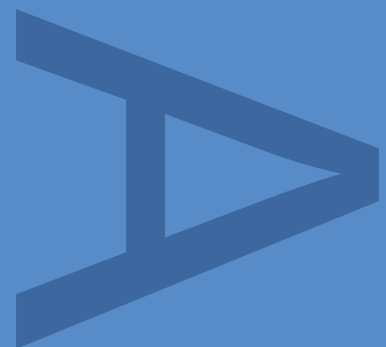


**46 Cheyne Walk, Royal
Borough of Kensington and
Chelsea, SW3 5LP:
An Archaeological
Evaluation and Watching
Brief**

REPORT NO: R11699

APRIL 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

46 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea,
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3254
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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46 Cheyne Walk, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5LP:

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority:	Kensington and Chelsea
Site Code:	CYN13
Central National Grid Reference:	TQ 2723 7767
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April 2014

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in the garden to the rear of 46 Cheyne Walk, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5LP. The archaeological evaluation was conducted between the 17th and 19th of September 2013 and the watching brief was undertaken on the 20th of March 2014. The work was commissioned by Albyns Ltd. and was monitored by the archaeological advisor to Kensington and Chelsea, Gill King, of English Heritage (GLAAS).
- 1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches that measured approximately 2m by 1m at their base. These were positioned across the whole garden so as to test the entirety of the area.
- 1.3 The site was revisited in March of 2014, during the underpinning of the property's western perimeter wall, in order to observe and record any additional archaeology exposed during the development's ground reduction.
- 1.4 Naturally-occurring deposits were observed as firm gravels and sandy-gravels at approximately - 1.50m below ground level across the three trenches. These were covered by a deposit of clean sand that contained no archaeological finds or features and has therefore also been interpreted as natural stratigraphy. The lowest archaeological horizon observed was a post-medieval ploughsoil or garden soil that contained finds of clay tobacco pipe, pottery, animal bone and brick. This horizon was overlain by a series of ground raising dumps and old garden soils. These most likely date from the construction of the house and its garden in the mid eighteenth century. The archaeological sequence was completed by a gravel levelling layer that was the precursor to a thin concrete spread that formed a terrace in the garden. This had become obsolete and covered with a layer of modern topsoil. Several service runs were seen extending across the eastern side of the trenches, presumably to a demolished outhouse at the end of the garden.
- 1.5 No cut features or remains relating to the 16th century Shrewsbury House to the east of the site were observed during the works.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in the back garden of 46 Cheyne Walk, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5LP (Figure 1). The works were required as part of a planning condition before the proposed development of basement extension for a swimming pool and leisure facilities. The garden is enclosed by a Grade II Listed wall to the east with later walls on the north and western sides. Number 46 Cheyne Walk is also Grade II Listed.
- 2.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and the Cheyne Conservation Area as defined by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Core Strategy (2010).
- 2.3 The evaluation was conducted between the 17th and 19th of September 2013 and was supervised by Richard Humphrey, while the watching brief occurred on the 20th of March 2014 and was undertaken by Richard Archer. The project was commissioned by Albyns Ltd. and managed by Peter Moore, of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The works were monitored by the archaeological advisor to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Gill King, of English Heritage. All work was undertaken following the appropriate English Heritage (GLAAS) guidance.
- 2.4 Number 46 Cheyne Walk was built in the early to mid 18th century although Shrewsbury House to the east dates from the early 16th century: the remaining western garden wall of this property forms the eastern boundary of the study area. An archaeological desk-based assessment¹ concluded uncertain archaeological potential from the prehistoric to Roman periods, a low potential for early and later medieval remains and a high potential for post-medieval remains associated with the present 18th century house. Historic building recording and report was prepared for the site by Nexus Archaeology.²
- 2.5 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation³ which was approved by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The WSI posed the following research objectives:
- To determine the natural topography of the site and the height at which it survives.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether settled occupation or artifact scatters.
 - To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity. Does the activity previously recorded on the adjacent site extend into the area of the site?
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site prior to the present house or associated with it.
 - To ascertain the date, nature and purpose of made ground deposits.

¹ Dixon (2013)

² Wait (2013)

³ Moore (2013)

- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

- 2.6 The works comprised the excavation of three stepped trenches measuring 2.6m by 1.6m in plan at the surface and 2m by 1m at the base. Digging was conducted by labourers under constant archaeological supervision.
- 2.7 The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 2723 7767.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code CYN13.
- 2.9 The completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will be deposited with LAARC.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: Planning Policy Framework NPPF

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.2.1 The proposed development is subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011):

Historic environment and landscapes

Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and Archaeology

Strategic

- A London's historic environment, including natural landscapes, conservation areas, heritage assets, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and memorials should be identified, preserved and restored.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present, the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should preserve, refurbish and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D New development in the setting of heritage assets, and conservation areas should be sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources and significant memorials. Where the artefact or memorial cannot be moved from the site without damaging its cultural value, the assets should where possible be made available to the public on-site.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and increase the contribution of built heritage to London's environmental quality and economy while allowing for London to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Guidance: Archaeology in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Core Strategy

- 3.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough adopted its' Core Strategy in December 2010. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

:

Policy CL 3 Heritage Assets - Conservation Areas and Historic Spaces

The Council will require development to preserve and to take opportunities to enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, historic places, spaces and townscapes, and their settings. To deliver this the Council will:

- a. require full planning applications in conservation areas;
- b. resist substantial demolition in conservation areas unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - i. the building or part of the building or structure makes no positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area;
 - ii. a scheme for redevelopment has been approved;
- c. require, in the event of a collapse or unauthorised demolition of a structure in a conservation area, a replacement replica of the structure where the original made a positive contribution to the character and appearance of that conservation area.

Policy CL 4 Heritage Assets - Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology

The Council will require development to preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments and their settings, and the conservation and protection of sites of archaeological interest.

To deliver this the Council will:

- a. resist the demolition of listed buildings in whole or in part, or the removal or modification of features of architectural importance (both internal and external);
- b. require the preservation of the special architectural and historic interest of listed buildings, scheduled monuments or other buildings or places of interest. In particular the integrity, plan form and structure of the building including the ground and first floor principal rooms, original staircases and such other areas of the building as may be identified as being of special interest should be preserved;
- c. require the preservation of the original architectural features, and later features of interest, both internal and external;
- d. require internal or external architectural features of listed buildings or scheduled ancient monuments, commensurate with the scale of the development, to be:
 - i. reinstated where the missing features are considered important to their special interest;
 - ii. removed where the additions to or modifications are considered inappropriate or detract from their special character;

- e. resist the change of use of a listed building which would materially harm its character;
- f. strongly encourage any works to a listed building to be carried out in a correct, scholarly manner by appropriate specialists;
- g. require development to protect the setting of listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments or sites of archaeological interest;
- h. resist development which would threaten the conservation, protection or setting of archaeological remains;
- i. require desk based assessments and where necessary archaeological field evaluation before development proposals are determined, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential.

3.3.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy.

3.3.3 The site lies within the Cheyne Conservation Area and within an Archaeological Priority Area.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The underlying geology of the site comprises of Kempton Park Gravels (British Geological Survey, South London, England and Wales; Sheet 270: Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000 Series)⁴.
- 4.1.2 Geological investigations carried out over the site describe approximately 1.50m of 'made ground' above natural gravel horizons⁵.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The ground level is generally flat. The site has most likely been in use as a garden for the property 46 Cheyne Walk since the mid 18th century and has therefore has been subjected to repeated tending and small scale cultivation.
- 4.2.2 At the northern end of the garden, a temporary benchmark of value 8.69m OD was obtained using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

⁴ Moore (2013)

⁵ Listers (2011)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The following is taken from the Desk Based Assessment⁶:

- 5.1.1 The Site has uncertain potential to contain archaeological remains dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods. Current understanding of the nature and extent of human activity in these periods is limited. The Site has a low potential for the early and later medieval remains, as the Site lies outside of the main focus of activity during these periods and probably lay within open fields. The Site has high potential for post-medieval remains associated with the present 18th-century house. The site of Shrewsbury House, a large 16th-century mansion within extensive grounds, lies directly east of the Site and shares a boundary wall along the eastern side of the Site. The existing basement beneath 46 Cheyne Walk is probably sufficiently deep to have entirely removed any earlier archaeological remains present, possibly with the exception of the bases of deep cut features (e.g. pits, ditches). Archaeological survival in the garden in the northern half of the Site is likely to be good as this part of the Site has seen no development in the past.

⁶ Dixon (2013)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation⁷.
- 6.2 Three trenches were excavated across the site. These were positioned equally across the area so as to test the whole space.
- 6.3 Previous geotechnical works suggested approximately 1.50m of made ground above natural horizons⁸. In order to reach this depth it was necessary to step the trenches. On the surface and in plan, the trenches measured 2.6m by 1.6m. These were excavated to a depth of 0.30m below ground level when the trench was 'stepped-in' 0.30m on each side. Excavation continued downwards until natural deposits were observed, not exceeding a depth of greater than 1.20m from the top of the step.
- 6.4 Excavation was carried out by labourers under constant archaeological supervision. This was done using hand tools with 'spits' of soil removed measuring no more than 100mm thick at a time. It was sometimes necessary to stop excavation to clean up the exposed deposits to understand how the archaeological sequence was unfolding.
- 6.5 Trench excavation continued downward until naturally occurring gravels were reached. These were tested to see if they were redeposited levels by digging a test sondage at the end of Trenches 1 and 3.
- 6.6 Upon completion of the trench excavations, 1:20 scale plan drawings were made as well as 1:10 scale section drawings. Natural and archaeological levels were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets using the Museum of London single context recording system. Heights of deposits in relation to Ordnance Datum were also recorded. A digital photographic record was also made.
- 6.7 The site was revisited on the 20th March 2014, in order to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the ground reduction works associated with underpinning works.

⁷ Moore (2013)

⁸ Listers (2011)

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 was positioned towards the northern end of the garden (Figure 2). It measured 2.6m by 1.6m in plan on the surface and was stepped in 0.30m on each side when excavated to a depth of 0.30m below ground level. Modern services were encountered at the height of the step on the eastern side: these were assumed to be live and left undisturbed.
- 7.1.2 Naturally occurring gravels, [9], were seen at the base of a test sondage dug at the southern end of the trench at a height of 6.50m OD (Figure 3). This height corresponds approximately with the expected height of naturally occurring deposits from previous geotechnical works⁹.
- 7.1.3 Overlying gravel [9] was an orange-brown sand layer [8]. This measured 0.22m thick at a maximum height of 6.92m OD. No cultural material was recovered from this layer and it has been interpreted as part of the naturally deposited sequence.
- 7.1.4 Subsoil layer [7] was recorded in section as overlying layer [8] (Figure 3). It was composed of orange-brown sand and was 0.34m thick at a height of 7.01m OD. This contained rare flecks of charcoal and has been interpreted as an interface layer between natural sand and an overlying anthropogenic deposit.
- 7.1.5 The earliest horizon to contain culturally modified materials was seen as [6]. This was a mid orange-grey sand that at a height of 7.18m OD measured 0.30m thick. Within this homogenous deposit occasional finds (1 x sherd post-med redware, 3 fragments of ceramic building material, a clay pipe stem and charcoal flecks) were observed. It has been interpreted as a post-medieval plough or garden soil and perhaps relates to the areas use as a garden since the construction or use of the property in the 18th century.
- 7.1.6 Two near identical layers, [4] and [5], sealed [6] (Figure 3). These were composed of orange-brown silty-sand with gravel inclusions. They measured approximately 0.23m thick at 7.41m OD. Layer [4] was seen towards the south of the trench and layer [5] to the north. No dating evidence was retrieved from [5] although finds (1 x sherd of post-med stoneware, animal bone, a sherd ceramic building material peg tile and 2 x clay pipe stems) were found in [4]. The two layers have been interpreted as old garden soils or dumped layers designed to raise the ground level in the garden, perhaps as part of landscaping works.
- 7.1.7 A 0.12m thick horizon of coarse sand and gravel sealed both [4] and [5]. Layer [3] was seen at a height of 7.51m OD and extended across the whole of the trench in section (Figure 3). This is most likely a bedding or levelling layer from landscaping works in the garden. No archaeological finds were recovered but its position within the stratigraphic sequence suggests it to be no older than late 19th century.
- 7.1.8 Layer [2] sealed gravel horizon [3] at a height of 7.83m OD (Figure 3). It was 0.38m thick and composed of brown silty-sand. No dating evidence was recovered. It most likely represents an old garden soil. It was in turn overlain by deposit [1] which represents the uppermost layer observed

⁹ Listers (2011)

and recorded in Trench 1. This measured 0.32m thick at 7.96m OD and represents the modern garden topsoil.

7.2 Trench 2

- 7.2.1 This measured 2.6m by 1.6m in plan at ground level and like Trench 1, was stepped in 0.30m on all sides when excavated to a depth of 0.30m below ground level. Modern services were also recorded running along the eastern side of the trench.
- 7.2.2 Firm orange natural gravel [16] was seen across the base of the trench at 6.40m OD (Figure 3). The layer was cleaned with no cuts or features made through it.
- 7.2.3 A 0.40m thick layer of coarse sand sealed [16] at 6.80m OD and was recorded as deposit [15]. This was seen throughout the trench and as contained no culturally-modified material has also been interpreted as part of the naturally deposited sequence.
- 7.2.4 Similar to horizon [6] in Trench 1, deposit [14] in Trench 2 represents the first layer containing signs of human activity. It was seen at a height of 7.19m OD and was composed of brown-grey gravel and sand. It was 0.50m thick and contained inclusions of animal bone, ceramic building material and clay tobacco pipe. It most likely represents a garden or plough soil from around the time 46 Cheyne Walk was built in the early to mid 18th century.
- 7.2.5 Layer [14] was overlain by [13] - a 0.18m thick layer of gravel and sand at 7.35m OD. Rare inclusions of ceramic tobacco pipe were recovered. This is thought to represent an old garden soil or a dump layer used for ground-raising or landscaping of the garden. It was in turn sealed by an orange sand deposit recorded as [12]. This was 0.07m thick at 7.42m OD and thought to be a levelling or bedding layer for a terraced surface.
- 7.2.6 Deposit [11] sealed [12]. It was a mid-grey sand measuring 0.12m thick at 7.48m OD. This appeared as being part of modern landscaping in the garden with a thin layer of concrete seen above it.
- 7.2.7 The archaeological sequence in Trench 2 was completed by a 0.38m thick layer of modern garden topsoil, the maximum height of which was 7.92m OD.

7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was the southern-most trench excavated in the garden and measured 2.6m by 1.6m in plan on the surface before being stepped-in 0.30m on each side when -0.30m below ground level.
- 7.3.2 Naturally-occurring sandy-gravel, [25] was seen in a sondage excavated at the northern end of the base of the trench. These were recorded at a height of 6.59m OD. No cut features were made through this layer and no finds were recovered.
- 7.3.3 Overlying [25], 0.20m thick layer [24] was seen at a height of 6.80m OD. It was composed of orange-brown sand with no archaeological materials or features observed. It has therefore also been interpreted as being part of the natural sequence.
- 7.3.4 Plough or garden soil [23] overlay [24] at 7.11m OD. This measured 0.42m thick and is comparable to similar layers in Trenches 1 and 2. It was composed of brown-grey sand with some finds (1 x sherd of post-med redware, 6 x pieces of ceramic building material, animal bone and 7 x clay tobacco pipe stems). It most likely dates to around the time that 46 Cheyne Walk was built in the early to mid 18th century.

- 7.3.5 An old garden soil, [22] sealed layer [23] at a height of 7.30m OD. It was composed of orange-brown sand and measured 0.24m thick. No finds were retrieved from this layer.
- 7.3.6 A 0.13m thick deposit of orange-brown sand, [21], was seen to seal [22], and some finds (1 x sherd post-med stoneware, (1 x fragment of ceramic building material, animal bone and 1 x clay tobacco pipe stem) were observed. The height of the layer was at 7.40m OD and it is interpreted as a garden soil or ground-raising layer as part of landscaping works in the garden.
- 7.3.7 Modern levelling sand, [20], overlay [21] at 7.40m OD. This was 0.05m thick and most likely used to level the ground surface as a precursor to a terraced garden surface. It was in turn sealed by more modern levelling recorded as layer [19]. This was 0.20m thick at 7.61m OD and composed of grey-brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
- 7.3.8 Above [19] were the remnants of a concrete surface that had flagstones set into it, recorded as layer [18]. It was seen at 7.65m OD. This relates to a phase of modern landscaping and terracing in the garden.
- 7.3.9 The archaeological sequence was completed in Trench 3 by deposit [17], modern garden topsoil measuring 0.20m thick at 7.82m OD.

7.4 Watching Brief

- 7.4.1 The site was revisited on the 20th of March 2014 to undertake an archaeological watching brief on ground reduction works associated with underpinning works.
- 7.4.2 The uppermost deposits of topsoil, along with associated bedding and levelling layers encountered during the evaluation phase, had been removed in order to provide a safe and flat working surface for the construction labourers.
- 7.4.3 Four underpinning shafts were observed and recorded adjacent to the western boundary wall of the property (Figure 2).
- 7.4.4 One shaft was excavated to a depth of 5.4m below ground level. Two of the shafts had been excavated to a depth of 1.20m and the remaining shaft was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.30m.
- 7.4.5 Naturally occurring, orangey brown, sandy gravels were observed in the shafts. These were overlain by a thin, culturally sterile, sandy layer which is also likely to have been naturally deposited. Above these sands and gravels was a succession of layers of greyish brown garden soil, which contained varying amounts of the underlying orangey gravels. Mixed 18th to 20th century animal bone, ceramic building material and clay tobacco pipe stems could be seen to be present.
- 7.4.6 The archaeological sequence observed during the watching brief was similar to that recorded in the three evaluation trenches.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Naturally deposited levels were comprised of gravels at heights ranging from 6.40m OD to 6.59m OD. These were interpreted as Kempton Park Gravels. There was no obvious downward slope observed towards the river. Overlying these was a band of clean sand seen in all the trenches. This was archaeologically sterile and also interpreted as being part of the naturally deposited sequence. This was seen at a height of 6.92m OD in the northern-most trench and at 6.80m OD in the central and southern trenches, suggesting a downward slope towards the river.
- 8.2 There were no finds, features or deposits relating to prehistoric activity seen in any of the trenches.
- 8.3 There were no finds, features or deposits relating to Roman-era activity seen in any of the trenches.
- 8.4 Despite the close proximity of the 16th century Shrewsbury House to the east of the site, there were no finds, features or deposits relating to medieval period activity observed during the works.
- 8.5 Post-medieval activity was represented as an old garden soil or plough seen in all three trenches. It contained fragments of ceramic building material, animal bone, pottery and clay tobacco pipe. This is thought to have originated around the time of the 18th century construction or use of 46 Cheyne Walk.
- 8.6 Discrete made ground deposits were seen throughout the trenches. These can be interpreted as old garden soils of the properties garden that have been subsequently covered or dumps of material that were part of landscaping of the garden. Bedding and levelling deposits for a modern concrete terrace were seen in the southern and central trenches. Across all three trenches a modern garden topsoil was recorded.
- 8.7 The only surviving archaeological period observed during the works dates to the post-medieval period and relates to the areas use as a garden.
- 8.8 There were no truncations or impacts on the archaeological sequence as observed in the three trenches.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Matthew Parratt of Albys for commissioning the works and for his help, as well as their site staff for their assistance on site. Thanks also to Gerry Wait for his help in the project negotiations.
- 9.2 The author thanks Hayley Baxter for the figures and to Peter Moore for editing this report.

10

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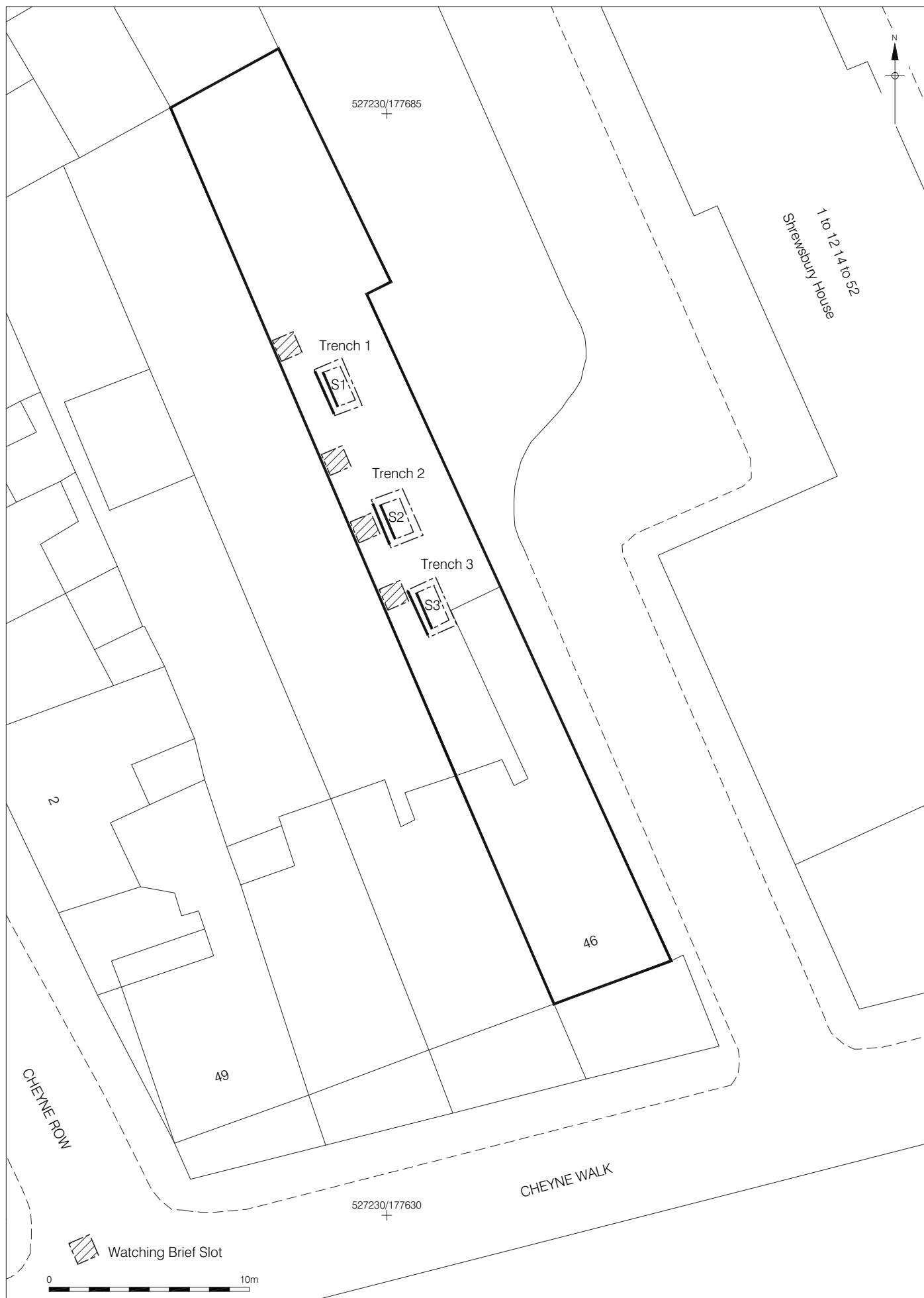


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18/04/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



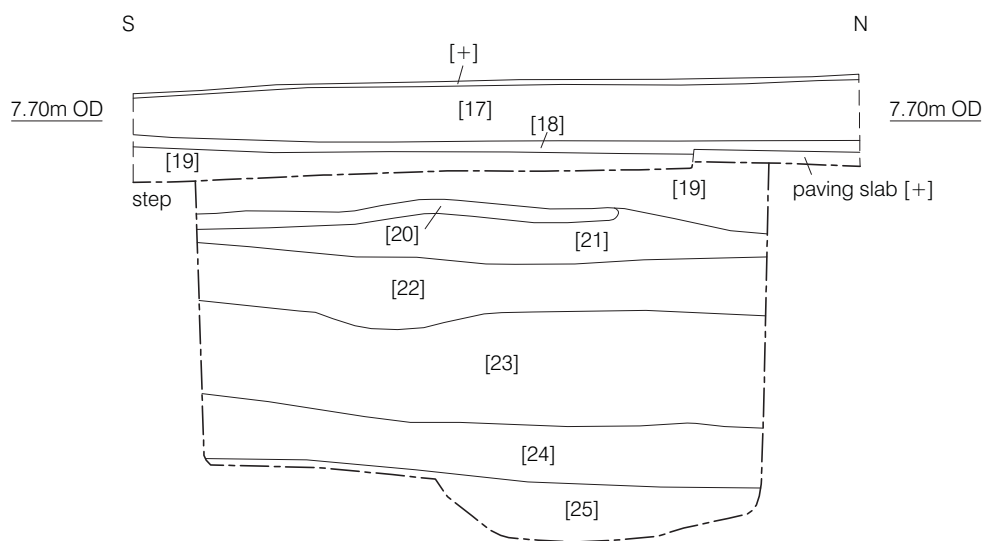
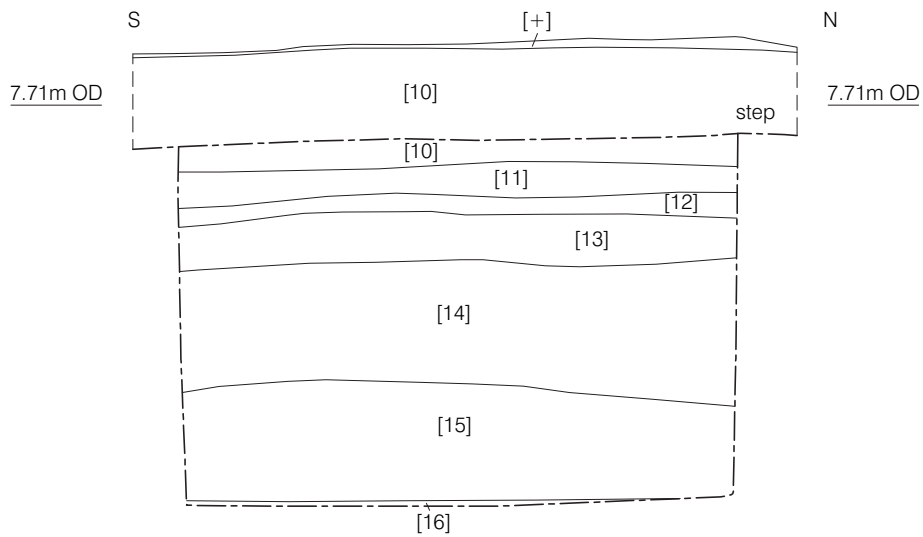
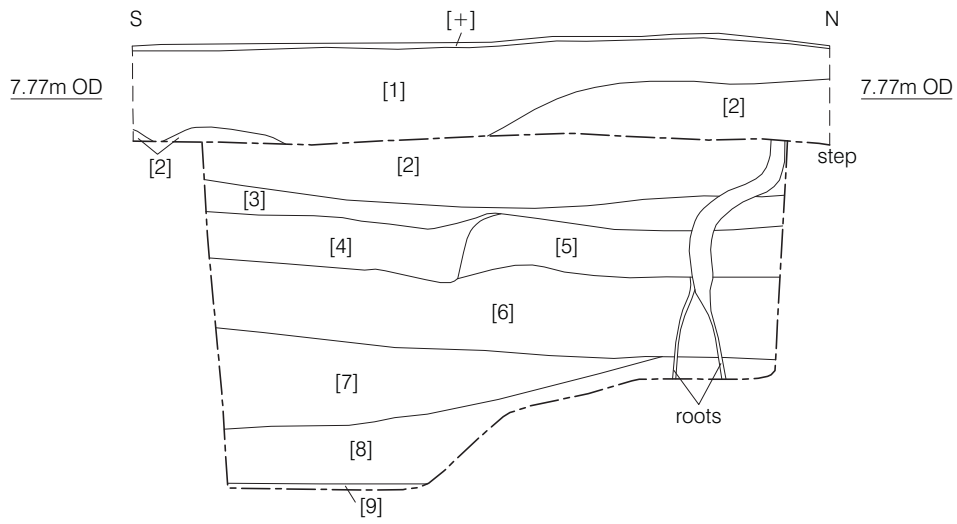


Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 2



Plate 3: Trench 3



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

No.	Type	Trench	Date	Comments
1	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Topsoil
2	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Garden soil
3	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Gravel
4	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Garden soil
5	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Plough / garden soil
6	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Subsoil?
7	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Interface w/ natural
8	Layer	1	19/09/2013	Mixed natural layer
9	Natural	1	19/09/2013	Firm gravels
10	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Topsoil
11	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Terrace gravel
12	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Bedding
13	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Dumped gravel/sand
14	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Plough / garden soil
15	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Clean sand
16	Layer	2	19/09/2013	Gravels
17	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Topsoil
18	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Concrete bedding
19	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Ground raising
20	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Gravel levelling
21	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Old topsoil
22	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Post-med dump layer
23	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Subsoil?
24	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Clean sand
25	Layer	3	19/09/2013	Mixed natural gravel

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	Trench 1		Trench 2		Trench 3	
	(+)		(+)		(+)	
	1		10		17	
	2		11		18	
	3		12		19	
	4		13		20	
	5		14		21	
	6		15		22	
	7		16		23	
	8		(-)		24	
	9				25	
	(-)				26	
					(-)	

APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

11 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

1.1.1 [List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

1.1.2

11.1.1 Printable version

1.1.3

11.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-177333

1.1.4

1.1.5 Project details

1.1.6

1.1.7 Project name

1.1.8 46 Cheyne Walk

1.1.9

1.1.10

1.1.11 Short description of the project

1.1.12 Evaluation and watching brief found 18th to 20th century garden deposits.

1.1.13

1.1.14

1.1.15 Project dates

1.1.16 Start: 17-09-2013 End: 20-03-2014

1.1.17

1.1.18

1.1.19 Previous/future work

1.1.20 No / No

1.1.21

1.1.22

1.1.23 Any associated project reference codes

1.1.24 CYN13 - Sitecode

1.1.25

1.1.26

1.1.27 Type of project

1.1.28 Field evaluation

1.1.29

1.1.30

1.1.31 Site status

1.1.32 Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

1.1.33

1.1.34

1.1.35 Current Land use

1.1.36 Other 5 - Garden

1.1.37

1.1.38

1.1.39 Monument type

1.1.40 GARDEN SOILS Post Medieval

1.1.41		1.1.42	
1.1.43	Significant Finds	1.1.44	POTTERY Post Medieval
1.1.45		1.1.46	
1.1.47	Methods & techniques	1.1.48	"Targeted Trenches"
1.1.49		1.1.50	
1.1.51	Development type	1.1.52	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
1.1.53		1.1.54	
1.1.55	Prompt	1.1.56	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
1.1.57		1.1.58	
1.1.59	Position in the planning process	1.1.60	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
1.1.61		1.1.62	
1.1.63			
1.1.64	Project location	1.1.65	
1.1.66	Country	1.1.67	England
1.1.68	Site location	1.1.69	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 46 Cheyne Walk
1.1.70		1.1.71	
1.1.72	Postcode	1.1.73	SW3 5LP
1.1.74		1.1.75	
1.1.76	Study area	1.1.77	180.00 Square metres
1.1.78		1.1.79	
1.1.80	Site coordinates	1.1.81	TQ 2723 7767 51.4831552502 -0.16747979725 51 28 59 N 000 10 02 W Point
1.1.82		1.1.83	
1.1.84	Height OD / Depth	1.1.85	Min: 6.50m Max: 6.50m
1.1.86		1.1.87	
1.1.88			
1.1.89	Project creators	1.1.90	
1.1.91	Name of Organisation	1.1.92	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
1.1.93		1.1.94	

1.1.95 Project brief originator	1.1.96 PCA
1.1.97	1.1.98
1.1.99 Project design originator	1.1.100 Peter Moore
1.1.101	1.1.102
1.1.103 Project director/manager	1.1.104 Peter Moore
1.1.105	1.1.106
1.1.107 Project supervisor	1.1.108 Richard Humphrey
1.1.109	1.1.110
1.1.111 Type of sponsor/funding body	1.1.112 Householder
1.1.113	1.1.114
1.1.115 Name of sponsor/funding body	1.1.116 Albyns Ltd
1.1.117	1.1.118
1.1.119	
1.1.120 Project archives	1.1.121
1.1.122 Physical Archive Exists?	1.1.123 No
1.1.124	1.1.125
1.1.126 Digital Archive recipient	1.1.127 LAARC
1.1.128	1.1.129
1.1.130 Digital Contents	1.1.131 "Stratigraphic","Survey"
1.1.132	1.1.133
1.1.134 Digital Media available	1.1.135 "Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
1.1.136	1.1.137
1.1.138 Paper Archive recipient	1.1.139 LAARC
1.1.140	1.1.141
1.1.142 Paper Contents	1.1.143 "Stratigraphic"
1.1.144	1.1.145
1.1.146 Paper Media available	1.1.147 "Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text","Context sheet","Matrices"
1.1.148	1.1.149

1.1.150

1.1.151 Project bibliography 1

1.1.152

1.1.153

Publication type

1.1.154 Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

1.1.155 Title

1.1.156 46 Cheyne Walk, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5LP:

1.1.157

1.1.158

1.1.159 Author(s)/Editor(s)

1.1.160 Richard Humphrey and Richard Archer

1.1.161

1.1.162

1.1.163 Date

1.1.164 2014

1.1.165

1.1.166

1.1.167 Issuer or publisher

1.1.168 PCA

1.1.169

1.1.170

1.1.171 Place of issue or publication

1.1.172 London

1.1.173

1.1.174

1.1.175 Description

1.1.176 Unpublished client report

1.1.177

1.1.178

1.1.179

1.1.180 Entered by

1.1.181 Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)

1.1.182 Entered on

1.1.183 16 April 2014

1.1.184

1.1.185

12 OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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