

**SALTERS' GARDEN,  
THE SALTERS' COMPANY HALL,  
4 FORE STREET, LONDON EC2Y 5DE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

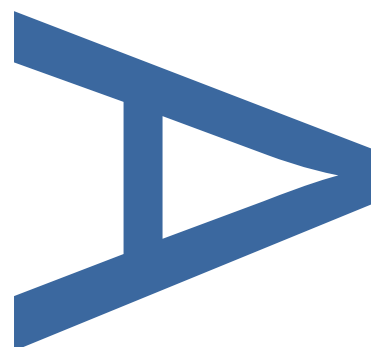
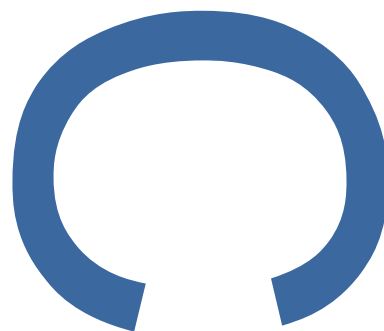
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
CITY OF LONDON**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
15/00766/FULL**

**SITE CODE: FOE16**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12774**

**JANUARY 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

# SALTERS' GARDEN, THE SALTERS' COMPANY HALL, 4 FORE STREET, LONDON EC2Y 5DE

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
Project Number		K4677
Report Number		R12774

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Rosemary Banens		January 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Charlotte Faiers		January 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		January 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		January 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	30/01/2017	T Bradley	C Mayo
<i>Site name changed to Salters' Garden from St Alphage Garden</i>			
2	06/02/2017	T Bradley	C Mayo
<i>Incorporates comments from Historic England</i>			

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

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LONDON EC2Y 5DE  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**PLANNING APPLICATION NO:** 15/00766/FULL  
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:** CITY OF LONDON  
**SITE CODE:** FOE16  
**CENTRAL NGR:** TQ 32448 81623  
**SM NUMBER:** SM26325, HA 1018886  
  
**COMMISSIONING CLIENT:** THE SALTERS' COMPANY  
  
**WRITTEN BY:** ROSEMARY BANENS  
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
JANUARY 2017  
  
**PROJECT MANAGER:** CHRIS MAYO (MCIfA)

---

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road, Brockley  
London SE4 2PD  
**Tel:** 020 7358 8950 | 020 7732 3925  
**Email:** cmayo@pre-construct.com  
**Website:** www.pre-construct.com

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January 2017**

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## **CONTENTS**

1	Abstract .....	3
2	Introduction .....	4
3	Planning Background .....	5
4	Geology And Topography.....	7
5	Archaeological And Historical Background.....	8
6	Methodology .....	12
7	The Archaeological Sequence.....	13
8	Interpretations And Conclusions .....	24
9	Acknowledgements .....	26
10	Bibliography .....	26

## **APPENDICES**

11	Appendix 1: Context Index .....	27
12	Appendix 2: Finds Index.....	28
13	Appendix 3: Site Matrix.....	29
14	Appendix 4: Finds Assessment.....	30
15	Appendix 5: Oasis Data Collection Form .....	31

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1: Site Location .....	14
Figure 2: Trench Location Plan.....	15
Figure 3: Sections 1 and 2.....	16
Figure 4: Trench Location overlain on Goad map of 1888 .....	25

## **PLATES**

Plate 1: London Wall within Salters' Garden (looking south-west) .....	17
Plate 2: Northern area pre-excavation (looking east).....	17
Plate 3: Layer [1] (looking east) .....	18
Plate 4: Removal of plant matter in northern area (looking west).....	18
Plate 5: Removal of trees and some paving in south-east corner (looking south-east).....	19
Plate 6: Cleared eastern area of site with extant water feature covered (looking south-east).....	19
Plate 7: Northern area to be excavated for ramp (looking east).....	20
Plate 8: Removal of steps leading up into garden (looking south).....	20
Plate 9: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west).....	21
Plate 10: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west).....	21
Plate 11: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west).....	22
Plate 12: North facing section, S.1 (looking south).....	22
Plate 13: East facing section, S.2 (looking west).....	23

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at Salters' Garden, The Salters' Company Hall, 4 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DE (TQ 32448 81623). The development was to see renovation works within the garden, located to the south of Salters' Hall. The garden comprises areas of standing wall at the southern boundary which comprises standing elements of the city wall, along with paved and planted areas.
- 1.2 St Alphage Garden (Salters' Garden) is a Scheduled Monument (designation number 1018886). Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works was granted by Historic England (ref S00115837) subject to a number of conditions, including the need for a watching brief during works which were to disturb the ground along with full reporting thereafter.
- 1.3 Planning consent for the works was granted by The City of London under application number 15/00766/FULL, subject to condition requiring an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.4 The watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in November and December 2016 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 1.5 The extent of excavation undertaken demonstrated that the areas under investigation, especially those close in proximity to Salter's Hall, had previously been disturbed, likely during the construction of the Salter's Hall and earlier garden landscaping. Extensive bomb damage to the site and 19<sup>th</sup> century cellars would also have truncated underlying archaeological remains.
- 1.6 The watching brief demonstrated that a modern silty clay layer used as a ground levelling for paving was exposed near the London Wall in the south-east area of the site.
- 1.7 Across the north of the site, three further layers were recorded. An undated grey gravel layer was sealed by modern topsoil to the south and yellow gravel to the north. The topsoil was used as a planting bed, while the yellow gravel acted as both backfill for the retaining wall and as a path along the garden; these layers were separated by metal garden edging. Residual finds were recorded in both modern layers.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief at Salter's Garden, The Salter's Hall, 4 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DE (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between November 22<sup>nd</sup> and December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2016, during which garden landscaping works were monitored.
- 2.2 The site measured c. 15m north-east to south-west by c. 35m north-west to south-east, covering an area of approximately 600m<sup>2</sup>, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 32448 81623 (Figure 1). It was bound to the north by the Salter's Hall, to the east by another garden, to the south by the London Wall, and to the west by Roman House. The site is currently a formal garden, with both gravel and paved pathways, and a water feature to the east. The western site boundary is a residential building, Roman House, and there is access to a public garden via a gate in the west corner of the southern boundary.
- 2.3 St. Alphage Garden is a Scheduled Monument (designation number 1018886), the description of which states:  
*London Wall: section of Roman and medieval wall at St. Alphage Garden, incorporation remains of St. Alphage Church*
- 2.4 The City of London and Historic England have granted planning and Scheduled Monument Consent, subject to the condition of an archaeological watching brief. This report details the findings of the watching brief.
- 2.5 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- to record the nature, extent, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation,
  - to assess where appropriate the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site,
  - to establish the below ground sequence in this area of the site,
  - to establish the presence or absence of burials, and
  - to prevent any damage to the scheduled monument in accordance with the granted consent.
- 2.6 The investigation was conducted between 22<sup>nd</sup> November and 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016. The site was supervised by Rosemary Banens and Kari Bower, and was project managed by Chris Mayo, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Iain Bright of Historic England and Kathryn Stubbs of the City of London both monitored archaeological proceedings. The project was commissioned by The Salter's Company, and the landscaping works were carried out by Modular Garden.
- 2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code FOE16.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:
- 3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF (for further details and guidance see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>).

#### **3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan Framework is provided by the London Plan which was published in March 2015. It includes the policy 7.8 of relevance to archaeology within London.

#### **3.3 Local Guidance: City of London Local Plan**

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the site is the City of London Corporation whose Local Plan, adopted on 15 January 2015, replaces the previous plans for the City, which were the Core Strategy 2011 and the Unitary Development Plan 2002. Policy contained within the Local Plan relating specifically to archaeology is as follows:

##### **Policy DM 12.4 Ancient monuments and archaeology**

1. To require planning applications which involve excavation or ground works on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.
2. To preserve, protect, safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, remains and their settings in development, and to seek a public display and interpretation, where appropriate.
3. To require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme, and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.

#### **3.4 Site Specific Planning Constraints, and Background**

- 3.4.1 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the site. However, St. Alphage Garden is a Scheduled Monument (designation number 1018886), the description of which states:

*London Wall: section of Roman and medieval wall at St. Alphage Garden, incorporation remains*

*of St. Alphage Church*

- 3.4.2 As the site is a Scheduled Monument, it is therefore subject to policy pertaining to this type of designated area. The City of London have granted planning consent under application number 15/00766/FULL, subject to the following condition:
2. No works shall take place until arrangements have been made for an archaeological "watching brief" to monitor development groundworks and to record any archaeological evidence revealed. Details of these arrangements shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any commencement of the work.
- 3.4.3 Historic England have granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works (ref S00115837) subject to a number of conditions. Of these, PCA were instructed to undertake works required to satisfy the following:
- (b) No ground works/building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological works before and/or during the development in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
  - (c) In the event that significant archaeological deposits and/or structures are observed during the course of the groundworks, the attendant archaeologist will be given ample opportunity to investigate and record such features. Historic England and the City of London are to be notified in the event of such an occurrence. Structural elements related to the scheduled monument are to be left *in situ*, undamaged and undisturbed.
  - (j) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the Greater London Historic Environment Record and to Iain Bright at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
  - (k) The archaeological contractor shall complete and submit an entry to an OASIS (On-line access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Services, via the OASIS form, upon completion.
- 3.4.4 In advance of the project a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and approved by both Iain Bright of Historic England, as Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Kathryn Stubbs, Assistant Director Historic Environment at the City of London.
- 3.4.5 The fieldwork herein reported constituted work in accordance with Scheduled Monument conditions (b) and (c) above. This report is prepared in accordance with Scheduled Monument conditions (j) and (k).



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey<sup>1</sup> records that the site is underlain by Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 56 and 34 million years ago. The London Clay is overlain by sand and gravel of the Taplow Park Gravel Formation laid down during The Quaternary period, up to 2 million years ago.
- 4.2 The study site is primarily flat, with a small slope down to the east. The ground surface on all sides of the site has been modified to some extent by previous activity including the construction of the Salter's Hall and the previous landscaping of the garden. The ground surface of the site is significantly lower than the surrounding road heights, which suggests that either the ground height of site was extensively reduced at some point in time, or that the surrounding land has been raised while the study site has resisted significant modification.
- 4.3 Natural geology was not observed during the watching brief, as excavation did not extent to sufficient depths.
- 4.4 There are no natural surface water bodies flowing within the immediate vicinity of the site but the site lies approximately 900m north of the River Thames where it is crossed by Southwark Bridge. Historically, the Walbrook Stream would have run c. 550m to the south-east of the site.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the list entry description contained within the Historic England website (Historic England 2017):

### **Reasons for Designation**

London Wall was constructed as part of an extensive programme of public works between approximately AD 190 and AD 225. It served to form the basis of the protection of the town far into the medieval period, and was also a key factor in determining the shape and development of both Roman and medieval London. The uniformity of design and construction of the 2nd century wall suggests that it was planned and built as a single project. It enclosed the whole of the landward side of the town from Tower Hill to Blackfriars, incorporating an existing military fort at Cripplegate. It was laid out in straight sections, linking the major routeways into London, and gateways were constructed at the points of entry at Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Newgate and Ludgate. The defensive nature of much of the Wall's circuit was strengthened by an external ditch, with the exception of those areas where the marshland around the Walbrook acted as a natural defensive feature. Internally, it was strengthened by a bank of earth. The Roman Wall was built on a trench foundation of puddled clay, and included a rubble core interspersed with bonding tile courses. It is known to have stood to a height of approximately 4.4m above a sandstone plinth, and is believed to have been surmounted by a parapet walkway. Excavation has indicated that defensive bastions were added to the Wall in the 3rd Century AD, and a number were also added during the medieval period when the Wall was repaired and refortified. By the mid-16th Century, however, with the continued expansion of London, its function as a town boundary and defence had ceased. London Wall survives in various states of preservation. Some parts of the Wall, especially along the eastern section, still stand to almost full height and the bastions are also clearly visible. Other parts are no longer visible above the present ground surface, but in these areas sections of the Wall survive as buried features, and sufficient evidence exists for their positions to be accurately identified for much of its length. The wall's role in the origins and history of England's capital city, its contribution towards an understanding of Romano-British and medieval urban development, and the light the remains throw on Roman and medieval civil engineering techniques, justify considering all sections of London Wall that exhibit significant archaeological remains as being worthy of protection.

Partial excavation has indicated that the standing and buried remains of the Roman and medieval Wall at St Alphage Garden survive well. A study of the Wall's many phases of rebuilding has allowed the development of the site to be better understood and provides an insight into the construction techniques employed during the Roman and medieval periods. The buried deposits in the southern part of the site will provide information on the occupation of this area by Cripplegate Roman fort and will contribute towards our understanding of the relationship between the fort and the Roman town Wall. The section of berm and infilled ditch beneath the public garden to the north and the earlier fort ditch will also increase our understanding of the relationship between these features, whilst the standing remains of the

church north wall and its buried foundations will retain valuable evidence for the development and use of the church and its associated graveyard.

### **Details**

The monument is situated at St Alphage Garden, approximately 65m south east of St Giles' Church, and includes the standing and buried remains of part of London Wall, the Roman and medieval defences of London, and part of the northern wall of Cripplegate fort. It also includes the buried and standing remains of an early medieval church dedicated to St Alphage. London Wall was constructed towards the end of the 2nd century AD enclosing a semi-circular area of approximately 133ha on the north side of the Thames, from the site of Tower Hill in the east, to Blackfriars in the west. For much of its length the defences were strengthened by a berm and ditch, and gateways were built at principal points of entry. The Wall was reinforced and repaired throughout the Roman and medieval periods, and bastions were added. Excavation has indicated that during the later Roman period a riverside wall was constructed parallel to the north bank of the Thames in order to protect the southern part of London. The expansion of the city towards the end of the medieval period led to the decline of London Wall as a defensive feature. This section represents part of the northern side of the Wall's circuit and is aligned east-west. It includes a fragment of the Wall, approximately 56m in length, of which the western 6m and the most easterly section survive as buried features. Excavations along the line of London Wall's north western circuit following World War II bomb damage recovered evidence to indicate that the construction of the Wall differed in this area from that along the rest of its circuit. Here, the north and west walls of the Cripplegate Roman fort, built between AD 120 and 150, provided existing defensive boundaries. These were thickened to conform to the standard width of London Wall and incorporated within its circuit. This was achieved by constructing a narrower town wall against the internal face of the existing fort walls. The latter rises from a foundation of compacted rubble which forms a raft supporting the main body of the Wall. Internally it was strengthened by a rampart and externally by a 'V'-shaped ditch measuring approximately 3m wide and 1.5m deep. The ditch has become infilled over time but will survive as a buried feature. A 56m long section of ditch adjacent to the Roman Wall at St Alphage Garden has been included in the scheduling to preserve the relationship between this feature and the Roman Wall. The town Wall generally stands on a foundation trench of puddled clay and flint which has been inserted into the fort's internal rampart. The foundations are capped with ragstone which form a raft supporting the main body of the Wall. The Wall itself rises from a triple tile course on its internal face. It has a rubble and mortar core faced with Kentish ragstone and is banded at intervals by further tile courses. The remains of both the fort wall and Roman London Wall at St Alphage Garden are no longer visible above the ground surface, but excavation has indicated that they survive as buried features and they are therefore included in the scheduling. The Roman masonry at St Alphage Garden originally stood to a higher level but it has been truncated by medieval additions and rebuilding. The medieval stonework is visible above the present ground surface, constructed of roughly squared blocks of ragstone with fragments of flint and tiles, laid roughly in courses. It tapers upwards and its outer face appears to be

battered. The external face of the wall retains putlog holes used to secure timber scaffolding during its construction and several phases of rebuilding are visible within the fabric of the medieval masonry. In 1477, during the War of the Roses, Mayor Ralph Jocelyn ordered large scale repairs to London Wall between Aldgate and Aldersgate and the brick crenellations are thought to date from this period. These are the only crenellations to survive on the Wall. Documentary evidence indicates that an 11th or 12th century church, dedicated to St Alphage, occupied the central part of the site until it was dismantled in 1536. Alphage was an Archbishop of Canterbury murdered by the Danish Army threatening London in 1012-13. He may have been canonised as early as 1023. The existence of a church here is implied as early as 1068 but is mentioned by name in 1125. It was built against the internal face of London Wall which formed the church's northern wall. Evidence of the church fabric can be seen on both faces of the Wall in the western part of the site. The outer (north) face exhibits a slightly different alignment to that to its east and is differently faced with a decorative ragstone course and knapped flint construction. On the inner (south) face of the Wall, a wall scar marks the eastern extent of the church. There are also no brick crenellations on the church wall. The foundations of the church will survive as buried features and are included in the scheduling. The associated graveyard, which is believed to have continued in use until the 17th century, will provide evidence for a demographic study of the medieval and post-medieval population, and that part of the graveyard immediately to the east of the site of the church is therefore also included in the scheduling. Approximately 20m to the west of the monument are the buried remains of the Roman fort's northern gateway, known as the Cripple Gate, and these are the subject of a separate scheduling. The surfaces of all paths, paved surfaces, the stairs in the eastern and southern parts of the site, modern walls (such as the garden wall), signage and all garden furniture are excluded from the scheduling. However, the ground beneath these features is included.

- 5.2 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the Heritage Statement (Sanderson 2011) for Salters' Hall.
- 5.2.1 In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the site was occupied by various businesses, including a Postal Order Branch. The main Post Office building was situated where the Salter's Hall now stands, with the clearing house up against the London Wall. An open area in the centre of the businesses was accessible through a brick arched passageway off of Fore Street. A GOAD map from 1888 (Figure 4) indicates that there was a cellar underneath the open area, and a passage connecting the Post Office and clearing house. These buildings were vacant in 1904, but were occupied by offices in 1929. The 1929 GOAD map (Sanderson 2011, Fig 5) records a sewing machine warehouse below the central open area, in a lens lighted brick arched basement.
- 5.2.2 During the Second World War, London was heavily bombed. The almost total nature of destruction wrought by this bombing can be seen in aerial photographs from 1946<sup>2</sup>, 1947<sup>3</sup>, and

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/eaw000513>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/eaw011116>

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1953<sup>4</sup>. With the exception of the pathway and basement below, only the London Wall remains standing in the images, the rest of the buildings having been destroyed. By 1957, Roman House had been built on the western side, while a large central section of the site had been cleared. The Salter's Hall was designed in 1968 by Sir Basil Spence, and was built between 1972-1976. The garden was redesigned in 1995 by David Hidus to commemorate the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Salters' Company. Sunk below street level, it was laid out in a formal style with hedging, lawn, pergolas, gravel pathways, and paving.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/eaw049464>

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## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) outlined the works which were expected to be required for the works to Salters' Garden: generally a shallow reduction to existing damaged surfaces to allow for their reinstatement, the renewal of planting areas, the construction of an access ramp and the renewal of a water feature at the eastern side of the site.
- 6.2 As the project got underway and the precise nature of the above became clear, it was apparent that only minimal areas of impact were required. The existing hard surfaces were lifted and renewed following an extremely shallow reduced dig which caused no archaeological impact; the same was true for the planting beds. The renewal of the water feature required no change to its existing structure or footprint.
- 6.3 Only two significant areas of impact were caused. Works in the south-east area of the garden consisted of the removal of plant matter and the lifting of paving slabs. In the northern area of the site, in addition to the same impact, the ground was excavated further, to a maximum depth of 0.70m, for the construction of ramp access to the garden. These two areas of impact are shown on Figure 2.
- 6.4 All of the works within the garden, undertaken by hand, were subject to an archaeological watching brief
- 6.5 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016).
- 6.6 Levels on archaeologically relevant strata were recorded from the existing levels in the garden as shown on a site survey<sup>5</sup>; these showed the OD height of the garden to generally be at approximately 12m OD.
- 6.7 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code FOE16.

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<sup>5</sup> De Metz Forbes Knight Architects, Project No 1455, Drawing No A4954 "Salters' Garden, Existing Garden", date Jan 15

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## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Undated**

- 7.1.1 Spanning the base of the ramp area in the north of the site was an undated dark grey sandy silty clay layer [4] (Plates 11 & 12). With frequent gravel and moderate flecks of ceramic building material (CBM), this layer was sealed by both the modern topsoil [2] and gravel path [3] (Figure 3). At least 0.30m thick, the lack of finds from this layer lead to its classification as undated. It is possibly a ground raising layer resulting from earlier garden landscaping works. Layer [4] was located at an upper height of approximately 11.70m OD.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Modern**

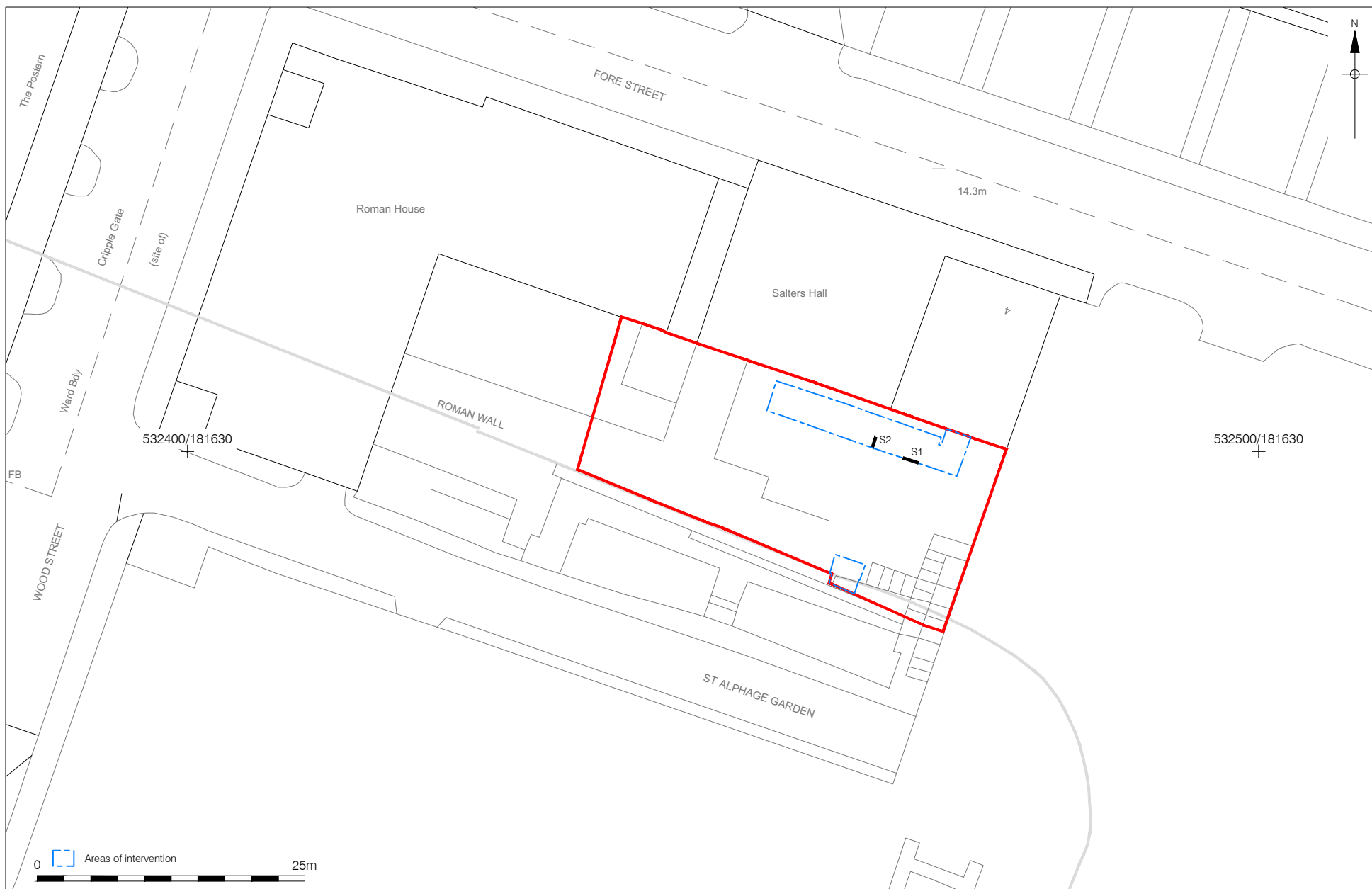
- 7.2.1 Overlying layer [4] in the northern area of the site were two layers – topsoil [2] and gravel [3] – which were separated by metal garden edging (Plates 7, 9-13). The topsoil, located to the south of the metal garden edging, was a friable light-mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional plant roots and very occasional small sub-rounded stones (Figure 3). Measuring between 0.20m to 0.30m thick, some residual finds were recovered from this layer, including pottery fragments from c. 1630-80 (C. Jarret pers. comm.), CBM, and a cattle tooth (K. Rielly pers. comm.). It ran 1.5m north to south, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south, and extended c. 14.5m east to west. The gravel path [3] to the north of the metal edging was a light-mid yellow brown, and contained frequent modern brick fragments and occasional lumps of concrete. It was used as backfill for the excavation (or possibly construction) of the concrete retaining wall to the north, and then levelled for use as a path. To the west, a drain and services (water and irrigation pipes) were covered by the gravel; these are likely to be contemporary with the retaining wall (Plate 10). The gravel extended c. 18.80m east to west, and between 0.80m to 2.30m north to south, and contained a pig tibia (K. Rielly pers. comm.) as well as fragments of what appeared to be a decorated stone drain cover. Both the gravel path [3] and the topsoil [4] sat at current ground level, approximately 11.90m OD.
- 7.2.2 Upon further examination, the decorated stone discovered in layer [3] was determined to be Coade stone, an artificial stone patented by Elizabeth Coade, and was possibly part of an ecclesiastical vessel from the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century [Appendix 4]. Given the heavy bomb damage to the site during the Second World War, it is possible that these fragments were a part of St. Alphage Church that were deposited on site through the force of the explosions.
- 7.2.3 In the south-east area of the site, a modern mid-brown grey sandy silt clay layer [1] was recorded (Plate 3) at approximately 12.00m OD. Observed immediately below 60mm-thick York stone paving slabs, this layer contained occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century flower pot fragments (C. Jarret pers. comm.), moderate small sub-rounded stones, modern brick fragments, and occasional fragments of plastic sheeting. Sloping down to the east, the layer measured 1.70m north to south by 1.70m east to west. It was not excavated, as the ground in this location was to be built up and levelled for repaving.

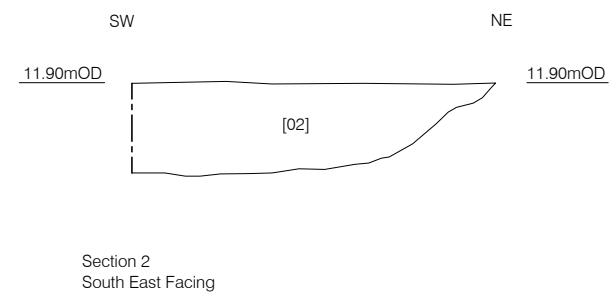
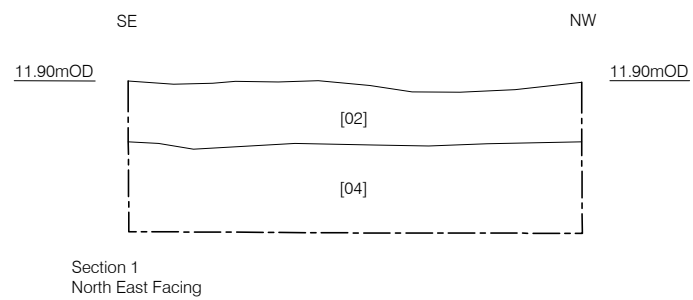




Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4







*Plate 1: London Wall within Salters' Garden (looking south-west)*



*Plate 2: Northern area pre-excavation (looking east)*





*Plate 3: Layer [1] (looking east)*



*Plate 4: Removal of plant matter in northern area (looking west)*





*Plate 5: Removal of trees and some paving in south-east corner (looking south-east)*



*Plate 6: Cleared eastern area of site with extant water feature covered (looking south- east)*





*Plate 7: Northern area to be excavated for ramp (looking east)*



*Plate 8: Removal of steps leading up into garden (looking south)*





*Plate 9: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west)*



*Plate 10: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west)*





*Plate 11: Excavation of northern area for ramp (looking west)*



*Plate 12: North facing section, S.1 (looking south)*





*Plate 13: East facing section, S.2 (looking west)*



## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during the watching brief.
- 8.2 The earliest phase of archaeological remains recorded was an undated layer [4], considered to be dumped material used to raise and level the garden.
- 8.3 All other layers dated to the modern period, and are associated with earlier landscaping works or most recent garden use. A layer [1] observed to the south, near London Wall, was used as a levelling layer for the paving, while a layer of topsoil [2] for the flowerbeds and the gravel pathway [3] in the northern half of the site were separated by metal garden edging. Some residual finds, including 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments, a cattle tooth, and a pig tibia, were recovered from the two modern layers in the northern area of the site. These artefacts, although residual, demonstrate the continued activity upon the site, from the Roman period to the modern day.
- 8.4 GOAD maps of the area (Figure 4) show basements and a cellar located on the site, the construction of which would have significantly if not totally truncated the underlying archaeological remains. Extensive bomb damage to the site during the Second World War and the subsequent building of the Salter's Hall would also appear to have had a severe negative impact on the site, damaging and truncating archaeological remains. As the present-day excavation only extended 0.70m below ground level, it is almost certain that the upper deposits of archaeological significance had been removed by previous impacts, with any remaining archaeology preserved at a further depth.
- 8.5 Excavations extended to a maximum depth of 0.70m, showing modern layers above an undated layer. It is possible that excavations closer to the London Wall would have exposed earlier features, however, the proximity of the main excavation area to the modern building showed that it had previously been disturbed.
- 8.6 No burials were discovered during the watching brief.
- 8.7 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code FOE16. Until then the archive will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 8.8 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.



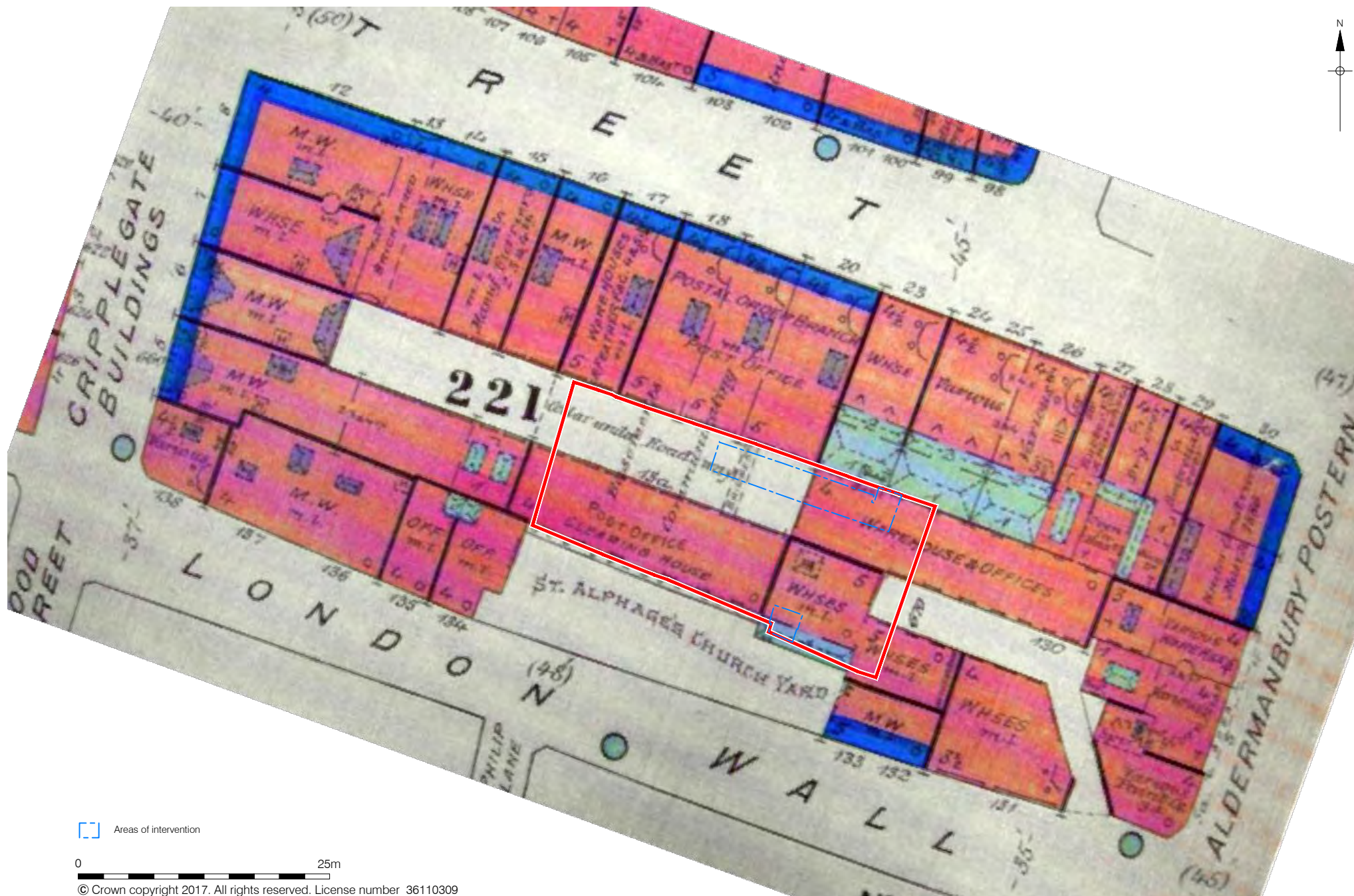


Figure 4  
Trench Location overlain on Goad map of 1888  
1:500 at A4

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank The Salter's Company for commissioning the work, and James McCormack of de Metz Forbes Knight Architects and Roy Nelson of Fulkers for assistance. We also thank Iain Bright of Historic England and Kathryn Stubbs of the City of London for monitoring the project. Thanks are also given to the crew from Modular Garden for their hard work on site.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Kari Bower for her assistance with the excavation and recording. Thanks also to Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology for his project management and editing, and to Charlotte Faiers for the illustrations.

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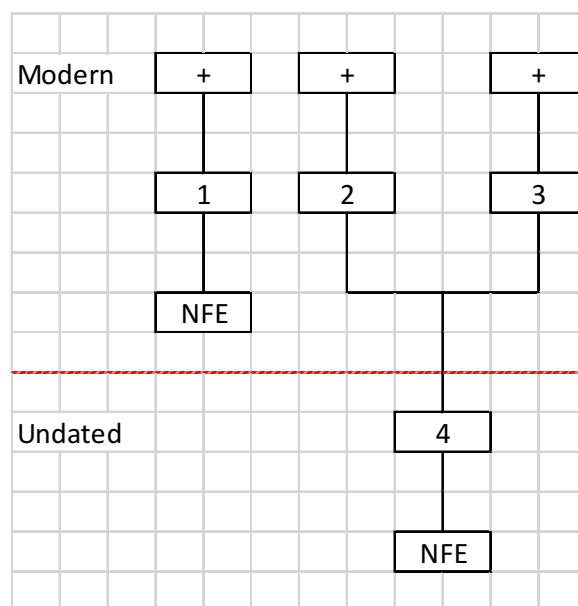
## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Thickness (m)	High (m BGL)	Low (m BGL)	Prov Date	Phase	approx upper m OD
1	SE area	Pre-Ex, Post-Ex	-	Layer	Levelling layer	-	0.06	-	Modern	2	12.00
2	N area	Pre-Ex, Post-Ex	S.1, S.2	Layer	Topsoil for flowerbed	0.30	0.00	-	Modern	2	11.90
3	N area	Pre-Ex, Post-Ex	-	Layer	Gravel path	0.50	0.00	-	Modern	2	11.90
4	N area	Post-Ex	S.1	Layer	Made ground	>0.29	0.20	0.30	Undated	1	11.70

## 12 Appendix 2: Finds Index

Site Code	Context	Pottery	Pottery Date	CBM	CBM Date	Bone	Worked Stone	Stone Worked Date
FOE16	1	Y	19 <sup>th</sup> century	-	-	-	-	-
FOE16	2	Y	1630-1680	1180-1800	-	Y	-	-
FOE16	3	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

## 13 APPENDIX 3: SITE MATRIX



## **14 APPENDIX 4: FINDS ASSESSMENT**

### **14.1 Worked Stone**

*By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

14.1.1 Part of a vessel - 796g very thin walled 19mm and well made with decoration on the rear possibly part of a church vessel – decoration marked with zig-zag patterning that resembles Romanesque (11-12th century). It has a diameter of 40cm.

14.1.2 However, the material is man-made; it is a concrete type lime mortar with floating type quartz – this could well be Coade stone, an artificial stone patented by Elizabeth Coade set within a hard lime mortar. It is modern – I would guess this to be 18th to 19th century. It could easily be pre-WWII so it could be a Victorian Gothic/Romanesque vessel.

14.1.3 The item is a late 18th to 19th century man-made Coade stone, possibly ecclesiastical.

### **14.2 Ceramic Building Material**

*By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2271	Medieval/post medieval splash glazed peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar

14.2.1 The medieval/post medieval roof tile recovered was fragmentary, and most probably represents either dumped material, or residual demolition material. The only fragment collected [2] consists of the thin-reduced core 2271.

14.2.2 No further work is recommended.



## 15 APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-273331

#### Project details

Project name	Salters' Garden, The Salter's Hall, 4 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DE: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief undertaken at Salters' Garden, The Salter's Hall, 4 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DE (TQ 32448 81623). The extent of excavation undertaken demonstrated that the areas under investigation, especially those close in proximity to the Salter's Hall, had previously been disturbed, likely during the construction of the Salter's Hall and earlier garden landscaping. Extensive bomb damage to the site and 19th century cellars would also have truncated underlying archaeological remains. The watching brief demonstrated that a modern silty clay layer used as a ground levelling for paving was exposed near the London Wall in the south-east area of the site. Across the north of the site, three further layers were recorded. An undated grey gravel layer was sealed by modern topsoil to the south and yellow gravel to the north.
Project dates	Start: 22-11-2016 End: 16-12-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FOE16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/00766/FULL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SM26325 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	COADE STONE VESSEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Salters' Garden, The Salter's Hall, 4 Fore Street
Postcode	EC2Y 5DE
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32448 81623 51.51748241363 -0.090883396445 51 31 02 N 000 05 27 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from

	County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Rosemary Banens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Salters' Company
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	FOE16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	FOE16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	FOE16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Salters' Garden, The Salters' Company Hall, 4 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DE: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Banens, R.
Other bibliographic details	R12774
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature client report with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	26-Jan-17

# PCA

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

