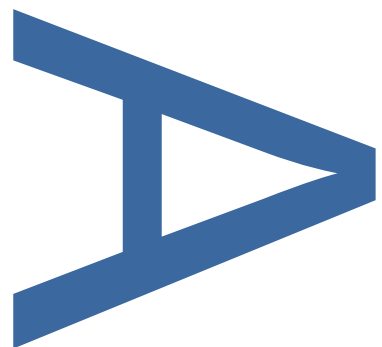
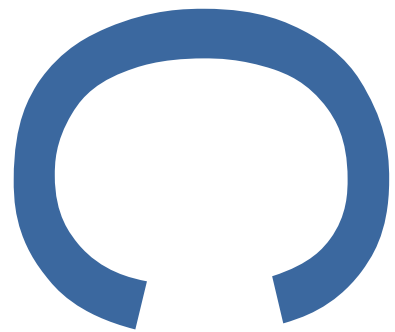


**MARLBOROUGH ROAD,
ST JAMES' PALACE, SW1A 1BG**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



PCA REPORT NO: 12249

SITE CODE: MLB15

OCTOBER 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

MARLBOROUGH ROAD, ST JAMES' PALACE,
SW1A 1BG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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MARLBOROUGH ROAD, ST JAMES' PALACE, SW1A 1BG

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: **MLB15**

CENTRAL NGR: **TQ 2938 8009 (529389,180098)**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: **City Of Westminster**

PLANNING REFERENCE: **Permitted Development**

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
October 2015

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October 2015

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during excavation works on Marlborough Road in the City of Westminster, centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2938 8009 (529389,180098) (Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken between 29th June and 17th July 2015.
- 1.2 A trench measuring approximately 60m in length, 450 mm in depth and 450mm in width was excavated through the site (Figure 2), and this was monitored by the attendant archaeologist as a watching brief. The works were undertaken by the client, Skanska Construction UK Ltd, to install a new power supply from a substation in the grounds of Marlborough House and finishing at 67 Pall Mall.
- 1.3 In three locations the trench was deep enough to uncover the top of features of potential interest. Some possible but very limited evidence was seen of St James' Palace as it existed before the fire of 1809, and the subsequent creation of Marlborough Road during the years 1856 to 1857. These consisted of a masonry foundation, a northeast-southwest orientated wall and a vaulted conduit, most likely a drain. However the new cable run trench did not impact upon any buried remains, stopping only at the surface of them.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. during excavations necessary to install a new power supply running from a substation in the grounds of Marlborough House (centred at 529214,180073), then through the public pavement to the east of the Queen's Chapel and finishing at 67 Pall Mall. The watching brief was carried out between 29th June and 17th July 2015. The central National Grid Reference for the site was TQ 2938 8009 (529389,180098), and it was located in the City of Westminster (Figure 1). The proposed works were implemented as a Permitted Development.
- 2.2 The work was commissioned by Skanska Construction UK Ltd. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Paw Jorgensen, Gemma Stevenson and Aidan Turner of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The work was project managed by Chris Mayo, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England, monitored the project on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 2.3 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) identified by the unique site code MLB15, obtained from the Museum of London.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The archaeological works were undertaken outside of the standard planning process, being a public utility scheme under Permitted Development.
- 3.2 No desk-based assessment has been undertaken in advance of the scheme. However, the proposed trench is known to be routed over a number of possible undesignated heritage assets including the remains of parts of the precinct of St James' Palace which was partially demolished in the 1850s when Marlborough Road was created. Such remains may include human burials which were located within a burial ground within the precinct.
- 3.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook consultation with the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster, Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England. Ms King and her colleague Michael Turner, Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas at the Government Historic Estates Unit (GHEU), Historic England, confirmed that all excavations required to implement the proposed work must be continuously monitored under an archaeological watching brief. Furthermore Ms King has stated that the discovery of any archaeological remains other than low-grade deposits will require appropriate excavation by professional archaeologists, and that the discovery of any structural remains or human burials will require the works to halt until an appropriate mitigation in strategy can be agreed.
- 3.4 The site is not located within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority as defined by the City of Westminster. Neither does it contain any Scheduled Monuments or World Heritage Sites, or Registered Parks and Gardens. It does however encompass numerous designated heritage assets, comprising Grade I and II listed structures.
- 3.5 PCA's fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo, 2015) which was approved by GLAAS. No desk-based assessment was prepared in advance of the scheme.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General

4.1.1 This section is reproduced from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2015), which was drawn heavily from information provided by:

- Gillian King of GLAAS, Historic England
- Dr Michael Turner of GHEU, Historic England
- Richard Brown, Oxford Archaeology
- David Baldwin, Serjeant of the Vestry, Chapels Royal
- Various internet sources.

4.1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. acknowledges these and others for providing the information referenced below.

4.1.3 The background provided is specific only to the archaeological periods which the works encountered, that of the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.1.4 No desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the scheme, and no search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record was undertaken.

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 Prior to the construction of St James' Palace by Henry VIII the site was the location of the hospital of St James The Less. Documentary sources indicate that the hospital was founded for 14 leprous women, and 8 brethren, before 1189. The brothers and sisters were in separate houses, and followed the Augustinian rule. The hospital's dedication to St James the Less was retained for the name of the Palace and its associated park. The hospital and its lands were granted to Eton College in 1448 (pers comm R. Brown). Excavations in 1925 and very recently have located burials and parts of the hospital including a possible chapel (http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=611255). Within Trench 2, recently excavated to the south of and across the road from the proposed works, were found hospital structures at the base of the excavation (600-700 mm) and extending deeper. These remains were overlaid by later brick structures relating to St James' Palace, the southeast part of which was destroyed by a fire in January 1809 including the area occupied by Trench 2. Accounts show that the area of the fire was still covered with heaps of ruins in 1816 (OA 2012).

4.2.2 RCHME reports the discovery under Colour Court of St James' Palace in 1925 of part of the foundation of the north wall of a building plus medieval tiles. The presence of burials on either side of the wall was taken to indicate that this was the site of the hospital chapel. In addition in 1838, during repairs to the Chapel Royal at the palace, Norman stone mullions and other

masonry were uncovered (pers comm R. Brown).

- 4.2.3 Recent excavations in and around Marlborough House recovered architectural fragments spanning the 13th-19th centuries, pottery ranging in date from the mid-12th century onwards plus fragments of 14th century decorated floor tiles. Much of this material is regarded as possibly deriving from the hospital (OA 2012).

4.3 **Post-Medieval**

- 4.3.1 St James' Palace was constructed in 1531 by Henry VIII on the site of the former hospital. It originally stood alone within St James' park and hunting grounds. The palace was primarily used for state occasions and the housing of relatives, whilst the Tudor monarchs themselves resided at Whitehall Palace. The palace became the official royal residence in 1702 and continued in use until the 1830s when Buckingham House was constructed. It has a complex history of alterations and additions. A catholic chapel to the design of Inigo Jones was added circa 1623 and the house was altered between 1660 and 1727. A major fire in 1809 destroyed much of the original Tudor building and the buildings have been altered various times internally and externally since then (http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=401435). Of Henry VIII's original Palace, all that remains is the gatehouse, Chapel Royal and the walling of some of the courtyards (pers comm R. Brown).
- 4.3.2 After 1698, when fire destroyed Whitehall Palace, St James' Palace became the principal royal residence in London, and underwent many adaptations, many under Queen Anne around 1702. Work at St James' Palace during the Georgian period included the construction of some stables, completed in 1717, and a new kitchen complex to the west of the Palace, completed in 1719. These can be seen on Henry Flitcroft's 1729 plan of St James' Palace. By 1793 the Palace appears to have extended dramatically to the west, with new wings and stable buildings (pers comm R. Brown).
- 4.3.3 Lancaster House (known variously as York and Stafford House) was built further west, initially to a design by Sir Robert Smirke for the Prince Fredrick, Duke of York. This was superseded by Benjamin Dean Wyatt and Philip Wyatt's designs of 1825-27, and was completed for the 2nd Duke of Sutherland between 1833-38 (pers comm R. Brown).
- 4.3.4 Marlborough House was built between 1709-11 by Christopher Wren for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Some of the work was supervised by the Duchess. The house was built on the site of the former monastic buildings attached to the Queen's Chapel of St James' Palace. The house was enlarged and modernised between 1770 and 1774 by the architect Sir William Chambers. In 1837 the house became the home of the Dowager Queen Adelaide and was upgraded by John Phipps. In the 1850s a new lodge was built to a design by James Pennethorne and improvements to the house were carried out in 1859, the 1870s and the 1880s. Restoration of the building took place between 1959 and 1962, and Marlborough House is currently used by the Commonwealth offices

(http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=611265).

- 4.3.5 The boundary wall to the palace grounds is a Grade II listed structure and is thought to date to the 17th to 18th centuries with early 20th century restoration. The wall is of multi-coloured stock brick with partly weathered coping capped and Portland stone string (pers comm R. Brown).
- 4.3.6 In Trench 2 a substantial chalk block foundation supporting a partial course of ashlar Reigate Stone wall was revealed. This wall was almost certainly related to the leper hospital of St James the Less which stood on the site from at least the 12th century until the dissolution and the subsequent construction of the palace of St James (in brick) at the instigation of Henry VIII (OA 2012).
- 4.3.7 The hospital is apparently depicted on Wyngaerde's panoramic view of London Westminster and Southwark in 1543 (it is also named in the legend, although the date of the view seems to post-date the destruction of the hospital). Several finds of architectural fragments from the hospital have been recorded within the palace as well as a part of the foundation of the north wall and tiles within Colour Court. These were associated with several burials and interpreted as the chapel of the hospital. However the layout and character of the hospital, and its associated structural phasing is largely unknown (pers comm R. Brown).

4.4 **Specific to the Cable Trench Location**

- 4.4.1 The following detailed information was provided by David Baldwin, Serjeant of the Vestry, Chapels Royal:

"The present flagstones outside the Eastern end of the Chapel partly cover the site of the old colonnaded quadrangle that stretched across what is now Marlborough Road and formed one of only two legal burial grounds for Roman Catholics from 1623 until 1688 and from which one entered The Queen's Chapel. Burials there include Viscount Muskerry (friend and confidante of the Duke of York as Admiral and killed at Sea in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665), and the Benedictine Novice from Cambrai buried in full habit, Isabella Swinburne in 1685. There was a small gap between the colonnaded Quadrangle of the burial ground and the present front door of The Queen's Chapel but this was only a matter of a couple of feet at the very most, perhaps less, where the pavement is at present. Since no de-consecration record exists for the burial ground following the Orange invasion of 1688, this really needs the permission of the Church by Canon Law – in the form of the Chapel Royal. If the trench is "shallow" there may be no worry that it will throw up anything of historical importance, especially with all manner of digging around and road surfacing etc following WWII, but we ought to have due diligence as you so rightly display by establishing contact with all relevant authorities, in order to establish how shallow the works are conceived to be before going any further.

The map of most relevance to the projected works is that of Simon Burgess in 1688 which clearly marks the burial ground, quadrangle and adjacent C17th buildings: "...a map or Survey engraven of St.James' Palace, and the Convent there. Describing the place wherein it is supposed the true mother was delivered: with the particular doors and passages through which the child was conveyed to the Queen's Bed chamber", Simon Burgess, 1688." This should be the starting point for the works preparation and all shall be well if that is to hand when works begin. I have a copy if there is not one to hand in the Property Section and you are very welcome to this."

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A cable trench measuring approximately 60m in length, 450 mm in depth and 450mm in width was excavated through the area of the site. The cable trench was excavated in a series of sections from a sub-station located immediately behind a rear driveway entrance to the Commonwealth Secretariat, along the pavement on the eastern side of Marlborough Road, by-passing the Queen's Chapel through the Palace gate and then eastwards along Pall Mall to the basement of a bank at no. 68 (Figure 2). The excavation of the cable trench was monitored by the attendant archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 5.2 The trench was hand excavated by hand under archaeological supervision until any archaeologically significant features were encountered, upon which these were cleaned and recorded.
- 5.3 All deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The trench was planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 (Figure 3). The trench was located from ordnance survey plans of the locality. A full photographic record of the site was maintained. Finds, brick samples and environmental samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2015).

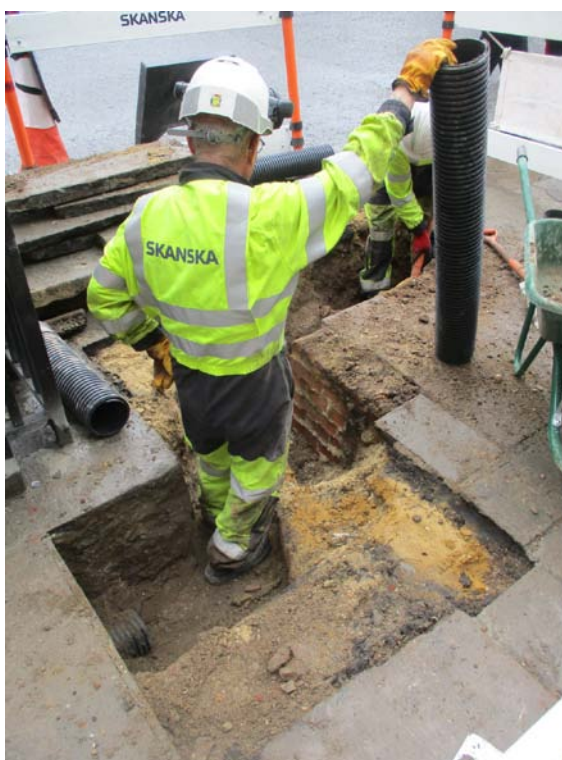


Plate 1: Trench excavation in progress

- 5.4 The site sits on level ground located within pavement areas, at an approximate elevation of 7.65m OD. This datum was used to calculate the levels shown in this report.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Preamble

6.1.1 No natural deposits were observed in the base of the cable trench as excavation did not extend to sufficient depths. Indeed, excavation of the trench was generally only just deep enough to penetrate the thick concrete sub base structures of the road, which was up to 0.5m thick in Pall Mall. Under the pavement in Marlborough Road the trench was excavated into demolition material from the period of its creation in the 1850's.

6.2 Phase 1: Post-Medieval

6.2.1 Some possible evidence was found of the remains of St James' Palace as it existed before the fire of 1809 and the subsequent creation of Marlborough Road during the years 1856 to 1857. In three locations, under the pavement, the trench was deep enough to expose the top of features of potential interest. These consisted of a stone foundation (context [4]); an east west orientated wall (context [9]) and a vaulted conduit, probably a drain (context [18]).

Masonry Foundation

6.2.2 A masonry foundation [4] was recorded immediately in line with the southern wall of the Queens Chapel (Figures 2 & 3), which formerly formed the chapel for Marlborough House when it was still a functioning royal residence. This structure was observed in the eastern section of the trench.

6.2.3 Only a limited section of the foundation was exposed and observed, from which it appeared to be dressed and at least partly chamfered. No full blocks could be discerned, and as seen the remains measured 0.39m in length (north – south) by at least 70mm in height. Some hard grey lime mortar, flecked with brick and chalk stone inclusions, was observed associated with the foundation. It was located at a height of approximately 7.15m OD.

Brick Wall

6.2.4 Brick wall [9] was recorded immediately to the west of the Queens Chapel. The top of this feature was observed in the base of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. Forming a wall foundation, it was built of un-frogged red brick, measuring 55mm in thickness and 105mm in width. The bricks were bonded in a greyish white lime mortar typical of Tudor-Stuart bonding material. This mortar unfortunately obscured the individual lengths of the bricks, however, given the shallow thickness (55mm) of the bricks they are likely to date from the 17th or even the 16th century, which is in keeping with the brick fabric itself (fabric 3046, c.1450-1700).

- 6.2.5 The wall was 0.74m in width, and its' top was recorded at approximately 7.09m OD. No construction cut could be observed associated with the wall.



Plate 2: The NE-SW aligned wall [6], looking north-west

Conduit

- 6.2.6 A vaulted roof [18], probably forming the top of a drainage conduit, was recorded under the street in Pall Mall. It was partially revealed beneath a layer of demolition material.
- 6.2.7 The vault was formed of red stock brick, bonded with a hard greyish white lime mortar. The bricks were 100mm in width and 225mm in length. The masonry was observed to measure 0.9m in width, though it was undoubtedly wider than this at depth. It was orientated in a northwest- southeast direction, and most probably represented a drain or sewer that may still have been live. As such no brick samples were taken from it. The conduit was recorded at a depth of approximately 7.15m OD. This feature dated from the 1770's onwards as the narrow width of the brick is typical following government legislation brought in after 1776.



Plate 3: Conduit [18], looking northwest

Post-Medieval Layers

- 6.2.8 Very little evidence was found of layered deposits of archaeological significance pre-dating the creation of Marlborough Road. In three locations, under the pavement, the trench was just deep enough to expose deposits which may fit this definition.
- 6.2.9 A small area of re-deposited brickearth [12] was recorded in the base of the trench immediately abutting the north-western edge of wall [9]. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the deposit, however its' location dumped against wall [9] (see above) means it post-dates that edifice.
- 6.2.10 Two discrete areas of burnt material (contexts [14] & [15]) may represent evidence of the fire of 1809, though within the confines of the trench it could not be ascertained whether or not these were *in situ* deposits or re-deposited during the demolition of palace. Deposit [14] measured at least 0.66m by 0.2m extending beyond the limits of excavation, whilst deposit [15] measured at least 1.5m by 0.38m. They were observed at the formation level for the trench, approximately 7.15m OD.



Plate 4: Deposit of burnt material [15], looking west

6.2.11 The trench revealed large amounts of demolition material from the modern period, which immediately underlay the pavement and the sub-base of the road. This demolition horizon did, however, contain significant amounts of material from the 17th through to the 19th centuries, and possibly earlier, which is perhaps not surprising considering that this portion of St. James' Palace was demolished to form Marlborough Road in the 1850's. This deposit was recorded as contexts [3], [5], [6], [7], [8], [13], [16] and [17].

6.2.12 The deposit was formed largely of demolition material, consisting of crushed and broken red stock brick with frequent inclusions of peg tile. Under the pavement in Marlborough Road this deposit was found immediately below the paved surface and sand bedding of the pavement at a level of approximately 7.45m OD. The layer was recorded as being greater than 0.33m thick in this location. Below the road surface in Pall Mall the deposit was found beneath a thick layer of reinforced concrete up to 0.60m below ground level, at approximately 7.05m OD, and the total thickness could not be ascertained as it extended below the project formation level.

6.3 Phase 2: Modern

6.3.1 The demolition deposits forming the base of Marlborough Road had been frequently disturbed by road re-surfacing and the installation of services, such as water gas, electric, telecoms and drainage since the 1850's.

6.3.2 In two locations truncations were recorded which were probably associated with the insertions of later service trenches after the creation of Marlborough Road. The edge of a small curved pit [2] was filled with [1], a loose brick rubble of a dark yellowish brown colour. This pit was

itself cut through demolition layer [3], located just below the pavement surface (Figure 3). Elsewhere was observed the edge of a modern telecoms cable trench [11], which was filled with a dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing frequent rubble fragments and charcoal flecks [10].

- 6.3.3 The aforementioned deposits were overlain by 50mm slabs and a similar depth of sand in paved areas and up to 0.5m of concrete topped with 100mm of tarmac under the road.



Plate 5: View of Marlborough Rd. and St. James' Palace, looking south

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken throughout all excavations necessary to excavate the cable trench, which measured approximately 60m in length. It was excavated through an area which was formerly occupied by buildings forming St. James' Palace before their demolition in the mid 1850's.
- 7.2 No natural deposits were observed in the base of the cable trench as excavation did not extend to sufficient depths. In Pall Mall the trench only went deep enough to penetrate the concrete sub-base structures of the road, which was up to 0.5m thick. In Marlborough Road, under the pavement, the trench was excavated into rubble which most likely originated from the demolition of this part of the palace in the 1850's.
- 7.3 Some minimal possible evidence was found of the remains of St James' Palace, before the fire of 1809 and the subsequent creation of Marlborough Road during the years 1856-57. In three locations, under the pavement, the trench was just deep enough to uncover the top of features of potential interest. These consisted of a stone (presumably) foundation, a northeast to southwest orientated wall, and a vaulted conduit, probably a drain.
- 7.4 The masonry foundation was located immediately in line with the southern wall of the Queens Chapel, which formerly formed the chapel for Marlborough House when it was still a functioning royal residence. It is possible that this foundation may have once been part of a base for one of a series of colonnades, forming an arcade. Such a structure is known to have surrounded the western end of the chapel from the 17th century and presumably survived until the creation of Marlborough Road in the 1850's.
- 7.5 The wall was recorded to the west of the Queens Chapel. This brick structure was observed at the base of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. It was unclear whether or not this formed part of a larger structure or was part of a boundary or garden wall, but its constituent brick fabric appeared to date it from the 17th century. Given its location to the north of the structural Tudor foci around the Queens Chapel to the south, it is perhaps likely that the wall represented a garden or courtyard wall within the palace precinct.
- 7.6 Part of a vaulted roof, probably forming the top of a northwest-southeast aligned drainage conduit, was recorded under the road level in Pall Mall. The conduit was formed of red stock brick, bonded with a hard greyish white lime mortar, and is considered to be at least late-18th century in date. This structure most probably represented a drain or sewer and as such may still have been live. It was found just below the concrete sub-base at a depth of 0.5m.
- 7.7 Only limited evidence was found for deposits of archaeological significance pre-dating the creation of Marlborough Road. Two patches of burnt material, found at the base of the trench, may represent evidence of the fire of 1809, though it was not possible to ascertain whether or not these were *in situ* deposits or re-deposited during the demolition of palace.

- 7.8 The trench revealed large amounts of demolition material from the 17th through to the 19th centuries, which immediately underlay the pavement and the sub-base of the road. This deposit is considered to have originated from the portion of St. James' Palace demolished to form Marlborough Road in the 1850's.
- 7.9 The watching brief was successful in its primary objectives, which were to minimise the disturbance to archaeological deposits and remains by the excavation works. In fact no impact was caused to archaeological horizons, as the cable trench works only just reached the surface of intact archaeology which pre-dated the formation of Marlborough Road in the 1850's. No evidence for the medieval hospital or associated burials were found, although this is tempered by the relatively shallow depth of the current works. No remains were found for the local developments by James Pennethorne. Generally the works showed that there has been widespread and significant truncation to the upper ground levels across the area of the site to a general depth of around 0.5m.
- 7.10 Once the project is deemed complete, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code MLB15. Until then the archive will be stored at our headquarters in Brockley, London.
- 7.11 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London Archaeologist* 'Round Up'.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

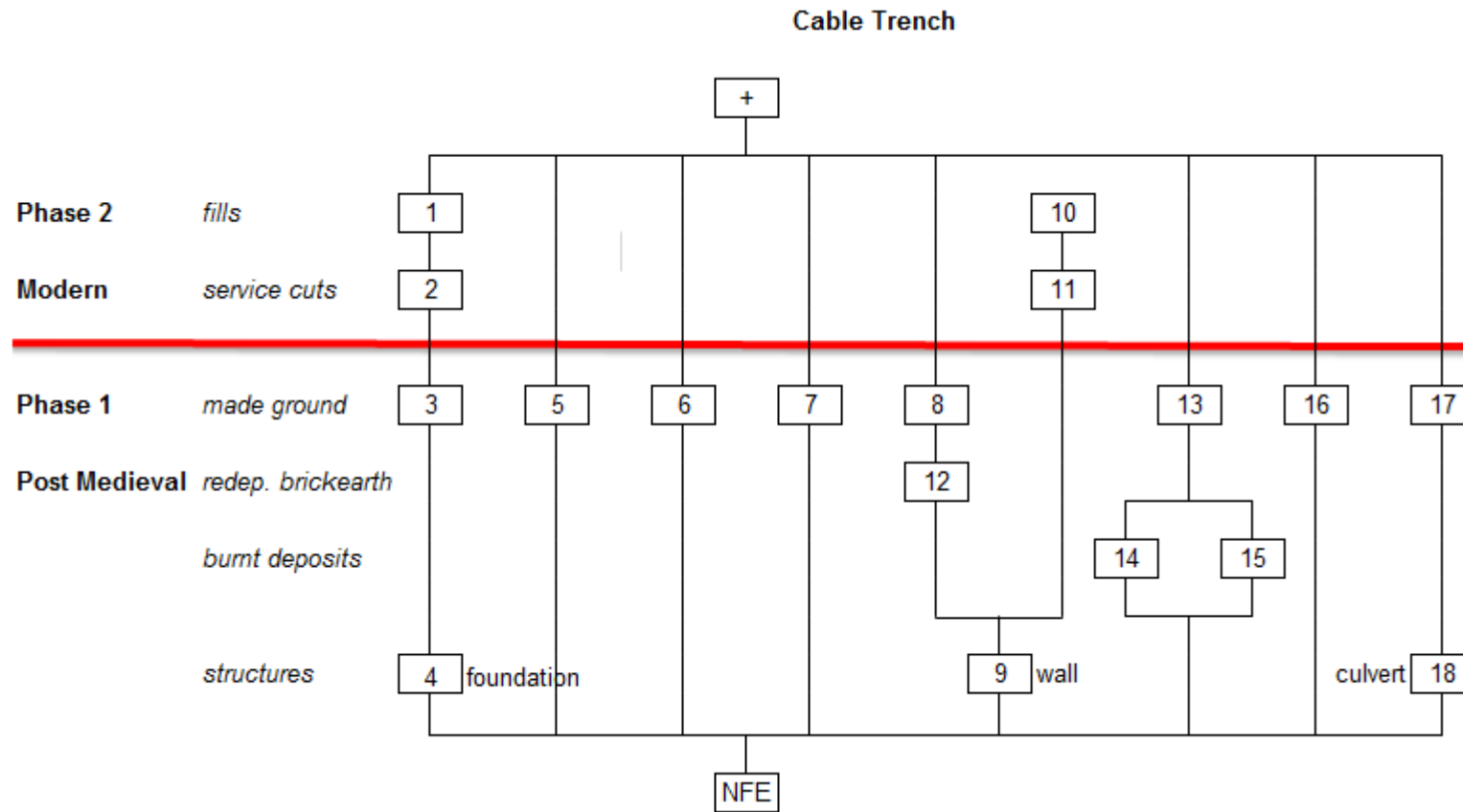
- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Skanska Construction UK Ltd for commissioning the work. Particular thanks are offered to Lee Eames for his help in instituting the works. Thanks are also expressed to Gillian King, GLAAS, for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 9.2 PCA also extends thanks to Richard Brown of Oxford Archaeology South for initializing the project and his subsequent interest.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Paw Jorgensen and Gemma Stevenson for conducting parts of the watching brief. Thanks also to Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Tim Bradley for initially editing this report and Chris Mayo for his final edits and project management.

APPENDIX 1: Context Index

Context No.	Type	Description	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Height / Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Phase	Period
1	Fill	Brick rubble, loose, dark yellowish brown, fills [2]	0.94	>0.25	>0.33	7.45	2	Modern
2	Cut	Pit, oval, moderately steep sides, not fully excavated, post dates partial demolition of palace.	0.94	>0.25	>0.33	7.45	2	Modern
3	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, dark greyish brown, freq. rubble fragments	9.09	>0.4	>0.32	7.45	1	1850's
4	Masonry	Wall fragment or column base, dressed stone, hard mid grey lime mortar	0.39	>0.1	0.07	7.15	1	Post Medieval
5	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, dark greyish brown, freq. rubble fragments	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	7.15	1	1850's
6	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, dark greyish brown, freq. rubble fragments	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	7.15	1	1850's
7	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, mid - dark brown, freq. rubble fragments, fragment of marble recovered	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	7.15	1	1850's
8	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, mid - dark brown, freq. rubble fragments, fragment of marble recovered	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	7.15	1	1850's
9	Masonry	Wall, E-W orientated, 4 bricks wide, un-frogged red brick, 55x105x?mm, hard mid grey-brown lime mortar	0.74	>0.4	0.07	7.15	1	Early Post Medieval
10	Fill	Made ground, silty sand, loose, dark greyish brown, freq. rubble fragments, charcoal flecks, fills [11]	>0.57	>0.017	n/a	7.1	1	Modern
11	Cut	Pit, oval, moderately steep sides, not fully excavated, prob. modern telecoms cable trench.	>0.57	>0.017	n/a	7.1	1	Modern
12	Layer	Redeposited brick - earth, firm, light brown silt clay, freq. charcoal flecks	0.74	0.45	n/a	7.12	1	Late Post Medieval
13	Layer	Made ground, silty sand, loose, dark greyish brown, freq. rubble fragments	9.09	>0.4	>0.32	7.45	1	1850's
14	Layer	Burnt deposit, soft greyish black charcoal silt, charcoal frags and occa small cbm frags	0.66	>0.2	n/a	7.17	1	1850's

Context No.	Type	Description	Dims N-S (m)	Dims E-W (m)	Height / Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Phase	Period
15	Layer	Burnt deposit, soft greyish black charcoal silt, charcoal frags and occa small cbm frags	1.5	>0.38	n/a	7.21	1	1850's
16	Layer	Made ground, loose, silty sand rubble, reddish grey, frequent. Brick & mortar frags, concrete intrusions	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	7.15	1	1850's
17	Layer	Made ground, loose, silty sand rubble, reddish grey, frequent. Brick & mortar frags, concrete intrusions	n/a	>0.4	>0.32	6.15	1	1850's
18	Masonry	Vaulted conduit, N-S orientated, un-frogged red brick, ?x105x220mm, hard mid grey -white lime mortar	>0.4	>7.4	0.07	7.15	1	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2: Site Matrix



APPENDIX 3: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-218618

Project details

Project name	MARLBOROUGH ROAD, ST JAMES' PALACE, SW1A 1BG: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Short description of the project	A trench measuring approximately 60m in length, 450 mm in depth and 450mm in width was excavated through the site, and this was monitored by the attendant archaeologist as a watching brief. The works were undertaken by the client, Skanska Construction UK Ltd, to install a new power supply from a substation in the grounds of Marlborough House and finishing at 67 Pall Mall. In three locations the trench was deep enough to uncover the top of features of potential interest. Some possible but very limited evidence was seen of St James' Palace as it existed before the fire of 1809, and the subsequent creation of Marlborough Road during the years 1856 to 1857. These consisted of a stone foundation, a northeast-southwest orientated wall and a vaulted conduit, most likely a drain. However the new cable run trench did not impact upon any buried remains, stopping only at the surface of them.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2015 End: 17-07-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MLB15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Marlborough Road, St James' Palace, City of Westminster
Postcode	SW1A 1BG
Study area	0.06 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 2938 8009 51.504416824169 -0.135643010936 51 30 15 N 000 08 08 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility Company

Name of sponsor/funding body Skanska Construction UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Marlborough Road, St James' Palace, City of Westminster, SW1A 1BG: Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12249
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey literature site report with PCA covers

Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	12 October 2015

APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

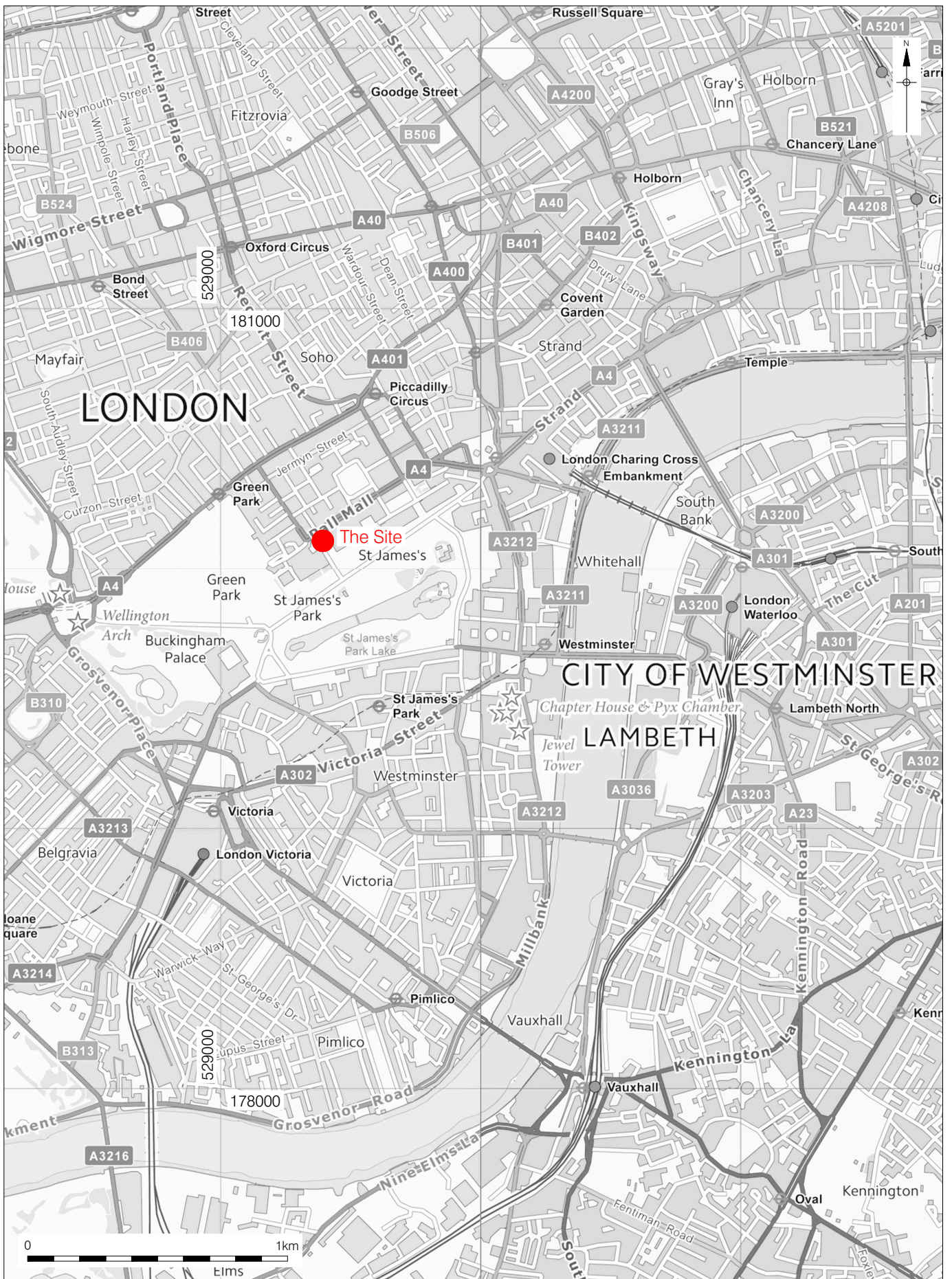
By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
+	3114PM	Fresh Cipollino Mandalato Paving slab	1	1500	1950	1500	1950	1700-1900	No mortar
n/a	3032	Wall whole Narrow post great fire brick unfrogged 215 x 100 x 65mm	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
3	2276	Later post-medieval peg tile fine moulding sand	1	1480	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
5	2276; 3032; 3046	Later post medieval peg tile fine moulding sand, post great fire brick chunk and post medieval brick	3	1450	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
9	3046	Early post medieval brick lime sandy mortar unfrogged 105mm x 55mm thick	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700	1450-1700
18	Probably 3032	Brick conduit 225mm x 100mm across probably post great fire	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

Review

This building material assemblage (7 fragments 2.5kg) consists entirely of post medieval ceramic building material (brick, roofing tile; mortar) and stone (marble inlay). The earliest material is from [9] a red brick wall made in fabric 3046 (1450-1700) although outside the confines of the City and Southwark red brick earth continues to be dug out into the 18th and 19th century. However given the shallow depth (55mm) of the bricks it is likely to date from the 17th or even the 16th century. Furthermore, the lime calf brown mortar from [9] is a typical recipe of Tudor-Stuart bonding material. The post great fire brick from culvert [18] and the wall without a context number date from 1780 onwards (late 18th to early/mid 19th century) as the narrow width is typical of brick size following government legislation brought in after 1776.

1776	Brick size regulation Act: took effect July 1777, first blanket national legislation. Min. size of bricks at 8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ ". Last legislation on sizes until the 20 th century, remained in force until the 19 th century	216 x 101.5 x 63.5	Parliament (Act)
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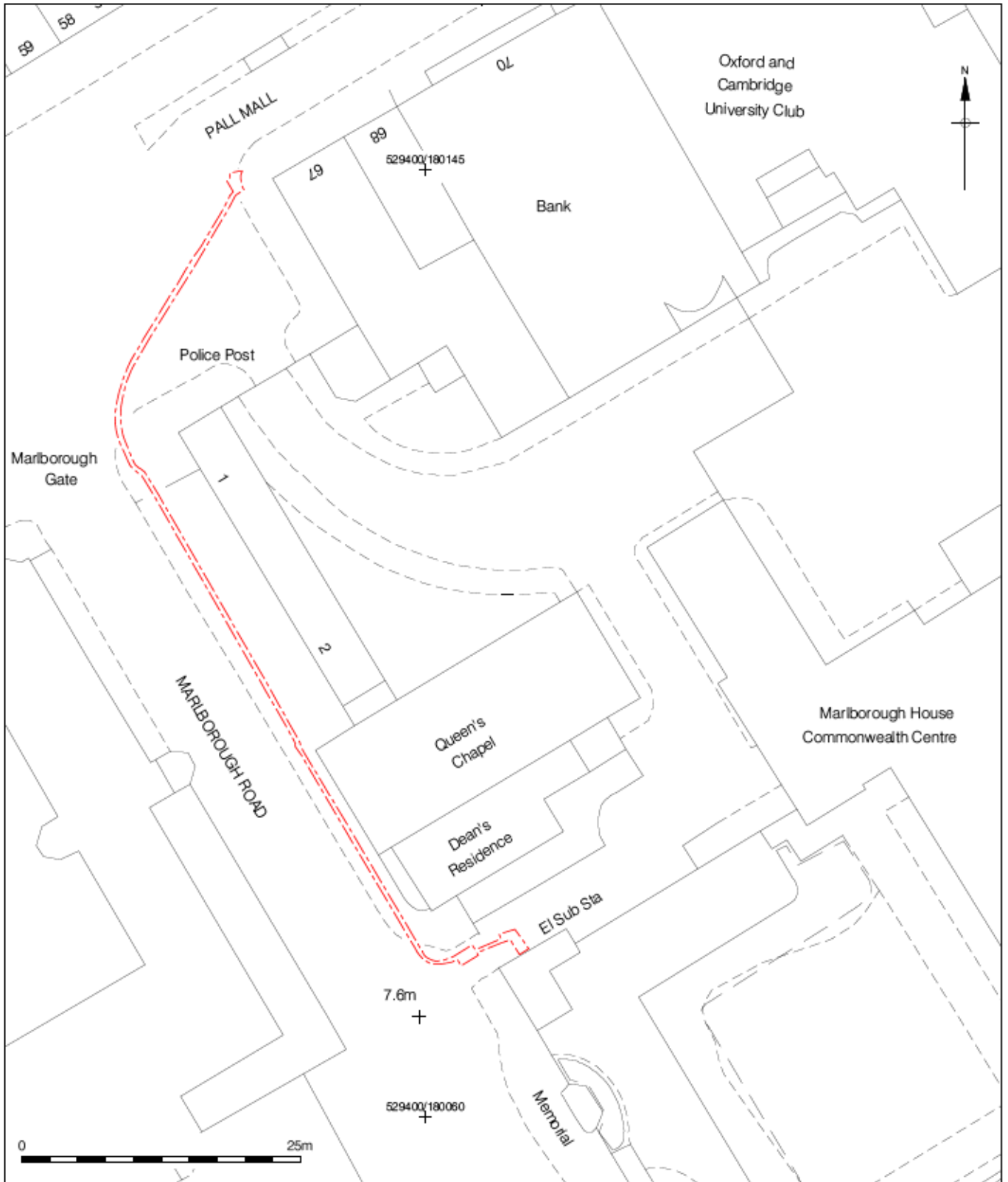


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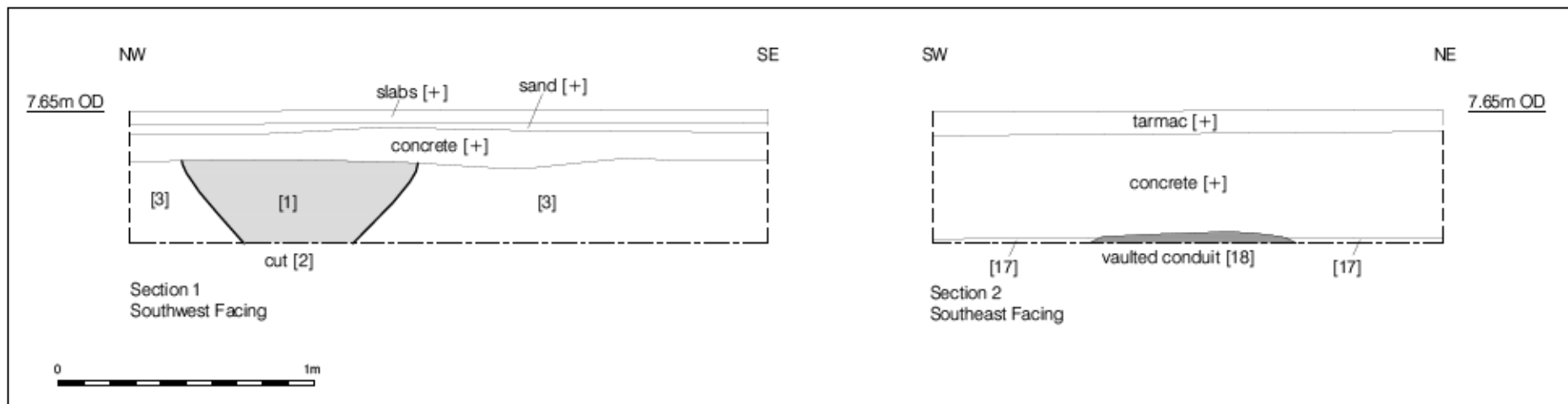
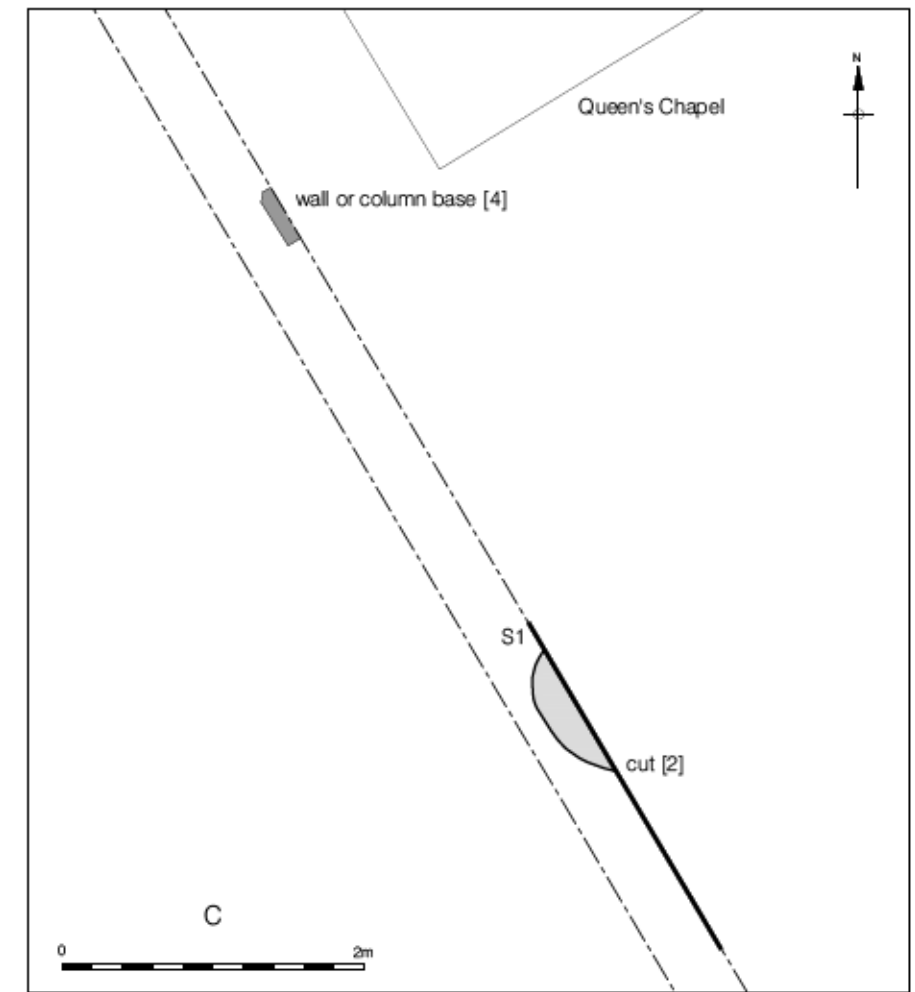
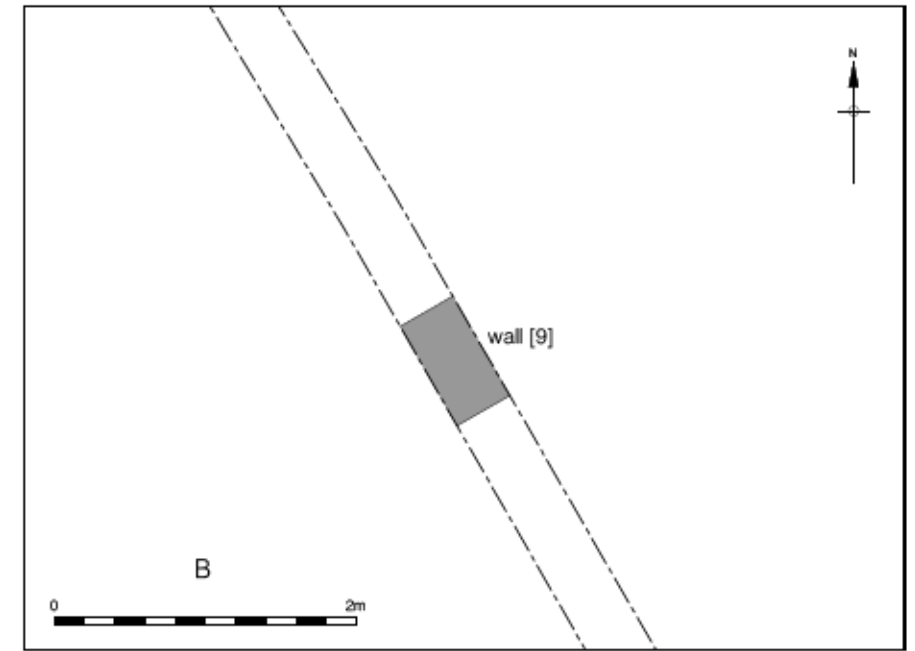
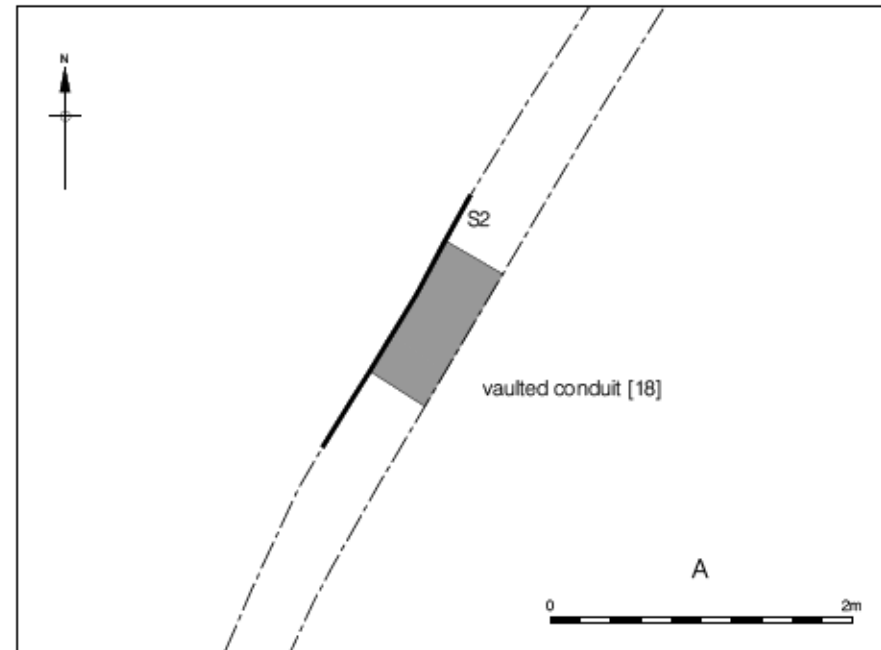
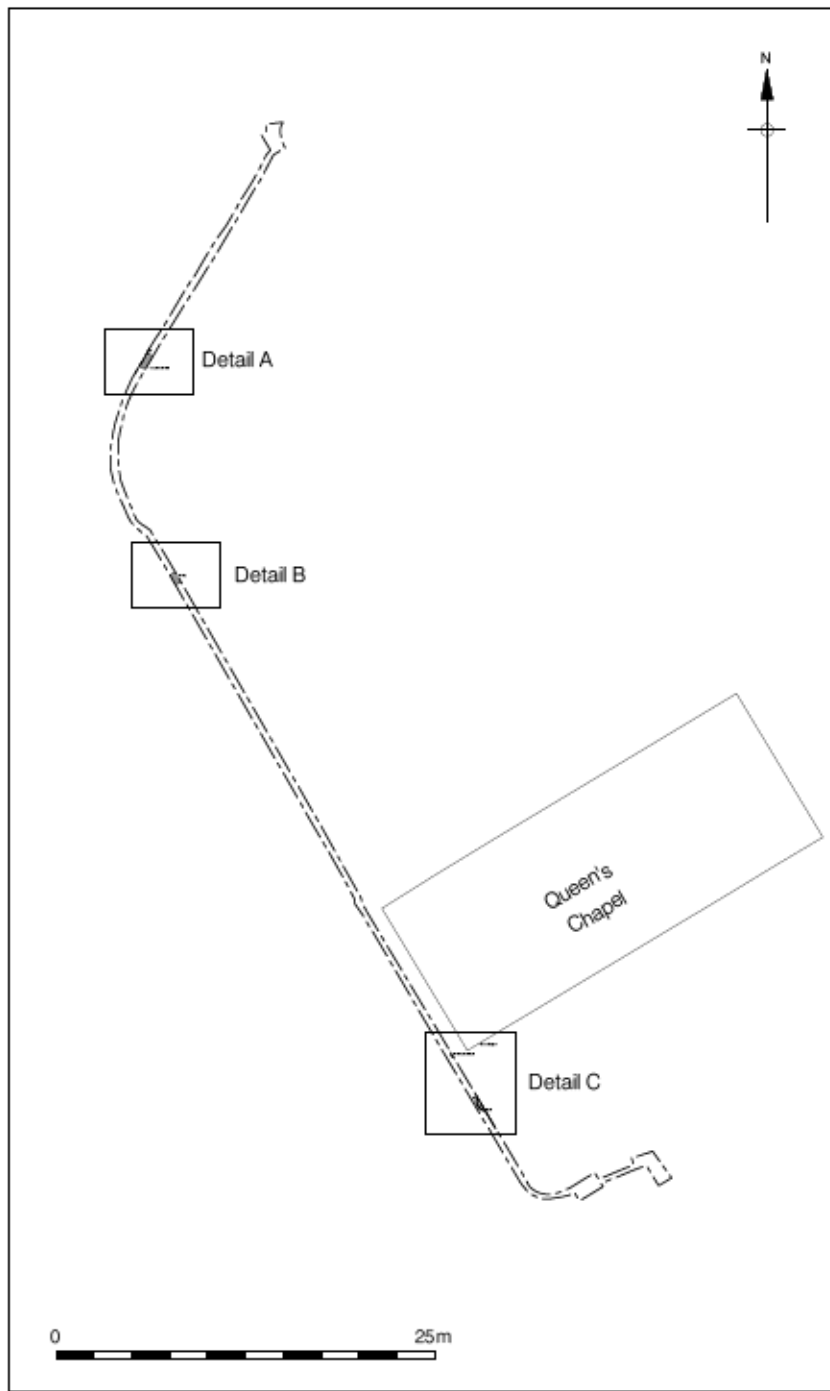
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4



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Figure 3
Trench Plan, Details and Sections
Plan: 1:500, Details 1:50, Sections: 1:25 at A3

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