



4 St James's Square
(including 7-9 Babmaes St.)
Westminster
London

**Building Investigation and
Watching Brief**



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NO 4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE (INCLUDING 7-9 BABMAES STREET) BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (formerly Oxford Archaeological Unit) carried out a programme of archaeological recording in advance and during the conversion of the Grade II & II listed buildings at 4 St James's Square and 7-9 Babmaes Street for use by the Naval and Military Club. The work included a limited desk-based archaeological assessment, building investigation, watching brief to the north of the building and archaeological recording of remains uncovered in the basement level of the building.*

The building investigation involved targeting the areas of historic fabric which were to be affected by the conversion work and making a record prior to destruction. The site was then revisited after the demolition work to allow any revealed evidence to be recorded. As a result of the keyhole investigations the main sequence of the evolution of the building put forward in the Survey of London (Volume XXIX, 1960) was confirmed. No evidence was found for any surviving standing elements of the original 1670s building, which was destroyed by fire in 1725, however, possible reuse of materials was suggested. The foundations of a brick wall with associated floor surfaces presumably relating to this primary structure were observed during the basement watching brief. The street front and part of the return wing of the property date from the 1725-28 rebuild carried out by Edward Shepherd for the Duke of Kent. To this an additional service stair to the north of the building was added by Marchioness de Grey in 1790. Subsequently during the early 1830s Earl de Grey demolished and rebuilt a possible 1670s surviving building facing onto Babmaes Mews with the current block which projects into the enclosed inner courtyard area. At the rear of the plot are two service buildings combining kitchen and stables which may be contemporary with the 1725-28 rebuild of the main building, or possibly be earlier survivals of the 1725 fire.

A watching brief was carried out on an area directly to the north of 7-9 Babmaes Street between November 1997 and January 1998. The site was 45 m long, 5-10 m wide and up to 6.7 m deep. No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the watching brief.

NO 4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE, INCLUDING 7-9 BABMAES STREET BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY OF 4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION:

The street frontage of the building dates to the 1725-28 rebuild of the property. It is five windows wide with three storeys and basements (Plate 1). The walling is of yellow brick with painted stone dressings and a slate covered hipped roof. The entrance doorway is off-centre and is framed by a projecting porch with Ionic columns. The windows of the ground floor (level 2) have eared architraves with friezes and cornices. A sill band runs along the wall at the bottom of the ground floor windows. The division between ground and basement floors is marked by a thicker sill band. The basement drop is guarded from street level with railings having spear head and urn finials.

The first floor (Level 4) holds the principal rooms of the house and its importance is marked on the front elevation by its double height. The five windows of the front façade light the 'Great Room', once known as the Louis Quinze room (Arts Council, 1951, 4). They have architraves, pulvinated friezes and pediments supported on carved brackets. The windows have been enlarged, providing access to an additional stone balcony, thought to date to the early 19th-century. A thin sill band across the façade marks the original extent of the windows.

The second floor of the façade is separated from the first floor by the main entablature with carved mouldings. The smaller attic windows of this level (Level 7) have lugged architraves. The wall is capped with a small plainly-moulded cornice and the hipped roof is barely visible.

The rear of the main 1725-28 house and its return wing are of pink stock brick with no dressings. Each is four windows wide with a raised brick sill band defining the first floor level. A balcony has been added to the west elevation and the sill level of three of the four windows have been dropped to match this (Plate 3). In addition two of the four windows have also been widened. The top of the wall has a projecting frieze with a flat, moulded cornice and low parapet. To the east of the 1725-28 building and projecting into the inner courtyard is the 19th-century, Earl de Grey rebuild of yellow stock brick.

The north elevation of the house is very plain, facing over the previously open mews courtyard (Plate 5). The projecting back stair added in 1790 by George Byfield for Marchioness de Grey is visible with its original circular windows.

To the east side of the inner courtyard is a low three-storied building of pink stock bricks with painted stone dressings (the Babmaes Building- Plate 2). This building may date to the 1725-8 rebuild phase but is possibly an earlier survival of the 1725 fire and may contain elements dating from the late 1670s original development. The Survey of London suggests that the building dates from the second quarter of the 18th-century. The building has a plain modillioned cornice, with the projecting central bay of the building projecting forward under a pedimented roof line. This projecting central

element of the building has an over large central doorway with architrave and keystone rising to a pulvinated frieze, flanked by plain, narrow margins with carved consoles supporting a broken, segmental pediment. The style of the doorway suggests a late seventeenth-century date and it has been suggested that it may have salvaged from the original house. Large lunette windows have been inserted into the basement which was unusually used as a kitchen with stables above. The northern elevation of the Babmaes building faces onto the former Mews and housed a coach house over a laundry and washhouse (Plate 4).

INTERNAL DESCRIPTION:

The plan of the house is unusual due to the shape of the corner plot which extends northwards behind the plot of No. 5. The ground floor is made up of an entrance hall flanked by a room overlooking the Square with an inner entrance hall leading to the main stair serving the principal rooms on the first floor (Plates 6 & 7). The entrance hall has a stone-paved floor and panelled to half its height with tall, narrow, ovolo-moulded panels. The room has a full Doric entablature with a triglyphed frieze and mutule cornice. The inner hall leading to the main stair has an identical entablature but is panelled only to a moulded chair rail. It has a heavy bolection-moulded chimneypiece of grey marble with a scene of Mercury before Jupiter and Juno carved in a white marble panel above. A pair of fluted Corinthian columns on pedestals with answering pilasters, mark the position of a former wall and open the room to the main stair. The room containing the stone stair with its balustrade of fluted Corinthian columns has been enriched during the 19th century, presumably during the Earl de Grey changes. A version of the Inigo Jones statue by Rysbrack, at Chiswick Villa stands in a niche over the stair. The stair retains its original decorative plaster ceiling (the substructure of which was recorded during the investigation – see Figure 23). A plain service stair is situated to the immediate west of the main stair. The room overlooking the square retains its original joinery with carved mouldings. The walls are lined with alternately wide and narrow panels with a moulded chair-rail and skirting. The entablature to the room has enrichment to the architrave and to the modillion cornice, the ceiling is plain. The chimneypiece is of 19th century date in black marble with gold and white veins. Two rear rooms on the ground floor overlook the inner courtyard and are of a plainer decoration. The rear wing beyond the stair contains a large room with a passage along its north side which was converted for use as a dining room with interior design by Milne and Phipps during the Astor period of residence. The passage provides access to the secondary projecting stair case added in 1790 and to the 19th century rebuild by Earl de Grey.

The first floor of the building holds the principal rooms with the same plan as that of the ground floor with the exception that the front of the building holds one single room, the largest of the building – The Great Drawing Room (Plate 8). This room is of double height and although it has been altered in the mid-19th-century it still retains original features, such as the panelled dado, with its carved mouldings, and the lugged architraves to the doorways, carved with wave ornament and other enrichment. The painted and gilded wooden fireplace is of mid-19th-century date. The main entablature to the room is original and has enriched mouldings and pairs of modillions in the cornice which are continued by acanthus-ornamented brackets through the frieze and architrave. The room has a decorative plaster ceiling. Above the north doorway is a roundel which formerly contained an oil painting by Eustache Le Sueur which was purchased by the National Gallery to fill a gap in its French Neo-Classical collection. A reproduction has been substituted for the original. The southern doorway leads to the Small Drawing Room (Plate 9). This retains its original enriched dentil cornice, and

dado panelling and window shutters but has been redecorated in the French Rococco style. The other rear room has a bed-recess flanked by fluted Corinthian antae. The large room in the rear wing was redecorated in the 19th-century in what the Survey of London calls an 'unusually tasteless version of the Louis XVI style'. The walls have wooden panels, the ceiling is ornamentally plastered and there is a white marble chimney piece.

The remaining areas and floors of the building are finished in a much plainer fashion.

[Text partly based on the description in the *Survey of London* (Vol. XXIX, 1960) and information from John Warren.]

NO 4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE (INCLUDING 7-9 BABMAES STREET)

BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA, formerly OAU: Oxford Archaeological Unit) was commissioned by John Warren (Architect) to undertake a programme of archaeological recording at 4 St James's Square and 7 - 9 Babmaes Street in the London Borough of Westminster (Figure 1 – Location Map). The work was carried out in advance of and during the conversion of the Grade II* and Grade II (respectively) listed buildings for use by the Naval and Military Club. The archaeological record was required as a condition of planning consent in accordance with the provisions laid down in PPG15 & 16. The recording was undertaken as specified in a brief set by the Director of Environment and Planning at the City of Westminster Council and the English Heritage Historic Buildings and Areas Inspector of the Central and West London Team. The procedure detailing the work undertaken can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (OAU, November, 1997) and the initial specification for Building Investigation (OAU, September, 1997) agreed between OAU, Westminster City Council and English Heritage.

1.1.2 The programme of archaeological investigation included a desk-based archaeological assessment of the buildings and their immediate surroundings, a building investigation, targeting areas due to be effected by the conversion work, a watching brief on a strip of land to the north of 7 - 9 Babmaes Street and archaeological recording of remains exposed in the basement level of the building. The work was carried out between September 1997 and August 1998.

1.1.3 The scope of this report is to present the findings of the present investigations and to put them into context with a brief summary of information previously published in other sources, including the *Survey of London*. The report begins with the desk-based archaeological and historical background providing an overview of the development of the site and its surroundings. The building investigation aspect of the project, with the specific observations of the fabric analysis, is presented in the form of a room-by-room table for ease of use. These observations are then discussed and summarised in terms of the various levels and phases of the building as a whole. The archaeological observations made during the watching briefs both inside and outside the building are reported on and discussed and the report ends by drawing some final

conclusions about the evidence exposed and recorded during the current renovation project.

2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 **Introduction**

2.1.1 A limited desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out within a study area of 250 metres centred on the site in order to inform the watching brief reported below. An assessment of the records held in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was undertaken with historic map analysis and research from published secondary sources listed in the bibliography. The post-medieval history of the site has been written in the first St James's volume of the *Survey of London* (Vol. XXIX, 1960), and is summarised in John Warren's 'Note on the architect's approach and the historical background'. Further archival work has been carried out by English Heritage on the de Grey archive at Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service (hereinafter BRO) and this was made available during the project. A visit was also made to the BRO to view selected items, in particular the 1830s plans of the Earl de Grey alterations reproduced here as Figures 12-15. Archaeological sites identified within the study area are referred to as OAU 1-8 and are presented as a gazetteer in Appendix III and are mapped in Figure 2. A brief outline chronology has been produced from the *Survey of London* to provide a framework of the development of the site from the post-medieval period to the present day (Appendix IV). In addition to this an architectural summary of the building has been abridged from the *Survey of London* volume and information provided by John Warren and can be found at the front of this document.

2.2 **Geology**

2.2.1 As marked on the Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 256) the study area has mixed underlying geology. St James's Square itself is on Langley Silt, a brickearth of sandy clay and silt. To the north of the square the rest of the study area is on gravels, which have been sequenced from south to north - the Taplow gravel terrace on which Babmaes Street is located, Hackney gravel terrace on which Jermyn Street and St James Church are situated and finally Lynch Hill gravel terrace north of Piccadilly. During the building works a bed of virtually pure sand was found at foundation level.

2.3 **Prehistoric**

2.3.1 Little is known of the prehistoric settlement of the area although a number of chance finds have been located suggesting some level of activity. These include various flint tools (OAU numbers: 1, 4 – located in Babmaes Mews, 5 & 6) dating from the palaeolithic and mesolithic. Most notable was the finding of a group of nine flint hand axes, and a flint flake just to the north of

the study area in Glasshouse Street (OAU 5). This find is said to be the largest group of handaxes recovered from London. A Bronze Age bronze axe was found close to the site at the junction of Charles Street and St James's Square during building work in 1957 (OAU 2). These finds could however be redeposited material transported by the river channel which created the gravel terraces and so no firm conclusions can be drawn from them.

2.4 Roman and Saxon

- 2.4.1 Neither period is well represented in the study area with the only SMR entry referring to a Roman cremation discovered 9ft below surface level in Regent Street (OAU 3). It consisted of a dark grey urn contained bone and was covered with a domestic buff bowl. Activity in the area seems likely however due to the major routeway to Reading / Silchester, (now Piccadilly), being located just to the north of the site and the proximity of the main mid-Saxon settlement of *Londonwic*, along the river to the south-east.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 Tiswell's map of 1585 shows the area divided into fields with what was later to be developed as St James's Square shown as St James's Field and Piccadilly as '*The Waye from Colébrook to London*'. Pall Mall was not in existence at the time of the map. The survey by Faithorne and Newcourt of 1643-7 (Figure 3) shows Piccadilly and Pall Mall in existence with what later became James Street and Hay Market surrounding the area of land, then known as Pall Mall field, later to be developed as St James's Square.

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 ***Study area in general:*** St James's Palace was built by Henry VIII on the site of St James's Hospital and after Whitehall Palace was destroyed by fire in 1698 it became the principal royal residence in London bringing prestige to the surrounding area. Members of the court used Pall Mall Field for outdoor exercise. As London expanded westwards, the post-medieval period saw the development of the area by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St Albans with the construction of terraces of houses such as those on Jermyn Street, some of which remain standing and retain some original internal features. Part of the study area was laid out as a prestigious development with large houses such as 'Pickadilly Hall' known to have been standing in 1643, sited on the south side of Piccadilly. ***St James's Square:*** Jermyn had purchased the area of land previously marked as St James's Field by 1665 and St James's Square was laid out during the 1670s (SoL, 1960, 56). Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1681-2 (Figure 4) is an early representation of the square which was an aristocratic development in the form of a central piazza with later developments of a central fountain and basin and a statue of William III. The square was surrounded by large terraced houses with service yards and mews to their rear.

St James's was amongst the earliest of such square developments in London, with the Covent Garden development of 1639 being the first. It was a huge success becoming a fashionable address with strong links to the nearby St James's Palace. Indeed aristocrats moved from Covent Garden to the Square preferring a more westerly location. The buildings had a large degree of uniformity in their facades, as shown in two 18th-century views of the square, Kip's of 1714-22 (Figure 5) and Sutton Nicholl's view of c1722 (Figure 9), and were of red brick with stone dressings and of three storeys with attics. It has been suggested that the Square may have been designed by Sir John Denham, the surveyor-general (Weinreb and Hibbert, 1983, 740) but this seems unlikely as 'there is no evidence that he ever attempted to design a building' (Colvin, 1978, 258), although he may have had a degree of controlling input. None of the original building façades survive.

- 2.6.2 During the 17th and 18th centuries St James' Square was home to numerous aristocrats and by the end of the 18th century most of the houses had been wholly rebuilt or extensively remodelled to keep up with changing fashions. By the middle of the 19th century, however, the Square had begun to decline in social status and the buildings became used more for clubs and trades than for homes. Other representations of the development of the square are shown in Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 6), Horwood's of 1792-9 (Figure 7), the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869-74 (Figure 8) and Bowles' of 1752 (Figure 10).
- 2.6.3 **4 St James's Square. The original house (1676-7):** The plot of 4 St James's Square and three adjacent plots on Babmaes Mews were purchased in 1675 and the original house was built on the site c1676-7 by Nicholas Barbon, a speculative builder. The completed house was sold to Anthony Grey, 11th Earl of Kent in 1678 and it remained with his descendants until 1908. A document included in the Wrest Park archive held at the Bedford Record Office includes receipts of purchases relating to 4 St James's Square. A deed of 1678 records the purchase of the house and plot of 52 x 195 feet and additional three further pieces of ground in a place called the East Stable yard (BRO, Wrest Park Archive, 21/30). It is to be noted that at the time of the Ogilby and Morgan map of 1681-2 no houses are yet built on the south side of Babmaes Square. However the map does show a building at the east end of the No. 4' plot. Two further plots fronting onto Babmaes Mews were purchased in 1682 and 1702/3 (SoL, 1960, 88, 89). These purchases are further described in documents held as part of the Wrest Park Archive; the plot of 1682 measured 40' x 23' and was within the stable yard and the 1702 purchase was of 32' x 23' and was situated next to the stable (BRO, Wrest Park Archive, 21/30). It is unclear when these plots were developed as the next piece of evidence providing a relevant view dates from almost a hundred years later, when Horwood's map of 1792-9 (Figure 7), shows buildings along the southern side of the Mews. Kip's view of c1714-22 (Figure 5) shows the

original house which appears to have been typical of the uniformly simplistic façade design imposed on all the houses of the development. The *Survey of London* describes the design as having 'three superimposed windows, dressed with architraves and cornices, and linked by plain aprons, with a modillioned eaves-cornice of wood below a steeply pitched roof containing pedimented dormers' (SoL, 1960, 61). Kip's view shows that by 1722 Number 3 had already been altered breaking the uniformity of the Square. The Sutton Nicholls's view c1722 shows No. 4 with a different façade which appears to match that of number 3. No documented change to the façade is recorded before 1725 and although the view is not securely dated the depicted façade does not relate to this subsequent rebuilding. It may therefore be artistic license.

- 2.6.4 **The fire of 1725:** This original house of the 1670s was destroyed by fire in 1725, with contemporary newspapers describing the house as being burnt to the ground but recording that the gallery of fine pictures that lay backward was saved. The *Survey of London* suggests that this refers to the building itself rather than the individual pictures as there is a later reference to the loss or demolition of the gallery. This has led to the speculation that the current Babmaes building was once this gallery and retains fabric of late 17th-century date (John Warren, pers.com).
- 2.6.5 **1725-28 rebuilding:** A replacement house had been constructed by 1728 by the Duke of Kent with the aid of the architect Edward Shepherd. The current street frontage and part of the return wing is of this date. The 1752 view of the square by Bowles' shows the rebuilt house, much as now, although the first floor windows have been lengthened and the balcony added (Figure 10). The rearward service area, with its major vaults and large thick glazing barred lunette windows, is also of this date and it seems likely that the opportunity of the rebuilding was used to redesign the service facilities of the building. It is perhaps significant that the kitchen was relocated away from the main building, reducing the risk of fire. Stable facilities and a hayloft were unusually located above the vaulted kitchen. This rebuilding implied the loss of the gallery that had survived the 1725 fire and this prospect was lamented by the Duke's daughter in a letter dated January 1726 (SoL, 1960, 90). This suggests some willingness on the part of the family to retain some element of the former gallery, and it is possible that part of the front elevation of the building was retained and that rebuilding took place behind this.
- 2.6.6 **Subsequent Development:** The *Survey of London* notes changes to the building recorded in surviving documentation, however, it is clear from the investigation of the building fabric that much work has been carried out for which there may be no documentary evidence surviving.
- 2.6.7 In 1790 Marchioness de Grey commissioned an additional back staircase, a long, narrow extension along the north side of the house and a number of

decorative changes which were carried out by George Byfield. This is one example of the general encroachment into Babmaes Mews illustrated by the comparison of Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 6) and Horwood's map of 1792-9 (Figure 7) with other encroachment developments seen along the west side of the courtyard.

- 2.6.8 A set of plans of the building c1832-5, minus the basement floor (Level 1), is held with the de Grey papers at the Bedfordshire Record Office and are reproduced here as Figures 12-15. The plans depict the Earl de Grey rebuilding of one of the Babmaes buildings as well as the earlier portions of the building. Room use is marked in many of the rooms and the plans were drawn up for a scheme for the wiring of service bell pulls. Figure 41 is an extract from the de Grey papers with such entries as 'New building including dining room' - £665.8.4.
- 2.6.9 Earl de Grey reconstructed a building fronting onto Babmaes Mews on the northern side of the plot to create a domestic range. It is suggested in the Earl's memoirs (Typescript of Memoirs held by the BRO) that the pre-existing building was demolished and totally rebuilt as its 'different level' and 'small and low' rooms made it 'incapable of being brought into use'.
- 2.6.10 The Earl of Kent's descendants owned the site until 1908 when it was sold to Charles, 6th Marquess of Anglesey, and then in 1912 to William Waldorf Astor Esq. The Astors were famous for the parties they held in the Square during the 20s and 30s. Their ownership is marked by a further phase of additions and developments dating to the turn of the present century known to have been carried out by Milne and Phipps and described as reconstructions and decorations (Marriott 1924, 242). The 1920s addition of the squash court (E713) within the roof space is one such notable development as are the changes made to the dining room (E409). Marriott describes the architects work as 'marked by a refined simplicity, grace of line and careful consideration of detail (Marriott, 1924, 175, also includes a plate of the dining room, (facing 197). In addition to this a further basement area was created (E136) and the excavated spoil was disposed of by the general raising of the courtyard level.
- 2.6.11 The building was requisitioned by the Ministry of Works in 1942 and between 1943-5 was used as the headquarters for the General de Gaulle's Free French Forces. Despite the presence of blast walls the building suffered damage by enemy action in 1940, 1941. The windows of the ground and basement floors at the front of the house were blown out, part of the decorated ceiling of the Great Drawing room collapsed and five bedrooms on the second floor at the back of the house were gutted by fires started by incendiary bombs (Arts Council., 1951, 16). After de Gaulle's departure in spring 1945 the building was used for a short time by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada after which it was taken over as offices by the Ministry of National Insurance. In 1947 the Arts Council moved into the property and in 1948 Lord Astor sold the

building to the Ministry of Works. The building has most recently been used as a Magistrates Crown Court, until c1980, and subsequently for Arbitration. The building was purchased from Her Majesty's Government for use as an Embassy by the Emir of Qatar in 1991 or 2 but was found unsuitable and subsequently sold to the Naval and Military Club in December 1996.

3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

3.1 Recording Strategy

3.1.1 The current investigation was targeted at the areas of fabric that were to be directly affected by the conversion work. This report therefore is not a comprehensive study of the building but rather aims to produce a general phased development plan of the property through the archaeological observation of the building fabric, namely general stratigraphic principles, and brick and mortar types. As part of the study a table of observed brick and mortar types was compiled and the bricks cross referenced with the brick collection of the Museum of London (see Appendix V). Mortar samples were also collected for future analysis, with their locations noted on a set of plans. An architectural summary of the building is given at the front of this report.

3.1.2 The level of archaeological recording varied throughout the building and is detailed in the initial specification (OAU, September 18, 1997). In some areas a photographic record and assessment was adequate. However the majority of items were recorded in more detail. The contractor removed an area of plaster in each of the openings to be broken through, the building fabric was recorded and photographed, the demolition was then completed and a return visit was made to examine any new information exposed. A drawn record was required in only a few areas; a 1:20 reflected plan of the ceiling structure in E135 was made prior to the replacement of several of the timbers (Figure 22), a 1:20 plan of the floor joists and structure of the plastered ceiling over the main stair was made in E609 (Figure 23) and a 1:50 elevation was made of the west façade of the Babmaes building (Figure 24). Measured drawings of the roof structures were carried out by the architects (Figure 25). As the course of the building work continued further areas were opened up that had not been anticipated in the original written scheme of investigation and so the archaeological recording was extended to record anything of archaeological interest. A photographic record was also undertaken for the architect as part of the building contract.

3.2 Observations

3.2.1 The results of the archaeological recording are presented by floor level in the form of a summary table with information extracted from the more detailed site records contained in the archive. The location Room Numbers and the OAU numbers are cross referenced with the phased plans Figures 16 – 21. A table giving further description of the main types of brick observed within the building is given in Appendix V and provides a key to the codes used in the following summary table of observations.

REF No.		ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 1 (BASEMENT)-PLAN FIG. 16				
1725-1728 BUILDING				
-	E101		<i>General Observations:</i> A brick vaulted drain was discovered under the flooring of this room. A major drain measuring c1.5m high internally and 1m wide. The drain was aligned ENE-to-WSW, running tangentially to the NW corner of the room.	
1	E104		<i>Removal of secondary wall.</i> B: Majority B/Y (230 x 600-700 x 100 mm), occasional O/R soft (215 x 110 x 60 mm). Quite random in length with many offsets, no recognised bond. M: White/grey lime, 10% inclusions of charcoal, grit and shell - 5 mm maximum size of inclusions. Very irregular joints 50 - 250 mm. <i>B&W-Film 2:6-16, 22:1-3. Colour Slide-Film 1:34-38, 2:1-3, 19:1-2.</i>	This wall is a secondary feature dating to the C18th or C19th. The wall truncates the vaulting of the room and on demolition it was established that the wall was not toothed in to the primary east wall of the room or the ceiling. The wall is 270 mm thick - 2 bricks thickness with no cavity. It may have been built to enclose a corridor running east-west, giving access to the front of the house and the coal cellars, through a door possibly inserted into an original window opening. Similar mortar types were observed, at [3] and [6] suggesting a contemporary scheme of alterations.
1a	E104		<i>General Observations:</i> Concealed under the wooden hinged window sill in the west side of the room are two lead-lined sinks. The floor boards of the room run east-west and the joists run north-south. During works some floor boards were lifted revealing a stone arched drain running east-west the length of the room at 90 degrees to the window; this is not the same drain as that observed in E101 but may run into it.	
2	E104 105		<i>New door opening.</i> B: O/R soft (190 x 60 mm) and a few B/Y (120 x 60 mm) but not full size. M: White lime with up to 25% inclusions principally charcoal up to 15mm in size, but also red brick clay flecks, wood chippings and blue/green thin glass sherds. <i>Before-B&W-Film 3:25-27. Colour Slide-Film 3:2-4</i> <i>After- B&W-Film 17:36-37, 18:0-15, 22:4-6. Colour Slide-Film 15:24-34, 19:3-4</i>	A new door was cut through a primary wall of the 1725-28 building. During the opening up two timbers were revealed in the wall thickness, c1800 mm and c400 mm above ground level. The timbers had been used as lacing pieces to give extra strength to the wall or to support attachments. Laths were also found within the wall construction. It is unlikely that they marked any structural features as they were placed in the core of the wall only and would not have been successful as lintels. One of the timbers showed signs of having been burnt and may be evidence of the reuse of building materials from the original house that was destroyed in the 1725 fire.
3	E109 E112		<i>Reopening of blocked door</i> B: D/R/P (230 x 70 x 100mm), R/O (? X 110 x 60mm), YS in toothing in. M: very similar to 1 <i>B&W-Film 2:29-32, 8:5-7, 22:7-9</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 2:11-12, 6:26-28, 19:9-10</i>	After demolition it became clear that this was a primary doorway, later blocked. The blocking was toothed into the west jamb and dates to the C18th/19th. The mortar was very similar to that seen in [1] and [6] and these alterations may be contemporary. The exposed reveals of the door were of the primary (1725-28) building fabric as seen in [2].

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4	E109 E112	<p><i>New door opening</i> B: O/R (160 x 55 mm), D/R/B (160 x 60 mm) M: as 2 <i>B&W-Film 2:17-22, 37, 8:2-4, 22:10-21</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 2:4-5, 6:23-25, 19:11-18</i></p>	<p>Although the recess on the south wall of E112 suggested a blocked doorway the opening up of a new doorway showed that this was not the case. The opening up showed that the wall was of the 1725-28 primary fabric, as seen elsewhere [2].</p> <p>Some O/R bricks were seen in the exposed fabric which may represent reused bricks from the pre-1725 building. They measured 220 x 60 x 100 mm and had the remains of a beige lime mortar still adhering to their faces despite being laid in the characteristic 1725-28 type mortar.</p> <p>An area of plaster was stripped on the west jamb in E109 which demonstrated that the vault pier was of the primary 1725-8 brick type and that the bricks coursed through from the door reveal and the pier. This suggests that the vaulting supported on such piers in the front part of the basement is of the 1725-28 date.</p> <p>The fireplace on the north wall of E109 was dismantled revealing a sequence of alterations. The first of which was the insertion of a wide fireplace into the primary wall fabric. This insertion required the thickening of the back wall of the fireplace to house the flue and ensure the fire did not burn through the wall. This thickening material can be seen on the south wall of E112 built against the original wall surface and vault pier and forming the niche which had suggested the blocked door. This insertion was characterised by the brown cement mortar seen elsewhere in the building, thought to date from the C19th. The fireplace had been made smaller in the C20th.</p>
4a	E108 E112	<p><i>Reopening of blocked door</i> B: YS (200 x 70 mm), D/R/B as 4. Wooden lath in blocking. <i>B&W-Film 2:23-28, 37, 22:22-24</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 2:6-10</i></p>	<p>An original door of the 1725-28 building with later blocking thought to date to the C19th. The opening up work uncovered reveals of primary 1725-28 materials and the door has the same mouldings as that of the primary vaulting. The blocking is not of the same type as [1] or [3].</p>
4b	E109	<p><i>General Observations:</i> An original 1725-28 timber (possibly oak) panelled screen runs east-west to the south-east of the room. It has a glazed door and glazed lunette above with thick glazing bars like those at the rear of the property in the Babmaes building.</p>	<p>It has a glazed door</p>
4c	E111	<p><i>General Observations:</i> This subterranean service passage runs to the south of the main courtyard, connecting the front and back of the house. The tunnel has a plain brick vault with circular openings in the ceiling and rectangular openings to the southern side. These may have been to let in natural light to the passage (although this is not the case at present) or as places to hang lamps.</p>	<p>The</p>
5	E108	<p><i>Insertion of service hoists</i> B: O/R (110 x 60 mm), B/Y (210 x 60 mm) M: as 2 <i>B&W-Film 7:3-17</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 5:32-3</i></p>	<p>Hoists for the service lift were cut through brick walls and vaults of the primary 1725-28 fabric. A number of voids in the wall surface were observed infilled with haired plaster and offset brick fragments (P/Y brick seen in [16]) and extending 200 mm into the depth of the wall. It is possible that the voids once held wooden blocks for the attachment of panelling or</p>

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
6	E112 E115	<p><i>Reopening of blocked door</i> B: O/R (210 x 50 mm), D/R/B (210 x 70 mm). Brown, crumbly with inclusions - overfired stock (220 x 70 mm). M: similar if not same as 1. <i>B&W-Film 2:33-36, 22:25-27. Colour Slide-Film 2:13-15, 19:5-8.</i></p>	<p>other surface treatments.</p> <p>An original doorway of the 1725-28 building later blocked during the C18th/C19th. The similarity of the mortar types suggests that this blocking may be contemporary with the alterations seen in [1] and [3]. The blocking was toothed into the wall build in the west reveal and built against that of the east.</p>
7	E113	<p><i>Widening of stair foot</i> B: O/R & B/Y (180 x 65 x 100 mm) M: White lime, 3% include, brick clay flecks, grit, 5mm. No charcoal. Bond: English Bond <i>B&W-Film 7:18-20</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:1-3</i></p>	<p>An area of plaster was stripped at the bottom of the stairs on the east wall. The type of bricks observed suggests a primary 1725-28 date for the wall; however the mortar was not the same as that seen elsewhere in the primary building;- unlike the other examples it had no charcoal inclusions and was of a warmer colour. Further observations of this east wall of the service stair were possible when a chase was cut for electric wiring and the material observed conformed to the primary 1725-8 type.</p>
7a	E113	<p><i>Hole knocked through stair wall</i> Walling under line of stairs pale yellow/pink stock brick, regular possibly modern laid in English Bond. Above stairs, very different. B: O/R (as in 7) M: white lime joints left unfinished built from other side, bricks not flush, courses uneven. <i>B&W-Film 7:21-26</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:4-9</i></p>	<p>A hole was knocked through to the area under the stairs allowing observations to be made. The stairs have been replaced during the C20th and concrete reinforcements and yellow stocks are visible under the stair line. Above this level the original brickwork survives. This is the service stair providing servants' access to all levels of the building.</p>
7b	E113	<p><i>Reopening of blocked door</i> Blocking materials: B: P/Y stock (230 x 65 mm) M: White lime mortar, no inclusions other than sand Bond: English bond <i>B&W-Film 7:27-37, 8:0-1, 26:6-8</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:10-22</i></p>	<p>The opening up and removal of plaster exposed an inserted door that had been blocked at a later date. Door reveals and a segmental arched head containing yellow stock bricks were observed, suggesting a C19th date for the insertion of the door into a primary wall of the 1725-28 building. The vaulting of E114 was of a contemporary build to this door, as the vaulting was built into, and made up part of, the reveals. Over the head of the door the vaulting landed on a timber plate bridging the opening. The west door reveal was plastered but that of the east was not. Fixing battens for the timber casing were built into the reveals. The light pink-yellow bricks of the blocking suggest a late C19th-early C20th date.</p>
7c	E114	<p><i>General observations:</i> The middle window in the north wall of this room has thick glazing bars, indicating an early date. The window matches the timber screen seen in E109 and the large lunettes seen to the rear of the property in the Babmaes building. It seems unlikely that these windows are</p>	

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
		<p>reused materials surviving from the pre-fire building and so they are interpreted as the original windows of the 1725-1728 rebuild. It therefore follows that all the other windows are replacements.</p> <p>The vaulting in this room is not of the same design as that to the front of the building. It does not have the same pattern of supporting piers. However it may be that the vaulting is of a different design by necessity due to the shape of the room and due to the additional difficulties caused by the need to support the main stair case above. However the differences may also suggest that the vaulting is inserted and secondary. This is certainly implied by the straight joint visible in the window reveals the irregular wall and the more regular brick vaulting. The rectangular box structure visible on the ceiling in front of the door from corridor E115 certainly appears to be an addition and may be part of the scheme of alterations carried out on the stair hall on level 2 when the wall dividing the main stairs from inner hall was removed and replaced with two Corinthian columns.</p>	<p><i>B&W-Film 26:9-14</i></p>
8	E114	<p><i>Window becomes door</i> Bricks obscured by white wash but appear to be O/R. <i>B&W-Film 6:34-36, 7:0-2</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 5:23-28</i></p>	<p>An original window opening within the primary wall fabric of the 1725-28 building converted into a new door opening.</p>
9	E114 E116	<p><i>New door opening</i> B: B/Y (225 x 60 mm), O/R (various dimensions). M: White lime mortar with inclusions of charcoal and red clay flecks of up to 5 mm. <i>B&W-Film 6:31-36, 22:31-33</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 5:26-31</i></p>	<p>New door opening cut through primary wall fabric of the 1725-28 building.</p>
10	E115	<p><i>Window becomes door</i> B: D/R/B (220 x 65 x 98 mm), O/R (225 x 105 x 65 mm). M: as seen in [2]. <i>B&W-Film 8:8-10, 22:28-30 (Corridor after excavation)</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:29-31</i></p>	<p>An original window opening within the primary wall fabric of the 1725-28 building converted into a new door opening. The existing window fitting is a later replacement with examples of the original 1725-28 thick glazing barred fittings seen on Level 6.</p>
11	E117 (W)	<p><i>Reopening of blocked door</i> B: B/Y, D/R/O (200 x 60 mm). M: similar if not same as 1. <i>B&W-Film 8:11-13, 17-22, 22:34-36</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:32-36</i></p>	<p>Original doorway of the 1725-28 building with reveals of the O/R and B/Y type of brick which characterises this build. The nature of the blocking material is very similar if not the same as that seen in [1], [3] and [6] and may therefore be a scheme of contemporary alterations dating to C18th or C19th.</p> <p>The vaulting of this room appears to be secondary, as a straight joint can be seen between the pier that the vault springs from and the primary wall; the bricks used in the vaulting are similar</p>

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
12	E117 (E)	<p><i>New door opening</i> B & M: as 2 to west side. B: Y to east. <i>B&W-Film 8:14-16, 23-28, 22:37, 26:0-2</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 6:37-38, 7:0-3</i></p>	<p>to those seen in the blocking - D/R & B/Y (220 x 100 x 65mm). The vaulting appears to have been constructed after the blocking of the primary door as the vault passes across the door opening at a lower level than the head of the door. The mortar joints of the exposed west side of the vault are not smoothly finished, suggesting that access to this area was not possible as the door had already been blocked. The vaulting pattern of all the rooms within this section of the building (E114, 116, 117) differ from that shown to be primary along the front of the building, suggesting that they may all be secondary.</p> <p>A new doorway was cut through the primary 1725-28 wall. To the north of this new opening is a recess on the E121 side that suggests a blocked original doorway. An area of plaster was removed from this niche during the course of the work revealing a purple/black brick type with a cream/white mortar with few inclusions. No sign of such a blocked doorway was visible through the white-wash on the E117 side of the wall. The fact that the shelves pass across where the door would have been is not relevant as the shelves rest on the vault piers which have shown to be secondary features, making the shelves also secondary features.</p> <p>The opening cut through the wall created a section showing the junction between the original 1725-28 O/R and B/Y brick building and the 1830s Earl de Grey construction characterised by yellow and purple stock bricks. A thin wall (450 mm wide) of the yellow stocks of the Earl de Grey building were seen constructed against what would originally have been the back wall of the 1725-28 building.</p>
12a	E117 (S)	<p><i>General Observations:</i> Door to the south of the room has a segmental arched head and is inserted into a larger primary doorway which has a semi-circular head. The inserted doorway is made partially of yellow stocks indicating a C19th date. The shelves around the room indicate it was used for storage, presumably wine. The shelves comprise of brick piers with slate shelves.</p>	
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830S			
13	E119	<p><i>Widening door openings</i> B: B/Y, C, M, R/B with inclusions like M (225 x 65 x 105 mm). M: White lime, no inclusions. <i>B&W-Film 3:28-33, 13:29-36, 14:0-14</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 3:5-10, 11:33-38, 12:1-18</i></p>	<p>The C20th blocking of the opening to E119 from E120 was removed.</p> <p>Areas of plaster were removed on the internal side of the west wall of E119 revealing a mixture of brick types including the yellow and purple stock bricks. This stair was added by George Byfield for Marchioness de Grey in 1790. The fabric which is very similar to that seen in the Earl de Grey 1830s build, the stylistic evidence of the stair itself and the circular windows in the north wall all suggest a later C19th date. However the northern external wall line of the stair and the Earl de Grey rebuild do not align and therefore are not likely to be contemporary.</p> <p>An area of plaster had been removed from the north side of what would have been the external wall of the 1725-28 building. This face has been repointed using the brown cement seen elsewhere in the building, thought to date to the C19th, possibly a damp proofing exercise.</p> <p>An opening taken through the external wall of the stair well of the 1790 Byfield stair.</p>
13a	E120	<p><i>New Opening</i></p>	

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
14	E122	B: Yellow and purple stock. <i>Widening door openings</i> B: M. M: Light beige, lime mortar with no inclusions. <i>B&W-Film 8:29-31, 26:3-5</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 7:4-6</i>	The widening of the doorway cut through fabric of yellow stock bricks which characterise the basement level of the 1830s Earl de Grey building.
14a	E122	<i>General Observations:</i> The east wall of E122 had brick of O/R and B/Y type which characterised the primary building fabric of the 1725-28 house to the front of the property. Also within this wall a blocked doorway with flat arched head was observed to the north end of the wall. It is known that Earl de Grey demolished buildings on this plot to make way for his new building in the 1830s, it may be possible that this wall represents the partial survival of one of the buildings. The north part of this 1830s building has timber ceilings while the southern rooms have jack-arched vaults.	
15	E125	B: M. <i>B&W-Film 3:7-21. Colour Slide-Film 2:20-34</i>	A series of partition walls was demolished. The walls were of yellow stock and were well toothed into the more substantial load-bearing walls. These partitions were the original division of the space into rooms of the 1830s Earl de Grey building. The doorway to the west of E125 had been partially blocked at some date, originally the door was open the full width of the through passage, ie back to the partition wall of E126.
16	E125	<i>Reopening old door and widening opening</i> B: P/Y (235 x 70 x 105 mm). <i>B&W-Film 3:22-24. Colour Slide-Film 2:35-38</i>	The blocking had been removed before the archaeologist's visit suggesting that it was of C20th date. The bricks of the reveals that were exposed were not of the typical yellow stock of the 1830s Earl de Grey building suggesting that the doorway is an inserted feature of C19th or C20th date.
17	E121	<i>Removal of closet</i> B: B/Y (240 x 70 mm), in toothing in M, P/Y as in 16. M: Creamy white lime mortar, occ small charcoal flecks. <i>B&W-Film 3:1-6. Colour Slide-Film 2:16-19.</i>	The demolition of the partitions of E127 suggest that it was an original feature of the 1830s Earl de Grey building. The partition walls were toothed into the larger structural walls in the same manner as those of [15]. The bricks were a mixture of yellow and purple stocks indicating an 1830s date. The room appeared to have functioned as a lavatory.
BABMAES BUILDINGS			
18	E134	<i>New door under window</i> B: O/R (230 x 60 x 100 mm), B/Y, window sill finished with tiles. M: White lime, lumpy texture, incl red clay flecks, slate, small amount of charcoal. <i>B&W-Film 13:13-28</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 11:18-32</i>	An area of brickwork under one of the large lunette windows was removed to form a door. The material observed was very similar in nature to that characteristic of the 1725-28 building at the front of the property.
18a	E132/3	<i>General Observations:</i> The dividing wall between E132 and E133 had been removed before the archaeologist's visit. The plan of c1835, held in the de Grey papers at Bedfordshire Record Office, shows the dividing wall in a more northerly position, central to the east and west piers. This suggests that the original wall was demolished and rebuilt to the south after the c1835 date of the plan. This is likely to have occurred at the same time as the change of use of these rooms. On the c1835 plan E132 is labelled as a drying room and E133 as a wash house. However E132 was later converted into	

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
19	E135	<p><i>Rot-damaged timber ceiling and general assessment</i></p> <p><i>NW wall:</i></p> <p>B: B/Y (220 x 60 x 100 mm), English Bond.</p> <p>M: cream/white lime, 5% inclusions red brick clay, grit, no charcoal.</p> <p><i>SW wall:</i></p> <p>B: B/Y, (230 x 60 x 100 mm), flemish bond.</p> <p>M: Yellow/brown lime, 5% inclusions brick flecks.</p> <p><i>NE wall:</i></p> <p>B: O/R (220 x 55 x 120 mm) no bond, cobbled together appearance.</p> <p>M: beige lime mortar, 20% inclusions charcoal fleck, brick clay, chalk up to 5mm.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>B&W-Film 26:15-36</i></p>	<p>The ceiling of this room was badly rot-damaged and various pieces of timber required replacement. Therefore a ceiling plan (1:20 scale) was drawn prior to removal (Figure 22). The ceiling was framed on two principal joists, N-S & E-W, located centrally to the room. The E-W beam has been supported by a forged iron plate fitted to its underside. From these main beams further joists running E-W were jointed to mortices in the framing beams and built into the brick walling resting on timber plates.</p> <p>Different types of brickwork were observed on the different walls of the room. The west and the western half of the north wall were of B/Y type brick. The east wall and eastern half of the north wall were of O/R type brick, of randombond. The mortar has a high level of inclusions like that seen on the other levels of the Babmaes building. The door to E137 in the east wall is a modern insertion with reveals of modern yellow bricks and cement mortar, although a decayed wooden lintel suggests it may be a widening or rebuild of an original doorway.</p> <p>The west wall dates to the insertion of E136 during the Astor period of use (1908-1942) and the under-building necessary for this was clearly seen on the southern wall of the stair turret, where a horizontal straight joint was seen between the O/R primary bricks and the B/Y later bricks of the Astor alterations. The section of stair linking E135 with E222 was observed to be of a different C20th style to that of the rest of the stair serving the subsequent floors of this building. Therefore it would seem that originally Level one could not be accessed using the main stair in the Babmaes building. The fenestration of the stair turret is of interest with the lowest light being an insertion and above it a blocked original opening which is now crossed by the stairs themselves, so clearly some alteration has occurred here.</p> <p>A lead down pipe is located in the north-west corner of E135.</p>
19a	E136	<p>General Observations: An additional basement food storage area added by Astor. The room is at a lower level than the rest of the basement with a fireproof vaulted ceiling and shelving around the walls. To dispose of the excavated material from this additional room the general level of the courtyard was raised.</p>	
19b	E134	<p>General Observations: Throughout the levels of the building flues added during the Astor period of residence were exposed during the building work. The additional block can clearly be seen in plan. The flues presumably served an additional oven in E137.</p>	

REF NO.	ROOM NO.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
19c	E138	<i>General Observations:</i> This room clearly functioned as the main kitchen of the building with two ranges surviving. The easternmost of these was moved by John Warren from the extreme E end of the old kitchen which is now part of the pool, the other is <i>in situ</i> . The four-bay brick barrel vaulted room is lit by large lunette windows with thick glazing bars in the east, west and north walls (Plate 12).	
19d	E141 & E140	<i>General Observations:</i> This area on the 1830s plan is shown as coal cellars and was divided into four areas (see Level 1 plan). It had been converted into a food store or preparation area during the Astor period and tiled with white glazed ceramic tiles. On partial removal of the tiles the springings of two vaults were revealed along the east wall. The vault to the south of this wall formed an east-west vault and that to the north ran north-south. It is unclear if these vaults could span the room divisions seen in the 1830s plans. On the south vault a render surface of limeplaster was seen on the under side of the vault. The underside of the vault to the north was blackened as would be expected with a coal cellar. It seems likely that when the area was converted into kitchen use the coal cellars were moved to E132.	

REF NO.	ROOM NO.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 2 (GROUND FLOOR TO FRONT)-PLAN FIG. 17			
1725-1728 BUILDING			
20	E201	<i>Possible removal of draught lobby</i> Written record with dimensioned sketches and photographic record made. <i>B&W-Film 8:32-36, 9:0-14</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 7:7-24</i>	The draught lobby is now to be retained. The lobby is thought to have been inserted into the entrance hall during the Earl de Grey period of residence (1884-1908). It has the same style of panelling as the rest of the room and shares the same cornice band. The original stone paved floor was visible within lobby, covered by carpet in E202.
20a	E202, 203	<i>General Observations:</i> During the 1830s as part of the building work carried out on the property by Earl de Grey the main stairs and inner hall (E203) were united by the partial demolition of the dividing wall. In order to support the level 3 landing two pairs of Corinthian columns were built. As part of this rearrangement the original doorway from E202 to the main stair area was blocked and is now used as a cupboard.	
21	E203- 205	<i>Opening for service lifts</i> Written record with photographic record made. <i>B&W-Film 9:15-28</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 7:25-35</i>	No significant observations were made in the openings for service lifts between floors.
22	E205- 203	<i>New Opening</i> B: B/Y, M, C M: Mid brown cement <i>B&W-Film 9:29-36, 10:0-5, 13:4-12</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 7:36-38, 8:2-7, 11:9-17</i>	A new opening cut through the blocking of an original door opening of the 1725-28 building. Until recently the cupboard in E205, formed by the blocked door, was used to house a safe. The blocking was of a mixture of brick types including yellow and purple stocks indicating an C19th date and matching those used in the Earl de Grey building of the 1830s. To the north side (E203) there was no evidence for the blocked doorway, as the plastered decoration of the

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
23	E207	<p><i>Widening Library door</i></p> <p>Written record with dimensioned sketches and photographic record made.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 10:6-14</i></p> <p><i>Colour Slide-Film 8:8-16</i></p>	<p>room post-dates its blocking. The original opening in the red-brick fabric of the 1725-28 building formed an overlarge semi-circular headed opening. This opening was reduced in size to fit the door frame required to the south by blocking the semi-circular head with a framework of lath and plaster. This lath and plaster was not seen to the north where the head of the original opening had been blocked with C19th yellow stock bricks forming a segmental head possibly a making good of damage following the removal of the door.</p> <p>Work not to be undertaken.</p>
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830S			
24	E210	<p><i>Removal of lift tower etc.</i></p> <p>Notes and photographic record made.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 2:0-5. Colour Slide-Film 1:31-33</i></p>	<p>The lift tower was of late 19th- 20th-century date, probably added during the Astor residence.</p>
25/26	E211-212	<p><i>End wall of stair removed/ new opening at east end of stair</i></p> <p>B: BY (230 x 65 x 110 mm), English Bond.</p> <p>M: White lime mortar, few small inclusions less than 5mm, aggregate, charcoal.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 10:15-26</i></p> <p><i>Colour Slide-Film 8:17-28</i></p>	<p>The fabric of the 1790 additional service stair was observed during the removal of an area of walling. Burgundy bricks and white lime mortar characterised this addition by Byfield.</p>
26a	E209	<p><i>Removal of wall plaster and general observations:</i></p> <p>B: Purple stock</p> <p>M: Brown cement</p>	<p>An area of wall plaster was removed from the north wall of the corridor close to the opening leading to the staircase. This exposed fabric types thought to date to C19th but not of the same period as the 1830s Earl de Grey building. It was unclear why this pier has been rebuilt throughout the building, although understanding this may be the key to understanding the relationship between the 1830s Earl de Grey building and the north stair addition.</p> <p>Corridor E209 has two different ceiling heights: at the west (as far as the inserted partition near</p>

REF NO.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
27	E214	<i>(Walls removed) Note ceiling supports for hearths above - photographic record made New door opening in west wall</i> B: B/Y (230x65x110), English Bond. M: White lime, a few small incl up to 1%, aggregate, charcoal less than 0.5cm. <i>B&W-Film 12.18-35, 13:0-3 Colour Slide-Film 10:25-38, 11:2-8</i>	the internal window opening to the stair well) the corridor is ceiled over at a relatively low level compared with that of the eastern part of the corridor which is open to the ceiling height of Level 3. The ceiling of the western part of the corridor forms an enclosed space, effectively on Level 3, which is accessed only by means of a small door approached by ladder on the west face of the high ceiled area to the east end of the corridor. This arrangement was altered during the recent conversion work. The sealed area had quite plain moulding and was thought to date to Earl de Grey's residency. The finish of the lower ceiled corridor was thought to be of a later date, c 1890-1915. Double ceiling / floor construction (i.e. separate sets of common joists for floor and ceiling) on two north-south primary joists and two east-west secondaries with corner pieces in the two northern corners for the hearths above on Level 3. Exposed Fabric - As 25 & 26
27a	E220	<i>General Observations:</i> An original 1850s window which had been later blocked with an original relieving arch above it.	The window had an original relieving
27b	E218/ 219	<i>General Observations:</i> The dividing wall between E218 and E219 is of lath and plaster construction and therefore not late C20th in date. It does not however correspond with that shown on the 1850s plan however.	
BARMES BUILDINGS			
28	E222	<i>Continued investigation as in N135 [19], E312 [36], E433 [46]</i>	
29	E138-9	<i>Windows - treatment reserved</i>	Windows to be retained and so no archaeological mitigation required.

REF NO.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 3 (GROUND FLOOR TO REAR OF BUILDING) - PLAN FIG. 18			
1725-28 BUILDING			
30	E301	<i>Two new openings to lift lobby</i> B: D/R (230 x 65 mm), B/Y. M: hard white lime mortar with 1% charcoal flecks	The new openings show clearly that the stair well and its adjacent room to the west are additional to the 1725-28 building. A vertically cut chase was exposed in the brick work of the 1725-28 build to receive the west wall of the 1790 stair addition. Again as at [13] the external

REF No.		ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830S				
31	E303 & E307	Two new openings to passage In passage E303 B: B/Y. M: Brown cement. In room E307 B: B/Y. M: White lime, less than 1% incl, less than 0.5cm, aggregate, charcoal. <i>B&W-Film 10:33-36, 11:0-5, 34-37, 12:0-2</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 8:29-37, 9:8-11, 10:4-9</i>	wall of the primary 1725-28 building has been repointed with the C19 th brown cement mortar. Again, as seen in Level 2 the corner of the 1725-28 building has been rebuilt with purple stock bricks and brown cement mortar thought to date to the late C19th. It is at present unclear why this was necessary. The wall examined in E307 was of typical building fabric of the 1830s Earl de Grey building. The two possibly blocked doors, one to the west wall and one to the south were not investigated.	
32	E307	<i>Fireplace(s) removed</i> Written record with dimensioned sketches and photographic record made. West fireplace was still open before removal but the eastern fireplace was blocked with modern grey cement and yellow bricks. B/Y bricks make up fireplace surround as W. <i>B&W-Film 10:27-32, 11:6-33</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 8:38, 9:2-38, 10:1-3</i>	It is clear that E307 was originally divided into two rooms each served by a corner fireplace. Two openings were made in the east wall of E220. These reopened a blocked door to the north and a larger blocked window to the south. The window was under an original relieving arch of yellow stocks typical of the 1830s building. Therefore the door and window can be considered as original features of the Earl de Grey building. The door would have provided access to street level of Babmaes Mews and the window would have looked down upon the passage way with a ground level on Level 1.	
33	E304-7	<i>Ceilings removed</i>	Ceilings now to be retained and therefore no archaeological mitigation required. The door in the east wall was reopened.	
34	E305	<i>New door openings</i> NE wall, main walling material B: B/Y, English bond M: as E307, 31. Straight joint, blocking material B: Strong yellow (220x70x110), English bond. M: more cream in colour, more incl-aggregate up to	An area of wall plaster was removed prior to the opening up of the new door exposing a straight joint between fabric typical of the 1830s Earl de Grey building and a modern yellow stock brick. To the south of the straight joint the B/Y 1830s bricks had been chopped back and a plaster coat had been applied to this new surface to finish it off. This evidence suggests that a doorway was inserted into the 1830s Earl de Grey fabric and subsequently blocked in the 20 th century (possibly associated with the 20 th century stair case linking the Earl de Grey building with the Babmaes building).	

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
		<p>10%, up to 5mm. S corner - modern blocking materials from original 1830s door removed, wooden casing of the door reveals extant but no frames.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 12:3-17</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 10:13-24</i></p>	
BABMAES BUILDINGS			
35	E310 etc (front)	<p><i>New openings</i> Photographic record and general observations. <i>B&W-Film 6:3-30, 21:33-36.</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 4:22-38, 5:2-22, 18:33-38.</i></p>	<p>E310 opens onto the street level of Babmaes Mews and is marked on c1835 plan as 'The Coach House'. One of the doors to Babmaes Street has surviving, possibly original, with 'L'-shaped hinges.</p> <p>The connecting 20th-century stair linking the Earl de Grey building and the Babmaes building later cut through the west wall of this room and was screened by the inserted zig-zag wall. The stair seems to have been inserted in the place of a window seen on the c1835 plan held by the BRO in the de Grey papers. The zig-zag wall truncated an additional area of build along the south wall which held a number of flues dating to the Astor period of residence. These flues are seen in the same location on all levels of the Babmaes building.</p> <p>On the c1835 plan a large door is shown to the south end of the east wall, enabling the movement of horses between the coaches in E310 and the stables (E316 - E322) across a bridge spanning the kitchen basement courtyard. To the north of the door is what appears to be a flue or fireplace and a window. The window has since been converted to the current door, the flue / fireplace removed and the large door infilled and partially used as a window. These features are of yellow brick with brown cement mortar taken to indicate a 19th-century date. Ventilation slits at high level into the north end of the east wall suggest that the building has always had a utilitarian function which would be expected on a property fronting the 'Mews'. To the north end of the east wall a zinc air duct was discovered built into the brick walling.</p> <p>To the east of the coach house a narrow passage connects the courtyard to the street front. Further east again is E311, labelled on the c1835 plan as the Gig House.</p>
36	E312	<p><i>General Investigation</i> Walls were finished with horizontal, wide tongue and grooved panels. Once these were removed the brick work was exposed with patchy remains of wall plaster. B: NW wall O/R SW walls B/Y, O/R M: creamy</p>	<p>On the c1835 plan this room is labelled 'Saddle Room' and has a corner fireplace with a partition wall dividing E312 and E313 / 314 centrally placed on the fireplace breast of the two corner fireplaces serving these rooms. This partition wall was probably of the same materials as that examined at [37] - brick and stud work. The window lighting the room is centrally placed in the west façade of the building adding to the overall symmetry of the view of this service wing from the main house. Internally, however, the window is truncated by the</p>

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
37	E315	<p>white lime, 10% incl up to 1cm grit and red brick clay, slate, chalk.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 5:6-26. Colour Slide-Film 3:26-38, 4:1-9.</i></p> <p><i>Removal of partitions</i> NE ext wall: B: O/R. M: as 36. Timber stud partition with brick infill - M, P/Y, O/R. Mortar very strong white, no incl other than sand.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 5:27-36, 6:0-2. Colour Slide-Film 4:10-21.</i></p>	<p>partition wall of the stair turret. The partition was constructed after the window as its reveal has been sealed by the squinted end of the partition. It remains unclear if this is evidence for substantial remodelling behind an older façade or more simply that the internal layout of the building was less important than the external appearance of the building from the main house. The blocked windows within the stair turret do suggest that some degree of alteration in layout has been carried out (Figure 24).</p> <p>The timber stud partition is that shown in the c1835 plan enclosing the 'Harness Room'. The dividing walls between E313 and E314 were all of modern breeze block construction, as was that dividing E312. The partition wall shown on the c1835 plan between E314/313 and E312 was placed centrally on the south corner of the diagonal stack serving the corner fireplaces of the two rooms. This may have been demolished when the 20th-century staircase linking the Earl de Grey 1830s building with the Babmaes building was constructed. A door opening was knocked through the north wall of E314 to provide access to the stair and it is likely that the breeze walls relate to this event.</p>
38	E316-322	<p><i>Removal of modern partitions</i> Internal partitions of breeze block. External walls visible in E317 & 8.</p> <p>B: B/Y, O/R. M: White lime with 15% inclusions, grit, brick clay, chalk, large size up to 15mm, rare charcoal up to 20mm. Strip of brown historic cement under wooden lacing piece.</p> <p>B: O/R M: as E317 / 8</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 13:2-38, 14:18-35, 15:0-34</i> <i>Colour slide-Film 12:22-38</i></p>	<p>On the c1835 plan this southern range was in use as stables and was divided into 7 single stalls, 1 double and 2 possible loose boxes. All the stalls were equipped with feeding troughs fixed to the wall. This stable was accessed from two doors in the north wall leading from the yard. The northern most crossed over the basement kitchen area via a bridge. The stable block had no access to the internal stair turret. This layout had been replaced with a system of early breeze blocks (early-mid 20th? - dark grey in colour, inclusions of charcoal, thin width) partition walls. The partition walls are on a different alignment from the boxed ceiling beams. The external walls were characterised by mortar with large inclusions, solid courses, O/R and B/Y bricks and timber grounds and lacing courses.</p> <p>E317 - In the north-west corner of the room the support for the upstairs corner hearth is clearly visible in the ceiling.</p> <p>E318 - The west wall has a mixture of brick types, representing modern patching. Some of the timber lacing courses are associated with the C19th brown cement mortar. The dividing wall between E318 and E317 is of yellow brick with a possible blocked doorway to the east.</p> <p>E317 - To the north of the exposed west wall a straight joint and difference in the coursing of the bricks can be seen. This shows the division between the main external wall of the building and the internal thinner partition between the stair turret and the southern range. This internal partition is of very poor construction with offset pieces of brick laid in a large amount of mortar. The wall at its maximum width is 1 brick thick.</p> <p>E319 - All the plaster was removed from the walls revealing the same material as seen along</p>

REF NO.	ROOM NO.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
39	E322	<i>New door opening to street</i> B: O/R (215x65x100). M: Cream white lime, 3% inclusions small grit less than 5mm. <i>B&W-Film 14:15-17</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 12:19-21</i>	<p>the west external wall, including a soldier course related to the external plat band. No lacing pieces were observed. The original doorway was blocked with yellow bricks laid to Flemish bond. Within the corridor opposite E320 a system of iron girders was visible supporting the safe on the floor above.</p> <p>The windows along the western front of the Babmaes building are positioned high up the wall in relation to the floor levels of the rooms. As a result of this the lines of vision both in and out of the building are controlled: views out to the main house are limited as are sights of the functional use of the building. The whole of the west front of the Babmaes building attempts to provide a publicly presentable face to a simple service wing.</p> <p>An area of plaster was stripped and the wall fabric exposed showing two phases of building. To the upper area of the exposed strip the brick work was the same as that seen in the west wall of E317/8 with primary bricks and timber grounds for fixing panelling or equipment to the walls. However to the lower half the bricks were modern with cement mortar indicating the possible blocking of an earlier feature.</p>

REF NO.	ROOM NO.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 4 (FIRST FLOOR AT FRONT)-PLAN FIG. 19			
1725 - 1728 BUILDING			
40	E402-5	<i>Opening for service lifts</i> Written record with dimensioned sketches and photographic record made. <i>B&W-Film 21:27-32</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 18:20-32</i>	E405 is a service room to bed chamber E404. A jib door in the north wall provides access into the bed alcove. No sign of a corresponding jib door was seen within E405 on the northern side of the alcove despite this being in a better location in terms of servants' access from service stair E406. No other significant observations were made.
40a	E406	<i>Chase exposes building fabric</i> B: B/Y and O/R M: white lime mortar with rare inclusions of charcoal up to 10mm in size	Chase cut through wall plaster exposed building fabric providing evidence that the service stair well to the west of the main stair is of the primary 1725-28 building.
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830S			
41	E410	<i>Opening for lifshaft</i> B: D/R/B, YS (240 x 70 mm) M: Cream white, small amount of charcoal.	The passage E410 is thought to have been constructed for Earl de Grey during the 1830s. The new corridor allowed the flow of circulation to bypass E409 which was redesigned by the Earl to provide a further grand reception room. It was constructed outside the original boundaries

41a	E409	<i>B&W Film 1:21-37, 20:2-4 (Detail of girders). Colour Slide-1:16-30, 17:18-22 (Detail of girders)</i>	of the 1725-28 building and was supported on cast iron columns and girders. The E-W wing of the passage truncates the stair block and its associated room E411 supporting that it post-dates the 1790 stair.
41b	E413	<i>General Observations:</i> This room was redesigned during the 1830s Earl de Grey works but is part of the 1725-28 building. The room was originally divided as two rooms, possibly with a passage running along the north as in levels 2 & 6. It is recorded that the Earl's Aunt used and died in the two room suite (Warren, 1997, 8). The Earl removed the partition and created a further principal reception / dining room and this alteration is shown on the c1835 plan held by Bedfordshire Record Office. The partition wall that was removed contained the stack and fireplaces heated the two original rooms. Therefore on the removal of this partition wall a new fireplace was inserted centrally in the north wall as part of the Earl de Grey developments.	
42	E414	<i>Removal of partitions</i> Lath and plaster partitions. Softwood studs 65x120, 330 centres. Diagonal bracing. <i>Before work - B&W Film-1:0-20. Colour Slide-1:1-15.</i> <i>After stripping - B&W Film-3:34-37, 4:1-37, 5:0-5. Colour Slide-3:11-25.</i> <i>New jib door [to site office]</i>	<i>General Observations:</i> N: A large door opening in the end wall of the 1725-28 building was exposed around the present door to E409. When viewed from the new mezzanine Level 5 the arch over the opening was seen to be of the brown cement mortar and therefore inserted into this primary wall. The door opening is partially blocked with the same brown cement mortar and yellow brick of the ?later C19th. It appears that the opening was made at a large size when it was inserted in the wall allowing final decisions about door size and style to be taken at a later date. Further narrowing can be seen dating to the C20th. S: A further door opening was observed which had been totally blocked with the brown cement mortar. It is likely that this door was blocked when the northern door was inserted.
43	E416		The internal divisions separating E414, E415 & E418 were photographed prior to the stripping of lath and plaster. The exposed timber stud framework was again photographically recorded. The former location of a door central to the south wall was observed during the process, as were C20th insertions. The character of the partitions suggests that they were original 19 th century work.
44	E417	<i>Ceiling removed</i> Stripped before arrival – plasterboard? Photographic record. <i>B&W-Film 21:14-19</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 18:10-19</i>	Not observed The majority of timbers visible in the stripped ceiling appear to be 20 th -century replacement softwood timbers. The main beams however appear to be original and show signs of smoke blackening and charring suggesting that the need to replace timbers followed a fire. The yellow stock brick vault holding up the hearth of E624 was also visible.
BABMAES BUILDINGS			
45	E420-1	<i>(Modern walls removed)</i> Photographic record. <i>B&W-Film 20:5-27</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 17:37, 18:1-9</i>	This area (E420, 421, 426, 427) is labelled 'Laundry' and 'Laundry Maids' on the c1835 plan and is divided into two rooms each with a fireplace (surviving) and a corridor running down the eastern side of the building. The northern room is very well lit and ventilated with the existing three windows to the north and three large windows along the west wall - now lost.

45a	E422-425	(Modern walls removed) Photographic record. <i>B&W-Film 20:28-36, 21:0-13</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 17:23-36</i>	The room would have functioned as the drying and ironing room and were connected with the wash house in the basement by the stairs labelled 'Laundry Stairs'. Further 'Laundry Maids' accommodation is shown on the plan at [46]. The modern 20 th -century partitions were stud and board and breeze block. The roof had dragon ties, which were untouched during the current conversion, and they confirmed the division between the two original buildings seen in the straight joint throughout the walling. Modern 20 th -century partitions as others at (45).
46	E430,1 433	Continue investigation as in N312 (above no. 36)	This area is shown on the c1835 plan as housing the 'Laundry Maids'. The area includes a room with one window partially truncated by the stair turret (see 36 for discussion). A fireplace on the north wall with corridors running to the south and the east of the area are depicted on the historic plan. The 20 th -century stair linking the Babmaes building with the Earl de Grey rebuilding cut through the northern wall of this room. The 20 th -century partitions were removed.
47	E426-7	<i>Enlarged openings, etc; reconstruction of roof</i>	This area is shown on the c1835 plan as rooms for the grooms and coachman. E434 retains the partition lath and stud wall to the east, window to west and corner fireplace, however, a door to a corridor formed out of E433 has been blocked. E435 has a northern partition wall with door and window, with fireplace in south wall. E436 was divided into two areas with interconnecting doorway. Each room had a fireplace and one window in the north wall. They appear to be a suite of rooms with the easternmost accessible only through that to the west. The current westernmost window in the north wall was a doorway to the stable stairs, as shown on the c1835 plan.
48	E434 - E427	<i>Wall cut back for new stairs</i> <i>(NB timber framing part exposed)</i>	Work not to be carried out. Between E434 and E435 is a timber-framed partition with a similar section of timber framed walling surviving in the south wall of E436.

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 5 (1790 STAIRCASE ONLY)-PLAN FIG. 20 INSET			
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830s			

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
50/51	E505 & E501	<p><i>New openings to lift lobby</i> B: Y/S, B/Y (230x65x110), English bond M: Beige/white, 3% inclusions charcoal and brick clay, grit, up to 10mm.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 17:24-35</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 15:11-23</i></p>	The fabric observed in the new openings matches that seen in 25/26 & 30. The stair is a secondary service stair added in 1790 by George Byfield for Marchioness de Grey.

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE: LEVEL 6 (SECOND FLOOR TO FRONT)-PLAN FIG.20			
1725-1728 BUILDING			
60	E601	<p><i>(Modern partitions removed)</i> Photographic record</p>	Opening up was undertaken which revealed scars from a removed partition showing that corridor E605 had originally extended to the south end wall of the 1725-28 building, thus forming a room to the east like that of E606/7 with a central fireplace on the north wall. Evidence for a cornice around this room was also observed. Within the area that was previously the corridor an additional skylight was, exposed matching that in E605. The partitions that were removed during the present phase of works were all of 20th-century date.
61	E606-7	<p><i>New door openings</i> Lath and Plaster partition, softwood studs with diagonal bracing.</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 18:29-34</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 15:35-39</i></p>	Primary 1725-28 lath and plaster partition separating circulation corridor from room(s). The central partition and southern fireplaces post-date the 1830s plan held by BRO as the area is shown as one room. The cornice is currently only visible around the southern part of the room only but appears to have been removed from the northern room. The current southern door to corridor E605 is not that shown on the 1830s plan which is to the north of the wall. The plan suggests a blocked doorway to the east of the north wall although this is was not open on the 1830s plan.
62	E605	<p><i>Ceiling removed next N606-7</i> Photographic record</p> <p><i>B&W-Film 18:16-28</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 16:1-15</i></p>	Principal timbers run E-W across E605, some are reused and others are scantling timbers. The corridor originally ran to the south wall of the 1725-28 building and was lit by two skylights - one of which was newly uncovered within E603 during the stripping out.
63/64	E609 E610/6 15/17	<p><i>Ceiling carpentry recorded (Fig. 23)</i> <i>New openings to lift lobby and stair</i> B: B/Y, O/R (220 x 60 x 100 mm) M: White lime, 2% inclusions charcoal and brick clay, up to 20mm.</p>	The ceiling carpentry shows the provision for the plaster ceiling, and the use of diminished haunch joints for the common joists. The exposed fabric clearly shows this to be part of the primary 1725-28 building.

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
64a	E611-614	<i>Colour Slide-Film 14:5-10, 14-22, 16:6-15, 27-33</i> <i>General Observations.</i> Floors in this range have sound proofing in the form of a layer of lath-and-plaster being laid between the joists carrying the floor boards at an upper level, this supports John Warren's suggestion that this floor was used for children. The windows along the south wall have thick glazing bars showing they are early survivals and suggesting the low importance of these rooms. Scarf joints are visible in the tie beams that were exposed. Trussed girder and iron beam under squash court	
EARL DE GREY BUILDING - 1830S			
65	E621-7	<i>Alterations to rooms</i> E621 South wall - Breeze block. E624/5 North wall - Modern hollow brick. E620 South wall - B: O/R & B/Y. M: Off white, 3% inclusions charcoal, grit. E622 North wall - Lath and Stud partition. Partitions between E620 & E621 and E622 & E623 are also of Lath and Stud construction. Area had iron roof trusses. <i>B&W-Film 16:34-36, 17:0-23</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 14:23-37, 15:1-10</i>	A mixture of material was observed either side of E619, to the west the materials may be of the 1830s Earl de Grey build but the partition walls to the east appear to have C20th material. It is unclear where the original corridor stopped, although the window in the east wall suggests that it did continue to the east wall.
66	E610	<i>New Opening</i> Lath and Plaster partition <i>B&W-Film 16:11-13, 16-26</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 14:11-13</i>	The ceiling construction is seen to be contemporary with the northern lath and stud wall, possibly of the primary 1725-28 material.

REF No.	ROOM No.	OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS	INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION
4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE : LEVEL 7 (ATTICS) FIG. 21			
1725-28 BUILDING			
70	E701 - E706	<i>(Modern partitions removed) new window openings</i> B: B/Y, O/R M: White lime, 25% inclusions brick clay, charcoal, coarse sand. <i>B&W-Film 18:35-37, 19:0-8</i> <i>Colour Slide-Film 16:16-26</i>	The partitions were removed before inspection but were reported to be of 20 th century date. The 1830s plans held by Bedfordshire Record Office show this area divided into four rooms with a corridor to the east. The only partition that coincides with the recently removed partitions is that separating E701 and E703. An area of plaster was removed from the north and east walls and the exposed fabric is clearly that of the 1725-28 building. The northern window of the east wall is clearly inserted into a larger opening, being shown as a door

			<p>providing access to the roof in the 1830s plan. The floor is a modern C20th replacement. A fireplace, marked on the 1830s plans can be seen in the north wall blocked with breeze blocks. A second corner fireplace marked on the 1830s plans in the south-east corner of the front wing. The room remained ceiled and so the roof structure was not investigated by OA, however it was viewed from the exterior by the architect and is a modern construction incorporating substantial RSJ's probably dating from the period of Governmental ownership. (information supplied by John Warren)</p>
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3.3 Discussion

3.3.1 *Summary of development of the present building*

A brief summary and discussion of the observations is presented below. The discussion broadly follows the chronological division of the building starting with the pre-1725 fire building, then the main 1725-28 rebuild with observations subdivided into separate levels, the alterations and additions of 1790 by Marchioness de Grey and George Byfield and the 1830s Earl de Grey alterations and rebuilding of property originally facing onto Babmaes Mews. The rear Babmaes properties are discussed separately.

3.3.2 *Pre-1725 fire building*

The *Survey of London* account suggests that preservation of 'the Duke's Gallery of fine pictures', reported in contemporary newspapers following the fire of 1725, refers to the survival of the building as well as the works of art themselves. The gallery was said to lay backward from the front of the square by another newspaper article. Its reported survival leads to the suggestion that other rearward structures may also have survived, such as the building Earl de Grey demolished in the 1830s. During the archaeological investigations reused materials from the original building were observed, for example the charred timbers built into the wall, presumably for additional strength, at [OAU 2], a number of bricks displaying the remains of a darker, sandy mortar, still adhering to the surfaces and different from the mortar of the wall itself at [OAU 4] and fire marked timbers in the roofs of the rebuild with charring not incurred in their present position. The results of the archaeological watching brief along corridor E108 (reported below) suggest that the building fronting the square was totally destroyed to basement level either by the fire or in the rebuilding aftermath. Nicholas Barbon was a notorious 'jerry-builder' and with evidence such as the collapse of the vaults in his houses in Mincing Lane (Arts Council, 1951, 3) it may well have been necessary to completely raze his building and start from foundation level for its replacement as is suggested in the archaeological evidence. The red brick built east wall of E122 may however be a survival of the forerunner of the Babmaes building, demolished by Earl de Grey during the 1830s, as it is distinct from the Earl's rebuild of distinctive mustard yellow or burgundy brick with high levels of substantial inclusions.

3.3.3 *1725-1728 building*

General: The street frontage and part of the return wing is the post-1725 fire rebuild and the building material is characterised by the majority of bricks being orange/red with a minority of darker burgundy colour with yellow clay swirled inclusions. The mortar is very distinctive with inclusions of charcoal, red clay flecks, bits of wood and pieces of blue/green glass.

The principal rooms within this block are concentrated to the front wing with service and rooms of lesser status being located to the back of the building, levels 6 & 7 and the service basement. The rooms to the front of the ground floor (Level 2) functioned as outer and inner entrance halls (E202 & E203) providing access to the main staircase. Rooms off these entrance halls are shown on the 1830s Earl de Grey plan (Bedfordshire Record Office) as Front and Back Libraries (E204 & E205). Rooms in the north wing of the 1725-28 rebuild are marked on the 1830s plan as 'Lady Mary's room' with adjacent waiting room presumably acting as an appointment room for visitors of lesser status. The first floor of this building (Level 4) housed the principal rooms described on the 1830s plan as 'Great Room' (E401), 'Alcove Room' (E404), 'French Room' (E402) and 'Dining Room' (E409). The 'Great Room' was used as a front drawing room, the 'French Room' as a back drawing room or boudoir to the principal bedroom (E404). The second floor (Level 6) is decorated in a much plainer manner and was used for secondary bedrooms, especially for children. The third floor (Level 7) is even plainer and provided accommodation for servants.

Original features: A number of original features are worthy of note including a set of sash windows with thick glazing bars; one in E114 [OAU 7a] and four in E611-614. Their retention in these locations presumably reflects the low status of these parts of the building. On the evidence of the thick glazed windows on level 1 & 6 it is clear that all the other windows are later replacements. The partition screen in E109 [OAU 4b], again with thick glazing bars, matches the original lunettes in the Babmaes building to the rear of the plot E138/9 (described below).

Subsequent alterations: A pattern of alterations has been revealed by the fabric investigation, analysis of plan form and comparison of the existing layout with that shown in the 1830s Earl de Grey plan. The alterations are largely due to changes in patterns of circulation, change of use of rooms and division or joining of rooms.

Level 1 (Basement) - The inserted wall observed at [OAU 1] in the front basement appears to be sealing off a corridor linking the front of the building and the coal cellars with the service basement.

OAU 3, 4a, 6, 7b, 11 and 12 are all blocked 1725-28 doors, with the blocking occurring during the 18-early 20th centuries.

The insertion of a fireplace in the north wall of E109 required the thickening of the wall behind in E112 [OAU 4]. This fabric was of a distinct type with brown cement mortar, this material was seen at various points throughout the building and may possibly represent a separate phase of alterations.

The vaulting of E116 and E117 to the rear of the 1725-28 building appears to be inserted with a different pattern of piers and vaulting employed to that seen

in the front wing of the building. The two systems in themselves are of different design and so are not thought to be contemporary.

Level 2 (Ground Floor) – The Inner Hall (E203) has had a number of alterations made to it. Earl de Grey records in his memoirs of 1833 the scheme of building works he carried out including the demolition of the original north wall of this room which was replaced with pairs of columns to carry the load of the upper stories. The original door connecting the outer hall (E202) with the main staircase to the principal rooms (E203) to the north of the dividing wall was blocked by the Earl. The fireplace now on the south wall of the inner hall (E203) is not shown on the 1830s plan and therefore must have been inserted at a later date, which is supported by the feature's asymmetric position within the room. The cupboard in E205, which until recently housed a safe, was created from a blocked double door, the blocking material was of the brown cement mortar type. On the 1830s plan the door is already blocked and so may date to the Earl's conversion works although he does not mention it specifically. This may date the distinctive brown hard cement seen throughout the building to the early 19th-century. This cement is thought to be that made from the late 18th century onwards from nodules of clay and chalk dredged out of the Thames estuary and burned with sea coal. The inserted lobby at [OAU 20] (E201) post dates the 1830s plan.

The 1830s plan shows that a 'Porters' Bed Room' was located behind the main staircase and connected by the steep stone stairs to the service stairs on the west. The plan of 1830s shows that this room was divided from corridor E209 by the continuation of the east wall framing the main stair.

The rear wing of this level of the building has been substantially altered in a similar manner to that on Level 4 although apparently not at the same time. The 1830s plan shows E207 as two rooms labelled as a 'Waiting Room' and 'Lady Mary's Room'. Subsequently the central dividing wall and the western wall of the Waiting Room has been demolished to form one large room. The corridor was also re-routed under the stairs and through E208 and it was presumably at this point that E208 was opened to the east.

Level 3 – There is no floor level on level 3 in the 1725-28 building, since the area is taken up by the height of rooms on level 2. A change of height between two sections of corridor E209 is worthy of note. The eastern end is higher than the rest of the length, which has a false ceiling apparently contemporary with the present wall panelling. The space created by this false ceiling level was reached only through a small door in the east wall accessible by ladder from the higher ceiled east end. During the works this wall was removed and it was observed that the cornice around the top of the wall at the high east end continued along the length of the corridor suggesting that the

low false ceiling is inserted, probably late 19th- early 20th-century, with the sealed cornice dating to Earl de Grey's alterations.

Level 4 (First Floor) Earl de Grey again records the changes he made to this level of the 1725-28 building in his memoirs for 1833. The alterations are similar to those of E207 in that two rooms were amalgamated into one. The rooms had been used by the Earl's Aunt as dressing room and bedroom. It appears that the new dining room was made from these two rooms and the original flanking corridor to the north. To accommodate this a new corridor was made by building an extension on iron girders and posts along the north of the building (E410), this corridor can be seen to cut through the existing 1790 Byfield stair.

Level 6 – This level of the post-fire rebuild has been extensively altered during the 20th century with the erection of partition walls within most of the rooms. This floor did not house any of the principal rooms but appears to be of lesser status, possibly housing children and servants (Warren, 1997, 9). Observed features relating to these uses include the retention of the thick glazing bar sashes in E611-614 and the sound proofing of the majority of floors throughout this level. The original plan of this level is that of five rooms reached from corridors E605 and E610. E605 originally extended to the south wall of E601/2 with a lobby immediately to the south of the dividing wall between E606/7 and E601/2. The southern part of the corridor was lit by a skylight exposed during the building work.

Level 7 (Plate 15) – It appears that originally only the front range of the 1725-8 building was used as servant accommodation (E701/706). It is unclear if this space was subdivided although this is unlikely due to the provision of only one fireplace at the north end of the range, currently blocked with breeze blocks. The tongue-and-groove panelling of the suite of rooms within the roof pitch of the return wing suggest a later Victorian date for their insertion.

3.3.4 1790 - Marchioness de Grey and George Byfield

The addition of a further service stair was the most major addition to the building made by Marchioness de Grey and carried out by George Byfield in 1790. The stair in question is that to the north of the building with round windows. The building materials observed during the work were of a majority of burgundy brick with white lime mortar with few inclusions. This block served levels 1 - 6. As well as holding a stair case the block also had an adjacent room to the west providing a WC for all floors, no doubt made possible due to the improvements in plumbing and sanitation of the period.

The relationship between the 1790 stair and the 1830s Earl de Grey rebuilding is as yet not fully understood. Externally a 20th century flue obscures the junction between the two. However it appears that the stair block was

originally built to interconnect the 1725-28 building and the 'lower' building that Earl de Grey demolished and rebuilt.

3.3.5 *1830s Earl de Grey*

During the 1830s Earl de Grey succeeded his aunt and marked his succession by remodelling and updating 4 St James's Square. His conversions within the 1725-28 building have been discussed above. In addition to remodelling this part of the plot he pulled down and rebuilt a property originally facing onto Babmaes Mews. Extracts from his accounts with Mr Browne, possible acting site agent, are included in Figure 11. His memoirs of 1833 record that the building had formerly been known as 'Mrs Yorke's apartment'. He describes the house as being 'upon a different level, the rooms very small and low and very incapable of being brought into use'. It therefore seems likely that this house dated from the original development of the 1670s and was a survivor of the 1725 fire and therefore possibly the surviving 'Gallery' or more likely a further service building.

Intercommunication between the 1725-28 post fire rebuild and this former Babmaes building is suggested by the evidence of a substantial door opening on level 4 [OAU 41b], apparently within the 1725-28 material and the 1790s Byfield northern additional service stair. The positioning of this stair and the means of access to it suggests that it was serving both buildings and providing a link between the two.

3.3.6 *Babmaes Building - (Plates 10 - 13)*

The Babmaes plot originally appears to have been two separate buildings. The straight joint between the two is clearly visible on the west elevation along the passage between the Babmaes buildings and the Earl de Grey rebuild (See Figure 24). The storey band and the eaves cornice of the southern lower building stop at this straight joint. The northern building is much plainer with a higher roof line. Internally a large amount of brickwork was exposed throughout this building allowing mortar samples to be taken and building fabric to be observed. As a result of the observations it appears that the majority of the walls are built with red brick laid to approximate English bond with lime mortar with high levels of inclusions including brown and red clay pieces. The building materials observed are similar in character to those seen in the 1725-28 building, but they are not identical. This difference may be due to the age of the buildings, with the Babmaes buildings appearing older than the 1725-28 rebuild, or it may be explained through the quality of the materials used for the different status of building. This main build of red brick and lime mortar with inclusions displayed a construction technique not seen in the front building, that of wooden lacing pieces and solid brick courses designed to add strength to walls.

The 1830s plan shows the large number of changes that have been made to the Babmaes building. Some of these changes were observed during the fabric examination such as inserted doors and windows, especially concentrated along the west wall of level 4 E420/21/27 and similar disturbance in E310, E312/13 and E433 associated with the 20th-century stairs linking the Earl de Grey rebuild with the Babmaes buildings. A different building material was observed along the northern end of the west wall in E310 which displayed a more regular, larger brick with white lime mortar with few inclusions. The materials appear to be of a later date than the main fabric described above. It is unclear at present if this change in fabric corresponds with the straight joint visible on the west elevation but the east wall of E310 appears to be of the general red brick and lime mortar with inclusions. Later developments during the Astor period of residence include the insertion of an additional set of flues affecting all levels of the building (E134, E310 & E426) and an additional set of basements (E136).

It is at present unclear whether the building dates to the original development of the 1670s or to the 1725-28 rebuild following the 1725 fire. The lunette windows seen throughout the basement level are suitable for the 1725-28 date with thick glazing bars and pegged construction, with the exception of that in E133 which is a replacement with thin glazing bars (Plates 11 & 12). They appear to match the partition wall in E109. Features on the west front such as the broken pedimented door, the plain storey band and the dentilled eaves cornice suggest the earlier 1670s date for these features. However, the west façade of the building has been seen to be fake in many ways (see below) and it may be equally misleading in terms of dating the building. The features may be imported from other sites or salvaged from the 1670s building debris following the fire. It has been suggested that the building is 'The Gallery' which was reported to have survived the 1725 fire due to its backward location. It may be that parts of the front wall are indeed remains older fabric, but it seems more likely, given the evidence from the building investigation, that the building always functioned as a service wing, including stables and coach house with access to the mews yard also housing the kitchen facilities with subterranean linking passages to the service basement at the front of the plot. The 1830s plan shows that the building then also housed the wash house and laundry with servants accommodation and these may well have been original functions. This functional use led to a number of devices being used on the west front to disguise the building and provide a suitable view from the main house.

The west façade is the most important aspect of this building being, visible from the main house. The appearance of this elevation is the key to the building with internal compromises being made to ensure the symmetry and proportion of this front. Windows are placed centrally within the facade regardless of internal consequences such as truncation by the stair case. The

main door appears to be of double width from the front elevation, however, the opening in the wall is only single leaf and the low ceiling level runs across the external door fitting. The lower window to the south of the elevation is a blind, painted sash and is a further example of the devices being used along this façade to disguise the building and provide symmetry.

The level of the windows in relation to internal floor levels was noticeably high, suggesting the possibility that the floor levels had been altered. Throughout the investigations a large amount of wall plaster was removed allowing thorough observation of wall fabric and no evidence was seen to suggest different floor levels at an earlier period. Nor was there any evidence for significant changes in window positions, although the upper window on the south end of the elevation has been widened. The high window levels would have been another device to disguise the building and provide a suitable view from the main house. The window heights suggest a more substantial building from the west front and whilst allowing light into the room they prevent views of work taking place and equally prevent servants looking out.

3.4 **Conclusion**

3.4.1 From the limited keyhole investigations necessitated by the conversion work the following conclusions can be drawn, confirming and amplifying previous suggestions.

- No evidence for standing remains of the 1670s original red brick building fronting the square was seen during the building investigation. Evidence for the reuse of materials and the observations of the foundations of a wall with floor surfaces likely to be associated with the Barbon building suggest that it was totally demolished as a result of the 1725 fire.
- The question of the surviving gallery has not been resolved. It still remains unclear if the reference to its survival refers to the actual pictures or a gallery building. Possibilities for a Gallery building include the surviving Babmaes building (although it appears more likely that this was always used as a service wing), or the building demolished by Earl de Grey in the 1830s, although if this was the case it seems likely that such a link would have been noted in his memoirs.
- The post-fire rebuild of the property (1725-28) is characterised by the use of orange/red bricks with some burgundy/purple stocks with yellow inclusions and white lime mortar with inclusions of charcoal and brick clay (amongst other things). This work includes the whole of the front house and cellars, and part of the return wing, and possibly the service range at the back.
- The Babmaes building to the rear of the plot may be a partial survival of the 1725 fire but seems mostly to be part of the 1725-28 redevelopment of the site. It appears always to have been used as a service wing with coach

house and stables giving access to the Mews behind. The placing of these above the kitchen and other domestic offices is a remarkable use of vertical space in a constricted site. The west façade, which can be viewed from the main house, employs a number of devices to disguise this functional use including the large broken pedimented door, the dentilled eaves cornice and the plain storey band. The windows are placed to suggest a more substantial building, to provide symmetry and to ensure that the service aspect of the building cannot be viewed from the main house and that the servants cannot look outside.

- The main addition by Marchioness de Grey and George Byfield in 1790 is the additional service stair to the north of the building which serves Levels 1-6. The stair appears to have originally provided a link between the 1725-28 building and the (possibly 1670s) building facing onto Babmaes Mews that was demolished and rebuilt by Earl de Grey during the 1830s.
- The extensive alterations made in the 1830s by Earl de Grey following the death of his Aunt are characterised by the use of yellow stock brick in the basement level, and a burgundy/purple stock above. The replacement building seems to have truncated the eastern wall of the 1790 stair block. The Earl also made alterations to the existing buildings creating an inner hall on Level 2 and a dining room on Level 4 which necessitated an additional corridor being built on iron girders and columns to the north of the 1725-28 building.

4 BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING WITHIN THE BUILDING

4.1 Recording Strategy

4.1.1 During the course of the building conversion works it was necessary for a large area of the basement to be excavated for new services. (See Figure 16). A limited watching brief was carried out on this excavation with findings along corridor E108 being concentrated upon. No additional excavation was carried out as after the discovery of the archaeological features the services were rerouted and the features were left *in situ*. Instead the features were cleaned and recorded in plan. The archive contains the written records of individual features, a 1:20 plan (see Figure 22) and full colour (slide) and black and white (negative) photographic record. The level the features were cleaned to was approximately 0.2m under the modern cement flooring (c 8.31m OD). A small number of finds was collected and sorted by context during the investigation. Items recovered included clay pipe stems, nails, tile, bone and glass.

4.2 Observations along Corridor E108

4.2.1 A brief description of the features observed along corridor E108 within the 1725-28 rebuild phase of the building follows with OAU context numbers (10) referring to the plan (Figure 26. See also Plates 16-18). During the investigation the most important feature observed along the corridor was the remains of a red brick wall thought to relate to the pre-1725 fire building. Construction trenches for the current building and the pre-1725 building were observed, as were small areas of brick flooring and several drainage channels.

4.2.2 ***Remains of north-south running brick wall (1)*** To the south end of corridor E108 a c5m length of brick wall (1) was uncovered, lying centrally within the passage and measuring 0.58m wide. The bricks were of dark orange-red material with rare inclusions and no frog. The sides of the bricks were creased sides and arrisses were irregular. The size of the bricks was also irregular with average dimensions of 0.22 x 0.1 x 0.6m. The bonding mortar of the remains of the brick wall was mid yellow-brown in colour with a cemented texture and occasional inclusions of charcoal, red brick clay and white lime fragments. To the west of the southern end a test pit had been dug by the contractors which allowed a view of the elevation of the brick wall. The wall survived to between 7 and 8 courses, 0.56m in total, and appeared to be laid to an approximate English bond, although the irregularity of the bricks made this fairly variable, the majority of bricks being of header dimensions. Along the east side of the wall indications of a foundation plinth or offset was seen (4) & (7). The 0.11m wide offset was one course down from the upper surviving course of the wall and the general clearance level. A conduit chase (14)

running east-west across wall (1) was associated with a number of lead pipes. The northern extent of wall (1) was extremely irregular and ended within a linear feature (22) running east-west which had been excavated deeper than the general cleaning level due to its loose consistency. It seems likely that this feature is a 'robber trench' marking an east-west return wall. No evidence for a continuation of wall (1) was seen to the north of this feature.

- 4.2.3 **East-west abutting wall (9):** An associated wall, (9), running east-west, abutted wall (1) to the west at the southern end of wall (1). This wall was of the same building fabric as wall (1), with a width of 0.47m and it survived to a similar depth of 0.55m with 7 courses, although its surviving upper level was 0.18m below the upper level of wall (1). Wall (9) extended 0.54m to the west where it appeared to be truncated by the construction cut of the current standing wall (6). This west end was clean cut suggesting an alternative but unlikely possibility that the feature was some kind of buttress to wall (1).
- 4.2.4 **Construction Trenches:** Construction trenches, (8) & (11), for walls (1) & (9) and the 1725-28 west corridor wall (6) were visible at the southern end of the passage to the west of wall (1) in an area excavated c0.4m below the general level. Trench (8) was 0.18m in width and cut (11) was 0.1m in width.
- 4.2.5 **Floor Surfaces:** A small area of brick flooring (18) associated with wall (1) was seen to the west of the wall. The area measured 0.7 x 0.46m at its maximum. The red bricks were 0.21 x 0.09m and were laid with similar mortar to wall (1), and the surface was one brick in thickness. The area surviving was too small to show any patterning in the way the bricks were laid, although again a form of English bond is suggested with a border of stretcher bricks against wall (1). A further area of flooring to the north of the extent of wall (1) may be represented by a surviving area of bedding mortar (24). The mortar had pinkish tinges in areas suggesting the bricks that has formerly made up the floor surface, as in (18). The area of mortar measured 0.86 x 0.69m. To the east the mortar area was truncated by a drainage channel cut (23) and to the west the extent appeared very regular suggesting the presence of a former boundary at this edge.
- 4.2.6 **Drainage channels:** The only features of note to the north of the wall are drainage channels. Drain (27) was partially exposed and was seen to be brick built with red tile capping running roughly north-west to south-east across the passage. Two further drainage channels or service conduits were marked on the cleaned surface by lines of frogged bricks (28, 37 & 38). Later excavations within room E104 exposed the brick barrel vaulted conduit that brick lines (37 & 38) may have been marking.
- 4.2.7 **General deposits:** Other deposits seen along the corridor appear to be general make up and debris deposits with areas of yellow sand and fragments of red brick, tile and mortar.

4.3 **Observations from Excavations elsewhere in Level 1**

4.3.1 The areas excavated throughout level 1 are shown on Figure 16. The excavations ranged in size but generally went to a depth of 1.25m. Along the corridors E115 & E121 the excavations exposed stepped foundations of the current 1725-28 building. In room E117 an earlier floor of mustard stock bricks was revealed under the modern cement floor. The bricks were the same as those seen in the build of the basement within the Earl de Grey building, and had been laid on edge in a bed of dry sand. Throughout the excavations similar deposits were observed including loose make up and general debris layers with inclusions including brick and mortar fragments and at deeper levels less contaminated brownish-yellow sandy layers.

4.3.2 Additional excavations were carried out in the back yard of the Babmaes buildings in what would have been the stable yard. A 2 x 2m trench was excavated and material removed from it was of clayey loam and debris material with brick and slate detritus. A further test pit was dug and this time removed material was of clean sand.

4.4 **Discussion**

4.4.1 The bricks making up walls (1 & 9) are narrower and more irregular in size than those seen in the 1725-28 fabric of the standing building. These features suggest an earlier date of production and it is therefore likely that the surviving brick walls seen along the corridor are the remains of the original 1670s Barbon build of 4 St James's Square which was destroyed in the 1725 fire.

4.4.2 The linear feature (22) has been interpreted as a possible robbed-out wall. It is likely that wall (1) terminated at the junction with this east-west running wall as there is no evidence for its continuation to the north of the feature. The differential survival of the walls can presumably be explained by the need to remove possible wall (22) in order to build the new foundations of the 1725-28 rebuild. As wall (1) was not in the way of any of the new wall foundations it was not removed. A further former wall may be indicated by the straight western extent of the remains of a floor surface (24), although equally this may be due to truncation during the building of the 1725-28 building.

4.4.3 From the evidence observed it appears that wall (1) may be the central wall of a building facing the street front. It seems likely that wall (1) ended at the junction with a former east-west running return wall indicated by (22). Wall (9) appears to be a lesser internal dividing wall. Although it is difficult to make statements about the layout of the plan of the 1670s Barbon building from what little was observed, it could be suggested that the space between wall (9) and possible wall (22) represents a room space. Wall (9) may have been truncated by the current 1725-28 wall (6) but the end seemed very clean

cut compared to the truncated north end of wall (1). Instead it could be suggested that the west end of wall (9) marks an original door opening in the wall. As it is unlikely that the extreme boundaries of the street front plot have been altered suggesting that the space between wall (9) and the current south wall of the corridor mark another space within the plan of the 1670s Barbon building, presumably a corridor.

4.4.4 The two areas of surviving floor surfaces associated with the 1670s walls show that the brick floors were only slightly lower (0.15-0.2m) than the current basement floor level.

4.4.5 The other features seen along the corridor related to the general make up and debris layers presumably associated with the 1725 fire debris and the 1725-28 rebuilding phase. Drains and service conduits that served the 1725-28 building were also observed.

4.5 **Conclusions**

4.5.1 The watching brief throughout Level 1 of the building provided significant evidence of the original 1670s building in the form of surviving and suggested brick walls and areas of floor surface. The evidence suggests that the 1725 fire led to the demolition of the building to basement floor which supports the contemporary newspaper reports of the incident. The evidence that survives lies approximately 0.3m below the current floor surface with a maximum depth of surviving wall of 0.56m. Two brick built walls survive and a further is suggested but appear to have been removed to enable the building of the 1725-28 foundations. The main length of wall, (c5m x 0.58m) appears to be a central wall which terminated at a possible east-west return wall, now robbed. In addition to this a smaller (0.47m) internal dividing wall was observed to the west of Wall (1).

4.5.2 Elsewhere throughout Level 1 no significant archaeological remains were found. The location of all areas of excavation was recorded to show areas of disturbance.

5 WATCHING BRIEF - EXTERNAL

5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 **Aims:** The watching brief was designed to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the area of disturbance for additional basement space. This would primarily include the presence of any 17th/18th-century foundations (identified in the basement of the existing building) and associated rubbish pits. The work was designed to be as non-intrusive as possible.
- 5.1.2 **Excavation strategy:** The excavated area was 45 m long and was broken down into two sections measuring c 34 m x 5 m and 11 m x 10 m (See Figure 16). The site was to be excavated in a series of 1.3 m deep sondages, usually 3 m in length, along the north wall. The sondages were excavated with 3 m balks between them. This was due to the presence of substantial brick walls adjacent to the trench. A series of concrete skin walls were then constructed within the sondages to under-pin the brick wall's foundation in accordance with the engineer's instructions. The sondages were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.3 The presence of the concrete skin walls and their supports limited access to the site. As the western end of the site was substantially wider (10 m wide) the decision was made to excavate the entire western end of the trench to a level of c 10 m OD. A further lift pit was excavated at the western end of the trench to a level of 8.7 m OD before continuing eastwards at 10 m OD. In this way machine access could be maintained while the subsequent skin walls were being erected.
- 5.1.4 **Records, finds and samples:** The site was assigned the Museum of London project code SJQ 97. Written records were made of all individual features and deposits using the single context method. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100 with more detailed drawings at 1:20. Excavated sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A full colour (slide) and black and white (negative) photographic record was made of the site. All recording followed standard OAU principles and practices (Wilkinson, 1992).
- 5.1.5 Finds were collected and sorted by context during the excavation. However, following the completion of any recording the opportunity was also taken to retrieve stray finds from relevant contexts within excavated sections. No pottery was recovered during the watching brief but brick samples were taken wherever possible.

5.2 Description

- 5.2.1 The following section describes all the deposits and features identified within the excavated area starting with the earliest deposit. All levels related to Ordnance Datum Newlyn (OD) and are positive unless stated.
- 5.2.2 Dense yellow subangular gravel (26) was identified within the western end of the excavation at a level of 8.7 m OD. A layer of 0.9 m thick pale blue-grey sandy clay (25) overlay the western end of the trench for 10 m to a level of 9.6 m OD. At this level the entire trench was covered by an orange sandy clay (10). The clay varied in thickness from between 1 m and 2.4 m. A localised (only seen in section) deposit of dark grey sandy clay (29) was identified overlying the orange sandy clay in the western balk. This was truncated by a series of rebuilt red brick walls with coarse concrete and gravel foundations (5-7, 13 & 14). The foundations lay within a linear north-south aligned cut (8). The cut was 0.5 m wide and at least 2.5 m deep. It was filled by a grey sandy silt (9).
- 5.2.3 Entering the trench 8 m from the western balk was a layer of dark brown / black silty clay (16). The deposit was 0.2 m thick and contained a 20% gravel and brick rubble inclusion. A layer of orange sand and clay (2) overlay deposit 16 across the entire trench. The deposit varied in thickness from 0.9 m at the western end of the trench to 2 m at the eastern end and contained a 10% brick rubble inclusion. It appeared to be truncated by two parallel construction cuts for the retaining walls at the northern (17) and southern (21) limits of the site. However, the cuts may have truncated deposit 16, with dump layer 2 being deposited after the completion of the construction works.
- 5.2.4 The construction cut on the south side of the trench (21) was 1.2 m wide. The cut was filled by the northern retaining wall of the existing building (7-9 Babmaes Street) at 10 m OD. The wall was constructed using English Bond - alternate courses of headers and stretchers. The bricks measured 205 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm. Running parallel to the wall was a supporting arch (23). The archway was 0.45 m thick and extended 1.2 m north of the retaining wall. Filling the construction cut between the retaining wall and the arch was a orange sandy clay (22) with an 70% brick rubble inclusion.
- 5.2.5 The construction cut on the north side of the trench (17) was 40 mm wide except for at the eastern end of the trench (12.5 m from east balk) where the cut turned to the south creating a T-shaped offset 0.7 m into the trench. The cut was filled by a dark reddish brown sand (18) with a 40% inclusion of gravel and brick fragments. It was overlain by a coarse concrete with flint inclusions (19) at a level of 9.9 m OD. The concrete formed the foundation for the northern retaining wall (20), with the 0.7 m long return forming an offset

concrete toe. The overlying wall was constructed with yellow bricks which measured 220 mm x 100 mm x 70 mm. At the eastern end of the site was a secondary foundation (27). It was built in concrete and directly overlay the toe of the existing foundations. The foundation supported a single re-skinning for the northern retaining wall. The re-skinning was not keyed into the existing wall and was constructed of mostly brick stretchers with irregularly placed headers. The stretchers measured 215 x 85 x 65 mm.

5.2.6 Deposit 16 was also truncated by Victorian cellars 11 m from the western end of the trench. Whether the cellars truncated deposit 2 or layer 16 was unclear as the construction cut for the cellar floors was not identified. A dark staining (24) was identified in section at 9.7 m OD following the demolition of the cellars. A further two service cuts were identified within deposit 2 within the final 11 m of the trench. The first service was a disused metal pipe (15) which was seen coming through the northern retaining wall of the existing building which appeared to have fed into the cellars. The second service was a linear north-east to south-west aligned brick drain (1) which had partially collapsed. The drain was oval, measuring 0.9 x 1.0 m and was constructed of red bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 70 mm. The drain was entirely contained within deposit 2 and no construction cut could be identified in section.

5.2.7 The construction cuts for the two retaining walls (17 & 21) were overlain by two deposits of orange/reddish brown sandy clays (3 & 4). Both deposits contained substantial quantities of gravel, brick rubble and manganese and charcoal flecks. The deposits filled the trench to a level of c 15 m OD. The final deposit was a layer of tarmac (28) which was only seen at the very eastern end of the trench.

5.3 Discussion

5.3.1 The features within the trench were cut through natural stratigraphy (*i.e.* geological rather than archaeological deposits). The earliest deposit (26) was the terrace gravel and was identified at 8.725 m OD. Deposit 25 was an alluvial layer which overlay the gravel terrace. Deposits 10 & 29 were interpreted as natural brickearth and were consistent with bore-hole data from the surrounding area.

5.3.2 The construction cut (8) for the walls (5-7 & 13/14) at the west of the site were cut through the brickearth deposit 29. These walls represented systematic rebuilds of No. 4 St James's Square. The brickearth was overlain by the dark brown silty clay (16) which was interpreted as a post-medieval dump layer. Although no pottery was recovered the brick rubble inclusion clearly indicated a post-medieval date. Deposit 16 appeared to be truncated by the two construction cuts for the walls which mark the northern and southern limits of the site. It was unclear during the course of the excavation whether the cuts

truncated deposit 2 or whether this deposit had simply built up against the faces of the wall. Apart from a few patches of reddish sand (18), deposit 2 butted directly against the brickwork of wall 20 making the construction cut unclear. However, the two post-medieval services (1 & 15) that were constructed near the bottom of layer 2 indicated that it had been deposited around them after the construction of the surrounding brickwork.

- 5.3.3 The cellars that were associated with the southern wall (23) also truncated deposit 16. However, like the walls 20 and 23 it could not be established whether or not they were cut through deposit 2 as no construction cut was identified. The area of black clay (24) beneath construction cut 21 did not appear to be in the base of the cut but was interpreted as contamination of the surrounding brickearth during the construction of the cellar floors or possibly staining due to services that passed through the cellars, such as drain 15. The staining respected the original line of the cellars before their demolition.
- 5.3.4 The site was sealed by modern deposits of sandy clay with brick rubble inclusions (3 & 4). Layer 3 was then overlain by hard-core and tarmac at the eastern end of the site nearest the road.

5.4 **Conclusion**

- 5.4.1 The watching brief showed that the site to the north of 7-9 Babmaes Street contains deposits of very limited archaeological potential. The deposits consisted of natural geological material or post-medieval / modern dump layers. It would appear that any surviving archaeological sensitive material was removed during the original construction of the surrounding buildings or during the redevelopment of 1725. However, the possibility of surviving archaeological features should not be ruled out in the surrounding area due to the presence of surviving 17th century foundations inside the building.

6 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Building Investigation

6.1.1 From the limited investigations the following main conclusions were drawn:

- No evidence was seen for standing remains of the 1670s original building fronting the square and destroyed by fire in 1725, nor was there any further elucidation of the surviving 'Gallery'.
- Three main phases were seen in the examination of the fabric. The building facing the street front and part of the return wing are of the 1725-28 rebuild and are characterised by a majority of red brick and white lime mortar with inclusions. The stair to the north of the building was added by Marchioness de Grey with George Byfield in 1790 and appears to have provided a link between the forerunner to the 1830s Earl de Grey building and the 1725-28 main build.
- Earl de Grey made a large number of alterations to the existing buildings during the 1830s including the creation of a grand dining room on level 4 which necessitated a replacement corridor being built on iron girders and columns. He also demolished and rebuilt a building facing onto Babmaes Mews. The replacement building is characterised by yellow and burgundy/purple stock bricks with a white, hard, mortar with inclusions of sand. A plan of this date, held by the Bedfordshire Record Office shows the building after some of the Earl's improvements.
- The Babmaes building to the rear of the plot may in part be a survival of the 1725 fire. The building is likely always to have been used as a service wing with stable and coach house with access to the Mews behind, remarkably placed above the basement kitchen and domestic offices. The west front uses a number of devices, such as the grand door and the position of windows, to disguise the service function and provide a suitable view from the main house.

6.2 Watching Brief within the Building

6.2.1 An extensive area of Level 1 was excavated with observations along corridor E108 providing interesting evidence of the 1670s original building.

- A number of red brick walls were observed with thin, irregular brick types fitting the 1670s date of the original building. A central wall survives to a length of 5m with a suggested return wall, now robbed and a lesser division wall running off to the west.
- Two areas of surviving brick floor surface were observed in association with the 1670s brick walls.

- Elsewhere during the excavations in Level 1 no significant archaeological remains were observed but all disturbances were marked in plan.

6.3 **Watching Brief to the north of the Building**

- 6.3.1 The watching brief yielded evidence of deposits of very limited archaeological potential including natural geological material and post-medieval / modern dump layers. It was concluded that any surviving archaeological sensitive material had probably been removed during the original construction of the surrounding buildings or their subsequent redevelopment.

Kate Newell, Julian Munby & Duncan Wood
Oxford Archaeology

November 2002, revised 2006

APPENDIX I BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX II SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: 4 St James's Square (including 7-9 Babmaes Street) Westminster London

Site code: WESTJ 97

Grid reference: TQ295804

Type of evaluation: Building Investigation and Archaeological Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: September 1997 to August 1998

Summary of results: *The building investigation involved targeting the areas of historic fabric which were to be affected by the conversion work and making a record prior to destruction. The site was then revisited after the demolition work to allow any revealed evidence to be recorded. As a result of the keyhole investigations the main sequence of the evolution of the building put forward in the Survey of London (Volume XXIX, 1960) was confirmed. No evidence was found for any surviving standing elements of the original 1670s building, which was destroyed by fire in 1725, however, possible reuse of materials was suggested. The foundations of a brick wall with associated floor surfaces presumably relating to this primary structure were observed during the basement watching brief. The street front and part of the return wing of the property date from the 1725-28 rebuild carried out by Edward Shepherd for the Duke of Kent. To this an additional service stair to the north of the building was added by Marchioness de Grey in 1790. Subsequently during the early 1830s Earl de Grey demolished and rebuilt a possible 1670s surviving building facing onto Babmaes Mews with the current block which projects into the enclosed inner courtyard area. At the rear of the plot are two service buildings combining kitchen and stables which may be contemporary with the 1725-28 rebuild of the main building, or possibly be earlier survivals of the 1725 fire.*

A watching brief was carried out on an area directly to the north of 7-9 Babmaes Street between November 1997 and January 1998. The site was 45 m long, 5-10 m wide and up to 6.7 m deep. No significant archaeological deposits were identified during the watching brief.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.

APPENDIX III GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES FROM THE DESK-BASED STUDY

OAU No.	SMR No.	Description.
1	081131	Chipped flint tranchet axe, found in 1908, thought to date to the mesolithic period.
2	081143	Bronze axe found during building work 1957, bronze age date.
3	081155 & 08115501	Roman cremation jar, dark grey urn, containing bone with buff bowl, found in gravel at 9ft below surface level.
4	081114	3-pointed Acheulian flint hand axes found in 1894, palaeolithic period.
5	081113	9 palaeolithic handaxes and 1 flake found - the largest group of handaxes recovered in London. The good condition of the finds suggests that they were found in situ.
6	081125	Find of a palaeolithic sub-cordate handaxe
7	082719	Evaluation and Watching Brief by MoLAS July - Oct 1994. C17-18 well, footings and demolition debris from the original C18th buildings on the site were located.
8	083548	Watching brief by MoLAS Oct 1994. Post-medieval garden soil located.

APPENDIX IV BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE SITE

- Information taken from the *Survey of London* (1960) and the Arts Council note on the building (1951).
- 1675 Site of house and three plots on Babmaes Mews granted to Nicholas Barbon by Earl of St Albans and Baptist May.
- 1677 House appears with Barbon as rate payer.
- 1677/8-1702 House sold to Anthony, 10th Earl of Kent, in his descendants ownership until 1908.
- 1682 A plot fronting onto Babmaes Mews bought by the Earl of Kent from the Earl of Clarendon.
- 1702-1740 Henry Grey, 11th Earl and 1st Duke of Kent.
- 1702/3 A further plot facing onto the mews bought by Anthony's successor, later the 1st Duke, from William Stanton, a mason.
- 1714-22 Kip's view of house as first built.
- c1722 Sutton Nicholl's view, seems to show a different facade with attic storey to that by Kip.
- 1725 12 Dec: Newspapers report House burnt to the ground, but 'the Duke's Gallery of fine Pictures' was saved. (10th Earl's son, the Duke of Kent). This is taken to include the building as well 'the fine Gallery that lay backward' is reported on.
- 1725/6 Duke of Kent took lease on No.14; appears in the rate books there from 1726-9.
- 1728 Rebuilding of No.4 by the Duke of Kent with Edward Shepherd probably complete.
- 1740-1743 Sophia, Duchess of Kent.
- 1743-1790 Marchioness Grey / Baroness Lucas (DoK's granddaughter) and husband Phillip Yorke, Lord Royston (1764 became 2nd Earl of Hardwicke).
- 1761 Description of house by Horace Walpole: Inigo Jones full length statue, 'The Great Room' - still in existence, 'good bas reliefs in marble' over the chimneys in 1st floor rooms - now gone.
- 1790 Alterations to interior George Byfield - constructed a long narrow area on north side and new 'back stairs'. Various other decorative changes.
- 1791-1797 Jemima, Marchioness de Grey.
- 1797-1833 Annabel, Baroness Lucas and Countess de Grey.
- 1833-1859 Thomas Philip Robinson Weddell de Grey, 7th Baron Lucas and Earl de Grey on his Aunt's death. 1st president of RIBA. May have had a hand in the design of his additions.
- 1846 Earl de Grey describes buildings at the back of the plot which escaped the fire 'only pulled down and re-built of late years' probably to form the present eastward

extension of the return wing. 'very much older and much lower and meaner in its proportions than that part which fronts the Square'.

1859-1880	Anne Florence, Countess Cowper.
1880-1905	Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, 7 th Earl Cowper.
1905-1908	Auberon Thomas Herbert, 8 th Baron Lucas and 11 th Baron Dingwall.
1908-1912	Property sold to Charles Henry Alexander Paget, 6 th Marquess of Anglesey.
1912-1919	Property sold to William Waldorf Astor, Esq. (Created Baron 1916, Viscount 1917).
1919-1942	Waldorf, 2 nd Viscount Astor.
1940&41	House damaged by enemy action.
1942	House requisitioned in November.
1943-5	Used as London HQ for General de Gaulle's Free French Forces.
1945	April to July used as offices by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada.
1945-1947	Used as offices by the Ministry of National Insurance.
1947	Used by the Arts Council of Great Britain.
1948	Freehold sold to the Ministry of Works by the Astor family on the condition that it be restored and preserved as the HQ of the Arts Council. Use as a Magistrates Court and for Arbitration.
1991/2	Purchased from HMG by Emir of Qatar.
1996	Purchased from Qatar by the Navy and Military Club.

APPENDIX V BRICK TYPOLOGY

Colour	MOLAS code	Dims in MM	Fabric	Appearance
Orange/ Red (O/R)	3033	220 x 100 x 60	Soft fabric which smears colour when rubbed. Very few inclusions, flecks of aggregate presumably from sand.	Very Creased faces, irregular arrises and surfaces, no frog.
Burgundy / Yellow Stock (B/Y)	3032	230 x 100 x 60-70	Brittle, overburnt, porous texture, sometimes prone to crumbling. Characterised by high levels of inclusions typically swirls and fleck distribution of yellow clay, large inclusions of burnt stone up to 25mm, black ashy patches and inclusions.	Firing differences cause high variation in colour, some very red/purple others burnt through black with only a burgundy tinge. Yellow inclusions also vary, sometimes missing altogether. Frog – shallow, irregular.
Pink/ Yellow Stock (P/Y)	3032	225 x 110 x 65	Pale yellow stock brick with pink tinge in places. Limited ashy inclusions.	Frogged.
Mustard Yellow Stock (M)	3035	225 x 65 x 105	Very strong yellow colour, high levels of inclusions similar in nature to B/Y. Inclusions, air holes, burnt stone, black ashy material.	Irregular frog.

The bricks were cross-referenced with the MOLAS collection of dated bricks and the relevant code provided here refers to the brick fabric type. There follows an extract from the MOLAS London brick fabric classification table compiled by Terry Smith and revised September 1990.

Code	Colour	Texture	Other Features
3032	Red / Reddish Purple. Large parts of the surface are discoloured by fine yellow speckling, frequent reduced cores	Usually a hard brick with a surface very resistant to damage by abrasion. Less well fired examples can be brittle. Yellow or white carbonate specks and iron show throughout the fabric.	Both stock moulds and machine pressed wire-cut examples occur. Some of the machine pressed bricks have shallow frogs. Stock moulds are usually unfrogged.
3033	Orange to brick red. Reduced (Grey-black) cores have been observed in a few examples.	Some bricks, moderate large quartz (up to 0.8mm) in sandy clay matrix. Individual bricks often have a high degree of uniformity in colour and texture. The soft, sandy fabric crumbles easily if scratched, iron occurs throughout and small stones and pebbles can be found occasionally.	Stock moulded bricks. Often frogged. Indented borders often found.
3035	This is the London Stock Brick manufactured on the brickfields of the North Kent coast using local clays, well mixed with the sifted and decomposing detritus of metropolitan London. The incorporation of the organic rubbish provided additional firing-fuel in the brick itself, improving the quality and consistency of the finished brick.		
3035	Generally a uniform off-white or yellowish colour, examples can show greyish or pinkish-orange tinges. Occasionally pale brown.	Inclusions are frequent small specks of ash and charcoal. The fabric is hard and riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burnt-out during firing.	Machine pressed wire-cuts and stock moulded bricks occur. Shallow frogs are common.

**APPENDIX VI TABLE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS ENCOUNTERED
 DURING THE WATCHING BRIEF**

CTXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
1	Service	Oval brick drain 0.9 m x 1.0 m	Brick drain
2	Deposit	Silty clay and brick rubble	Post-medieval / modern dump
3	Deposit	Sandy clay and brick rubble	Modern dump layer
4	Deposit	Sandy clay and brick rubble	Modern dump layer
5	Structure	Coarse concrete and gravel	Foundation for wall 6
6	Structure	Red brick and white mortar	Brick wall
7	Structure	Red brick and yellow mortar	Brick wall
8	Cut	North-south aligned linear cut	Construction cut for 13
9	Fill	Grey sandy silt	Fill of cut 8
10	Deposit	Orange sandy clay	Brickearth ?
11	Cut	Irregular north-south cut	Construction cut for 5
12	Structure	Red brick wall (all stretchers)	Brick wall
13	Structure	Concrete	Foundation for wall 14
14	Structure	Red brick with white mortar	No. 4 St. James's
15	Service	Red brick and Fe drain	Drain
16	Deposit	Dark brown silty clay	Post-medieval / modern dump
17	Cut	East-west linear cut	Construction cut for wall 20
18	Fill	Reddish brown sand	Fill of cut 17
19	Structure	Coarse concrete and gravel	Foundation for 20
20	Structure	Red and yellow brick	Retaining wall (Garden wall)
21	Cut	East-west linear cut	Construction cut for 23
22	Fill	Orange silty clay	Fill of cut 21
23	Structure	Red and yellow brick	7-9 Babmaes Street
24	Deposit	Black stained silty clay	Contaminated deposit
25	Deposit	Blue-grey sandy clay	Alluvial deposit
26	Deposit	Yellow sand and gravel	Terrace gravel
27	Structure	Concrete and yellow brick	Re-skinning of wall 20
28	Deposit	Tarmac	Tarmac and hard-core
29	Deposit	Grey sandy clay	Brickearth ?



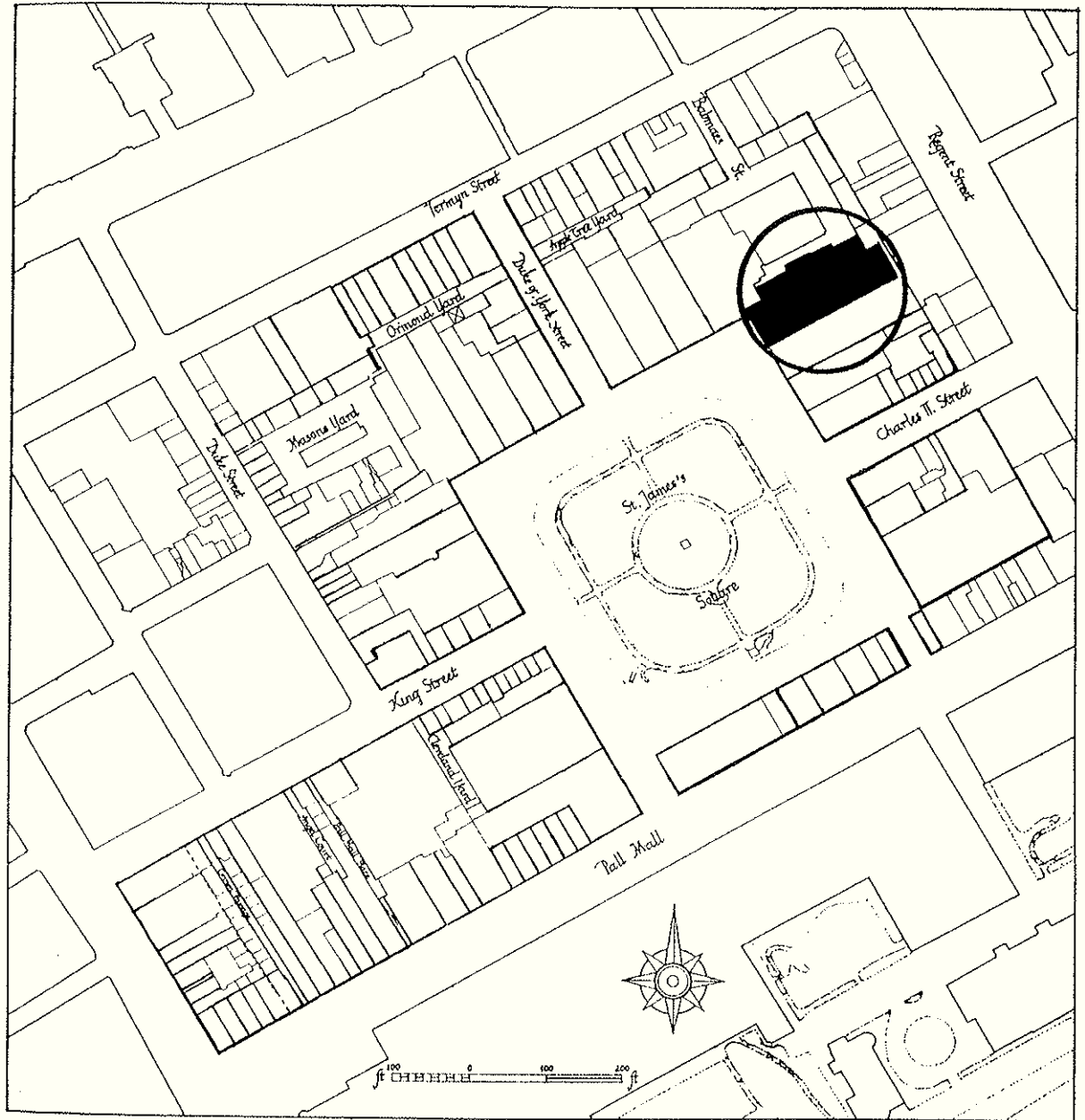


Figure 1: Location Map (Based on a figure from the Survey of London)

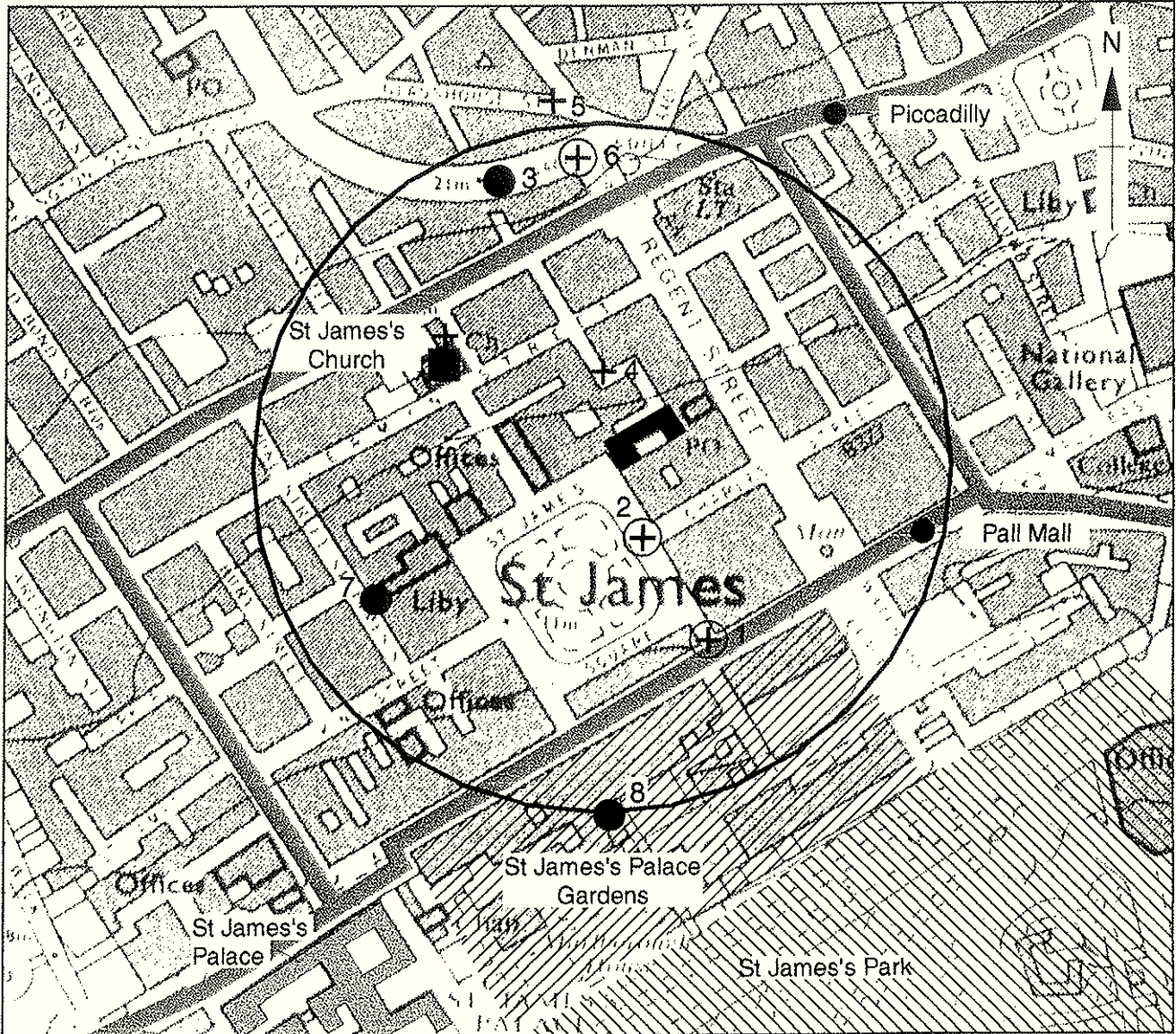
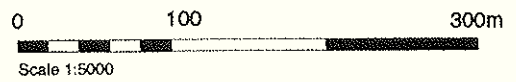








Figure 2 Archaeological Features Mapping



-  General Study Area
-  Historic Roads shown on Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1643 -7
-  Archaeological site/feature
-  Find scatter
-  Single find spot
- 1 - 8 OAU gazetteer numbers
-  4 St James's Square

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1974 with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office ©Crown Copyright. License No. AL 854166

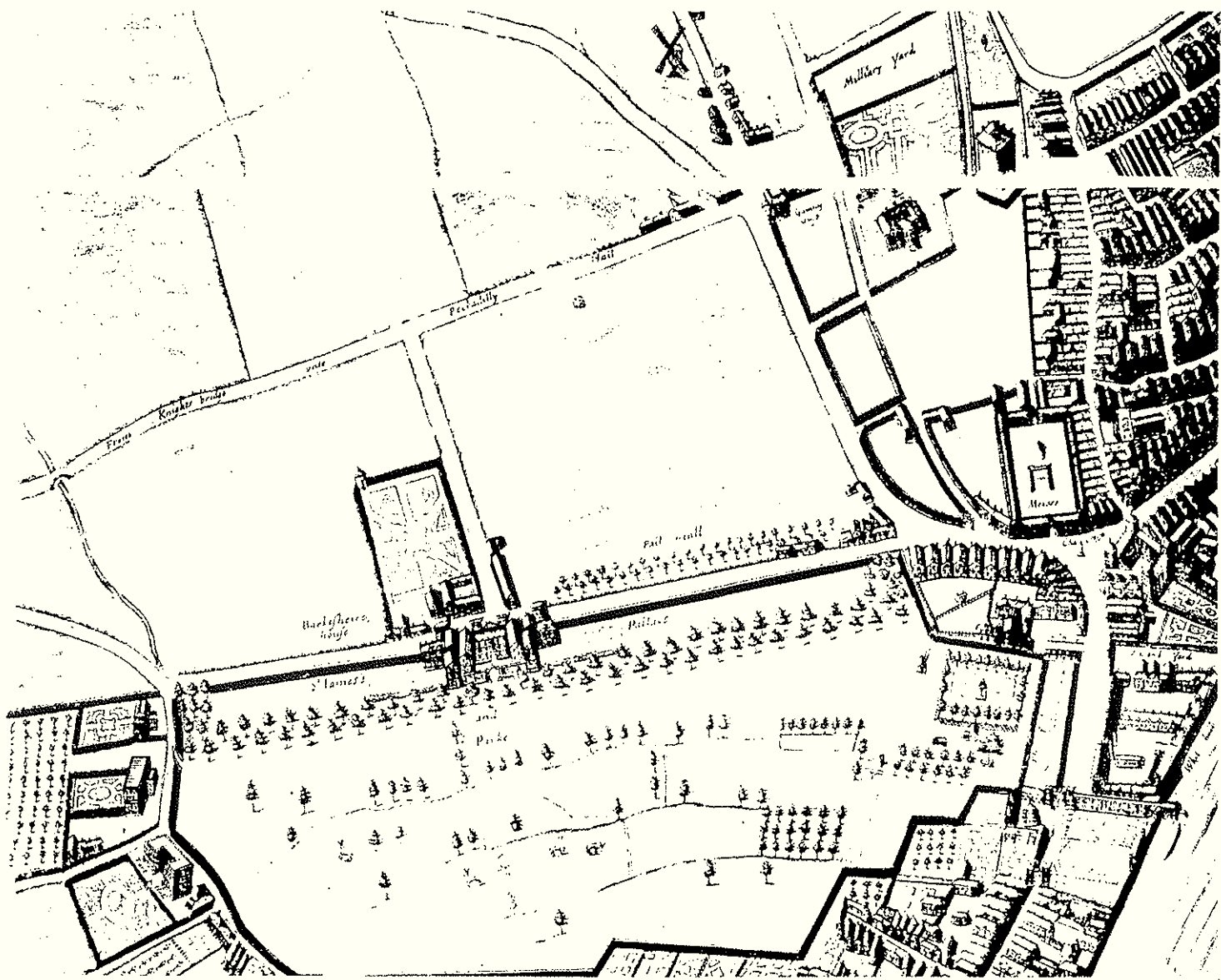


Figure 3: Extract from Faithorne and Newcourt's map, surveyed 1643-7, published 1658 (Survey of London, 1960)

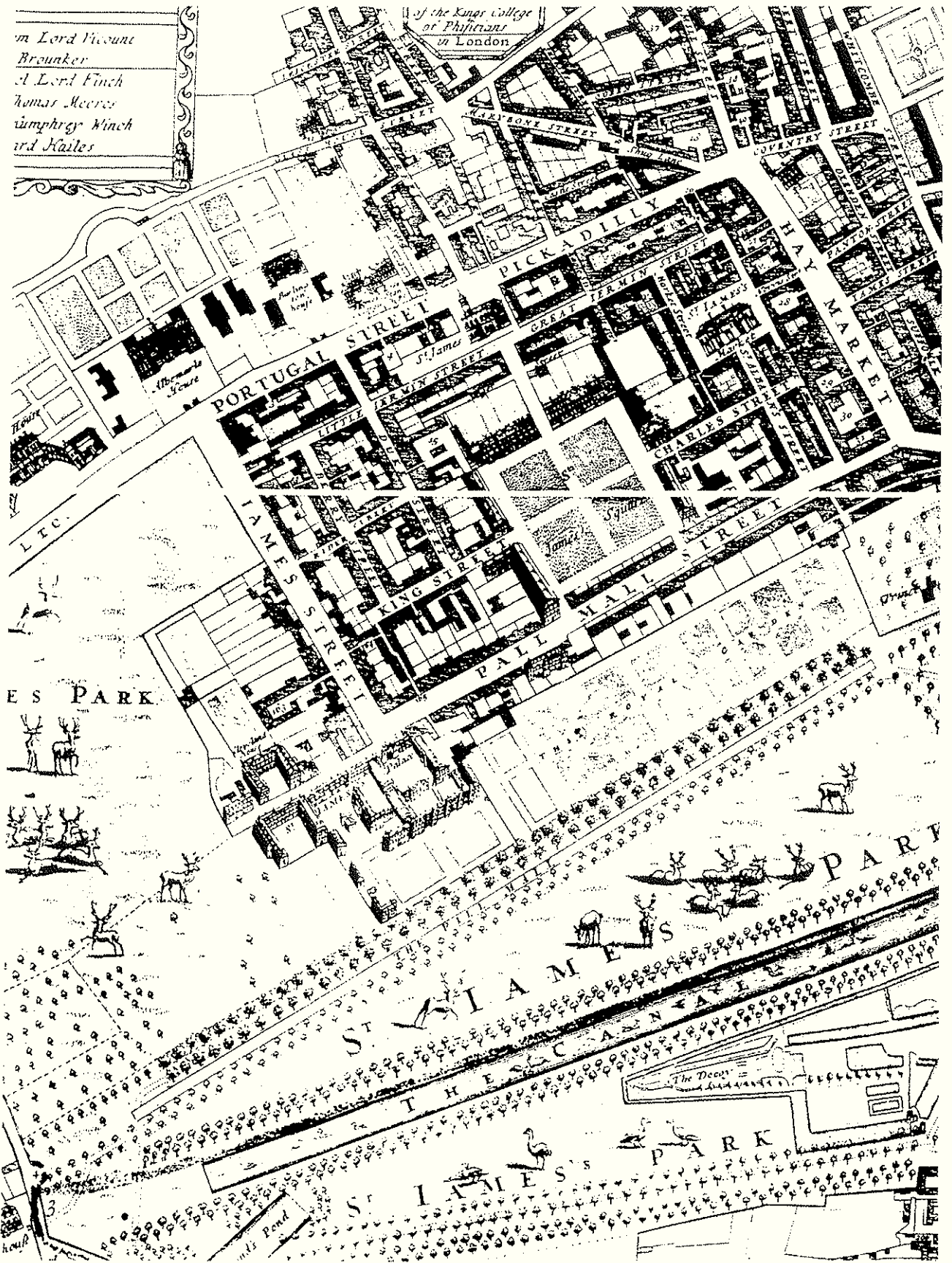


Figure 4: Extract from Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1681-2 (Survey of London, 1960)

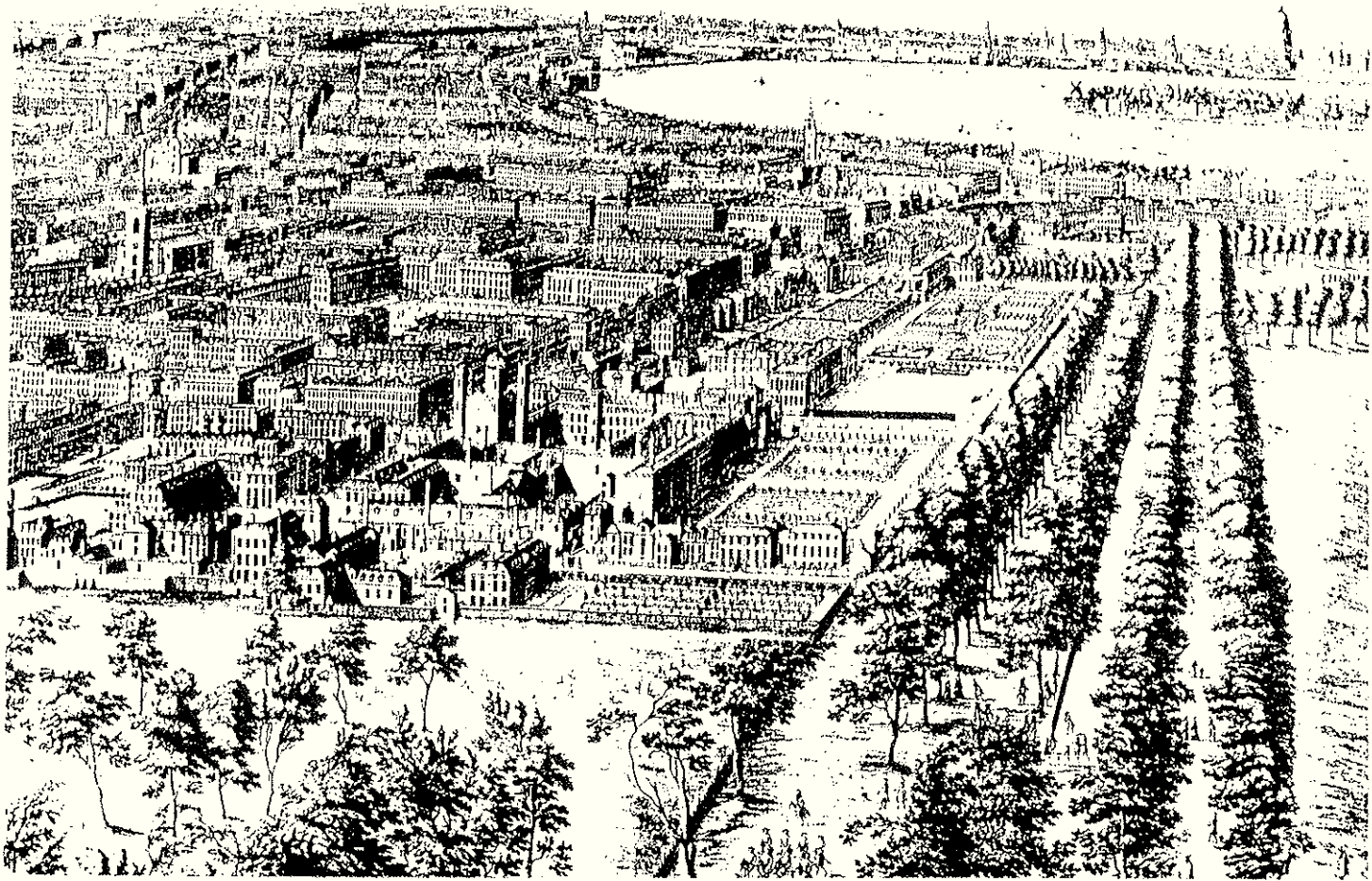


Figure 5: Extract from Kip's view of London and Westminster, c.1714-22
(Survey of London, 1960)

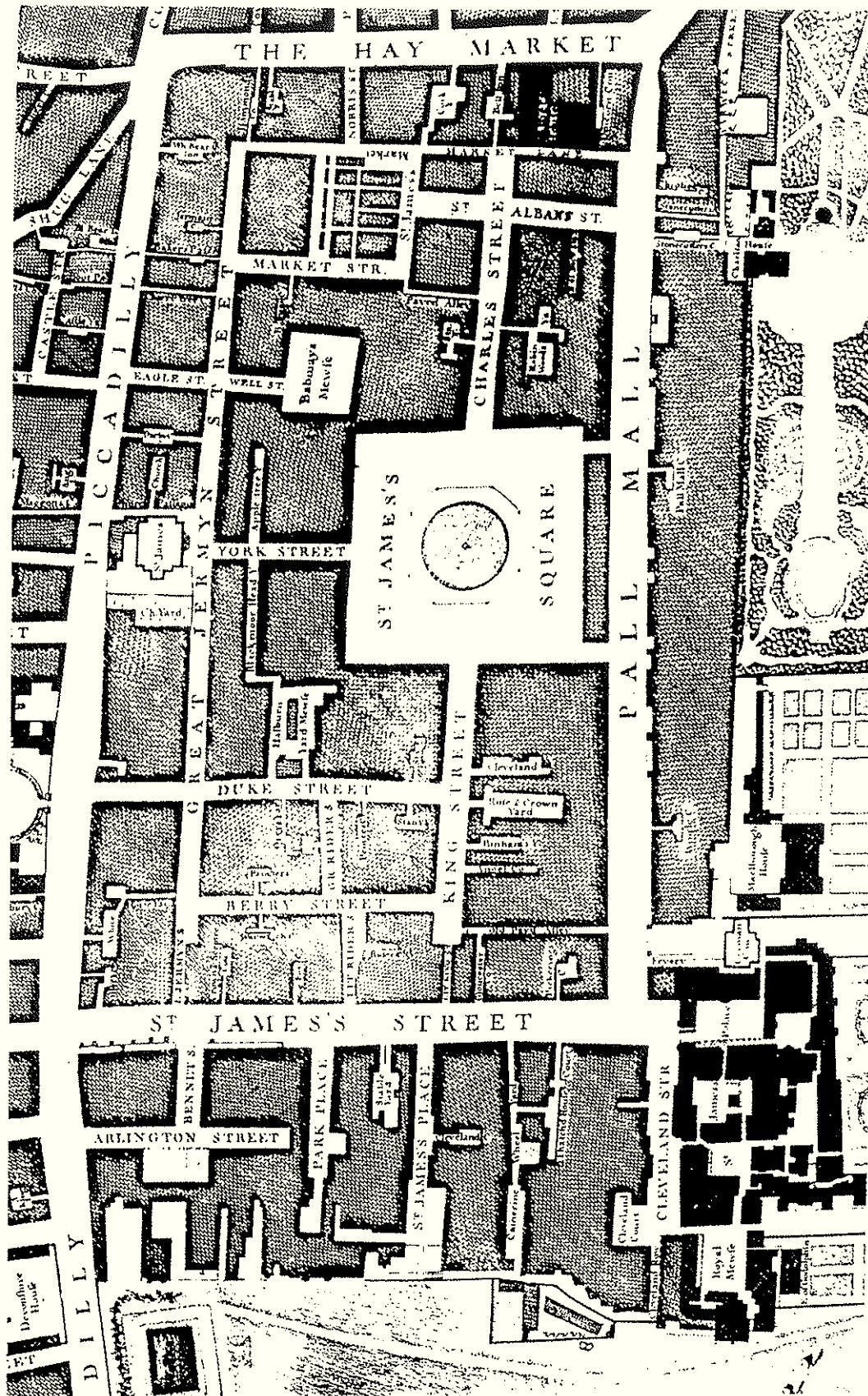


Figure 6: Extract from Rocque's map of 1746 (Survey of London, 1960)

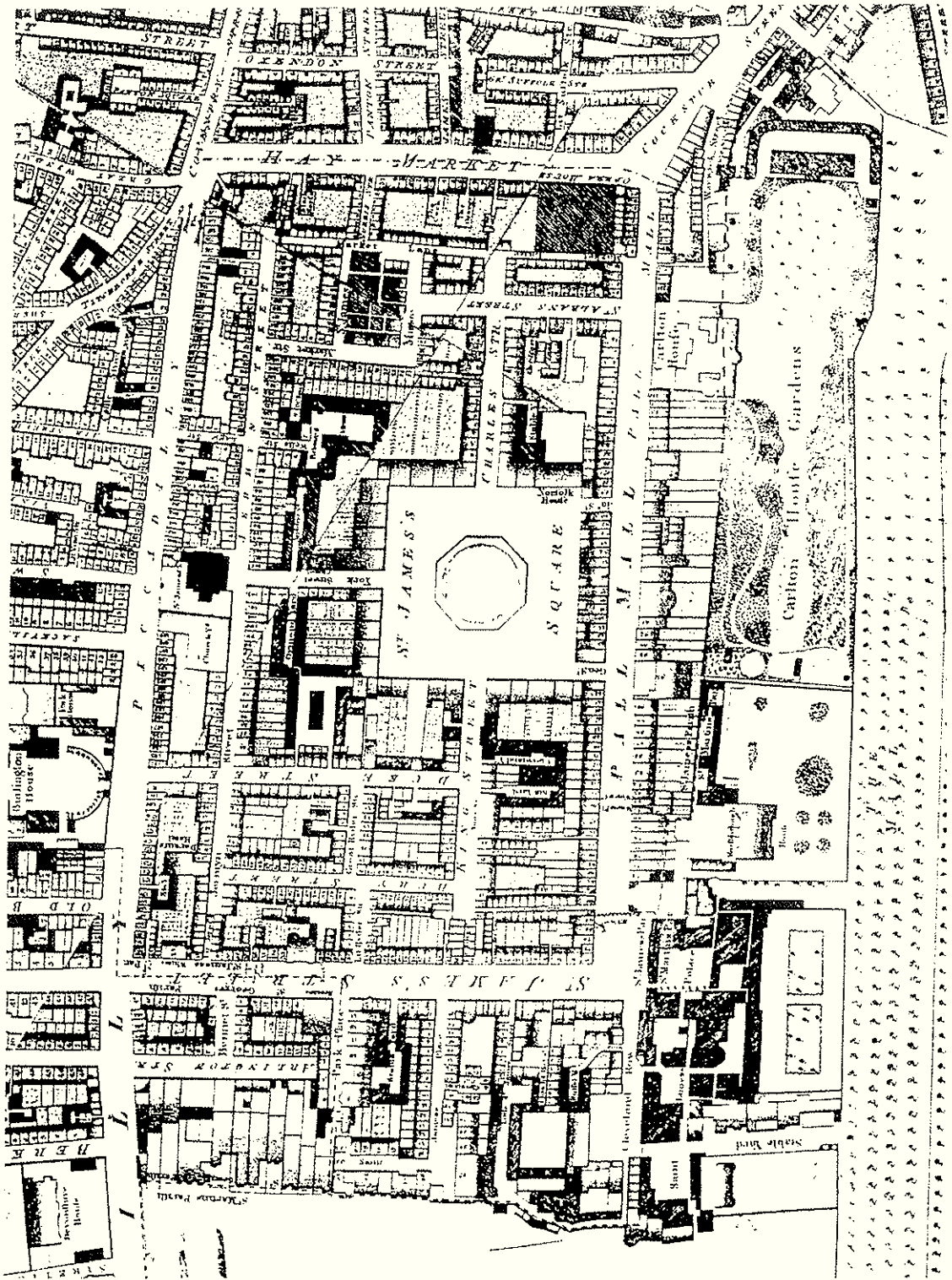


Figure 7: Extract from Horwood's map of 1792-9 (Survey of London, 1960)

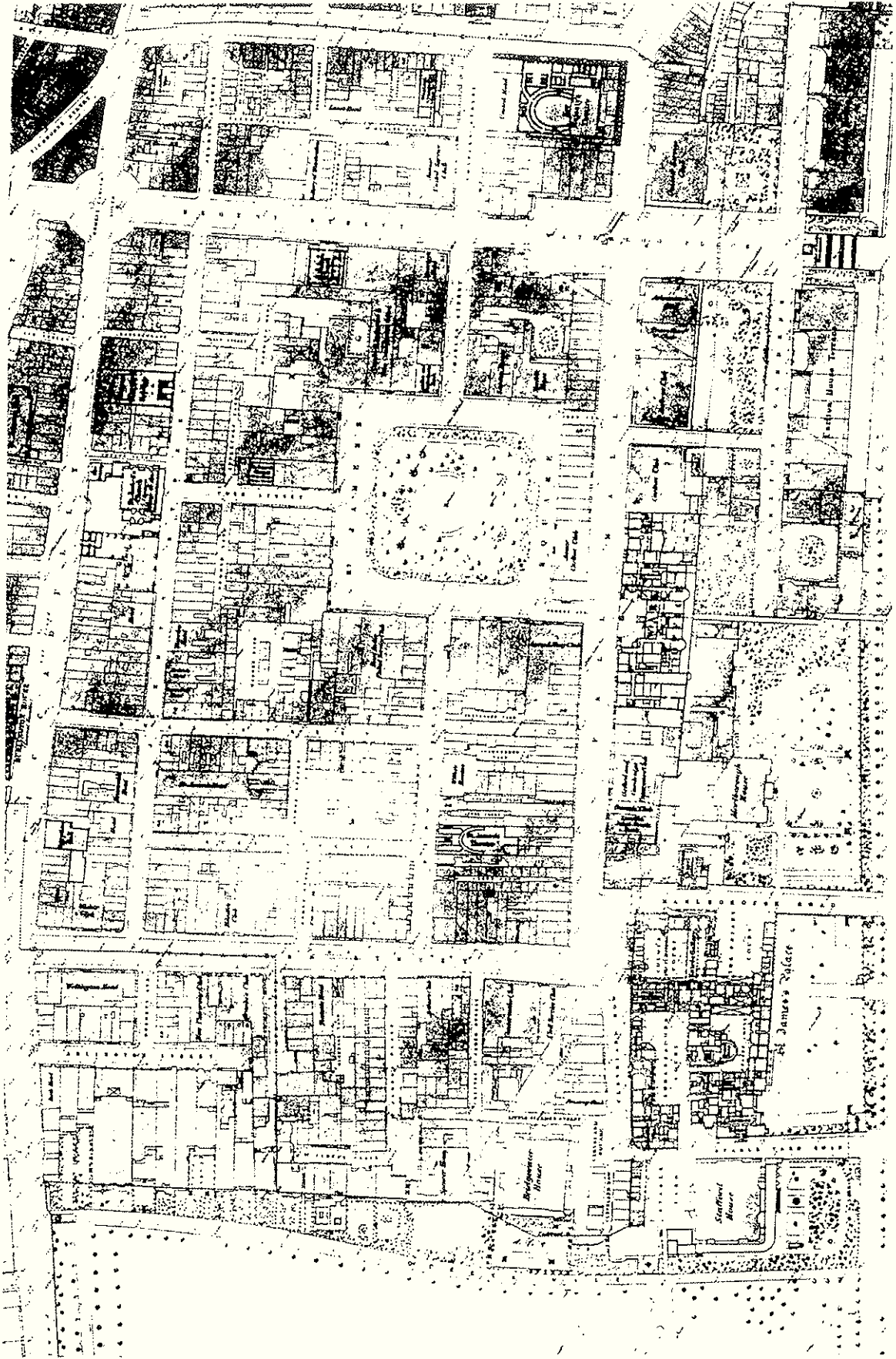


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1869-74 (Survey of London, 1960)

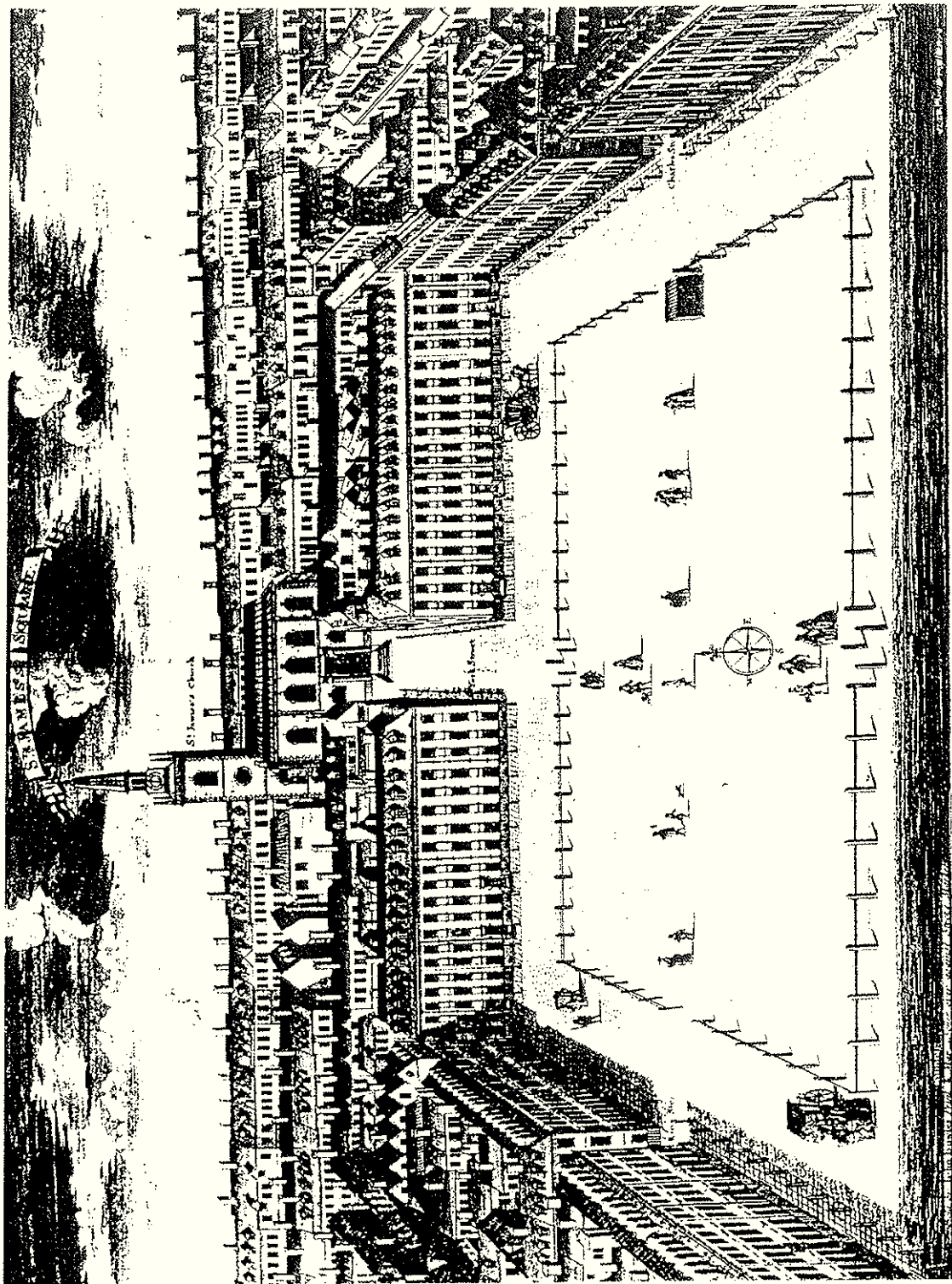


Figure 9: Sutton Nicholl's view of St James' Square, c.1722
(Survey of London, 1960)

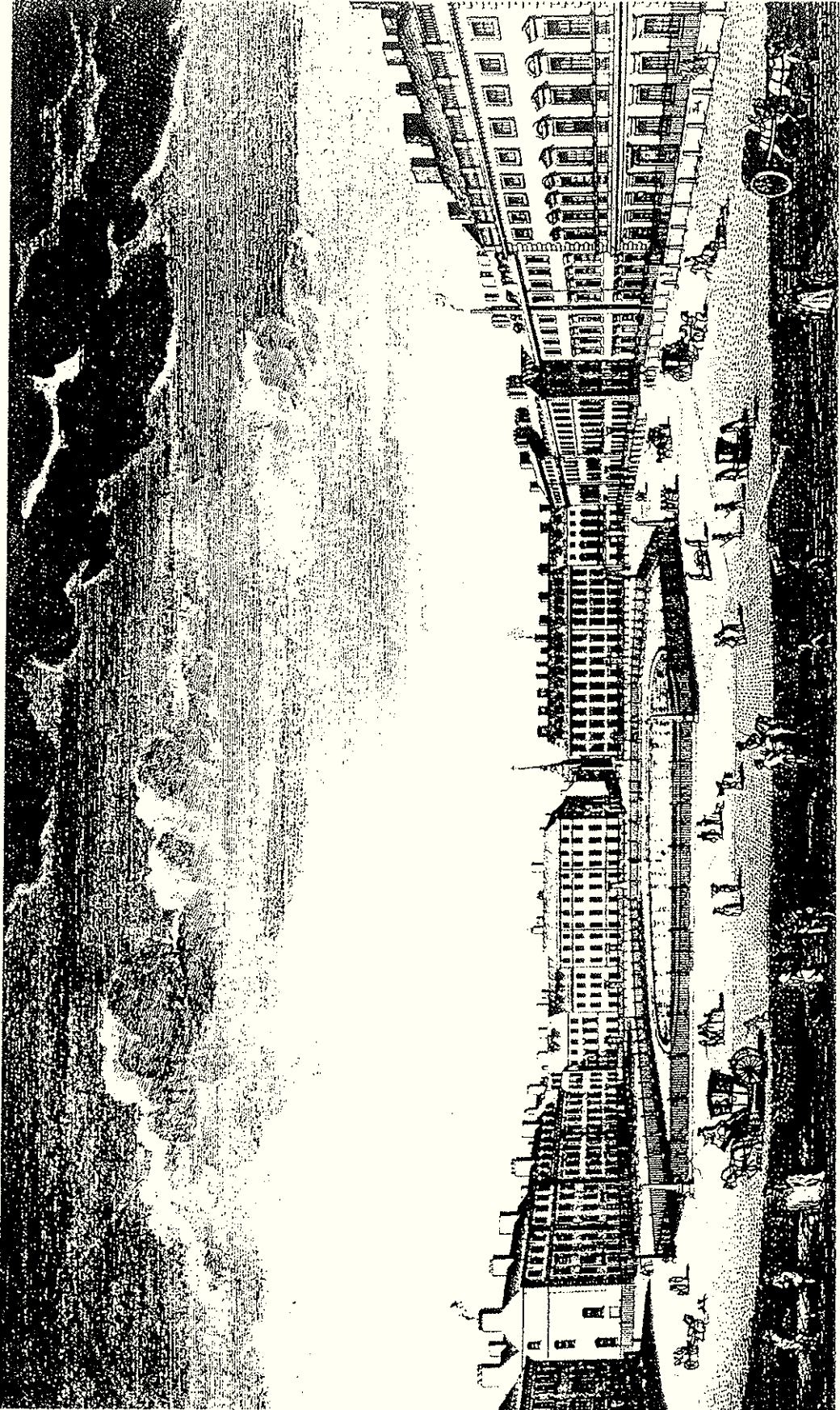


Figure 10: J. Bowle's view of St. James' Square, c. 1752
(Survey of London, 1960)

Current Account between The Earl De Grey and Mr W. J. Browne
 from June 1833 to September 1834.

Dr

The Earl De Grey

By Harrison's Account — £

Jobbing to 3 rd Aug ^r 1833	255. —
Contract for Balcony, W. Front	118. 12. 2
Ditto " Inner Hall	476. 7. 1
D: " New Gutters	100. 17. 8
D: " Slating	103. 5. —
D: " New Building in- cluding Dining Room	6695. 8. 4
D: " Windows Chamber Floor	16. —. —
D: " Alterations of Stables	665. 8. 4
	<u>£ 8430. 18. 7</u>
Deduct Omissions	595. 12. 1
	7835. 6. 6
Additional works from 3 rd August to Dec ^r 1833	946. 2. 3
Ditto from Dec ^r to 30 Aug ^r 1834	3475. 6. 3½
Amount of Meas ^r Works	<u>1352. 8. 4</u>
	5773. 16. 10½
Total for Harrison	£ 13609. 3. 42
By Jaekes's Account	1087. —. —
" Joseph Browne (Mason)	297. 16. 6
" Bernasconi (Plasterer)	68. 17. —
" Shepard & Starie (Smiths)	5. 4. 6
" Edge (Gas Fitter)	<u>148. 18. 7</u>
	1607. 16. 7
By account for Putney	<u>262. 12. 3½</u>
Total for the other Tradesmen	£ 1870. 8. 10½
To which Add, Mr. Browne's Professional Account of 5 th Cent Commis ⁿ	15479. 12. 3½ <u>773. 19. 6</u>
Whole Total	£ 16253. 11. 9

Figure 11: Extract from the accounts between Earl de Grey and Mr Browne, 1833-1834 (Earl de Grey Papers, Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service)

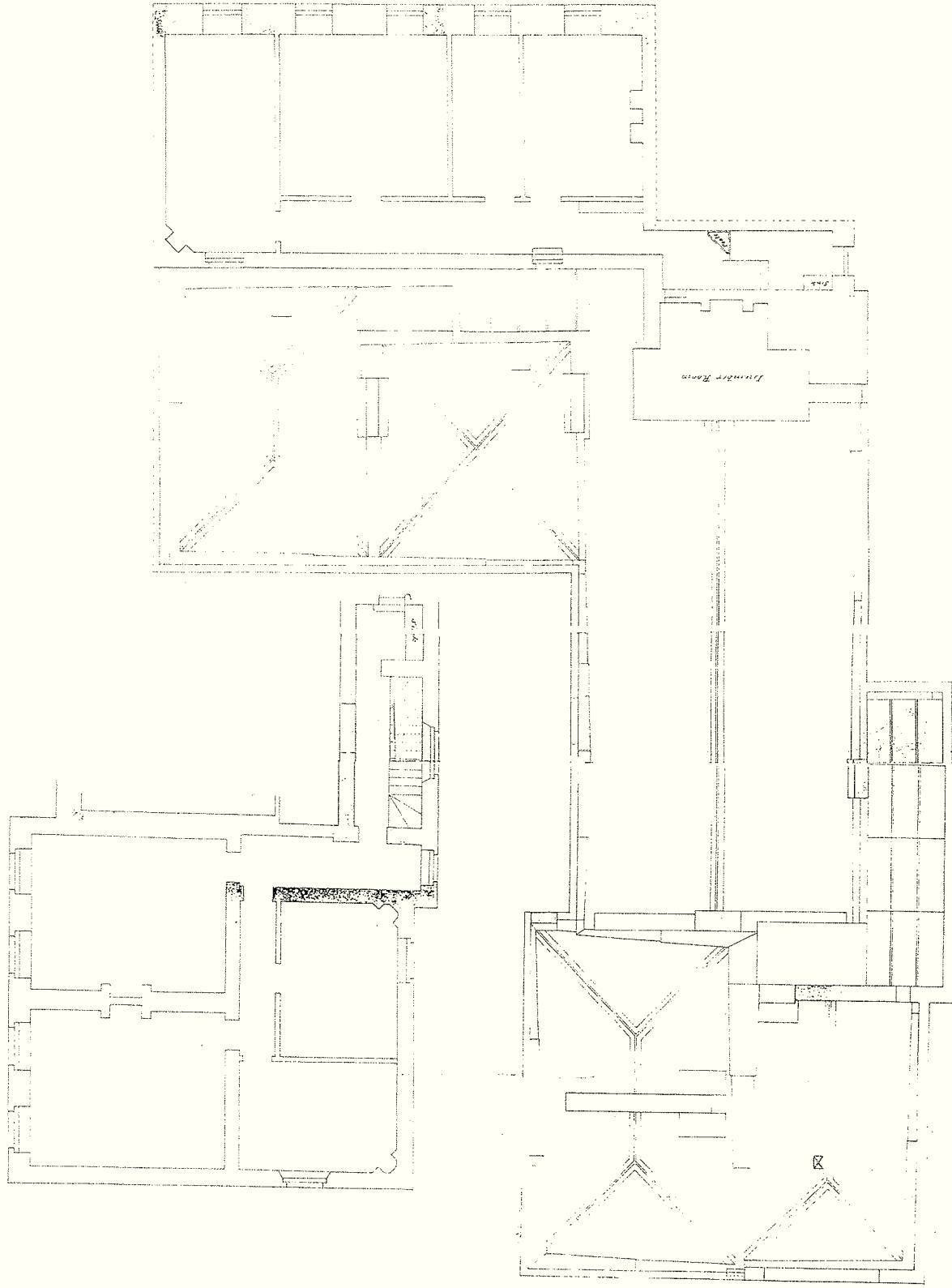
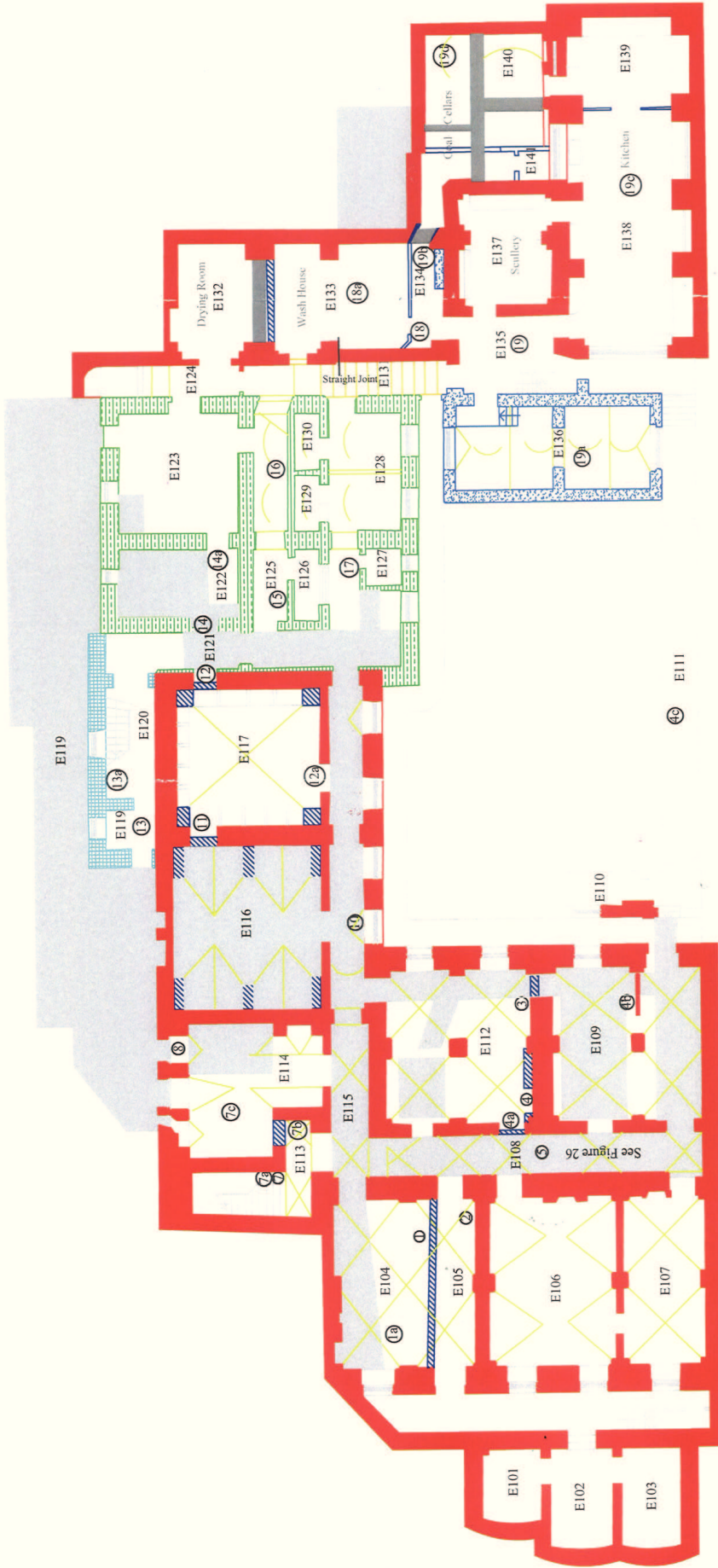


Figure 15: 'Plan of the Attics and Roofs, Earl de Grey's, St James Square,' Level 7. Insert ... 'Half Storey between Ground and Principal Floors,' Level 3 - ?c.1833-1834. (Earl de Grey Papers, Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service)

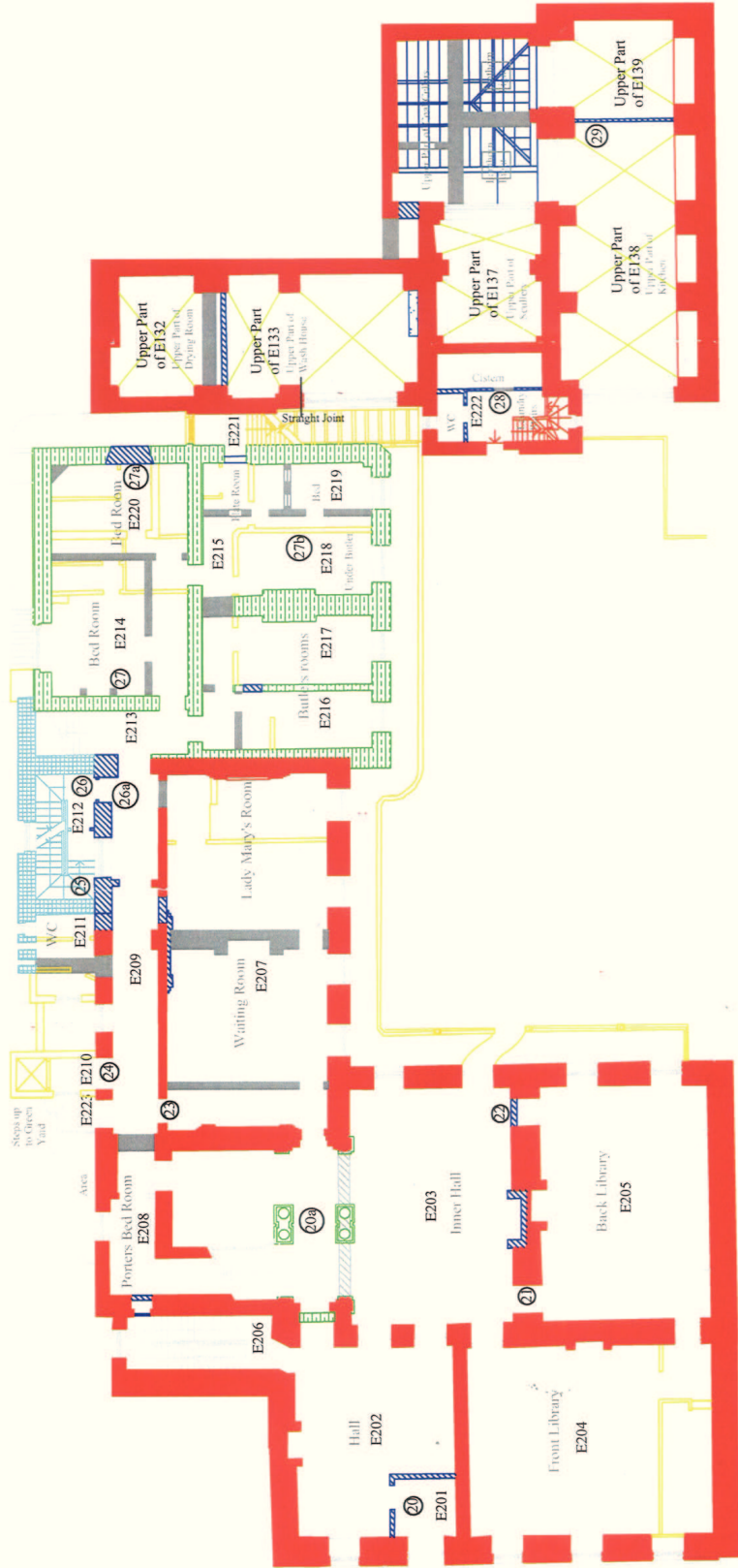


Client:	Naval & Military Club	Site Code:	WESTJ 97
Project:	4 St James's Square & 7-9 Babmaes Street London, SW1		

Figure 16: Plan at Basement Level - Level 1

KEY

	1725/28		1790 Byfield Stair		1830's Earl de Grey		1830's Plan		20th Century



Scale: 1:200 at A3
 0 5 10 15 Metres

Client:	Naval & Military Club	Site Code:	WESTJ 97
Project:	4 St James's Square & 7-9 Babmaes Street London, SW1		

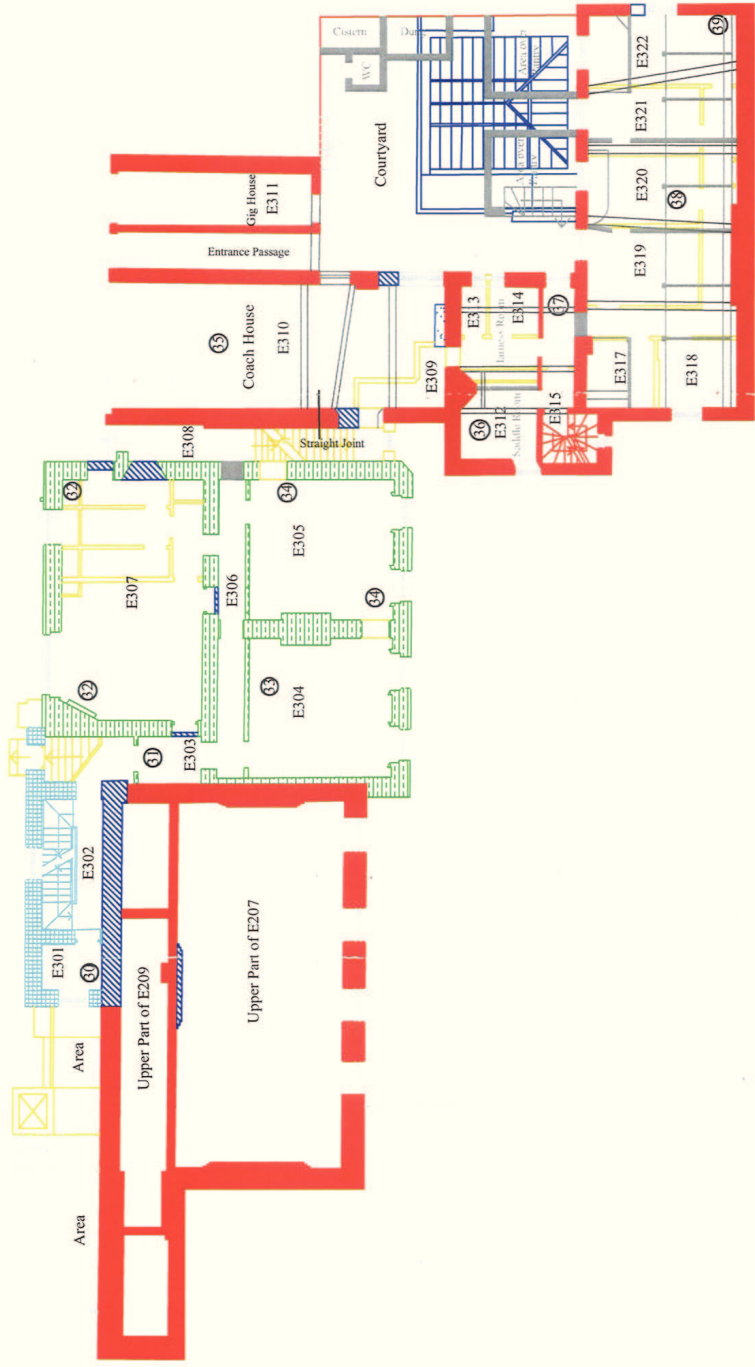
Figure 17: Plan at Ground Floor Level - Level 2

KEY

1725/28	1830's Plan
1790 Byfield Stair	Fittings
1830's Earl de Grey	20th Century
C18/19th alterations	Excavations
Astor's alterations	OAU numbers

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Scale: 1:200 at A3

Client:	Naval & Military Club	Site Code:	WESTJ 97
Project:	4 St James's Square & 7-9 Babmaes Street London, SW1		
Figure 18: Plan at Babmaes Ground Floor Level, Level 3			

KEY

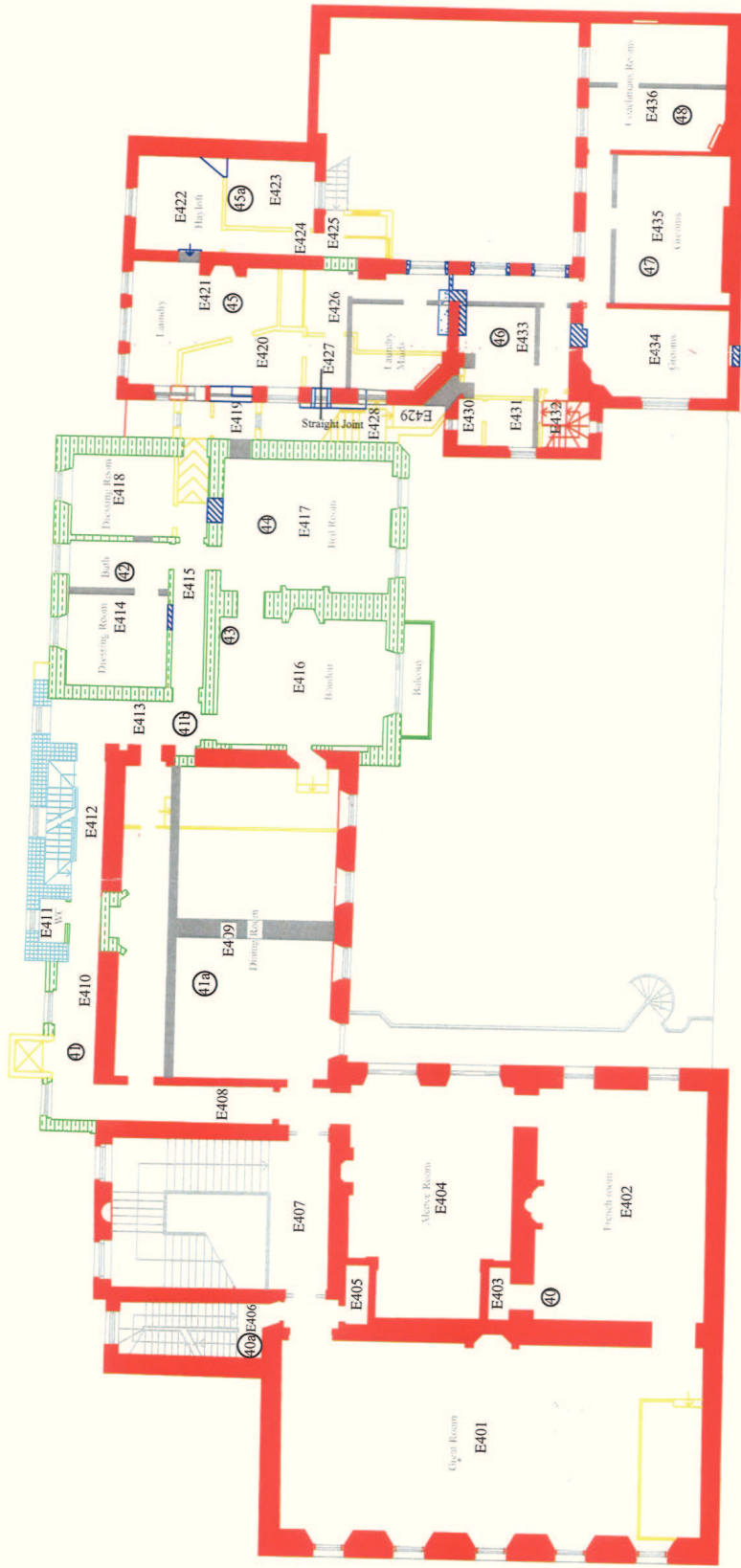
- 1725/28
- 1790 Byfield Stair
- 1830's Earl de Grey
- 1830's Plan
- Fittings
- 20th Century
- Excavations
- C18/19th alterations
- Astor's alterations
- OAU numbers

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NORTH



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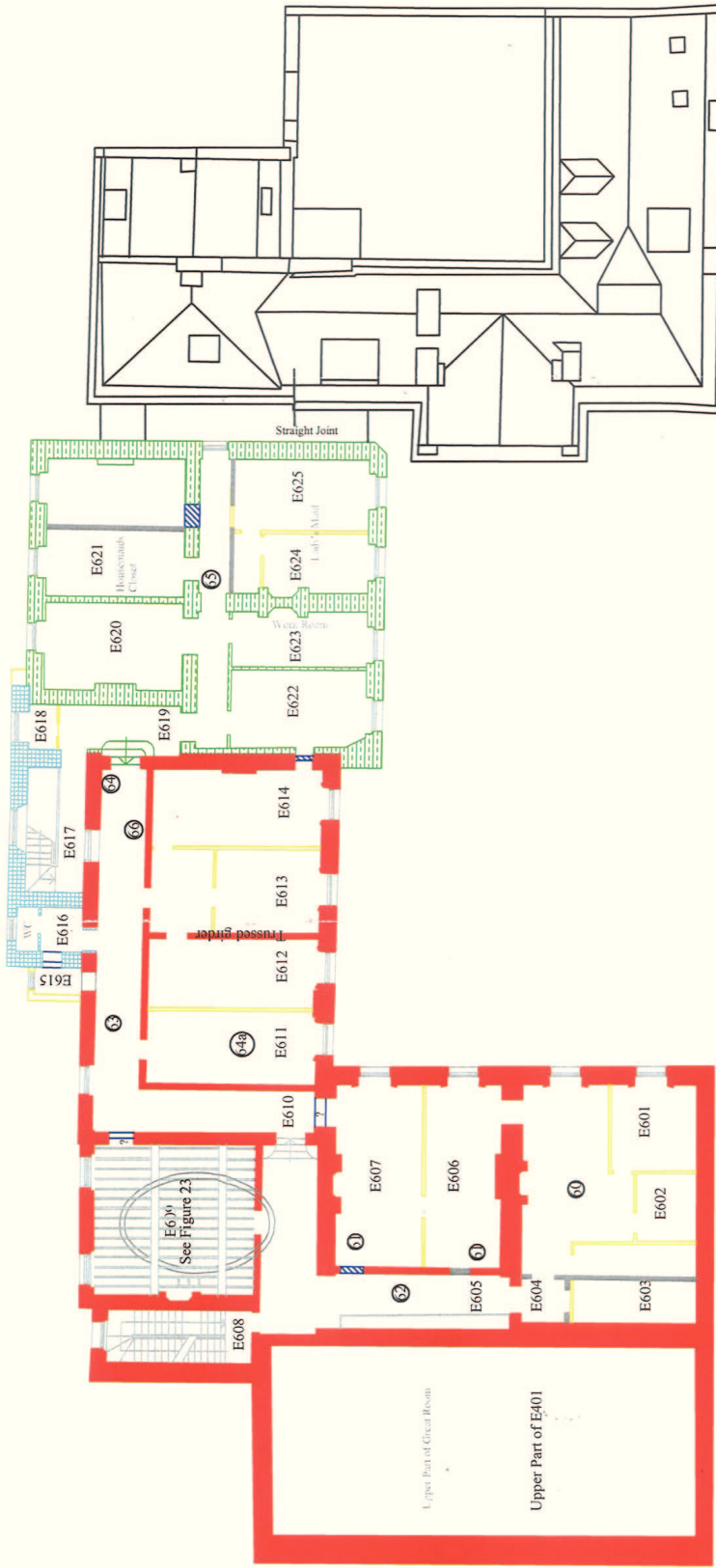
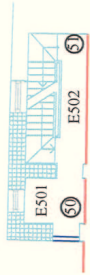


- KEY**
- 1725/28
 - 1790 Byfield Stair
 - 1830's East de Grey
 - 20th Century
 - Excavations
 - OAU numbers
 - 1830's Plan
 - Fittings
 - C18/19th alterations
 - Astor's alterations

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Figure 19: Plan at Principle Storey - Level 4



Scale: 1:200 at A3

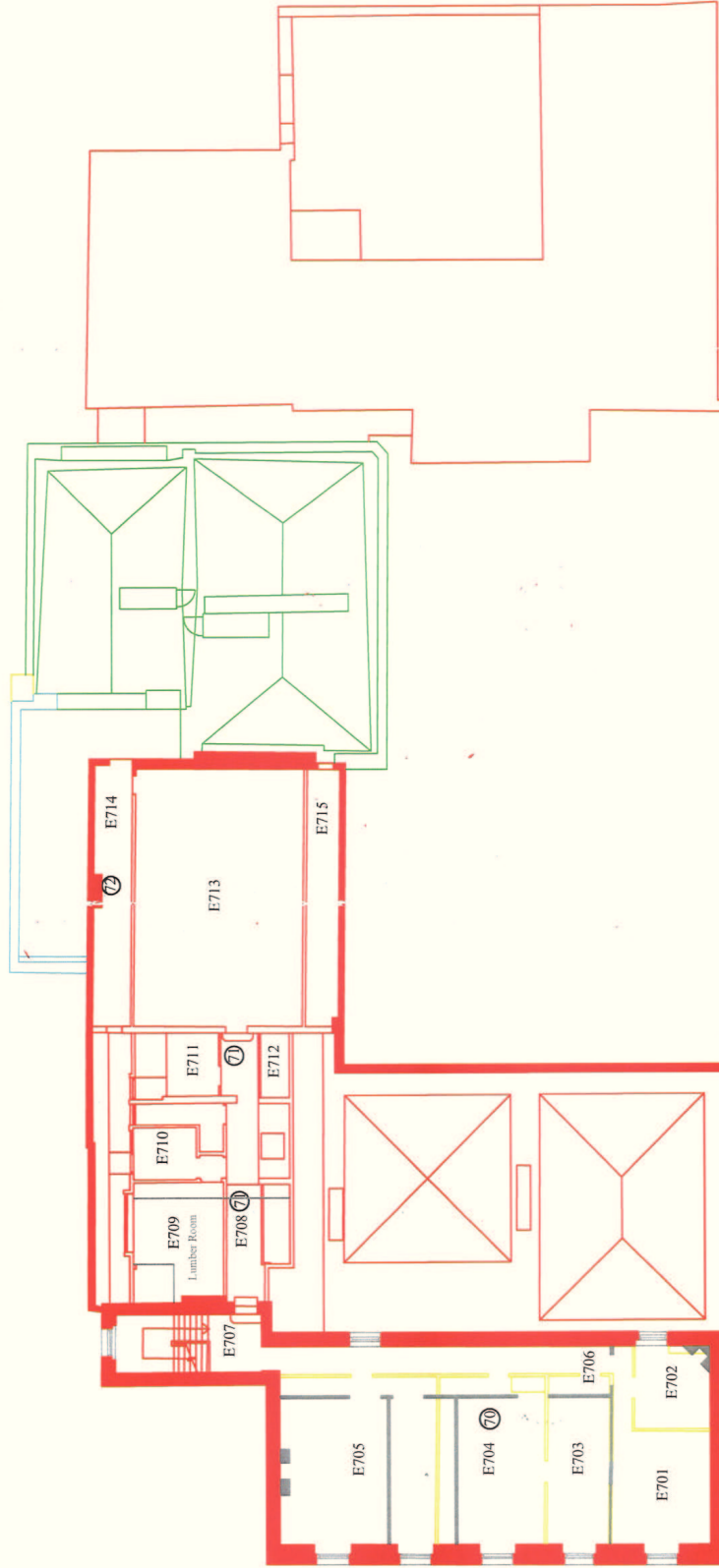
Client: Naval & Military Club	Site Code: WESTJ 97
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Figure 20: Plan at Chamber Storey - Level 6 Inset - Level 5	

Blank area for notes or additional information.

KEY

1725/28	1830's Plan
1790 Byfield Stair	Fittings
1830's East de Grey	20th Century
C18/19th alterations	Excavations
Astor's alterations	OAU numbers

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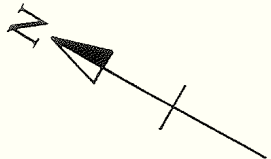
Scale: 1:200 at A3

Client:	Naval & Military Club	Site Code:	WESTJ 97
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Figure 21: Attic and Roof Plan - Level 7			

1725/28	1830's Plan
1790 Byfield Stair	Fittings
1830's Earl de Grey	20th Century
Cl.18/19th alterations	Excavations
Astor's alterations	OAU numbers

1725/28	1830's Plan
1790 Byfield Stair	Fittings
1830's Earl de Grey	20th Century
Cl.18/19th alterations	Excavations
Astor's alterations	OAU numbers

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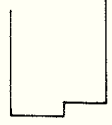
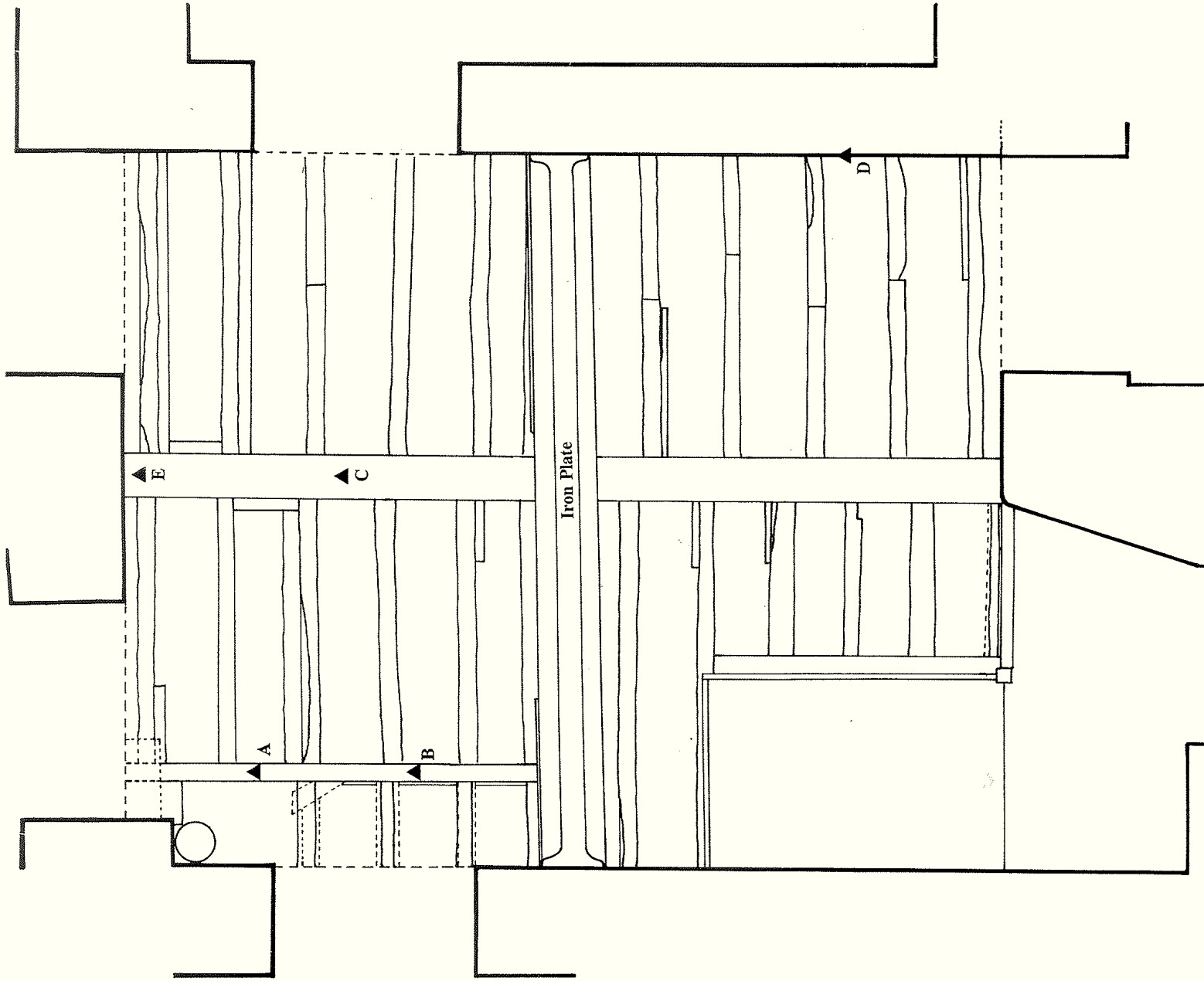


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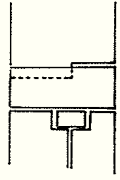
NO. 4 ST JAMES' SQUARE
Reflected Plan of Ceiling Structure in E135.
[OAU 19]

Survey Date: November 1997
Surveyed by: KSN

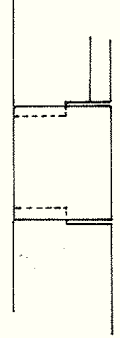
Scale: Plan at 1:20, Details at 1:10 Drawing: 1



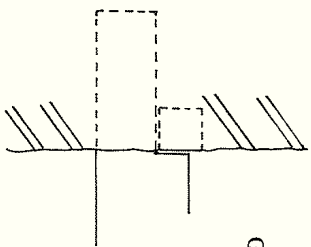
A



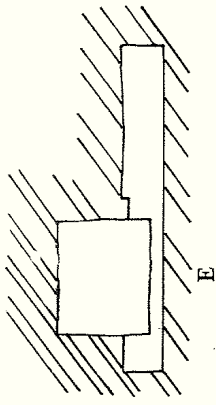
B



C



D



E

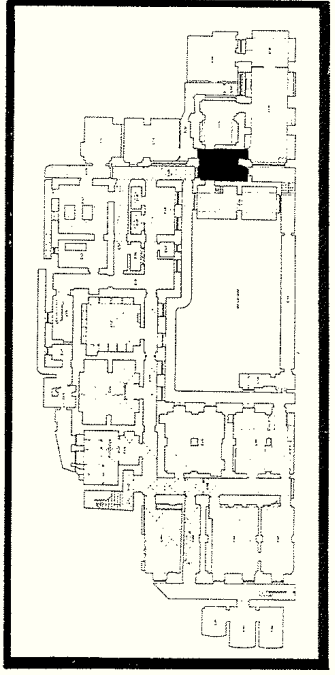







Figure 22: Reflected plan of ceiling structure in E135 [OAU 19]

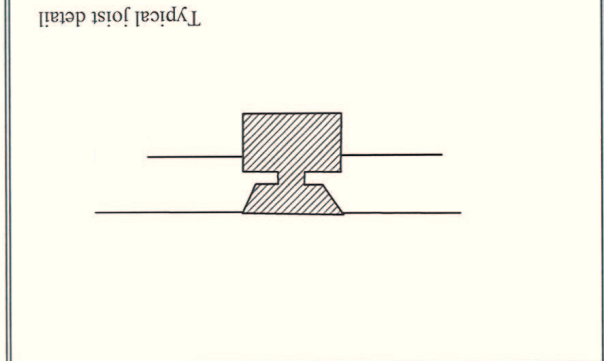
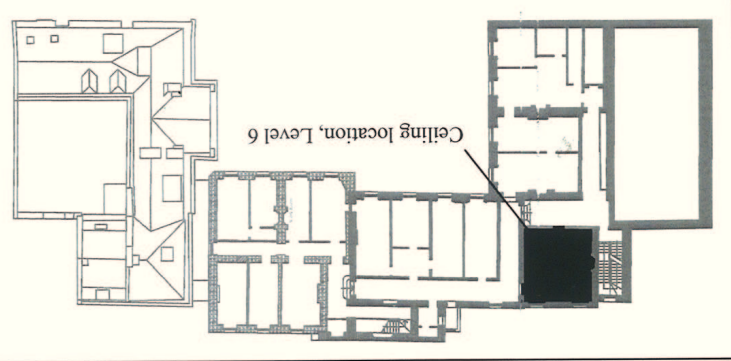
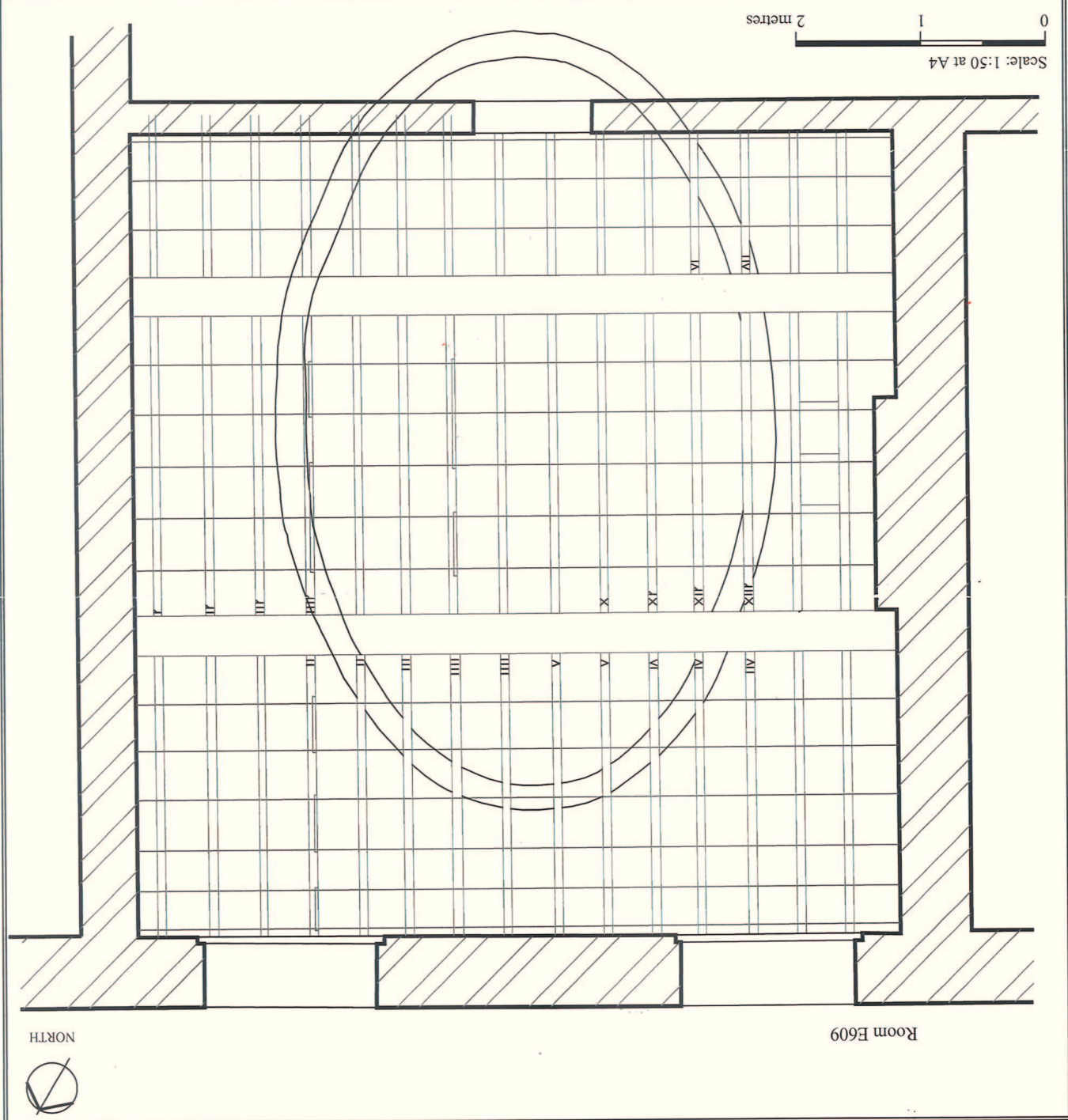
KEY

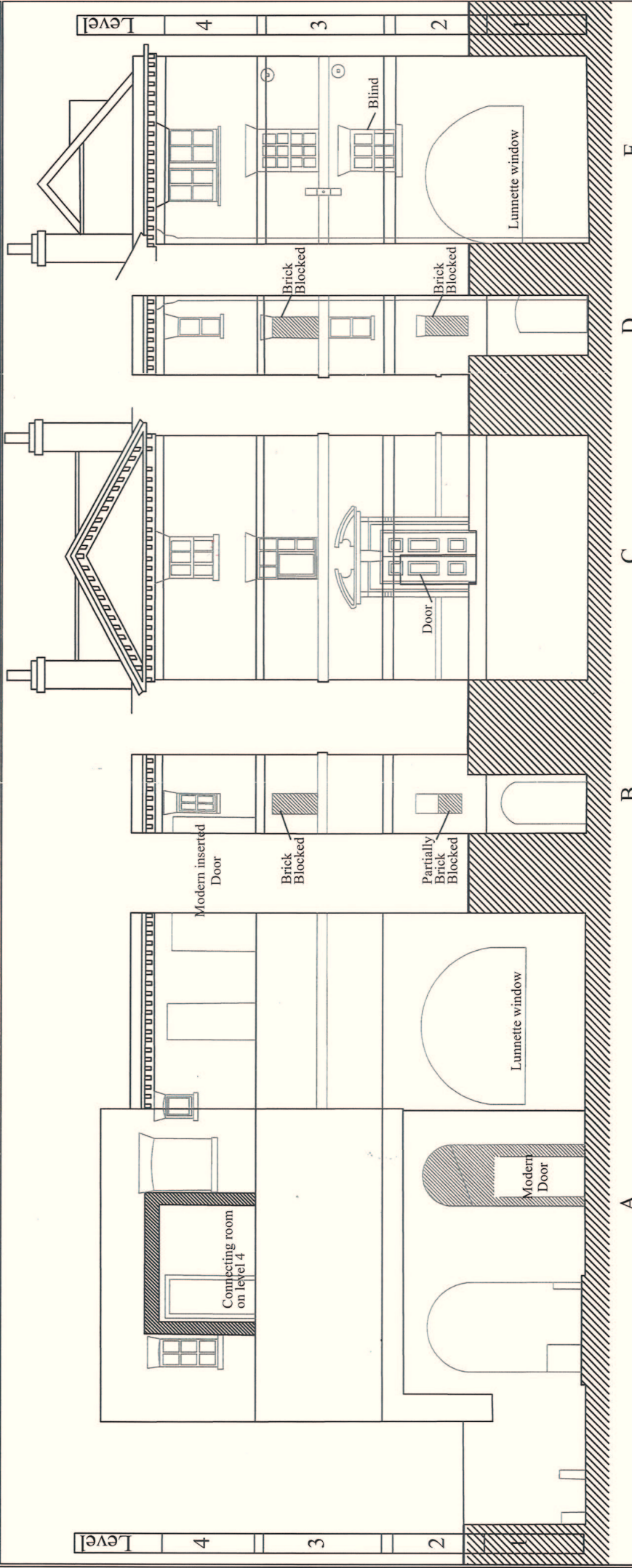
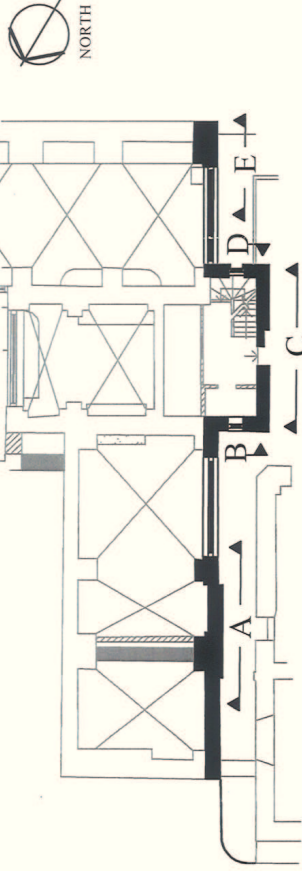
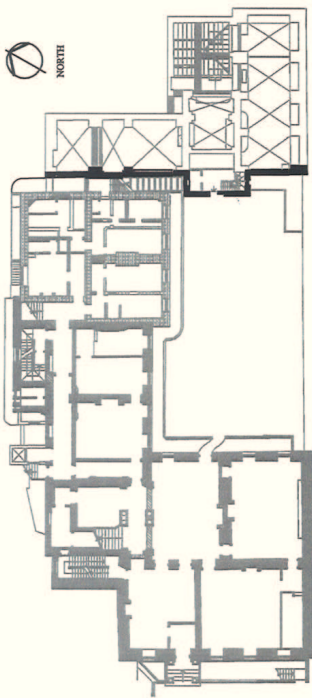
	Brick walls
	Numbered floor joists
	Ceiling joists
	Substructure of plaster ceiling
	Projected line of substructure

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Figure 23: Floor construction of E609 and substructure of plaster ceiling over main stair E407





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Figure 24: West facade of the Babmaes buildings with internal floor levels marked			

KEY

- Floor levels
- Blocked features
- Ground level
- Section through brick wall (Level 4)

Scale: 1:100 at A3

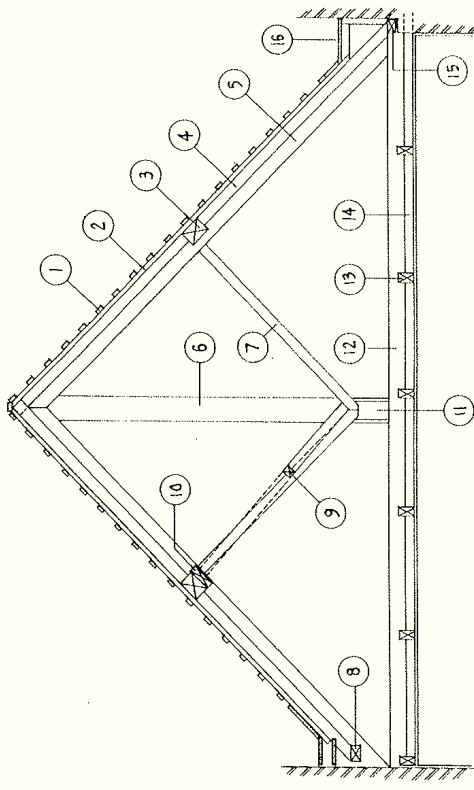
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4 ST JAMES'S SQUARE	
DATE	SCALE
03/1997	1:50
LEVEL	DWG. NO.
7712.....

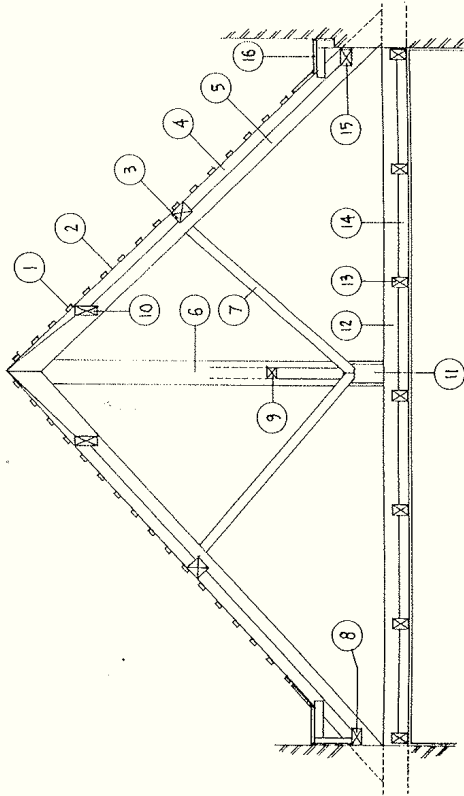
SCHEDULE OF TIMBERS

1. 3X1 BATTENS AT 9" GAUGE
2. 3X1 1/2 & 2X 1 1/2 COUNTER BATTENS
3. 8X6 BUTT PURLIN
4. 4X3 & 5X3 1/2 COMMON RAFTERS
5. 9X6 TRUSS RAFTER
6. 9X2 1/4 TRUSS POST
7. 6X3 1/2 STRUT TO TRUSS
8. 6X3 1/2 BUTT PURLIN
9. 4X3 DIAGONAL STRUT (ING.) PROPPING HIP-SPAN SUPPORT TO PURLIN PLATING
10. 9X2 1/4 PLATING (STRENGTHENING) TO PURLIN
11. 7X2 PLATING TO TRUSS POST
12. 9X8 TRUSS BEAM
13. 5 1/2 X 3 1/2 PRINCIPAL CEILING JOIST
14. 3X3 & 3 1/2 X 2 1/2 & 3X2 1/2 SECONDARY CEILING JOISTS
15. 5X3 WALL PLATE
16. 9X1 GUTTER BOARDING

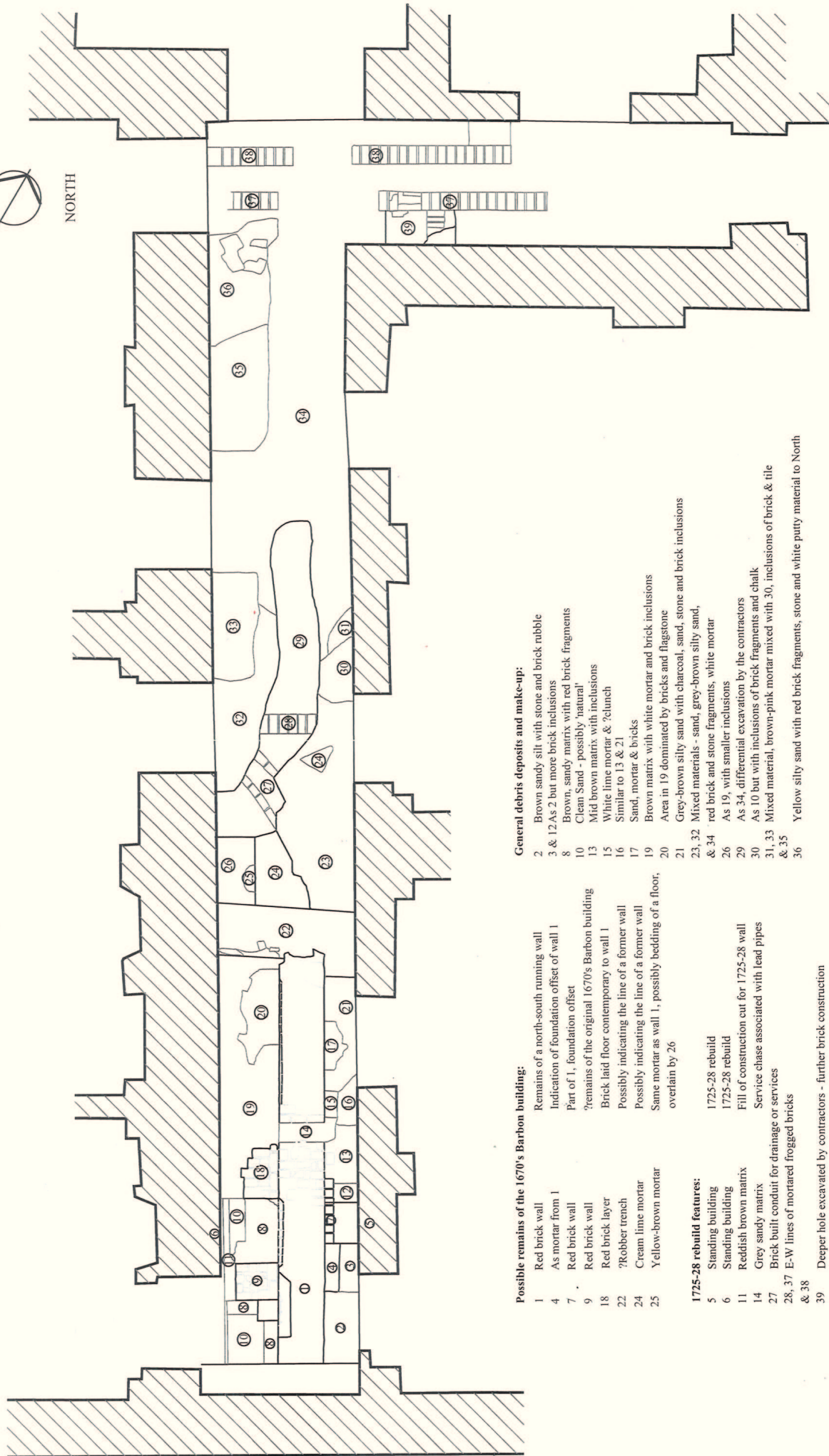


SOUTH ROOF

1. 3X1 BATTENS AT 9" GAUGE
2. LOCALISED COUNTER BATTENING IN EVIDENCE
3. 6X5 & 6X6 BUTT PURLIN
4. 4 1/2 X 3 1/2 & 4X 3 1/2 JACK RAFTERS
5. 3X6 TRUSS RAFTER
6. 3X2 1/4 TRUSS POST
7. 6X3 1/2 TRUSS STRUT
8. 6X3 1/2 BUTT PURLIN
9. 4X3 1/2 DIAGONAL STRUT TO PURLIN (PARALLEL WITH TRUSS IN FOREGROUND)
10. 8X3 1/2 HIP RAFTER
11. 7X2 PLATING TO TRUSS POST
12. 9X8 TRUSS BEAM
13. 5X4 PRINCIPAL CEILING JOIST
14. 3X3 & 3 1/2 X 2 1/2 SECONDARY CEILING JOISTS
15. 6X4 BUTT PURLIN
16. 9X1 GUTTER BOARDING



NORTH ROOF



Possible remains of the 1670's Barbon building:

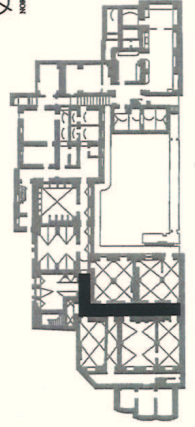
- 1 Red brick wall
- 4 As mortar from 1
- 7 Red brick wall
- 9 Red brick wall
- 18 Red brick layer
- 22 ?Robber trench
- 24 Cream lime mortar
- 25 Yellow-brown mortar
- Remains of a north-south running wall
- Indication of foundation offset of wall 1
- Part of 1, foundation offset
- ?remains of the original 1670's Barbon building
- Brick laid floor contemporary to wall 1
- Possibly indicating the line of a former wall
- Possibly indicating the line of a former wall
- Same mortar as wall 1, possibly bedding of a floor, overlain by 26

1725-28 rebuild features:

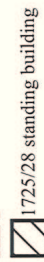
- 5 Standing building
- 6 Standing building
- 11 Reddish brown matrix
- 14 Grey sandy matrix
- 27 Brick built conduit for drainage or services
- 28, 37 E-W lines of mortared frogged bricks
- 38
- 39 Deeper hole excavated by contractors - further brick construction

General debris deposits and make-up:

- 2 Brown sandy silt with stone and brick rubble
- 3 & 12 As 2 but more brick inclusions
- 8 Brown, sandy matrix with red brick fragments
- 10 Clean Sand - possibly 'natural'
- 13 Mid brown matrix with inclusions
- 15 White lime mortar & ?clunch
- 16 Similar to 13 & 21
- 17 Sand, mortar & bricks
- 19 Brown matrix with white mortar and brick inclusions
- 20 Area in 19 dominated by bricks and flagstone
- 21 Grey-brown silty sand with charcoal, sand, stone and brick inclusions
- 23, 32 Mixed materials - sand, grey-brown silty sand, red brick and stone fragments, white mortar
- 26 As 19, with smaller inclusions
- 29 As 34, differential excavation by the contractors
- 30 As 10 but with inclusions of brick fragments and chalk
- 31, 33 Mixed material, brown-pink mortar mixed with 30, inclusions of brick & tile
- 35
- 36 Yellow silty sand with red brick fragments, stone and white putty material to North



KEY



1725/28 standing building

Scale: 1:50 at A3



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Figure 26: Plan of the Archaeological
Observations along Corridor E108



Plate 1: 4 St James's Square (Taken from the Arts Council note, 1951)



Plate 2: Front elevation of the Babmaes building



Plate 3: Courtyard, looking west



Plate 4: Babmaes building from Babmaes Street



Plate 5: Earl de Grey 1830's rebuild and projecting 1790's Byfield Stair



Plate 6: Entrance Hall (E203), (Taken from the Survey of London, 1960)

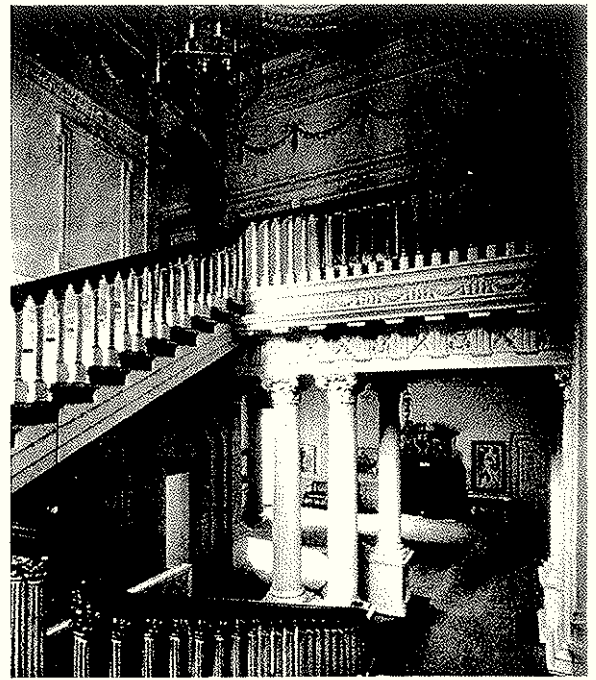


Plate 7: Main Stair (E203 & E407), (Taken from the Survey of London, 1960)

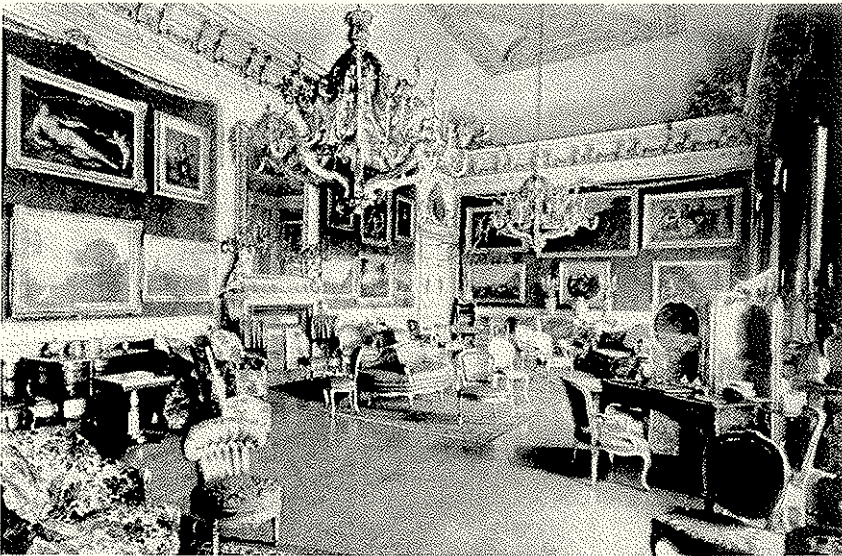


Plate 8: The Great Drawing Room (E401) as it appeared c1895 (Taken from the Arts Council note, 1951)



Plate 9: The Small Drawing Room (E402), in use as the Council Room of the Arts Council (Taken from the Arts Council Note, 1951)



Plate 10: Basement of the Babmaes Building, E132&3, view north



Plate 11: Lunnette window in west wall of E133 replacement window



Plate 12: Original lunnette window in E138, west wall



Plate 13: East corner of the Babmaes Coach House, E310



Plate 14: Typical internal partition wall construction, E414



Plate 15: Servant accomodation, E709, view west



Plate 16: Corridor E108, exposed archaeology including possible remains of the 1670's Barbon building – red brick wall (1), white mortar area (24) and later service conduit in foreground (27) (see Figure 26)



Plate 17: Remains of walls (1) and (9), possibly from the 1670's Barbon building, at south end of corridor E108



Plate 18: Remains of wall (1) and floor surface (18), possibly from the 1670's Barbon building, E108



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