

**WESTMINSTER CEREMONIAL
STREETSCAPE PROJECT**

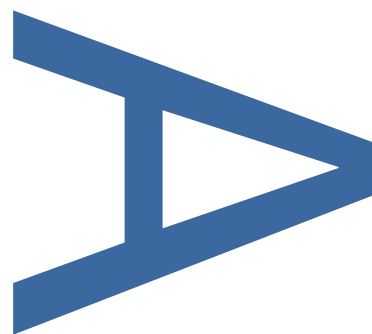
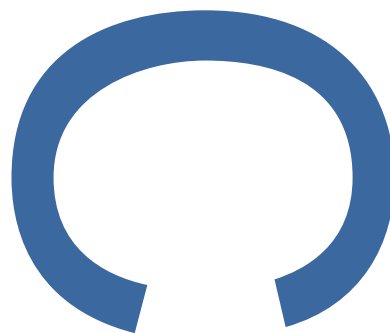
**LOCATION K: MARLBOROUGH
ROAD, LONDON SW1A 1BG**

**A SUMMARY OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

PCA REPORT NO: R13281

SITE CODE: WCP17

JUNE 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**WESTMINSTER CEREMONIAL STREETSCAPE
PROJECT**

**LOCATION K: MARLBOROUGH ROAD, LONDON
SW1A 1BG**

**A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5006
Report Number	R13281

	Name & Title	Date
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Graphics Checked by:		
Project Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler	June 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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WESTMINSTER CEREMONIAL STREETSCAPE PROJECT

LOCATION K: MARLBOROUGH ROAD, LONDON SW1A 1BG

A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CENTRAL NGR: 529501,180094

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE: WCP17

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: FM Conway Ltd

WRITTEN BY: Rosemary Banens and Chris Mayo
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

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June 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by FM Conway Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of trial holes within the northern end of Marlborough Road, London SW1 1BG. They were excavated over 2 periods in October 2017 and April 2018 as an exercise to inform upon ground conditions and constraints in advance of the proposed Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape (WCS) Project.
- 1.2 The area under investigation comprised the northern end of Marlborough Road to the junction with Pall Mall, and associated pavements, immediately east of St James's Palace, centred at TQ 29501 80094 (Figure 1). Two trial holes were opened on the 16th October 2017 (2017TH01 and 2017TH02); a further four trial holes were opened between 23rd and 25th April 2018 (2018TH01 to 2018TH05) (Figures 2 & 3).
- 1.3 The main contractor (FM Conway) excavated the trial holes by hand under constant archaeological supervision by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017b).
- 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). At least 12 listed buildings of Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* status have been identified within the forecourt area immediately north of St James's Palace (Mayo 2017a:7). In advance of the WCS Project, a desk-based impact assessment had been produced in draft form (Mayo 2017c) to guide the archaeological works, the relevant section from that document is appended to this report for reference
- 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 2017a:5).
- 1.6 Location plans of each trial hole 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 In all trenches excavation was limited by the presence of services and/or obstructions.

1.8 The trial holes had the following details:

Trial hole	Ground level	Dimensions NW	Dimensions NE	Depth
		to SE	to SW	
2017TH01	7.75m OD	1.27m	1.03m	0.71m
2017TH02	7.84m OD	1.24m	1.06m	0.87m
2018TH01	7.71m OD	1.06m	2.26m	1.10m
2018TH02	7.78m OD	1.05m	1.96m	0.80m
2018TH03	7.87m OD	0.90m	2.40m	Approx. 0.2m
2018TH04	7.86m OD	0.74m	1.0m	0.89m

1.9 PCA were commissioned for the work by FM Conway Ltd, the project was managed for PCA by Chris Mayo and supervised by the Terry Newman.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

2.1 2017TH01 (Figure 2)

- 2.1.1 The earliest feature exposed within 2017TH01 was a north-west south-east running fragment of masonry, [69], composed of brick and tile. Measuring 0.70m by 0.30m, this possible wall was encountered at a depth of c. 7.04m OD, and continued below the limit of excavation. Abutting a modern service, the masonry was overlain by backfill, [68]. The backfill was loose light brown sandy silt with fragments of brick, mortar, shell, and chalk, measuring 0.58m thick. Modern services truncated this backfill, and the entire trench was sealed by modern paving slabs at a height of 7.75m OD.

2.2 2017TH02 (Figure 2)

- 2.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered within this trial hole was a possible horticultural layer, [65], composed of soft dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal. This appeared to be overlain by, or possible cut by, masonry [64]. This masonry was described as a possible floor surface, although the presence of slate capping the overlying mortar layer, [63], would suggest instead that was some sort of foundation with the slate acting as a damp proofing course. The masonry measured approximately 0.70m by 0.45m, with individual bricks measuring 240mm X 120mm. The base of the trench, where the masonry and horticultural layer were encountered, was recorded at a height of 6.96m OD. Overlying mortar [63] and layer [65] was 0.40m of modern backfill, [62], formed of loose dark yellow brown sandy clay with brick, stone, concrete, plastic, and chalk fragments. This backfill layer contained a number of residual finds – including pottery (1580-1600 pers. comm. B. Sudds), the spur and stem of a tobacco pipe (1660-1710 pers. comm. C. Jarrett), white tin glazed wall tile fragments (17th-18th century pers. comm. B. Sudds), animal bone, and an iron horseshoe - dating between the late 16th century and the 17th/18th century; it is likely that this was earlier made ground disturbed by modern construction work, allowing for the intrusions of plastic and concrete to become mixed in with this deposit. This layer was capped by 0.10m of concrete, which was in turn sealed by sand and paving slabs at a height of 7.84m OD.

Plate 1: General view of 2017TH02 Location K showing [63]



Plate 2: General view of 2017TH02 showing [64]



2.3 **2018TH01** (Figure 3)

- 2.3.1 The earliest deposit encountered was a post-medieval made ground layer composed of mid brown sandy clay, [105], with frequent ceramic building material (CBM) and mortar fragments. Recorded at a maximum height of c. 7.30m OD, the made ground also contained fragments of charcoal, pottery, ceramic tobacco pipe (CTP), and frequent small stones. This layer was 0.71m thick, extending from directly below the concrete to the base of the trench at c. 6.35m OD. Although recorded as abutting wall [107], it is more likely that this layer was cut though for the construction of the wall.
- 2.3.2 A similar deposit to made ground layer [105], [108], was recorded below wall [107], at a maximum height of 6.85m OD. Measuring 0.30m in thickness and 0.92m across, this deposit extended beyond the limit of excavation. While recorded as being the same as [105], it is possible that this deposit acted as a rubble foundation for wall [107].
- 2.3.3 Wall [107] ran north-west to south-east across the south-western side of the trial hole, extending beyond the limit of excavation. The wall was encountered directly below the concrete, at 7.30m OD; it measured 0.90m in length, 0.35m in width, and was 0.57m high. Composed of orange-red unfrogged bricks measuring 230mm x 100mm x 70mm, the wall was bonded by a light grey mortar with pinkish hues; spot dating has suggested that the wall is 17th-18th century in date. Six courses were visible, and while the majority of bricks were headers, there was no definite bonding style.
- 2.3.4 Abutting the south-western side of wall [107] was a second wall, [106]. Also comprising of red unfrogged brick, a thick layer of light grey mortar covered the majority of the exposed surface, which was encountered at a height of 7.30m OD. The visible remains measured 1.00m by 0.20m, with the wall continuing into the north-west, south-west, and south-east sections.
- 2.3.5 The trial hole was capped by 0.40m of modern concrete and tarmac associated with the current road surface; this was at a height between 7.65m OD and 7.71m OD.

Plate 3: 2018TH01 looking south-west



Plate 4: 2018TH01 looking north-west



2.4 **2018TH02** (Figure 3)

- 2.4.1 The earliest recorded deposits on site were post-medieval made ground layers [84], [87], and [94]. Layers [84] and [87] were both composed of soft mid brown sandy clay with fragments of charcoal and CBM; it is possible that these layers originally formed the same deposit, and were later truncated by wall [83]. Layer [84] was 0.15m thick and encountered at a height of c. 7.26m OD, while layer [87] was 0.05m thick and encountered at a height of c. 7.03m OD. Layer [94] was soft light yellow brown sandy clay with fragments of CMB, ragstone, pottery, oyster shell, and small stones, measuring 0.13m thick and encountered at a height of c. 7.22m OD.
- 2.4.2 A possible floor surface, [90], was observed in the centre of the trench, truncated to the west by a cast iron service pipe. Measuring 0.38m by 0.48m, was overlain by a 0.11m thick layer of soft light grey mortar with pinkish hues, [89]. A similar mortar layer, [86], was observed in the north-west face of the trench, overlying layer [87]. Both the mortar layers were encountered at c. 7.23m OD, and were likely part of the same deposit. Truncating these deposits to the east was a 0.45m wide wall foundation, [83]. Composed of orange-red unfrogged bricks measuring 230mm x 100mm x 70mm, it was bonded with a soft light pink mortar containing chalk inclusions, and ran north-west to south-east across the trench, extending beyond the limits of excavation. The foundation is likely 17th/18th century in date, and is most likely part of the original St. James' Palace, the majority of which burned down in 1807.
- 2.4.3 Another possible wall foundation, [85], was observed in the western half to the trench, truncated to the east by the service pipe. Heavily truncated, it was primarily visible in the north-western, south-western, and south-eastern faces of the trench. This foundation was of a similar construction to foundation [83], measuring 0.45m wide and composed of orange-red unfrogged bricks with soft light pink-grey mortar. This was overlain by a light yellow brown sand deposit, [92], which was only observed in the south-west face of the trench. This deposit contained fragments of glass and small stones, measuring 0.51m across and 0.11m thick.
- 2.4.4 Sealing all earlier deposits was a layer of post-medieval made ground. A soft mid grey-brown sandy silty clay containing fragments of charcoal, small stones, and CBM, this layer was recorded as [82], [88], [91], and [93], and varied in thickness across the trench, ranging from 0.09m to 0.26m. This layer was encountered at a height of c. 7.38m OD, directly below the 0.40m of modern concrete and tarmac associated with the current road surface which capped the trench; this was at a height between 7.72m OD and 7.78m OD

Plate 5: 2018TH02 looking north-west



Plate 6: 2018TH02 looking north-west



2.5 **2018TH03** (Figure 3)

- 2.5.1 Due to the presence of modern services, this trial hole was only excavated to a shallow depth, and thus archaeological remains were not observed. Given the shallow nature of the services, it is possible that archaeological horizons remain at a greater depth than was excavated. The top of the trench was c. 7.87m OD

Plate 7: 2018TH03 looking north-east



2.6 **2018TH04** (Figure 3)

- 2.6.1 A possible levelling layer, [101], was the earliest deposit observed in this trial hole. Composed of light grey-brown sandy clay, with frequent light grey mortar and pebble inclusions as well as occasional CBM and charcoal fragments, this layer extended across the base of the trench at a height of c. 7.00m OD. It was partly overlain by a 0.06m thick mortared floor surface, [100], which measured 0.40m by 0.56m. Extended from the west facing elevation, this layer contained fragments of heat damaged glass, which suggested evidence of burning. This burning could possibly tie into the burning down of St. James' Palace in 1807, though a more charcoal rich deposit might be expected. A single course of brickwork, [104], also overlay [101], running east to west across the trench. This wall was composed of orange-red unfrogged brick, and bound with a light pink-grey mortar; its bricks measured 230mm x 100mm.
- 2.6.2 Overlying [100] and abutting [104] was firm dark yellow-brown sand, [99], which may have acted as a levelling layer. This deposit was 0.06m thick and contained frequent small stones; it was encountered at a height of c. 7.05m OD. Running along the north-western section of the trench was a possible wall foundation, [103]. Comprising of two courses of orange-red unfrogged bricks measuring 220mm x 100mm x 60mm, it was bound by a light pink-grey mortar and 0.22m high.
- 2.6.3 Overlying [99] and [103] was a 0.22m thick made ground layer of soft dark grey sandy clay, [98]. A fragment of Kentish Ragstone from this layer suggested a spot date of 1450-1666. Truncating [98] and extending to the base of the trench, was wall foundation [97], which was encountered at a height of c. 7.36m OD. Composed of orange-red unfrogged bricks with a spot date of 1600-1700, this wall measured 1m in length, 0.20m in width, and 0.28m in depth, continuing into both the south-west and south-eastern faces of the trench. Sealing [97] was a soft light yellow-brown sandy clay layer, which was 0.73m thick. This layer was in turn overlain by made ground layer [95], a 0.23m thick firm dark grey sandy clay containing fragments of CBM, pottery, and small stones. It is possible that this layer is the same as layer [102], which is seen overlying [103] in the north-western face of the trench.
- 2.6.4 The trench was capped by concrete and tarmac, with the top of the trench at 7.86m OD.

Plate 8: 2018TH04 looking north-west



Plate 9: 2018TH04 looking south-west



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, although fewer services appear to run below the road surfaces. Despite the presence of services, archaeological remains were encountered in all trenches with the exception of 2018TH03.
- 3.2 The natural geology was not reached in any of the trial holes as none were any deeper than 1.1m below ground level (roughly c. 6.61m OD).
- 3.3 In closest proximity to the site, the natural geology was recorded during a Watching Brief at Clarence House c.115m to the south 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 2017TH01 and 2017TH02, whilst heavily truncated, indicated the presence of further archaeological horizons, with the earliest layer in 2017TH02 containing finds dating from the late 16th to 17th/18th centuries. Small truncated masonry fragments were uncovered in both trial holes, and it is possible that these are the remains of buildings associated with St. James' Palace.
- 3.5 A large brick wall spot dated to 1600-1700 was uncovered in 2017TH01, running north-west to south-east along the trench, with another wall abutting it to the south-west. These walls were revealed to be directly below the concrete, and may be associated with the remains of buildings associated with St. James' Palace.
- 3.6 Both 2018TH02 and 2018TH04 uncovered substantial masonry remains. A brick wall running north-west to south-east was recorded in 2018TH02, with a possible floor surface to the south-west. Two smaller brick walls were observed in 2018TH04, following the same alignment as the wall in 2018TH02, while a larger piece of masonry, spot dated to 1600-1700, was recorded in the north-western face of 2018TH04. It should be noted that the majority of the masonry was located along the north-eastern sides of the trenches, with less remains nearer the centre of Marlborough Road. It seems likely that the masonry uncovered may represent the remains of buildings associated with St. James' Palace and the Queen's Chapel.
- 3.7 No archaeological remains were uncovered in the excavation of 2017TH03, as shallow services were present, and the trial hole was not excavated to its proposed depth.
- 3.8 The work reported here represents six trial holes excavated to determine the location of services and archaeological remains before the final locations of the proposed work can be undertaken. It is understood the proposed work will be executed at a later date, 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 phases 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 WCP17.

4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mayo, C 2017b '*Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project, London: WSI for an Archaeological WB*'. Unpublished report for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Mayo, C 2017c '*Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Project: An Archaeological Impact Assessment*'. Unpublished report no R12919, for PCA

Perkins, W 2017 '*St. James's Palace Forecourt: Public Realm Improvement Scheme: A Summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief*'. Unpublished report no R12956, for PCA

Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited*

Turner, A 2015 '*Marlborough Road, St James's Palace, SW1A 1BG: An Archaeological Watching Brief*'. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Unpublished report.

Online Resources

British Geological Survey online <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

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

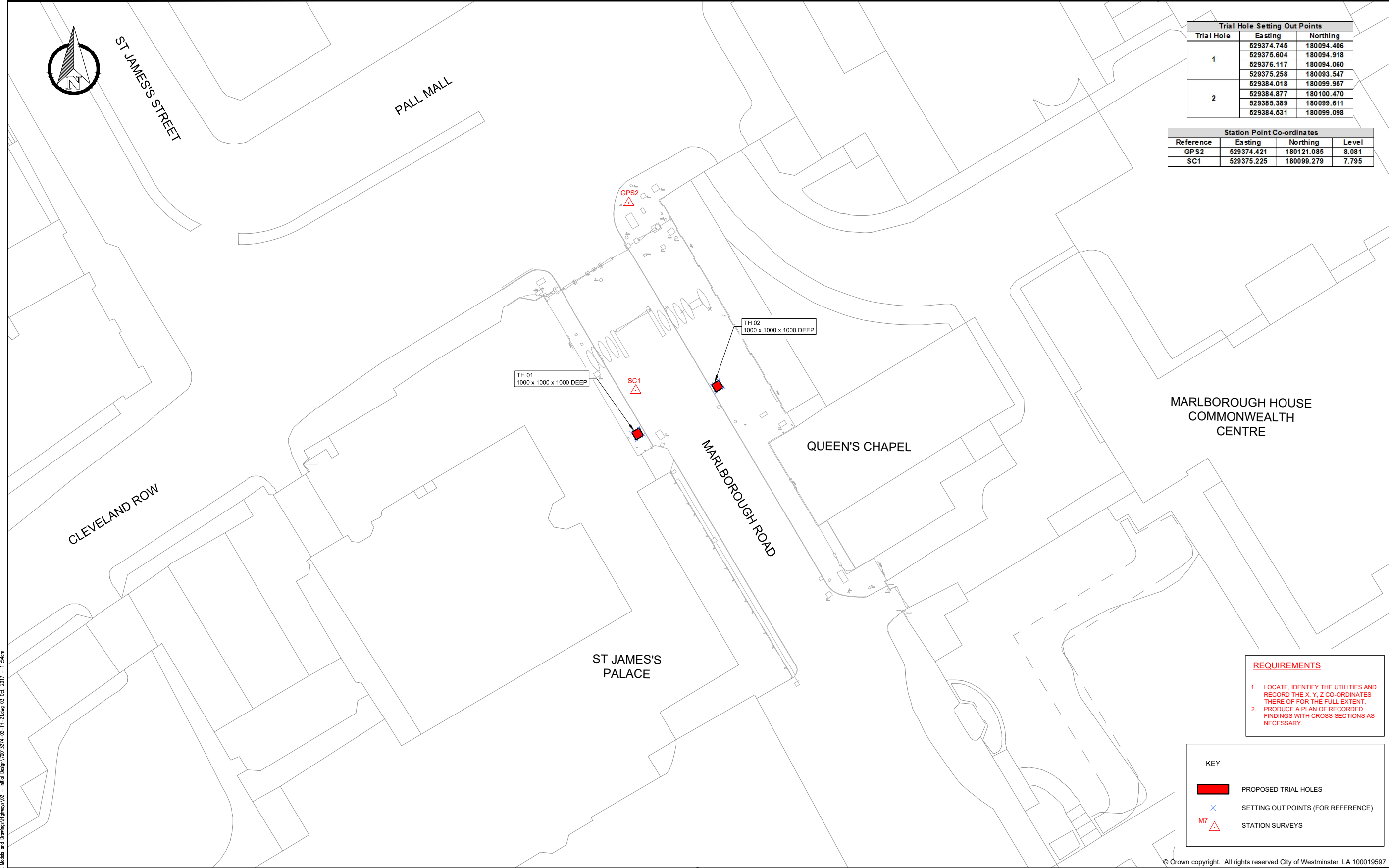
Pastscape 'St James's Palace' http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=401435

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 5.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Jacques Kotze of FM Conway Ltd for commissioning the work, the team at FM Conway for their co-operation during excavation and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project on behalf of the City of Westminster.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

Figure 2: TH Locations: 2017TH01 & 2017TH02



Trial Hole Setting Out Points		
Trial Hole	Easting	Northing
1	529374.745	180094.406
	529375.604	180094.918
	529376.117	180094.060
	529375.258	180093.547
	529384.018	180099.957
2	529384.877	180100.470
	529385.389	180099.611
	529384.531	180099.098

Station Point Co-ordinates			
Reference	Easting	Northing	Level
GPS2	529374.421	180121.085	8.081
SC1	529375.225	180099.279	7.795

REQUIREMENTS

- LOCATE, IDENTIFY THE UTILITIES AND RECORD THE X, Y, Z CO-ORDINATES THERE OF FOR THE FULL EXTENT.
- PRODUCE A PLAN OF RECORDED FINDINGS WITH CROSS SECTIONS AS NECESSARY.

KEY

- PROPOSED TRIAL HOLES
- SETTING OUT POINTS (FOR REFERENCE)
- STATION SURVEYS

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NOTES:

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
- TRIAL HOLE FINDINGS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS.
- TRIAL HOLE EXCAVATIONS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE WORKS.
- ENGINEER TO AGREE ANY CHANGES TO PROPOSED TRIAL HOLES.
- TRIAL EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT TO THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED WITH THE ENGINEER.
- CARRIAGEWAY AND FOOTWAY TO BE PERMANENTLY REINSTATED ON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS.
- EXISTING ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REINSTATED ON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS.

CLIENT:



DRAWING STATUS:

INITIAL DESIGN

SCALES	1:200	ORIGINAL ISSUE SIGNATURES	
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BRIEF/DSB NO	BR 80039500	CHECKED	TA
ORIGINAL SIZE	A1	APPROVED	JK
GRID	OS_DATA	Copyright reserved	

PROJECT:

WCS PROJECT

TITLE:
LOCATION K
TRIAL HOLE LOCATION PLAN



25 Mandela Way, London, SE1 6SZ
www.fmcconway.co.uk www.wsp.com

DRAWING No:

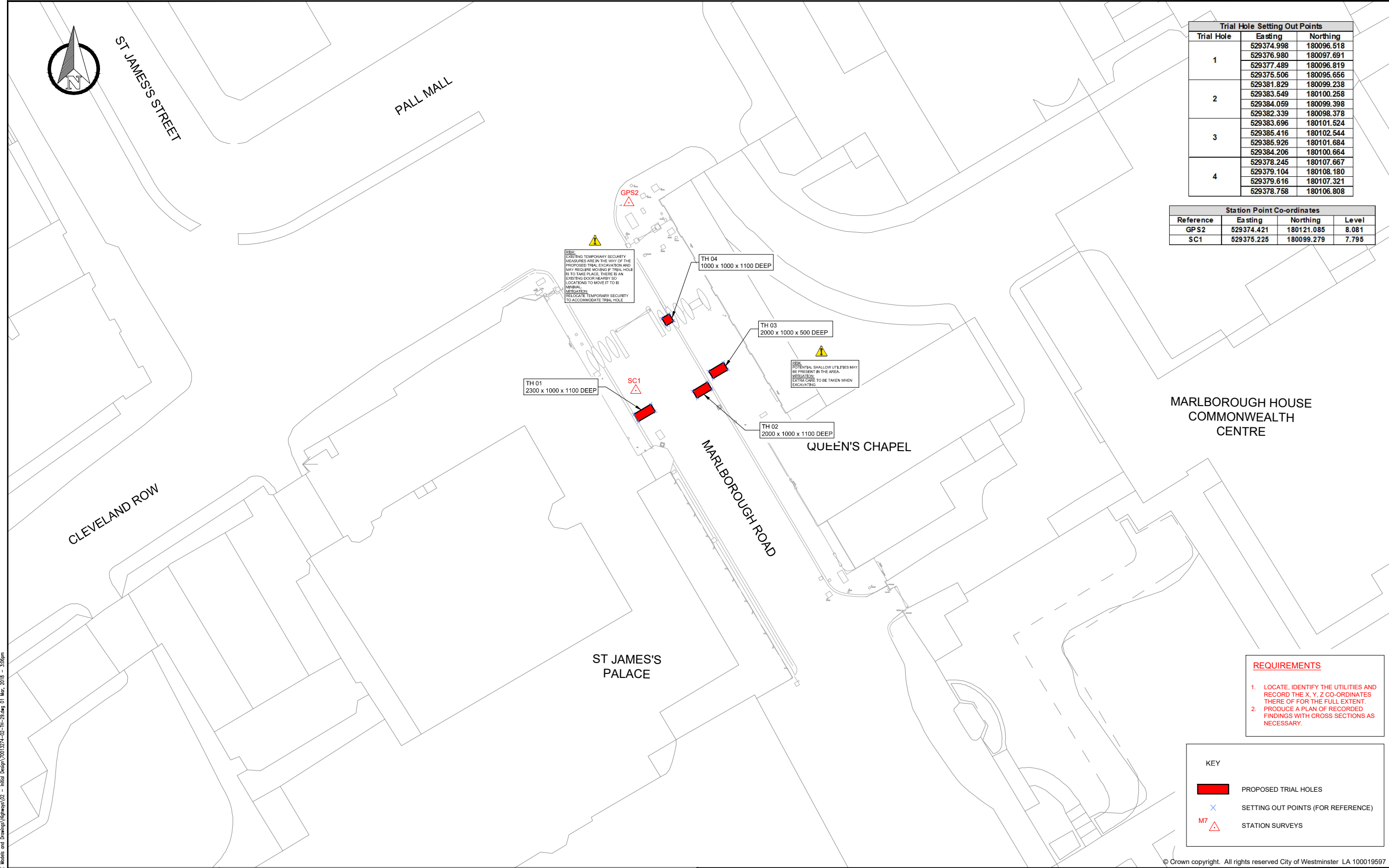
70013274-02-TH-21

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Figure 3: TH Locations: 2018TH01 - 2018TH04



Trial Hole Setting Out Points		
Trial Hole	Easting	Northing
1	529374.998	180096.518
	529376.980	180097.691
	529377.489	180096.819
	529375.506	180095.656
2	529381.829	180099.238
	529383.549	180100.258
	529384.059	180099.398
	529382.339	180098.378
3	529383.696	180101.524
	529385.416	180102.544
	529385.926	180101.684
	529384.206	180100.664
4	529378.245	180107.667
	529379.104	180108.180
	529379.616	180107.321
	529378.758	180106.808

Station Point Co-ordinates			
Reference	Easting	Northing	Level
GPS 2	529374.421	180121.085	8.081
SC 1	529375.225	180099.279	7.795

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6. CARRIAGEWAY AND FOOTWAY TO BE PERMANENTLY REINSTATED ON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS.
7. EXISTING ROAD MARKINGS TO BE REINSTATED ON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS.

CLIENT:



DRAWING STATUS:

INITIAL DESIGN

SCALES	1:200	ORIGINAL ISSUE SIGNATURES	
FMC PROJECT NO	WWESA2010	DESIGN/DRN	DW
BRIEF/DSB NO	BR 80039500	CHECKED	HM
ORIGINAL SIZE	A1	APPROVED	JK
GRID	OS_DATA	Copyright reserved	

PROJECT:

WCS PROJECT

TITLE:
LOCATION K
TRIAL HOLE LOCATION PLAN
(MARLBOROUGH ROAD)



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London, SW1E 5RS
www.fmcconway.co.uk

DRAWING No:

70013274-02-TH-29

Rev.

A

6 APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-318569

Project details

Project name	Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape Location K
Short description of the project	Six trial holes were excavated along Marlborough Road , adjacent to St. James' Palace, to determine the presence/absence of archaeology and services, before commencing with the proposed streetscape scheme. With the exception of one trial hole, archaeological remains were encountered in each trial one. A number of walls and other masonry remains were uncovered, and may represent buildings associated with St. James' Palace and the Queen's Chapel. The natural geology was not reached during these works
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2017 End: 24-04-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WCP17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape, Location K
Postcode	SW1 1BG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 295010 800940 51.504425002559 -0.133898933499 51 30 15 N 000 08 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Chris Mayo
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Terence Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	FM Conway Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	WCP17
Physical Contents	"Metal", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	WCP17
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	WCP17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

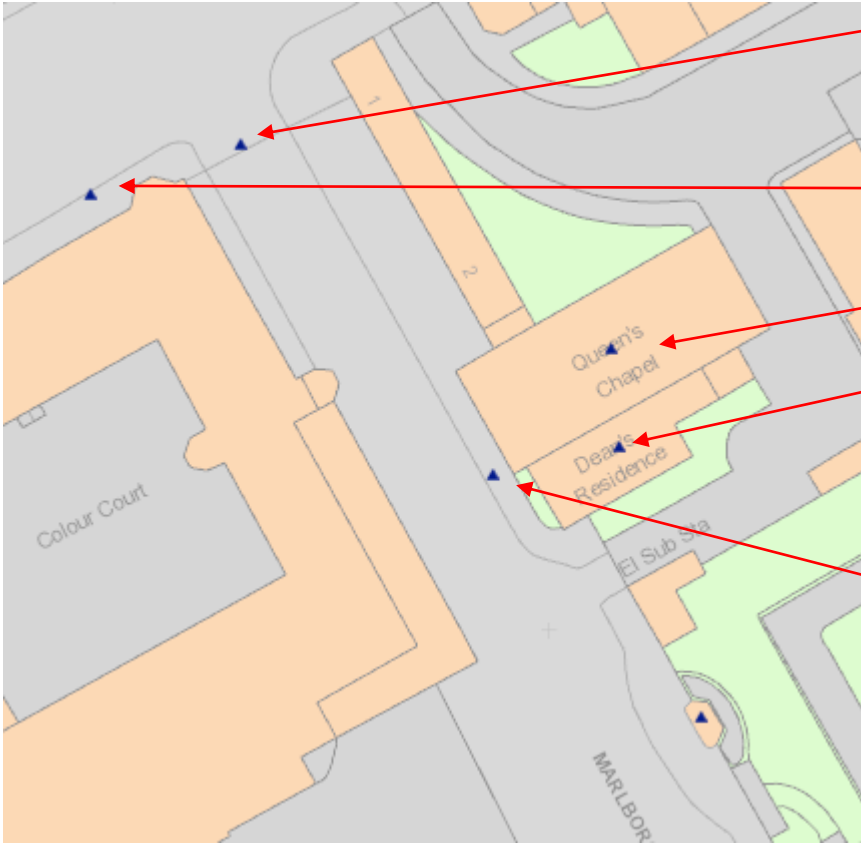
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Title	Westminster Ceremonial Streetscape, Location K: Marlborough Road, London, SW1A 1BG - A Summary of an Archaeological Watching Brief
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7 APPENDIX 2: PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE-SPECIFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Taken from Mayo 2017c

Development Site Reference	Site K	Development Priority Grading	Priority 1 Site
Site Location	Northern end of Marlborough Road to junction with Pall Mall, and associated pavements		
Site NGR	529501,180094	Approximate ground level	TBC
Site Photo			
	Plate 11: View northwest along Marlborough Road to Pall Mall		
Recorded superficial geology	"Langley Silt Member - Clay And Silt".		
Site Designation	Tier 2 APA: 2.5 Great Estates		

<p>Designated Heritage Assets of relevance to site</p>		<p>MARLBOROUGH GATE, Grade: II Listed</p> <p>7 LAMPSTANDARDS ALONG NORTH FRONT OF PALACE, Grade: II Listed</p> <p>QUEEN'S CHAPEL, Grade: I Listed</p> <p>DEAN'S RESIDENCE, QUEEN'S CHAPEL, Grade: I Listed</p> <p>6 LAMP STANDARDS, Grade: II Listed</p>
<p>Brief Site History / Map Regression</p>	<p>Prior to the construction of St James' Palace by Henry VIII the site was the location of the hospital of St James The Less. Documentary sources indicate that the hospital was founded for 14 leprous women, and 8 brethren, before 1189. The brothers and sisters were in separate houses, and followed the Augustinian rule. The hospital's dedication to St James the Less was retained for the name of the Palace and its associated park. The hospital and its lands were granted to Eton College in 1448 (pers comm R. Brown,</p>	

	<p>OA). Excavations in 1925 and 1990 have located burials and parts of the hospital including a possible chapel¹. Within Trench 2, excavated in 1990 to the south of and across the road from the proposed works, were found hospital structures at the base of the excavation (600-700 mm) and extending deeper. These remains were overlaid by later brick structures relating to St James' Palace, the southeast part of which was destroyed by a fire in January 1809 including the area occupied by Trench 2. Accounts show that the area of the fire was still covered with heaps of ruins in 1816.</p> <p>RCHME reports the discovery under Colour Court of St James' Palace in 1925 of part of the foundation of the north wall of a building plus medieval tiles. The presence of burials on either side of the wall were taken to indicate that this was the site of the hospital chapel. In addition in 1838, during repairs to the Chapel Royal at the palace, Norman stone mullions and other masonry were uncovered.</p> <p>Excavations in 1990 in and around Marlborough House recovered architectural fragments spanning the 13th-19th centuries, pottery ranging in date from the mid-12th century onwards plus fragments of 14th century decorated floor tiles. Much of this material is regarded as possibly deriving from the hospital.</p> <p>St James's Palace was constructed in 1531 by Henry VIII on the site of the former hospital. It originally stood alone within St James's park and hunting grounds. The palace was primarily used for state occasions and the housing of relatives, whilst the Tudor monarchs themselves resided at Whitehall Palace. 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 then². 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 (pers comm R. Brown, OA).</p> <p>After 1698, when fire destroyed Whitehall Palace, St James' Palace became the principal royal residence in London, and underwent many adaptations, many under Queen Anne around 1702.</p> <p>The area external to the western end of the Queen's Chapel was the subject of a previous archaeological investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 2015. The Written Scheme of Investigation for that project (Mayo 2015) included background provided by David Baldwin, Serjeant of the Vestry, Chapels</p>
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¹ http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=611255

² http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=401435

		<p>Royal, and reproduced here:</p> <p><i>The present flagstones outside the Eastern end of the Chapel partly cover the site of the old colonnaded quadrangle that stretched across what is now Marlborough Road and formed one of only two legal burial grounds for Roman Catholics from 1623 until 1688 and from which one entered The Queen's Chapel. Burials there include Viscount Muskerry (friend and confidante of the Duke of York as Admiral and killed at Sea in the Battle of Lowestoft in 1665), and the Benedictine Novice from Cambrai buried in full habit, Isabella Swinburne in 1685. There was a small gap between the colonnaded Quadrangle of the burial ground and the present front door of The Queen's Chapel but this was only a matter of a couple of feet at the very most, perhaps less, where the pavement is at present. Since no de-consecration record exists for the burial ground following the Orange invasion of 1688, this really needs the permission of the Church by Canon Law – in the form of the Chapel Royal. If the trench is "shallow" there may be no worry that it will throw up anything of historical importance, especially with all manner of digging around and road surfacing etc following WWII, but we ought to have due diligence as you so rightly display by establishing contact with all relevant authorities, in order to establish how shallow the works are conceived to be before going any further.</i></p> <p><i>The map of most relevance to the projected works is that of Simon Burgess in 1688 which clearly marks the burial ground, quadrangle and adjacent C17th buildings: "...a map or Survey engraven of St.James's Palace, and the Convent there. Describing the place wherein it is supposed the true mother was delivered: with the particular doors and passages through which the child was conveyed to the Queen's Bed chamber".</i></p>
Strype's Map 1720	Fig 38	<p>Work at St James' Palace during the Georgian period included the construction of some stables, completed in 1717, and a new kitchen complex to the west of the Palace, completed in 1719.</p> <p>In the southern extent of Site K, Strype's Map shows a north-south aligned wing of the Palace.</p>
Rocque's Map 1745	Fig 39	<p>Marlborough House, to the east of Site K, was built between 1709-11 by Christopher Wren for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough³.</p>
Horwood's Map 1799	Fig 40	<p>By 1799 the St James's Palace appears to have extended dramatically to the west, with new wings and</p>

³ http://www.pastscape.org/hob.aspx?hob_id=611265

		stable buildings. Within the boundary of Site K extensive structural development is shown, with the centre of the site containing an external area between the palace and the chapel. Plans of the palace show that this area was the burial ground for the chapel (Figure 21 from Colvin (ed) 1976).
OS Map 1869	Fig X41	Significant changes to the site occurred in the 1850s when Marlborough Road was laid out, as part of a grand scheme of improvements to Marlborough House by Sir James Pennethorne. The road linked The Mall with Pall Mall, and its construction followed the clearance and reconfiguration of the eastern and southern ranges to the palace.
OS Map 1894-96	Fig 42	No change from previous map.
OS Map 1916	Fig 43	No change from previous map.
LCC Bomb Damage Map 1939-45	Fig 44	No change from previous map.
OS Map 1953	Fig 45	No change from previous map.
OS Map 1973-76	Fig 46	No change from previous map.
Previous impact?	<p>Ground disturbance from the construction of Marlborough Road in the 1850s is expected, however this may not have been deep.</p> <p>Widespread impact from modern services within current roadway and associated pavements is considered highly likely, however these may be at upper levels and not to the expected formation level for the proposed works.</p> <p>A watching brief in 2015 along Marlborough Road (Turner 2015), through Site K, exposed modern disturbance to a depth of around 0.5m below ground level. Archaeological remains were then exposed at this level (but not impacted) - these comprised demolition material, masonry foundations and a probable drain conduit</p>	
Archaeological potential of site	<p>The site is located within the known area of the hospital of St James The Less, remains of which were found approximately 35m from the southern end of the site at a depth of 600-700mm BGL. The discovery in 1925 of burials perhaps associated with the hospital chapel within Colour Court, immediately to the west of the proposed trench, raises the possibility that such burials may also extend towards the site. The site therefore has a HIGH potential for the medieval period.</p> <p>St James' Palace was developed from 1531 on the site of the hospital, and became the official royal residence in 1702 and</p>	

	continued in use until the 1830s. The site has been continuously redeveloped through the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, the latter yielding the currently recognisable form, starkly changed from the previous by the construction of Marlborough Road in the 1950's. The Queen's Chapel, which the proposed trench passes to the west of, was built circa 1623, and the site sits above the burial ground associated with the chapel. The potential for finding remains associated with the palace, the chapel and its burial ground, and indeed below ground remains of the 19th century constructions by James Pennethorne and his successor John Taylor, is VERY HIGH .
Significance of potential archaeological remains	<p>Medieval remains and particularly burials from the hospital would certainly be of regional significance, and potentially even of and national significance.</p> <p>Post-medieval remains, if found, would certainly be of local and regional significance, and potentially even of and national significance.</p>
Proposed Development Impact	Expected formation level for localised excavations to 1.2m BGL. – NEEDS CONFIRMATION
Proposed Archaeological Mitigation	<p>Full archaeological brief during initial site investigation works which may be necessary, with the assumption that significant archaeological remains (if found) should be recorded, protected and left <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>At the implementation stage, initial ground excavation should be closely monitored under watching brief conditions followed by excavation by archaeological staff if significant remains are encountered.</p> <p>Full post-excavation reporting as standard.</p>

8 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Test Pit	CTX_ Interpretation
WCS17	59	VOID	2017TH02	VOID
WCS17	60	VOID	2017TH02	VOID
WCS17	61	VOID	2017TH02	VOID
WCS17	62	Layer	2017TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	63	Masonry	2017TH02	Mortar Surface
WCS17	64	Masonry	2017TH02	Brick Surface
WCS17	65	Layer	2017TH02	'Garden' Layer
WCS17	66	VOID	2017TH01	VOID
WCS17	67	VOID	2017TH01	VOID
WCS17	68	Layer	2017TH01	Backfill
WCS17	69	Masonry	2017TH01	Brick Structure
WCS17	82	Layer	2018TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	83	Masonry	2018TH02	Brick Wall
WCS17	84	Layer	2018TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	85	Masonry	2018TH02	Brick Wall
WCS17	86	Layer	2018TH02	Mortar Layer
WCS17	87	Layer	2018TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	88	Layer	2018TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	89	Layer	2018TH02	Mortar Layer
WCS17	90	Masonry	2018TH02	Brick Feature
WCS17	91	Layer	2018TH02	Made Ground
WCS17	92	Layer	2018TH02	Deposit
WCS17	93	Layer	2018TH02	Deposit
WCS17	94	Layer	2018TH02	Deposit
WCS17	95	Layer	2018TH04	Made Ground
WCS17	96	Layer	2018TH04	Made Ground
WCS17	97	Masonry	2018TH04	Brick Wall
WCS17	98	Layer	2018TH04	Made Ground
WCS17	99	Layer	2018TH04	Levelling Layer
WCS17	100	Layer	2018TH04	Mortared Floor Surface
WCS17	101	Layer	2018TH04	Made Ground
WCS17	102	Layer	2018TH04	Made Ground
WCS17	103	Masonry	2018TH04	Brick Wall/Floor?
WCS17	104	Masonry	2018TH04	Brick Wall
WCS17	105	Layer	2018TH01	Made Ground
WCS17	106	Masonry	2018TH01	Brick Wall
WCS17	107	Masonry	2018TH01	Brick Wall
WCS17	108	Layer	2018TH01	Made Ground
WCS17	109	Layer	2018TH04	Deposit

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