



# **GUILDHALL YARD SECURITY BOLLARDS London EC2V**

City of London

Report on an archaeological excavation

February 2019



**GUILDHALL YARD  
Security Bollards  
London  
EC2V**

City of London

Site Code GUY17  
NGR 532483 181327  
OASIS reference 339915

Scheduled Monument Consent S00179302

Report on an archaeological excavation

**Sign-off History:**

<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Checked/ Approved by:</b>	<b>Reason for Issue:</b>
1	28.02.2019	Portia Askew	Jo Lyon	Draft for client review

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## Summary

*This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief and excavation carried out by MOLA at Guildhall yard Security Bollards, London EC2V. The report was commissioned from MOLA by the City of London.*

*In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2018c) an archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out on the site between 14th November and 18th December 2018. The work consisted of the excavation of a single trench in advance of the installation of new security bollards at the southern entrance to Guildhall Yard. The foundations for the proposed bollards required a rectangular trench measuring 7.45m east-west by 2.50m north-south and a depth of c 2.00m. The site was located within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman Amphitheatre (SAM13201, HA 1013411).*

*The area was previously excavated (GUD99) in order to allow the first set of security bollards to be installed. This uncovered a sequence of deposits and structures from the Roman through to the post-medieval periods, which was excavated and removed as part of that work.*

*The current work to replace the previous bollards involved the partial re-excavation of the previous trench, plus an area that had not previously been excavated. As a result, a small block of stratified archaeological deposits was uncovered and excavated as part of the current (GUY17) project, which has added to the information previously gathered under GUD99.*

*The earliest deposits consisted of a series of alternating gravel dumps/surfaces and midden dumps associated with the entranceway into the medieval Guildhall Yard. These were cut by the remains of the 15th century wall of a cellared building, a northerly extension to that found in 1999 excavation, which was destroyed in the Great Fire. Debris from the fire was present as back fill in the cellar in the north-east corner of the site.*

*Evidence for resurfacing, as part of the post-Great Fire rebuilding of the entranceway, was seen. This was followed by the construction of another building, the footprint of which extended over and further west of the 15<sup>th</sup> century cellared building.*

*Due to the limited results of the excavation the results have been presented in 'excavation report' format (this document) rather than a full post-excavation assessment report (which would normally follow an excavation). No further work is recommended.*

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out by MOLA at Guildhall Yard, Security Bollards, City of London, London, EC2V ('the site') between 14th November and 18th December 2018 (Fig 1). The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument: SAM13201, HA 1013411 Roman Amphitheatre, Guildhall Yard. This document is the Report on that work.
- 1.1.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation for Watching Brief with Provision for Controlled Excavation (MOLA 2018) detailed the proposals for the site, which involved a watching brief and, if required, a controlled excavation on the removal of six existing security bollards and the installation of four new automated security bollards at the southern entrance to Guildhall Yard. The works required excavation of c 2m depth, down to a depth of 12.38m OD.

## 1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the excavation took place was fully set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* which formed the project design for the watching brief and excavation (see Section 1.2, MOLA 2018c).
- 1.2.2 The work took place outside of the formal planning process. The site is located within the Scheduled Ancient M SAM 13201, HA 1013411 Roman Amphitheatre, Guildhall Yard with the works falling within the scheduled area. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017 ref: S00179302. A variation to the SMC, for the security bollards work, was obtained on 23rd May 2018.

## 1.3 Scope of the excavation

- 1.3.1 The watching brief and excavation was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for excavation specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).
- 1.3.2 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002.
- 1.3.3 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation (Section 2.2):
- What is the nature and level of natural topography if reached?
  - What are the earliest deposits identified?
  - Do any features associated with the Roman period survive at lowest levels of the security bollard excavations?
  - Does any evidence of dark earth survive at the lowest levels of the security bollard excavations?
  - Are there any medieval surfaces or features present in the proposed security bollard excavations?
  - Does evidence of medieval walls survive in this area and if so, are these further evidence of an internal gateway or other structure?
  - Are there any post-medieval surfaces or features present in the security bollard excavations?

- What are the latest deposits identified?
- What is the extent of modern disturbance?

## 1.4 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

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- 1.4.1 The area was first excavated during the installation of the original set of bollards in 1999 (site code GUD99). This was carried out as the final phase of a much larger piece of work by MOLAS, connected with the construction of the Guildhall Art Gallery, which began in 1987 (see Fig 2 and Fig 3).
- 1.4.2 Two areas were subject to controlled excavation as part of the GUD99 work: Trench 1 (south) and Trench 2 (north). The excavation took place over a 6 week period and concluded on 6th October 1999. An Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design was written on the results (MOLAS 2000).
- 1.4.3 In 2017 work was planned for the installation of a new series of bollards in Guildhall Yard and surrounding streets to provide additional security in this area of the City. Initial works required a watching brief on the excavation of 25 trial trenches, which were no more than 0.40m deep. These were intended to test ground conditions in locations of proposed bollards (Fig 2). The methodology for the works was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2017) with monitoring carried out by one MOLA staff member. The work ran for 4 weeks, between 6th November and 2nd December 2017, and in accordance with the WSI, the results of which were presented in a report (MOLA 2018a).
- 1.4.4 An addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2017) was commissioned by the City of London for a second phase work involving the excavation of 16 trial trenches, no more than 0.30m deep, within and around the perimeter of Guildhall Yard (MOLA 2018b) (Fig 2). A watching brief was carried out by a MOLA member of staff in accordance with the addendum to the WSI between 2nd June and 15th September 2018, with the results of the work presented in a report (MOLA 2018d). Trench 1b (Fig 3), which was excavated a part of this phase of work, was located adjacent to the proposed trench for the replacement security bollards. This trench contained modern backfill over redeposited archaeological soil, possibly from the previous excavation in the area (GUD99) or the continuation of the large north-south 20th century drain.
- 1.4.5 Further to the two phases of trial trenching outlined above, a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief with provision for a controlled excavation on a single large trench, for the proposed new security bollards at the southern entrance to Guildhall Yard from Gresham Street, was commissioned by the City of London (MOLA 2018c).
- 1.4.6 Work on the trench began on 14th November 2018 with removal of the modern backfill and continued for 3 weeks to expose an area of undisturbed archaeological deposit measuring 2.70m long by 1.25-1.45m wide and 1.28m high in the north-east corner of the trench (see front cover). Also exposed, on the south side, was the truncated remains of wall [29], which was excavated to formation level in 1999 (GUD99) (see front cover).
- 1.4.7 Excavation of the archaeological sequence to just below formation level of 12.30m OD was carried out between 11th and 18th December 2018, following the installation of shoring.

## 2 Topographical and historical background

2.1.1 The topographical, archaeological and historical background has been detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2018c) but a resumé is given here of salient information.

### 2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is located c 540m north of the north bank of the Roman River Thames and c 550m north of the north bank of the modern River Thames. The Walbrook was located c 200m east of the site. The site is located on the west side of the Walbrook Valley between two former tributaries of the Walbrook, running north-west to south-east c15m south-west of the site and c45m east of the site. Ground level on the site is c14.50m Ordnance Datum (OD).

2.2.2 The site is located on Taplow River Terrace Gravel capped by Brickearth (Langley Silt complex). Evidence from past archaeological investigations indicates that natural brickearth is likely to be located at c 10.30–10.90m OD (i.e. 3.60–4.20m below ground level) and the top of the natural gravel is likely to be at 10.0–10.3m OD (i.e. 4.20–4.50m bgl).

### 2.3 Archaeology

2.3.1 The Guildhall site and surrounding area has undergone extensive archaeological investigation over the last 60 years. The results of all these investigations were integrated into two publications, one on the Roman Amphitheatre (Bateman *et al* 2008) and one (in two volumes) on the medieval London Guildhall and its neighbourhood (Bowsher *et al* 2007). In particular, a series of excavations were undertaken which investigated the later medieval Guildhall precinct and underlying Roman amphitheatre, prior to the reconstruction of the Guildhall Art Gallery in the 1990s.

2.3.2 The most relevant previous investigations are:

- GUD99 – MoLAS investigations at the Guildhall Bollards in Guildhall Yard.
- GYE92 – MoLAS investigations at Guildhall Yard, Portland House and 72–73 Basinghall Street and 72–73 Basinghall Street.

### 2.4 Prehistoric period (700,000 BC – AD 43)

2.4.1 The gravel terraces above the Thames would have provided a good location for settlement with a good water supply and well drained soils for farming. It is likely that the dense concentration of human activity from the Roman period onwards has truncated/removed prehistoric land surfaces and any in situ evidence of their activity.

### 2.5 Roman period AD 43 - 410

2.5.1 Within approximately a decade of their arrival in AD 43, the Romans had established a town on the banks of the Thames where the City of London and Southwark now stand. Despite the total destruction of the City in the Boudican rebellion of AD 60–61, *Londinium* flourished in the 1st and early 2nd centuries. From c AD75 the site was mostly occupied by the southern part of Roman amphitheatre

until the amphitheatre went out of use in the mid-4th century and the area became increasingly marginal.

- 2.5.2 During the rebuilding of *Londinium* after the Boudican rebellion, occupation spread northwards from the main road at Cheapside c 200m south of the site. Secondary buildings existed in the area, but the main construction was a large timber amphitheatre constructed c AD 75. The timber amphitheatre survived for c 40 years with several adaptations and rebuilds but was finally replaced c AD 120 with a masonry structure. This masonry structure went through three phases of use before being abandoned in the mid-4th century. Its structural remains were robbed and the area was used for a small number of burials and dumping of rubbish (Bateman *et al.* 2008, 87). The proposed bollards are located in the southern entrance of the amphitheatre (see Fig 5).
- 2.5.3 Previous excavations at the Guildhall recorded the top of the earth bank and posts of the timber amphitheatre (AD 75–120), which survived to c 10.20 – 10.80m OD. The first masonry amphitheatre's (AD 125 – late 2nd century) outer wall which supported the bank and seating was found truncated at c11.30m OD. The second masonry amphitheatre re-used the bank and arena wall of the 1st masonry structure. A 3rd masonry structure lay at a maximum height of 11.20m OD, sloping down to 10.10m OD. The new arena wall was found to survive to a height of 10.40m OD at highest.
- 2.5.4 Following the abandoning of the amphitheatre in the mid-4th century, the masonry walls were robbed so the stone could be reused. Pits and dumped deposits were left on the amphitheatre's bank raising ground level to c 11.0m OD.
- 2.5.5 Three late Roman burials were found cut into the eastern side of the disused amphitheatre. A further two late Roman or early medieval burials were found cut into a layer of dark earth during MoLAS investigations at the Guildhall Yard Bollards. These burials were previously excavated and removed (site codes GUD99 and GYE92). The burials were recorded at levels of 10.88m OD and 11.70m OD.

## 2.6 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

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- 2.6.1 The amphitheatre fell into disrepair during the late 4th century and was abandoned. The remains of the bank and south entrance of the Roman amphitheatre survived on the site as an earthwork. From the 5th century the area was virtually abandoned and the deposit of dark earth developed across the area and began to obscure the remains of the amphitheatre. In the succeeding centuries, the sterile deposit of dark-earth accumulated within the bowl of the amphitheatre. A contour plot of the surface of the dark earth deposits reveals that when settlement returned to the area, the top of the post-Roman dark earth deposits were located at c 11.20–11.60m OD (Bateman *et al* 2008, 96) and within the proposed bollard area were recorded to a height of 11.77m OD (MoLAS 2000, 21).
- 2.6.2 This dark earth deposit was overlain by a number of well-preserved Anglo-Scandinavian post and stave buildings of early-11th century date, set along either side of a narrow north-south lane, which was the precursor of medieval Guildhall Yard.

## 2.7 Late medieval (AD 1066 – 1485)

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- 2.7.1 The first Guildhall was built in the late 1120s and lay on the site of the medieval Guildhall that survives today. Apart from the hall, the area was open in the 12th century and the early market area seems to have developed into Guildhall Yard. By the 13th century the Guildhall area had become quite built up around the yard. To the north and east of the Guildhall lay a garden.



- 2.7.2 A sequence of metalled surfaces was recorded above the inhumations which belonged to a narrow north-south lane which was the forerunner of the later Guildhall Yard. Gateways were also found in this area. The medieval gateway lies directly over the conjectured southern entranceway into the Roman amphitheatre.
- 2.7.3 The Guildhall Yard was regularly re-surfaced and the superimposed surfaces were recorded at a number of archaeological investigations within the Yard area. Gravel surfaces were excavated at the Guildhall Art Gallery (site code GAG87) and recorded at 12.80m OD. Guildhall Yard gravel surface deposits west of the Guildhall Chapel were recorded from 12.70–13.60m OD. The Guildhall Yard surfaces would have joined up with the multiple phases of metalling which carried the access road from Cat Street (modern Gresham Street) through the gatehouse. The north end of 13th-century gateway superstructure was found to survive to 13.50m OD, with ground level contemporary with the gateway at 13.10m OD. The gatehouse was rebuilt, probably at the same time of the early 15th-century remodelling of the Guildhall. The 15th-century gatehouse survived to a level of 13.70m OD, with remains of the gravel surface of the road through the gateway surviving to 13.80m OD in the north and 14.10m OD in the south (MoLAS 2000, 26).
- 2.7.4 Archaeological remains of an early medieval lane were found at c 11.80–12.90m OD on the site during MoLAS investigations in 1999 (MoLAS 2000, 23) at the Guildhall Bollards (site code GUD99) and later surfaces were recorded to a height of 14.10m OD (MoLAS 2000, 31).
- 2.7.5 The foundation date of St Lawrence Jewry church, which lies close to the location of proposed bollards, is not known. The earliest burials in the churchyard date to the mid-11th-century (c 1050–60) and the church must have been in existence by then. The bollard locations would appear to lie outside the associated burial ground as defined by Mrs Basil Holmes (Basil Holmes 1896). However, the full extent of the churchyard in use in the early and later medieval period may have been larger than that shown by Mrs Basil Holmes.

## 2.8 Post medieval (AD 1485 – present)

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- 2.8.1 Following the dissolution of the monasteries and confiscation of the Guildhall Chantry College by the Crown, the City reacquired the Chapel and College buildings. In 1550 the former Guildhall Library building was incorporated into the Blackwell Market, being used for the sale and storage of cloth. The vestry of the Guildhall Chapel was also used by the market. In 1588 the dilapidated Blackwell Hall Market building was demolished and rebuilt as a larger building occupying the site of the former market building and the Chapel of St Mary in the Jewry to the south.
- 2.8.2 The earliest historic map to show the Guildhall area in detail is the Copperplate map of c 1553, a pictorial map showing the City in perspective view. It does not show much detail of the area the proposed bollards are in, but indicates the area was heavily built up.
- 2.8.3 In 1575 the City started negotiations to buy some of the property lying to the north of the Guildhall of the described as ‘tenements and void ground’, suggesting that open areas still existed.
- 2.8.4 The buildings on and around the Guildhall were significantly damaged or destroyed by the Great Fire which swept across the City in 1666. St Lawrence Jewry, Blackwell Hall and all the tenements along Cat Street were destroyed and the Guildhall was left without a roof. During the reconstruction of the area, Guildhall Yard was re-created as an open piazza. As part of the post-Fire rebuilding works a new north-south street was opened up on the south side of Gresham Street. King Street was built to link Cheapside with the main historical entranceway into the Guildhall Yard and remains to this day the main ceremonial route to the Guildhall.

- 2.8.5 The Guildhall precinct suffered during World War II when the 1820s Courts of Law were badly damaged. The documentary evidence (London Topographic Society 2005, map 62) indicates the Guildhall area and surrounds were damaged by WWII bombing with some areas completely destroyed. After this damage the Guildhall was subsequently given a new roof in the 1950s. The new west wing and entrance was completed in 1974 as the culmination of these post-War alterations.

## 2.9 MOLA team

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- 2.9.1 In the document below the following terms should be understood:
- 2.9.2 *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)* is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.9.3 *Project Manager* - MOLA office-based manager who was the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 2.9.4 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site-based manager who was responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 2.9.5 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 2.9.6 *Health and Safety Compliance Manager* – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO.

## 3 The excavation

### 3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 The slab was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. The trench was excavated by machine by the contractors (to the surface of the first archaeologically significant deposit) and monitored by a member of staff from MOLA.
- 3.1.2 The watching brief began on 14th November 2018 with the removal of the paving slabs and the breaking of the concrete. The work was initially restricted to the three easternmost bollards, as vehicular access needed to be maintained for a function at the Guildhall or St Lawrence Jewry over the weekend period of 17th and 18th November 2018.
- 3.1.3 The full extent of the new bollard trench became available for slab removal on Monday 19th November. The trench extended 7.45m east-west by 2.50m north-south. The concrete encasing the existing bollards was found to be particularly hard and so a JCB was brought in to continue the breaking.
- 3.1.4 Archaeological survival was predicted to be concentrated in the north-east corner of the trench, which was located just outside of the original GUD99 trench footprint (see Fig 3). It was envisaged that a rectangular block of stratified archaeological deposit, measuring c 4m (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S), may have survived here. Trial pit 1B (MOLA 2018d) was excavated on the west side of this conjectured block and was found to be made up entirely of modern backfill. The area had been disturbed by the N-S aligned sewer connection from the Guildhall, which extended to a depth of 1.30m. The cut for this sewer had truncated all the archaeological deposits here, including the postulated south entranceway wall of the Roman amphitheatre.
- 3.1.5 Based on the original excavation of Trench 1 in 1999 (GUD99), the top of the truncated archaeology in this area was estimated to survive at various depths from 0.62m to 0.84m (13.92m OD–13.69m OD) below the surface of the Guildhall Yard with some deeper cuts associated with modern services, including a concrete base for a NE/SW aligned drain, extending into the north-east corner of the trench, whose surface was defined at a depth of 1.16m (13.37m OD).
- 3.1.6 Archaeological excavation of features was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2018c).
- 3.1.7 The trench location was individually surveyed on site by MOLA surveyors and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics.
- 3.1.8 Where referenced in this report (eg '13.45m OD'), levels relate to OS Ordnance Datum and were calculated by traverse from the OS benchmark, with a value of 16.02m, located on the southwest corner of St Lawrence Jewry, c 45m to the west of the excavation.
- 3.1.9 The formation level for the engineering works was specified as 12.38m OD, but the actual depth excavated was 12.30m OD to allow for the layer of protective sand and geotextile to be laid over the remains on completion of the archaeological work.

### 3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2018c).

### 3.3 Site archive

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Numbers of contexts, plans, sections, photographs, finds etc, for each of the site codes which are being reported on in this document.

#### Stratigraphic records

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
<b>Contexts</b>	Excavation	19	A4 sheets
<b>Plans</b>	'A4' 1:20 (no. of sheets)	15	
<b>Sections</b>	'A4'	N/A	
<b>Matrices</b>	'A3'	1	Permatrace
<b>Photographs</b>	Digital	51	Located on Oracle in MOLA organisation

Table 1 Stratigraphic archive

#### Finds and environmental

Category	Description	Weight
Building material	72 fragments ceramic building material, stone fragments (bulk of material discarded after assessment)	N/A
Roman pottery	1 sherd	385g
Medieval pottery	3 sherds	50g
Post-medieval pottery	3 sherds	63g
Accessioned finds	1 iron fragment (Accessioned <3>	N/A
Clay pipes	1 bowl , 6 stem fragments	N/A
Animal Bone <sup>1</sup>	26 fragments.	N/A
Human Bone	2 fragments of cranium, 1 fragment of rib	N/A

Table 2 Finds and environmental archive general summary

## 4 Results of the excavation

For all trench locations see *Fig 2*

For Bollard Foundation location see *Fig 3*

### 4.1 Bollard Foundation Trench

Location	Southern entrance to Guildhall Yard
Dimensions	7.46m by 2.27m by 2.18m
Modern ground level/top of slab	14.44 – 14.53m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	14.04 – 14.13m OD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above formation level o	1.19m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	12.35m OD
Top of surviving natural observed at	N/A
Level of base of trench	12.35m OD

- 4.1.1 The earliest deposits were midden dumps and gravel dumps/surfaces, some of which can be linked to the depositional sequence found in the 1999 excavation (GUD99).
- 4.1.2 The earliest feature was an undated flat, loose gravel layer [28], 0.26m thick, interpreted as a levelling layer. The top of the layer was recorded at height of 12.61m OD (and can be equated with “road surface” [91] from GUD99, which was dated between AD 1080 – 1350).
- 4.1.3 This layer was overlain by a dark grey/brown midden-type dump deposit [27], 0.17m thick. The top of this layer was at 12.97m OD on the north-east side and sloped away to the south-west at 12.82m OD. Fragments of ceramic tile from the layer were dated AD 1180 - 1480. The layer can be equated with midden/dump [104] from GUD99, which was dated AD 1140 -1200.
- 4.1.4 This layer was sealed by a 40mm – 170mm thick loose gravel and mortar deposit [26], surviving to a height of 12.92-98m OD. Fragments of ceramic tile from the layer were dated AD 1180 - 1480. This deposit can be equated to undated metalled surface [102] from GUD99.
- 4.1.5 This in turn was overlain by another dark grey/brown midden-type dump [23] (Photo 1), 0.14 - 0.17m thick, at a height of 13.10 – 13.15m OD. Fragments of ceramic building material from the deposit were dated AD 1180 - 1480. This dump can be equated with undated layer [159] from GUD99.
- 4.1.6 The formation level for the chalk and ragstone medieval cellar wall [24], at 13.10 - 13.15m OD, was evidenced by its construction cut [25] on the eastern side of dump layer [23] (see Fig 4 and Photo 1). As with the earlier dump deposits/layers, fragments of ceramic building material have provided a provisional broad span date of AD 1180 – 1480.
- 4.1.7 The top of the wall had survived to a height of 13.41m OD. A 0.65m long stretch of the same wall had been excavated during the 1999 excavation (context [29]; GUD99) and was seen on the south side of the trench (Fig 5). In the report (MoLAS (Blair) 2000), the archaeological evidence indicated that the wall formed the west side of a cellared building which flanked the east side of the entranceway into medieval Guildhall Yard, and dated to the 15th century (ibid p3, Fig 8).
- 4.1.8 Overlying the cellar wall was a dark brown, concreted burnt layer [22] (Photo 1),

140mm thick at a height of 13.17 – 13.31m OD, with a pronounced slope away to the west. This has been interpreted as evidence for the Great Fire of London (1666). In the 1999 (GUD99) excavation, scorching on the face of the wall indicated that the cellared building was destroyed in the Great Fire (MoLAS (Blair) 2000 p 31). Ceramic building material of the same date span (AD 1180 – 1480) was present, making it the same date as the earlier deposits, but three sherds of pottery, with a narrower span of AD 1290 – 1350, were also present.

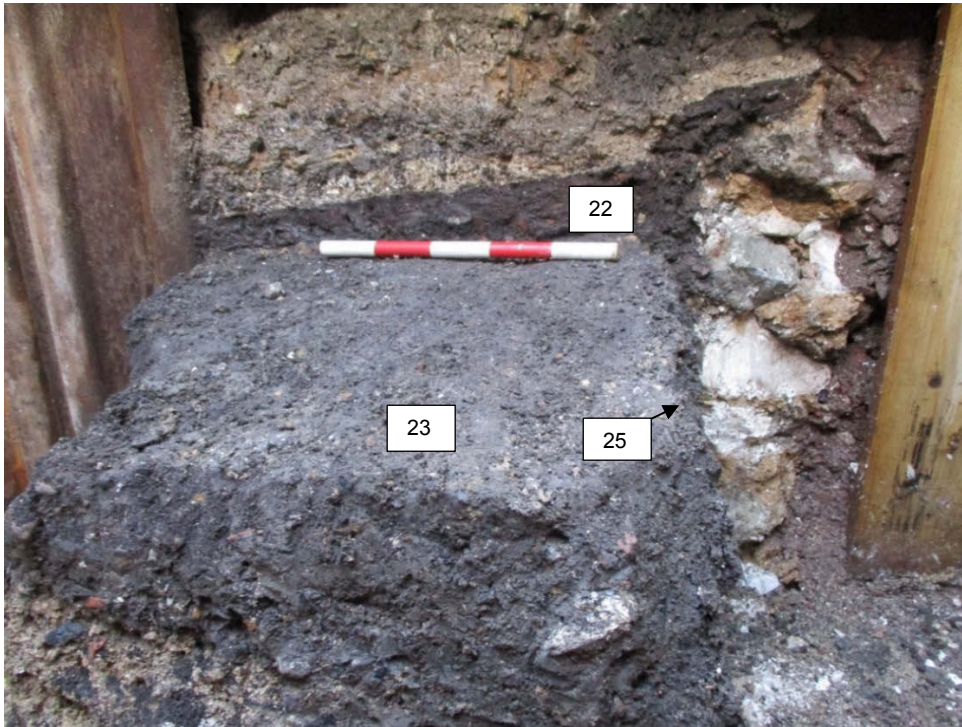


Photo 1 View of dump layer [23] cut by the construction of medieval cellar wall [24], scale 0.50m (looking north)



Photo 2 View of layer [21], scale 0.50m (looking east)



Photo 3 View of metalised surface [17] and post packing [18] (left) and [19] (right), scale 0.20m (looking north)

- 4.1.9 The burnt layer was sealed by an undated layer, 33m - 60mm thick, of mortar, sand and crushed chalk (very soft in texture), sloping away to the west, ranging in height from 13.42 – 13.18m OD (Photo 2). This deposit probably represents the surface of the N-S lane into Guildhall Yard, constructed as part of the post- Great Fire rebuilding.
- 4.1.10 A thin grey tread layer [20], 20mm thick, sealed this mortar and sandy layer and was in turn overlain by a compacted gravel metalling [17], at a height of 13.25 - 13.33m OD (Photo 3), forming yet another re-surfacing of the lane.
- 4.1.11 On the south side of the metalling, the site for two timber posts was evidenced by the post packings [18] and [19] (Fig 6) and Photo 3). No dating evidence was found associated with the metalling. The presence of the post packings for the timber posts may indicate temporary structure. On the surface of the metalling was a thin trampled midden-type deposit [16], 30-80mm thick that yielded a few small fragments of animal bone that had butchery marks.
- 4.1.12 The midden [16] was overlain by a compact, undated solid brickearth slab [15] surviving between 13.39 - 13.54m OD. This was found to be in association with a



NNE/SSW aligned beam slot [12] immediately to the east (Fig 7 and Photo 4), representing the remains of a floor surface. In the 1999 excavation a small cut feature was exposed and interpreted as a "post pad" (GUD99; context [43]) and was recorded as predating the construction of the medieval cellar wall (GUD99; context [29]). The evidence from the 2018 excavation revealed that this was the south end of beam slot [12] and is later in date, as it overlies the cellar wall.



Photo 4 View of brickearth slab [15] and beam slot [12] (right), scale 0.50m, (looking north)

- 4.1.13 The evidence would indicate construction encroaching westward of the destroyed cellared building, replacing the temporary posted structure.
- 4.1.14 A reddish-brown sandy silt with fragmented tiles and bricks [10], to the east of the cellar wall [25], consisted of debris from the Great Fire within the cellar (Photo 5). The top of this fill had survived to a height of 13.57m OD. Excavation of the cellar backfill was only carried out to formation level of 12.30m OD and consequently the floor of the cellar was not reached. The cbm tiles that were retrieved from this deposit dated AD1630 – 1680.
- 4.1.15 The brickearth slab was sealed by a gritty sandy silt with ragstone chips and small fragments of chalk, surviving to a height of 13.58m OD. This deposit was at the top of the archaeological sequence. It ranged in thickness from 20mm on the east side to 0.20m on the west. Three fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from the deposit and are clearly residual in context. In situ burials are known in the immediate area. One was of late Roman or Saxon date and was situated on the west side of Trench 1 during the GUD99 excavation (MoLAS (Blair), 2000). Another burial, thought to be late Roman in date, was found just to the south on one of the earlier excavations at Guildhall Yard (GYE92), (MoLAS (Bateman and Porter) 1998b).
- 4.1.16 The fragments of bone found in [13] probably derive from inhumations disturbed by the intrusive ground works that continued in the post-medieval period, significantly the 18<sup>th</sup> century culverted drain that ran through the area in a norther-south direction

(MoLAS (Blair) 2000).

- 4.1.17 The deposits that overlay [13] are all modern and associated with ground-raising activity from the 19th and 20th centuries.

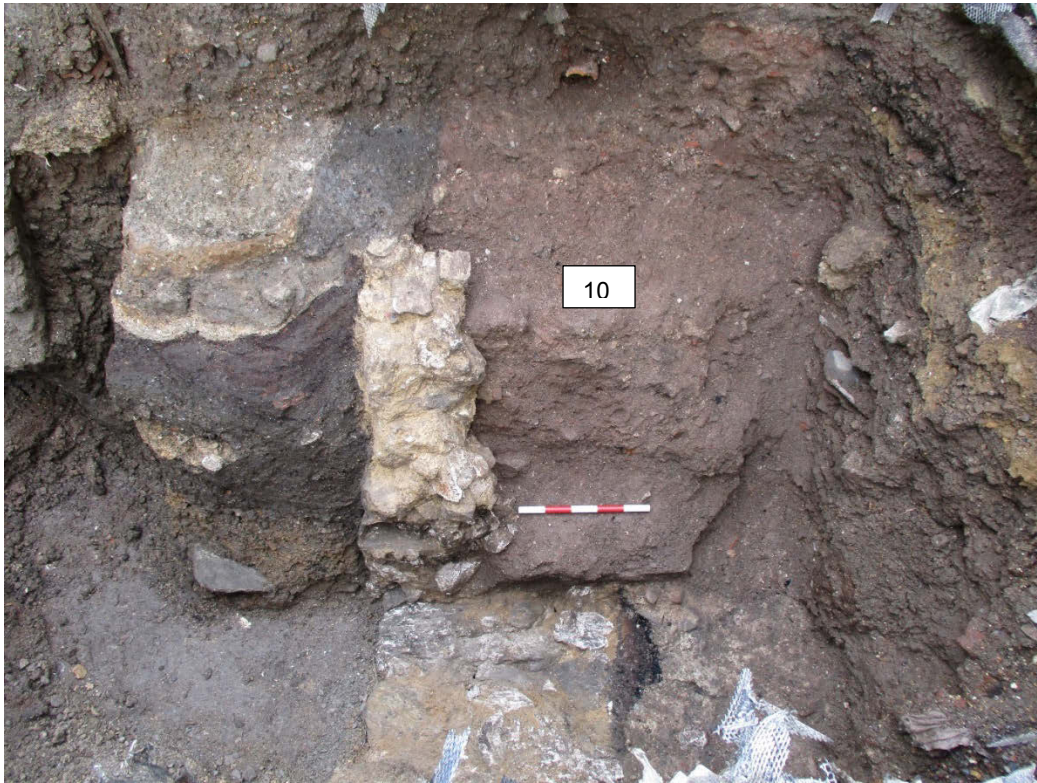


Photo 5 View of the site, showing the cellar backfill [10], scale 0.50m (looking north)

## 5 Archaeological potential

### 5.1 Answering original research aims

- 5.1.1 What is the nature and level of natural topography if reached?
- The natural deposits were not reached. Formation level for the base of the trench was set at 12.38m OD, some 2m higher than that found on the 1999 (GUD) excavation, where it was located between 10.35m OD and 10.48m OD.
- 5.1.2 What are the earliest deposits identified?
- The earliest deposits are dated to the medieval period, dated to the 12th century.
- 5.1.3 Do any features associated with the Roman period survive at lowest levels of the security bollard excavations?
- No Roman features were found at the lowest levels of the excavations
- 5.1.4 Does any evidence of dark earth survive at the lowest levels of the security bollard excavations?
- No evidence for the dark earth was recorded as formation level for the depth of the excavation was at 12.30m OD, some 0.53m above the level of dark earth recorded in the 1999 excavation where it was recorded at 11.77m OD.
- 5.1.5 Are there any medieval surfaces or features present in the proposed security bollard excavations?
- Medieval surfaces/dumps were recorded, which may be evidence for surfaces associated with the entranceway into the medieval Guildhall Yard. These predate the construction of the wall that is further evidence for the 15th century cellared building found to the south in 1999 (GUD99).
- 5.1.6 Does evidence of medieval walls survive in this area and, if so, are there further evidence of an internal gateway or other structure?
- A wall, part of the 15th century cellared building, had survived to the north of the 6m stretch first recorded in the 1999 excavation (GUD99). It was heavily truncated, however, and the internal (east facing) facing stones were absent. No other structures or evidence for an internal gateway were found on the site.
- 5.1.7 Are there any post-medieval surfaces or features present in the security bollard excavations?
- Following the Great Fire rebuilding phase the entranceway into the yard was re-surfaced twice. The later of the two surfaces was a metalled surface found in association with a posted structure, situated immediately west and adjacent to the destroyed cellared building. The posted structure appears to have been only a temporary feature as this was replaced by a timber building, the footprint of which extended over and to the west of the medieval cellared building.

#### 5.1.8 What are the latest deposits identified?

- The latest deposits identified are of 17<sup>th</sup> century date and consist of the backfill of the cellared building, which consisted of the demolition material from buildings that had been destroyed in the Great Fire, and the post-Great Fire timbered building.

#### 5.1.9 What is the extent of modern disturbance?

- Modern disturbance extends 5.60m by 2.50m wide, westwards of the surviving deposits excavated. Much of this area has been disturbed by the construction in the 18th century of a main drain, that was subsequently excavated during archaeological excavation work in 1999 (GUD99). The northern limit of the 1999 excavation was seen during the 2019 (GUY17) work (see Fig 3). It is evident that the work carried out at that time had removed all archaeological deposits and features down to 12.30m OD.

## 5.2 Answering new research aims

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- 5.2.1 The archaeological sequence reflects that which was recorded in the 1999 excavations (GUD99). As the 2018 trench was adjacent to that of 1999, the sequence of deposits and the cellar wall can be related. There was one minor change to the sequence, relating to a post pad seen in 1999, which has placed it into the post-medieval period. This does not alter the general narrative, however. The results of the 1999 (GUD99) were integrated with the archaeological site's, excavated on the Guildhall Yard since 1985 and published within two monographs (Bateman et al 2008) and (Bowsher et al 2007). As such, no new research aims have been formulated as part of this work.

## 5.3 Significance of the data

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- 5.3.1 The archaeological remains are of local and regional importance but, because of their location within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Roman Amphitheatre of the Guildhall Yard, the records from the site form part of a corpus of work that is of national importance.

## 6 Publication and archiving

- 6.1.1 The results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.
- 6.1.2 The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2018c) with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive within 12 months of the end of the excavation.
- 6.1.3 A short note on the results of the excavation should appear in the annual round up of the London Archaeologist. This should be within 12 months of the end of the site.

## 7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 The author would like to thank the following for their contributions and help in producing this report: The Corporation of London for funding the report; Jessica Frith, Senior Project Engineer, Corporation of London for her technical support on site; Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment, Corporation of London for her advice and support on site; Riney, for their attendance on site; Ian Blair, MOLA Senior Archaeologist for his help on site and invaluable information on the 1999 excavation; Maggie Cox, MOLA Photographer for the pre-excavation photography; Judith Pereztegi, MOLA Drawing Office for production of the figures in this report; Jo Lyon MOLA Project Manager for overseeing the excavation and comments and edits on this report.

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## 9 Appendices

### 9.1 The ceramic and stone building material

9.1.1 Seventy two fragments of ceramic and stone building material were recovered from seven contexts at GUY17. These comprise mainly medieval and post-medieval roofing tile, with a small quantity of worked stone and brick. Of particular interest, are two overfired delftware tiles and other evidence of burnt ceramic building material. One piece of residual Roman brick is also present.

9.1.2 The building material from GUY17 has been fully recorded and the information added to the Oracle database.

Context	Form	Context date	Comments
[10]	Roof tile	1630–1800	Includes delftware and other wasters
	Brick		
	Stone mouldings		
[13]	Roof tile	1180–1800	
	Stone ashlar?		
[20]	Roof tile	1180–1800	
[22]	Roofing tile	1180–1480	Roman brick is AD50–160
	Roman brick		
[23]	Roofing tile	1180–1480	
	Stone ashlar?		
[26]	Roofing tile	1180–1480	
[27]	Roofing tile	1480–1800	
	Stone rubble		

9.1.3 Table 3 Summary of the building material in each context

#### *Discussion*

9.1.4 Excluding the residual Roman brick, the earliest tile comprises a number of London-made shouldered peg tile dating to around 1120/1130–1220. Part of a curved tile which may have been used on the crest of a shouldered peg tile roof was also recovered. Some of these shouldered peg tiles may have covered the roof of the Guildhall constructed in the late 1120's.

9.1.5 The vast majority of roofing tile is of London-made peg tile type which seems to have been introduced in the late 12th century. These thinner tiles superseded thicker tiles of shouldered peg tile type. Both types have lead glaze covering the lower third of the top surface. A ridge tile used to cover a medieval peg tiled roofed building was recovered from context [23].

9.1.6 Peg roofing tiles continue into the post-medieval period. These are not always easy to identify, but definite post-medieval examples were recovered from contexts [10] and [27]. A post-medieval pantile, possibly a Dutch import dating to 1630–1800, was recovered from context [10] along with a plain green on yellow glazed Low

Countries floor tile dating to around 1480–1600 and a scatter of 17th century London-made red and orange brick.

- 9.1.7 A variety of stone mouldings were also recovered from context [10]. Further work would be required by a worked stone specialist to determine their possible function, but a Reigate stone example with part of a round roll moulding is probably from a medieval or Tudor masonry building, perhaps the Guildhall itself or the adjacent church of St Lawrence Jewry. The other mouldings were cut from Kentish ragstone, a grey oolitic limestone, and a light grey limestone with white rod-like inclusions. The latter may be a variety of Kentish ragstone from north Kent.
- 9.1.8 There are two unexpected fragments of building material from context [10]. These comprise pieces of vitrified and distorted decorated delftware floor tiles, probably dating to the late 16th–mid 17th century. One tile in particular has an extremely warped top surface. From the same context is a partly warped and part vitrified Tudor or later peg roofing tile and what may be a slightly burnt Dutch pantile. What would appear to be a slightly overfired peg tile was also recovered from context [23].
- 9.1.9 These burnt and overfired tiles look very similar to wasters found on London delftware production sites. There are no delftware pothouses near the Guildhall site so the presence of overfired and burnt delftware at GUY17 is rather difficult to explain. The nearest delftware kiln is located in what was Holy Trinity Priory, in the north-east of the city, in operation 1571–c 1615 or c 1620. It is possible that the GUY17 tiles represent waste material dumped into the area from the Holy Trinity delftware kiln, although the presence of a possible burnt pantile, which probably dates to after c 1630, suggests otherwise. Another possibility is that they represent Great Fire debris, which includes the remains of a decorated delftware tiled floor.

## 9.2 The pottery

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### *Introduction*

- 9.2.1 The pottery was recorded in accordance with current MOLA procedure, with quantification by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV), estimated vessel equivalents (EVE) and weight in grams. A total of six sherds of medieval and later pottery was recorded in two contexts (6 ENV, 0.20% EVE, 113 g). There was also one sherd of Roman pottery (weight 385 g).

### *Roman*

- 9.2.2 The single Roman sherd was residual in context [10] and comes from a Dressel 20 amphora (BAETE), dating to AD 50–170.

### *Medieval*

- 9.2.3 Context [22] yielded three sherds of medieval pottery dating to c 1290–1350: the rim and upper handle join from a jug in Mill Green ware, probably with white slip decoration (MG WSD); a sherd from a cooking pot in south Herts-type greyware (SHER) and a small sherd from a possible jug in London-type ware (LOND).

### *Post-medieval*

- 9.2.4 A total of three sherds were found in context [10] and date to c 1630–80. These consist of one sherd from a jug in Frechen stoneware (FREC), one sherd from a possible bottle in tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (TGW C) and one sherd from a small; cylindrical drug jar in tin-glazed ware with mid 17th-century blue and white decoration (TGW D).

### *Conclusion*

- 9.2.5 The few sherds recovered appear to represent casual disposal.

## 9.3 The clay tobacco pipe

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### *Introduction*

- 9.3.1 One clay pipe bowl and eight stem fragments were recovered from context [10]. These were recorded on the MOLA Oracle database in accordance with current procedure, with the pipe bowl classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

### *Conclusion*

- 9.3.2 The bowl is a type AO18, current c 1660–80, which refines the dating for this context derived from the pottery.

## 9.4 The accessioned finds

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### *Introduction*

- 9.4.1 There is one accessioned find from the Guildhall Yard Security bollard trench excavation: iron object <3> from context [10].

### *Iron*

- 9.4.2 The object is heavily corroded and unidentifiable in the hand. An x-ray shows a possible blade 130 x 45mm with one straight and one curved edge.

### *Conclusion*

- 9.4.3 If it is a blade it is modern as there is an obviously modern (19th- or 20th-century) machine-made loose screw visible in the general mass of corrosion, its head (6mm) corresponding in size to the two holes at the end where a handle might have been.

## 9.5 The human Bone

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### *Introduction*

- 9.5.1 This report summarises the details of the disarticulated human skeletal remains recovered during archaeological investigations in December 2018 carrying on from watching briefs started in November 2017 by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) at Guildhall Yard during controlled excavations to install security bollards.
- 9.5.2 Human remains were found in the upper horizons of the stratigraphic sequence and are likely Late Roman to Early Medieval in date, with Post medieval features cutting the depositional layer. The human remains recovered were few and show no sign that in situ articulated burials were present.
- 9.5.3 During excavations in 1999 at Guildhall Yard (GUD99) a single inhumation burial and five disarticulated contexts were excavated in the region of the Roman amphitheatre bank with inconclusive dates considered to be either Late Roman to Early Medieval (White 2000, 1–3). Earlier excavations at the Guildhall Yard and Chapel revealed further inhumation burials in (GUD99; GYE92) which were likely of Medieval date but again dating was not conclusive.
- 9.5.4 The human remains retrieved during the installation of the Security Bollards in 2018

(GUY17) are possibly associated with the previously excavated Late Roman to Early Medieval burials, disturbed due to truncation by later building work and landuse.

- 9.5.5 A total of two disarticulated human bone elements were recorded from context [13] of site GUY17.

### *Methods*

- 9.5.6 During excavation disarticulated bone, finds, pottery, and building material was recovered and collected by MOLA archaeologists. Bone elements were retained and sent to the MOLA offices for identification and assessment by an osteologist (the author). One small finds box containing 3 bone fragments were assessed, no articulated burials from the former cemetery were found.
- 9.5.7 All human bone was examined following Museum of London Archaeology standards (Powers unpublished). The bone data was recorded onto an excel spreadsheet by body area (cranium, thorax, vertebrae, upper limbs, lower limbs) with each row representing a separate, non-articulated element. This provided a catalogue of the bones present grouped by element or association.
- 9.5.8 Loose teeth and phalanges were not recorded. Long bones were recorded by shaft segment (proximal, medial and distal). Elements or segments were counted where at least 50% was present. This allowed for the calculation of a minimum number of individuals (MNI) based on the presence of repeated elements with consideration of age, sex and morphology.
- 9.5.9 An adult age category was assigned in those individuals displaying erupted third molars and/ or with complete epiphyseal fusion. No attempt was made to further define adult age ranges at this stage. Adult sex was estimated from rapid visual assessment of the morphology of the pelvis and skull (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

### *Results*

- 9.5.10 The examination of three bone segments established an overall minimum number (MNI) of one individual present: Two large broken fragments of left parietal bone (Cranium) were matched at assessment clearly representing broken fragments of the one bone. A single small fragment of broken rib shaft was present, which was split in half with the visceral surface missing and trabecula bone exposed.
- 9.5.11 All fragments assessed were morphologically adult, there were no sexually dimorphic elements present to estimate biological sex.

## 9.6 The animal bone

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### *Chronological narrative*

- 9.6.1 Context [10] produced a fully-fused distal (lower) end of an adult sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* metacarpal (fore-foot). Fusion of this bone indicates an adult animal in at least the second year. There was no tool-mark evidence of butchery or working and no evidence of other modification.
- 9.6.2 Context [16] produced ten fragments of animal bone derived mainly from fragments of 'cattle-sized' and 'sheep-sized' rib with a single fragment of 'sheep-sized' thoracic (rib area) vertebra. All the rib fragments had been transversely chopped. In addition, there were single complete examples of adult cockerel *Gallus gallus* metatarsal (foot) and adult pig *Sus scrofa* metacarpal (fore-foot). Fusion of the pig metacarpal indicates an animal in at least the third year.
- 9.6.3 Deposit [23] included four fragments of well-preserved, fragmented hand-collected animal bone derived from infant calf *Bos taurus* ulna (lower fore-leg), 'sheep-sized' rib and tibia (lower hind-leg) and infant sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* scapula

(shoulder blade). Fusion of the sheep/goat scapula indicates an infant animal no older than six months, probably in the first two months of life. The 'sheep-sized' rib had been transversely chopped; there was no other evidence for modification.

- 9.6.4 Deposit [26] produced a single fragment of goose, probably domestic goose *Anser anser domesticus*, ulna (lower wing). There was no evidence of butchery or any other modification.
- 9.6.5 Deposit [27] produced ten fragments well-preserved hand-collected animal bone derived from fragments of 'cattle-sized' and 'sheep-sized' rib and single examples of cattle *Bos taurus* metacarpal (fore-foot), sub-adult pig *Sus scrofa* tibia (lower hind-leg), adult goose, probably domestic goose *Anser anser domesticus* and adult cat *Felis catus* tibia (lower hind-leg). Fusion evidence from the pig tibia indicated a sub-adult animal no more than two years old.

### *Thematic sections*

- 9.6.6 Table 1: Hand-collected animal bone from GUY17/catalogue

#### Introduction and methodology

- 9.6.7 This report quantifies, identifies and interprets the animal bones recovered by hand-collection from GUY17; there was no wet-sieved bone.
- 9.6.8 Animal bones from contexts [10], [16], [23], [26] and [27] were described and recorded directly onto the MOLA Oracle animal bone post-assessment database, each fragment being recorded in terms of species, skeletal element, fragmentation and modification as appropriate. Identifications of species and skeletal element referred to the MOLA reference collections. Modifications, such as butchery, were described using MOLA Osteology codes and conventions. In general, each bone fragment was recorded as an individual database entry based on species and carcase-part.
- 9.6.9 For these contexts, the chronological narrative gives a description of the bone-group in terms of species-composition, skeletal element and modification. Where possible, implications for diet, disposal and activity are discussed in the chronological narrative and thematic text sections.

#### Preservation, quantification and modification

- 9.6.10 This small hand-collected assemblage produced 26 fragments of animal bone. Bone preservation was generally good, with surface damage insufficient to prevent identification of species or skeletal element or to obscure tool-marks or any other modifications if present. Two fragments, a cockerel metatarsal [16] and cat tibia [27] were sufficiently complete to allow measurement. Although there was clear evidence of butchery, with transverse chop marks on 'cattle-sized' and 'sheep-sized' ribs, there was no other tool-mark evidence and no evidence for burning, gnawing or pathological change.
- 9.6.11 Identified species comprised domestic fowl (chicken) *Gallus gallus*, goose, probably domestic goose *Anser anser domesticus*, cattle *Bos taurus*, sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*, pig *Sus scrofa* and cat *Felis catus*, with no recovery of fish, amphibians, game, very small mammals or other wild species.
- 9.6.12 This very small group is likely to derive from primary preparation, butchery and post-consumption waste associated with preparation and consumption of chicken, goose, veal, beef, lamb and pork, with recovery of carcase areas of poor (chicken and sheep/goat foot), moderate (pig foot) and good (goose wing and 'drumstick', cattle and sheep/goat rib, lamb shoulder and pig leg) meat-bearing quality suggesting disposal of primary processing waste as well as post-consumption waste derived from good quality beef, veal, lamb and pork. A single cat bone from [27] perhaps suggests disposal of other domestic animal carcasses as required. .

Table 1: Hand-collected animal bone from GUY17/catalogue

CON TEXT	COMMO N NAME	SPECI ES	BONE	AGE	AGE (years)	FUSION (PROXIMAL)	FUSION (DISTAL)	SEX	BU TC HE RY	FRAG MENTS
10	sheep/g oat	<i>Ovis aries/c apra hircus</i>	metacar pal	adult	>1.7		fused			1
16	cattle-sized		rib						cho ppe d tra nsv ers ely	6
16	fowl, domesti c	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	metatar sal	adult		fused	fused	male		1
16	pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	metacar pal 3	adult	>2.0	fused	fused			1
16	sheep-sized		rib						cho ppe d tra nsv ers ely	1
16	sheep-sized		vertebra , thoracic							1
23	cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	ulna	infan t	<3.5		unfused			1
23	sheep-sized		rib						cho ppe d tra nsv ers ely	1
23	sheep-sized		tibia							1
23	sheep/g oat	<i>Ovis aries/C apra hircus</i>	scapula	infan t	<0.5		unfused			1
26	goose, domesti c	<i>Anser anser domes ticus</i>	ulna							1
27	cat	<i>Felis</i>	tibia	adult		fused	fused			1

		<i>catus</i>								
27	cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	metacarpal			fused				1
27	cattle-sized		rib						chopped transversely	3
27	goose, domestic	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	tibia	adult			fused			1
27	pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	tibia	sub-adult	<2.0	unfused	unfused			1
27	sheep-sized		long bone mid-shaft							1
27	sheep-sized		rib						chopped transversely	2
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>26</b>

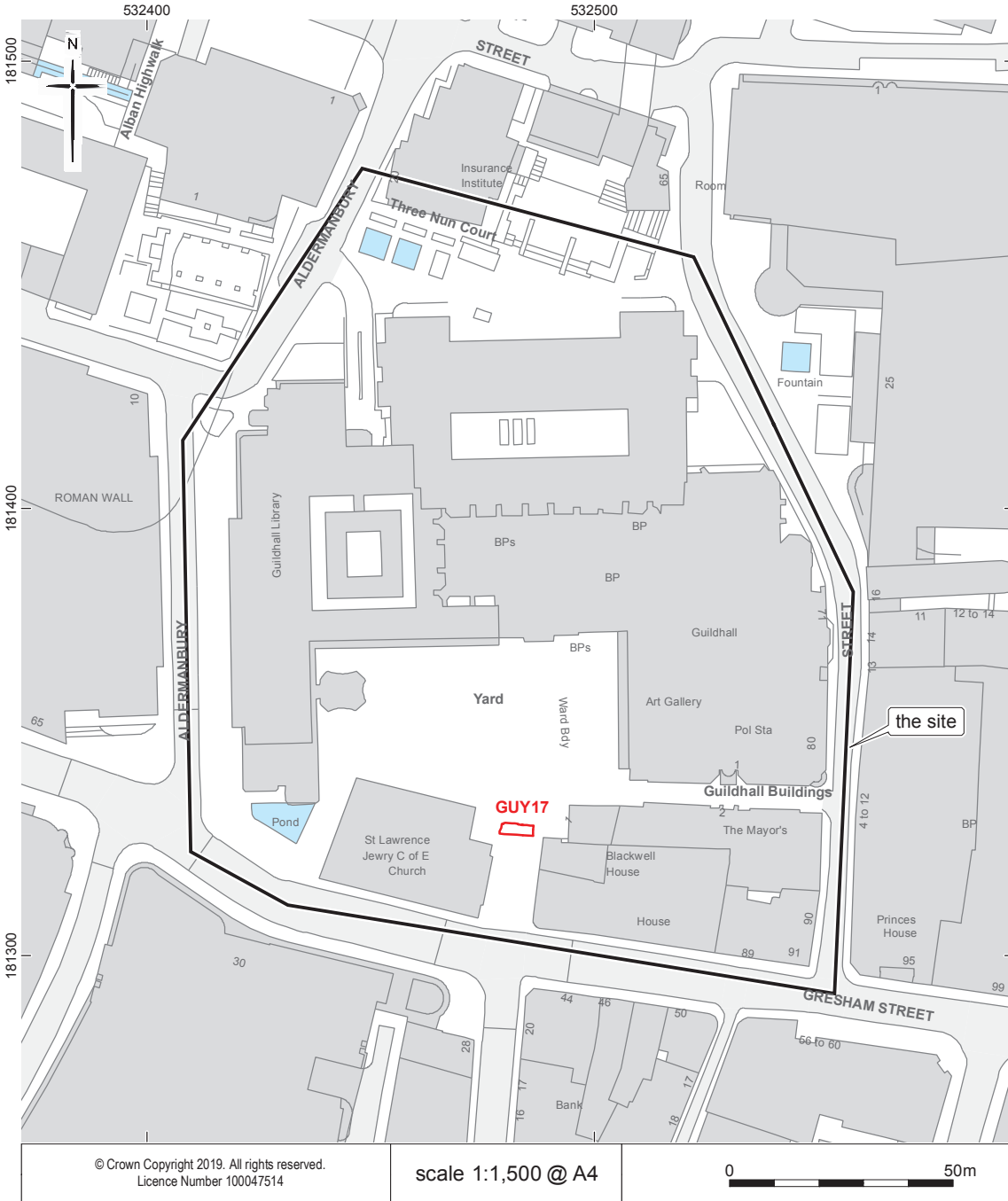
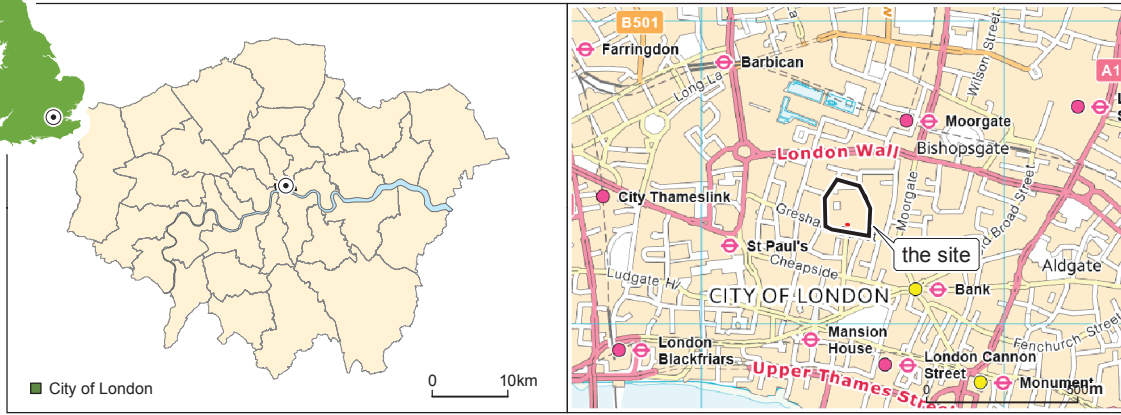


Fig 1 Site location



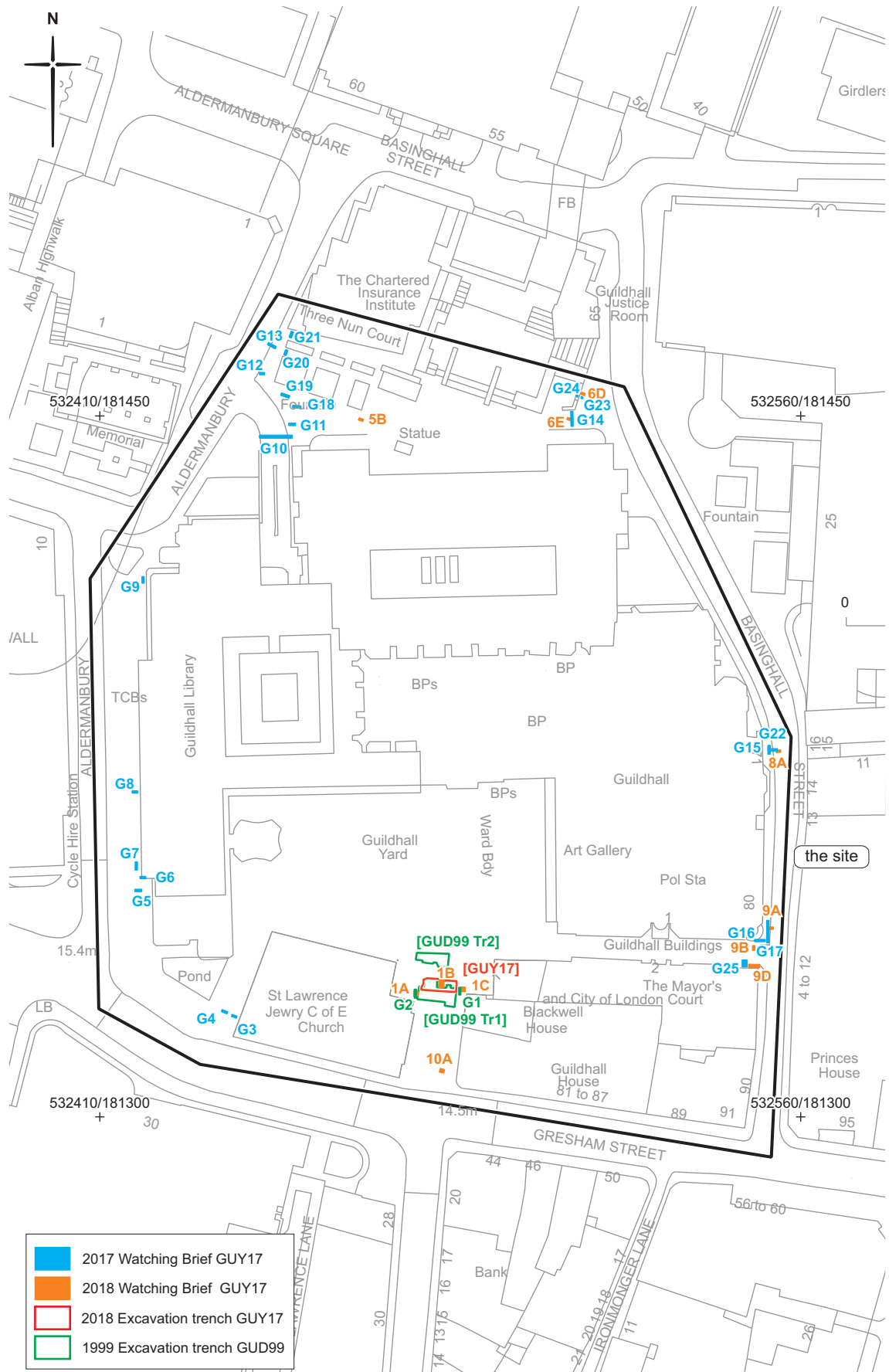
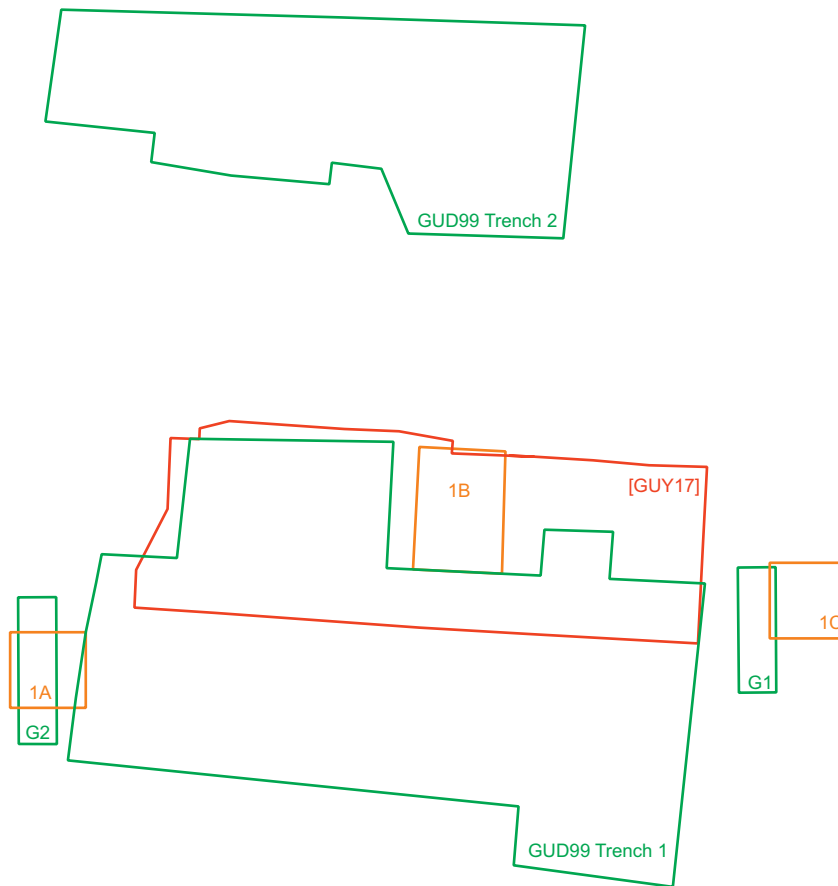


Fig 2 Trench location plan



532480/181340  
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- 2018 Watching Brief GUY17
- 2018 Excavation trench GUY17
- 1999 Excavation trench GUD99



532480/181320  
+



Fig 3 The 2018 Trench excavation plan (GUY17) in relation to the 1999 excavation (GUD99)



Fig 4 West Wall [25] of cellar found in 2018 (GUY17), in relation to the same wall [29], as recorded in 1999 (GUD99)



Fig 5 Photograph showing cellar wall [29] recorded in 1999 (GUD99) in relation to the 2018 (GUY17) excavation (looking east)

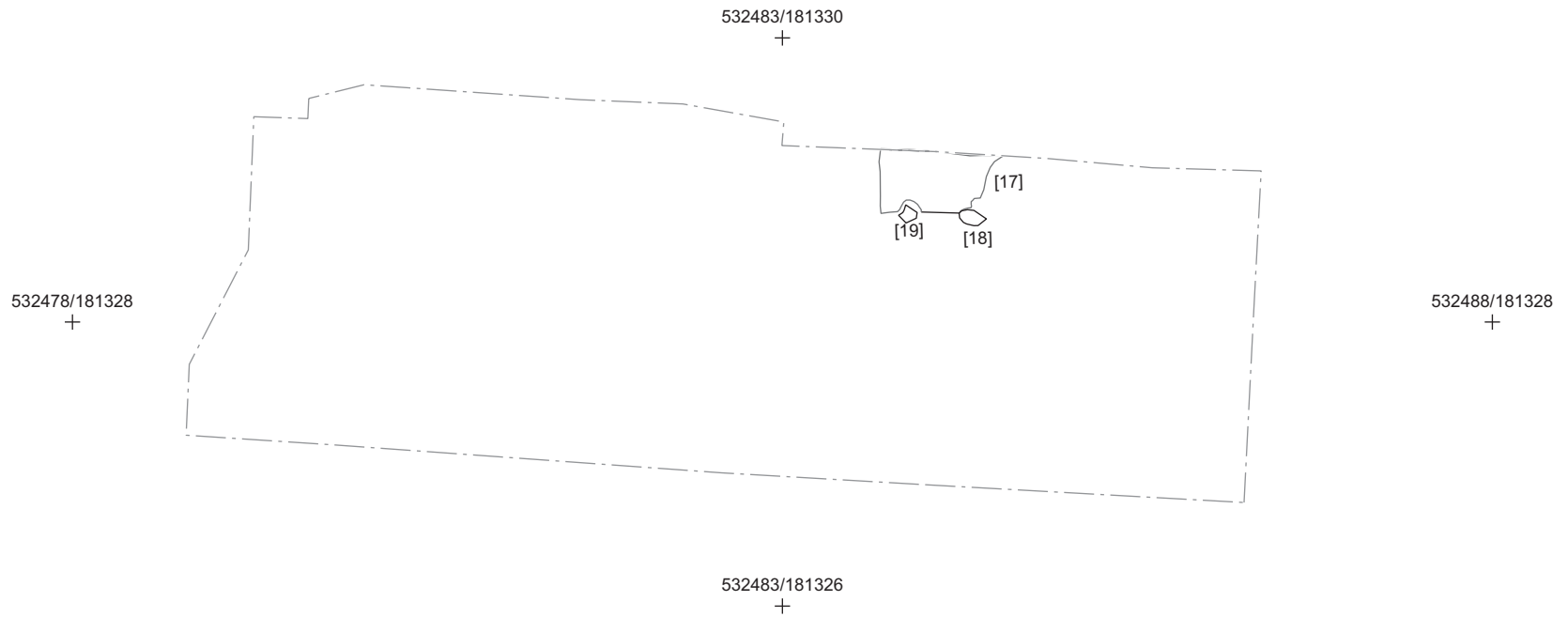


Fig 6 Early post-medieval metalled surface

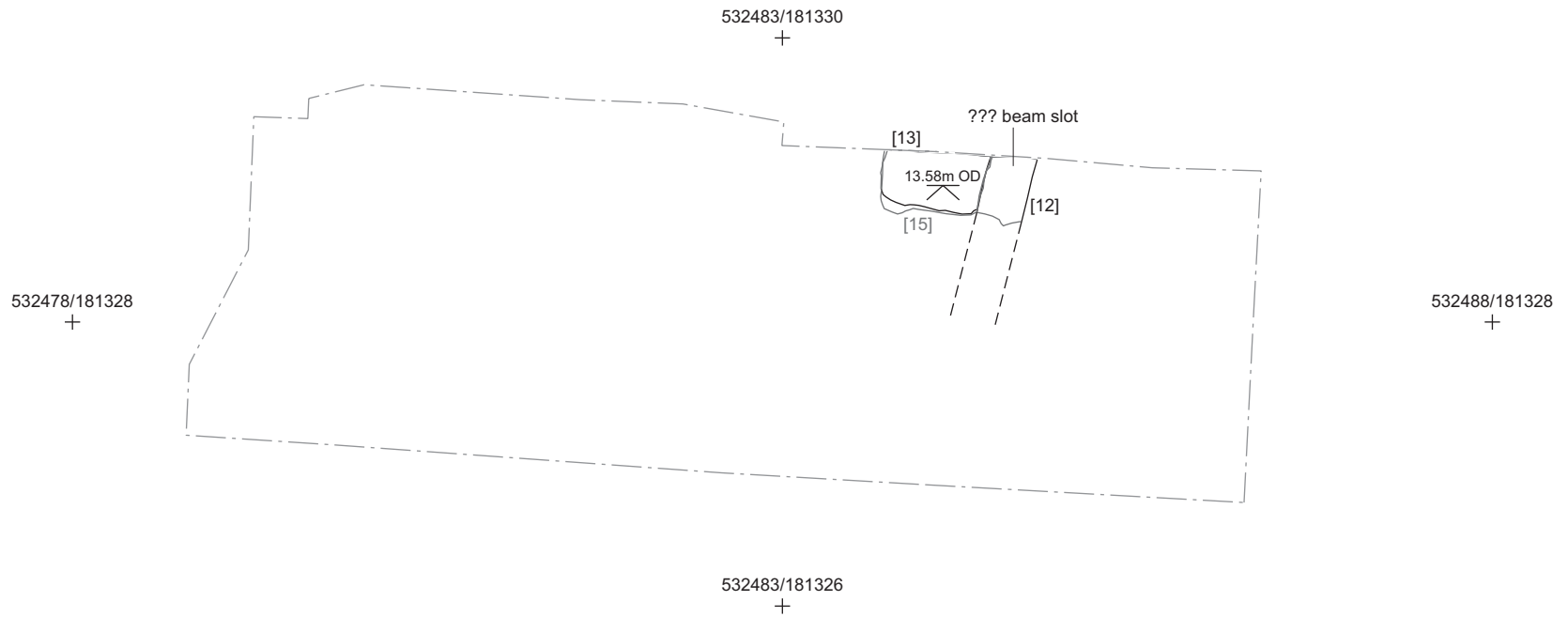


Fig 7 Remains of post-medieval building

# 10 OASIS archaeological report form

## 10.1 OASIS ID: molas1-339915

### OASIS ID: molas1-339915

#### Project details

Project name	Guildhall Yard Security Bollards, London EC2V
Short description of the project	A watching brief and excavation was carried out on a trench measuring 7.40m long by 2.50m wide and 2.0m deep for the foundations for the proposed new security bollards. It was located within an area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument: SAM13201, HA 1013411 Roman Amphitheatre, Guildhall Yard that leads from Gresham Street to the south in the City of London. A sequence of medieval dumps was sealed by the remains of a metalled yard surface, overlain by demolition dumps
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2018 End: 18-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	GUY17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	GUD99 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	307140 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	342304 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	DUMPS Post Medieval
Monument type	IRON Uncertain
Monument type	DUMPS Medieval

Monument type	ROBBER CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR WALL Medieval
Monument type	METALLING Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Modern
Methods & techniques	""""Targeted Trenches""""
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Guildhall Yard Security Bollards, London
Postcode	EC2V
Study area	18.5 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32483 81327 51.514813897425 -0.09049048572 51 30 53 N 000 05 25 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	MOLA project manager
Project design originator	Pat Miller
Project director/manager	Jo Lyon
Project supervisor	Portia Askew



Project supervisor	Ian Blair
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of London

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Physical Archive ID	GUY17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	GUY17
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	GUY17
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Guildhall Yard Security Bollards: A report on an archaeological excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Askew, P
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
Description	An A4 client report

Entered by	Portia Askew (paskew@mola.org.uk)
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Entered on 13 February 2019

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