section analysis of a range of wares, and Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy analysis (ICPS) of selected chaff-tempered wares, mainly by Alan Vince.


12. Excavations by AOC Archaeology at LCR99 and FLR00 (op cit fn 7).


14. Thin-sections were made of six sherds, and five samples were also submitted for ICPS analysis.


17. TS/ICPS sample V1488, [13].

18. Sample V1490, [13].

19. Samples nos. V1486 [48]; V1487 [0], and V1489, [45].

20. Site code DRY90; op cit fn 15.

Overall, this volume provides a cohesive summary of recent work, packed with new information and surprises, that force us to take a fresh look at this period of British prehistory. It draws attention to the rich and distinctive nature of the archaeological record for the Neolithic in SE England and at the same time provides a very good read and a valuable set of references.

Yvonne Edwards

**Lambeth unearthed: an archaeological history of Lambeth**

Graham Gower with Kieron Tyler

*Museum of London Archaeology Service*, 2003

64 pages, copiously illustrated in colour and in black and white, with bibliography. Paperback. £4.95

The authors start with a general introduction to archaeology – explaining how it can unlock the secrets of the past – but this book is really the life story of the London Borough of Lambeth.

Early chapters take the reader through the topography of the borough, detailing the (inevitably somewhat limited) evidence for prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic period through to the Iron Age, and noting the influence of Roman road-builders as indicated by the construction of Stane Street and the route to Sussex. There is little evidence of settlement at this time, although some remains of Saxon occupation have been found, including material from Clapham village, and the area is described in the Domesday Book as “agricultural and sparsely populated”.

It is only in the medieval period that Lambeth starts to assume an identity as a linear village along the waterside, followed by the creation of hamlets along an old dry route through the marshes. Great houses such as Lambeth Palace (“an island of history”) are described, and Streatham is shown as an important medieval centre for the manufacture of building material.

The construction of bridges over the Thames at Westminster, Waterloo and Lambeth from the 18th century onwards is seen as a major agent for change and growth in the borough, stimulating the development of housing along the routes to the bridges. Lambeth becomes a place of leisure (with Vauxhall Gardens described as “an early theme park”), and a place for industry. Breweries and distilleries grow up along the riverside in the 17th and 18th centuries, and this area becomes a major production centre for pottery and glassware.

Factories that were established in the 19th century include the *Vauxhall Ironworks*, which followed its initial production of boat engines by building its first car in 1903 – two years later it left the borough and moved to Luton. The *Artificial Stone Manufactory* was responsible for the South Bank lion, currently at the Lambeth end of Westminster Bridge, and the excavation of one of *Doultons*’ architectural ceramics sites in 2001 unearthed important evidence of products and manufacturing processes.

The railways were swiftly extended in the mid-19th century, leading to the development of Clapham, Streatham, Balham, Norwood and Brixton, while the construction of the Albert Embankment was followed in 1871 by that of St Thomas’s Hospital. Although the 20th century is noted for the destruction visited on the borough by World War II, for the Festival of Britain, and for tower block redevelopment, remains of a rural past may still be found in Clapham Common, Norwood and Kennington.

This book, which concludes with a section indicating ways in which readers can find out more about their borough through documents, records and archives, is an admirable introduction to the archaeology and history of Lambeth. Its excellent illustrations complement a text that is well informed, but which does not exclude the average reader by being too technical.

Richard Gilpin

**Ceramics in America**

Robert Hunter (editor)

*Chipstone Foundation*, 2003

321 pages, many illustrations, bibliographies, index. Paperback, US$55

The 2003 edition of this annual series may be of more interest to British archaeologists than others in the series. It comprises articles about pottery of the 18th and 19th centuries from the eastern parts of the USA. This was a time when the American pottery industry was just establishing itself as the country gradually became less dependent on imported wares, so we can see the processes by which a new ceramic industry comes into being. Some of the social aspects are enlightening – did you know, for example, of the *Potters’ Emigration Society*? The pottery itself is familiar but strangely different – almost a sort of parallel universe. In short, this is a fascinating collection of articles for the ceramicist, with some stunning illustrations for everyone.

Clive Orton