

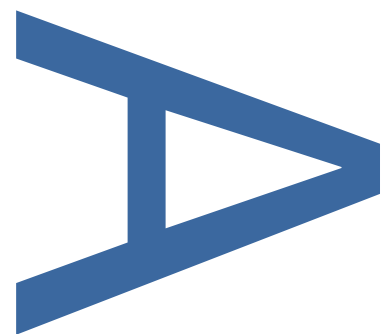
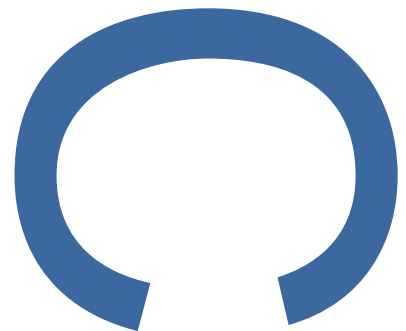
**THE FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH
OFFICE, KING CHARLES STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON SW1A 2AH.
NEW LIFT AT WH SECTOR
QUADRANGLE ENTRANCE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CITY OF WESTMINSTER COUNCIL**

SITE CODE: KCH18

APRIL 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, Westminster, London
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**THE FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, KING CHARLES STREET,
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**NEW LIFT AT WH SECTOR QUADRANGLE ENTRANCE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: KCH18

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: TQ 30065 79837

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF WESTMINSTER COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 17/04224/LBC

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, Westminster, London SW1A 2AH. The site is located within a courtyard of the building and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30065 79837.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored the excavation of a new lift shaft for disabled access and service trench within the WH Quadrangle Entrance.
- 1.3 There was no archaeological planning condition issued with the listed building consent for the installation of an internal wheelchair accessible lift to the sloped entrance (City of Westminster Council Planning Ref. 17/04224/LBC). Following the findings of bone fragments during the excavation on the site, a programme of archaeological watching brief was agreed.
- 1.4 The watching brief has shown the presence of two archaeological made ground horizons. The earlier one dated to the 16th century while the later one was of 19th century date. The former may have been related to local post-medieval occupation or dumping prior to the construction of the present Foreign Office building in the middle of the 19th century. The later horizon was almost certainly linked with that event. There were also significant modern truncations within the investigated area.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) has undertaken an archaeological watching brief at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, Westminster, London SW1A 2AH. The site is located within a courtyard of the building and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 30065 79837 (Figures 1 - 2). The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and was commissioned by Archaeology Collective. The archaeological work was supervised by Jim Heathcote, James Langthorne and Shane Maher of PCA. The fieldwork was undertaken discontinuously between 1st and 16th March 2018.
- 2.2 The listed building consent for the installation of an internal wheelchair accessible lift to the sloped entrance has been granted by Westminster City Council (Planning Ref. 17/04224/LBC) on 26th July 2017. No condition for archaeological works was attached to the listed building consent; however, a programme of archaeological watching brief was agreed by Laura O’Gorman of Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) and the overall Client in response to findings of bone fragments during the excavation of a pit for the new lift and associated groundworks.
- 2.3 The site is located within the Grade I listed building and within an Historic England Greater London Archaeology Service Archaeological Priority Area.
- 2.4 The primary objective of the watching brief was to preserve ‘by record’ the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits. The other aims and objectives for the project can be taken to have been:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and the extent of modern truncation, if applicable.
 - To establish if there is any evidence for medieval and post-medieval on the site and if they relate to the Whitehall Palace?
 - Are bones fragments found during the construction are of human origin and if there are further remains present?
- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code KCH18, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with LAARC under that code.
- 2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: *Standards for Archaeological Work* (HE GLAAS 2015)
 - ‘*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*’ (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ClfA 2014).
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016)

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27th March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.1.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

3.2.2 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2016, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Historic environments and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historical environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decision

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their setting should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological assets or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that assets.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organizations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their setting where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in Westminster

- 3.3.1** The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the City of Westminster whose Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is superseded in part by the Westminster City Plan: Strategic Policies adopted in January 2011. The majority of policies of the UDP have been saved pending the full introduction of the LDF, including most of those relating to the historic environment:

POLICY DES 11: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, AREAS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AND POTENTIAL

Aim

10.147 To identify archaeological remains of national and local importance, conserve them in their settings, and provide public access to them. Where new development is proposed on sites of archaeological potential, to ensure adequate archaeological impact assessment, followed by appropriate provision for preservation or investigation, recording, and publication.

POLICY DES 11: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS, AREAS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AND POTENTIAL

(A) Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Permission for proposals affecting the following Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or their settings, will be granted providing that their archaeological value and interest is preserved:

- 1) the Chapter House and Pyx Chamber in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey**

2) the Jewel Tower.

(B) Areas and Sites of Special Archaeological Priority and Potential

Permission will be granted for developments where, in order of priority:

- 1) all archaeological remains of national importance are preserved in situ**
- 2) remains of local archaeological value are properly, evaluated and, where practicable, preserved in situ**
- 3) if the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is inappropriate, provision is made for full investigation, recording and an appropriate level of publication by a reputable investigating body.**

Policy application

10.148 There are three categories of archaeological remains. In order of importance they are:

- a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments: nationally important remains which are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- b) Areas of Special Archaeological Priority: areas rich in archaeological remains, where ground works are likely to reveal archaeological remains
- c) Sites of Archaeological Significance and Potential: areas where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist.

10.149 These locations are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by English Heritage. The Areas of Special Archaeological Priority are Lundenwic and Thorney Island; Paddington and Lillestone Villages; Marylebone Village; Tyburn Settlement and Ebury Village. The archaeological data produced by the Museum of London and English Heritage provide more detailed information, including further sites and areas of archaeological significance and potential within Westminster. Areas of Special Archaeological Priority are illustrated on Maps 10.3-10.7. Information on these and other sites of archaeological priority and potential are available from the Greater London sites and monuments record maintained by English Heritage.

10.150 In considering applications for development of land with archaeological potential, the City Council will require an archaeological assessment detailing the potential impact of development upon surviving archaeological remains. Should archaeological evaluation and investigations be required, it must be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the City Council. The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service provides guidance papers detailing these procedures. With respect to policy DES 11 B (3), investigation may include a watching brief and, or, a full excavation.

10.151 The City Council will seek professional archaeological advice as appropriate and will encourage applicants proposing development to do the same. Where development may affect land of archaeological priority or potential, the City Council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. In this way the Council and the applicant will have sufficient information upon which an informed planning decision, incorporating appropriate archaeological safeguards, may be based. Such safeguards normally consist of design measures to ensure the permanent preservation of archaeological remains in situ or, where that is not appropriate, archaeological rescue investigations in advance of development. The results and finds from archaeological investigations also need to be analysed, interpreted, presented to the public and curated for future use. Attention is drawn to the advice contained within the code of practice prepared by the British Archaeologists' and Developers Liaison Group.

Reasons

10.152 Archaeological remains are important evidence of the City's past and are a valuable historical, educational and tourist resource. They are finite and fragile; once lost, they cannot be recovered. The City Council considers that the archaeology of Westminster is a national as well as a local asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be carefully balanced and assessed. The destruction of such remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.

10.153 The most important archaeological remains are scheduled and are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Where works to such sites and their setting are proposed, including repair, scheduled ancient monument consent is required.

10.154 The London Plan states at Policy 4.C.10 that boroughs "should give careful consideration to the relationship between new development and the historic environment including archaeological areas, including tidal foreshores...". National planning guidance is set out in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning, issued in November 1990.

10.155 The preservation of Westminster's archaeological heritage is a material planning consideration and applicants will need to show that proposed development is compatible with the objectives of the City Council's archaeological policy. The Council will wish to implement that policy under relevant legislation and statutory guidance and by means of legal agreements and planning conditions.

3.4 The relevant section of the LDF for the City is Core Strategy 24:

POLICY CS24 HERITAGE

Recognising Westminster's wider historic environment, its extensive heritage assets will be conserved, including its listed buildings, conservation areas, Westminster's World Heritage Site, its historic parks including five Royal Parks, squares, gardens and other open spaces, their settings, and its archaeological heritage. Historic and other important buildings should be upgraded sensitively, to improve their environmental performance and make them easily accessible.

Reasoned Justification

The intrinsic value of Westminster's high quality and significant historic environment is one of its greatest assets. To compete effectively with other major, world-class cities the built environment must be respected and refurbished sensitively as appropriate. Any change should not detract from the existing qualities of the environment, which makes the city such an attractive and valued location for residents, businesses and visitors.

Detailed policies for each type of heritage asset will be set out in the City Management Plan. Area-based characteristics and detailed measures required to protect and enhance heritage assets have been set out in Conservation Area Audit Supplementary Planning Documents and the Westminster World Heritage Site Management Plan.

- 3.5 The listed building consent for installation of an internal wheelchair accessible lift to the sloped entrance was granted by Westminster City Council (Planning Ref. 17/04224/LBC) on 26th July 2017. The new lift will be attached the WH Sector Quadrangle Entrance in the south-east corner of the main courtyard of the building. No formal condition for archaeological works was attached to the consent; however, a programme of archaeological watching brief was agreed by Laura O'Gorman of Historic England GLAAS and the Client in response to findings of bone fragments during the excavation of a pit for the new lift platform. The watching brief applied to excavation of the pit and any other associated groundworks.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey Map of South London (1:50,000 Series – England and Wales Sheet 270) records that the site is located upon sedimentary bedrock formed of the London Clay Formation, which comprises of clay and silt, formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment previously dominated by deep seas. This in turn is overlaid by Alluvium, which comprised of clay, silt, sand and peat, which were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located in the south-western corner of the main courtyard of the Foreign & Commonwealth building (Figure 2). The new lift will be attached the WH Sector Quadrangle Entrance. The courtyard is paved and level at c. 4.70m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site is one of significant archaeological sensitivity, being located adjacent to Whitehall Palace which stood between the middle of the medieval period and the end of the 17th century to the immediate north of the site.
- 5.2 Several famous and historic buildings on Whitehall are Grade I Listed, including the Banqueting House, Dover House and Horseguards). Several listed statues or memorials are situated in the centre of the road, including the Grade I Listed Cenotaph.
- 5.3 During the sixteenth century Whitehall Palace was bisected by the street which it continued to straddle and which separated the main living quarters along the river from the park and recreation area. The road was divided into three sections: the first part was from the present-day Trafalgar Square to what is now Dover House and was about as wide as it is today; the second part, from Dover House to Richmond Terrace, known as 'The Street' like the first part, was a public right of way through the Palace precincts. 'The Street' was very narrow, with the Holbein and King Street Gates erected in the early 1530s. The third part of the road, leading to Westminster Palace and known as King Street was slightly wider with houses on both sides. After numerous road improvement and widening schemes both gates were demolished in the eighteenth century; the King Street Gate was pulled down in 1723 and the Holbein Gate survived until 1759.
- 5.4 Over the 18th and 19th centuries Whitehall underwent massive alterations, from a rambling palace with numerous tiny buildings to a street faced with elegant Georgian and more elaborate Victorian structures. The idea of concentrating public offices in one place had been outlined by Inigo Jones in the 17th century and was taken up again in the nineteenth century by Sir Charles Barry and other contemporary architects in their designs for a new Whitehall. The 19th century plans extended well into the next century before they were finally brought to fruition, and the Victorian ethos survived until the First World War; indeed, the classic designs of the first decade of the twentieth century form a major part of the character of the street we know today.
- 5.5 The below background is taken from a heritage statement prepared by Heritage Surveys Limited in 2017.**
- 5.5.1 The Foreign & Commonwealth Office is situated in Westminster, London. It was built as part of the centre of government administration. The site was leased for the use of the Foreign Office in 1793 and has remained on site until the present day. The building is now known as the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and was built to accommodate four separate government departments.

5.5.2 The architect Sir George Gilbert Scott was commissioned to design these buildings. They are referred to as The Foreign Office (1863-1868), the Colonial Office (1870-1874), the Home Office (1871-1874) and the India Office (1863-1868). Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt worked on the St James's Park front composition and the design of the India Office Courtyard, which is now known as the Durbar Court. The remaining part of the fourth floor was built in 1925 and the extended area added during the 1990's by architects Cecil Denny Highton.

5.5.3 After the partition of India in 1947 and the relocation of the Colonial and Home Office to larger independent premises the building came under the control of one department and in 1978 become known as The Foreign & Commonwealth Office.

5.6 Building description and brief history

5.6.1 The building is generally referred to as classical in style with references of Italian and Greek ornamentation. The main structure of the complex comprises load-bearing brick walls rising from a concrete raft faced with Portland Stone ashlar enriched with columns and carvings. Floors and staircases are supported on iron beams.

5.6.2 In the early 20th century new floors were added utilising the roof spaces and by the addition of a mansard roof to flat areas. Alterations continued on an ad-hoc basis throughout the 20th Century and in 1965 the building was declared obsolete and that it should be demolished to make way for new buildings to accommodate Government services. There was considerable protest about these findings and in 1970 the building was listed Grade I.

5.6.3 In 1978 the Home Office moved out of the South East corner, and openings were made to connect into the former India and Colonial Offices, and the now renamed Foreign and Commonwealth Office occupied the whole complex. The offices were very dilapidated because little maintenance had been carried out. The refurbishment of the former Home Office was carried out with little historic research. Inappropriate decorative schemes and lighting were installed at this time.

5.6.4 Programmes of refurbishment continued through the Foreign Office and into the former Colonial Office. During these phases the fine areas of the complex were restored to their original appearance where possible, and the sub divisions and false ceilings in the Grand Reception and Conference rooms cleared away. Further conversion of roofs was carried out on the Whitehall and King Charles Street elevations.

5.6.5 Earlier façade repairs, cleaning and decoration were carried out using improper methods due to inadequate funding. There was also a lack of control of quality that allowed poor workmanship to thrive. By 2006 the result was a Grade I listed building with its external facades in an extremely poor state of repair and with a legacy of health and safety issues. Between 2006-2011 an extensive programme of façade repair, restoration and redecoration was undertaken.

5.6.6 The last major refurbishment project, known as the FCO's **UK Estates Reform (UKER)**

project, which commenced in May 2014 and was completed in 2016. The project comprised the full refurbishment of two floors of the building to maximise the efficiency of its London estate by consolidating its core London activities into the Main Building on King Charles Street (KCS).

5.7 Listing Description

List entry number: 1250045

Grade: I

IoE Number: 207600

Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ 2979NE – 91/4 and 9079NW – 92/14

City of Westminster Whitehall SW1 (West side) The Foreign Office (Foreign & Commonwealth Office with Home Office) date 5/2/70

The list description reads as follows:

“Government Offices. 1861 design completed in 1873 by Sir George Gilbert Scott with Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt for the St James’s Park front composition and the design of the former India Office courtyard. Portland stone with polychrome enrichment of polished granite columns and insets as well as other coloured stones; slate roofs. Italianate opulence (at Palmerston’s insistence) in the Venetian-Genoese manner evenly distributed in bold relief over symmetrical Whitehall and King Charles St elevation but with asymmetry to Downing St and picturesquely composed Park with front tower. Massive building planned around courtyards, the main one entered by triple archways from side streets, 2 smaller ones behind Whitehall front and India Office court (now glazed over) in South West corner. Generally of 3 stages, the upper and lower ones containing 2 storeys. Whitehall front has broad centrepiece and end pavilions. Large semicircular arched portal; arcaded Ground Floor windows with carved figured and spreading out in spandrels; Upper floors have 2 orders of coupled columns, but with pilasters to end pavilions, the upper windows tripartite with granite colonettes; above first floor windows are portrait medallions whilst the spandrels of the First and Second Floor centrepiece windows are enriched with carved figures. Enriched entablatures between storeys and deep crowning entablature with balustrade parapet surmounted by figure sculpture. Pavilions punctuate King Charles Street façade with triple arched gateway in centre, rusticated quoined, pedimented pavilion; more restrained Italianate (sic) elevational details with archivolt arched windows beneath cornices or pediments. Park front distinguished by square tower finished off with a belvedere storey and balustrade parapet; quadrant return to projecting south west portion of front with 2 tiers of orders and tall arcading to its centrepiece; corner pavilion with Downing Street. The latter elevation similar to King Charles Street but asymmetrically composed to west end with a polygonal elaborated bay window above steps down to park. The main courtyard elevations of 2 main storeys and

attic storey with 3 storey pavilions, all but pedimented; 4 two storeyed porches; figure sculpture enrichment. The decoration, with majolica friezes made by Minton, Hollins & Co and polished granite column superimposed orders; 4 statues by H Protat in corners, First floor statues by W Nicholls and 2nd floor ones by T Phyffers, busts over 2nd floor windows by Protat. Rich Italianate interiors and very grand staircase in Foreign Office with Imperial, marble flights and tripartite thermal arrangement to gallery with coffered barrel vaults flanking dome on pendentives over centre of compartment; important collection of C18 and C19 statues associated with the former India Office etc.”

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology of the archaeological work applied for the project was fully compatible with that widely used elsewhere in the City of Westminster and in London and conformed to relevant guidelines and practices (see Paragraph 2.6). All recording systems conformed to those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor, 2009).
- 6.2 The area of all groundworks, that is excavation of the new lift shaft and service trench (Figure 3), was excavated by contractors by hand under archaeological supervision. All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were excavated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Digital photographs were also taken as appropriate.
- 6.3 Where safe, the archaeologist entered the excavation to record all features exposed. Where there were health and safety factors, which inhibited access and could not be overcome, recording was made from the existing ground surface.
- 6.4 A visit by an osteoarchaeologist was also undertaken to confirm the either the presence or absence of human remains. The PCA's osteoarchaeologist, James Langthorne, attended on 1st March and determined that bones recovered by the contractor prior to the watching brief commencement (Plate 4) were of animal species.
- 6.5 During the excavation of the service trench a small void was uncovered within the northern section of the pit (Figure 4) which descended for approximately 6m. The void was located just outside of the pit. An exploratory camera was used to view the interior of the void which revealed remnants of timber and demolition material. The void was recorded by the overall client in form of a video film (Ref. 180321_0812A-Survey) which has been provided to the HE GLAAS on 21st March 2018 for their consideration and inclusion in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).
- 6.6 The completed archive produced during the watching brief, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code KCH18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Post Medieval (16th century)

7.1.1 The earliest deposit was numbered [2] and [4]. It was encountered respectively in the lift pit (as [2]) and in the service trench (as [4]). The deposit consisted of loose, mid to dark grey brown silty sand and was most likely made ground. It contained occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, mortar, plaster, ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery fragments, as well as oyster shell and animal bone fragments throughout. The deposit was first encountered at 1.05m BGL within the lift pit and 0.80m BGL within the service trench. Datable finds were only recovered from context [4] and included fragments of pottery and CBM. Most of the pottery dated to 1480-1600 (with earlier residual material dated to 1080-1305), the CBM fragments dated to 1330-1800 (see Appendices 3 to 7). A fragment of the 14th century Penn Tile was also found within [4]. The layer may have been a post-medieval made ground dating to the (later) 16th century.

7.2 Phase 2: Early Modern (mid to late 19th century)

7.2.1 In both the lift pit and in the service trench, a layer of made ground [1] and [3] (respectively) was noted which comprised a light greyish brown sandy silty sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, CBM, glass and pottery fragments, together with fragments of oyster shell and animal bone throughout. The deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.70m in the lift pit and 0.40m in the service trench and was encountered at 0.35m BGL and 0.40m BGL respectively. Datable finds were only recovered from context [1] and included fragments of pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass shards and animal bone. The majority of the pottery dated to the 19th century (with earlier residual material dated between 1550-1700 and 1240-1350), six bowls and 18 stems of clay tobacco pipe, dated to c. 1640–1710. Four glass fragments dated to the 1st half of the 19th century and lastly 60 fragments of animal bone (see Appendices 3 to 7). The layer was most likely of the mid to late 19th century origin.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief did not note any natural horizons as this was below the project's formation level.
- 8.2 The two observed made ground layers, recorded during the work as four archaeological contexts, formed two archaeological horizons on the site: the earlier 16th century and later mid to late 19th century. No indication of earlier remains than those dating to the 16th century was recorded with an exception of residual medieval finds in the layers.
- 8.3 The 16th century made ground may relate to some construction activity in close vicinity of Whitehall Palace; however, it may alternatively have been a build-up of the ground with material brought in from other location, created during the early phases of work on the existing building. The later 19th century deposit reflects the construction phase of the Foreign Office building. The inclusion of earlier medieval and post-medieval material may reflect the disturbance of earlier horizons.
- 8.4 The archaeological sequence was sealed by horizons associated with the current surface.
- 8.5 There were significant modern truncations within the investigated area, which might suggest some removal of any earlier (medieval) horizons might have taken place during the construction of the Foreign Office Building. There is also a possibility that those earlier remains may still be present within the courtyard and were not encountered during the watching brief due to proximity of the building's walls and foundations and limited depth of excavation.
- 8.6 Although the CCTV film documenting investigation into the void recorded just outside of the lift pit proved a presence of building materials at the significant depth, no more detailed exploration could take place as the void was located beyond the groundworks limits.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Joe Abrams of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank Laura O’Gorman for monitoring the project on behalf of Historic England.
- 9.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Zbigniew Pozorski. The field work was carried out by James Langthorne, Jim Heathcote and Shane Maher and written-up by Kari Bower. The illustrations were prepared by Mick Steel.

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PLATES



Plate 1: Lift pit, facing southwest



Plate 2: Lift Pit, Section 1, facing north, 1m scale



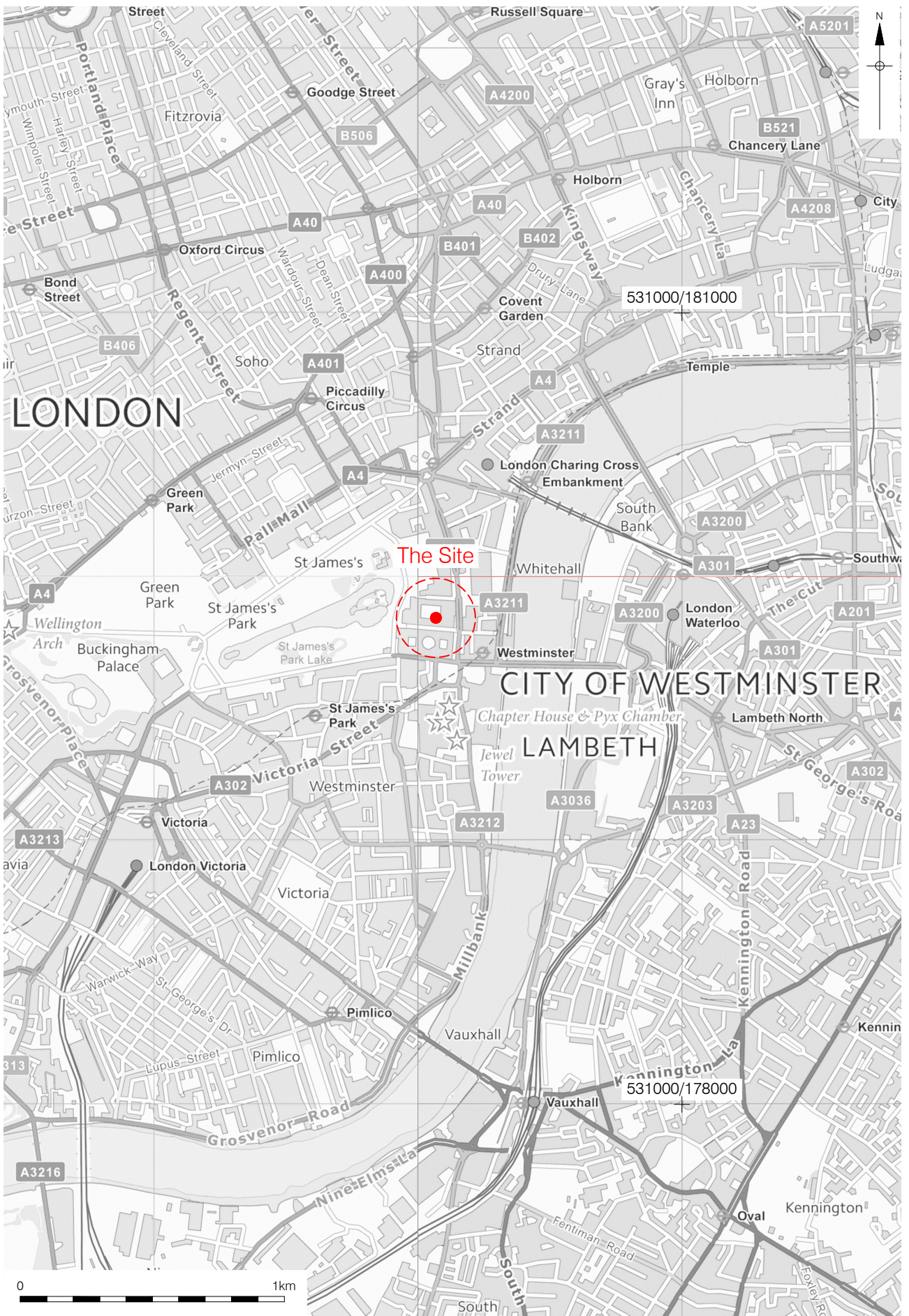
Plate 5: Overview of service trench, facing south-west



Plate 6: Service trench, Section 5. Facing north-west



Plate 7: Void uncovered during excavations, facing north-west

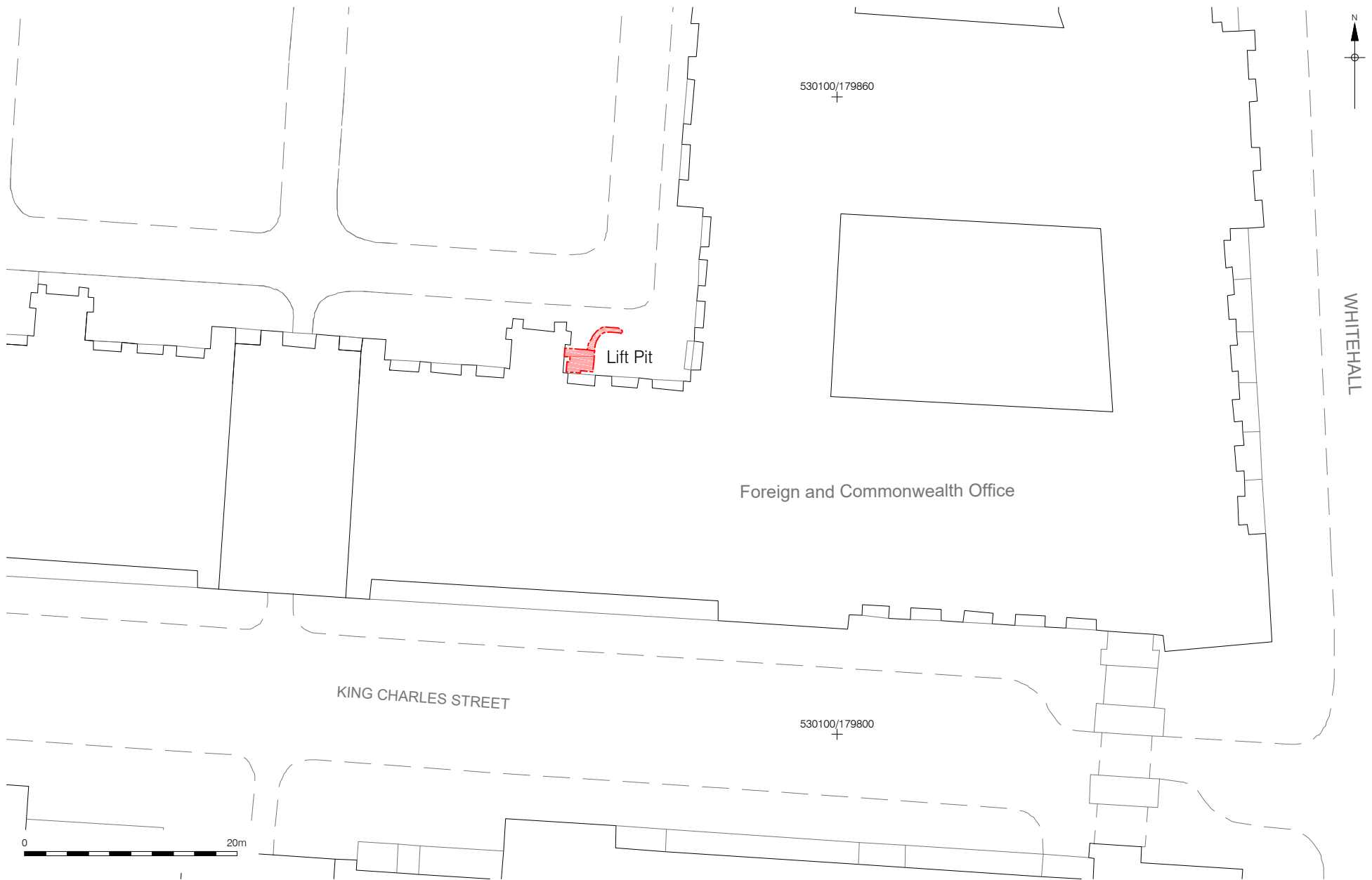


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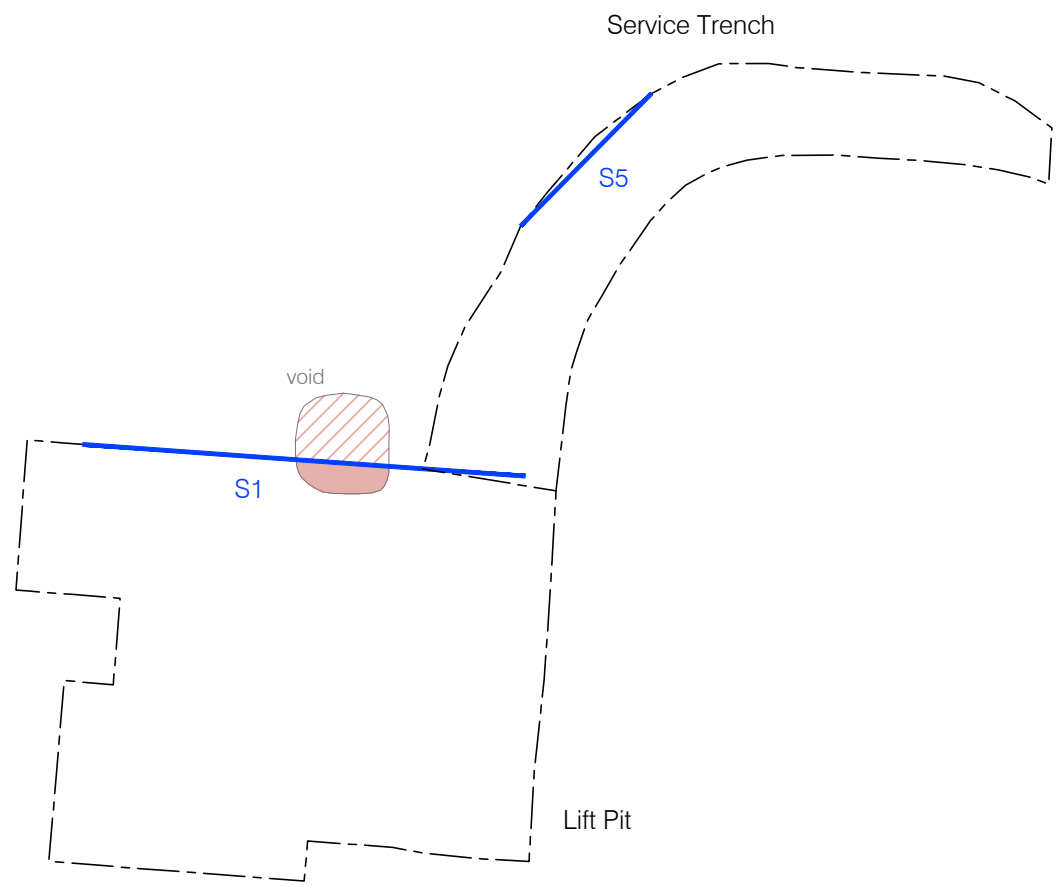
29/03/18 MS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

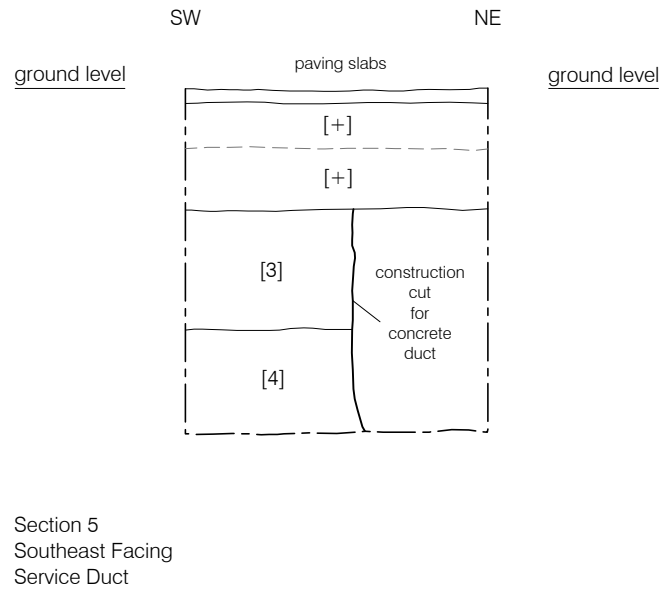
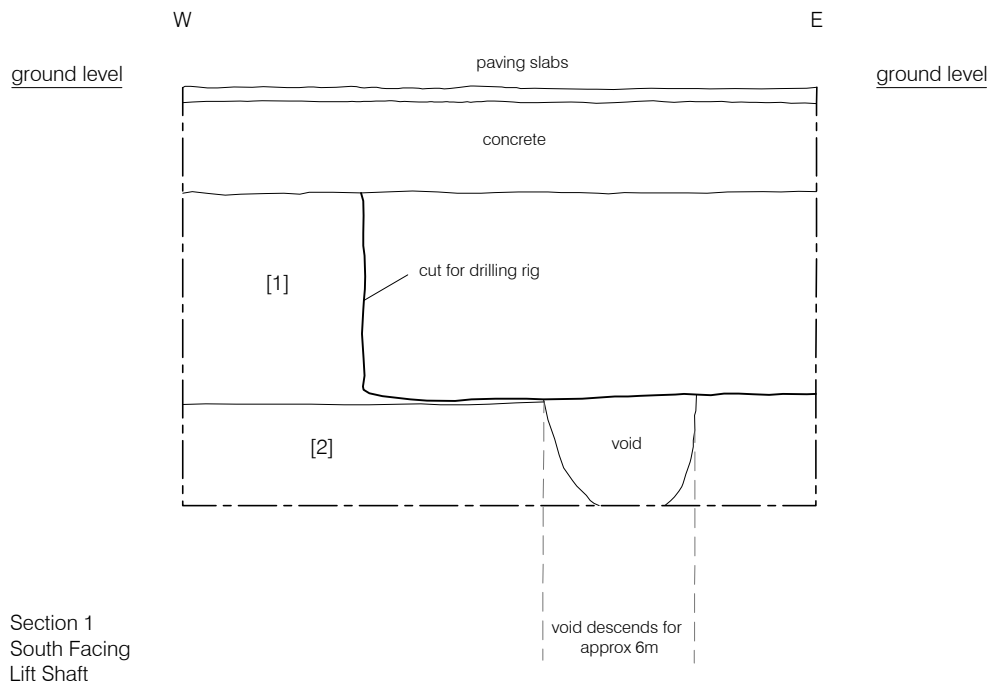


Archaeological Feature



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Figure 3
Trench Plan
1:40 at A4



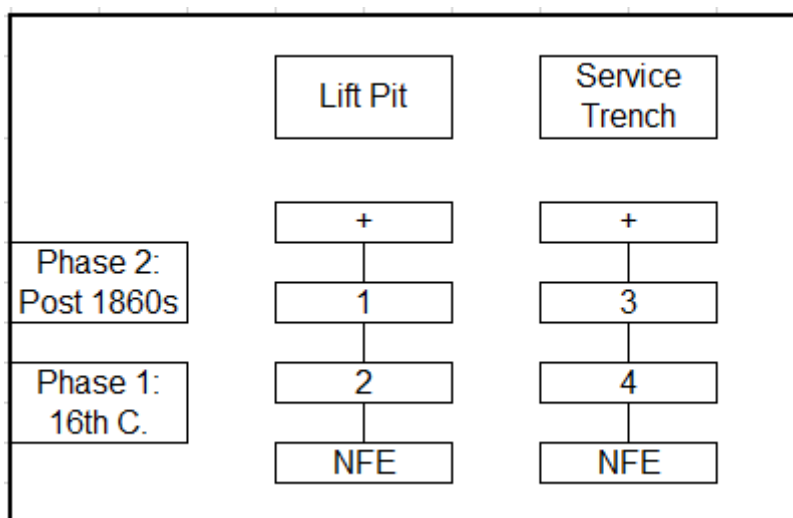
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Figure 4
Section Location
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context	Trench	Section no.	Plan no.	CTX Type	Phase
KCH18	1	Lift Pit	1	-	Layer	1
KCH18	2	Lift Pit	1	Lift Pit	Layer	1
KCH18	3	Service Trench	5	-	Layer	1
KCH18	4	Service Trench	5	Service Trench	Layer	1

APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Post-Roman Pottery Assessment by Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. None of the sherds are abraded, although residual pottery is frequent (59% by sherd count). Therefore, the material appears to have been deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from mostly sherd material to one vessel with a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from two contexts and as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

The assemblage consists of 33sherds/30 ENV/1.164kg, of which none are unstratified. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [1], spot date: 1805–1830

- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2g, form: unidentified. Body sherd
- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 15g, form: unidentified. Base sherd
- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g, form: unidentified.
- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow), glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 74g, form: deep rounded bowl. Rolled rounded rim, external sooting
- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow), glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 66g, form: dish. Flat rim. Rounded edge, thickened above and below.
- Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow), glaze (BORDY), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: carinated porringer. Rim sherd, horizontal loop rod handle
- Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: dinner plate. Rim sherd
- Frechen stoneware (FREC), 1550–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: rounded jug. Body sherd
- London-type ware in the highly decorated style (including anthropomorphic/zoomorphic), (LOND HD), 1240–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 12g, form: jug. Body sherd, white slip coated with a vertical and diagonal thin red strip below a green glaze
- Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: unidentified. Body sherd. Redware: pale orange, dense fabric with ill-sorted dull orange/brown clay pellets
- Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 450g, form: unidentified. Flat base sherd. High-fired orange sandy, fabric
- Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze (PMFRB), 1580–1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g, form: unidentified. Vertical loop rod handle from a drinking form
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 44g, form: unidentified. Base
- London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 138g, form: medium

rounded bowl. Complete profile, rounded rolled rim, internal lid-seated (ledge), rounded wall and convex base. Possibly a deep dish. Covered in a sandy concretion

- Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g: form: unidentified. Body sherd, external heavy sooting
- Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16g: form: dinner plate. Base, foot ring. Blue tinted glaze. ?Late 19th century
- Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g: form: unidentified. Body sherd
- English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g: form: rounded bowl. Rim sherd, narrow and flat/expanded. External blue curving line on white
- London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (TGW C), 1630–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8g: form: rounded bowl. Beaded rim, body sherd
- London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (TGW C), 1630–1846, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g: form: ointment pot. Splayed base
- London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (TGW H), 1680–1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g: form medium rounded bowl. Simple rim, ext. Blue line and simple flowers
- Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 21g, form: dinner plate. Rim sherd, base, foot ring, body sherd

- Total: 25 sherds/23 ENV/970g

Context [4], spot date: mid 16th century

- Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), 1480–1550, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: jug. Body sherd, external glaze
- London-type ware (LOND), 1080–1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: jug. Body sherd, reduced. Very sandy variant. External slip and green glaze
- Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware) (MART1), 1480–1550, 3 sherds, sherds, 2 ENV, 60g, form: globular flask. Body sherds: x1 internal deposit, x1 reduced surfaces
- London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 72g, form: unidentified. Convex base, with a pulled and pinched foot, unglazed, reduced ext. Mid 16th century
- London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480–1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 28g, form: unidentified. Body sherd, internal glaze
- Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480–1610, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14g, form: jug. Body sherd

Total: eight sherds/7 ENV/194g

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of mostly residual pottery recorded in context [1], although the ceramics found in context [2] are contemporaneous. All of the pottery types are frequently found on archaeological excavations in the London area, except for the miscellaneous post-medieval redwares found in context [1]. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was

found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed
March 19th 2018.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3105	Ragstone	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-1600+	No mortar
4	3067; 1810	Plain glazed Penn Tile; Delftware Wall Tile	3	1330	1800	1690	1800	1690-1800	No mortar

Review

This small building material assemblage from KCH18 (4 fragments 211g) contains a very small quantity of Roman to medieval stone (ragstone slice) medieval floor tile (Penn Tile) and post medieval Wall Tile (Delftware). The item of greatest interest is a quarter of a plain green glazed (no slip) Penn Tile. These are mid 14th century in date. Their origin must relate to medieval activity in this part of Westminster.

Recommendations

Of particular interest is the solitary Penn Tile which is 14th century in date. The item in question probably comes from any one of a number of medieval high status ecclesiastical and palatial buildings in Westminster.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). The material is not abraded and in a good condition, although it appears that the clay tobacco pipe bowls and many of the stems were residual and therefore the finds were deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in one context as a small (under 30 fragments) sized group.

All the clay tobacco pipes (24 fragments, of which none was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed as an index.

Index

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of six bowls and 18 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1640–1710 and all appear to be smoked. Makers' marks are absent on all of the material.

Context [1], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Unidentified types: three bowls which survive mostly as a heel and stem. One example is dated c. 1660–1660 and two items are dated c. 1680–1710

AO10, dated 1640–1660: one heeled bowl with an angled, rounded profile with poor burnishing and no milling on the rim

AO13, dated 1660–1680: one heeled bowl with an angled, rounded profile and a fine burnish. The front and right side of the bowl are missing. There is evidence for the rim of the bowl being milled and the item is burnt

AO18, dated 1660–1680: one heeled bowl with an angled, barrel-shaped profile and an average burnish. The right side of the bowl is missing and there is no evidence of burnishing

Stems: 18 fragments, thirteen of which are thick or medium in thickness and have wide bores and the other five stems are thin in thickness and have fine bores, and these appear to be the latest items in the deposit and date the context to after c. 1730

Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has no significance: the bowl forms present are typical for the London area, although they occur in such a small quantity, are mostly damaged, appear to be residual, have no makers' marks and therefore have little meaning. The only potential of the material is to date the context they were found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

References

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

Higgins, D., 2017, *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*. Unpublished document.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage dating solely to the 19th century. All of the four fragments of glass (representing the same number of vessels or items) and weighing 36g, of which none is unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state. The glass appears to have been deposited under secondary conditions. The glass occurs in a single context as a small (under 30 fragments) sized group.

The glass forms

The glass was excavated from context [1] and includes moulded 19th-century items dating to after c. 1810. The range of forms is shown in Table 1 and is ordered by function.

Form	Colour	Glass Type	Technique	No. frags	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
Alcohol consumption								
Tumbler	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	15	Simple rim (60mm in diameter), the wall has spaced out circular concave depressions. Partial white weathering	mid-late 19th century
Wine glass	Clear	Soda	Uncertain	1	1	1	Simple rim (50mm in diameter), straight-sided wall. Covered in a white weathering	18th-19th century
Architectural								
Window pane	Clear	Soda	Uncertain	1	1	3	thin walled (<1mm thick) small polygonal fragment	19th century
Liquid storage								
Bottle	pale green tint	Soda	Moulded	5	1	180	Rim sherd (45mm in diameter), double ring applied finish, cylindrical neck. Slight white weathering	mid-late 19th century

Table 1. KCH18: Glass recovered from context [1] showing by function their form, the colour and glass type, the manufacturing technique, the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels, and weight, a comment on the vessel and the date of the item.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass assemblage has little significance at a local level and consists of forms frequently recovered from 19th-century dated deposits excavated in London. The glass has the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass, which, as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The excavation for a lift shaft took place in the south-east corner of the court yard on the eastern side of the south-east portico. This revealed two main layers, the lowest dated to the 16th century and the highest to the 1st half of the 19th century. Both levels produced a reasonable quantity of animal bones, all recovered by hand.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site assemblage amounted to 72 fragments, all taken from layers (1) and (4) with 60 and 12 fragments respectively. These were all in good condition and each of the respective bone collections appear to be well dated (see **Table 1**).

Context:	1	4	Total
Date:	e-m19	m16	
Species			
Cattle	6		6
Cattle-size	9	1	10
Sheep/Goat	7	6	13
Pig	4		4
Sheep-size	23	1	24
Cat	1	1	2
Rabbit	3		3
Chicken	5	2	7
Goose		1	1
Goose-size	1		1
Uniden fish	1		1
Grand Total	60	12	72

Table 1: Distribution of hand recovered bones by context, date and species, based on total fragment counts; where in Date, e and m is early and mid respectively.

Each collection features a variety of domesticates, small mammals and poultry, the later deposit also providing some small game (rabbit). The domesticate component is composed of a wide distribution of skeletal parts signifying the deposition of processing and food waste. There is insufficient information to suggest predominant species abundance or exploitation patterns, however, it can be suggested that cattle formed a greater part of the local diet in the later deposit and that both older and younger animals were found in both deposits. Of interest is the recovery of a cattle humerus and pelvis from (1), these from one or two young calves, presumably representing veal cuts. The single cat bone from (4) is from a very young kitten. A few measurements could be taken and these demonstrate a predominance of typically small 'medieval' sized domesticates. Certainly there is no indication of the large 'improved' types which turn up in the archaeological record towards and including the 19th century. However, context (1) did provide one notable 'late' bone fragment, a sheep-size rib which had been sawn through the shaft. The use of this utensil for butchery purposes tends to date from the late 18th/early 19th centuries (after Albarella 2003, 74).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Both parts of this assemblage (dated to the 16th and 19th centuries) are in good condition and apparently well dated. It is perhaps feasible that bones from (1) may also be early rather than late, this based on similarities with the earlier collection as well as the absence (with a single exception) of classic 19th century 'types' as sawn bones and those from notably large individuals. The associated finds evidence also appears to show the 19th century collection as 'redeposited', contrasting with the better dated 16th century collection. However, the good condition of the 19th century collection would perhaps suggest minimal movement.

Whatever the derivation of these two collections, neither are large enough to warrant a detailed review of animal usage in this area during these two time periods. For this reason, it is recommended that no further work is warranted, although the information detailed here should be included in any future publication.

References

Albarella, U. 2003. Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-312454

Project details

Project name	THE COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN OFFICE, KING CHARLES STREET, WHITEHALL, WESTMINSTER, LONDON
Short description of the project	This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, Whitehall, Westminster (Figure 1). The fieldwork was undertaken from between 1st to 16th March 2018. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a new lift shaft for disabled access and service trench within the WH Quad entrance. The watching brief has shown the presence of archaeological horizons from the 16th century onwards, associated with previous development at the site and the possible construction of the present Foreign Office building. There were significant modern truncations within the investigated area, which might suggest that some removal of any earlier (medieval) horizons had taken place during the construction of the Foreign Office Building
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2018 End: 16-03-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KCH18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	17/04224/LBC - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	GOVERNMENT OFFICE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER THE FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, KING CHARLES STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
Postcode	SW1A 2AH
Study area	60 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30065 79837 51.501985375291 -0.125871177188 51 30 07 N 000 07 33 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Archaeology Collective
Project design originator	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Kari Bower
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeological Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Archaeology Collective

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
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Physical Archive ID	KCH18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	KCH18
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Moving image","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	KCH18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project Bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	THE FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, KING CHARLES STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1A 2AH. NEWLIFT AT WH SECTOR QUADRANGLE ENTRANCE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bower, K.
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Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue o	London
Description	A4 grey literature pdf report with PCA covers

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