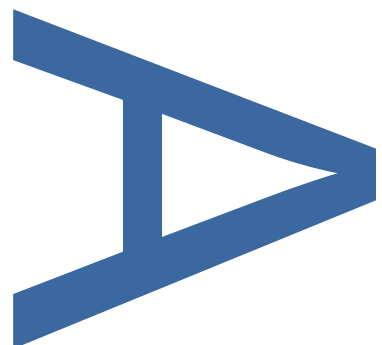
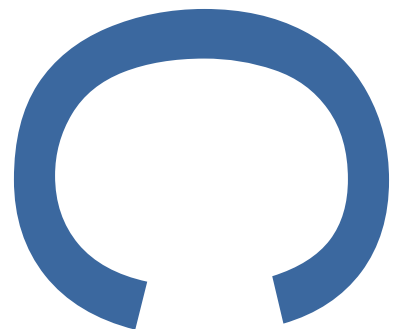


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT 1-5 GROSVENOR
PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
SW1X 7HJ**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER**

SITE CODE: GOV17

JUNE 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 1-5 GROSVENOR PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, SW1X 7HJ**

Museum of London Site Code: GOV17

Local Planning Authority: City of Westminster

Central NGR: TQ 28373 79697

Commissioning Client: One GP LLP

Written/Researched by: Joe Brooks
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June 2017

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June 2017

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

1-5 GROSVENOR PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, SW1X 7HJ

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K4990	
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 The site at 1-5 Grosvenor Place lay in an area thought to have been settled by people during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. During the 18th-century quarry pits were excavated in the vicinity of the site to provide building materials for construction projects in Mayfair, to the north of the site.
- 1.2 Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated to determine whether evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, identified elsewhere in the locality, was also present at 1-5 Grosvenor Place. Additionally, the evaluation aimed to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any remains associated with 18th-century development at the site.
- 1.3 Undisturbed natural deposits were not encountered during the evaluation, nor were any Neolithic or Bronze Age remains. Evidence relating to the development of the site in the 18th-century – in the form of backfilled quarry pits – was extant and deposits relating to this period were found to be present down to the lowest level that could be safely investigated during the excavation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by One GP LLP to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 1-5 Grosvenor Place between 24th April and 26th May 2017.
- 2.2 The site was located in the City of Westminster and was bounded to the north-west by Grosvenor Crescent, to the north-east by Grosvenor Place, to the south-east by Halkin Street and to the south-west by Forbes House.
- 2.3 The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 28373 79697.
- 2.4 The unique Museum of London site code: GOV17 was assigned to the site.
- 2.5 The project was managed by Helen Hawkins and the archaeological evaluation was supervised by Douglas Killock and Joe Brooks, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted for the site, subject to a number of conditions (planning reference 15/064481/FULL). Condition 7 related to archaeology and was split into three parts:

7(a) No development shall take place until you have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

7(b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part(A).

7(c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A)., and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the initial stage of archaeological investigation on the site and was carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Shelley 2016).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site was occupied by the basemented office buildings of 1-5 Grosvenor Place and by residential buildings along Pembroke Close, which also acted as an access road to the office buildings of 1-5 Grosvenor Place. The existing buildings had a lower ground level of approximately 8m OD (with a street level varying from 9-12.5m OD). The level of the internal courtyard associated with the existing development was lower than the surrounding street levels.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey shows that London Clay - deposited approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period - forms the underlying bedrock formation (Gibbard, 1985).
- 4.3 In the southern half of the site the London Clay bedrock was overlain by Late Pleistocene Kempton Park Gravel, the surface of which forms the Kempton Park Terrace, which is shown to be at a level between 5.0m and 6m OD in the vicinity of the site (Gibbard, 1985).
- 4.4 Geotechnical test pits were carried out on the site and monitored archaeologically. The test pits noted that the natural gravel was identified in only three of the investigations and that its depth varied across the site. The gravel was only present in the southern half of the site. As the evaluation progressed, it became clear that the natural gravel level had been heavily truncated by 18th century gravel quarrying, and the true natural height of the gravel could not be ascertained. Where natural gravel was encountered, it was located between 5.1m OD and 5.7m OD. The trenches were therefore designed to reach this depth to test the top of the natural gravel, where present, for prehistoric remains.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the WSI (Shelley 2016)

Prehistoric and Roman

5.2 With regards to archaeological remains and in particular Palaeolithic artefacts, none appear to have been recorded anywhere from the Kempton Park Gravel. The apparent absence of archaeological remains in the Kempton Park Gravel as a whole is consistent with the sparse and discontinuous presence of either Neanderthals or modern humans in Britain during the whole of the post-Ipswichian period into which the Kempton Park Gravel may fit stratigraphically.

5.3 From the end of the Mesolithic period, the course of the Thames gradually migrated westwards and northwards toward its present course. It is possible that as a consequence, the site environs became marginal land with the formation of muds and peats during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The environment in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods proved to be attractive to the new settlers.

5.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken c 370m to the north of the site, discovered a small pit containing pottery plausibly attributed to vessels of grooved ware or collared urn type (Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age), with worked flint including a fine triangular transverse arrowhead in association. A Neolithic polished stone axe has also been found c 85m to the north of the site.

5.5 Although not extensive, these finds may provide evidence for local occupation (be it permanent or seasonal) in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, a suggestion perhaps corroborated by the discovery of a Middle to Late Bronze Age cremation c 88m to the south of the site. A Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint dagger and a Bronze Age palstave have also found near the south-eastern boundary of the study area.

5.6 There are no known archaeological remains of Iron Age date within the study area. This paucity of evidence may be explained, to a certain degree, by climate change. During the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age transition, climate change triggered a rise in sea level and water tables, resulting in a widespread abandonment of marginal, low-lying environments throughout Europe. There is also very little evidence for Roman occupation within the study area.

Medieval

5.7 In subsequent periods, and until the later post-medieval period, the site appears to have functioned as part of the rural hinterland of nearby settlements and foundations. The hamlet of Knightsbridge was located at the southern boundary of Hyde Park, to the west of the site. The hamlet, as part of the manor of Knightsbridge, appertained to

Westminster Abbey in the time of Edward I. The locality was named after a crossing of the River Westbourne, built possibly by Edward the Confessor, c 400m to the west of the site. It is also possible that the present-day Buckingham Palace Road follows the alignment of an early medieval road to Ebury, which was carried over the Tyburn by a bridge, located probably at the site of Buckingham Palace.

- 5.8 In the medieval period, the site lay in an area known as Five Fields, intersected by paths and droeways and bounded to the north by Knightsbridge and a road to Brompton, to the west by the meandering Westbourne, and to the south by King's Road. Five Fields formed part of the manor called Eia in the Domesday Book of 1086, later known as Eye (possibly derived from the alternative name of Tyburn – Ay Brook), from which Eybury and Ebury derives. The site of Ebury Farm, which gave its name to the later manor of Ebury, was located nearly 1km to the south of the site.

Post-medieval

- 5.9 The site lay outside of the Civil War defences of the mid 17th century, which at their closet lay c. 200m to the south-west where there was a fort and battery located in the vicinity of Constitution Hill.
- 5.10 A plan from 1723 plan of the Grosvenor Estate indicates that the entire area of the future Belgravia, including the site, between Buckingham Palace gardens and the River Westbourne, remained undeveloped. Some residential buildings are shown along both sides of Knightsbridge and Lanesborough House (built in 1719) is shown at Hyde Park Corner to the north of the site. It is possible that quarry pits recorded at the southern boundary of the Hyde Park might have provided brickearth for construction of these buildings and also the gravel for the metalling of Rotten Row.
- 5.11 John Roque's map of 1747 shows three large pits to the south of the site, one of which could have partially extended into the site itself. Both the archaeological and cartographic evidence indicate that many more quarry pits lay to the north, perhaps to provide the clay with which to fire bricks for the construction projects taking place in Mayfair during the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 5.12 Horwood's map of 1794 to 1799 shows that by the end of the 18th century development along Knightsbridge had intensified and the previous mixture of gentlemen's houses with ornamental gardens had given way to terraces. The development also extended into Grosvenor Place which by the end of the century boasted a single row of substantial gentlemen's houses. The area became particularly fashionable after Buckingham Palace was bought by George III in 1762.
- 5.13 Horwood's map of 1799-1819 shows that the site was occupied by the start of the 19th century by the houses of 5-12 Grosvenor Place and their associated mews.

- 5.14 The 1870 OS map shows that the road layout recognizable today had been completed by this time. The site was occupied by five terraced mansions, of which three central buildings had small internal courtyards. To the rear, just off to the south-west of the central line of the site, were the mews separated by a narrow road named Pembroke Mews North. Immediately to the south, was Mortimer House, now the Grade II Listed Forbes House.
- 5.15 Thereafter, the layout of the site did not change until the outbreak of World War II. During the Blitz the area of the site suffered three hits by high-explosive bombs. Two of them fell on the mews buildings, destroying completely several of them and heavily damaging another. The third bomb fell within the courtyard between 4 and 5 Grosvenor Place. After the war the Pembroke Mews buildings were demolished.
- 5.16 By the time of the 1964 OS map the 19th-century buildings of 4-5 Grosvenor Place and Pembroke Mews had been demolished and replaced by the existing structure. Nos 4-5 Grosvenor Place was designed by TP Bennet & Son of London in 1959 and proposals for 1- 3 Grosvenor Place were presented to Westminster Council in 1964. By 1967 the remaining 19th-century buildings had been cleared and following minor alterations to the proposals construction of the existing buildings began in the same year. The current structures are all basemented and are supported by concrete piles. Photographs taken during the construction of these buildings demonstrate the significant levels of ground disturbance and excavation entailed in their construction.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance to the methodology of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Shelley 2016).
- 6.2 Three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on site to a depth between 2.5m and 4.3m below ground level (BGL), as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation. These depths were chosen to correlate with the OD heights of the natural gravel as seen in the geotechnical investigation. In Trench 4 a hand auger was used to investigate deposits to a depth of 4.8m BGL. Trench 1 was not carried out as it contained c.2m of concrete and metal girders.
- 6.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with:
- Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (Historic England 2015);
 - Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015);
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014); and
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014)
- 6.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 23) with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.
- 6.5 A photographic record of the investigations was made using digital format.
- 6.6 The complete site archive including site records, photographs and finds will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre, (LAARC) under the site code GOV17.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 A similar archaeological sequence was recorded in each of the trenches that were completed. The earliest deposits identified were post-medieval dump layers. These layers were sealed by modern made ground which formed the current ground surface level.

7.2 A more detailed trench-by-trench description is provided below.

Trench 1 (see Plate 2)

7.3 Trench 1, located in the north-west of the site, was abandoned due to the presence of extensive 20th century concrete foundations.

Trench 2 (see Plate 3)

7.4 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 2 were post-medieval dump layers [6], [7] and [8], which extended from the base of the trench at 5.01m OD to a level of 6.61m OD. This was below the level of natural gravel identified in the geotechnical investigation, which was at 5.1m OD to 5.7m OD.

7.5 The post-medieval dump layers [6], [7] and [8] consisted of materials derived from quarrying, such as coarse sand and gravel; and also lenses of domestic waste and tips of orange-brown over-fired brick. The layers contained inclusions of 18th century post-medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional stone cobbles.

7.6 Sealing the post-medieval deposits was a layer of 20th-century made ground, characterised by crushed concrete, recorded at a level of 7.51m OD.

7.7 The 20th-century made ground was sealed by a concrete slab 0.3m thick and was capped with a layer of tarmac 0.2m thick forming the current ground level at 8.01m OD.

Trench 3 (see Plate 4)

7.8 The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 3 were post-medieval dump layers [1], [2], [3], [4] and [5], which extended from the base of the excavation at 3.87m OD to a level of 6.32m OD. Again, these deposits were located well below the expected depth of the natural gravel, indicating extensive truncation.

7.9 Deposits [1], [2], [3], [4] and [5] consisted of very mixed sandy silty clay combined with over-fired, powdered brick and some lenses of sandy gravel. The layers contained inclusions of 18th century post-medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shell, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional stone cobbles.

- 7.10 The post-medieval dump layers [1], [2], [3], [4] and [5] were sealed by a 1.47m thick deposit of 20th-century made ground containing fragments of brick and concrete. The made ground was sealed by a layer of concrete capped with tarmac making up the current ground to a level of 8.21m OD.

Trench 4 (see plate 5)

- 7.11 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 4 was layer [11]: a layer of mid-orange brown sandy silt, which was recorded at a highest level of 5.5m OD and extended to the limit of excavation at 4.5m OD. As in the other trenches, this was below the expected level of the natural gravel. Deposit [11] contained frequent fragments of CBM and mortar; and thin lenses of ash.
- 7.12 Sealing layer [11] was a compact, 0.4m thick deposit of powdered, over-fired brick [10]. Layer [10] was recorded at a highest level of 5.9m OD.
- 7.13 A 0.3m thick mid-brown, sandy silt deposit [9] containing frequent flecks of charcoal and lenses of over-fired brick, was recorded at a highest level of 6.2m OD and covered layer [10].
- 7.14 A deposit of 20th-century made ground sealed layer [9] making up the current ground to a level of 9.3m OD.

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural gravel was not reached in any of the trenches, despite three of them being excavated to a depth below the expected depth of the natural gravel. This indicated extensive truncation of the top of the natural gravel on the site.
- 8.2 Deep post-medieval dump deposits, between 2.45m and 1.6m thick, discovered in three of the archaeological evaluation trenches, represented the deliberate backfilling of large quarry pits, excavated in the 18th-century to extract London clay for brick making. The large volumes of over-fired brick indicated that brick making was taking place in the vicinity of the site.
- 8.3 This interpretation is supported by John Rocque's map, of 1746, which depicts two large pits and a building marked as a brick kiln in the vicinity of the site (see Plate 1).
- 8.4 The full depth of the quarries could not be ascertained as natural deposits were not encountered in any of the trenches. Therefore, it seems that these quarries were substantial in depth, as the post-medieval backfill was seen to extend to a depth of 4.32m OD in Trench 3.
- 8.5 Pottery recovered from these deposits suggests that the quarries were backfilled in the late 18th and early 19th-century to make way for the construction of buildings fronting Grosvenor Place.
- 8.6 The evaluation has demonstrated the extensive nature of the 18th-century quarries on site. No further archaeological work is recommended as the quarrying has removed earlier archaeological deposits to a significant depth, below the level of the natural gravel. It is also recommended that the contingency Trench 5 should not be carried out, given that it is clear that the gravel terrace across the majority of the site has been extensively truncated by later quarrying.

9 RESEARCH REVIEW

Specific Research Objectives

9.1 The site specific research questions contained in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Shelley 2016) were:

- to determine whether the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity identified elsewhere in the locality is replicated on this site
- to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any remains associated with 18th-century development of the site

Answers to Research Questions

9.2 No evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was identified on the site

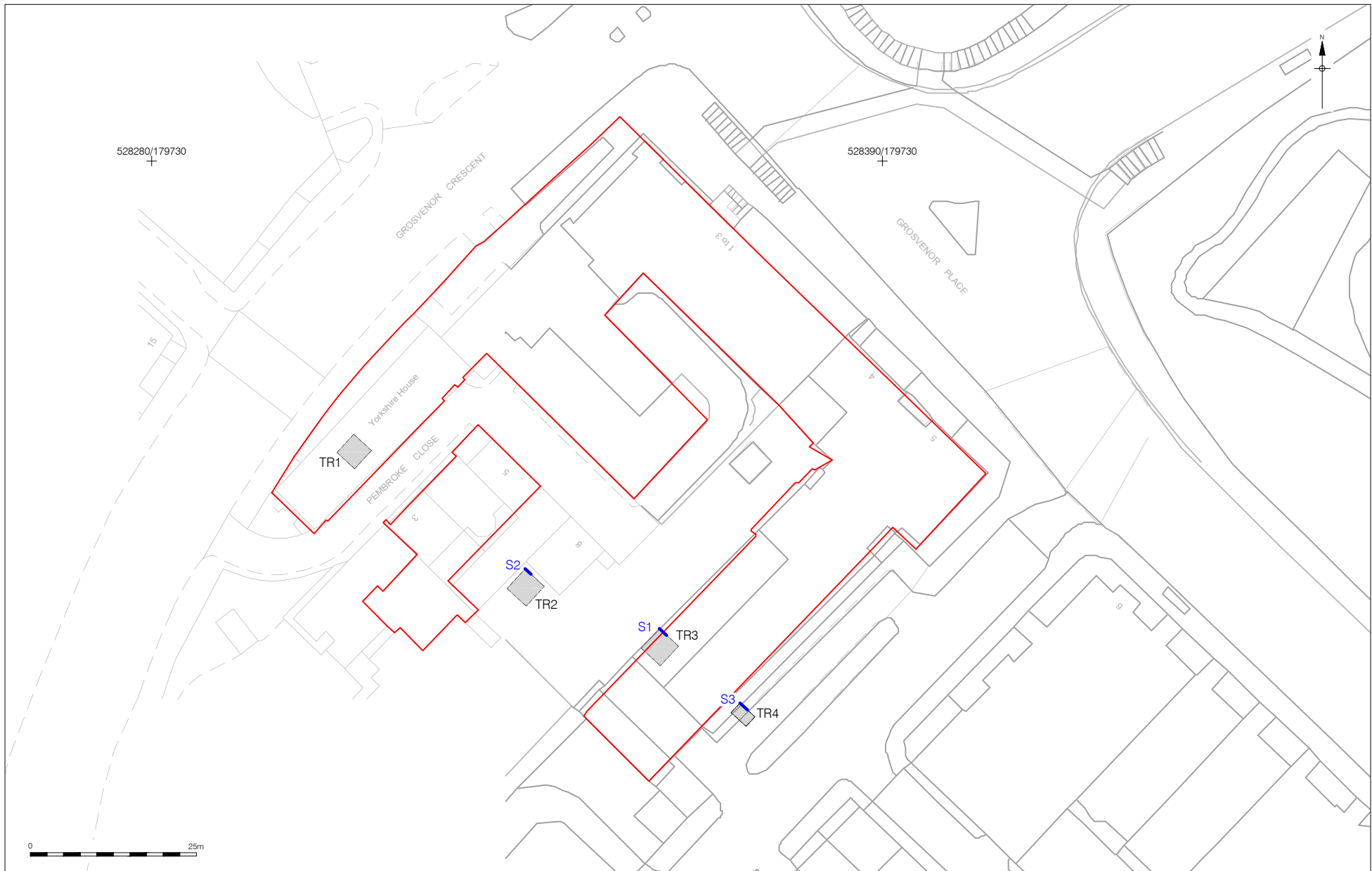
9.3 Evidence for extensive post-medieval quarrying was recorded on the site. These features were backfilled in the late 18th and early 19th-century to level the ground in preparation for the construction of buildings on the site

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank One GP LLP for commissioning the work.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley and Helen Hawkins for managing the project and editing the report; Douglas Killock for supervising the excavation of Trenches 1, 2 and 3; and the Keltbray ground works team who undertook the excavation.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

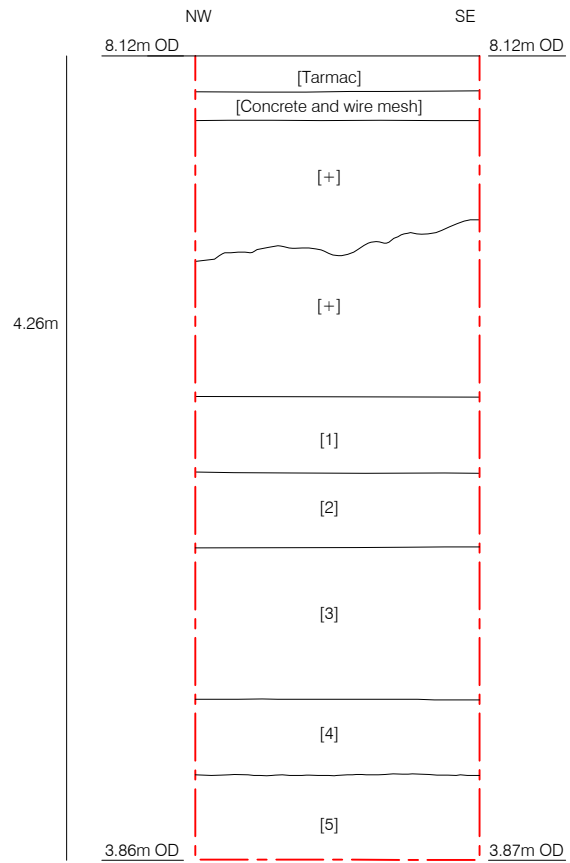
- 11.1 Gibbard, P. 1985, *The Pleistocene history of the Middle Thames Valley*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- 11.2 Shelley, A. 2016, *1-5 Grosvenor Place, London: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation*. Ramboll unpublished report



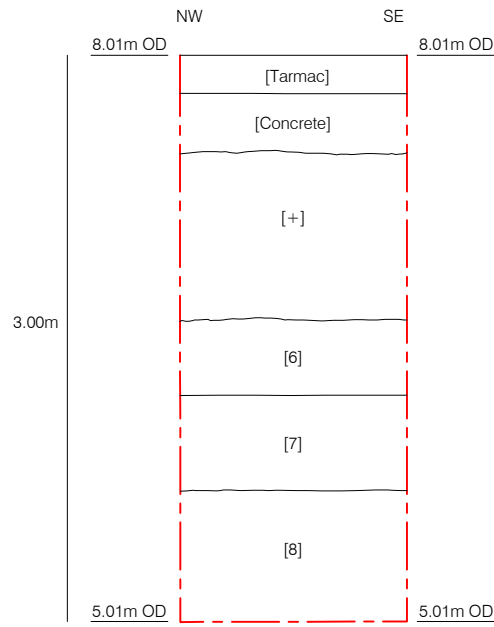
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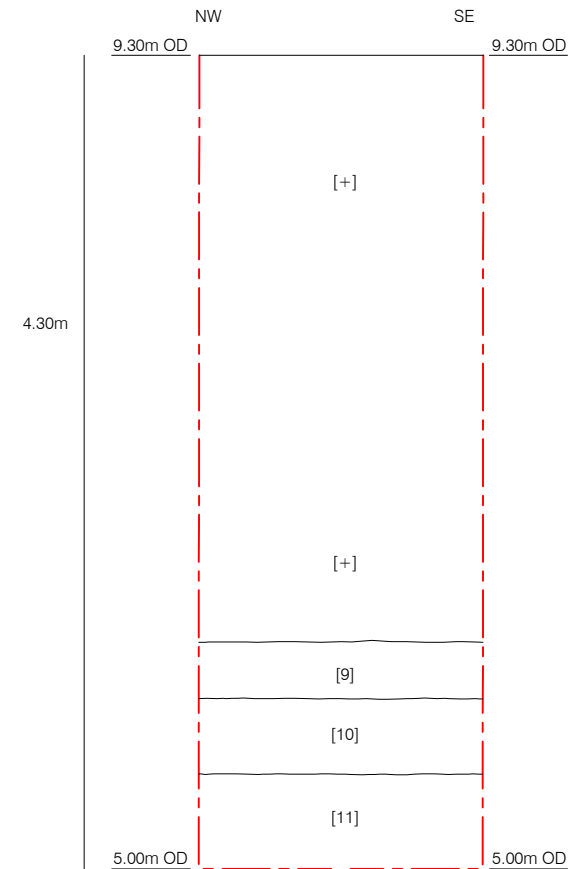
Figure 2
Trench location
1:800 at A4



Section 1
Southwest schematic section
Trench 3



Section 2
Southwest schematic section
Trench 2



Section 3
Southwest schematic section
Trench 4



12 PLATES

PLATE 1: JOHN ROCQUE'S MAP OF LONDON

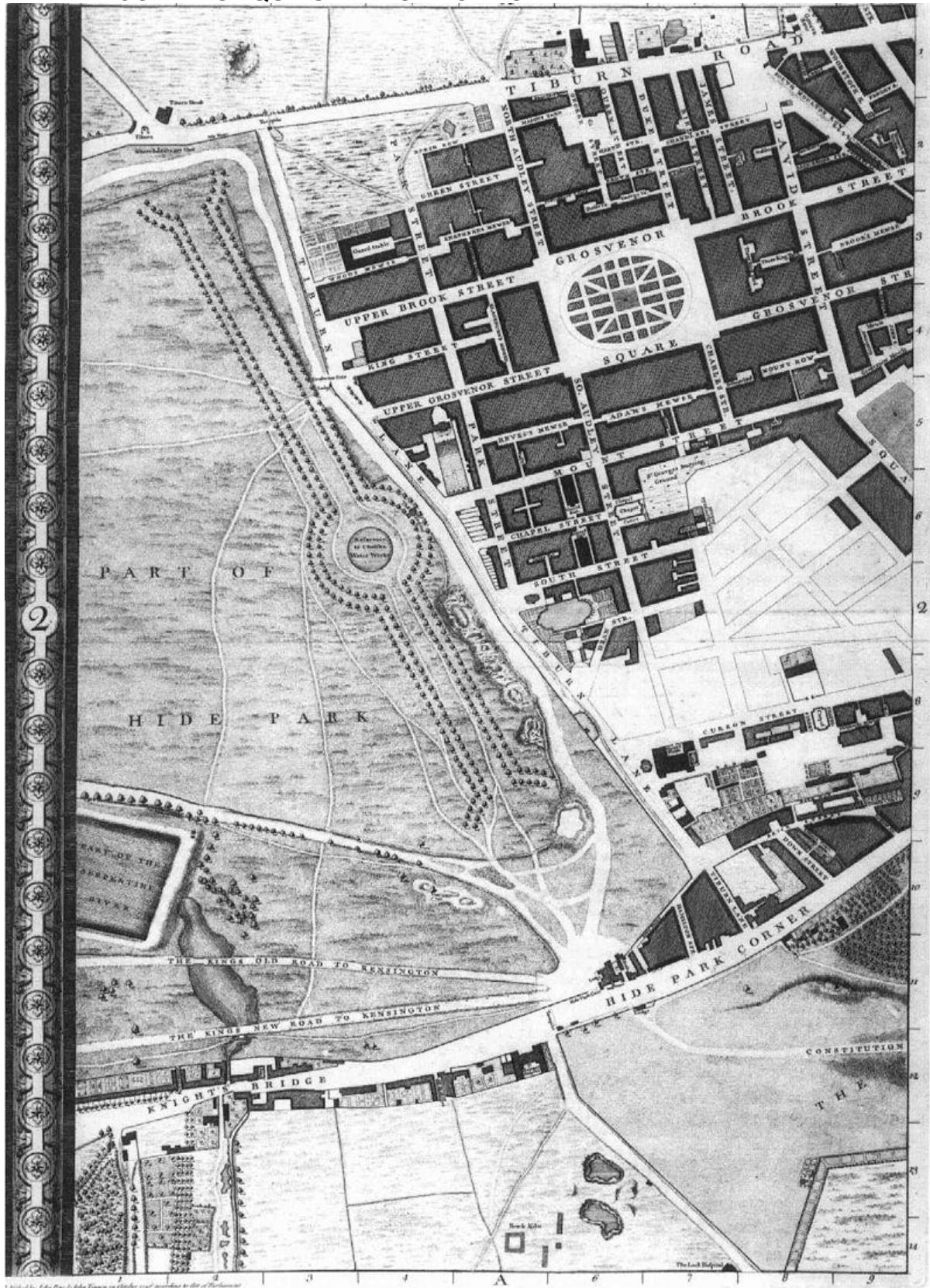


PLATE 2: TRENCH 1 FACING NORTH



**PLATE 3: TRENCH 2 FACING NORTH SHOWING POST-MEDIEVAL DUMP
DEPOSIT [8] AT THE LIMIT OF EXCAVATION**



**PLATE 4: TRENCH 3 FACING SOUTH SHOWING POST-MEDIEVAL DUMP
DEPOSIT [5] AT THE LIMIT OF EXCAVATION**



**PLATE 5: TRENCH 4 FACING EAST SHOWING POST-MEDIEVAL DUMP
DEPOSIT [11] AT LIMIT OF EXCAVATION**



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Level mOD
1	3	6.32
2	3	5.92
3	3	5.52
4	3	4.72
5	3	4.32
6	2	6.61
7	2	6.21
8	2	5.71
9	4	6.2
10	4	5.9
11	4	5.5

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-286236

Project details	
Project name	1-5 Grosvenor Place
Short description of the project	Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated to determine whether evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity identified elsewhere in the locality, could be replicated at 1-5 Grosvenor Place. Additionally, the evaluation aimed to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any remains associated with 18th-century development at the site. Undisturbed natural deposits were not encountered during the evaluation, nor were any Neolithic or Bronze Age remains. Evidence relating to the development of the site in the 18th-century - in the form of backfilled quarry pits - was extant and deposits relating to this period were found to be present down to the lowest level that could be safely investigated during the excavation. This level was well below the expected level of the natural gravel and showed that all likely archaeological deposits had been heavily truncated.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2017 End: 26-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER PADDINGTON BAYSWATER AND KNIGHTSBRIDGE 1-5 Grosvenor Place
Postcode	SW1X 7HJ
Study area	0 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 28373 79697 51.501114740892 -0.150288709978 51 30 04 N 000 09 01 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Ramboll
Project design originator	Ramboll
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Douglas Killock
Project supervisor	Joe Brooks
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Section"

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