

96 Great Guildford Street, London Borough of Southwark: A Historic Building Record

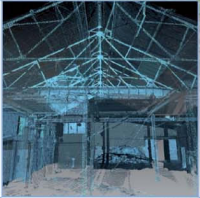
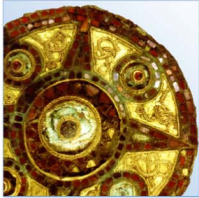
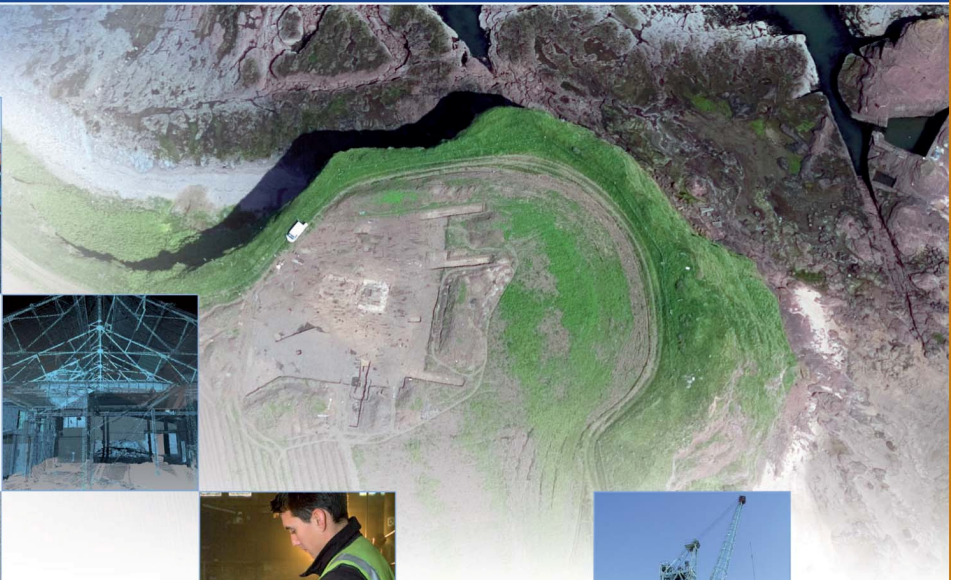
Planning Application Number: 11/APP/1688

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 3217 7998

AOC Project No: 32025

Site Code: GGS12

Date: February 2012



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96 Great Guildford Street, London Borough of Southwark: A Historic Building Record

On Behalf of: **St Mungo's Community Housing Association**
Great Guildford Street
Southwark
London
SE1 0ES

National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 3217 7998

AOC Project No: 32025

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Non-Technical Summary

A programme of historic building recording was conducted at 96 Great Guildford Street, London Borough of Southwark, currently occupied by the St. Mungo's housing charity. The site in which the building is located stands close to the junction between Great Guildford Street and Union Street at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3217 7998.

The St. Mungo's building was built between 1896 and 1900 as the St Saviour's Union Casual Ward with the purpose of providing temporary shelter for the homeless. The continuity of function has remained through into the 21st century with the building now managed by the St Mungo's Community Housing Association.

The exterior appearance of the St. Mungo's building is of late Victorian unabashed utilitarian design with decorative elements limited to an imposing brick pediment located to the central gable. The architect's design imposes an authoritarian impact to anyone approaching the main entrance. Alterations to the exterior are limited and discrete in character, with a modern single storey extension and separate two storey building also present.

The interior fabric of the building has been mainly unaltered, although limited original features survive. Early alterations to the building are represented by the construction of a small single storey brick extension to the first floor, while later, more modern alterations to the fixture and fittings are extensive, giving the building a modern utilitarian character. Subdivision of rooms has occurred on each floor through the use of stud walls, although more extensive spatial reorganisation of the accommodation has occurred during the late 20th century in order to improve the available facilities.

At the completion of the project, the archive will be prepared for deposition with the LAARC. A summary report will be submitted to the local Fieldwork Round-up and electronic copies of the report made available via the Archaeological Data Service and OASIS.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents a Historic Building Record of the building at 96 Great Guildford Street, London Borough of Southwark. The building is currently owned and used by the St. Mungo's Community Housing Association as a charitable hostel. The current development scheme comprises the demolition of the existing building, with the exception of the eastern façade, followed by the construction of a new three storey basemented hostel with 51 en-suite rooms for the homeless. The building was recorded to a Level 2 standard according to the published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

2. Site Location

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3217 7998 and is located in the London Borough of Southwark on the western side of Great Guildford Street, a short distance to the south of the junction with Union Street (Figure 1). It is bounded by blocks of flats to the north and west, Duthy Hall to the south and Great Guildford Street to the east. The site is irregular in shape and approximately 1000 sq m in size (Figure 2).

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Southwark Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.
- 3.2 The current scheme comprises the demolition of the current building except for the façade, and the construction of a three storey basemented hostel with 51 en-suite rooms for the homeless.
- 3.3 The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Zone, but it does fall within a conservation area as defined by the Southwark UDP proposals map.
- 3.4 Archaeological conditions (Conditions 3, 4, 5 and 6) have been attached to planning consent (Planning Ref. 11/APP/1688) to inform on the archaeological potential of the site.
- 3.5 The first stage of this process was the production of a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2011), which appraised the archaeological potential of the site thus:
- Low potential for significant archaeological evidence related to prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods;
 - Low to medium potential for significant archaeological evidence related to the post-medieval period;
 - High potential for palaeoenvironmental remains in the unbasemented areas.
- 3.6 Due to the presence of historic structures on the site and deposits of potential archaeological significance, a programme of archaeological investigation was instructed involving both historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation. The second stage in the planning process was creation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the methodology for the archaeological investigations (AOC 2011). This programme of historic building recording forms part of this second phase of archaeological investigation.
- 3.7 The WSI conformed to the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG

2010). The methodology was also designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects MAP2 (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice. (EH 2006).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Museum of London – A Research Framework for London Archaeology (Mol 2002).
- London Borough of Southwark – Draft Southwark Archaeological Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance (LBS 2002).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (1990).

4. Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the geology comprises London clay overlain by alluvial deposits and Kempton terrace gravels (BGS 1981).
- 4.2 The site is located c500m south of the River Thames, on fairly level ground lying at c4mOD.

5. Archaeological And Historical Background

Prehistoric Periods (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 5.1 No Palaeolithic evidence has been recorded close to the site; the Holocene alluvium and terrace gravels are very unlikely to contain evidence from this period.
- 5.2 The site lies on the northern side of the Borough Channel; human activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age has been noted on the raised eyots within the channel (CgMs 2011). Investigations at Marshalsea Road, 300m southeast of the site, suggest that the site lay on the southern side of a river channel during the earlier periods of prehistory. By the Bronze Age the site lay on the northwestern edge of the channel or within the channel itself (CgMs 2011).
- 5.3 Evidence from archaeological investigations close to the site suggest that rising river levels had led to the abandonment of areas of cultivation in the vicinity (CgMs 2011).

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.4 The Roman settlement of Southwark spread across two islands. During this period the site lay on marginal land to the north of the Borough Channel (CgMs 2011), to the southwest of the Roman settlement at Southwark. Excavations carried out by AOC at 140-142 Union Street, 75m north of the site, found evidence for Roman ditches, possibly for drainage purposes (AOC 2010). Further evidence of the marginal nature of the site was found at 17-23 Disney Place, 150m east of the site, where water lain silts clays and peats of Roman date were recorded (CgMs 2011).
- 5.5 A minor Roman road has been recorded 250m northeast of the site; it probably linked Southwark's north and south islands (Cowan *et al* 2009).

- 5.6 The excavations carried out at Union Street found that the earlier Roman features were overlain by thick deposits of alluvium; this reflects the rising water levels which led to the abandonment of parts of Southwark during this period (AOC 2010).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 5.7 While no direct evidence of Saxon activity has been found close to the site, Southwark is thought to have been a burgh; the ditch forming the burgh's defences has been identified close to the River Thames to the north of the site (Sheldon 1978).
- 5.8 The abandonment of Southwark during the late Roman period appears to continue well into the medieval period. Some evidence of medieval gravel extraction has been noted on Southwark Bridge Road, 300m southwest of the site (CgMs 2011).
- 5.9 An increase in activity occurred in Southwark during the late medieval period, with a number of high status residences being constructed close to the site, outside of the main settlement of Southwark. Domestic pitting of late medieval and post-medieval date was noted at Union Street (AOC 2010).

The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present) Periods

- 5.10 During the earlier post-medieval period the site remained undeveloped and was probably part of a series of gardens (CgMs 2011).
- 5.11 The site was first developed during the 18th century with buildings constructed along the Great Guildford Street frontage (CgMs 2011). During the later 19th century the site underwent rapid development, with the Great Guildford Street frontage being further developed. The 1896 Ordnance Survey map (CgMs 2011) shows the south of the site had been occupied by a Sunday school and a Presbyterian Church.
- 5.12 By the turn of the 19th century the site contained St Saviour's Union Casual Ward, intended to provide temporary shelter for the homeless. A survey of these buildings showed that the ground floor comprised Men's Rooms and Offices, while the basement located in the east of the site contained a kitchen and laundry (LCC 1926). By the mid 20th century the site contained the Ministry of Social Security and Receptions Centre.

6. Aims of the Investigation

- 6.1 The aim of the historic building recording was to make a permanent record of the structure and form of the former shelter for the homeless through a photographic, drawn and written record (English Heritage Level 2).
- 6.2 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

7. Methodology

- 7.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2011).
- 7.2 The site code GGS12 was supplied by the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) as the unique site identifier, and will be used on all fieldwork records.
- 7.3 The building record corresponded to Level 2 of the English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006) for all buildings. Level 2 is a physical and analytical record and comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record includes an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record

to be re-examined in detail. It includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support a historical analysis.

- 7.4 At the time of recording the building was still occupied and furnished, with only a limited number residents still present. All areas, with the exception of the attic, were available for inspection.
- 7.4 The fieldwork was monitored by Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark, and by Paul Mason, Project Manager for AOC Archaeology.

8. Results of the Building Record

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The building recorded as part of the Historic Building Record, known as St. Mungo's, is located at 96 Great Guildford Street, on the eastern side of the road. Cartographic evidence indicates the building was constructed between 1896 and 1900. The portion of Great Guildford Street on which St. Mungo's lies is fairly narrow and contains a range of roughly contemporary stock brick built buildings of varying style, primarily industrial in origin (Plates 1 & 2). These adjacent buildings are currently used for both office and residential accommodation.



Plate 1: General View of the St. Mungo's Building Looking Southwest.



Plate 2: General View of the St. Mungo's Building Looking Northeast.

- 8.1.2 The St. Mungo's building is roughly T-shaped consisting of a northeast-southwest orientated frontage set parallel to Great Guildford Street. A northwest-southeast orientated wing runs at a right angle from the rear of the main road frontage building (Figure 2). Overall, the building measures approximately 25m northeast-southwest, by 33m southeast-northwest.
- 8.1.3 The yellow stock brick building has two to three storeys, with basement, under attic (Figures 3 to 9, Plate 3). The frontage contains five bays, with the central pedimented gabled bay containing three storeys, while the flanking bays each contains two storeys. The roof is hipped and covered using slate. Six simple brick chimney stacks are located at regular intervals to the frontage. The southeast elevation is has regular fenestration containing wooden sash windows with dressed brick cambered arches and painted stone sills. The current entrance is located on the ground floor to the southwest side of the central bay and accessed by means of plain set of concrete steps from road level leading to a simple veranda with cast iron railings. To the northeast side of the frontage is a cast iron gate facilitating access to the rear of the building. Part of elevation to the ground floor is obscured by a high wall to the street frontage.



Plate 3: St. Mungo's Building Looking North

- 8.1.4 The northeast, southwest, and northwest elevations are all similar, sharing the same simple architectural style as the main southeast elevation, as well as the lack of decorative features (Figure 3, Plates 4 & 5). The northeast and southwest elevations associated with the rear wing are distinctive due to the highly repetitive fenestration utilising metal casement windows, due to its relationship to the buildings accommodation section. Part of the southwest ground floor elevation is obscured due to the presence of the Phase 2 single storey extension. Alterations to the exterior fabric of the building are limited. The most substantive alteration is present to the northeast side of the northwest elevation located to the first floor. This takes the form of a small stock brick built single storey extension supported on small cast iron columns (Plate 6). Other alterations include the blocking of windows to the northwest elevation, one located to the first floor on the southeast side of the elevation, with three others located centrally to the ground floor (Plate 7). Later insertions of doors and windows have occurred in several locations to the northwest elevation, the most significant of which is related to the construction of a fire exit stairwell at the northwest end of the building. Rough patches of masonry were noted at regular intervals to the ground floor, evenly spaced between each window. The use of paint on the ground floor brick work obscured any potential detail associated with the rough masonry.



Plate 4: Northeast Elevation Looking West



Plate 5: Southwest Elevation Looking East



Plate 6: First Floor Extension Looking East



Plate 7: Blocked Windows to Northeast Elevation Looking Southwest

8.1.5 Internally, the function of the ground floor rooms could be divided into several groups (Figure 4). Rooms G1, G2 and G8 formed reception rooms (Plate 8); G4 to G7 were residential facilities in the form of small kitchen, lounge, medical surgery and potting shed (Plate 9); G8 to G12 office facilities (Plate 10); G16 to G24 residential accommodation (Plate 11); G13, G15, G31, G32 and G33 associated toilet and washing facilities (Plate 12); corridors G3, G14 and G30 linked these different areas. Further office space was provided by Rooms G34 to G37 located in the later Phase 2 extension to the southwest side of the building, primarily accessed through the office area G11 (Plate 13).



Plate 8: Room G1 Looking West



Plate 9: Room G6 Looking South



Plate 10: Room G10 Looking West



Plate 11: Room G23 Looking Northeast



Plate 12: Room G32 Looking Southwest



Plate 13: Room G35 Looking North

- 8.1.6 Original features on the ground floor were limited due to the extensive modern refurbishment to facilitate the buildings use as a hostel. Plastered ceiling and wall surfaces and vinyl floors obscured the original building fabric throughout. All internal doors were modern replacements. The only original features identified were blocked and featureless chimneybreasts in Rooms G5, G6, G8 and G10. The parquet flooring in Room G6 is also likely to be original. Decorative features were limited to the insertion of later, Phase 2, plain skirting boards throughout the reception, resident's facilities, and office areas. All stairwells contained concrete stairs with replacement metal banisters (Plate 14).



Plate 14: Southern Stairwell Looking North

- 8.1.7 Later, Phase 2, alterations were evident throughout the ground floor. The most significant alterations were associated with the residential accommodation where alternate stud and brick walls had been introduced in order to subdivide each room into suitably sized single bedrooms with recessed desks and cupboards. The toilet and wash facilities had also been subdivided to create toilet and shower cubicles. The bathroom at the northwest end of the building had had a later doorway and window inserted during the instillation of an exterior metal stairwell. In the reception area the main alteration was the construction of the later veranda and the possible replacement of an external doorway in Room G2 with a six pane wooden sash window (Plate 15). Rooms G1 and G2 had been partitioned by means of a stud wall, with later internal windows inserted into the northwest and southwest walls of Room G1. Room G1 also contains a wall mounted brass plaque which reads 'ST MUNGO'S. GREAT GUILDFORD STREET. WAS OPENED BY Rt Hon HARRIET HARMAN MP SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ON WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1997' (Plate 16). In Room G10 two new doorways had been inserted, as well as a corridor stud partition in the north of the room. The wall between Room G10 and G11 had been knocked through at some point, with a later brick wall and doorway built at the northwest end of Room G11 to create further internal space. Alterations in the resident's facilities were limited to the creation of new openings in Rooms G4 and G5.



Plate 15: Detail of Southeast Elevation Looking Northwest



Plate 16: Room G1 Commemorative Plaque

- 8.1.8 The most interesting element of the later alterations was the creation of further internal space by bricking up the southwest and northeast ends of Rooms G7 and G9, respectively, which used to define external yard areas. A sealed environment in both rooms was created by the addition of a glass roof supported by segmental arched, laterally spanning, cast iron beams. The floor of each room is set at pavement level, meaning they are approximately 1m lower than the established floor level within the building (Figure 8).
- 8.1.9 The function of the basement rooms is utilitarian in character (Figure 5). The northeast end of the basement is given over to a staff room (B10) (Plate 17), photographic darkroom (B11 and B12), laundry (B9), and toilets (B6 and B7) (Plate 18). Storage rooms dominate, consisting of Rooms B2, B3, B5, and B15 to B17 (Plate 19). The boiler room occupied Rooms B13 and B14 (Plate 20), while corridors B1 and B4 provided access to these areas, Room 8 was a sealed former light well.



Plate 17: Room B10 Looking North



Plate 18: Room B6 Looking Northeast



Plate 19: Room B15 Looking Southeast



Plate 20: Room B13 Looking West

8.1.10 Rooms B1 to B12, with exception of B8, received the same modern utilitarian finish as observed on the ground floor, whereas Rooms B13 to B17 had received a much simpler finish, with the brickwork only receiving a coat of paint and concrete floors noted throughout these rooms. The featureless bases of chimneys are present in Rooms B10, B15, and B17, while partially blocked archways are associated with Rooms B2 and B7 (Plate 21). A partially blocked coal hole was located on the southeast wall of Room B15 (Plate 22). Structural alterations associated with Phase 2 included the insertion of steel beams in Room B13 and the knocking through of a doorway on the northeast side of Room B15. Later stud wall partitions had been inserted to separate Rooms B9, B11, B12 and B16, as well as separate corridor areas B1 and B4. A stud wall has also been constructed to separate Rooms B13 and B15. The only blocked opening encountered was on the northeast side of Room B14 which appeared to prevent access to the space beneath the stairwell.



Plate 21: Partially Blocked Arch Room B2 Looking North



Plate 22: Detail of Coal Hole Room B15 Looking Southeast

8.1.11 The layout of the first floor is similar to that of the ground floor, with the larger rooms located towards the road frontage, while the accommodation area occupies the northwest wing (Figure 6). The larger rooms are given over to catering and recreational facilities, comprising a lounge (F9), dining rooms (F7 and F8) (Plate 23), kitchen (F4) (Plate 24), and catering offices (F5 and F6). Rooms F10, F11, F16 to F21, and F23 to F29 provided residential accommodation (Plate 25), while Rooms F3, F12, F13, F15 and F22 are associated storage and toilet facilities. Corridors F1, F2 and F14 provide access to all rooms.



Plate 23: Room F8 Looking Northeast



Plate 24: Room F4 Looking West



Plate 25: Room F26 Looking North

- 8.1.12 As with the previous floors, original features are limited, obscured by modern fixture and fittings in all rooms. Blocked chimneybreasts or evidence for their former location are evident in Rooms F4, F7, F9 and F10, while parquet flooring survives in Rooms F7 to F9 (Plate 23).
- 8.1.13 The earliest evidence for alterations to the building, those associated with Phase 1 amendments, can be identified relating to Room F5. Room F5 can be observed on the northwest elevation as a single storey extension supported from the ground floor by cast iron columns. The use of stock bricks and the manner of keyed in construction suggest the extension was built not long after the original late 19th century construction of the St. Mungo's building. To provide access to the extension the window which formerly occupied the space now occupied by the doorway leading from Room F6 was removed. A faint trace of the former window arch can be seen from inside Room F5 (Plate 26).



Plate 26: Detail of Window Arch Room F5 Looking Southeast

- 8.1.14 Much of the later alterations on the first floor replicate those occurring on the ground floor. The same alterations have occurred to the accommodation wing and associated bathroom facilities, while stud wall partitions have been introduced to Room F3, F4 and F10/F11 to maximise the use of space. The internal space on this floor has been extended by the construction of a new wall and insertion of a wooden casement window between the southern stairwell and Room F12, creating space for modern bathroom F13. Prior to the alterations, Rooms F10 and F11 would have been a single room with part of their northwest wall external. Access to Room F12 would have been through this northwest wall.
- 8.1.15 The third floor is purely given over to accommodation (Rooms S2, S4 to S13, and S17 to S22) and associated toilet and bathroom facilities (Rooms S14, S15, S16 and S23) (Plate 27) containing the same modern fixtures and fittings as seen throughout the building (Figure 7). Corridors S1 and S3 provide access to these rooms. Original features are restricted to the chimneybreasts in Rooms S24 and S3/S4. Large skylights provide external light sources to corridor S1 (Figure 9). In the northwest wing later partitions follow the same pattern as on previous floors, in addition to stud wall partitions subdividing the larger rooms at the southeast end of the building in order to make more accommodation space available. The attic space could not be accessed.



Plate 27: Room S23 Looking South

8.1.16 Located immediately to the north of the St Mungo's building is a two storey, over basement, three bay auxiliary building (Plate 28). The building is metal framed with a flat roof, and currently provides self contained accommodation facilities for residents. The design of the building indicates it was constructed during the late 20th century. The boundary wall to the St Mungo's site contains numerous scars and features which relate to previously existing external storage areas.



Plate 28: Modern Building to North of Main Building

9. Conclusions and Interpretation

- 9.1 The exterior appearance of the St. Mungo's building is very much that of late Victorian unabashed utilitarian design with its functional form incorporating almost no decorative elements. The only concession to aesthetics is the brick pediment of the central gable, the design of which imposes an authoritarian impact to anyone approaching the main entrance. The visual impact of the building on the immediate area is limited due to the restricted lines of sight created by the dense concentration of buildings set either side of the narrow street.
- 9.2 St. Mungo's is a good example of a building where the core function has remained unchanged since its construction in the late 1890s. The building has always provided accommodation to the homeless, which is still reflected in its current layout and function. Inspection of the existing building indicates that the majority of the original fabric of the building remains, with negative alterations within the main body of the building restricted to the knocking through of several new doorways. There has been a greater impact in the northwest accommodation wing where the need to rearrange the layout of the residential units has led to the removal of the previous walls and replacement with new brick and stud walls at different intervals. The change in internal layout had established a new relationship in regards to the original window pattern. Review of the LCC Casual Wards Ground Floor Plan of 1929-30 contained within the CgMs desk-based assessment (2011) also highlights that original building fabric, in the form of additional rooms associated with the original accommodation units located on each side of the northwest wing, furthest away from the central corridor, have been demolished at some point during the mid to late 20th century. Their demolition may account for the regular patches of rough masonry observed at regular intervals on the northeast elevation.
- 9.3 Internally, only limited evidence related to the original use and function of the building survives. Blocked up chimneybreasts are present on all floors testifying to the manner in which the larger rooms to the front of the building were heated, while surviving parquet floors on the ground and first floors indicate the type of floor surfaces employed in the original construction. Smaller details like the coal hole in Room B15 reflect the room's fuel storage function as depicted on the LCC Casual Wards Basement Plan 1929-30 (CgMs 2011).
- 9.4 Alterations to the exterior of the building are limited. The earliest of these alterations, Phase 1, probably undertaken soon after the construction of the building, involved the construction of a single storey extension to the first floor. The extra space created is limited and may have been built to create additional lavatory facilities which have been subsequently removed. The materials used in all the other external alterations, such as the later veranda, southwest extension and limited reclamation of external spaces, identify such alterations as being associated with later Phase 2 alterations. The Phase 2 alterations are likely to have taken place during the late 20th century and relate to the opening of the current St. Mungo's facilities in 1997.
- 9.5 The internal character of the St. Mungo's building is that of a modern residential facility, with all fittings and fixtures representative of social care in the late 20th century. These changes have replaced or obscured the majority of the original interior. Later alterations, principally the insertion of sections of stud walls and the spatial re-organisation of the accommodation areas, have been undertaken to maximise the space available as the standard of social care has increased and the general function of rooms have changed. Most of these changes appeared to have occurred as part of a single phase of alterations, designated as Phase 2, immediately prior to the opening of the current St. Mungo's facilities in the late 20th century.

10. Further Work and Publication

- 10.1 The St. Mungo's building is not of significant historic value or quality and the results do not merit widespread publication other than as a summary and the archiving of this document, a copy of which will be publicly available.
- 10.2 Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the SMR Manager and the Local Studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 10.3 A short summary of the results of the project will be published with a short summary submitted to the London Fieldwork Round-up and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix A).

11. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project, AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the LAARC and the developer/landowner. It is envisaged that the archive will be deposited no later than six months after the completion of all fieldwork following approval of the report by Dr Chris Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for the London Borough of Southwark.

12. Bibliography

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

Site Location Within London

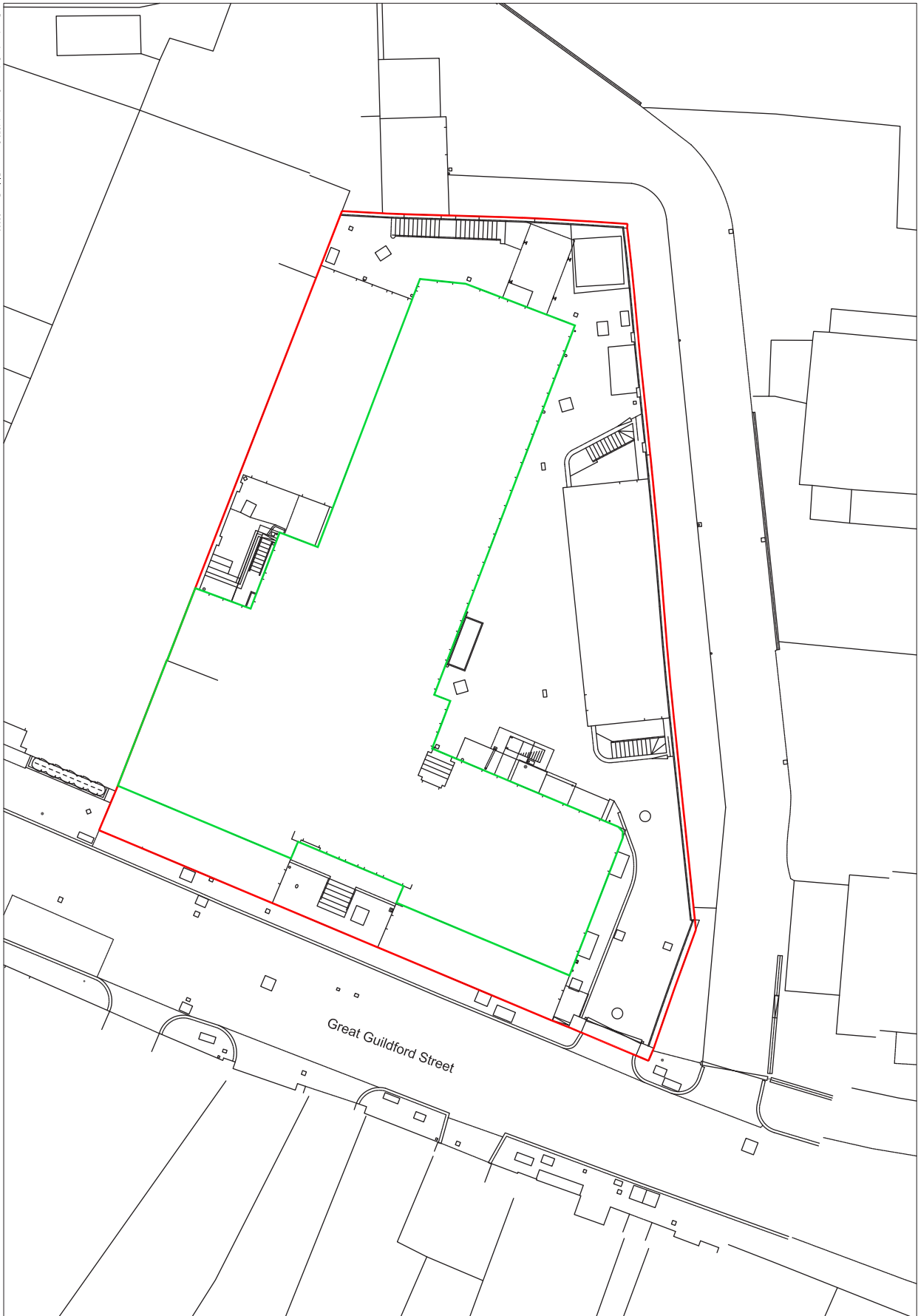


Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1999 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 16114

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 Supermap Digital Data of 2008
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Figure 2: Detailed Site / Historic Building for Recording Plan

- Site Outline
- Historic Building for Recording
- Archaeological Evaluation Trench

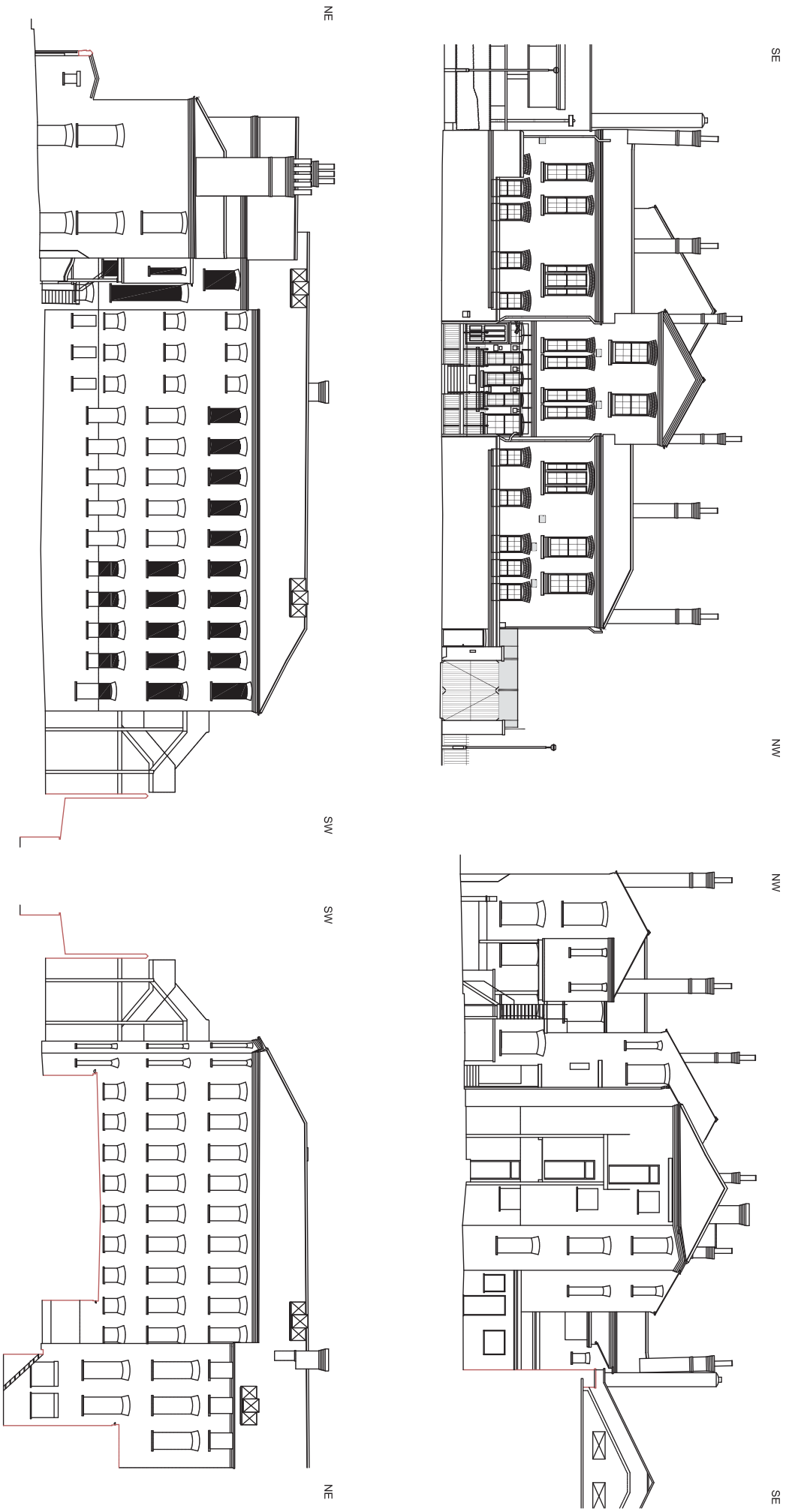


Figure 3: External Elevations



Figure 4: Ground Floor Plan



Figure 5: Basement Plan



Figure 6: First Floor Plan



Figure 7: Second Floor Plan

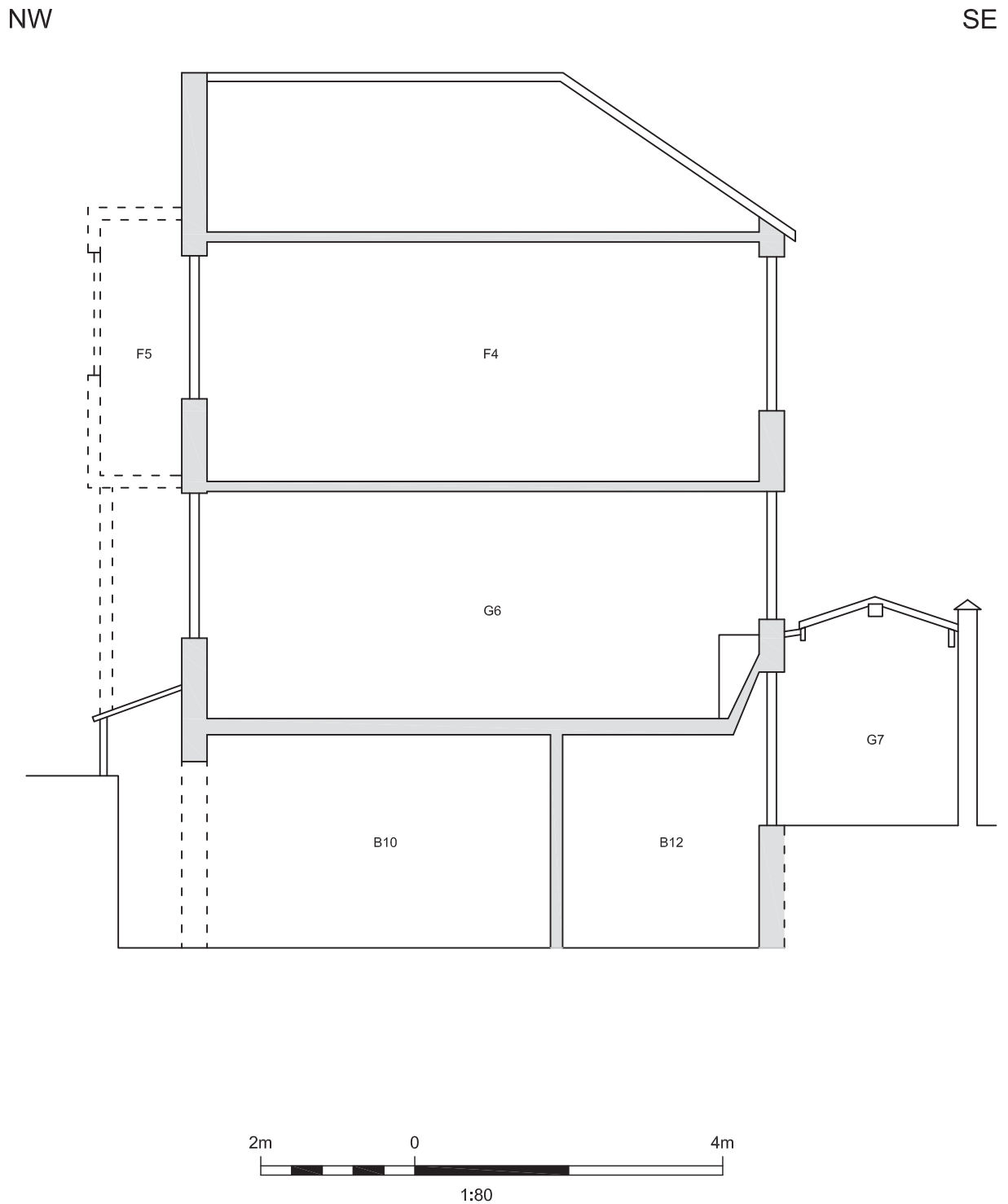


Figure 8: Cross Section 1

SW

NE

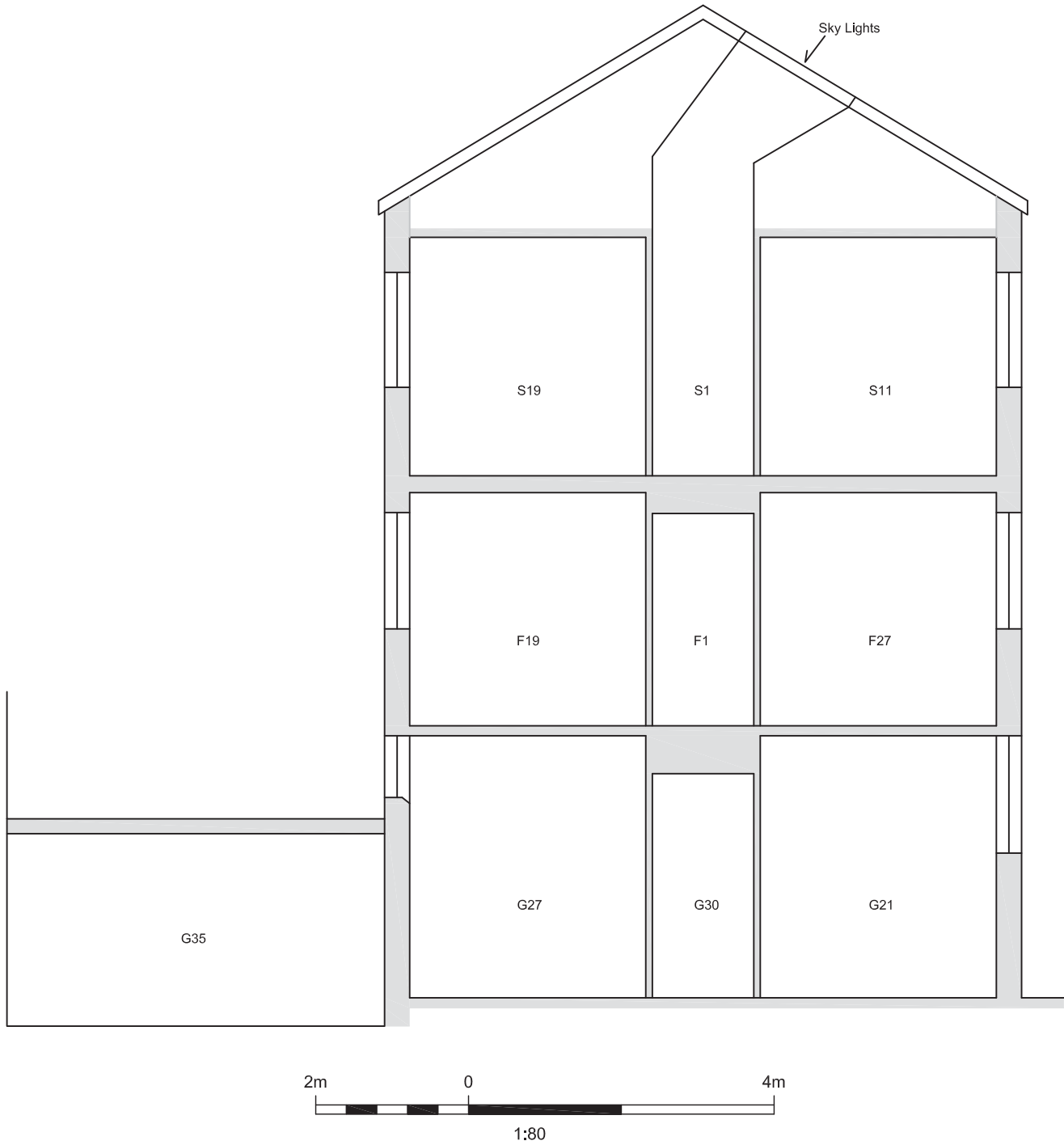


Figure 9: Cross Section 2

Appendices

Appendix A - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-116216

Project details

Project name 96 Great Guildford Street

Short description of the project A programme of Historic Building Recording was conducted at 96 Great Guildford Street, London Borough of Southwark, currently occupied by the St. Mungo's housing charity. The St. Mungo's building was built between 1896 and 1900 as the St Saviour's Union Casual Ward. The exterior appearance of the St. Mungo's building is of late Victorian unabashed utilitarian design with decorative elements limited to an imposing brick pediment located to the central gable. Alterations to the exterior are limited. The interior fabric of the building has been mainly unaltered, although limited original features survive. Early alterations to the building are represented by the construction of a small single storey brick extension to the first floor, while later, more modern alterations to the fixture and fittings are extensive, giving the building a modern utilitarian character. Subdivision of rooms has occurred on each floor through the use of stud walls, although more extensive spatial reorganisation of the accommodation has occurred during the late 20th century in order to improve the available facilities.

Project dates Start: 20-02-2012 End: 21-02-2012

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 32025 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes GGS12 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Methods techniques & 'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 96 Great Guildford Street
Postcode SE1 0ES
Study area 1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 3217 7998 51.5027812050 -0.09550414271220 51 30 10 N 000 05 43 W
Point

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation
Project brief Southwark Council
originator
Project design AOC Archaeology
originator
Project Paul Mason
director/manager
Project supervisor Chris Clarke
Type of developer
sponsor/funding
body
Name of St Mungo's Community Housing Association Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Digital recipient Archive LAARC

Digital Archive ID GGs12

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper Archive ID GGS12

Paper available Media 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General
Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 96 GREAT GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK:A
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication London

Description A4 text, 9 illustrations, 35 pages bound between plastic covers

Project

bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 96 GREAT GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK: A
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hogg, I.

Date 2012

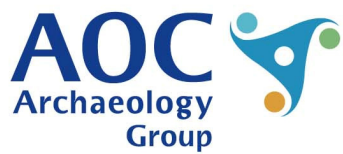
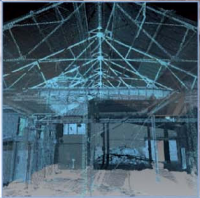
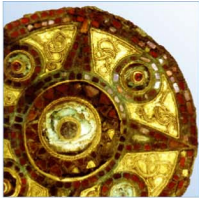
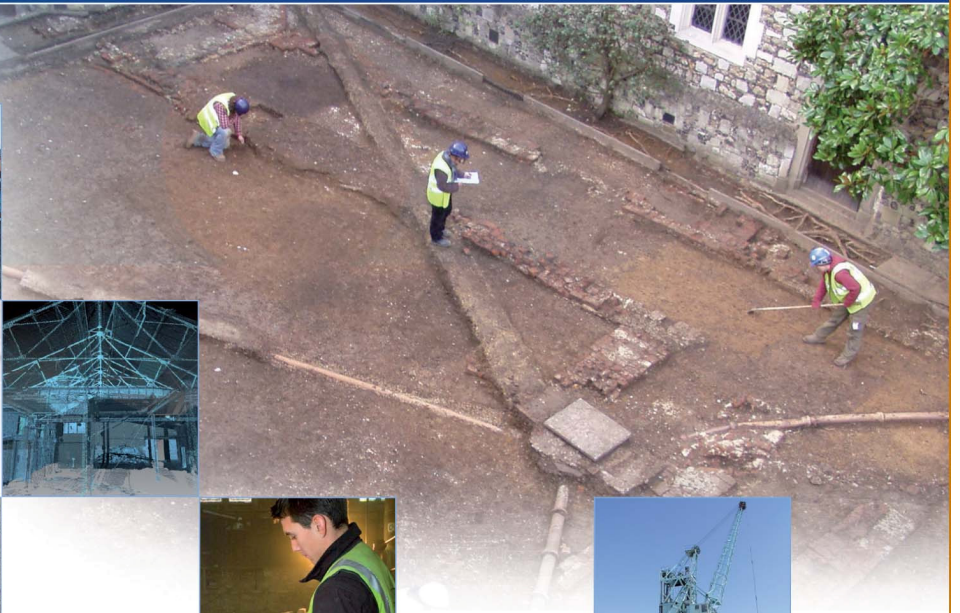
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Entered by Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 28 February 2012



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