

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE/
CARTHUSIAN STREET
DROP SHAFT
London
EC1

The City of London

An archaeological evaluation report

April 2007



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE/
CARTHUSIAN STREET
DROP SHAFT
London
EC1

The City of London

An archaeological evaluation report

Site Code: CQC07
National Grid Reference: 532021 | 181896

Project Manager
Author
Graphics

Ros Aitken
Andy Daykin
Sandra Rowntree
Kenneth Lymer

Museum of London Archaeology Service
© Museum of London 2007
Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201
email molas@molas.org.uk

Summary (non-technical)

This report has been commissioned by the Avinash Kumar of CoL Street Scene in order to record and assess the results of a watching brief carried out the junction of Carthusian Street and Charterhouse Square, London EC1.

Work was monitored on a drop shaft and tunnel on the site between 15/2/07 and 23/2/07.

Brick walls and a floor surface believed to be part of an 18th century building were located in the drop shaft, as well as a sequence of horizontal deposits. Natural sand and gravel was observed at 15.92m OD. The highest survival of archaeological deposits occurred at 17.62m OD.

Table Of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Site background	1
1.2	The planning and legislative framework	1
1.2.1	<i>Planning Policy Guidance (PPG16)</i>	1
1.2.2	<i>Archaeology and planning in the City of London</i>	3
1.2.3	<i>Site status</i>	5
1.3	Origin and scope of the report	6
1.4	Aims and objectives	7
2	Topographical and historical background	8
2.1	Topography	8
2.2	Prehistoric	8
2.3	Roman	8
2.4	Saxon	8
2.5	Medieval	8
2.6	Post-medieval	9
3	The watching brief	10
3.1	Methodology	10
3.2	Results of the watching brief	11
4	Potential of archaeology	12
4.1	Original research aims	12
4.2	Significance of the data	13
5	Publication and archiving	13
6	Conclusions	14
7	Acknowledgements	15

8 Bibliography	15
9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form	16
9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-24499	16

List of Illustrations

Front cover: Detail from Rocque's map of 1746

Fig 1 Site Location	19
Fig 2 Drop shaft location	20
Fig 3 Section 1 (West facing)	21
Fig 4 Section 2 (South facing)	22
Fig 5 Map Showing Charterhouse c.1520	23
Fig 6 Detail from Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1674	23
Fig 7 Detail from Horwood's map of 1799	24

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The watching brief took place at the corner of Charterhouse Square and Carthusian Street, Drop shaft, hereafter called 'the site' (see Fig 1). The site lies on the border between the London Borough of Islington and the city. The south side of the site lies within the City of London, whilst the north side of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Islington. The centre of the site is at OS National Grid Reference 532021 181896. The level of the road surface at the drop shaft was at 17.92m OD. The site code is CQC07.

1.2 The planning and legislative framework

1.2.1 Planning Policy Guidance (PPG16)

The then 'Department of the Environment' published its *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) in November 1990. This set out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provided recommendations many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG 16 can be summarised as follows:

- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.
- Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
- The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

- When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.
- If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of ‘preservation by record’ may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option.
- Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.
- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation — including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings.
- Decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, in the face of proposed development, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations — including the importance of the remains — and weighing these against the need for development.
- Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

PPG16 itself forms part of an emerging European context which recognises the importance of the archaeological and historic heritage in consideration of development proposals. This has recently been formulated in the *Code of Good Practice On Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies* established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, and adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000 (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3). As stated at the beginning of that document however, ‘*a balance must be struck between the desire to conserve the past and the need to renew for the future*’.

1.2.2 Archaeology and planning in the City of London

The Corporation of London's revised *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) was adopted in April 2002. The policies set out in this document determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16* (PPG 16).

The Corporation of London recognises that archaeology is a finite and fragile resource and that adequate safeguarding of ancient monuments and archaeological remains contribute to a better understanding of London's past. The Corporation's planning guide-lines are given focus in its strategy (Policy Strat 11A) for safeguarding ancient monuments and archaeological remains in the City:

POLICY STRAT 11A: *To recognize the archaeological importance of the City as the historic centre of the capital and to seek the adequate safeguarding and investigation of ancient monuments and archaeological remains.*

The Corporation's *Unitary Development Plan* goes on to elaborate three Policies which deal specifically with archaeological preservation and investigations:

POLICY ARC1: To require planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including the impact of the proposed development.

POLICY ARC2: To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

POLICY ARC3: To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results, by an approved organization as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

The principle considerations which underpin these Policies are as follows:

Para 11.7: Strategic Guidance states that account should be taken of the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings and of the Secretary of State's guidance in PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning. Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource and often the only evidence of past development. These remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge.

Para 11.8: Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Some monuments and archaeological remains are protected as scheduled ancient monuments under Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Applications for works which may affect a scheduled ancient monument are determined by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, with advice from English Heritage. This

procedure is different from any consents that may be necessary under Town Planning legislation. Due to the potentially complex nature of archaeological remains in the City, the Corporation will expect applications for scheduled monument consent and planning permission to be prepared and considered in parallel.

Para 11.9: Not all important monuments and remains are scheduled, and in some cases, remains of more local importance will be considered worthy of preservation. PPG 16 gives criteria for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is important. Development schemes should be designed to incorporate the preservation in situ of important monuments and archaeological remains, and respect and enhance their settings.

Para 11.10: On sites where archaeological remains of lesser importance exist, and it is considered by the Corporation that preservation in situ is not appropriate, investigation, recording and publication will be required. This is to ensure preservation by record, placing those remains in a wider context, and adding to our understanding and interpretation of the historic landscape.

Para 11.12 All of the City is considered to have archaeological potential unless it can be demonstrated that archaeological remains have been lost, due to basement construction or other groundworks. The Corporation will indicate the potential of a site, its relative importance, and the likely impact to a developer at an early stage so that the appropriate assessment and design development can be undertaken.

Para 11.13 On sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks, an archaeological assessment, will be required to be submitted with the application. This will set out the archaeological potential of the site and impact of the proposals. Where appropriate, this should be supplemented by evaluation, carrying out trial work in specific areas of the site to provide more information and inform consideration of the development proposals by the Corporation, prior to a decision on that application.

Para 11.15 The interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting, should form part of the development proposals. Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access. The Corporation will consider refusing schemes which do not provide an adequate assessment of a site or make no provision for the incorporation, safeguarding or preservation in situ of nationally or locally important monuments or remains, or which would adversely affect those monuments or remains.

Para 11.16 In some cases, a development may reveal a monument or archaeological remains which will be displayed on the site, or reburied. Investigation and recording of those features will be required as part of a programme of archaeological work to be submitted to and approved by the Corporation. Where the significance of the remains is considered, by the Corporation, not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ and they will be affected by development, archaeological recording should be carried out. A programme of archaeological work for investigation, excavation and recording, and publication of the results, to a predetermined research framework, by an approved organisation, should be submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development. This will be controlled through the use of conditions and will ensure the preservation of those remains by record.

1.3 Archaeology and planning in Islington

The London Borough of Islington's *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) was adopted in 2002. The policies set out in this document determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG 16). The Council's principal policies and statements on archaeology in the borough are as follows:

Para 12.4.14 ... The Council considers that the archaeology of the borough is a common asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

Para 12.4.15 The Council wishes to further public appreciation of the archaeological heritage of the borough and to encourage its effective management as an educational, recreational, and tourist resource. It will therefore promote the conservation, protection, and enhancement of archaeological sites and their interpretation and presentation to the public.

Para 12.4.16 The protection of the archaeological resource is a material consideration for a local planning authority, and applicants will need to demonstrate that proposed development can meet the objectives of the Council's archaeological heritage policies...

Para 12.4.17 Where development may affect land of archaeological significance or potential, the Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals ... To assist in this, the Council... has defined 'archaeological priority areas'. These are shown on the Proposals Map ... Within these areas a preliminary archaeological assessment will be required before any proposals that may affect archaeological remains are determined. The assessment should be prepared by an appropriately qualified individual or organisation... Small-scale archaeological fieldwork (an evaluation) may be required to determine the actual extent and degree of survival on site...

Para 12.4.18 The designated archaeological priority areas identify the principal areas where archaeological evidence is currently anticipated to survive; they do not represent the only areas in which important archaeological remains may be present. There will also be a number of smaller areas and individual sites outside the priority areas where development may affect the borough's archaeological heritage. These areas/sites will be identified by the Council on the basis of appropriate archaeological advice. Wherever possible the Council will specify this in planning briefs prior to a planning application being submitted....

Para 12.4.19 Where it is considered that important archaeological remains will be affected by a development proposal there will be a presumption in favour of physical preservation of the remains, against which the merits of the proposal will be considered. Preservation could be achieved through the design of building layouts, for example to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains beneath open spaces; or by the use of less destructive foundation designs and methodologies..

Para 12.4.20 On archaeological sites where physical preservation is not considered necessary, the Council will ensure that as part of the redevelopment works landowners and developers make proper provision for the investigation and recording of the site by a recognised archaeological organisation, in accordance with a scheme of works approved in advance with the Council...

Policy D43 The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough and its interpretation and presentation to the

public. In particular it will seek to ensure that the most important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved

Policy D44 The Council will ensure the preservation of locally and nationally important archaeological remains and their settings within the borough, whether these are designated as 'Scheduled Ancient Monuments' or not. It will take the necessary steps to safeguard the borough's archaeological heritage through the planning process and will normally refuse planning permission for applications which adversely affect important archaeological remains or their settings.

Policy D45 Within the 'archaeological priority areas' shown on the Proposals Map, all planning applications likely to affect important archaeological remains must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment of the impact of the scheme on the borough's archaeological heritage. This should be commissioned by the applicant from a suitable archaeological organisation acceptable to the Council. The Council may also require an assessment to be submitted for other development proposals, where it is considered that important archaeological remains may be present. Small scale archaeological fieldwork to determine the actual degree of archaeological survival on a site, (an 'evaluation') may be required as part of the assessment.

Policy D46 Where an archaeological assessment and / or evaluation has demonstrated the survival of important archaeological remains, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. The Council will require applicants to demonstrate how this will be achieved, and will control development layout and foundation design accordingly.

Policy D47 Where physical preservation of archaeological remains is not justified, the Council will ensure that necessary measures are taken by the applicant to mitigate the impact of their proposals, through archaeological fieldwork to investigate and record remains in advance of development work, and subsequent analysis and publication of the results. This will usually be secured through section 106 agreements.

1.3.1 Site status

The north side of Carthusian Street lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London borough of Islington.

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by the Avinash Kumar of CoL Department of Environmental Services and produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

The purpose of the watching brief was to determine whether archaeological remains or features were present on the site and, if so, to record the nature and extent of such remains.

The purpose of the present report is to analyse the results of the excavation against the original research aims, and to suggest what further work, including analysis or publication (if any), should now take place.

1.5 Aims and objectives

No previous research aims and objectives were established for the watching brief. Aims and objectives relevant to the watching brief are

- What is the level of natural deposits in the area in comparison to adjacent sites?
- Can any remains of post-medieval buildings be identified?
- What is the nature and extent of surviving archaeological deposits?

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

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Topography

The highest natural type on the site is Brickearth (Langley Silts) overlying river terrace gravels over London Clay. Excavation of the Charterhouse to the north of the site recorded terrace gravels to the north at 16.83m OD sloping down to 16.75m OD to the south. Recent excavations at Glasshouse Yard to the northeast of the site recorded natural sand and gravel at 16.75-16.82m OD.

2.2 Prehistoric

Although the environment undoubtedly attracted prehistoric activity, the use of the area in later periods has resulted in little survival of evidence of prehistoric settlement in the city. Prehistoric evidence from the nearby sites is on the whole limited to isolated finds.

2.3 Roman

The Roman city of Londinium was founded soon after the conquest of Lowland Britain c. AD50 and the area of the site is thereafter part of the hinterland of the largest and most complex urban settlement in Britain. The site lies to the north of this Roman city. A Roman road is thought to have existed along the alignment of Aldersgate and Goswell Road to the east of the site. Roman cemeteries have often been found alongside Roman roads out of the city as the burial of human remains within the city walls was forbidden within the Roman period and might reasonably be expected in the area, however archaeological investigations of a number of sites close to the study site have failed to locate convincing evidence for either a Roman road or cemetery. Excavations at 7-21 Goswell Road GOS89 and GOS90 found evidence for a Roman ditch containing pottery dating from the 1st to the 3rd centuries, suggesting some use of the area during the Roman period. Recent excavations at Glasshouse Yard (GLY 01) have found some Roman pottery within quarry pitting. Excavations at 7-8 Carthusian Street in 1990 (CAR90) found evidence of shallow features containing Roman pottery.

2.4 Saxon

There is no specific evidence for archaeological remains from the Saxon period from the vicinity of the site.

2.5 Medieval

In the later 12th century the area to the north of the site, subsequently occupied by Charterhouse was owned by St Bartholomew's Hospital Smithfield (founded in the

1120's) and St John's Clerkenwell founded in the 1140's. In 1348-9 the Black Death led to a demand for the release of land for burials and land to the north of St Bartholomew's Hospital was acquired for this purpose. About 3 acres of land forming the priory of St John was acquired by the Bishop of London who built the 'Pardon Chapel' and used the remainder for mass burial. A second portion of land, which lies roughly under Charterhouse Square, immediately adjacent to the site, and the Charterhouse, was leased from St Bartholomew's by Sir Walter de Manny and given to the city as a burial ground. In 1370 Manny founded the Carthusian monastery at Charterhouse and a small number of monks moved into temporary buildings. The House of the Salutation of God otherwise known as the Charterhouse received its foundation charter in 1371 and by the end of the year some of the cells were ready. Individual cells consisted of a two storey house in its own garden. By 1398 19 cells had been built but another five were incomplete. Recent excavations at Glasshouse Yard to the north of the site have found evidence of quarry pitting dating to the 13th - 14th Century. Excavations at 7-8 Carthusian Street (CAR89, CAR90) revealed evidence of medieval or early post-medieval rubbish pitting within garden areas. A watching brief at 10-13 Carthusian Street (CTN 86) revealed some evidence of 13th century occupation.

2.6 Post-medieval

The early post-medieval period saw turbulent times for the Charterhouse monastery. In 1535 Prior John Houghton and two other Carthusian priors were sent to the tower by Cromwell, tried, and then hung drawn and quartered as rebels. Cromwell then imposed restrictions on the monastery and appointed a prior William Trafford in 1536. In 1537 the monastery was acquired from the prior by the king. In 1545 the Charterhouse changed hands again being acquired by Sir Edward North who built a manor house destroying much of the original monastic buildings including parts of the great cloister. After passing out of North's ownership and then being reacquired by him the Charterhouse was sold in 1565 to Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk who renamed it Howard House, he was subsequently executed in 1572. In 1611 Thomas Sutton bought the house as a school for 44 poor boys and a house for 80 poor gentlemen. The first pupils were admitted in 1614. The school persisted into the 19th century Faithorne and Newcourt's map of Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1672 shows the Charterhouse Square as Charterhouse Yard with the Charter House to its north. A narrow Street, with a kink on the south side towards Charterhouse Square is shown in the vicinity of the site with buildings and property boundaries or yards on this side of the road. The north side of the road is less developed, most of the area to towards Charterhouse Square is taken up by a long yard or garden area with large buildings to the east. Rocque's map of 1746 (front cover) shows Carthusian Street indicated with the same distinctive kink on the south side the extent of buildings is not clearly indicated. Horwood's map of 1799 (Fig 7) shows properties all along both sides of the street which appears straightened.

3 The watching brief

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and recording during the watching brief was done in accordance with the MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual (MoLAS, 1994).

The road surface was broken out and cleared by contractors and approximately 1m of deposits removed prior to archaeological attendance. The drop shaft, and connecting tunnel were excavated by hand by contractors. Removal of all deposits lower than 1m was monitored by a member of staff from MoLAS. Within the drop shaft sections and plans were drawn at 1:20. It was not possible to fully record the tunnelled area as shoring obscured the sides of the trench.

The locations of the areas of excavation were offset onto a plan provided by the contractors. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid by MoLAS.

The heights of observations and/or archaeological remains were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum via a traverse to the OS benchmark of 17.66m OD on the northwest corner of Hayne Street.

Numbered contexts were allocated where appropriate.

The site has produced: one trench location plan; four context records and three 1:20 section drawings. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code CQC07 in the MoL archive.

3.2 Results of the watching brief

A single drop shaft and tunnel were excavated in order to make a service connection. In addition a small area was broken out to the west of the drop shaft. The tunnel on the south side of the drop shaft was excavated to a sewer wall just inside the pavement on the south side of the street (see Fig 2). Connecting trenches were subsequently excavated both in Carthusian Street and along the south side of Charterhouse Square, but these were of insufficient depth to impinge on archaeological deposits. There follows a brief description of the archaeological deposits as recorded.

<i>Drop shaft and tunnel (See Fig 3 and Fig 4)</i>	
Location	West end of Carthusian Street
Dimensions	Drop shaft 1.6m x 1.7m, 3m deep Tunnel 1.2m high, 1m wide x approx 4m long
Road level	17.92m m OD
Base of modern road	17.62m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.8m
Level of base of deposits observed	14.92m OD
Natural observed	Sand and gravel 15.82m OD

Truncated natural sand and gravel [1] was located at 2.1m below the current road surface. This was sealed by 0.4m depth of firm gravely sandy silt [2] which appeared to be a make levelling deposit. Layer [2] was sealed by 0.6m–1m depth of fairly compact sandy silt dumped deposits [3] containing domestic waste such as oyster shell and animal bone. A single sherd of pottery was retrieved from this deposit. This has been provisionally identified as part of a Surrey Whiteware jug, of a coarse Border Ware type dated to the 13th-14th century. This deposit had been laid down prior to the construction of what appeared to be a post-medieval building. Brick walls [4] were located in both the northern and eastern sections of the drop shaft. The top of these walls were located at 0.3m below the current road surface 17.62m OD. The extent of these walls within the trench was removed prior to archaeological monitoring, but it would seem reasonable to conclude that the two walls previously formed a corner towards the centre of the trench. Between these walls a brick surface [5] of a single brick depth was located at 16.92m OD. The brick walls were 0.26m wide and constructed of dark red brick of 65mm thickness bonded with a fairly hard white mortar. The brick surface was of similar construction. The structure was infilled with backfilled deposits of sandy silt. Part of the southern extent of brick wall [4] was removed during construction of the tunnel. At the southwest corner of the trench part of a brick structure 19th century or later in construction and probably related to drainage truncated all deposit s down to 15.92m OD. The south side of the trench was truncated by concrete down to 16.12m OD. At the top of the trench 0.2m depth of concrete supported the tarmac road surface which was 0.1m thick. In the paved area on the north side of the trench 0.5m depth of Type 1 crushed material supported the paving slabs.

4 Potential of archaeology

4.1 Original research aims

Aims and objectives relevant to the watching brief are.

- What is the level of natural deposits in the area in comparison to adjacent sites?

Natural sand and gravel was truncated at 15.92m OD. This is consistent with a slope southwards in the natural topography. At Glasshouse Yard GLY 01 to the northeast of the site natural sand and gravel was recently located to the east of the site at between 16.75 m and 16.82 m O D and to the west of the site at 16.07m OD. Overlying natural brickearth was located to the north of the site at between 16.14m and 16.21m OD. Excavations at Charterhouse had previously located natural sand and gravel at between 16.75m and 16.83m OD, whilst excavations at 2-5 Carthusian Street located truncated sand and gravel at approximately 14.54m OD.

- Is there any evidence of deposits or features associated with the Charterhouse precinct which lies to the north of the site?

No evidence was found for deposits and features associated with the Charterhouse precinct.

- Can any remains of post-medieval buildings or walls be identified?

The south west corner of what appeared to be a brick building fronting onto Carthusian Street was located in the drop shaft. Cartographic evidence suggests there were no buildings on this side of the street during the late 17th century. The earliest date for the construction of the building would appear to be 18th century. This appears to be consistent with the construction of the building as brickwork appeared to be not earlier than 18th century in character.

- What is the nature and extent of surviving archaeological deposits?

Despite truncation by a number of services up to 1.8m depth of archaeological deposits survived beneath the current road surface. At the bottom of the sequence a compact gravelly deposit had clearly been used as ground consolidation over the relatively loose natural sand and gravel. This may have formed part of the levelling for a road surface to the south of Charterhouse Yard. Above this sandy silt deposits containing domestic material had been used to level the ground surface prior to the construction of post-medieval buildings. It was not possible to clearly date this deposition. A single sherd of pottery dated to the medieval period was removed from the deposit, but this may have been residual within a later post-medieval context.

4.2 Significance of the data

The archaeological remains located are of local significance. The watching brief was able to establish a truncated level for natural deposits, the extent of archaeological survival and part of the 18th century street frontage of Carthusian Street, within a very limited area of excavation.

5 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.

The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored with the Museum of London within 12 months of the end of the excavation.

In view of the limited potential of the material (Sections 4) and the relatively limited significance of the data (Section 4.2) it is suggested that a short note on the results of the watching brief should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 Conclusions

The watching brief was able to establish the survival of ground consolidation and part of an 18th century building beneath the current road surface in Carthusian Street.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Avinash Kumar of the City of London Department of the Environment for commissioning the report. Thanks also to Rosalind Aitken (MoLAS project management), Mark Burch (MoLAS geomatics) and Ken Lymer (MoLAS drawing office).

8 Bibliography

Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation, 2004 *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London, Archaeology Guidance*, London

Department of the Environment, 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16)

English Heritage, 1991 *Exploring Our Past, Strategies for the Archaeology of England*

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)

English Heritage, May 1998 *Capital Archaeology. Strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 2001 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists* (rev. 2001), *Standard and guidance: watching brief*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2001, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance – the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition*

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

Schofield, J, with Maloney, C, (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in the City of London 1907-1991: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London and its predecessors*, Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 1, London

Thompson, A, Westman A, and Dyson, T (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in Greater London 1965-90: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London*, Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 2, London

9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

9.1 OASIS ID: molas1-24499

Project details

Project name Charterhouse Square, Carthusian Street, Drop shaft, London EC1

Short description of the project A watching brief was maintained on a drop hole and tunnel for a service connection. The drop hole was 3m deep. A post medieval wall and medieval/post-medieval deposits were identified.

Project dates Start: 15-02-2007 End: 23-02-2007

Previous/future work Not known / No

Any associated project codes reference CQC 07 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Monument type DEPOSIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON
Carthusian Street/Charterhouse Square, London EC1
Postcode LONDON EC1
Study area 10.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 32021 81896 51.5200361781 -0.09693226390150 51 31 12 N
000 05 48 W Point
Height OD Min: 16.92m Max: 17.92m

Project creators

Name of Molas
Organisation
Project originator brief City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project originator design MoLAS
Project director/manager Ros Aitken
Project supervisor Andrew Daykin
Type of D O E City of London
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient
Physical Contents 'Ceramics'
Digital Archive LAARC

recipient

Digital Contents 'Ceramics'

Paper recipient Archive LAARC

Paper available Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Charterhouse Square/Carthusian Street, Drop shaft, London EC1, An archaeological watching brief report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Daykin A

Date 2007

Issuer or publisher MoLAS

Place of issue or publication MoLAS

Description Standard watching brief report

Entered by Andy Daykin (adaykin@molas.org.uk)

Entered on 16 April 2007

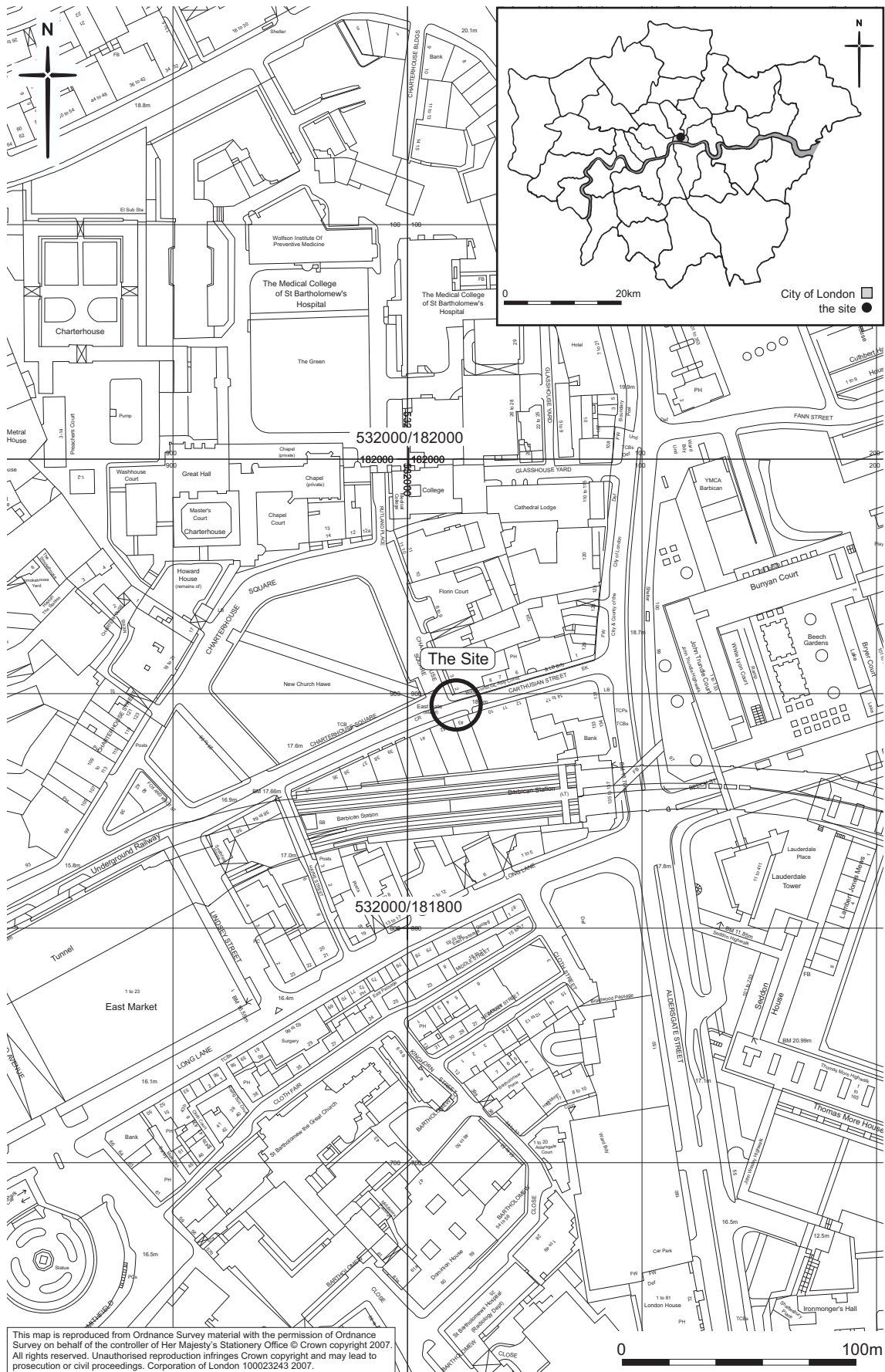


Fig 1 Site location

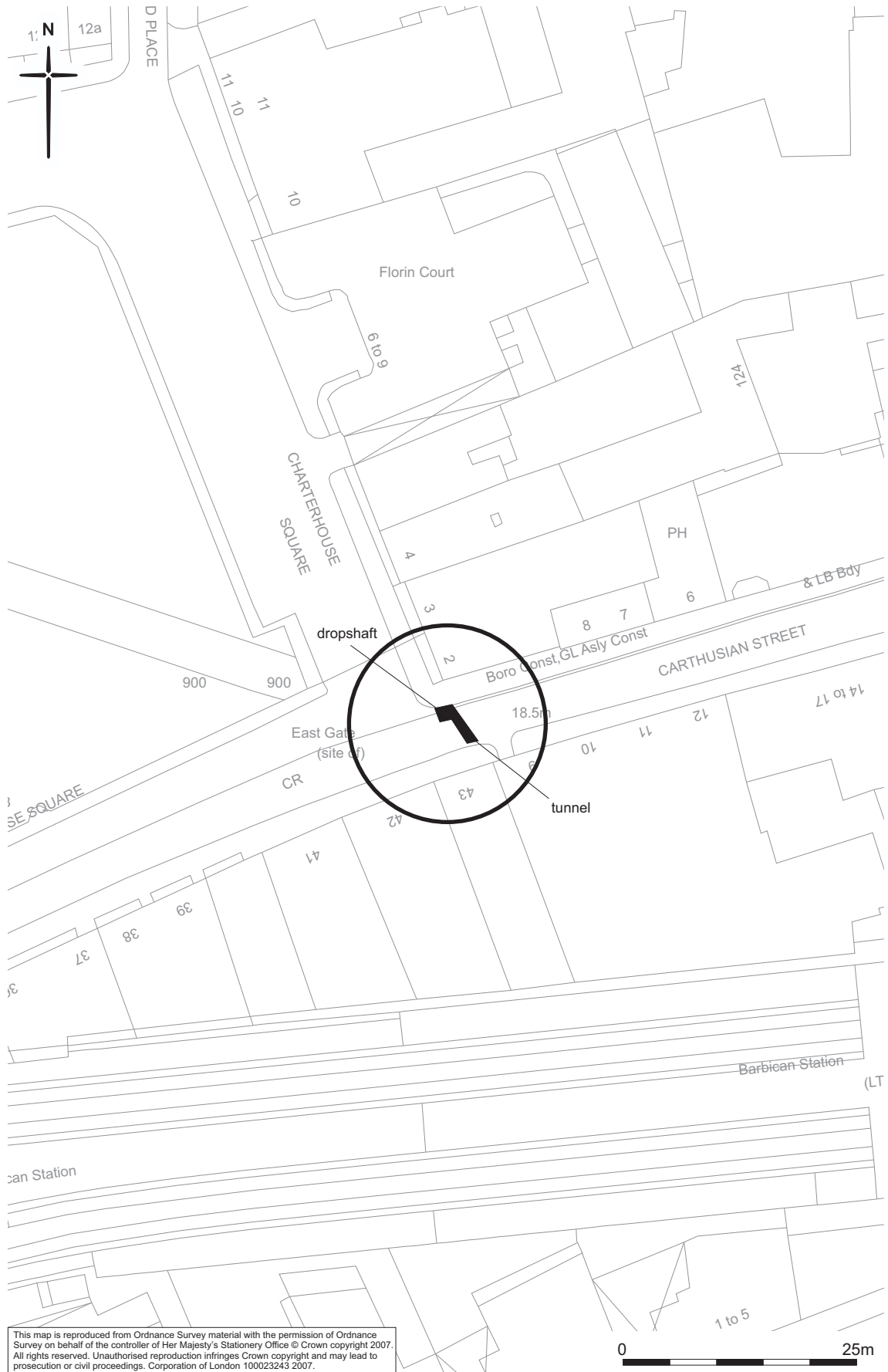


Fig 2 Drop shaft location

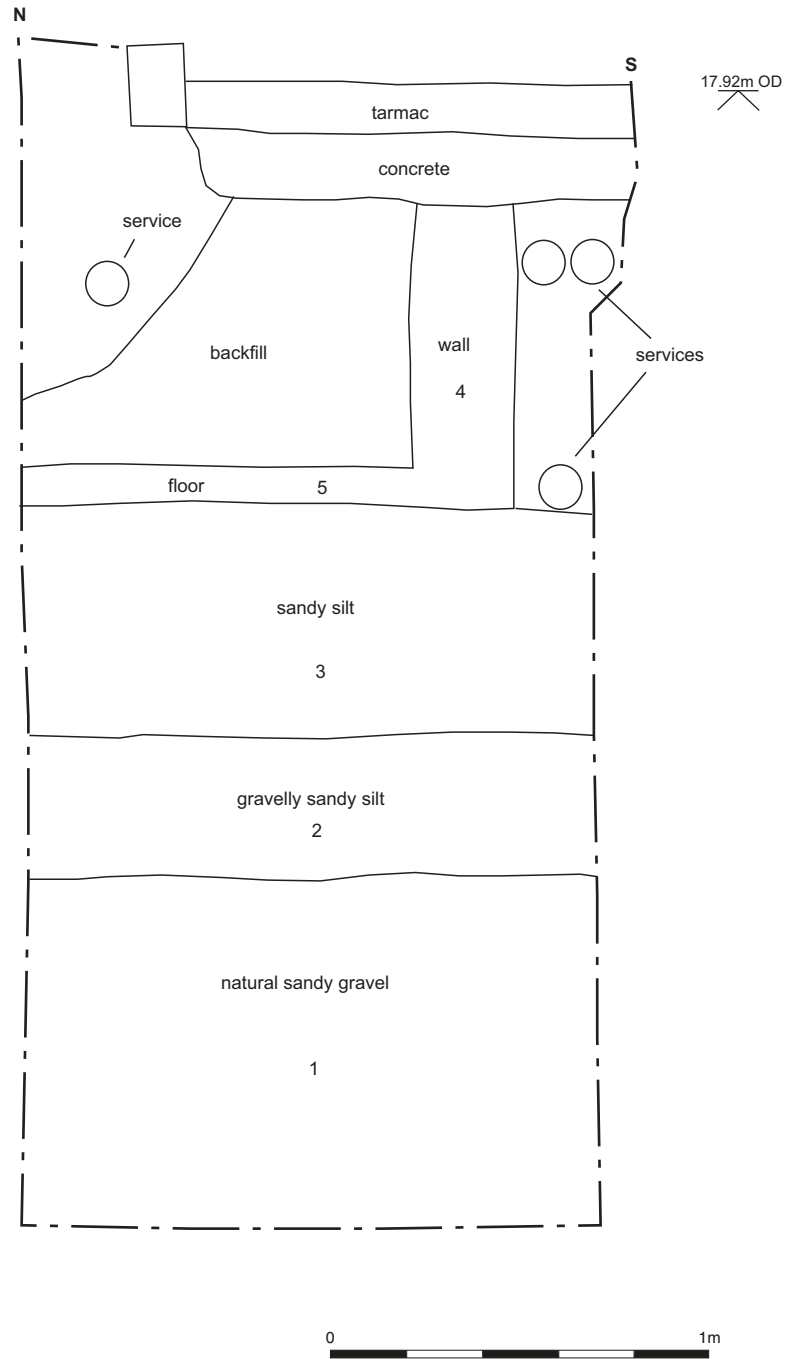


Fig 3 Section 1 (west facing)

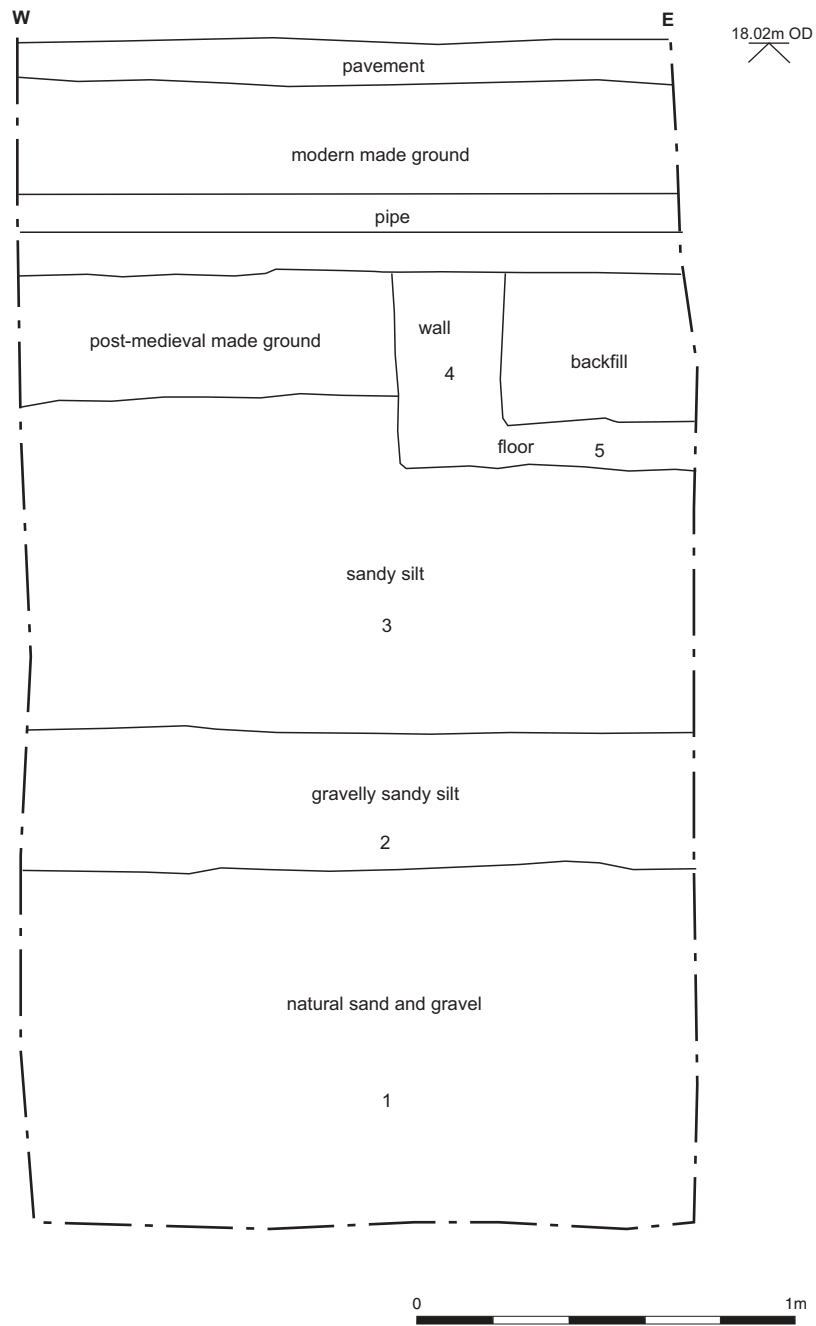


Fig 4 Section 2 (south facing)

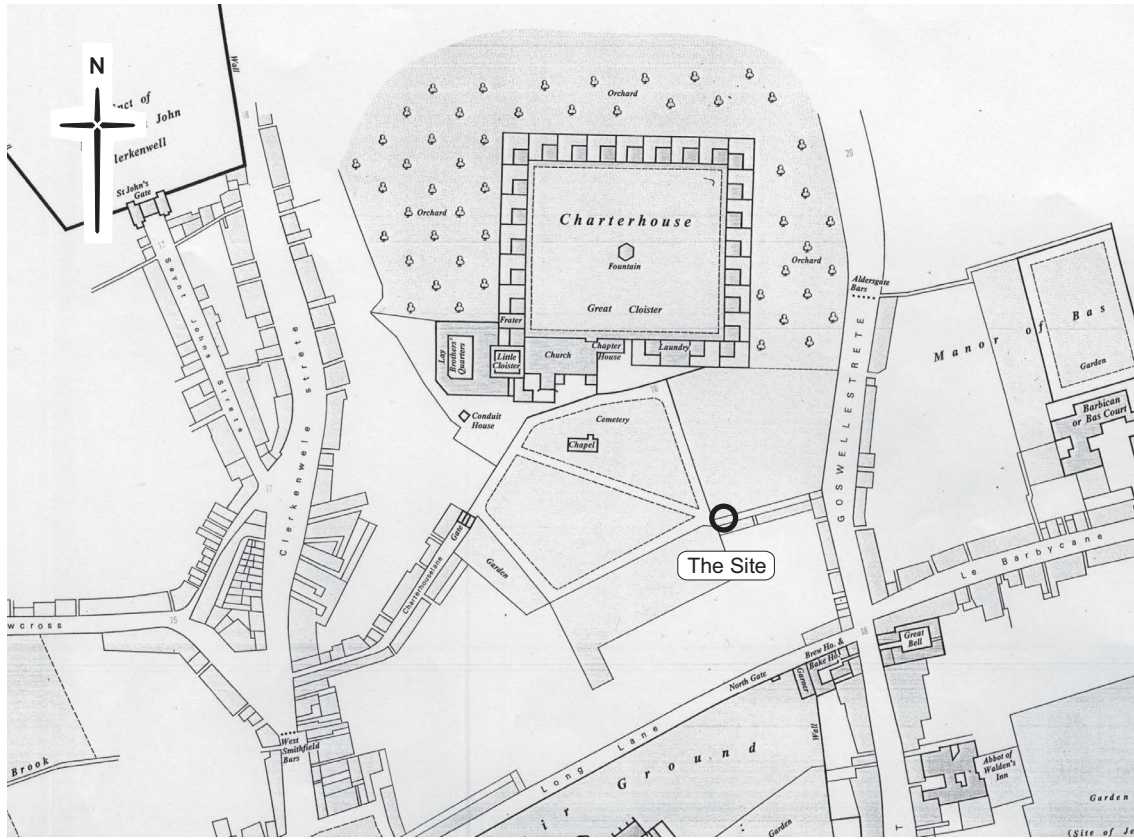


Fig 5 Map showing Charterhouse c 1520

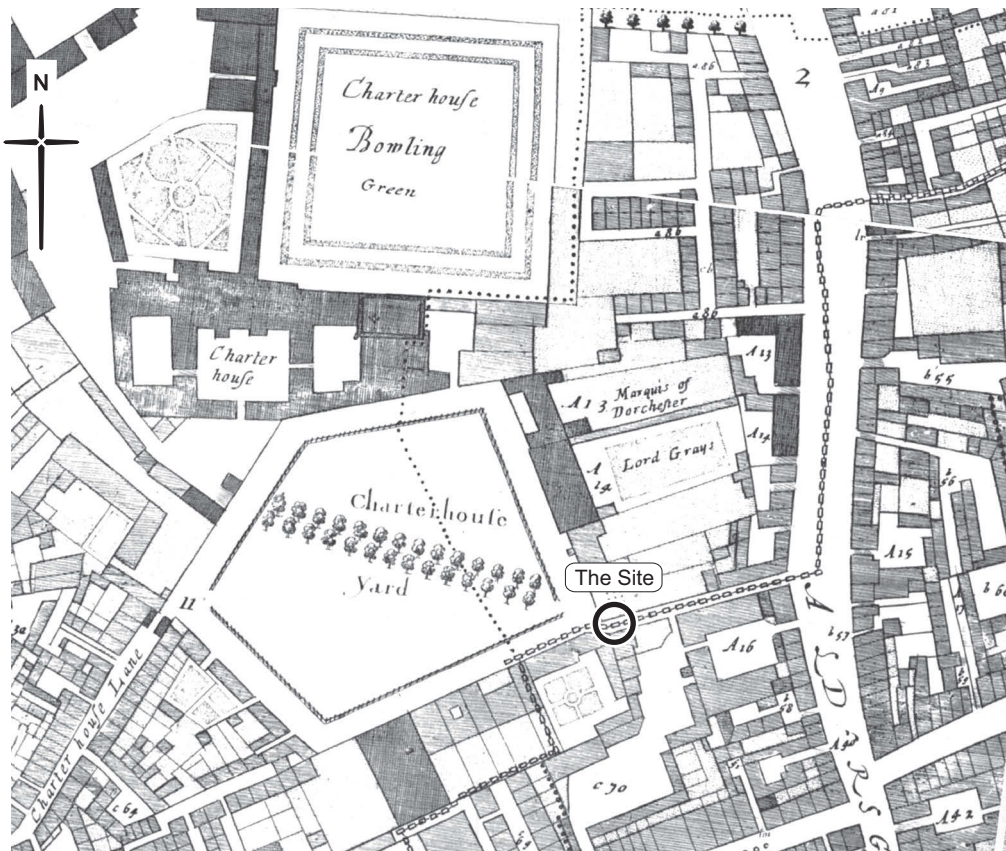


Fig 6 Detail from Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1674

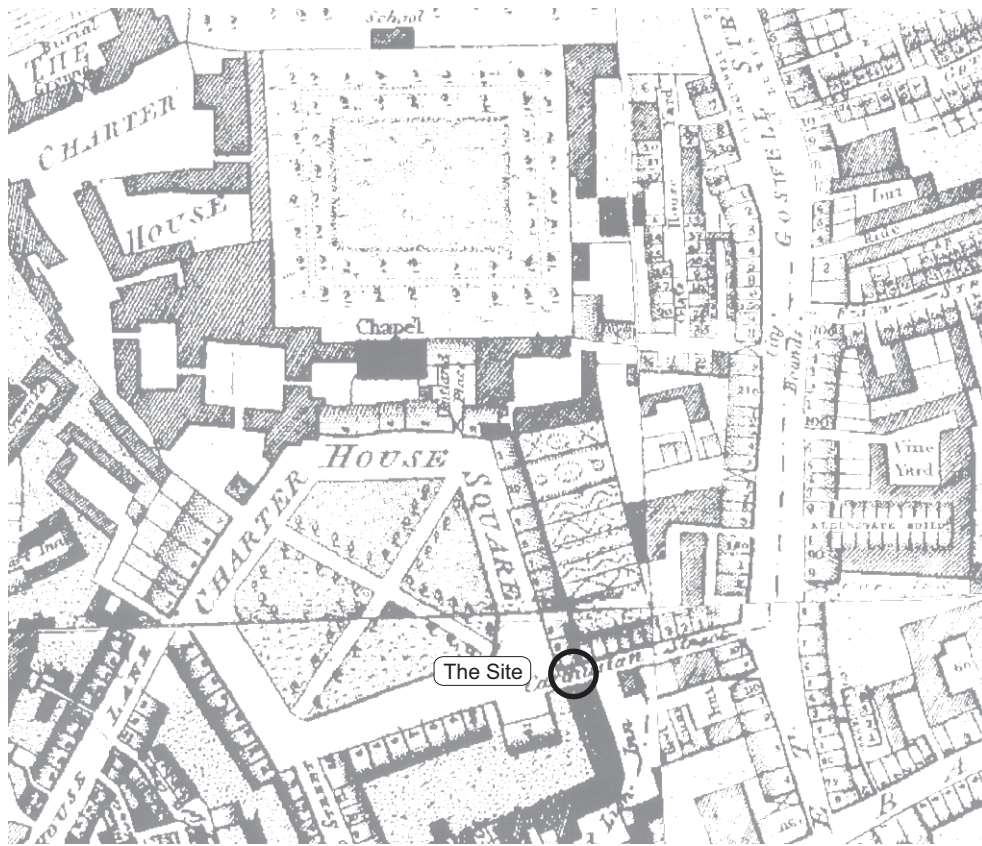


Fig 7 Detail from Horwood's map of 1799