



*The Charter House Hospital*

## LAND TO THE r/o23 GOSWELL ROAD London EC1

London Borough of Islington  
An archaeological evaluation report

November 2008

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An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: GWO05  
National Grid Reference: 532043 182077

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## Summary (non-technical)

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on the site of land to the r/o 23 Goswell Road, London EC1. The report was commissioned from MoLAS by Thornsett Ltd on behalf of the client The Medical College of St Bartholomews Hospital Trust.*

*Following the recommendations of local planning authority a number of evaluation pits/trenches were excavated on the site.*

*Brickearth was found at between 16.70m OD and 16.80m OD which is similar to the brickearth recorded in the 1989 evaluation (16.81m OD). Although no in situ Roman remains were found, three redeposited fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered from the site.*

*A plan showing the conjectured layout of the medieval Carthusian monastery, based partly on the Mount Grace monastery in Yorkshire, predicted a latrine to be present on the western boundary of the site. The presence of this latrine was confirmed during the evaluation. The masonry latrine had an outfall or lip which feed into a linear drain. The drain was aligned east–west and appeared to have once had a stone lining which had been robbed. Covered or open stone lined drains, such as those still surviving at Mount Grace, were a common monastic feature. The masonry latrine has been preserved in situ.*

*A gravel surface recorded at c 17.40m OD is probably a contemporary with the ground surface associated with the listed post-medieval wall which is preserved in situ on the northern edge of the site. The gravel may be the surface of a courtyard on the south side of the wall accessed from the garden to the north via a 2.85m wide doorway.*

*The blocking of the doorway in the wall may be contemporary with the deposition of up to 2m of dumped deposits on the site. The garden wall appears to have then acted as a retaining wall for a laystall. It is likely given the depth of deposits on the western side of the site that this side was also supported by a wall. Given the suggestion that the front wall of the cells may have remained for some time after the Dissolution, part of a western laystall retaining wall could have been the eastern or back wall of the monastic cells although there is no direct evidence for this as the line of the cell wall lay to the west beyond the limit of the excavation. However the dump deposit, which included remains of painted plaster, recorded at 0.25m above the gravel courtyard surface would indicate that substantial remains of the monastery were still being robbed in the late 16th/early 17th century.*

*The dump material is very similar in appearance and composition to deposits recorded 400m to the north at 1–13 Seward Street and 15–29 Seward Street (Knight and Phillpotts, in prep). The Seward Street sites were located 25m to the east of Goswell Road while this site is located 25m to the west of Goswell Road.*

*The bulk of the pottery dates to the 16th to early 17th centuries and relate to household or light industrial refuse; the pottery dates would suggest that the various refuse deposits were dumped over a relatively short time span perhaps only a few*

*years. The finds and environmental assemblages from the site contain material from multiple sources, discarded away from site of its use and no longer in situ or what could be classified as 'secondary refuse'. The refuse deposits were truncated by a series of 19th century basement walls.*

*The proposed redevelopment at the rear of 23 Goswell Road, London EC1 involves the construction of 23 piles from ground level, three will be within the central area of the site, three along the western perimeter, seven along the southern perimeter, four along the eastern perimeter wall and two piles set back from and parallel to the listed wall on the northern perimeter. A further four piles will be located on the northern perimeter of the lift and stair core, the lift pit being approximately 1800mm below ground level. No further work is required as the archaeological evaluation was targeted to mitigate the removal of archaeological deposits within the footprint of each pile position and the lift and stair core.*

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	Site background	6
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	8
1.3	Planning background	8
1.4	Origin and scope of the report	8
1.5	Aims and objectives	8
<b>2</b>	<b>Topographical and historical background</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1	Topography	10
2.2	Prehistoric	10
2.3	Roman	11
2.4	Saxon	11
2.5	Medieval	12
2.6	Post-medieval	13
<b>3</b>	<b>The evaluation</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1	Methodology	21
3.2	Results of the evaluation	23
3.3	Assessment of the evaluation	40
<b>4</b>	<b>Archaeological potential</b>	<b>41</b>
4.1	Realisation of original research aims	41
4.2	General discussion of potential	44
4.3	Significance	44
<b>5</b>	<b>Assessment by EH criteria</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Proposed development impact and recommendations</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>48</b>

<b>8</b>	<b>NMR OASIS archaeological report form</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Appendix I – Assessment of Botanical Remains from Environmental Samples</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Appendix II - Iron Slag and Related Debris Assessment</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Appendix III - Building Material Assessment</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Appendix VI - Assessment of the Faunal Remains</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Appendix V – Pottery Assessment</b>	<b>69</b>

## List of Illustrations

*Front cover: a drawing showing Charterhouse in 1770*

Fig 1 Site location	7
Fig 2 Conjectured plan of the monastery, c 1532	15
Fig 3 Ogilby and Morgan's map, 1676	19
Fig 4 Rocque's map, 1746	19
Fig 5 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, 1874	20
Fig 6 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" map, 1914	20
Fig 7 Plan showing location of evaluation trenches and pits	22
Fig 8 South facing section - Trench 7	25
Fig 9 West facing section - Trench A	29
Fig 10 East facing section - Pit B	32
Fig 11 Plan showing drain [531] within Pit B	33
Fig 12 East facing section Pit C	38
Fig 13 Photograph of masonry latrine in Pit C	39
Fig 14 Plan of latrine and drain in Pit C	39

## List of Tables

Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary	60
Table 2 Building material	60
Table 3 Finds and environmental archive general summary	64
Table 4 Contents of animal bone archive	64
Table 5 Finds and environmental archive general summary	69
Table 6 Pottery summary	69
Table 7 Date range of assemblage	69

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at the rear of 23 Goswell Road, hereafter called ‘the site’. The site, known as Area F, comprises a small plot of land at current street level and is bounded by Glasshouse Yard to the south and the residential development site to the north. A listed wall, possibly a garden wall of early post-medieval date, is located to the north of the site. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 532043 182077. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at *c* 19.5m OD.

A desk-top *Archaeological impact assessment* was previously prepared, which covers the whole area of the site (MoLAS, 2003). The *assessment* document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out on a series of trenches and evaluation pits within the site in 2008. The site code is GWO05.



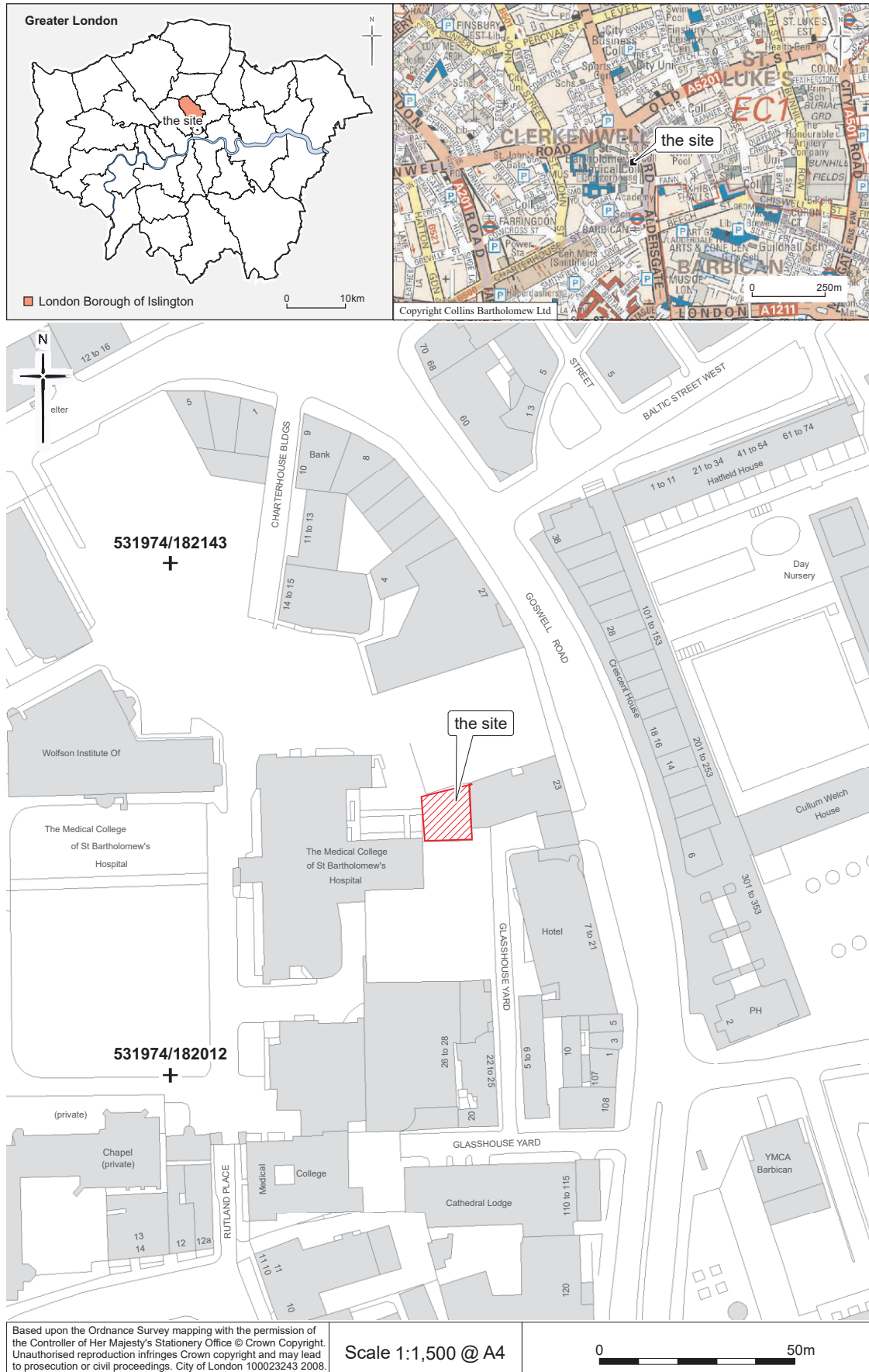


Fig 1 Site location

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Archaeological impact assessment* (MoLAS 2003, section 2).

## 1.3 Planning background

An archaeological evaluation of the site was required under the archaeological planning condition placed on the development (Outline Application P/03/0754).

## 1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Thornsett Ltd on behalf of the client The Medical College of St Bartholomews Hospital Trust and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

## 1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A Research Framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (Section 2.2):

- What is the nature and level of natural topography in the previously uninvestigated areas?
- Is there evidence for Roman deposits on the site?
- Is there evidence for the walls associated with the garden of the north eastern monastic cell of Charterhouse?

- Are there any remains associated with Charterhouse? If so what can they tell us about the medieval priory?
- Is there evidence for post Dissolution structures or deposits on the site?

## 2 Topographical and historical background

### 2.1 Topography

The site lies on the Hackney terrace gravels, which are capped with brickearth. In the 1989 evaluation on the present site, brickearth was recorded up to 16.81m OD, and apparently truncated at 16.22m OD in the south-eastern corner of the site.

At St Bartholomew's Medical College immediately to the southwest of the site, the terrace gravels with a surface sloping down from east to west, from 16.75m OD to 15.75m OD (Barber and Thomas 2002, 7), and were overlain by heavily truncated brickearth. It was also suggested that the gravels sloped down from north to south. To the south of the site, at Glasshouse Yard, natural sand and gravel lay at between 16.50 to 16.58m OD and truncated natural brickearth at a maximum of 17.20m OD.

By way of contrast, modern street levels near to the site lie at 19.80m OD immediately to the north at the eastern end of Clerkenwell Road, rising to 20.10m OD to the north-east at the northern end of Goswell Road, and then falling again to 19.50m OD to the east on Goswell Road. The levels on Goswell Road then rise again to the south of the site, to 19.90m OD opposite Glasshouse Yard (29–30 Glasshouse Yard, site code GLY01 and 26–28 Glasshouse Yard, site code GLH00). Although no substitute for a levelled survey, these reflect slopes suggested by the levels on the natural geology.

This would suggest that the surface of the natural strata may fall slightly from south to north, at *c* 16.40m OD, then fall to 16.20m OD or above, but possibly in a palaeochannel (building fronting onto Goswell Road), before rising to *c* 16.80m OD further north, at the junction of Goswell Road and Clerkenwell Road.

### 2.2 Prehistoric

A scatter of Palaeolithic material, mainly hand-axes, has been found in the area, one of which was recovered from Preachers Court (Barber and Thomas 2002, 7–8). An unstratified retouched flake, probably used as a knife or scraper was recovered during excavations immediately to the south-west of the site (Barber and Thomas 2002, 8).

A leaf-shaped Bronze Age spear head and a pit containing Late Bronze Age pottery have been found in the Smithfield area, some 500m to the south-west of the site. A large Middle/Late Iron Age feature which may have been the terminal of a 2m wide ditch was excavated at Clerkenwell Green, *c* 500m to the west of the site, and some residual sherds were recovered at St John's Square, *c* 300m to the west of the site.

These findings suggest that there was an unknown degree of activity, perhaps occupation, on the gravel terrace overlooking the River Fleet in later prehistory, but there is no indication of Bronze or Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

It is also possible that the hypothesised Roman road along the line of modern Clerkenwell Road may have followed the line of an earlier Iron Age trackway, but there is no evidence for this.

### 2.3 Roman

The site lies some 650m outside of the walls of the Roman city of *Londinium*. Two possible Roman roads passed through the area of assessment, the first may have been on the line of present day Clerkenwell Road, the second on the line of Goswell Road.

Excavations at 7–21 Goswell Road revealed a ditch, containing one residual fragment human bone, and pottery and tile dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries. It has been suggested that this was a road-side ditch, but its northeast–southwest orientation makes this appear unlikely. It was Roman custom and law that the dead be buried outside of the town limits, and London’s cemeteries were located along the roads leading out of it. The human bone from 7–21 Goswell Road (site code GOS89/GSW90), although it may well have come from a disturbed burial, is, however, the only human remains found to date to the north of Smithfield (Barber and Thomas 2002, 8).

Residual Roman pottery and ceramic building material have been found in medieval deposits in the Charterhouse area, but it is unclear whether these have been brought out of the city as refuse or make up, or if they represent areas of cemetery heavily disturbed by later activity (Barber and Thomas 2002, 8).

### 2.4 Saxon

There is no evidence that the area within the Roman town walls continued to be inhabited after the Roman withdrawal early in the 5th century, nor does it appear to have been occupied by the early Saxon settlers. The main focus of the early- and mid-Saxon settlement was a busy trading port further to the west around Aldwych and Covent Garden, in an area known to Bede in the 8th century as *Lundenwic*. Occupation of the City of London was re-established under King Alfred in AD 886.

In the medieval period the piece of land in which the site is located was part of a tract of land called No Man’s Land (Stow 1908, ii 81), and may have originally formed components of a wider tract of land of that name. In the *Domesday Book* survey of 1086, King William the Conqueror held 12½ acres of land called *Nanemaneslonde* in Ossulston Hundred in Middlesex, and this had formerly belonged to King Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin 2002, 358; CLRO Research Report 14.6). The name implies that the area lay outside any manorial structure.

No indication of occupation or activity pre-dating the 12th century has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, although the Clerkenwell area has produced a group of Saxon features which suggest that there was activity between the 5th and 7th centuries. A group of pits containing 64 sherds of pottery, a buckle and a loomweight have been excavated at St John's Square, *c* 300m to the west of the site, indicative of 5th-6th century occupation. Some 400m to the south-west of the site, at Cowcross Street, a small number of graves that may have been of 7th century date have been recorded. In addition to these is a chance find of a Byzantine marriage disc reworked as earrings, probably from a burial which was recovered from Cowcross Street in 1879. Early Saxon pottery from these features is of 5th century date, and suggests that the Fleet may have been navigable at that time, and that other Saxon sites may have existed on the gravel terrace overlooking the Fleet valley (Sloane and Malcolm in prep, 31).

## 2.5 Medieval

By the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066, the City defences had been renewed and the City expanded. Aldersgate Street, now Goswell Road in the area of the site, is assumed to have been in existence by the 12th century, if not earlier (Barber and Thomas 2002, 9). No evidence for pre-monastic activity was found in the 1989 evaluations on the present site (MED89), but a possible ploughsoil, suggesting open fields was found at the adjacent St Bartholomew's Medical College (MED90), overlain by burnt material that might indicate some industrial activity in this area (Barber and Thomas 2002, 12).

Monastic houses were founded outside the City walls since space was limited within them. One of the areas most densely populated by monastic institutions was to the north-west of the City, the present day Clerkenwell and Smithfield areas.

The Carthusian Order originated in 1084 with the establishment by Bruno Hartenfaust of Cologne (St Bruno) of a hermitage at La Chartreuse in France near Grenoble. Although influenced by the same spirit of monastic reform that gave rise to the Cistercians, Bruno and his successors were more deeply impressed by contemporary hermits and the ideas of the early Christian Egyptian and eastern 'desert fathers'. The Carthusians sought to reconcile the two traditions of Christian monasticism: the eremitic and the coenobitic, resulting in a distinct and successful form of monastery. The first Carthusian foundation in Britain was at Witham (Somerset) in 1178. (Barber and Thomas, 2002, 1). The name Charterhouse is a corruption of the name Chartreuse.

The London Charterhouse, 'the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God', was founded by the soldier and courtier Sir Walter Manny in 1371, at the instigation of Michael Northburgh, Bishop of London, and located on a suburban site, that of one of the Black Death cemeteries, immediately outside the walled City, north of a major livestock market and the site of the annual Bartholomew fair, between the established precinct of the Hospitaller foundation of St John's, Clerkenwell, lands owned by the Augustinian hospital of St Bartholomew, and the nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell.

The first permanent buildings were started at some time after Ascension Day 1371, when a mason was engaged to work on the cloister (Knowles and Grimes 1954, 7). Work proceeded slowly. The site had to be acquired piecemeal from its owners, the neighbouring religious houses of St John and St Bartholomew, and from Westminster Abbey. The final transaction not completed until 1391. There was opposition from local citizens, who regarded the area as a public space (Barber and Thomas, 2002, 16).

As was the normal practice in completed Carthusian monasteries, each monk lived in his own cell, which consisted of a house, private garden and latrine. Cells were arranged around a large cloister and Fig 2 shows the conjectured plan of the monastery. Typically the two-storey cell building was subdivided to provide separate spaces for work, prayer, eating and sleeping. The ground floor was divided into two main rooms with a narrow lobby running along the front of the cell building to provide insulation from any noise in the cloister as well as a distinct separation from the door and its adjacent serving hatch through which food was passed to the monk. A covered walkway or passage ran from the cell building along the front of the cell allowing the monk an area to walk in, while another narrow passage led from the cell building to a latrine set against the cell's rear wall. The remainder of the cell was occupied by garden, although not necessarily cultivated (Barber and Thomas 2002, 20).

The cells were built round the cloister in a clockwise direction beginning at the south-western angle, where the doorway led to the outer world, and they were distinguished by the letters of the alphabet (VCH *Middlesex*: Vol I, 159-169). The central and eastern area of the site is located within gardens to the east of cell P, with the western part of the site located close to the rear wall and latrines/cess pits associated with cell P.

Most of the money for construction of the monastery was raised from revenues or benefactions and the cells were funded by donations from wealthy individuals. Cell P was funded by Sir Robert Knolles and his wife and was constructed at some point after 1389 (VCH *Middlesex*: Vol I, 159-169).

In the 1989 evaluation on the present site (MED89), tile and mortar layers immediately to the east of cell P suggest construction activity for the great cloister. One such layer contained pottery dated to 1350–1500, and sealed disturbed brickearth.

## 2.6 Post-medieval

The London Charterhouse may have accommodated a prior, 30 monks and 18 lay brothers by the early 16th century, and the Carthusians resisted both the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy. It was the refusal of members of the community to acknowledge Henry VIII as supreme head of the Church of England which led eventually to the deaths, by execution or starvation, of 17 monks originally professed at London, including the prior, as well as six lay brothers. The house was suppressed in November 1538. (Barber and Thomas 2002, 1–3).

Following the surrender of the monastery in 1537, the Charterhouse site remained in the hands of the commissioners for several years. In 1545 the Charterhouse was sold to Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, and he is credited with its conversion into a fine townhouse, a process which included the destruction of the





monastic cells. After his death, his son Roger sold the site to Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, in 1565. Work on the buildings continued: woodwork in the Great Hall bears the initials TH and the date 1571. Howard was executed in 1572 for his support for the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, and the confiscated property became an ambassador's residence before being returned to Howard's eldest son Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 1581.

As part of North's conversion of the former monastery to a town house, the monastic cells were demolished. Within MED90 the initial work consisted of the demolition of all of the walls surrounding the cell buildings and the cell gardens, excluding the cloister wall, and the robbing of their foundations. Many were robbed out altogether, although fragments remained in cells H and K. The dividing walls within the cell buildings appear to merely have been demolished down to contemporary ground level. None were robbed out below that level. Presumably the dressed stone was removed from the top, but it was felt that the smaller walls did not warrant large-scale digging to rob the foundations. All the cells on MED90 had quantities of demolition material within them, particularly within the areas of the cell building itself. The demolition material was up to 0.50m thick in places, consisting of stone, tile, brick, mortar and plaster. Archaeological dating for the robber cuts was imprecise, but all those producing dating evidence suggested the period 1500–1600.

New construction for the town house consisted of a new wall built across the line of the former cell gardens. It is thought that this was a boundary wall between the immediate holdings of the Charterhouse mansion to the south, and other gardens to the north (Barber and Thomas 2002, 76).

The northern boundary of the site is delineated by a post-medieval wall. This was built in three phases, incorporating large quantities of reused medieval stonework, including a finely decorated canopy or statue niche fragment, tile and Tudor brick. The later, central phase indicates the position of a doorway, some 2.85m wide, which was later blocked. The wall survived to a height of 2.55m and was recorded for a length of 10.50m before disappearing beyond the limits of excavation. Kip's drawing of 1715 (Knowles and Grimes 1954, endpapers) shows three parallel walls or fences: the southern along the inner cloister wall, the central along the front wall of the northern range of cells, and the northern a few metres to the north, perhaps along the line of a wall recorded in excavation at St Bartholomew's Medical School in 1990 (MED90).

In 1611, wealthy merchant Thomas Sutton purchased the Charterhouse estate from Lord Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and founded a secular hospital and school on the site. Sutton died before the foundation was completed and the Governors of the new institution first met in 1613 to define the role of the hospital and school. The hospital would provide accommodation and support for 80 'pensioners' or 'brothers', all men – former royal servants, sailors, soldiers, merchants or victims of accidents. The school would provide an education for 40 boys without independent means.

Most of the area in the northern part of MED90 was dotted with pits which appeared to date from the first half of the 17th century. These pits were typically filled with black clay containing brick rubble, animal bone and oyster shell. Some were more

than 2.0m across and as much as 2.7m deep. They had substantially, sometimes totally, removed the natural brickearth, indicating that they may have been dug as quarries. The debris filling the pits raised the ground level over a period of time, and these deposits survive in places as high as 18.5m OD, some 0.7m below present ground level.

On the present site (MED89), similar pits contained late 16th and earlier 17th century pottery, but the presence of Brown-glazed Border ware and lid-seated pipkins suggests that this material was discarded *c* 1640–50. The largest group, 303 sherds, includes several tin-glazed wares which are either imports or from the first phase of tin-glazed-ware production in London, which was based at Holy Trinity Aldgate.

Post-medieval levelling dumps to the south of, and postdating, the garden wall on the present site (MED89) contained pottery dating to 1480–1650. A brick and chalk-lined rubbish pit containing 17th-century pottery cut the dumping, as did other brick-lined rubbish or cesspits of similar date.

Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 (Fig 3) shows the site in open area access via an alley shown on later maps as Glasshouse Yard. The name Glasshouse Yard stems from a short lived glassworks set up in the 1660s by the 2nd Duke of Buckingham (English Heritage 2008, 278). The glasshouse was one of the first in England to make Venetian-style rock-crystal glass. The manufactory may have been in a new building or made use of a converted garden building or stable, like an earlier crystal glassworks of 1658 at Nijmegen which was set up in a converted chapel (*ibid*). The northern boundary of the yards and buildings corresponds with the location of the post-medieval wall which survives on the site, recorded in the 1989 evaluation. A map published by Morgan in 1682 (not illustrated) shows a building adjacent to the site's eastern boundary as 'Kings Head Inne'.

Whilst Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig 4) also shows the site to the south of an open garden area, presumably the area to the north of the wall. A drawing showing the whole of the Charterhouse as it stood in *c* 1770 (front cover) interestingly shows a varying ground level with the central open area, shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 as a bowling green, being much lower than the surrounding area where the cells had once stood. On the east side of the open green is what appears to be the front wall of the eastern range of cells. The area behind, the very eastern part of which is the western edge of the site, is shown as open ground. Ogilby and Morgan's map, Rocque's map and the drawing of 1770 shows formally parallel lines of small trees around the edges of the green with denser more mature trees in what had been the monastery garden to the north of the site, which was in the 17th and 18th century known as the Wilderness.

The site fell within Glasshouse Liberty which in 1773 was described as 'Adjoining to the Charter-house is Glass-house liberty, a part of the parish of St. Botolph Aldersgate-street, situated in Goswell and Pick-ax streets, thus named from a glass-house which antiently stood there. There was formerly but one government in the parish; but the poor of this liberty increasing considerably, the city liberty separated from them, and obliged those in this district to maintain their own poor.' (Noorthouck 1773, pp 747-768). A Liberty was an area not included within a parish; for instance an

area of land that had been owned by religious houses, and was exempt from liability to parish obligations. From the late 1850's onwards, these areas were made into separate civil parishes or were including within an adjacent parish.

In 1825 the freehold of much of Glasshouse Yard was sold and it was broken up into small parcels of land. Shortly after the sale the site became part of a new court called Union Place (English Heritage 2008, 279). The 1873 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5), shows the site as being occupied by houses in Union Place. An account of Union Place, published in 1861, states: 'There is Union Place, a row of houses built within the last few years, and forming an alley of close, ill-ventilated dwellings. They contain two small rooms, the size of which may be about twelve feet square, with a cupboard of a room about half the size, and they are let for about 5s. 6d. a week. As usual in these places, there is but one public privy for all; and the population, with children, may average ten to a house, giving more than eighty people. The pavement was tolerably clean, and the place may rank as a first-class court; but the rooms smelt musty for want of a through draught of air, which they can never get, as there are no windows at the back' (Hollingshead 1861, 21).

The 1914 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6) depicts the dense new construction across the site. An advertisement placed in the Times newspaper published on the 13th March 1930 by Messers Frank Knight and Rutley reads: 'Freehold investment overlooking the Merchant Taylors school, 25 Goswell Road, EC Freehold Warehouse premises and 14 cottages 1-14 Union-Place adjoining together and occupying a site area of about 12,000 square feet and let to produce a gross income of £2, 834 per annum, owner paying usual outgoings to be offered for sale by auction in two lots...'

The London County Council bomb damage map (not illustrated) shows that these buildings sustained considerable damage as a result of being bombed during World War II.

The adjacent Italia Conti House was built in the early 1960s and replaced a warehouse. The small area to the rear of Italia Conti House, which is the site, was tarmaced and has been used as a car park.

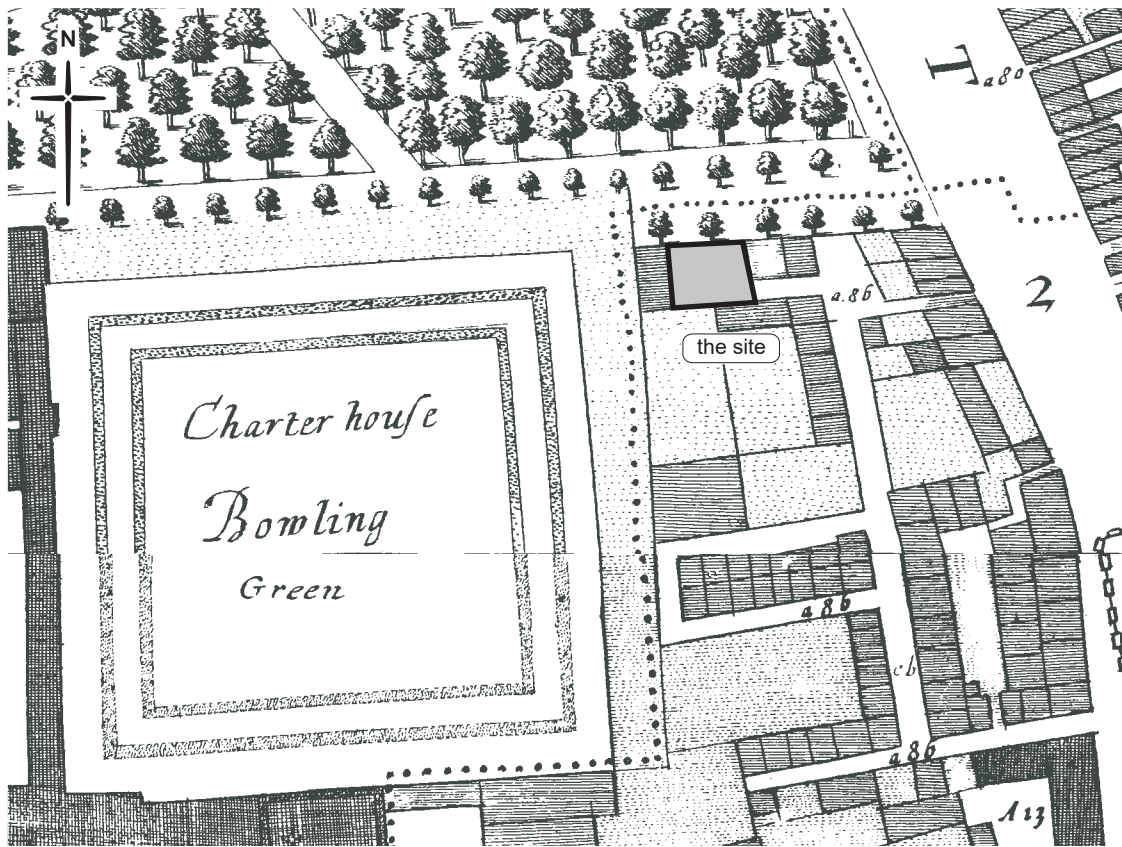


Fig 3 Ogilby and Morgan's map, 1676

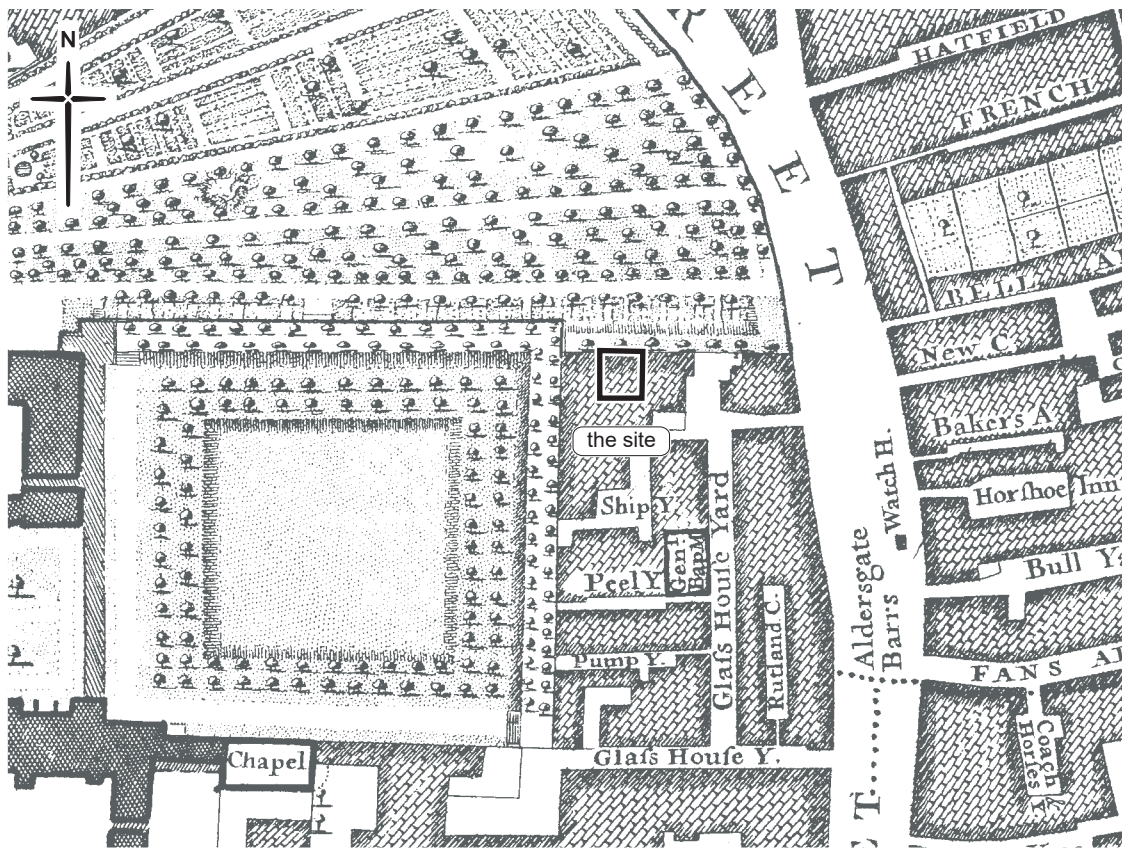


Fig 4 Rocque's map, 1746



Fig 5 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, 1873

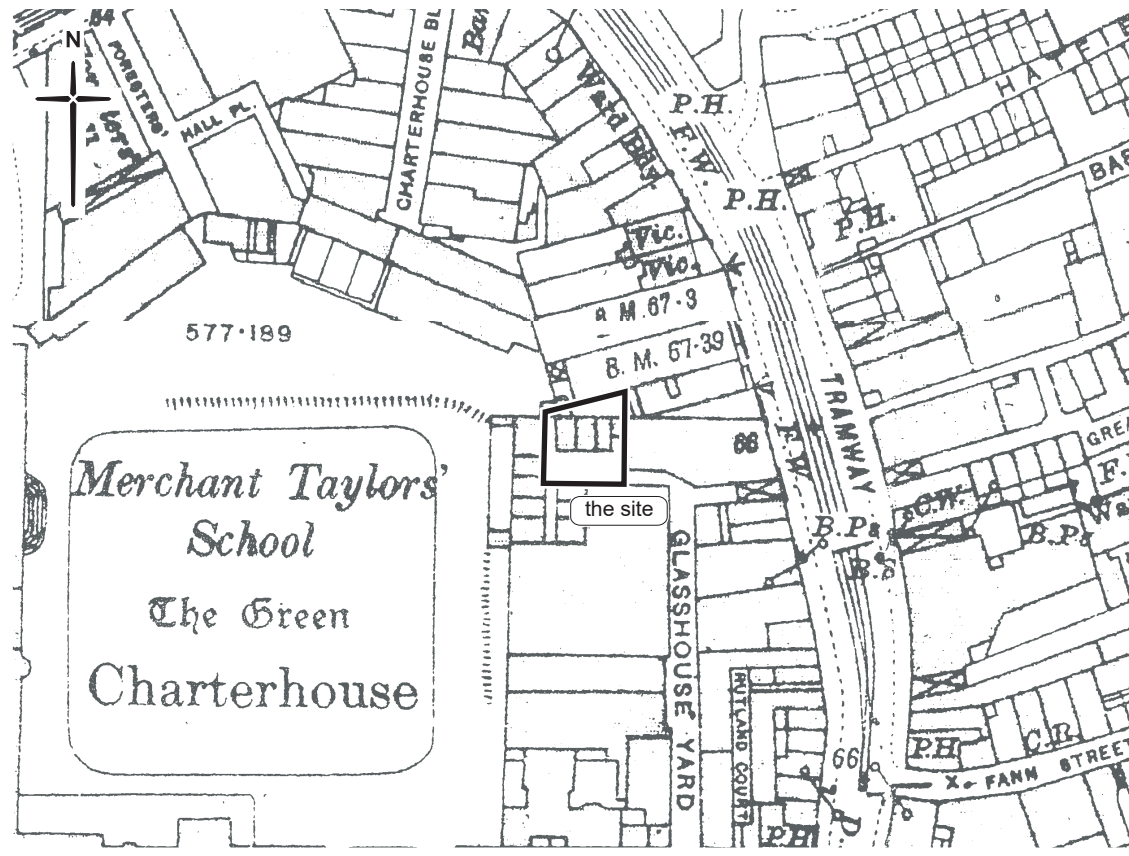


Fig 6 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" map, 1914

## 3 The evaluation

### 3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994) and in accordance with the preceding *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2008), with the exception of the large trench (Trench 7) on the southern side of the site, which was extended to the east to incorporate Pit G and the Pit A (Trench A) was extended towards the north. Pits C and D were dug as one large pit (Pit C) to avoid the backfilled of the construction cut for the basement wall on the western side of the site. Pit B was located between Trench A and Pit C to the north of Trench 7 (Fig 7).

The ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MoLAS supervision. Trenches 7 and A were excavated as stepped trenches by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a member of staff from MoLAS while the first 1m of Pits A and B was excavated by machine and thereafter both areas were dug as shored pits within deposits removed by machine until the first significant archaeological horizon was reached.

The locations of evaluation trenches and pits were recorded by MoLAS Geomatics. Levels were calculated from a TBM derived from the Ardmore site datum of 20.925m OD.

A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MoLAS site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994).

The site has produced: 1 trench location plan; 51 context records; 4 section drawings at 1:20 and photographs. In addition several boxes of finds were recovered from the site. A total of 11 environmental samples were also taken during the evaluation.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code GWO05 in the MoL archive.



Fig 7 Plan showing location of evaluation trenches and pits



### 3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 7.

#### 3.2.1 Evaluation Trench 7

<i>Evaluation Trench 7</i>	
Location	Southern side of the site adjacent to southern boundary wall
Dimensions	8m by 4.7m by 2.75m in depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	20.01m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	19.75m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	2.75m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	17.03 m OD
Natural observed	17.55mOD

Trench 7 had been subject to extensive truncation. The western end of the trench had been truncated by the adjacent basement. Modern drains ran east- west across the central part of the trench and 19th century basement walls, presumably buildings which once formed part of Union Place, truncated the eastern end of the trench.

A layer of gravel [509] was recorded at 17.55m OD, 2.45m below ground level on the north side of the trench. Above the gravel was [511], a sticky dark grey clayey silt dump deposit with frequent coal and charcoal fragments, moderate ash bone and oyster shell fragments and occasional pottery fragments.

Above [511] was dump deposit [510], a moderately compact brown sandy gravel above which was layer [508], a firm dark grey organic silt deposit with coal and ash and frequent fragments of mortar and occasional bone, pot and cbm (ceramic building material) fragments. In addition to the animal bones recovered from this layer was a human lower limb bone. It would appear to be re-deposited and the date and its exact origin is uncertain. The majority of the pottery, which included Kingston type ware and London type ware, was medieval in date and appeared to be redeposited with the exception of a fragment of a redware cucurbit or distillation flask (1480 –1600). These unglazed, thick-walled, bottle-shaped vessels were used as part of a distillation unit, amongst other things, for the preparation of strong acids used in assaying precious metals. This usage is suggested by the presence of red haematite deposits inside the vessel, a by-product of the distillation process.

Dump layer [507], which sealed [508], was a firm greasy dark grey silt with coal and ash and frequent organic /cess patches and lenses. Above [507] was layer [506] which comprised loose grey brown crushed lime mortar with frequent cbm, fragments and occasional chalk, pottery and bone fragments consisting of sheep/goat, deer antler, ox and rabbit. Pottery included fragments of glazed and unglazed redware with a date range of 1612–1630. Fragments of redware of cucurbits or distillation flasks and a

fragment of kiln structure were also recovered from this layer. Animal bone from this layer included a rabbit bone and a fragment of deer antler. The deer antler showed clear toolmarks which indicate it was a waste product of the bone working industry.

Layer [506] was sealed by layers [505] and [512]. Layer [512] was a firm dark grey ashy silt which contained frequent fragments of cbm, sheep and ox bones and two fragment of a redware cucurbit or distillation flask (1480 –1600). Layer [505] appeared to be a re-deposited medieval dump deposit and included part of a cooking pot in shelly-sandy ware, dated to 1140–1220 and Cheam whiteware (1350–1500) and of the slightly earlier Kingston-type ware (1240–1400). The layer comprised loose grey pebbles and crushed lime mortar fragments with frequent oyster fragments and moderate fragments of Surrey/Hampshire yellow glazed white border, early post-medieval redwares and imported stone ware. Layer [505] also contained an undated copper object. This layer was in turn sealed by a thin layer of moderately compact coal dust [504]. This may represent a previous ground surface. This was sealed by [503], a layer of loose dark grey coal, ash, cbm, pottery and silt. The pottery included early post-medieval redware and a small sherd of Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed ware (dated to *c* 1650–1700).

Above [503] was a compact dark brown sand [502], which in turn was beneath [501], a moderately compact dark grey brown layer of crushed mortar and cbm which was below [500], a mid grey brown sandy silt which was beneath the modern hardcore make-up layer for the current tarmac surface.

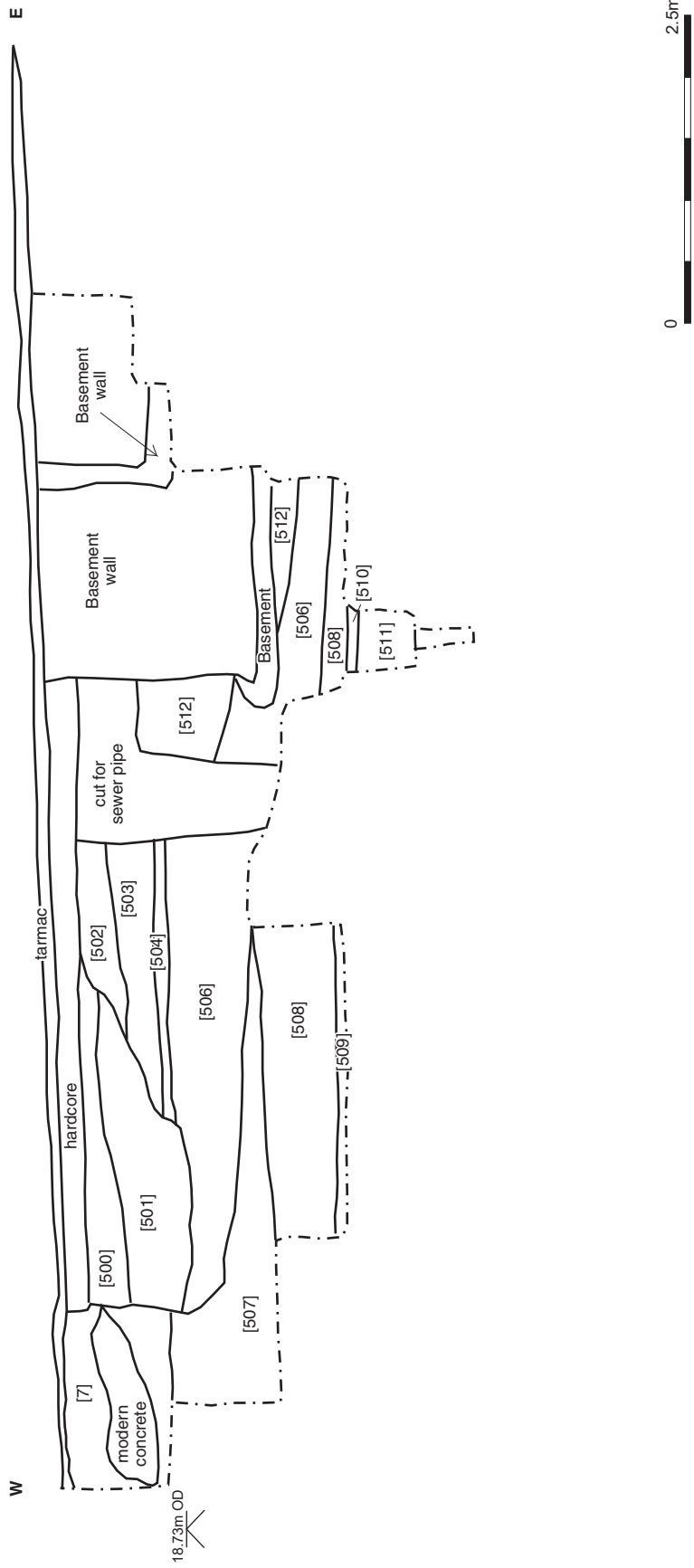


Fig 8 South facing section – Trench 7

### 3.2.2 Evaluation Trench A

<i>Evaluation Trench A</i>	
Location	South side of the site, 1m to the north of the listed post-med wall and 1m to the west of site's eastern boundary.
Dimensions	5.5m by 4m by 2.5 in depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	20.18xm OD
Base of modern fill/slab	18.65m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.1m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	17.43m OD
Natural observed	17.5m OD

A compact layer of gravel was recorded at 17.50m OD within a 1m by 0.9m sondage in the base of the trench. There was a distinct interface between the gravel and the overlying deposit [520], which was a crumbly dark brownish black silty sand with frequent grit, bone, glass, mortar and small coal fragments and moderate oyster and pottery fragments. Some of the bone fragments appeared to have been burnt. An environmental sample from this layer contained charcoal, fish and mammal bones (sheep ox, rabbit, smelt and mackerel) as well as an iron nail, fragments of cbm and glass, and a copper stud. The environmental sample also contained seeds from plants including bedstraw, elder, fig and sedges. Pottery recovered from [520] has a date range of 1580–1650 and included fragments of Beuvais sgraffito ware (1500–1600), Surrey/Hampshire border redware (1550–1900), London area post-medieval redware (1580–1900) and green glazed redware (1480–1650).

Above [520] was [519], another dump deposit which may have been backfill of a quarry pit. This deposit was a sticky mid yellowish brown clayey silt which contained frequent grit and pebbles and occasional oyster shell, bone, pottery and small fragments of green sandstone and a fragment of medieval cbm and a small fragment of redeposited Roman tile. Pottery recovered from [519] consisted of early post-medieval redware (1480–1600) and a fragment of a Dutch red earthen ware jug (1480–1650) and a green glazed redware cauldron (1480–1650). An environmental sample from this layer contained fish and mammal bones (ox, rabbit, sheep, unidentified bird bone, goose, cod, eel and herring) charcoal, grains of free-threshing wheat and rye, elder, and fig seeds. The environmental sample also contained two very small sherds of residual Roman pottery. One was a fragment of a beaker in imported Moselkeramik dated to *c* AD200–275 and the other a fragment of Highgate Wood ware C, dated to *c* AD70–160.

This was sealed by dump deposit [518], moderately compact dark grey sandy silt which contained frequent fragments of chalk, oyster shell, moderate fragments of pottery and bone and occasional cbm, green sandstone and mortar fragments. An environmental sample from this layer contained bones and charcoal fragments and a bone handle. In addition to the sheep, rabbit, ox, plaice, cod, herring and mackerel bones within the sample was a human upper limb, rib and foot bone. The date and process or circumstance of the deposition of the human remains is not certain.

The majority of the pottery fragments from this dump deposit were post-medieval with the exception of one residual fragment of Samian ware (AD50-100). Part of the rim and handle of a post-medieval redware basket-handled jar (1480–1600). The jar has a collar rim and the rod handle has close-set double thumbing along its length. A fragment of Cologne or French stoneware jug (1550–1580) was also recovered from this context.

Above [518] was dumped deposit [521]. This was a moderately compact mid brown silty sand with frequent grit and occasional oyster shell, charcoal, cbm, bone and mortar fragments and occasional fragments of chalk, white Caen stone and a light grey limestone. An environmental sample from this layer contained fish, bird and mammal bones (including ox and smelt), a few beetle fragments as well as oyster shell and terrestrial snail shells, fig, elder and sedge seeds and grains of wheat and rye. Pottery fragments consisting of glazed Surrey/Hampshire border white wares and post-medieval redwares were also recovered from the sample. The fragments were from a variety of domestic vessels including tripod pipkin, cauldron pipkin and a rounded drinking jug cauldron with a date range of 1550–1600.

Context [521] was sealed by [517]. This was a moderately compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent greenish grey mottles. It contained frequent oyster shell, mortar, charcoal, cbm, pottery fragments and pebbles. It also contained occasional bone fragments. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained fish and mammal bones (herring, gurnard and ox), pottery and charcoal fragments, free-threshing wheat grains and seeds from dock, grape, fig rose, elder sedge and knotgrass and a glass bead and a few moss fragments. The pottery from [517] consisted of fragments of early post-medieval redware (1480–1600).

Above [517] was [516] a moderately compact mid brown silty sand with frequent grit, and occasional charcoal, cbm, oyster, bone and mortar fragments. An environmental sample from this layer contained pottery, charcoal, fish and mammal bones (ox, sheep/goat, chicken, conger eel and cod), cereal grains including oats, free-threshing wheat and barley and seeds from sedges, sun spurge, fig, grape, elder, dyer's rocket and dead nettle. The pottery recovered from the environmental sample included a fragment of drinking jug in Raeren stoneware (1480–1610), Surrey/Hampshire green glazed white border ware (1550–1700) and early post-medieval redware (1480–1600).

This layer was sealed by dump deposit [515], a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent charcoal, occasional pebbles, bone (including sheep, chicken, cod and smelt), cbm, pottery oyster and mortar fragments. The pottery had a date range of 1550–1600 and included fragments of yellow glazed red ware, Surrey/Hampshire yellow glazed white border ware and imported Cologne stoneware. The environmental sample from this layer contained fish and mammal bones. Cereal grains including oats, free-threshing wheat and barley and seeds from elder, dyer's rocket, sedge, fig and grape were also present.

Above [515] was make-up layer [514]. This was a moderately compact dark grey sandy silt with frequent mortar fragments at the base of the deposit. It contained occasional bone and moderate charcoal fragments. It also contained occasional

fragments of cbm, oyster, glass, pottery and slag. The pottery included a fragment of a Beauvais sgraffito dish imported from France (1500–1630) and fragments of Surrey/Hampshire yellow glazed white border (1550–1700) and early post-medieval redware (1480–1600). The bone from an environmental sample taken from this layer came from a variety of mammals, birds and fish including chicken, sheep/goat, conger eel, mackerel, cod and plaice/flounder. Cut into this deposit was the foundations and basement walls of a 19th century brick built building and sealing [514] was a concrete basement floor. The basement appears to be part of one of the houses which once stood in Union Place. Directly over the basement floor was a layer of ash and fire debris. The basement had then been backfilled with loose rubble and finds within the rubble would point to the site have been cleared after the site was bombed during the Second World War. The backfilled basement was sealed by make-up layers for the modern tarmac car park surface.

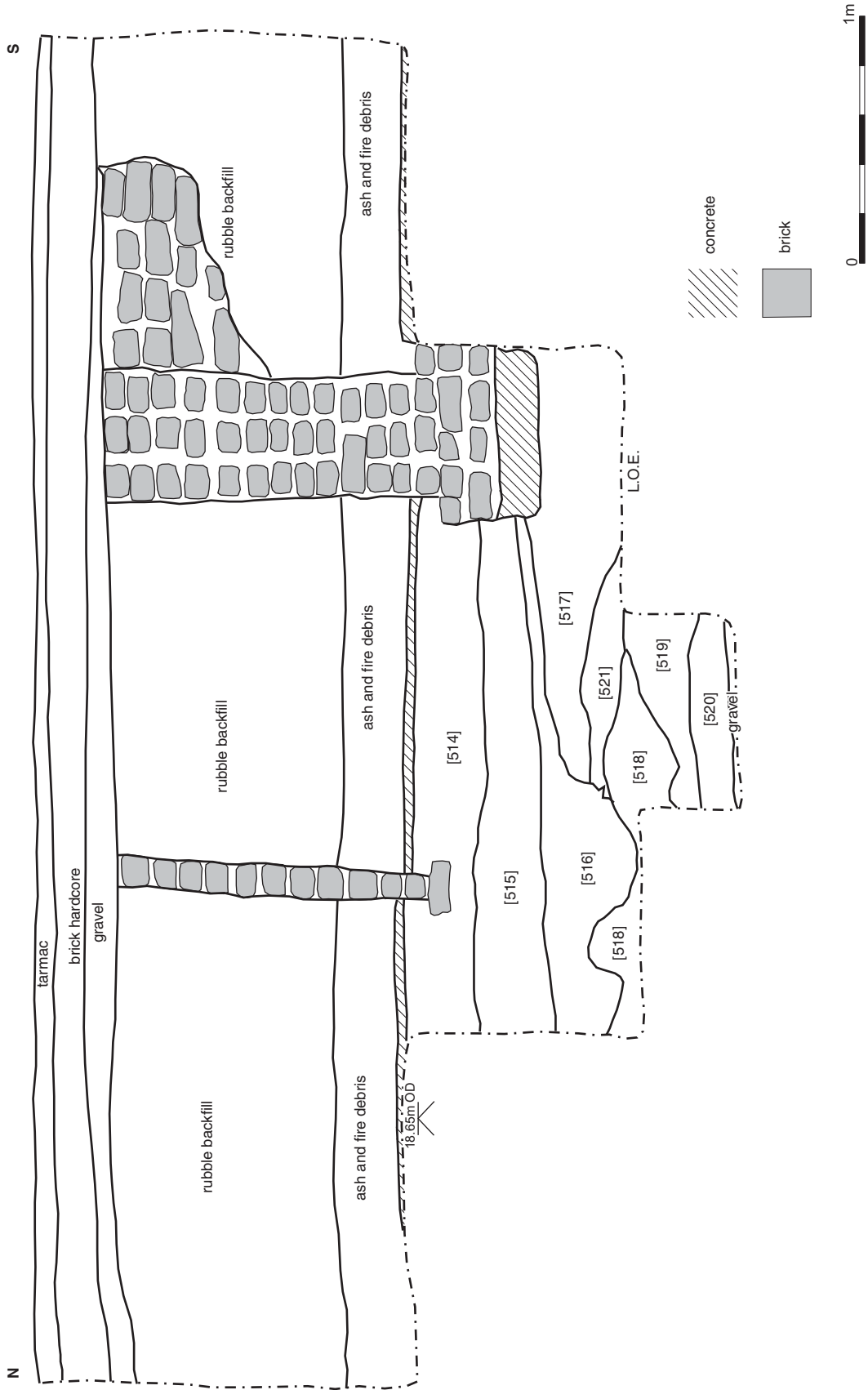


Fig 9 West facing section – Trench A

### 3.2.3 Evaluation Pit B

<i>Evaluation Pit B</i>	
Location	Towards the northern edge of the site to the east of Pit C, to the west of Trench A and to the north of Trench 7
Dimensions	2m by 2m by 3m in depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	19.80m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	19.40m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	3.4m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	16.70m OD
Natural observed	16.70m OD

Natural brickearth was recorded at 16.70m OD. It was truncated in the northern half of the pit by a linear ditch/drain cut [531], which was 0.9m deep and at least 0.9m wide but extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east, west and north. The drain was filled with [530] a moderately compact mid brown sandy silt which contained frequent pebbles, moderate oyster fragments and occasional bone, cbm, pottery and charcoal fragments. The pottery fragments include fragments of a London type ware jug (1080–1350), a Mill green ware jug (1270–1350) and a South Hertfordshire grey ware cooking pot (1170–1350). A medieval glazed peg roofing tile and a small fragment of mid 12th-early 13th century sandy roofing tile were also found in [530]. An environmental sample contained oyster shell, cod, herring plaice/flounder and sheep bones, a large number of snail shells and a small number of insect pupae. Fragments of slag were also recovered from the sample. A slot excavated against the southern edge of the cut showed the sides to be nearly vertical with a flat base. This appeared to be a continuation of a drain seen in Pit C. Given the drain had been cut through brickearth and still retained vertical sides and flat base with no evidence of slumping or erosion, it seems likely that the drain was constructed with a lining. It is not certain if the lining was organic in nature, such as wattle or timber, or if was constructed of more durable material such as stone. However, the lack of lining would indicate the lining had been deliberately removed and this in itself would suggest that the lining had a ‘commercial value’, this, together with the lack of timber or wattle remains from the environmental sample, would suggest that it once contained a stone lining that had been robbed out and the drain then deliberately backfilled with [530] before the sides had slumped.

The drain fill was sealed by [534], a moderately compact light brownish grey sandy silt which contained small fragments of oyster shell and mortar. This appears to be very similar to [523] and may be the same dump deposit. Above [534] was a layer of orangey brown sandy gravel [528] which appeared to be a continuation of [525] in Pit C. Given the height of this gravel layer (17.40m OD), it is probable that it is a contemporary ground surface associated with the wall which is preserved *in situ* on the northern edge of the site. Above the gravel was a [533], a dark grey dump layer that contained oyster, charcoal, bone and pottery fragments. The bone included rib and lower limb bones of sheep and/or goat. The pottery has been dated to 1550–1600



and included fragments of glazed red ware and Surrey/Hampshire yellow glazed white border. This layer was sealed by another dump layer [527], the top of which was recorded at 17.8m OD. This layer consisted primarily of mortar fragments with some plaster fragments, a few of which showed evidence of paint. This plaster comprises a white mortar backing up to 37mm thick containing organic voids and occasional small shell fragments. The organic material was added both to bind and lighten the weight of the mortar backing. The flat upper surface of the mortar is covered by a thin layer of what appears to be plain whitewash (or possibly white paint). One larger fragment has a slightly curved top surface near one edge. There are no marks on the base which would suggest function, but it seems probably that this is either internal wall or ceiling plaster. It is not possible to date plain wall or ceiling plaster, but it seems reasonable to suppose it is contemporary with the associated pottery (which is dated 1270-1600). It seems likely that these fragments came from the walls or ceilings of Charterhouse and possible the dump layer is a result of robbing of stone from the monastery buildings. This layer also contained fragments of slag and pottery. The pottery, which has a date range of 1550–1660, included a fragment of a Beauvais sgraffito ware dish (1500–1600) and fragments of early post-medieval redware cauldron pipkin and a dish and fragments of a green glazed redware (1480–1650).

Above [527] was a further dumped deposit [550]. This was a very dark grey sandy silt which contained frequent pebbles, occasional oyster and cbm fragments. It was sealed by dark grey sandy silt dump layer [532], the top of which was recorded at 18.25m OD, which contained occasional bone fragments from cows and pigs.

This layer was below dump layer [534], which was a light brownish grey sandy silt which contained oyster and mortar fragments. This was sealed by [535], 0.65m thick dump layer, the top of which as recorded at 19.42m OD. This dump layer was a very dark sandy silt with occasional oyster and cbm fragments. Above [535] was 0.1m thick dump layer [536]; a light yellowish cream layer of decayed mortar and sandy silt which in turn was sealed by dump layer [537]. This layer was 0.2m thick and recorded at 19.60m OD. It was dark grey black and contained mortar, cbm and coal fragments.

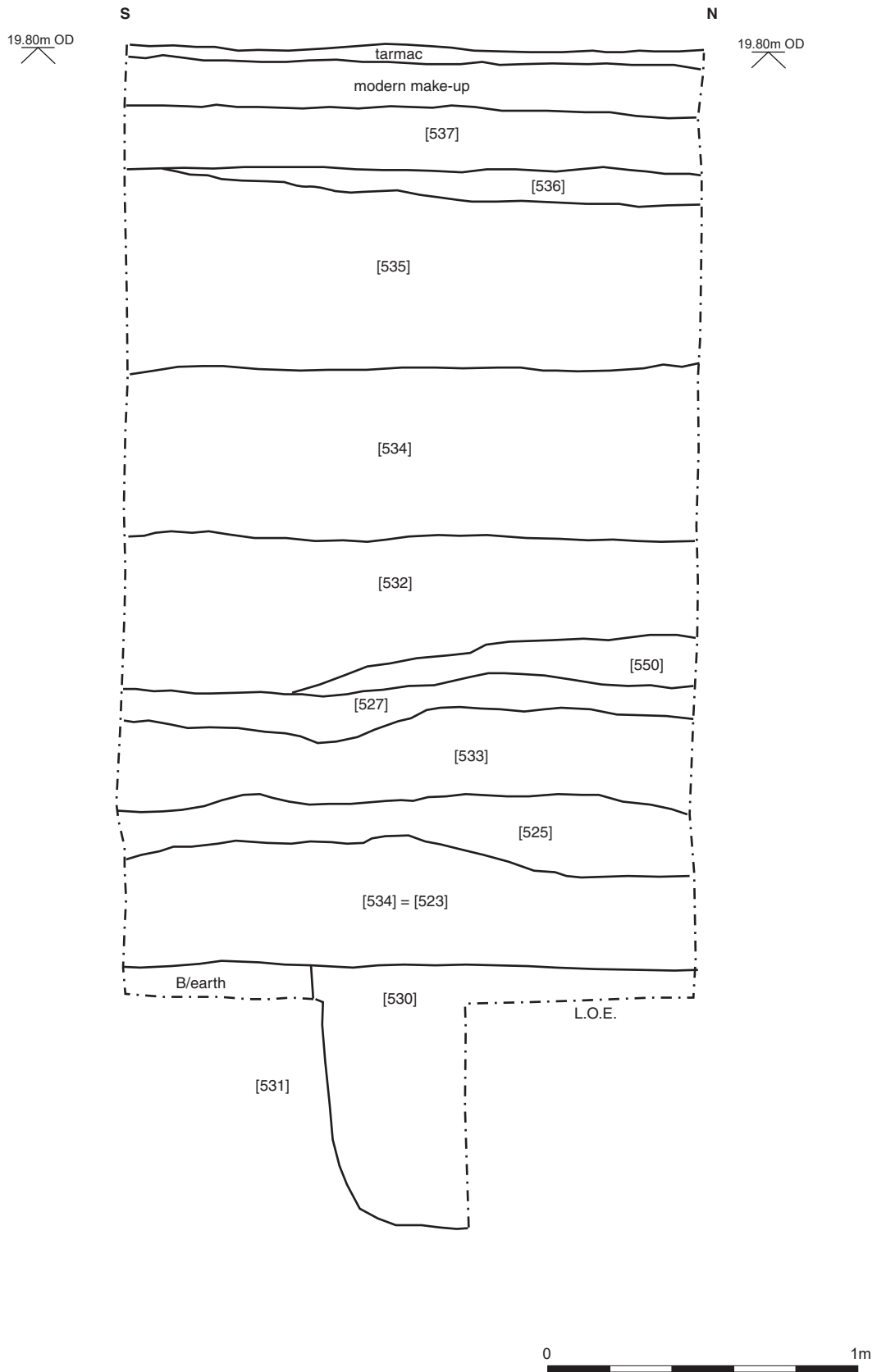


Fig 10 East facing section – Pit B

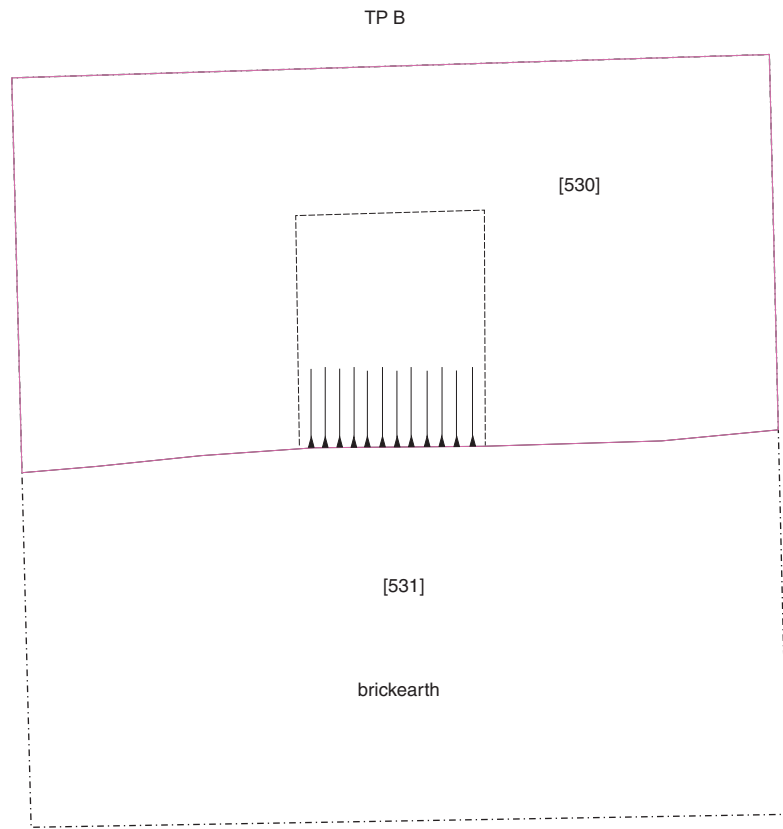


Fig 11 Plan showing drain [531] within Pit B

### 3.2.4 Evaluation Pit C

<i>Evaluation Pit C</i>	
Location	North west corner of the site adjacent to the western boundary
Dimensions	3.4m by 2m by 3.5m in depth
Modern ground level/top of slab	20.10m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	19.80m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	3m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	.43m OD
Natural observed	16.80m OD

Natural brickearth was recorded at 16.8m OD. It had been truncated at the northern end of the pit by a masonry structure [526]. This has been interpreted as the latrine to Cell P, the location of which was predicted by the conjectured plan of the monastery (Fig 2). The masonry took the form of two parallel walls orientated east–west constructed from random coursed blocks of ragstone, greensand stone and chalk and bonded by soft lime mortar. At the eastern end of the walls was a 0.65m long stone and tile sill or lip (see Fig 13). The three sections of wall formed a chamber that was at least 1.6m deep. The sill appeared to have been constructed from ragstone blocks and horizontally laid peg tiles on the sill's top surface. The sill appeared to have been constructed at the same time as the north wall as there was no obvious join in the mortar that set the horizontal peg tiles as to that which surrounded vertical set peg tiles on the north wall's southern face. The relationship between the sill and the southern wall was obscured by mortar.

The top of the drain cut [531] in Pit B was 16.76m OD and the top of the sill [526] was recorded at 16.75, which would indicate that both these structures were at ground level and therefore the southern and northern walls, which were recorded at 17.03m OD and 16.99m OD respectively, still stood to a height of 0.28m above ground level. The west end of the northern wall had been damaged, presumably by stones been robbed however the southern wall appeared to be relatively undamaged with a level upper surface. This may be the full extent of the latrine wall when originally constructed.

To the east of the masonry [526] was the drain cut [539], which was a continuation of drain [531] recorded in Pit B. The drain cut was 1.1m wide, slightly narrower than the masonry and was at least 0.5m deep. The drain was filled with [538] a moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt which contained frequent pebbles and frequent small mortar and chalk fragments, frequent fragments of medieval glazed peg roofing tile and charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of pottery. The pottery consisted of coarse Surrey-Hampshire border wares of the kind made at Farnborough in north-east Hampshire, which dominated the London ceramic market from the mid 14th to the end of the 15th centuries and a fragment of early post-medieval redware which dates from 1480–1600. One fragment of Surrey-Hampshire border ware was part of a handle of a large round jug.

An environmental sample from [538] contained fish and mammal bones (plaice/flounder, cod, herring, mouse/vole, shrew, haddock and sheep/goat), oyster shell, freshwater mollusc shell and seeds and an iron nail and slag. The environmental sample contained seeds from a range of edible plants including, goosefoot, fig, elder and poppy as well as cereal grains such as bread wheat and oats and mineralised Rosaceae (Rose) fruit stones. Weed seeds, including fumitory, fool's parsley, dyer's rocket, dead nettle and black nightshade, were also present. Fumitory flowers and dyer's rocket can both be used to make a yellow dye for wool although there is no other evidence of this activity.

Although a slot was excavated through the fill [538] to a depth of 16.28m OD the fill was not completely removed as it was likely to damage an upright cracked stone slab at the western end of the cut adjacent to the masonry [526]. The slab, which was a cream coloured, micaceous, fine grained sandstone, was originally thought to be part of the masonry structure but after carefully excavation between the masonry and the slab it was established that the slab (which was 0.93m in length (north–south) and 15mm wide was not completely exposed but was at least 0.5m high) was set vertically against the lip of, but was not part of, the masonry [526].

When the pit was cleaned back after initially machine excavation and the overlying demolition debris was cleared a fragment of sandstone was found lying on the eastern end of the southern wall [526]. It was found that this refitted exactly the broken southern end of the upright slab in [538] and was retained for analysis (see Appendix III).

A slot was excavated through the southern side of the fill [538] to expose the southern edge of the drain cut [539]. The side of the drain, like cut [531] in Pit B, was found to be nearly vertical. This would suggest that the drain, which is cut into brickearth, was originally constructed with a lining as the sides would have rapidly eroded if left unsupported. It is possibly that the limestone slab is part of the lining which was robbed at some point after the Dissolution. The slab appears to have been placed in front of the masonry sill [526] in order to block the latrine overflow, possibly to prevent water filling the drain when the lining was being removed. This would indicate that the drain fill [538] had accumulated after the lining had been removed.

Sealing masonry [526] and ditch fill [538] was [529] a layer of loose light grey mortar, sand and silt which contained an undated iron object. This was a layer of demolition debris that also filled the chamber on the inside of the masonry structure [526] to a depth of at least 1.6m although only the top 0.6m was excavated, the lower 1m was probed to try to establish its extent.

Above the demolition debris [529] was layer [523]. This was a moderately compact light brownish grey clayey silt which flecks of lime mortar, small fragments of tile, charcoal, chalk, animal bones and mollusc shell, occasional fragments of pottery oyster and part of a semi-circular shaped moulding cut from an imported fine grained white marble and a fragment of a Reigate stone block, a Flemish floor tile and a number of peg tiles. It also contained three undated copper objects including a pendent. The pottery included fragments of a Surrey-Hampshire border ware bowl and a jug (1270-1500) and Cheam whiteware jug (1350–1500).

An environmental sample from this layer contained a human upper limb as well as fish and mammal bones (rabbit, plaice/flounder and herring), freshwater and marine mollusc shells, charred poppy seeds and seeds from brambles, bedstraw and dead nettles. Again the date and exact process or circumstance of the deposition of the human limb bone is not certain. An iron nail was also found within the sample. This layer was very similar to [534] in Pit B and was probably formed part of the same deposit. Above [523] was a compact gravel surface [525] which appeared to be the same surface as [528] in Pit B. The gravel was recorded at 17.48m OD which compares to [528] in Pit B that was recorded at 17.40m OD. This is probably a contemporary ground surface associated with the wall which is preserved *in situ* on the northern edge of the site.

The wall was built in three phases, incorporating large quantities of reused medieval stonework, tile and Tudor brick. The later, central phase indicates the position of a doorway, some 2.85m wide, which was later blocked. Its wall is aligned east–west and its alignment is exactly that of the front wall of the north range of cells. This suggests that the front wall of the cells may have remained for some time after the Dissolution and that the wall was extended east to form an internal division within the formal garden of the Charterhouse mansion. The gravel may be the surface of a courtyard on the south side of the wall accessed from the garden to the north via the 2.85m wide doorway.

Immediately above the gravel surface was a loose dark grey/black silty sand dump layer [545] which contained moderate fragments of mortar, chalk, bone, charcoal and oyster, occasional pottery, mollusc shell, leather and textile fragments and occasional flecks of copper alloy which were too small and fragmented to retain. The pottery consisted of glazed Surrey-Hampshire border wares and glazed redwares and has a date range of 1550–1600.

This dump layer was very similar in appearance to deposits recorded 400m to the north at Seward Street 1–13 Seward Street and 15–29 Seward Street (Knight and Philpotts, *in prep*). The Seward Street sites were located 25m to the east of Goswell Road while this site is located 25m to the west of Goswell Road.

Sealing [545] was a series of seven other dump layers, [544], [543], [542], [541], [540], [547] and [548]. These were all very similar dark grey or brown clay or sandy silts. Layer [544], which was above [545], was a sticky mid brown sandy silt with frequent grit and moderate pebbles and moderate fragments of chalk and occasional pottery fragments and fragments of waste leather. The pottery included a fragment of imported Raeren stoneware (1500–1580) and a fragment of early post-medieval redware distillation flask known as a cucurbit (1480–1600). Sealing [544] was [543], a dark brown sandy silt which contained some grit and occasional cbm, bone fragments (rabbit, chicken and sheep) and a fragment of glazed redware cauldron (1480–1650). This layer was in turn sealed by a 0.4m thick dump layer [542]. This was a light grey brown sandy silt which contained frequent mortar fragments, frequent pebbles, moderate oyster and small cbm fragments. Over this was dump layer [541], a dark grey sandy silt which contained occasional fragments of pottery, including a Surrey-Hampshire border ware jug handle decorated with herring bone

slashing (1270–1500), bone and small fragments of cbm and sheep bones. This layer was 0.41m thick and the top of the layer was recorded at 18.90m OD. Sealing [541] was dump layer [540]. This was a 0.6m thick layer of dark grey brown sandy silt which contained occasional fragments of cbm, oyster and mortar. Above this layer was [547], a 0.3m thick moderately compact mid yellowish brown dump deposit consisting of 50% mortar and 50% silt. This in turn was sealed by dump layer [548], a dark grey sandy silt which contained occasional oyster fragments. This was cut by a 0.65m refuse pit [546] filled with [549], a moderately compact black sandy silt which contained occasional pebbles and grit and fragments of oyster and coal. This in turn was sealed by the hardcore make-up layer for the current tarmac surface.

The pottery dates would suggest that the various refuse deposits had been dumped over a relatively short time span perhaps only a few years. The presence of leather, textiles, metal and would point to the refuse being both industrial and domestic in origin.

Its is possible that the area to the south of the *in situ* wall was, like the Seward Street sites, used as a laystall or rubbish heap, with the wall acting as a retaining wall to contain the laystall, which would explain why it was necessary for the gateway in the wall to be blocked off. Assuming the gateway was blocked in order for the area on the southern side of the wall to be used as laystall this would indicate the gateway was blocked at a date around the late 16th to early 17th century.

The dumping of material on the south side of the wall had the effect of significantly raising the ground level from *c* 17.5m OD to *c* 19.8m OD. The blocking of the doorway in the wall may be contemporary with the deposition of these dumped deposits. The garden wall, within the blocked doorway, would have then in affect have acted as a retaining wall for a laystall. It is likely given the depth of deposits on the western side of the site that this side was also supported by a retaining wall. Given the suggestion that the front wall of the cells may have remained for some time after the Dissolution, part of a western retaining wall could have been the eastern or back wall of the monastic cells although there is no direct evidence for this as the line of the cell wall lay to the west beyond the limit of the excavation

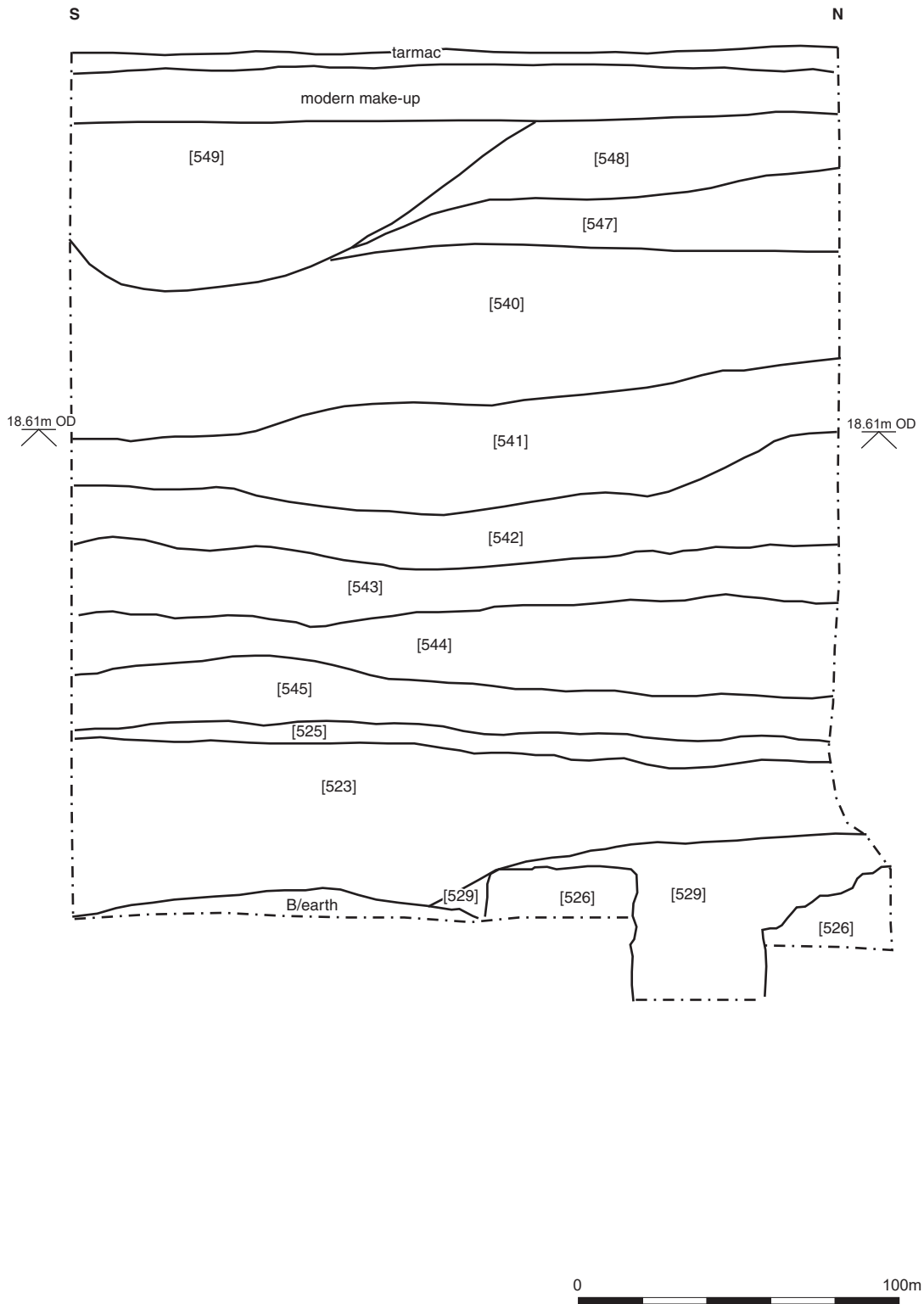


Fig 12 East facing section Pit C





Fig 13 Photograph of masonry latrine in Pit C, looking west



Fig 14 Plan of latrine and drain in Pit C

### **3.3 Assessment of the evaluation**

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of this site the evaluation trenches and pits have shown the construction of basements on neighbouring sites has removed archaeological deposits along the sites southern boundary and along a approximately 7m of the site's western boundary. The construction of 19th century basements and service trenches on the western and southern areas of the site has also impacted upon post-medieval archaeological remains, however earlier remains are likely to be preserved beneath the 19th century basement level.

Archaeological survival appears to be higher in the north-western part of the site where an untruncated sequence is sealed beneath the modern tarmac surface.

## 4 Archaeological potential

### 4.1 Realisation of original research aims

- What is the nature and level of natural topography in the previously uninvestigated areas?

Brickearth was found at between 16.70m OD and 16.80m OD which is similar to the height of brickearth recorded in the 1989 evaluation (16.81m OD).

- Is there evidence for Roman deposits on the site?

Although no *in situ* Roman remains were found, redeposited fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered from post-medieval dump deposits in Trench A. However, given the fragments were recovered from dump layers they could easily have been transported to the site from elsewhere in London rather than originating from the immediate vicinity. Other remains from later dump layers that could be Roman in date are the human bones recovered from deposits [508], [518] and [523]. Although undated and of uncertain origin it is possible that the bones originated in roadside burials along what is now Goswell Road. The only other human remains found to date to the north of Smithfield was a residual fragment of bone found along with pottery and tile dated to the 1st to 3rd century from a possible road-side ditch at the nearby site of 7–21 Goswell Road (Barber and Thomas 2002, 8).

- Is there evidence for the walls associated with the garden of the north eastern monastic cell of Charterhouse?

A plan showing the conjectured layout of the monastery, based partly on the Mount Grace monastery in Yorkshire, predicted a latrine to be present on the western boundary of the site. The presence of this latrine was confirmed during the evaluation. The latrine extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west of the site and therefore the cell wall lay beyond the site's western boundary.

- Are there any remains associated with Charterhouse? If so what can they tell us about the medieval priory?

The masonry latrine recorded in Pit C had an outfall or lip which feed into a linear drain. The drain was aligned east–west and appeared to have once had a stone lining. The lack of lining would indicate the lining had been deliberately removed and this in itself would suggest that the lining had a 'commercial value' and this, together with the lack of timber or wattle remains from the environmental sample, would suggest that it once contained a stone lining that had been robbed out. Remains of a limestone slab blocking the outfall of the latrine, may be the remains of the lining. It is possible

it was placed over the outfall to prevent water filling the drain while the rest of the lining was being removed, some time after 1537.

Covered or open stone lined drains, such as those still surviving at Mount Grace, were a common monastic feature. The drain was 1.1m wide and 0.9m deep, which is extremely large if it just carried waste water from only one cell occupied by one monk. It seems likely therefore, especially given its location at the end of a range of cells, that the drain may also have been intended to carry rainwater from down pipes from the roof or that it served as a single collection point for the east range of cells. This may explain the stone and tile lip or outfall, which would have prevented a large volume of water from flowing back into, and possible flooding, the cell.

Painted wall plaster recovered from a later dump may have original come from the internal walls or ceilings of Charterhouse. The plain whitewashed fragments give an indication as to how the monastery was decorated.

A re-deposited medieval dump deposit was recorded in Trench 7. The origin of the dumped material is uncertain but it may have come from within the monastic complex. Medieval pottery appeared to have been redeposited in the 16th to early 17th centuries.

There is the possibility that the human bones recovered from deposits [508], [518] and [523] originated from the Charterhouse cemetery, however as the date and sex of the bones is not known it is not possible to confirm the bones as being from the medieval monastic cemetery.

- Is there evidence for post Dissolution structures or deposits on the site?

A gravel surface recorded at *c* 17.40m OD is probably contemporary with the ground surface associated with the wall which is preserved *in situ* on the northern edge of the site. The wall was built in three phases, incorporating large quantities of reused medieval stonework, tile and Tudor brick. The later, central phase indicates the position of a doorway, some 2.85m wide, which was later blocked. The gravel may be the surface of a courtyard on the south side of the wall accessed from the garden to the north via the 2.85m wide doorway.

The blocking of the doorway may be contemporary with the deposition of up to 2m of dumped deposits on the site. The garden wall, with the blocked doorway, would have then in effect have acted as a retaining wall for a laystall. It is likely given the depth of deposits on the western side of the site that this side of the rubbish deposits were also supported by a retaining wall. Given the suggestion that the front wall of the cells may have remained for some time after the Dissolution, part of a western retaining wall could have been the eastern or back wall of the monastic cells although there is no direct evidence for this as the line of the cell wall lay beyond the limit of the excavation. However the dump deposit, which included remains of painted plaster, recorded at 0.25m above the gravel courtyard surface would indicate that there were substantial remains of the monastery which were still being robbed in the late 16th / early 17th century.

The use of areas outside the City as laystall was common during the post-medieval period. The dump material is very similar in appearance and composition to deposits recorded 400m to the north at 1–13 Seward Street and 15–29 Seward Street (Knight and Philpotts, *in prep*). The Seward Street sites were located 25m to the east of Goswell Road while this site is located 25m to the west of Goswell Road.

The finds in general date from the 16th to early 17th centuries, the pottery being dominated by transitional fabrics and forms relating to household or light industrial use; the pottery dates would suggest that the various refuse deposits were dumped over a relatively short time span perhaps only a few years. Of interest are the remains of up to eight pottery cucurbits or distilling flasks found in four separate contexts ([506], [508], [512] and [516]). A number of distillation vessel fragments were also found on the adjacent St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College excavation in 1989 (site code MED 89). These unglazed bottle-shaped vessels were used for, amongst other things, the preparation of strong acids used in assaying precious metals. Understanding the processes behind rubbish disposal, and its management in the City of London, and what the early post-medieval inhabitants considered as disposable is important in understanding excavated material culture from this period.

Deposition of rubbish outside the confines of the city began in the mid 15th century when the reclamation of the city waterfront, which entailed the dumping of refuse behind wooden revetments, was coming to an end. This together with the fact that the Moorfields area, the traditional dumping ground of the 12th and 13th centuries, was being encroached upon meant that the refuse generated by an ever-expanding city had to be disposed of somewhere else.

Dumping of refuse outside the City continued in the 17th and 18th centuries. In addition to the Seward Street sites, a number of other mounds of material were dumped to the north of the City. These included the former Civil War fort of Black Mary's Hole, *c* 1.1km to the north-west (Brett-James 1928, 25, 33) and Mount Pleasant, an ironically named piece of land *c* 900m to the north-west (Knight and Vuolteenaho 2005, 15).

These were all open areas outside the City limits, but not so far as to prove logistically problematic, and it would appear that this site, which at that time was an open courtyard area off Goswell Road, was another area chosen for the discarding of refuse. It is also possible that rubbish was dumped on this site as it fell within the Glasshouse Liberty and was therefore exempt from liability to parish obligations.

There is a variety of organic and non-organic matter and whilst it is possible that all of this could have ended up in the same cess pit and then been exported out of town to the dumps, it is equally possible that these different materials came from different sources.

It is likely that the rubbish was levelled prior to houses being built on the site in the 19th century.

## 4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown that the potential for survival of ancient ground surfaces (horizontal archaeological stratification) on the site is high. There is also potential for survival of medieval and post-medieval cut features and structural remains. The average depth of archaeological deposits where they do survive is likely to be 2m.

In addition the presence of the latrine shown on the conjectured layout of the monastery, which is partly based on the Carthusian Mount Grace monastery in Yorkshire, would indicate the conjecture of the rest of the monastic cells on the eastern side of Charterhouse is likely to be accurate.

## 4.3 Significance

As the archaeological remains are of regional importance the masonry latrine has been preserved *in situ*.

## 5 Assessment by EH criteria

The recommendations of the GLAAS 1998 guidelines on *Evaluation reports* suggest that there should be:

‘Assessment of results against original expectations (using criteria for assessing national importance of period, relative completeness, condition, rarity and group value) .....’ (Guidance Paper V, 4 7)

A set of guide lines was published by the Department of the Environment with criteria by which to measure the importance of individual monuments for possible Scheduling. These criteria are as follows: *Period*; *Rarity*; *Documentation*; *Survival/Condition*; *Fragility/Vulnerability*; *Diversity*; and *Potential*. The guide lines stresses that ‘these criteria should not...be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case’.<sup>1</sup>

In the following passages the potential archaeological survival described in the initial Assessment document and Section 3.2 above will be assessed against these criteria.

### *Criterion 1: period*

The evaluation found evidence medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.

### *Criterion 2: rarity*

Charterhouse is one of the 10 Carthusian monasteries founded in England. The monastic remains that have been recorded during the evaluation are rare both within the regional and national context.

### *Criterion 3: documentation*

Whilst there may be considerable contemporary documentation for the later medieval period from *c* 1300 onward, the fragmentary nature of archaeological remains from this period means it is unlikely that any of this will be specific enough to relate to individual features.

### *Criterion 4: group value*

The remains form part of the Charterhouse monastic complex and therefore as such have group value.

### *Criterion 5: survival/condition*

The medieval remains were found to survive in a relatively untruncated state. The structural remains that have been recorded have been preserved in situ.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 4, DOE, Planning and Policy Guidance 16, (1990). For detailed definition of the criteria see that document. Reference has also been made to Darvill, Saunders & Startin, (1987); and McGill, (1995)

*Criterion 6: fragility*

Experience from other sites has shown that isolated and exposed blocks of stratigraphy can be vulnerable to damage during construction work. The location of the medieval structural remains has been plotted and the masonry has been preserved *in situ*.

*Criterion 7: diversity*

Clearly, taken as a whole, the archaeological deposits which are likely to be found on the site represent a diverse and heterogeneous group of archaeological remains of all types and periods. However, there is nothing to suggest that the diversity *per se* has any particular value which ought to be protected.

*Criterion 8: potential*

The evaluation has shown that the predicated location of the latrine on the conjectured plan of the monastery, which was based on previous excavations at Charterhouse as well as Mount Grace, was accurate. It is likely therefore that other elements shown on the conjectured plan could survive within the confines of the medieval precinct. The latrine continues beyond the limits of excavation to the west and the latrine and foundations, walls and possible internal features of Cell P are likely to survive in the open area to the west of the site.



## **6 Proposed development impact and recommendations**

The proposed redevelopment at the rear of 23 Goswell Road, London EC1 involves the construction of 23 piles from ground level, three will be within the central area of the site, three along the western perimeter, seven along the southern perimeter, four along the eastern perimeter wall and two piles set back from and parallel to the listed wall on the northern perimeter. A further four piles will be located on the northern perimeter of the lift and stair core, the lift pit being approximately 1800mm below ground level. No further work is required as the archaeological evaluation was targeted to mitigate the removal of archaeological deposits within the footprint of each pile position and the lift and stair core.

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## 8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID molas1-50468

### Project details

Project name rear of 23 Goswell Road London EC1

Short description of the project Four evaluation pits/trenches were excavated on the site. Brickearth was found at between 16.70m OD and 16.80m OD. Although no in situ Roman remains were found, three redeposited fragments of Roman pottery and tile were recovered from the site. A plan showing the conjectured layout of the monastery predicted a latrine to be present on the western boundary of the site. The presence of this latrine was confirmed during the evaluation. The masonry latrine had an outfall or lip which feed into a linear drain which appeared to have once had a stone lining which had been robbed. A gravel surface (c 17.40m OD) is probably a contemporary ground surface associated with the post-medieval wall which is preserved in situ on the northern edge of the site. The gravel may be the surface of a courtyard on the south side of the wall accessed from the garden to the north via a 2.85m wide doorway. The blocking of the doorway may be contemporary with the deposition of up to 2m of dumped deposits on the site. A dump deposit which included remains of painted plaster recorded at 0.25m above the gravel courtyard surface would indicate that substantial remains of the monastery were still being robbed in the late 16th/early 17th century. The bulk of the pottery from the dump deposits dates to the 16th to early 17th centuries. The refuse deposits were truncated by a series of 19th century basement walls.

Project dates Start: 26-02-2008 End: 28-03-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes GWO05 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type      MONASTIC PRECINCT Medieval

Monument type      REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE Post Medieval

Significant Finds      PIANTED WALL PLASTER Medieval

Significant Finds      DISTILLATION FLASKS Post Medieval

Methods              & 'Targeted Trenches'  
techniques

Development type      Housing estate

Prompt                Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the      Not known / Not recorded  
planning process

#### Project location

Country                England

Site location          GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON ISLINGTON land to the rear of 23  
Goswell Road

Postcode              EC1

Study area             165.00 Square metres

Site coordinates      TQ 32043 82077 51.5216577605 -0.09654748509840 51 31 17 N  
000 05 47 W Point

Height OD / Depth      Min: 16.70m Max: 16.80m

#### Project creators

Name                  of MoLAS  
Organisation

Project                brief MoLAS project manager  
originator

Project                design MoLAS  
originator

Project director/manager Derek Seeley

Project supervisor Heather Knight

Type of Thornsett Properties sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC recipient

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Worked bone','other'

Digital Archive LAARC recipient

Digital Contents 'Survey','other'

Digital available Media 'GIS','Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive LAARC recipient

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Manuscript','Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title land to the rear of 23 Goswell Road - A report on the evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Knight, H.

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher MoLAS

Place of issue or London  
publication

Description MoLAS evaluation report

Entered by heather knight (hknight@molas.org.uk)

Entered on 28 October 2008

## 9 Appendix I – Assessment of Botanical Remains from Environmental Samples

John Giorgi  
May 2008  
Museum of London Specialists Service

NB. The information contained within this report is preliminary assessment data, and may be modified in the light of detailed analytical work

### Botanical samples

#### *Introduction/Methodology*

During excavations at St Bartholomew's Medical College, environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of biological remains including botanical material. The aim of the assessment was to establish the level of preservation, the frequency and species-diversity of any environmental remains, and the potential for further work. A previous botanical assessment was carried out on samples collected during an earlier phase of work at the site (Roberts 2006).

A total of 11 bulk soil samples were collected for processing and assessment. The samples were taken from nine post-medieval external dump deposits and two medieval ditch/drain fills.

The samples were processed using a modified Siraf flotation tank and sieve sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. Most of the samples were ten litres, with the exception of ditch/drain fills [530] (40 litres) and [538] (20 litres). All the soil was processed. All the flots were dried except from ditch/drain fill [538] with both dry and wet flots being assessed from the sample. All the residues were dried and sorted for biological and artefactual remains.

Processing and residue sorting information was entered onto the MoLAS Oracle database system. Ten of the 11 samples produced flots (ditch/drain fill [530] sample 29 producing no flot), ranging in size from 5ml to 700ml although seven of the flots were less than 100ml. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the item frequency and species diversity of all biological remains recorded using the following rating system of 1 to 3.

Frequency: 1 = 1-10 items; 2 = 11-50 items; 3 = 50+ items  
Diversity: 1 = 1-4 species; 2 = 5-7 species; 3 = 7+ species

The assessment data was added to the MoLAS Oracle database.



### ***Charred plant remains***

All the productive samples contained varying amounts of fragmented charcoal in both the flots and residues including occasional small branch fragments in several samples. There were potentially identifiable fragments in all the samples.

Eight flots contained occasional charred cereal grain, with wheat (*Triticum* spp.), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and possibly barley (cf. *Hordeum* spp.) and oat (*Avena* spp.) being noted. A few chaff fragments including rye rachis fragments were present in post-medieval external dump [521] sample 27, while occasional charred weed seeds were noted in three flots from post-medieval external dumps [523] sample 28, [517] sample 23, and [520], sample 26. These included docks (*Rumex* spp) and bedstraw (*Galium* spp.).

### ***Mineralised plant remains***

Mineralised botanical remains were found in just one sample from ditch/drain fill [538] sample 30, which produced a few Rosaceae fruit stones.

### ***Waterlogged plant remains***

Plant remains (seeds and fruits) preserved by ‘waterlogging’ or in an anoxic environment were present in nine of the samples. There was a high seed frequency in six of these flots although species diversity was not high, with a moderate range of plants in two samples from post-medieval external dumps [515] (sample 21) and [516] (sample 22), and a high species diversity only in sample 30, from medieval ditch fill [530]. There were a moderate number of ‘waterlogged’ seeds in a further three samples although not from a great range of plants.

The ‘waterlogged’ seeds and fruits were mainly from fruits, including cultivated species, fig (*Ficus carica*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), and wild fruits, elder (*Sambucus nigra*), brambles (*Rubus* spp.), and possibly wild strawberry (cf. *Fragaria* spp.). There were also seeds from a range of weeds/wild plants, including goosefoots/oraches (*Chenopodium /Atriplex* spp.), poppy (*Papaver* spp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), fool’s parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), dead nettle (*Lamium* spp.), and sedges (*Carex* spp.). The weed dyer’s rocket (*Reseda luteola*), found in a number of samples, was also used as a dyeing agent.

Other waterlogged botanical material consisted of low amounts of very fragmented wood in just one sample, from post-medieval external dump [519] (sample 25), roots/rootlets in two samples, with a frequent amount in sample 30 from medieval ditch fill [530], and a few moss fragments in post-medieval external dump [517] (sample 23).

### ***Faunal Remains***

A range of faunal remains was recovered from virtually all the sample residues and some flots. Large and small mammal bone and fish bone was recovered from virtually all the samples, mainly in small amounts but with large quantities in samples 20, 23 and 26, all from post-medieval external dumps. A few bird bone fragments were sorted from one residue. Varying amounts of marine mollusc fragments were also

present in almost all samples while there were a few freshwater snails in three flots and terrestrial species in six samples, including a large number in sample 30 from medieval ditch fill [530]. All the animal bone recovered from the bulk samples is being assessed, along with hand-collected animal bone, by a faunal specialist.

Insect remains consisted of just a few beetle fragments from a post-medieval external dump [531] (sample 27) and a small number of pupae in sample 30 from medieval ditch fill [530].

### ***Artefactual Remains***

There was a wide range of artefacts sorted from the sample residues. The most frequent materials were large amounts of clinker in ten samples, occasional to moderate amounts of CBM in 11 samples, and small amounts of pot sherds also in 11 samples. There were occasional nails in eight samples and a little slag in five samples. Other materials included a few glass and brick/tile fragments (both in two samples each), and a bead and copper object in one sample each. The different types of materials were transferred to the relevant specialists for assessment.

### ***Summary and general discussion***

Botanical material was present in all the productive samples although the quantities of identifiable remains were low. Charred plant material was restricted to occasional cereal grains in most samples plus a few weed seeds and one or two chaff fragments in several samples. Charcoal was noted in all the samples and included identifiable fragments mainly from external dumps.

The ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages were neither very large nor consisted of a wide range of species, with most of the material consisting of fruit remains with relatively few weeds/wild plants represented by the seeds and fruits. The one possible exception was sample 30 from medieval ditch fill [530], while moderate species diversity was noted in two samples, from post-medieval external dumps [515] (sample 21) and [516] (sample 22). There were virtually no mineralised plant remains in the samples.

### ***Outstanding work required***

No soil was retained from any of the samples and there is no outstanding work that has to be carried out.

### **Analysis of Potential**

#### ***Botanical remains***

The potential of the charred and ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages is not particularly great given the generally low quantities (and species diversity) of identifiable remains.

The occasional charred cereal grains in eight flots (and occasional chaff fragments in one sample) can only provide very general data on the range of cereals used during the medieval and post-medieval periods, while the few charred weed seeds in two samples can add little to our understanding of crop husbandry. Identifiable charcoal

fragments were present in all the samples but their recovery from mixed deposits, mainly external dumps, means that their identification is of limited use.

There were few good ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages, in terms of high species diversity, and therefore the potential of this material for investigating economic (human) activities and nature of the local environment at the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods is limited. The one exception is the rich ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblage (with high species diversity) from the medieval ditch fill [530] sample 30, which can yield information on the character of the local environment in the vicinity of this ditch. Two other samples from post-medieval external dumps [515] (sample 21) and [516] (sample 22), produced frequent seeds with a moderate range of plants; the potential of these samples, however, is limited in terms of providing data on environmental conditions given that the remains are from external dumps and therefore in mixed residues, probably from a number of unconnected activities. On the other hand, the ‘waterlogged’ plant remains from all the samples may provide some general data on economic (principally diet) activities during the medieval and post-medieval periods, using the many fruit seeds in the flots.

### ***Other biological remains***

The animal bone and molluscs will be assessed by a faunal specialist. Of interest was the large number of snails in the medieval ditch fill [530] sample 30, which can compliment the ‘waterlogged’ plant remains on local environmental conditions in the vicinity of this feature. There were virtually no beetle remains in any of the samples and therefore no further analysis is required on this material.

### **Significance of the data**

#### ***Botanical remains***

The botanical remains are only of local significance in providing general economic (mainly dietary) data during the medieval and post-medieval periods based on the ‘waterlogged’ and charred plant assemblages, and local environmental conditions during the medieval period on the basis of the ‘waterlogged’ botanical remains from the ditch fill [530] sample.

### **Method statements**

#### ***The botanical remains***

It is recommended that the three rich ‘waterlogged’ plant assemblages from the ditch fill [530] and external dumps [515] and [516] should be fully analysed. The plant remains will be examined using a binocular microscope with a magnification of between x10 and x40. The charred plant remains will be sorted and quantified and the flots scanned for the ‘waterlogged’ plant remains with approximate estimates only made of the frequency of the different species using the following rating system:

+ = 1-10 items; ++ = 11-50 items; +++ = 51-100 items; ++++ = 100+ items

The assessment data from the other samples should be used for a general discussion of the evidence of foodstuffs from the site; this may involve a rapid scan of some flots. The identification of the plant remains will be carried out with the use of the seed reference collection housed at MoLSS and seed reference manuals (Beijerinck 1947, Berggren G. 1981). The results will be entered in the Oracle database system which allows tables to be generated of the results which follows the plant taxonomy in Stace (1991). A report will then be prepared on the plant remains following MoLAS guidelines for publication.

### **Time required**

#### ***Botanical remains***

Scanning and identification of 3 rich waterlogged assemblages (with moderate to high species diversity): 2 days

Scanning of selective flots: 0.5 days

Recording assessment data: 0.5 days

Oracle input & preparation of table (rich samples only): 0.75 days

Analysis & preparation of publication text: 2 days

TOTAL; 5.75 DAYS

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## 10 Appendix II - Iron Slag and Related Debris Assessment

By Lynne Keys

A tiny assemblage (147g) of slag and other material, recovered from samples taken on site, was examined by eye for this report and categorised on the basis of morphology. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed; smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured to obtain statistical information. Quantification data are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dep.) in millimetres.

### Discussion of the assemblage

The iron slag consists of small re-deposited undiagnostic pieces, cinder runs and dribbles, and cinder (the portion of vitrified hearth lining closest to the fire). As the assemblage stands, it is not indicative of any iron working activity in the area.

Other material in the assemblage consisted of small pieces of iron and one piece of copper. These were removed, bagged and labelled and set aside for examination by the relevant specialist.

## 11 Appendix III - Building Material Assessment

Ian Betts

### Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

*Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary*

Building material	One large crate of ceramic building material (bulk of material discarded after assessment).  Total 9.56kg One shoe-box retained
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### The building material

*Table 2 Building material*

Material	Count	Count as % of total	Weight (kg)	Weight as % of total
Stone	10	5.33	2.76	28.87
Roman ceramic	1	0.53	0.01	0.10
Medieval ceramic*	16	8.51	0.28	2.93
Post-med ceramic**	101	53.72	6.49	67.89
Mortar	60	31.91	0.02	0.21
<b>Total</b>	188		9.56	

\* includes types which continue into the post-medieval period

\*\* includes possible medieval building material

### Introduction/methodology

All the building material has been recorded using the standard recording forms used by the Museum of London. This has involved fabric analysis undertaken with a x10 binocular microscope. The information on the recording forms has been added to an Oracle database.

This assessment is concerned with the building material excavated during the second phase of work at GWO08. Full details of the material from the first phase can be found in the earlier assessment report (file: bm01.doc).

### Roman building material

Fabric group 2815

The only Roman building material recovered was a small fragment of tile with part of a paw print from context [519]. This was found with post-medieval floor and roofing tile, so probably arrived on the site in the post-Roman period.

### **Saxon building material**

None.

### **Medieval ceramic building material**

FABRICS

*Early medieval fabric*

2273

*Late medieval fabrics*

2271, 2894, 3090

FORMS

*Floor tile*

Fabric: 2894

Part of a Penn floor tile from the village of the same name in Buckinghamshire was found with roofing tile and later brick in context [518]. This has an unworn plain brown glaze and measures 18mm in thickness.

*Roofing tile*

Early roofing tile

Fabric: 2273

A small fragment of mid 12th-early 13th century sandy roofing tile was found in context [530], along with later medieval and post-medieval roofing material.

*Peg tile*

Fabrics: 2271, 2274, 2894, 3090

Medieval glazed peg roofing tile was recovered from contexts [519], [530] and [538]. Other peg tiles, particularly those with a grey core in context [523], may also be of medieval date, as may the solitary tile in fine sandy fabric type 2274 (context [538]).

### **Post-medieval stone building material**

*Moulding*

Part of a semi-circular shaped moulding cut from an imported fine grained white marble (context [523] <\*>) was found with a Reigate stone block (see below), a Flemish floor tile and a number of peg tiles. The moulding should be examined by a worked stone specialist, although it may be too small to determine its original shape and function.

*Ashlar*

A corner of an ashlar stone block, cut from Reigate stone quarried in Surrey, was found with the marble moulding. This has three cut faces, one of which exhibits fine saw marks.

*Roofing*

A fragment of brown, fine grained sandstone roofing slab was found in context [506]. This stone, which appears to have been weathered to a dark greyish-brown colour, has part of a round nail hole 12mm in diameter. The stone measures 12–13mm in thickness, which is typical of roofing material.

*Roofing/paving*

A slab of cream coloured, micaceous, fine grained sandstone was found in context [538]. This has what appears to be a straight edge and has a length/breadth measurement of over 347mm. Its thickness is 15mm. There is a brown clay deposit on the base. This is probably roofing material, although it may have been used as paving but there is no sign of wear.

*Rubble*

A few very small abraded fragments of stone were found in context [521]. These are of chalk, white Caen stone and a light grey limestone.

**Post-medieval ceramic building material**

## FABRICS

*Tudor fabric*

2497

*Later fabric*

3067, 3246

*Undated fabrics*

2271, 2586, 2587, 2816, 3033, 3046, 3090

## FORMS

*Floor tile*

Low Countries ('Flemish') glazed

Fabric: 2497

Part of what would have been a large plain green glazed floor tile was found in context [523]. This is evidently from a tile pavement as there are signs of wear on the top surface. The tile is 47mm in thickness and has the base of a round nail hole near the surviving corner.

The base of what may be another Low Countries floor tile was found in context [519]. The tile is in a silty fabric (3246) suggesting a post-1480 date. There is no indication as to whether the tile was glazed or unglazed. Tiles made from very similar clay were also occasionally used by the Penn tilemakers in the 14th century, so it is just possible it may be a medieval Penn rather than a later Low Countries import. However, a Low Countries origin is the more likely.



Tin glazed  
Fabric: 3067

Small fragments of what is almost certainly a single tin-glazed floor tile were found in contexts [519] and [520] <\*>. This has a polychrome design, but not enough of the top surface survives to describe the pattern, or to determine if it is of London or foreign manufacture. Polychrome floor tiles were used in London from *c* 1520 to *c* 1650, although most were made during the late 16th–mid 17th century.

#### *Roofing tile*

Peg tile  
Fabrics: 2271, 2586, 2587, 2816, 3090

Most of the peg roofing tiles are almost certainly post 1480, although an earlier date cannot be ruled out for a few fragments. There are a number of nail hole shapes: namely round, square, diamond and triangular. The latter were present in an overfired and distorted roofing tile (fabric 2276) from context [506]. It was found with two other part burnt tiles. It is possible these came from a kiln or oven structure, or they may represent waste material from roofing tile manufacture.

Ridge tile  
Fabric: 2276

A solitary ridge tile was found with peg tile in context [521].

#### *Red brick*

Fabrics: 3033, 3046

Most of the red brick present comprises very small fragments. The majority have no size measurement presents and so are poorly dated. The only exception is those found in context [506]. Most measure around 48–55mm in thickness, suggesting a mid 14th to mid 15th century date. However, there is also a thicker brick from the same context in a slightly different fabric (fabric 3046 near 3032 and 3033). This is 60mm thick and is possibly mid–late 16th, or more likely 17th century in date.

#### **Post-medieval mortar**

A fragments of white mortar, most of which is very small and abraded, were found with post-medieval brick and roofing tile in contexts [517] and [521].

#### **Assessment work outstanding**

None.

## 12 Appendix VI - Assessment of the Faunal Remains

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NB. This report is based on preliminary recording and analysis. Any conclusions may be modified in the light of further study. It should not be quoted without permission of the author or of the Head of Service.

### Quantification and evaluation

#### *Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description*

*Table 3 Finds and environmental archive general summary*

Animal bone	estimated 1332 fragments. Total 2.600 kg.
Mollusc shell	estimated <277 shells. Total 0.735 kg

### Animal bone

*Table 4 Contents of animal bone archive*

	Weight (g)	No. fragments	No. boxes
Animal bone (hand-collected)	1050	77	1 standard archive box
Animal bone (wet-sieved)	1550	1255	1 standard archive box

### Introduction/methodology

This report quantifies, identifies and interprets the animal bone from post-medieval contexts [506] – [543]. With the exceptions of 16th century drain fills [530] and [538]; all context and sample groups derived from 16th-18th century dump deposits. Hand-collected animal bone from [506] – [543] and wet-sieved animal bone from [514] {20} – [538] {30} was recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets. Each context and sample group was described in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, species, carcase-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones, and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments or identified to skeletal element. All identifications referred to the MoLAS reference collection and Schmid 1972. Fragments not identifiable to species or genus level were generally allocated to an approximate category, particularly unidentified fish, herring family, cod family, ‘ox-sized’ and ‘sheep-sized’, as appropriate. Each context and sample assemblage was then grouped with available dating and feature description.

### Summary, post-medieval

This assemblage provided 2.600 kg, estimated 1332 fragments, of well-preserved hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone with a minimum fragment size generally

between 25 and >75mm. The hand-collected bone produced 1.050 kg, estimated 77 fragments; the wet-sieved assemblage produced 1.550 kg, estimated 1255 fragments.

The bulk of the bone derived from adult and juvenile sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* and 'sheep-sized' with smaller components of adult and juvenile ox *Bos taurus* and 'ox-sized'. There were occasional finds of adult and juvenile chicken *Gallus gallus* and single finds of goose *Anser anser* and pig *Sus scrofa*.

Human bone was recovered from dump deposits [508], [518] and [523].

The wet-sieved samples produced a diverse assemblage of fish all derived from marine/estuarine taxa; smelt *Osmerus eperlanus*, herring family Clupeidae, gurnard Triglididae, plaice/flounder Pleuronectidae including plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*, cod family Gadidae including haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*, eel *Anguilla anguilla*, conger *Conger conger* and mackerel *Scomber scombrus*.

Wild, 'game', species were represented only by single finds of juvenile and adult rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* from [506], [518] and [523]. Recovery of other wild species was limited to single finds of deer antler from [506] and of shrew and mouse or vole from [538]. There was a single find of infant calf from [518] but no other infants and no foetal or neonatal animals.

The major domesticates were represented by elements of the vertebra, rib, upper limb and lower limb, areas of moderate and good meat-bearing quality, with only occasional recovery of the head, foot and foot, and no recovery of horncore. Clear evidence of butchery was seen on chicken, ox and sheep/goat only. The deer antler fragment from [506] showed clear toolmarks, the only indication of bone working from the assemblage. There was no evidence of burning, gnawing, pathological change or any other modification.

The group produced some evidence for age at death of the major domesticates with three mandibular tooth rows and 32 epiphyses; metrical evidence comprised only two measurable bones including one complete longbone.

### **Assessment work outstanding**

There is no outstanding assessment work.

### **Invertebrates**

### **Introduction/methodology**

This report identifies, quantifies and interprets the wet-sieved mollusc shell from post-medieval contexts [514]-[538] derived mainly from 16th-18th century dumps, with 16th century drain fills [530] and [538].

Wet-sieved mollusc shell groups were recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in terms of species-diversity, shell count and preservation. Identifications followed Hayward, Nelson-Smith, & Shields 1996.

### ***Marine molluscs***

Each sample group produced small shell counts of economically important marine/estuarine mollusc species; particularly common/flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* with smaller numbers of common mussel *Mytilus edulis* and common cockle *Cerastoderma edule*. There were single shells of common periwinkle *Littorina littorea* from [515] and [521]; and two shells of common whelk *Buccinum undatum* from [538].

The shells were generally in good preservation with no encrusting flora or fauna.

### ***Terrestrial molluscs***

Small groups of well-preserved terrestrial snail shells, respectively <20 and <10 shells, were recovered from dump [523] and drain fill [538] only.

### ***Freshwater molluscs***

No freshwater mollusc shells were recovered.

### **Assessment work outstanding**

There is no outstanding assessment work.

### **Analysis of potential**

#### **Animal bone**

The hand-collected and wet-sieved post-medieval assemblage has some definite potential for further study of the local meat diet and distribution of post-consumption waste particularly with reference to carcass-part selection, age at death and butchery of poultry and, particularly, sheep/goats and cattle.

Wet-sieved sample groups provide clear evidence for the consumption of a diverse range of marine/estuarine and migratory fish although there is negligible consumption of wild 'game'. Relative quantification and identification of the fish group to species level will allow considerable interpretation of this component of the diet.

In view of the absence of amphibians and the virtual absence of small mammals from the samples, there is negligible potential for interpretation of local habitats.

There is negligible potential for comment on industrial activity.

#### **Invertebrates**

The assemblage of economically important marine bivalve mollusc species, common/flat oyster, common mussel, common cockle, common periwinkle and

common whelk, is too small to merit further metrical study. The absence of encrusting flora or fauna also eliminates any potential for ecological interpretation of the source location(s).

The small terrestrial assemblage provided by [523] and [538] has some potential for ecological interpretation of the local habitat from which the snail species derive.

**Significance of the data**

**Animal bone**

The hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone is of definite local significance, particularly in terms of meat diet, with emphasis on fish and the skeletal representation, age-selection and butchery of poultry, sheep/goat and cattle.

There is no wider significance or significance in terms of local habitats.

**Invertebrates**

The terrestrial snail assemblage provides two small groups, [523] and [538], of limited local significance only. Full species-identification of each shell group may allow some insight into local habitat characteristics.

There is no wider significance.

**Revised research aims**

**Animal bone**

*RRA01 What are the characteristics of the local fish and meat diet in terms of skeletal representation and age-group?*

*RRA02 What butchery tools and techniques techniques were in use?*

**Invertebrates**

*RRA01 What habitat characteristics are indicated by the terrestrial snails from dump [523] and drain fill [538]?*

**Method statements**

**Animal bone**

The material should be recorded, as individual bones, directly onto the MoLAS Oracle 8 animal bone post-assessment database and then analysed as a discrete assemblage with reference to available stratigraphic data and to contemporary local sites. There should be no further recording of unidentifiable fragments of ‘ox-sized’ and ‘sheep-sized’ vertebra, longbone and rib midshaft.

Resource requirements are-

Task 1: Recording of assemblage onto database	1.50 pdays
Task 2: Analysis of data/preparation of report	2.00 pdays
Task 3: Edit/archive	0.25 pday
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.75 pdays</b>

**Invertebrates**

The terrestrial snail shell assemblage should be identified to species level following Cameron & Redfern 1976; and then interpreted following Kerney 1999. All data to be recorded on Excel table.

Resource requirements are:-

Task 1: Identification, recording and interpretation of snail assemblage 0.50 pday

### **Bibliography**

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## 13 Appendix V – Pottery Assessment

*Jacqui Pearce (25/07/08)*

### Quantification and assessment

#### Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

*Table 5 Finds and environmental archive general summary*

Roman pottery	3 sherds, 3 ENV, 25 g
Late Saxon and medieval pottery	66 sherds, 63 ENV, 432 g
Post-medieval pottery	111 sherds, 93 ENV, 2326 g

#### *The pottery*

*Table 6 Pottery summary*

Medieval pottery	66 sherds	63 ENV	432g
Post-medieval pottery	111 sherds	93 ENV	2326g

The medieval and later pottery from the 2008 evaluation at GWO05 was spot-dated and recorded in accordance with current MoLAS procedure, using established Museum of London codes for fabric, form and decoration. The data were entered onto the Oracle database, along with quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grammes. The figures given include 79 sherds retrieved from wet-sieved samples, most of them very small and weighing less than 2g. A summary of the spot dates assigned to each context is given in Table 7; this reflects the latest dates for each context, some of which are very mixed chronologically.

*Table 7 Date range of assemblage*

Ctxt	Period	TPQ	TAQ
503	PM	1650	1700
505	PM	1550	1600
506	PM	1612	1630
508	PM	1480	1600
512	PM	1480	1600
514	PM	1580	1630
515	PM	1550	1600
516	PM	1550	1600
517	PM	1480	1600
518	PM	1550	1600
519	PM	1550	1600
520	PM	1580	1650
521	PM	1550	1600
523	M	1350	1500
527	PM	1550	1600
530	M	1270	1350

533	PM	1550	1600
538	PM	1480	1600
541	M	1350	1500
543	PM	1480	1650
544	PM	1480	1600
545	PM	1550	1600

### ***Roman pottery***

Three sherds of Roman pottery were identified, all residual in later contexts, and two of them from sieved samples. Two very small sherds were found in context [519], from a beaker in imported Moselkeramik (MOSL), dated to c 200–275, and in Highgate Wood ware C (HWC), dated to c 70–160. The other sherd comes from the base of a vessel in La Graufesenque samian (SAMLG), dated to c 50–100.

### ***Medieval pottery (c 400–1500)***

The medieval pottery from the evaluation consists of 44 sherds from wet-sieved samples and 22 hand-collected sherds. Most of these are very small, which greatly hinders the identification of vessel forms. The bulk of the medieval material is also residual in later contexts, although a reasonable proportion could be termed ‘transitional’ between the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, occurring with 16th-century fabrics. These include principally coarse Surrey-Hampshire border wares (CBW) of the kind made at Farnborough in north-east Hampshire, which dominated the London ceramic market from the mid 14th to the end of the 15th centuries. Jugs, cooking pots and bowls are the main forms recorded, although most sherds are too small to be certain of their original type. There are also a few sherds from jugs in the contemporaneous Cheam whiteware (CHEA) and of the slightly earlier Kingston-type ware (KING), which was in current use in London between c 1240 and 1400. London-type wares are also present, again mostly jugs and a few sherds from cooking pots. The jugs are mainly later types, typical of the later 13th to mid 14th centuries, very plain baluster forms with overall white slip and clear glaze. Two sherds from jugs in Mill Green ware (MG) are of similar date, and there are also six sherds from cooking pots or jars in south Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), which was used in London throughout the 13th and early 14th centuries. The earliest sherd identified comes from context [505], in which it is residual: part of a cooking pot in shelly-sandy ware (SSW), dated to c 1140–1220.

The medieval pottery is entirely typical of fabrics and forms used across the London area, as well as of domestic usage, with no evidence for industrial activities. The finds are very fragmentary and occur in obviously disturbed contexts, suggesting some kind of activity in the vicinity during the 13th to 15th centuries but with very little scope for any kind of detailed analysis.

### ***Post-medieval (c 1500–1900)***

The post-medieval pottery from the 2008 evaluation consists of 76 hand-collected sherds and 35 from wet-sieved samples. Although the proportion of sieved sherds is lower than for the medieval period, most of these are again very small, so making it difficult to identify forms. There are also very few joining sherds or complete vessel



profiles and all finds come from small contexts, none of which yielded more than 17 sherds collected by any means.

The bulk of the pottery dates to the 16th to early 17th centuries, dominated by transitional fabrics and forms. The small size of the contexts and of most of the sherds recovered greatly hinder close dating, although there are only two identifiable types introduced after c 1600. These are part of a jar in tin-glazed earthenware (TGW), probably London-made and most likely dating after c 1612 (found in context [506]), and a small sherd of Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed ware (STMO) from [503] (dated to c 1650–1700).

The pottery consists mostly of Surrey-Hampshire border wares and London-area redwares, the two main sources of London's ceramics throughout most of the 16th and 17th centuries. The border wares are the predominantly white earthenwares that were favoured throughout London at this period, with only one sherd of redware (RBOR) from the same source identified. The whitewares have green or clear glaze, appearing yellow (BORDG and BORDY), with tripod pipkins, bowls and dishes the main forms recognised. London-area redwares typical of the 16th century (PMRE) are more common than later types (PMR, dating after c 1580), mostly cauldrons or pipkins, dishes and bowls, although a large proportion of sherds are too small for the form to be identified. There is also part of the rim and handle of a basket-handled jar in PMRE from context [518]. This is a relatively uncommon form in London, made chiefly in local redware, and known also in border ware and Dutch red earthenware, which seems to have provided the inspiration for the type. The jar has a collar rim and the rod handle has close-set double thumbing along its length. Another significant find is the remains of up to eight cucurbits or distilling flasks in London-area redware. These unglazed, thick-walled, bottle-shaped vessels were used as part of a distillation unit, amongst other things, for the preparation of strong acids used in assaying precious metals. This usage is suggested by the presence of red haematite deposits inside the vessels, a by-product of the distillation process. Apart from unglazed or plain redwares, there are also sherds from a number of vessels made in the same fabric but with a partial coating of white slip under a clear or green glaze (PMSRY and PMSRG). Once again, tripod pipkins, bowls and dishes are the main forms.

Imported pottery is limited in range and quantity. There are three sherds from dishes in Beauvais *sgraffito* ware (BEAU) from France, and one sherd from a possible jug in Dutch red earthenware (DUTR). All other imports come from the Rhineland and consist of sherds from drinking jugs in Raeren stoneware (RAER) and from jugs in Cologne and Frechen stoneware (KOLS, FREC). One of the Frechen sherds comes from a *Bartmann* jug with applied rosette medallion.

### ***Assessment work outstanding (all periods)***

There is no outstanding assessment work.

## **Analysis of potential**

### ***General discussion of potential***

The pottery from the 2008 evaluation at GWO05 has limited potential for dating and further analysis on its own, since a high proportion consists of very small sherds from

unidentifiable forms. The main emphasis is on late medieval and 16th-century material, with most contexts only broadly datable. There are some points of interest, however, especially in relation to the presence of distillation vessels of a kind usually associated with fine metalworking and assaying. Their role in the history of the site should certainly be explored further. The relationship of the finds from the evaluation to those from earlier excavation should also be examined.

### **Significance of the data**

The pottery from the evaluation, as it stands, is chiefly of significance in relation to the site and its immediate neighbourhood. Viewed alongside the finds from the earlier excavation it assumes a greater importance, although only in the context of the wider perspective on the history and development of this area of London. This is especially true of the industrial ceramics, which merit further attention.

### **Revised research aims**

The following question is prompted by the evaluation material:

- What was the nature of industrial activity in the area in the 16th to early 17th century, as demonstrated by the distillation ceramics?

### **Method statements**

The finds from the 2008 evaluation could be incorporated with the earlier material from the site, but do not merit separate attention.

#### ***Finds analysis/investigation***

This would involve incorporation of the evaluation finds with earlier material and research into the distilling ceramics. Estimated specialist time: 1.5 pd.

#### ***Work required for illustration/photography***

Two items have been selected for illustration. Estimated specialist time: 0.5 pd.

#### ***Preparation for deposition in the archive***

Estimated specialist time: 0.25 pd.