

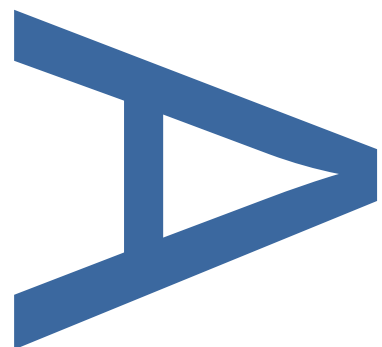
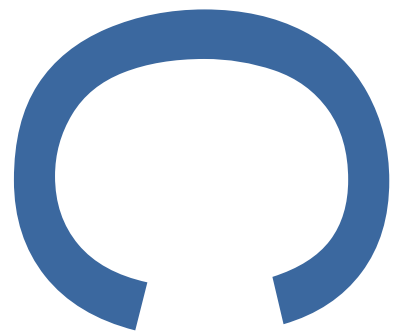
**CLARENCE HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE,
LONDON SW1 1BA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CITY OF WESTMINSTER**

PCA REPORT NO. R12505

JUNE 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

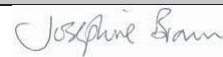

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE,
LONDON SW1 1BA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

| Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Project Number | K 4457 |
| Report Number | R12505 |

| | Name & Title | Signature | Date |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|------------|
| Text Prepared by: | Stacey Harris | | 31/05/2016 |
| Graphics Prepared by: | Jennifer Simonson | | 31/05/2016 |
| Graphics Checked by: | Josephine Brown |  | 31/05/2016 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Gary Brown |  | 31/05/2016 |

| Revision No. | Date | Checked | Approved |
|--------------|------|---------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

CLARENCE HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON SW1 1BA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: CLC16

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 5938 7998 (529388, 179987)

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: City Of Westminster

WRITTEN BY Stacey Amanda Harris
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
June 2016

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: The Royal Household

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London, SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7358 8954 | 020 7732 3925

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

June 2016

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 1 | Abstract | 3 |
| 2 | Introduction | 4 |
| 3 | Geology And Topography..... | 5 |
| 4 | Archaeological And Historical Background..... | 6 |
| 5 | Methodology | 9 |
| 6 | Archaeological Sequence..... | 11 |
| 6.1 | <i>Phase 1: 17th Century</i> | 11 |
| 6.2 | <i>Phase 2: 18th Century</i> | 12 |
| 6.3 | <i>Phase 3: 19th Century</i> | 13 |
| 6.4 | <i>Phase 4: Modern</i> | 14 |
| 7 | Conclusions | 15 |
| 8 | Bibliography | 18 |
| 9 | Acknowledgements | 18 |

APPENDICES

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 10 | Appendix 1: Context Index | 23 |
| 11 | Appendix 2: Site Matrix..... | 27 |
| 12 | Appendix 3: Building Materials Spot Dates | 28 |
| 13 | Appendix 4: Post-Roman Pottery Spot Dates..... | 30 |
| 14 | Appendix 5: Clay Tobacco Pipe Spot Dating Index | 32 |
| 15 | Appendix 6: Animal Bone Report..... | 34 |
| 16 | Appendix 7: Oasis Form | 35 |

PLATES

| | |
|--|----|
| Plate 1: Excavation in progress, view north..... | 9 |
| Plate 2: Looking north, east-west wall [4] and mortar layer [5]..... | 12 |
| Plate 3: Looking east, brick steps [9] | 13 |
| Plate 4: St James's palace and gardens from a late 17 th century illustration | 13 |
| Plate 5: Looking south east, raised walkway still in use within Marlborough House Garden.. | 14 |
| Plate 6: Looking south, southern gates to Clarence House garden still in place today | 16 |
| Plate 7: Looking south west, steps leading to raised walkway | 16 |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Site Location | 19 |
| Figure 2: Trench Location..... | 20 |
| Figure 3: Trench Plan..... | 21 |
| Figure 4 Sections 1-5 | 22 |

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the excavation of service trenches within the garden of Clarence House, St. James's Palace, London, SW1 1BA. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 29388 79987 (Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken by Stacey Amanda Harris between 16th and 23th March 2016.
- 1.2 A trench measuring approximately 58m in length, was excavated to a width of around 0.35m, and to a maximum depth of 0.82m, through the site (Figure 2). The works were undertaken by the client, The Royal Household, in order to install service ducts from St James's Palace to the Gate Keepers Lodge, and to provide additional irrigation points around the garden.
- 1.3 Evidence was seen of garden landscaping including *in situ* 18th and 19th century masonry associated with relic raised pathways and an associated stairway, planting beds and phases of ground raising. A small portion of a retaining wall and brick steps towards the southern extent of the gardens was removed, by hand, to allow the laying of the service ducts. At no point was the trench deep enough to uncover natural deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by The Royal Household to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations required to install ducts for new power cables and water pipes through existing pathways in the gardens of Clarence House, St James's Palace, London SW1 1BA (Figures 1 & 2). The site is centred at TQ 29388 79987.
- 2.2 The site largely comprises of landscaped surfaces within the southerly gardens to Clarence House. The northerly border of the site is formed by the southern building range of St James's Palace, the eastern boundary is the brick wall which fronts to Marlborough Road, the southerly boundary is the brick wall which fronts to The Mall and the western boundary to the gardens borders Stable Yard. The gravel pathways through which the trench was cut include, at the northern end, a coach turning circle (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Stacey Amanda Harris and the work was project managed by Chris Mayo, both of PCA. Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England, monitored the project on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 2.4 The work followed the methodology which was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016) and approved in advance by Ms King.
- 2.5 No desk-based assessment has been undertaken in advance of the scheme. However, the proposed trench ran through the gardens of St James's Palace in an area which was considered to potentially contain a number of possible undesignated heritage assets.
- 2.6 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 CLC16, obtained from the Museum of London.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey records the underlying geology of the site to be the London Clay Formation overlain by the Langley Silt Member (commonly referred to as Brickearth) (BGS online, May 2016).
- 3.2 Works at a location immediately adjacent to Clarence House on Marlborough Road recorded natural sands at a depth of 1.7m below ground level (Evans 2012, 7).
- 3.3 The gardens of Clarence House are generally flat, sitting at a height of approximately 7.3m OD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The following background is drawn heavily from information provided by:

- Dr Michael Turner of GHEU, Historic England
- Richard Brown, Oxford Archaeology
- Various internet sources.

4.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited acknowledges these and others for providing the information referenced below.

4.3 The background is specific only to the archaeological periods which the watching brief encountered, that is the medieval and post-medieval.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 Prior to the construction of St James' Palace by Henry VIII the site was within the grounds 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 more recently have located burials and parts of the hospital including a possible chapel (http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=611255). Within excavation Trench 2, excavated recently to the northeast of the proposed works were found hospital structures at the base of the excavation (600-700 mm) and extending deeper. These remains were overlain 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 (Evans 2012).

4.4.2 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 as well as fragments of 14th century decorated floor tiles. Much of this material is regarded as possibly deriving from the hospital (Evans 2012).

4.5 Post-Medieval

4.5.1 St James's Palace was constructed in 1531 by Henry VIII on the site of the former hospital. It originally stood alone within St James's 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. St James's Palace became the official royal residence in 1702 and continued in use as such 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).

4.5.2 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).

4.5.3 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).

4.5.4 During the 2012 investigation on Marlborough Road, a substantial chalk block foundation supporting a partial course of ashlar Reigate Stone wall was revealed in Trench 2. 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 (Evans 2012).

4.5.5 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 structural phasing given its longevity) is largely unknown (pers comm R. Brown).

4.6 **History of St James's Palace**

4.6.1 The following information is summarized from the official website of the British Monarchy (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/theroyalresidences/stjamesspalace/history.aspx>, accessed 02/02/16).

Built largely between 1531 and 1536, St. James's Palace was a residence of kings and queens of England for over 300 years. The palace was built by Henry VIII on the site of the Hospital of St. James, Westminster. Much survives of the red-brick building erected by Henry VIII, including the Chapel Royal, the gatehouse, some turrets and two surviving Tudor rooms in the State apartments.

Buildings later sprawled to cover the area of four courts now known as Ambassadors' Court, Engine Court, Friary Court and Colour Court.

In 1809, much of the east and south ranges of the Palace was destroyed by fire, but the State rooms were restored by 1813.

4.7 History of Clarence House

4.7.1 The following information is summarized from the official website of the British Monarchy, (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/TheRoyalResidences/ClarenceHouse/History.aspx>, accessed 02/02/16).

The house was built between 1825 and 1827 to the designs of John Nash for the third son of George III, Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and his wife Adelaide.

The new house incorporated the south-western corner of the Tudor buildings of St. James's Palace. The Duke of Clarence had been living in apartments at the western end of St. James's Palace, but following his marriage in 1818 they were no longer adequate.

The house created by Nash, who also played a significant part in the development of Buckingham Palace for George IV, was a bright, stuccoed, three-storey mansion of classical proportions. It was arranged to face west on to Stable Yard Road, at that time a public thoroughfare.

In 1866, after a five year period in which the house had stood vacant, it was then occupied by Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's second son. Commensurate with marrying the daughter of Tsar Alexander II, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, in 1874 in St. Petersburg, Alfred began the enlargement and decoration of Clarence House. This included the construction in 1873-4 of a new south-eastern façade aligning with the state apartments to the east.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 A trench measuring approximately 58m in length, 0.35m in width and between 0.6m and 0.82m in depth was excavated following the existing gravelled pathway in and approximate north to south direction across Clarence House Garden. From the trench were excavated four short (>2.2m) spurs to allow connections the installation of new surface irrigation points (Figure 2).
- 5.2 The northern end of the trench ran to a modern, brick built, basement extension to the current building which housed a fire escape and a number of service points. The southern end of the trench met with the northwest corner of the Gate Keepers Lodge.
- 5.3 The trench was, for the most part, excavated by machine using a 300mm-wide flat-bladed bucket; however where this was not possible (around existing services and masonry) deposits were excavated by hand. All excavation was monitored by the attendant archaeologist under watching brief conditions.



Plate 1: Excavation in progress, view north

- 5.4 Where archaeologically significant features were encountered, excavation was halted until hand-cleaning and recording had been completed.
- 5.5 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. A full photographic record of the site was maintained.
- 5.6 Finds, brick samples and environmental samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016).
- 5.7 The site largely comprises of flat, landscaped surfaces within the garden to the south of Clarence

House. The levels provide in this report and those used during site recording have been taken from existing spot heights recorded on Clarence House Garden Irrigation Plan provided by The Royal Household.

- 5.8 The trenches were located from multiple baselines established by PCA, which were tied in to existing site plans and maps for correlation to the OS grid.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: 17th Century

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposit seen in the trench was [31], a mid-grey clay silt which was recorded in plan at a depth of 0.82m BGL (approximately 6.50m OD), overlaid by layer [29] comprising compacted mortar with frequent brick fragments and lenses of grey silt. Bricks retrieved from these layers date from the late 17th to early 18th centuries and therefore are consistent with their deposition around the time of and shortly after the construction of St James's Palace and the formation of the garden.
- 6.1.2 Over almost the full extent of the trench was a layer of firm orange gravely sand [14], [21] and [22] at heights between 6.68m OD and 6.74m OD. It was truncated in places by later and modern features, but appears to be the initial landscaping of the Clarence House Gardens. It could have been mistaken for natural gravels but for the occasional inclusions of brick and clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments dating between 1580 and 1740, consistent with the expansion of the royal apartments at St James's Palace following the Restoration of Charles II 1660.
- 6.1.3 Towards the northern end of the trench at a depth of between 0.60m and 0.71m BG were a sequence of ground raising or levelling deposits and features [38], [39], [40], [41], [42], [43], [44] [45], [46] and [47]. As only small areas were seen plan it is impossible to ascertain their true purpose, although it can be hypothesised that they relate to the early landscaping of the palace gardens. Due to their close proximity to the southern façade of the palace, they may relate to the 17th century addition of stairs leading from the Duchess's balcony to the gardens, although brick inclusions were mostly small damaged fragments with no in situ masonry visible.
- 6.1.4 Within the area of the coach turning circle, further garden features were encountered (see Figure 3 - inset A & Section 2). These were for the most part composed of mid grey brown sandy-silts [35], [52], [62], [63], [64] filling linear features (Figure 3). The pattern of these features appears consistent with the garden layout seen in illustrations of St James's palace dating from the late 17th century until the late 19th century (Cookson & Tinckner 2014). Due to the small size of the trench it was not possible to establish the exact nature of these features, but they may simply be planting beds. Interestingly, within garden feature [35] a sherd of Kraak Chinese porcelain dated to 1630-1650 was recovered – a prestigious find but unsurprising given the site.
- 6.1.5 An east-west linear feature [24] was cut through Phase 1 levelling deposits. It contained [23], a mid-brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravels, brick fragments and mortar. Due to the limited exposure of this feature it is not possible to reach a conclusive interpretation, but it may be related to early drainage of the garden. It was sealed by a layer of compacted gravels [20] at approximately 6.86m OD; this was considered the same as layer [13] which sealed earlier levelling deposits and was recorded at 6.85m OD.
- 6.1.6 A section of east-west orientated masonry [4], (Plate 2, Section 1, Figure 3 – Inset D) was uncovered at distance of 6.5m from the southern perimeter wall of the garden. It was constructed
-

of 17/18th century whole bricks bonded with compact hard yellow white mortar, and is considered to represent part of a retaining wall for the raised walkway built along the southern extent of the garden during the late 17th century. It was contained within a substantial construction cut [6] with backfills [56], [5] and [2]. Within the garden Clarence House the raised walkway now only exists in part and has been modified as raised planting beds, however it still exists in its entirety within the neighbouring garden of Marlborough House (Plate 5) and can be seen in the bird's-eye view illustration of St James's Palace by Johannes Kip in 1705. The excavated trench was not sufficient to establish the full depth of the wall.



Plate 2: Looking north, east-west wall [4] and mortar layer [5]

6.2 Phase 2: 18th century

6.2.1 To the north of retaining wall [4] was a section of east-west orientated masonry [9] (Plate 3) with a rubble core [7] between it and the earlier retaining wall [4]. Structure [9] was constructed of complete and part-bricks bonded with pink and yellow mortar. The structure stepped down from south to north, and it is likely that this fragment represented part of a stairway to the raised walkway. The masonry was within a substantial construction cut [15], backfilled with [12]. It can be seen in contemporary illustrations (Plate 4) that these steps were introduced at or by the time that the raised walkway was extended along the east and western perimeter of the site (Cookson & Tickner 2014).



Plate 3: Looking east, brick steps [9]

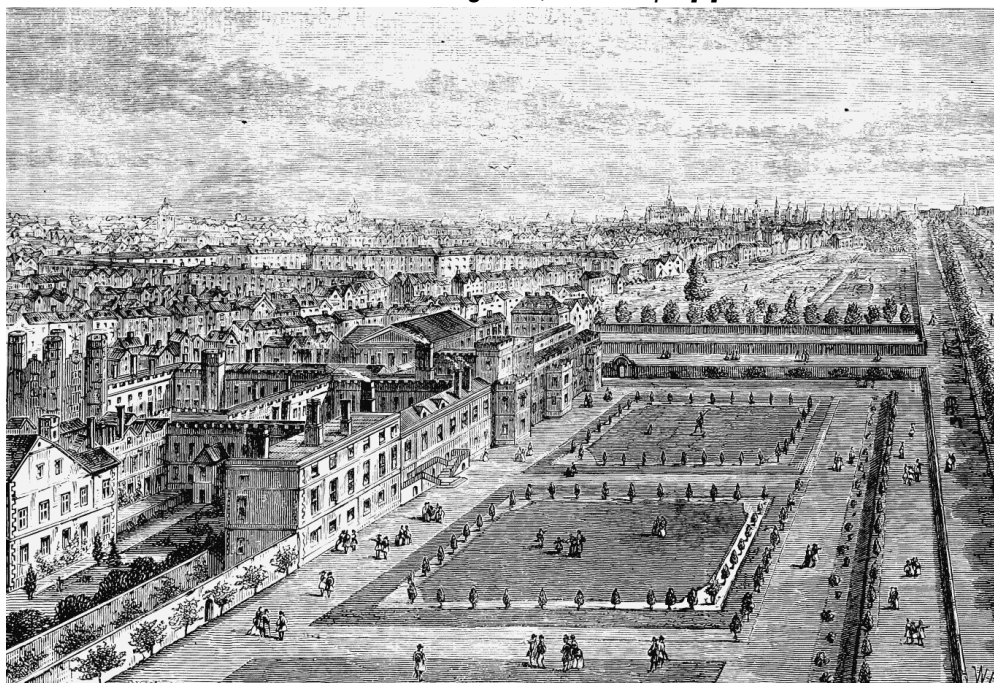


Plate 4: St James's Palace and gardens from a late 17th century illustration (from Walford 1878)

6.2.2 The construction cut [15] for the stairs was observed cutting through Phase 1 gravel layer [13] (see para 6.1.5 above). This suggests that the level of that layer, approximately 6.85m OD, reflects the contemporary ground level when the stairs were built.

6.3 Phase 3: 19th century

6.3.1 At the beginning of the 19th century several small brick built culverts were constructed as follows:

- east-west brick culvert [17] (cut [18], backfill [16]);
- north-south culvert [27] (cut [28], backfill [26]);
- north-south culvert [33] (cut [34], backfill [32]).



Plate 5: Looking south east, Raised walkway still in use within Marlborough House Garden

- 6.3.2 Culverts [17] and [27] appear to have been of identical construction: a brick base laid width ways across the trench, three courses of bricks along the sides and capped off with brick as with the base, but on edge. Although of modest size (c370mm wide 400mm high externally and 150mm wide x 260mm high internally) they were well constructed for their use as garden drainage. It was not possible to demonstrate whether these were interconnected or where they drained to.
- 6.3.3 A phase of garden modification was evident towards the southern portion of the trench where the east-west wall [4] and brick steps [9] had been substantially reduced in height and covered over with gravel path layers, [10] and [11], at approximately 7.16m OD, respectively.
- 6.3.4 To the north of the reduced structural features and sealing earlier garden soil [35] was a sequence of ground raising dumps [59], [60] and [61], which in turn were capped with a gravel surface [58] at approximately 7.18m OD. This may have been part of the turning circle illustrated in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871.

6.4 **Phase 4: Modern**

- 6.4.1 The extant graveled pathway surface had frequently been replenished, such that a very compact gravely sand layer was formed of multiple events of resurfacing and lay below the current top layer of gravel at around 7.30m OD. In combination these gravel surfaces varied in thickness from 50mm to 200mm.
- 6.4.2 Numerous modern intrusions into the stratigraphy were seen (Plate 8). These were mostly in the form of service trenches, e.g. [8] and [54], along with a small extension to the basement seen to the northern extent of the trench where a fire escape had been installed.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief was maintained for the full duration of excavation works for the installation of ducts for new power cables and water pipes, including small spur runs. The trench measured approximately 58m in length, and was excavated to a width of up to 0.35m and maximum depth of 0.82m. These works were undertaken within the grounds of Clarence House.
- 7.2 No natural deposits were observed in the base of the trench as excavation did not extend to sufficient depths. Most of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m BGL whilst two offshoot spurs excavated for the installation of water pipes was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m BGL in order to locate and uncover the water main which the water pipes are to be fed from. During excavations in Stable Yard Road in 2012, natural sand was encountered at a depth of 1.7m BGL (Evans 2012), and it is assumed that natural within the garden of Clarence House may be at a similar depth.
- 7.3 Towards the north of the trench several garden soils were revealed which are considered to represent planting beds at the surface of dumped, levelling deposits. Such beds are shown on various pictorial representations from late 17th century reflecting the garden's relocation to the south of the palace during the restoration of St James's Palace for the Duke and Duchess of York. These show rectangular lawns and clipped tree lines.
- 7.4 At the southern extent of the trench an east-west wall was uncovered which is interpreted as the retaining wall for the raised walkway which, in the late 17th century, ran the full length of the southern limit of the garden. The raised walkway has been altered over time as seen in a number of 17th through to 19th century illustrations. In modern times it has been heavily landscaped and converted into raised planting areas, but in the neighbouring gardens of Marlborough House it can still be seen in much the same style as it was originally (Plate 5).
- 7.5 North of the retaining wall additional associated masonry was found which formed the base of a set of steps to the raised walk way. These were added during the 18th century and illustrations show that this happened around the same time as the raised walk way was extended along the eastern and western extents of the garden. These steps can be seen in numerous 17th and 18th century illustrations of the palace, confirming that the central pathway had not moved since the garden was established.
- 7.6 At three separate locations along the trench small brick culverts were uncovered. Brick and masonry samples taken suggest that these post-date the raised walkway and therefore show continued improvements to the drainage within the garden during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
- 7.7 During the early 19th century the raised walkway was partly removed, as demonstrated by the brick steps and retaining wall having been significantly reduced in height and now surviving approximately 0.25m below the modern ground surface. This reduction was undertaken to allow the extension of the central pathway to the south and the installation of a gateway into the southern perimeter wall (Plate 6).
-



Plate 6: Looking south, southern gates to Clarence House garden still in place today

- 7.8 In the late 19th century several ground raising layers were encountered at the northern end of the pathway, which sealed the earlier garden features and east-west intrusive features and probably marks the installation of the carriage turning circle. At about this date the eastern extent of the garden was lost to the construction of Marlborough Road, the Gate Keepers Lodge at the southern limit of the garden was built and stepped access to the raised walkway was reinstated at the eastern and western ends of the garden. The western set of steps were moved once more before the production of the 1895 Ordnance Survey map, to the location where they still remain (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Looking south west, steps leading to raised walkway

- 7.9 The watching brief confirmed that the minimal levels of disturbance from the current scheme did not impact on potential deposits or features belonging to the medieval leper hospital. They did, however, demonstrate a complex sequence of laying out of the formal gardens in the early 18th century and the construction of walls, raised walk ways and connecting steps, before these too

were modified and/or removed.

- 7.10 The completed archive, comprising all site records from the fieldwork, including field records and artefacts, will be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under site code CLC16. 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'.

8 BIBLIOGRAPY

Cookson & Tickner, 2014, *Clarence House Gardens Conservation Management Plan*.

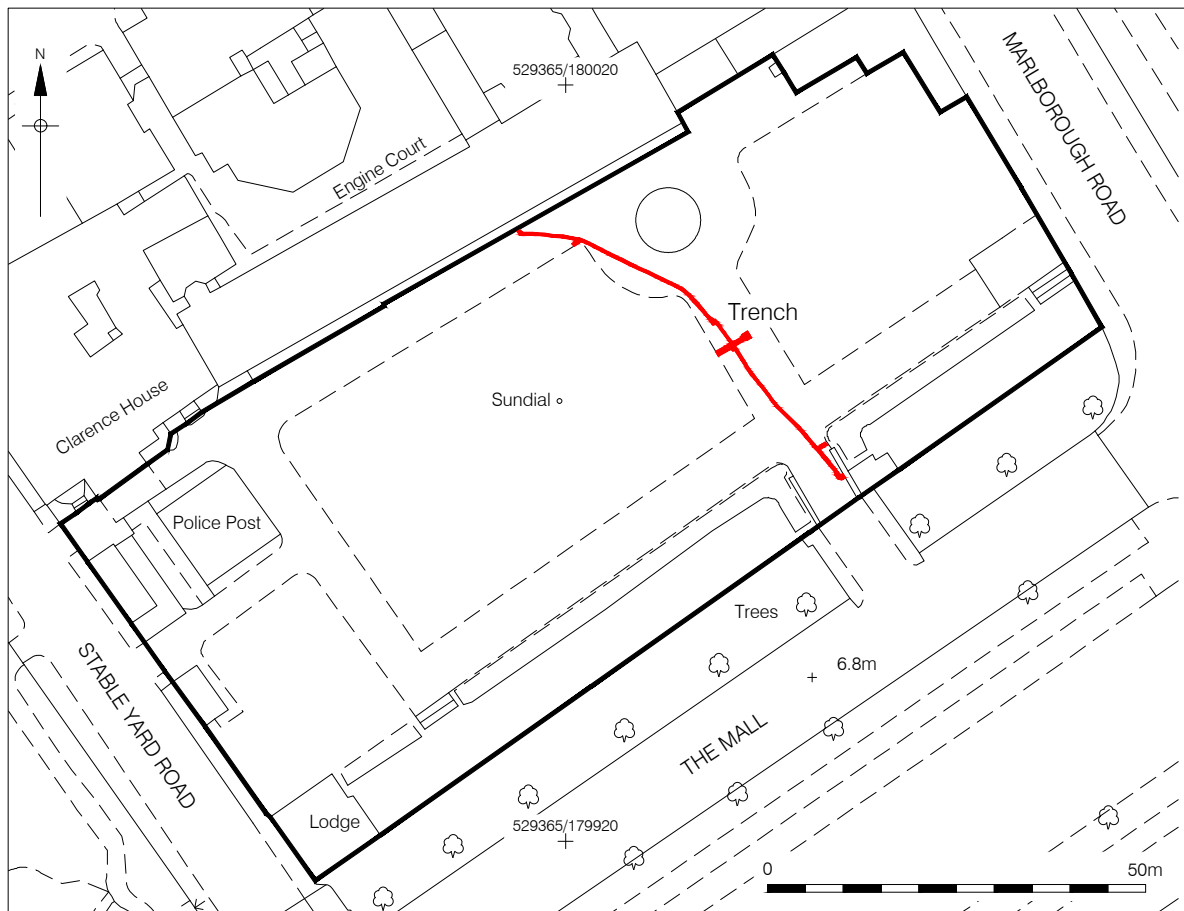
Evans, G., 2012, 'St James's Palace Rising Bollards: Archaeological Watching Brief Report'.
Oxford Archaeology unpublished report.

Mayo, C., 2016, 'Clarence House, St James's Palace, London SW1 1BA: Written Scheme of
Investigation For An Archaeological Watching Brief'. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
unpublished report.

Walford, E., 1878, *Old and New London: Volume 4*. London. (*British History Online*
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/old-new-london/vol4> [accessed 18th March 2016])

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank The Royal Household for commissioning the work and particularly Paul Coxon and Adam Stubbs for their hospitality.
- 9.2 We also thank Gillian King of GLAAS, Historic England, for monitoring the fieldwork on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 9.3 The supervisor would like to thank Noel Morkan and Sean Morkan of Project Reevas Ltd for their work and expertise, gardeners Toby and Ross for their on-site assistance and for allowing us use of their facilities, and Rosemary Banens of PCA for her hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his help, project management and editing, also Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her analysis of building materials, Chris Jarrett for his spot dating of clay tobacco pipe and pottery report and Kevin Rielly for his animal bone analysis.



© Crown copyright 2016. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 26/05/16 JS

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

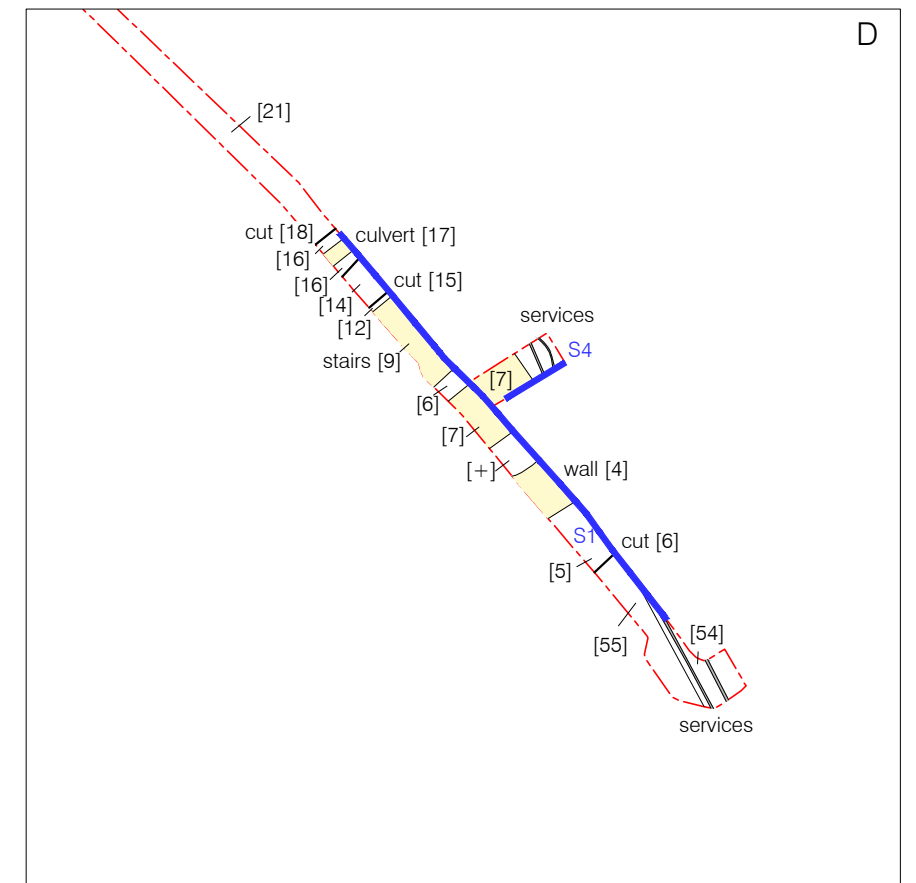
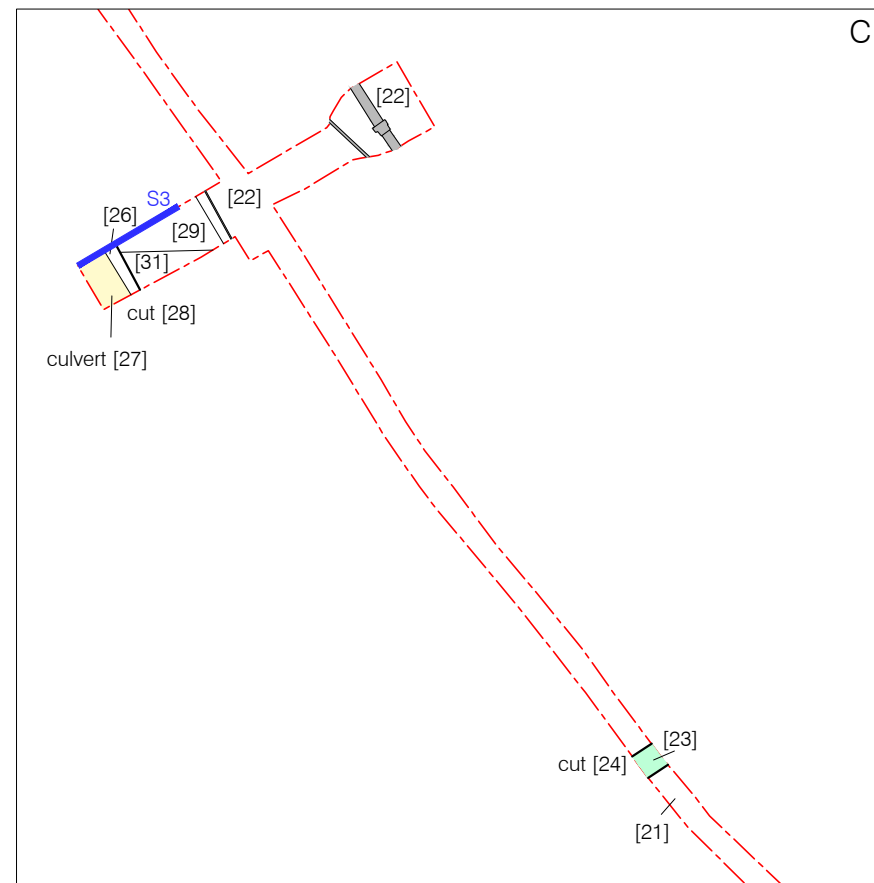
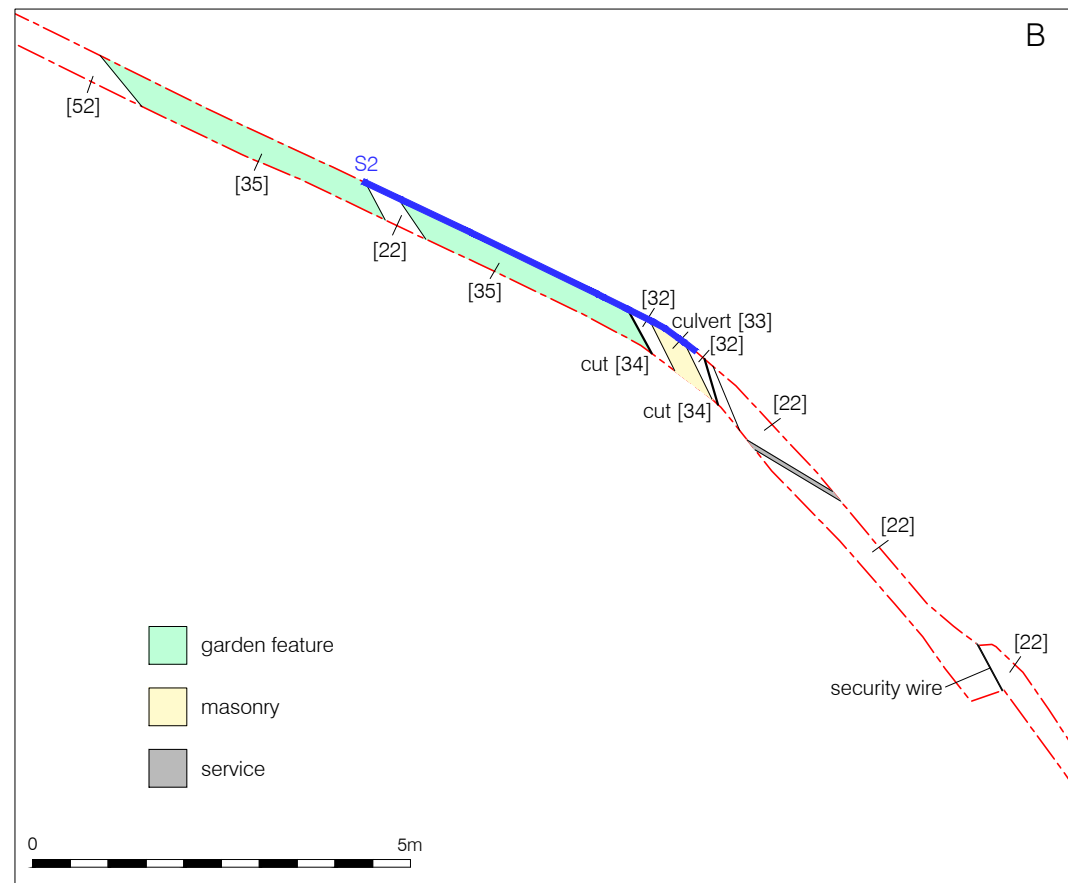
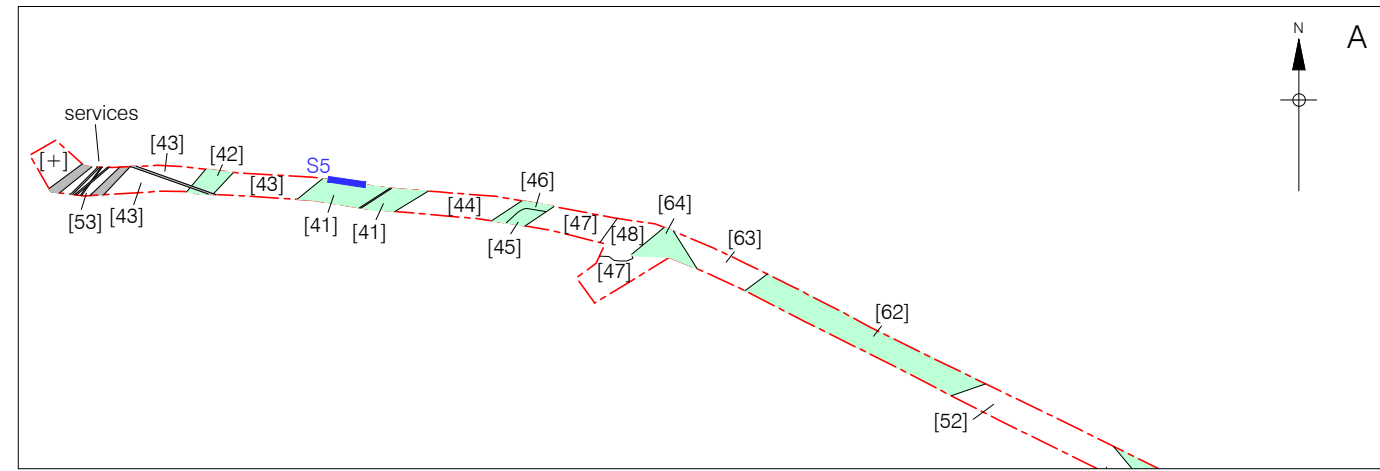
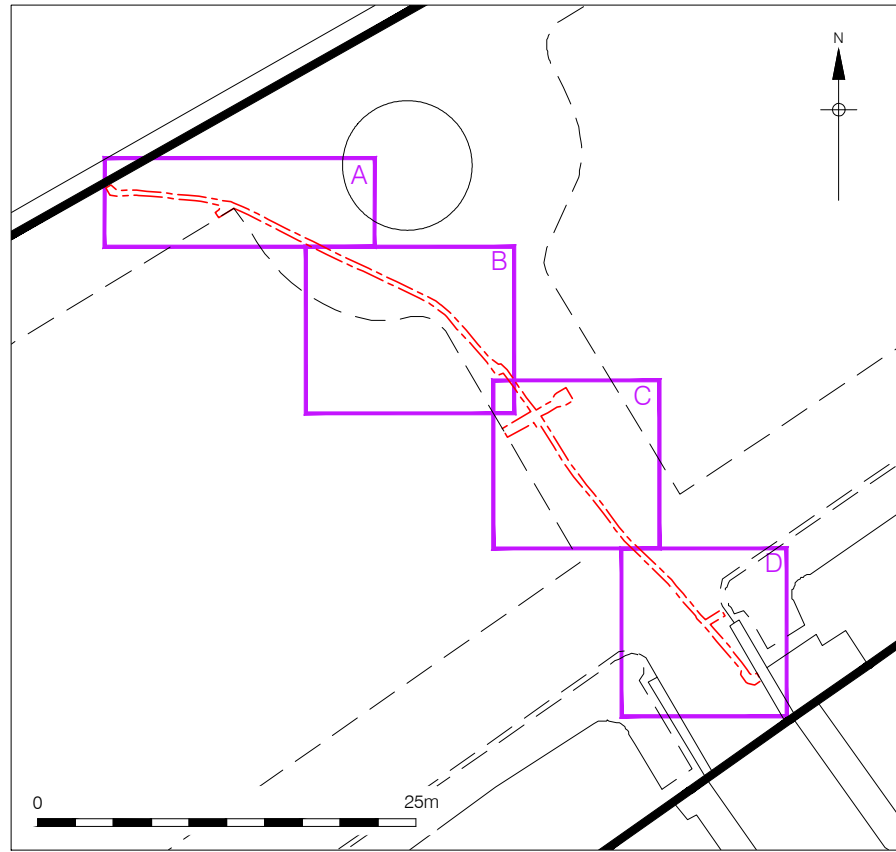
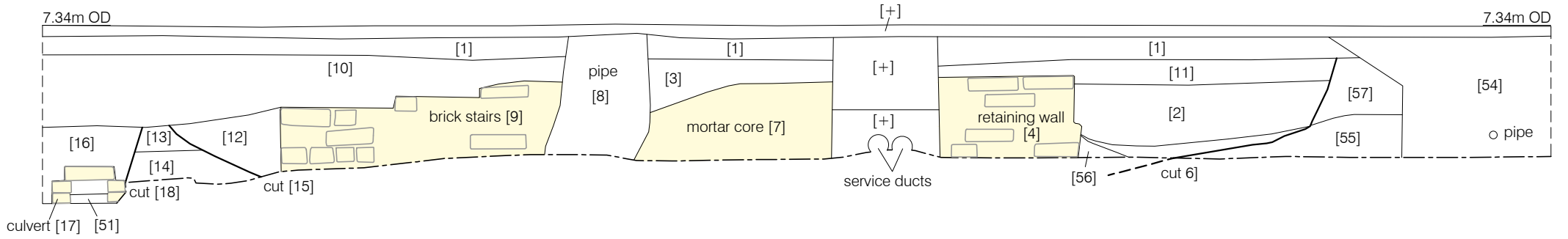


Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:500 and 1:100 at A3

NW

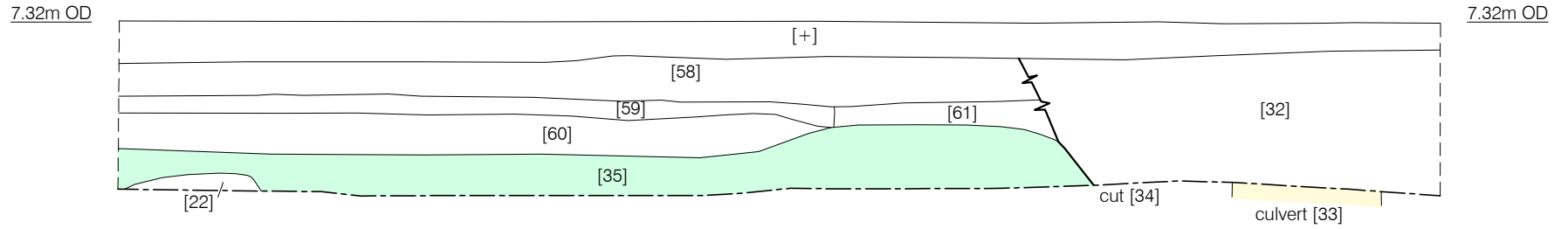
SE



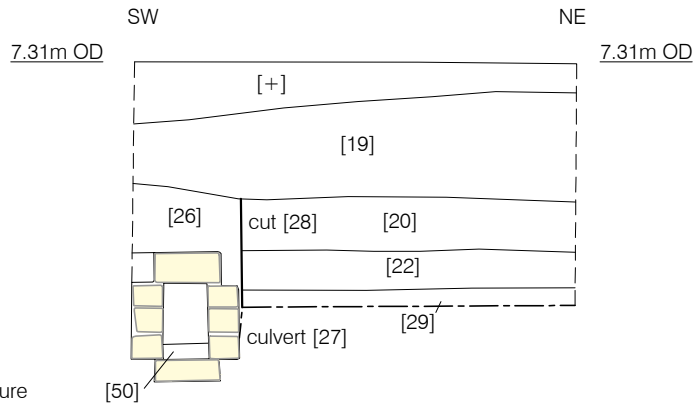
Section 1
Southwest Facing

NW

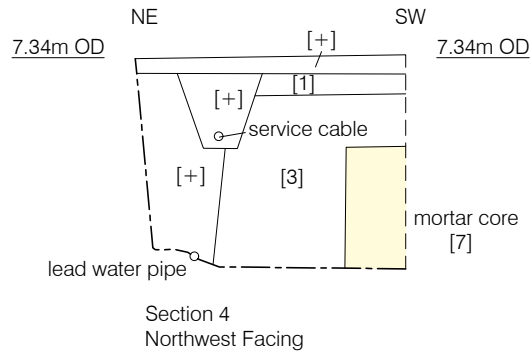
SE



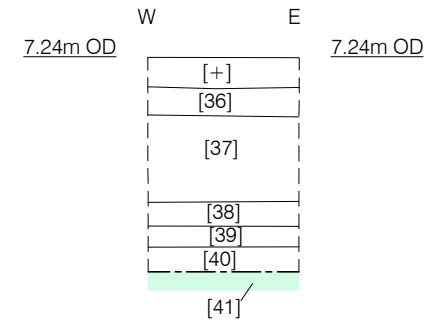
Section 2
Southwest Facing



Section 3
Southeast Facing



Section 4
Northwest Facing



Section 5
South Facing

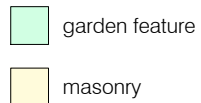


Figure 4
Sections 1-5
1:25 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context No | Area | Type | Description | Highest Level m OD | Lowest Level m OD | Phase | Pot | CTP | CBM | Bone | Brick Sample | Mortar Sample | Other |
|------------|------|---------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | BL1 | Layer | Brown orange gravelly sand, Old pathway surfaces same as [36] | 7.25 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | BL1 | Fill | Grey brown sandy gravelly silt, Backfill of [6] | 7.04 | 7.02 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | BL1 | Layer | Brown grey clay silt, over mortar and masonry [7] | 7.15 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | BL1 | Masonry | Retaining wall for raised walkway | 7.08 | 7.06 | 2 | | | | | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 | |
| 5 | BL1 | Deposit | Deposit of mortar at base of construction cut [6] | 6.80 | 6.74 | 2 | | | | | | 1450-1900 | |
| 6 | BL1 | Cut | Construction cut for E-W wall [4] | 7.15 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | BL1 | Masonry | Rubble and mortar core between wall [4] and steps [9] | 7.04 | 6.90 | 2 | | | | | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 | |
| 8 | BL1 | Deposit | Modern backfill above E-W lead pipe | 7.25 | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | BL1 | Masonry | Brick stairs leading to raised walkway | 7.05 | 6.94 | 2 | | | | | 1450-1900 | 1450-1900 | |
| 10 | BL1 | Layer | Grey brown yellow silty gravel, ground raising (= [19]) | 7.17 | 7.15 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | BL1 | Layer | Grey and orangy pink sandy gravel, ground raising | 7.15 | 7.12 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | BL1 | Fill | Orange gravel sand, bedding in base of construction cut [15] | 6.94 | 6.85 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 13 | BL1 | Layer | Orange brown sandy silty gravel, made ground (= [20]) | 6.85 | 6.84 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 14 | BL1 | Layer | Orange gravelly sand, ground raising (= [21] & [22]) | 6.74 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | BL1 | Cut | Construction cut for brick stairs [9] | 6.85 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | BL1 | Fill | Grey brown clay sandy silt, Backfill over brick culvert [17] | 6.84 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 17 | BL1 | Masonry | Small E-W brick culvert | 6.67 | 6.60 | 2 | | | | | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 | |
| 18 | BL1 | Cut | Construction cut for brick culvert [17] | 6.84 | | 2 | | | | | | | |

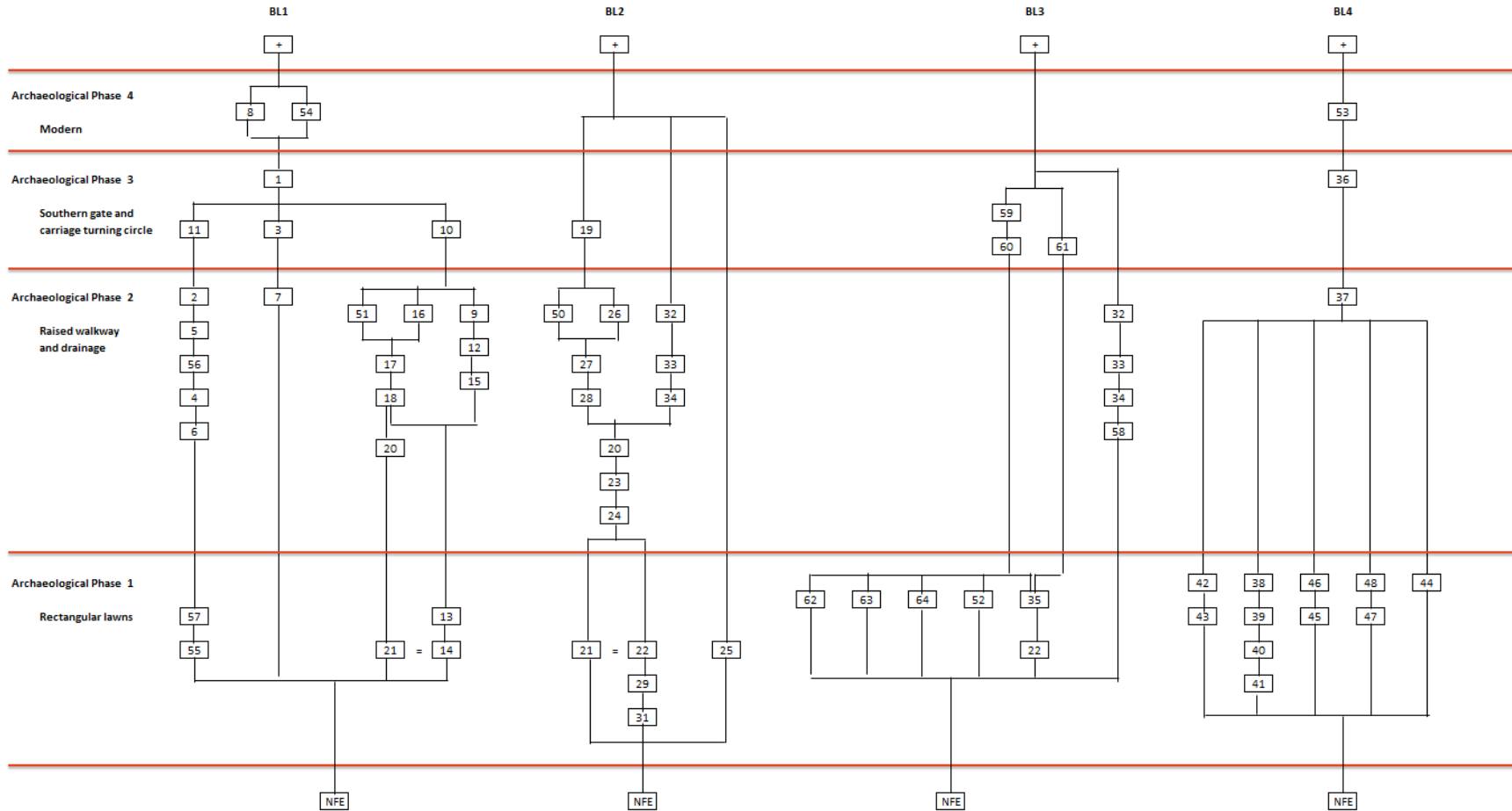
| Context No | Area | Type | Description | Highest Level m OD | Lowest Level m OD | Phase | Pot | CTP | CBM | Bone | Brick Sample | Mortar Sample | Other |
|------------|-----------|---------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 19 | BL2 | Layer | Grey brown yellow silty gravel, ground raising (=10) | 7.20 | 7.10 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | BL2 | Layer | Orange brown sandy silty gravel, made ground (=13) | 6.86 | 6.85 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | BL1 & BL2 | Layer | Orange gravely sand, ground raising (=14 & 22) | 6.68 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | BL2 | Layer | Orange gravely sand, ground raising (=14 & 21) | 6.69 | 6.67 | 1 | | 1580-1740 | | | | | |
| 23 | BL2 | Fill | Brown grey sandy silt, fill of E-W cut [24] | 6.75 | | 2 | | Y | | Y | | | |
| 24 | BL2 | Cut | E-W linear | 6.75 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | BL2 | Layer | Grey brown sandy silty clay, lawn area subsoil | 7.25 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | BL2 | Fill | Brown grey silty sand. Backfill over brick culvert [27] | 6.90 | 6.85 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 27 | BL2 | Masonry | Small N-S brick culvert | 6.67 | 6.57 | 2 | | | | | 1666-1900 | 1800-1930 | |
| 28 | BL2 | Cut | Construction cut for brick culvert [27] | 6.85 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 29 | BL2 | Fill | Grey white/orange red/mid grey compacted mortar | 6.56 | | 1 | | | | | 1664-1725 | 1750-1900 | |
| 30 | Void | Void | Void | Void | Void | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | BL2 | Layer | Grey clay silt, layer below landscaping layers | 6.50 | 6.48 | 1 | | 1580-1740 | | | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 | |
| 32 | BL2 | Fill | Brown grey sandy gravel, backfill over brick culvert [33] | 7.20 | 7.16 | 3 | 1550-1700 | 1580-1740 | 1480-1900 | | | | |
| 33 | BL2 | Masonry | Small N-S brick culvert | 6.70 | 6.66 | 3 | | | | | 1700-1900 | 1750-1900 | |
| 34 | BL2 | Cut | Construction cut for brick culvert [33] | 7.17 | 7.16 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 35 | BL3 | Layer | Grey brown sandy silt/clay, Subsoil in planting bed | 6.92 | 6.79 | 1 | 1630-1650 | 1660-1680 | 1480-1900 | | | | |
| 36 | BL4 | Layer | Orange brown gravely sand, old pathway surfaces same as [1] | 7.20 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 37 | BL4 | Layer | Reddish brown clayey gravely sand, landscaping | 7.10 | | 2 | | 1580-1740 | | | | | Abraded daub 1500BC-1666 |
| 38 | BL4 | Layer | Yellow orange brown gravely sand, landscaping layer | 6.82 | | 1 | | | | | | | |

| Context No | Area | Type | Description | Highest Level m OD | Lowest Level m OD | Phase | Pot | CTP | CBM | Bone | Brick Sample | Mortar Sample | Other |
|------------|-----------|---------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 39 | BL4 | Layer | Brown grey silty clay, landscaping | 6.74 | | 1 | | | 1480-1900 | | | | |
| 40 | BL4 | Layer | Yellow orange brown gravelly sand, landscaping layer | 6.68 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 41 | BL4 | Layer | Grey brown sandy clay silt, landscaping layer | 6.59 | | 1 | | | | | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 | Abraded daub |
| 42 | BL4 | Deposit | Grey clay & white/yellow crushed mortar | 6.64 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 43 | BL4 | Layer | Brown grey silty sand, possible E-W planting bed | 6.66 | | 1 | 1630-1680 | | | | | | |
| 44 | BL4 | Layer | Grey brown sandy gravel, Possible planting bed | 6.67 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 45 | BL4 | Layer | Grey sandy silt, narrow E-W layer, garden feature | 6.66 | | 1 | | | 1480-1900 | | | | Abraded daub |
| 46 | BL4 | Layer | Brown orange sandy gravel, landscaping layer | 6.67 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 47 | BL4 | Layer | Grey brown gravelly sandy silt, garden feature | 6.68 | | 1 | | | 1480-1900 | | | | |
| 48 | BL4 | Deposit | Brick rubble in yellow sandy silt, Demolition rubble | 6.72 | | 1 | | | | | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 | |
| 49 | Void | Void | Void | Void | Void | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | BL2 | Fill | Fill inside brick covert [27] | 6.37 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 51 | BL1 | Fill | Fill inside brick covert [17] | 6.54 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 52 | BL3 | Deposit | Brown grey rubbly silt, Garden feature | 6.69 | | 1 | 1630-1680 | | 1664-1725 | | | | |
| 53 | BL4 | Deposit | Deposit within modern truncation | 7.25 | | 4 | 1630-1680 | 1580-1740 | 1854-1900+ | | | | |
| 54 | BL1 | Deposit | Deposit within modern truncation | 7.25 | | 4 | | 1580-1740 | | Y | | | |
| 55 | BL1 | Layer | Orange brown clay, redeposited clay landscaping | 6.90 | 6.70 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 56 | BL1 | Deposit | Grey brown sandy silt, backfill deposit within [6] | 6.80 | 6.70 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 57 | BL1 | Layer | Brown silty sand, landscaping | 7.16 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 58 | BL3 & BL4 | Layer | Grey brown sandy gravel, old pathway surfaces | 7.18 | 7.15 | 3 | | | | | | | |

| Context No | Area | Type | Description | Highest Level m OD | Lowest Level m OD | Phase | Pot | CTP | CBM | Bone | Brick Sample | Mortar Sample | Other |
|------------|-----------|-------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 59 | BL3 & BL4 | Layer | Yellow brown sandy gravel, old gravel pathway | 7.02 | 6.95 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 60 | BL3 & BL4 | Layer | Brown silty clay, landscaping prior to pathway | 6.96 | 6.93 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 61 | BL3 | Layer | Red/grey brown sandy gravel, ground raising | 7.02 | 6.98 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 62 | BL3 | Layer | Grey brown sandy silt/clay, Garden feature | 6.68 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 63 | BL3 | Layer | Brown sandy silt, layer between planting beds | 6.68 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 64 | BL3 | Layer | Grey brown sandy silt/clay, garden feature | 6.67 | | 1 | | | | | | | |

11 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX

Watching Brief



12 APPENDIX 3: BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

12.1 Catalogue

| Conte xt | Fabric | Form | Siz e | Date range of material | | Latest dated material | | Spot date | Spot date with mortar |
|-------------|--|--|----------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 3046 | Whole sandy red brick | 1 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 |
| 5 | 3101PM | Soft yellow mortar | 1 | | | | | | 1450-1900 |
| 7 | 3126;3046 | Purbeck limestone floor; Abraded post med sandy red brick: | 4 | 50 | 1700 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 |
| 9 | 3046;3065; 3032nr3033 | Whole sandy red brick: intermediate great fire brick | 12 | 1450 | 1900 | 1450 | 1900 | 1450-1900 | 1450-1900 |
| 17 | 3046;2276 | Abraded post med sandy red brick; post med peg tile | 5 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 |
| 27 | 3032 | Post great fire brick | 1 | 1666 | 1900 | 1666 | 1900 | 1666-1900 | 1800-1930 |
| 29 | 3032nr3033 | intermediate great fire brick | 2 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725 | 1750-1900 |
| 31 | 3046; | Abraded post med sandy red brick: | 3 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 |
| 32 | 3046;2276 | Post med sandy red brick; post med peg tile | 5 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 33 | 3032 | Post great fire brick | 1 | 1666 | 1900 | 1666 | 1900 | 1700-1900 | 1750-1900 |
| 35 | 3046;2276 | Post med sandy red brick; post med peg tile | 2 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 37 | 3102 | Abraded daub | 2 | 1500 BC | 1666 C | 1500B C | 1666 | 1500BC-1666 | No mortar |
| 39 | 2276 | Post med peg tile | 3 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 41 | 3102; 2271;3046;22 76 | Abraded daub; Post med sandy red brick; post med peg tile | 10 | 1500 BC | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | 1480-1900 |
| 45 | 3102;3065;22 76 | Abraded daub; Post med sandy red brick; post med peg tile | 3 | 1500 BC | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 47 | 3046;2276 | Post med sandy red brick;post med peg tile | 3 | 1450 | 1900 | 1480 | 1900 | 1480-1900 | No mortar |
| 48 | 3046 | Whole sandy red brick | 1 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450 | 1700 | 1450-1700 | 1450-1900 |
| 52 | 3112;3046; 2271;2276;30 32nr3033 | Marble pavement?; Post med sandy red brick; medieval and post med peg tiles; intermediate great fire brick | 8 | 1100 | 1900 | 1664 | 1725 | 1664-1725 | No mortar |
| 53 | 2281 | Drain connector | 1 | 1854 | 1900 | 1854 | 1900 | 1854-1900+ | No mortar |

12.2 Review

12.2.1 The assemblage (72 fragments,) consists mainly of small pieces of fragmentary post medieval ceramic building material and whole bricks (red sandy and post great fire bricks; peg tiles, stone pavers). A piece of a marble pavement is the most interesting fragment.

12.2.2 Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. Three examples are made out of fabric 2271 from [41] and [52].

12.2.3 The bricks are mainly made by red sandy fabric 3046 and 3065. All were manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. Some of these bricks are abraded.

12.2.4 Rectangular shaped roofing tiles with two nail holes at one end made from the London sandy fabric 2276 are the most common fabric from the site, attesting to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

12.2.5 Two example of a late 17th to early 18th century intermediate brick 3032nr3033 combining facets of both early post medieval reds and post great fire purples was recovered from [9] and [52].

12.2.6 Two examples of purple post great fire brick (3032 fabric), late 18th century-mid 20th century was recovered from the site [27] [33]. The presence of this brick shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

12.2.7 One of the most interesting piece is a stamped Douton glazed drain in stoneware in 1850s Lambeth, a drain connector given the stamp manufactured by HELLYERS PATENT VENTILATING DRAIN CONNECTOR 21 NEWCASTLE STRAND LONDON. DOULTON & CO. LIMITED LAMBETH 1854.

12.2.8 Unworked slightly abraded daub attesting to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub construction in the vicinity were identified in small lumps from [37] and [41].

12.3 Recommendations

12.3.1 The value of this small assemblage shows an intense activity between the late 17th century and early 20th century. No further work recommended.

13 APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY SPOT DATES

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 7 sherds, representing 6 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 129g. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods and particularly the 17th century. The condition of the pottery is good, although only sherd material is represented, diagnostic parts are present and forms could be identified. It is most likely that the pottery was subjected to secondary deposition processes. The pottery was recovered from five contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The pottery was defined using Museum of London Archaeology (2014) coding systems. It is discussed as a spot dating index.

13.2 Spot dating index

13.2.1 Context [32], spot date: c. 1550–1700

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550–1700, one sherd, 1 ENV, 32g, form: bowl, flared; with a rounded thickened rim

13.2.2 Context [35], spot date: c. 1630–1650

London-type ware (LOND), c. 1080–1350, one sherd, 1 ENV, 7g, form: jug; body sherd with a fillet for the handle terminal, decorated with square gridded rouletting

London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C), 1630–1846, one sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified, basal fragment

Chinese porcelain with Kraak decoration (CHPO KRAAK), 1580–1650, one sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: possible bowl decorated with surviving spiky leaves

13.2.3 Context [43], spot date: c. 1630–1680

London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D) (TGW D), 1630–1680, one sherd, 1 ENV, 67g, form: albarello; body sherd, decorated with blue lines and dots on white, red fabric. Sherd link context [53]

13.2.4 Context [52], spot date: c. 1630–1680

London tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze (Orton style B) (TGW B), 1630–1680, one sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: cup, rounded, external powdered manganese glaze, internal white glaze

13.2.5 Context [53], spot date: c. 1630–1680

London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D) (TGW D), 1630–1680, one sherd, 1 ENV, 67g, form: albarello; splayed base

decorated with blue lines and dots on white, red fabric. Sherd link context [43]

13.3 **Significance, potential and recommendations for further work**

13.3.1 The pottery has little significance at a local level as it consists of small, generally uninformative groups and consists of fragmentary material and pottery types and forms frequently recorded in the London area. The sherd of Kraak Chinese porcelain is however of some interest for being a rare prestigious find and its occurrence is in keeping with such a high status location as St. James's Palace. The only potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work.

13.4 **Reference**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes,
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

14 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATING INDEX

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site. All of the fragments are in a good condition. Clay tobacco pipes occur in seven contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (eleven fragments and present as two bowls and nine stems) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material is discussed as a spot dating index and contexts containing only stems or nibs have been broadly dated according to the thickness of the stem and diameter size of the bore.

14.2 Spot dating catalogue

14.2.1 Context [22], spot date: c .1580–1740

Two stems: x1 thick and x1 medium-thick thicknesses, both with wide sized bores

14.2.2 Context [31], spot date: c .1580–1740

One stem: thick thickness, medium sized bore

14.2.3 Context [32], spot date: c .1580–1740

One stem: medium thickness, medium sized bore

14.2.4 Context [35], spot date: c .1660-1680

One bowl: AO16 (West Country-type), heeled with a 'chinned' profile, c. 1660–1680, quarter milling of the rim and of an average quality of finish

One bowl, mid 17th century fragment with milling on the back of the bowl

Two stems: x1 thick and x1 thin thicknesses, both with wide sized bores

14.2.5 Context [37], spot date: c .1580-1740

One stem: medium-thin thickness, wide sized bore

14.2.6 Context [53], spot date: c .1580-1740

One stem: medium thickness, medium sized bore

14.2.7 Context [54], spot date: c .1580-1740

One stem: medium thickness, wide sized bore

14.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

14.3.1 The assemblage has little significance as the material occurs as small groups without much meaning. However, the occurrence of the West Country-type bowl is of interest and may represent a traveller from that part of England visiting the location, although West Country bowls are more frequently found in the Westminster area and may represent pipe makers from that area moving to London and working there. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date

the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage. The material has been catalogued in detail and it is recommended that the assemblage is discarded.

14.4 References

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

15 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE REPORT

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 15.1 There were a total of 5 bones, each derived from a single deposit, as follows:- [45] and [52] (dated 1630-1680) with a sheep-size rib; [35] (1630-1650) and [23] with a sheep/goat tibia and humerus respectively and finally [54] with a cattle-size rib. Two of these deposits were dated and it would appear likely that the deposits are in general dated to the 17th century. The size of the sheep/goat bones certainly conform to the domesticates used during this period, however, their size would also be unsurprising through much of the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 15.2 This is a particularly small collection and can offer little information other than sheep/goat and probable cattle (the cattle-size rib) were being consumed in this locality. The fused distal tibia is indicative of an adult individual, at least 2 years of age, most probably representing a mutton joint.
- 15.3 Unfortunately, considering the location of the excavation, there is no obvious occurrence amongst this collection which would mark the bones out as being particularly high status.

16 APPENDIX 7: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-253497

| Project details | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Clarence House, St James's Palace, London SW1 1BA: Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Short description of the project | A new service trench measuring approximately 58m in length, was excavated to a width of around 0.35m, and to a maximum depth of 0.82m, through the garden to Clarence House . Evidence was seen of garden landscaping including in situ 18th and 19th century masonry associated with relic raised pathways and an associated stairway, planting beds and phases of ground raising. A small portion of a retaining wall and brick steps towards the southern extent of the gardens was removed, by hand, to allow the laying of the service ducts. |
| Project dates | Start: 16-03-2016 End: 23-03-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | CLC16 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Monument type | WALL Post Medieval |
| Monument type | GARDEN BEDS Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CTP Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTMINSTER Clarence House, St James's Palace, London |
| Postcode | SW1 1BA |
| Study area | 1250 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 29358 80000 51.503612975776 -0.135992863626 51 30 13 N 000 08 09 W Point |
| Site coordinates | TQ 29401 79968 51.503315504084 -0.135385342003 51 30 11 N 000 08 07 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Chris Mayo |
| Project director/manager | Chris Mayo |
| Project supervisor | Stacey Harris |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | The Royal Household |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Physical Archive ID | CLC16 |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones", "Ceramics" |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Digital Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Digital Archive ID | CLC16 |
| Digital Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | LAARC |
| Paper Archive ID | CLC16 |
| Paper Contents | "Stratigraphic" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text" |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Clarence House, St James's Palace, London SW1 1BA: Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Harris, S. A. |
| Other bibliographic details | PCA R12505 |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | London |
| Description | A4 grey literature document with PCA covers |
| Entered by | |
| Entered by | Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com) |
| Entered on | 01-Jun-16 |

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

