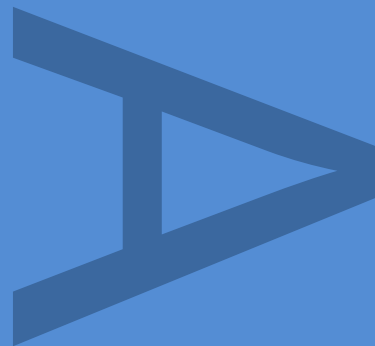


**THE UNITED KINGDOM SUPREME
COURT STREETScape SCHEME,
LITTLE SANCTUARY,
CITY OF WESTMINSTER SW1P 3EE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SEPTEMBER 2009

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

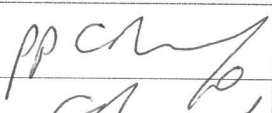



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE UNITED KINGDOM SUPREME COURT STREETSCAPE SCHEME, LITTLE SANCTUARY, CITY OF WESTMINSTER SW1P 3EE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2028
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Sarah Barrowman		September 2009
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		September 2009
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		September 2009
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		September 2009

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Archaeological Watching Brief for the United Kingdom Supreme
Court Streetscape Scheme, Little Sanctuary, City of Westminster
SW1P 3EE**

Site Code: UKS 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3002 7960

Written by Sarah Barrowman

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2009

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: West One Infrastructure Services

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre

96 Endwell Road

Brockley

London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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September 2009

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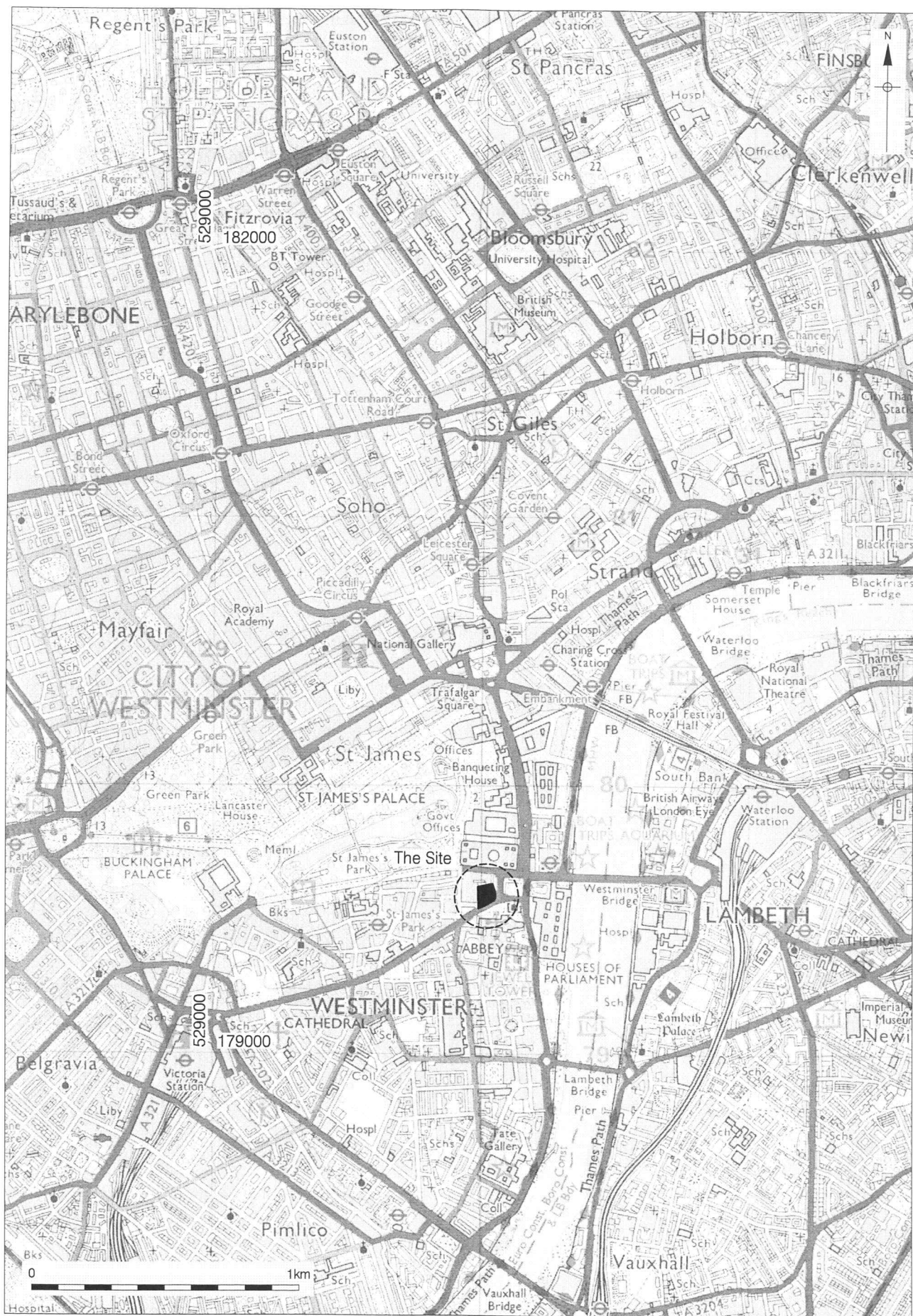
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the excavation of trenching for the United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme. The watching brief, commissioned by West One Infrastructure Services, was conducted discontinuously by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between the 7th of April and the 21st of May 2009.
- 1.2 The investigations found evidence of late post-medieval masonry structures and late post-medieval to modern made ground deposits. No natural deposits were observed, nor were any deposits or features pre-dating the late post-medieval period.

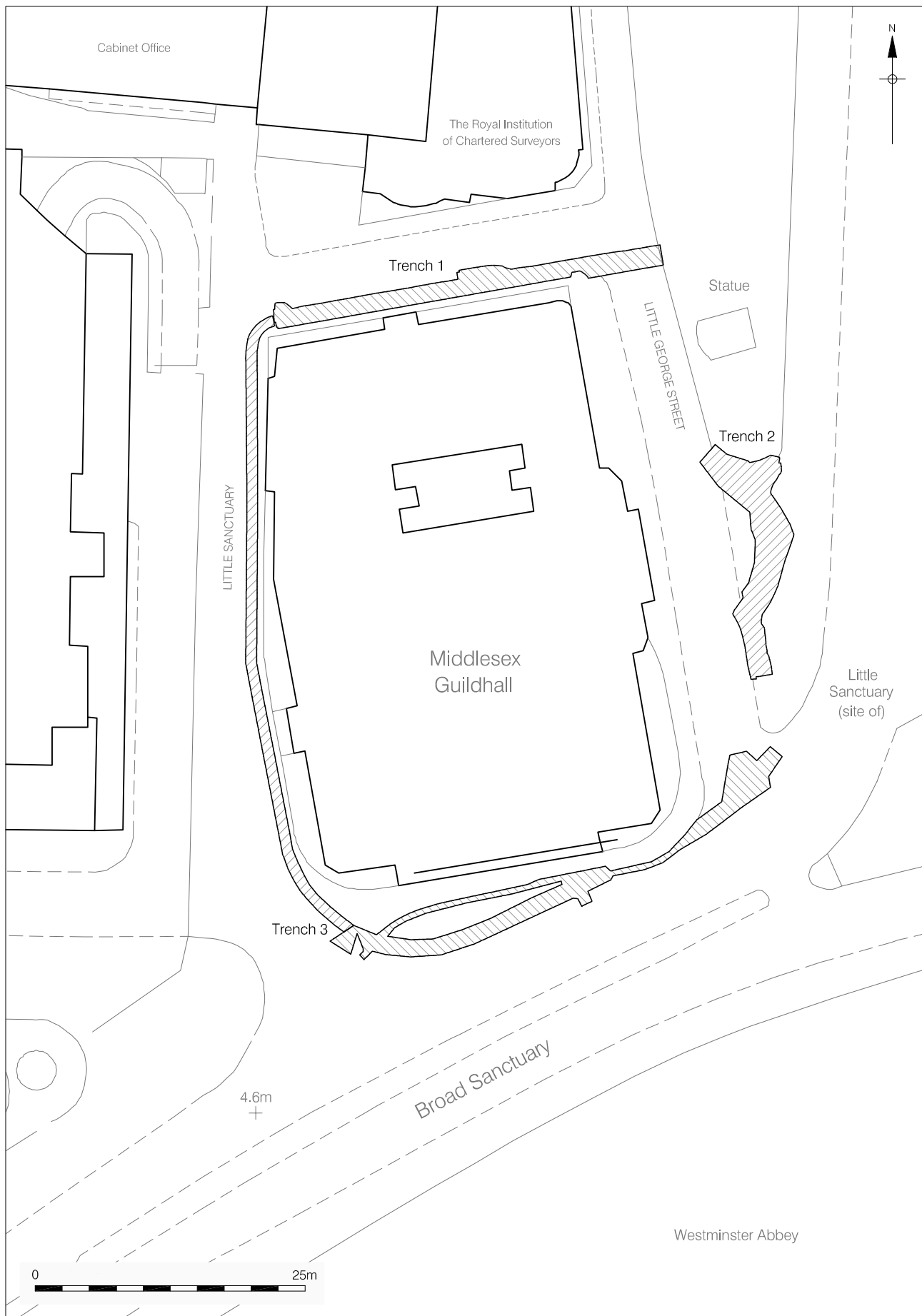
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during the United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme, Little Sanctuary, City of Westminster, SW1P 3EE.
- 2.2 The watching brief was undertaken discontinuously from the 7th of April to the 21st of May 2009, during the excavation of trenching for the United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme. The investigation encompassed three service trenches which were located along Little Sanctuary, Broad Sanctuary, and Little George Street (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by West One Infrastructure Services, and the groundworks contractors were Murphy's. The evaluation was supervised in phases by Sarah Barrowman, Rik Archer, and Phil Frickers, and managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.3 The site was located along Little Sanctuary, Little George Street, and Broad Sanctuary, in the City of Westminster, London (Fig. 2). The site is bordered by Parliament Square to the east, Broad Sanctuary to the south, the Queen Elizabeth Conference Centre to the west, and The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and Cabinet Offices to the north. The Middlesex Guildhall is located within the centre of the site.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 3002 7960.
- 2.5 The investigation was assigned the MoL site code UKS 09.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the City of Westminster, who fully recognize the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 The Council's Archaeology Policy, as defined in the City of Westminster's Unitary Development Plan adopted 24 January 2007, is as follows:

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

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:

*the Chapter House and Pyx Chamber in the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey
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.

- 3.3 The site is located within the Area of Special Archaeological Priority for Lundenwic and Thorney Island, as defined by the UDP, and immediately to the north of the World Heritage Site of the Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including St. Margaret's Church (number 426, designated inscription in 1987).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 Topographically there is little variance within the site, with the current ground surface in the area of the trenches ranging from 5.24m OD to 4.85m OD.
- 4.2 The study site is shown by the British Geological Survey Map (1998) to be located on an area of alluvium, mainly sandy clay and silt. The study site is also likely located on what used to be Thorney Island, the largest and probably the highest of the islands within the Tyburn delta, which was located at the confluence of the Tyburn and the Thames rivers.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The area of the study site is located on the former Thorney Island, which was separated from the surrounding area by the River Tyburn. Investigations of the area around the site in advance of the Jubilee Line Extension Project in the 1990s revealed that evidence of activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age was present. The Roman and Saxon periods were represented by both features and finds. Those investigations also revealed substantial medieval and post-medieval remains (Thomas et al, 2006).
- 5.2 Westminster Abbey to the south is rumoured to have its' origins in the 7th century, although the first historical reference to the church comes from the reign of Edward the Confessor in the 11th century. Elements of that high medieval church were found beneath the nave and sanctuary of the Abbey in the 19th century. In common with many churches of the medieval period, successive monarchs made alterations to the building. At the Dissolution in 1540 the Abbey church survived, largely due to its royal connections, and became the cathedral of the new diocese of Westminster. Thenceforth alterations to the building were limited to restoration and repair by, for example, Sir Christopher Wren in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and Sir George Gilbert Scott in the 19th century. The Abbey has been used as the coronation site for all English monarchs since William I in 1066.
- 5.3 In 2008-2009 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd conducted a watching brief during excavations immediately to the south of the site within The Sanctuary to repair a collapsed sewer (Jorgensen 2008) and install new service ducting (Barrowman 2009). This work revealed medieval walls presumably associated with the Chapter Clerks dwelling and the Bishop of London's Prison. Additional archaeological features including several pits dating to the medieval period and a construction cut likely associated with the abbey precinct wall were also identified and recorded within the header. The northern shaft, closest to the proposed ducting, revealed several post-medieval gravel road surfaces and a medieval palaeochannel. These surfaces were found at approximately 0.5m BGL, beneath modern makeup and the current ground surface.

- 5.4 Broad Sanctuary, an open area to the south of the site between Westminster Abbey and the Middlesex Guildhall, is named after the Sanctuary Tower, which once was located to the north. Despite the name, fugitives from justice were not always safe within, with records of people being removed from it or denied entrance dating back to the reign of Richard II. Elizabeth I restricted the right of sanctuary to debtors, and James I abolished it completely in 1623. The Middlesex Guildhall, was built in 1906-1913 on the site of Sanctuary Tower, having been designed by J. S. Gibson (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983).
- 5.5 Parliament Square, to the east of the site, was laid out in 1868 by Sir Charles Barry to form a suitable approach to his Houses of Parliament, which saw the clearance of much of the slum property which had previously existed in the area. In the 1940s the square was reconstructed by G. S. Warnum (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983).
- 5.6 Historical maps available of the area first show Little Sanctuary in its modern layout in 1910 (City of Westminster 2009 c). Prior to this date a building was located on the area which became the east-west stretch of Little Sanctuary (City of Westminster 2009 a & b).

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Three trenches were monitored as part of this watching brief. Trench 1 was aligned east-west along Little Sanctuary, Trench 2 was aligned north-south on Little George Street, and Trench 3 was aligned north-south along Little Sanctuary and turned east-west in a easterly direction along Broad Sanctuary.
- 6.2 Trench 1 was approximately 37.20m by 1.69m, and was excavated to a depth of up to 1.18m below ground level. Trench 2 was approximately 21.96m by 3.13m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.57m below ground level. Trench 3 was approximately 45.59m by 1.5m east-west, and 56.96m by 1.50m north-south and was excavated to an average depth of 1.10m below ground level.
- 6.3 The trenches were excavated by Murphy's using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in c.0.10m spits.
- 6.4 Levels and co-ordinates for the site work were calculated from a TBM established during a prior archaeological investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd within Dean's Yard at Westminster Abbey.
- 6.5 Site records were compiled in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. All written data was entered on pro-forma sheets following standard recording methods. A photographic record using digital format, colour slide and monochrome 35mm film was made as appropriate.
- 6.6 The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1

- 7.1.1 One of the two earliest deposits observed in Trench 2 was a layer of moderately compacted pale brown sandy-clay [24] with moderate-frequent inclusions of ceramic building material fragments. This deposit was only observed in section, being encountered at 4.25m OD, with a visible width of 1.02m, length unknown, and a thickness of 0.17m. This was overlain by a friable layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt [23], with occasional inclusions of flint pebbles, ceramic building material fragments, and charcoal flecks. This deposit was encountered at 4.40m OD, with an unknown length (due to being observed in section only), an observed width of 1.02m OD, and a thickness of 0.14m. Above this was a friable layer of mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt [22], which had occasional inclusions of charcoal or coal fragments, flint pebbles, stone fragments, and yellowish clay, and moderate inclusions of mortar, brick, and roof tile fragments. It was observed in section from 4.82m OD, with a visible width of 1.02m, a thickness of 0.40m, and an unknown length. The final deposit in this sequence was a loose-friable layer of dark brownish-grey sandy-silt [21], with moderate inclusions of flint pebbles, ceramic building material fragments, occasional charcoal fragments, with frequent root action also being observed. This too was only seen in section, being encountered at 4.91m OD, with a width of 1.02m, a thickness of 0.10m, with the length remaining unknown.
- 7.1.2 The second of the earliest deposits observed in Trench 2 was a moderately compacted layer of brownish-yellow silty-sand [12]. This had frequent inclusions of brick and tile flecks and fragments, green sandstone flecks and fragments, mortar flecks, and pebbles, and was encountered at 3.79m OD, with a visible length of 6.47m, and a width of 4.97m. This was overlain by a moderately compact layer of dark brownish-grey sandy-silt [11], which contained occasional inclusions of brick flecks to entire bricks, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, and small clayey patches. It also contained a metal pipe, with no cut visible. This deposit was encountered at 4.45m OD, with an indeterminate length that was unknown, a visible width of 0.53m, and a thickness of 0.66m.
- 7.1.3 The majority of Trench 3 was observed to have negative archaeological evidence. However in part of the trench there a layer of demolition rubble [31], which was composed of loose pale whitish-brown mortar, with fragments of bricks and tiles. This was encountered at 3.88m OD, with a width of 1.00m, a thickness of 0.20-0.25m, and an indeterminate length as it was only observed in section. This was overlain by a firm layer of dark greenish-greyish-brown silty-clay made ground [30]. This had inclusions of frequent bricks, moderate amounts of chalk fragments and flint pebbles, and occasional slate, charcoal, and stone fragments. It was only observed in section, the visible width was 1.00m, with a thickness of 0.30m, and it was encountered at 4.23m OD.

7.2 Phase 2

- 7.2.1 The earliest features encountered within Trench 1 were a series of late post-medieval masonry structural remains. Observed first at the western end of the trench was an east-west aligned wall [1] which continued to the east forming the northern limit of the trench; it then returned to the south across the trench. It was constructed of dark pinkish-red bricks with a shallow frog, measuring 210mm by 96mm by 60mm, bonded by a light greyish-white lime mortar, with a random coursing pattern of mainly stretchers and occasional headers. The structure had observable dimensions of 9.04m east to west by 1.75m north-south, a width of 0.66m, a height of 0.24m, and was encountered at 4.22m OD.
- 7.2.2 This exterior wall [1] was abutted by the remains of small (probably interior) wall footings [2], encountered from 3.99m OD. These were composed of mid reddish-orange frogged bricks, 225mm by 100mm by 65mm in size, bonded with light whitish-grey lime mortar with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. No coursing pattern was visible. The structure had visible dimensions of 1.31m north to south, 2.20m east to west, a width of 0.34-0.31m, and a height of 0.21m. Wall [2] was on a slightly differing alignment to [1] and is therefore considered to be a later internal addition to the structure formed by wall [1].
- 7.2.3 Another small and likely interior wall [3] (within the structure formed by [1]) was observed at 4.04m OD also abutting [1] on a north-south alignment. This was constructed of mid reddish-orange frogged bricks, measuring 225mm by 100mm by 65mm, bonded by very light brownish-grey sandy-lime mortar with charcoal flecks. No coursing pattern was visible. The wall had a minimum length of 1.26m north to south, a width of 0.33m east to west, and a height of 0.14m.
- 7.2.4 The remains of a small north-south aligned wall [5] was encountered at 4.17m OD. This was constructed of pale pink bricks with yellow mottling, a shallow frog, and dimensions of 225mm by 100mm by 65mm. The bricks were bonded with a light whitish-grey sandy-lime mortar with charcoal flecks, though no coursing was visible due to the structural remains being stepped for footings. The wall had a length of 1.05m north-south, a width of 0.33m east-west, and a height of 0.35m. Due to the limited area exposed in the trench no associations with any other masonry was able to be observed.
- 7.2.5 Further to the east in Trench 1, another north-south aligned wall [25] was observed as the earliest feature. This was constructed of mid red bricks, observed to have been poorly fired with a dark centre and inclusions, with dimensions of 220mm by 100mm by 62mm. These were bonded by hard pale mortar with chalk inclusions, in a pattern that was unable to be observed due to only the surface of the structure being exposed. The wall had visible dimensions of 1.50m in length, 0.73m in width, a depth of 0.24m, and it was encountered at 4.19m OD.
- 7.2.6 Abutting the wall [25] was an east-west aligned wall [13] and [14] that was encountered at 3.99m OD. This was constructed out of yellow stock bricks and light red re-used bricks, measuring 235mm by 110mm by 70mm, bonded by a hard yellowish-brown sandy-mortar with charcoal

inclusions. The coursing pattern was not observed, being below the limits of excavation. The wall had a visible combined length of 8.50m, and width of 0.48m which expands to 0.70m at the eastern end.

- 7.2.7 A series of six north-south aligned walls abutted [13] and [14], all of which were only exposed in plan, with coursing unknown in all cases. The walls had numbers (from west to east) [19], [20], [15], [16], [17] and [18]. They formed internal dividing or sleeper walls within a structure formed by external walls [13], [14] and [25].
- 7.2.8 Further east in the trench were the remains of another wall [27] which was encountered at 4.12m OD. This was constructed of light red bricks, measuring 220mm by 100mm by 70mm, bonded by hard grey lime mortar in an unseen pattern. It measured 0.24m north-south by 0.60m east-west, with a depth of 0.24m, and was on an roughly E-W. Above this was a second wall [26], which was north-south aligned. It was composed of dark red bricks, measuring 220mm by 96mm by 63mm, bonded by loose pale clayey-mortar. This was encountered at 3.81m, and had visible dimensions of 1.30m in length, 0.30m in width.
- 7.2.9 In the eastern end of the trench was a brick surface [33] of likely 19th century date. This was composed of unfrogged red bricks, measuring 215mm by 95mm by 60mm, bonded by mid grey lime mortar, which also obscured the pattern in which they were laid. The surface was encountered at 3.98m OD had visible measurements of 0.68m north-south by 0.90m east-west, with the thickness unable to be determined as it was left in-situ. Above this were the remains of a disturbed east-west aligned red brick wall [32], which was heavily damaged and also significantly truncated by services. It was not possible to determine the size of the bricks, nor the coursing, due to heavy damage to the feature, however they were bonded by mid grey lime mortar. There was a visible length of 2.88m OD, a width of 0.40m, and it was encountered at 4.18m OD.
- 7.2.10 Within Trench 2 layer [11] was cut by a north-south aligned linear construction cut [10], which had steep straight sides and a sharp surface break of slope, though the base was not exposed. It had visible length of 6.56m north-south, with a width of 1.01m east-west, an excavated depth of 0.78m, and was encountered at 4.44m OD.
- 7.2.11 The construction cut [10] contained a brick culvert [9], constructed of dark reddish-pink bricks with a yellow surface and a shallow frog, measuring 225mm by 95mm by 60mm, in a random coursing pattern. They were bonded by a mid grey sandy-lime mortar with charcoal and chalk flecks, with signs of repair work evident at the top of the structure using a light slightly brownish grey cement mortar. The structure was encountered at 5.03m OD, with visible dimensions of 6.56m in length, 0.76m in width, and a height of 0.25m. Construction cut [10] was backfilled with a moderately loose deposit of mid brownish-grey sandy-silt [8] surviving to an upper height of 4.44m OD.

7.3 Phase 3

- 7.3.1 A number of the masonry features observed within Trench 1 were sealed by later layers of made ground or rubble. A layer of moderately loose light slightly brownish-grey ceramic building

material and mortar [7] also contained frequent inclusions of pieces of small to medium sized brick and peg tiles in a sandy lime mortar. It was encountered at 3.78m OD, and was overlain by a layer of loose dark brownish-grey sandy-silt [6], which was recorded at 3.84m OD.

7.3.2 The wall [5] was overlain by a layer of moderately compacted dark slightly brownish-grey sandy-silt [4] at 4.18m OD, which contained frequent small ceramic building material, mortar, and charcoal fragments and flecks.

7.3.3 In the eastern end of Trench 1 the wall remains of [26] were overlain by a layer of loose-friable mid to light yellowish-brown sandy-silty-clay [29], which contained moderate amounts of ceramic building material fragments, and occasional charcoal fragments. This was encountered at 3.81m OD. Also overlying [26] was a layer of loose-soft mid brown clayey-sandy-silt [28], which had inclusions of mortar fragments. This layer was found at 3.88m OD.

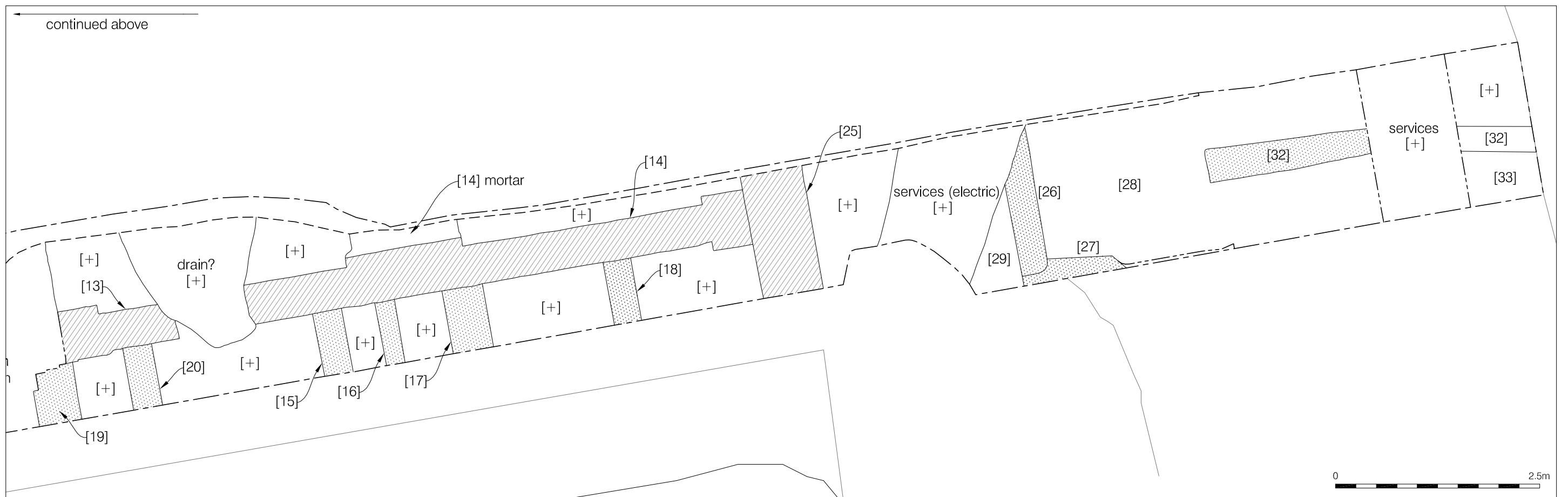
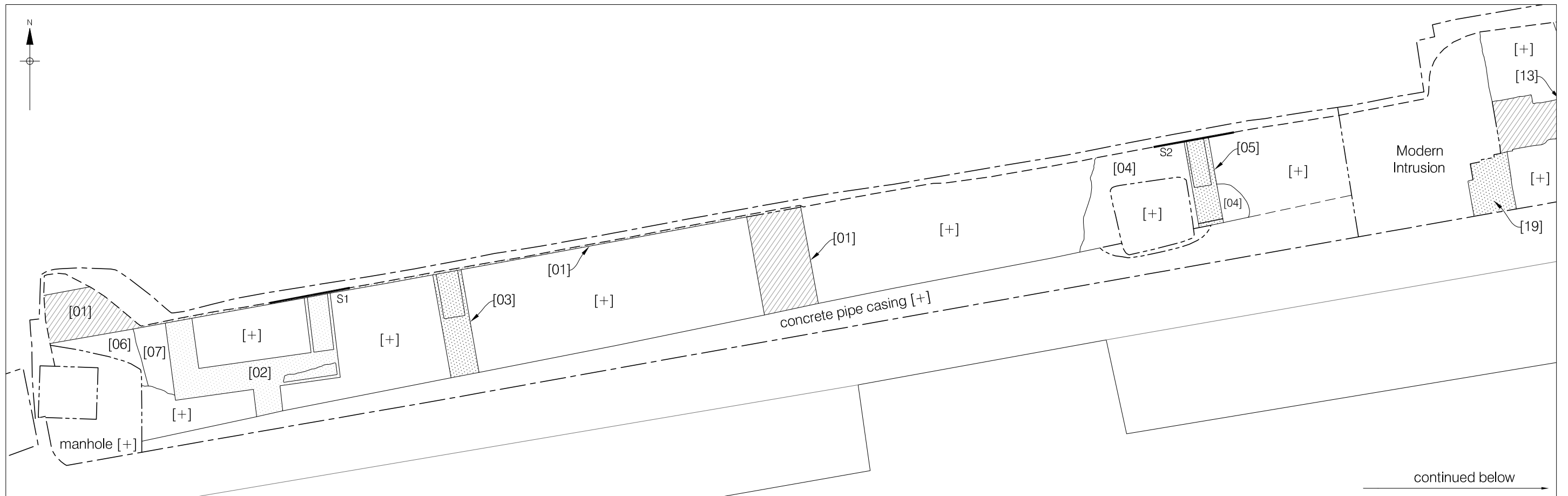


Figure 3
 Plan of Trench 1
 1:50 at A3

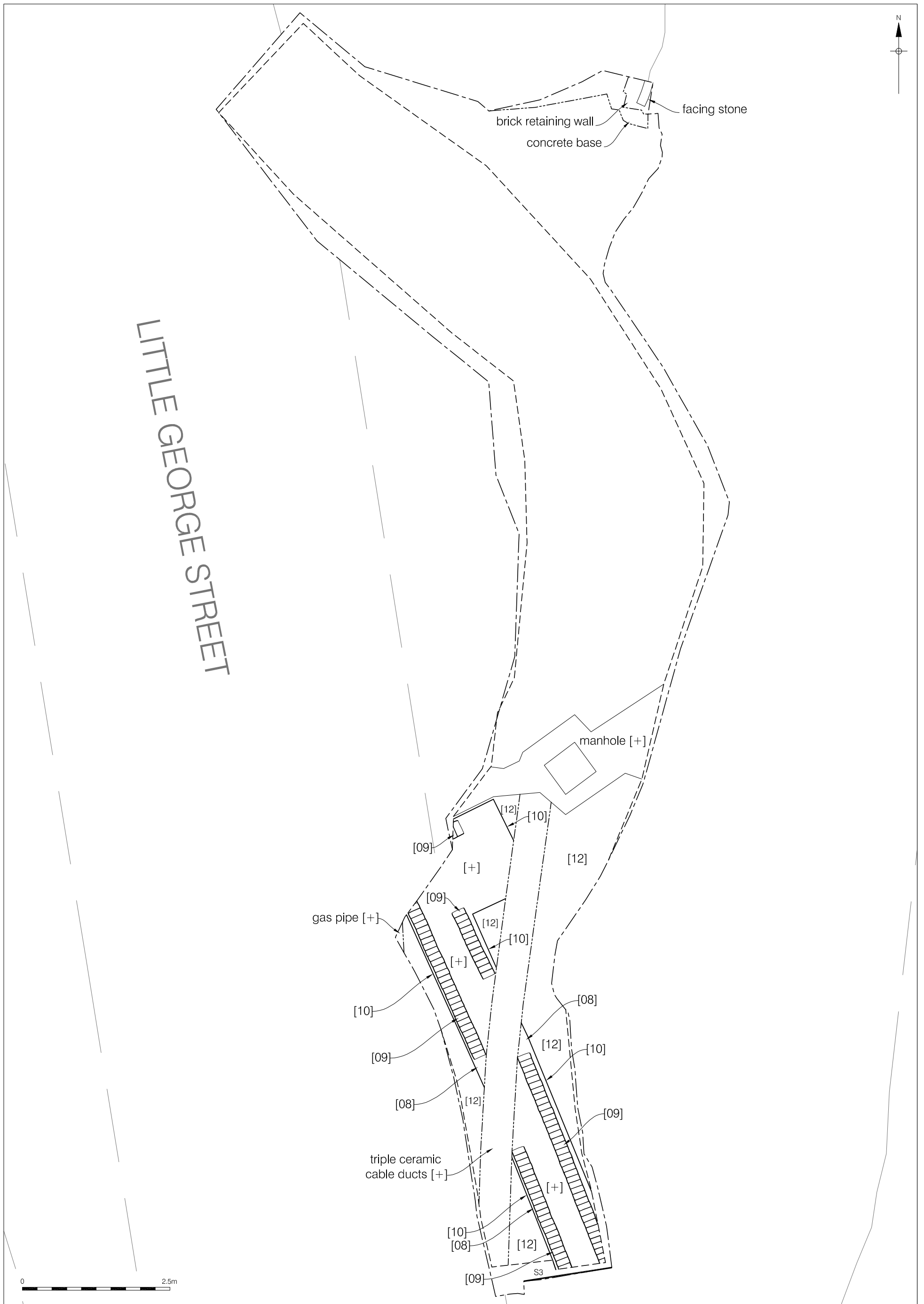
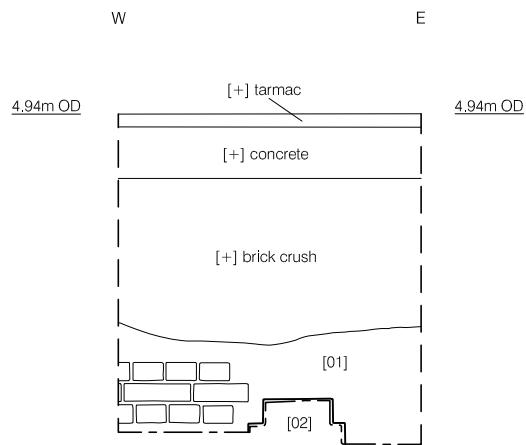
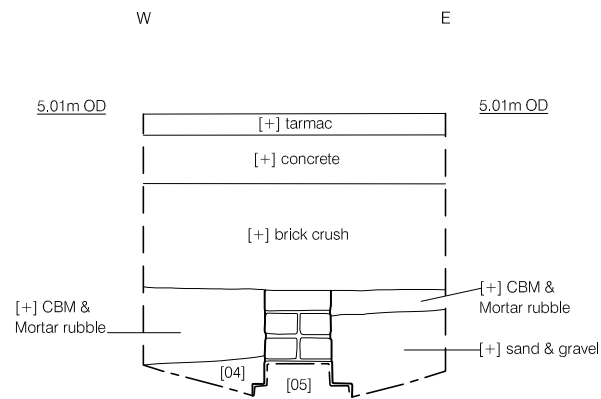


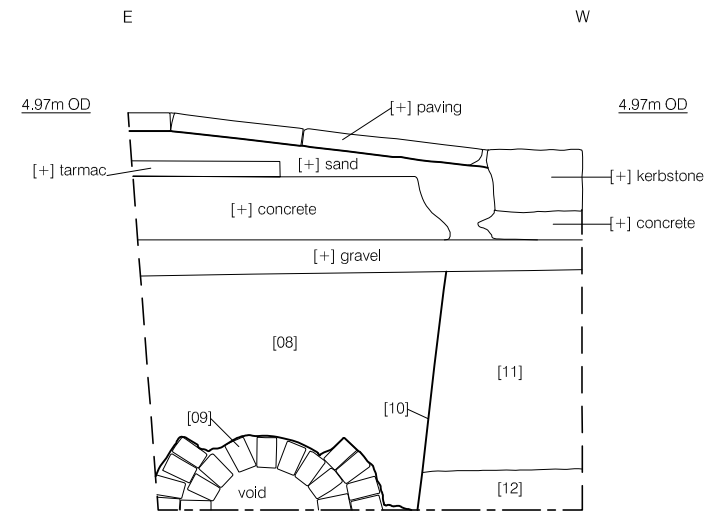
Figure 4
 Plan of Trench 2
 1:60 at A3



Section S1
Trench 1
South Facing



Section S2
Trench 1
South Facing



Section S3
Trench 2
North Facing



Figure 5
Sections 1 to 3
1:25 at A4

8 INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Phase Summary and Interpretation

8.1.1 Phase 1

Deposits of made ground were observed within Trenches 2 and 3, with a layer of demolition rubble also being evident within Trench 3. These are likely to represent layers used as build up during the landscaping of the area in the late post-medieval period.

8.1.2 Phase 2

The remains of the brick walls were observed within Trench 1. Several of these can be associated to form both external and internal dividing walls of prior buildings in the area. The relatively small area which was exposed during the works limited the amount of information which could be gained for these structures, as did the fact that often only the footings had survived. Historical maps of the area from 1870 and 1890 show that a building existed where Little Sanctuary was later established, and this may be represented in the structural remains observed on the site. These were cleared in advance of the construction of Middlesex Guildhall.

Remains of other brick walls and a possible surface were also observed within Trench 1, however the limited area seen during the works meant it was not possible to observe any direct association between these structures or ascertain what their function was.

The remains of the brick culvert in Trench 2 represent a 19th century drain or sewer.

8.1.3 Phase 3

All three of the trenches contained a sequence of late post-medieval to modern made ground. It is likely that these layers relate to build up of the area, with such deposits being used to alter the ground level prior to the construction of the existing road surface.

8.2 General Conclusions

8.2.1 No natural deposits were observed during the watching brief.

8.2.2 No archaeological finds or features pre-dating the late post-medieval period were identified during the investigation.

8.2.3 As no further impacts are associated with the works associated with this phase of ducting installation are anticipated, no additional work is recommended or required.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank West One Infrastructure Services for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to the staff at Murphys who undertook the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for his project management, Mark Roughley for the illustrations, and Rik Archer, Phil Frickers, and Paw Jorgensen for their work on site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

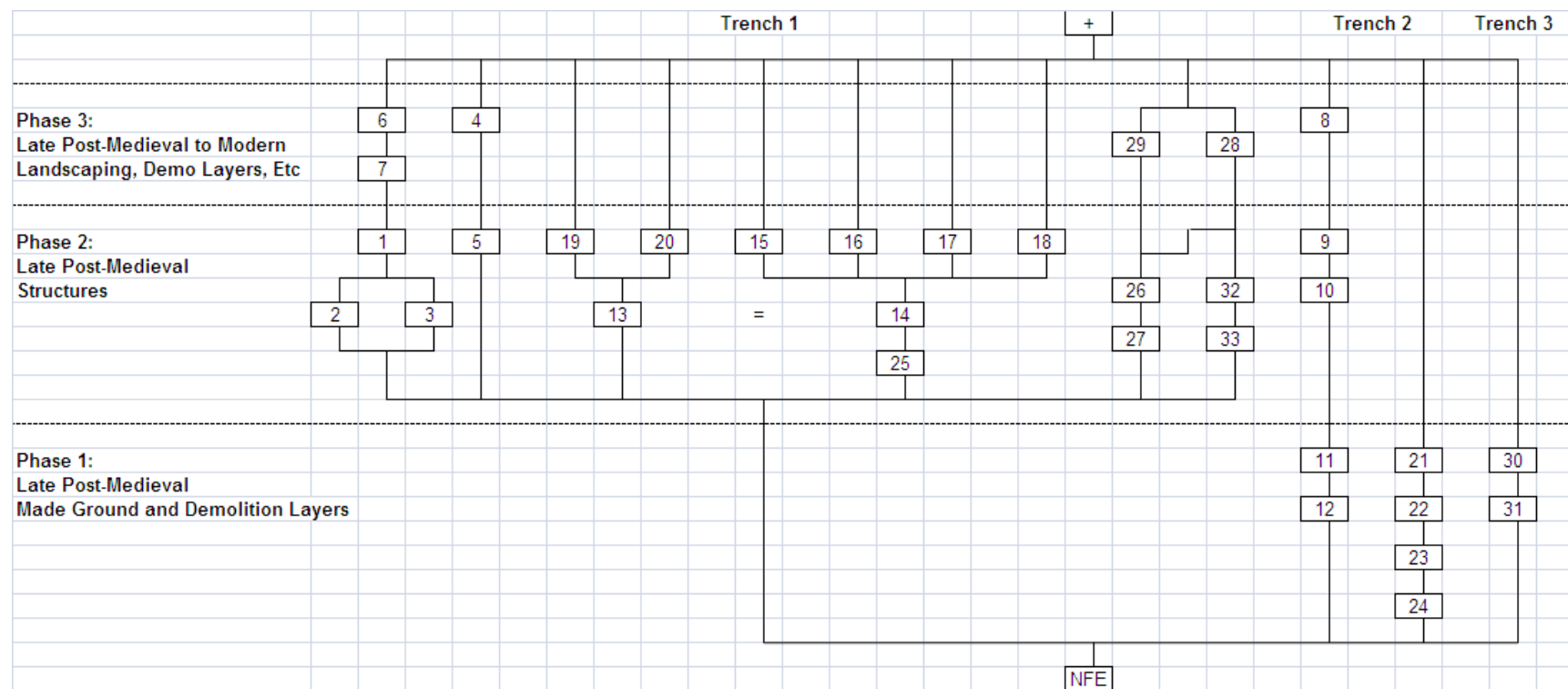
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
UKS 09	1	1	Tr 1	S1	Masonry	External wall of building	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	2	1	Tr 1	S1	Masonry	Later internal divisions to [1]	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	3	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Later dividing wall abutting [1]	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	4	1	Tr 1	S2	Layer	Dark brownish-grey sandy-silt	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	5	1	Tr 1	S2	Masonry	Small N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	6	1	Tr 1	N/A	Layer	Dark brownish-grey sandy-silt	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	7	1	Tr 1	N/A	Layer	CBM & mortar rubble	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	8	2	Tr 2	S3	Fill	Backfill of [10]	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	9	2	Tr 2	S3	Masonry	Brick culvert in [10]	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	10	2	Tr 2	S3	Cut	Construction cut for [9]	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	11	2	N/A	S3	Layer	Dark brown sandy-silt	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	12	2	Tr 2	S3	Layer	Sand and demolition rubble	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	13	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	14	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	15	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	16	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	17	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	18	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	19	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	20	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	21	2	N/A	S4	Layer	Top soil	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	22	2	N/A	S4	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	23	2	N/A	S4	Layer	Buried soil layer	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	24	2	N/A	S4	Layer	Demolition material	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	25	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	26	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	N-S wall	Late Post-Med	2

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
UKS 09	27	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Wall remains?	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	28	1	Tr 1	N/A	Layer	Levelling dump	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	29	1	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Possible cess pit fill, associated with [29]	Late Post-Med	3
UKS 09	30	1	N/A	S5	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	31	1	N/A	S5	Layer	Demolition rubble	Late Post-Med	1
UKS 09	32	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	E-W wall - likely disturbed or not in-situ	Late Post-Med	2
UKS 09	33	1	Tr 1	N/A	Masonry	Brick surface	Late Post-Med	2

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-63066

Project details

Project name	The United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme, Little Sanctuary, Westminster
Short description of the project	A watching brief was undertaken from the 7th of April to the 21st of May 2009, during the excavation of trenching for the United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme. The investigation encompassed three service trenches which were located along Little Sanctuary, Broad Sanctuary, and Little George Street. The investigations found evidence of late post-medieval masonry structures and late post-medieval to modern made ground deposits. No natural deposits were observed, nor were any deposits or features pre-dating the late post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2009 End: 21-05-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	UKS 09 - Sitecode
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
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTMINSTER Little Sanctuary, Westminster
Postcode	SW1P 3EE
Study area	333.58 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 30027 79602 51.4998820328 -0.126505045886 51 29 59 N 000 07 35 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	unknown
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman
Project supervisor	Phil Frickers
Project supervisor	Richard Archer

Project supervisor	Paw Jorgensen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	West One Infrastructure Services

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	UKS 09
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	UKS 09
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief for The United Kingdom Supreme Court Streetscape Scheme, Little Sanctuary, City of Westminster, London
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 Client Report
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 September 2009

PCA

PRE - CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 0207 732 3925 0207 639 9091

FAX: 0207 639 9588

EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

