

**1-7 HOWICK PLACE,  
LONDON SW1P 1DE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:  
08/05789/FULL**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11196**

**SITE CODE: HOW11**

**MARCH 2012**

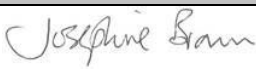



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

1-7 HOWICK PLACE, LONDON SW1P 1DE  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Local Planning Authority:** City of Westminster

**Planning Application Number:** 08/05789/FULL

**Site Code:** HOW11

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ52941791

**Written by:** Douglas Killock  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2012

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**March 2012**

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## CONTENTS

1	Abstract.....	3
2	Introduction .....	4
3	Planning Background.....	5
4	Geology and Topography .....	6
5	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	7
6	Archaeological Methodology .....	11
7	Archaeological Results and Discussion.....	12
8	Conclusions .....	14
9	Bibliography .....	15
10	Acknowledgements.....	16

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Oasis Data Entry Form .....	17
Appendix 2: Site Matrix.....	19
Appendix 3: Context Index .....	20

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location.....	21
Figure 2: Area of Existing Basement .....	22
Figure 3: Areas Monitored by Date.....	23

## PLATES

Plate 1: Truncated Post-Medieval made ground [13], wall [14] on footing [15] and natural gravels [17]; view east at south-east corner of site. ....	24
Plate 2: Truncated natural sands exposed beneath basement slab; view NNW at NW corner of site. ....	24
Plate 3: Made ground layers [3-5] seen surviving locally beneath basement slab in NW corner of site; view NW.....	25
Plate 4: SE view of eastern area of site showing truncated natural sands beneath basement. ....	25

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an extended watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 1-7 Howick Place, London SW1P 1DE in the City of Westminster (Figure 1). The site is being redeveloped and will accommodate commercial, retail and residential properties. Full planning permission for development was granted by the local planning authority (application number 08/05789/FULL).
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored successive phases of groundworks carried during the demolition and construction programme starting in January 2011 and terminating in September of the same year.
- 1.3 The results of the watching brief confirmed that over the vast majority of the site modern basements had removed all of the archaeological deposits that may once have been present above the natural sands and gravels. In the extremely localised areas where this was not the case, the only soil horizons extant above the natural sands and gravels consisted of post-medieval levelling layers that dated to the 18th or 19th centuries.
- 1.4 The work was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited on behalf of Kier London and monitored on behalf of the City of Westminster by Diane Abrams of GLAAS, English Heritage.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An extended watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 1-7 Howick Place, City of Westminster, London SW1P 1DE (Figure 1) during the redevelopment of the site. The watching brief monitored phases of groundwork that formed parts of the demolition and construction programme that took place variously from January to September 2011.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by Francis Street to the west, Howick Place to the north, residential and commercial properties fronting onto Artillery Row and Greencoat Place to the east and Francis House and properties fronting on to Greencoat Place to the south. The plot measures c 5000m<sup>2</sup> in total.
- 2.3 The project was monitored by Diane Abrams of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (English Heritage) on behalf of the City of Westminster. Chris Mayo was project manager for PCA. Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited acted as consultants on behalf of Kier London and the client Howick Place Office Sarl (c/o Terrace Hill).
- 2.4 The site work was supervised variously by Sarah Barrowman, Shane Maher, Alexis Haslam, Douglas Killock and Chris Mayo, all of PCA.
- 2.5 Prior to PCAs work on site the client's archaeological consultants, Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited, prepared a Desk-Based Assessment (Hallybone and Richmond 2008) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Richmond 2009) for the watching brief fieldwork. These documents were approved by Mrs Abrams of English Heritage.
- 2.6 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ52941791.
- 2.7 The site was given the Museum of London site code HOW11.

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: 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 Heritage Assets and in the context of this report of archaeological remains in particular.

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 Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

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

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011).

#### **3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in City of Westminster, the Unitary Development Plan and the Core Strategy**

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the City of Westminster, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The City adopted its' Unitary Development Plan in January 2007 and saved some policies in 2010. Amongst these were policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy.

3.3.3 The City Council's Core Strategy (adopted 2011) also contains policies guiding the consideration of heritage assets in the borough.

#### **3.4 Site Specific Background**

3.4.1 A small portion of the proposed development site lies within the Westminster Cathedral Conservation Area, as defined in the City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan. The study area also lies immediately to the south-west, but not within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority which covers Lundenwic, The Strand and Thorney Island.

3.4.2 Initial consultation with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Diane Abrams of GLAAS, English Heritage, led to the requirement for an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the site which was undertaken by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited (Hallybone and Richmond 2008).

3.4.3 Full planning permission for development was granted by the LPA (application number 08/05789/FULL). The permission included an archaeological condition, number 17, requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which had been approved by the LPA. The WSI was prepared and submitted by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited (Richmond 2009).

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site as recorded by the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270 South London) consists of deposits that make up the Woolwich and Reading Beds. These are found at a depth of c. 50m below the modern ground surface and are overlain by London Clay. The clay is in turn capped by terrace gravels which in the environs of the site were covered by alluvium though local outcrops of the terrace gravels formed areas of higher ground such as Thorney Island which lies to the northeast of the site.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site is located c. 800m to the west of the modern Thames though before the river was adequately embanked the surrounding area would have consisted of marshland from the Late Bronze Age onward. Fluctuating sea levels would almost certainly have produced drier conditions at certain times, particularly the late Roman period, but subsequent increases in sea level would have seen the return of a marshy environment. Two small tributaries of the Thames, the Westborne and the Tyburn, were found to the west and east of the site respectively and no doubt contributed to the fen-like conditions of the area.

4.2.2 The marshy nature of the ground seems to have impeded development in the area even into the 19th century despite the impetus toward urbanisation provided by the royal and ecclesiastical centre at Westminster, which was located only a few hundred metres from the site. The study area lies within an area historically known as 'Tothill', a name generally associated with an elevated piece of ground that is suitable for defence. Views of the Abbey from Tothill Fields produced in the first quarter of the 19th century show a very damp lowland environment. One of these which would have used the modern Rochester Row as a viewpoint actually shows surface water adjacent to a watercourse with the Horseferry Road and settlement around the Abbey in the distance (Barton 1962).

4.2.3 Unsurprisingly, given that the area is effectively reclaimed marsh, the modern topography of the site and its environs is extremely very flat. Ground surface is found at c. 5.40m OD on the eastern side of the site and at c. 5.20m to the north.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following represents a summary of the archaeological and historical background as detailed in the Desk-Based Assessment (Hallybone and Richmond 2008) prepared for the site, with relevant additional information added.
- 5.2 Only a few prehistoric artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the site. The earliest artefact discovered is of Neolithic date being a stone axe found less than 100 yards to the north-west of the application area in Howick Place. A number of prehistoric artefacts are also recorded as chance finds just off Rochester Row c.200m south of the site. The assemblage comprised a Neolithic flint flake, a Bronze Age flint sickle, two Bronze Age swords (one of which had been cut down into a dagger) and an Iron Age coin. Residual worked flints have also been recovered during excavations of a medieval site in Elverton Street, c.300m south-east of the subject site.
- 5.3 In the Late Bronze Age it is thought that the Thames was tidal as far up as Westminster and it is likely that the low lying areas adjacent to the river and its tributaries became increasingly waterlogged. During this period peat formed in boggy hollows and marshland spread across the valley floor rendering most areas unattractive for settlement. Indeed, such areas were probably only suitable for activities such as fishing, fowling, hunting and gathering.
- 5.4 During the Iron Age, it appears that these marshy zones, as well as many of the slightly higher sand and gravel islands had become inundated with tidal mudflats (Millar 2006). An excavation at 21–29 Victoria Street, c.200m north-east of the site, revealed a sequence of flood deposits (waterlain clays and sands) representing this establishment of wetter conditions. A possible prehistoric shoreline was also identified to the west of the site. These episodes of inundation appear to have continued into the early Roman period as a band of peat was also identified on the site which corresponded to a peat band found at Richmond Terrace, Westminster that was dated to between the 3rd century BC and the 5th century AD.
- 5.5 During the Roman period it appears that the episodes of inundation recorded throughout the prehistoric periods became less frequent and even stopped in certain more elevated locations. For example, a dry land surface, thought to be of Roman date, was discovered above the Prehistoric shoreline at 21–29 Victoria Street. Nevertheless, the area surrounding the application site continued to be marginal marshland through to the late post-medieval period.
- 5.6 The area surrounding the application site is not well documented throughout the Roman period. This is likely because the land was largely uninhabitable. Some isolated finds have been made, including a hoard of six Roman coins found c.150m north in Buckingham Gate, a copper key found c.150m to the south and several residual Roman pottery sherds discovered in medieval horizons c.300m to the south-east.
- 5.7 The study area is located to the west, and beyond the limits of, the Saxon settlement of London (Lundenwic) which was focused around Aldwych and Covent Garden. Indeed, little archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation is known for the area, although a late Saxon

defensive beacon based on place-name evidence, is suggested in the vicinity of Tothill Street. A 'tot-hyl', meaning 'watch-hill', is first recorded for the area in the late 12th century, although a 'hlawe', or artificial mound, is referred to in an early document of AD 979 – 1016. Further afield, a Saxon monastic community is believed to have been founded in the 8th century on 'Thorney Island', the location of the present Westminster Abbey.

- 5.8 During the medieval period Thorney Island, c.550m to the east, developed as a royal and religious centre with a thriving settlement based on the servicing of the Abbey and the Palace (Thomas et al 1994). The monastic community of Thorney Island was established around AD 785 and Henry II later chose Westminster as the principal court. The settlement soon spread westwards from Thorney Island along Petty France and Tothill Street (Millar 2006). It did not, however, spread far enough south to encompass the subject site which remained on the outskirts of the gradually increasing settlement throughout the medieval period.
- 5.9 During this time, the subject site was located within Tothill Fields which was an area of marginal marshland. The fields were used as pasture for cattle and the growing of vegetables (MoLAS 1993). Two sites on Elverton Street also suggest the location of a butcher's burial ground. Excavations here identified hundreds of pits containing the partial remains of horses and dogs. Animal burial grounds would have certainly been placed well away from areas of human habitation. Indeed, building for settlement on this land was out of the question, as flooding was still commonplace. Episodes of flooding appear in the archaeological record as minor alluvial and peat horizons, a number which are recorded c.200m to the north-east.
- 5.10 During the post-medieval period reclamation of the marshland within Westminster was underway and ground levelling using soil dumps occurred. This process of building up the land to raise it above sea/river level had been occurring at Thorney Island since the 16th century (MoLAS 1993). The practice was not used, however, in the vicinity of the site until much later, and maps show little development on the Tothill Fields site until the middle of the 18th century. The majority of Tothill Fields were not reclaimed until the mid 19th century at which time Westminster expanded south towards the banks of the River Thames.
- 5.11 London was the Parliamentary capital during the Civil War and to protect the city from an attack by King Charles I, a circuit of trenches and ramparts with forts and gun batteries was built. It was approximately 18 miles in length and enclosed the City of Westminster and Southwark. It consisted of 24 forts and batteries linked by a bank and ditch. Part of the complex, an Artillery Ground, lay directly east of the subject site (Millar 2006). A battery was also located c.350m to the south on the site of Westminster School's playing fields.
- 5.12 The Desk-Based Assessment for the site (Hallybone and Richmond 2008) contained an historic map regression, and interpretation, as follows:
- The earliest studied map of the site is that surveyed by Faithorne and Newcourt of 1658 (Figure 2). The Bridewell 'house of correction' was opened in 1618 and as such should be

shown on the map, however, the site is shown within an undeveloped area known as Tuttle (later Tothill) Fields.

- The name Tothill is generally associated with a place of high ground suitable for observation or defence. Tothill Fields appears to form a plateau or peninsular of slightly elevated land between two tributaries of the Tyburn (Millar 2006). It was still, however, marshy and as a result very little development occurred in the area until the mid 18th century.
- The Morden and Lea Map of 1682 shows a building on the site for the first time. The building is large and horseshoe shaped and although it has no label it is likely to be the Bridewell 'house of correction'. The Artillery Ground and the 'New Workhouse', which are located to the east of the site, are new additions to the area, even though the Artillery Ground was allegedly finished by 1643 (ibid.). Tothill Fields remained largely undeveloped although some field boundaries are mapped suggesting a change from common land to privately owned field systems no doubt used for pasture.
- Rocque's Map of 1746 labels Bridewell for the first time and shows the new addition of Greencoat School to the immediate south. Increased development had taken place to the south of the site since the production of Morden and Lea's map of c. 60 years earlier. It is evident, however, that development concentrated at the northern end of Tothill Fields, suggesting the rest of the area was still uninhabitable marshland.
- Sometime between 1777 and 1788, the Bridewell was extended to house some of the prisoners from Westminster Gate after it shut down (Byrne 1989). However, Stockdale's Map of 1797 doesn't really show much change to the buildings or plot of land the prison occupied. Land to the north-west of the site is more densely populated with developments lining the south-western side of James Street running from Buckingham Palace. Tothill Fields, however, still remains largely uninhabited.
- Greenwood's Map of 1827 was produced only thirty years after Stockdale's (Fig. 5) but the application site and its surrounds had altered considerably. The Bridewell extension is clearly shown on this map with a whole new development called 'Palmer's Village' to the rear. The most significant change for the area, however, had been the increased development across Tothill Fields. The addition of Vincent Square and the extensive 'Playground for the Westminster Scholars' and surrounding roads indicate the area had at last been subject to post-medieval reclamation, allowing for increased habitation and associated activities across this formerly low-lying marshy ground.
- By the time the First Edition OS map of 1875 – 78 was surveyed, Bridewell had been demolished and the whole surrounding landscape was changing with the creation of tenement housing. Philip Street (later to be known as Howick Place) had been built to the immediate north and Victoria Street appears on this map for the first time. The subject site at this time consisted of a number of buildings including a portion of St Margaret's Hospital School. The map shows a 'distillery' immediately north of the application site, however, according to references the Army and Navy's flagship store of the UK opened on this site on 15th February 1872. By the late 19th century the reclamation the former Tothill Fields was

almost complete, with new housing stretching south into Pimlico and to the river beyond.

- The Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 is the first to reference Howick Place instead of Philip Street, and portrays the surrounding area almost exactly as it is today with a dense arrangement of buildings to the south and west. During the 1880's the brick building which currently occupies the southwest portion of the site, fronting Francis Street, had been built as additional warehouse for the Army and Navy Store (Millar 2006).

5.13 The previous buildings at the site have extensive basements generally over 2.5m deep and extending to over 3m in localised areas. The Desk-Based Assessment concluded that:

*Such structures are likely to have had a damaging effect to any archaeology, if present. Having said this, there are likely to be parts of the site where undisturbed deposits survive. These 'pockets of survival' could be found at those points where former buildings abutted. It may be that islands of archaeological survival also exist around the site's perimeter and within parts of the service yard area. The proposed development, however, has been designed to utilise existing basement space and, apart from isolated instances, will not exceed current basement depths. (Hallybone and Richmond 2008)*

5.14 The extent of the existing basement at the site is shown in Figure 2.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Richmond 2009) and the Method Statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Mayo 2009). Periodic visits to the site were undertaken when invasive demolition groundworks were being undertaken (Figure 3). It aimed to determine and fully document the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.2 Given the limited nature of the archaeological deposits encountered during the watching brief it was not deemed necessary to use colour slide and black and white film, the site was therefore photographed using digital format only.
- 6.3 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Where referred to in the text context numbers are given in square brackets, i.e. pit [36].
- 6.4 The extent of monitoring conducted on each site visit was recorded in plan by means of the site piling grid which had been established early on. Levels were recorded during the site visits by reference to engineering site drawings.
- 6.5 The site archive was prepared using the unique code HOW11.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

- 7.1.1 Natural deposits of predominately mid brownish yellow friable sand with lenses of brickearth [2] / [9] / [12] and loose to moderately compacted mid brown sandy terrace gravels [17] were observed across the footprint of the site. The levels at which these deposits were observed varied considerably. To the west the surface of the sand was recorded between +0.26m and +0.39m OD whilst the heights in the west ranged from +0.76m OD in the north to +1.87m OD in the southwest corner. Given that the highest level observed anywhere apart from the latter height was +1.10m, there is a strong chance that this height may be anomalous.
- 7.1.2 The considerably lower level of the natural deposits evident to the west was most likely the result of modern impacts (Plate 2). The extensive basements in this area could have been considerably deeper than those found to the east.
- 7.1.3 Natural alluvial deposits overlying the sand and gravel were not recorded in any of the sections observed during the watching brief. It was apparent that the extensive previous basements at the site had truncated the potential archaeological horizons to a depth beyond the natural level.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Levelling Deposits**

- 7.2.1 The natural sands and gravels were capped with extremely localised deposits of soil, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Where visible, these had survived as small 'islands' external to the previous basements at the site (Plates 1 and 3).
- 7.2.2 In the northern corner of the site, the sand [2] was sealed partly by a 0.70m thick layer [1] of loose to moderately compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with fragments of concrete, ceramic building material, and oyster shells. In a separate location layer [2] was overlain by a sequence of soft mid brownish grey silty sand [5] with ceramic building material pieces, and shells, which was 0.10m thick. This layer was sealed by a 0.20m thick deposit [4] of soft light to mid brownish grey silty sand with fragments of ceramic building material, coal, and shells, and finally a 0.88m thick layer [3] of soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with ceramic building material, charcoal or coal fragments, and also oyster shells.
- 7.2.3 In the south-eastern area of the site, the sand [9] was also sealed by three lenses of made ground. The first [8] was composed of friable mix of mid greyish brown and light yellowish brown silty sand that was 0.30m thick and had fragments of pottery, bone, ceramic building materials, and oyster shell. Secondly [7] was a friable dark brownish grey silty sand with charcoal, fragments of brick, oyster shells, and pebbles which was 0.45m thick, whilst the final deposit [6] was 1.20m thick and composed of friable dark greyish brown silty sand, with pieces of ceramic building materials, metal pipes, glass fragments, and gravels.
- 7.2.4 Also in the south-eastern area of the site, the final area of sand [12] was sealed by two made ground deposits. Firstly, layer [11] was a soft to friable mid greyish brown silty sand with fragments of ceramic building material, charcoal, and pebbles. It was sealed by layer [10], a friable mix of light to dark brownish grey to very light greyish white and mid pinkish

red brick and tile rubble, silty sand and mortar.

- 7.2.5 In the extreme south-eastern corner of the site, the gravels [17] were also sealed by a 1.50m thick deposit of made ground [13] which was composed of moderate to loosely compacted dark brown clayey sandy silt with ceramic building material, gravel, mortar, and charcoal. The made ground had been truncated by construction cut [16] for an east to west aligned 19th century wall [14], which was constructed from red bricks with a hard lime cement, built on a concrete footing [15], and recorded at an upper height of approximately 2.96m OD. The construction cut had been backfilled by loose grey sandy silt with possible ash [18]. The wall appeared to be a projection from the almost adjacent public house which borders the site at the south-east corner in Spencer Place, and suggested that a structure adjacent to the pub had once been present within the site (Plate 1).
- 7.2.6 Virtually no dating evidence was recovered to demonstrate the precise dates of these deposits but most were characterised by the brick and tile fragments, oyster shell and charcoal that are so often found in homogenous dump layers that post-date the Industrial Revolution. The sporadic nature of archaeological survival on the site precluded speculation as to whether these layers simply represented rubbish disposal on vacant land or a deliberate attempt to raise ground level and reclaim the area for subsequent settlement.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of the watching brief supported the major premise of the desk-based assessment: that archaeological survival at the site was extremely limited, and where pockets of horizontal deposits were extant they all dated to the later post-medieval period, that is the 18th or 19th centuries (Plates 1 and 3). This would confirm that the suggested historical model of the site, that very little development took place in the area until adequate drainage had been affected by the middle of the 19th century, is largely correct. Some horizontal dumping may have taken place before this though such activity might be viewed more as localised rubbish disposal rather than systematic levelling and ground-raising, designed to prepare the area for settlement.
- 8.2 The topographical information recovered during the watching brief was limited principally because extensive and severe modern impacts from previous basements (Figure 2) had truncated the surface of the natural sands and gravels (Plates 2 and 4). The levels recorded on the top of the natural deposits were generally lower in the west and may not reflect the original height of the sands and gravels. The natural deposits found in the eastern half of the site ranged from c. +0.75m OD to +1.87m OD in the southwest corner of the site. The latter reading appeared to be an anomaly, as a gravel bank at this level would have stood above the level of the average high tide even in the early Roman period - the level of high tide was likely to have been between +1.2 and +1.7m OD in the medieval period (see Watson et al 2001, p27) - and would have almost certainly attracted settlement even as the tidal range increased in later epochs. Given the sparse evidence for contemporary and later frequentation of the area this seems unlikely.
- 8.3 The results of the archaeological investigations at the site will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.
- 8.4 The entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code HOW11, following approval of this report by the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster. PCA will provide a copy of this report to the local studies library, and it will be supplied to the Greater London Historic Environment Record by the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster.



## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited, particularly Andy Richmond and Gary Coates, who commissioned the work on behalf of Kier London and their client Howick Place Office Sarl (c/o Terrace Hill). Thanks also to Diane Abrams of GLAAS, English Heritage who monitored the site on behalf of the City of Westminster.

10.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank all of the staff of Squibb Demolition and Kier London who assisted with the various phases of work and provided access to the site.

10.3 Thanks also go to:

- Chris Mayo for project managing the watching brief and editing the report
- Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations
- Sarah Barrowman, Ashley Pooley, Alexis Haslam, Shane Maher and Dougie Killock who undertook the monitoring.

## APPENDIX 1: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-116814**

### Project details

Project name	1-7 Howick Place, London SW1P 1DE: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The watching brief monitored successive phases of groundworks carried during the demolition and construction programme starting in January 2011 and terminating in September of the same year. The results of the watching brief confirmed that over the vast majority of the site modern basements had removed all of the archaeological deposits that may once have been present above the natural sands and gravels. In the extremely localised areas where this was not the case, the only soil horizons extant above the natural sands and gravels consisted of post-medieval levelling layers that dated to the 18th or 19th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2011 End: 01-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HOW11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTMINSTER 1-7 Howick Place
Postcode	SW1P 1DE
Study area	5000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5294 1791 50.9397477596 0.177076550333 50 56 23 N 000 10 37 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.26m Max: 1.87m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman
Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Project supervisor	Ashley Pooley

Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Type of sponsor/funding body	Design & Build Contractor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Kier London

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#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

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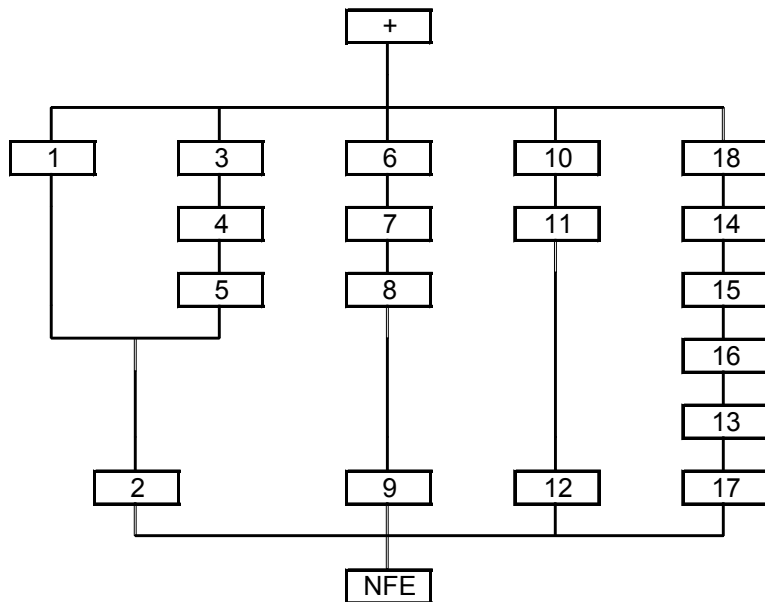
#### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1-7 Howick Place, London SW1P 1DE: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Killock, D.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound client document with blue cover

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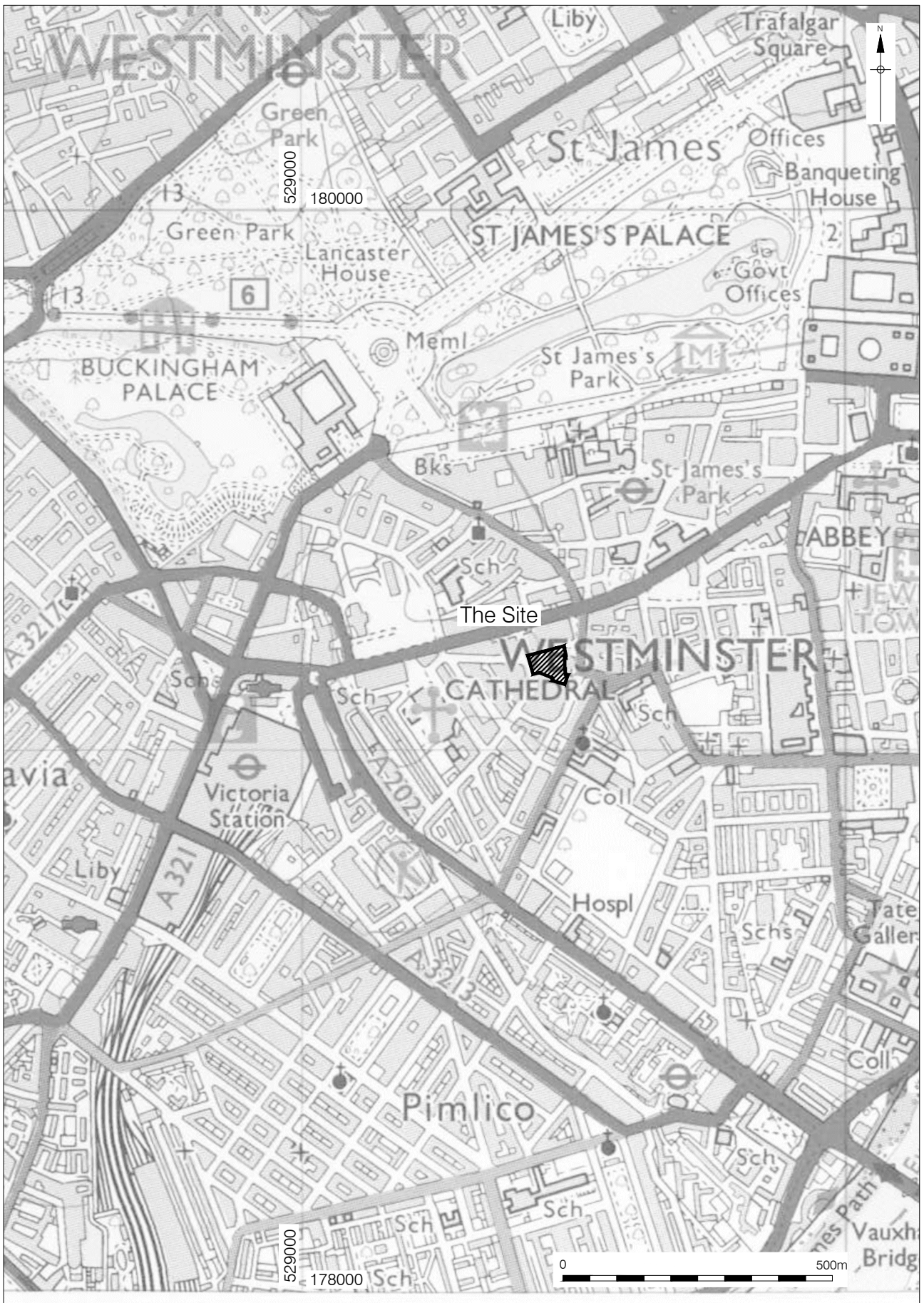
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	29 March 2012

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



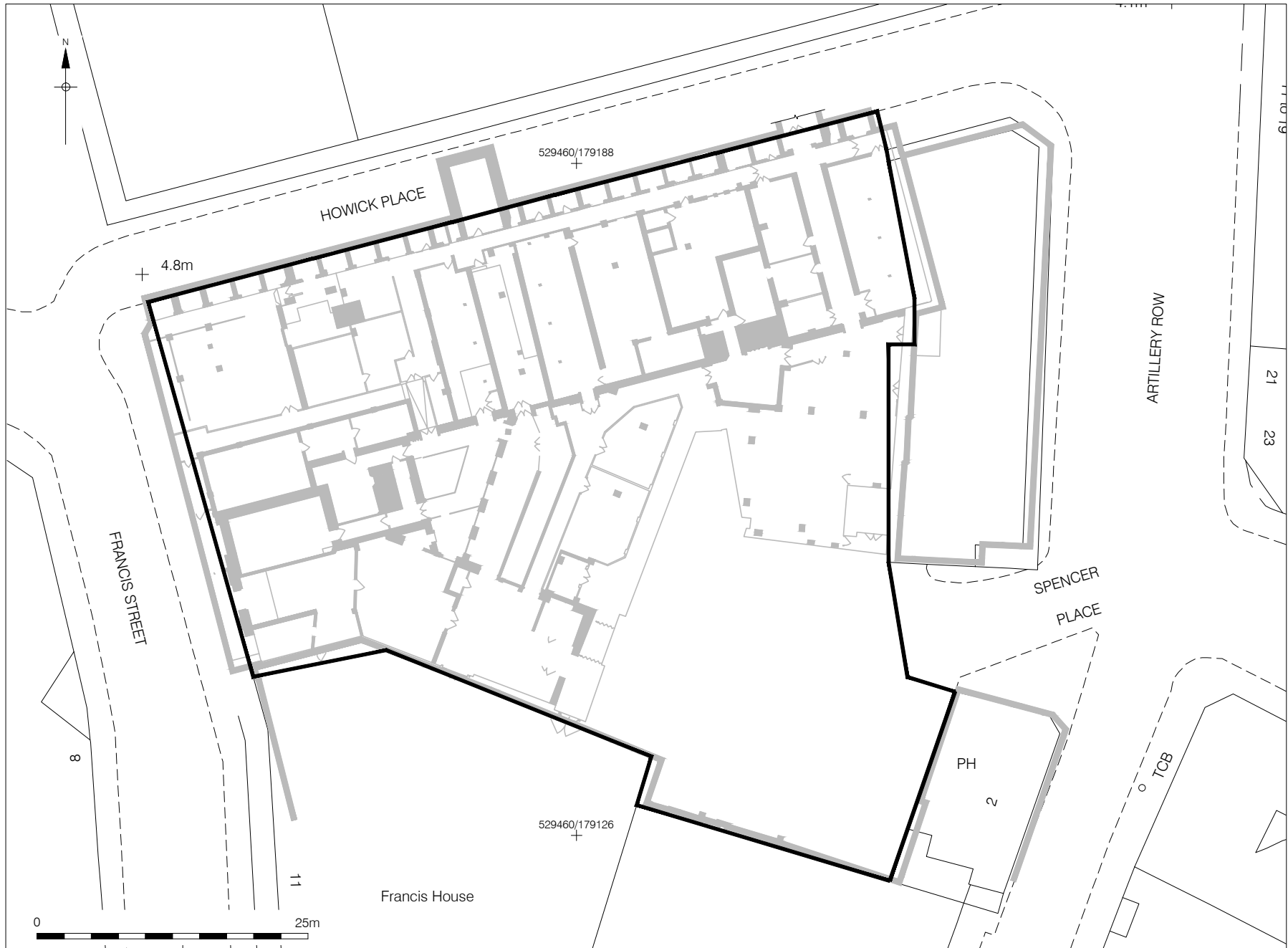
### APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context Number	Location		Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
		Pile Grid	NGR (approx)						
HOW11	1	13-15 B-D	529486,179177	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C19-20	2
HOW11	2	13-15 B-D	529486,179177	-	-	Layer	Natural sand	-	1
HOW11	3	2 A-D	529428,179163	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	post-med	2
HOW11	4	2 A-D	529428,179163	-	-	Layer	Made Ground w sandy patches	post-med	2
HOW11	5	2 A-D	529428,179163	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	post-med	2
HOW11	6	9 H-J	529468,179145	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C20	2
HOW11	7	9 H-J	529468,179145	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C18	2
HOW11	8	9 H-J	529468,179145	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C18	2
HOW11	9	9 H-J	529468,179145	-	-	Layer	Natural sand	-	1
HOW11	10	12-13 H	529484,179145	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
HOW11	11	12-13 H	529484,179145	-	-	Layer	Made Ground	C19	2
HOW11	12	12-13 H	529484,179145	-	-	Layer	Natural sand	-	1
HOW11	13	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Layer	Soil horizon	post-med	2
HOW11	14	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Wall	E-W wall, continuation of pub in Spencer Place?	C19	2
HOW11	15	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Wall	Concrete footing for [14]	C19	2
HOW11	16	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Cut	Construction cut for [14]	C19	2
HOW11	17	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Layer	Natural gravels	-	1
HOW11	18	12-13 J-K	529490,179141	Tr 1	1	Fill	Construction backfill of [16]	C19	2



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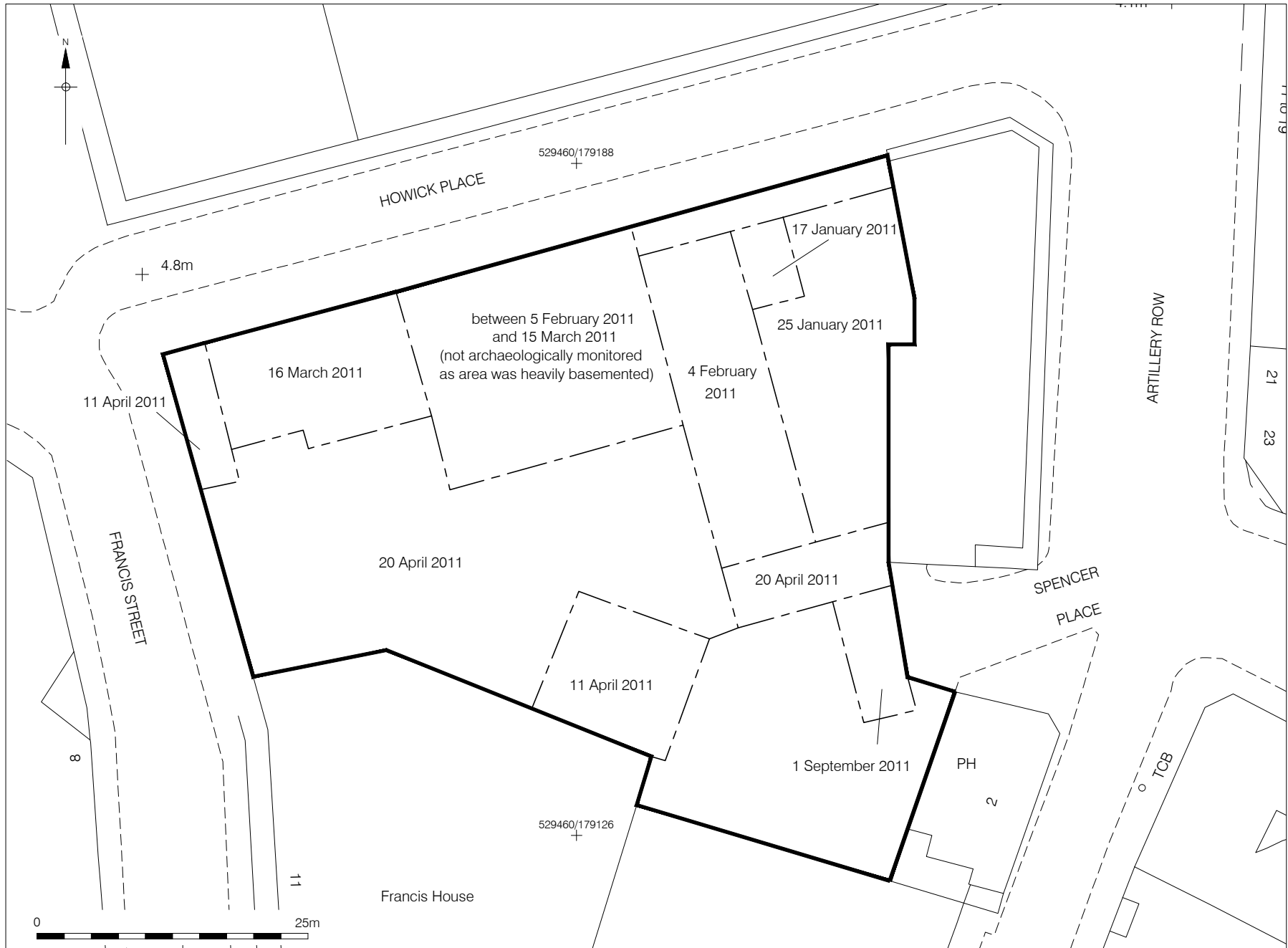
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A4



Basement Drawing Supplied by Price & Myers  
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Figure 2  
 Area of Existing Basement  
 1:500 at A4





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Figure 3  
Areas Monitored by Date  
1:500 at A4

*Plate 1: Truncated Post-Medieval made ground [13], wall [14] on footing [15] and natural gravels [17]; view east at south-east corner of site.*



*Plate 2: Truncated natural sands exposed beneath basement slab; view NNW at NW corner of site.*



*Plate 3: Made ground layers [3-5] seen surviving locally beneath basement slab in NW corner of site; view NW.*



*Plate 4: SE view of eastern area of site showing truncated natural sands beneath basement.*



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