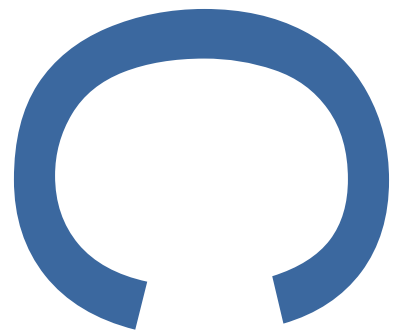


**36A OLD CHURCH STREET,
CHELSEA, ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON & CHELSEA SW3 5BY
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

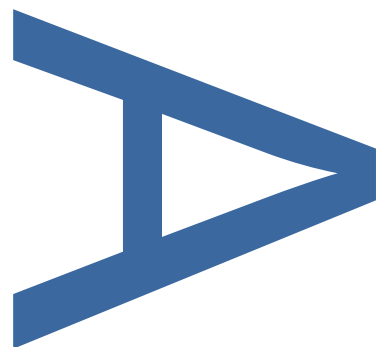


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL
BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND
CHELSEA**



SITE CODE: OCC17

MARCH 2017



**36A OLD CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA, ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON & CHELSEA SW3 5BY
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: OCC17

Local Planning Authority: Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 27045 77723

Written by: James Langthorne
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2017

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

Commissioning Client: Archaeology Collective Ltd

On behalf of: MBH Architects

Rev 1: Archaeology Collective comments

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March 2017

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited within the garden to the south of 36A Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3 5BY. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27045 77723 in the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea. The site was located within the boundary of the Chelsea Porcelain Factory, a Tier 1 archaeology priority area.
- 1.2 Following a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeology Collective Limited (Johnson 2017), an archaeological evaluation was carried out between 20th - 22nd March 2017 prior to making an application concerning the construction of a large single storey basement. The investigation comprised the excavation of two hand dug archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1 & 2) in order to establish the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits, although the only archaeological deposits recorded were made ground layers dating to the late 18th – 19th centuries and an inferred late post-medieval truncation of the natural sand and gravel in Trench 1. Since no deposits above natural strata pre-dated the late post-medieval period within the trenches it was concluded that landscaping works had been undertaken either during the foundation or demolition of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory in the late 18th-19th centuries or during the construction of residences along Old Church Street from the 19th century onwards.
- 1.4 Natural sand and gravel was found in both trenches at maximum heights of 4.93m OD in Trench 1 and 5.74m OD in Trench 2.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in the paved area of the garden belonging to 36A Old Church Street, Chelsea, SW3 5BY between 20th - 22nd February 2017. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TQ 27045 77723 in the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea (Figure 1).
- 2.2 36A Old Church Street is a late 20th century two-storey residential building with a small basement located on the eastern side of Old Church Street. The property also encloses a small garden area to the south of the main building. The current development proposal outlines the construction of a large single storey basement under the entire footprint of the residence and partially extending into the garden with associated works including light wells.
- 2.3 The site lay within the 0.32 hectare area designated by Historic England as an Archaeological Priority Area (APA). The APA, demarcating an area between Old Church Street and Lawrence Street, denotes the position of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory and is classified as a Tier 1 APA, indicating a site of potential national importance. A basement development would severely truncate any archaeological deposits within this part of the APA.
- 2.4 As a result an evaluation was proposed, consisting of two hand dug trenches (Figure 2), that aimed to fully ascertain the nature and the significance of the archaeological remains that would be impacted by the proposed development.
- 2.5 The trenches were situated on the paved area of the garden at 36A Old Church Street and were positioned to lie as close as possible to the footprint of the new single storey basement. The site boundaries were defined by 34 and 36 Old Church Street to the west, 38 Old Church Street and the grounds of 36A Glebe Place to the north, 58 Upper Cheyne Row to the east and 32 Old Church Street to the south. The site encompassed an area of approximately 200 metres squared.
- 2.6 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective Limited on behalf of MBH Architects and monitored by Diane Abrams, Historic England GLAAS, on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea.
- 2.7 As archaeological consultants to the client, Archaeology Collective had previously prepared a desk-based assessment for the project (Johnson 2016) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Johnson 2017) which described the design for the evaluation work.
- 2.8 The site was recorded under the unique site code OCC17, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

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

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

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published July 22nd 2011 and amended in 2015. Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

3.3 Local Development Framework: Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea

3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea Consolidated Local Plan, published July 2015. Policy CL 4 of the Local Plan requires developers to protect the heritage resources of the borough and Policy CL 7 requires all basement developments be assessed to identify any potential harm to heritage assets.

3.4 Designated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 The site lies within a Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area (APA), the ‘Chelsea China’ Porcelain Factory APA, a site that could potentially be of national importance. Furthermore the Old Church Street site is also located on the northern boundary of the Tier 2 ‘Chelsea Riverside’ APA which denotes the estimated extent of the medieval riverside settlement and it is situated within the Cheyne Conservation Area.

3.4.2 Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Old Church Street, which all lie adjacent to the site, form a terrace of Grade II listed buildings. However 36A Old Church Street itself is a modern building.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geology Survey records that the geology at the site to consist of London Clay Formation bedrock overlain by Kempton Park sands and gravels (Johnson 2016).

4.1.2 There was no available geotechnical data about the Old Church Street site itself. However investigations at 36A Glebe Place, immediately to the north of 36A Old Church Street exposed natural gravel at heights between 5.50-6.00m OD.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 Old Church Street slopes gently southward as it descends towards the bank of the River Thames.

4.2.2 A temporary benchmark was established on site at a height of 6.62 OD extrapolating from map detail that indicated the height of the road close to the junction of Paultons Street and Old Church Street. There was no GPS coverage due to the built up nature of the surrounding buildings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below is summarized from the site-specific desk-based assessment prepared by Archaeology Collective (Johnson 2016).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 The majority of prehistoric finds made in the vicinity of Old Church Street originated from riverine contexts on or near the Thames foreshore. Further north towards 36A Old Church Street only a few finds of residual flints and abraded pottery shards have been recovered that date to prehistoric periods.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Evidence suggestive of a small Roman farmstead close to the river has been recorded at 2-4 Old Church Street. However there has been little other Roman activity in the vicinity of 36A Old Church Street indicating that Roman occupation probably did not extend significantly north of the farmstead.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 36A Old Church Street is situated on the northern edge of the medieval village of Chelsea. Old Church Street itself would have been the principal access route to the village, allowing for the possibility of domestic or small scale industrial features or deposits dating to the medieval period at the site.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 The 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory, founded in 1744 and demolished 40 years later, was partially situated on the site of 36A Old Church Street. The manufactory represented a crucial early stage in the development of English ceramics and as a consequence any structures relating to it would be of national importance.

5.5.2 Following demolition of the factory in the late 18th century, terraced housing and associated gardens were built fronting Church Street. The rear of 36 Old Church Street was developed into various out buildings by the early 20th century and the present no. 36A was erected between 1984 and 1985.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of two trenches was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Johnson 2017).

6.2 Prior to the arrival of the archaeological team at 36A Old Church Street the locations of the trenches had been determined and the paved surface in those areas removed as per the proposed trench location plan. All trenches were excavated and cleaned by hand by the archaeological team. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the trenches:

Trench Number	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Max. Depth (m)
1	1.50	1.50	1.74
2	1.50	1.50	1.39

6.3 Further to the original excavation of the trenches, sondages were opened in the bases of both trenches in order to investigate the natural gravels.

6.4 Once excavation had been completed all deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept of both trenches.

6.5 A temporary benchmark at a height of 6.62m OD was established on site for levelling purposes extrapolated from map detail that indicated the height of the road close to the junction of Paultons Street and Old Church Street was 7.85m OD.

6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code OCC17.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The archaeological sequence at the site has been separated into three phases, as follows:

- *Phase 1: Natural*
- *Phase 2: Late 18th century-19th century*
- *Phase 3: 19th century-Modern*

7.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3 & Images 1 and 2)

Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit in Trench 1 was naturally deposited friable, light-mid orange brown sand and gravel [4]. Natural sand and gravel [4] was found at a maximum height of 4.93m OD within the sondage in the base of Trench 1.

Phase 2: Late 18th century-19th century

7.2.2 Overlying natural sand and gravel [4] was a 0.91m thick layer of made ground [3] that reached heights between 5.80-5.83m OD. Made ground [3] was composed of fairly firm but friable, mottled mid grey brown with mid-light yellow brown redeposited gravel and slight clay sandy silt with frequent Ceramic Building Material (CBM) fragments, occasional coal, pottery, glass and animal bone fragments as well as occasional root activity. A saggar, a piece of kiln furniture used to stack and protect pottery whilst it was being fired, was recovered from made ground [3] indicating the presence of the 18th century pottery factory in the locality. The clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from this deposit broadly dated to c.1730-1910 while the majority of the pottery indicated a narrower date range of c.1813-1850.

Phase 3: 19th century-Modern

7.2.3 Made ground [3] was sealed by a layer of garden subsoil composed of fairly firm but friable, mid grey brown slightly clay silt [2] with moderate-frequent sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles and CBM flecks and fragments, moderate root activity and occasional pottery, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe fragments. Subsoil [2] was 0.21m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 6.15m OD.

7.2.4 Subsoil [2] was succeeded by a 0.38m thick layer of topsoil [1] constituting fairly loose, friable dark blackish brown slightly sandy clay silt with moderate CBM fragments, occasional-moderate root activity and small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and occasional 19th-20th century pottery, coal, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe flecks and fragments. Topsoil [1] was recorded at heights between 6.41-6.43m OD.

7.2.5 All deposits in Trench 1 were ultimately sealed by a layer of bedding sand and the paving stones that form the surface of the current garden [+].

7.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4 & Images 3 and 4)

Phase 1: Natural

- 7.3.1 The earliest deposit found at the base and within the sondage of Trench 2 was sterile, naturally deposited friable, mid orange brown sand and gravel [8]. Natural sand and gravel [8] was found at heights between 5.69-5.74m OD.

Phase 2: Late 18th century-19th century

- 7.3.2 Succeeding natural sand and gravel [8] was a 0.38m thick layer of made ground [7] that reached heights between 5.99-6.11m OD. Made ground [7] was of the same description as made ground [3] in Trench 1, although it contained fewer CBM fragments and the clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from it dated to 1730-1900.

Phase 3: 19th century-Modern

- 7.3.3 Made ground [7] was sealed by a layer of garden subsoil [6] of the same composition as subsoil [2] in Trench 1. Subsoil [6] was 0.11m thick and recorded at a maximum height of 6.13m OD.
- 7.3.4 Subsoil [6] was overlain in turn by a 0.38m thick layer of topsoil [5] of the same description as topsoil [1] in Trench 1. Topsoil [5] was recorded at heights between 6.39-6.45m OD.
- 7.3.5 All deposits in Trench 2 were ultimately sealed by the paving stones that formed the surface of the current garden and its associated yellow sand bedding layer [+].

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Johnson 2017) for the evaluation:

To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.

8.1.2 The archaeological investigation at 36A Old Church Street did not reveal any features or deposits that pre-dated the late 18th-19th century.

To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.

8.1.3 Although no structures or discrete archaeological features were found during the course of the evaluation, the significant difference in height between the natural sand and gravel [4] at 4.93m OD and [8] at 5.74m OD in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively was indicative of severe truncation of natural deposits in the south-eastern part of the site. Given that both natural sand and gravels [4] and [8] were sealed by a layer of made ground containing late post-medieval-modern pottery it was considered that the truncation evident in Trench 1 was potentially the result of pit cutting or a deep cut foundation that had subsequently been removed following the closure of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory and its demolition in 1784. Alternatively made ground deposits [3], in Trench 1, and [7], in Trench 2, may result from the construction of outbuildings on the site from the 19th century.

To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

8.1.4 There were no deposits between the late post-medieval made ground and the natural sand and gravels that dated from an earlier period in either trench. Therefore it was conceivable that the site was terraced either initially during the construction of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory or subsequent to the factory's demolition and the construction of residential housing along Old Church Street.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The evaluation concluded that the archaeological evidence was restricted to a significant difference in the heights of natural deposits in both trenches that indicated severe late post-medieval truncation. Made ground deposits in both trenches sealed natural sand and gravels that dated from the late post-medieval and into the 19th century. The trenches were very small, which limits the conclusions that can be drawn at this stage.

- 8.2.2 The truncation represented by the differing heights of the natural potentially indicated a deep cut foundation or pitting that occurred on the Old Church Street site, possibly during the 18th century establishment or demolition of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory or the later construction of residences along Old Church Street. The interpretation was supported by late 18th-19th century made ground sealing the natural sand and gravel.
- 8.2.3 Natural sand and gravel was found in both trenches at maximum heights between 4.93m OD in Trench 1 and 5.74m OD in Trench 2. These natural deposits were comparable in character with those found at 36A Glebe Place, directly to the north of the present site. They were also consistent with the underlying topography of Old Church Street which gradually slopes towards the bank of the River Thames to the south; the heights of natural gravel at the Glebe Place site being on average higher, varying between 5.50 - 6.60m OD, than those recorded at 36A Old Church Street.
- 8.2.4 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code OCC17 and a summary report published in the *London Archaeologist* annual round-up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Archaeology Collective Limited for commissioning the work on behalf of MBH Architects and Diane Abrams for monitoring the project on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea.

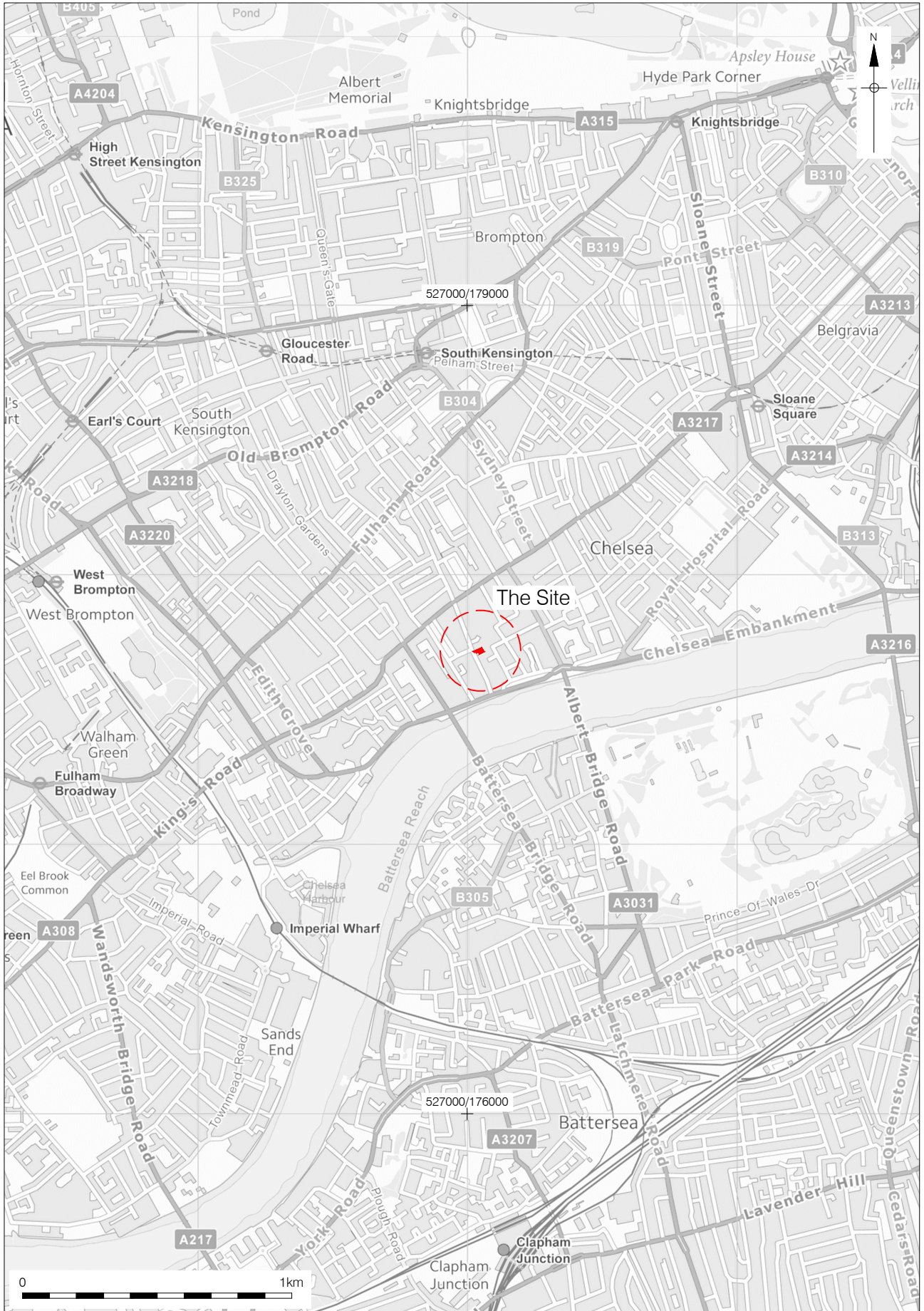
9.2 The author would like to thank:

- The owners of 36A Old Church Street and Lizzie at 36 Old Church Street for helping to facilitate the archaeological investigation.
- Dr. Anne Johnson of Archaeology Collective for her assistance on the project.
- Helen Hawkins for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
- Tristan Murray for his work on site.
- Hayley Baxter for the CAD illustrations.
- Amparo Valcarcel for assessing the building materials.
- Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass.
- Kevin Rielly for assessing the animal bone.
- John Joyce and Wayne Richards for their help with logistics.
- Chris Faine and his team who processed the finds.

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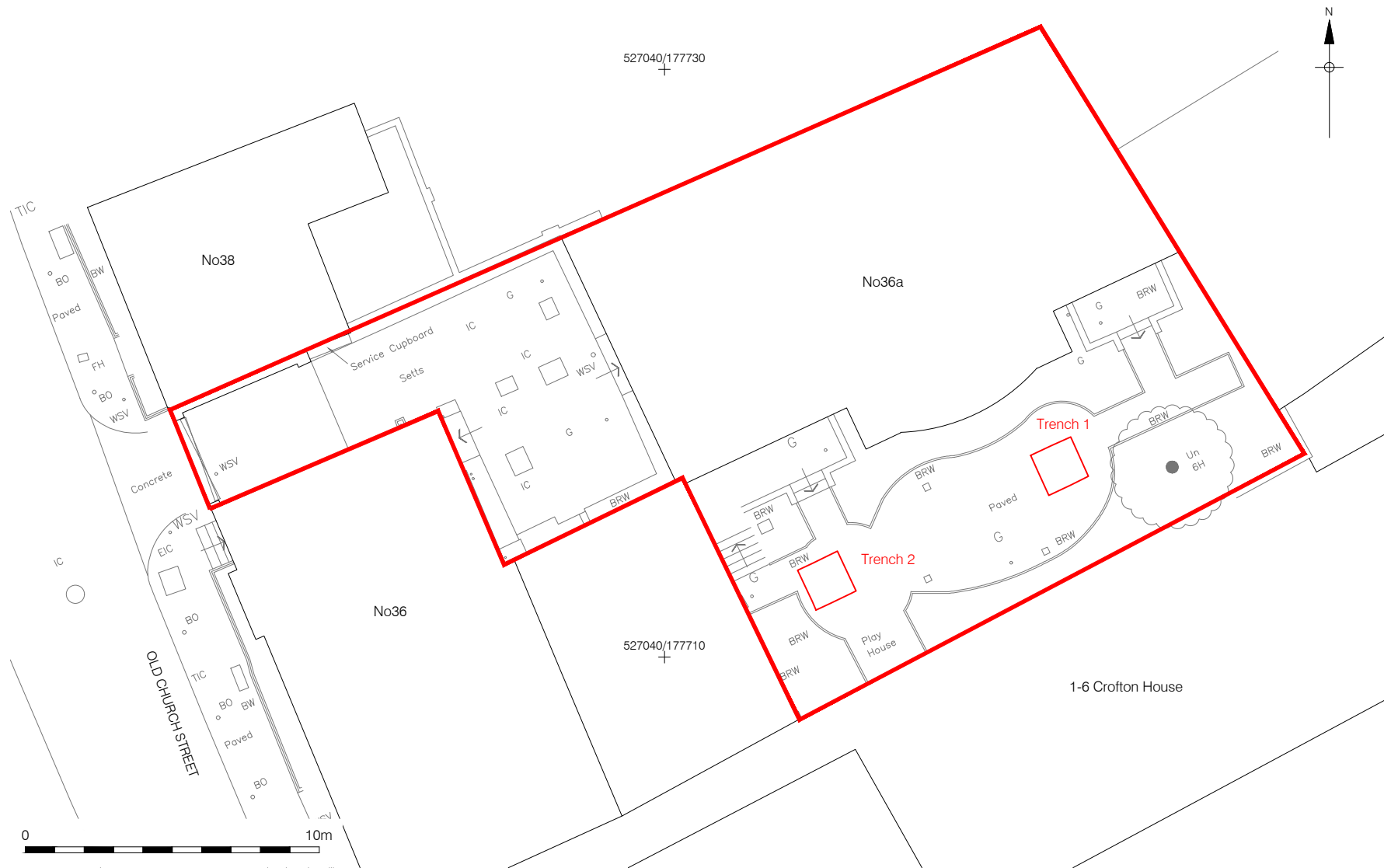


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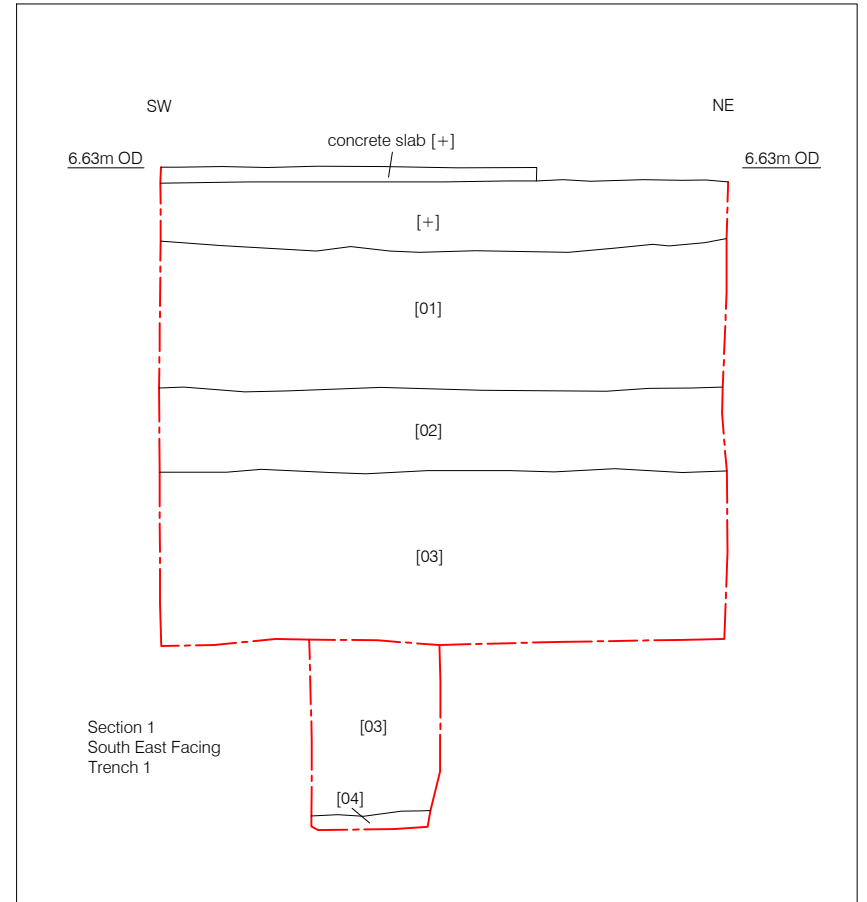
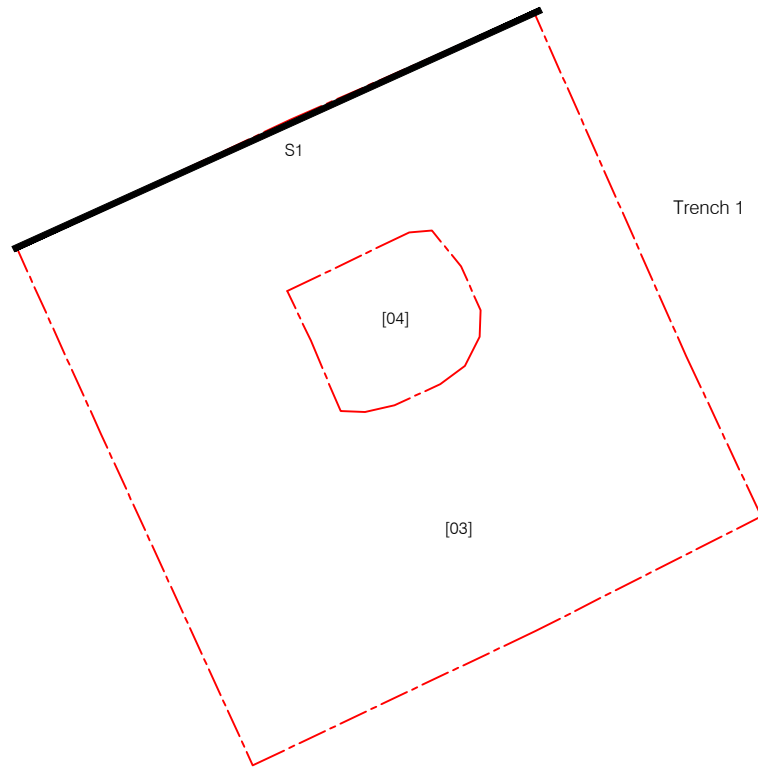
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



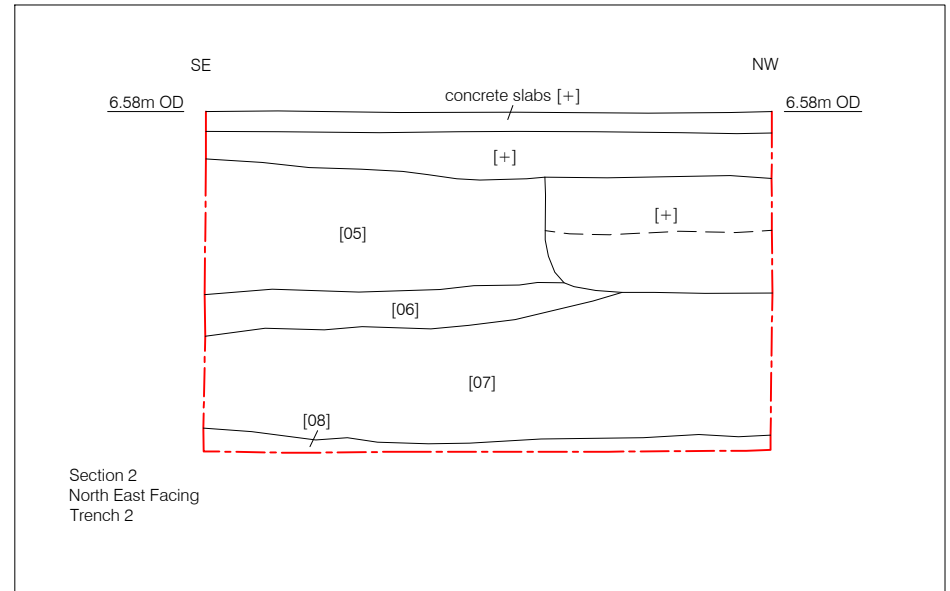
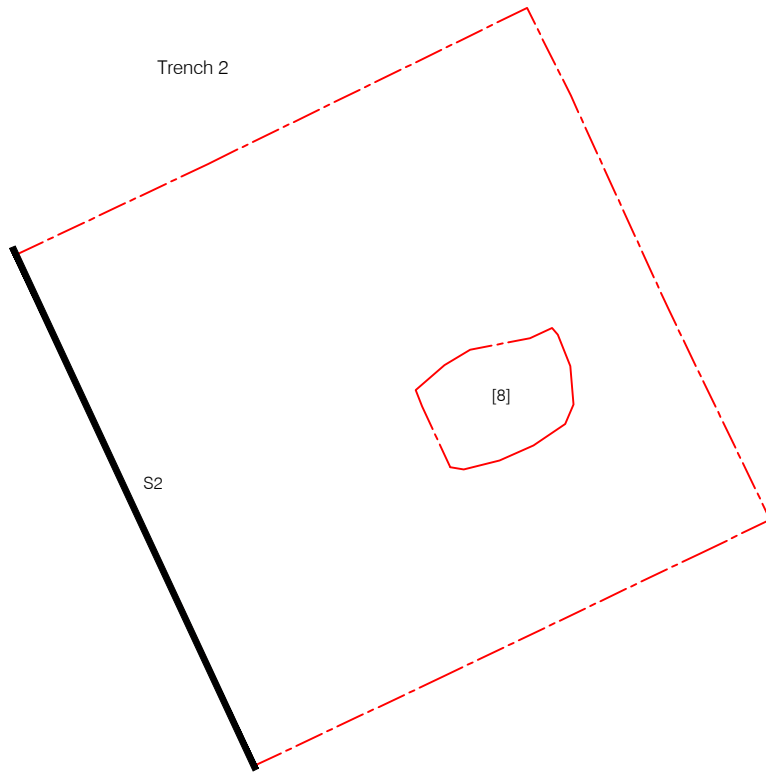
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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:200 at A4



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Figure 3
Trench 1 and Section 1
1:20 at A4



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Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2 and Section 2
1:20 at A4

Image 1: East facing view of Trench 1 (1m scale)



Image 2: South facing section in Trench 1 (1m scale)



Image 3: North facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale)



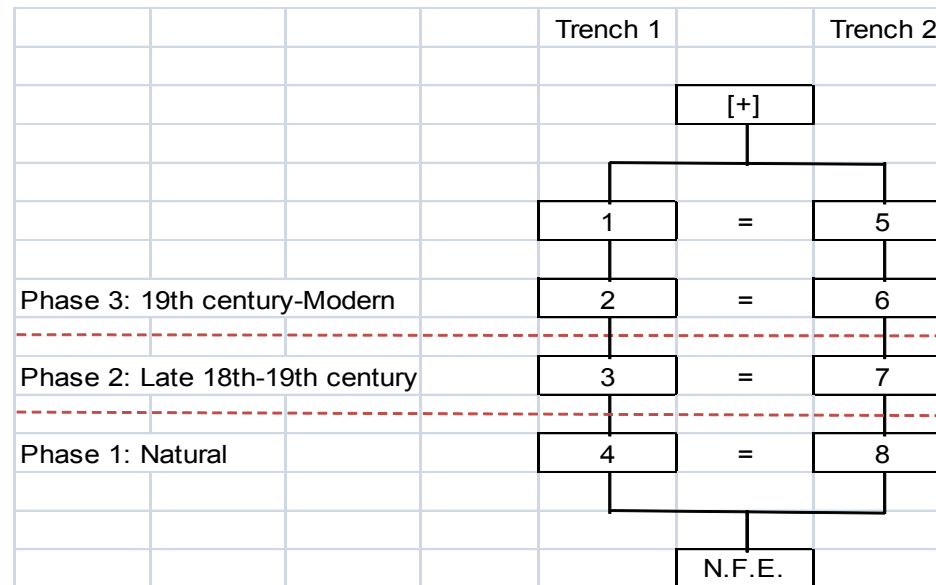
Image 4: East facing section in Trench 2 (1m scale)



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
1	1	-	1	Layer	Topsoil/Garden soil	19th century-Modern	3
2	1	-	1	Layer	Garden subsoil	19th century-Modern	3
3	1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Made ground	Late18th - 19th century	2
4	1	Tr 1	1	Layer	Natural sand and gravels	N/A	1
5	2	-	2	Layer	Topsoil/Garden soil	19th century-Modern	3
6	2	-	2	Layer	Garden subsoil	19th century-Modern	3
7	2	-	2	Layer	Made ground	Late18th - 19th century	2
8	2	Tr 2	2	Layer	Natural sand and gravels	N/A	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA, March 2017

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (25 sherds/25 estimated number of vessels /1.207kg, none of which was unstratified). The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th and early 20th century. The assemblage is in a good condition, although it is present as mostly sherd material, only three vessels have a complete profile and none are intact. The majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. The majority of the sherds found in context [3] were deemed to be residual, although pottery from the other deposits appear to be largely contemporaneous. One sherd from context [3] appears to be abraded, while two sherds from context [6] are laminated or pock marked and likely to have been present in an horticultural environment. The rest of the pottery shows no evidence of abrasion and therefore the assemblage appears to have been mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or on its discard although it is likely to have been deposited more so under tertiary, rather than secondary circumstances. The material was found in four contexts as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology pottery codes (2014). The assemblage is discussed as an index.

Index

ENV: estimated number of vessels

Context [1], spot date: 1830–1900

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 45g. Flower pot. Rim sherd, narrow rounded thickening, under cut. A band of horizontal notched rouletting on the middle of the wall

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 20g. Saucer. Complete profile, deep flared wall with an internal carination just above the footring, internal dark brown line on the rim and dark brown, green, pale blue and pale brown foliage on the wall

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g. Saucer. Complete profile, ? London shape, blue berries and green and pink leaves attached to a linear black stem on the wall interior.

Refined white earthenware with enamelled decoration (REFW ENML), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 353g. Dinner plate. Complete profile, scalloped rim with panels and evidence for an enamelled Chinoiserie scroll. Fr base, stamped 'MASON'S PATENT IRONSTONE' the stamp is dated c. 1813+. The underside has a black deposit. Family sherd found in context [3].

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 30g. Oval dish. Base, flat. ?Asiatic Pheasant design

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g.
Dinner plate. Rim sherd, willow pattern

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11g.
Dinner plate. Rim sherd, ?Albion design

Context [3], spot date: c.1813–1850

Aluminium rich ware (ALUM), 1745–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 247g. Saggur. Rim sherd, simple, knife cut top.
No evidence for fired vessels

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (BORD), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g. Pedestal base of a ?chafing
dish

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g. Body
sherd

Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze (BORDY), 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g.
Rim sherd, everted, int. Lid-seated. The glaze is abraded. ?Cauldron or tripod pipkin

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g. Medium rounded bowl. Rim
sherd, squared, lid-seated top, ext, combed band. Externally sooted. ?17th-century skillet

London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), 1480-1600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 51g. Base, possibly early
PMR

Refined white earthenware with enamelled decoration (REFW ENML), 1805-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27g.
Dinner plate. Rim sherd, scalloped rim with raised lines forming panels, sherd link to vessel in context
[1], stamped on the underside 'mason's patent ironstone' the stamp is dated c. 1813+. The underside
has a black deposit. Family sherd found in context [1].

Context [5], spot date: 1830–1900

Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS), 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g. Body sherd

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 138g. Medium flared bowl. Base

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 45g. Flower pot. Rim sherd,
narrow rounded thickening, under cut. Body sherd

Sunderland-type coarseware (SUND), 1800-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 136g. Flared bowl. Base: splayed.
Internal slip and clear glaze

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 18g.
Bute-shaped tea.cup Base, recessed. European landscape design

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration (TPW FLOW), 1830-1900, 1
sherd, 1 ENV, 8g. Saucer. Rim sherd, fluted wall, int. Trellis-type border

Context [6], spot date: 1830–1900

Creamware (CREA), 1740-1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g. Body sherd, laminated surface chipped surfaces

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours (REFW ERTH), 1805-1820, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g. Dinner plate. Rim sherd, ?rococo border and blue shell edge decoration

Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc) (TPW4), 1825-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g. Saucer. Rim sherd, green-transfer mid-late 19th century floral/peony design. Chipped surfaces

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has very little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the London area. The saggar (used to stack and protect pottery whilst being fired in a kiln) is of interest and was almost certainly derived from the late 18th-century porcelain works located on the study area. The 16th-century pottery is likely to be derived from contemporaneous activity on or in the vicinity of the site. The 19th-century ceramics on the whole appear to be low socio-economic status wares and the decorative items can be largely described as cheap and cheerful. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and infers very little upon activities associated with the study area, although the saggar is of interest. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed if new finds are recovered from further archaeological work on the site.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.
<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, March 2017

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276;2281; 3032	Post medieval unglazed peg tiles; post medieval drain pipe; post great fire bricks	5	1480	1950	1700	1950	1800-1900	No mortar
2	3065;2276	Post medieval red sandy brick; post medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
3	2276;2279; 3032	Post medieval pan and peg tiles; post great fire brick	7	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
5	2279	Post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
7	2276;2279	Post medieval pan and peg tiles	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (18 fragments, 4.30 kg) consists of fragmentary pieces of post medieval ceramic building material (peg tiles; red sandy and post great fire bricks).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval and post medieval roofing form. The introduction of pan tiles is also noted by the presence of fabric 2279. The different roofing tiles fabrics (2279, 2276,) and forms (pan and peg tiles) suggests the existence of different roof coverings in the area.

One fragment of sandy red brick fabric (3065) was identified. This fabric was manufactured for city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)

Three examples of purple post great fire bricks (fabric 3032) was recovered from the site. The bricks are narrow, unfrogged and have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. The example collected from [1] is highly vitrified, and possible came from the 18th century pottery factory. The presence of these bricks shows a phase of development at the end of 18th and late 19th century.

The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA, March 2017

A total of four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the archaeological work and found only in two contexts. Deposit [3] produced a single thin stem with a fine bore that can only be broadly dated to the period c. 1730—1910. Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe were found in context [7] and consist of a heeled bowl fragment with a thick stem and a medium bore and dated broadly to the late 17th century. This item occurs with a thick stem and a wide bore, and a thin stem with a fine bore. The latter appears to be the latest item and can be broadly dated c. 1730--1900.

The clay tobacco pipes have little significance. The only potential is to broadly date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, PCA, March 2017

Two fragments of late 19th-20th-century dated opaque glass, probably derived from moulded lampshades, were recovered from two contexts. A fragment of a mid blue glass vessel was found in context [5] and the simple, upright rim and shoulder of a globular shade was found in context [6].

The glass has no significance and its only potential is to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2017

Introduction

Two trial trenches were excavated within the garden to the south of 36a Old Church Street, this property situated about 100m north of the Thames between Albert Bridge to the east and Battersea Bridge to the west. Notably this property is sited within the northern part of the footprint of the former 'Chelsea China' porcelain factory, this founded in 1744 and demolished some 40 years later. The excavations revealed made ground deposits with some later incursions, the whole directly overlying natural levels. It is assumed that the former constitute deposits laid down either during the foundation or following the abandonment of the aforementioned porcelain factory perhaps, if later, then related to the 19th century development of this area. The archaeological sequence has been phased as follows:- Phase 1 – natural, 2 – Late 18th-19th century levelling and 3 – 19th century development to modern.

A small amount of animal bones were recovered, all by hand, from layers associated with the later two phases. These were all in good condition showing a moderate level of fragmentation.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a hand recovered total of 11 animal bones, taken from 6 deposits, comprising similar quantities from Phases 2 and 3 (see Table 1), the respective deposits generally dating to the 1st half and the latter 2/3 of the 19th century respectively. These collections include the remains of just two species – sheep/goat and pig, the former somewhat better represented. The pig bones comprise a loose mandibular molar from Phase 2 (clearly representing a sub-adult individual) and then a mandibular fragment from the later phase. Sheep/goat is represented by a general mix of limb bones from both phase collections as well as a mandible fragment from Phase 2. The few ageable bones suggest the presence of sub-adult and probably young adult sheep. Of note is the absence of relatively large individuals and indeed of sawing marks – both late post-medieval traits, the former indicative of the 'improved' breeds which began to enter the London meat markets from the beginning of the 19th century (based on Rixson 2000, 215 and the evidence from post-medieval London animal bone assemblages as for example found at Thameslink – Rielly in prep, and see Albarella 1997 for evidence concerning the late introduction of the saw for butchery purposes). Of course

the size data does not necessarily suggest an earlier date, merely that there is no evidence for 'improved' animals amongst the food waste at this site. Data from similarly dated sites (as Rielly in prep) suggest that the smaller 'types', perhaps 'unimproved', continued to be used well into the 19th century.

Phase:	2	3	Total
Species			
Sheep/Goat	5	4	9
Pig	1	1	2
Grand Total	6	5	11

Table 1. Hand collected species abundance by phase

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This small collection clearly represents waste food items dated to the 19th century probably derived from local sources. There is a mix of skeletal parts, which may be indicative of a similar mix of processing and food waste, except that it is well known that Victorian cuisine employed a large variety of cuts including the head and foot bones of both sheep and pig (after Mrs Beeton 1869). It can be suggested, due to the good condition of the bone assemblage, that further excavation will provide additional evidence for local eating habits. However, it cannot be envisaged that the quantities will be sufficient to warrant any detailed analyses, these collections for example providing just one measureable bone. This being said, the evidence should certainly be placed in context, with little comparative animal bone data to date from other contemporary sites in this general area, which therefore heightens the potential value of any further excavation in this locality. Finally, any additional incursion should include the recovery of the smaller food waste items which will involve the use of sampling. Again the good condition of the bones suggests that there is a high potential for the survival of such items.

References

Albarella, U, 1997 Size, power, wool and veal: zooarchaeological evidence for late medieval innovations, in G, De Boe and F, Verhaeghe (eds) *Environment and Subsistence in Medieval Europe, Papers of the 'Medieval Europe Brugge 1997' Conference, Volume 9*, 19-30

Mrs, I, Beeton 1869 *The Book of Household Management*

Rielly, K, in prep e The animal bones, in S, Teague, *The Thameslink Project Monograph 2: Life in medieval and post-medieval Southwark*, PCA/Oxford Archaeology Monograph

Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press

APPENDIX 8: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-280820

Project details

Project name 36A Old Church Street, Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5BY

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation comprising two trenches. The evaluation revealed limited modern impact on the buried deposits although the only archaeological deposits recorded were made ground layers dating to the late 18th - 19th centuries and an inferred late post-medieval truncation of the natural sand and gravel in Trench 1. Since no deposits above natural strata pre-dated the late post-medieval period within the trenches it was concluded that landscaping works had been undertaken either during the foundation or demolition of the 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory in the late 18th-19th centuries or during the construction of residences along Old Church Street from the 19th century onwards

Project dates Start: 20-03-2017 End: 22-03-2017

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes OCC17 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type MADE GROUND Post Medieval

Monument type SUBSOIL Post Medieval

Monument type TOPSOIL Modern

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Modern

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Pre-application
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 36A Old
Church Street

Postcode SW3 5BY

Study area 0.32 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 27045 77723 51.483673282706 -0.170123858131 51 29 01 N 000 10
12 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 4.93m Max: 5.74m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Archaeology Collective
originator

Project design Archaeology Collective
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor James Langthorne

Type of MBH Architects
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID OCC17

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

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID OCC17

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID OCC17

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"
available

Project bibliography 1

A forthcoming report

Publication type

Title 36A Old Church Street, Chelsea, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea SW3 5BY: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Langthorne, J.

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