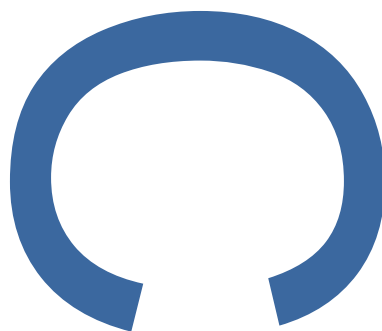


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W8 4PX**

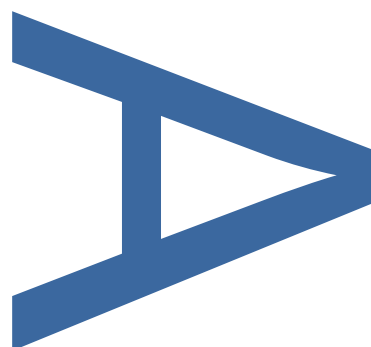


ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND
CHELSEA**



**SITE CODE: KPG17
MAY 2017**



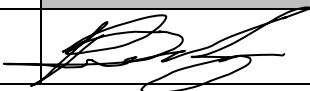
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**NORTH PADDOCK, KENSINGTON PALACE, KENSINGTON GARDENS, LONDON W8 4PX:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

SITE CODE: KPG17

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 25758 80004

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at the North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 1.2 The aims of the project were to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site, including earlier garden layouts, as well as clarifying the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions in order to assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 1.3 The watching brief demonstrated that the underlying post-medieval layers primarily remained intact, with the majority undisturbed by modern intrusions.
- 1.4 The earliest feature on site was a small pit observed in Trench 1, with ceramic building material recovered dating to between 1500-1800. This pit cut into an undated layer of made ground, possibly redeposited natural used for landscaping works, seen across Trenches 1-7.
- 1.5 An inspection chamber for a culvert was uncovered at the junction of Trenches 9 and 10. Composed of red unfrosted brick and stone, it was oriented north-east to south-west. The inspection chamber is thought to date to the 18th century, given the appearance of the culvert on a plan of drainage works at the palace from 1754. The culvert itself had been removed and replaced with 19th century backfill, although the cut was still visible.
- 1.6 The remaining stratigraphy of the site was mainly composed of post-medieval layers from the 19th century, with occasional cut features. Towards the south of the site, the made ground layer changed to a demolition layer, likely associated with the demolition of the nearby barrack block.
- 1.7 A high degree of bioturbation was observed within the soil horizons encountered on site attesting to the horticultural function of the site in the post-medieval period and to the continued disturbance by the row of trees along the west of the site. The post-medieval layers were largely undisturbed, given that there has been no truncation on the site by later development. The greatest recorded disturbance was in Trench 12, where a modern clay layer likely from the construction of the Pass Office was recorded.
- 1.8 All post-medieval layers and features had been sealed by topsoil and turf.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological watching brief at the North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Figure 1). The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 16th January and 3rd February 2017, during the installation of a hedge along the west and south boundaries of the North Paddock (Figure 2; Plates 14-16). An additional day on site required for the installation of a further 6 trees was undertaken on 21st February 2017.
- 2.2 The site measured c. 220m north to south by c. 76m east to west, covering an area of c. 1.73 hectares, and was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 25758 80004 (Figure 2). It was bound to the north by residential housing; by Kensington Palace to the east; by a public footpath to the south; and by Kensington Place Gardens, a private road, to the west. The site is open grass with a tall fence boundary along the north, west, and south sides, and trees bordering all four sides. It is primarily used for dog walking.
- 2.3 Kensington Palace is a Grade I Scheduled Monument and a London Heritage site. Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works was obtained by the Royal Household prior to the commencement of the works. This report details the findings of the watching brief conducted as a requirement of the scheduled monument consent.
- 2.4 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2017), the primary objectives of the exercise were:
- To determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site, including earlier garden layouts.
 - To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions in order to assess the degree of archaeological survival
- 2.5 The site was supervised by, Rosemary Banens, and was project managed by Tim Bradley, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Michael Turner, Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas Government Historic Estates for Historic England monitored proceedings. The project was commissioned by the Royal Household, and all work was undertaken under the supervision of Mark Lane, Gardens Manager, London Gardens and Ground, Royal Household.
- 2.6 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique code **KPG17**.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The following geological and topographical background is taken from the archaeological written scheme of investigation (Bradley 2017).
- 3.1.2 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.
- 3.1.3 There is a gradual slope down from the north to the south of the site, with a steeper drop close to the south-west corner, resulting in an approximate 5m difference in OD height from the north end to the south end, from c. 26m OD to c. 21m OD. Benchmark heights marked on 10 Kensington Palace Gardens and 4 Kensington Palace Gardens indicate the topography of the area, sloping from c. 27.5m OD at 10 Kensington Palace Gardens to c. 19.6m OD at 4 Palace Gardens, a c7.9m difference over a distance of c. 200m (OS 2017).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A comprehensive archaeological and historical background has previously been outlined in the report covering an archaeological evaluation carried out by PCA at Kensington Palace in 2007 (Lythe 2007). The brief synopsis reproduced below was prepared for a second evaluation carried out by PCA in 2009 and covers only the development of Kensington Palace in the post-medieval period.

4.2 16th Century

4.2.1 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 Barns (Watson 2009).

4.3 17th Century

4.3.1 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 1614 (Impey 2003).

4.3.2 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 added (Impey 2003).

4.3.3 Whilst much was replaced, vestiges of the Jacobean core can still be recognised in the modern-day layout of Kensington Palace. A series of architectural drawings (reproduced in Impey 2003) suggest the north and south facing walls of what is now the Cupola Room are in the probable positions of the northern and southern walls of the original core, whilst the northern and southern entranceways of the King's Drawing Room appear to mark the approximate position of its demolished eastern wall. It remains a possibility that some Jacobean masonry survives along the northern side of what is now known as White Court, possibly below ground level in the form of stairs associated with the mansion's main entrance.

4.3.4 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 1662 (Impey 2003).

- 4.3.5 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 Nottingham House after Sir Heneage Finch II was made 1st Earl of Nottingham in 1681 (Impey 2003).
- 4.3.6 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).
- 4.3.7 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.
- 4.3.8 The building became known as Kensington House when the Royal Court took up residence, sometime after 1689. Shortly afterwards, Queen Mary instigated further building work with the intention of enlarging and improving her personal apartments. This resulted in the construction of The Queens Gallery, replete with its own staircase.
- 4.3.9 In November 1691, Kensington House was partially damaged by fire. Part of the southern range of Great Court was destroyed, necessitating repair work. The reconstructions provided an opportunity to remodel the approach to the Royal Apartments, during which the King's Staircase was rebuilt in marble and a lavishly decorated Guard Chamber was constructed at its base.
- 4.3.10 The last modification undertaken at the request of William III was the construction of the South Front, built in 1695, probably by Hawksmoor. This contained a long gallery at first-floor level.

4.4 18th Century

- 4.4.1 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.
- 4.4.2 A survey conducted in 1716 at the request of George I (1714-1727) found Kensington House to be in a very poor state of repair. As a consequence, a restorative campaign was launched under the supervision of William Benson, Surveyor of the King's Works (1718 to 1719). It is thought that the core of the Jacobean building was partially replaced by three new State Rooms, known as the Privy Chamber, the Cupola Room and the Withdrawing Room. They were probably designed by Colen Campbell, Deputy Surveyor of the King's Works, and elaborately decorated by the painter William Kent. The palace played an important role in the courtly life of George II, until his death in 1760.
- 4.4.3 George III (1760-1830) did not live at Kensington Palace after his father's death, which marked the last time a reigning monarch would reside there. As a result, the palace gradually fell into disrepair throughout the latter half of the 18th century.
- 4.4.4 In 1798, George III's brother, the Duke of Kent, was granted two dilapidated floors in the south-east corner of the Palace. He therefore instigated repair work, accompanied by a series of modifications to the lower floors. A new porch was constructed on the eastern side of Great Court, along with an entrance hall and a double staircase, which lead into the Red Saloon and others beyond. The work was carried out under the supervision of the architect James Wyatt, Surveyor-General to the Board of Works.
- 4.4.5 Henry Wise (1653-1738) was responsible for laying out much of the garden which accompanied the Orangery at Kensington Palace, built in 1704-5. His arrangement, however, was largely truncated by the later work of Charles Bridgeman, royal gardener from 1728 until 1738.

4.5 19th Century

- 4.5.1 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. Throughout the reign of William IV (1830-1837), the Duchess made several changes to the building. Under the supervision of architect Sir Jeffry Wyattville, the King's Gallery was partitioned into three rooms for the use of Princess Victoria. The Duchess' personal living quarters were also extended into the unused State Apartments on the second floor.
- 4.5.2 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".

- 4.5.3 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 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 24th May 1899.

4.6 20th Century

- 4.6.1 The State Apartments were acquired by London Museum in 1911, before being used as offices for charitable organisations throughout the First World War (1914-1918). In 1932-1933 further restorative work was carried out on Queen Victoria's apartments at the request of Queen Mary.
- 4.6.2 The State Apartments were subject to bomb damage during the Second World War (1939-1945), the Queen's Apartments being particularly badly affected. It was therefore necessary to close the Palace to the public for a total of five years, whilst repairs were made. It was then reoccupied by London Museum, which remained there until 1976¹.

¹ <http://www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace/stories/buildinghistory/default.aspx>

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Twelve trenches, termed Trenches 1 to 12, were excavated. Minimal alterations to the trench locations and sizes occurred; however, an extra meter was added onto each side of the smaller trenches, while the junction of Trenches 9 and 10 had to be altered due to preservation of the intact masonry uncovered. This resulted in the trench sizes seen in the below table. Six additional trees were installed at a later date, the dimensions of which can be seen in the table below. The trenches and individual trees were arranged as shown in Figure 2.

Trench	Length	Width	Depth
1	34.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
2	12m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
3	34.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
4	12m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
5	34.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
6	12m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
7	34.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
8	12m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
9	34.5m	Max: 1.80m Min: 0.80m	c. 0.30m
10	20.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
11	12m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
12	20.5m	0.80m	c. 0.30m
Tree 1	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m
Tree 2	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m
Tree 3	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m
Tree 4	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m
Tree 5	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m
Tree 6	1.05m	1.05m	c. 0.40m

- 5.2 The trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket (Plate 1). In order to facilitate the planting of the trees for the hedge, each trench was excavated in 1m slots. Machining continued in 100mm spits until the top of the archaeological sequence or c.0.30m depth was reached. Excavation of horizontal stratigraphy or cut archaeological features then continued by hand. The pits for the six individual trees were excavated by hand.
- 5.3 All archaeological interventions were thoroughly hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:10 and 1:100, with sections being drawn at 1:10. The deposits that they contained were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled. Trenches were located using measurements from known coordinates. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2017).

- 5.4 Levels were recorded below ground level (BGL), given the absence of a TBM and method for determining the ordnance datum level, despite the ground level sloping down from the north to the south.
- 5.5 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code KPG17.
- 5.6 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England (HE) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (GLAAS 2014; HE 2015, 2009; CIfA 2014).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Undated

- 6.1.1 Across the base of Trench 1 lay a firm mid-orange brown clayey silt with occasional CBM flecks and moderate flint gravels [8]. This layer was also observed in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, where it was recorded as [10], [14], [19], [25], and [31] respectively (Plate 3). Recorded at a maximum height of 0.15m BGL, it appeared to be a made ground or redeposited brickearth layer used during the extensive landscaping of the gardens. Although CBM and charcoal flecks were observed, no finds were recovered from this layer, and it is possible that these inclusions are the result of bioturbation.
- 6.1.2 An undated sub-oval pit [12] was observed at the base of Trench 3 (Plate 2). Its fill [11] was a dark brown grey, with frequent stone fragments and mortar fragments. The pit had shallow sloping sides, and continued into the western section. Recorded 0.27m BGL, the pit had a depth of at least 0.20m, measuring 0.64m east to west and 0.55m north to south. It is possible that this pit is a garden feature related to an earlier layout of the paddock. Also within Trench 3 was a sandy silty gravel dump [13], which was devoid of finds.
- 6.1.3 Midway through Trench 7, in the southern half of the site, layer [31] was not present and was replaced by loose silty gravel layer [48]. Observed at 0.30m BGL across the base of the trench, this dark grey brown layer was also recorded in Trenches 8 and 9, as [46] and [47]. It is possible that this gravel layer is related to the surface surrounding the barracks visible on the 1838 Plan of Palace Green, which illustrated the proposed layout for buildings between the Green and Uxbridge Road (Plate 17). A sandy yellow brown rubble layer [42] was also observed at the base of Trench 9, and is possibly related to the demolition of the barracks (Plate 9).
- 6.1.4 A firm mid grey brown gravelly clayey silt [52] with frequent slate was recorded below the topsoil during the excavation for Tree 4, and is likely a made ground layer from the post-medieval period, although no datable finds were recovered.

6.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

- 6.2.1 The earliest dated feature was a shallow pit [5] recorded in Trench 1. Sub-oval in shape, the pit measured 0.70m north to south and 0.30m east to west, continuing into the eastern section. At least 0.10m in depth, the fill [4] was a firm dark grey brown sandy silty gravelly clay, with fragments of ceramic building material and occasional mortar flecks. Possibly a garden feature, the fragments of peg tile date between 1500-1800, and could be associated with the earlier phases of the palace and gardens (Appendix 4).
- 6.2.2 A light yellow brown sand and mortar dump layer [18] was observed at the base of Trench 4. It extended 0.70m north to south and 0.50m east to west, continuing into the eastern section of the trench (Plate 4). A sheet of corrugated metal measuring 155m by 190m was recovered from the layer, along with three iron nails, ceramic building material fragments and pottery.

Possibly associated with the demolition of earlier buildings upon the paddock, the finds date to the late 19th century (Appendix 2). This dump was sealed by made ground and possible horticultural layer [17].

- 6.2.3 Across the majority of Trench 1, sealing pit [5] and layer [8], was a 0.20m thick friable light brown grey sandy silt layer [2]. Pottery recovered from this layer dates to the early 19th century, while clay tobacco pipe fragments date to 1730-1910. This made ground layer is likely the same as friable mid-grey brown layer [3], which is also recorded in Trench 1. Ceramic building material from layer [3] dates between 1850-1925. This layer was also observed across Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, as [9], [15], [17], [24], and [30], respectively, as well as during the excavation of Trees 2, 3, 5, and 6, as [50], [51], [53], and [54]. Finds recovered include pottery, ceramic building material, glass, and clay tobacco pipe fragments, which date this layer to the late 19th century (Appendices 2).
- 6.2.4 Cut into layer [2] in Trench 1 was a small pit [7]. Observed in the eastern section of the trench, it had a dark brown grey friable fill [6], with frequent mortar flecks and moderate ceramic building material and stone fragments. Pottery, ceramic building material, and an iron nail were recovered from the fill, dating the pit to the late 19th-early 20th century (Appendix 2).
- 6.2.5 A firm mid-grey brown sandy silt layer with charcoal flecks [23] was observed at the base of Trench 5. Extending 2.30m north to south, it possibly acted as a bedding layer for the compact brick and slate rubble layer [22] sealing it. At 0.10m thick, ceramic building material taken from this compact rubble layer dates from 1890 onwards (Plate 6). It was overlain by a 0.05m thick layer of slag [21], possibly furnace waste (Plate 5). Ten iron nails were recovered from this context, as well as pottery and glass fragments (Appendices 7-9). While these finds are dated to the late 19th-early 20th century, it is more likely that this context dates from the 20th century, given that the rubble layer below is from 1890 onwards. Sealing these layers was a mid-yellow brown gravelly sandy silty clay with moderate flint gravel inclusions, which was 0.15m thick.
- 6.2.6 Trench 6 appeared to have two separate layers across the base, with investigation suggesting that [29] was deposited first. A firm mid-orange brown sandy clayey silt [28] – possibly redeposited brickearth – with occasional flint gravels, ceramic building material and charcoal flecks, and evidence of bioturbation ran north-east to south-west along the northern half of the trench. Sealed by this layer was a shallow pit, [27], which had a soft mid-grey brown sandy silt fill [26] with charcoal flecks. Extending 0.16m west from the section of the trench, it ran 0.50m north to south and had a depth of at least 0.13m. Running across the southern half of the trench was a mixed brown and orange clayey silt layer [29], from which ceramic building material, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, and glass dating to the mid-late 19th century were recovered (Appendix 2).
- 6.2.7 A dark friable sandy silt layer [45] sealed gravelly layer [46] for the entirety of Trench 8. This sandy silt layer was 0.20m thick, and contained ceramic building material, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, and an iron nail. Although the ceramic building material and clay tobacco

pipe date to the 18th century, and the pottery dates to the 19th century, the glass fragments recovered ascribe an early 20th century date to this layer. Several animal bones were recovered from this context, with widespread evidence of butchery (Appendices 4-9)

6.2.8 At the junction of Trenches 9 and 10, intact masonry in the form of an inspection chamber [40] for a culvert which is recorded as having run diagonally across the green. Oriented north-east to south-west, it was composed primarily of red unfrogged bricks and capped with a large stone, located 0.40m BGL. The bricks measured 200mm by 100mm by 60mm, while the stone was 440mm by 330mm by at least 100mm. Roughly square in form, measuring 0.75m by 0.78m, the structure was held together with a soft pale yellow brown sandy lime mortar with occasional chalk fragment inclusions. It is likely that the inspection chamber was constructed before the 19th century, as a plan form 1754 showing the drainage at Kensington Palace records a culvert running from a cistern to the portico, which would indicate that the inspection chamber is from the 18th century (Figure 6). A sondage was excavated along the north-east face of the inspection chamber to determine if there were any remains of the culvert still intact; however, no intact remains were uncovered (Plates 10-13). A cut [44] running north-east to south-west was visible, and within that cut was the backfill of the removed culvert [43]. A yellow-brown clay, it contained loose bricks and brick fragments, as well as pottery, metal, and bone fragments, dating it to the 19th century (Appendix 2).

6.2.9 The western half of Trench 10 was primarily composed of a dark friable sandy silt layer [39], which extended beyond the depth of excavation. Ceramic building material, animal bones, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass were all recovered from this context, providing a 19th century date for the layer.

6.2.10 Demolition rubble consisting primarily of red brick and stone was recorded across Trenches 9, 10, and 11. Dark grey brown, with frequent mortar and slate fragments, this layer was recorded as [41] in Trench 9, [38] in Trench 10, and [37] in Trench 11 (Plate 8). Likely related to the demolition of the 18th century barracks building, the rubble also contained pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, and bone fragments ascribing it a date of the late 19th century. A variety of metal finds, likely from the barracks, were also recovered from these layers – a two tine fork from [37], iron structural fittings and a copper alloy oval frame from [38], and iron nails and a copper-alloy coin/gaming token from [41] (Appendices 4-9).

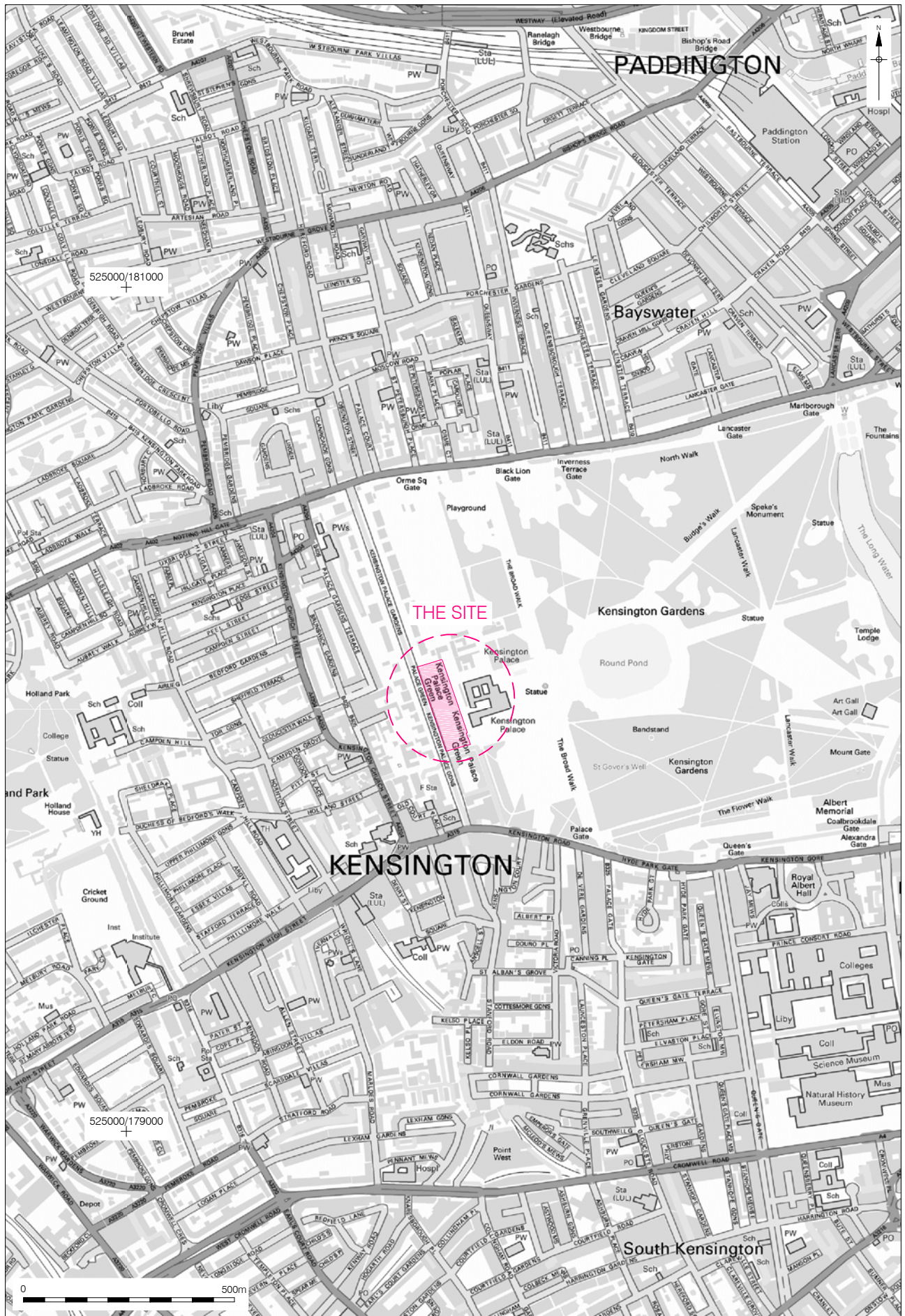
6.3 Phase 3: Modern

6.3.1 A modern dump [16] was recorded across the base of Trench 3. A loose dark grey sandy silt layer, 0.02m thick, it contained fragments of ceramic building material and concrete, and stretched 2m north to south.

6.3.2 Across the majority of Trench 12 lay a modern clay layer [34], likely associated with the construction of the Pass Office to the east. Firm, with mottle blue and yellow patches, the clay layer was interspersed with contexts dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, such as gravel layer [35] and friable mid-grey brown sandy silt layer [36]. Although the finds recovered from [35]

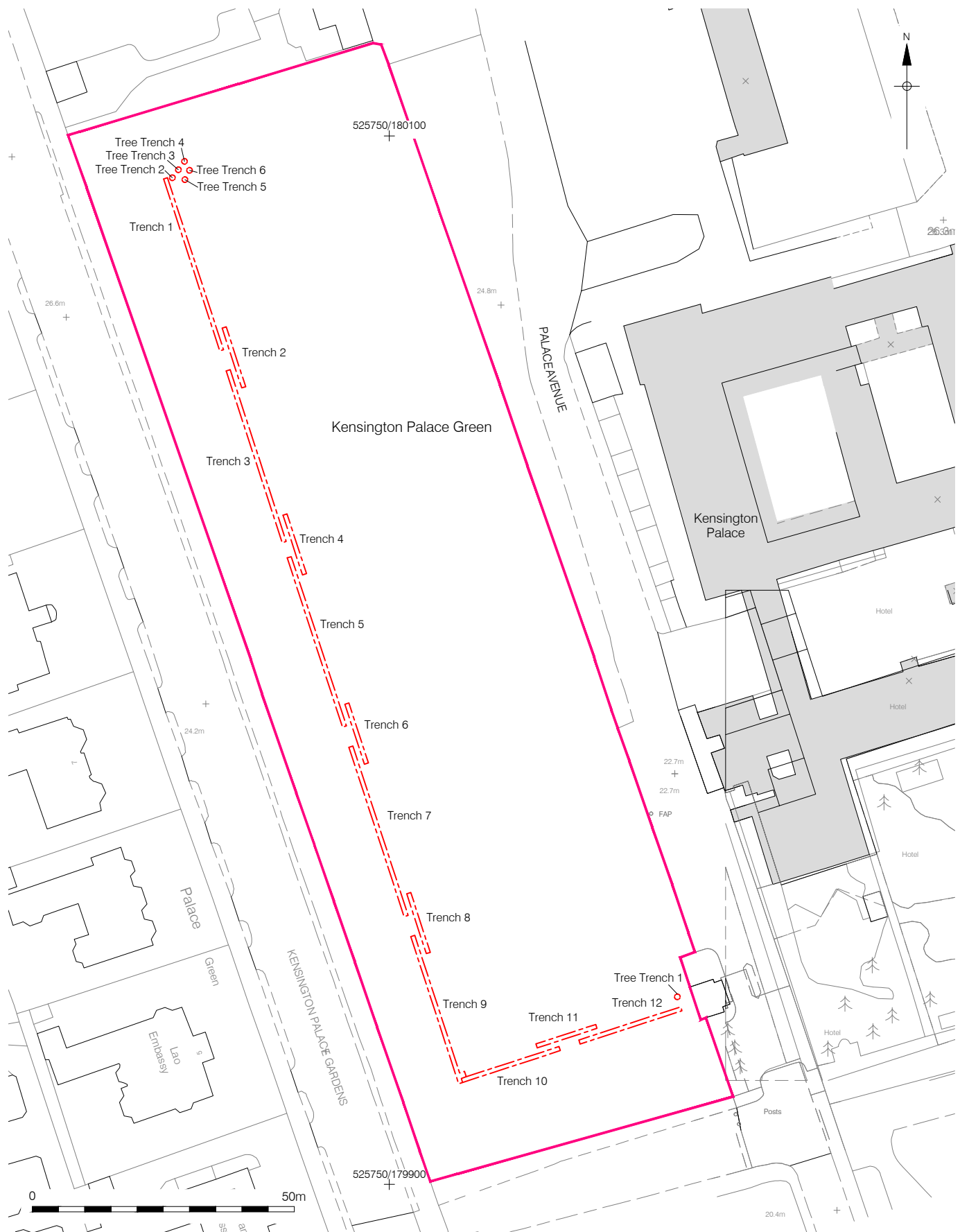
were relatively sparse, a piece of pottery marked with “BLENHEIM/Rd No 37685...” on the base indicates that the layer must date to the 20th century, as the registry number dates to 1901 (Appendix 8). Layer [36] only contained ceramic building material and metal; however, one of the bricks recovered has residual mortar dating from 1450-1700 overprinted by mortar from 1780-1900, demonstrating the continued inhabitation of the site and the reuse of building materials (Appendix 4). Cut into modern clay layer [34] was a shallow sub rectangular pit [33] (Plate 7). Its fill was a dark grey brown clayey silty sand and devoid of any finds which could date it. However, it can be assumed that the pit was modern in date, given that it cuts into the modern clay layer, within which fragments of tarmac were recorded. A modern firm mid grey brown gravelly clay [49] with frequent stone, ceramic building material, and wood fragments, as well as lumps of mortar, was recorded during the excavation for Tree 1. Located between Trench 12 and the security hut, it is likely that this was backfill related to the construction of the security hut.

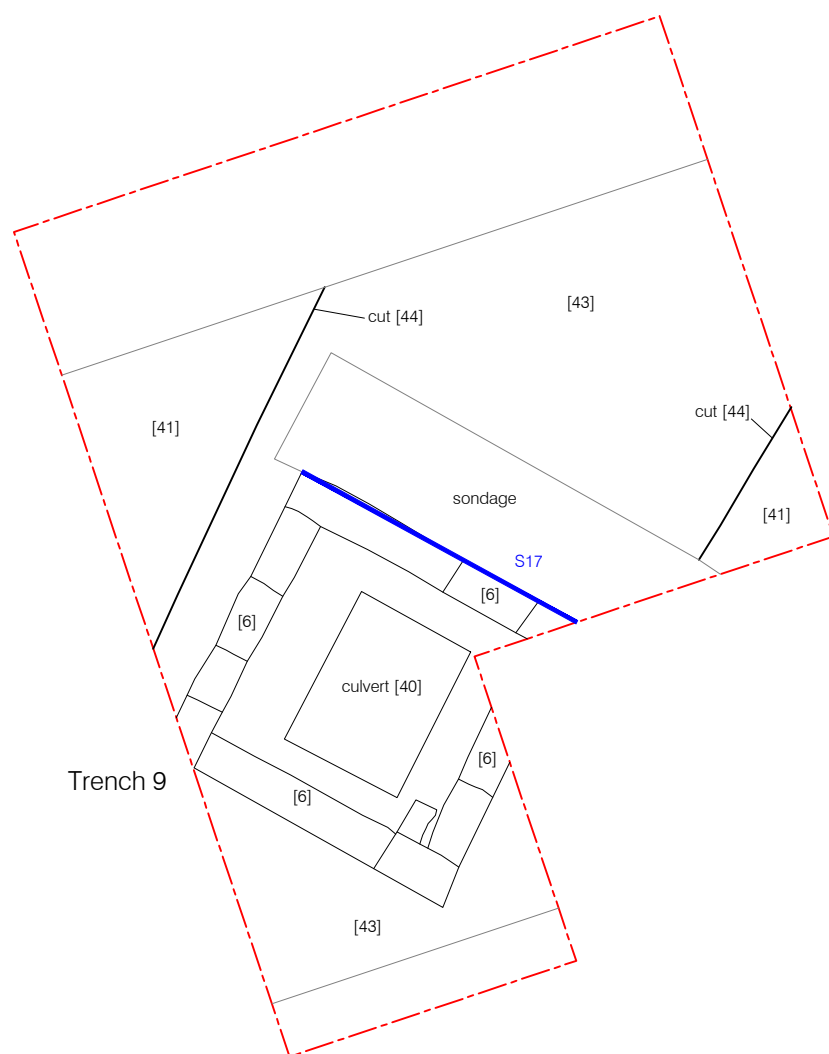
- 6.3.3 Capping all of the trenches was a layer of topsoil and turf [1], which had a relatively consistent thickness of 0.10m across the site (Plate 1). In some areas, especially within Trench 7, the roots of the turf within the topsoil retained water, resulting in very dry, almost dusty, layers below.



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 14/03/17 RM

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4





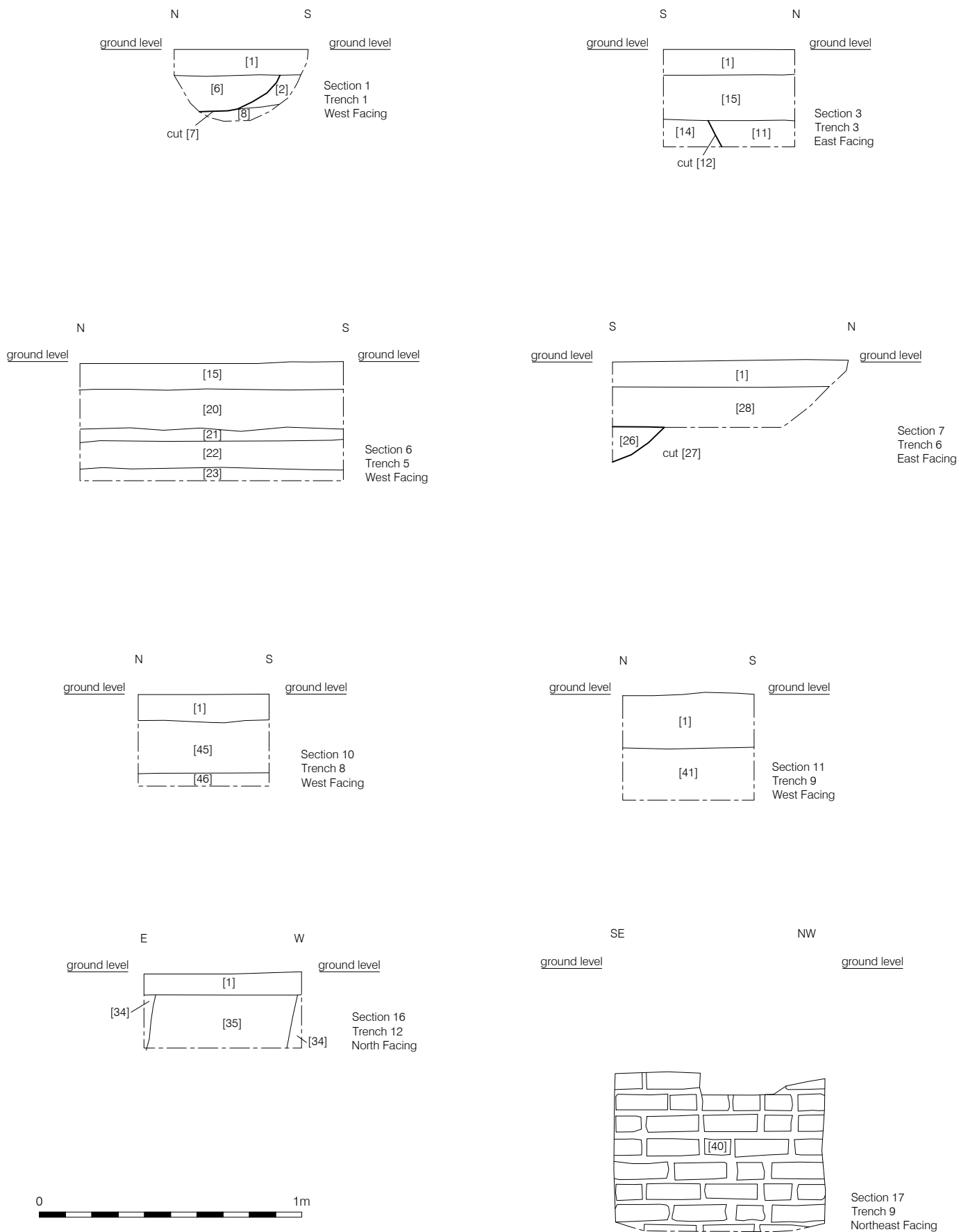


Figure 5
Sections
1:20 at A4

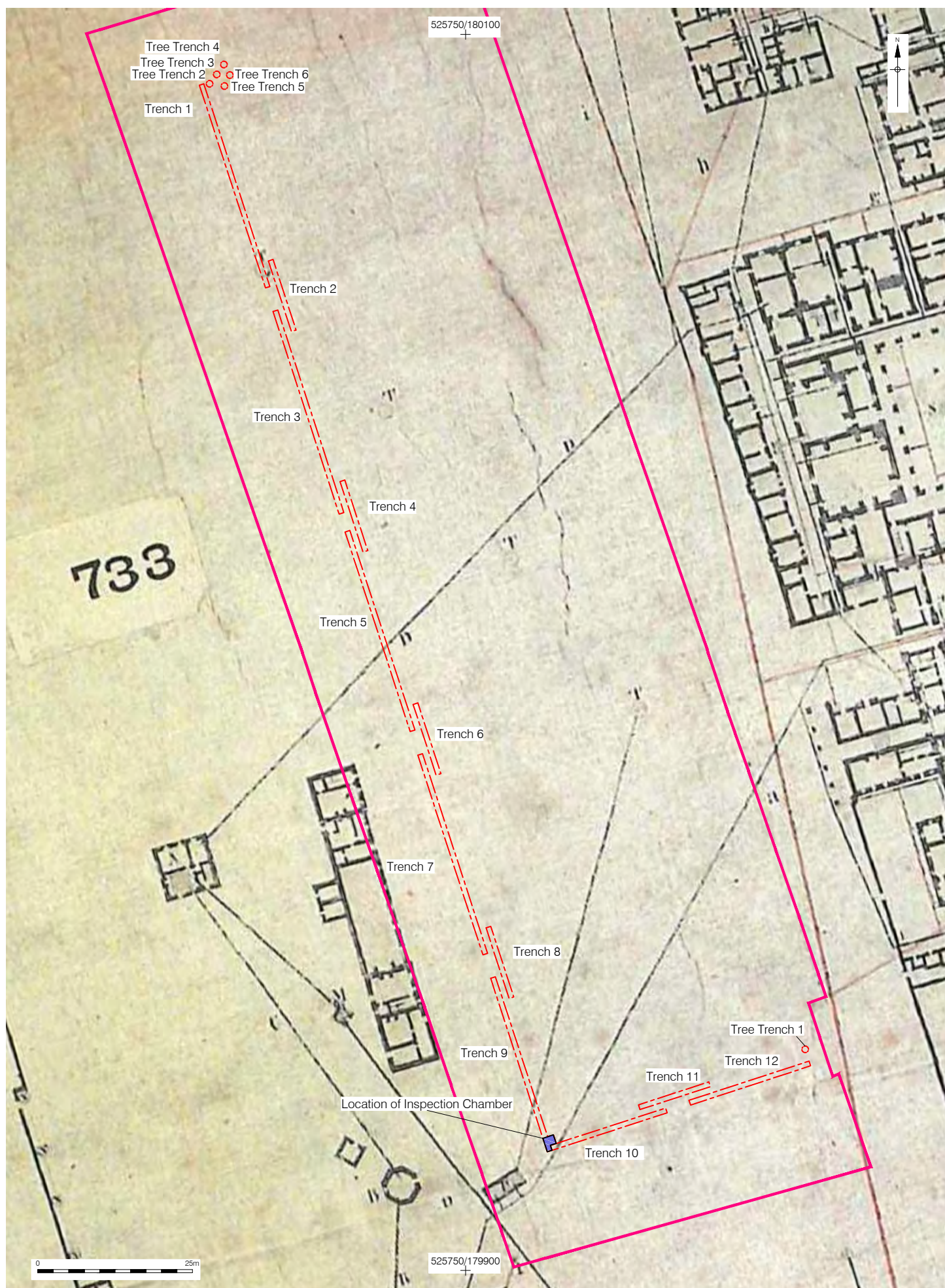


Figure 6
Trench Location overlain on 1754 Smith Survey of Drains
1:800 at A4

Plate 1: Turf removed at the start of Trench 2 [looking south-east]



Plate 2: Pit [12] in Trench 3 (looking west)



Plate 3: Section of Trench 2, showing [1], [9], and [10] (looking west)



Plate 4: Dump [18] at base of Trench 3 (looking east)



Plate 5: Slag layer [21] in Trench 5 (looking north)



Plate 6: Compacted rubble layer [22] in Trench 5 (looking north)



Plate 7: Pit [33] within modern clay layer [34] in Trench 12 (looking north)



Plate 8: Layer (38) in Trench 10 (looking east)



Plate 9: Layer [42] at the base of Trench 9 (looking east)



Plate 10: Inspection chamber [40], culvert backfill [43] and cut [44] in Trench 9 (looking south)



Plate 11: Inspection chamber [40] and sondage in Trench 9 (looking north-east)



Plate 12: North-east facing elevation of [40] seen in sondage (looking south-west)



Plate 13: Sondage through [43] and inspection chamber [40] (looking south)



Plate 14: Site shot showing hedge (looking north-west)



Plate 15: Site shot showing hedge (looking south-west)



Plate 16: Site shot showing hedge (looking south)



Plate 17: 1838 Map, Chawner



7 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The results of this watching brief have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation to be addressed:

7.2 **To determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site, including earlier garden layouts:**

7.2.1 No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were discovered, due in part to the limited depth of the required investigations.

7.3 A layer of made ground, possibly composed of redeposited brickearth, was observed across the base of Trenches 1-5 and 7. Within this layer were three pits, two undated, which were possibly earlier garden features, although historic maps suggest that the site primarily remained open land covered by grass, with the exception of the barracks to the south.

7.4 A slag layer overlying compacted rubble in Trench 5 would suggest furnace waste; however, there is no evidence of nearby buildings with the exception of the barracks, which would have been located to the south-west of these layers. In addition to this, the finds from these layers date to the late 19th century, after the barracks fell out of use.

7.5 A late 19th century layer sealed these earlier features, possibly resulting from the destruction of the barracks or landscaping works. This layer was seen in Trenches 1-5 and 7, but changed to a demolition layer towards the south.

7.6 Historically, the majority of activity on the study site was concentrated in the south, where a barracks and associated buildings were formerly located. Brick rubble filled layers recorded in the southern half of the site were likely related to the demolition of the barracks, which fell out of use in the mid-19th century.

7.6.1 Intact brickwork in the form of what appears to be an inspection chamber was uncovered at the junction of Trenches 9 and 10. A survey from 1754 by John Smith showing the drains and water supply indicates that there was a culvert running diagonally across the paddock, from a cistern in the south-west to the corner of the portico in the north-east. Although the inspection chamber was intact, there remained no trace of the culvert itself in the area exposed, with only the cut and backfill visible. It is possible that the inspection chamber is the small square tank labelled on a plan from 1838 showing the Palace Green.

7.7 **To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions in order to assess the degree of archaeological survival:**

7.8 There is good survival of post-medieval remains across the majority of the site, with layers extending into several trenches. The bulk of the modern disturbance was located to the south, in Trench 12, and is likely from the construction of the Pass Office.

- 7.9 Many of the layers contained residual finds, from an earlier date. These include black early pan glazed tiles, which may have originated from Nottingham House, the pre-cursor to Kensington Palace, and 17th-18th century clay tobacco pipe fragments.
- 7.10 The proximity of the trenches to the trees along the west of the study site resulted in several large and many smaller tree roots. Although these roots caused disturbance to the layers recorded in Trenches 1-9, this would lessen to the east, when there is a greater distance to the trees.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank the Royal Household for commissioning the work and Michael Turner of Historic England for monitoring the proceedings. Thanks are also given to David Ball for his skilled machine work and the crew from RMT Landscapes.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Toby, Claire, and Christoph of the garden staff for acting as escort on site, as well as Mark Lane for not only acting as escort, but providing additional information about the site. Thanks also to Tim Bradley for his project management and editing, Hayley Baxter and Josephine Brown for the illustrations, Kevin Hayward for the ceramic building material analysis, Karen Deighton for the animal bone analysis, Chris Jarrett for the pottery, glass, and clay tobacco pipe analyses, and Märit Gaimster for the metal and small finds analysis.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context Number	Trench Number	Plan	Section	Type	Comments	Phase	Finds
1	All	Post-Ex	S.1-S.16	Layer	Turf and topsoil	3	N
2	1		S.1	Layer	Friable light brown grey sandy silt	2	Y
3	1			Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	Y
4	1	Post-Ex		Fill	Fill of [5]	2	Y
5	1	Post-Ex		Cut	Cut of pit	2	N
6	1		S.1	Fill	Fill of [7]	2	Y
7	1		S.1	Cut	Cut of pit	2	N
8	1	Post-Ex	S.1	Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
9	2		S.2	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	Y
10	2	Post-Ex	S.2	Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
11	3	Post-Ex	S.3	Fill	Fill of [12]	1	N
12	3	Post-Ex	S.3	Cut	Cut of pit	1	N
13	3	Post-Ex		Layer	Sterile gravel dump	1	N
14	3		S.3, S.4	Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
15	3	Post-Ex	S.3, S.4	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	Y
16	3	Post-Ex		Layer	Modern dump layer, includes concrete	3	N
17	4		S.5	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	Y
18	4			Layer	Light yellow brown sand and mortar dump	2	Y
19	4		S.5	Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
20	5		S.6	Layer	Mid yellow brown gravelly sandy silty clay	2	N
21	5		S.6	Layer	Slag layer - furnace waste?	2	Y
22	5		S.6	Layer	Compacted brick rubble	2	Y
23	5	Post-Ex	S.6	Layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with charcoal	2	N
24	5			Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	Y
25	5	Post-Ex		Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
26	6	Post-Ex	S.7	Fill	Fill of [27]	2	N
27	6	Post-Ex	S.7	Cut	Cut of pit	2	N
28	6	Post-Ex	S.7	Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt - brickearth?	2	N
29	6	Post-Ex		Layer	Mixed brown and orange clayey silt	2	Y

30	7		S.8, S.9	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt, very dry	2	Y
31	7	Post-Ex		Layer	Mid orange brown firm sandy clayey silt	1	N
32	12	Post-Ex	S.15	Fill	Dark grey brown fill of [33]	3	Y
33	12	Post-Ex		Cut	Cut of pit	3	N
34	12	Post-Ex	S.16	Layer	Modern clay layer	3	N
35	12	Post-Ex	S.15	Layer	Rubble/gravel dump	3	Y
36	12	Post-Ex		Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	3	Y
37	11	Post-Ex	S.14	Layer	Demolition rubble	2	Y
38	10	Post-Ex	S.13	Layer	Demolition rubble	2	Y
39	10	Post-Ex	S.12	Layer	Dark friable sandy silt	2	Y
40	9	40	S.17	Masonry	Brick and stone inspection chamber for culvert	2	N
41	9		S.11	Layer	Demolition rubble	2	Y
42	9	Post-Ex		Layer	Sandy yellow brown rubble	1	N
43	9	40		Fill	Backfill of robbed out culvert	2	Y
44	9	40		Cut	Cut for culvert/robber's cut	2	N
45	8		S.10	Layer	Dark friable sandy silt	2	Y
46	8	Post-Ex	S.10	Layer	Silty gravel layer	1	N
47	9	Post-Ex		Layer	Silty gravel layer	1	N
48	7	Post-Ex		Layer	Silty gravel layer	1	N
49	Tree 1	Post-Ex		Layer	Modern gravelly clayey silt backfill	3	N
50	Tree 2	Post-Ex		Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	N
51	Tree 3	Post-Ex		Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	N
52	Tree 4	Post-Ex		Layer	Firm gravelly clay silt with frequent slate	1	N
53	Tree 5	Post-Ex		Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	N
54	Tree 6	Post-Ex		Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	2	N

Appendix 2: Finds Index

Trench Number	Context Number	CBM	Spot Date	Pot	Spot Date	CTP	Spot Date	Glass	Spot Date	Metal	Object	Bone	Total
1	2	-	-	Y	Early 19th century (latest pot: 1740-1830)	Y	1730-1910	-	-	Y	Lead alloy fitting; iron nail	-	-
1	3	Y	1850-1925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	Y	1500-1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	6	Y	1850-1950	Y	Late 19th (1890+)	-	-	-	-	Y	Iron nail	-	-
2	9	Y	1850-1925	Y	1805-1840	Y	1770-1845	Y	19th-20th century	Y	Iron nail	-	-
3	15	Y	1890-2000+	Y	Early 19th century (latest pot: 1770-1820)	Y	1690-1710	-	-	Y	Iron floor nail	-	-
4	17	Y	1850-1900+	Y	1890+	Y	1580-1740 (probably 16th century)	-	-	Y	8 Iron nails	-	-
4	18	Y	1890-2000+	Y	19th century, possibly 20th century			-	-	Y	Sheet of corrugated iron	-	-
5	21	-	-	Y	Late 19th - early 20th century (latest pot: 1825-1900)	-	-	Y	Mid 19th - early 20th century	Y	10 Iron nails	-	-
5	22	Y	1890-2000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	24	Y	1875-1950	Y	Mid 19th century	Y	1730-1900	-	-	Y	2 Iron nails	-	-
6	29	Y	1850-1925	Y	1805-1900	Y	1680-1710	Y	19th-20th century	-	-	-	-
7	30	Y	1840-1950+	Y	1820-1900 (1820-1840?)	Y	1820-60	Y	19th-20th century	Y	Iron Nail	Y	4

12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	35	Y	1700-1900	Y	late 19th-early 20th century	-	-	Y	late 19th-early 20th century	Y	Iron wire nail	-	-
12	36	Y	1780-1900 (residual 1450-1700 mortar overprinted by later mortar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Iron wire nail	-	-
11	37	Y	1750-1900	Y	Mid 19th century (1830s)	-	-	-	-	Y	Iron two-tine fork; 2 iron nails	Y	1
10	38	Y	1850-1950+	Y	1830-1900	Y	1730-1780	Y	1890+	Y	Oval copper-alloy frame; iron key; iron structural fitting; iron strap; iron binding	Y	3
10	39	Y	1600-1900	Y	1730-1900	Y	1730-1900	Y	1810+	Y	Plain pewter disc button; 2 iron nails	Y	7
9	41	Y	1750-1900	Y	Mid- late 19th century	Y	Late 19th century	Y	19th-20th century	Y	Copper-alloy coin/gaming piece; 3 iron nails	Y	11
9	43	Y	1750-1900	Y	1805-1900	-	-	-	-	Y	Lead window came; 2 iron nails	Y	2
8	45	Y	1630-1800	Y	1805-1900	Y	1740-1800	Y	Early 20th century	Y	Iron nail	Y	17

Appendix 4: Building Material Specialist Report

By Kevin Hayward

Trench 1

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	2276M; 3046	Modern Drain covers and thick later post medieval brick	4	1450	1900+	1480	1900+	1850-1925	No mortar
4	2271	Early to late post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
6	2276M; 3101	Modern drain covers, hard gritty cement mortar;	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1850-1925	1850-1950
8	3065;	Narrow locally made red brick no mortar	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

Trench 2

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
9	2586; 2276M	Modern Drain covers and post medieval peg tile	6	1180	1900+	1480	1900+	1850-1925	No mortar

Trench 3

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
15	Encaustic wall tile, 3120; 3032; 3038; 2586; 2276V	Modern Drain covers Fletton Brick, Westmoreland roofing slate, narrow post great fire brick, Encaustic Victorian Wall Tile	10	1180	2000+	1890	2000+	1890-2000+	No mortar

Trench 4

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
17	2276; 2586	Modern Drain covers; post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900+	1480	1900+	1850-1900+	No mortar
18	2276;3038	Modern Drain covers; Fletton Brick	2	1480	2000+	1890	2000+	1890-2000+	No mortar

Trench 5

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
22	2276; 3038;	Modern Drain covers	10	1700	2000+	1890	2000+	1890-2000+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3108	with lettering ; Fletton brick; York stone paving							
24	2276; Encaustic Wall Tile; 3261; 3120	Encaustic Wall, Fireclay floor tiles yellow glazed, Caithness flagstone post medieval peg tile	9	1480	1950+	1850	1950	1875-1950	No mortar

Trench 6

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
26	3065; 3101	Narrow locally made red brick; Dark grey Type 1 mortar	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
29	2271; 2276; 3032; 2276V	Medieval peg tile Modern Drain Cover and post great fire brick fragment	7	1180	1900+	1480	1900+	1850-1925	No mortar

Trench 7

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
30	3035; 3101; 2276; Encaustic Wall Tile	Yellow Medway frogged brick, peg tile and Encaustic Wall Tile	3	1480	1940	1780	1940	1850-1900	1840-1950+

Trench 8

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
45	2276; 2279;	Plain and Black Glazed Pan Tile, peg tile;	8	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1800	No mortar
46	3032	Green Grey Mortar T2 and post great fire wide as [35]	1	164	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Trench 9

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
41	3036; 3032; 2271; 2276; 2279; 3032; 3101	Dutch paving brick and post great fire vitrified brick; Glazed and plain pan tile and peg tile; Narrow post great fire brick T1	10	1180	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		mortar							
42	3065; 3101; 2276	Narrow unfrogged post great fire brick T1 clinker mortar; post medieval peg tile	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
43	3065; 3032	Narrow post great fire and red brick T1 mortar	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1780-1900	1750-1900

Trench 10

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
38	3261	Glazed garden furniture kiln brick fabric	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950+	No mortar
39	2276	Post medieval peg tile	4	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Trench 11

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
37	3115PM; 2586; 2276; 3032R	North Wales slate circular roofing tile, pan tile and peg tile; Narrow post great fire brick T1 mortar	7	1500	1950	1500	1950	1780-1900	1750-1900

Trench 12

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
35	3032; 3101	Green Grey Mortar T2 and post great fire brick wide	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1700-1900	1700-1900
36	3032; 3101; 2276; 3046	Peg tile, narrow post great fire brick T1 mortar grey mortar and post medieval smaller possible Tudor-Stuart Brick T3 lime mortar	4	1450	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	Residual 1450-1700 mortar overprinted by 1780-1900 mortar

Review

This moderate sized building material assemblage (99 fragments 49.7kg) recovered from 12 trenches in the North Paddock, Kensington Palace KPR17 contains only post medieval ceramic building material and stone. A vast majority dates from the late 18th century onwards, with a substantial number relating to 1850+ material types.

All the whole bricks recovered from the dumps and pit fills date from 1780+, their narrow width conforms in size to the brick tax regulations brought in by government legislation to reduce the size of the brick after 1776. Furthermore, the hard clinker mortar and grey green hard mortar types (T1 and T2) are typical Victorian recipes. Only one small brick fragment, bonded in a soft calf brown mortar (T3) from Trench 12 [36] may be considered Stuart in age and contemporary with the earliest structures in this area.

There are a number of pieces of specialist ceramic building material that relate to Victorian-Edwardian garden features associated with a prestigious building. These include yellow glazed tiles made from high alumina clays from the Coal Measures from Trench 5 [24] and flanged stamped tile drain covers from Trenches 1-6. Stamped flanged drain covers from the garden areas of Fulham Palace (Hayward 2012) may have been used to channel heat for use in greenhouses. Earlier 17th-18th century material includes a Dutch paving brick for pathway border decoration. Perhaps the most interesting objects are some glazed black pan tile from Trench 8 [45] and Trench 9 [41] is the glazing on curved and nibbed pan tile. Glazing on pan tile is only present on the earliest examples between 1630 and 1700, so these may relate to the earlier 17th century buildings on this site. Unusual stone types include a Caithness slate paving slab from the Devonian of Sutherland from Trench 5 [24] and Green Westmoreland Roofing slabs from the Silurian of the Lake District from Trench 3 [15]. These materials only became widely available after the advent of the railways.

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects the later Victorian post medieval garden area of this part of Kensington Palace. Possible heated drain covers/air conduits, stone and ceramic paving slabs. The dumped bricks all date from 1780 onwards and may relate to the nearby barracks. The items of intrinsic interest are the black glazed pan tile fragments which date from 1630-1700 and some of these Victorian materials purpose made to heat and decorate a prestigious building. Otherwise the value of the assemblage lies in its ability to date the Victorian and Early 20th century structural and drainage development in and around the Lawn.

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Specialist Report

By Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 64 bone fragments were collected by hand during the course of a watching brief. The material came from a range of contexts in Trenches 8-11 all of which were allotted to Phase 2 (Post Medieval) of site activity.

Method

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972)

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and Vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Recognition and recording of butchery is after Binford (1981). The material was recorded onto an access database

The assemblage

Preservation

Fragmentation was moderately heavy and appeared to be largely the result of butchery consistent with chopping. Knife marks and evidence of sawing were also noted. Sawing as a butchery technique becomes widespread in the late eighteenth century, which is consistent with pottery dates for contexts with bone. No evidence of canid gnawing was noted which indicates that material was quickly incorporated into the soil matrix rather than lying exposed on the surface. No evidence of burning was noted.

Table1: Taxa by context

Context	Type	Cattle	Cattle size	Sheep/goat	Sheep size	Pig	Total
30	Layer	1	1	1		1	4
37	Demolition rubble			1			1
38	Demolition rubble			1		2	3
39	Layer		1	5	1		7

41	Demolition rubble		2	7	1	1	11
43	Backfill of culvert			1		1	2
45	Layer	5		9		3	17
Total		6	4	25	2	8	45

The taxa represented are all major domesticates and typical of a post medieval assemblage. Little more can be said due to the paucity of material

Potential and significance

Both the potential and significance of the bone assemblage are severely limited by its small size.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended at this stage

References

Binford, L. 1981 Bones ancient man and modern myths. New York: Academy Press

Brothwell, D and Higgs, E. (eds) 1969 Science in Archaeology 283-302 London: Thames and Hudson

Schmid, E 1972 Atlas of animal bones London: Elsevier press

Silver, I. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (Eds)

Appendix 6: Clay Tobacco Pipe Specialist Report

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). The material is largely fragmentary and individual deposits contained items of a wide date range. The material was therefore mostly deposited under tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes were found in eleven contexts, as small sized (under 30 fragments) groups, except for one medium sized group (30–100 fragments). The assemblage consists of 163 fragments (none of which is unstratified) and can be broken down as 66 bowls, which date to between c.1680–1860 and 97 stems.

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 bowls were 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 by trench and context as an index.

Spot dating index

The possible pipe makers for the initialed bowls are shown in Table 1.

Trench 1

Context [2], spot date: 1730–1910

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	First of comments
Stem					4	Thin thickness, fine sized bore

Trench 2

Context [9], spot date: 1770-1845

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl					2	Bowl fragments, ? Early 18th c
			I	C	1	Heel, either an OS12 or AO27 type
			I	S	2	Heel, either an OS12 or AO27 type
AO22		1680–1710	*	*	1	Front of the bowl and the rim is missing, flower type mark on each side of the heel
OS10		1700–1740			7	Mostly heel and stem
OS10		1700–1740		T	1	Front of the bowl is missing
OS10		1700–1740	H	R	2	Heel and stem
OS10		1700–1740	I	T	1	Mostly heel and stem
OS10		1700–1740			1	Front of the bowl and the rim is missing, flower type mark on each side of the heel
AO27		1770–1845			1	Heel/spur is missing. Either an AO27 or AO28 type
Stem					27	Medium thickness, medium sized bore

Trench 3

Context [15], spot date: 1680–1710

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl					1	Heel and bowl fragment, bottered, c. 1680–1710
Stem					7	Medium thickness stems, wide bores

Trench 4

Context [17], spot date: 1580–1740

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Stem					1	Thick thickness, wide sized bore

Trench 5

Context [25], spot date: 1730-1910

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Stem					3	Thin stems, fine bores

Trench 6

Context [29], spot date: 1730-1910

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl					3	Heel, thick stem , medium sized bore. Late 17th c
Stem					9	Medium thickness, fine sized bore

Trench 7

Context [30], spot date: 1700-1740

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl	AO21	1680–1710			1	Right side of the bowl is missing, smoked
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740			1	Conjoining stem, ?smoked
Stem					18	Thin stems, fine bores

Trench 8

Context [45], spot date: 1740-1800

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl					5	Mostly stem and the start of the back of the Bowl
Bowl					1	Heel/spur and the front of the Bow is missing, worn moulded Hanoverian Coat of Arms
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740			4	The rim and part of the bowl is missing
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740	?	H	1	The Bowl is missing
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740	I	P	2	
Bowl	OS12	1730–1780	N	A	1	The Bowl is missing
Bowl	OS12	1730–1780	S	L	1	The rim is missing, the I is on its side
Stem					1	Medium thickness, fine sized bore

Trench 10

Context [38], spot date: 1820–1845

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of Bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl	OS10	1700–1740			3	Left side of the bowl is missing
Bowl	AO27	1770–1745	W	S	1	Heel
Bowl	AO27	1770–1745	G	P	1	Heel and bowl fragments with fluting of the same size

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of Bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl AO27		1770–1745	I	S	1	Heel and the base of the bowl with fluted decoration of the same size
Bowl AO28		1820–1860			1	Heel and the base of the bowl
Stem					13	Medium stems, fine/medium bores

Context [39], spot date: 1730–1800

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. of Bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl AO26		1730–1800	I	S	1	Mainly survives as a long spur/heel and a thin stem and evidence for moulded decoration on the base of the bowl
Stem					10	Thick thickness, medium sized bore

Trench 11

Context [37], spot date: 1820–1860

Part	Type	Date range	First initial	Second initial	No. Of bowls/fragments	Comments
Bowl AO28		1820–1860	I	S	1	Mostly survives as a spur and stem
Stem					3	Thin thickness, fine sized bore
Stem					1	Thin thickness, fine sized bore

List of possible pipe makers

The possible pipe makers for the initialed bowls are shown in Table 1. Information on pipe makers has been omitted where the full set of initials are not present or the bowl type could not be identified.

First initial	Second initial	Bowl type	No. Of bowls	Possible pipe maker
N	A	OS12	1	The pipe maker is known, although two other examples are known from Southwark and one occurs in the City
G	C	AO27	2	George Clarke (1), 1789-1820, Holborn (Oswald 1975, 133)
I	C		1	There are numerous 18th and early 19th-century London pipe makers with these initials who could have made this bowl (Oswald 1975, 133)
S	L	OS12	1	Most likely to be Samuel Lewis, 1774-1805, Oxford St. Lambeth, Southwark, Horsley Down (Oswald 1975, 141)
G	P	AO27	1	George Pullenger, 1828-77, Edgeware Rd, or George Phillips & Co, 1836-56, Holborn Hall (Oswald 1975, 142)
I	P	OS10	2	Possibly John Pinkard (1), 1703, John Pinkard (2), 1732, or John Pownall, 1748, St. Margarets, Westminster (Oswald 1975, 143)
H	R	OS10	2	Not yet documented in London
I	S	AO26	1	There are numerous pipe makers recorded in London with these initials (Oswald 1975, 146)
I	S	AO27	6	See above
I	S	AO28	1	See above
W	S	AO27	1	Possibly William Smith, 1781, St. Andrew, Holborn, William Showell, 1784, Whitecross St., although the initials are frequent amongst late 18th and early 19th-century pipe makers (Oswald 1975, 146)
I	T	OS10	1	Possibly John Thorpe, 1717, Joseph Tine, 1726 (died) St. James, Clerkenwell (Oswald 1975, 147)

Table1. KPG17. Possible clay tobacco pipe makers for the initialed bowls in the assemblage.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level, particularly as the material is largely fragmentary and residual. It is possible that the pipes were smoked within the palace or by soldiers living in the barracks shown on the 1834 plan of Palace Green. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. 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.

Bibliography

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

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports British series, 14.

Appendix 7: Glass Specialist Report

By Chris Jarrett

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (two boxes). The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period with 19th and 20th-century material dominant. Very few shards show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The material is in a fragmentary state, although large fragments survive and vessel shapes could be readily identified. The glass was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENVs) and weight. The glass was recovered from ten contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small groups (fewer than 30 fragments), except for one medium (less than 100 fragments) sized group.

All of the glass (143 fragments, 94 MNV, 3.177kg, of which none are unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by type colour and form. The glass is discussed as an index ordered by trench and context.

Index

High-lime low-alkali: HLLA, FC: fragment count, ENV: estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Trench 2

Context [9], spot date: 19th-20th century

Shape	Type Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt(g)	Date	Comments
English wine bottle	Soda Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	4	19th-20th century	Body sherd
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early	Soda Dark olive green	Free-blown	1	1	99	1740–1850	Splayed base, rounded kick
Bottle, octagonal section	Soda Olive green	Moulded	1	1	9	19th century +	Base, ?octagonal section, one flat and one concave survives

Trench 3

Context [15], spot date: late 19th- early 20th century

Shape	Type Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle	HLLA Olive green	Uncertain	1	1	3	19th-20th century	Neck
Bottle	HLLA Brown	Moulded	1	1	5	19th-20th century	Wall sherd
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA Pale olive green	Uncertain	1	1	54	19th-20th century	Wall sherd

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Bright green	Moulded	1	1	23	19th-20th century	Base, embossed 'BAT[EY]'
English wine bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Olive green	Uncertain	2	1	12	19th-20th century	Shoulder and wall sherd
English wine bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Black/dark olive green	Uncertain	1	1	10	19th-20th century	Wall sherd, thick
Vessel	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	1	1	5	19th century	Wall with a rounded carination
Wine glass	Lead	Clear	Uncertain	1	1	31	19th century	Bowl with six wide vertical facets

Trench 4

Context [17], spot date: 19th-20th century

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
English wine bottle	HLLA	dark olive green	Uncertain	1	1	5	18th-20th century	Neck
Bottle	Soda	Clear		1	1	4	19th-20th century	Neck

Trench 5

Context [21], spot date: 20th century

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
	Soda	Bright green		1	1	7	19th-20th century	A lump of melted glass
Bottle	Soda	Bright green	Moulded	1	1	11	20th century	Rim sherd, internal thread
Bottle	Soda	Greenish blue	Moulded	1	1	48	19th-20th century	Rim sherd, brandy-type finish, short conical neck
English wine bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Olive green	Uncertain	2	1	14	1740+	Base kick and body sherd
Phial, octagonal-section	Soda	Cobalt blue	Moulded	3	1	7	19th-20th century	Wall fragment, clear glass with an external layer of rose coloured glass
Vessel	Soda	Clear/rose	Uncertain	1	1	1	19th-20th century	Wall fragment, clear glass with an external layer of rose coloured glass
Vessel	Soda	Sapphire blue	Moulded	1	1	4	19th-20th century	Thick walled fragment with a moulded ring

Context [24], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Shape	Colour	Type	Manufacture	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle	Blue	Soda	Moulded	1	1	8	19th-20th century	Wall sherd with an hexagonal or octagonal section
Bottle	Bright green	Soda	Uncertain	1	1	7	19th-20th century	Wall sherd
Bottle	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	36	late 19th- 20th century	Base, embossed 'C I/UGB'
Bottle	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	20	19th-20th century	Rim sherd, everted, narrow, squared, conical neck
English wine bottle	Dark olive green	Soda	Uncertain	2	2	17	19th-20th century	Wall sherd
Prism	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	8	19th-20th century	Prism of a chandelier, trapezoidal in section, L-shaped hole containing a wire
Tumbler	Clear	Soda	Moulded	1	1	25	late 19th- 20th century	Concave base and flaring wall
Vessel	Clear	Soda	Moulded	2	2	13	late 19th- 20th century	Wall fragment, thick and curving

Shape	Colour	Type	Manufacture	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Vessel	Clear	Soda	Moulded	2	1	5	19th-20th century	Wall fragments

Trench 6

Context [29], spot date: 20th century

Type	Colour	Shape	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Soda	Brown	Bottle	Moulded	1	1	15	19th-20th century	Base, thick walled
Soda	Green tint	Bottle	Moulded	2	1	11	19th-20th century	Body sherds
HLLA	Olive green	English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	Moulded	2	1	33	1810+	Body sherds
Soda	Aquamarine tint	Stopper	Moulded	1	1	15	19th-20th century	Complete profile
Soda	Clear	Vessel	Moulded	1	1	12	19th-20th century	Wall sherd with wide rounded cordon, thick walled. ? Decanter
Soda	Clear	Vessel	Uncertain	1	1	2	19th-20th century	Thin walled cylindrical vessel
Soda	Clear	Window pane	Machine	1	1	20	20th century	Thick walled fragment

Trench 7

Context [30], spot date: 20th century

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Green-tint	Moulded	3	1	28	19th-20th century	Wall fragments
Bottle, cylindrical	HLLA	Bright dark green	Moulded	1	1	27	Late 19th–20th century	Base, concave with an embossed Swiss shield shape containing a 'J'
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Clear	Moulded	2	1	19	Late 19th–20th century	Shoulder and wall fragments with round ended panels. ?Coca-cola bottle
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	1	1	4	Late 19th-20th century	Prioff-type rim
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	10	1	520	Late 19th-20th century	Champagne-type rim (rounded top with a flat rectangular section cordon, conical neck. The wall is embossed 'FULHAM SW/LIMITED/STAN...DS', rounded base, concave underside embossed 'B & CO LD 2376' with a central 'K'
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	2	1	59	Late 19th-20th century	Wall sherd and a rounded base, with a concave underside embossed 'e b &...'
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	3	1	97	Late 19th-20th century	Wall sherd embossed with a ?fire brand above uncertain lettering and a rounded base, with a concave underside embossed 'T B M'
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	1	1	142	Late 19th-20th century	Base, concave underside with two concentric circles. The wall is embossed with a quartered shield with a ?Maltese cross in the top left corner

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
								and vertically '...UNS', around the base is embossed 'trade mark'
English wine bottle	HLLA	Dark olive green	Moulded	4	2	116	18th c	Base, wide rounded kick, body sherds. ?Mallet type
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA	Dark olive green	Moulded	6	1	116	19th-20th century	Base, straight-sided wall, rounded kick, neck
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA	Dark olive green	Moulded	4	2	101	1810+	Base with a kick, wall sherds
Light shade	Tin	Opaque white	Moulded	3	1	20	20th century	Narrow flat top with an eccentric circular cup out and flared wall. ?Art deco influenced
Uncertain	HLLA	Green-tint	Moulded	1	1	11	19th-20th century	Squared, fragment with a bevelled and flat top, thick walled. Possible vessel or window pane etc
Vessel	Soda	Blue tint	Moulded	1	1	3	Late 19th-20th century	Wall sherd embossed 'B.../I I I'
Vessel	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	3	1	40	19th-20th century	Shoulder and curving wall fragments from a large vessel, perhaps a demijohn
Window pane	HLLA	Clear	Uncertain	1	1	7	19th-20th century	Rectangular fragment. ?Machine made
Window pane	Soda	Clear	Machine	1	1	8	20th century	Thin walled (2mm) polygonal fragment
Window pane	Soda	Clear	Machine	1	1	51	20th century	Thick walled (6.5mm) polygonal fragment

Trench 8

Context [45], spot date: 20th century

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle	HLLA	Green tint	Moulded	1	1	26	Mid 19th-early 20th century	Rim sherd, brandy-type finish
Bottle	HLLA	Olive green	Moulded	1	1	20	Early 20th century	Rim sherd, straight sided with an internal thread and external codon
Bottle	Soda	Aquamarine tint	Moulded	1	1	40	Late 19th-20th century	Base, concave
Bottle	Soda	Blue tint	Moulded	2	1	32	Late 19th-20th century	Base, flat, wall. Large vessel
Bottle	Soda	Blue-green tint	Moulded	1	1	19	Late 19th-20th century	Shoulder, embossed '...titis .../reg...'
Bottle	Soda	Green tint	Moulded	1	1	26	Mid 19th-early 20th century	Rim sherd, brandy-type finish
English wine bottle	HLLA	Dark olive green	Free-blown	1	1	89	Late 17th-mid 18th century	Base, rounded high kick
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA	Dark olive green	Moulded	1	1	3	18th-19th century	Shoulder
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA	Dark olive green	Moulded	1	1	85	1810+	Base, kicked
Vessel	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	1	1	5	Modern	Wall fragment
Wine glass	Soda	Clear	Free-blown	1	1	20	19th century +	Foot with a merese and start of the

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
								stem

Trench 9

Context [41], spot date: 19th-20th century

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	2	1	9	19th-20th century	Edge, flat
Bowl	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	2	1	13	19th-20th century	Base, flat
English wine bottle	HLLA	Dark grey-green	Uncertain	1	1	4	19th century +	Body sherds
English wine bottle	HLLA	Olive green	Uncertain	2	1	9	19th century +	Body sherds
English wine bottle	Soda	Olive green	Free-blown	1	1	7	1640+	Neck
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early	Soda	Dark olive green	Free-blown	1	1	290	1740--1850	Splayed base, rounded kick
Phial, conical	Soda	Pale green	Free-blown	1	1	4	19th century +	Base, rounded with a conical kick
Vessel	Soda	Clear	Moulded	6	1	43	19th-20th century	Wall fragments, cylindrical form with acid etched lettering '...GAR.../...ACE...'

Trench 10

Context [39], spot date: 1810 onwards

Shape	Type	Colour	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Bottle	Soda	Brown	Uncertain	2	1	8	19th-20th century	Wall sherds
Bottle	Soda	Pale blue	Uncertain	1	1	15	19th-20th century	Rim sherd, very narrow down-turned finish, cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder
Bottle, cylindrical	Soda	Pale green	Moulded	3	1	17	19th-20th century	Wall fragments
English wine bottle	Soda	Olive green	Moulded	1	1	22	1640-1740	Base, rounded kick, weathered
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	HLLA	Olive green	Moulded	4	4	83	1810+	Base, recessed, shoulder, body sherds
Vessel	Soda	Pale grey blue	Uncertain	1	1	8	19th-20th century	Wall fragment, curving, large vessel
Wine glass	Soda	Clear	Uncertain	1	1	6	19th-20th century	Fragment with two edges and the corner chipped away

Trench 11

Context [37], spot date: 20th century

Type	Colour	Shape	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
Soda	Green tint	Bottle, cylindrical	Moulded	1	1	54	1810+	Wall sherds
Soda	Olive green	English wine bottle, cylindrical	Uncertain	3	1	93	1740-1850	Wall sherds
Soda	Olive green	English wine bottle, cylindrical, late	Moulded	1	1	61	1810+	Base, kicked
Soda	Clear	Milk bottle	Moulded	1	1	44	20th century	Rim sherd, internal cap seat. Moulded on the exterior '* UNIT[ED DAIRI]ES'
Soda	Clear	Window pane	Uncertain	1	1	1	post-medieval	Small fragment, very weathered

Trench 12

Context [35], spot date: 20th century

Type	Colour	Shape	Manufacture	FC	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
HLLA	Black/dark olive green	English wine bottle	Uncertain	1	1	41	18th-20th century	Base, rounded deep kick
Soda	Clear	Vessel	Uncertain	1	1	8	19th-20th century	Body sherd, curved

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage consists of fragmentary material and says relatively little about the activities on the site. Much of the material was mould made and dates to the 19th century or later. Wine bottles comprise 31% of the assemblage by ENV and other bottles comprise 36% by ENV. The other bottles could have been used for the storage of a variety of liquids, some of which could have been for soft drinks, although the embossed names mostly do not survive sufficiently enough to demonstrate what they contained. The exception are a milk bottle (context [37]), and another example is embossed with the name of 'BAT[EY]' for a ginger beer manufacturer (context [15]). Only three fragmentary wine glasses and a tumbler represent vessels associated with alcohol consumption. A small number of items have a pharmaceutical function: two phials and possibly an octagonal section bottle. Possible high status items are represented by the prism of a chandelier (context [24]) and a fragment of a possible decanter (context [29]). The only potential of the glass is to date the contexts in which it was found. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Appendix 8: Pottery Specialist Report

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 444 sherds, representing 355 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 7.114kg, none of which was unstratified. The pottery dates to the post-medieval period and more so the 18th to 20th centuries. The condition of the pottery is generally good, although some sherds are abraded and laminated and were probably derived from horticultural deposits, although it comprises sherd material, often small in size. A good proportion of the material could be assigned to a form type and one small vessel is intact as is another ceramic item. The pottery was most likely to have been deposited under secondary or tertiary conditions. The pottery was recovered from seventeen contexts as mostly small sized groups (less than 30 sherds), except for five medium sized groups (30–100 sherds). The material is shown as an index ordered by trench and context.

Spot dating index

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

Trench 1

Context [2], spot date: 1740–1830

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Plate	1	1	11	Rim sherd
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Bowl or dish	1	1	72	Rim sherd, flat rim with a vertical rounded thickening, bead on the top of the wall: internal lid-seated rim
			Flower pot	1	1	3	Body sherd
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Plate	1	1	4	Flat base
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846		1	1	1	Body sherd, ?rock and grasses

Context [6], spot date: 1890 onwards

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Industrial porcelain	INDPO	1800–2000	Electrical fitting	1	1	6	Fragment. Rounded end with a trellis moulding on one surface, the other side has a step with a circular piercing

Trench 2

Context [9], spot date: 1805–1840

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	Tea cup	1	1	1	Scalloped rim
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600–1700	Bowl or dish	1	1	25	Rim sherd, everted narrow flat type with a rounded thickening above and below, the glaze is mostly missing
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	Rounded dish	1	1	6	Base, footring. Internal Tree survives
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	Dinner plate	2	1	11	Rim sherd, even scalloped blue shell-edge
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	20	Rim sherd, rounded top. short, narrow squared exterior
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	8	Base

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Plate	2	2	9	Rim sherd, plain, flat everted rim

Trench 3

Context [15], spot date: 1770–1820

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	Cylindrical mug	1	1	3	Rim sherd
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794-1900	Saucer	1	1	2	Rim sherd with a painted floral pattern
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590-1900	Flared bowl	2	2	4	Rim sherd, scalloped and fluted body, internal geometrical border
Chinese Imari porcelain	CHPO IMARI	1680-1900	Saucer	1	1	4	Base, foot ring. Under-glaze blue leaves, over-glaze red lines and leaves
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	-	4	4	8	Wall sherds, ?bowl fragments
			Shallow flared bowl	1	1	2	Base sherd, recessed
			Jug	1	1	5	Strap handle
			Plate	8	3	31	Base sherds
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	-	1	1	32	Body sherds
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	-	1	1	90	Base, internal and external glaze
			Flower pot	1	1	37	Wall sherd
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400-1750	Butter pot	1	1	12	Wall sherd, internally glazed
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770-1820	Cylindrical mug	1	1	3	Rim sherd, external blue band
			Large plate	2	1	18	Rim sherd with rococo scallop
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	-	1	1	3	Body sherd
			Tea cup	1	1	4	French shape handle
			Cylindrical jar	1	1	2	Base, recessed
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	-	2	2	4	Body sherd, landscape designs
			Dinner plate	9	4	62	Base sherds with the willow pattern design
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	-	2	2	11	Body sherds
			Plate	2	2	8	Rim sherd, plain

Trench 4

Context [17], spot date: 1890 onwards

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Plate	2	2	4	Rim sherd, scalloped with a reel, base, recessed
Industrial porcelain	INDPO	1800–2000	Electrical fitting	1	1	11	Intact, round ended rectangular object with a central hole. Near the ends are a raised rectangular part with on the opposed side a rounded groove
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	Teapot	2	1	16	Rim sherd, upright. Internal lid-seated. External Bead borders green and orange slip bands. High-fired refined redware
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Cylindrical jar	1	1	2	Rim sherd, simple with an external groove
			Saucer	3	2	6	Rim sherd, base sherd
			Shallow flared bowl	3	1	17	Base, recessed, flared wall sherds
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Cup	1	1	4	Flat base, rounded wall
			Plate	2	2	13	Base sherds

Trench 5

Context [21], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	-	7	3	12	Body sherd with gilded decoration
			Saucer	3	1	10	Base, footring
			Tea cup	2	1	6	Rim sherd, burnt
Chinese porcelain	CHPO	1580–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd, plain
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Rounded bowl	1	1	11	Base, footring
Majolica	MAJO	1850–1900	-	2	2	7	Body sherds, x1 external green glaze, and x1 internal and external green glaze. Burnt
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	-	1	1	7	Handle narrow oval section. Reddish brown refined red earthenware with a dark green glaze. Burnt
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	-	12	5	97	Body sherd, burnt
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	Cylindrical mug	1	1	2	Simple rim with an external dark blue band
Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	REFW SPON1	1830–1900	Conical jug	1	1	21	Base, recessed. Blue sponge decoration, burnt
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	15	Rim sherd, scalloped, dark blue design of an egg and dart border above a single daisy type flower contained within a bluebell garland. Late 19th-20th century design, possibly flow blue
			Plate	1	1	9	Rim wall with discrete floral motifs. Late 19th-20th century design. Burnt
			Tureen lid	2	1	20	Rim sherd, external geometrical border and dog roses on a blue background
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Dinner plate	3	1	22	Rim sherd, red branch and berry design, late 19th century

Context [24], spot date: 1830–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	-	1	1	3	Body sherd
Creamware	CREA	1740-1830	-	1	1	9	Handle terminal
			Dinner plate	3	2	25	Rim sherd, queen's shape
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	Jug	1	1	5	Body sherd
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	Ink pot	1	1	97	Intact dwarf ink bottle
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	Flower pot	1	1	11	Body sherd
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	Saucer	2	1	11	Complete profile, foot ring. Chinoiserie trees
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480-1610	Jug	1	1	128	Base, thumbled foot ring
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	Shallow flared bowl	1	1	13	Base, recessed
			Plate	6	5	60	Rim sherd, scalloped, base and wall fragments
			Saucer	1	1	3	Wall sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	Dinner plate	1	1	2	Base sherd with the underside marked 'Staffordshire'. Willow pattern. Laminated
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	-	3	3	10	Body sherds, curved

Trench 6

Context [29], spot date: 1805–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	-	1	1	11	Body sherd, closed form, laminated internal surface
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Plate	3	3	23	Rim sherd, body sherd

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Pearlware	PEAR	1770–1840	-	1	1	3	Base, footring
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	-	3	2	55	Rim sherd, horizontal, flat topped, hammerhead
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Flower pot	5	5	141	Base, body sherds
				1	1	1	Small body sherd
			Teapot lid	1	1	1	Small body sherd with a piercing
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	-	2	2	2	Base, footring, body sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Plate	1	1	1	rim sherd, willow pattern border, underside laminated
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd, square panel decoration with cobalt

Trench 7

Context [30], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	Cylindrical mug	1	1	3	Base, foot ring, external gilded line
			Saucer	1	1	11	Base, foot ring, internal gilded central circular line and a leaf
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	-	1	1	1	Wall sherd with a ?sword border
			Bowl	1	1	1	Wall sherd with line shaded foliage
			Plate	1	1	2	Base sherd with a Chinese house
			Rounded jar	1	1	1	Rim sherd, everted and simple with a trellis diamond border
			Saucer	1	1	1	Base, foot ring, leaf pattern
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830		2	2	5	Cylindrical wall and body sherd
			Chamber pot	1	1	25	Base, foot ring
			Plate	4	2	21	Rim sherd, flat base, body sherds
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700–1900	Cylindrical bottle	1	1	24	Wall sherd
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830–1900	Bottle or jar	1	1	24	Shoulder, internal Bristol glaze
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	Bottle or jar	1	1	10	Body sherd
Pearlware	PEAR	1770–1840	-	1	1	3	Narrow oval section handle
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	-	1	1	2	Base with an asymmetrical Chinese house design
			Dinner plate	3	1	27	Rim sherd, uneven scallop and moulded blue shell edge
Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	PEAR EARTH	1790–1820	Bowl	1	1	3	Simple rim with a blue line on the top and externally three lines containing feathered chevrons
Pearlware with slip decoration	PEAR SLIP	1775–1840	Carinated bowl	1	1	1	Wall sherd with two tan coloured slip lines. The internal surface has laminated
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	-	3	3	3	Base with Chinese lotus flowers in a panel, laminated underside
			Bowl	1	1	1	Wall sherd with internal European animals, external trees and laminated surface
			Plate	1	1	12	Rim sherd, willow pattern
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	-	1	1	7	Body sherd, internal glaze, external sooting
			Flower pot	1	1	10	Rim sherd, narrow, flat thickening, reduced
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	-	1	1	4	Body sherd, internal glaze
			Pipkin	1	1	52	Straight, rod handle and body sherd with an internal glaze
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Plate	2	2	4	Rim sherd, wall
			Rounded bowl	7	2	19	Simple rim and wall sherds
			Tea cup	1	1	16	Base, foot ring. Fairly robust. Possibly an institutional ware
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775–1850	Bowl	2	1	11	Body sherds, internal White slip and brown mottled clear glaze

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Plate	1	1	11	Rim sherd, scalloped. Bead and reel and seed border
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSL	1710–1760	Tankard	1	1	5	Body sherd, cylindrical wall
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	-	2	2	1	Body sherds, abraded and the glaze is missing
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration	TGW H	1680–1800	-	2	2	1	Small body sherds
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Saucer	1	1	2	Rim sherd, geometrical border and a dianthus-type flower on the wall
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration	TPW4	1825–1900	Saucer	2	1	4	Base, foot ring. Internal Green trees, one of which has 'jelly fish' type flowers
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590–1900	Seltzer mineral water bottle	1	1	14	Wall sherd with noticeable internal corrugation/throwing lines
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	-	1	1	4	Simple rim with an two external blue lines sandwiching nine white slip lines
			Bowl	4	2	53	Simple rim with an external white band with blue mocha, base with a foot ring

Trench 8

Context [45], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	-	2	2	4	Body sherds with external decoration, x1 closed form with leaves, x1 wall with wavy lines or ?ovals
			Cup	1	1	7	Base, footring and a handle terminal on the wall.
			Plate	1	1	6	Rim sherd, geometrical border with cartouches and the wall has roundels and pendulous 'jellyfish'. 17th century
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	-	4	4	23	Strap handle and base, laminated surfaces
			Plate	5	5	12	Rim sherd, base sherds
Drab-coloured stoneware	DRAB	1720–1750	Cylindrical jar	4	1	95	Base, recessed, upper wall has a brown iron wash. Similar to SWSL
Unsourced German stoneware	GERST	1480–1900	-	1	1	16	Strap handle. FREC or WEST
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	-	1	1	4	Strap handle
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	-	1	1	2	Rim sherd, inturned, oval border with internal solid blue ovals, swags on the lower gap between the ovals
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	-	1	1	16	Base
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Squat cylindrical jar	1	1	13	Rim sherd, simple, external Ledge for a lid
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	-	1	1	3	Body sherd, ?porringer
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Rounded bowl	1	1	4	Base, footring
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	-	1	1	1	Small body sherd, blue leaves and a stem on white
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	-	2	2	6	Body sherds
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630–1846	-	1	1	6	Base, footring
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	-	1	1	4	Body sherd, moulded ?chevrons on the body, ?Floral design
			Plate	1	1	2	Base
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Jug	1	1	15	Base, footring, panelled wall, the underside has a red transfer cartouche containing a merged P and L letters

Trench 9

Context [41], spot date: mid -late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	-	1	1	5	Body sherd with gilded decoration
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	-	1	1	1	Base, small sherd
			Plate	1	1	2	Base, internal chrysanthemum
			Saucer	1	1	1	Base, conifer
			Tea bowl	3	2	13	Rim sherd, internal and external line borders, ext flowers ext flowers,
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	-	12	16	62	Base, body sherds, ?rounded bowls or chamber pots
			Bowl or dish	1	1	11	Rim sherd, narrow, everted, flat
			Cylindrical jar	1	1	8	Base, recessed
			Plate	7	7	45	Rim sherds, bases
			Shallow rounded bowl	1	1	2	Simple rim
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700–1900	Upright bottle	1	1	30	Shoulder with a lower loop handle terminal on the wall
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700–1900	Cylindrical bottle	1	1	8	Concave neck
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830–1900	-	1	1	19	Body sherd. Internal Bristol glaze. ?Derbyshire
Isleworth combed slipware	ISLE SLIP	1760–1830	Rounded dish	2	1	48	Rim sherd, pie crust edge, external Sooting
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	-	5	5	86	Body sherds
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	-	1	1	22	? Imported tin-glazed ware. Large vessel, thick walled with a 'hollow' horizontal cordon with ?oriental borders
Pearlware	PEAR	1770–1840	Plate	1	1	1	Rim sherd
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	-	2	2	6	Body sherd, rounded, black transfer featuring a bird
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	4	3	112	Rim sherds, base
			Jar	6	6	93	Rim sherd, square and under cut
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	-	1	1	7	Body sherds
			Dinner plate	3	1	38	Rim sherd, moulded wavy fluting on the rim
			Rounded jug	2	1	26	Rim sherd, simple
			Saucer	1	1	16	Rim sherd
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	-	1	1	10	Base, internal White slip and clear glaze
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	-	2	2	6	Body sherds
			Chamber pot	2	2	26	Rolled, hollow rounded rim and body sherd
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSL	1710–1760	-	1	1	1	Small body sherd
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	Plate	1	1	2	Base. Blue on white decoration
			Rounded dish	1	1	8	Body sherd near the base two concentric lines
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	-	1	1	2	Body sherd
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630–1846	Chamber pot	8	2	58	Rim sherd, strap handle, body sherds
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration	TGW H	1680–1800	-	1	1	2	Body sherd, finely painted 'feathery' branches
			Plate	1	1	3	Body sherd
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	-	1	1	11	Body sherd, closed form
			Rectangular	1	1	9	Rim sherd, mid 19th century floral

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
			plate				design
			Saucer	2	2	9	Rim sherd, Chinoiserie design
			Tea cup	1	1	4	Base, footring, internal Chinese watery landscape design
			Tea plate	1	1	2	Rim sherd, Willow pattern border
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	-	2	1	12	Body sherds, fluted body, brown leaves

Context [41], spot date: 1805–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	-	1	1	1	Small body sherd
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	Rounded dish	1	1	8	Body sherd, chevron bands

Trench 10

Context [38], spot date: late 19th-20th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	First of comments
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	Coffee cup	1	1	4	Body sherd, gilded horizontal line
			Plate	3	1	10	Rim sherd, scalloped
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	Flared bowl	2	2	14	Base, recessed
			Plate	7		33	Base, footring
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830–1900	Bottle	5	5	85	Body sherd, circular stamp containing 'THE/PROPER[TY]/OF'... in sans serif lettering. External Orange wash and salt glazing, internal Bristol glaze
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	-	1	1	11	Body sherd
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	-	2	2	15	Body sherd, refined reddish brown earthenware with a black glaze on both surfaces. 19th century
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	-	2	2	3	Small body sherd, European flower designs, open forms
			Bowl or dish	1	1	6	Body sherd, internal Chinoiserie plants, a fence and geometrical border
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	3	1	100	Rim sherd, simple, base/ small example
			Tall rounded jar	1	1	70	Rim sherd, bevelled rounded thickening, internal glaze
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480–1600	-	1	1	84	Body sherd with a horizontal loop handle
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	Dish	1	1	40	Rim sherd, rounded thickening, and internal ledge for a lid. External sooting
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd
			Cylindrical jar	2	1	12	Rim sherd, simple rim with an external groove
			Plate	9	2	36	Base, recessed, body sherds
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800–1900	Teapot lid	1	1	9	Deep footring, lid for a small tea pot
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	Bowl	1	1	32	Body sherd, internal White slip, internal and external glaze
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Plate	1	1	1	Rim-wall carination with a star trellis border
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSL	1710–1760	-	1	1	11	Body sherd with vertical loop strap handle
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Plate	2	1	9	Base, willow pattern
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	-	1	1	1	Body sherd, internal Black floral design

Context [11], spot date: late 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	-	1	1	1	Small body sherd
Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	BONE TR	1807–1900	Rounded dish	3	1	30	Rim sherd, base, foot ring, Chinoiserie garden with <i>prunus</i>
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590–1900	Plate	1	1	8	Rim sherd, trellis border and a ?ribbon
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	-	3	3	7	Base, footring, body sherds
			Bowl or dish	2	2	24	Rim sherd, narrow, everted flat type
			Plate	1	1	4	Base, recessed
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	Bottle or jar	2	2	219	Splayed base and a body sherd with an iron wash band
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	Plate	1	1	3	Rim sherd, even scallop and evidence for blue shell edge decoration, laminated top surface
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	Saucer	1	1	2	Body sherd, second quarter of the 19th century floral design
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	17	Body sherd
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	6	Rim sherd, scalloped
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805–1900	Bowl	1	1	3	Simple rim, external Blue slip band
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	-	2	2	10	Body sherds
		1720–1780	Large plate	1	1	29	Rim sherd, scalloped with a deep groove around the edge and a seed border
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630–1846	Chamber pot	1	1	3	Rim sherd, everted, simple, curving
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	Saucer	1	1	2	Wall sherd, Chinoiserie border

Trench 11

Context [37], spot date: mid 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	First of comments
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	-	1	1	3	Body sherd
			Rounded bowl	1	1	31	Base, footring
English porcelain with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	ENPO UTR	1760–1900	Rounded bowl	2	1	4	Rim sherd, simple, internal Geometrical border, external ?Mansfield floral design
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770–1820	Saucer	1	1	4	Base, footring. Simple foliage motif
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	-	1	1	54	Wall sherd, willow pattern daisy flowered tree
			Bowl	2	2	4	Rim sherd, simple with a <i>cafe au lait</i> line on the top. Internal Chinoiserie circle and dot design
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770–1840	Plate	2	2	12	Base, laminated underside, internal ?Blue bells
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	5	2	2902	1 of 2. Base sherds with the central drainage hole plugged with mortar. Pale brown surfaces large vessel
			Rounded jar	1	1	33	Rim sherd, simple, upright oval in section with an external incised line at the base and a fine cordon, internal and external glaze
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	-	4	4	16	Body sherds
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	Bowl	1	1	4	Body sherd with lathed fine cordons
London tin-glazed ware with	TGW C	1630–1846	-	2	1	18	Body sherds, thick walled

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	First of comments
plain white glaze	TPW	1780–1900	-	3	3	7	Body sherds
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration			Rounded bowl	2	2	34	Rim sherd, simple. External scene of a seated woman making a garland and sheep, internal floral border. C. 1830

Trench 12

Context [35], spot date: 1901+

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	Cylindrical jar	1	1	2	Body sherd with moulded panels
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	Large plate Plate	1	1	36	Rim sherd
				3	3	7	Rim/wall and a chipped base fragment
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	-	1	1	2	Body sherd with the willow pattern, heavily laminated
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830–1900	Rectangular dish	1	1	8	Rim sherd: short, upright and a flaring fluted wall with two bands of blue floral motifs
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	Dinner plate	1	1	14	Rim sherd, brown geometrical borders featuring flowers and vines, the underside of the rim has marked 'BLENHEIM/RD NO 37685...' registered in 1901
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	Plate	1	1	2	Rim sherd, scalloped, green stippled and line transfer of a leaf and twig. late 19th century

Context [36], spot date: 18th–19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	Form	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comments
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	Flower pot	1	1	13	Rim sherd, deep, narrow collar, thin walled

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level and contains pottery types frequently found in the London area and associated with different types of socio-economic households. Indeed, very little of the pottery appears to be of a higher status and very few items can be described as institutional wares. The latter might be expected to be associated with the barracks shown on the 1838 plan of Palace Green. However, institutional wares are more common from the later 19th century and probably postdate the barracks. If the pottery was from an onsite source, then from its appearance and quality, it was most likely to have been used more so by servants or in the kitchen. The pottery has little potential except to date the contexts that they occur in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

Appendix 9: Metal and Small Finds Report

Mårit Gaimster

Fifty-one individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All finds were associated with late post-medieval to modern pottery. While the vast majority consist of corroded iron nails, but also include other structural fittings. An S-shaped iron tie, with a single *in-situ* iron clench bolt, would have been fitted to timber (SF 4). There is also a fragment of lead window came (SF 7). Household objects and furnishings are represented by an incomplete iron key (SF 3), a two-tine iron fork with a tang for hafting (SF 1) and a thin oval copper-alloy frame, perhaps for a picture or photograph (SF 2). Two-tine forks were used in the 19th century both as cutlery and in carving and dessert sets (cf. Brown 2001, nos 103a, 106 and 121a). There is also a plain pewter disc button (SF 5). Of interest is a coin-like disc of copper alloy (SF 6). The disc is highly worn and polished, with thin and even edges, and there are faint traces of a right-facing bust on one side. It may be compared with coin-like gaming counters, popular in the late 18th and 19th centuries, although these normally, like coins, have milled edges (cf. Hawkins 1960).

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

The finds from Kensington Palace North Paddock are likely to reflect buildings and households on or near the site in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Besides the ubiquitous iron nails, the assemblage includes some interesting objects of the period, in particular a two-tine iron fork and a possible copper-alloy gaming counter.

References

- Brown, P. (ed.) 2001. *British Cutlery. An illustrated history of design, evolution and use*. York Civic Trust
- Hawkins, R. N. P. 1960. 'Minor products of British nineteenth-century diesinking', *British Numismatic Journal* **30:1**, 174–87.

context	SF	trench	description	pot date
2		1	Lead-alloy fitting; rectangular with central circular opening flanked by pair smaller circular nail holes for fixing; 23 x 44mm; central hole diam. 11mm	1740-1830
		1	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 75mm+	1740-1830
6		1	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 85mm	1890+
9		2	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 55mm+	1805-1840
15		3	Iron floor nail with narrow rectangular head; heavily corroded; L 110mm	n/a

17		4	Iron nails; eight corroded and incomplete; L 55–65mm	1890+
18		4	Sheet of corrugated iron; W 155mm; L 190mm	n/a
		4	Iron nails; three corroded and incomplete; L 65–80mm	n/a
21		5	Iron nails; ten corroded and incomplete; L 55–135mm	late 19th to 20th centuries
24		5	Iron nails; two corroded; one complete, L 135mm	n/a
29		6	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 95mm+	1805-1900
30		7	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 60mm+	late 19th century
35		12	Iron wire nail with small circular head; complete but corroded; L 105mm	1901+
36		12	Iron wire nail with small circular head; complete but corroded; L 105mm	19th to 20th centuries
37	1	11	Iron two-tine fork with tang for hafting; corroded but near-complete; L 130mm+	mid-19th century
		11	Iron nails; two corroded and incomplete; L 75–85mm	mid-19th century
38	2	10	Copper-alloy frame; oval with U-shaped section; W 85mm; ht. 75mm; frame W 4mm	late 19th to 20 th centuries
	3	10	Iron key; lower part with bit only; L 70mm+	late 19th to 20th centuries
	4	10	Iron structural fitting; S-shaped in plane; one end tongue-shaped, the other widened but incomplete with complete <i>in-situ</i> clench bolt below; W 30mm; L 115mm	late 19th to 20th centuries
		10	Iron strap; incomplete; thin and slightly curved in plane; W 12mm; L 125mm	late 19th to 20th centuries
		10	Iron binding; incomplete; strap W 7mm; diam. 115mm	late 19th to 20th centuries
39	5	10	Plain pewter disc button with loop set in raised cone; diam. 15mm	late 19th century
		10	Iron nails; two corroded; one complete, L 85mm	late 19th century
41	6	9	Copper-alloy ?coin or coin-like gaming piece; plain and evenly rounded edges and faint traces of right-facing bust on one side; diam. 25mm	mid- to late 19th century
		9	Iron nails; three corroded and incomplete; L 50–80mm; one complete, L 30mm	mid- to late 19th century
43	7	9	Lead window came; short fragment only; W 10mm; L 45mm+	1805-1900
		9	Iron nails; two corroded and incomplete; L 40–75mm	1805-1900
45		8	Iron nail; corroded and incomplete; L 75mm+	1805-1900

Appendix 10: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-285084

Project details

Project name	North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief at the North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The work was undertaken between 16th January and 3rd February 2017, during the installation of a hedge along the west and south boundaries of the North Paddock. The earliest feature on site was a small pit observed in Trench 1, with ceramic building material recovered dating to between 1500-1800. This pit cut into an undated layer of made ground, possibly redeposited natural used for landscaping works, seen across Trenches 1-7. An inspection chamber for a culvert was uncovered at the junction of Trenches 9 and 10 which was thought to date to the 18th century. The culvert itself had been removed and replaced with 19th century backfill, although the cut was still visible. The remaining stratigraphy of the site was mainly composed of post-medieval layers from the 19th century, with occasional cut features
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2017 End: 21-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BRICK DRAINAGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX
Postcode	W8 4PX
Study area	14200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 25758 80004 51.504463145338 -0.187837998193 51 30 16 N 000 11 16 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Historic England

Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Rosemary Banens
Name of sponsor/funding body	Royal Household
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text", "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	North Paddock, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, London W8 4PX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Banens, R.
Date	2017
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