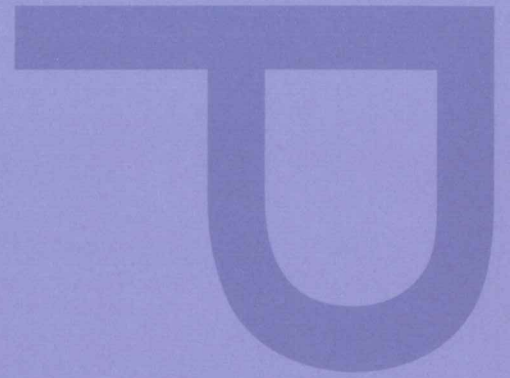
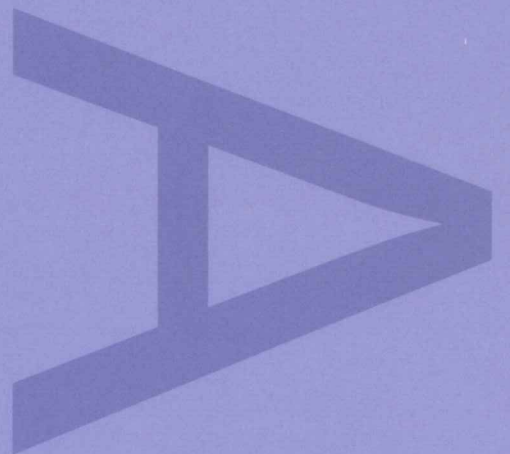
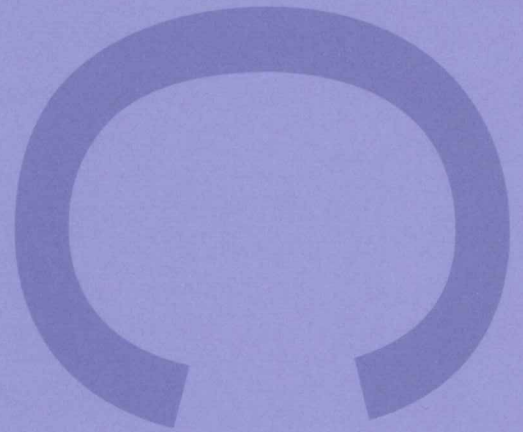


**ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**



JULY 2007

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA,
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND
CHELSEA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal
Borough of Kensington and Chelsea**

Site Code: RHK05

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2815 7825

Written and Researched by Strephon Duckering

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2007

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (fig 1). The watching brief was conducted discontinuously between December 2005 and November 2006, and was commissioned by Steffian Bradley Architects. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2815 7825.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored the removal of deep foundations associated with the 20th century infirmary building and the excavation of new groundworks for the new development, which is providing a new infirmary building for the Royal Hospital Chelsea (fig 2).
- 1.3 The watching brief found evidence of 17th/18th century masonry truncating the natural horizon which, whilst discontinuous, allude to the ground plan of the buildings that once stood on site. Plans detailing the hospital grounds by Sir Christopher Wren indicate that the site lies within an area occupied by a kitchen garden, orchard and an orangery, known as King William's Dining Room. In addition a number of outhouses, which included a stable yard, owned by Richard Earl of Ranelagh are known to have been present on site. It is probable that the structural elements recorded during the watching brief relate to these buildings.
- 1.4 No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 17th/18th century were encountered during the watching brief.

2 INTRODUCTION

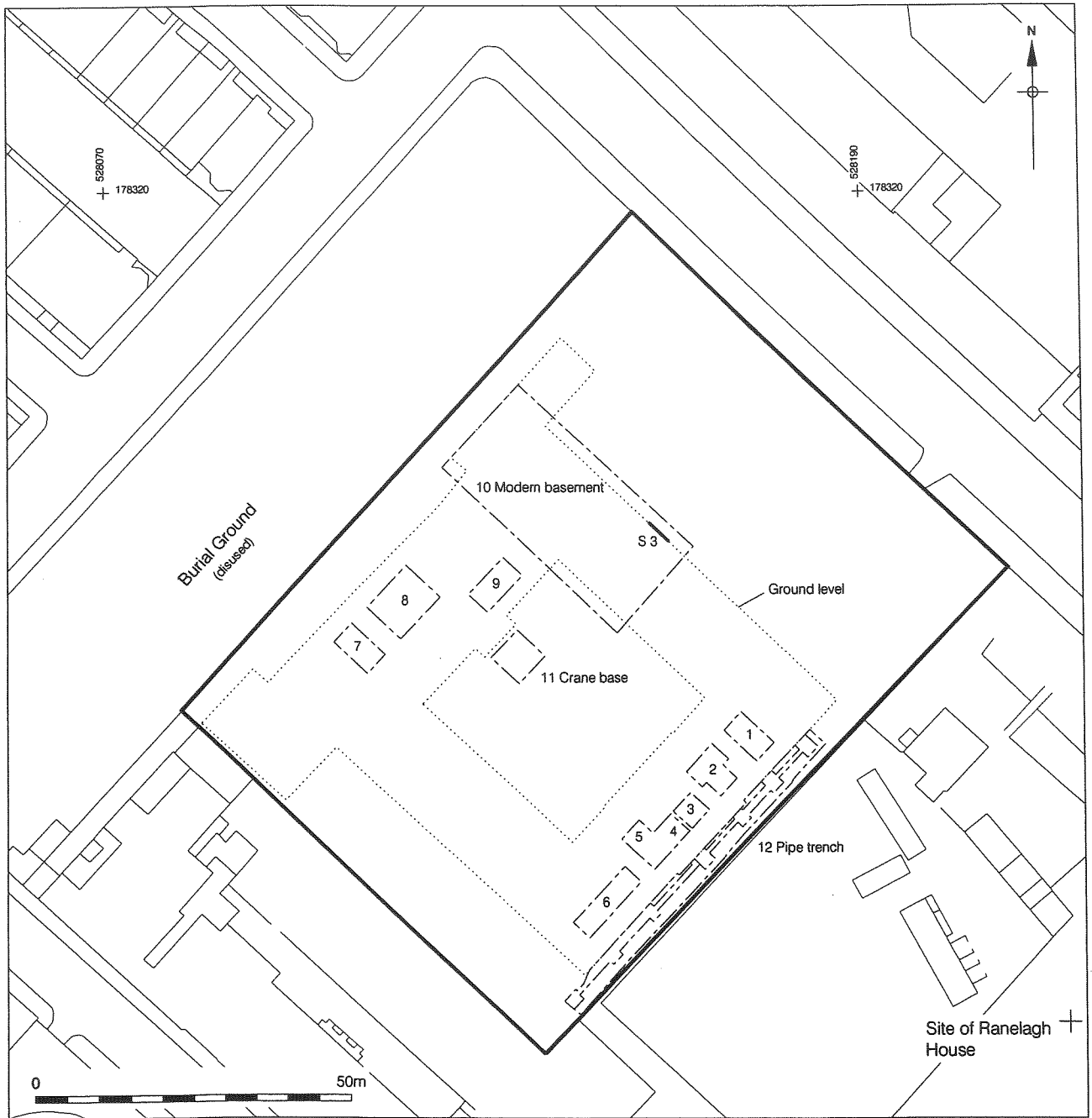
- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea between the 5th December 2005 and 6th January 2006, and between the 24th October and 9th November 2006 (fig 1). The watching brief was commissioned by Steffian Bradley Architects and project managed by Chris Mayo and Jon Butler (PCA).
- 2.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2815 7825. It is situated at the northern limit of the Royal Chelsea Hospital grounds and is bordered by Royal Hospital Road to the northwest and Chelsea Bridge Road to the northeast.
- 2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd had previously undertaken a watching brief of geotechnical works at the site in October 2005, which revealed natural strata overlain by 19th and 20th century deposits (Grosso 2005).
- 2.4 The recent watching brief was required to monitor groundworks associated with the new development (fig 2). The watching brief followed the compilation of a method statement (Butler 2005) and was designed to record any archaeological deposits and features exposed during groundworks and also to assess the nature and extent of existing disturbance and degree of archaeological survival.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written and drawn records will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code RHK05.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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----- Proposed development

Figure 2
Trench locations
1:1000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.

3.3 The condition for this application is:

No development or site preparation prior to operations which has any effect on disturbing or altering the level of composition of the land, shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigations to be submitted by applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

3.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

4.8 ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

4.8.1 Archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's past but are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. Once removed, that part of the past is lost forever. The destruction of such remains should be avoided wherever possible and should never take place without archaeological excavation and record.

CD85 To encourage the conservation, protection and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest and their settings and their interpretation and presentation to the public.

CD86 To require, where development is proposed on sites of archaeological significance or potential that:

- a) desk-based assessment and where necessary archaeological field evaluation takes place before development proposals are determined;
- b) remains and their settings are permanently preserved either in situ, or exceptionally by record; and
- c) provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological excavation and recording to take place prior to development commencing on site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying geology on site consists mainly of Kempton Park gravel with areas of alluvium to the east and southeast (Grosso 2005).
- 4.2 The site is currently occupied by an infirmary building with the surrounding areas typified by level ground (Grosso 2005).
- 4.3 A previous phase of watching brief conducted on site indicates that natural deposits can be anticipated at c.5.50m OD whilst the current ground level height on site is c.6.20m OD (Grosso 2005)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been compiled through reference to 'The Royal Hospital Chelsea' (Dean 1950), 'A Village in Chelsea: An informal account of the Royal Hospital' (Ascoli 1974), 'The Victoria County History: Middlesex' (published on-line at www.british-history.ac.uk), previous Pre-Construct Archaeology site reports and method statements (Butler 2005; Grosso 2005) and reference to both 'The Royal Hospital Chelsea' website (www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk) and the Archaeological Data Services website (ads.ahds.ac.uk).
- 5.2 As a consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536 by Henry VIII care for the old and sick, traditionally provided by religious institutions, was greatly reduced. Whilst attempts were made to alleviate this effect, including an Act of Parliament in 1593 that levied a weekly tax on parishes for the relief of soldiers and sailors and an Act of Parliament in 1645 that decreed that pensions to disabled soldiers be paid from national funds, provision for the sick remained insufficient.
- 5.3 Following the Civil War, and the consequent restoration of Charles II in 1660, the improvement of provision for old and disabled soldiers became an increasingly contentious concern. It was noted in 1673 that soldiers were no longer fit for service and as a result the effectiveness of the army was threatened and in 1681 a Royal Warrant was issued authorising the building of a Royal Hospital.
- 5.4 Sir Christopher Wren, Charles II's Surveyor of Works, was commissioned to design the new hospital whilst Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster General to the Army and a Commissioner of the Treasury, was employed to secure the funds required for the project.
- 5.5 The chosen site in Chelsea contained the uncompleted building of the former "Chelsey College", a theological college founded by James I in 1610. The college was unsuccessful and closed during the Civil War before subsequently being used to house prisoners from the Civil War and Dutch wars.
- 5.6 Work on the hospital, begun in 1682 and marked by a foundation stone laid by Sir Christopher Wren, was initially conducted at a rapid pace to the extent that Charles II was able to inspect the partly completed chapel shortly before his death in 1685. As a consequence of the appointment of Richard Jones, Earl of Ranelagh as Paymaster General of the Forces in 1685, and his management and embezzlement of funds, delays to the construction of the hospital occurred. However, by 1692 the work was

completed and by the end of March on the same year 476 pensioners were in residence.

- 5.7 In c.1690 Lord Ranelagh, Paymaster General to the Forces, had a house built to the east of the Hospital. In 1742 the house and gardens were laid out as pleasure gardens, Ranelagh Gardens, centred around a large rotunda. The House stood to the north of the rotunda. In 1805 the house and the Rotunda was demolished and the grounds are now part of the Hospital grounds.
- 5.8 Plans, by Sir Christopher Wren, detailing the hospital grounds indicate that the site lies within an area occupied by a kitchen garden, orchard and an orangery, known as King William's Dining Room. In addition a number of outhouses, which included a stable yard, owned by Richard Earl of Ranelagh are known to have been present on site.
- 5.9 Previous archaeological work has been conducted within the Royal Hospital and whilst not specifically pertinent to the site they have demonstrated that structural elements, dating to the 16th, 17th and 18th century, remain in situ below the current ground level in areas where the original buildings have been removed. Archaeological investigations conducted by Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1997 on the eastern side of the hospital recorded cobble surfaces believed to be associated with Chelsey College whilst a watching brief conducted by MoLAS in the Great Kitchen of the hospital revealed two spur-walls of the original Wren building.
- 5.10 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook a watching brief on geotechnical works at the site in October 2005 and the phase of works documented in this report forms a continuation of the same project. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered and the areas of investigation were typified by natural strata overlain by 19th and 20th century deposits.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The watching brief monitored the machine excavation of foundation trenches, footings and service runs associated with the construction of a new infirmary building (fig 2).
- 6.2 Site records, including plans, section drawings and pro forma context sheets, were made of archaeological features as they were unearthed, usually from ground level due to the depth and unstable nature of the excavated areas.
- 6.3 When relevant, samples and finds were retrieved for further analysis.
- 6.4 The site was given the code RHK05.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 A naturally deposited light yellow brown, gravely sand horizon [109] was recorded in the northeast of the site and was encountered at c.5.30m OD. The horizon was subsequently sealed by a naturally deposited mid orange brown sandy gravel layer [107]/[133], encountered across the site and in general found to be present at a height of c.5.60m OD (figs 5 & 6).

7.2 Phase 2: 17th/18th Century

7.2.1 Truncating the natural horizon were a series of brick foundations thought to date to the 17th/18th century. The foundations were constructed from red brick and retrieved brick samples have yielded the following date ranges:

- Foundation [127] yielded a date range of 1664-1775
- Foundation [139] yielded a date range of 1666/1700-1850
- Foundation [147] yielded a date range of 1666/1700-1850

Whilst it was largely impossible to ascertain the coursing employed it would seem probable that a variant of header/stretcher coursing bonded with lime mortar had been used (see fig 5: S.3). The foundations were encountered at varying levels across the site (see figs 5 & 6).

7.2.2 In the northwest corner of the site five foundations, [105], [145] (within construction cut [146]), [147] (within construction cut [148]), [150] and [151] were recorded. With the exception of foundation [105], which was orientated NNE/SSW, all of the foundations were orientated NNW/SSE and of these [105], [145] and [147] can be considered to form the external northeast corner or internal sub-division of a building adjacent to the disused burial ground. Whilst no continuations or returns of foundations [150] and [151] were exposed during the watching brief it is probable that they are integral or related to the aforementioned building (figs 2, 3, 5 & 6).

7.2.3 In the southeast corner of the site three foundations [121] (within construction cut [122]), [127] (within construction cut [129] and backfilled by [128]) and [139] were recorded. Foundations [127] and [121] were orientated NNW/SSE, although were not aligned with each other, whilst foundation [139] was orientated NNE/SSW and may represent a return attached to foundation [121] (figs 2, 4 & 5).

7.2.4 A NNW/SSE orientated foundation [108] was encountered in the northeast of the site although no continuations, or returning foundations, were found in association (figs 2

& 5). In addition a soak-away/well [152], measuring 0.76m NE by 0.70m EW, was recorded in the central southeast of the site although detailed recording of the feature was impossible to undertake due to site conditions at the time (fig 2).

7.2.5 Present in the southeast of the site was a firm, mid brown, silty sand layer [117], [120], [131], [135], [138] and [141] encountered at between c.5.10m OD and c.5.70m OD. A fragment of 17th/18th century pottery was retrieved from the horizon [138] and it is probable that the deposit is representative of an earlier horizon, possibly subsoil, which was consequently reworked at some time in the 18th century, probably through horticultural activity (fig 5).

7.3 Phase 3: late 18th/19th Century

7.3.1 Sealing the earlier deposits in the northeast and southeast of the site was a horticultural horizon, [110], [120] and [134], encountered at a height of 5.42m OD. In one instance the deposit seals an earlier wall [127] and it is possible that areas of site originally occupied by buildings consequently came to be used as open garden areas (fig 5).

7.3.2 Truncating the earlier deposits in the southeast of the site were three shallow, flat based cut features [119], [124] and [143], possibly representing bedding trenches, which were encountered at c.5.64m OD and continued to a depth of 0.44m. The possible bedding trenches contained firm, dark brown grey, silty sand fills, [118], [123] and [142] respectively, from which clay tobacco pipe was retrieved. The fill material was indicative of horticultural deposition/reworking once again suggesting that the southeast of the site was in use as a garden area after the disuse of the earlier buildings.

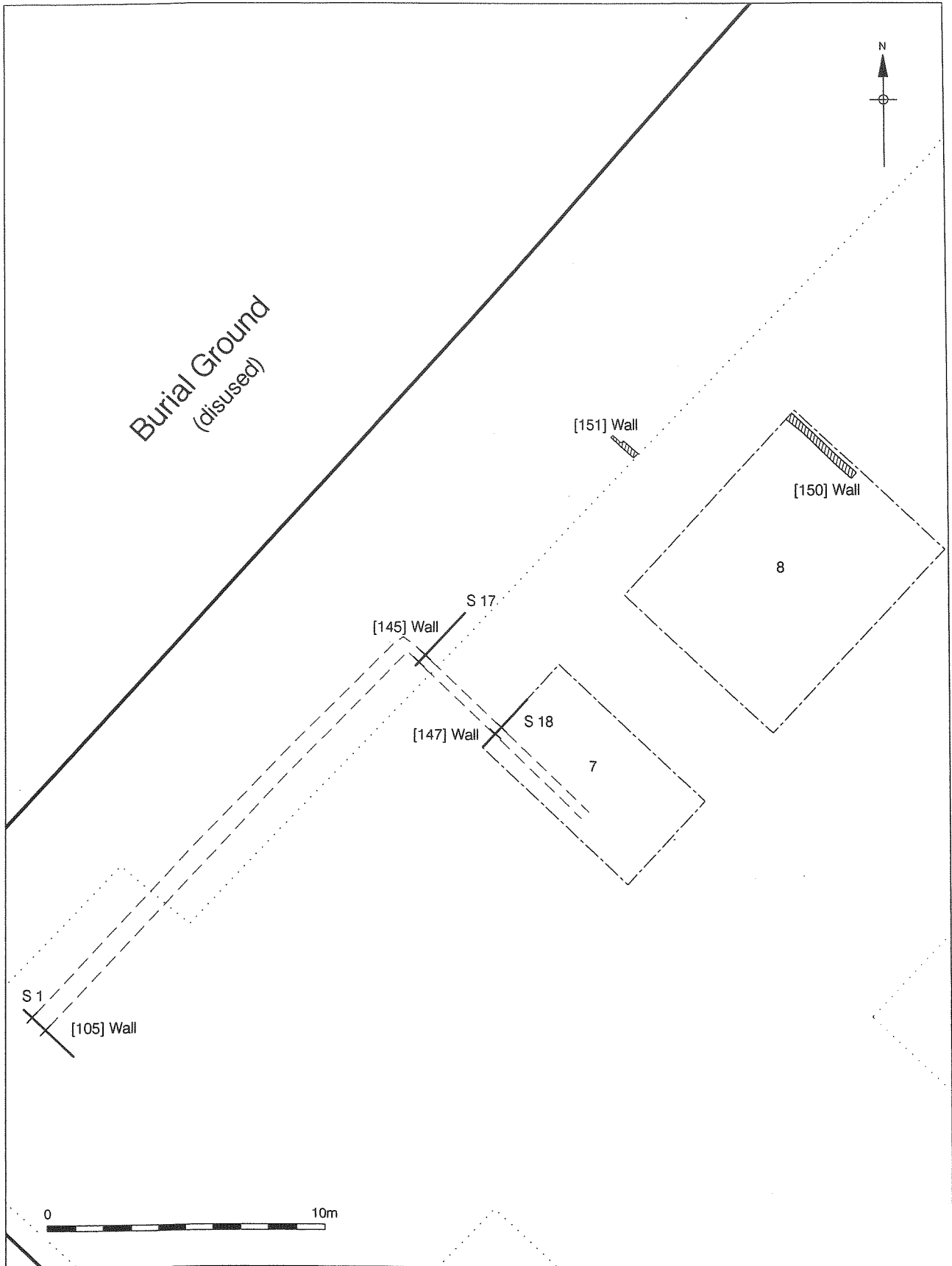
7.4 Phase 4: 20th Century

7.4.1 In the northwest and the northeast of the site 20th century dump/demolition deposits [106], [111], [132] and [144] sealed the earlier horizons and were encountered at c.5.30m OD. The horizon represents an episode of deposition and ground raising/levelling during the 20th century (figs 5 & 6).

7.4.2 Structural remains dating to the development of the site in the mid 20th century were also encountered during the watching brief. These consisted of a rectangular, vertical sided and flat-bottomed construction cut [115] for a robbed out and consequently infilled cellar in the northeast of the site, the remains of a timber raft type structure

[125]/[126] in the south of the site, a concrete foundation [104] in the west and a linear robber cut [137] filled by a dark brown sandy silt [136] in the central area (fig 5).

7.4.3 The remainder of the deposits recorded on site consisted of late 20th century dump layers [102], [103], [112] and [114] sealed by a tarmac surface [101], concrete slabs [113] and [116] and topsoil [140]. The existing ground surfaces on site consisted of concrete surfaces and areas occupied by topsoil. The current ground level on site ranges between 6.32m OD and 6.00m OD (figs 5 & 6).

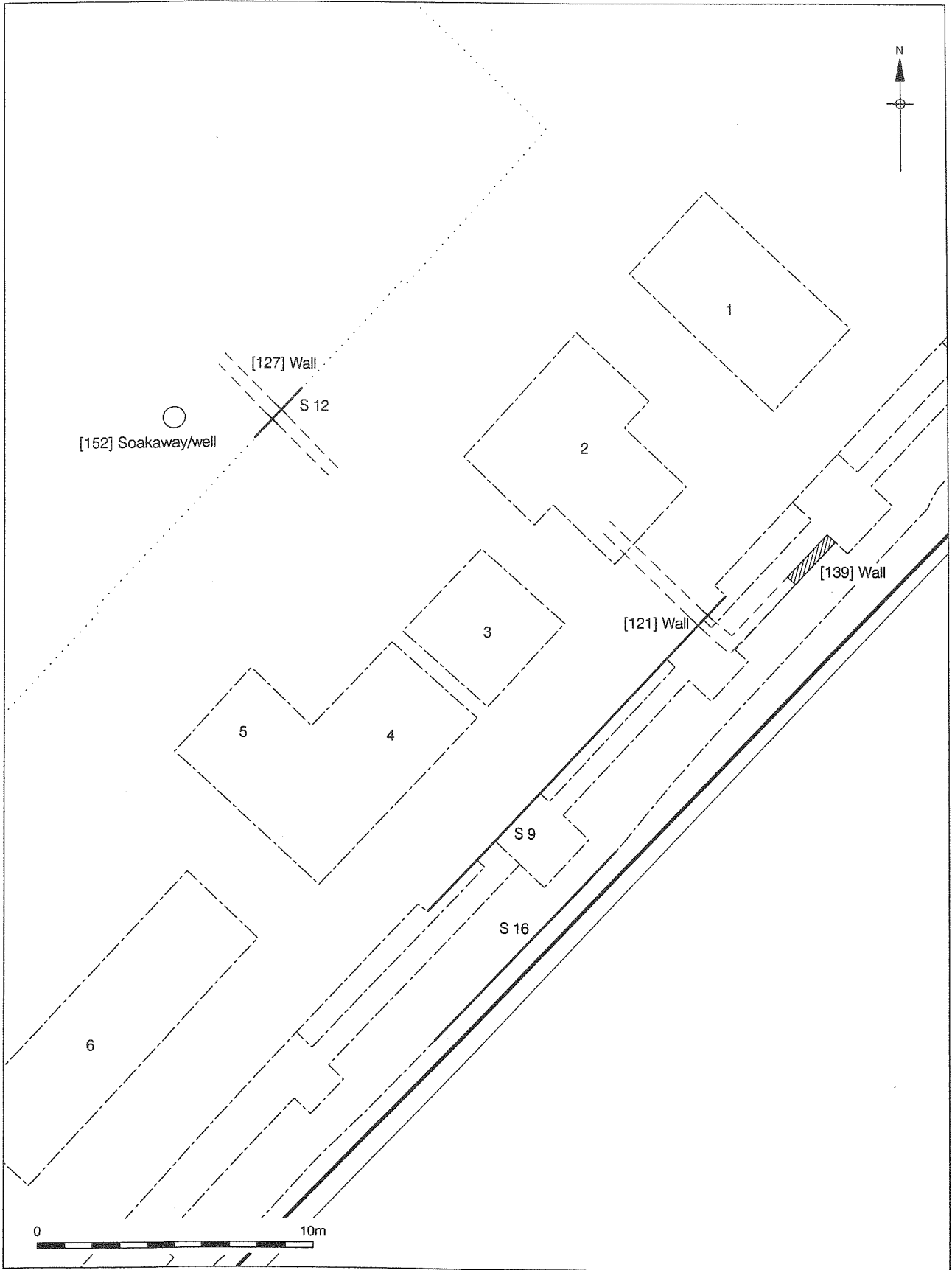


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- Conjecture
- Proposed development

Figure 3
 Detail of northwest corner of site
 1:200 at A4

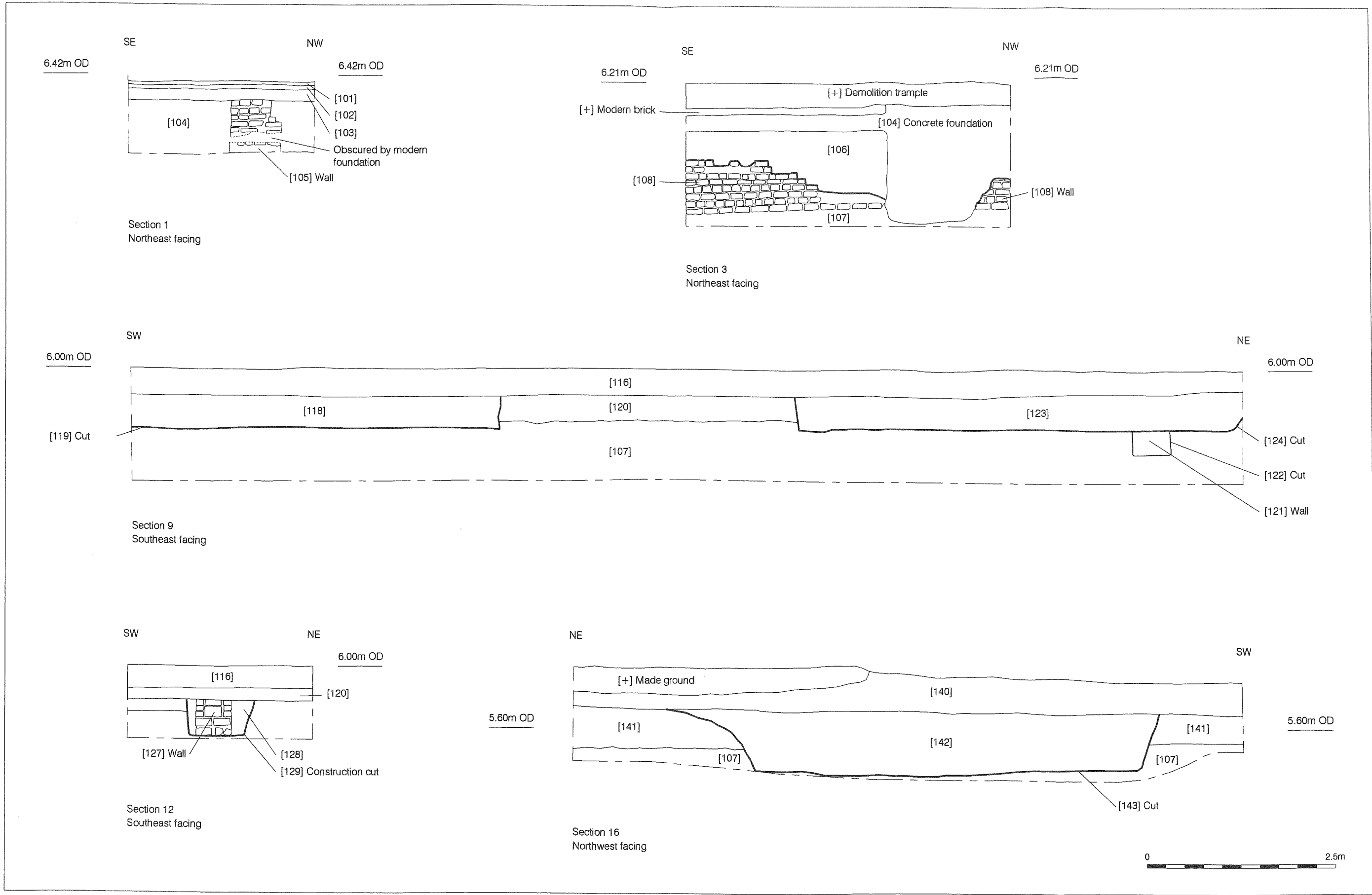


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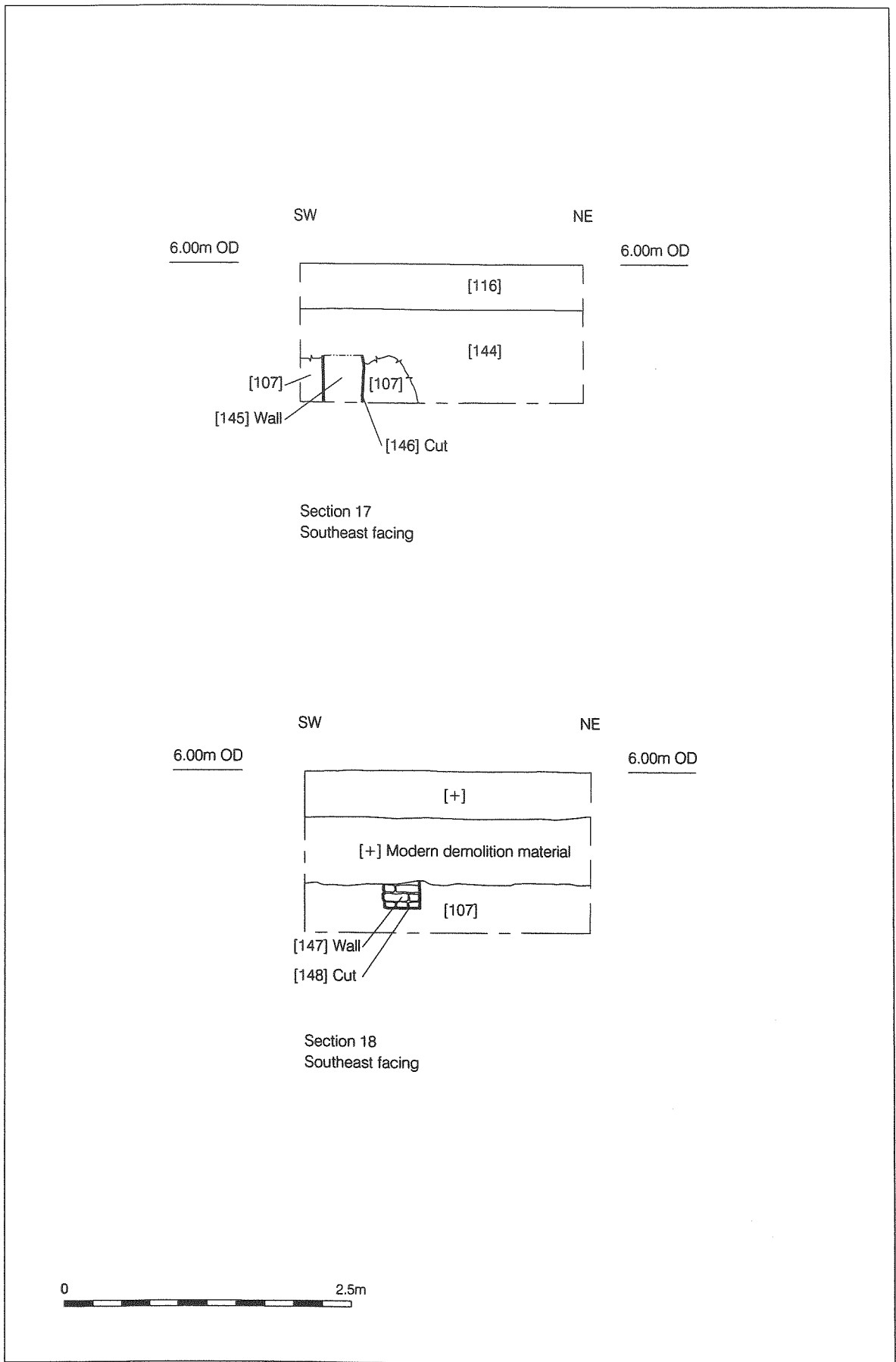
- Conjecture
- Proposed development

Figure 4
 Detail of southeast corner of site
 1:200 at A4



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Figure 5
 Sections 1, 3, 9, 12 & 16
 1:50 at A3



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Figure 6
 Sections 17 & 18
 1:50 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief found evidence for a natural sand horizon overlain by a naturally deposited gravel layer. The upper natural horizon was encountered throughout the site.
- 8.2 No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 17th/18th century were encountered during the watching brief.
- 8.3 Truncating the natural horizon were a number of 17th/18th century masonry features which whilst discontinuous allude to the ground plan of the buildings that once stood on site. Plans detailing the hospital grounds by Sir Christopher Wren indicate that the site lies within an area occupied by a kitchen garden, orchard and an orangery, known as King William's Dining Room. In addition a number of outhouses, which included a stable yard, owned by Richard Earl of Ranelagh are known to have been present on site. It is probable that the structural elements recorded during the watching brief relate to these buildings.
- 8.4 Sealing the natural horizon in the southeast of the site was a mixed subsoil layer from which 17th/18th pottery was retrieved. The disturbed nature of the deposit suggests that the original horizon had been reworked, most probably as a consequence of horticultural activity and it is probable that this deposit relates to the use of parts of the site as a kitchen garden and orchard during the 17th/18th century.
- 8.5 A gardensoil and three horticultural cut features, possibly bedding trenches, post-date the demolition of the reworked subsoil horizon and 17th/18th century masonry. With the exception of a fragment of clay pipe no cultural material was retrieved and the horizons date of deposition remains unknown. However, given the stratigraphic position of these contexts it is thought probable that they date to the late 18th/19th century.
- 8.6 The remainder of the deposits were comprised of dump/demolition layers, masonry associated with construction during the mid 20th century, topsoil, tarmac and concrete surfaces.

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www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk 'The Royal Hospital Chelsea'

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

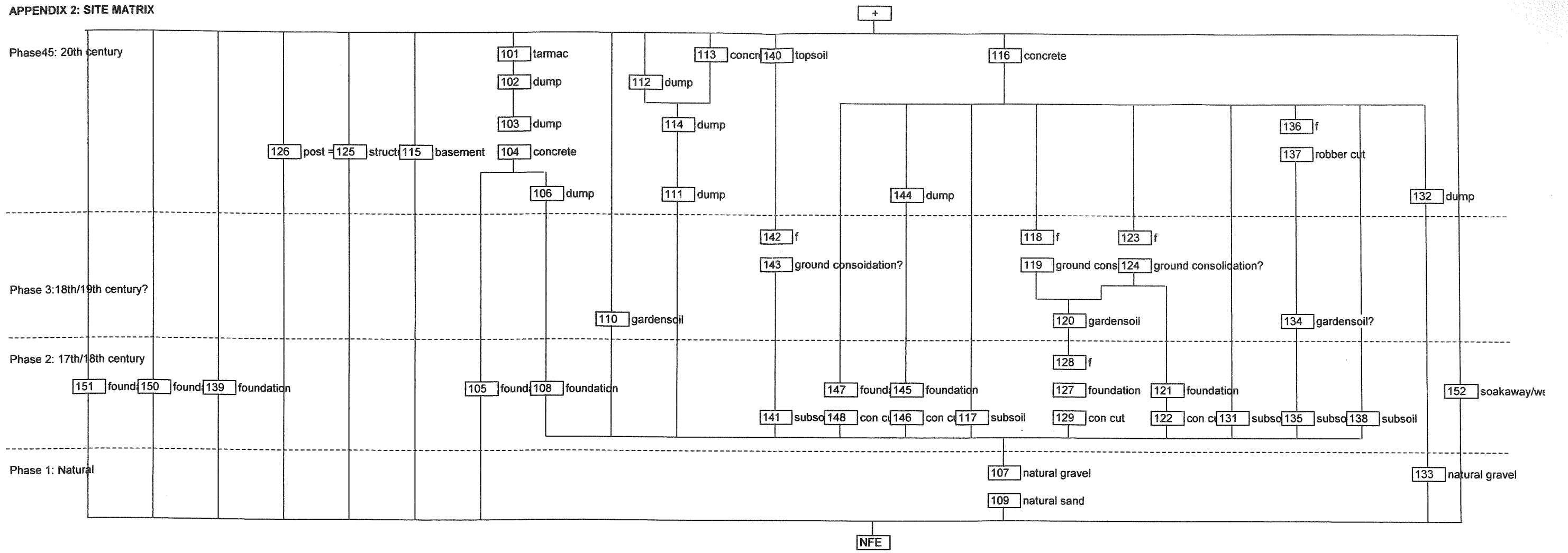
- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Steffian Bradley Architects for commissioning the watching brief.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Richard Shroll, Nigel Viggor and Piers of Wates Construction Ltd for their excellent helpfulness on site.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Dave Harris for the illustrations, Chris Mayo for his project management and Joanna Taylor for the editing.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	N/S	E/W	Depth
RHK05	101	n/a	S1	layer	tarmac	20th c	4	3.13	n/a	0.05
RHK05	102	n/a	S1	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	3.13	n/a	0.07
RHK05	103	n/a	S1; S4	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	3.13	n/a	0.26
RHK05	104	n/a	S1; S3	masonry	concrete foundation	20th c	4	3.15	n/a	0.69
RHK05	105	n/a	S1	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	0.67	0.27	0.70
RHK05	106	n/a	S2; S3; S4	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
RHK05	107	147	S2; S3; S4; S5; S6; S7; S8; S9; S10; S11; S12; S14; S15; S16; S17; S18	layer	natural gravel	natural	1	n/a	n/a	0.27
RHK05	108	n/a	S3	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	3.70	0.34	0.73
RHK05	109	n/a	S5; S6	layer	natural sand	natural	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
RHK05	110	n/a	S5; S6	layer	gardensoil	19th c	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
RHK05	111	n/a	S7	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	2.00	22.00	0.67
RHK05	112	n/a	n/a	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	2.00	16.00	0.33
RHK05	113	n/a	S7	masonry	concrete slab	20th c	4	1.40	6.00	0.58
RHK05	114	n/a	S7	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	1.60	6.00	0.58
RHK05	115	115	n/a	masonry	basement	20th c	4	35.50	22.00	n/a
RHK05	116	n/a	S8; S9; S10; S11; S12; S13; S14; S15; S17; S18	masonry	concrete slab	20th c	4	0.70	0.80	0.35
RHK05	117	n/a	S8	layer	subsoil	19th c	3	1.00	25.00	0.20
RHK05	118	n/a	S9	fill	fill of [119]	19th c	3	1.00	10.00	0.44
RHK05	119	n/a	S9	cut	bedding trench	19th c	3	n/a	10.00	0.44
RHK05	120	n/a	S9; S10; S12	layer	subsoil?	19th c	3	1.00	4.00	0.30
RHK05	121	n/a	S9	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.50	0.30
RHK05	122	n/a	S9	cut	construction cut for [121]	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.50	0.30
RHK05	123	n/a	S9	fill	fill of [124]	19th c	3	n/a	6.00	0.44
RHK05	124	n/a	S9	cut	bedding trench	19th c	3	n/a	6.00	0.44
RHK05	125	125	n/a	structure	timber structure	20th c	4	4.00	2.60	0.12
RHK05	126	n/a	n/a	timber	pile?	20th c	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
RHK05	127	125	S12	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	1.20	0.48	0.47
RHK05	128	n/a	S12	fill	fill of [127]	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.91	0.47
RHK05	129	n/a	S12	cut	construction cut for [127]	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.91	0.47

RHK05	130	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
RHK05	131	n/a	S11	layer	subsoil	19th c	3	0.75	11.00	0.15
RHK05	132	n/a	S13	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	1.42	1.20	0.45
RHK05	133	n/a	S13	layer	natural gravel	natural	1	2.50	1.20	0.50
RHK05	134	n/a	S14	layer	gardensoil?	19th c	3	6.00	6.00	0.32
RHK05	135	n/a	S14	layer	subsoil	19th c	3	6.00	6.00	0.17
RHK05	136	n/a	S14	fill	fill of [137]	20th c	4	3.35	6.00	1.10
RHK05	137	n/a	S14	cut	robber cut	20th c	4	3.35	6.00	1.10
RHK05	138	n/a	S15	layer	subsoil	19th c	3	0.70	11.80	0.70
RHK05	139	139	n/a	masonry	foundation	19th c	3	0.46	2.00	0.31
RHK05	140	n/a	S16	layer	topsoil	20th c	4	3.00	n/a	0.28
RHK05	141	n/a	S16	layer	subsoil	19th c	3	3.00	n/a	0.29
RHK05	142	n/a	S16	fill	fill of [143]	19th c	3	3.00	3.73	0.42
RHK05	143	n/a	S16	cut	bedding trench	19th c	3	3.00	3.73	0.42
RHK05	144	n/a	S17	layer	dump/levelling	20th c	4	0.90	22.00	1.20
RHK05	145	n/a	S17	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.30	0.40
RHK05	146	n/a	S17	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.35	0.40
RHK05	147	n/a	S18	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.32	0.20
RHK05	148	n/a	S18	cut	construction cut for [147]	17th/18th c	2	n/a	0.32	0.20
RHK05	149	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
RHK05	150	147	n/a	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	3.00	0.25	n/a
RHK05	151	147	n/a	masonry	foundation	17th/18th c	2	0.25	1.50	n/a
RHK05	152	sketch	n/a	masonry	soakaway	17th/18th c?	2?	0.76	0.70	n/a

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-20493

Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at the Royal Hospital Chelsea
Short description of the project	An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 5th December 2005 and 6th January 2006, and again between 24th October and 9th November 2006 at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The watching brief found a number of 17th/18th century walls truncating the natural horizon which whilst discontinuous allude to the ground plan of the buildings that once stood on site. Plans detailing the hospital grounds by Sir Christopher Wren indicate that the site lies within an area occupied by a kitchen garden, orchard and an orangery, known as King William's Dining Room. In addition a number of outhouses, which included a stable yard, owned by Richard Earl of Ranelagh are known to have been present on site. It is probable that the structural elements recorded during the watching brief relate to these buildings. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 17th/18th century were encountered during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 05-12-2005 End: 09-11-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	RHK 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	BRICK WALLS Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA Royal Hospital Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Postcode	SW3 6XX
Study area	8436.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2815 7825 51.4881600624 -0.154025656473 51 29 17 N 000 09 14 W Point
Height OD	Min: 6.00m Max: 6.01m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief	Pre-Construct Archaeology

originator

Project design
originator Chris Mayo

Project
director/manager Chris Mayo

Project supervisor Strephon Duckering

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Developer

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Steffian Bradley Architects

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Royal
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Duckering, S

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