

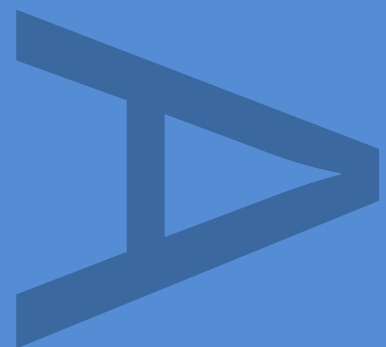
**STANDBY GENERATOR,
KENSINGTON PALACE,
KENSINGTON GARDENS, LONDON
W8 4PX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

PCA REPORT NO: R11714

SITE CODE: KEN24

MAY 2014





PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

STANDBY GENERATOR, KENSINGTON PALACE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**STANDBY GENERATOR, KENSINGTON PALACE, KENSINGTON GARDENS,
LONDON W8 4PX**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: KEN24

Central NGR: TQ 2597 8010 (525973, 180107)

Commissioning Client: Historic Royal Palaces

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May 2014

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PCA REPORT NO. R11714

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks necessitated by the construction of a Standby Generator on land at Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The works necessitated the excavation of a small trench within a bicycle storage area just to the east of the Sunken Garden to construct a foundation base for the generator, together with a trench for the connecting cable which ran from the base in a southerly direction towards the Victoria Statue before turning west towards the palace (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The watching brief revealed layers of made ground which were deposited to create the current flat topography of the area. These were overlain in localised positions by garden features presumed to be of the 19th century (if not later), including an edging wall from a planting bed or similar and a path-edge with associated metalled surface. The sequence was completed by imported levelling sand and topsoil throughout.
- 1.4 All recorded archaeological features discussed in this report were left undisturbed and in situ.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks necessitated by the construction of a Standby Generator on land at Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London, W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2597 8010 (Figure 1). Kensington Palace is a Grade I Scheduled Monument.
- 2.2 The scheme of works involved the excavation of an area of hardstanding, currently in use as a bicycle storage area and partially overlapping with a raised planter bed, to construct a foundation for the new generator, followed by the excavation of a cable trench running from the hardstanding along the grass, running parallel to the Broadwalk, and then turning west towards the front of Kensington Palace to meet up with an existing manhole in front of the main entrance to the Palace.
- 2.3 The works were carried out between 17th March and 3rd April 2014 and were supervised by Ian Cipin and project managed by Chris Mayo both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The works were monitored by Fiona Keith-Lucas, curator for Historic Royal Palaces and by Michael Turner, Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas at the Government Historic Estates Unit, English Heritage. The works were conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2013).
- 2.4 Upon completion of the project the site archive will be transferred to HRP's archive store at Hampton Court Palace using unique site reference number KEN24.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series Sheet 256 (North London) and Sheet 257 (South London) indicate that the site is underlain by Quaternary Post-diversionary Thames river deposits composed of Lynch Hill Gravels.
- 3.2 A dated topographic survey of the site provided by HRP shows spot heights of approximately 26.10m OD in the area of the Generator Foundation Trench, whilst along the route of the Cable Trench the levels fall from approximately 26.00m OD to the north down to approximately 25.00m OD along the east-west stretch. The gardens surrounding the works have been widely landscaped.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A comprehensive archaeological and historical background has previously been outlined in the report covering an archaeological evaluation carried out by PCA at Kensington Palace in 2007 (Lythe). The brief synopsis reproduced below was prepared for a second evaluation carried out by PCA in 2009 (Watson) and covers only the development of Kensington Palace in the post-medieval period.

4.1 16th Century

- 4.1.1 Hyde Park was acquired by King Henry VIII in 1536 and 600 acres were converted into a deer park. Bayswater Road, named Acton Road in the 16th century, marked the northern boundary of the park, whilst the forerunner of High Street Kensington delineated the southern boundary. In 1538, during the Reformation, Abbot's Manor also passed to the Crown, remaining property of the King until the end of the century. In 1599, it was sold to Sir Walter Cope, joint Keeper of Hyde Park and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. He also bought the neighbouring manors of West Town in 1591 and Notting Barns (Impey 2003).

4.2 17th Century

- 4.2.1 At some point before his death in 1614, Sir Walter Cope sold off a strip of land that would later become the grounds of Kensington Palace. It was bounded by Hyde Park to the east, Kensington Church Street to the west, Acton Road to the north and the forerunner of Kensington High Street to the south. George Coppin, Clerk of the Crown and friend of Cope's, purchased the land between 1605 and 1614 (ibid).
- 4.2.2 Coppin was responsible for the first phase of Kensington Palace's construction, between 1605 and 1620. He commissioned a villa-style Jacobean mansion, probably designed by land surveyor and antiquary John Thorpe. The villa was rectangular in plan, its long axis being orientated east-west. Bay windows were centrally placed on the north, east and west facing exterior walls, whilst the main entrance was located in the middle of the southern wall. Internally, the building consisted of a long, central hall, orientated north-south, with rooms leading off to the east and west. This would later become the Palace's core, around which later additions would be added (ibid).
- 4.2.3 Whilst much was replaced, vestiges of the Jacobean core can still be recognised in the modern-day layout of Kensington Palace. A series of architectural drawings (reproduced in Impey 2003) suggest the north and south facing walls of what is now the Cupola Room are in the probable positions of the northern and southern walls of the original core, whilst the northern and southern entranceways of the King's Drawing Room appear to mark the approximate position of its demolished eastern wall. It remains a possibility that some Jacobean masonry survives along the northern side of what is now known as White Court, possibly below ground level in the form of stairs associated with the mansion's main entrance.

-
- 4.2.4 The estate remained the property of the Coppins for a further two generations, before passing to the Finch family sometime around 1630. Deeds suggest the grounds consisted of ornamental gardens combined with orchards, woodland, pastoral and arable land at the time of sale. A series of outbuildings are also listed, including barns and stables. The writings of Samuel Pepys, who visited the house in 1664, mention the presence of a fountain. A "marble conduit" and a grotto, situated in a plot next to the southwest corner of the main building, were documented in 1662 (ibid).
- 4.2.5 An inventory, compiled in 1676, suggests the property contained at least thirty rooms, indicating a phase of enlargement, perhaps in the location of the Queens Apartments. The estate remained in the possession of the Finch family for three generations. It became known as Nottingham House after Sir Heneage Finch II was made 1st Earl of Nottingham in 1681 (ibid).
- 4.2.6 Before the reign of William (1689-1702) and Mary (1689-1694), the main royal residence in London was Whitehall Palace. This changed in 1689, when the Monarchs purchased Nottingham House from Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham. The King and Queen then commissioned a series of works designed to modernise the building. They were carried out under the instruction of Sir Christopher Wren (Surveyor of the King's Works, 1669 to 1718) and Nicholas Hawksmoor (appointed Clerk of Works, 1689-1715).
- 4.2.7 It is thought that, in order to save time and money, the Jacobean core of Nottingham House was left intact. Wren's modifications were then added to its four corners, creating a more modern, classical look. The extensions, known as "pavilions", were three storeys high with attics, providing additional space for the Royal Court. Wren also re-orientated the building by designing a new entrance and service courtyard, known as Great Court or Clock Court, on its western side. Kitchens were situated on the northern side of this and an archway and clock tower (still extant today) were added to the west. On the south side, a narrow range containing The Stone Gallery was constructed. This connected Wren's new main entrance with the southwest pavilion.
- 4.2.8 The building became known as Kensington House when the Royal Court took up residence, sometime after 1689. Shortly afterwards, Queen Mary instigated further building work with the intention of enlarging and improving her personal apartments. This resulted in the construction of The Queens Gallery, replete with its own staircase.
- 4.2.9 In November 1691, Kensington House was partially damaged by fire. Part of the southern range of Great Court was destroyed, necessitating repair work. The reconstructions provided an opportunity to remodel the approach to the Royal Apartments, during which the King's Staircase was rebuilt in marble and a lavishly decorated Guard Chamber was constructed at its base.
- 4.2.10 The last modification undertaken at the request of William III was the construction of the South Front, built in 1695, probably by Hawksmoor. This contained a long gallery at first-floor level.
-

4.3 18th Century

4.3.1 Few modifications were made to the Palace during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714), although her apartments were extended with the addition of several new rooms. The same cannot be said of the gardens, upon which £26,000 was spent. Several outbuildings were constructed, the most famous being The Orangery, which still stands to the north of the Palace. This was used as a greenhouse for the wintering of exotic plants, a "summer supper house" and a place of entertainment.

4.3.2 A survey conducted in 1716 at the request of George I (1714-1727) found Kensington House to be in a very poor state of repair. As a consequence, a restorative campaign was launched under the supervision of William Benson, Surveyor of the King's Works (1718 to 1719). It is thought that the core of the Jacobean building was partially replaced by three new State Rooms, known as the Privy Chamber, the Cupola Room and the Withdrawing Room. They were probably designed by Colen Campbell, Deputy Surveyor of the King's Works, and elaborately decorated by the painter William Kent. The palace played an important role in the courtly life of George II, until his death in 1760.

4.3.3 George III (1760-1830) did not live at Kensington Palace after his father's death, which marked the last

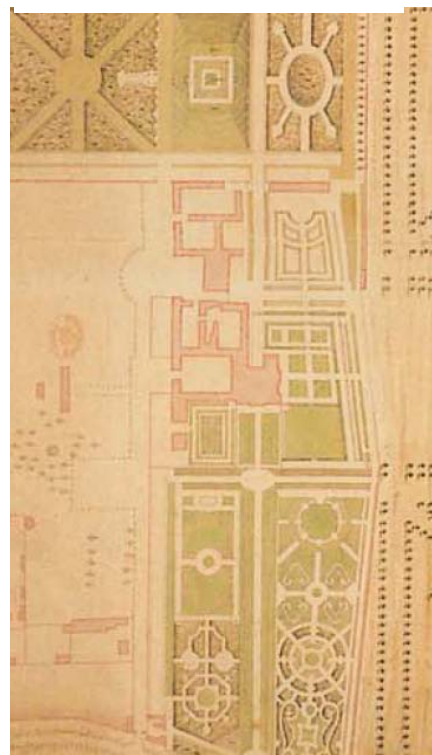
Plate 1: Wise's arrangement as illustrated c1715.

time a reigning monarch would reside there. As a result, the palace gradually fell into disrepair throughout the latter half of the 18th century.

4.3.4 In 1798, George III's brother, the Duke of Kent, was granted two dilapidated floors in the south-east corner of the Palace. He therefore instigated repair work, accompanied by a series of modifications to the lower floors. A new porch was constructed on the eastern side of Great Court, along with an entrance hall and a double staircase, which lead into the Red Saloon and others beyond. The work was carried out under the supervision of the architect James Wyatt, Surveyor-General to the Board of Works.

4.3.5 Henry Wise (1653-1738) was responsible for laying out much of the garden which accompanied the Orangery at Kensington Palace, built in 1704-5. His arrangement (Plate 2), however, was largely truncated by the later work of Charles Bridgeman, royal gardener from 1728 until 1738.

4.3.6 The garden arrangement at the Palace is best illustrated by Bridgeman's plan of c.1733 (Plate 3), onto which has been approximated the position of the watching brief trenches. It suggests that the trench is located upon the south-facing terrace which Bridgeman introduced to the East Front, the result of which are truncated islands of trees remnant from

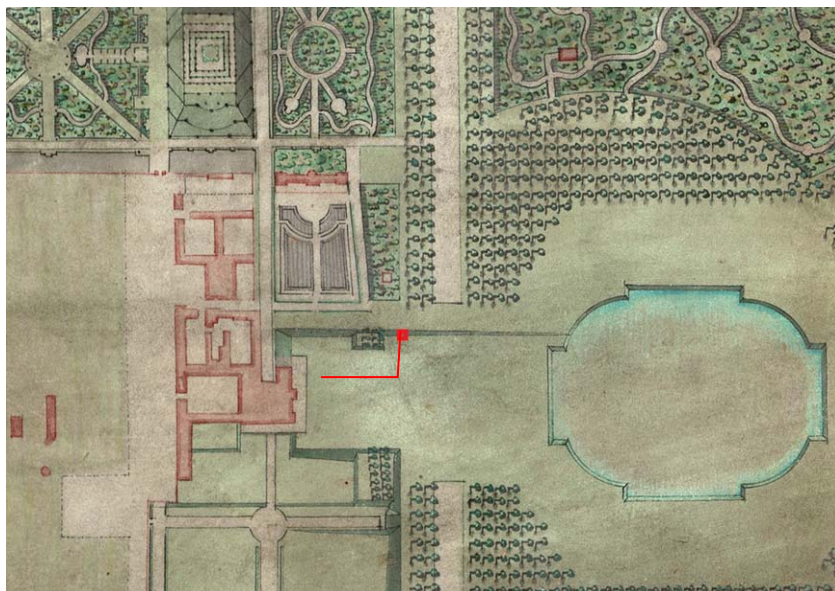


the avenues of Wise's original scheme. Bridgeman realigned the central area of the East Front, squaring it with the palace, while elements of Wise's slightly oblique planting obviously remain and some may be preserved (if not terraced away) in the generator trench (pers comm. F. Keith-Lucas).

4.4 19th Century

- 4.4.1 The future Queen Victoria was born at Kensington Palace in 1819, living there with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, until her accession in 1837. Throughout the reign of William IV (1830-1837), the Duchess made several changes to the building. Under the supervision of architect Sir Jeffry Wyattville, the King's Gallery was partitioned into three rooms for the use of Princess Victoria. The Duchess' personal living quarters were also extended into the unused State Apartments on the second floor.
- 4.4.2 After Victoria became Queen (1837-1901), Kensington Palace ceased to be occupied as a residence. The State Apartments were neglected, being used as a storage area for objects from other palaces. As a result, the structural fabric of the building deteriorated; the brickwork began to degrade and much of the woodwork became infested with dry rot. An article in an 1888 issue of "The Queen's Homes" described the State Apartments as being "...empty, bare, dreary and comfortless...nothing but bare walls and bare boards".
- 4.4.3 During the 1890s, a plan concerning the Palace's demolition was put forward, a proposition that may have come to pass were it not for the intervention of the Queen. In 1897,

Plate 2: Bridgeman's Plan of c1733, showing approximate position of WB trenches



Parliament was persuaded to pay for restorative building work, the aim of which was to recreate the Palace of George II. After the work was completed, the State Apartments were opened to the public and used as an exhibition space. This took place on the Queen's 80th birthday, on 24th May 1899.

4.5 20th Century

- 4.5.1 The State Apartments were acquired by London Museum in 1911, before being used as offices for charitable organisations throughout the First World War (1914-1918). In 1932-1933 further restorative work was carried out on Queen Victoria's apartments at the request of Queen Mary.
- 4.5.2 The State Apartments were subject to bomb damage during the Second World War (1939-1945), the Queen's Apartments being particularly badly affected. It was therefore necessary to close the Palace to the public for a total of five years, whilst repairs were made. It was then reoccupied by London Museum, which remained there until 1976 (Historic Royal Palaces website).

4.6 Specific Archaeological Potential

- 4.6.1 The proposed excavation will afford an opportunity to investigate whether elements of Henry Wise's original garden scheme (see 2.5.5-6 above) survived the later work of Bridgeman, or whether the terrace created in the 1730's completely truncated the earlier remains. That notwithstanding, evidence for Bridgeman's scheme may be apparent.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, where appropriate, to record them accordingly. It also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 5.2 The excavations were undertaken by HRP's contractor using a combination of mechanical and hand-held tools, continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist. All deposits and features were investigated as far as was reasonably practical and safe.
- 5.3 Following all excavations the relevant faces of each intervention were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.4 All deposits were recorded on proforma context sheets. Trench plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A digital photographic record was maintained of all of the site works and remains found.
- 5.5 Figure 2 shows the trench locations as excavated. The trenches were set out by HRP's contractor. For the purpose of archaeological recording, topographic data provided by HRP was used to locate the trenches (drawing reference "Gardens Topographic Survey" by Glanville Consultants 2007; Dwg No KEN07T01 (GS270858/101); dated Nov 2007). Topographic data from that document was used to calculate all spot-heights during site recording and within this report.
- 5.6 Site records were compiled in accordance with the approved WSI and the guidance set out in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor, 2009).
- 5.7 All site records and finds were identified with the unique site code KEN24. Upon completion of the works the site archive will be transferred to HRP's archive store at Hampton Court Palace using that unique site reference number.
- 5.8 During the fieldwork the following interventions, required for the implementation of the new scheme, were monitored:

Trench	Dims at GL	Max depth
Generator Foundation Trench	3.60m x 5.00m	0.25m
Cable Trench	c110.00m x 0.40m	0.60m
Cable Trench (northern arm)	c10.00m x 0.30m	0.30m

- 5.9 For the Generator Foundation Trench, an area at the southern end was reduced by 0.25m below the tarmac level on the eastern side and cut in to a raised planting bed on the western side removing the top approximately 0.75m of topsoil in order to create an even level to allow the construction of a concrete foundation.

Plate 3: Generator Base Post Excavation-View: South



- 5.10 A trench was then excavated in order to run a cable from the Standby Generator to connect with existing services. This Cable Trench ran from the south of the bicycle storage area running parallel with The Broadwalk across the grass for approximately 30m before following the curve of the grass towards the east. It then ran for approximately a further 65m in an east-west direction before turning 90° to the south and ran across the northern entrance road for approximately 9m where it connected up with an existing manhole. This portion running across the road followed the line of an existing cable trench and produced nothing other than modern backfill. The entire trench was 0.40m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m.

Plate 4: Cable Trench Excavation, western end –view west



- 5.11 In addition to the scheduled works it was decided to excavate an extension to this trench approximately half way along the road up the bank towards the Sunken Garden in order to bury an existing cable that was currently lying above ground. This was excavated to a width of 0.30m wide and was 0.30m deep. While this was not part of the original schedule of works it has been included in this report.

Plate 5: Cable Trench Extension northrn arm –view north



6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1: 19th Century

- 6.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered in the watching brief were 19th century landscaping or made ground layers which were visible in the eastern part of the Cable Trench and in the Generator Foundation Trench, and are represented by context numbers [5] and [9]. It consisted of a firm mid brown sandy clay silt with moderate inclusions of small round and sub-angular pebbles; the deposit also contained occasional sherds of 19th century pottery, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), shell and clay tobacco pipe (CTP).
- 6.2 In the Cable Trench layer [5] was seen from 0.30m to 0.50m below ground level extending down below the limit of excavation (LOE), at heights between approximately 24.50m OD (near the statue of Queen Victoria) and 25.20m OD (near the bicycle storage area). In the Generator Foundation Trench layer [9] was only seen in plan at the level of the limit of excavation, approximately 25.70m OD.
- 6.2.1 Directly atop layer [5] was a lime cement mortar foundation [4] which was the foundation for a garden wall feature (Figure 3 and Plate 6). It had dimensions of at least 1.10m in an approximate north-south direction (running parallel to Broad Walk), was 0.15m wide and had a depth of 60mm. The feature continued northwards beyond the LOE of the trench, and its southern end had been previously truncated. The mortar was light yellow in colour with moderate inclusions of small rounded pebbles and moderate white flecks. Directly under [4] protruding from the section in layer [5] was seen a 19th century yellow stock brick fragment. Unfortunately it was not possible to derive an exact OD height for this feature as it lay part way up a bank, but its level has been calculated at approximately 24.90m OD, at a depth of 0.30m below ground level.

Plate 6: Garden Wall Foundation [4]-View: North West



- 6.2.2 Immediately to the west of [4] was an in-fill deposit of crushed lime mortar [3] which is assumed to have been used as a bedding base for a plant bed. This had visible dimensions of 0.42m north-south, was 0.10m wide and a thickness of 60mm (Figure 3 and Plate 6).
- 6.2.3 At the most northern end of the trench, just before it joined with the Generator Foundation Trench, was seen an extremely crudely-built section of path edging [6] comprising a mixture of 19th century yellow and purple stock bricks, encased within mortar which implied their reuse from another location (Figure 3 and Plate 7). They were randomly laid on edge to form a linear boundary, aligned approximately north-south) with dimensions of at least 1.00m (the feature extended northwards beyond the LOE and was truncated to the south), was 0.15m wide and had a depth of 60mm. It was seen at a height of approximately 25.80m OD.
- 6.2.4 To the west of feature [6] was observed a crude metalised surface [7] comprising of very compact mid brown sandy silt in which were packed small and medium sized rounded and sub angular pebbles. It had dimensions of 1.00m (north-south) by between 0.20m and 0.38m, and was seen at a height of approximately 25.80m OD (Plate 7).
- 6.2.5 It was possible to leave all of these features undisturbed and *in situ*.

Plate 7: Path Edge [6]-View: North



6.3 Phase 2: Modern

- 6.3.1 In the great majority of the east-west part of the Cable Trench was a layer of clean and sterile soft, mid-yellowish brown sand [2] seen from a depth below ground level at 0.30m and extending to the limit of excavation (at least 0.30m thick). This layer, seen at an approximate height of 24.70m, was imported and deposited during the very recent re-

landscaping of the front of Kensington Palace (believed to have been done in 2008).

- 6.3.2 Overlying all of the above was a layer of modern topsoil [1] comprising of a soft and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small round and sub angular pebbles, fragments of CBM / mortar and various modern material including plastic and sweet wrappers. The topsoil had a thickness between 0.30m to 0.50m.

7 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief revealed layers of made ground which were deposited to create the current flat topography of the area. These were overlain in localised positions by garden features presumed to be of the 19th century (if not later), including an edging wall from a planting bed or similar and a path-edge with associated metallised surface. The sequence was completed by imported levelling sand and topsoil throughout.
- 7.2 The absence of any significant deposits or features within any of the interventions strongly suggests that, as postulated in the WSI (Mayo 2013) and above (para 4.4.6), the works were located within the area of terracing which was built by Bridgeman between 1728 and 1738 (Plate 2). It is logical that deposits [5] and [9] resulted when Bridgeman's terrace was in-filled to create the current plateau at the eastern side of Kensington Palace.
- 7.3 The extensive sand deposit [2] within the Cable Trench attests to the most recent phase of landscaping works which occurred after 2007.
- 7.4 All recorded archaeological features discussed in this report were left undisturbed and *in situ*.
- 7.5 Natural deposits were not encountered during the watching brief.
- 7.6 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist 'Round Up'.
- 7.7 The site archive is currently held by PCA at its headquarters in Brockley, London. Following approval of this report by HRP, the entire site archive will be deposited at HRP's archive store at Hampton Court Palace using unique site reference number KEN24.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Historic Royal Palaces for funding the work, which was commissioned by Matthew Stafford of HRP.
- 8.2 PCA thanks Fiona Keith-Lucas, Curator at Historic Royal Palaces and Michael Turner, Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas at the Government Historic Estates Unit, English Heritage, for monitoring the project.
- 8.3 The author wishes to thank Joe Brooks of PCA for his assistance with part of the watching brief, Hayley Baxter for preparing the illustrations and Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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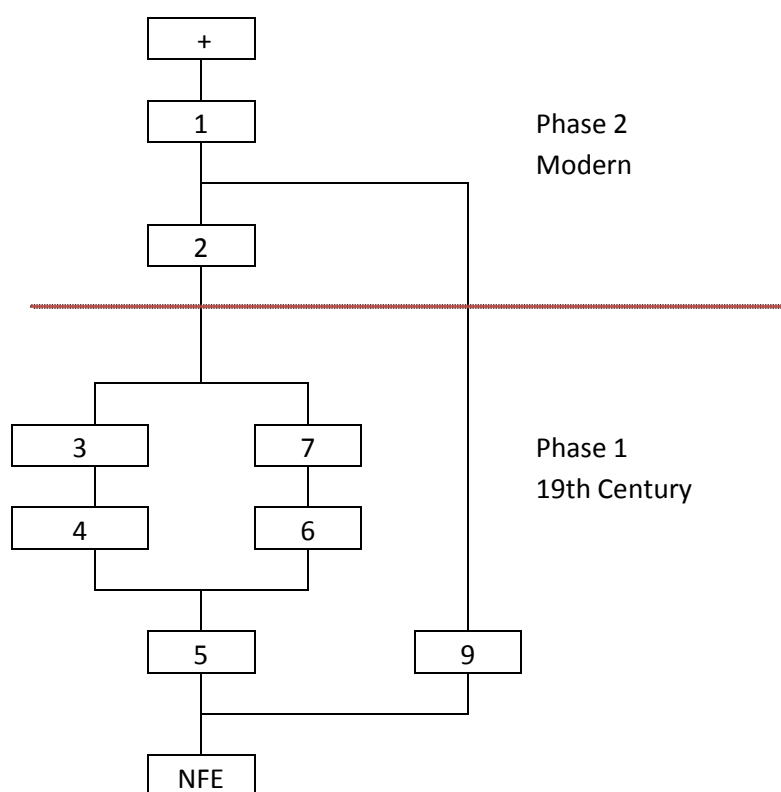
Historic Royal Palaces website:

<http://www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace/stories/buildinghistory/default.aspx>

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Type	Plan	Section No.	Comments
KEN24	1	All	Layer	n/a	S. 1	Topsoil
KEN24	2	Cable Trench	Layer	Cable TR	S. 1	Sand Landscaping Layer
KEN24	3	Cable Trench	Fill	4	S. 2	Fill of 19th C. Plant Bed Base
KEN24	4	Cable Trench	Masonry	4	S. 2	19th C. Plant Bed Wall Foundation
KEN24	5	Generator Foundation	Layer	4	S. 2	19th-20th C. Landscaping Layer
KEN24	6	Cable Trench	Masonry	6	n/a	19th C. Path Edge
KEN24	7	Cable Trench	Layer	6	n/a	19th C. Metalled Surface
KEN24	8	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
KEN24	9	Cable Trench	Layer	Cable TR	n/a	19th-20th C. Landscaping Layer

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-177072

Project details

Project name	Standby Generator, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The works necessitated the excavation of a small trench within a bicycle storage area just to the east of the Sunken Garden to construct a foundation base for the generator, together with a trench for the connecting cable which ran from the base in a southerly direction towards the Victoria Statue before turning west towards the palace. The watching brief revealed layers of made ground which were deposited to create the current flat topography of the area. These were overlain in localised positions by garden features presumed to be of the 19th century (if not later), including an edging wall from a planting bed or similar and a path-edge with associated metallised surface. The sequence was completed by imported levelling sand and topsoil throughout. All recorded archaeological features discussed in this report were left undisturbed and in situ.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2014 End: 03-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KEN24 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	GARDEN PATH Post Medieval
Monument type	PLANT BED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

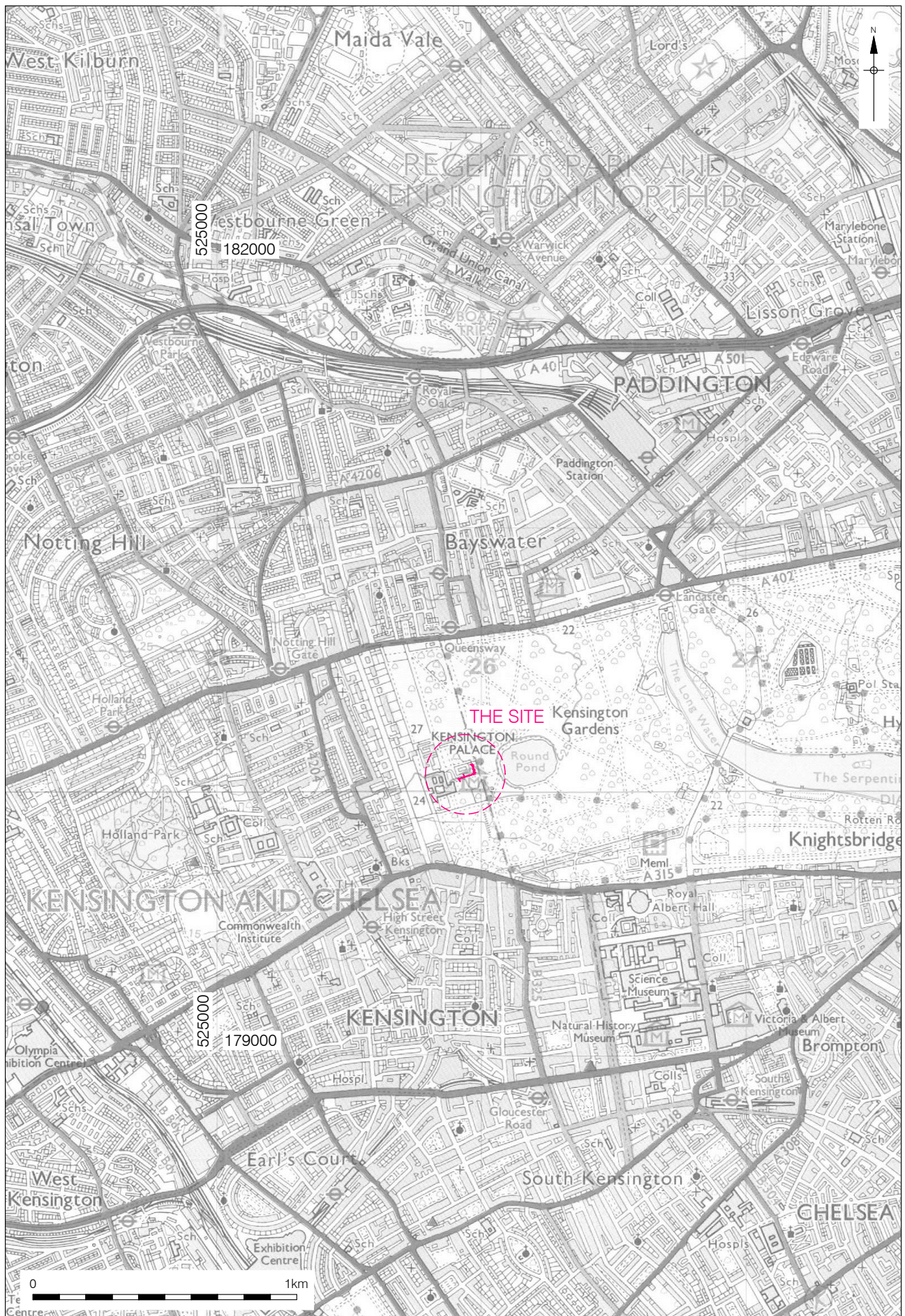
Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA Kensington Palace
Postcode	W8 4PX
Study area	70.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2597 8010 51.5052786803 -0.184750447434 51 30 19 N 000 11 05 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Historic Royal Palaces

Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin
Type of sponsor/funding body	Charity
Name of sponsor/funding body	Historic Royal Palaces
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Historic Royal Palaces
Digital Archive ID	KEN24
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Historic Royal palaces
Paper Archive ID	KEN24
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Standby Generator, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX: An Archaeological Watching Brief
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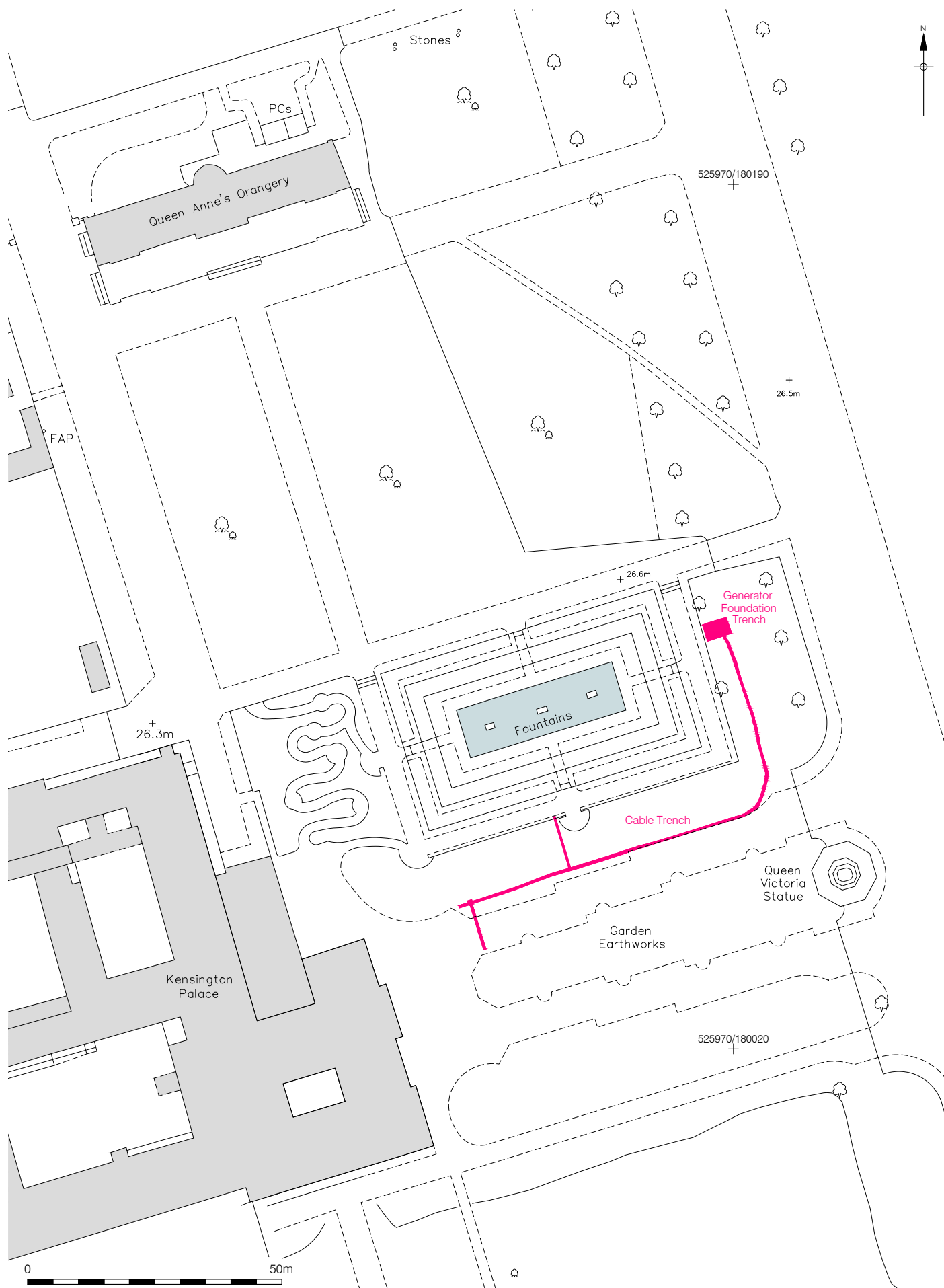


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

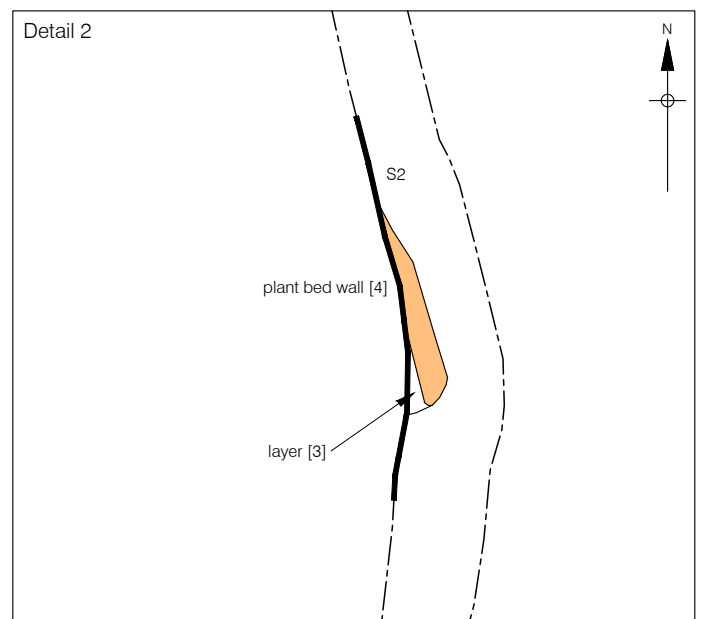
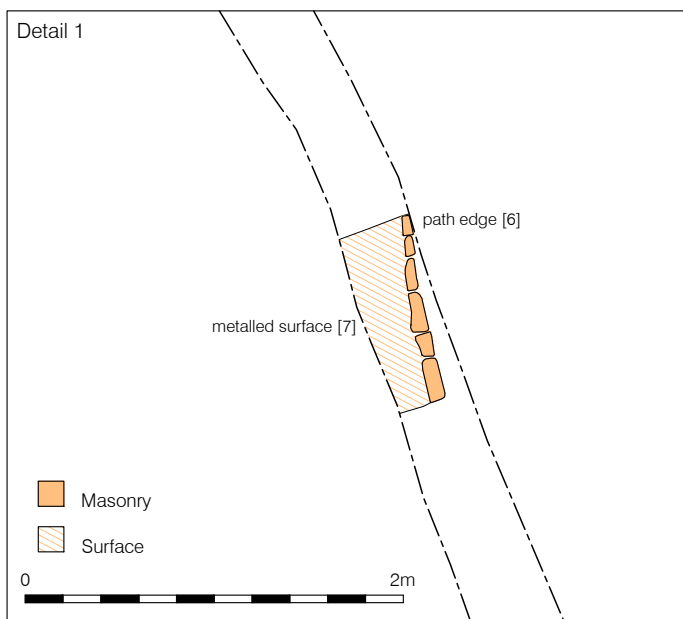
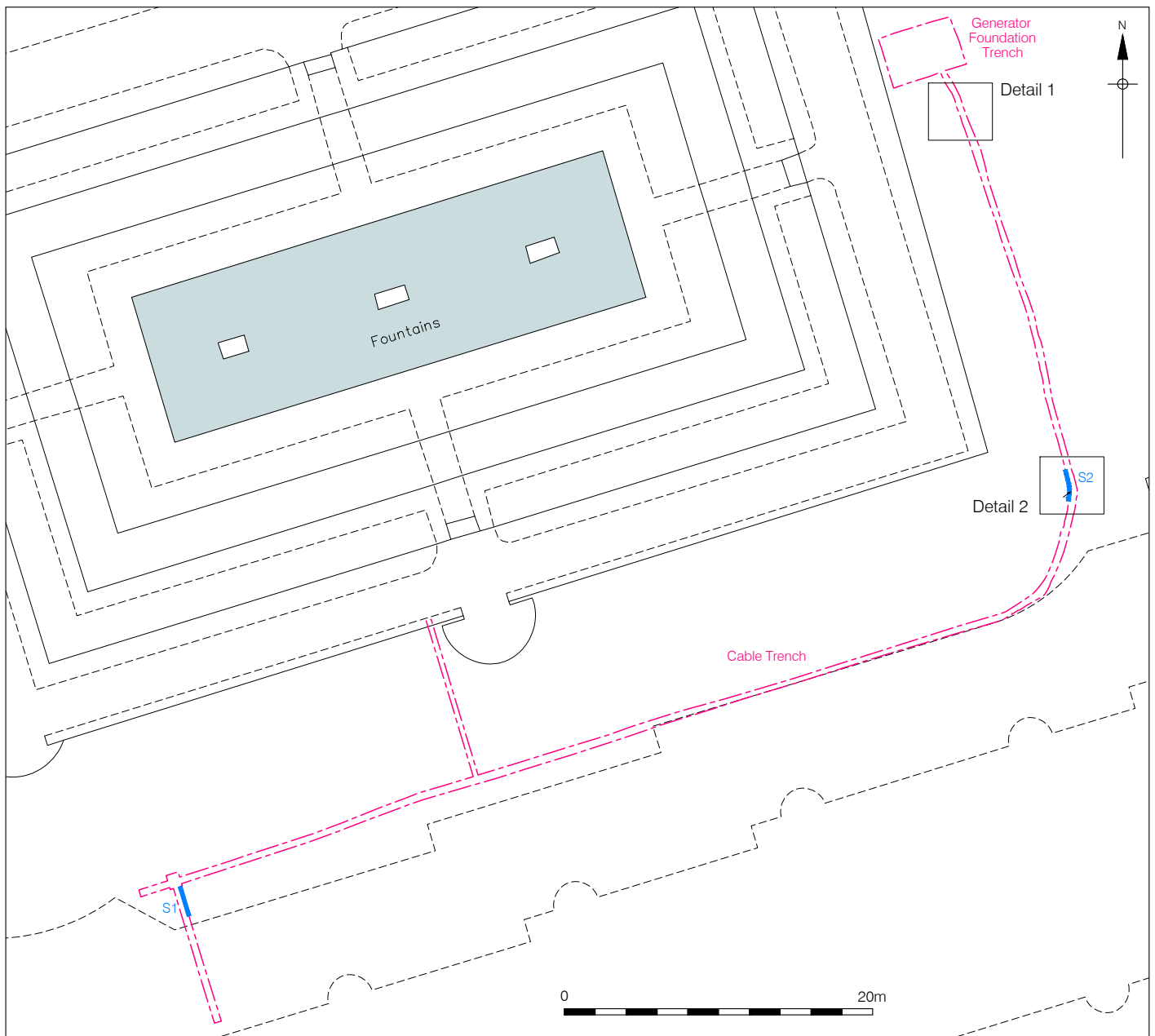


Figure 3
Plan of Cable & Generator Foundation Trench
& Details 1 & 2
1:400 & 40 at A4

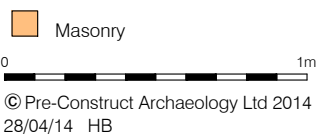
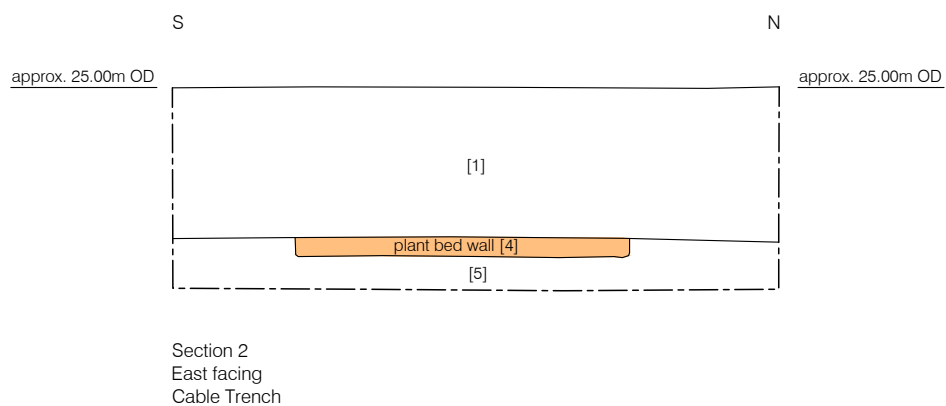
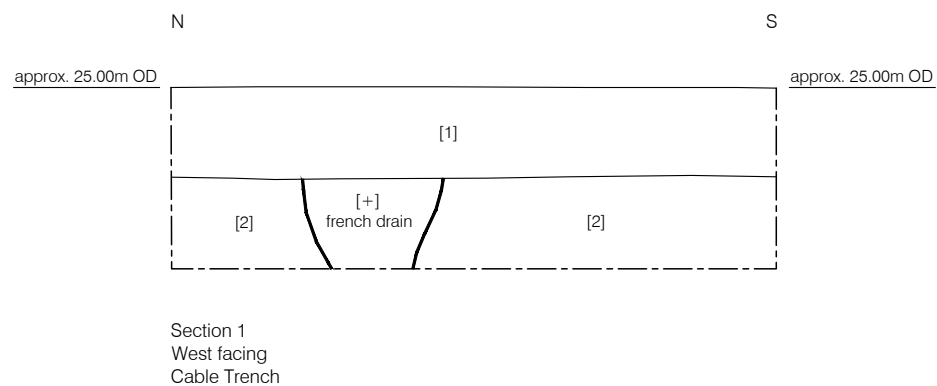


Figure 4
Sections 1 & 2
1:25 at A4

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