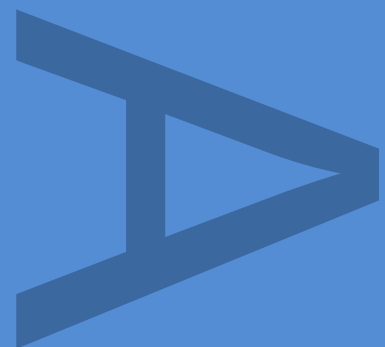


**BRANDON HOUSE, 170-194
BOROUGH HIGH STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE1 1LH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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

JUNE 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**BRANDON HOUSE, 170-194 BOROUGH HIGH STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, SE1 1LH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Brandon House, 170-194 Borough High Street,
London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1LH**

Site Code: BBO10

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3241 7982

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June 2010

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Brandon House, 170-194 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, in advance of redevelopment, between 19th and 27th May 2010. The work was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting in advance of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The palaeotopography of the site in respect to the river channel was partially revealed showing a natural decline of alluvium towards the north-northeast of the site at which the channel is believed to be at its deepest. A deposit of alluvium was found from within which was some pottery datable to AD50-120 - results which tally with those recorded from a previous investigation in the 1970s. Residual Roman pottery and CBM was also recovered from overlying layers. A single residual sherd of early Saxon pottery was recovered from a later medieval accumulated/horticultural soil.
- 1.3 The remains of a chalk lined wall foundation were observed in Trench 1; its location and size suggests that it is likely related to Brandon House, the 15th-16th century building that occupied the site and that later went on to come under the ownership of Henry VIII and subsequently the Royal Mint. The wall foundations were heavily truncated during the mid 18th to early 19th century by a vaulted cellar that was constructed towards the north of the site in the area of Trench 1. The western area of the site, where Trench 6 was located, appears to have avoided any significant truncation at all.
- 1.4 Following remodelling of the site in the 1930's and reconstruction in the 1950's and 1960's to replace buildings destroyed in 1939-45, extensive deep basements were constructed along the Borough High Street and Marchelsea Road frontages. Documentary, pictorial, photographic and oral evidence together with test pit/auger investigation indicates these basements are likely to have truncated any remains of the 15th/16th century Brandon House to (at least) foundation level, and to have truncated the underlying Roman Alluvium

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 19th and 27th May 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Brandon House, 170-194 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, in advance of a planning application for redevelopment. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3241 7982.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. and was monitored for the Local Planning Authority by Dr Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark. The field investigation was supervised by Iain Bright and project managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and Duncan Hawkins for CgMs Consulting Ltd. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (Hawkins 2010, Mayo 2010).
- 2.3 The site had previously been the subject of an archaeological risk assessment (Miles 2008) and an archaeological impact assessment (Hawkins 2009), which both set out the detailed archaeological background to the site. It was concluded that the site held a high potential for archaeology relating to the Tudor period; in particular the remains of Brandon House which was built in the 15th century and was later used as the Royal Mint during the 16th century. Excavations on site in 1979 also revealed a truncated sequence of Roman alluvium forming part of a channel edge environment.
- 2.4 The site occupies an 'L' shaped plot of land bordered by Marshalsea Road to the south, Borough High Street to the east, Little Dorritt Court to the north and Redcross Way to the west. It is occupied by the standing building Brandon House on the site frontage facing Marshalsea Road and Borough High Street, and with open green areas / parking at the rear.
- 2.5 The evaluation comprised of 7 trial trenches which were archaeologically excavated and recorded. All trenches were also subjected to a hand augering exercise to gauge the depth of archaeological deposits (or modern truncations).
- 2.6 The evaluation aimed to address the primary objectives which were set out in the Archaeological Brief (Hawkins 2010), as follows:
- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
 - To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
 - To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of late medieval activity. In particular relating to the late medieval phases of the documented Brandon House.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Post Medieval activity, primarily associated with the remains of the Tudor Brandon House and specifically to the Palace complex built by Charles Brandon in 1518-1522, its use as a Royal Palace and Mint.
 - To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource
- 2.7 A geotechnical investigation was undertaken by Concept Site Investigations during the course
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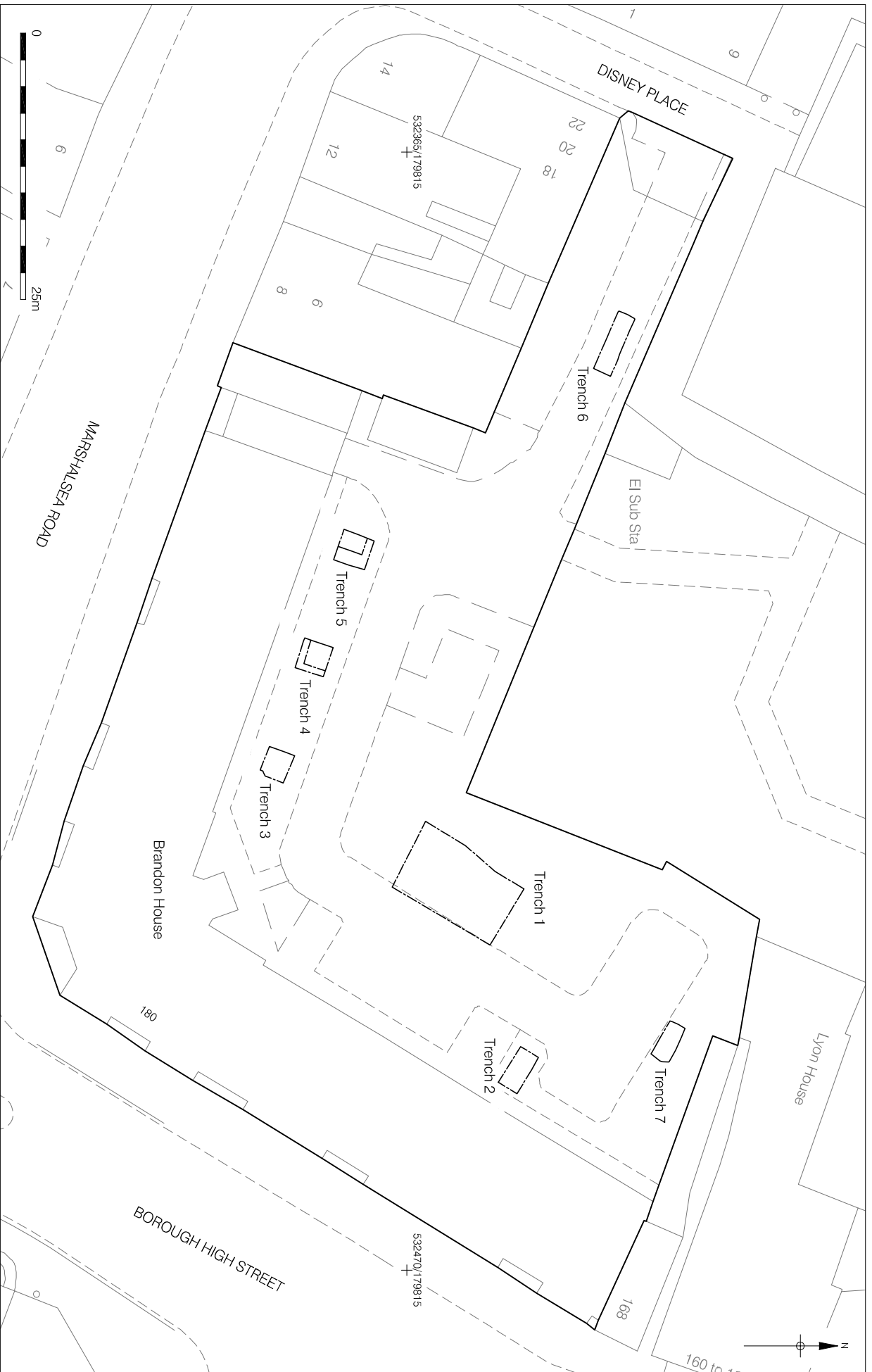
of the archaeological evaluation. The results of that work are to be reported separately.

- 2.8 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited at LAARC under the site code BBO10.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Southwark, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Southwark Plan (2007) mirrors advice contained in the Communities and Local Government document; "Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)". It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 The advice states 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process' (paragraph 18).
- 3.3 It also states 'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (paragraph 8).

3.4 Archaeology in Southwark

- 3.4.1 The Council's Archaeology Policy is as follows:

OBJECTIVE E.5: TO ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND DISPLAY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The archaeological heritage of the borough includes historic centres and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement and is of national and international significance. Many finds and sites in Southwark, particularly those from the Roman, Medieval and Elizabethan periods are very well known, and the Council will do all it can to assist in their preservation, protection and display for all to enjoy.

POLICY E.5.1: The Council will seek to conserve and protect the Borough's archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historic development. The Policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance where ancient remains are threatened by development.

The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application

Where there is potential for important remains on a site, which may merit preservation in situ, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application

Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by re-designing the proposed development and by foundation modification.

Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment i.e. preservation by record.

Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to the commencement of any work.

Reason: To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the Policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the Borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

Implementation: By application of the Council's statutory development control powers and by planning and other legal agreements. This policy applies to all sites within the defined Archaeological Priority Zones and, in addition, the Council will apply this policy as appropriate to sites of potential archaeological importance outside the zones. The Department of the Environment has also issued comprehensive guidance (Planning Policy Guidance 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' November 1990). See also POLICY B.3.3: Community Benefit.

- 3.4.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the London Borough of Southwark in the Southwark Plan (2007). The site does not contain, nor is adjacent to, any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The drift geology of the site consists of Pleistocene Thames flood plain gravels. (Miles 2008).
- 4.1.2 The 1979 archaeological investigations (170BHS79) identified natural gravel in the north east of the site at -0.10m OD. Archaeological investigations immediately alongside and to the west of the site in 1988 (6MSRD88) revealed natural gravels on the Marshalsea Road at +1.40m AOD. The gravel therefore appears to slope across the site from +1.40m AOD on the south west to -0.10m OD in the north east (a fall of 1.5m over approximately 90m), falling toward a former river channel north-north east of the site. The short published report indicates that within the 170BHS80 investigations no gravels higher than +0.20m OD were identified and that these had been truncated as deeply as -0.85m OD (Hawkins 2009).
- 4.1.3 Flooding associated with the former channel had left a layer of alluvium recorded as 0.75m thick on the north east of the site, directly overlying the gravel. On the centre and south of the site this alluvium was much thinner, principally due to later truncation caused by basemending. On the south of the site the alluvium is understood to be only 0.10m thick, as a result of modern truncation (Hawkins 2009).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The topography of north Southwark, where the site is situated, formerly consisted of a maze of tidal creeks and channels separated by a number of relatively low but generally high enough to be flood free gravel islands (Miles 2008).
- 4.2.2 The site sits on flat ground at an average height of approximately 4.6m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following section of this report comprises of a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site as detailed in the Archaeological Risk Assessment (Miles 2008) and the Archaeological Impact Assessment (Hawkins 2009).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The area around the site has revealed a number of stray finds of prehistoric flint tools. For instance, at 201-211 Borough High Street one sherd of prehistoric pottery (of uncertain date) was recovered from a subsoil horizon. Recent excavations at 34-70 Long Lane, south-east of the site revealed a Bronze Age stream channel, infilled with fluvial sediments. Evidence of human activity at Long Lane was demonstrated by finds of prehistoric pottery and flint tools (Miles 2008).

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 The site was situated on the west side Stane/Watling Street within the southern portion of the Roman settlement of Southwark.
- 5.2.2 Excavations to the north of the site at 201-211 Borough High Street in 1972-73 revealed a north-west to south-east aligned palaeochannel which was naturally infilling with standing water sediments during the 1st century AD. Recent excavations to the south-east of site along Long Lane revealed evidence of late 1st century AD clay and timber buildings with painted plaster walls and brickearth floors. Work opposite the site at St George the Martyr showed initial Roman activity consisting of fragments of several late 1st century AD clay and timber buildings.
- 5.2.3 Roman settlement in Southwark was not completely abandoned until sometime during the early 5th century. Excavations under Borough High Street along the approach road to the Roman bridge revealed evidence of late 4th-century occupation, but no sign of 5th-century. However, excavations along side the Guy's Channel revealed that during either the late 4th or early 5th century a series of drainage ditches were dug alongside the channel, then at some uncertain date the area was abandoned until circa 1300, due to constant floods caused by rising sea-level. Southwark was apparently not reoccupied until the 10th (Miles 2008).

5.3 Saxon

- 5.3.1 The Burghal Hidage of circa AD 915 contains the first recorded mention of Southwark: it was referred to as Suthringa geweorche (the [defence] work of the men of Southwark). Southwark was reoccupied as part of a system of defences including the reoccupied Roman urban centre of Londinium (refortified in AD 886), which was intended to prevent seaborne Viking raiders sailing up the Thames. Elements of the Roman road network were reused, but often realigned in the Southwark area. During this period domestic occupation nearby at 201-211 Borough High Street is evidenced by residual finds of Pingsdorf type ware (AD 900-1250) and early medieval shelly ware cooking pots (AD 1000-1150) (Miles 2008).

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 Documentary evidence concerning Southwark is found in the Domesday Book (1086). It describes a community of at least four dozen houses with a dock, a trading shore, herring fishery, and a minster. This settlement evidently was yet unmanorialised.
- 5.4.2 The medieval settlement of Southwark was concentrated around the southern bridgehead of London Bridge, which was rebuilt in stone in 1176.
- 5.4.3 In 1122 St George's church (the dedication is recorded) was given to Bermondsey Abbey. The excavation carried out there showed several phases of fragmentary, masonry foundations, interpreted as elements of the nave and chancel of the pre-17th century church. Within the remains of the pre-1733 church were some 60 internal burials interpreted as part of an external medieval cemetery. Pottery recovered from earlier deposits and the cemetery dates to 1270-1350. Given the church's foundation date, it is possible that this indicates that the medieval village did extend down to the area of the site (Miles 2008).

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 The Brandon family had a house on the site from at least 1465. In 1510 the house was acquired by Charles Brandon. A favourite of Henry VIII, Charles Brandon was created Duke of Suffolk in 1514. In 1515 he married Henry VIII's younger sister Mary, and in 1516 he purchased 11 messuages and 8 gardens in Southwark to enlarge the house which he then rebuilt on a palatial scale between 1518 and 1522.
- 5.5.2 In view of the size and scale of the late Medieval and Tudor Palace it is likely that the buildings footings extended well into the natural gravel. This appears to be confirmed by the 1979 archaeological investigations which identified chalk filled footings cut into the gravel, according to the site archive, though the short published report refers only to brick walls.
- 5.5.3 In 1536 Henry VIII, having first arranged alternative accommodation for the Bishop of Norwich in Cannon Row, Westminster, granted the Bishops' former house near Charing Cross to Charles Brandon in exchange for Brandon House (or Suffolk Place as it was now known) which became part of the jointure of Queen Jane Seymour. A keeper of Suffolk Place was appointed and for the next twenty years the house was used periodically as a Royal Residence or, more frequently, to house distinguished visitors.
- 5.5.4 In or around 1545 a Royal Mint was established in a part of the building - though it was closed in 1551. King Philip and Queen Mary spent the night at Suffolk Place in August 1555. In February 1556 the Queen granted Suffolk Place to the Archbishop of York as compensation for the loss of York Place (Whitehall Palace) which Henry VIII had seized.
- 5.5.5 From a survey during the reign of Edward VI it is clear that parts of the Palace grounds had already been leased out and that small tenements had been built along the street frontage. Following receipt of the House the Archbishop of York promptly disposed of it. By July 1557 Elles Dyll and Jon Tull 'Citizens and Tylers' were in possession. The break up of the Mansion began immediately and it was completely demolished by June 1562 when the site was sold to Anthony Cage.

- 5.5.6 By 1651 the site was occupied by 14 properties. The subdivision of the site into a number of properties is shown in Newcourt's map of 1658 and Rocque's map of 1745. Progressive phases of development, demolition and site clearance during the 17th and 18th centuries are likely to have had a severe but localised archaeological impact from the cutting of footings, cellars and services.
- 5.5.7 From 1787 the study site was partly occupied by Messrs Mosers Ltd who ultimately were to acquire the entire site. Horwoods map of 1792-1799 shows buildings along all three street frontages with yardage and ancillary buildings behind. A majority of buildings on the Borough High Street and Marshalsea Road frontages would have been cellared.
- 5.5.8 Messrs Mosers presence in and around the site is indicated by the "Iron warehouse" just north of the existing site boundary. A public house is shown on the Borough High Street frontage of the site and is likely to have contained a cellar.
- 5.5.9 By 1898 the site had changed only in detail: the location of the public house (by this date demolished) on the Borough High Street frontage of the site had now become the principal site entrance. By this time part of the site was now acting as a goods depot for the London and South Western Rail company (L & S W R).
- 5.5.10 Following the First World War, Messrs Mosers began to significantly expand their operations on the site with rebuilding commencing from 1929 though much of the site was still occupied by Georgian and Victorian buildings. Nos 184-192 and No 178 to 182 Borough High Street were rebuilt in 1935-1939 including provision for a basement level across the building footprints 10 feet (3m deep). The buildings were founded on deep pad footings set in the gravel below the basement floor level.
- 5.5.11 During the Second World War the study site underwent significant damage from a V2 rocket. The rocket can be assumed to have been particularly destructive. Messrs Mosers Limited decided to replace all the buildings on the Marshalsea Road frontage of the site from 1948.
- 5.5.12 By 1950, 178 to 182 and 184 to 192 Borough High Street had been repaired, 2-4 Marshalsea Road rebuilt and the remaining buildings on Marshalsea Road cleared.
- 5.5.13 In 1978/79 the site was completely cleared of buildings. The extent of basements visible at this time has been confirmed with participants of the 1979 investigations. In total basements appear to have occupied 50% of the total site area including most of the footprint of the existing building (Hawkins 2009).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the Archaeological Brief prepared by CgMs Consulting (Hawkins 2010) and a method statement compiled by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Mayo 2010) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 The WSI for this archaeological evaluation stipulated that 2 trial trenches and 4 test pits were to be located within the area of the proposed development, varying in size from 15m by 7.5m down to 3m by 3m. The four test pits (Trenches 2 – 5) were situated within the known extent of the 20th century basements and were designed to demonstrate the extent of the truncation. They were excavated to a depth of 1.20m (or higher if modern services were encountered) and hand augured to ascertain the depth to which the modern truncation extends. Trench 2 was not deemed successful as it was heavily truncated by modern services and the hand auger could not penetrate to a satisfactory depth. As such, the Senior Archaeology Officer Southwark Council, Dr Christopher Constable, requested an additional test pit be excavated (Trench 7) on the northern boundary of the site.
- 6.3 The trench dimensions were as follows:

Trench No	Designed size @ GL	Excavated size @ GL	Max depth reached
1	15m x 7.5m	10.68m x 6.92m	0.47m OD
2	2m x 4m	3.95m x 1.96m	4.02m OD
3	3m x 3m	2.75m x 2.51m	3.03m OD
4	3m x 3m	2.89m x 2.80m	2.75m OD
5	3m x 3m	2.85m x 3.04m	2.49m OD
6	6m x 1.8m	5.85m x 1.76m	0.54m OD
7	4m x 2m	3.55m x 1.79m	3.50m OD

- 6.4 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove overburden down to the highest archaeological horizon. The features and deposits identified within the trenches were then cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. A number of machine-dug sondages were excavated within Trenches 1 and 6 to investigate the deeper stratigraphic sequence.
- 6.5 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.
- 6.6 A temporary bench mark was obtained from a recent topographical survey (undertaken by Maltby Land Surveys Ltd. In June 2008) which indicated a manhole cover level of 4.64m OD.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The following description of the stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix, as encountered during the archaeological evaluation. A more detailed discussion concerning the finds encountered within the individual contexts can be found in the appropriate specialist appendices.

7.1 Phase 1: Roman

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the archaeological investigations at Brandon House was a slightly friable/spongy dark reddish brown clayey silt which was quite peaty in nature and high in organic content [40], [72], [75] and [69]. Observed in machine excavated sondages in Trenches 1 and 6, this deposit has been identified as the same alluvium that was encountered during earlier archaeological investigations on site in 1979.

7.1.2 This deposit was encountered at varying levels across the site, due in large part to the fact that during the Roman period a palaeochannel ran roughly north-north east of the site and as such the alluvial levels would have varied along the contours of the channel edge. In Trench 6, furthest from the course of the channel, the deposit was observed at 0.96m OD whilst in Trench 1 it was recorded at 0.42-0.52m OD in the south-west corner of the trench and 0.22m OD towards the centre of the trench.

7.1.3 In Trench 6 one small sherd of La Graufesenque samian ware (SAMLG), believed to have derived from a cup, was recovered from the alluvium. It was spot dated to AD50-120. As this single sherd was recovered from alluvium it is unclear as to whether it was contemporary with the soil formation or residual.

7.2 Phase 2: Roman – Medieval

7.2.1 Sealing the alluvium in Trench 1 was a light to mid brownish yellow slightly silty sand [39], [71] and [74]. The deposit contained occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and is believed to be river channel sand. Although it contained no cultural material it has been dated to some time between the Roman and medieval periods due to it occurring stratigraphically between two securely dated contexts of said periods.

7.2.2 As this deposit was encountered only in two machine excavated sondages and one hand augered bore hole its precise nature and thickness could not be recorded to a large degree of accuracy. It appears, however, that this deposit occurs between heights of 0.62m OD and 1.02m OD and varies in thickness between 0.20-0.50m.

7.3 Phase 3: Medieval

7.3.1 A soft/friable dark blackish brown clayey sandy silt [42] & [70] was observed overlying the river channel sands in Trench 1. Recovered from this layer were two sherds of residual Roman pottery comprising one sherd of Alice Holt/Surrey ware spot dated to AD50-160 and one sherd of unsourced sand-tempered ware datable to AD50-400. Additionally one residual sherd of early Saxon sand-tempered ware, originally derived from a jar, was recovered

alongside three sherds of Kingston-type ware datable to AD1240-1300, one piece of which was of a highly decorated style, and one sherd of Limpsfield-type ware datable to the same period. Four fragments of abraded Roman tile and medieval peg tile were also retrieved from this layer.

- 7.3.2 Where observed from the hand augered borehole this layer was recorded as measuring approximately 1.10m in thickness. It is possible that it represents a layer of accumulated/horticultural soil which could relate to the gardens of the earlier 15th century house established by the Brandon family, or domestic activity relating to properties demolished to allow for the Palace's early 16th century expansion.

7.4 Phase 4: Medieval – Post Medieval

- 7.4.1 This phase refers to a build up of made ground or horticultural soil that was observed chiefly in the deeper excavated sondages. This layer comprised of a moderate to friable dark greyish brown sandy silt [37], [38] and [73], containing moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles, occasional fragments of CBM which included one piece of residual abraded Roman brick or tile, one clay tobacco pipe stem datable to AD1580-1910 and four sherds of pottery including two post-medieval fine redware sherds, one London-area post-medieval redware sherd and one transfer-printed refined whiteware all datable to between AD1580-1900.
- 7.4.2 The layer was encountered at differing heights across the site: in Trench 1 it was observed between 1.72m OD and 2.12m OD and in Trench 6 at 2.49m OD.

7.5 Phase 5: 15th-16th Century

- 7.5.1 Cutting the earlier medieval soil [42] were the remains of a chalk wall foundation [41]. The foundation was contained within a construction cut [83] which was linear, vertically sided with a flat base and orientated north-south. It measured 1.30m (N-S) by 2.60m (E-W) where observed, and was approximately 0.10m deep. The construction cut and indeed the wall itself were heavily truncated, both horizontally by the 18th-19th century cellar [62] and also later by a concrete wall footing for a mid 20th century partition wall [60].
- 7.5.2 What survives of the masonry itself consisted of roughly hewn chalk ranging in size between 0.20m x 0.16m to 0.02m x 0.04m. As stated, the foundation was truncated horizontally in the creation of the 18th-19th century cellar structure and as such very little survived of the chalk. Based on the dating of the soil into which the foundation is cut it can be firmly asserted that this foundation forms part of the Tudor palace known as Brandon House.
- 7.5.3 The level at which the chalk foundation survives was recorded at 1.96m OD.

7.6 Phase 6: Mid 18th-19th Century

- 7.6.1 As previously stated, truncating the Tudor wall foundations and occupying the whole area of Trench 1, a mid 18th- early 19th century vaulted cellar was observed [43], [58], and [65]. It was partly constructed from reused red Tudor brick and bonded in a fairly loose light grey, clinker brick shell mortar of which is common particularly from AD1750 onwards. The bricks measured approximately 220mm by 100mm by 60mm. Three walls of this phase were

observed in total, all aligned east-west and with a maximum measurement of 4.50m (E-W) by 1.80m (N-S). Occasional lumps of chalk were seen within the masonry which were most likely robbed and reused from the foundations of the Tudor palace alongside the brickwork.

7.6.2 It is likely that these cellars relate to the properties that existed on site after the demolition of Brandon House (or Suffolk Place as it was later known) but prior to the lands acquisition by Messrs Mosers Ltd. who later developed the land for industrial purposes. It is entirely likely, however that the cellars were in use during the time the site was occupied as an iron works and warehouse.

7.6.3 The vaulted cellar walls were encountered close to the present day ground level at heights varying between 4.25m OD and 4.39m OD.

7.7 Phase 7: Early - Mid 19th Century

7.7.1 In Trench 1 and within the vaulted cellar structure a concrete floor [62] was observed of the type that would appear to post-date the walls themselves. It was recorded as measuring 0.60m (N-S) by 1.00m (E-W), where seen, and occurred at 1.98m OD. It is likely that the floor was reconstructed later than the original structure, most likely in the early to mid 19th century when the site was occupied as an iron works.

7.7.2 In Trench 6 a floor surface [36] was observed at 2.54m OD which appears to have been constructed from a rough mix of concrete, mortar, lime and rubble. It is likely that this represents an early form of concrete and pertains to part of an early to mid 19th century cellar floor. It was observed from within a machine excavated sondage and measured 0.52m (N-S) by 0.56m (E-W) and was approximately 0.10m thick. It is possible it relates to one of the earlier properties that occupied the western area of the site around this time.

7.7.3 Overlying the floor surface in Trench 6 were a series of layers/dumps primarily of an early-mid 19th century date. The first layer [12] was a firm mid-dark grayish brown sandy silt which was 0.85m thick, recorded at 3.39m OD, and likely represents a dumped or naturally accumulated layer of soil, dated by finds to between AD1840-1900. Overlying this was a 0.44m thick layer of loose friable mid brownish grey silty sand [9] which was recorded at 3.71m OD and is dated by pottery to AD1825-1900. Seen above this at 3.74m OD was the first of a series of oyster middens or dumps [8]. This particular dump, which was 0.25m thick, contained Carrara marble chippings and the damaged bowl of a clay tobacco pipe, datable to the late 17th century and so clearly residual in nature. Overlying the oyster midden, at 3.84m OD, was a 0.15m thick layer of friable mid yellowish brown silty sand [7] which was, in turn, overlain by a second dump of oyster shells [6] and [29], which was 0.18m in depth and occurred at 3.91-3.94m OD. It contained more Carrara marble chippings. Located above this second oyster layer was a friable mid brownish grey silty sand [5] at 3.96m OD. It contained lenses of silt and fine sand, occasional pot and held a high concentration of iron content. This dump may be related to iron working activity that would have been prevalent across the whole of the site towards the mid 19th century. Higher in the sequence, around 4.07m OD, was a moderate dark grayish brown sandy silt [13] and [26], which measured between 0.15m and 0.22m in thickness. It likely represents a dump or levelling layer, or possibly garden soil. Sealing this is

a final layer of oyster shell [4] and [25], although this one is noticeably thinner measuring between 0.05m 0.07m. It contained one sherd of London stoneware pot and was recorded between around 4.12m OD.

7.8 Phase 8: Mid 19th Century

7.8.1 In Trench 6 this phase comprises a series of dumps, cuts, fills and walls which are likely related to gardens to the properties that occupied this part of the site towards the middle of the 19th century. At 4.24m OD a 0.15m thick layer of friable mid brownish grey silty sand [24] was observed. Containing fragments of oyster shell, this layer appeared to be overlain by a single line of brickwork which could represent a brick floor [22]. It was comprised of red fabric brick measuring 140mm by 60mm and was recorded at 4.28m OD. Where part of it was missing it was possible to observe a thin layer of firm mid brown grayish coarse sand [23] which likely formed a bedding layer for the brick surface. It was 40mm thick and was seen at 4.26m OD.

7.8.2 Believed to roughly contemporary with this surface were two relatively shallow, poorly constructed walls [17] and [28] contained with respective construction cuts [14] and [11]. The cuts, observed once again in section, were up to at least 0.65m in depth, were linear with near vertical sides and were aligned north-south. They were observed at 4.04m OD. Cut [11] also contained a loose mid greyish brown rubblely sandy silt backfill [35], [10] and [15] which contained numerous finds datable to the middle of the 19th century. The backfill was observed between heights of 3.79m OD and 3.99m OD. The walls themselves were constructed of Voussoir brick (post great fire) with a shallow frog, measuring 220mm by 100mm by 60mm, bonded with a grey shell clinker cement which dates them between AD1750 – 1850. Overall the poor construction suggests that these walls were not designed as part of a building structure, more as a small to medium sized garden walls. They appear to be truncated horizontally and as such their full extent is not known, however they were recorded between 4.07m OD and 4.23m OD.

7.9 Phase 9: Late 19th Century

7.9.1 The late 19th century is characterised by a further series of dumping episodes in Trench 6, by the presence of three partition walls within the vaulted cellar structure in Trench 1 and the appearance of two walls in Trench 7 towards the very north of the site.

7.9.2 A layer observed at the western end of the south facing section of Trench 6 consisted of a friable mid greyish brown silty sandy dump [21] of reused unglazed Flemish floor tile, post-medieval peg tile and pan tile in grey shell, clinker, brick mortar. The layer, recorded at 4.34m OD, was approximately 0.08m thick. This deposit most likely forms simply a dump of material. Another dump layer [16] located further east was observed at 4.24m OD and comprised of a 0.16m thick, loose mid brownish red sand with occasional CBM fragments and mortar flecks. What followed were series of dumps and/or levelling deposits [2], [3], [18], [19], [20] and [27] comprising of friable mid greyish brown silty sands containing moderate to frequent finds datable to the late 19th century. These layers varied in thickness between 0.10m – 0.40m and

were observed between heights of 3.99m OD and 4.42m OD. Overlying these layers was a 0.10m thick line of cobbles [1], forming a road or yard surface and observed at 4.42m OD.

7.9.3 Changes had also been made to the vaulted cellar in Trench 1 during this period. The southern most room saw the construction of three partition walls [45] & [47], [48] and [56], all aligned roughly NE-SW. The walls were constructed from a deep frog post great fire mould bonded with Portland cement, dated AD1840-1900, measuring roughly 200mm x 100mm x 70mm. They measured a maximum of 4.00m (N-S) by 0.20m (E-W) with a depth of approximately 1.17m from top to foundation. The tops of the walls were encountered at around 4.35m OD. Two of the walls appeared to originally have included doorways which were bricked up during the 20th century. The partition walls subdivided the original vaulted cellar room into three roughly similar sized rooms (Rooms 1-3). It is likely that these rooms were used for storage during the sites use as an Iron works and warehouse towards the end of the 19th century.

7.9.4 Trench 7 contained the remains of two walls which were contemporary with the dumped layers within Trench 6. The two walls [77] and [79] were both orientated NNE-SSW and were formed of deeply frogged post great fire and yellow stock brick with Portland cement, datable to between AD1840-1900. Wall [79] measured 0.80m (N-S) by 0.30m (E-W), its total dimensions obscured by the eastern LOE of the trench. It was recorded at a level of 4.23m OD. Wall [77] was more substantial in nature, with an irregular coursing of headers and stretchers and measuring some 1.70m (N-S) by 1.11m (E-W). A machine excavated sondage revealed that the foundations continued down beyond 2.00m in depth from the top of the surviving masonry. The top of the wall was recorded at 4.37m OD. Two small voids were located within the western face of the wall; their function is unknown.

7.10 Phase 10: Mid 20th Century

7.10.1 Towards the middle of the 20th century, specifically towards the late 1930's to mid 1940's, the cellar structures in Trench 1 underwent further modification. It would appear that these modifications were part of a conversion of the cellar into an air raid shelter during the Second World War.

7.10.2 One major change is the construction of a substantial E-W aligned wall [60], which turns towards a southerly direction at the eastern LOE of the trench. The wall was constructed out of modern porphyries LBC brick, bonded with an indurated white/cream sandy mortar, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 70mm and datable to AD1890-1950. The coursing was alternate headers and stretchers. The wall measured a width of 0.80m (including stepped footings) and stretched across the width of the trench at 4.50m. The return measured a length of 1.25m before it abutted the earlier Phase 6 vaulted cellar wall. The wall measured 2.02m in total depth, the top being recorded at 4.26m OD with the base of the footings at a level of 2.24m OD. The substantial width of the wall suggests that it was a load bearing structure and therefore likely related to the shelter. Its positioning creates Room's 4 and 5, with the former appearing to form a tunnel or passageway between the latter and Rooms 1-3.

7.10.3 Further modifications are evident in the blocking up of the doorways located between Rooms

1 & 2 and 2 & 3. The bricked up doorways [46] and [49], are crude constructions, with little or no mortar, comprising of the same porphyries LBC brick as seen in the aforementioned load bearing wall to the north [60]. This masonry measured between 0.90m – 1.00m (N-S) by 0.10m – 0.20m (E-W) with a depth of around 1.00m up to the LOE. The tops of the walls were recorded at 4.12m OD and 4.38m OD respectively. It is theorised that these rooms were compartmentalised as part of the overall structure of the air raid shelter, in order to increase the chances of survival during a bomb strike. Room's 2 and 3 contained one wrought iron beam each [53] and [54], measuring approximately 1.00m in height and likely installed to reinforce the ceiling of the shelter. The ceiling itself was likely formed of concrete (with the beams reinforcing it) as many lumps and fragments were observed within the rubble infill of the rooms during the machine excavation of the trench. An additional structure [57], in Room 1 could also be interpreted as an element connected to the reinforcement of the ceiling of the shelter. This structure was formed of a 1.12m (N-S) by 0.50m (E-W) sized concrete block which was lined with timber and corrugated iron sheeting. When excavated, it was observed that the corrugated sheeting extended from the southern edge of the structure towards the partition wall [47] located immediately to the west. This structure was recorded at 4.32m OD and extended 1.16m in depth up to the LOE. Although the precise nature and function of this structural element is unknown it almost certainly pertains in some way to the mid 20th century air raid shelter.

7.11 Phase 11: Mid – Late 20th Century

- 7.11.1 The final phase of activity observed across the site relates chiefly to the backfilling of the basement structures in Trench 1, the backfill contained within the area of the site that was known to be basemented during the mid to late 20th century (including some of the walls themselves) and the present day ground make up which comprised of a mixture of turf, tarmac and concrete.
- 7.11.2 A probable construction cut [66] for a service trench was observed towards the north-eastern corner of Trench 1. It was linear in shape measuring 0.70m (N-S) by 0.30m (E-W). It contained a loose dark blackish brown sandy silt [67] which contained occasional fragments of concrete and tile. This feature was not fully excavated and as such its exact depth is unknown, although it appears to truncate the mid 20th century load bearing wall [60], demonstrating that it post-dates the said structure.
- 7.11.3 A long and substantial wall [61] was also observed along the eastern LOE of Trench 1. It is likely that this forms the outer basement wall of the post-Second World War buildings that existed on site until 1979. It was comprised of frogged red and yellow fabric brick, measuring 220mm x 70mm x 100mm, bonded with an indurated yellow sandy mortar. The coursing comprised of alternate headers and stretchers. Where observed it measured 7.75m (N-S) with a total depth of 2.34m. A top height of 4.41m OD was recorded.
- 7.11.4 Two structures were observed towards the north of the site in Trench 7 which comprised of two concrete foundations [76] and [78], out of which the latter had two cast iron beams protruding. The concrete foundations measured between 1.50m – 1.70m (N-S) by 0.48m –
-

0.60m (E-W) and between 0.40m – 0.60m in depth. They were observed between heights of 4.06m OD to 4.53m OD and likely relate to the post-war structures that were constructed on site.

- 7.11.5 The remainder of basement/cellar structures observed in Trench 1 and 7 were backfilled with a loose mid greyish brown silty sandy brick rubble [50], [51], [52], [59], [64], [81] and [82]. In a majority of cases the rubble was not fully excavated, however the machined sondages revealed its total depth to be around 1.25m in Trench 1 and at least 0.80m deep and continuing in Trench 7. It was observed around 4.38m OD. Part of the rubble in Trench 1 included a section of collapsed roof [44] which originally pertained to the mid 18th – 19th century vaulted cellar, but which was most likely damaged during demolition work towards the middle or end of the 20th century. In Trench 7 the rubble contained a large, fairly intact railway sleeper. Overlying the backfill was a modern levelling layer [55], [63] and [80], which was observed between 4.38m OD and 4.45m OD and comprised of a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with rubble.
- 7.11.6 Trenches 2-5 were all located within the footprint of the known basement of the mid to late 20th century building which appeared to have been backfilled with a friable light bluish grey sandy silty ashy material [31], [33] and [68] which contained small sub rounded pebbles and occasional lumps of orange clay. This was observed around 4.45m OD and measured between 1.30m – 1.80m thick. As this deposit was investigated with the hand auger it was not possible to ascertain the nature of the solid intrusion encountered at the bottom of these deposits represented, although it would appear to be too shallow to be considered the basement floor which, according to the impact assessment, was believed to occur 3.00m to 5.00m below the present ground level. It is possible that a rubble backfill [32] and [34] exists below this deposit through which the hand auger could not successfully penetrate. This was encountered between 2.59m OD and 3.15m OD, placing it at its deepest point 2.06m BGL. Desk-based research has shown that the basement floors occur at heights between 1.20m OD and 1.50m OD, suggesting that the backfill continues for at least a further 1.00m or more. It is entirely plausible that layers of rubble were stratified into the backfilled basements when they were in-filled, proving obstructive to the hand auger.
- 7.11.7 The most recent activity on site relates to the tarmac road surface, the turf and topsoil of the grassed areas and the modern services encountered in Trenches 2-5 [+].

8 TRENCH SUMMARIES

8.1 Trench 1

- 8.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was the alluvium [40], [72] and [75] observed in the two machine excavated sondages. Sealing the alluvium was a light to mid brownish yellow slightly silty sand [39], [71] and [74]. Overlying this was a layer of agricultural soil [42] and [70], built up and worked over during the medieval period. Stratigraphically what followed was a build up of made ground or plough soil that was observed chiefly in the machine excavated sondages [38] and [73]. Cutting the earlier medieval soil [42] were the remains of a 15th-16th

century chalk wall foundation [41].

- 8.1.2 Truncating the Tudor wall foundations and occupying the whole area of the trench, a mid 18th- early 19th century vaulted cellar was recorded [43], [58], and [65]. A concrete floor [62] was observed of the type that would appear to post-date the walls of the cellar. Later in the sequence, the southern most room saw the construction of three partition walls [45] & [47], [48] and [56], all aligned roughly NE-SW.
- 8.1.3 Towards the middle of the 20th century, the cellar structures underwent further modifications which included; the construction of a substantial E-W aligned wall [60], bricked up doorways [46] and [49], the introduction of two wrought iron beams [53] and [54] to reinforce the ceiling and an additional structure [57] which along with all the other modifications can be interpreted as forming part of the new air raid shelter. A probable construction cut [66] for a service trench was observed towards the north-eastern corner of the trench, filled by loose dark blackish brown sandy silt [67]. A long and substantial wall [61] was also observed along the eastern LOE. It is likely that this forms the outer basement wall of the post-Second World War buildings. The remainder of basement/cellar structures were backfilled with a loose mid greyish brown silty sandy brick rubble [50], [51], [52], and [59], part of which included a section of collapsed roof [44] which originally pertained to the mid 18th – 19th century vaulted cellar. All this was sealed by turf and topsoil [+].

8.2 Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5

- 8.2.1 These four trenches were filled with a friable light bluish grey sandy silty ashy material [31], [33] and [68]. A hand augered borehole in each of the Trenches encountered solid intrusions which are likely to represent rubble backfill [32] and [34] within the basements.
- 8.2.2 Trench 2 was more heavily truncated by modern service trenches than the others and contained a large amount of recently redeposited shingle [+].
- 8.2.3 These trenches were sealed by turf and topsoil [+].

8.3 Trench 6

- 8.3.1 The alluvium [69] was the earliest deposit encountered in this trench. It was sealed by a layer of accumulated soil [37] that spanned the Roman to post-medieval periods. Overlying this was a floor surface [36] which was likely related to the basement of an early-mid 19th century property that stood in this location.
- 8.3.2 Overlying the floor surface were a series of layers/dumps primarily of an early-mid 19th century date [12], [9], [8], [7], [6], [29], [5], [13], [26] [4] and [25]. Towards the eastern end of the trench a sandy layer [24] was observed which was overlain by a single line of brickwork which could represent a brick floor [22]. It was possible to observe a thin layer of firm mid brown greyish coarse sand [23] which likely formed a bedding layer for the brick surface. Believed to roughly contemporary with this surface were two relatively shallow, poorly constructed walls [17] and [28] contained with respective construction cuts [14] and [11] which in contained construction backfill [35], [10] and [15].
- 8.3.3 Sealing the walls was a further sequence of dumps and levelling layers datable to the late

19th century [21], [16], [2], [3], [18], [19], [20] and [27]. Overlying these layers was a cobbled surface [1]. This surface was overlaid with concrete and tarmac which formed the present day road surface [+].

8.4 Trench 7

- 8.4.1 This trench contained the remains of two walls [77] and [79] which appeared to be late 19th century in date. The mid – late 20th century is represented by two concrete foundations [76] and [78], out of which the latter had two cast iron beams protruding. The structures were sealed by rubble infill [81] and [82] and then by a layer of made ground/levelling [80].



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Figure 3
 Plan of Trench 1
 1:75 at A4

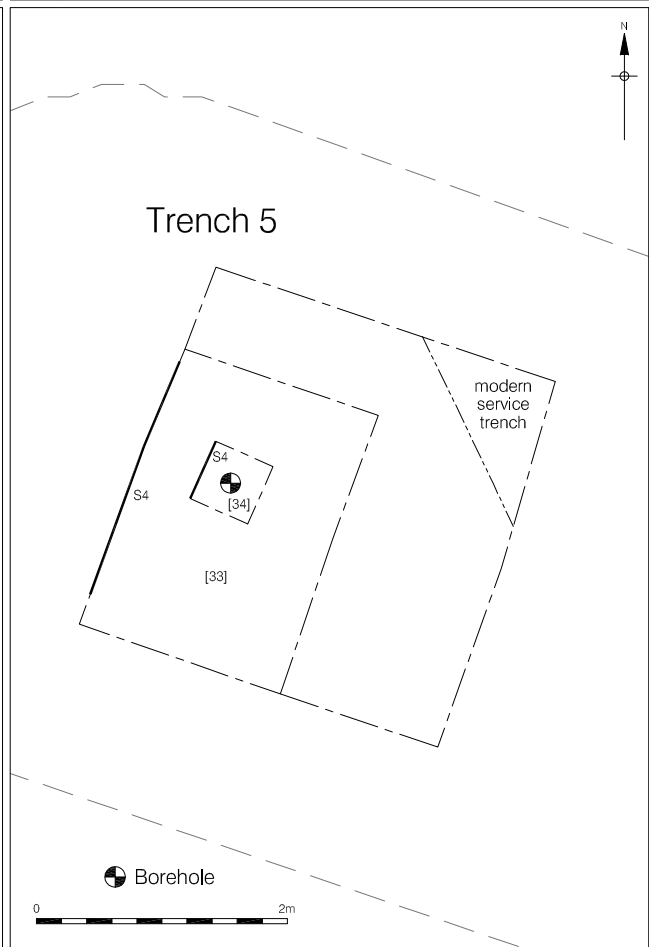
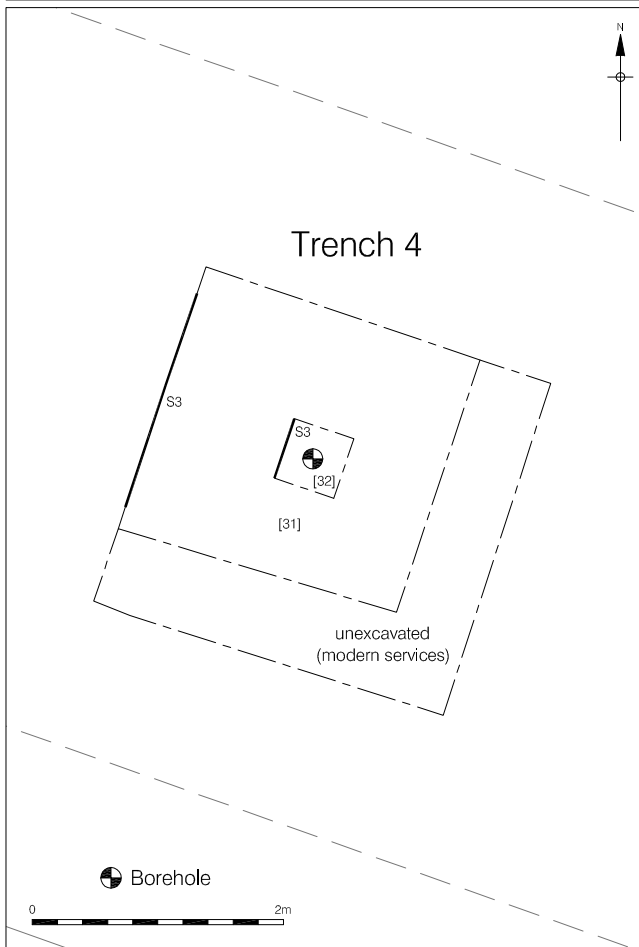
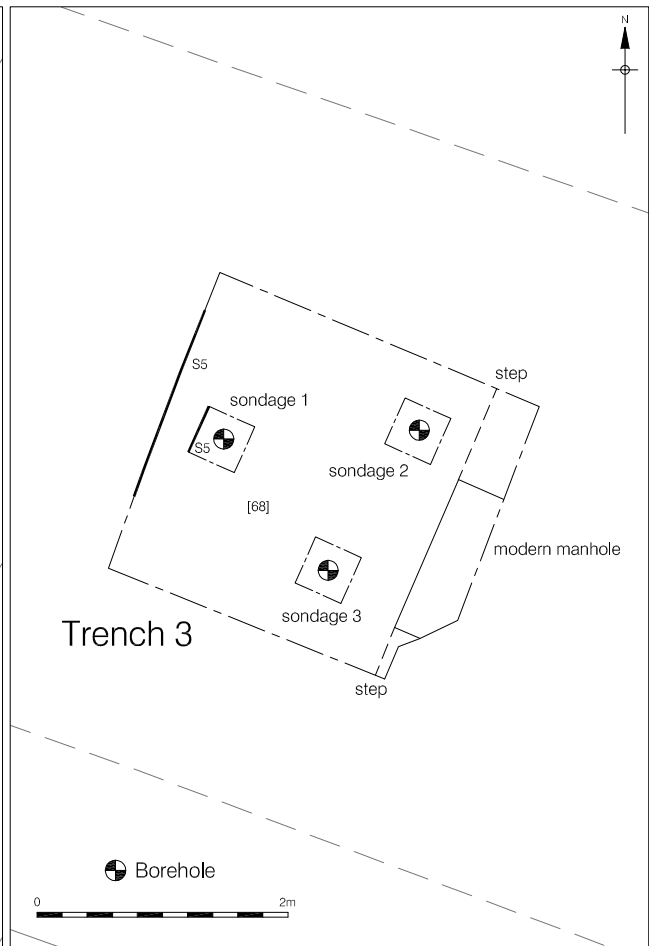
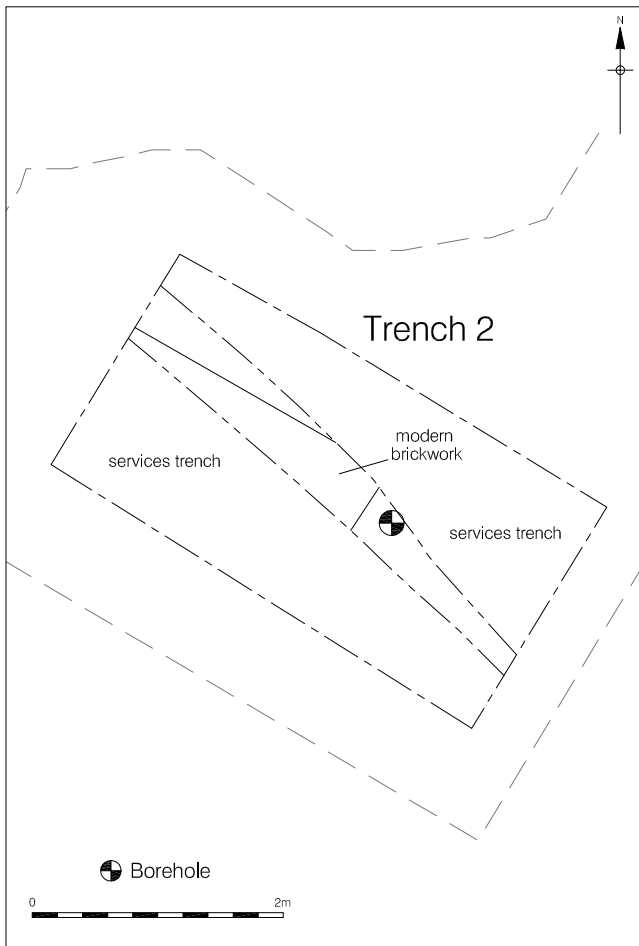


Figure 4
 Plans of Trenches 2 to 5
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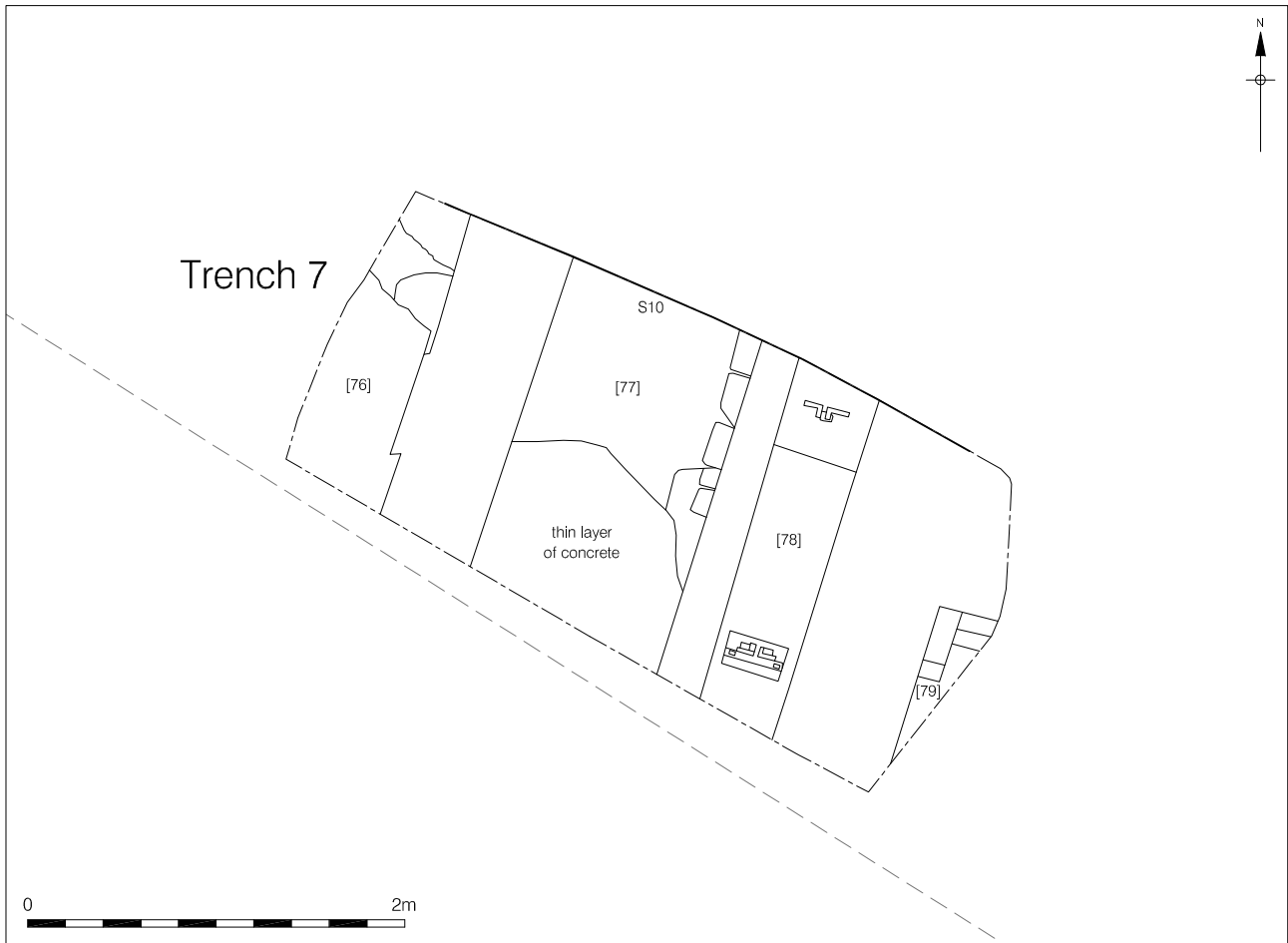
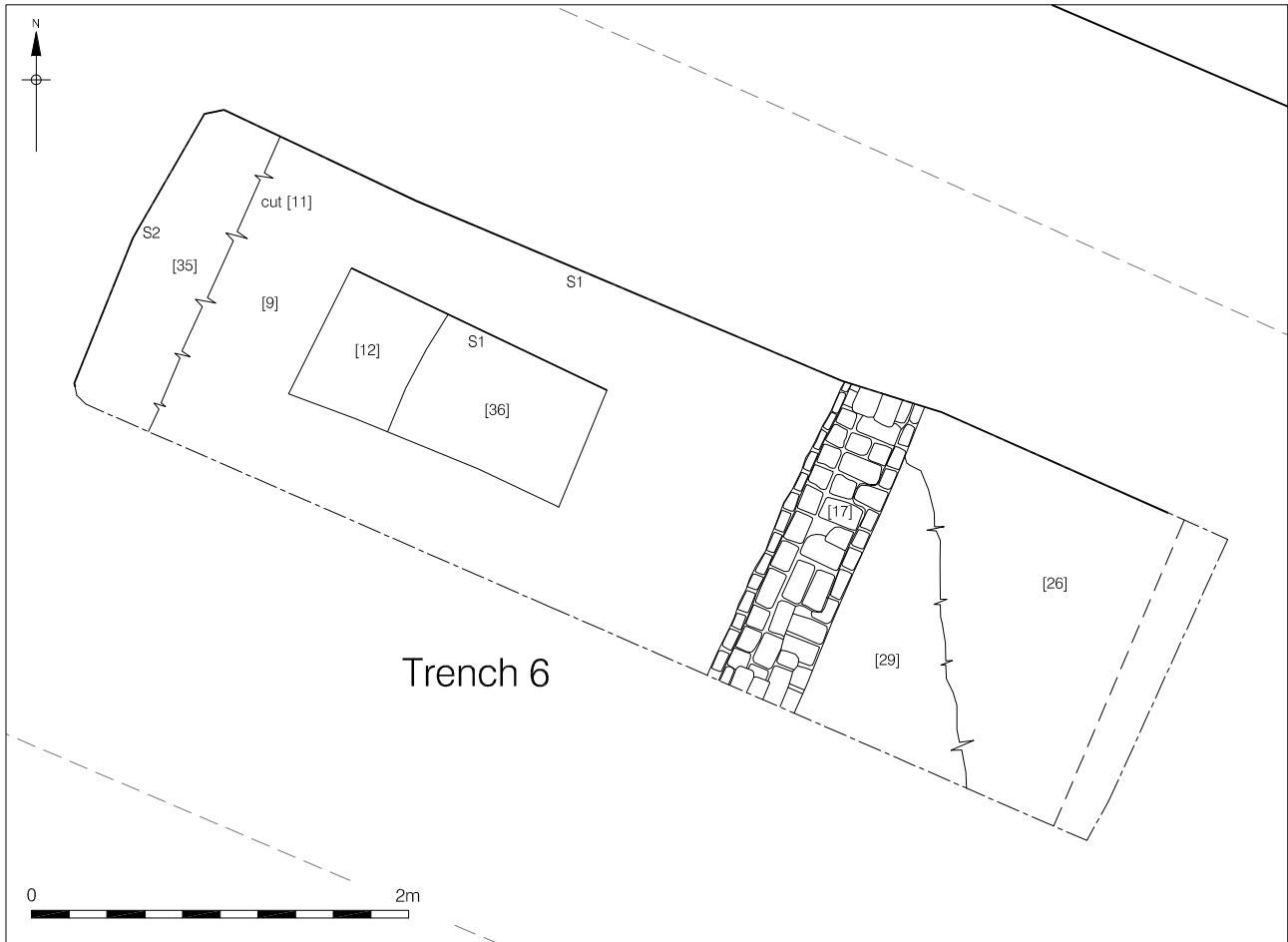
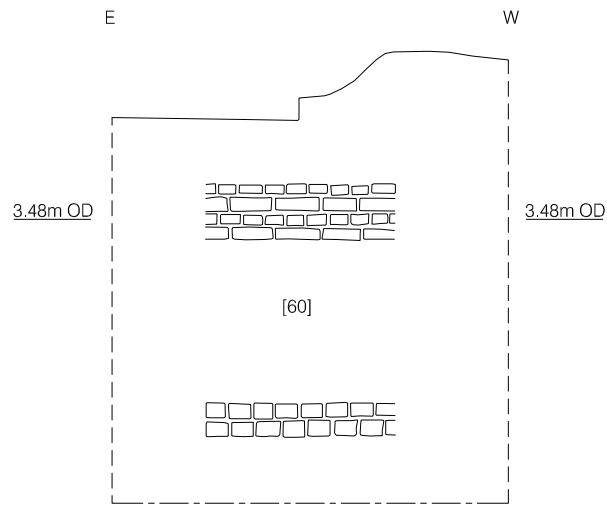
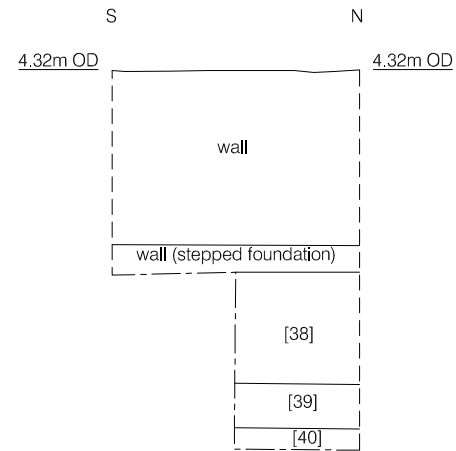


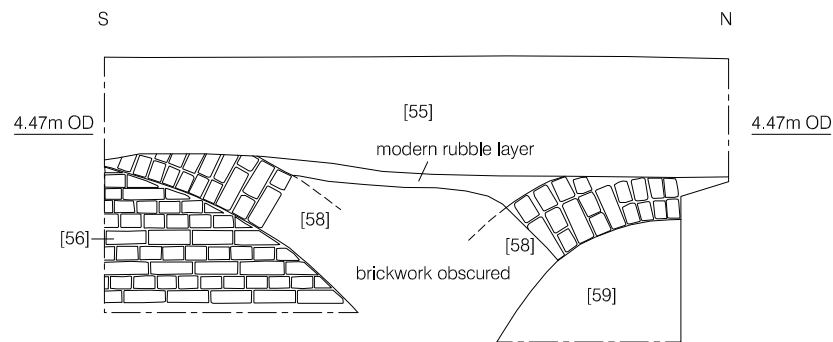
Figure 5
 Plans of Trenches 6 and 7
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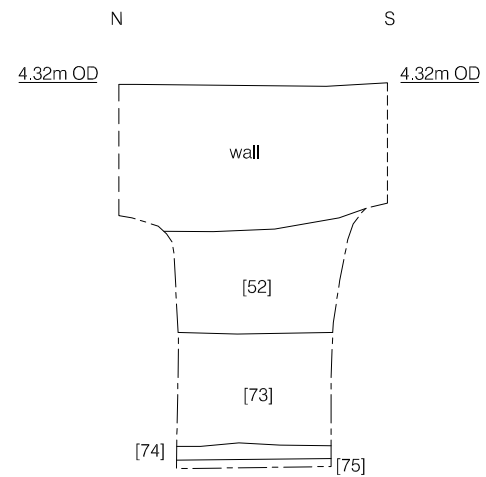
Section 6
Trench 1
North Facing



Section 7
Trench 1
East Facing



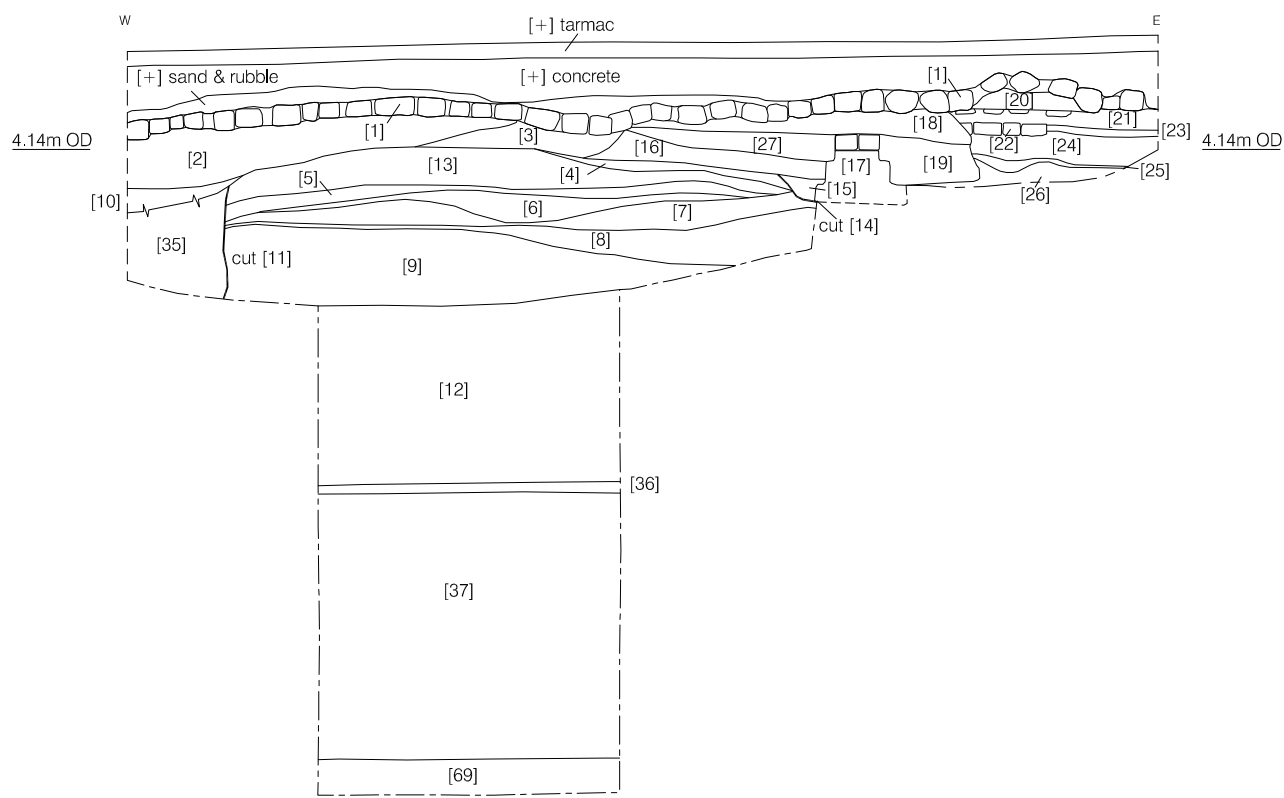
Section 8
Trench 1
East Facing



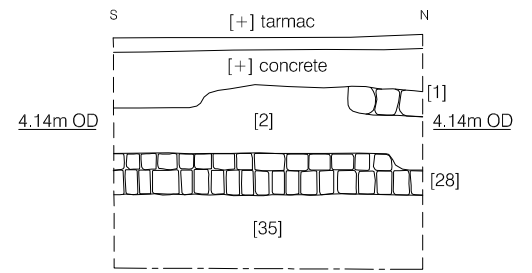
Section 9
Trench 1
West Facing



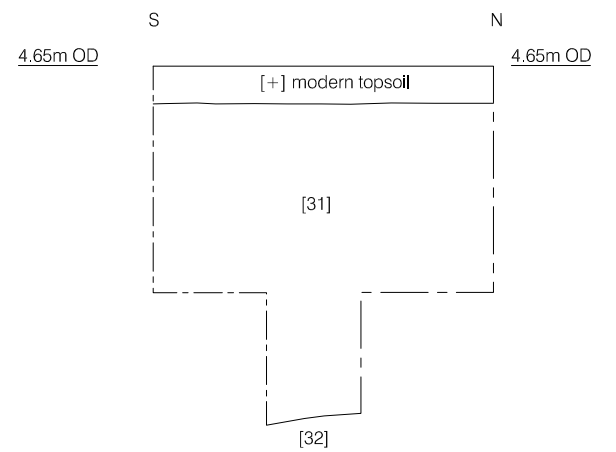
Figure 6
Sections 6 - 9 from Trench 1
1:40 at A4



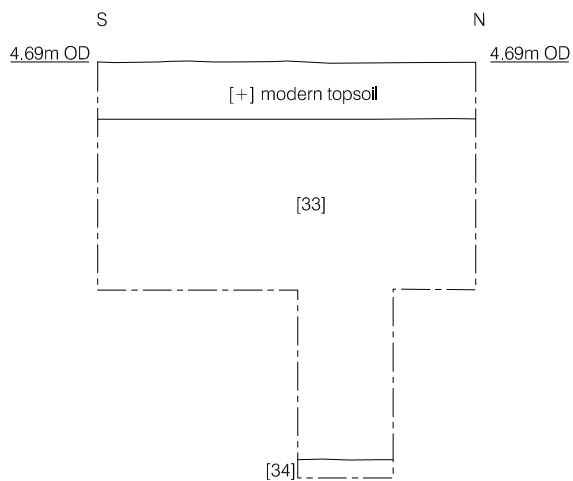
Section 1
Trench 6
South Facing



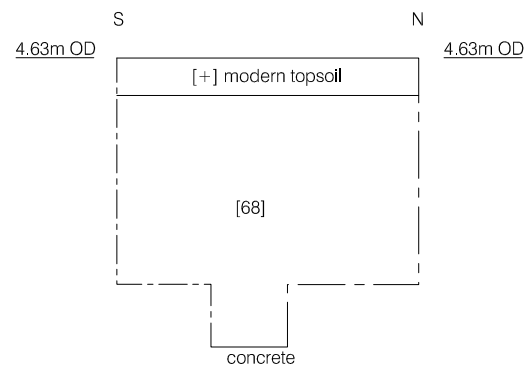
Section 2
Trench 6
East Facing



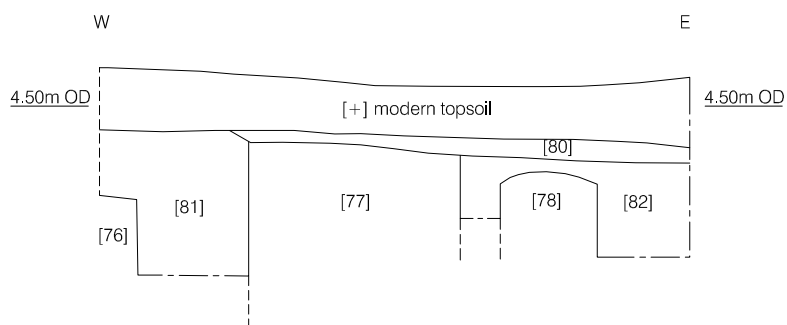
Section 3
Trench 4
East Facing



Section 4
Trench 5
East Facing



Section 5
Trench 3
East Facing



Section 10
Trench 7
South Facing



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Figure 7
Sections 1 -5 & 10
1:40 at A3

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The palaeotopography of the site in respect to the river channel has been recorded and shown to concord with the results of previous investigations in the 1970s. The recorded levels of the alluvium show a decline towards the north of the site around the location of Trench 1, which conforms to the theory that the channel lies roughly north-north east of the site. It was not possible for health and safety reasons to excavate through the alluvium to the natural gravels and as such a full picture of the topography could not be recovered during the evaluation.
- 9.2 From within the alluvium was found a single sherd of pottery datable to AD50-120. The 1979 excavations on site showed Roman activity, particularly at the fringes of the channel edge. Residual Roman pottery and CBM was recovered from overlying layers.
- 9.3 A later medieval accumulated/horticultural soil was observed in Trench 1 could represent the remains a garden associated with the original 15th century house established by the Brandon family or domestic occupation representing the expansion of the Palace in the early 16th century. A single residual sherd of early Saxon pottery was recovered from this context, along with 13th – 15th century pottery. The remains of a truncated chalk lined wall foundation were also observed in Trench 1. It could relate to the period in which Brandon House was modified and enlarged into the palace that later went on to come under the ownership of Henry VIII and subsequently the Royal Mint, although meaningful conclusions are tempered by the limited remains observed.
- 9.4 It is apparent that during the mid 18th to early 19th century a vaulted cellar was constructed towards the north of the site in the area of Trench 1. This appears to have significantly truncated the Tudor wall foundations to the point that barely 0.10m of them remain. The west of the site, where Trench 6 was located, appears to have avoided significant truncation with the sequence progressing undisturbed up until the late 19th century.

	Min Height (m OD)	Max Height (m OD)
<i>Truncation</i>		
Rubble backfill of 20th Century Basements	2.59	3.15
Estimated Level of 20th Century Basement Floor*	1.20	1.50
<i>Archaeological survival</i>		
Alluvium	0.22	0.96
Medieval	1.85	1.90
Tudor	1.96	1.96
18th Century	4.25	4.39
19th Century	4.23	4.42

* data obtained from the Archaeological Impact Assessment (Hawkins 2009)

- 9.5 Above is a synthesis of the vertical heights taken across site tabulated so as demonstrate the levels at which different phased deposits/structures and truncations were encountered.
- 9.6 Given the available data it is reasonable to assume that the 20th century basements will have removed any traces of the sites' Tudor period within the footprints of those structures. Earlier deposits, such as the horticultural/accumulated soils that span the Roman to medieval periods and the alluvial deposits associated with the nearby river channel may remain undisturbed in the areas where they are not truncated by the pad foundations of the later buildings.
- 9.7 However, parts of the site (such as Trench 1) which are located outside of the 20th century basements have been shown by this evaluation to have also been heavily impacted upon by mid 18th to 19th century structures.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project and Dr Christopher Constable for monitoring the work for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 10.2 The author would offer special thanks to the driver of the 360°-HYMAC mechanical excavator, Pelham Kelley of O'Connell, who excavated and backfilled the trenches with great care and skill and for going above and beyond the call of duty in his assistance on site. Thanks are also extended to Dan Strong of Concept Site Investigations for his assistance.
- 10.3 The author would also like to thank Nathalie Barrett for survey work, Kevin Hayward for Ceramic Building Material analysis, Chris Jarrett for Post Roman pottery and Clay Tobacco Pipe analysis, James Gerrard for Roman pottery analysis, and Mark Roughley and Jenny Simonson for illustrations. Many thanks also to Joanna Taylor, Neil Hawkins, Stuart Watson and Matt Edmonds for their efficient and thorough recording work and general assistance on site. Thanks also go to Chris Mayo for project management.

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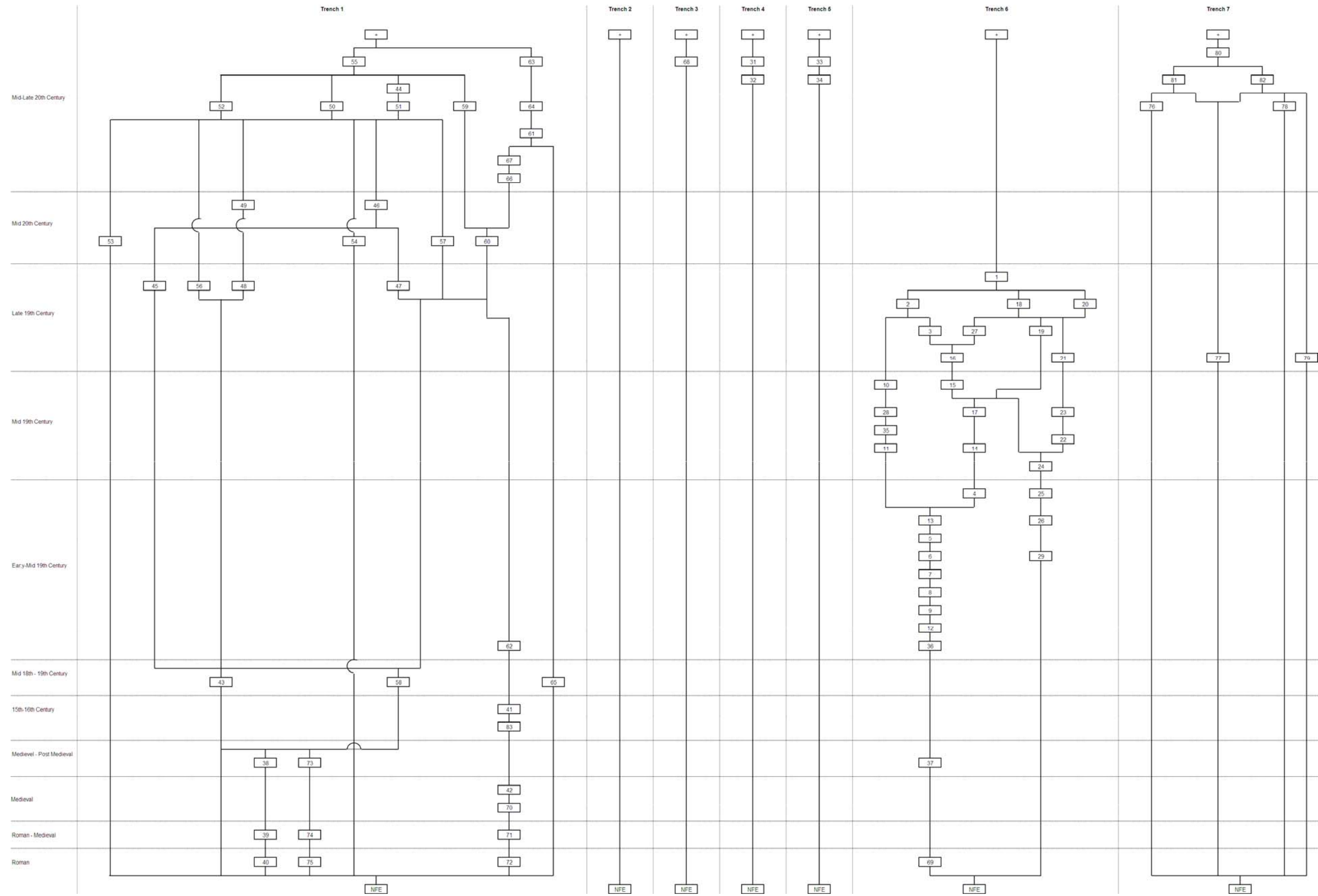
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12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
BBO10	+	N/A	ALL	Layer	Tarmac/Concrete/Turf	Mid-Late 20th C
BBO10	1	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Cobble Surface	Late 19th C
BBO10	2	N/A	S1 & S2	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	3	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	4	N/A	S1	Layer	Oyster dump	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	5	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump Layer	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	6	N/A	S1	Layer	Oyster dump	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	7	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	8	N/A	S1	Layer	Oyster dump	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	9	Tr 6	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	10	Tr 6	S1	Fill	Backfill of constr cut [11]	Mid 19th C
BBO10	11	Tr 6	S1	Cut	Constr cut for wall [28]	Mid 19th C
BBO10	12	Tr 6	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	13	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump or garden soil	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	14	N/A	S1	Cut	Constr cut for wall [17]	Mid 19th C
BBO10	15	N/A	S1	Fill	Backfill of constr cut [13]	Mid 19th C
BBO10	16	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	17	Tr 6	S1	Masonry	19th Century Garden Wall	Mid 19th C
BBO10	18	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	19	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump Layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	20	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump Layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	21	N/A	S1	Layer	Possible surface	Mid 19th C
BBO10	22	N/A	S1	Layer	Possible brick surface	Mid 19th C
BBO10	23	N/A	S1	Layer	Possible bedding layer	Mid 19th C
BBO10	24	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Mid 19th C
BBO10	25	N/A	S1	Layer	Oyster dump	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	26	Tr 6	S1	Layer	Dump or garden soil	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	27	N/A	S1	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Late 19th C
BBO10	28	N/A	S2	Masonry	19th Century Garden Wall	Mid 19th C
BBO10	29	Tr 6	N/A	Layer	Oyster dump	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A
BBO10	31	Tr 4	S3	Layer	Made ground	Mid-Late 20th C
BBO10	32	Tr 4	S3	Layer	Concrete	Mid-Late 20th C
BBO10	33	Tr 5	S4	Layer	Made ground	Mid-Late 20th C
BBO10	34	Tr 5	S4	Layer	Gravel	Mid-Late 20th C
BBO10	35	Tr 6	S1	Fill	Backfill of constr cut [11]	Mid 19th C
BBO10	36	Tr 6	N/A	Layer	Basement/cellar floor	Early - Mid 19th C
BBO10	37	N/A	S1	Layer	Made ground/Plough soil	Medieval - Post Medieval
BBO10	38	Tr 1	S7	Layer	Made ground/Plough soil	Medieval - Post Medieval
BBO10	39	Tr 1	S7	Deposit	Brownish yellow sand	Roman - Medieval
BBO10	40	Tr 1	S7	Deposit	Alluvium	Roman
BBO10	41	41	N/A	Masonry	N-S chalk foundation	15th-16th C
BBO10	42	41	N/A	Layer	Made ground/Plough soil	Medieval
BBO10	43	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W Wall of vaulted cellar	Mid 18th-19th C
BBO10	44	Tr 1	N/A	Deposit	Collapsed roof	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	45	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Partition wall within vaulted cellar	Late 19th C
BBO10	46	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Bricked up doorway	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	47	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Partition wall within vaulted cellar	Late 19th C
BBO10	48	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Partition wall within vaulted cellar	Late 19th C

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
BBO10	49	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Bricked up doorway	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	50	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Rubble infill of Room 2	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	51	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Rubble infill of Room 1	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	52	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Rubble infill of Room 3	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	53	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Wrought iron beam	Mid 20th C
BBO10	54	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Wrought iron beam	Mid 20th C
BBO10	55	Tr 1	N/A	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	56	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Partition wall within vaulted cellar	Late 19th C
BBO10	57	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Structural element associated with WWII Shelter	Mid 20th C
BBO10	58	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W Wall of vaulted cellar	Mid 18th-19th C
BBO10	59	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Rubble infill of Room 4	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	60	Tr 1	S6	Masonry	Partition wall associated with WWII Shelter	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	61	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S Basement wall	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	62	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Concrete floor within Room 5	Mid 18th-19th C
BBO10	63	Tr 1	N/A	Layer	Dump/Levelling layer	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	64	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Rubble infill of Room 5	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	65	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W Wall of vaulted cellar	Mid 18th-19th C
BBO10	66	Tr 1	N/A	Cut	Constr cut of service trench	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	67	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [66]	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	68	Tr 3	S5	Layer	Made ground	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	69	N/A	S1	Layer	Alluvium	Roman - Medieval
BBO10	70	N/A	N/A	Layer	Made ground/Plough soil	Medieval
BBO10	71	N/A	N/A	Layer	Greenish grey sand	Roman - Medieval
BBO10	72	N/A	N/A	Layer	Alluvium	Roman
BBO10	73	N/A	S8	Layer	Made ground/Plough soil	Medieval - Post Medieval
BBO10	74	N/A	S8	Deposit	Brownish yellow sand	Roman - Medieval
BBO10	75	N/A	S8	Deposit	Alluvium	Roman
BBO10	76	Tr 7	S10	Layer	Made ground	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	77	Tr 7	S10	Masonry	NNW-SSE wall	Late 19th C
BBO10	78	Tr 7	S10	Masonry	Concrete foundation	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	79	Tr 7	S10	Masonry	N-S brick wall	Late 19th C
BBO10	80	N/A	S10	Layer	Made ground/levelling	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	81	Tr 7	S10	Fill	Rubble infill	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	82	Tr 7	S10	Fill	Rubble infill	Mid - Late 20th C
BBO10	83	41	N/A	Cut	Constr cut for chalk foundation [41]	15th-16th C

13 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



14 APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY SPOT DATES

by James Gerrard, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Context	Type	Date range
[42]	A sherd of AHSU, with acute lattice.	AD50-160
[42]	A sherd of abraded unsourced SAND tempered ware.	AD50-400
[69]	SAMLG 6DR33 body sherd,	AD50-120

15 APPENDIX 4: MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY SPOT DATES

by Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Context	Spot date	Pottery type	Code	Form	Date Range	No. of sherds	Estimated no. of vessels
0, Tr 6		Plain refined white earthenware	REFW	Figurine	1805-1900	1	1
0		Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG		1550-1700	1	1
		London stoneware	LONS	Jar, shouldered	1670-1926	1	1
		Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	Dish, oval	1770-1840	1	1
		London-area post-medieval redware	PMR		1580-1900	1	1
		White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG		1720-1780	1	1
		Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Plate	1780-1900	1	1
		Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Plate	1780-1900	1	1
		Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Dish, rectangular	1780-1900	1	1
		Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Dish, rectangular	1780-1900	1	1
		Plain yellow ware	YELL		1820-1900	1	1
		Plain yellow ware	YELL	Bowl	1820-1900	1	1
4	19th C.	London stoneware	LONS		1670-1926	1	1
9	1825-1900	Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4)	TPW4	Saucer	1825-1900	1	1
	1825-190	Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration	YELL SLIP		1820-1900	1	1
10	Mid 19th C.	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Saucer	1780-1900	2	1
12	1840-1900	Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	Lid, domed	1700-1900	1	1
	1840-1900	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	Bowl, deep flared	1580-1900	1	1
	1840-1900	Plain refined white earthenware	REFW	Jar, cylindrical	1805-1900	1	1
	1840-1900	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Saucer	1780-1900	2	2
	1840-1900	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Plate, rectangular	1780-1900	1	1
	1840-1900	Transfer-printed refined whiteware with under-glaze printed and over-glaze painted decoration (type 6)	TPW6	Mug, cylindrical	1840-1900	1	1

Context	Spot date	Pottery type	Code	Form	Date Range	No. of sherds	Estimated no. of vessels
	1840-1900	Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration	YELL SLIP	Jug, rounded	1820-1900	1	1
35	Mid-late 19th C.	Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV		1760-1830	1	1
	Mid-late 19th C.	London stoneware	LONS		1670-1926	3	3
	Mid-late 19th C.	Metropolitan slipware	METS	Bowl or dish	1630-1700	1	1
	Mid-late 19th C.	London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	Bowl or dish	1480-1650	1	1
37	Mid-late 19th C.	Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR		1580-1700	1	1
	Mid-late 19th C.	Post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	Bowl, flared	1580-1700	1	1
	Mid-late 19th C.	London-area post-medieval redware	PMR		1580-1900	1	1
	Mid-late 19th C.	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TPW	Saucer	1780-1900	1	1
42	1240-1300	Early Saxon sand-tempered ware	ESSAN	Jar	400-650	1	1
	1240-1300	Kingston-type ware	KING	Jug	1240-1400	1	1
	1240-1300	Kingston-type ware	KING		1240-1400	1	1
	1240-1300	Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	KING HD	Jug	1240-1300	1	1
	1240-1300	Limpsfield-type ware	LIMP		1150-1300	1	1

15.1 The site produced an assemblage of 40 sherds (twelve are unstratified) dating from the early Saxon, mid-late 13th century and 17th century onwards. The pottery is fragmentary and largely unabraded indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage or being discarded. 19th century flat-ware forms are the only vessel shapes to survive with a complete profile. The pottery is significant for demonstrating activity on the site from the mid-late 13th century onwards. The post-medieval period is represented by mostly industrial fineware ceramics dating from 1760. The sherd of Early Saxon sand-tempered ware is residual in a medieval dated context [42], but it is important as until recently, pottery of this date was extremely rare in Southwark. The ceramic profile of the site is mostly in keeping with London. Its main potential is to date the stratigraphy it was recovered from.

15.2 There are no recommendations for further work at this stage.

16 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATES

by Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Context	Spot date	Bowl type/part	Bowl/fragment count	Comments
8	1660-1680	AO15	1	Damaged bowl, nicely burnished
12	1820-1860	AO28	1	Damaged rim and covered in rust

				deposit. Oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl
13	1580-1910	Stem	1	
37	1580-1910	Stem	1	

16.1 There are four clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the excavation consisting of two bowls and two stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls consist of one each of Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) type 15, dated 1660-80 and 28 bowls, dated 1820-60. Both bowls are damaged and neither of these items is maker marked.

16.2 There are no further recommendations for work on the clay tobacco pipe at this stage.

Reference

Atkinson D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. Journal of British Archaeology Association, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

17 APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES

by Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Site code: BBO10 Structures in **BOLD**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
0	3036 3120	Dutch Paving Brick Used in grey 18 th century mortar Larvakite stone inlay 19 th /20 th century	2					
6	3114M	Carrara Marble Chippings Very smooth machine? 23mm inlay	9	70	1900	70	1900	1100-1900 prob 19 th century
8	3114M	Carrara Marble Chippings Very smooth machine? 23mm inlay	3	70	1900	70	1900	1100-1900 prob 19 th century
17	3032 3034	Voussoir brick post great fire and shallow frog Grey shell clinker cement	3	1664	1900	1664	1900	1750-1850
21	2271 2276 1977	Reused unglazed Flem floor tile, post med peg tile and pan tile in grey shell, cl, brick	3	1480	1900	1630	1850	1750-1850
38	REDSILT	Abraded Roman Tile or Brick	1	75	200	75	200	75-200+
42	3238 2271 2586	Abraded Roman Tile and med peg tile	4	70	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600+
43	3046	Red Tudor brick Reused in GREY SHELL CLINKER	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1750-1850
47	3032	Deep Frog post great fire Portland	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1840-1900
49	3038	Modern Porphyries LBC	1	1890	1950	1890	1950	1890-1950
69	3046	Narrow chunk of thin 52mm red brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600-1700
79	3034 3034nr3035	Deep Frog post great fire and yellow stock and Portland Cement	2	1750	1940	1780	1940	1840-1900

Notes on the Brick and Mortar from structures

- 17.1 A great majority of the brick is post great fire 3032 and 3034 many of which have a deep frog such as [79] [47] these have Portland cement patented after 1840. These walls therefore are dated from 1840-1900
- 17.2 One wall [49] uses modern brick LBC manufactured after 1890
- 17.3 Other walls have either gently frogged post great fire bricks (1750+) [17] or in one case a

reused red 3046 (1600-1700) [43]; both are bonded in a fairly loose light grey, clinker, brick shell mortar – versions of which are common after 1750. These walls are dated 1750-1850. This mortar is also found on reused on Dutch Brick [+] as well as pan, peg and Flemish tile [21]; this is therefore considered to be of a similar date.

17.4 Traces of abraded medieval peg tile and Roman tile were also recovered.

18 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-78245

Project details

Project name	BRANDON HOUSE, 170-194 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, SE1 1LH
Short description of the project	The palaeotopography of the site in respect to the river channel was partially revealed showing a natural decline of alluvium towards the centre of the site at which the channel is believed to been at its deepest. Roman activity was represented on site by the presence of alluvium which contained some pottery datable to AD50-120. Residual Roman pottery and CBM was recovered from overlying layers. A single residual sherd of early Saxon pottery was recovered from a later medieval plough soil. Most significantly of all the remains of a chalk lined wall foundation were observed in Trench 1. It's location and size suggests that it likely forms the western limit of Brandon House, the 15th-16th century building that occupied the site and that later went on to come under the ownership of Henry VIII and subsequently the Royal Mint. The wall foundations were truncated during the mid 18th to early 19th century by a vaulted cellar that was constructed towards the north of the site in the area of Trench 1. Towards the west of the site, where Trench 6 was located, appears to have avoided any significant truncation at all with the sequence progressing undisturbed from the late 19th century through to the Roman period and beyond. The 20th century basements were backfilled with an ashy deposit.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2010 End: 27-05-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BBO10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	ROYAL PALACE Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Monument type	AIR RAID SHELTER Modern
Monument type	PLOUGH SOIL Medieval
Monument type	ALLUVIUM Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval

Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MARBLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	'Augering','Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK BRANDON HOUSE, 170-194 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON
Postcode	SE1 1LH
Study area	6175.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3241 7982 51.5012869055 -0.09210800513260 51 30 04 N 000 05 31 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation		Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project originator	brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project originator	design	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager		Chris Mayo
Project supervisor		Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body		Private company
Name of sponsor/funding body		CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient		LAARC
Physical Archive ID		BBO10
Physical Contents		'Animal Bones','Ceramics'

Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC	
Digital Archive ID		BBO10	
Digital Contents		'none'	
Digital available	Media	'Database', 'Images raster photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'	/ digital
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC	
Paper Archive ID		BBO10	
Paper Contents		'none'	
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey'	

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Brandon House, 170-194 Borough High Street, London Borough of Southwark, SE1 1LH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound grey literature report

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
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