

**7 LANSDOWNE WALK,
LONDON W11 3LN**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

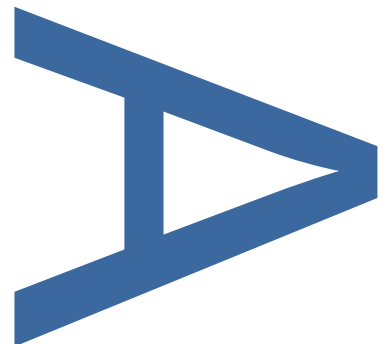
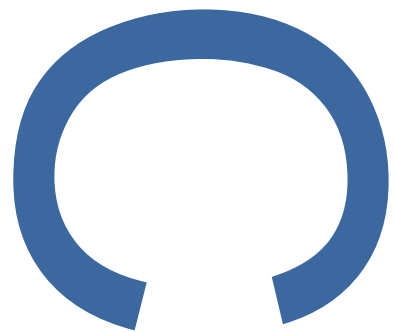
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL
BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND
CHELSEA**

PLANNING REF: PP/13/03960

PCA REPORT NO: R12504

SITE CODE: LDW16

MAY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

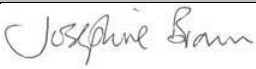

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

7 LANSDOWNE WALK, LONDON W11 3LN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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	Report Number	R12504

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7 LANSDOWNE WALK, LONDON W11 3LN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Planning Ref: PP/13/03960

Site Code: LDW16

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 24655 80435

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May 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work at 7 Lansdowne Walk, London W11 3LN between the 16th and 20th May 2016. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two test pits within the garden area of the property. The evaluation was carried out in response to a condition placed on the development by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 1.2 Excavations revealed that there had been significant truncation of underlying deposits caused by terracing in the area associated with the construction of the current building.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered in both test pits was natural London Clay, which was extensively truncated throughout Test Pit 1 (TP1), and most of Test Pit 2 (TP2). This was overlain by made ground associated with the previous development of the site.
- 1.4 Because of the extent of truncation, there is an absence of potential for archaeological survival across the northern and central area of the site. The only potential for archaeological remains being south of the proposed basement, it is unlikely that it will be necessary for further archaeological works on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Between the 16th and 20th of May 2016 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 7 Lansdowne Walk, London W11 3LN (Figure 1).
- 2.2 A new 190m² basement is proposed within the area of the garden at the rear of the property. A planning condition placed on the development required that an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to works commencing on the site.
- 2.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Mills Whip Projects on behalf of the clients, Sir Paul and Lady Jill Ruddock, and comprised the hand excavation of two test pits (Figure 2) within the garden and proposed location for the basement. It was proposed that the two test pits would measure 2m x 2m, although due to the extent of truncation TP1 was excavated to 1m x 1m in the north-west corner of the lawn, whilst TP2 measured 1m x 1.5m located in the south-east area of the lawn.
- 2.4 The project was overseen for the client by their archaeological consultant Mike Hutchinson of Mills Whipp Projects. The project was monitored by the Archaeology Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England (HE). The project was managed for PCA by Chris Mayo and supervised by Stacey Amanda Harris.
- 2.5 The works followed the methodology detailed in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2016).
- 2.6 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 24655 80435 and the project was allocated the site code LDW16.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy: the National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.

3.1.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

128. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*
132. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
135. *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*
139. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*
141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly*

accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

- 3.1.3 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

3.2 **Regional Policy: The London Plan**

- 3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011 (updated March 2015), includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural

identity and economy as part of managing London's ability 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, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 **Local Planning Policy: Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's Local Plan**

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, who's Local Plan was adopted in December 2010. The Core Strategy contained within the plan includes the following policy relating to the historic environment:

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.

3.4 **Site Constraints**

- 3.4.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Statutorily Listed Buildings within the development site but it does lie within a conservation area.
- 3.4.2 The site lies within an area denoted as a 'Site of Archaeological Importance' on the Proposals Map. It is not within an Archaeological Priority Area.

3.5 Site Specific Planning Background

- 3.5.1 An application to create a basement under the existing garden of the property was submitted to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in 2013 (Planning Ref: PP/13/03960) and approved with conditions, condition 11 relating to the requirement of appropriate archaeological investigation as follows;

(A) No development shall commence until the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority. (B) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under part (A) then before development commences the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation shall be secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. (C) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the written scheme of investigation approved under part (B). (D) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the written scheme of investigation approved under Part (B) and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason – As heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site and as such appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, may be required in accordance with section 12 of the NPPF and to comply with the aims of Core Strategy policy CL4.

- 3.5.2 The evaluation herein reported was carried out as specified by the planning condition and according to a written scheme of investigation (Mills Whipp Projects 2016) which had been approved by Historic England.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site is located on the south side of Lansdowne Walk, less than 100m west of Ladbroke Grove and approximately 300m north of Holland Park in the Notting Hill area of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The site lies on land that slopes significantly upwards from south-west to north-east at a surface elevation of approximately 20m AOD, though there has been significant ground modification in the area and the site has been clearly terraced prior to development of the current building.
- 4.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256; North London) the underlying geology of the site comprises sand, silt and clay of the Palaeogene (Eocene) London Clay formation, deposited between c. 34 and 56 million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. No superficial overlying deposits are recorded.
- 4.3 The site is bounded to the north by Lansdowne Walk, to the east by 6 Lansdowne Walk, to the south by the rear of the property at 64 Ladbroke Road and to the west by 8 Lansdowne Walk (Figure 1). It is located approximately 2.8km north-east of the tidal River Thames, which is the nearest significant, flowing water body in the area.
- 4.4 On arrival the site comprised the garden at the rear of the property, with a small patio at 17.14m OD at its northern extent and raised flower beds at between 17.31m OD – 17.37m OD around its eastern, southern and western perimeter. The central lawn was mostly flat with a very gentle slope from 17.10m OD in the north to 17.06m OD in the south.
- 4.5 During an archaeological watching brief at the adjacent property 6 Lansdowne Walk in 2014 (site code LNW14), truncated London Clay was recorded beneath the lower ground floor of the property at approximately 18.0m OD (Boyer 2014).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the study site has previously been summarised in the written scheme of investigation for the archaeological watching brief (Mills Whipp Projects 2016) as follows:
- 5.2 A scatter of prehistoric material has been found in the Borough but not particularly close to the site. This comprises Palaeolithic flints and two Neolithic axes from Kensington. Some Bronze Age finds have also been reported from Kensington. No significant prehistoric settlements have been found in the vicinity of the site.
- 5.3 A major Roman road lay some 200m to the south of the site. This led to the Roman city of Silchester. In the area of the subject site a number of Roman finds have been made which have been regarded as indicating the presence of a significant Roman site, perhaps a villa. It was recorded that a stone coffin was found near St John's church during building in the 1840s and other finds were made as the workmen proceeded with their excavations.
- 5.4 No significant Saxon material has been reported in the area.
- 5.5 The site lay in open ground 1.5km north of the mediaeval village of Kensington. The area was recorded as *Knottyngnull* in 1356, though the derivation of this is unknown.
- 5.6 The area was widely exploited for clay and gravel extraction from the 17th century onwards, though the site remained open ground until c.1840 when the present building was erected.
- 5.7 During the watching brief at No. 6 Lansdowne Walk next door (Boyer 2014) the truncated natural was sealed by a dump of mid brown sandy clay, approximately 0.5m thick which the attendant archaeologist interpreted as modern made ground associated with the later development of the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The construction of a new basement of 190 m² has been permitted below the northern 75% of the existing garden, not extending under the existing building.
- 6.2 The archaeological fieldwork comprised the hand excavation of two test pits (TP1 and TP2 Figure 2, Plate 1) within the area of the new basement. All aspects of the work followed national (ClfA 2014) and local (GLAAS 2015) guidelines, and complied with PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). The fieldwork was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation produced by Mills Whipp Projects (2016).
- 6.3 All excavation was undertaken by hand. Every effort was made to minimise the impact upon the garden by use of plastic sheeting, and careful removal and storage of the turf, to allow the garden to be returned to as close to its previous state as possible.
- 6.4 Each layer was photographed, excavated and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Once the natural London Clay was uncovered and investigated, the trench was hand cleaned and drawn, sections at a scale of 1:10, and plans at a scale of 1:20 (Figure 3). The test pit locations were planned on a 1:50 scale plan of the site (Figure 2).
- 6.5 TP1 was excavated to measure 1m x 1m and to a maximum depth of 0.75m. It was clear that the natural clay had been truncated during the construction of the mid 19th century houses, and the only deposits above this were linked to the subsequent landscaping and gardening at the property.
- 6.6 TP2 was excavated to measure 1m N-S x 1.5m E-W to a maximum depth of 0.75m. Whilst the London Clay was truncated within most of the test pit, the southern extent showed a marked decline, this represents the start of the untruncated London Clay. This suggests that the area for potential insitu archaeological remains is mostly outside of the development area.
- 6.7 It had originally been intended to excavate both trenches to measure 2m x 2m, although due to the apparent extent of truncation this deemed unnecessary and the trench dimensions were reduced.

7 EVALUATION RESULTS AND PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded was a very firm, mid to light yellow brown clay in both TP1 [3] (Plate 2) and TP2 [10] (Plate 3). Its highest recorded elevation was to the north at 16.54mOD (0.55m below ground level, BGL), with the southern extent showing a slight slope from 16.50mOD to 16.41m OD (0.58m BGL to 0.65m BGL). This was natural London Clay which had been truncated by terracing activity (cuts [11] and [12]).
- 7.1.2 The slope down from north to south is considered to reflect the original natural topography of the area prior to terracing for the construction of the current properties.

7.2 Phase 2: Mid-19th Century

- 7.2.1 A horizontal cut ([11] in TP1 and [12] in TP2) was seen over the extent of TP1 and across the northern half of TP2. This cut truncated the natural clay [3] and [10] for the construction of the houses along Lansdowne Walk. The cut was recorded at an upper height of 16.54m OD in TP1 and 16.48 in TP2.
- 7.2.2 The terracing cut was overlain by a mixed deposit of firm, mid brownish grey to light grey brown silty clay [2] and [9], which was 0.20m thick in the north and between 0.37m to 0.50m thick in the south (Plates 2 and 3). This was made ground associated with the 19th century development of the site. It contained pot, glass, metal and clay tobacco pipe with lenses of clean London Clay towards the interface with [10] in TP2. The recovered finds are of a consistent date with the construction of the houses between 1850 and 1869.

7.3 Phase 3: Late 19th Century onwards

- 7.3.1 The above layer was sealed by a firm dark grey brown silty clay [1] and [4], a buried topsoil most probably associated with previous garden landscaping. This clearly postdates the construction of the property and is consistent with the use of the area as a garden. Pottery finds within this deposit include flower pots as well as broken household ceramics. Both TP1 and TP2 were sealed by the current lawn, laid over a layer of geotextile (Plate 5), with the only modern intrusion being window sample 2 within the north west corner of TP1 which was made during a site investigation in 2012 (Southern Testing 2012).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The excavation of two test pits within the area of the proposed basement revealed that there had been extensive truncation of underlying deposits during terracing of the area associated with the construction of the current house in the mid-19th century.
- 8.2 Natural London Clay was recorded in both test-pits but had been significantly truncated such that the original, natural surface of the material was not preserved in all but the southern extent of TP2. It was directly overlain by made ground associated with development of the site for residential purposes. No features of archaeological interest were observed and none are expected to survive across most of the site due to the 19th century construction activity, with the possible exception of the southernmost extent of the garden; however this area lies beyond the footprint of the proposed basement.
- 8.3 Given the lack of archaeological potential within the footprint of the proposed basement, it is not expected that further archaeological investigations associated with this development will be required.
- 8.4 The results of the site investigation will be published as a brief note by PCA in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.
- 8.5 Following approval of this report the archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) identified by the unique site code LDW16. Until then the archive (which contains finds, site records and digital photographs) will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Mills Whipp Projects for instructing the work on behalf of Sir Paul and Lady Jill Ruddock. We also thank Gillian King of GLAAS, Historic England for monitoring the project on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 9.2 The supervisor would like to thank Sir Paul and Lady Jill Ruddock for their hospitality and to Nikita Wright and the housekeeper for their assistance during the works.
- 9.3 The author wishes to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, and Jennifer Simonson for preparing the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel for her assessment of ceramic building materials, Chris Jarrett for his assessments on pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass and metal, and Karen Deighton for her assessment of animal bone.

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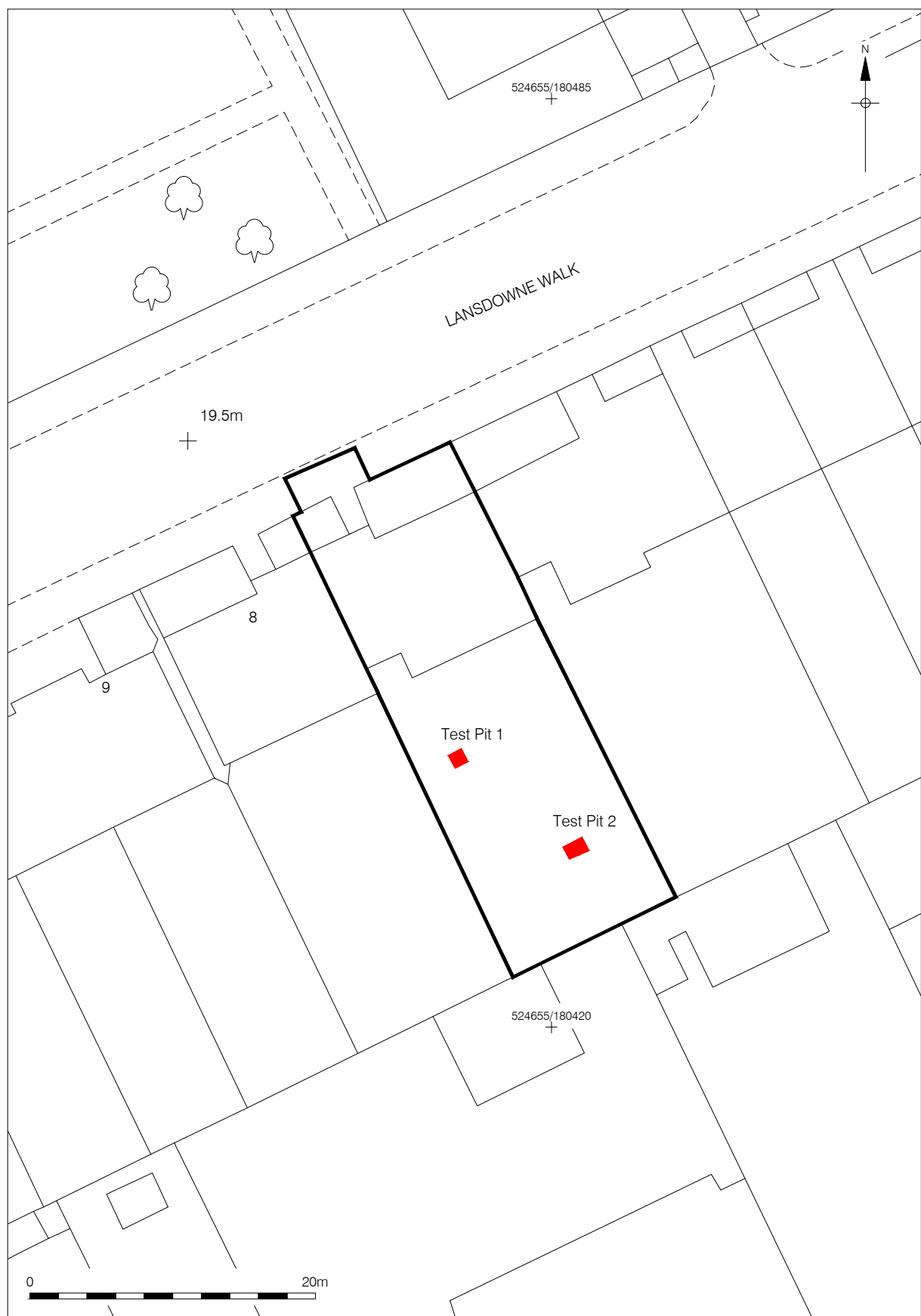


Figure 2
 Test Pit Location
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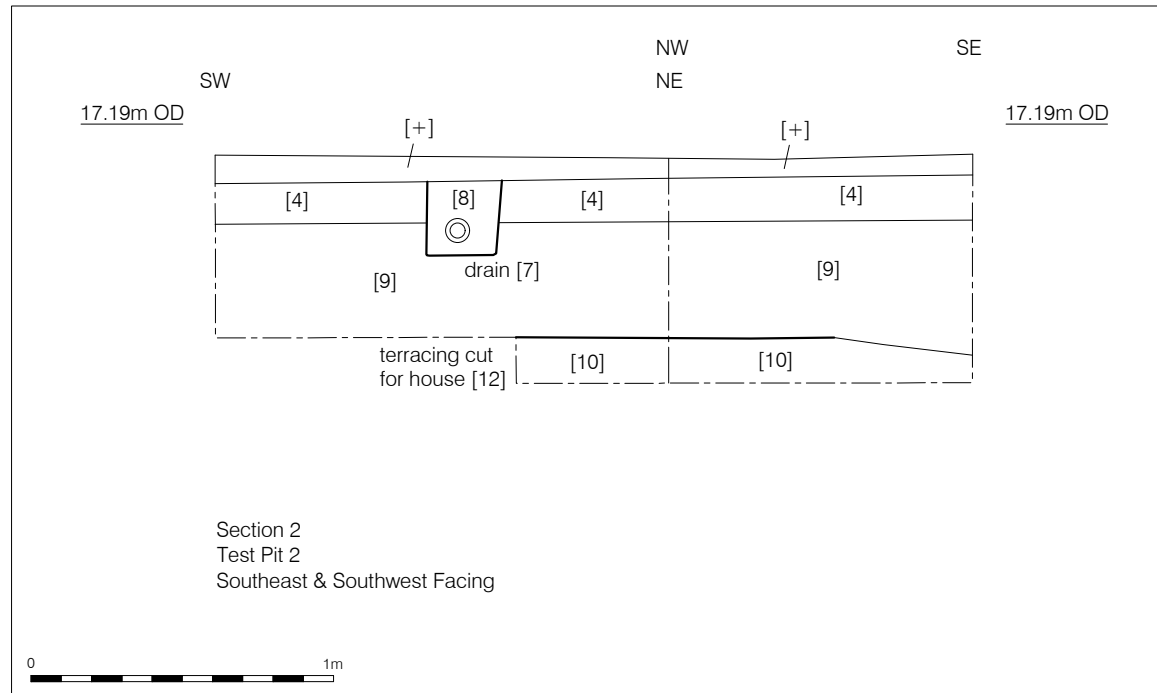
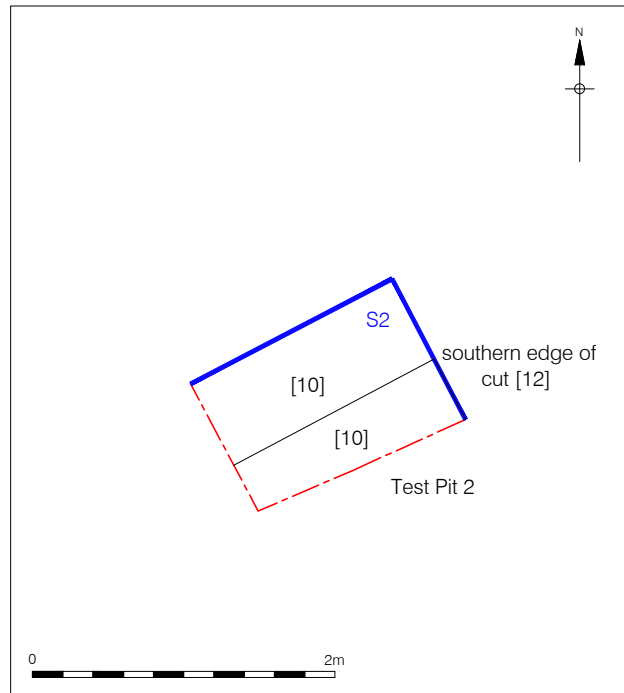
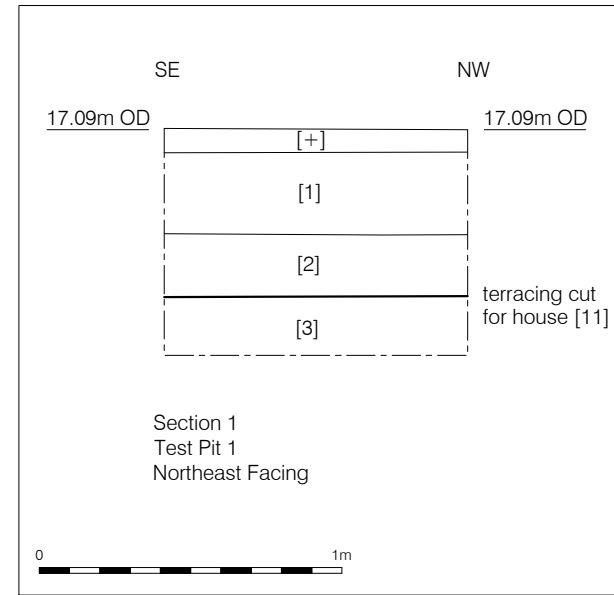
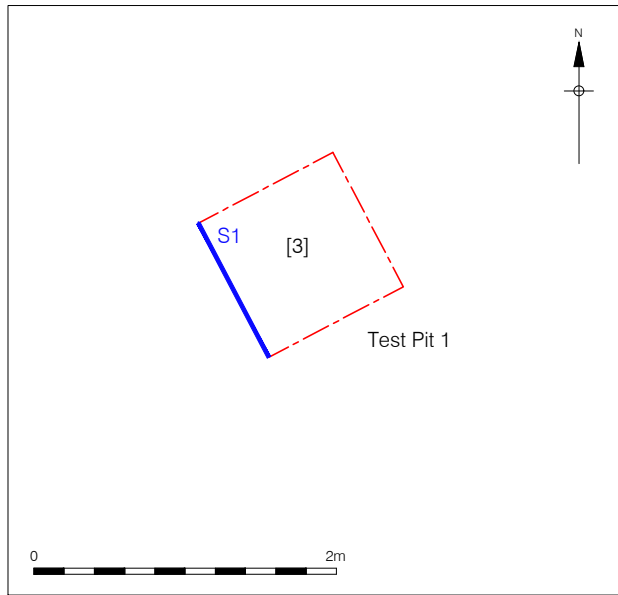


Figure 3
Test Pits 1 and 2 Plans & Sections
Plans: 1:50; Sections 1:25 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: TP1 (right) and TP2 (left) protected with barrier fencing (looking south west)



Plate 2: South Facing section TP1 (looking north)



Plate 3: East facing section TP2 (looking west)



Plate 4: North-south land drain [7] [8] TP2 (looking west)



Plate 5: Layer of Geotextile below turf TP2 (looking east)

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Test Pit No.	Description	Highest Level (m OD)	Phase	Pot	Glass	Metal	CBM	CTP	Bone
1	Layer	1	Buried topsoil layer	17.02	3	1800-1900	C19	C19	1700-1800	1730-1910	
2	Layer	1	Redeposited brickearth	16.74	2	1700-1800	C19	C19		1730-1910	
3	Layer	1	London Clay	16.54	1						
4	Layer	2	Buried topsoil layer	17.01	3	1850-1950	Y			Y	
5	Cut	2	E-W landdrain	17.01	3						
6	Fill	2	Fill of [5]	17.01	3	1820-1900			1700-1800		
7	Cut	2	N-S landdrain	17.02	3						
8	Fill	2	Fill of [7]	17.02	3	1800-1900				Y	
9	Layer	2	Redeposited brickearth	16.86	2	1805-1900	C19	C19		1730-1910	Y
10	Layer	2	London Clay	16.50	1						
11	Cut	1	Terracing cut for house	16.54	2						
12	Cut	2	Terracing cut for house	16.49	2						

13 APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL DATING INDEX

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

13.1 Spot Dating Index

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
001	TERRACOTA	Post med drain pipe	3	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700-1800	No mortar
006	TERRACOTA	Post med drain pipe	2	1700	1800	1700	1800	1700-1800	No mortar

13.2 Review

13.2.1 The small assemblage (5 fragments, 1.87 kg) consists of late post medieval terracotta drains.

13.2.2 The building material assemblage reflects the late post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest.

13.3 Recommendations

13.3.1 The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features dating from between the 18th and late 19th century. No further work recommended.

14 APPENDIX 4: POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage dates to the post-medieval period and particularly the 19th century. None of the sherds shows evidence for abrasion, although the material is mostly in a fragmentary state, with only one or two vessels having a complete profile. Generally the condition of the pottery indicates that it was deposited shortly after it was thrown away fairly rapidly after breakage (and found in secondary depositional circumstances), although a small number of sherds are small and may indicate that these items were recovered from horticultural soils and indicate tertiary deposition. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only six contexts produced pottery and the sizes of the groups are only small (fewer than 30 sherds).

14.1.2 In total the assemblage consists of 61 sherds, 39 ENV, 1.2.91kg (none of which was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

14.2 Spot dating index

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

14.2.1 Context [1], spot date: 1800–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	8	3	154	Flower pot
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800–1900	1	1	14	Tea pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	2	2	5	-
<i>Total. SC: 11, ENV: 6, 173g</i>						

14.2.2 Context [2]: spot date: 18th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	1	1	11	Plate
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1	1	14	Unidentified, possible 17th-century import
<i>Total: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 25g</i>						

14.2.3 Context [4]: spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	5	5	49	Flower pot, x1 with a

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
						rusticated exterior
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	2	-
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830-1900	1	1	2	Saucer
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805-1900	1	1	2	-
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800-1900	1	1	4	-
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration	TPW4	1825-1900	1	1	28	Plate with a green late design
<i>Total: 10 sherds, 10 ENV, 87g</i>						

14.2.4 Context [6]: spot date: 1820–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	3	Plate
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820-1900	1	1	7	-
<i>Total: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 10g</i>						

14.2.5 Context [8]: spot date: 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	20	9	833	Flower pot

14.2.6 Context [9]: spot date: 1805–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580-1700	1	1	9	-
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	11	5	134	Horticultural dish, flower pot
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	2	2	15	Plate
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	2	2	5	Cylindrical mug
<i>Total: 16 sherds, 10 ENV, 163g</i>						

14.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

14.3.1 The assemblage is of little significance and demonstrates post-medieval activity on the study area, which is mostly of a 19th century date, although a small quantity of material indicates earlier 17th and 18th century activity. The main use of the pottery concerns horticultural activity (44 sherds, 22 ENV, 1.170kg) and indicated by numerous 19th-century flower pots, one sherd of which has a moulded rusticated surface with diagonal recessed lines (context [4]) and a seed pan or horticultural dish. This is unsurprising as the archaeological work was undertaken in the rear garden of No.7 Lansdowne Walk. The socio-economic status of the pottery is difficult to gauge, although a small number of lower socio-economic status items are recorded, such as sherds of sponge and polychrome-painted (chrome coloured) refined whiteware and yellow ware. These cheap and cheerful wares may have belonged to servants working at this location. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and inform upon the activities associated with a 19th-century household on the study area. However, as the

assemblage is relatively small, then there are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

14.4 **References**

Museum of London Archaeology 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed May 2016.

15 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATING INDEX

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (half of a box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (24 fragments, comprised of one bowl, two nibs (mouth parts) and 21 stems), of which none are unstratified, were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (suffixed AO). The only bowl shape is dated c. 1680-1710 and may be residual in the context it was found in. The material is discussed as a spot dating index.

15.2 Spot dating Index

15.2.1 Context [1], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Part	Bowl type	Date Range	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Stem	-	-	2	x1 medium diameter with a wide bore (c. 1580–1740), x1 thin with a fine bore (c. 1730–1910)

15.2.2 Context [2], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Part	Bowl type	Date Range	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO20	1680–1710	1	The rim partially missing, although the surviving rim is milled. Short sized bowl of a c. 1680 date.
Nib	-		1	Cut flat end, medium thickness and a wide bore
Stem			9	x8 medium-thick diameter and with wide bores (c. 1580–1740), x1 thin diameter with a fine bore (c. 1730–1910)

Total: eleven fragments

15.2.3 Context [9], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Part	Bowl type	Date Range	No. of bowls/ fragments	Comments
Nib	-	-	1	Slightly bevelled end, thin thickness and a fine bore (c. 1730–1910)

Part	Bowl type	Date Range	No. of bowls/	
			fragments	Comments
Stem	-	-	10	x8 medium-thick or thick diameter and with wide bores (c. 1580–1740), x2 thin diameter with fine bores (c. 1730–1910)

Total: eleven fragments

15.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

15.3.1 The clay tobacco pipes are of no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and without much meaning. The only potential of the material is to provide broad dating to the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes.

15.4 References

Atkinson D. and Oswald, A., 1969 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

16 APPENDIX 6: GLASS SPOT DATING INDEX

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 The glass is recorded as a small sized assemblage and appears to date solely to the 19th century. All of the eleven fragments of glass (representing some 10 vessels or items and weighing 64g, of which none are unstratified) are in a good condition although in a fragmentary state. The majority of the glass appears to have been deposited soon after breakage. The glass occurs in three contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The material is discussed as a spot dating index.

16.2 Spot dating index

No.: no of fragments; HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass

16.2.1 Context [1], spot date: 19th century

Form	Glass type	Colour	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Blue tint	1	1	3	Wall fragment
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Pale blue	1	1	2	Wall fragment
English wine bottle	Soda	Olive green	1	1	9	Wall fragment
Window pane	HLLA	Clear and blue tinted	2	2	7	Fragments
<i>Total: 4 fragments, 4 MNV, 21g</i>						

16.2.2 Context [2], spot date: 19th century

Form	Glass type	Colour	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
English wine bottle	HLLA	clear	1	1	3	Wall sherd
English cylindrical wine bottle	Natural	Olive green	1	1	8	Wall sherd, naturally weathered
<i>Total: 2 fragments, 2 MNV, 11g</i>						

16.2.3 Context [9], spot date: 19th century

Form	Glass type	Colour	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Clear	1	1	4	Wall fragment
English wine bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Dark olive green	3	2	27	Neck and wall fragment
Window pane	HLLA	Clear	1	1	4	Fragment
<i>Total: 5 fragments, 4 MNV, 35g</i>						

16.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

16.3.1 The glass has no significance as it occurs in such a small quantity that it informs very little upon activities associated with the study area. The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

17 APPENDIX 7: METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

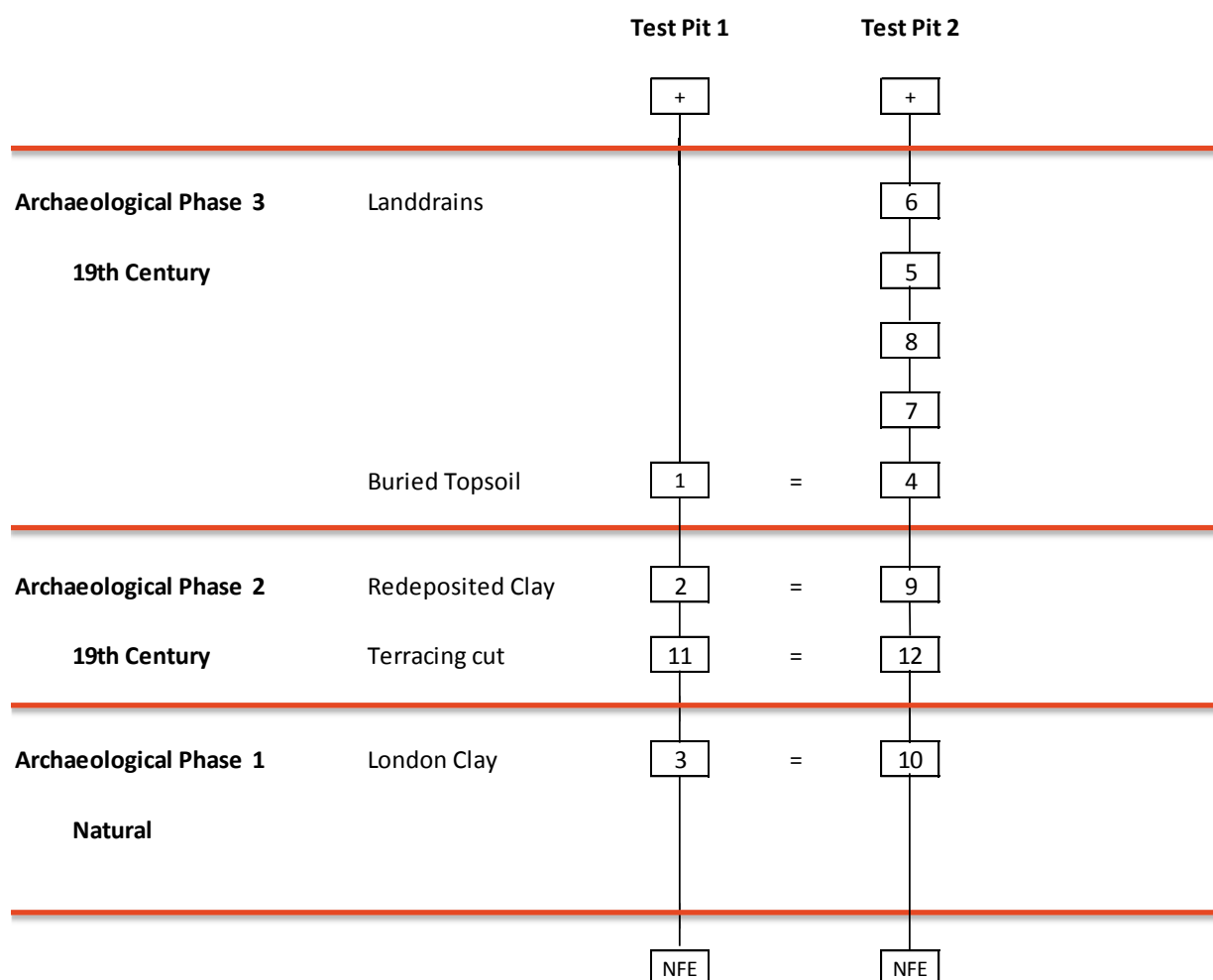
- 17.1 A total of four fragments of metal finds are recorded: all of the items probably date to the 19th century and were found in three contexts. Context [1] produced half of an oval keyhole plate made in a copper alloy. The item would have originally had four evenly spaced holes to take screws and pins. There is a larger hole recorded at the more rounded end and two smaller holes for pins occur above the central cut out for the key. The item measures 35+mm long x 22mm tall and 2mm thick. Context [2] produced two corroded iron items, firstly as a nail shank and an unidentified object consisting of a circular loop, folded on to a bar with a square projection. Although this item has the appearance of being a key, it is unlikely that it is such an object. It is more likely that this find is a 'ringed spike' which may have been set into masonry and used for tying up animals (Marit Gaimster pers. comm.). Context [9] also produced the corroded shank of a nail.
- 17.2 The metal finds have little significance and very little potential to inform upon site activities etc. for the study area. There are no further recommendations on the assemblage, except that the two iron nails should be discarded.

18 APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Karen Deighton, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 18.1 Two heavily butchered fragments of animal bone were recovered from context 9 during the course of evaluation. These were a distal fragment of cattle metatarsal and a mid shaft fragment of cattle size long bone.
- 18.2 These finds have no potential or significance, and should be discarded.

19 APPENDIX 9: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



20 APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-252983

Project details

Project name	7 Lansdowne Walk, London W11 3LN: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological evaluation prior to redevelopment work at 7 Lansdowne Walk, London W11 3LN between the 16th and 20th May 2016. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two test pits within the garden area of the property. These revealed that there had been significant truncation of underlying deposits caused by terracing in the area and the construction of the current building. The earliest deposit encountered in both test pits was natural London Clay overlain by made ground associated with the previous development of the site.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2016 End: 20-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LDW16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PP/13/03960 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	HOUSE CONSTRUCTION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC TERRACOTTA Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA 7 Lansdowne Walk
Postcode	W11 3LN
Study area	233 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2454 8049 51.509101608959 -0.205208308405 51 30 32 N 000 12 18 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.41m Max: 16.54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo

Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	P & J Ruddock
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	LDW16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	LDW16
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	LDW16
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	7 Lansdowne Walk, London W11 3LN: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R12504
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client report with blue PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	31-May-16

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