



THE METROPOLE BUILDING & 10 WHITEHALL PLACE

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#### **ARCHAEOLOGY STATEMENT**

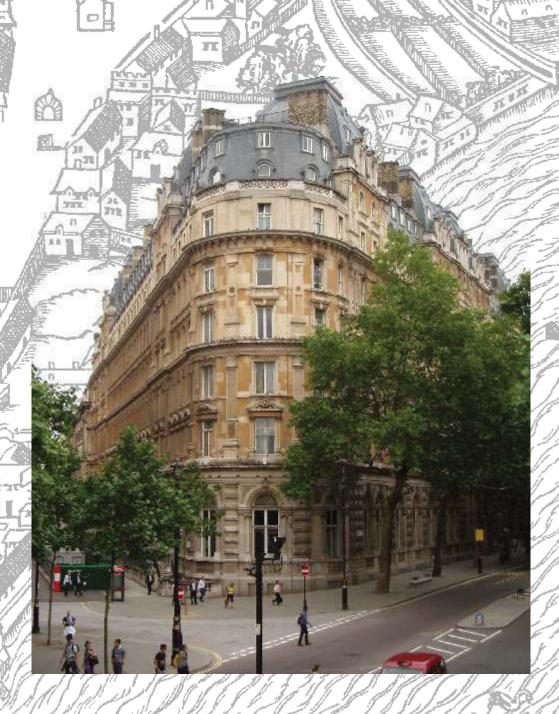
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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



July 2008 Ref: 69810.01



## METROPOLE BUILDING AND 10 WHITEHALL PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1

#### **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

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**July 2008** 



## METROPOLE BUILDING AND 10 WHITEHALL PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1

### Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	N	5
	1.1 Project Bac	ckground	5
	1.2 Landscape	and Geology	5
2	METHODOLOG	sY	e
_		scope	
		1	
		•	
		y	
		, Ce	
		ns and limitations	
	2.8 Copyright		7
3	PI ANNING BAC	CKGROUND	8
•		n	
		gislation and planning guidance	
		Planning Guidance update	
		ning guidance and policy	
4	•	SOURCE	
4		nd local heritage designations	
		gical and Historical context	
_	•		
5		ICAL IMPACTS	
		npacts	
	•	pacts	
6	<b>ARCHAEOLOG</b>	ICAL POTENTIAL	18
		n	
		and Planning Constraints	
	6.3 Archaeolog	gy	19
7	CONCLUSIONS	<b>.</b>	20
		of Archaeological Constraints	
	7.2 Further wor	rk and Mitigation	20
8	REFERENCES		21
•		ny	
		vironment Records	
		nic Sources	
		ources	
۸DF		TTEER OF INFORMATION PROVIDED	
AFF	TENDIA I. GAZE	THEER OF INFORMATION PROVIDED	DITHE GREATER



#### **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Study Area showing site outline, Study Area, WA Numbers and designated areas.
Figure 2A	Basement plan of Site showing principal areas where ground excavation is envisaged. Plan courtesy of John Seifert Architects
Figure 2B	Lower basement plan of Site showing principal areas where ground excavation is envisaged. Plan Ccourtesy of John Seifert Architects.
Figure 3A	Aga's Map of c.1562 showing approximate Site location
Figure 3B	Faithorne and Newcourt's Map of 1658 showing approximate Site location
Figure 4A	John Rocque's Map of 1746 showing approximate site location.
Figure 4B	Horwood's Map of 1813
Figure 5A	Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500 Series, 1875
Figure 5B	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Series, 1894-96
Figure 6A	Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Series, 1916
Figure 6B	Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Series, 1952

#### **List of Plates**

Plate 1 View of the Metropole at the junction of Whitehall Place and				
	Northumberland Avenue. Looking south-west.			
Plate 2	View of 10 Whitehall Place and the Metropole. Looking north-east			
	along Whitehall Place.			
Cover	As Plate 1.			



### METROPOLE BUILDING AND 10 WHITEHALL PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1

#### **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

#### **Summary**

WA Heritage was commissioned by Gardiner Theobald LLP to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site occupied by the Metropole Building and 10 Whitehall Place in support of an application for planning permission. The Site lies under the jurisdiction of Westminster City Council centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530246, 180289. At the time of writing proposed ground intrusion is limited to specific areas within the existing basement of the Metropole building. The site lies within the Whitehall Conservation Area and within the Lundenwic and Thorney Island Area of Special Archaeological Priority as identified in the City of Westminster UDP, 2007. A circular Study Area extending for 350m from the Site centre has been considered in order to provide a context for interpretation.

#### **Archaeological Potential**

Broadly speaking, the Study Area represents a high level of recorded archaeology reflecting human presence in the locality from the early prehistoric period through to the present day, with a particular emphasis on evidence from the Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods. The Site is likely to have been submerged or situated on marshy waterlogged ground during the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods and would appear to have been situated away from foci of settlement activity. While Saxon activity is significant around the fringes of the Study Area, the Site was peripheral in location to these settlement foci. Consideration of known archaeological data would suggest that the site is located in the vicinity of the Saxon water front and as such holds an increased potential for the recovery of evidence associated with land reclamation, flood remediation and wharf related activities. This potential extends through out the medieval period when the Site may have occupied part of the water front belonging to the Abbey of St Mary Rouncevel. Postmedieval and later mapping of the Site shows it to have been occupied by a series of small buildings and yards, presumably associated with the riverfront wharfs. During the 19th century, the eastern part of the Site was reclaimed and the Hotel Metropole built. 10 Whitehall Place was constructed during the early years of the 20th century.

#### **Level of Existing Impact**

The archaeological potential of the Site is however heavily compromised by the high level of previous ground impact undertaken across the Site largely associated with extensive basement construction. The depth and wholesale nature of this ground excavation is likely to have had a detrimental impact on any surviving archaeological deposits at the Site

#### **Further Works and Mitigation**

In order to clarify the depth of previous ground intrusion at the Site (associated with existing basements) and establish potential survival depths of archaeological deposits, it is suggested that the scope and programme of any future geo technical test pits be discussed and designed in consultation with the consultant archaeologist prior to commencement of the groundworks. In this way, the programme could be



best designed to address specific archaeological potential. Subsequent to this, it is recommended that excavation of any geo technical test pits at the Site be monitored by the consultant archaeologist. Such investigation may help to further clarify the potential for the survival and absence of archaeological deposits. The resulting information may be used to design and minimise levels of possible future archaeological mitigation. Dependant on the results of the geo technical works, further work in the form of mitigation strategy may be required by the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to Westminster City Council. This work could be undertaken in fulfilment of a suitably worded condition to a planning consent.



### METROPOLE BUILDING AND 10 WHITEHALL PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW 1

#### **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

#### Acknowledgements

WA Heritage would like to thank Chris Edwards and Alan Joiner of Gardiner and Theobald LLP and Stuart Cakebread, SMR Manager for the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record for their assistance in the compilation of this report.

This report was researched and compiled by Katharine Barber and the illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The project was managed for WA Heritage by Lawrence Pontin.



### METROPOLE BUILDING AND 10 WHITEHALL PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW 1

#### **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 WA Heritage was commissioned by Gardiner Theobald LLP to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site occupied by the Metropole Building and 10 Whitehall Place, Westminster, London SW 1 (Plates 1 & 2) in support of an application for planning permission (Figure 1; hereafter the Site). The Site lies under the jurisdiction of Westminster City Council centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 530246, 180289. At the time of writing proposed ground intrusion is limited to specific areas within the existing basement and lower basement as outlined on Figures 2A and 2B.
- 1.1.2 It is also likely that further groundworks may be required to reinforce existing foundations at certain locations. This may involve the expansion of existing footings or mini piles (Pers comm. Alan Joiner, Gardiner and Theobald LLP).
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the study is to gauge the archaeological potential of the Site and to establish as far as available information will allow, the extent of previous ground intrusion at the Site, therefore indicating the likelihood for the survival of archaeological remains. The study addresses sub-surface archaeology only.

#### 1.2 Landscape and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site lies on level ground approximately 100m west of the north bank of the River Thames occupying a prominent location at the junction of Whitehall Place with Northumberland Avenue. The Site is bound by Whitehall Place to the south, Northumberland Place to the north, the junction of the two roads to the east and Scotland Place to the west.
- 1.2.2 The eastern two thirds of the plot are occupied by the imposing 10 storey Metropole building (two storeys in the roof space). The western third of the Site is occupied by 10 Whitehall Place.
- 1.2.3 The Site is situated in an area of complex geology. Generally the Westminster area comprises London clay overlain by River Terrace Gravels sealed by brickearth deposits. South of Trafalgar Square the geology contains pockets of anomalous geology deposited by the movement of the Thames and Tyburn rivers during the Holocene period (Sidell et al 2000, 21).
- 1.2.4 These anomalies make it difficult to pinpoint the Site geology. It is most likely that the Site is located on alluvium associated with the River Thames floodplain (British Geological Survey North, 1994 London Sheet 256). Small scale archaeological excavation at 45-51 Whitehall Place in 1979 approximately 180m south-west of the Site identified alluvial deposits indicating that the Taplow gravels did not extend this close to the water front. (WA 1).



#### 2 METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Aims and scope

2.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to detail the known information relating to sub surface archaeology at the Site and to assess the potential for the presence of previously unknown elements that may be impacted by any future development of the Site.

#### 2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 The archaeological resource within a 350m circular Study Area (**Figure 1**) of the Site centre has been considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Those sites considered to be central to the understanding of the Site and it's context are included on **Figure 1**.
- 2.2.2 A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

#### 2.3 Sources

#### Historic environment record

#### Greater London (GLSMR) Sites and Monuments Record

- 2.3.1 English Heritage maintains a database of archaeological sites and findspots for the 33 London boroughs. All records within the Study Area were examined. A synthesised summary is presented as **Appendix 1**.
- 2.3.2 SMR's are not a record of all *surviving* elements of the Historic Environment but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the Historic Environment. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the Historic Environment that are at present unknown.

#### Legislative and planning documents

- 2.3.3 The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London was published in 2004 and amended in 2008 and sets out the Mayor's strategic plan for "an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London, looking forward 15–20 years.". The City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan approved on the 24th January 2007 contains policies and explanatory text relating to the management of archaeology. .These plans were consulted to inform of any existing development controls relating to the historic environment. This document has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Notes 15 and 16.
- 2.3.4 The results of a review of this legislation and where relevant details of any statutory designations such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments are included in **Section 3** of this report.

#### **Documentary sources**

2.3.5 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out via the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, online and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. The sources consulted are listed in the References (Section 7).



#### Cartographic sources

2.3.6 A search of historic manuscripts and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Study Area in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the medieval and later land-use prior to its modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Study Area which, as a result of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the References section (Section 7).

#### Aerial Photographs

2.3.7 Under certain conditions sub-surface archaeological features can be visible on Aerial Photographs (AP's). Given the urban setting of the site, aerial photography would provide no additional historic information regarding the study area.

#### 2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 The interior of the Site was inspected on Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> June. An additional inspection of the exterior and environs was undertaken on Monday 14<sup>th</sup> July 2008. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from sources. A photographic record of the visit was made and is held in the project archive, selected images are included in the report (**Plates 1-2**).

#### 2.5 Chronology

- 2.5.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:
  - 19th century to Present Day
  - Post-medieval 1500-1799
  - Medieval AD1066-1499
  - Saxon AD410-1066
  - Romano-British AD 43-410
  - Palaeolithic 500000-43AD

#### 2.6 Best practice

2.6.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

#### 2.7 Assumptions and limitations

2.7.1 The GLSMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

#### 2.8 Copyright

2.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited



reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

#### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

#### 3.2 National legislation and planning guidance

POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and AAIs are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by EH, is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by LPAs. EH are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings.
PPG 16	Archaeology and Planning	Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process and LDPs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites and their settings. There is a presumption in favour of the preservation in situ of nationally important remains and their settings, whether Scheduled or not. Planning applications should include an assessment of likely impacts on archaeology. It is reasonable for an LPA to require archaeological evaluation in order to make an informed and reasonable decision.
PPG15	Planning and the Historic Environment	Guidance on protection and enhancement of the historic environment including built heritage and historic landscape through the LDPs. LPAs administer special consents, in addition to regular planning controls, for planning applications involving Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields.
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Under the Regulations, hedgerows are deemed to be Important if they are



documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulation, is currently taken to mean pre-1845. Decisions regarding consent or denial for the removal of Important Hedgerows, or significant parts thereof, is			
Hedgerows, or significant parts thereof, is granted by local planning authorities.			

#### 3.3 Regional Planning Guidance update

London Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004 (2008)					
POLICY NO. TITLE POLICY TEXT					
Policy 4B11	the Mayor will work with strategic protect and enhance London environment and the importance of and increasing, the contribution of heritage to London's environmental queconomy, both through tourism and the use of historic assets.				
Policy 4B.12	Heritage Conservation	The Mayor will, and boroughs should, support schemes that make use of historic assets, including the waterways heritage, and stimulate environmental, economic and community regeneration.			
Policy 4B.15	Archaeology	that the Mayor in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources.			

#### 3.4 Local planning guidance and policy

The City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan (UDP),approved 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2007							
POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT					
Policy DES 9	Conservation Areas	aims "to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings". The policy states:  "In the case of outline planning applications within designated conservation areas it may be necessary to require additional details to be produced in order that the physical impact of the proposed development may be fully assessed. Planning applications involving demolition in conservation areas (concerning) Buildings identified as of local architectural, historical or topographical interest in adopted conservation area audits will enjoy a general presumption					
		against demolition".  "Development proposals within conservation					



		areas, involving the demolition of unlisted buildings, may be permitted If the building makes either a negative or insignificant contribution to the character or appearance of the area, and/or If the design quality of the proposed development is considered to result in an enhancement of the conservation area's overall character or appearance, having regard to issues of economic viability, including the viability of retaining and repairing the existing building. In any such case, there should also be firm and appropriately detailed proposals for the future viable redevelopment of the application site that have been approved and their implementation assured by planning condition or agreement".  Planning permission for alteration or extension of unlisted buildings," will be granted for proposals which Serve to reinstate missing traditional features, such as doors, windows, shop fronts, front porches and other decorative features. Use traditional and, where appropriate, reclaimed or recycled building materials. Use prevalent facing, roofing and paving materials, having regard to the content of relevant conservation area audits or other adopted supplementary guidance. In locally appropriate situations, use modern or other atypical facing materials or detailing or innovative forms of building design and construction. Conservation area audits.  Concerning changes of use within conservation areas,  "Permission will only be granted for development, involving a material change of use, which would serve either to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area, bearing in mind the detailed viability of the development".  Concerning the setting of conservation areas,  "Development will not be permitted which, although not wholly or partly located within a designated conservation area, might nevertheless have a visibly adverse effect upon
		the area's recognised special character or appearance, including intrusiveness with respect to any recognised and recorded familiar local views into, out of, within or across the area".
Policy DES10	Listed Buildings	aims to "protect and enhance Listed Buildings, their settings and those features of special architectural or historic interest that they possess". The policy states: (D) Setting of listed buildings  Planning permission will not be granted where it



		would adversely affect:a) the immediate or wider setting of a listed building, or b) recognised and recorded views of a listed building or a group of listed buildings, or c) the spatial integrity or historic unity of the cartilage of a listed building.
Policy DES 11	Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Areas and sites of archaeological priority and potential	aims 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".
		Concerning areas and sites of Special Archaeological Priority and Potential, the policy states that:
		"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 DES 12	Parks, Gardens and Squares	(A) Development adjacent to open spaces  Permission will only be granted for proposals adjacent to parks, public and private squares which:  1) safeguard their appearance, wider setting and additional additional and additional add
		ecological value  2) preserve their historic integrity  3) protect views into and out of these spaces
		will not project above existing tree or building lines.

#### 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

#### 4.1 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.1.1 The Site lies within the Lundenwic and Thorney Island Area of Special Archaeological Priority and the Whitehall Conservation Area as defined by Westminster City Council. There are four registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area. The Site does not lie within or immediately adjacent to any of these Registered parks and Gardens.
- 4.1.2 Neither of the buildings within the Site footprint are afforded Listed Building status. The GLSMR records 115 Listed Buildings within the Study Area. The closest Listed Buildings to the Site are the Government Offices housing the Ministry of Agriculture. Fisheries and Food (West Block) south-west of the



site on the south side of Scotland Place, The National Liberal Club opposite the Site on the south side of Whitehall Place and the Playhouse Theatre north of the Site on the north side of Northumberland Avenue.

#### 4.2 Archaeological and Historical context

#### **Prehistoric**

- 4.2.1 During the Prehistoric period, the River Thames is likely to have been flanked by marsh and grassland with dispersed locations of human activity focussed on high ground such as Thorney Island an area now occupied by Westminster Abbey to the south of the Site (defined during the Prehistoric period by the path of the Thames and River Tyburn). The Site itself is likely to have been submerged or situated on low lying marshy waterlogged land throughout the Prehistoric period. Riverine environments hold an increased potential for the recovery of certain archaeological material such as evidence for exploitation of the river as a food source, transportation or trade route, fording/crossing sites and as a focus for ritual or accidental deposition of individual artefacts.
- 4.2.2 This potential is reflected in the recovery of socketed bronze axes found during construction of the embankment approximately 270m north-east of the Site (**WA 2**). These axes are likely to date from the Bronze Age and were recovered from a waterlogged/wet environment.
- 4.2.3 Just beyond the western extent of the 350m Study Area, archaeological excavations at Thorney Island undertaken in advance of construction of the Jubilee extension line in the 1990's revealed evidence for early transient/settlement activity on low lying ground along the Thames in the form of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, Early Bronze Age pottery and prehistoric revetments (Sidell et al 2000, 21). Within the Study Area, the earliest evidence to date originates from the Palaeolithic period and comprises animal bones recovered during building works at the Church of St Martin In the Fields at the northern extent of the Study Area. The bones are likely to represent buffalo remains (WA 3). Multiple Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithic implements and fragments of animal bone were also found during construction of the Admiralty Buildings (WA 4) approximately 150m south-west of the Site. Animal bone with a possible Palaeolithic origin was found at Northumberland Avenue approximately 120m north of the Site. However their authenticity is questionable so must be treated with caution (WA 5). In addition, animal remains recovered from the northern extent of Whitehall approximately 150mwest of the Site are allocated a general prehistoric date in the GLSMR (WA 6). Animal bone recovered from this location in the 1879 are attributed to lion, rhino, elephant and ox.

#### Romano-British

- 4.2.4 The Site is geographically distanced from known foci of known Romano-British settlement activity. The Roman city of *Londinium* lay approximately 2km west of Site occupying the site of the modern City. The closest Roman road runs approximately 200m north of Site running from the city gate at Ludgate along Fleet Street and the Strand to join the main road to Silchester at Chiswick.
- 4.2.5 However there is fragmentary evidence for Roman activity in the wider Study Area. Archaeological watching briefs at two locations within the Study Area



have recorded Roman deposits. The first was undertaken in advance of the erection of the Women of World War II Memorial at Whitehall approximately 275m south of the Site in 2005. Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered 2 of which were grog tempered ware (**WA 7**). At the northern extent of the Study Area, archaeological monitoring of geo technical investigations at the church of St Martin In the Fields recorded part of a Roman tile structure which has been tentatively interpreted as a hypocaust structure (**WA 8**). This suggestion of settlement activity would correspond with Romano-British settlement in the form of road side settlement, given the proximity of the site to the aforementioned alignment of the London to Silchester Roman road.

4.2.6 Stray finds dating from this period are also recorded at the junction of Craven Street with the Strand approximately 100m north of the site. These finds were accessioned into the Museum of London in 1914 but the exact location and circumstance of their recovery is unclear. Recorded artefacts include a steelyard bar, bone modelling tool, two bone thread pickers and a bead of blue vitreous paste (**WA 9**). Slightly further to the north, a fragment of Roman tile was recovered from a site producing largely medieval material at 17-19 John Adam Street in the 19th century (**WA 10**). The final findspot dating from this period is the recovery of Roman tile and carved stone during house demolition at Whitehall 140m to the south in 1897 (**WA 11**). The house is speculated to be the remains of the Temple of Apollo (SMR entry MLO18477). This hypothesis is unproven.

#### Saxon

- 4.2.7 During the Saxon Period, the focus of settlement activity shifted westwards away from the walled Roman city to the area extending across Aldwych Covent Garden and the Strand to the eastern edge of Trafalgar Square. A second foci of development was centred west of the Site at Thorney island (at the site of modern Parliament Square and Westminster abbey). Both these areas lie just beyond the fringes of the Study Area.
- 4.2.8 It is believed that the Saxon settlement of *Lundenwic* (Covent Garden Area) was established by the 7<sup>th</sup> century and occupied until the late 9<sup>th</sup> century when the population were forced to retreat behind the Roman walls of *Londinium* in defence against Viking attack. The settlement was centred around the port and acted as a centre for trade and commerce. Several large scale excavations have been undertaken across the area for example at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden and at the Church of St Martin in the Fields at the northern extreme of the Study Area where Saxon burials were identified (**WA 12**) While archaeological investigation has recovered significant remains, the limits of the settlement remain unclear.
- 4.2.9 Beyond the western extent of the Study Area, late Saxon settlement was focused on Thorney island as St Dunstan is recorded to have refounded Westminster Abbey in 960AD and hen the subsequent foundation of Westminster Palace attributed to Edward the Confessor (1042-66; Sidelll et al 2000, 22).
- 4.2.10 At Treasury Green 350m south of the Site, rescue excavations undertaken in the 1960's by the Ministry of Works and the London Museum identified Saxon occupation including buildings, pits and a revetted stream (**WA 13**).



The site was interpreted as an outlying farmstead (MoLas Site code TRG60, Museum of London 2000).

- 4.2.11 The location of the Site relative to these settlement foci is key to understanding its archaeological potential during this period. The Site itself would appear to have been located on peripheral ground away from the foci of occupation on the line of the Saxon water front. Evidence for the alignment of the water front has been identified at several locations within the Study Area. For example a watching brief at 13-14 Buckingham Street (WA 14) 180m to the north identified Saxon pottery and evidence for later land reclamation along the projected line of the Saxon water front, while at 18-20 York Buildings 250m to the north of the Site a Saxon river revetment was identified overlaid with Clay containing mid Saxon pottery (WA 15).
- 4.2.12 Furthermore, a watching brief at 12 Buckingham Street, 180m to the north of the Site identified waterlogged Saxon deposits including wattle fencing, the Site was interpreted as being part of the Saxon water front (**WA 16**).
- 4.2.13 In addition three stray finds of Saxon date have been recovered from the Study Area, these include a coin of Burgred of Mercia (852-74) from Northumberland Avenue 35m to the north (WA 17) and a coin hoard (WA 18) and a 9<sup>th</sup> century iron axe of Peterson type E (WA 19) recovered from the Thames 250m and 300m east of the Site respectively.
- 4.2.14 The information from previous investigations can be used to predict the alignment of the Saxon water front in the vicinity of the Site. This projection would suggest that the Site was situated on the Saxon waterfront, its eastern part likely to have been submerged.

#### Medieval

- 4.2.15 By the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the focus of activity turns west to Westminster (Thorney Island) where a new royal centre was established around Whitehall Palace by Edward the Confessor. The site was linked to the old Saxon centre by the Strand which ran approximately 200m north of the Site and infill development between the two centres continued throughout the medieval period. Throughout this period, the Site continued to straddle the water front. Associated archaeological potential comprises possible flood alleviation works, water front maintenance, wharfs and activity associated with exploitation of the river (eg. Fishing).
- 4.2.16 Substantial medieval buildings around the Site include York House and Durham House shown to the east of the Site in the vicinity of Charing Cross Station on Fairthorne and Newcourts map of 1658 (Figure 3B). Excavations at York Buildings 250m north of the Site identified part of a boundary wall (WA 20) presumed to be associated with one of these houses. Approximately 350m north of the Site, the Church of St Martin in the fields (WA 21) was founded during the medieval period (although there is some evidence to suggest a Saxon foundation) and 45m to the west of the Site lay Scotland Palace the name of which is retained in Scotland Yard (WA 22). Other buildings include the Augustinian Priory and hospital of St Mary Rounceval (WA 23) centred approximately 170m north of the Site at Charing Cross. The priory was founded in the 1230's and occupied a large area stretching westwards to the line of Northumberland Avenue and indeed land associated with the priory may extends southwards into the Site footprint.



- 4.2.17 Private buildings dating from the medieval period are also chronicled in the area, these include a brewhouse on Craven Street (**WA 24**) 50m north of the Site belonging to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem and an inn (**WA 25**) documented as the property of the Abbot of Westminster until 1491 off the Strand approximately 150m north of the Site.
- 4.2.18 Evidence for waterside flood defences and wharfs dating from this period has been identified at various locations across the Study Area. Wharfs associated with various establishments including Whitehall Palace were located along this stretch of the water front. The closest of these is associated with Scotland Place situated to the west of the Site. The SMR records the location of a wharf approximately 15m south of the Site on Whitehall Place (WA 26). Medieval flood defences and revetments were noted through excavation at the Site of the cabinet office approximately 175m to the west (WA 27). During the Late medieval period, landing stairs leading from the water front became more common with examples a noted at Horseguards avenue, 150 south of the Site (WA 28) and at the site of Charing Cross Station (WA 29) 80m to the north.

#### Post-medieval

- 4.2.19 During the Post-medieval period, the area grew as a focus of high class residential settlement. It is likely that water front development along this stretch went hand in hand with these changes.
- 4.2.20 The earliest cartographic representation of the Site dates from c.1562. At this time, Agas Map (Figure 3A) shows the Site straddling the water front. The scale of the map makes it difficult to pinpoint the Site outline with any certainty; however it would appear to lie south of York Place and north of wooded gardens formally associated with Scotland Place. The Site would appear to occupy a garden plot to the rear of buildings fronting onto the Strand, it may be that the gardens represent those belonging to the Priory of St Mary Rouncevel. A revetment wall appears to be in place along the water front at this location. There is no sign of any landing steps along this portion of the water front at this date.
- 4.2.21 A century later, Faithorne and Newcourt's map (1658, Figure 3b) shows the Site situated between land associated with York House and Suffolk Place (earlier known as Northampton Place and later as Northumberland House) to the west. Northumberland House (WA 30) was built between 1608-13 by the Earl of Northampton and comprised a substantial building originally surrounding three sides of a courtyard with landscaped grounds stretching south-eastwards to the water front wharfs. The building was demolished in 1874 to make way for Northumberland Avenue. A watching brief undertaken in the vicinity of the house in 2006 (WA 31, site code NUM 06) identified a Post-medieval structure. It is not clear whether the structure had any relationship with Northumberland House.
- 4.2.22 A similar row of buildings as indicated on the Agas map are *in situ* along the Strand street frontage between Northumberland House and York House, however by this date, the former garden plots to the rear have been infilled with a series of buildings and yards. A building is situated at the water front at the western extent of the plot and it is possible that this lay with the modern Site footprint. An alley dividing the plot from York House is named Greene Alley. South-west of this plot are gardens associated with



Northumberland House. The Site may extend from the water front into the garden area associated with Northumberland House at this date although later maps clearly show the Site outside the garden area (**Figure 4A, 4B** and **5A**).

- 4.2.23 By the time of Morgan's map of 1682 (not reproduced) and Rocque's Map of 1756 (**Figure 4A**), the Site is located south of grounds associated with Northumberland Place. Although unproven, it is possible that a certain amount of land reclamation has been undertaken in the vicinity of the Site as the water front follows an unnatural jagged line along the Whitehall/embankment stretch. By this time, the interior of the Site is occupied by a series of small buildings and a yard which leads down to the river front.
- 4.2.24 Approximately 300m south of the Site at the Ministry of Defence, a watching brief was undertaken in 2001 at the possible location of the Privy garden associated with Whitehall Palace (**WA 32**). Fragmentary walls recorded comprising Tudor style bricks are thought to represent the remains of rooms between the Great Hall and Chapel of Whitechapel Palace.
- 4.2.25 The GLSMR also records a watermill and watercourse on Northumberland Street (**WA 33**) documented in 1694 and operating as a corn mill in 1775. Dating from the 18th century flood defences and evidence for land reclamation were recorded during a watching brief at Victoria Embankment Gardens (**WA 34**) approximately 300m north of the Site.

#### 19th century to Present Day

- 4.2.26 By the turn of the 19th century, Horwood shows a clear snapshot of the Site (1813, Figure 4B). Again, a series of piecemeal structures and a yard are shown leading onto the wharfs which are named as 'Scotland yard Coal Wharf' at the north-east and 'Lime Wharf' to the south-west. During the 19th century, large scale land reclamation was undertaken in order to construct the Victoria Embankment which was in place by 1875 (1975 OS Map, Figure 5A). Construction of the embankment was a huge undertaking comprising a 2km long roadway with 15 hectares of land reclaimed from the river (SMR Registered Park and Garden entry Ref No. 1840). At this date, the interior of the Site was still occupied by piecemeal buildings likely to be associated with the former wharf.
- 4.2.27 Following the demolition of Northumberland House in 1876, Northumberland Avenue was constructed (1894-6 OS Map Figure 5D) and the Hotel Metropole built on the eastern part of the Plot. The Site of modern 10 Whitehall Place was occupied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Whitehall Place was also laid out by this date. The eastern part of the Site footprint is retained on the 1916 and 1953 editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 6A and 6B), 10 Whitehall Place was built on the western part of the Site between 1912 and 1914.
- 4.2.28 The Hotel Metropole was designed by Francis and Saunders and was constructed from Bath stone between 1883 and 1885 (www.historiae.co.uk). Between this time and the outbreak of the First World War, the hotel was a popular and prestigious venue frequented by royalty and the aristocracy. During the First World War, along with many other buildings along Northumberland Avenue, the Metropole was requisitioned and used to



accommodate government staff (www.mod.uk). It was reopened in the inter war years and in 1936 was leased by the government to provide office accommodation amid department reorganisation. It continued to be used by the Ministry of Defence until recent times. Nicklaus Pevsner in his Buildings of England describes the building as "ill-assorted collection of motifs" (www.historiae.co.uk).

#### 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

#### 5.1 Potential Impacts

- 5.1.1 At the time of writing proposed ground intrusion at the site is limited to specific areas within the existing basements of both buildings and within the lower basement of 10 Whitehall Place as outlined on **Figures 2A and 2B**. It is likely that further groundworks may be required to reinforce existing foundations at certain locations across the Site. This may involve the expansion of existing footings or mini piles (Pers comm. Alan Joiner Gardiner and Theobald LLP).
- 5.1.2 Such activity could lead to the following effects on the Historic Environment resource:
  - Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
  - Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
  - Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or waterlogging.
  - Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction.
- 5.1.3 All ground intrusive activity proposed at the Site will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive *in situ*.

#### 5.2 Existing Impacts

- 5.2.1 Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may also be present, but as yet undiscovered. However, the potential for the survival of such remains depends partly on the impacts that previous land use may have had on any present remains.
- 5.2.2 Inspection of the basements during the Site visit noted the substantial size, footprint and depth of foundations associated with the extant late 18th century/early 19th century structures extant at the Site. It is considered that excavation of these basements would have resulted in the wholesale removal of any archaeological deposits within their footprint. Detail of the existing structure is outlined below in order to better understand the scale of the existing impact in this regard.

### Construction Impact Associated with the Metropole building and 10 Whitehall Place

5.2.3 Present day ground level in the vicinity of the Site ranges from between 5.64m aOD at the junction of Whitehall Place with Northumberland Avenue and to 3.79m aOD at the junction of Great Scotland yard and Scotland Place. Foundations associated with the Metropole Building which occupies



the majority of the Site range from between 1.55m aOD (in the staff changing area) and 2.27m aOD at the Whitehall Place frontage (annotated version of drawing JS 0749/SK001, Basement-1) representing a basement depth of approximately 4m. The type of building foundations utilised is unknown although pad foundations would be more usual for the construction type and date. it may be assumed that the depth of the basement slab is probably not greater than 0.50m.

- 5.2.4 The depth of the basement slab for 10 Whitehall Place is unknown, it is not however likely to exceed 0.50m in thickness. It is possible that the basement level in the plant rooms extends to a greater depth.
- 5.2.5 Given the absence of absolute data regarding the type and depth of basement excavation associated with the extant building it is not possible to give definitive excavation depths across the Site. It is approximated that foundation activity associated with the Metropole building terminates at depths of up to 1m aOD with a depth of approximately 0m aOD for the adjacent 10 Whitehall Place.

#### Pre-19th century impacts

- 5.2.6 It is considered that construction of the Post-medieval buildings previously extant at the Site (Refer **Figures 4A and B, 5A and B and 6A**) is likely to have impacted on pre-dating archaeological deposits surviving within their footprint. It is possible that the previous building at the site of 10 Whitehall Place (Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England: Refer **Figure 5A**) may have incorporated basements.
- 5.2.7 The southern portion of the Site is located on ground reclaimed during the Victorian period. Land reclamation in the vicinity of the Site from the Saxon period is likely to have involved some level of ground build up. Such activity has the potential to have a positive impact on underlying archaeological deposits acting as protective buffer over underlying archaeology. On the other hand any ground levelling undertaken at the Site prior to ground build up associated with and reclamation or ground consolidation is likely to have impacted upon any *in situ* archaeological deposits.

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

#### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section of the report details the archaeological constraints in terms of the proposed development and is based on information derived from the sources listed in the **Methodology**, taking into account the likely effects of previous land use (Impact) on the preservation of potential remains. Archaeological potential

#### 6.2 Legislative and Planning Constraints

6.2.1 For ease of reference details of any statutory and/or local planning designations are detailed separately below.

#### Scheduled monuments

6.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monument within the Study Area.



#### Designated areas

6.2.3 The Site lies within the Lundenwic and Thorney Island Area of Special Archaeological Priority and the Whitehall Conservation Area as defined by Westminster City Council. The Site is not situated within or adjacent to any of the 4 Registered Parks and Gardens identified within the Study Area.

#### **Listed Buildings**

6.2.4 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site footprint. Consideration of the impact of development on Listed Buildings lies beyond the scope of this report.

#### 6.3 Archaeology

#### General

- 6.3.1 Broadly speaking, the Study Area represents a **high** level of recorded archaeology reflecting human presence in the locality from the early prehistoric period through to the present day, with a particular emphasis on evidence from the Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods.
- 6.3.2 The Site is likely to have been submerged or situated on marshy waterlogged ground during the Prehistoric period. A **moderate** potential for the recovery of Prehistoric material at the Site is identified. The potential for the recovery of evidence concerning prehistoric river channels and for evidence deposited in the Thames either by default or design is perhaps the most likely. It is considered that the survival depth of potential prehistoric deposits may extend beyond the impact level of the existing basements.
- 6.3.3 The Site is likely to have continued to occupy waterlogged ground through out the Romano-British. Current knowledge of settlement activity would suggest that the site was situated away from known foci of activity, as such a **moderate** potential for the recovery of Romano-British material has been identified. Surviving material dating from this period is most likely to be represented by randomly deposited artefacts rather than *in situ* sites and features.
- 6.3.4 While Saxon activity is significant around the edges of the Study Area, the Site occupied a peripheral location in terms of settlement foci at Covent Garden/The Strand and Thorney Island. However consideration of known archaeological data would suggest that the site is situated on the alignment of the Saxon water front and as such holds an increased potential for the recovery of archaeological material associated with land reclamation, flood remediation and wharf related activities. As such a **high** potential for the recovery of Saxon material at the Site is identified. The extensive nature of basementing at the Site however moderates this level of potential.
- 6.3.5 The Site is likely to have been located on open ground on the water front during the medieval period on land possibly associated with the Priory of St Mary Rouncevel. It is therefore possible that deposits and structures (possibly relating to priory) and wharf related activity occupied the Site footprint. As such a **moderate-high** potential for the occurrence of medieval activity at the Site is identified.
- 6.3.6 Post-medieval and later mapping of the Site shows it to have been occupied by a series of small buildings and yards associated with the riverfront wharfs



and possibly with the adjacent residential properties. The locality also underwent a series of land reclamation endeavours during this period, evidence for such reclamation and water front maintenance is again likely to survive in the archaeological record. The level of this potential is tempered by the level of 19th century/early 20<sup>th</sup> century ground impact at the Site, therefore a **moderate** potential for the survival of Post-medieval deposits at the Site is identified.

#### Overview-Water front related activity

6.3.7 It was not until the second half of the 19th century that the whole of the Site was reclaimed from the Thames. The baseline study has indicated that the Site was situated on the projected alignment of the Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval water front. Therefore a **high** potential for the survival of riverine associated deposits such as Stray (dropped or deposited) finds, water front management, fishing, boat and wharf related activity across these periods is identified.

#### 7 CONCLUSIONS

#### 7.1 Summary of Archaeological Constraints

7.1.1 Overall, this baseline study indicates that the Site was situated in a moderate to high area of archaeological potential with an emphasis on material dating from the Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods. particularly related to the use, maintenance and manipulation of the water front. However the Site has suffered a high degree of previous ground impact largely associated with basement construction of the extent structures. Such a high degree of previous ground intrusion is likely to have impacted heavily upon any pre dating archaeological deposits.

#### 7.2 Further work and Mitigation

- 7.2.1 In order to clarify the depth of previous ground intrusion at the Site (associated with existing basements) and establish potential survival depths of archaeological deposits, it is suggested that the scope and programme of any future geo technical test pits be discussed and designed in consultation with the consultant archaeologist prior to commencement of the groundworks. In this way, the programme could be best designed to address specific archaeological potential.
- 7.2.2 Subsequent to this, it is recommended that excavation of any geo technical test pits at the Site be monitored by the consultant archaeologist. Such investigation may help clarify the potential for the survival and absence of archaeological deposits at the Site. The resulting information may be used to design and minimise levels of future archaeological mitigation. This mitigation would be in line with Policy DES 11 of the City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan.
- 7.2.3 Dependent on the results of the geo technical works, further work in the form of mitigation strategy may be required by the English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to Westminster City Council. This work could be undertaken in fulfilment of a suitably worded condition to a planning consent.



#### 8 REFERENCES

#### 8.1 Bibliography

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- **Survey of London. 1935.** The Survey Of London Volume 16 St Martin in the Fields1: Charing Cross. London.
- **Walter Thornbury.1878**. Old and New London: Volume 3. centre for Metropolitan History, London.
- Weinreb, B, and Hibbert, C, (Eds.), 1983. The London Encyclopaedia
- **Westminster City Council 2007**. City of Westminster Unitary Development Plan. London.

#### 8.2 Historic Environment Records

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record SMR Registered Park and Garden Entry for Victoria Embankment Gardens. Site Ref 1840.

#### 8.3 Cartographic Sources

Maps shown in bold are reproduced as Figures in the report.

#### c.1562 Agas Map

1572 Braun and Hogenberg

**1658 Faithorne and Newcourt Map** 

1682 Morgan's Map

1746 John Rocque

1800 Thomas Milne

1813 Horwood

1862 Edward Stanford's Map

1875 Ordnance Survey !:2500

1894-6 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

**1916 Ordnance Survey 1:2500** 



1952 Ordnance Survey 1:1250

1955-74 Series P. 1979 Ordnance Survey 10k

1956 Ordnance Survey 1:1250

1956-84 p. 1987 Ordnance Survey 10k

1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1982 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Series

1987 Ordnance Survey 1:10 000

1994 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Series

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales) 1:50,000 sheet 256 Gardiner and Theobald LLP Drawing ref. JS 0749/SK001, Basement-1

#### 8.4 Online resources

www.english-heritage.org.uk/lbonline www.british-history.ac.uk www.westminster.gov.uk www.magic.co.uk

www.historiae.co.uk www.mod.uk www.compassmapping.com Listed Building information
Secondary source material
Westminster City Council website
GIS Mapping, Statutory and land
designations
Secondary source material
Ministry of Defence website
Historical mapping website



#### APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BYTHE GREATER LONDON SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

WA no.	GLSMR Monument No. Museum of London Site Code	Site type	Address	Description	Period	Easting	Westing
1	MLO18342 Site code WHI79	Excavation	45-51 Whitehall	Small scale excavation by Ilau 1979 (whi79) showed that Taplow Gravels did not extend as far south from Trafalgar Square as this site which lay on alluvial deposits. The existing buildings on the site had destroyed any archaeological deposits.	Geological evidence	530105	180244
2	MLO9130 MLO11164 MLO9136	Findspot	Victoria Embankment	2/3 axes (Late Neolithic to late Bronze Age)	Prehistoric	530505	180504
3	MLO12172	Findspot	St Martins Place	Animal remains (undated),	Prehistoric	530105	180545
4	MLO2872 9MLO28761	Findspot	Whitehall	Lithic implement (Palaeolithic), lithic implement (Lower Palaeolithic) found during excavation of the Admiralty Buildings Whitehall.	Prehistoric	530054	180205
5	MLO12950	Findspot	Northumberlandave	Possible prehistoric animal remains. Although may have originally been misdated	Prehistoric	530205	180355
6	MLO11017 MLO38461	Findspot	Charing Cross	Animal remains (Lower Palaeolithic),	Prehistoric	530054	180334

7	MLO98078 site code WWM 05	Watching brief	Whitehall, [Women Of World War II Memorial], London	Watching brief undertaken in 2005 identified 4 sherds of pottery including 2 sherds of grog tempered ware of late Bronze Age or more likely Roman date.	Romano- British	530146	179954
8	MLO77630 MLO78213 Site code SMD01	Watching brief	St Martin-In-The- Fields Church, St Martin's Lane, London WC2. City Of Westminster	Watching brief revealed Roman tile structure possibly a hypocaust	Romano- British	530125	180514
9	MLO2875 MLO2882 MLO19552	Findspot	Craven St& Strand (Junction Of)	Bead (Roman), blue vitreous paste, bone modelling tool found in 1914 and two bone thread pickers of probable early saxon date	Romano British	530205	180404
10	MLO22209	Findspot	17-19 John Adam St	Pot (early medieval/dark age), loomweight (early medieval/dark age), tile (roman). Excavation at the site in 1989 17th century gravel extraction pits were noted.	Romano- British	530335	180545
11	MLO18477	Findspot	Whitehall	Architectural fragment (roman), tile (roman) found during demolition of a house in 1897	Romano- British	530135	180105
12	MLO75938 Site Code SMD01	Watching brief	St Martin In The Fields Church, St Martin's Lane, Wc2	Recorded a chalk foundation possible connected wih a early church foundation. A later phase undertaken in 2003 identified mod Saxon deposits. 2005/6 group of burials recorded with prestigious Saxon grave goods indicating the presence of a cemetery at the site by the 7th cemetery.	Saxon	530083	180523
13	Site code TRG60	Excavation	Treasury Green	Whitehall Palace rescue excavation. Principal evidence was for saxon occupation including 8th and 9th century buildings.	Saxon	530100	179940

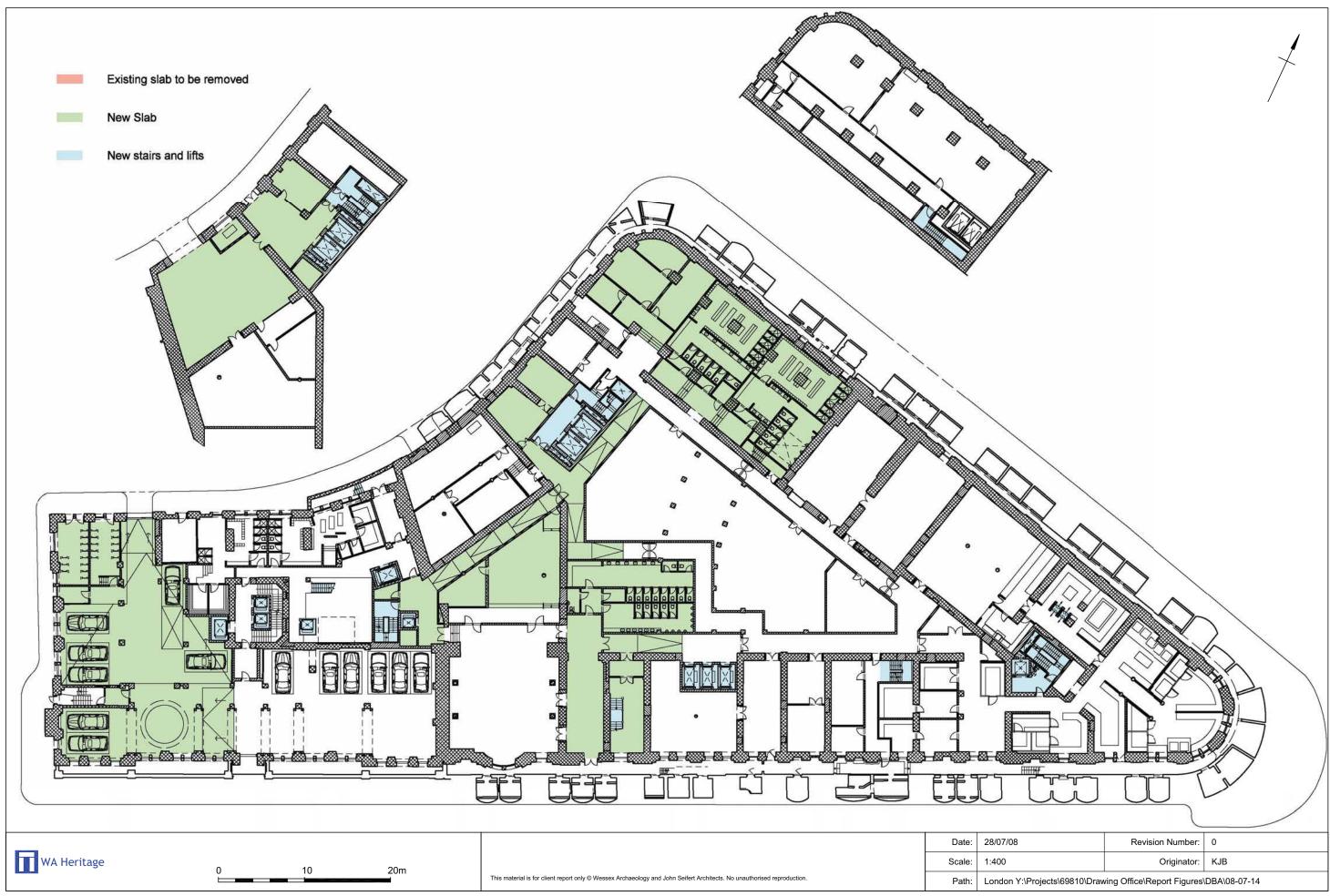
14	MLO63500 Site Code BKS88	Investigatio n	13-14 Buckingham St,Wc2	Pot (early medieval/dark age) and evidence for land reclamation on an alignment with the 16th century water front and near the projected line of the Saxon water front.	Saxon	530344	180465
15	MLO19284 MLO19427 MLO41148 Site CodeYKB88	Excavation	18-20 York Buildings	Excavation 1988. Section of middle Saxon water front revealed and a row of stakes. Overlain by sand and cobbles. Vertical oak planks situated to the north were dated to the 7th century. Pottery found overlying the feature	Saxon	530364	180545
16	MLO22208 Site Code BHM88	Watching brief	12 Buckingham St	Identified water logged deposits and a wattle fence possible Saxon levels possible saxon revetment	Saxon	530335	180485
17	MLO11031	Findspot	Northumberlandave	Coin (early medieval/dark age)	Saxon	530205	180344
18	MLO26846	Findspot	Hungerford Bridge	Coin hoard (early medieval/dark age)	Saxon	530554	180254
19	MLO27006	Findspot	Whitehall (Off )	Axe (early medieval/dark age)	Saxon	530405	180005
20	MLO25734 Site Code YKB88	Excavation	18-20 York Buildings	Boundary wall surviving to at least 4.26m in height belonging to either Durham or York house	Medieval	530364	180545
21	MLO75563	Monument	St Martin-In-The- Fields Church, St Martin's Lane, London WC2. City Of Westminster	Medieval foundation date with a possible Saxon origin	Medieval	530125	180514
22	MLO18770	Monument	Whitehall	Site of Scotland Palace at modern Scotland Yard.	Medieval	530154	180234

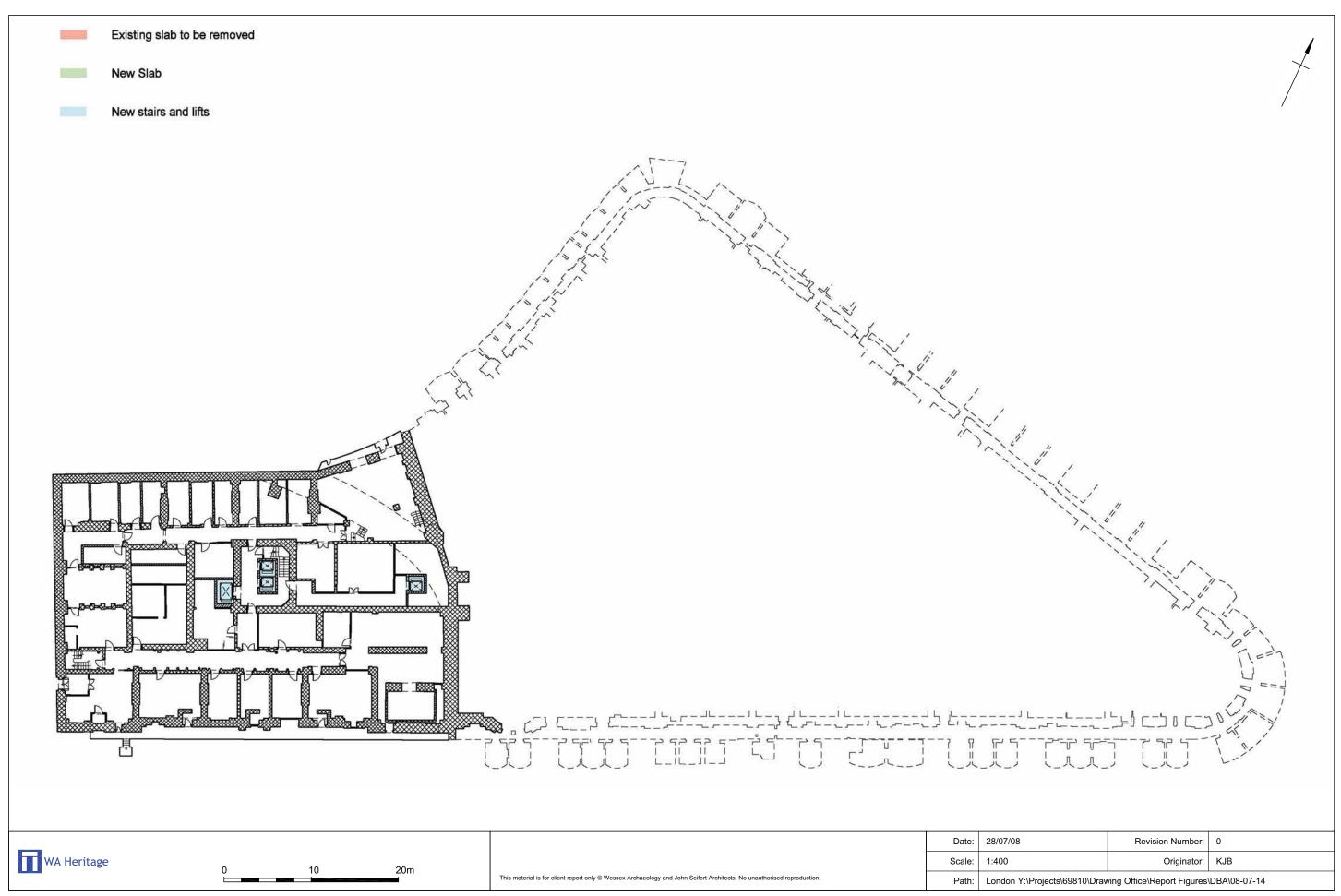
23	MLO70970	Monument	Charing Cross	Hospital, cemetery, religious house, priory. St Mary Rounceval Augustinian priory and hospital founded by the Earl of Pembroke suppressed 1379 and 1414 restored 1478 as a hospital. Dissolved 1544 chapel demolished 1608 and boes reinterred in St Martin in the Fields. Site beneath Northumberland House.	Medieval	530064	180385
24	MLO9175	Monument	Craven St	Beer-house of Knights of st John of Jerusalem, 1530 passed to crown, 1613-4sold by James i for cash. Area redeveloped by William, 5th Baron of Craven,c 1730.		530284	180365
25	MLO9173	Monument	Strand	Inn on site of later Northumberland House.	Medieval	530115	180404
26	MLO55659	Monument	Whitehall Place	Scotland dock supplied the palace from warehouses. Built 1532 and later covered with a roof.	Medieval	530284	180265
27	MLO77679 Site code WTH99	Watching brief	Cabinet Office, New Accommodation Block, Whitehall, Sw1	Natural deposits between -0.80m and +0.82maod an identified channel was infilled with reclamation dump during the medieval period. And into the early post-medieval period. Timber and clay structure identified probably representative of a revetment.	Medieval	530054	180214
28	MLO38551	Monument	Horseguard S Ave	Landing steps. Whitehall stairs provided a public way through to the road until the 1860s,when they were demolished during the building of the Victoria Embankment.	Medieval	530284	180124
29	MLO38549 MLO64078 MLO64079 Site code CHA 87	Monument	Charing Cross Station	Landing steps evidence for a late medieval water channel and landing steps at Hungerford stairs	Medieval	530325	180385

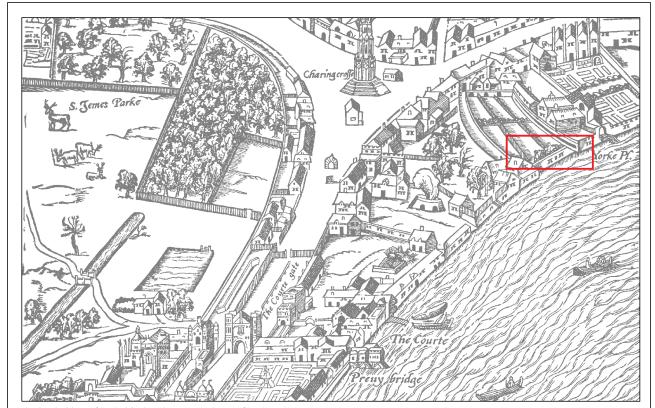
30	MLO9159	Monument	Charing Cross	Northampton House built 1608-13 by earl of Northampton later renamed Suffolk House and Northumberland house Demolished 1874 to make way for Northumberland Avenue	Post- medieval	530105	180404
31	No SMR Entry Site code NUM 06	Watching brief	Northumberland Avenue	A watching brief undertaken by Molas in 2006 outside Northumberland Avenue revealed a large Post-medieval brick structure and a deep sequence of dumped material apporoximately 5m below ground level 11th-12th century pottery was recovered.	Post- medieval	530191	183060
32	MLO75533 Site code WIH01	Watching brief	Ministry Of Defence, Whitehall (Horseguards Avenue), Westminster	Modern disturbance across whole site possibly at the location of the Privy garden associated with Whitehall palace. Fragmentary walls recorded comprising Tudor style bricks and they are thought to represent the remains of rooms between the Great Hall and Chapel of Whitechapel Palace.	Post- medieval	530284	179995
33	MLO18772	Monument	Northumberlandst	Water mill. Grant dating from 1694 refres to Overshott mills to raise Thames water on Hartshorn Lane which ran down a watercourse. Used as a corn mill in 1775.	Post- medieval	530174	180404
34	MLO59599 MLO59596	Watching brief	Victoria Embankment Gardens	Flood defences/embankment. Riverfront wall revealed late 18th century date associated with reclamation efforts	Post- medieval	530395	180514



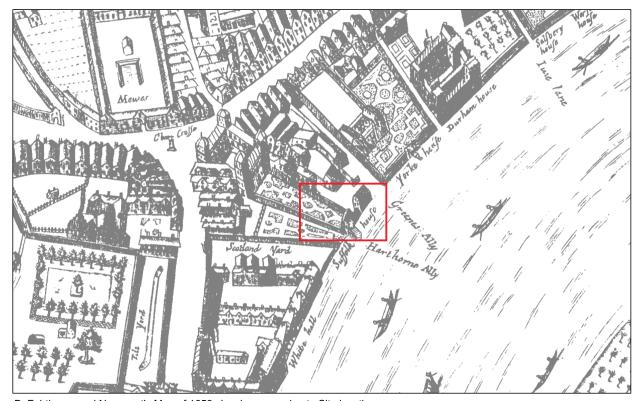
Study Area showing site outline, Study Area, WA Numbers and Designated Areas



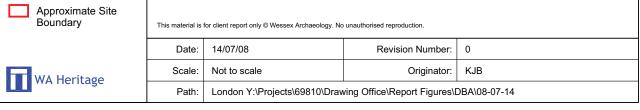




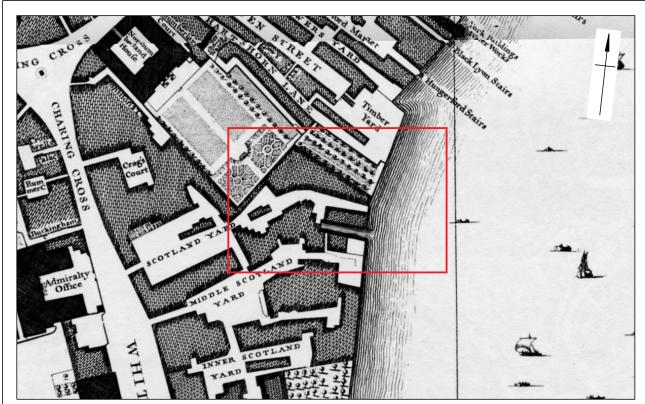
A. Aga's Map of c. 1562 showing approximate Site location



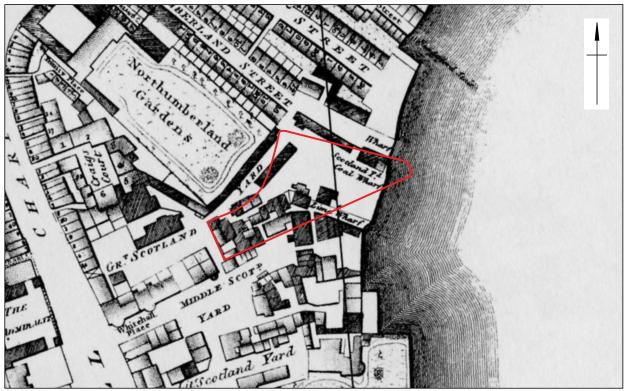
B. Fairthorne and Newcourt's Map of 1658 showing approximate Site location



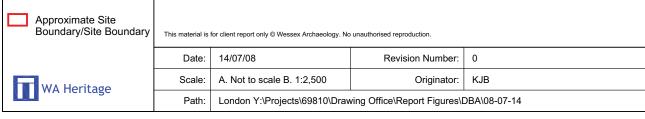
Map regression: 1562-1658 Figure 3



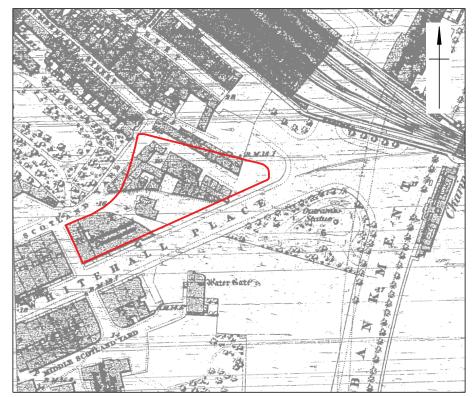
A. John Rocque's Map of 1746 showing approximate Site location



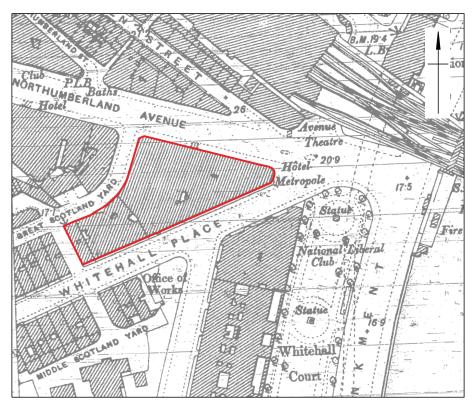
B. Horwood's Map of 1813



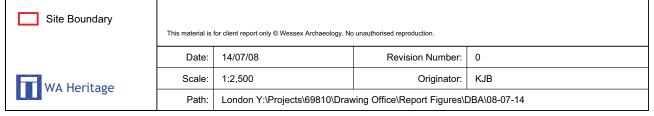
Map regression: 1746-1813 Figure 4



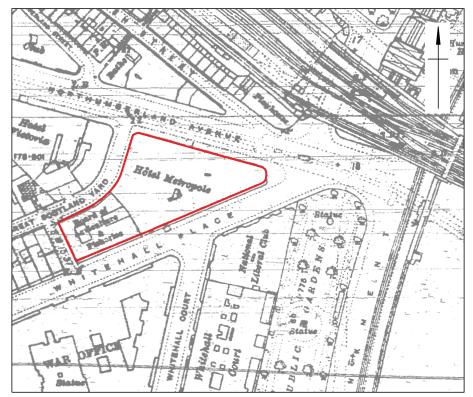
A. Ordnance Surve Map, 1:2500 Series, 1875



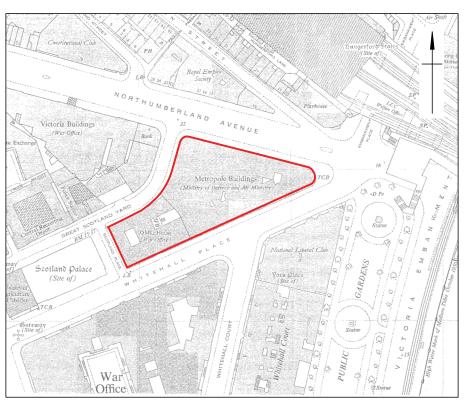
B. Ordnance Surve Map, 1:2500 Series, 1894-6



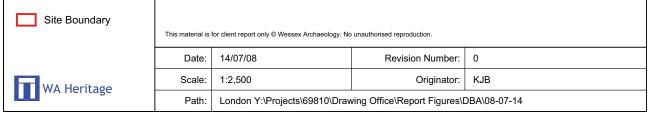
Map regression: 1875-1896 Figure 5



A. Ordnance Surve Map, 1:2500 Series, 1916



B. Ordnance Surve Map, 1:1250 Series, 1952



Map regression: 1916-1952 Figure 6



Plate 1: View of the Metropole at the junction of Whitehall Place and Northumberland Avenue. Looking south-west



Plate 2: View of 10 Whitehall Place and the Metropole. Looking north-east along Whitehall Place

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