



**LAND TO THE r/o 23 GOSWELL ROAD
London EC1**

London Borough of Islington

Watching brief and standing structure report

November 2008

LAND TO THE r/o 23 GOSWELL ROAD London EC1

London Borough of Islington

Watching brief and standing structure report

Site Code: GWO05

National Grid Reference: 532041 182084

Project Manager
Author
Graphics

Derek Seeley
Heather Knight
Sandra Rowntree

Museum of London Archaeology
© **Museum of London 2008**

Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201
molas@museumoflondon.org.uk
www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk

SUMMARY (non technical)

The Museum of London Archaeology Service was commissioned by Thornsett Properties to analyse and record the standing structure, namely a masonry wall, to the rear of 23 Goswell Road, London EC1 within the area of the new electrical substation. The wall is to be incorporated within a new development on the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in June 2007.

The post Dissolution wall was found to extend further to the west by 5.75m. It extends beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The exposed section of wall was found to have been built in the same phase as, and was a continuation of, the previously recorded section of wall to the east.

Evidence from the adjacent archaeological evaluation to the rear of 23 Goswell Road (GWO05 - Knight 2008) would suggest that contemporary ground level was at c 17.40m OD, meaning that the bottom 0.4m–0.8m of the wall was below ground level.

The presence of possible putlog holes near the top of the wall would suggest that the wall was originally much higher. No evidence was found as to when the upper courses of the wall had been removed but it was prior to the construction car park, kerb stones and tarmac path, which probably date from early the 1960s when the adjacent Italia Conti House at 23 Goswell Road was constructed.

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Site background	4
1.2	Planning and legislative framework	4
1.3	Planning background	6
1.4	Origin and scope of this report	6
1.5	Research aims and method of work	6
1.6	Brief outline of the standing structure	6
2	Topographical and historical background	7
2.1	Prehistoric	7
2.2	Roman	7
2.3	Saxon	8
2.4	Medieval	8
2.5	Post-medieval	8
2.6	Development and function of the standing structure	9
3	The standing building survey	12
3.1	Methodology	12
3.2	Archaeology of the standing structure and related features	12
4	Potential of the archaeology	17
4.1	Original research aims	17
4.2	New research aims	17
4.3	Significance of the data	17
5	Publication and archiving	19
6	Bibliography and references	20
7	NMR OASIS archaeological report form	22

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Front cover: *Thomas Sutton, purchased the Charterhouse from the Earl of Suffolk and founded a secular hospital and school on the site*

Fig 1 Site location	5
Fig 2 North facing elevation showing both the section of wall recorded in 1989 and the newly exposed section	14
Fig 3 North facing elevation	15
Fig 4 Photograph of north facing elevation	16

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The area in which the standing structure, namely a wall, is situated is to the rear of 23 Goswell Road, London EC1 (Fig 1). Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the structure is 532041 182084. Ground level to the south of the structure is in 19.80m OD (MoLAS, 2008). The Museum of London site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is GWO05.

A desk top *Archaeological impact assessment* was previously prepared by MoLAS, which covers the whole area of the site (MoLAS, 2005). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

The eastern section of the wall was recorded in 1989 as part of the St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College excavation (Site code MED89). The wall was recorded for a length of 10.50m before disappearing into the limits of excavation. The north facing elevation previously recorded in 1989 was further exposed by 800mm to the east during the first phase of the St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell Road and Goswell Road evaluation in 2005 (site code GWO05). It was at this time that the roots from the overlying bushes were removed and weed killer added to the roots in order to prevent further damage to the wall.

Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 MoLAS retains the copyright to this document.

Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MoLAS, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the present buildings, may require changes to all or parts of the document.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

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

The site is not a Scheduled Monument. The adjacent part of the wall to the east, previously recorded in 1989, is statutorily listed as a Grade II building of special architectural or historic interest. It is intended to extend the listing to cover this newly revealed section of the same wall. The site is not within a Conservation Area but it is within Archaeological Priority Area 72 – which covers the City Periphery.

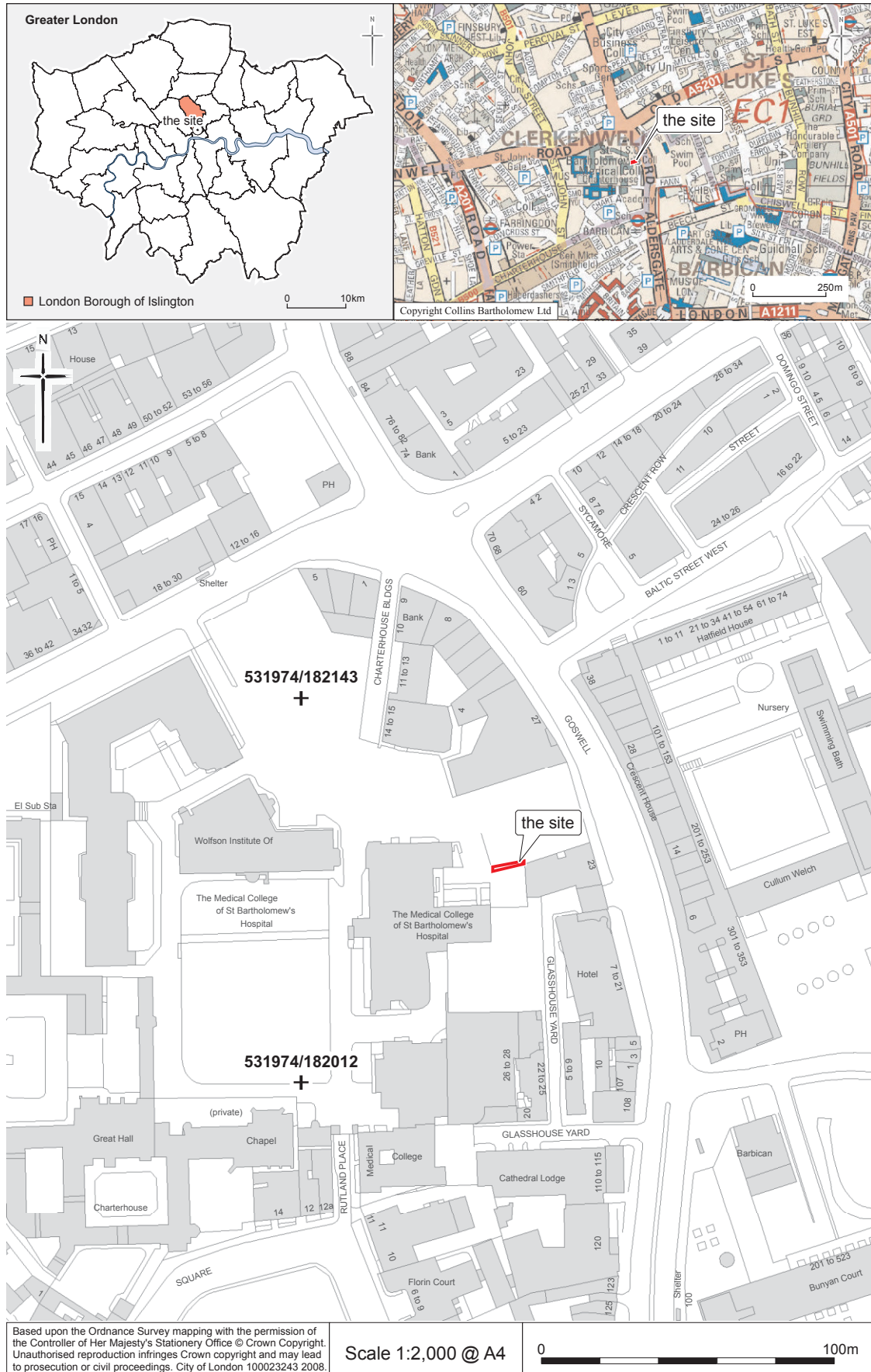


Fig 1 Site location

1.3 Planning background

An archaeological evaluation of the site, of which a standing structure survey was part, was required under the archaeological planning condition placed on the development (Outline Application P/03/0754).

1.4 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) by Thornsett Properties. The work was carried out in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2005).

The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001) and corresponds approximately to the form of record and reporting at 'Level 2' and 'Level 3', in the specifications, *Recording historic buildings*, recommended by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHME 1996).

This report presents the results of archaeological recording carried out on the site in June 2007.

1.5 Research aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in the *Method Statement* (MoLAS 2005) in conformity with applicable planning policies and English Heritage guidelines (Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3, revised June 1998).

The overall aim of the programme of work was to secure 'preservation by record' of those aspects of the standing structure and the site that were of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. The work was 'to provide a detailed record and account of the historical development of site prior to its incorporation within the redevelopment of the site, to establish its significance and record its survival'. The following research aim and objective relating to the standing structure was specified in the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2005):

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

1.6 Brief outline of the standing structure

The following brief outline description should be read in conjunction with the plans and sectional elevations (Figs 2–3) and selected photographs taken in June 2007 (Fig 4).

The newly exposed section of wall measured approximately 5.75m in length (east–west) and was 2.3m in height. The previously recorded section of wall to the east measures 10.50m in length and was found to be 2.55m high giving a total length of exposed wall as approximately 16.25m.

2 Topographical and historical background

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

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

By way of contrast, modern street levels near to the site lie at 19.80m OD immediately to the north at the eastern end of Clerkenwell Road, rising to 20.10m OD to the north-east at the northern end of Goswell Road, and then falling again to 19.50m OD to the east on Goswell Road. The levels on Goswell Road then rise again to the south of the site, to 19.90m OD opposite Glasshouse Yard.

2.1 Prehistoric

A scatter of Palaeolithic material, mainly hand-axes, has been found in the area, one of which was recovered from Preachers Court (Barber and Thomas 2002, 7–8). A leaf-shaped Bronze Age spear head and a pit containing Late Bronze Age pottery have been found in the Smithfield area, some 500m to the south-west of the site. A large Middle–Late Iron Age feature which may have been the terminal of a 2m wide ditch was excavated at Clerkenwell Green, c 500m to the west of the site, and some residual pottery sherds were recovered at St John's Square, c 300m to the west of the site.

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

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

2.2 Roman

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

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

Residual Roman pottery and ceramic building material have been found in medieval deposits in the Charterhouse area, but it is unclear whether these have been brought out

of the city as refuse or make up, or if they represent areas of cemetery heavily disturbed by later activity (Barber and Thomas 2002, 8).

2.3 Saxon

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

2.4 Medieval

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

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

The Carthusian Order originated in 1084 with the establishment by Bruno Hartenfaust of Cologne of a hermitage at La Chartreuse in France. The name Charterhouse is a corruption of the name Chartreuse. The London Charterhouse, 'the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God', was founded by the soldier and courtier Sir Walter Manny in 1371, at the instigation of Michael Northburgh, Bishop of London, and located on a suburban site, that of one of the Black Death cemeteries, immediately outside the walled City, north of a major livestock market and the site of the annual Bartholomew fair, between the established precinct of the Hospitaller foundation of St John's, Clerkenwell, lands owned by the Augustinian hospital of St Bartholomew, and the nunnery of St Mary Clerkenwell.

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

As was the normal practice in completed Carthusian monasteries, each monk lived in his own cell, which consisted of a house, private garden and latrine. The cells were built round the cloister in a clockwise direction beginning at the south-western angle, where the gateway led to the outer world, and they were distinguished by the letters of the alphabet (VCH *Middlesex*: Vol I, 159-169).

2.5 Post-medieval

The London Charterhouse may have accommodated a prior, 30 monks and 18 lay brothers by the early 16th century, and the Carthusians resisted both the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy. It was the refusal of members of the community to acknowledge Henry VIII as supreme head of the Church of England which led eventually

to the deaths, by execution or starvation, of 17 monks originally professed at London, including the prior, as well as six lay brothers. The house was suppressed in November 1538. (Barber and Thomas 2002, 1–3).

Following the surrender of the monastery in 1537, the Charterhouse site remained in the hands of the commissioners for several years. In 1545, the Charterhouse was sold to Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, and he is credited with its conversion into a fine townhouse, a process which included the destruction of the monastic cells. After his death, his son Roger sold the site to Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, in 1565. Work on the buildings continued: woodwork in the Great Hall bears the initials TH and the date 1571. Howard was executed in 1572 for his support for the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, and the confiscated property became an ambassador's residence before being returned to Howard's eldest son Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 1581.

2.6 Development and function of the standing structure

As part of North's conversion of the former monastery to a town house, the monastic cells were demolished. The initial work consisted of the demolition of all of the walls surrounding the cell buildings and the cell gardens, excluding the cloister wall, and the robbing of their foundations.

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

The wall was first recorded during the 1988 archaeological evaluation of the site (site code MED89). The wall was found to have been built in three phases, incorporating large quantities of reused medieval stonework, including a finely decorated canopy or statue niche fragment, tile and Tudor brick. The later, central phase indicates the position of a gateway, some 2.85m wide, which was later blocked. The wall survives to a height of 2.55m and was recorded during the 1989 excavation for a length of 10.50m. Kip's drawing of 1715 (Knowles and Grimes 1954, endpapers – not illustrated) shows three parallel walls or fences: the southern along the inner cloister wall, the central along the front wall of the northern range of cells, and the northern a few metres to the north, perhaps along the line of this wall.

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

Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 (not illustrated) shows the site in open area access via an alley shown on later maps as Glasshouse Yard. The northern boundary of the yards and buildings corresponds with the location of the wall. Whilst Rocque's map of 1746 (not illustrated) also shows the site to the south of an open garden area, presumable the area to the north of the wall.

The site fell within Glasshouse Liberty which in 1773 was described as 'Adjoining to the Charter-house is Glass-house liberty, a part of the parish of St. Botolph Aldersgate-street, situated in Goswell and Pick-ax streets, thus named from a glass-house which antiently stood there.'

A recent phase of evaluation on the site to the south of the wall (site code GWO05) found a gravel surface (recorded at c 17.40m OD) which is probably contemporary with the ground surface associated with the wall. The gravel may be the surface of a courtyard on the south side of the wall accessed from the garden to the north via the 2.85m wide gateway.

The blocking of the gateway may be contemporary with the deposition of up to 2m of dumped deposits on the southern side of the wall. The garden wall, with the blocked gateway, would have then in effect acted as a retaining wall for a laystall (a place in which rubbish was deposited). The use of areas outside the City as laystall was common during the post-medieval period. It is also possible that rubbish was dumped on this site as it fell within the Glasshouse Liberty and was therefore exempt from liability to parish obligations.

It is likely that the refuse was levelled prior to houses being built on the site in the 19th century. The 1873 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated), shows the site area to the south of the wall as being occupied by houses in an area called Union Place. An account of Union Place, published in 1861, states: 'There is Union Place, a row of houses built within the last few years, and forming an alley of close, ill-ventilated dwellings. They contain two small rooms, the size of which may be about twelve feet square, with a cupboard of a room about half the size, and they are let for about 5s. 6d. a week. As usual in these places, there is but one public privy for all; and the population, with children, may average ten to a house, giving more than eighty people. The pavement was tolerably clean, and the place may rank as a first-class court; but the rooms smelt musty for want of a through draught of air, which they can never get, as there are no windows at the back' (Hollingshead 1861, 21). It is uncertain if the houses were built against the south side of the wall or were free standing structures. It is interesting to note in the above account that rooms were musty because of poor ventilation due to there being no windows at the back. This could have been because the houses were built against the wall.

The area on the north side of the wall had been part of the Charterhouse school playing field and wilderness garden until 1839 when Bishop Blomfield built St Thomas's Charterhouse church on the site. The second vicar of St Thomas's, William Rogers (1845–63) described Blomfield as having 'a mania for building churches in all sorts of inconvenient places. He could not have chosen a much less favourable situation, but, as Governor of the Charterhouse, he got the land for nothing and other considerations had to give way.' (English Heritage 2008, 275).

William Rogers realised there was a need to educate children of the area and he decided to build two schools, one for boys and one for girls on the open ground on either side of the church. He decided a cost effective way to construct the schools would be to use the walls of the existing church building and clapping a roof on top. They were built to resemble extra side aisles.

The southwestern corner of the girls school was built on the south side of the church and is parallel to the existing property line, ie along the line of the standing wall. It is possible, given that the schools were built using existing walls of the church, that the southwestern corner incorporated the standing wall. The church and schools were demolished in 1909.

The site of 25 Goswell Road, previously occupied by the girls school, was then occupied by the premises of Winter and Co and shortly afterwards became the premises of H. Traun and Sons, both companies being described as 'manufacturers of ebonite and vulcanite goods'. The business of H. Traun and Sons ceased trading on the 21st December, 1916. In 1922, 25 Goswell Road was occupied by Douglas Warne and Co, a sports wear manufacture. An advertisement placed in the Times newspaper published on the 13th March 1930 by Messers Frank Knight and Rutley reads 'Freehold investment overlooking the Merchant Taylors school, 25 Goswell Road, EC Freehold Warehouse premises and 14

cottages 1–14 Union-Place adjoining together and occupying a site area of about 12,000 square feet and let to produce a gross income of £2, 834 per annum, owner paying usual outgoings to be offered for sale by auction in two lots...’.

The London County Council bomb damage map (not illustrated) shows that these buildings sustained considerable damage as a result of being bombed during World War II. Until the 1980s the site to the north of the wall had been used as a tennis court.

3 The standing building survey

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2005), the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994) and MoLAS *Health and safety policy* (2000). The location of the standing structure was located by MoLAS surveyors by reference to the OS national grid and datum.

The wall was recorded in elevation. No excavation took place within a 0.4m wide corridor at the base of the wall so as to not to undermine or loosen the base in anyway. The eastern and central section of the newly exposed wall was found to be rendered and a decision was taken by the MoLAS in consultation with English Heritage to leave it in place until after the substation has been constructed. The unrendered parts of the wall were cleaned and photographed.

All levels were calculated by measuring down from a level of 18.0m OD marked on the render on the medieval wall by the onsite engineers.

Dimensioned sketch plans were drawn by hand on site of the wall, together with dimensioned drawings of the north facing elevation. Archaeological 'contexts' were distinguished in the fabric of the structure, described on pro forma recording sheets and cross-referred with the drawings and photographs.

The site records comprise context sheets, site drawings, the supplied plans, photographic images in medium and 35mm format, both monochrome and colour, and notes on the documentary evidence. No objects or samples were collected, except as noted below. The site records will be deposited and indexed in due course in the Museum of London archaeological archive under the site code GWO05.

3.2 Archaeology of the standing structure and related features

The newly exposed section of wall is an extension of the western end of the previously recorded section (Fig 2). It was constructed in one phase from worked and rough blocks of ragstone, greensand, limestone, flint, tile and brick bonded by a pale yellow sand mortar. The majority of the wall is randomly coursed using large blocks infilled with smaller fragments, however the area of wall directly below the render, which is the footing for the wall, does have the appearance of being coursed and includes a distinct course of tile and brick (Figs 3 and 4). They may be a further course at the base of the render but this would only be confirmed once the render had been removed. Further up the wall towards the western end, the tile and brick becomes more randomly spaced.

Below the top course, at approximately 0.5m from the western end of the wall, is a possible putlog hole which may have been infilled at a later date with bricks (see Fig 3). Putlog holes were created for beams used as temporary scaffolding during construction. The bricks are at c19mOD, which compares with two other possible putlog holes in the adjacent section of previously recorded wall, which were at 19.25m OD and 19.15m OD. There is also the possibility of a further infilled putlog hole concealed by the render but again this can only be confirmed if the render is removed.

If the infilled spaces are indeed putlog holes then the distance between the areas of infill is interesting. The gap between the two on the previously recorded walls is 1.8m (6 feet) and the space between the putlog hole in the newly exposed wall and the putlog hole to the east of the render is 2.75m (9 feet) which would suggest these were measured and deliberately spaced for the scaffolding. The need to erect scaffolding would indicate that the wall was originally much higher than it is now.

A recent phase of evaluation on the site to the south of the wall (site code GWO05) found a gravel surface at c 17.40m OD, which is probably contemporary with the ground surface associated with the wall. The putlog holes are at between 19m OD and 19.25m OD which would give a height of the scaffolding above contemporary ground level of between 1.6m and 1.85m or 5.25 and 6.06 feet and it would have been difficult to construct further courses above this height without some form of scaffolding in place.

It is likely that the wall was constructed in the 17th century, possibly soon after Thomas Sutton had purchased the Charterhouse estate from the Earl of Suffolk to found a secular hospital and school. The wall was constructed as a boundary to separate a courtyard to the south from an open garden area to the north with access between these areas via the gateway. It is likely, although not certain, that the western end of the wall, which was not revealed during the construction of the sub-station, abutted the east wall of cell P of the Great Cloister. This cell was located at the corner of the north and east ranges of the monastic cells.

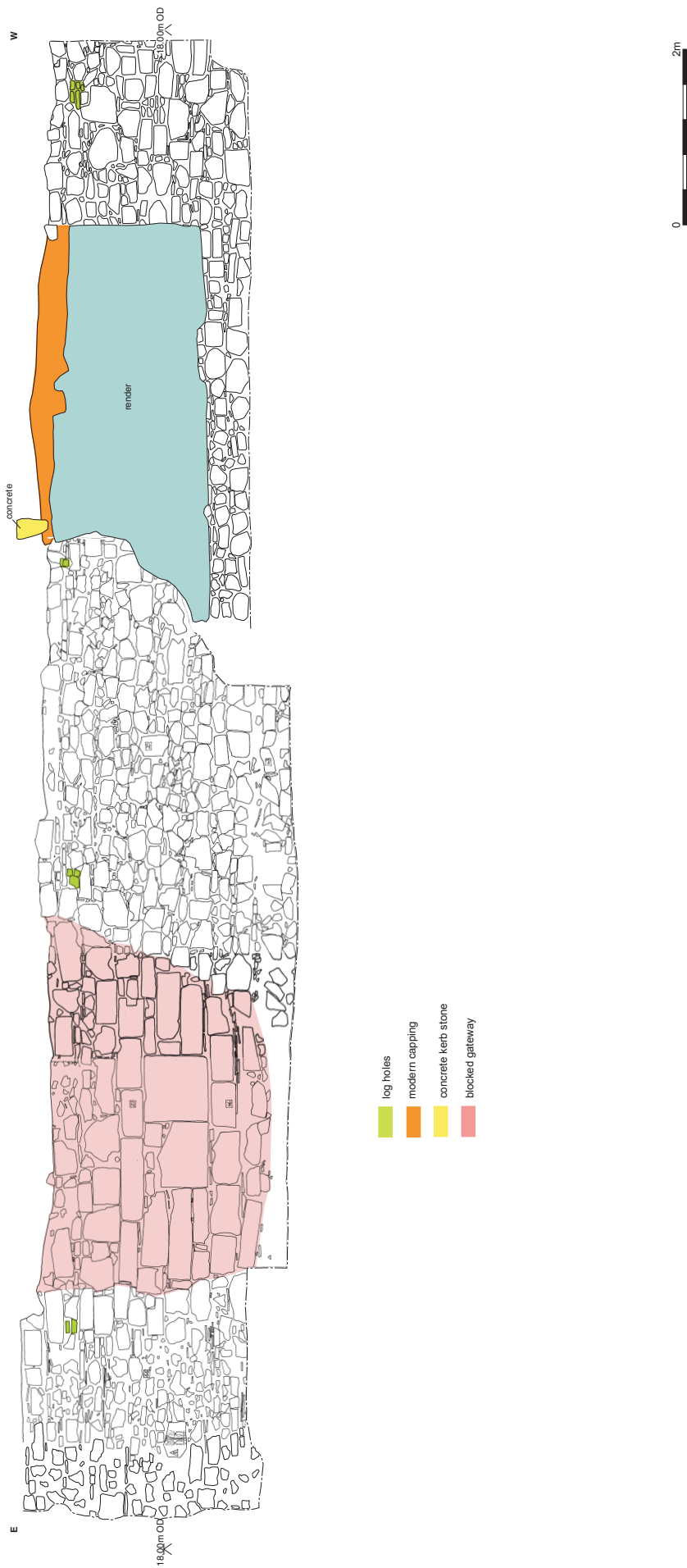


Fig 2 North facing elevation showing both the section of wall recorded in 1989 and the newly exposed section



Fig 3 North facing elevation



Fig 4 Photograph of north facing elevation

4 Potential of the archaeology

4.1 Original research aims

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

The post Dissolution wall was found to extend further to the west by 5.75m. It extends beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The exposed section of wall was found to have been built in the same phase as, and was a continuation of, the previously recorded section of wall to the east.

Evidence from the adjacent archaeological evaluation to the rear of 23 Goswell Road (GWO05 - Knight 2008) would suggest that contemporary ground level was at c 17.40m OD, meaning that the bottom 0.4m–0.8m of the wall was below ground level.

The presence of possible putlog holes near the top of the wall would suggest that the wall was originally much higher. No evidence was found as to when the upper courses of the wall had been removed but it was prior to the construction car park, kerb stones and tarmac path, which probably date from early the 1960s when the adjacent Italia Conti House at 23 Goswell Road was constructed.

4.2 New research aims

The presence of rendering over a substantial area of the newly exposed wall has limited the area of wall that could be surveyed. These new research aims are dependent on the render having been removed prior to any further work.

- Is there any evidence for further putlog holes?
- Is there a second course of tiles at the base of the area currently rendered?
- Is there any evidence of repairs to the wall?
- Are there any identifiable fragments of re-used monastic masonry such as the decorated canopy or statue niche fragment recorded in 1989 at the eastern end of the wall?
- Is there any evidence of the wall being incorporated within the 19th century girls school on the north side of the wall or within houses in Union Place on the south side.

4.3 Significance of the data

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of considerable local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

The results add to our understanding of how the Charterhouse site developed in the post Dissolution period. The academic requirement to publish the results of the investigation will therefore be best met by incorporating the results within the St Bartholomew's Hospital

Medical College, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, and Goswell Road site (GWO05) article in the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society journal.

5 Publication and archiving

Information on the results of the survey 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 in accordance with the terms of the *Method Statement* (MoLAS, 2005) with the Museum of London within 12 months of the publication of the St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, and Goswell Road site (GWO05) article in the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society journal.

6 Bibliography and references

- Barratt, M, 1989 *Archaeological investigations on the site of St Bartholomew's Medical College EC1*, Museum of London unpub report
- Barratt, M, 1990 *Trial excavations on the site of St Bartholomew's Medical College EC1, July–September 1989*, Museum of London unpub report
- British Geological Survey (BGS), 1993 *1:50,000, England & Wales, solid and drift geology, sheet 256, North London*
- Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance 16: archaeology and planning (PPG16)*
- Department of the Environment (DoE), 1994 *Planning Policy Guidance 15: planning and the historic environment*
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition)
- English Heritage (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service), 1998 *Archaeological guidance papers*
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- English Heritage (ed Temple, P,) 2008 *South and East Clerkenwell, Survey of London Vol XLVI*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 2001 *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures*
- Knight, H 2008 *Land to the r/o23 Goswell Road, London EC1, A report on the evaluation*, MoLAS unpub report
- MoLAS, 2005 *Land to the West of Charterhouse Buildings & and r/o23 Goswell Road, London EC1 - A Method Statement for archaeological evaluation*
- Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2000 *Health and safety policy*
- Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological site manual* (3rd edition)
- Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England, 1996 *Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification*
- Rocque, J, 1754 *A topographical map of the County of Middlesex* (facsimile by London & Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1971)
- Thomas, C 1991 *Excavations on site of St Bartholomew's Medical College EC1 by the Museum of London Department of Great London Archaeology*, Museum of London unpub report

Thorne, J, 1876 *The environs of London*

Village Press, 1989: *The village London atlas: the changing face of Greater London
1822–1903*

7 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-50763

Project details

Project name listed wall to the rear of 23 Goswell Road, EC1

Short description of the project The Museum of London Archaeology Service was commissioned to analyse and record the standing structure, namely a masonry wall, to the rear of 23 Goswell Road, London EC1 and to carry out a watching brief within the area of the new electrical substation. The wall is to be incorporated within a new development on the site, and the archaeological investigation and a subsequent report were required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment. The investigation took place in June 2007. The post Dissolution wall was found to extend further to the west by 5.75m. It extends beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The exposed section of wall was found to have been built in the same phase as, and was a continuation of, the previously recorded section of wall to the east. Evidence from the adjacent archaeological evaluation to the rear of 23 Goswell Road (GWO05 - Knight 2008) would suggest that contemporary ground level was at c 17.40m OD, meaning that the bottom 0.4m-0.8m of the wall was below ground level. The presence of possible putlog holes near the top of the wall would suggest that the wall was originally much higher. No evidence was found as to when the upper courses of the wall had been removed but it was prior to the construction car park, kerb stones and tarmac path, which probably date from early the 1960s when the adjacent Italia Conti House at 23 Goswell Road was constructed.

Project dates Start: 11-06-2007 End: 12-06-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes GWO05 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type GARDEN WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & 'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON ISLINGTON ISLINGTON listed wall to the rear of 23 Goswell Road
 Postcode EC1
 Study area 16.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 32041 82084 51.5217211415 -0.09657367508760 51 31 18 N 000 05 47 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 16.81m Max: 16.81m

Project creators

Name of Molas
 Organisation
 Project originator brief MoLAS project manager
 Project originator design MoLAS
 Project director/manager Derek Seeley
 Project supervisor Charlotte North
 Type of Thornsett Properties
 sponsor/funding body
 Name of Thornsett Properties
 sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Exists?	Archive	No
Physical recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital recipient	Archive	LAARC
Digital Contents		'Survey'
Digital available	Media	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC
Paper Contents		'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper available	Media	'Context sheet','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the r/o23 Goswell Road, London EC1London Borough of Islington Watching brief and standing structure report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Knight, H.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Museum of London Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Museum of London Archaeology standing structure report

Entered by	Heather Knight (hknight@molas.org.uk)
Entered on	3 November 2008