

**THE OLD DAIRY
7 WAKEFIELD STREET
BLOOMSBURY
LONDON WC1**

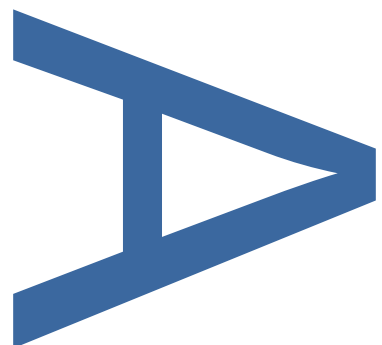
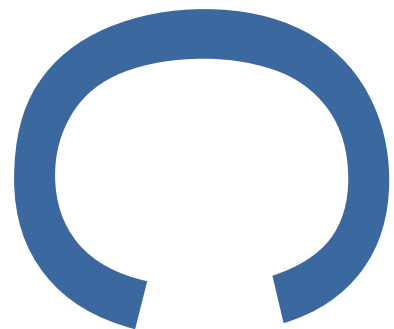
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

PCA REPORT NO: R12971

SITE CODE: WAK15

AUGUST 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE OLD DAIRY
7 WAKEFIELD STREET
BLOOMSBURY
LONDON WC1
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

EXCAVATION

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT THE OLD DAIRY,
7 WAKEFIELD STREET, BLOOMSBURY, WC1**

Site Code: WAK15

Central NGR: TQ 3040 8247

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Camden

Planning Reference: 2011/6032/P

Commissioning Client: Cudworth Ltd. on behalf of Lutti Ltd.

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August 2017

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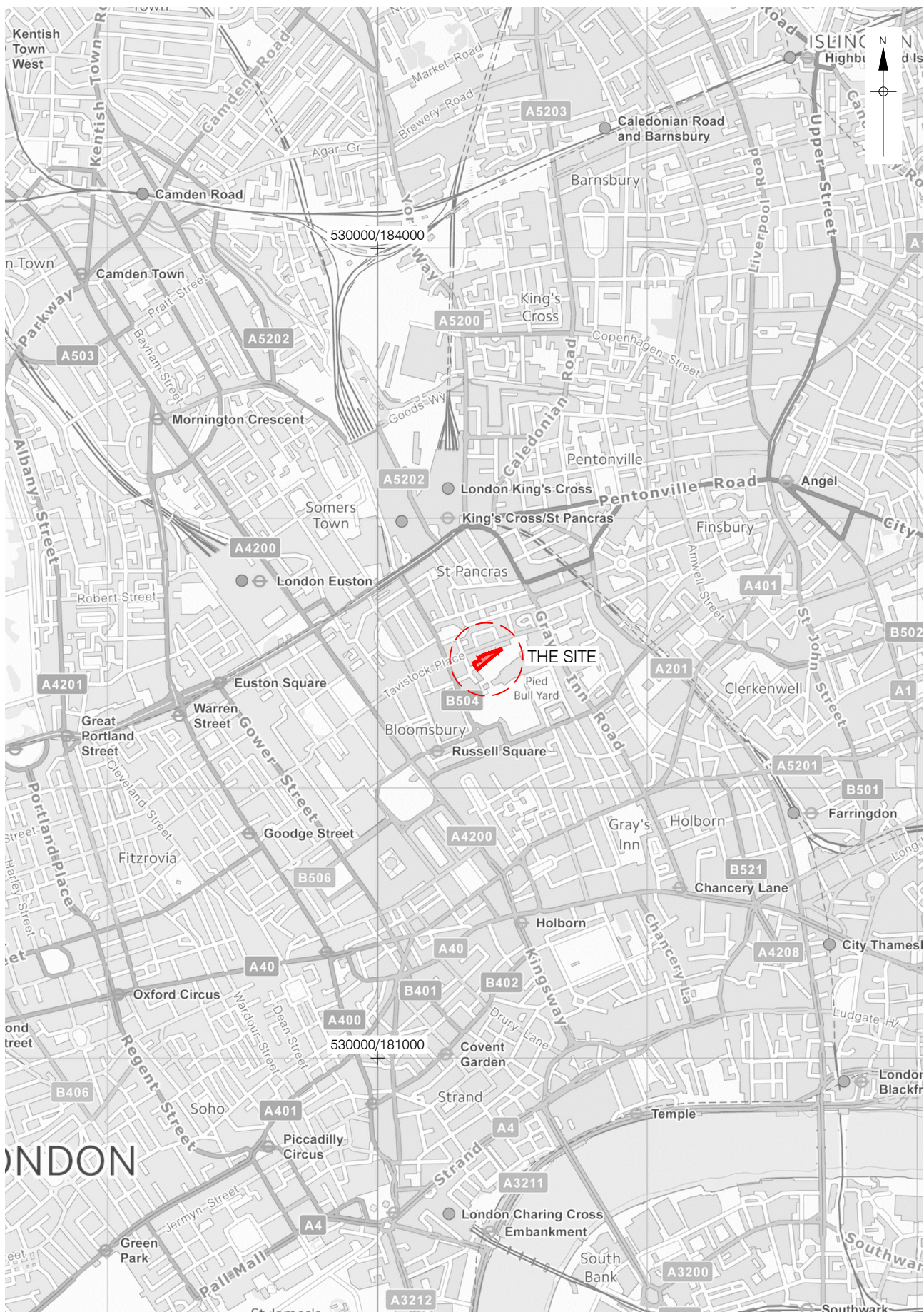
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation at The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, WC1. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and was commissioned by Cudworth Ltd on behalf of Lutti Ltd.
- 1.2 An excavation area measuring approximately 20m E-W by 8m N-S was located in the western part of the site, surrounding an area identified as exhibiting high archaeological potential during an evaluation undertaken by PCA in 2014-15.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit revealed on site was a layer of natural brickearth, recorded between 19.89m OD and 20.17m OD.
- 1.4 The natural brickearth was overlain by a layer of post-medieval redeposited brickearth, representing agricultural activity on site.
- 1.5 Several shallow 19th-century garden features cut the redeposited brickearth.
- 1.6 A number of postholes and drainage utilities associated with a 19th-century mews structure truncated the garden features.
- 1.7 Two large 20th-century truncations were discovered in the centre of the area. A layer of 20th-century made ground, capped with a concrete slab formed the milk depot yard.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Cudworth Ltd on behalf of Lutti Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1, centred at TQ 3040 8247 (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken between 18th and 28th April 2017. Tim Bradley and Helen Hawkins of PCA project managed the site, which was supervised by the author. Sandy Kidd of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) monitored the archaeological investigation on behalf of the London Borough of Camden.
- 2.3 The site covered 0.2 hectares. It was bounded by St George's Gardens to the east and south; to the north Georgian terraced housing fronting the south side of Regent Square; and to the west a Buddhist centre and new building that fronted Wakefield Street.
- 2.4 The redevelopment will provide a mixed residential/commercial development in two blocks.
- 2.5 An archaeological desk based assessment (Langthorne 2010) was prepared by PCA prior to an archaeological evaluation, which took place between December 2014 and January 2015 (Cipin 2015). The evaluation recorded an isolated area of archaeological survival in Trench 1. Consequentially Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), the archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Camden, recommended that further archaeological mitigation was required in this area.
- 2.6 The excavation involved opening a trench measuring approximately 20m E-W by 8m N-S located in the area (Trench 1) identified as exhibiting high archaeological potential during the evaluation (Fig. 2).
- 2.7 The excavation found evidence of post-medieval redeposited brickearth, early 19th-century garden features and the remains of 19th-century mews structures.
- 2.8 The completed archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts, will be stored by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited until its eventual deposition at the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Excavation Area and Previous Interventions
 1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS5)

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 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 PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.1.3 The relevant planning framework is provided by the Camden Local Development Framework (Adopted 8th November 2010) which states:

Policy DP25: Conserving Camden's Heritage

Archaeology

The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.

- 3.2 Planning permission (2011/6032/P) was granted to allow for the redevelopment of the site into a mix of residential and commercial development.

4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A geotechnical desk top study was carried out for the site (Campbell 2009), which anticipated that the site was in an area of worked ground with a potentially substantial thickness of made ground over the natural strata.
- 4.2 All but the eastern tip of the site was indicated to be underlain by superficial deposits comprising a deposit of brickearth sealing River Terrace Deposits (Lynch Hill Gravel). Such deposits generally comprise sand and gravel but can also contain lenses of clay and silt. These were considered likely to be of limited thickness at the site, with the base of the stratum unlikely to significantly exceed 5m below ground level.
- 4.3 This was generally reflected within the evaluation trenches, with later post-medieval deposits likely to be associated with infilling following quarry activity directly overlying natural deposits in all but the south-westernmost trench, where archaeological features were recorded cut into a clay deposit at a higher, untruncated level (Cipin 2015).
- 4.4 The site occupies land that is broadly flat apart from the most western end where it rises gently from the carpark of the site towards Wakefield Street.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been reported on in detail in the Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site (Langthorne 2010) and is not fully reproduced here. It can, however, be summarised as follows.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 There is an absence of prehistoric find spots within a 250m radius of the study site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The site lies some distance outside the closest major settlement of *Londinium* and there is an absence of Roman find spots within a 250m radius of the site.

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 No medieval remains have been found within a 250m radius of the site and documentary evidence is indicative of the site lying within an undeveloped rural landscape during the Saxon and medieval periods.

5.5 Post-medieval

5.5.1 Cartographic and archaeological evidence has demonstrated that the site was developed from the end of the 18th century as it became part of the expansion of London. Initially used for gravel and brick clay extraction, the site eventually encompassed gardens, a mews, two separate church halls and finally an electricity sub-station together with a large milk bottling depot and distribution warehouse (hereto referred to as The Old Dairy).

5.5.2 St George's Gardens is situated immediately to the south and east of the study site. Purchased in 1713 to serve the parishioners of St George the Martyr, Queen Square and St George, Bloomsbury, St George's Gardens was one of the very first burial grounds to be established away from a church.

5.6 Previous archaeological work

5.6.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in December 2014 and January 2015. A total of five trenches were excavated and were located in a manner so as to give a good spatial representation across the site. In addition, ten geotechnical test pits were monitored as part of an archaeological watching brief immediately prior to the archaeological evaluation (Cipin 2015).

5.6.2 This archaeological evaluation was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

- 5.6.3 Trenches 2-5 revealed a sequence of naturally deposited clay where, apart from Trench 5, the gravels appeared to have been quarried out during the later post-medieval period (late 18th/early 19th century). Three of the trenches recorded evidence of accumulations of organic material overlying the clay, suggesting that the resulting pits have been left open for an extended period of time before being backfilled.
- 5.6.4 The land then appeared to have been subject to substantial reclamation, particularly in the 19th century, with repeated levels of made ground and dumping layers in evidence. This picture was also evident in all of the test pits monitored during the watching brief phase of the works. A single wall recorded in the easternmost end of Trench 5 represented the only evidence of the development of the area in the later 19th century.
- 5.6.5 The evaluation therefore suggested that across the majority of the site, broadly demarcated by the footprint of the depot building, any archaeological features or deposits that may have been in existence prior to the post-medieval period had been truncated by gravel quarrying during the latter part of the 18th century/early 19th century.
- 5.6.6 A primary objective of the evaluation was also to establish whether there was any evidence for burials having extended onto the site from the burial grounds, now known as St George's Gardens, immediately to the south and east, or from the Baptist Chapel (west) or Presbyterian Chapel (north west). The evaluation did not record either articulated burials or disarticulated human remains during either the evaluation trenching or geotechnical test pits.
- 5.6.7 The map regression exercise contained within the previously produced desk based assessment for the site (Langthorne 2010) showed the boundary of Bloomsbury Burying Ground and St George the Martyr Burying Ground as already well defined on Rocque's map of 1747. There is still clear evidence of this boundary in existence today with much of the original (now listed) wall to the burial grounds in existence. The boundaries of the adjoining chapels appear equally well defined, and on the basis of this and the archaeological evidence, it is considered very unlikely that human remains extend into the site.
- 5.6.8 Within Trench 1 in the south-western area of the site, the sequence revealed was somewhat different. A number of discrete archaeological features were recorded in this trench which appeared to broadly form two post-built structures. Pottery and CBM retrieved from an excavated sample of the features suggested a date range of 1080-1350 for this activity.
- 5.6.9 No such contemporary find spots have previously been recorded within a 250m radius of the site, and the area of Bloomsbury is not known to have been within an area of settlement in the medieval period. The Domesday Book, originally published in 1086, recorded that the area that would become Bloomsbury contained vineyards and "wood for 100 pigs". It is therefore possible

that the remains recorded within Trench 1 relate to a rural farmstead on the periphery of London rather than part of larger settlement activity.

- 5.6.10 The survival of archaeology in this area of the site is likely to be related to the local topography. Trench 1 is located in the westernmost part of the site. Here the natural clay was recorded at 20.29m OD rather than between 19.40 and 19.80m OD across the remainder of the site. This would suggest this area lay outside the areas of gravel extraction recorded elsewhere. It is anticipated that the extent of survival of these remains is likely to be limited in its extent by the substation and associated services to the west, greater truncation through quarrying, services networks and a hotspot of hydrocarbon contamination (possibly including a buried tank) to the east, and the site boundaries to the north and south.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological excavation methodology was described in a written scheme of investigation produced by PCA (Bradley 2017). The excavation area was positioned to cover the proposed building footprint and to expand Trench 1 excavated during an archaeological evaluation by PCA in 2014-2015 (Cipin 2015). The excavation area measured approximately 20m E-W by 8m N-S.
- 6.2 A 360°-type mechanical excavator was used to break out the modern hard-standing and remove approximately 1.40m of modern made ground that sealed the earlier deposits that were encountered at a level of approximately 20.25m OD. The excavated area was hand cleaned revealing the location of the 2014-2015 evaluation trench in the north-west part of the area. Two large modern truncations were also discovered running through the centre of the area. A modern drain linked to a manhole - which appeared to contain water, in the north-east part of the trench - was left in situ to prevent flooding.
- 6.3 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed from the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, currently published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994), which is the most widely used system for recording the archaeological resource in London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester-based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigations was also prepared.
- 6.4 All archaeological structures and deposits were hand cleaned prior to recording. They were then hand excavated, either in full or in part, and the finds were retained for analysis. Brick structures were sampled where appropriate to provide typological and dating evidence.
- 6.5 Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) with the value 21.13m OD, located on the hard-standing at the north-east corner of the trench. This value was established by traversing from a known benchmark located at 90 Judd Street.
- 6.6 The site grid and trench limit of excavation was located using a Total Station and was tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 A layer of very compact mid yellowish brown silty clay, with some regions of more concentrated rounded pebble inclusions, was found across the entire area (see Plate 1). The total thickness of the silty clay was unknown, but it was at least 1m thick where modern intrusions extended to a depth of 19.10m OD. The silty clay was recorded at a maximum height of 20.17m OD in the west of the excavation area and, in the east, at a minimum height of 19.89m OD.
- 7.1.2 This deposit was brickearth which seals Lynch Hill gravel in the Bloomsbury area, as outlined in the Geology and Topography section of this document.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval

- 7.2.1 A layer of mid yellowish brown firm clayey silt [1018], [1035], [1049] containing occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal flecks and sherds of abraded pot from the first two deposits dated to 1175-1400 together with later pottery dated 1580-1900 from layer [1049] (see Sudds Appendix 2), sealed the natural in the western half of the site (see Plate 2). This 0.14m thick layer was recorded at the maximum height of 20.30m OD in the west of the excavation area and at a minimum height of 20.12m OD in the centre.
- 7.2.2 Pronounced staining by hydrocarbon was observed along the northern side of the excavation area. Some stains were circular and resembled postholes, but did not prove to be so once investigated. Slots excavated in larger areas of staining suggested that hydrocarbon had leached into the natural brickearth to a depth of at least 19.57m OD.
- 7.2.3 More than 75% of the CBM assemblage from layers [1018], [1035], [1049] consisted of roofing material dating to the medieval or early post-medieval period (see Valcarcel Appendix 6). The abraded quality of CBM fragments suggested that they had been subjected to weathering and erosion prior to their redeposition on site.
- 7.2.4 As outlined in the historic background section of this document, it is thought that the site was situated in undeveloped countryside to the north of London, which was probably used for agriculture. Cultural material discovered within a layer of disturbed brickearth was most probably redeposited by agricultural processes such as ploughing, or by a natural agency such as hill wash. The layer may also represent a post-medieval levelling layer.

7.3 Phase 3: Early 19th century (Fig. 3)

- 7.3.1 The following features all cut into the post-medieval redeposited brickearth layer discussed in Phase 2.
- 7.3.2 A shallow, roughly circular pit [1020] with a depth of 0.09m; measuring 2.5m E-W by 0.8m N-S, was filled with friable mid greyish brown clayey silt [1019], its dark colour perhaps indicating a relatively high organic content. This fill [1019] contained 18th- and 19th-century pottery and the stem of a late 17th-18th-century clay pipe (see Jarrett Appendix 4).
- 7.3.3 An irregular, shallow linear feature [1022] with a depth of 0.23m; measuring 2.26m E-W by 3.28m N-S was excavated in the centre of the area. Pottery dating to 1720-1830 was found within the dark brownish grey clayey silt [1019] backfill of this feature (see Plate 3).
- 7.3.4 A heavily truncated shallow pit [1024] with a depth of 0.22m was discovered towards the western end of the area, measured 0.4m N-S by 1.32m E-W and contained pottery dated 1630-1800.
- 7.3.5 Cartographic sources show that in the early 19th century that the western part of site was situated within an area of open ground behind a row of terraced buildings. The three shallow pits are thought to represent garden features, suggesting that the open ground depicted was in fact an area of gardens.

7.4 Phase 4: Mid-19th century (Figs. 3 & 4)

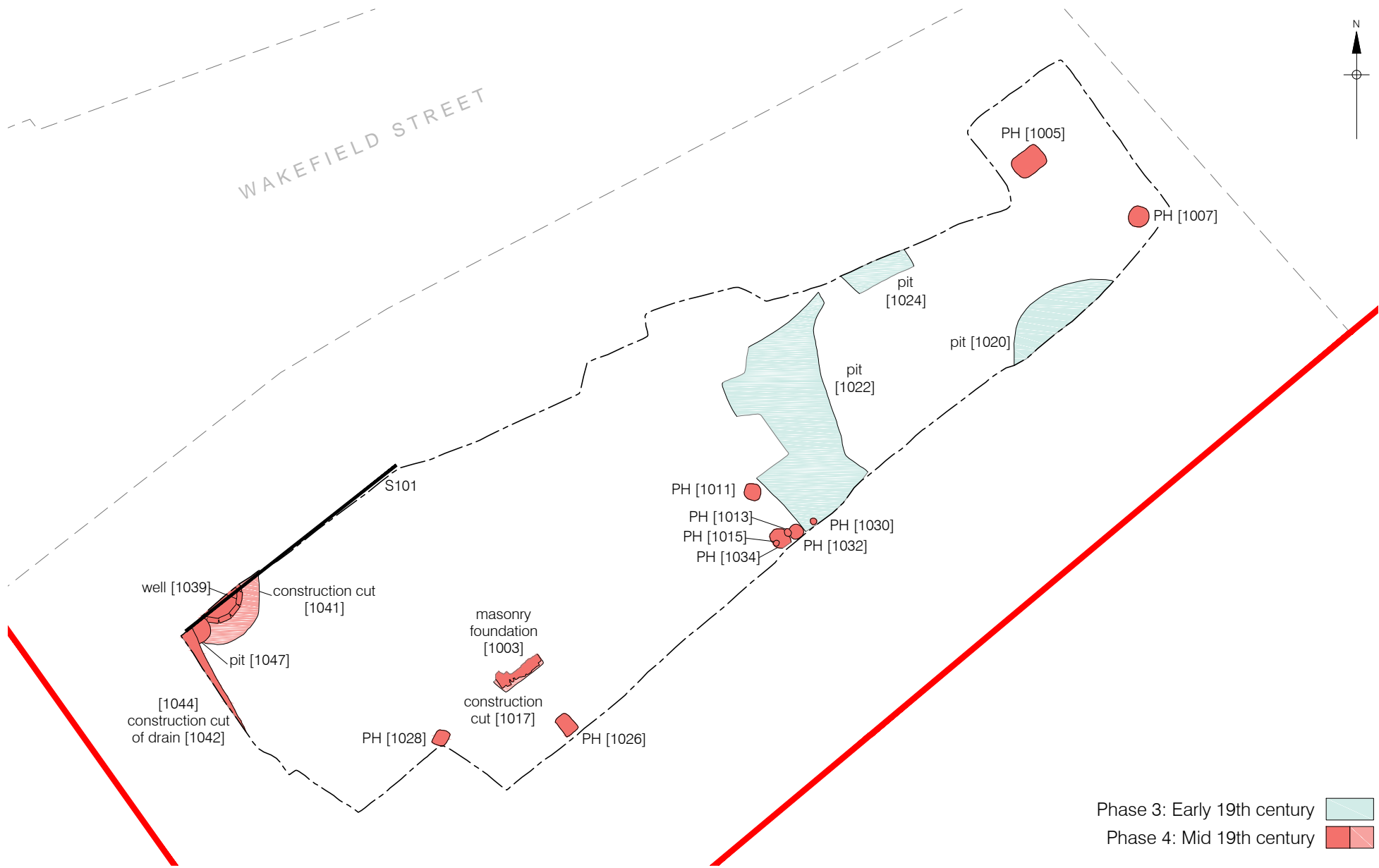
- 7.4.1 The remains of a heavily truncated structure [1003] constructed from reused unfrogged post-Great Fire bricks dated 1800-1900, was discovered in the western part of the excavation area. The structure was just two courses high, measured 0.4m N-S by 0.95m E-W and was truncated to the north by a modern intrusion. The function of this structure is unknown but it may represent the remains of a soak-away.
- 7.4.2 A red brick well [1039] was located in the far north-west corner of the excavation area and continued into the northern limit of excavation (Figs 3 & 4). The visible part of the well measured 0.42m N-S by 1m E-W and was at least 0.5m deep (see Plate 4). The maximum depth of [1039] could not be established as excavating any deeper so close to the trench edge was deemed unsafe. The well was constructed from bricks dated to 1700-1850 (see Valcarcel Appendix 6) and the construction cut contained pottery dating to 1700-1800.
- 7.4.3 A brick-built drain [1042] orientated north-south ran along the western limit of excavation to the west of the well [1039]. Stratigraphically the drain [1039] was later than the well [1042].
- 7.4.4 A cluster of circular postholes recorded in the centre of the excavation area and various other isolated postholes, both round and square, distributed across area may have once contained

posts that may have supported the mews structures. The rounded postholes ranged between 0.10m to 0.40m in diameter. The rectangular postholes ranged in size between 0.28m and 0.40m.

- 7.4.5 Cartographic sources show that between 1834 and 1871 a road – labelled ‘Regent Square Mews’ – was built just to the north of where the excavation area was located. The excavation revealed a brick drain and well, and a cluster of postholes, which most likely represent utilities and the mews structures depicted south of Regent Square Mews, on the 1871 Ordnance Survey Map.

7.5 Phase 5: 20th century

- 7.5.1 The 1951 Ordnance Survey map shows that the mews structures were cleared to make way for a milk bottling depot and electricity sub-station. A layer of made ground [+] consisting of demolition material represented the clearance of the mews and subsequent ground raising and levelling (Fig. 4). A concrete slab sealed the made ground creating a yard that formed the current ground level at a maximum height of 21.67m OD in the west, sloping slightly to a level of 21.13m OD in the east.



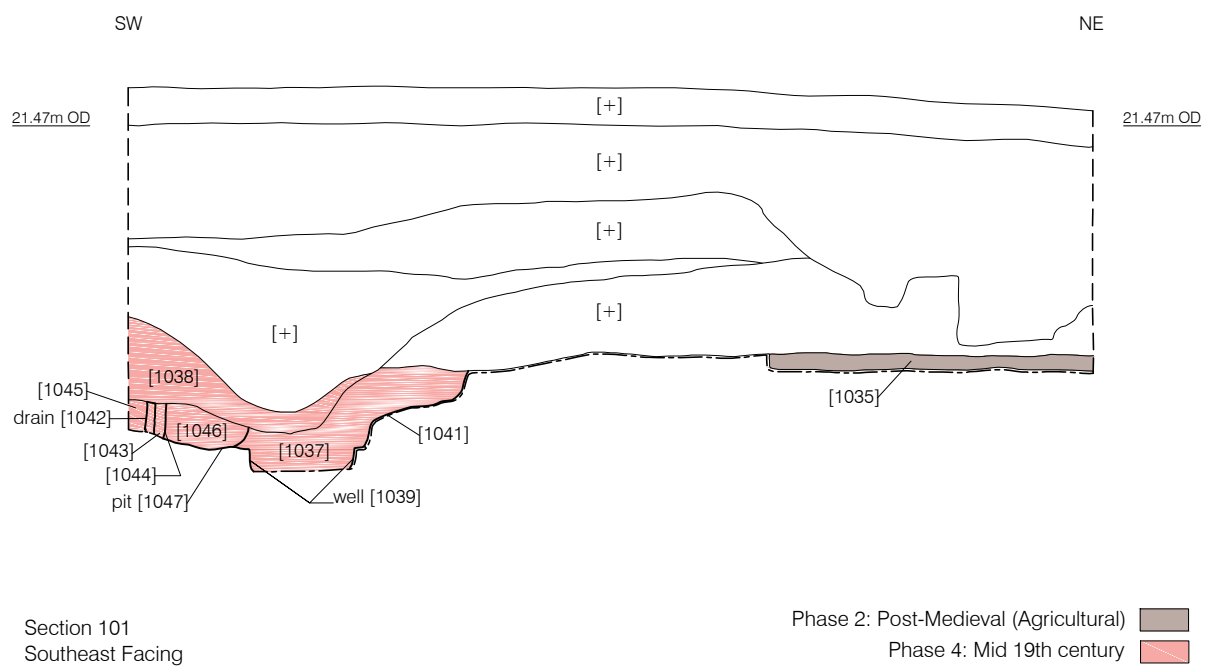
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Phase 3: Early 19th century

Phase 4: Mid 19th century

Figure 3
Plan of Phase 3 and Phase 4 Features
1:100 at A4



PLATES



Plate 1: Natural brickearth. Hydrocarbon staining is visible next to section edge, facing north



Plate 2: Slot through post-medieval redeposited brickearth, facing west



Plate 3: Cut of an early 19th-century garden feature [1022] in centre of shot. Note the two modern truncations to the west and east, facing west



Plate 4: 19th-century well [1039] and drain [1042], facing north

8 SITE SUMMARY

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 A deposit of brickearth sealing the Lynch Hill gravel underlay the entire site. It was recorded at a maximum height of 20.17m OD in the west of the excavation area sloping to 19.89m OD in the east.

8.2 Phase 2: Post Roman Plough Soil

- 8.2.1 Up until the early 19th-century, cartographic sources show the site occupied by open fields. Agricultural land-use was represented archaeologically by a layer of redeposited brickearth, distributed across the western two thirds of the excavation area. It is likely that manuring, ploughing or natural agency had redeposited a small quantity of abraded Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM in this layer until the early 19th-century when urban development begun in Bloomsbury.
- 8.2.2 Alternately, this layer may represent post-medieval landscaping.

8.3 Phase 3: Early 19th-Century Garden Features

- 8.3.1 The Davies, Bartlett and Britton 1834 map shows the western part of the site - where the trench was located - situated in open ground, to the rear of a 'National Scotch Church' and buildings fronting Wakefield Street (Langthorne 2010). It seems likely that the open ground depicted cartographically was in fact an area of gardens as several shallow pits, found in the central part of the excavation area, were identified as early 19th-century garden features.

8.4 Phase 4: Mid-19th-Century Mews

- 8.4.1 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1871 shows the location of the excavation area to be occupied by 'Regent Square Mews' and several structures, possibly stables, are depicted (Langthorne 2010).
- 8.4.2 A well and associated drain, discovered in the north-west corner of area, represented this period of occupation. Pottery, dated between 1700-1800, was recovered from the construction cut backfill of the well, which was built of bricks dated 1700-1850.
- 8.4.3 A heavily truncated brick-lined pit was found in the western part of the excavation area. The exact function of this structure is unknown, but it is likely to have formed a soakaway relating to the use of the site as a mews in the early 19th-century.

- 8.4.4 Several postholes, cutting the early 19th-century garden features, are likely to have constituted structural elements of the mews stables.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 The following research objectives are taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation (Bradley 2017).

9.2 The overall objective of the excavation was to improve understanding of medieval settlement and land use in the immediate rural hinterland of the City of London, including refining the site chronology and establishing a phased plan of the archaeology revealed, following the stripping of the area and investigating the function of the structural remains and the activities taking place.

9.3 Within the above parameters, the excavation sought to address the following:

9.4 Given that small quantities of both Roman pottery and CBM were recorded from later contexts within evaluation Trench 1, is there any direct evidence of Roman activity in the area of excavation?

9.4.1 No direct evidence, such as cut features, were found to suggest Roman activity in the area of excavation. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a post-medieval context (Sudds Appendix 2).

9.5 Is there any evidence to further elucidate the nature of the medieval activity previously recorded on the site?

9.5.1 The findings of the excavation did not provide evidence for medieval activity on the site. No evidence indicating the presence of medieval structures was discovered. It seems likely hydrocarbon staining of redeposited post-medieval brickearth, which contained medieval pottery sherds, was misidentified as medieval structural elements during the evaluation phase.

9.5.2 In total five sherds of highly abraded medieval pottery - all considered redeposited within post-medieval contexts - were recovered during the excavation. Two sherds were found in contexts stratigraphically dated to the post-medieval period. Three sherds were found in re-worked post-medieval brickearth contexts [1018], [1035], [1049] sealing natural deposits. A small quantity of heavily abraded medieval peg tiles and post-medieval brick was also found in layers [1018], [1035] and [1049]. Potentially medieval CBM had been transported and worked into these layers by manuring, ploughing or natural erosion.

9.5.3 The transported material may have derived from a source such as a demolished medieval building situated in the vicinity of the site. It is also possible that brickearth containing medieval pottery was imported from elsewhere and dumped on site as a ground raising deposit in the post-medieval period.

10 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

The Paper Archive	Scale	Number of Drawings	Number of Sheets
Contexts Sheets	N/A	N/A	49
Plans	1:20	26	47
Sections	1:10	1	2

The Photographic Archive	Number of shots
Photos Digital	62

The Finds Archive	Number of Boxes
Animal Bone	Less than 1 box
Ceramic Building Material	Less than 1 box
Metal Objects	Less than 1 box
Pottery	Less than 1 box
Tobacco Pipe	Less than 1 box
Small Finds	Less than 1 box

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

11.1 Importance of the Results

- 11.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation are of very limited importance. It is of interest that medieval pottery was found within an agricultural soil but the pottery was very abraded and was residual in the layer which was dated to the post-medieval period. Otherwise the small number of 19th-century features were associated with gardens and possibly the mews stables.

11.2 Further Work

- 11.2.1 No further work is recommended for any of the finds or for the site itself.

11.3 Publication Outline

- 11.3.1 It is recommended that the only publication be an entry for the results of the archaeological investigations in the annual *London Archaeologist* Round-up.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Cudworth Ltd on behalf of Lutti Ltd for commissioning the archaeological investigations.
- 12.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thanks Sandy Kidd of Historic England GLAAS who monitored all archaeological proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Camden.
- 12.3 The author would like to thank Tom Brook and Ellen Green for their help on site, and Wayne Richards and John Joyce for their logistical support.
- 12.4 Thanks are given to Tim Bradley and Helen Hawkins who managed the project, Jon Butler who edited this report, Mark Roughley for the illustrations and the following specialists for their reports: Berni Sudds, Chris Jarrett, Amparo Valcarcel, Karen Deighton and Märit Gaimster.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Levels high	Levels low	Phase
WAK15	1001	Layer	Natural	5	19.5	1	20.17	19.89	1
WAK15	1002	Fill	Post-med post-pit fill. Same as 1031	0.28	0.28	0.32	20.24	20.24	4
WAK15	1003	Masonry	19th century brick foundation	0.4	0.95	0.15	20.29	20.13	4
WAK15	1004	Fill	Fill of post-hole	0.41	0.65	0.11	19.91	19.91	4
WAK15	1005	Cut	Posthole	0.41	0.65	0.11	19.91	19.8	4
WAK15	1006	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.4	0.4	0.15	19.81	19.81	4
WAK15	1007	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.15	19.81	19.76	4
WAK15	1008	Void							
WAK15	1009	Void							
WAK15	1010	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.33	0.28	0.14	20.24	20.24	4
WAK15	1011	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.28	0.14	20.24	20.1	4
WAK15	1012	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.13	0.14	0.33	20.28	20.28	4
WAK15	1013	Cut	Posthole	0.13	0.14	0.33	19.95	20.28	4
WAK15	1014	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.1	0.13	0.25	20.28	20.28	4
WAK15	1016	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	0.46	0.24	0.06	20.24	20.27	4
WAK15	1017	Cut	Construction cut	0.97	0.4	0.15	20.27	20.24	4

WAK15	1018	Layer	Plough soil layer	6.2	11.8	0.14	20.3	20.18	2
WAK15	1019	Fill	Fill of pit	0.8	2.5	0.09	20.02	19.98	3
WAK15	1020	Cut	Pit - possible garden feature	0.8	2.5	0.09	20.02	19.89	3
WAK15	1021	Fill	Backfill of garden feature	3.28	2.26	0.23	1.24	1.15	3
WAK15	1022	Cut	Garden feature	3.28	2.26	0.23	1.24	1.01	3
WAK15	1023	Fill	Backfill of garden feature	0.4	1.32	0.22	20.12	19.99	3
WAK15	1024	Cut	Garden feature	0.4	1.32	0.22	20.12	19.9	3
WAK15	1025	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.4	0.28	0.1	1.27	1.27	4
WAK15	1026	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.28	0.1	1.27	1.17	4
WAK15	1027	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.28	0.34	0.19	1.28	1.28	4
WAK15	1028	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.34	0.19	1.28	1.09	4
WAK15	1029	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.12	0.12	0.1	20.09	20.09	4
WAK15	1030	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.1	20.09	19.99	4
WAK15	1031	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.28	0.28	0.32	20.24	20.24	4
WAK15	1032	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.32	20.24	19.92	4
WAK15	1033	Fill	Fill of post pit	0.36	0.36	0.17	20.23	20.23	4

WAK15	1034	Cut	Post pit	0.36	0.36	0.17	20.23	20.06	4
WAK15	1035	Layer	Plough soil stained with hydrocarbon	1.98	4.62	0.12	20.24	20.19	2
WAK15	1036	Layer	Made ground	0.1	0.1	0.65	21.12	20.77	4
WAK15	1037	Fill	Backfill of well	0.32	0.76	0.34	19.75	19.75	4
WAK15	1038	Layer	Made ground	0.1	0.1	0.72	20.85	20.75	4
WAK15	1039	Masonry	Post-med well	0.42	1	0.26	19.66	19.66	4
WAK15	1040	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	0.8	1.6	0.51	20.11	20.11	4
WAK15	1041	Cut	Construction cut	0.8	1.6	0.51	20.11	19.6	4
WAK15	1042	Masonry	Post-med drain	2.36	0.14	0.17	20.05	19.93	4
WAK15	1043	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	2.36	0.18	0.25	20.17	20.17	4
WAK15	1044	Cut	Construction cut	2.36	0.18	0.25	20.17	19.92	4
WAK15	1045	Fill	Fill of drain	2.36	0.08	0.13	20.05	20.05	4
WAK15	1046	Fill	Fill of pit	0.38	0.34	0.1	19.85	19.85	4
WAK15	1047	Cut	Pit	0.38	0.34	0.1	19.85	19.75	4
WAK15	1048	Void							
WAK15	1049	Layer	Plough soil	3.44	1.98	0.14	20.18	20.12	2

WAK17	1015	Cut	Posthole	0.1	0.13	0.25	20.28	20.03	4
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APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

Introduction

A total of 78 sherds, representing 74 separate vessels (ENV) and weighing 512g were recovered from the excavation phase. Combined with the material collected during the evaluation this gives a total assemblage of 95 sherds, 91 vessels, weighing 754g. As during the evaluation, the pottery includes a small quantity dating to the Roman and medieval period, but is predominantly comprised of material of post-medieval date. The pottery is variable in condition, with some abraded material present. Although the post-medieval pottery is generally fresher, the entire assemblage is fragmentary consisting of sherd material with few identifiable forms. Much is likely to be re-deposited. The assemblage was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology type series (LAARC 2007) and quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight.

Roman

A single residual sherd of Roman pottery was recovered alongside a medieval coarseware in context [1035], comprising a micaceous oxidised ware from a thin-walled vessel. The vessel is unsourced and consequently only broadly dated.

Medieval

Five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. A small unsourced jug sherd was recovered from context [1018], decorated with an applied strip, white slip and green glaze. The sherd has an oxidised sandy fabric reminiscent of Kingston redwares, but with less iron-stained quartz. A source in Essex is also possible, although not amongst the major centres of Harlow, Mill Green or Colchester. The sherd is highly abraded and probably re-deposited. Context [1035] produced a further unsourced sherd, representing a tapering strap-handle or foot from a coarseware vessel. The fabric contains abundant sand, atypical of London products, and probably represents a regional import. The latter was deposited alongside the Roman oxidised ware, although both are abraded and again likely re-deposited. The other three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from post-medieval deposits [1010], [1038] and [1049]. These include a London-type ware jug and a Kingston-type ware jug, in addition to a further unsourced oxidised sandy ware, possibly from the same jug recorded in [1018].

Post-medieval

The majority of the post-medieval pottery recovered dates to the 18th and early 19th century, although a small number of sherds are of 16th- and 17th-century date. Context [1023] contained some of the earliest dated post-medieval pottery, including a sherd of early London-area post-medieval redware (PMRE) pre-dating c.1600, but also a London tin-glazed ware bowl with 17th-century tulip style decoration (TGWD) and more broadly dated Chinese porcelain (CHPO BW) and London-area post-medieval redware (PMR). Although a deposition date from c.1630 is possible, the fragmentary and abraded condition of the earlier pottery suggest an 18th-century date is more likely.

Other early material includes a sherd of 16th-century Cistercian ware and a late 16th to 17th-century Frechen whiteware, both from context [1021], but deposited with a medium sized assemblage dated to the late 18th century. The latter contained 42 sherds, the largest assemblage recovered from site, but the pottery is still fragmentary with a high ratio of sherd count to ENV. The ceramic composition of this group is typical of the period, including mass-produced finewares (CREA; CREA GRN; SWSG), regional Surrey-Hampshire Border redwares (RBOR) and a small number of Chinese porcelain imports (CHPO BW; CHPO ROSE). Mass produced finewares, including further Creamwares (CREA) but also Pearlwares (PEAR; PEAR BW; PEAR TR), characterise the remaining late 18th to 19th-century assemblages ([1016]; [1025]; (1038)). Broadly dated groups include non-diagnostic sherds of London-area post-medieval redware.

Significance of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

As encountered during the evaluation, the assemblage has some significance at a local level and the pottery types present largely fit the ceramic profile for London. There is limited evidence for Roman, medieval and early post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, but somewhat clearer and more defined evidence for activity of 18th- and 19th-century date on site. Given the small size and fragmentary nature of the assemblage the primary potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

Context	SC	Weight	Date range of the pottery		Latest dated pottery		Context considered date
0	5	64	50	1900	1780	1900	
21	2	52	1780	1900	1780	1900	1790-1900
24	5	63	1770	1840	1770	1840	MID 19TH C
25	5	48	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080-1350
27	1	50	1080	1350	1080	1350	1080-1350
35	1	8	50	400	50	400	50-400
39	1	1	1770	1840	1770	1840	1770-1840
45	1	8	50	400	50	400	50-400
56	1	12	1580	1700	1580	1700	1580-1700

1010	2	15	1080	1900	1590	1900	1590 - 1900
1016	1	1	1740	1830	1740	1830	1740 - 1830
1018	1	2	1175	1400	1175	1400	1175 - 1400
1019	3	19	1720	1830	1740	1830	1740 - 1780+
1021	42	247	1400	1900	1760	1900	1760 - 1800
1023	4	21	1480	1900	1630	1900	1630 - 1800
1025	3	15	1580	1900	1740	1900	1740 - 1830+
1031	1	17	1580	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900
1035	2	45	50	1400	1175	1400	1175 - 1400
1038	9	53	1240	1926	1770	1926	1770 - 1840
1040	1	1	1590	1900	1590	1900	1700 - 1800
1043	2	2	1550	1760	1710	1760	1710 - 1760
1049	2	10	1175	1900	1580	1900	1580 - 1900

Table 1: Dating table. SC = Sherd count; Weight in grams.

APPENDIX 3: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Glass excavated from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2015) and this report considers material only material recovered from contexts [1021] to [1043]. A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (less than one box). The material is very fragmentary and it was not always possible to assign the material to specific shapes. The fragments are in good condition, although it is possible the material was deposited under tertiary circumstances, rather than secondary conditions. Glass pipes occur in four contexts as small sized groups (under 30 fragments).

All of the glass (eight fragments, 20g) was entered into a database. The assemblage is discussed by context as a table.

Spot dating Table

Table 1 shows for each context containing glass the number of fragments, a comment on the material and a suggested spot date for the deposition of the finds.

Context	No. of fragments	Weight	Comments	Spot date
1021	3	5g	?English wine bottle: x2 fragments, heavily weathered, window pane: x1 fragment fragments, heavily weathered	c. 1640–1800
1037	1	1g	?English wine bottle	18th–19th century
1038	2	11	English wine bottle: x1 fragment, very slightly weathered, window pane: x1 fragment, heavily weathered	18th–19th century
1043	1	3	Window pane: x1 fragment, weathered	18th–19th century

Table 1. WAK15: Glass spot dating index

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass assemblage has no significance at a local level and consists entirely of fragmentary material that can only be broadly dated. The main potential of the material is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Bibliography

Jarrett, C., 2015. Glass assessment, in I. Cipin, *The Old Dairy, 7a Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Report.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

Clay tobacco pipes excavated from an earlier phase of archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2015) and this report considers material only recovered from contexts [1019] to [1038]. A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). The material is very fragmentary and it was not possible to assign the pieces of bowl to a specific type. The fragments are in good condition, although they were likely to have been deposited more so under tertiary, rather than secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in six contexts as small groups (under 30 fragments).

All of the clay tobacco pipes (eighteen fragments) were entered into a database. The one diagnostic bowl shape was classified following Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The assemblage is discussed by context as a table.

Spot dating Table

Table 1 shows for each context containing clay tobacco pipes the number of fragments, a comment on the material and a suggested spot date for the deposition of the finds.

Context	No. of frags	Comments	Spot date
1019	1	Stem: medium thickness, medium sized bore	Late 17th–18th century
1021	9	Bowl, x1 AO15, 1660–80, the spur is missing (residual), Stems: x2 medium thickness, medium sized bores, x6 thin with medium and fine bores	c. 1730–1910
1027	2	Stems: medium thickness, medium sized bores	c. 1730–1800
1033	1	Stem: medium thickness, medium sized bore	c. 1730–1800
1037	1	Stem: medium thickness, fine bore	c. 1730–1910
1038	5	Bowl fragments: x2 (?18th century), stem fragments: x3, thin thickness, fine bores	c. 1730–1800

Table 1. WAK15: Clay tobacco pipe spot dating index

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes have no significance at a local level and consist of mostly fragmentary material that can only be broadly dated. The main potential of the material is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 5: THE METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Fifteen individual metal objects were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The finds all came from later post-medieval contexts, with an additional unstratified copper-alloy upholstery pin also dating from the later post-medieval period.

Phase 3: Early 19th-century garden features

The only finds recovered from this phase were eight incomplete iron nails, all from the same context.

Phase 4: 19th-century mews

Six objects were retrieved from Phase 4 contexts. They include three nails, at least two of which probable floor nails, fragments of an iron sheet vessel and a piece of lead window came. Of particular interest is a lead token, embossed on one side with a six-petal flower design (SF 101). It was recovered from the fill of pit [1032]. Lead or pewter tokens are known from at least as early as the 12th century, when they may have had ecclesiastical as well as administrative and economic functions (cf. Egan 2006). Their economic use is particularly visible in the 17th century, when lead tokens functioned alongside the copper-alloy farthing, halfpenny and penny tokens that circulated in their tens of thousands between c.1648-1673 in response to the lack of official small change (Dickinson 1986, 4-15). While the copper-alloy issues were efficiently suppressed by Charles II in 1672, unofficial lead tokens continued in use until the early 19th century. These later issues, from the 18th and 19th centuries, tend to be uniface and with personal initials replaced by stock designs (Mitchiner and Skinner 1985, 138-39). The size of the token from Wakefield Street corresponds well with private copper-alloy halfpennies of the early 19th century, a period that saw a brief period of private and corporate copper-alloy denominations struck in response to the lack of official change (cf. Dykes 2011).

Significance and recommendations for further work

The small assemblage of metal finds from Wakefield Street reflects the presence of buildings on or near the site, mostly in the form of iron nails. The fragments of a thin iron sheet vessel are too decayed to identify further. No further work is recommended on this group of finds, which may be discarded following

the full report on the site. The lead token and lead window came should be retained with the site archive for deposition with the Museum of London Archive.

Bibliography

Egan, G., 2006. The earliest English lead tokens?, in B. Cook and G. Williams (eds.), *Coinage and History in the North Sea World, c. AD 500-1250; Essays in Honour of Marion Archibald*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, 589-600.

Dickinson, M., 1986. *Seventeenth-century tokens of the British Isles and their values*. London: Seaby.

Dykes, D.W., 2011. *Coinage and Currency in Eighteen-Century Britain. The Provincial Coinage*. Malta: Spink & Son Ltd.

Mitchiner, M. and Skinner, A., 1985. English Tokens c.1425 to 1672, *The British Numismatic Journal* 54 (1984), 86-163.

context	SF	description	phase	pot date	recommendations
0	bulk	Copper-alloy upholstery pin; complete with domed head; diam. 15mm; ht. 9mm	n/a	n/a	discard
1002	101	Lead token; uniface with embossed six-petal flower; complete but folded over; diam; 28mm; th. 1.6mm	4	n/a	
1010	bulk	Iron nail; complete but heavily corroded with small head and flat shank; L 110mm; likely a floor nail	4	1590-1900	discard
1021	bulk	Iron nails; eight incomplete and heavily corroded	3	1760-1800	discard
1037	bulk	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	4	n/a	discard
1038	bulk	Lead window came; reeded; fragment only; W 9mm	4	1770-1840	
	bulk	Iron sheet vessel; four undiagnostic fragment only	4	1770-1840	discard
	bulk	Iron nail; complete but heavily corroded with small head; L 110mm; likely a floor nail	4	1770-1840	discard

WAK15: metal finds

APPENDIX 6: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

The fabrics were examined at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

The small building material assemblage (185 fragments, 24kg) reflects the later post-medieval development of this site (sandy red and post Great Fire bricks, peg tiles). More than 75% of the assemblage consists of roofing ceramic building material, with much smaller quantities of bricks. Some peg tiles indicate a medieval and early post-medieval occupation. Most of the medieval building material is in a fragmentary and abraded condition which would suggest that it has been dumped or re-deposited.

A small amount of medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to dumping episodes or medieval activity in the area. Many of the tiles can be assigned an earlier medieval (12th to 13th century) date on the basis of fabric (2271, 2273, 2586, 2587) and form, indicating derivation from the demolition of building(s) of this date. The introduction of pan tiles is also noted by the presence of fabric 2279. This curved, nibbed roofing tile, came into force during the mid-17th century.

A few small and abraded sandy red bricks (3033, 3046) recovered indicate an early post-medieval occupation although this production continues until 1900 outside the London city limits. Post Great Fire bricks collected from the site, some of them gently frogged, indicates a late post-medieval development in the area. Masonry wall [1042] contained a Flemish paving brick and some slates which were probably used for levelling.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1003	3046; 3032; 3034; 3101PM	Post-medieval brick; post Great Fire frogged and unfrogged bricks; Type 1 mortar	6	1450	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	1750-1900
1014	3032	Post Great Fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		(small and abraded)							mortar
1016	2271; 3032	Medieval/post-medieval peg tiles; post Great Fire brick (small and abraded)	3	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1018	2271; 2273; 2586; 2587	Medieval glazed and unglazed peg tiles	16	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450+	No mortar
1019	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post Great Fire brick	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1021	2586; 3033; 2276; 2279; 3032	Medieval and post- medieval peg and pan tiles; post-medieval sandy red and post Great Fire bricks	23	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1023	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
1025	2279	Post-medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
1031	2586; 2276; 3032	Medieval and post- medieval peg tiles; post Great Fire bricks	22	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1032	2586	Abraded medieval/post- medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
1033	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tiles; post Great Fire brick	3	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1035	2273; 2586; 2587; 3046; 2276	Medieval and post- medieval peg tiles; post- medieval sandy red brick	58	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
1037	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tiles; post Great Fire bricks	5	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1038	2271; 2276; 2279; 3032	Medieval and post- medieval peg and pan tiles; post Great Fire	12	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		bricks							
1039	3032	Post Great Fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1700-1850	No mortar
1040	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post Great Fire brick	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
1042	2276; 3036; 2279; 3032; 3115	Post-medieval peg and pan tiles; Dutch brick; post Great Fire bricks; slate	10	1480	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
1043	2586	Medieval/post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
1049	2271; 2586	Abraded medieval peg tiles	15	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1500	No mortar

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from between the 17th and late 19th century. The fragments of peg tile (2271, 2273 and 2587 fabric) indicate some earlier medieval to early post-medieval activity around the area of investigation. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone (c.29 fragments) was collected by hand from 5 contexts during the course of excavation.

Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods and recorded onto an access database

Preservation

Preservation was moderate with heavy fragmentation and some bone surface abrasion. Bone from context [1038] exhibited evidence of rodent gnawing. Evidence for chopping was noted on four bones.

The taxa present

Table: taxa by context

Context	1014	1021	1037	1038	1040	Total
Cut	1015	1022	1039	NA	1041	
Feature	Posthole	Garden feature	Well	Made Ground layer	Construction cut	
Cattle size					1	1
Sheep/goat		2		2		4
Sheep size	1	1		5		7
Pig		1				1
Rabbit		1				1
Indet. fish			7			7
Lobster			2			2
Indeterminate	1	7				8
Total	2	12	9	7	1	31

Potential, significance and recommendations

The potential of the assemblage and its significance are severely limited by the paucity of material and its moderate preservation. No further work is recommended

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-287001

Project details

Project name	The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, WC1
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Cudworth Ltd c/o Lutti Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London, WC1. The excavation involved opening a trench measuring approximately 20m E-W by 8m N-S located in the part of site surrounding the area identified as exhibiting high archaeological potential during an evaluation undertaken by PCA in 2014-15. The excavation found evidence of post-medieval reworked natural brickearth, early 19th-century garden features and remains of 19th-century mews structures. The features previously thought to be medieval postholes in the evaluation were patches of hydrocarbon staining.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 28-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WAK15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street

Postcode	WC1
Study area	80 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3040 8247 51.525572446926 -0.120072709112 51 31 32 N 000 07 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.89m Max: 20.17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cudworth Ltd c/o Lutti Ltd
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Joe Brooks

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Desktop Assessmant of The Old Dairy, Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury, London Borough of Camden
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne J.Y.,
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	unpublished
Place of issue or publication	unpublished

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at The Old Dairy, 7 Wakefield Street, Bloomsbury WC1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, J.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)
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