase

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE COLLECTION AND RECCOMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The pottery has significance at a local level. The stratified assemblage reflects activity on the site from the 11th century onwards and adds to an understanding of how medieval Southwark developed. None of the pottery relates to activity associated with the post-medieval Guy's Hospital. Furthermore the pottery aids an understanding of what activities were being undertaken on the study area. The pottery is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the London area and more pertinently Southwark. The assemblage reflects small scale early medieval activity and more intensive activity from the 14th century onwards. Comparable assemblages have been recovered from the Network Rail Thameslink project, and specifically sites BVC12 and BVM12 to the north of the site (Jarrett 2013; 2014). The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and provide a sequence for it. Additionally the pottery has the potential to demonstrate what activities were occurring on the study area. At this stage there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, although its importance should be reviewed in the event of new material being recovered from future archaeological work on the study area.

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APPENDIX 8: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

THM16 Small Finds (Post-Excavation Assessment)

Chris Faine 1.8.16

Introduction/Methodology

Fourteen objects that can be termed „small finds,“ were recovered from the evaluation. Four objects were of Roman date with all 7 iron objects and 2 copper alloy dating from the Medieval/Post-Medieval Period. Material was recovered from pits & ditches. Finds were recorded using standard catalogues (Crummy 1983, Goodhall, 2012) and entered on Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Aside from cleaning no conservation was carried out. Objects are considered by phase and material (see table 1).

The Assemblage

Three copper alloy objects were recovered from Roman contexts. SF 1 (context 255) is a square section ring, most likely a fitting from a knife or tool handle. A single portion of cut lead sheet was recovered from context 260. SF 2 (context 260) is a lathe-turned bone counter with a countersunk upper surface. Such counters are ubiquitous throughout the Roman period and are not closely dateable. The only other small find of Roman date (SF 3), was also recovered from context 260 in the form of a picture lamp fragment. Made from a pinkish fabric with red slip, only the volute nozzle remains suggesting a “Loeschke type 4” of 1st-Early 2nd century Date. Similar types have been recovered from other sites in Southwark (Wardle, 2003).

Medieval and Post-Medieval objects are largely iron, with a copper alloy vessel fragment and an unidentifiable object being recovered from Medieval context 52 and Post-Medieval context 134 respectively. Iron objects are mostly large square section masonry bolts (N: 6) along with a single nail from Post-Medieval context 116. An unidentifiable iron object was recovered from Post-Medieval context 230.

Discussions & Recommendations

The Roman small finds assemblage is indicative of general settlement activity, with only a few finds being recovered of commonly occurring types. The same can be said for the Post-Roman assemblage, consisting largely of masonry fittings consistent with the presence of nearby buildings. No further work is required.

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