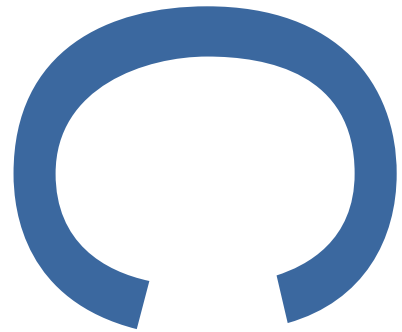


**DERBY GATE AND 1 CANON ROW,
CITY OF WESTMINSTER:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

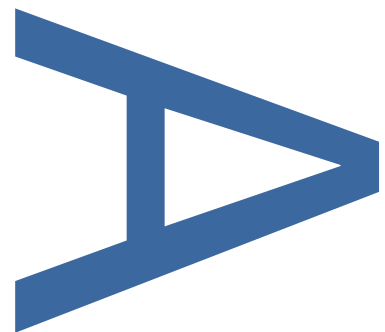


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: CITY OF
WESTMINSTER**



SITE CODE: DBY17

SEPTEMBER 2018



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DERBY GATE AND 1 CANON ROW, CITY OF WESTMINSTER

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site Code: DBY17

Local Planning Authority: City of Westminster

Planning Application Number: 16/07441/LBC

Central National Grid Reference: TQ30207977

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2018

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CONTENTS

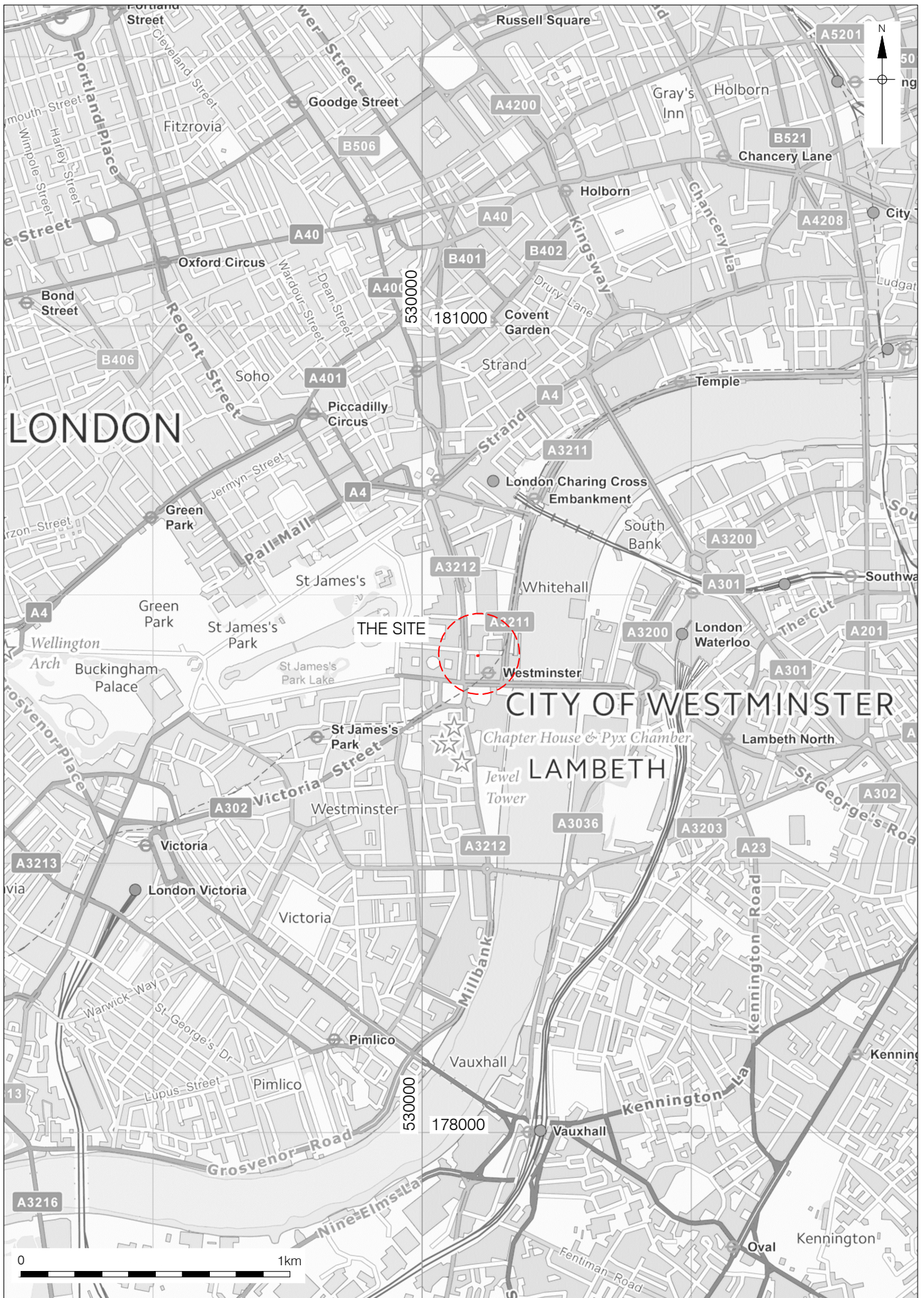
1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	6
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	12
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	13
8	CONCLUSIONS	17
9	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	18
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX.....	20
	APPENDIX 2: TRENCH A STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX	21
	APPENDIX 3: PLATES	22
	APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT	24
	APPENDIX 5: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM.....	25
	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	5
	FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATION	15
	FIGURE 3: PLAN AND SECTIONS	16

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Derby Gate and 1 Canon Row, City of Westminster. The investigation was conducted intermittently between 6th December 2017 and 15th December 2017. It was commissioned by WSP / Parsons Brinckerhoff and was monitored by the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster, Diane Abrams, of English Heritage.
- 1.2 PCA had undertaken an archaeological desk-based assessment for a previous project involving the same area (Barrowman, 2010), which concluded that the site had a low potential for remains from the Roman and Saxon periods, a moderate potential for prehistoric remains and a high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. All this was confirmed during a Watching Brief carried out intermittently between 2008 and 2012 (Humphrey, 2012).
- 1.3 The works consisted of a single trench to locate buried services, followed by the installation of new ducting pipes.
- 1.4 The watching brief monitored an excavation at the junction of Derby Gate with Canon Row. During the excavations, severe truncation to archaeological horizons because of service cuts was found. This resulted in a reduced scope of archaeological monitoring in these locations. The area involved revealed a post-medieval wall and a series of layers heavily truncated by 19th century cut features and the construction of a manhole.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Derby Gate and 1 Canon Row, City of Westminster (Figure 1) during excavations required for new ducting works.
- 2.2 The site lies within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority as defined by the City of Westminster's Unitary Development Plan (2007). Grade I and II Listed Buildings also occupy the area central to the works. The World Heritage Site of Westminster Abbey and Houses of Parliament lie immediately to the south.
- 2.3 The investigation was conducted discontinuously between 6th December 2017 and 15th December 2017 and was commissioned by WSP / Parsons Brinckerhoff. The excavation was undertaken by FM Conway. The watching brief was supervised by Leonardo Penades and was managed by Chris Mayo, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The archaeological works were monitored by the Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster, Diane Abrams, of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.4 PCA had previously prepared an archaeological desk-based assessment (Barrowman, 2010) for a project which involved the same area. This stated that this area of Westminster is known to have undergone significant development during the medieval period, though evidence does record an occupation presence from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods as well. Cartographic evidence confirms that the site lay within a highly built-up area throughout the post medieval period.
- 2.5 As the study site had followed the lines of the current road throughout much of the post-medieval period there was perceived to be an increased chance of the preservation of earlier remains.
- 2.6 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.7 The works comprised the excavation of a single trench to locate buried services and place new ducting pipes (Figure 2). These quickly showed that the proposed excavation would impact deeper despite the extensive disturbance from previous works and services.
- 2.8 Areas of archaeological potential were identified in the lowest levels of the trench, within Derby Gate and Canon Row, and therefore these works were continuously monitored.
- 2.9 The proposed scheme received full Listed Building Consent (application number 16/07441/LBC) from the City of Westminster, which included an archaeological condition.
- 2.10 The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ30207977.
- 2.11 The site was allocated the unique site code DBY17.
- 2.12 Following project completion, the completed archive comprising written and photographic records from the excavation will be deposited with LAARC.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27, 2012, updated in July 2018, 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.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011):

Historic environment and landscapes

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and Archaeology

Strategic

A London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present, the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources and significant memorials. Where the artefact or memorial cannot be moved from the site without damaging its cultural value, the assets should where possible be made available to the public on-site.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and increase the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality and economy while allowing for London to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in City of Westminster, The Unitary Development Plan and the Core Strategy

3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the City of Westminster, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The City adopted its' Unitary Development Plan in January 2007 and saved some policies in 2010. Amongst these were policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

- 3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy.
- 3.3.3 The City Council's Core Strategy (adopted 2011) also contains policies guiding the consideration of heritage assets in the borough.
- 3.3.4 The site lies within an Area of Special Archaeological Priority, as defined by the UDP. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings also occupy the area central to the works. The World Heritage Site of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament lies lie immediately to the south.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 270 (1:50'000), shows that the site is located on alluvium, composed of mainly sand, silt and clay. The survey also indicates the presence of made ground in the eastern area of the study site.
- 4.1.2 Geotechnical investigations have not been carried out on the site. However, prior archaeological work on the site demonstrated a presence of made ground. Made ground is also anticipated to exist in the eastern area of the site, associated with the known reclamation of the Thames for the construction of the Victoria Embankment.
- 4.1.3 The previous work on the site did not reveal natural deposits. However, landscape modelling undertaken for the publication of the Jubilee Line Extension Project suggests spot heights for Thorney Island and the associated waterways of the Thames and Tyburn Rivers of 0.00m OD to -3.50m OD within the study area (Thomas et al 2006).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site topography presents a gradient across the area, with the Ordnance Survey map showing spot heights of 3.8m OD at the junction of Derby Gate and Canon Row.
- 4.2.2 The river Thames is located 115m to the east of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is taken from the Desk Based Assessment (Barrowman 2010).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 The site lies on the alluvial clay of the River Thames, on the north-east of the raised gravel of Thorney Island. The site was also subject to the multiple courses of the River Tyburn valley and floodplain system that would have formed predominantly marshy conditions in the area.

5.1.2 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age finds, gullies and a channel were found during works for the Jubilee Line at Westminster Underground station. Palaeoenvironmental remains were observed as peat and alluvially deposits.

5.1.3 Additional prehistoric pick and axe finds were also recorded from within the study area.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 The main focus of Roman London was to the east of Westminster in the present day City of London. However, Roman occupation is apparent on the Thorney Island site and suggests that inhabitants during this period continued to make use of the sites raised setting and access to natural resources.

5.2.2 Also observed during the works at Westminster Underground Station were the remains of a robber cut containing Roman building material, a ditch and a possible building.

5.2.3 The study site itself is likely to have remained as marshy land that continued to be unfavourable to settle upon.

5.3 Saxon

5.3.1 Occupation of *Lundenwic* in the Saxon period was focused on the area of raised land between The Strand and Aldwych. The site of Thorney Island continued to be used, however, and developed into an important religious centre. This is reflected in the place name 'Westminster' which derives from the Saxon word 'minster' referring to the monastery church built on Thorney Island by Edward the Confessor. It was consecrated prior to the Norman Invasion of 1066, when it was named 'The Collegiate Church of St Peter' that would later become Westminster Abbey.

5.3.2 London's main royal residence moved west from The City of London to Westminster during this period and thus separated the commercial and royal seats of power.

5.3.3 Documentary sources, such as Edgar's Charter of c. AD 951 suggest the area was still very much dominated by marshy conditions.

5.3.4 A substantial Saxon building was excavated on the site of the Cabinet Office and several Saxon flood defences have been recorded within the study area.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 To legitimise the Norman kings claim to the throne following the invasion of 1066,

Westminster was retained as the legislative centre and royal residence for a further 500 years. The earliest reference to Whitehall comes in 1158 when the land was sold to Gerin, an administrator in the service of Henry II. A substantial residence was built on site by the early thirteenth century that would later become the property of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, who named it York Palace. This would become the principal residence of the Archbishop of York until the 16th century.

5.4.2 Edward III founded a college to serve the chapel of St Mary and St Stephen within the Palace of Westminster to include a dean, twelve canons, vicars, clerks and choristers. The college was granted land near the chapel and great hall in 1353 in an area that would later become Canon Row. Works at Westminster Tube station recovered extensive dumping of greensand stone chippings sealed by three phases of a stone pathway. There was also evidence for substantial reclamation dumping that was cut by late medieval pits, postholes and a vaulted chalk drain, aligned north to south that turned east towards the Thames. A buttress and river wall were also exposed as was an oak box structure that may have been the end of a quay.

5.4.3 Disturbed medieval materials were also observed during a watching brief at Derby Gate. These included a chalk foundation or floor raft for a medieval building and two walls standing about 1m high. A large amount of rubble composed of complete and incomplete floor tiles filled the site. Also recorded on the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record is the location of a bridge at the western end of Derby Gate that formed one of the four major bridges to Thorney Island. Also, in the vicinity of Derby Gate is the site of a mansion for Richard, brother of Henry II.

5.4.4 Additional works on the Jubilee Line observed drainage ditches cut into river deposits sealed by later 13th century reclamation dumps. These were cut by a robber cut and overlain by road surfaces. Pits truncated these surfaces that were sealed by more dumped horizons. Elsewhere in these works a 12th century stone wall was observed along with stone ovens and burnt material. Much of this site was covered by road surfaces associated with Canon Row dating to the 14th century and later. Medieval pottery found in alluvial deposits and later pitting towards the west of the area suggests the area had been reclaimed from the river in the 14th century, at the same time as the creation of St Stephen's Chapel.

5.4.5 The reclamation of the foreshore to the north of the palace occurred progressively, having largely been completed by the mid-14th century. To the east, it did not occur until the 16th century. Medieval activity has also been recorded elsewhere in the study area as houses, floor surfaces, a brew house, a moat, a ditch and a well.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 By 1514 the mansion of York Place, that existed predominantly to the north of the study site, was bounded by the Thames to the east, by tenements belonging to Westminster Abbey to the south, by King Street to the west and the area known as 'Scotland' to the north. The site was transformed into a magnificent residence under the tenure of Thomas Wolsey. This

would later be transformed into the Palace of Westminster under Henry VIII following Wolsey's dismissal in 1529. The precinct would be refined to extend from Charing Cross to Westminster Hall, including all the territory now occupied by the present day Whitehall.

- 5.5.2 Sixteenth century cartographic evidence depicts the site as being highly developed although the eastern side of the study area lies within the channel of the Thames. The houses of Deans and Canons of St Stephens College are depicted on Canon Row.
- 5.5.3 A fire in 1691 caused limited damage to the Palace although this was followed by a more devastating fire in 1698 that consumed almost the entire palace. The remains of the site were sold off in plots where several large houses were erected.
- 5.5.4 Cartographic evidence from the late 17th century shows the area as being substantially redeveloped with Derby House evident on the western side of the area. As with previously, the eastern side of the site is seen within the channel of the Thames and is noticeable as crossing a wharf or landing on the river edge. A mid-18th century map shows more detail of the area although much of the eastern side is still in the channel. Westminster Bridge is shown on this map. It was built between 1738 and 1750 and changed the character of the area. A late 18th century map again shows greater detail of the structures contained within the study area as well as Canon Row having changed its name from Channel Row. Land reclamation is visible as the easterly extension of the site into the Thames. The Victoria Embankment was in the process of being completed by the time of Stanford's map of 1862. The India Office is visible between Canon Row and the Thames. Soon after this, the first Ordnance Survey map shows a vast area to the southeast of the study area to have been cleared for the construction of the Westminster Bridge Railway Station. The Victoria Embankment was completed in 1870, claiming approximately 35m of land back from the river. Continuing small-scale development and alterations are seen on cartographic sources throughout the late post-medieval to modern period.
- 5.5.5 The Jubilee Line Extension works in the 1990s recorded substantial post-medieval archaeological remains present in this part of the study area. A watching brief revealed a large east to west wall composed of chalk and sandstone, representative of the 16th-17th century river wall. An earlier wall was seen to the west of this wall with brick arches inserted between the two features. Additional masonry was seen between the two walls. This phase of occupation is suggested to have gone out of use in the mid-18th century from material dumped into it prior to the establishment of Bridge Street. Several other structures were observed during these works, of which an undated timber building may have been part of a waterfront revetment. Other archaeological interventions over the area recorded post-medieval remains evidenced by pits, gullies, drains, culverts, walls, floors, timber and ground raising. Masonry remains can be related to known historic structures.
- 5.5.6 There are three listed buildings on Canon Row as well as lamp stands, piers, gates and the return elevation of St Stephen's Tavern on Bridge Street.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The work comprised the excavation of a single trench recorded as Trench A. The measurements of this trench were 5.00m x 2.70m x 1.80m depth.
- 6.3 On the commencement of works, cobblestone and paving slab surfaces were first removed by a 360°-type machine fitted with a pneumatic breaker. Following this, the machine was fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket for the removal of all modern and non-modern levels, where this was not possible (around existing services and masonries) deposits were excavated by hand. All excavation was monitored by the attendant archaeologist under watching brief conditions.
- 6.4 Where archaeologically significant features were encountered, excavation was halted until hand-cleaning and recording were completed. This happened only at NE and NW corners of the trench, where archaeological deposits were found.
- 6.5 All deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets. The trench was recorded and planned with triangulations from permanent points as building corners or bollards. The plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. A Full photographic record of the site was maintained.
- 6.6 Finds, brick and mortar samples were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017).
- 6.7 The watching brief aimed to determine and fully document the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Natural deposits were not observed during the works. The excavation did not extend deeper than historical and modern ground raising horizons.

7.1 Phase 1: Post-Medieval Period (16th-18th Centuries)

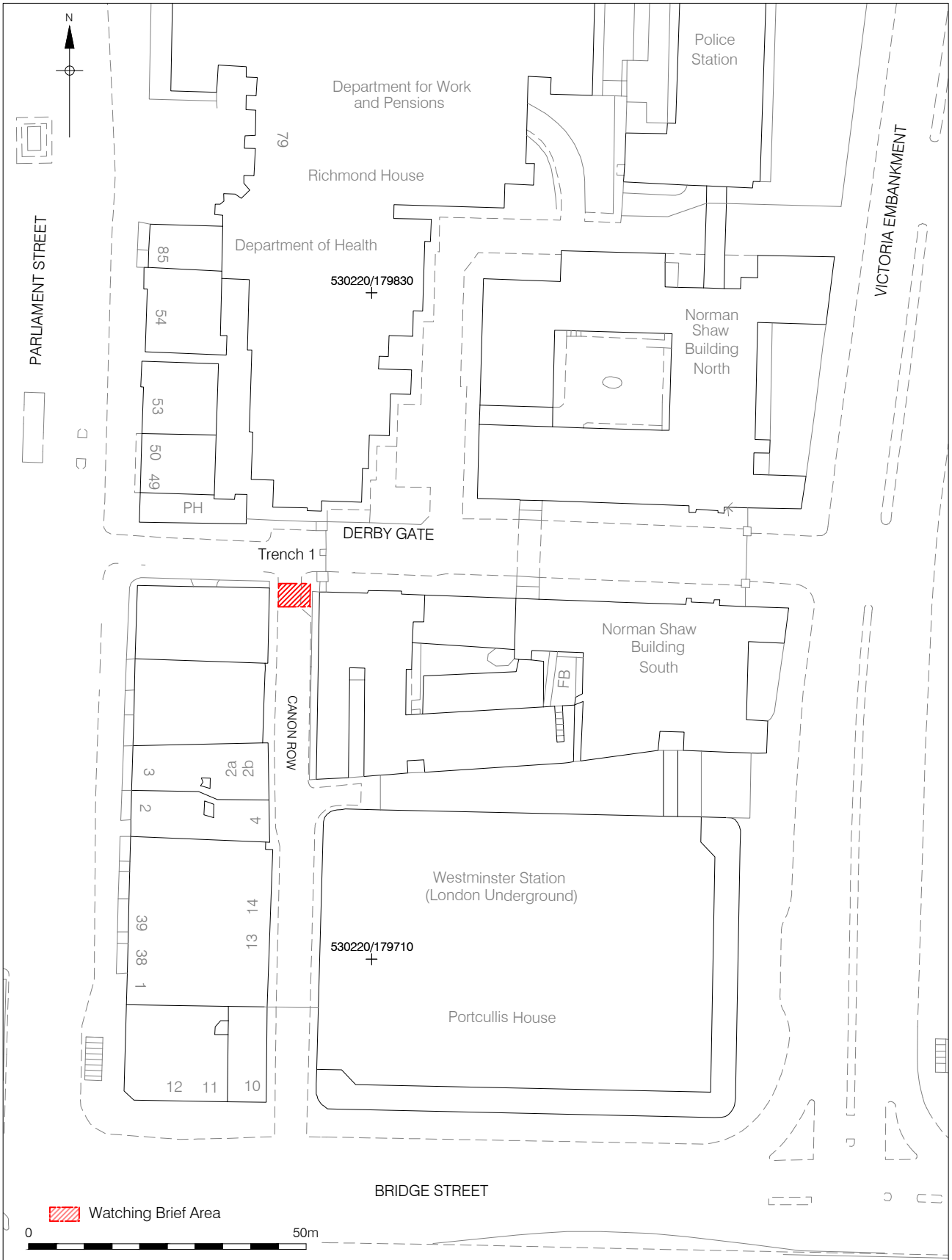
- 7.1.1 The earliest identified archaeological deposits comprised a series of heavily truncated layers dating from the post-medieval period.
- 7.1.2 The first sequence of deposits was located at the south western side of Trench A (Plate 1). The earliest of these was a crushed mortar, Reigate and chalk stone surface [14], identified at 1.80m OD. This was overlain by 0.20m thick greenish brown sandy silt make-up layer [13] and a very thin compacted floor surface composed of mortar and crushed ceramic building material (CBM) [12] from 2.05m OD. Overlaying the floor was a thin (70mm thickness) silty clay pale brown layer [11] which was interpreted as a relic floor surface. Sealing the surface was a combined 0.13m thickness of levelling [10], gravelly surface [9] and black occupation deposit [8] from an uppermost elevation of 2.25m OD.
- 7.1.3 The western edge of a heavily truncated cut feature [5] was identified as truncating surface [14]. This had been backfilled with silt [4]. No inclusions were recovered from the backfill, and the feature was too heavily truncated to be able to interpret the original form or function.
- 7.1.4 The second sequence of layers were identified at the north-eastern side of Trench A (Plate 2). The earliest layer comprised a clayey silt deposit [24] from a top level of 1.61m OD. The latter was interpreted as a post-medieval subsoil, and contained fragments of pottery dated between 1580 and 1700, in addition to residual medieval CBM dated between 1180 and 1450. Overlying [24] was 0.15m thick grey make-up layer [23], which was sealed in turn by a crushed sandy lime mortar, chalk and Reigate stone surface [22]. The surface was identified from 2.04m OD and was comparable in composition to surface [12] observed in the south-west of the trench. Made ground layer [21] sealed the sequence from 2.15m OD, and was comparable to layer [10] as seen in the south of the trench. Ceramic building material recovered from [21] dated between 1180 and 1450, and is likely to be intrusive.
- 7.1.5 Wall [18] was identified as following a north-south alignment, observed in the north of the trench (Plate 3). The wall was constructed within construction cut [27] using unfrogged red bricks (fabric 3065) and chalk stones bonded with sandy lime mortar. The construction cut truncated all layers described above. Bricks recovered from the wall were dated from 1500 to 1700.
- 7.1.6 The nature and date of the archaeological features and horizons attributed to this phase suggests that they are associated with a building dating from the late 16th century.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval (19th Century)

- 7.2.1 Cut features were attributed to the later post-medieval period and were interpreted as 19th century pitting resulting from the urban development of the area. These were recorded as cuts [7], [17] and [20] filled by [6], [1] and [19] respectively. These were recorded in section, and contained no dating evidence with which to confirm their function.
- 7.2.2 Brick wall [25] was observed in the northern limit of excavation (Plate 4). This was dated to the late 19th century, and its location in the middle of Canon Row suggested it to have formed a manhole for a drainage system.

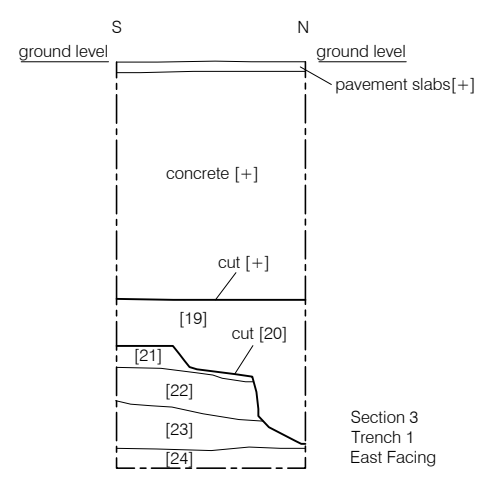
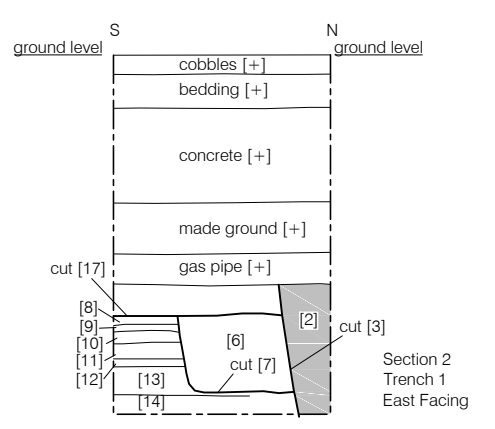
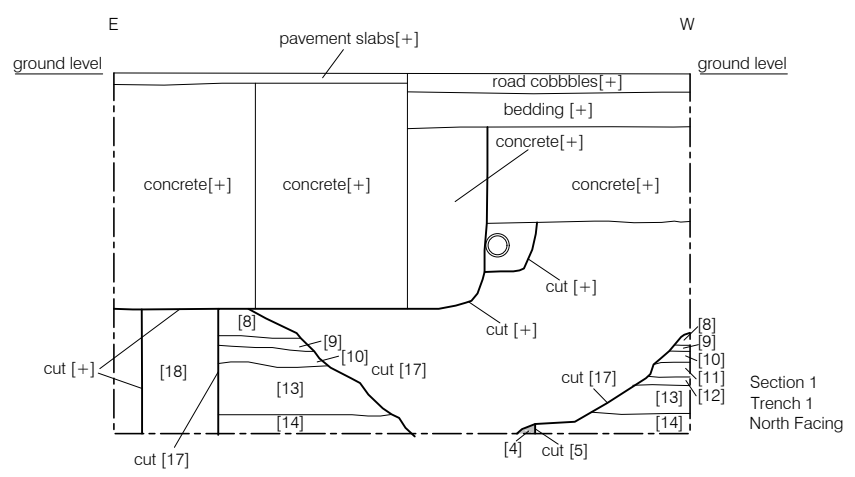
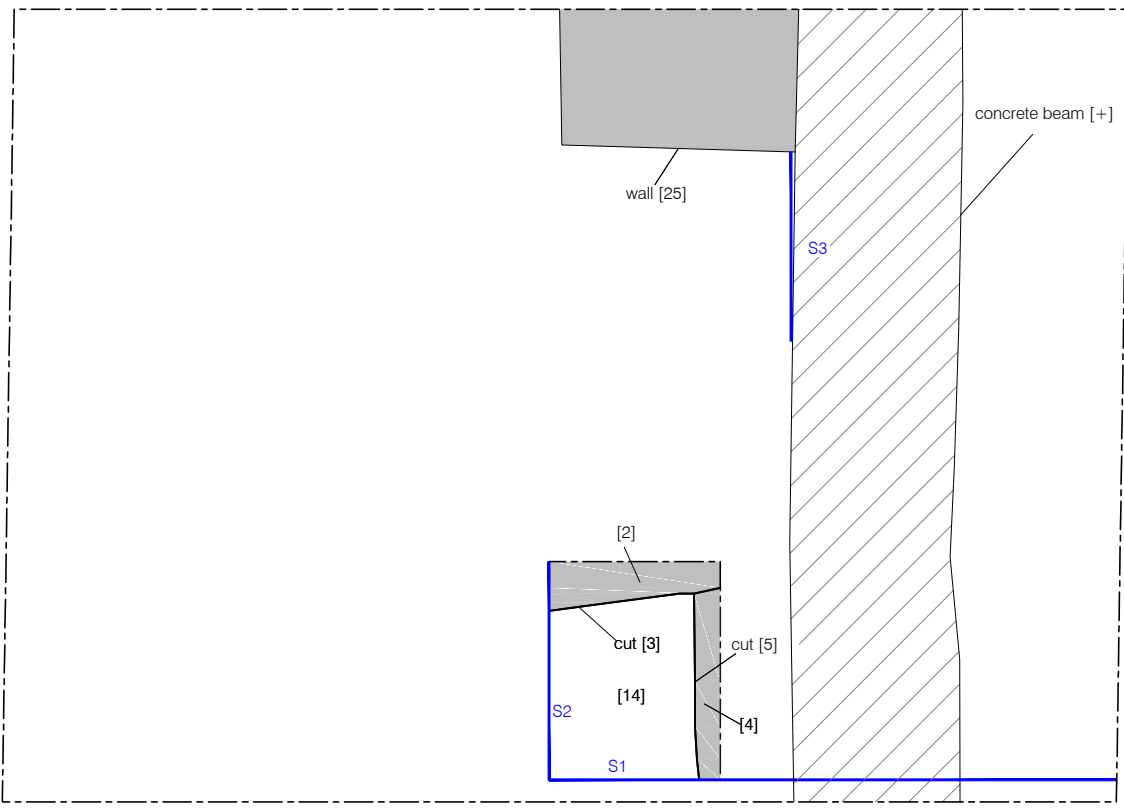
7.3 Phase 3: Modern (20th Century)

- 7.3.1 New service systems were evident throughout the area investigated, below the current pavements. These had extended deep enough to impact/truncate most of the archaeological deposits, registering its lowest level at 1.80m OD.



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4



Masonry



Figure 3
Plan and Sections
1:40 at A3

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Natural horizons were not observed during the works as the depth to which the excavations reached did not extend beyond that of historical and modern ground raising deposits.
- 8.2 The earliest remains recorded in Trench A were interpreted as a post-medieval ground raising horizon overlain by a succession of occupational layers and floor surfaces. A brick and chalk wall was also attributed to this phase of activity. These structures are thought to relate to the urban development illustrated on contemporary cartographic sources, particularly the Morgan map of 1682 and later the Rocque map of 1738.
- 8.3 A wall and numerous cut features were identified as belonging to a later phase of post-medieval activity.
- 8.4 The 19th century wall was seen at the north of the trench and interpreted as a manhole and was interpreted as being related to the remodelling works of the area and the construction of the new Metropolitan District Railway and Westminster Bridge Station.
- 8.5 The results of the works demonstrate that despite extensive truncation from service runs, at upper levels, there are masonry remains from several phases of occupation around the Derby Gate/Canon Row area. These are likely to seal intact archaeological sequences dating to the medieval period and potentially earlier. The work has also demonstrated that there are substantial ground raising horizons across the site.
- 8.6 Upon approval of this report from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, PCA will supply copies of this report to the Local Studies Library and the local archaeological societies. A copy will be lodged with the Greater London Historic Environment Record.
- 8.7 The entire site archive comprising written and photographic records from the excavation will be deposited with LAARC under site code DBY17.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank WSP / Parsons Brinckerhoff for commissioning the work, particularly Tony Abreu, and all of FM Conway for their on-site assistance.
- 9.2 We also thank Diane Abrams, Archaeology Advisor to the City of Westminster, for monitoring the work.
- 9.3 The author thanks Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel Estors for dating the CBM, Chris Jarret for studying the pottery, and Chris Mayo for editing this report and project management.

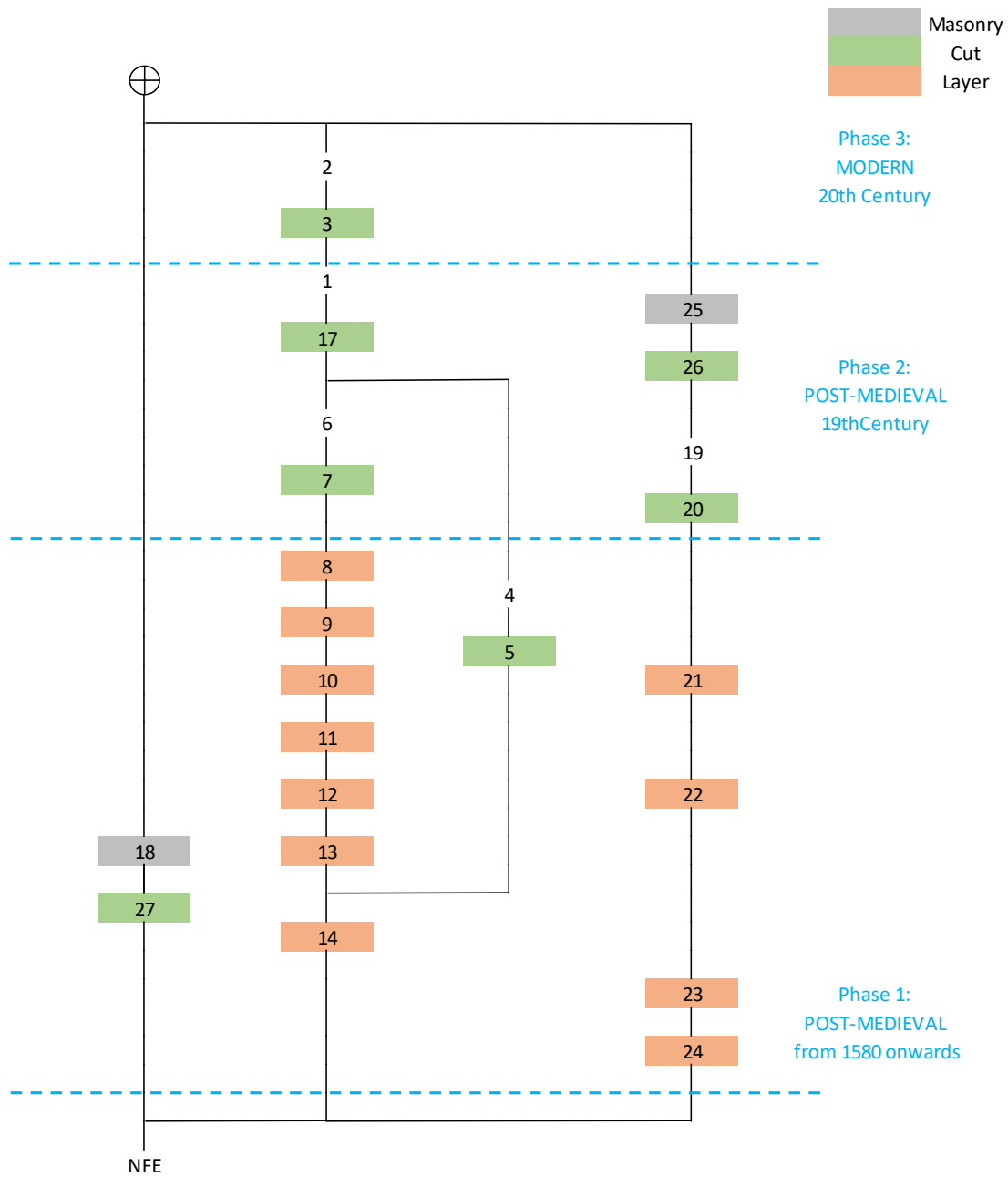
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Date
1	Layer	A	Make-up layer	19th Century
2	Fill	A	Backfill of [3]	20th Century
3	Cut	A	Water pipe	20th Century
4	Fill	A	Backfill of [5]	Post-Medieval
5	Cut	A	Pit	Post-Medieval
6	Fill	A	Backfill of [7]	19th Century
7	Cut	A	Robber Cut	19th Century
8	Layer	A	Occupation layer	Post-Medieval
9	Layer	A	Surface (Internal)	Post-Medieval
10	Layer	A	Levelling layer	Post-Medieval
11	Layer	A	Surface (Internal)	Post-Medieval
12	Layer	A	Floor (Internal)	Post-Medieval
13	Layer	A	Make-up layer	Post-Medieval
14	Layer	A	Floor (Internal)	Post-Medieval
15	Void	A	-	Post-Medieval
16	Void	A	-	Post-Medieval
17	Cut	A	Pit	19th Century
18	Masonry	A	Wall	Post-Medieval
19	Fill	A	Backfill of [20]	19th Century
20	Cut	A	Pit	19th Century
21	Layer	A	Make-up layer	Post-Medieval
22	Layer	A	Surface (Internal)	Post-Medieval
23	Layer	A	Surface (Internal)	Post-Medieval
24	Layer	A	Occupation layer	Post-Medieval
25	Masonry	A	Wall	19th Century
26	Cut	A	Construction Cut	19th Century
27	Cut	A	Construction Cut	Post-Medieval

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH A STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: PLATES



Plate 1: Sequence of layer at the south-eastern side of Trench A, looking west.



Plate 2: Sequence of layers at the north-eastern side of Trench A, looking north-east, 0.20m scale



Plate 3: Post-medieval wall [18] below concrete beam, looking east.



Plate 4: Manhole [25], looking north, 0.20m scale.

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Pottery assessment (DBY17)

Chris Jarrett

A total of three sherds of pottery (21g), representing 3 estimated number of vessels (ENV) was found in a single context: [24]. The pottery consists solely of Essex-type post-medieval fine redware, dated 1580–1700. Two of the sherds occur as the clear-glazed ware (PMFRG) and includes only the diagnostic rim of a jar. The sherds are either in a slightly abraded condition or with a laminated external surface. The third sherd, probably from an open vessel, has an internal brown glaze and is in a fresh condition.

The pottery has little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity, however, despite the sample of pottery being small; it is interesting that all of the pottery occurs as one pottery type: post-medieval fine redware. This ware was a good quality product and may demonstrate that its owners were from a socio-economic group that could afford to spend its house hold expenditure on better quality redware, rather than that of the contemporaneous local coarse ware: London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated 1580–1900. The pottery has only the potential to date the context it occurred in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which, as it has been fully recorded, can be discarded if no other pottery finds are recovered from further archaeological work on the site.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-318160

Project details

Project name	Derby Gate and 1 Canon Row, City of Westminster: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The watching brief monitored an excavation at the junction of Derby Gate with Canon Row. During the excavations, a severe truncation to archaeological horizons were found as a result of service cuts. This resulted in a reduced scope of archaeological monitoring in these locations. The area involved revealed a post-medieval wall and a series of layers heavily truncated by 19th Century cut features and the construction of a manhole
Project dates	Start: 06-12-2017 End: 15-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DBY17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-127107 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	SURFACES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Derby Gate and 1 Canon Row, City of Westminster: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Postcode	SW1A 2JN
Study area	10 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3020 7977 51.501352052367 -0.123951793066 51 30 04 N 000 07 26 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
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Organisation

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Leonardo Penades
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	WSP / PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	DBY17
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	DBY17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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