

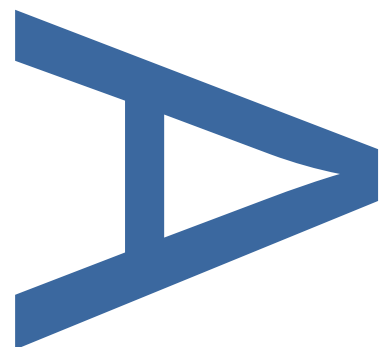
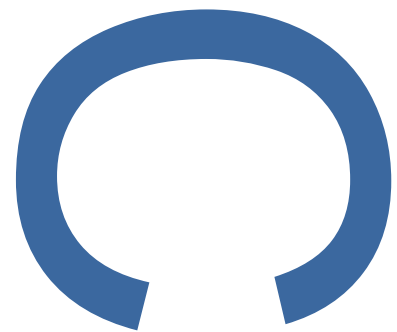
**THE ORANGERY GARDEN,
KENSINGTON PALACE,
KENSINGTON GARDENS,
LONDON W8 4PX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

PCA REPORT NO: 12541

SITE CODE: KEN30

JULY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE ORANGERY GARDEN, KENSINGTON
PALACE, KENSINGTON GARDENS,
LONDON W8 4PX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Site Code: KEN30

SM Clearance No. S00136259

Central NGR: TQ 25880 80150

Commissioning Client: Historic Royal Palaces

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May 2016

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces to undertake an archaeological evaluation upon the lawn immediately to the south of the Orangery at Kensington Palace. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the survival of any features and recover any datable evidence. The evaluation also saw the re-excavation of a test pit previously investigated in 2012.
- 1.2 During the works four test pits were excavated in preparation for HRP to undertake filtration tests to then construct two soakaway pits. The work also saw the re-excavation of a test pit to establish the exact depth of natural within it. All 5 test pits were located within the gardens of the Orangery at Kensington Palace, under the jurisdiction of Historic Royal Palaces.
- 1.3 The test pits revealed a series of linear features which probably relate to the arrangement of the garden in the early 18th century. Later possible evidence was seen for the 19th century activity in the area of the Orangery Lawn which saw the garden fall into a state of disrepair, prior to the creation of the current lawn which was established in the early 20th century.
- 1.4 No evidence was observed of activity pre-dating the 18th century although a small sherd of Roman pot was recovered, which may be indicative of Roman activity within the surrounding area. All recorded archaeological features discussed in this report were investigated and recorded in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by (HRP) to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising 4 test pits and the re-evaluation of 1 test pit, excavated in January 2012 by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on the lawn to the south of the Orangery at Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London, W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The site is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 25880 80150 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 Kensington Palace and its gardens, in which the Orangery Lawn is located, is a Scheduled Monument (LO53). Scheduled Monument Clearance (S00136259) for the works was obtained by HRP from Historic England.
- 2.3 The scheme of works involved the excavation and recording by archaeologists of five square test-pits, each measuring 1m by 1m, excavated to a depth of approximately 1 metre using hand tools.
- 2.4 The evaluation herein reported was carried out between 3rd May to 6th May 2016, it was supervised by Patric Cavanagh and project managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The works were commissioned by Alexandra Attelsey, for Historic Royal Palaces (HRP). The works were conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2016). Dr Michael Turner of Historic England monitored the works by PCA.
- 2.5 Upon completion of the project the site archive will be transferred to HRP's archive store at Kensington Palace, identified with the unique site code KEN30.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series Sheet 256 (North London) and Sheet 257 (South London) indicate that the site is underlain by Quaternary Post-diversionary Thames river deposits composed of Lynch Hill Gravels. However, these underlying gravels were not reached during the evaluation.
- 3.2 Recent work by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited to the immediate north of the Orangery site has recorded London Clay at an upper height of 26.45m OD, overlain by a brickearth-type material at an upper height of 26.62m OD (Maher 2016). A watching brief in 2016 to the south of the southern range to the palace recorded natural sands of the Lynch Hill group at around 21.00m OD, although this level is most likely an artificial horizon created by landscaping work.
- 3.3 The area of investigation lies on even ground, lying at heights recorded between 27.03m OD and 26.47m OD.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Kensington Palace, Historical Overview

- 4.1.1 Hyde Park was acquired by King Henry VIII in 1536 and 600 acres were converted into a deer park. Bayswater Road, named Acton Road in the 16th century, marked the northern boundary of the park, whilst the forerunner of High Street Kensington delineated the southern boundary. In 1538, during the Reformation, Abbot's Manor also passed to the Crown, remaining property of the King until the end of the century. In 1599, it was sold to Sir Walter Cope, joint Keeper of Hyde Park and Chamberlain of the Exchequer. He also bought the neighbouring manors of West Town in 1591 and Notting Barns¹.
- 4.1.2 At some point before his death in 1614, Sir Walter Cope sold off a strip of land that would later become the grounds of Kensington Palace. It was bounded by Hyde Park to the east, Kensington Church Street to the west, Acton Road to the north and the forerunner of Kensington High Street to the south. George Coppin, Clerk of the Crown and friend of Cope's, purchased the land between 1605 and 1614².
- 4.1.3 Coppin was responsible for the first phase of Kensington Palace's construction, between 1605 and 1620. He commissioned a villa-style Jacobean mansion, probably designed by land surveyor and antiquary John Thorpe. The villa was rectangular in plan, its long axis being orientated east-west. Bay windows were centrally placed on the north, east and west facing exterior walls, whilst the main entrance was located in the middle of the southern wall. Internally, the building consisted of a long, central hall, orientated north-south, with rooms leading off to the east and west. This would later become the Palace's core, around which later additions would be added³.
- 4.1.4 The estate remained the property of the Coppins for a further two generations, before passing to the Finch family sometime around 1630. Deeds suggest the grounds consisted of ornamental gardens combined with orchards, woodland, pastoral and arable land at the time of sale. A series of outbuildings are also listed, including barns and stables. The writings of Samuel Pepys, who visited the house in 1664, mention the presence of a fountain. A "marble conduit" and a grotto, situated in a plot next to the southwest corner of the main building, were documented in 1662⁴.
- 4.1.5 An inventory, compiled in 1676, suggests the property contained at least thirty rooms, indicating a phase of enlargement, perhaps in the location of the Queens Apartments. The estate remained in the possession of the Finch family for three generations. It became known as

¹ Impey 2003

² Impey 2003

³ Impey 2003

⁴ Impey 2003

Nottingham House after Sir Heneage Finch II was made 1st Earl of Nottingham in 1681⁵.

- 4.1.6 Before the reign of William (1689-1702) and Mary (1689-1694), the main royal residence in London was Whitehall Palace. This changed in 1689, when the Monarchs purchased Nottingham House from Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham. The King and Queen then commissioned a series of works designed to modernise the building. They were carried out under the instruction of Sir Christopher Wren (Surveyor of the King's Works, 1669 to 1718) and Nicholas Hawksmoor (appointed Clerk of Works, 1689-1715).
- 4.1.7 It is thought that, in order to save time and money, the Jacobean core of Nottingham House was left intact. Wren's modifications were then added to its four corners, creating a more modern, classical look. The extensions, known as "pavilions", were three storeys high with attics, providing additional space for the Royal Court. Wren also re-orientated the building by designing a new entrance and service courtyard, known as Great Court or Clock Court, on its western side. Kitchens were situated on the northern side of this and an archway and clock tower (still extant today) were added to the west. On the south side, a narrow range containing The Stone Gallery was constructed. This connected Wren's new main entrance with the southwest pavilion.
- 4.1.8 The building became known as Kensington House when the Royal Court took up residence, sometime after 1689.
- 4.1.9 Few modifications were made to the Palace during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714), although her apartments were extended with the addition of several new rooms. The same cannot be said of the gardens, upon which £26,000 was spent. Several outbuildings were constructed, the most famous being The Orangery, which still stands to the north of the Palace. This was used as a greenhouse for the wintering of exotic plants, a "summer supper house" and a place of entertainment.
- 4.1.10 The future Queen Victoria was born at Kensington Palace in 1819, living there with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, until her accession in 1837. After Victoria became Queen (1837-1901), Kensington Palace ceased to be occupied as a residence. The State Apartments were neglected, being used as a storage area for objects from other palaces. As a result, the structural fabric of the building deteriorated; the brickwork began to degrade and much of the woodwork became infested with dry rot. An article in an 1888 issue of "The Queen's Homes" described the State Apartments as being "...empty, bare, dreary and comfortless...nothing but bare walls and bare boards".
- 4.1.11 During the 1890s, a plan concerning the Palace's demolition was put forward, a proposition that may have come to pass were it not for the intervention of the Queen. In 1897, Parliament was persuaded to pay for restorative building work, the aim of which was to recreate the Palace of

⁵ Impey 2003

George II. After the work was completed, the State Apartments were opened to the public and used as an exhibition space. This took place on the Queen's 80th birthday, on 4th May 1899.

4.2 Kensington Palace Gardens, Brief Overview

4.2.1 The gardens at Kensington Palace have been researched in detail in the Conservation Plan (Garden Strategy Group 2014). The following overview is summarised and reproduced from that document, with additional information provided from the Design Access Statement (Longstaffe-Gowan May 2016).

4.2.2 After her accession to the throne in 1702 Queen Anne eventually undertook her own improvements to the gardens and in 1705 two notable garden buildings were erected on the orders of the Queen - the Orangery (the 'new grand green house'), northeast of the palace, and the Alcove, or 'summerhouse' at the far end of the 'Middle Walk' south of the palace near Kensington High Street.

4.2.3 In 1711 the Queen commissioned Henry Wise to recast the gardens in a plain, but noble manner. His crowning achievement was the transformation of the 'upper garden', north of the palace – a flat expanse scarred with gravel pits – into what the writer Samuel Molyneux described in 1712 as 'Master piece of Art in the new regular manner of greens and gravel gardening' (Plate 1).

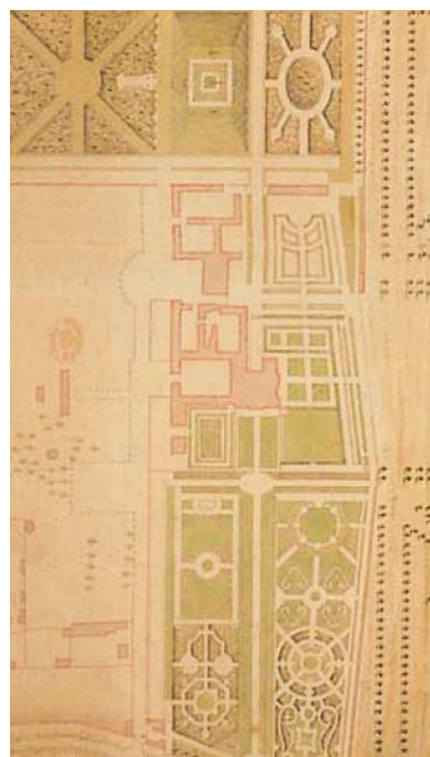


Plate 1: Wise's arrangement as illustrated c1715.

4.2.4 According to Isaac Reed writing in 1782, it was Queen Caroline of Ansbach, the consort of George II, 'who completed the design' of George I. The queen revealed a great enthusiasm for gardening, and became upon her arrival in Britain an ardent supporter of the fashion for a more 'natural style' of gardening. Her aim consisted, in her own words, 'in helping nature, not losing it in art'.¹⁵ In this enlightened pursuit she found little encouragement from her husband, who condemned her gardening efforts as 'childish silly stuff'. However, she found a worthy collaborator in the landscape improver Charles Bridgeman: together they would transform the palace's erstwhile formal pleasure grounds into a sprawling natural landscape.

4.2.5 The queen appears to have met Bridgeman in September 1719, when she held what has been referred to variously as a gardening conference, symposium or consultation, the aim of the event appears to have been to solicit advice from leading garden theorists and practitioners – 'our Men of Taste' 'about designing a princely garden' – to assist her in her landscape endeavours. Her choice was inspired: Bridgeman would prove to be an exceptional Royal Gardener. He was to become an outstanding landscape improver whose work ushered in the

dawn of the modern taste. He has furthermore been credited with having invented the *haha*, and pioneered the establishment of the *jardin anglais* - that remarkable English invention which was to sweep through eighteenth-century Europe, and to influence generations of gardeners.

- 4.2.6 The gardener's first task was to complete work ordered by George I, including 'Raising & finishing the head of the Lake & the Walks round the Same', 'Replanting about 1195 Standard Elms', making 'Serpentine Walks' in the woods and opening 'the upper Wilderness ... as her Majesty shall direct'. Reconfiguring the rectangular pond in the Park into the

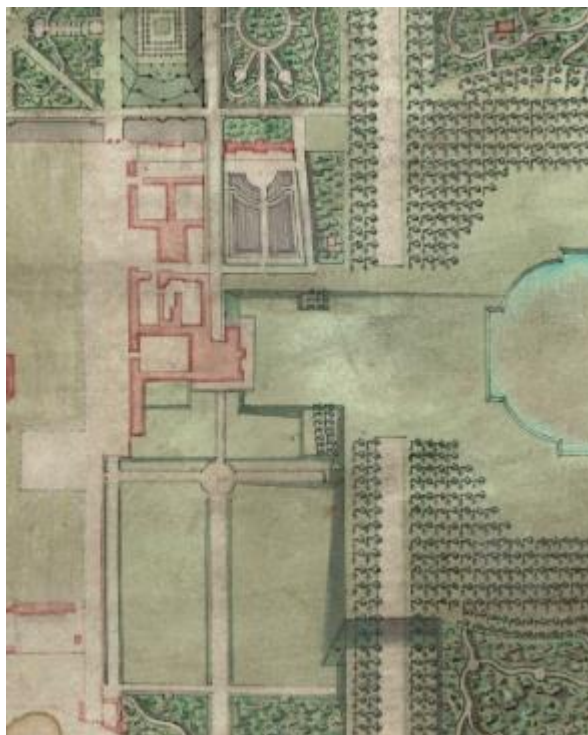


Plate 2: Extract from Bridgeman's Plan of c1733

- existing Round Pond (known then as the 'Great Bason') involved the digging, screening, loading, carting, ramming, rolling and finishing of thousands of tons of soil to form a great semi-circular dam that survives to this day and retains the present pond.
- 4.2.7 More ambitious plans followed, the end results of which are depicted in plans made by Bridgeman (c.1733) (Plate 2) and by the cartographer John Rocque (1736). As Bridgeman himself said: 'Their present Majestys altering that first design, having made the whole into a Garden by increasing the Walking parts thereof by planting Espaliers, & sowing Wood to enclose the several Paddock Quarters, which by the first design was to have laid Wild & Open.'¹⁹ Central to this scheme was the further extension of the gardens to the east – now well over 140 acres in extent: the formal gardens to the east of the palace were swept away and laid to grass to form the 'Palace Lawn'.
- 4.2.8 Topographical views from c.1737 onwards to the early nineteenth century show Bridgeman's legacy of earthworks – most of which still survive today - which were referred to in the 1820s as 'the green hills with which the gardens abound'.

By the later 19th century, the palace buildings had reached their nadir. In the mid-1890s the Orangery was described as 'an unkempt and dilapidated potting shed' and a 'disgrace', and the Orangery Garden to the south of the building was disfigured with greenhouses, cold frames and potting sheds. In 1898 the Office of Works was finally galvanised to embark upon a major restoration and repair programme in motion, with the idea of reopening the State Apartments to the public and ensuring the long term future of the buildings. The gardens were similarly improved, although in a slow and piecemeal fashion. The Orangery was repaired in 1889, and the Orangery Garden and the Sunken Garden were created in 1908-09.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation was designed to determine the presence or absence of remains at the site and, where appropriate, to record them accordingly. It also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 5.2 The excavations were undertaken by hand by archaeologists working for PCA. All deposits and features were investigated as far as was reasonably practical and safe.
- 5.3 Following each individual excavation the relevant faces of each test pit were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and were recorded in section at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.4 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Where archaeological layers or features were found a detailed 1:20 plan was produced and also recorded in section at 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all of the site works and remains found.
- 5.5 The location of the four test pits excavated for the purposes of the soakaway filtration tests were agreed on the ground with HRP on the first day of work. PCAs surveyor established the centre point of the trench previously excavated in 2012 using a GPS device, and the trench was excavated around this centre point.
- 5.6 Site records were compiled in accordance with the approved WSI and the guidance set out in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009).
- 5.7 All site records and finds were identified with the unique site code KEN30, devised and issued by HRP.
- 5.8 The test pits as excavated had the following dimensions:

Test Pits	Dimensions	Max depth
Test Pit 1	N-S 1m x E/W 1m	0.70m
Test Pit 2	N-S 1m x E/W 1m	0.80m
Test Pit 3	N-S 1m x E/W 1m	0.70m
Test Pit 4	N-S 1m x E/W 1m	0.74m
Test Pit 5	N-S 1m x E/W 1m	0.75m

- 5.9 The test pits were located to baselines which were surveyed to the national grid by PCAs surveyor using GPS equipment.
- 5.10 Levels were calculated based upon a site TBM established using GPS equipment (for TPs1-4) and a bench mark on the north-eastern corner of the Orangery, with value 28.03m OD (for TP5).
- 5.11 The re-excavation of Trench 1 (TP5) revealed the presence of a large linear feature which was not referred to in the 2012 evaluation report (Dix). This 'feature' was archaeologically recorded by PCA; however it is considered that this 'feature' can only be a sondage excavated through the base of Trench 1 in 2012 to test the natural, which was not referenced in the report (Dix).

6 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological sequence at the site has been divided into five phases, as follows:

- Phase 1: Natural, characterised by natural deposits of London Clay;
- Phase 2: Garden Features, comprising linear cut features, relating to the layout of the formal garden in the early 18th century by Henry Wise;
- Phase 3: 19th Century Features, comprising linear cut features and a land drain, possibly relating to the assemblage of “greenhouses, cold frames and potting sheds” which occupied the land to the south of the Orangery in the late 19th century;
- Phase 4: The current lawn across the site, which was laid in 1908-09.
- Phase 5: Modern activity.

6.1.2 Specialist assessments of the artefacts which were recovered during the fieldwork are presented as Appendices to this report, with the pertinent findings discussed within the sequence below.

6.2 Phase 1: Natural

6.2.1 The earliest basal deposit encountered during the excavation of Test Pits 1-5 was a natural brownish yellow clay (Figure 4). It was observed between 0.35m and 0.80m beneath the current ground surface, at heights as follows:

Test Pit	Context	Upper Height
TP1	[31]	25.98m OD
TP2	[05]	25.88m OD
TP3	[32]	26.11m OD
TP4	[33]	26.09m OD
TP5	[30]	26.50m OD

6.2.2 The clay deposit in Test Pit 5, context [30], was found at approximately 0.35m below ground level, at a height of 26.50m OD, matching precisely with the results of the investigation in 2012: ‘homogenous, stiff yellow-brown clay, which appeared to have been scraped flat at approximately 26.50m OD’ (Dix 2012, 2).

6.2.3 At base of the Test Pit 5, PCA re-excavated a sondage ([29], filled by [28]) which is considered was first excavated in 2012 to ‘prove’ the natural: within this the deposit was seen to be at least 0.35m thick.

6.3 Phase 2: Garden Features, possibly early 18th century

6.3.1 The features included within Phase 2 are considered to be planting beds which, on the basis of datable material found within them, may relate to the layout of the Orangery garden such as it was established by Henry Wise between 1711 and 1712. This interpretation is made based upon the cultural material recovered from the features only, not from the exposure of a full cut

by which the feature can be convincingly identified. Features from Phase 2 were identified within Test Pits 1, 2 and 3.

- 6.3.2 In Test Pit 1 was found a NE-SW aligned garden feature [11] (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 3) which had nearly vertical sides and a horizontal base. The cut measured at least 0.35m N-S, continuing beyond the north-western section of the test pit, with a depth of 0.3m from an upper height of 25.98m OD. It contained a single fill [10] which yielded sherds of pottery, glass and ceramic building material (CBM); from these a likely spot date between 1700 and 1740 was deduced.

Plate 3: Test Pit 1, view northeast



- 6.3.3 The cut [4] of another feature aligned NE-SW was seen in in Test Pit 2 (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 4); it was recorded at an upper height of 25.88m OD with nearly vertical sides and a horizontal base. Its depth was 0.18m, and its width was at least 0.70m, continuing to the north-west beyond the edge of the test pit. It contained fill [3] which included pottery sherds spot dated between 1650 and 1900.
- 6.3.4 In Test Pit 3 was found linear cut [19] which also ran NE-SW and had a vertical side and most likely a flat base. It was 0.35m deep from an upper height of 26.11m OD. It was at least 0.18m wide, continuing beyond the SE edge of the test pit (Plate 5). Its fill [18] contained a fragment of CBM which has been spot dated between 1630 and 1800.
- 6.3.5 Two linear cut features were excavated within Test Pit 4 (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 6) which are also considered to represent planting beds; however their fills contained no datable material – they are included within this phase simply based upon their similarity in alignment and dimension to the other dated features from Phase 2. Cut [23] was seen at approximately 26.34m OD, it had a near vertical side to a flat base, and measured at least 0.70m in width (N-S) by 0.2m deep. The feature extended beyond the northwestern edge of the test pit. Adjacent cut [25] was at least 0.16m wide (continuing beyond the southeastern edge of the test pit), was approximately

0.4m deep from an upper height of 26.32m OD. Cuts {23} and {25} contained single fills [22] and [24] respectively.

Plate 4: Test Pit 2, view southwest



Plate 5: Test Pit 3, view southwest



6.4 Phase 3: 19th Century Features

- 6.4.1 The Phase 3 features are dated by artefactual material within them to the 19th century, most likely towards the latter end of that century, and are considered to represent the use of the area of the Orangery Lawn for an assortment of garden structures. As stated within the Kensington

Palace Conservation Plan:

'In the mid-1890s the Orangery was described as 'an unkempt and dilapidated potting shed' and a 'disgrace', and the Orangery Garden to the south of the building was disfigured with greenhouses, cold frames and potting sheds' (Garden Strategy Group 2014, 39)

Plate 6: Test Pit 4, view southwest



- 6.4.2 A cut feature [13] in Test Pit 1 was linear, aligned NE-SW, with a width of at least 0.55m, which extended beyond the northwestern edge of the test pit. It was approximately 0.4m deep from an upper level of 26.10m OD. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill [12] yielded CBM spot dated between 1630 and 1800 and a pottery sherd spot-dated between 1810 and 1900. Also recovered was a circular domed copper alloy cap, small find [1]. The purpose of this feature is unclear, however it may have been a robbed construction trench or planting bed.
- 6.4.3 In Test Pit 2 a cut [7] also aligned NE-SW was recorded at an upper height of 26.23m OD. It had near vertical sides and a sloping base which was approximately 0.45m deep. The feature was at least 0.4m wide. It contained a single fill [6] which revealed pottery spot-dated between 1650 and 1900 and CBM dated between 1800 and 1900. As for the previous feature a precise interpretation of this cut could not be gleaned. It may have been a planting bed or well-robbed footing.
- 6.4.4 In Test Pit 3 (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 5) the cut of feature [17] was seen at an upper height of 26.11m OD. It had a near vertical side with a depth of 0.35m. It was seen partially within the trench to run NE-SW, and it continued beyond the northwestern edge of the trench with a width of at least 0.78m. It contained a single fill [16] from which CBM fragments were recovered, spot-dated between 1800 and 1900. As for the above features, its function is uncertain.

6.4.5 Cut through the backfill [16] of feature [17] was a truncation [37] which measured at least 0.73m long (N-S) by at least 0.2m wide, continuing to the east and north beyond the test pit (Figure 3 and Plate 5). The cut contained a generic backfill [34] which contained a notable quantity of smashed roof tile of 19th century in date. The upper height of the cut was 26.14m OD.

6.5 Phase 4: Current Lawn 1908-09

6.5.1 The current Orangery Lawn was established in 1908-09 following the clearance of the ramshackle structures which had occupied the area by the end of the 19th century.

6.5.2 Within Test Pits 1-4 the above-described sequence was sealed by an extensive and homogenous layer of ground-raising and levelling material, [9], [2], [15] and [21] in Test Pits 1-4 respectively. The layer was firm in compaction, mid-yellowish brown and comprised silty clay with inclusions of CBM and chalk flecks. It varied in thickness between 0.32m in TP4 to 0.42m in TP2, with upper levels ranging between 26.49m OD in TP1 and 26.60m OD in TP4. This layer was clearly deposited as levelling material to receive the top-dressing of the lawn. Artefacts recovered from contexts [1] and [8] date from the late 19th to 20th centuries.

6.5.3 The current lawn surface was seen to lie above a gravel sub-base numbered as contexts [8], [1], [14] and [20] in TPs 1-4 respectively. The lawn above was recorded at surface heights ranging from 26.65m OD adjacent to TP2 to 26.86m OD adjacent to TP5.

6.6 Phase 5: Modern

6.6.1 In Test Pit 5 a cut [29] was found (Figures 3 & 4, Plate 7) which was aligned NW-SE and whose full width continued beyond the SW side of the test pit. It was at least 0.50m wide and had a depth of 0.45m from an upper height of 26.50m OD. It contained fill [28] from which a sherd of pottery was retrieved, spot dated between 1650 – 1900. The fill was extremely mixed.

Plate 7: Test Pit 5, view south.



6.6.2 When discovered, this feature was surprising as no such feature was identified within Trench 1 which surrounded Test Pit 5 (see Figure 3). Upon consideration it is considered that this 'feature' can only have been a modern sondage excavated in 2012 to prove or test the natural clay, but the execution of which was not referenced in the evaluation report (Dix 2012). Upon this basis the pottery from 'fill' [26] must clearly be considered as residual.

7 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The test pitting undertaken by PCA at the Orangery Lawn identified natural clay in every intervention. This was a natural brownish yellow clay at heights between 26.50m OD in TP5 and 25.88m OD in TP2. This slope is likely to be an artificial creation, most likely the product of landscaping works in the early 18th century as the first formal gardens to the south of the Orangery were created.
- 7.2 Recent work by PCA to the immediate north of the Orangery recorded a brickearth-type clay at an upper height of 26.62m OD (Maher 2016), in other words a consistent level with the results from the current investigation.
- 7.3 Archaeological remains which perhaps relate to the arrangement of the garden by Henry Wise were found in every test pit. These comprised linear features, perhaps planting beds or trenches which may have contained the hedges which defined Wise's parterre garden. This suggestion is purely conjectural as in no intervention was a complete feature exposed, without which the interpretation of the features remains speculative. Cultural material recovered from the excavations did, however, suggest a date within the date within the late 17th and early 18th centuries, in other words contemporary with the early garden.
- 7.4 The suggestion that the features relate to work by Wise rather than Bridgeman, in the 1720s-30s, is based upon the historical evidence which implies that the area of the Orangery Lawn was largely left by the latter in the manner of Wise's design (compare Plates 1 and 2) – as opposed largescale landscaping which Bridgeman executed elsewhere around the palace.
- 7.5 It is known that the area of the Orangery Lawn fell into a ramshackle state through the 19th century, with potting sheds and greenhouses crowded into what was once the formal garden. It is considered that the phase 3 features may relate to this 19th century activity, based upon the dates of the artefacts recovered from them. It is acknowledged however that the similarity (in terms of shape and alignment) of some of these features (for example cuts [13], [7] and [17] in TPs 1-3 respectively) raises the possibility that they could be part of the earlier garden arrangement which were then disturbed in the 19th century. That some disturbance did occur was seen in TP3, where a sub-rectangular truncation containing 19th century CBM had cut through an earlier planting bed.
- 7.6 All of the test pits showed evidence for the wholesale levelling and top-dressing of the Orangery Lawn to offer its current arrangement, work which dates to 1908-09.
- 7.7 The re-excavation of the 2012 Trench 1 by PCA, TP5, revealed a 'feature' aligned N-S which was too obvious to have been missed by the 2012 investigation. It is therefore considered that this can only have been a sondage excavated in 2012 to prove or test the natural clay but which was not referenced in the report of findings. PCA re-excavated this sondage to prove that the clay was at least 0.35m thick.
- 7.8 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the *London*

Archaeologist 'Round Up'.

- 7.9 The site archive is currently held by PCA at its headquarters in Brockley, London. Following approval of this report by HRP, the entire site archive will be deposited at HRP's archive store at Hampton Court Palace using unique site reference number KEN30.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Historic Royal Palaces for funding the work, which was commissioned by Alexandra Attelsey of HRP.
- 8.2 I would like thank Tanya Jones and Mike Tunnicliffe for assisting in the excavation and recording and Surveyor Rik Archer. Special thanks to the Kensington Garden Palace gardening staff.
- 8.3 PCA extends thanks to Northamptonshire Archaeology for supplying the CAD data upon which the location of Test Pit 5 was established.
- 8.4 The author wishes to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations and specialists Kevin Haywood, Amparo Valcarcel, Chris Jarrett, Marrit Gaimster and Kevin Rielly, for their input.

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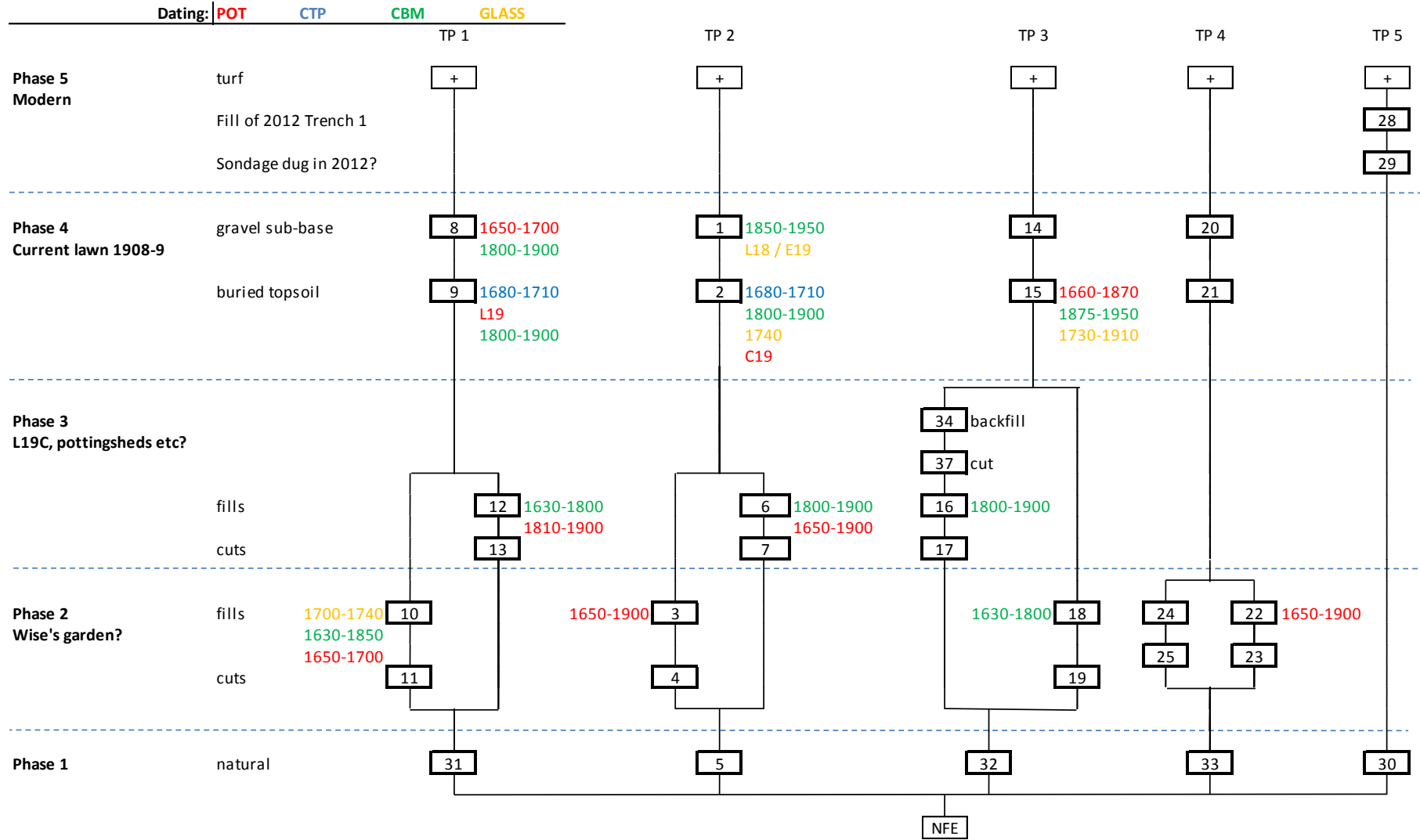
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10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Type	Description	Trench No.	Section / Elevation	Phase
KEN30	1	Layer	Gravel drainage for lawn	2	1	4
KEN30	2	Layer	Silty clay layer, ground levelling	2	1	4
KEN30	3	Fill	Backfill of [4]	2	1	2
KEN30	4	Cut	Linear garden feature, poss planting bed?	2	1	2
KEN30	5	Natural	Natural clay deposit.	2	1	1
KEN30	6	Layer	Backfill of [7]	2	1	3
KEN30	7	Cut	Linear feature, poss planting bed or robbed construction trench?	2	1	3
KEN30	8	Layer	Gravel drainage for lawn	1	2	1
KEN30	9	Layer	Silty clay layer, ground levelling	1	2	1
KEN30	10	Layer	Backfill of [10]	1	2	2
KEN30	11	Cut	Linear garden feature, poss planting bed?	1	2	2
KEN30	12	Fill	Backfill of [13]	1	2	3
KEN30	13	Cut	Linear feature, poss planting bed or robbed construction trench?	1	2	3
KEN30	14	Layer	Gravel drainage for lawn	3	3	1
KEN30	15	Layer	Silty clay layer, ground levelling	3	3	1
KEN30	16	Fill	Backfill of [17]	3	3	3
KEN30	17	Cut	Linear feature, poss planting bed or robbed construction trench?	3	3	3
KEN30	18	Fill	Backfill of [19]	3	3	2
KEN30	19	Cut	Linear garden feature, poss planting bed?	3	3	2
KEN30	20	Layer	Gravel drainage for lawn	4	4	1
KEN30	21	Layer	Silty clay layer, ground levelling	4	4	1
KEN30	22	Fill	Backfill of [23]	4	4	2
KEN30	23	Cut	Linear garden feature, poss planting bed?	4	4	2
KEN30	24	Fill	Backfill of [25]	4	4	2

Site Code	Context No.	Type	Description	Trench No.	Section / Elevation	Phase
KEN30	25	Cut	Linear garden feature, poss planting bed?	4	4	2
KEN30	26	void				
KEN30	27	void				
KEN30	28	Fill	Backfill of [28]	5	5	5
KEN30	29	Cut	Modern sondage, excavated 2012?	5	5	5
KEN30	30	Natural	Natural clay deposit.	5	5	1
KEN30	31	Natural	Natural clay deposit	1	2	1
KEN30	32	Natural	Natural clay deposit	3	3	1
KEN30	33	Natural	Natural clay deposit.	4	4	1
KEN30	34	Fill	Backfill of [37]	3	3	3
KEN30	35	void				
KEN30	36	void				
KEN30	37	Cut	C19 truncation cut, unknown	3	3	3

11 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-256809

Project details

Project name	The Orangery Garden, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	PCA undertook an archaeological evaluation upon the lawn immediately to the south of the Orangery at Kensington Palace. During the works four test pits were excavated in preparation for HRP to undertake filtration tests to then construct two soakaway pits. The work also saw the re-excavation of a test pit to establish the exact depth of natural within it. The test pits revealed a series of linear features which probably relate to the arrangement of the garden in the early 18th century. Later possible evidence was seen for the 19th century activity in the area of the Orangery Lawn which saw the garden fall into a state of disrepair, prior to the creation of the current lawn which was established in the early 20th century. No evidence was observed of activity pre-dating the 18th century although a small sherd of Roman pot was recovered, which may be indicative of Roman activity within the surrounding area.
Project dates	Start: 03-05-2016 End: 06-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KEN30 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LO53 - SM No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	PLANTING BED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON The Orangery Garden, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London
Postcode	W8 4PX
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 25880 80150 51.505748173964 -0.186028814434 51 30 20 N 000 11 09
Lat/Long Datum	W Point
Height OD / Depth	Unknown
	Min: 25.88m Max: 26.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Patric Cavanagh
Type of sponsor/funding	Charitable Trust

body

Name of sponsor/funding Historic Royal Palaces

body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Physical Archive ID KEN30

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"

Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Digital Archive ID KEN30

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images
vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Paper Archive ID KEN30

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Orangery Garden, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8
4PX: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cavanagh, P.

Other bibliographic details PCA R12541

Date 2016

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Entered on 06-Jul-16

13 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Hayward, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

13.1 Quantification and Spot-Dating Index

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	2276	Burnt and fresh peg tile post medieval	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1	3046 2276 3032 3261 Gault	Drain pipe kiln brick fabric, post medieval 18 th century Red brick and post great fire bricks, Gault tile yellow	7	1450	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
2	Gault 3032R 2271 3090	Hexagonal gault drain pipe, post great fire brick, Pan Tile, Post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900+	No mortar
6	Gault	Hexagonal Drain Pipe	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900+	No mortar
8	3032; 3047; 3046; 2276	Well dressed wide (108mm) facing post great fire brick, paving brick, red brick fragments and post medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1690	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
9	3032 Gault 2276	Post great fire brick fragment, Gault roofing tile and peg tile	3	1480	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
10	2279	Pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
12	2279 2271	Pan tiles	2	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1800	No mortar
15	3032nr3035 Gault 3261 3115pm	Fragments of late post great fire brick reused in a gravel mortar and heavy gault, Glazed kiln brick drain pipe, North Wales Slate roofing tile	4	1060	1950	1850	1950	1875-1950	1875-1950
16	3032 3032R 3101	Post great fire frogged narrow bricks (5mm) attached with brown gravel mortar	2	1664	1900	1664	1900	1825-1900	1800-1900
18	2271	Thick pan tile	1	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800	No mortar

13.2 Review

13.2.1 This small building material assemblage (33 fragments) from the lawn next to the Orangery, Kensington Palace KEN 13 is dominated in its entirety by post medieval brick, tile, mortar and stone, with the assemblage bearing little if no trace of the early 18th century fabric of the Orangery.

13.2.2 The whole bricks from [16] are frogged post medieval and pointed in a gravel mortar; this is likely to be a 19th century culvert. There are also numerous drain pipes in the glazed kiln brick fabric 3261 produced after 1850 and quite a lot of yellow dense Gault brick and roofing tile characteristic only from the 19th century onwards. Most of the roofing tile is characterised by the curved pan tile, particularly common from the 18th century onwards.

13.3 Recommendations

- 13.3.1 The building material assemblage very much reflects the later post medieval early modern builds and sewerage development around the Orangery. Little if any relates to the fabric of the Orangery itself and there are no items of intrinsic interest. The value of the assemblage therefore lies in its ability to date the Victorian and Early 20th century structural and drainage development in and around the Lawn of the Orangery.

14 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). Most fragments are in a good condition indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in four contexts, as small sized (under 30 fragments) groups. The assemblage consists of ten fragments (one of which is unstratified) and can be broken down as three bowls, which date to between c.1680–1845 and seven stems.

14.1.2 All of the clay tobacco pipes were entered into a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO), while the early 18th-century was catalogued according to Oswald (1975) and prefixed OS. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes have been discussed as a spot dating index.

14.2 Spot dating index

14.2.1 Unstratified

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls / fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO27	1770–1845	A H	1	Has a chipped rim and 19th century decoration consisting of even sized fluting and leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. The pipe maker of this bowl is currently unknown

14.2.2 Context [2], spot date: 1680–1710

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls / fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO21	1680–1710	-	1	The rim and right side of the bowl is missing. Likely to be residual.

14.2.3 Context [9], spot date: 1680–1710

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls / fragments	Comments
Stem		c. 1580–1740	-	1	Thick stem with a medium bore

14.2.4 Context [10], spot date: 1700–1740

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls / fragments	Comments
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740	●●	1	The heel has a mark of a prominent raised half circle on each side of the heel. Possibly the marks were full circles that have been trimmed
Stem				5	X5 thick stems and x2 medium thick stems and all with medium sized bores

14.2.5 Context [15], spot date: c. 1730–1910

Part	Type	Date range	Initials	No. of bowls / fragments	Comments
Stem		c. 1730–1910		1	Thin stem with a fine bore

14.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

14.3.1 The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. It is possible that the unstratified A27 AH marked bowl may not be a local product and could represent the possession of a visitor to Kensington Palace. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production at the site. The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

14.4 Bibliography

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15 APPENDIX 6: FAUNAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 15.1 Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context 15 during the course of excavation. These were identified as a cattle size long bone fragment and a cattle size proximal rib fragment. Both bones exhibited evidence of butchery consistent with chopping.

16 APPENDIX 7: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

- 16.1 Only one metal object was recovered from the excavations. This consists of a small domed copper-alloy cap (SF 1). The function of this object is not clear, but it is likely to have had a decorative function, perhaps as a nail cover or stud on furniture or other constructions. The cap was associated with pottery dating from 1810–1900.
- 16.2 No further work is recommended for this object, although it could be included in any forthcoming publication of the site.

context	SF	description	pot date
12	1	copper-alloy cap; domed with marked edge and slightly flattened top from ?hammering; diam. 15mm; ht. 5mm	1810–1900

17 APPENDIX 8: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 41 sherds, representing 37 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 763g, of which fourteen sherds, 10 ENV, 369g are unstratified. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period, except for one sherd of roman pottery (6g). The condition of the pottery is good and comprises sherd material and a good proportion of the material could be assigned to a form type. The pottery was most likely to have been deposited under secondary or tertiary conditions. The pottery was recovered from nine contexts as small sized groups (less than 30 sherds). The material is shown as a spot dating index

17.2 Spot dating index

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

17.2.1 Unstratified

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	1	1	12	Mug: cylindrical
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680-1900	1	1	7	Bowl
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700-1900	1	1	119	Bottle: cylindrical
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	1	1	35	Bottle or jar
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480-1900	1	1	86	Garden urn
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	7	3	65	Bowl or dish
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	2	2	45	Flower pot, ?jug

Total: 14 sherds/10 ENV/369g

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

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Miscellaneous oxidised Roman pottery	OXID	50-400	1	1	6	-
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	1	1	9	Mug: cylindrical
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	1	1	7	Jug: rounded

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	4	4	35	Flower pot
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	29	-
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630–1846	1	1	11	?Chamber pot

Total: 9 sherds/9 ENV/97g

17.2.3 Context [3], spot date: c. 1650–1900

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	53	Flower pot

17.2.4 Context [6], spot date: c. 1650–1900

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	1	1	38	Flower pot/ garden urn
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	14	Flower pot

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/58g

17.2.5 Context [8], spot date: c. 1650–1700

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	1	1	20	Jug: rounded
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	2	2	67	Flower pot

Total: 3 sherds/3 ENV/87g

17.2.6 Context [9], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	1	1	2	Saucer
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	8	Jar: cylindrical (jam jar etc.)

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/10g

17.2.7 Context [10], spot date: c. 1650–1700

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	1	1	24	Jug: rounded
London–area post–medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	2	2	21	Flower pot

Total: 3 sherds/3 ENV/45g

17.2.8 Context [12], spot date: 1810–1900

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Miscellaneous unsourced post–medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	1	1	7	Flower pot
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	1	1	2	-
Refined whiteware with under–glaze transfer–printed and over–glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1810–1900	2	2	12	Bowl, plate (fish design)

Total: 4 sherds/4 ENV/21g

17.2.9 Context [15], spot date: 1660–1870

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
London–area post–medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	1	1	11	Flower pot
Staffordshire–type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	5	Closed form

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/16g

17.2.10 Context [28], spot date: 1650–1900

Pottery type	Fabric	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Form(s)
Miscellaneous unsourced post–medieval pottery	MISC	900–1500	1	1	13	Flower pot

17.3 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

17.3.1 The pottery has little significance at a local level, firstly as the types are those mostly found in the London region and secondly, the material occurs in small groups which most probably accumulated in horticultural soils through ‘manuring’. Unsurprisingly, as the study area is

located within the formalised orangery garden, then horticultural forms are well represented (39% by sherd count/43% by MNV) as different sized flower pots and garden urns or plant containers. These horticultural wares occur as at least two sources of pottery, firstly as the local London area post-medieval redware (PMR) and an unknown production centre(s) providing a finer pale orange 'terracotta' ware. The coarse PMR flower pots were probably used for 'behind the scenes' raising of plants, while the finer miscellaneous fabric(s) occur as both flower pots and the large displayable garden planters, which would be expected in a high socio-economic status location. Flower pots made in London are broadly dated from c. 1650 onwards, although no early forms (with additional drainage holes in the vessel wall) could be identified. However, sherds of PMR flower pots with reduced surfaces and glaze runs, probably predating c. 1800 and found solely in association with 17th century Frechen stoneware, did occur in contexts [8] and [10] and these may date from c.1650 onwards, unless the material is residual.

17.3.2 The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The horticultural forms are of some potential and show at Kensington Palace what items were used to raise plants or were used for displaying botanical items in the gardens. None of the other domestic pottery recovered from the excavation shows any evidence of a particular socio-economic status, except for a Chinese porcelain Imari decorated vessel (unstratified), which shows evidence for a rivet hole on its exterior and once used to mend the vessel after being broken. This implies that the porcelain vessel was once a treasured item and was not replaceable. The late Stuart (Mary II) and the Hanoverian queens, including Queen Charlotte, had a penchant for collecting Chinese porcelain, so it is possible that the vessel was in one of their collections, although it could equally have belonged to someone of a lower status. There are no recommendations for further work and should a publication text be required, then it is suggested that the information is taken from this report.

18 APPENDIX 9: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

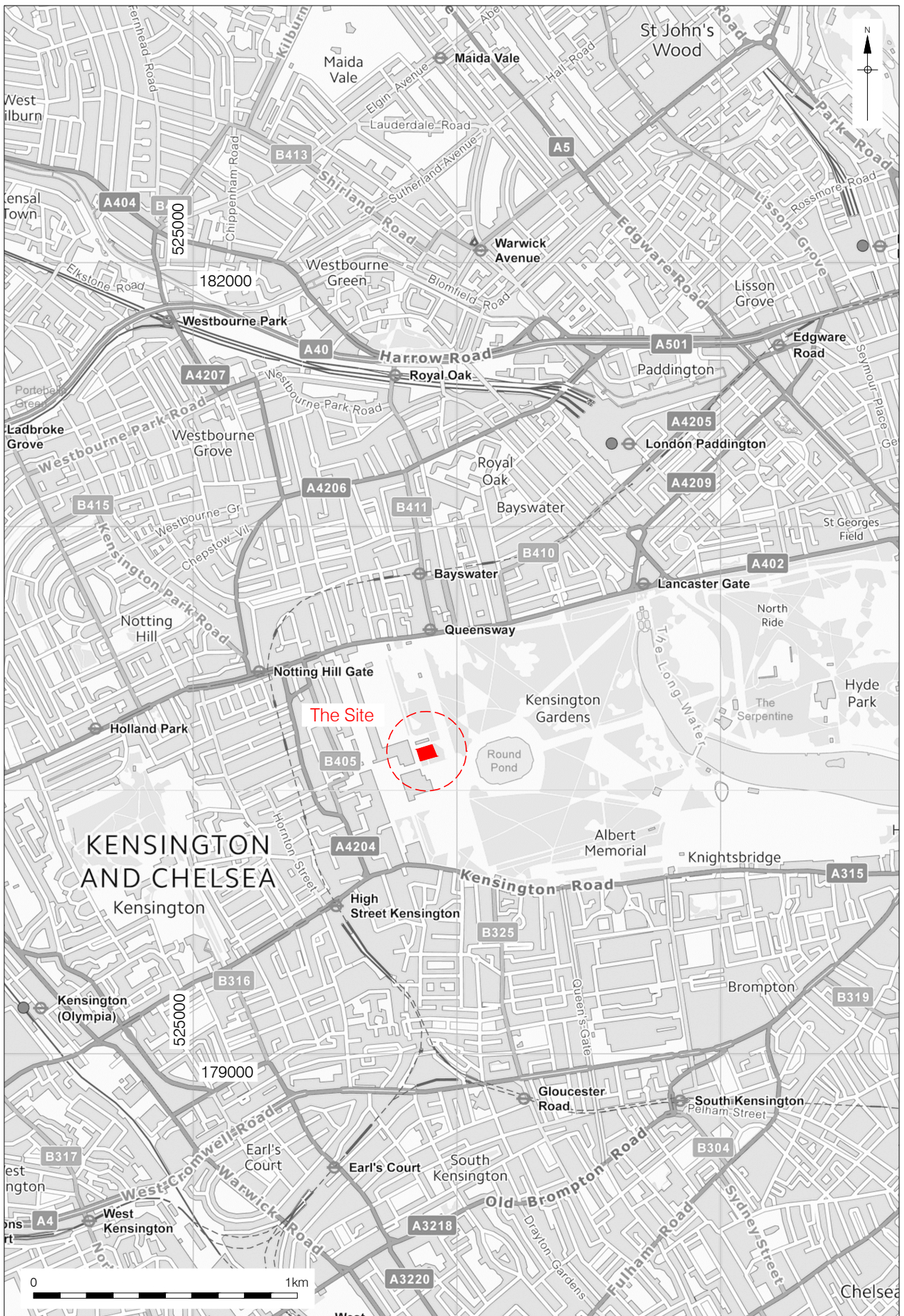
18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the site and this consisted of two fragments/2 estimated number of vessels (ENV)/24g found in two contexts: [1] and [2]. The glass is in a good condition except that it is in a very fragmentary state. The glass dates to the post-medieval period. Context [1] produced a single fragment (6g) of natural, green tinted glass in the form of a bottle rim (25mm in diameter) and it has a finish consisting of a rounded top with a bevelled cordon below and this type is found on wine bottles dated to the late 18th-early 19th century. Context [2] produced a single wall fragment (18g) of a cylindrical wine bottle, dated from c. 1740 and was made in dark olive green high-lime low alkali glass.

18.1.2 Additionally a hardened rubber stopper was found in context [9] which was likely to have been used to close a late 19th-20th century dated bottle, probably for beer or soft drink. The stopper has a flat top (30mm in diameter) and has embossed on the top a letter 'A' in gothic lettering. The lower part of the stopper has a screw thread finish and the item has a height of 31mm.

18.2 Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

18.2.1 The assemblage consists of fragmentary material and says very little about the activities on the site. The only potential it has is to date the context in which it was found. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.



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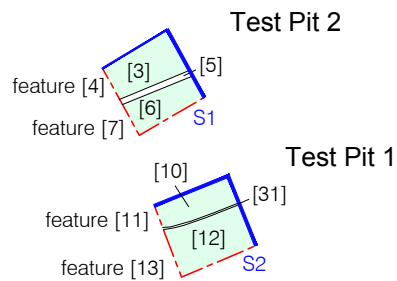
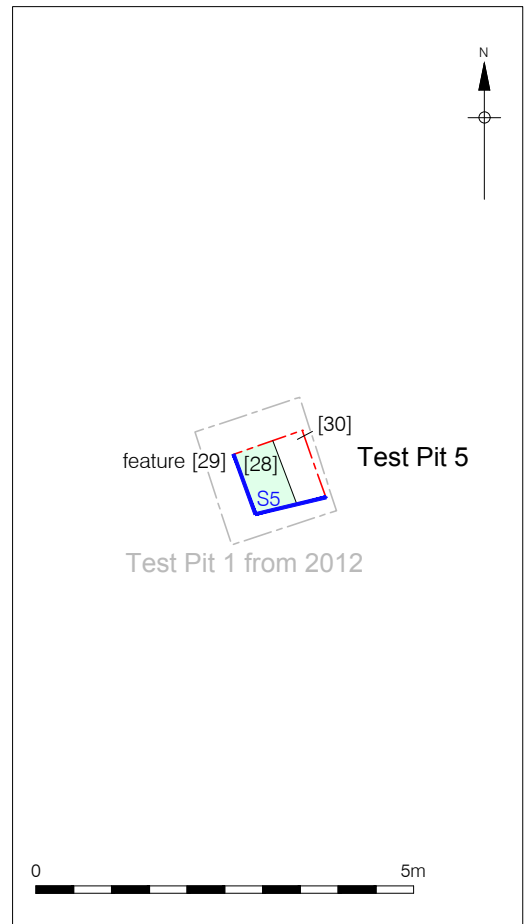
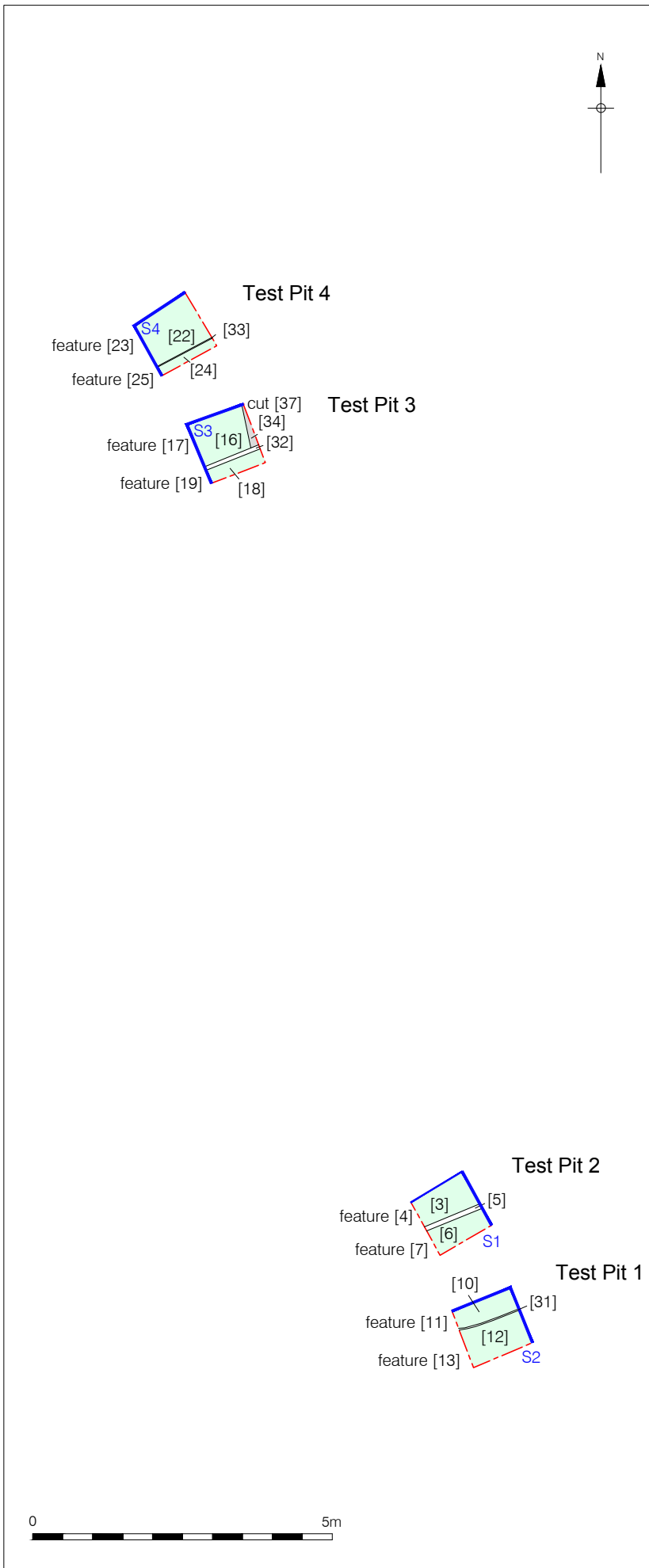
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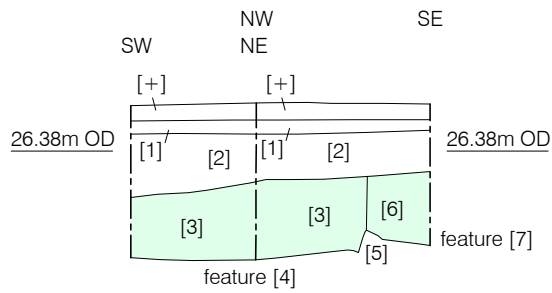
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

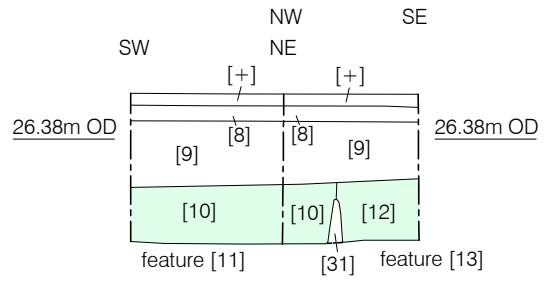


Figure 2
 Test Pit Location
 1:500 at A4

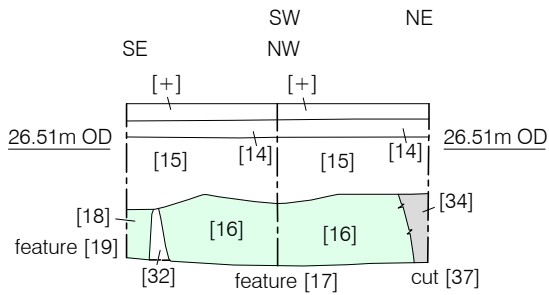




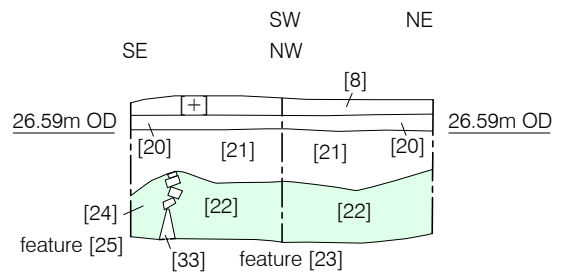
Section 1
Test Pit 2
Southeast & Southwest Facing



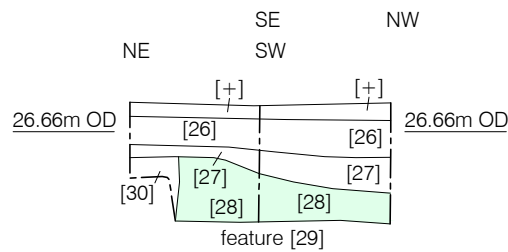
Section 2
Test Pit 1
Southeast & Southwest Facing



Section 3
Test Pit 3
Northeast & Southeast Facing



Section 4
Test Pit 4
Northeast & Southeast Facing



Section 5
Test Pit 5
Northwest & Northeast Facing

0 2m
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Figure 4
Sections 1 - 5
1:50 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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PCA CENTRAL

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