

**ST. JAMES'S PALACE
FORECOURT: PUBLIC REALM
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME**

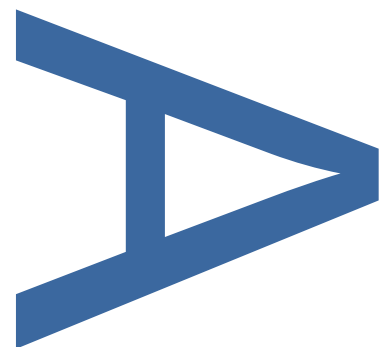
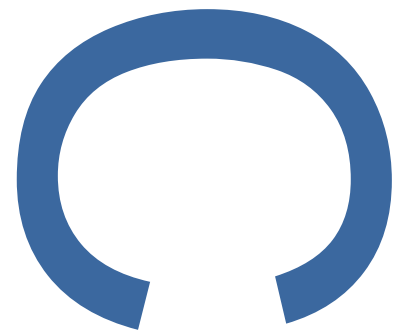
**ST JAMES'S PALACE, CITY OF
WESTMINSTER SW1A 1BG**

**A SUMMARY OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE: SJA17

PCA REPORT NO: R12956

JULY 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



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REALM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ST JAMES'S PALACE, CITY OF WESTMINSTER
SW1A 1BG

A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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Project Number	K5045
Report Number	R12956

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ST. JAMES'S PALACE FORECOURT: PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

ST JAMES'S PALACE, CITY OF WESTMINSTER SW1A 1BG

A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 29348 180118

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE: SJA17

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: WSP UK Ltd

on behalf of: St James's Palace

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1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by WSP UK Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of eight trial holes within the forecourt area of St James's Palace. They were excavated between the 5th and 8th June 2017 as an exercise to inform upon ground conditions and constraints in advance of a proposed Public Realm Scheme. The forecourt encompasses an area formed by the west end of Pall Mall, the southern end of St James's Street, the western end of Cleveland Row and the northern end of Marlborough Road with their associated pavements (Figure 1).
- 1.2 Three trial holes were opened at the southern end of St James's Street whilst the remaining five faced onto the current roundabout at the western end of Pall Mall directly in front of the northern entrance to St James's Palace itself (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The main contractor (FM Conway) excavated the trial holes under constant archaeological supervision by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved in advance of the work by Diane Abrams, Archaeology Advisor at the Greater London Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England.
- 1.4 The site is located within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (APA 2:4 St James's Park). The works had the potential to reveal remains of national and international archaeological importance as defined by the Historic England APA appraisal (Booth et al 2017: 5, 64). No desk-based assessment has been undertaken in advance of the scheme but at least 12 listed buildings of Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* status have been identified within the forecourt area (Mayo 2017:7).
- 1.5 St James's Palace was constructed in 1531 by Henry VIII on the site 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. When built, the palace stood alone within St James's Park and hunting grounds. It 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 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. Of Henry VIII's original Palace, all that remains is the gatehouse, Chapel Royal (Queen's Chapel), and the walling of some of the courtyards (R. Brown quoted in Mayo 2017:5).
- 1.6 All eight trial holes were excavated by hand under constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist over the course of four days. Location plans of each were drawn at 1:20 and a section of each trial hole was drawn at 1:20 showing the location of all archaeological features. Levels were provided by FM Conway's site engineer, who also located all of the interventions to the OS grid.

1.7 The trial holes had the following dimensions:

Trial hole	Ground/pavement level	Dimensions north-south	Dimensions east-west	Depth
TH1	8.9m OD	1.80m	1.26m	0.60m
TH1B	8.9m OD	0.50m	1.54m	0.24m
TH2	9.1m OD	0.83m	0.80m	0.28m
TH2:B2	8.5m OD	2.38m	0.42m	0.30m
TH3:B3	8.5m OD	0.62m	2.28m	0.36m
TH4:B4	8.5m OD	0.64m	1.80m	0.38m
TH5:B5	8.0m OD	3.56m	0.64m	0.30m
TH6:B6	7.9m OD	2.60m	0.64m	0.56m

1.8 The trial holes were identified using the client's pre-ordained nomenclature. In contrast to the smaller trial holes, those with a 'B' designation were extended trenches opened from the roadside kerb to the facade of the buildings; thus opening up the full width of the pavement.

1.9 In all trenches excavation was limited by the presence of services and/or obstructions.

1.10 PCA were commissioned for the work by WSP UK Ltd on behalf of the City of Westminster, the project was managed for PCA by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. It was monitored by Diane Abrams of Historic England.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

2.1 TH01

- 2.1.1 This trial hole was located on the west side of St James's Street against the kerb, c.78m north of the palace main gate. Progress was hampered by both plastic conduit and live mains services in the trench. It was oriented north-west to south-east (Figure 4, Section 1).
- 2.1.2 A breaker was used to break out both the tarmac surface and 0.22m thickness of concrete beneath it. The first layer encountered was a 'surface' of fragmentary, un-mortared bricks laid flat [1] which were a mid-red/terracotta colour (Plate 1).
- 2.1.3 The brick layer [1] had been laid on a layer of made ground consisting of compacted, mid brown silty-clay [2]. The layer contained fragmentary occasional tile, charcoal flecks and degraded mortar inclusions. A fragment of post medieval unglazed peg tile and an abraded sandy red brick recovered from this layer are very common and fall within a broad date range of AD 1480 – 1900 (Appendix 2). A fragment of clay pipe stem and a single sherd of refined whiteware saucer were also recovered, the former dating 'broadly' to the 17th century and the latter mid-to-late 19th century (Jarrett 2017, Appendix 3). The varying date ranges of the material suggests re-worked, re-deposited made ground.
- 2.1.4 The combination of services found meant that excavation was terminated at a depth of 0.60 below ground level (BGL), at 8.32m OD.



Plate 1: Trial Hole TH01 on St James's Street, view to the south-west with road kerb in the foreground. The grey plastic ducting and a black service cable can be seen. Underneath the modern concrete a layer of fragmentary brick [1] had been laid on compacted made ground [2]. Scale 0.5m

2.2 TH1:B1

- 2.2.1 TH1:B1 was located on the east side of St James's Street c.67m north of the Palace North Gate. It measured 1.58m long by 0.60m wide and was only 0.24m deep.
- 2.2.2 This trench revealed a multitude of services including live electricity just under the paving slabs. The

cables and pipes had been back-filled by a brownish, mid-grey clayey-silt containing fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM), flecks of charcoal and degraded mortar [9] (Plate 2, Figure 4, Section B2).

2.2.3 No finds were recovered from this trial hole. It was excavated to a depth of 0.24m BGL at 8.66m OD.



Plate 2: TH1:B1 view to north-west with roadside kerb to the left of the photograph. Multiple services were revealed directly below the paving slabs. Layer [9] was service trench backfill. Scale 0.5m.

2.3 TH02

2.3.1 TH02 was located on the east side of St James's Street c.83m north of the Palace's north gate. It was 0.82m long by 0.80m wide and a sondage was created between services which was 1.20m deep (Plate 3).

2.3.2 The surface tarmac and its underlying layer of concrete was 0.24m thick. Directly underneath was a sheet of steel protecting the service runs. Three consecutive layers of services were encountered but a narrow sondage was dug on the west side of the trial hole which revealed an underlying layer of made ground, which was a firm, dark brown silty-clay containing fragments of CBM and a mix of sand and charcoal inclusions [3]. There was a higher concentration of fragmentary brick towards the bottom of the layer (Plates 3 & 4, Figure 4: Section 2). An abraded daub fragment was recovered along with a fragment of a post-Great Fire brick. The latter had a date range of between AD 1666-1900 (Appendix 2).

2.3.3 It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m BGL at 7.9m OD.



Plate 3: TH02 view to the south-east, roadside kerb on the right of the photograph. Services prevented the hole being excavated to its full size so a sondage was created on the western edge. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 4: TH02 sondage, Section 2, view to north-east, Section 2B. Made ground below the service runs, fragmentary brick towards the base. Scale 0.5m.

2.4 TH2:B2

- 2.4.1 TH2:B2 was located on the south-east corner of St James's Street and Pall Mall, c.41m north of the Palace's north gate. It was oriented north-west to south-east, was 2.38m long by 0.42m wide and was 0.28m deep (Plate 5).

2.4.2 The thickness of the paving slabs and underlying concrete bedding layer was 0.16m. Below this a number of services were encountered that had been backfilled with a compacted, greyish mid brown silty-clay containing fragmentary CBM and degraded mortar inclusions [10] (Figure 4, Section B2).

2.4.3 The trial hole was excavated to a depth of 0.28m BGL at 8.33m OD.



Plate 5: TH2:B2 view to the north-east, roadside kerb on the right of picture. A series of services prevented further excavation. Scale 0.5m

2.5 **TH3:B3**

2.5.1 TH3:B3 was located on the north side of Pall Mall close to the entrance to Crown Passage c.65m north-east of the Palace's north gate. It was 2.30m long by 0.62m wide and was 0.37m deep, oriented north-west to south-east (Plate 6).

2.5.2 The covering slab was lifted and the concrete bedding layer beneath broken out, the ensemble being 0.16m thick. Directly below the concrete a slab covering a manhole was located on the south edge of the trench. A steel plate covering service runs was exposed and layer [11] uncovered. It was a compacted, mid brown clayey silt containing fragmentary CBM, concrete, tarmac, gravel and sub-rounded flint pebble inclusions (Figure 4, Section B3).

2.5.3 Layer [11] was excavated to a depth of 0.37m BGL at 8.16m OD.



Plate 6: TH3:B3 view to the south-west, roadside kerb on the left of the photograph. The slab can be seen to the left of the photo directly below the bedding layer. To the right a steel plate protects live services. Scale 0.50m

2.6 TH4:B4

2.6.1 TH4:B4 was located on the south side of Pall Mall c.70m north-east of the Palace's north Gate. It was 1.80m long by 0.64m wide by 0.38m deep, and oriented north-east to south-west (Plate 7).

2.6.2 In this instance the paving slabs (80mm thick had been lain on the made ground beneath [4]. The made ground layer consisted of a compacted, brownish mid-grey clayey-silt with inclusions of fragmentary CBM and flecks of charcoal (Figure 4, Section 4B).

2.6.3 Layer [4] was excavated to a depth of 0.38m BGL at 8.12m OD but the natural geology was not reached.



Plate 7: TH4:B4 view to the south-east, roadside kerb on the right of the picture. Services and made ground [4].
Scale 0.5m.

2.7 TH5:B5

2.7.1 TH5:B5 was located on the east side of the northern end of Marlborough Road adjacent to an access road to the buildings to the east, c.57m north-east of the Palace's north gate. It was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 3.56m long by 0.66m wide, by 0.27m deep (Plate 8).

2.7.2 The paving slab and underlying bedding layer were seen to be 0.14m thick once lifted and broken out. Nearly half of the trial hole was taken up by a modern service trench at its northern end. This trench was created in 2015 when a power cable was laid in Marlborough Road, works monitored by PCA (site code MLB15, Turner 2015). The remainder of the trial hole had one layer of made ground visible which consisted of a friable, mid grey clayey silt with fragments of brick and other CBM inclusions [12] (Figure 4, Section 5B).

2.7.3 The trial hole was excavated to a depth of 0.28m BGL at 7.63m OD.



Plate 8: TH5:B5 view to the north-east, the road is to the left and building to the right. A cut can be seen to the left through the yellow bedding sand which is the result of a recent service trench excavated to install a new power supply from Marlborough Road and recorded as a watching brief by PCA in 2015. Made ground [12] is to the right. Scale 0.5m.

2.8 TH6:B6

2.8.1 TH6:B6 was located directly adjacent to the north wall of St James's Palace. It was oriented north-west to south-east, and was 2.6m long by 0.64m wide by 0.57m deep (Figure 3; Plate 9).

2.8.2 The current surface of paving slabs and bedding sand was 90mm thick. Underneath these layers a modern service trench could be seen cutting a layer of made ground [7] which was a compacted, mid-grey clayey silt containing fragmentary CBM and degraded mortar inclusions at the north-west end of the trench. Closest to the building in the south of the trench two layers were found beneath the paving slabs and bedding sand. Layer [5] was composed of soft, whiteish light grey cinders and ash, 90mm thick from an upper height of 7.82m OD, which overlay a layer of compacted, mid grey clayey-silt which contained fragments of CBM and degraded mortar inclusions [6], 0.14m thick from an upper height of 7.74m OD. In turn, these layers sealed a band of brickwork [8], 0.56m wide which ran parallel to the north wall of the palace (Figure 3; Figure 4: Section 6B). A brick sample was taken whose form suggested that it was an early post medieval red brick form bonded in a white-hard lime

mortar (mixed with glass) derived from a 16th to 18th century building (Appendix 2).

2.8.3 It was excavated to a depth of 0.56m BGL at 7.34m OD.



Plate 9: TH6:B6 view to north-east, the road is to the left and the north wall of the Palace to the right. The trench was oriented north-west to south-east and was 2.6m long by 0.64m wide and 0.57m deep. A layer of ash [5] can be seen on the right overlying the brickwork. Scale 0.5m



Plate 10: TH6:B6 in plan, view to south-east. The brickwork [8] may represent stepped footings parallel to the building or the roof or superstructure of a basement or cellar.

3 CONCLUSIONS

- 3.1 The trial holes excavated thus far have confirmed the density of service runs predicted to lie beneath the pavements of the study area. TH6:B6 - adjacent to the Palace - was the most archaeologically productive, revealing a brick-built structure [8].
- 3.2 The natural geology was not reached in any of the trial holes as none were any deeper than 1.2m below ground level (roughly c.7.9m OD), the deepest of which was a narrow sondage excavated in one end of TH02.
- 3.3 In closest proximity to the site, the natural geology was recorded during a Watching Brief at Clarence House c.85m to the south-west where it was located at 1.7m below the current ground surface (therefore, roughly at 6.3m OD) (Evans 2012:7 quoted in Mayo 2017).
- 3.4 In all cases, save for TH6:B6, the trial holes revealed layers of modern made ground of mixed soils that had been regularly re-worked and re-deposited. The wide range of material recovered (and its fragmentary nature) confirms this interpretation. All the pavement locations have been subject to well-documented (and lesser documented) disturbances over the years as services have been introduced or repaired.
- 3.5 TH6:B6 produced two layers of interest; a thin layer of cinders and ash [5] and a brick structure [8]. Layer [5] was only 90mm thick which overlay a compacted, mid-grey clayey silt [6]. It may be posited that the layer of ash is evidence for the fire that destroyed much of the south-east area of the Palace in 1809 (Pastscape 2017); however, it is not possible to say if the burnt material was in situ or had been re-deposited during the demolition/reconstruction phase.
- 3.6 In TH6:B6 a short section of a brick-built structure was recorded parallel to, and 0.78m out from, the outer north wall of the Palace (Figure 3, Plan TH6:B6, Section 6B). It was 0.64m long by 0.56m wide but was only exposed to a depth of 0.57m BGL. The bricks were a mid-red or terracotta colour and bonded with a mid-pink mortar with shell inclusions. A spot date suggested they were fabricated between 1500-1800, dating them to the post-medieval period (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix 2) and raising the possibility they are original 'Tudor' brick. The nature of the structure is uncertain; it may be the stepped footing for the north wall of the Palace projecting to the north; it may be the roof or superstructure of a basement or cellar (although it would be outside the load-bearing walls) or it may be a brick-built conduit. A vaulted conduit was recorded north of Marlborough Gate (several meters north of TH5:B5) during a watching brief by PCA in 2015, although the form seems to be somewhat different (Turner 2015: 12).
- 3.7 In this instance it is most likely that the brick structure [8] is a stepped footing projecting out from the building although it is unknown if subsidiary, later brick structures were built along its exterior or, if indeed, the wall had at some time been underpinned or strengthened by the addition of bricks (re-used and recycled) or otherwise. Not enough of the structure was revealed to be certain of its purpose. However, taking the view that the bricks were part of the original structure of the palace, the exposed remains may be seen as original *in situ* bricks which were part of the pre-fire Palace. Accepting this interpretation, the thin layer of ash above [5] could also be construed as being the

vestige of the fire in the early 19th century.

- 3.8 The work reported here represents only eight pits of a total of fourteen which are planned to be completed. It is understood the remainder are to be executed at a later date as part of a different contract, and will be subject to further monitoring by PCA with the results then incorporated with those from this phase of work into a full watching brief report.
- 3.9 Once all phase of the proposed fieldwork is complete and the reporting finalised, the results of the site investigation will be published as a minimum by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of London Archaeologist.
- 3.10 Upon approval of all works and with confirmation that the project is complete, the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre identified by site code SJA17.

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Booth, P et al 2017 *City of Westminster: Archaeology Priority Areas Appraisal*. London: Historic England. H.E. Planning document.

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Online Resources

British Geological Survey online <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> Accessed 13/07/2017

British History Online 'St James's Palace' <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/old-new-london/vol4/pp100-122> Accessed 13/07/2017

Pastscape 'St James's Palace' http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=401435 Accessed 13/07/2017

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 5.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank WSP UK Ltd for commissioning the work, the team at FM Conway for their co-operation during excavation and Diane Abrams, archaeology advisor at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project on behalf of the City of Westminster.
- 5.2 The author would also like to thank Ray Murphy for preparing the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel and Chris Jarrett for assessing the artefacts and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

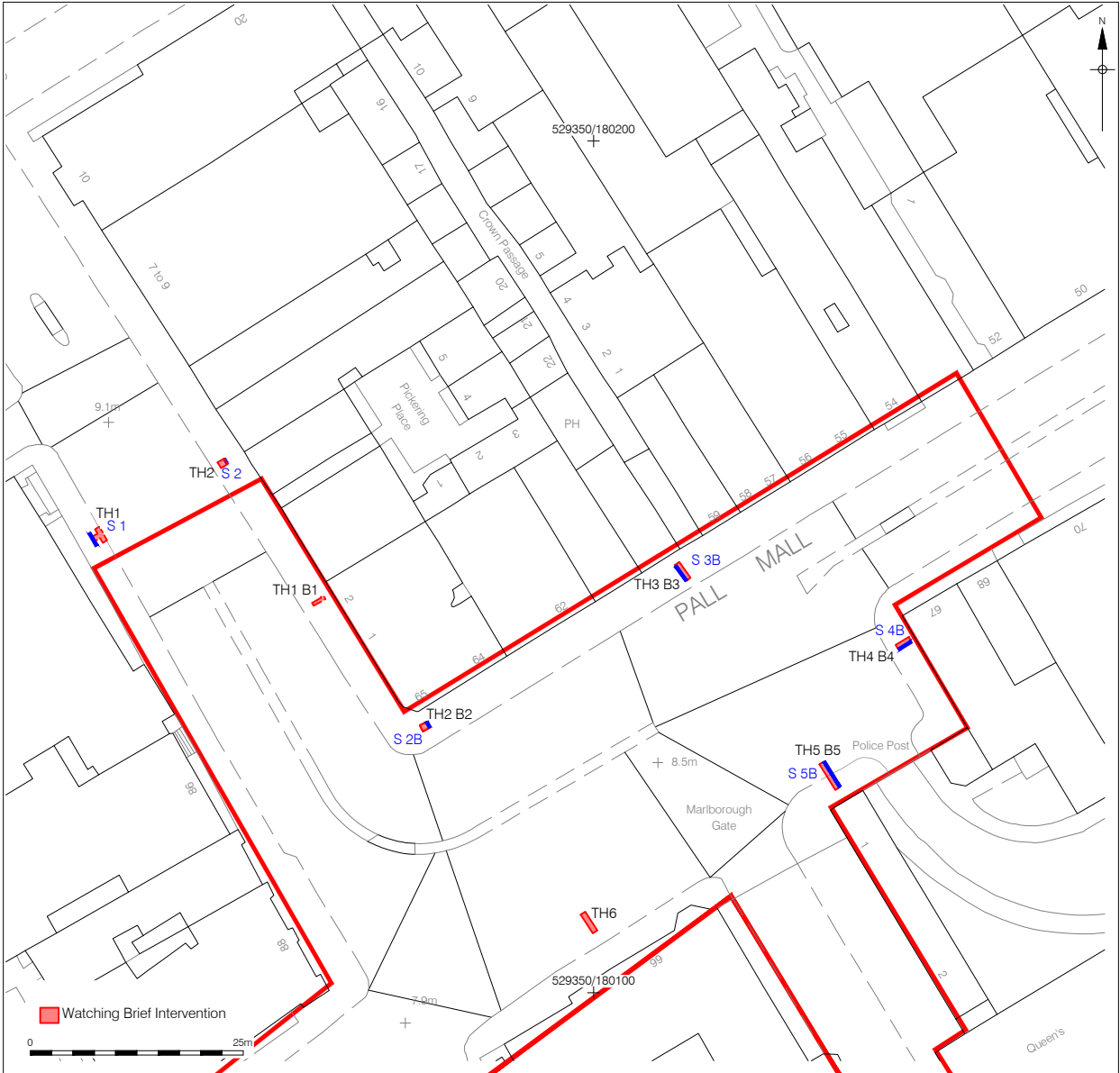


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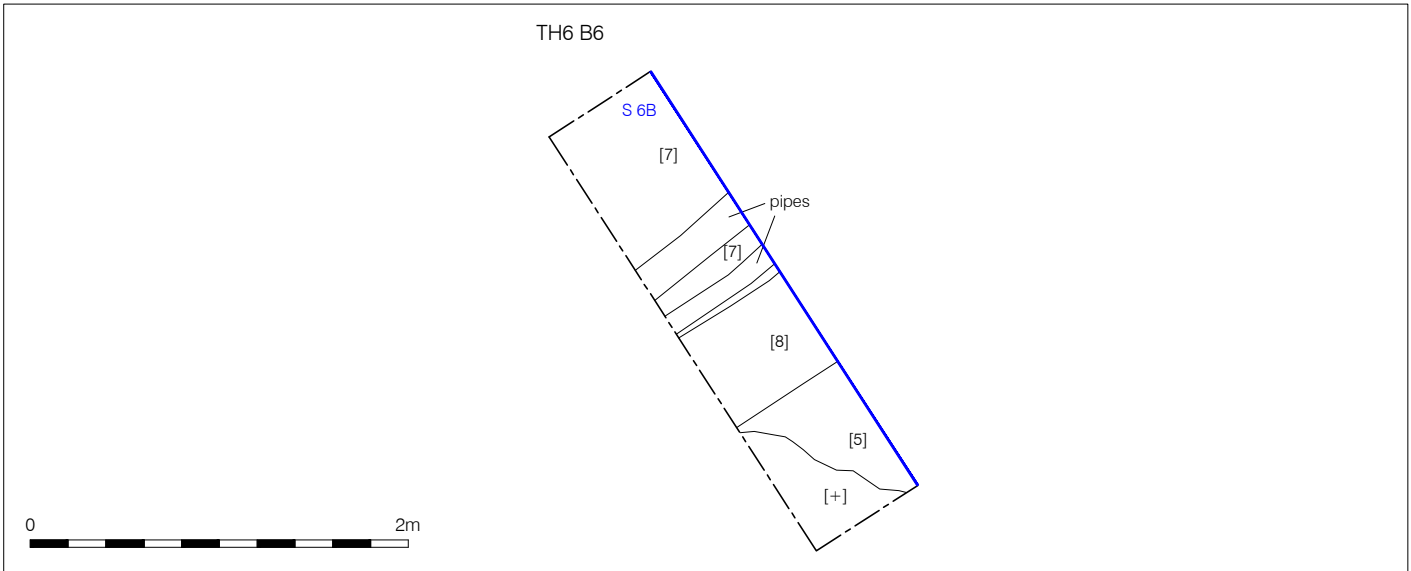
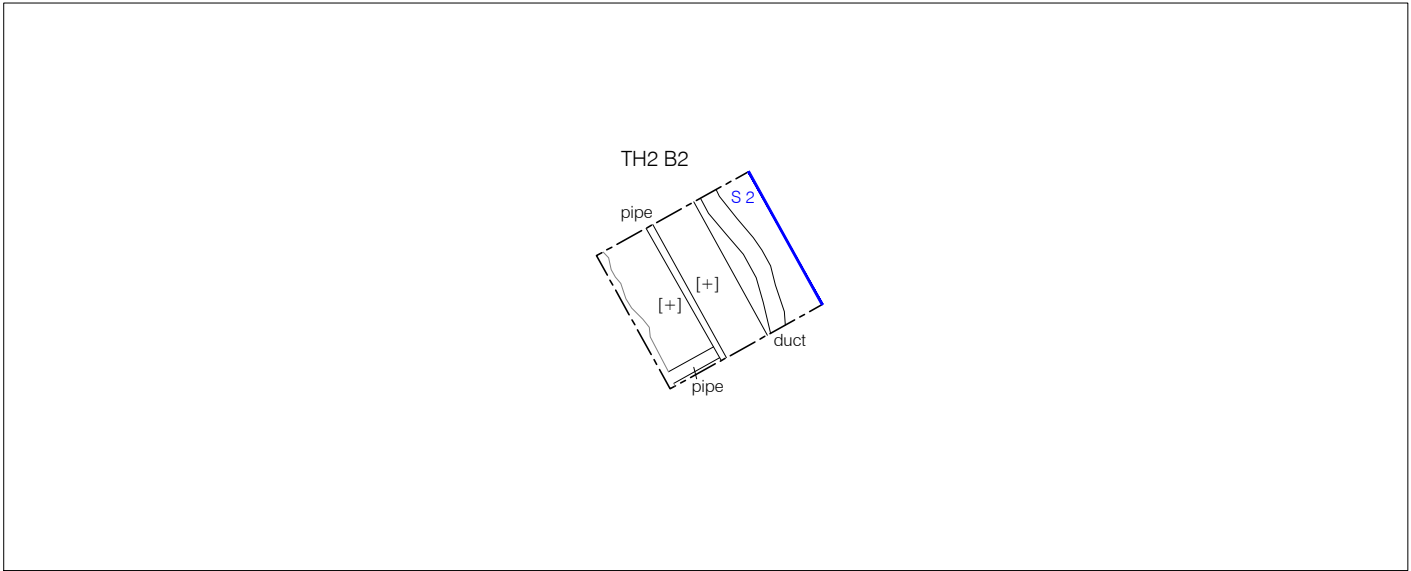
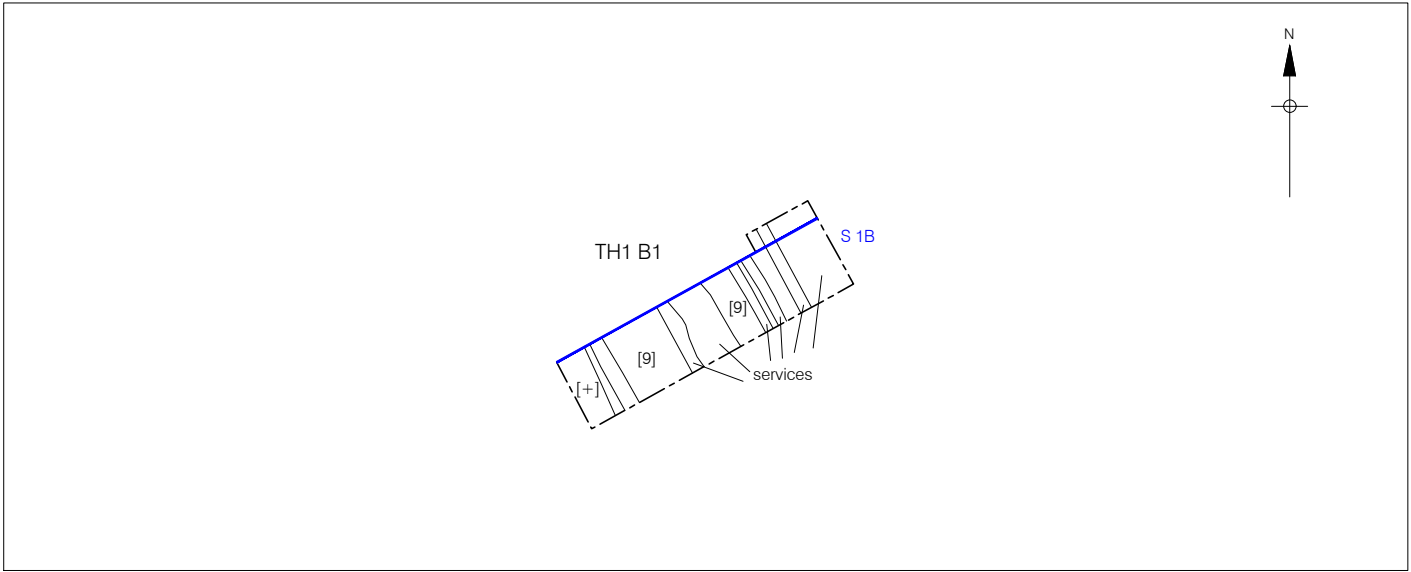
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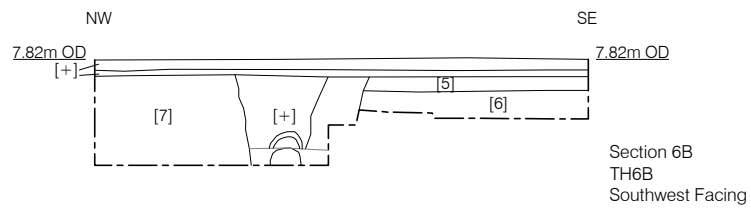
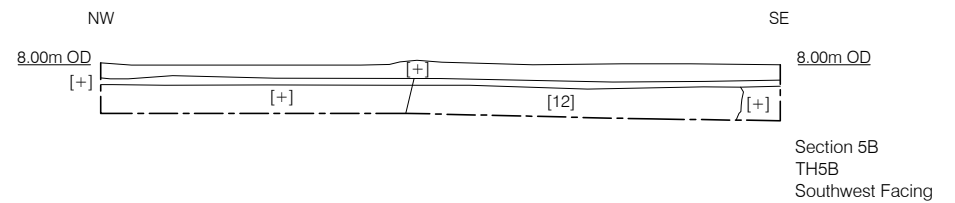
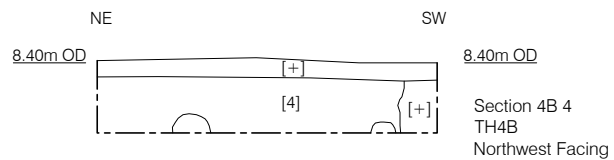
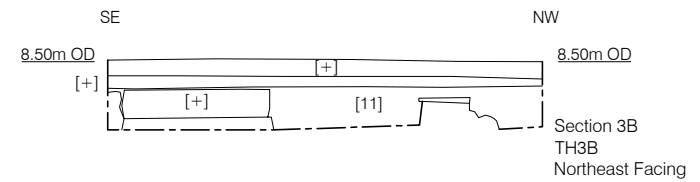
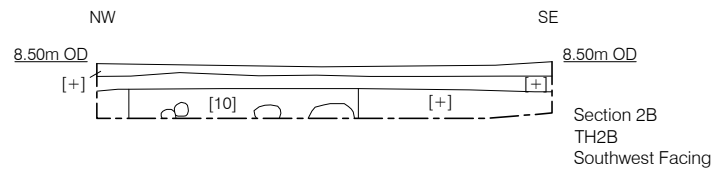
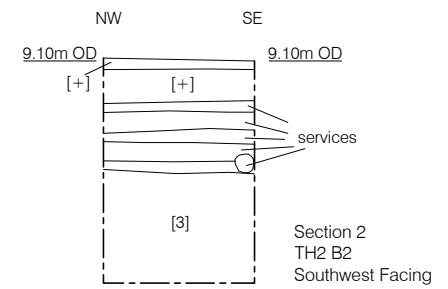
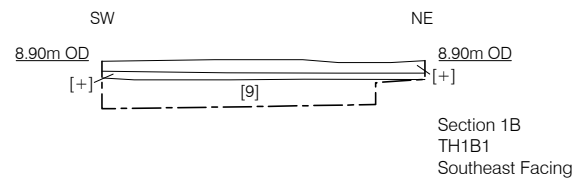
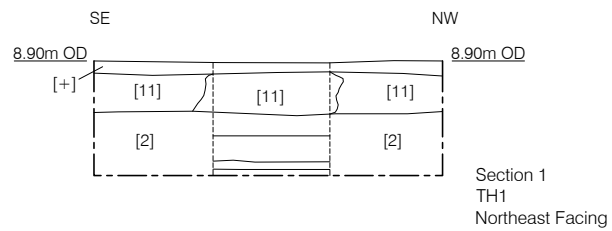
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:625 at A4





6 APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-290241

Project details

Project name	St James's Palace Forecourt: Public Realm Improvement Scheme
Short description of the project	Eight trial holes were excavated in the area demarcated as St James's Palace Forecourt, formed by the south end of St James's Street, the west end of Pall Mall, the north end of Marlborough Road and the east end of Cleveland Row. Seven of the trial holes exposed service runs close to the surface beneath the paving slabs which halted any further work and reduced their anticipated depth. Around the various services were layers of made ground consisting of re-worked, re-deposited soils which were, for the most part, modern backfill. Trial Hole TH6:B6 was located directly against the north wall of St James's Palace just east of the main North Entrance. It revealed a layer of ash and cinders and a brick-built structure composed of red bricks in a pink mortar with shell inclusions. The brick sample taken was dated between AD 1500-1800. The purpose of the structure was unclear as to whether it was a stepped foundation, roof of a cellar or basement or a brick built conduit. There is debate as to whether the bricks are re-used or if it is an original structure in situ.
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2017 End: 08-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SJA17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER St. James's Palace Forecourt: Public Realm Improvement Scheme
Postcode	SW1 1BG
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29348 18011 50.946445049159 -0.15851377317 50 56 47 N 000 09 30 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	WSP UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SJA17
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Kent History Centre
Digital Archive ID	SJA17
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
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Paper Media available	'Context sheet',"Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St. James's Palace Forecourt: Public Realm Improvement Scheme: A Summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief
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7 APPENDIX 2: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

7.1 Quantification and Spot-Dating

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material	Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	3039;2276	Abraded sandy red brick; post medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1450 1900	1480 1900	1480-1900	No mortar
3	3102;3032	Abraded daub; post Great fire brick	2	1500 BC 1900	1666 1900	1666-1900	No mortar
8	3065	Post medieval red sandy brick (reused)	1	1450 1700	1450 1700	1500-1700	1500-1800

7.2 Discussion

7.2.1 This small assemblage (5 fragments, 1.54 kg) is dominated by post medieval ceramic building material including early post medieval bricks, post great fire bricks and peg tile.

7.2.2 A reused early post medieval red brick from [8] is bonded in a lime white hard mortar mixed with glass, would suggest derivation from 16th to 18th century building. The other example of red brick from [2] is abraded. A small and abraded daub fragment was recovered from [3], mixed with a post great fire brick sample. Peg tile belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, was found in context [2].

7.2.3 The value of this small assemblage reflects the post-medieval development in the area. No further work recommended.

8 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 8.1 A single sherd of pottery (3g) was found in context [2]. The sherd consists of the base of a saucer made in refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), dated 1780–1900. The blue design on the saucer dates to the mid-late 19th century and is a variant of the Willow pattern, which is often found on vessels marked 'Stone China'.
- 8.2 The pottery has no significance as the saucer occurs in a frequent pottery type, form and design found in the London area. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and if no future archaeological work is to be undertaken on the study area then the pottery sherd can be discarded.

9 APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 9.1 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems were found as single items in two different contexts: [2] and [3]. The stems both have medium to thick diameters and wide bores and can only be broadly dated to the 17th century.
- 9.2 The material has no significance and its only potential is to broadly date the contexts the stems were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and if no future archaeological work is to be undertaken on the study area then the items can be discarded.

10 APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Test Pit	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Categorogy	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth (BGL)	CTX_Level_s_high	CTX_Level_s_low	CCD_Start	CCD_End
SJA17	1	Masonry		TH01	Layer of un-mortared bricks	Surface	0.84	0.60	0.28	8.64	8.52	20 th C	20 th C
	2	Layer		TH01	Silty clay	Make-up	0.84	0.60	0.38	8.52	8.32	19 th /20 th C	19 th /20 th C
SJA17	3	Layer		TH02	Silty clay	Make up	0.84	0.80	0.60	8.48	7.90	18 th /19 th C	18 th /19 th C
SJA17	4	Layer		TH4:B4	Concrete Cinders & ash	Make up/bedding layer	0.1.80m	0.60m	0.10	8.40	8.12	20 th C	20 th C
SJA17	5	Layer		TH6:B6	Clayey silt	Fire damage?	1.17m	0.60	0.08	7.82	7.74	1450	1901 (?)
SJA17	6	Layer		TH6:B6	Clayey silt	Make up	1.71m	0.60	0.17	7.74	7.62	1450	1901 (?)
SJA17	7	Layer		TH6:B6	Clayey silt	Make up	1.46	0.60	0.10m	7.83	7.34	19 th /20 th C	19/20 th C
SJA17	8	Masonry		TH6:B6	Mortared red brick	Stepped footings or basement	0.60	0.56	0.28	7.62	7.34	1500	1800
SJA17	9	Layer		TH1:B1	Sand	Make up	1.58	0.40	0.10	8.80	8.66	20 th C	20 th C
SJA17	10	Layer		TH2:B2	Sand & gravel	Make up	1.20	0.40	0.13m	8.34	8.22	20 th C	20 th C
SJA17	11	Layer		TH3:B3	Sand & gravel	Make up	1.44m	0.62m	0.15m	8.32	8.16	20 th C	20 th C
SJA17	12	Layer		TH5:B5	Sand & gravel	Make up	0.97m	0.66m	0.13m	7.88	7.63	20 th C	20 th C

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