

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
**AT 1 CHEYNE GARDENS, CHELSEA,**  
**LONDON BOROUGH OF**  
**KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**

**SEPTEMBER 2007**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

1 CHEYNE GARDENS, CHELSEA SW3,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND  
CHELSEA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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# **An Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2742 7775**

**Site Code: CGK 07**

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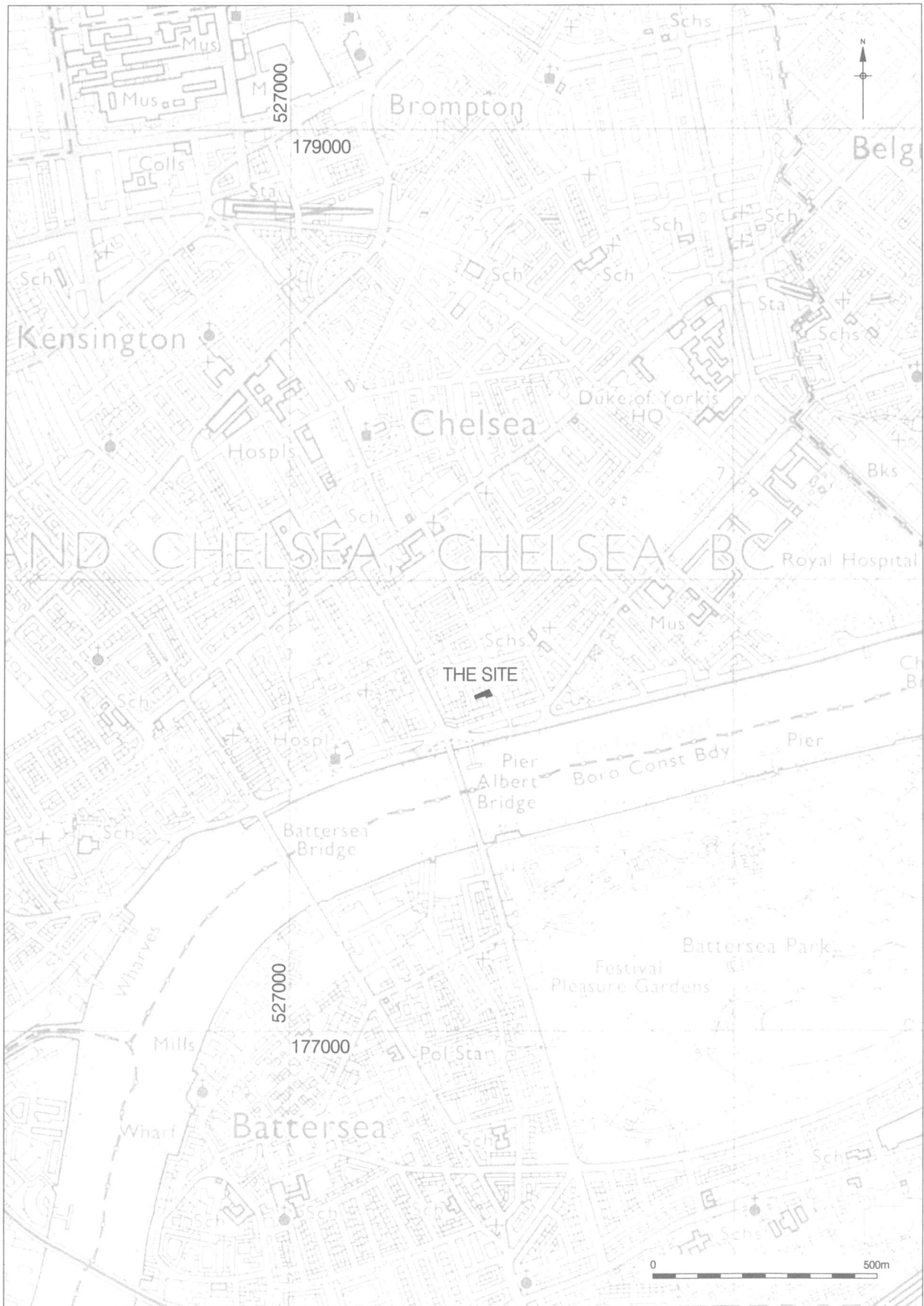
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2742 7775. The field evaluation was undertaken between 20th-31st August 2007, and the commissioning client was Alan Bouvier Associates.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of one stepped trench located at the rear of the property designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential in advance of construction work for an extended basement. An evaluation was deemed necessary for the site by Diane Walls of English Heritage, Archaeology Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural Kempton Park gravel with underlies the area, upon which a number of masonry lined features and possible floor surface was discovered which, it is posited, relates to the garden of the Tudor Manor house once located on the site. Following this a series of robber cuts and truncated post-medieval features were identified along with a number of garden layers relating to early modern activity on the site. These later remains were seen to have significantly truncated the earlier remains.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 20th –31st August 2007, in advance of proposed development to the rear of the property at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3 (Fig.1). The proposed redevelopment is to consist of an extension to the existing basement covering an area of approximately 70m<sup>2</sup> within the rear garden of said property. The archaeological evaluation involved the excavation and recording of a single 5m x 3m trench dug from ground level within the footprint of the proposed basement extension. This was to be dug to a depth of 0.5m whereupon a secondary trench measuring 2.25m x 1.35m would be excavated to a depth of approximately 1.3m. At this level the uppermost natural horizon was expected.
- 2.2 The commissioning client was Alan Bouvier Associates. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Iain Bright and the project management of Chris Mayo. The evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea by Diane Walls of English Heritage.
- 2.3 The evaluation followed an approved method statement (Mayo 2007) following a recommendation by Diane Walls of English Heritage that the site be treated to an archaeological evaluation on the basis of the potential for Saxon and medieval remains, alongside the possibility for those of a prehistoric and post-medieval date.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code CGK 07.



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Figure 1  
 Site location  
 1:12,500 at A4



Figure 2  
Trench location  
1:500 at A4



### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material.
- 3.3 The condition for this application is:

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

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

#### 4.8 ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

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

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

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

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

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey of Great Britain and Wales (sheet 270), the natural geology of the site consists of Thames river terrace deposits, comprising Kempton Park Gravel, overlying London Clay (Wragg 2005).
- 4.2 The site lies approximately 100m north of the River Thames with ground level at c.4.90m OD on land gently sloping down from east to west.
- 4.3 A geotechnical investigation conducted on site prior to the archaeological evaluation indicated that the natural ground could be expected at a depth of up to 1.7m BGL (Mayo 2007).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following comprises of information extracted from the evaluation report of a site based at nearby Cheyne Row (Wragg 2005), an archaeological desktop assessment of the nearby property at 6 Cheyne Walk (Boyer 2004) and from The London Encyclopedia (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995).

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

5.1.1 A number of prehistoric finds have been found within this area spanning the Palaeolithic period through to the Iron Age. The river itself has been a major source of finds, including Palaeolithic hand axes, numerous Mesolithic implements, Neolithic tools and small pottery assemblages, metalwork and pottery dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age coins and weaponry.

### **5.2 Roman**

5.2.1 Residual Roman pottery was recovered during an excavation at 61-62 Cheyne Walk. Excavations at 2-4 and 6-16 Old Church Street recorded features and finds of Roman date, suggesting that there had been a small settlement in this area.

### **5.3 Saxon**

5.3.1 Documentary and archaeological evidence support the theory that a small Anglo-Saxon settled existed in the area of nearby Old Church Street. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of AD 758 refers to a synod being held at Cealcythe and a number of structural features dating to this period were discovered at 6-12 Old Church Street.

### **5.4 Medieval**

5.4.1 It is believed that a medieval manor house lay in the Lawrence Street area to the west of the proposed development site, along with a development of the original Saxon settlement located on Old Church Street.

5.4.2 Excavations at 2-4 & 6-16 Old Church Street and 61-62 Cheyne Walk recorded a number of medieval features and suggest that there was medieval settlement in these areas.

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

- 5.5.1 It appears that the Manor of Chelsea was acquired by Henry VIII in 1536 from Lord Sandys, and that he then erected a new manor house close to the original building, and established the Great Garden to the east of the manor house.
- 5.5.2 The manor house was bought by Sir Thomas Lawrence from Henry VIII and following this changed hands many times. The Manor of Chelsea was acquired by Charles Cheyne in 1657, and it was he who gave his name to many of the surrounding streets.
- 5.5.3 The houses that currently stand at Cheyne Gardens (comprising the southern end of Chelsea Manor Street as it was then known) were built in about 1890. They replaced the first houses which had been built not long after 1712 when the new owner of the Manor of Chelsea, Sir Hans Sloane, began the development of his property by building on the garden of Chelsea Manor House.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The method statement for the work (Mayo 2007) proposed the excavation of one trench measuring 4.40m by 4.40m at ground level, to a depth of 0.5m, whereupon a secondary trench measuring 2.00m by 2.00m would be dug centrally to a depth of 1.20m. However, the dimensions of the trench were altered due to onsite conditions, so that the overall trench measured 5.00m by 3.00m with the internal stepped trench measuring 2.25m by 1.35m. The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 6.2 Due to restricted access to the rear garden at 1 Cheyne Gardens, it was determined that all evaluation work would be conducted by hand. The trench was cleared of paving stones and the underlying concrete was broken out with a mechanical breaker by the archaeologists. The excavated spoil was kept adjacent to the trench at least 3m from the edges. Upon the observance of archaeological deposits the trench was cleaned by hand and archaeological features identified, recorded and investigated.
- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. Co-ordinates for the trench baseline were attained by triangulating the two points from the corner walls of the conservatory extension located to the rear of the main building. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in colour slide and digital formats.
- 6.4 A temporary benchmark was set up on the site at the height of 5.90m OD, which was transferred from a spot height of 6.02 m OD located on frontage of 11-20 Flood Street.

## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1 - Natural**

7.1.1 The earliest deposit seen during excavation was natural Kempton Park gravel [36]. It consisted of a loosely compacted mid yellowish brown sandy gravel with frequent angular/sub angular pebble inclusions. The deposit was encountered at a maximum height of 4.31m OD.

### **7.2 Phase 2 – Possible Tudor Masonry**

7.2.1 A small portion of an early masonry structure was seemingly cut into the natural clay. The feature comprised of an apparent construction cut [34], the masonry [32] and backfill [33] (see Fig. 3). The feature measured 0.60m (NE-SW) by 0.08m (NW-SE) with a depth of 0.18m.

7.2.2 The masonry itself consisted of two courses of three narrow unfrogged bricks and a hard cream/white mortar with small chalk specks. The bricks measured roughly 180mm in length, 80mm width with a height of 60mm. The brick type has been identified from a sample taken as [3032], [3033] and [3034]. These bricks have a date range between the late Tudor and early 18th century.

7.2.3 This small structure was located in the upper NW corner of our stepped trench and therefore only a small portion of it can be seen within the limits of excavation. As such it is difficult to ascertain its purpose or function. It appears to be physically and stratigraphically unrelated to the early floor [31] of Phase 3. It can only be posited that this forms part of an early Tudor garden feature, likely related to the Manor of Chelsea.

### **7.3 Phase 3 – Possible Tudor Surface**

7.3.1 A floor surface [31] was encountered towards the southern end of the stepped trench measuring 2.30m (E-W) up to the L.O.E. and between 0.36-0.60m (N-S) with a relative thickness of 40-50mm at a height of 4.36m OD (Fig.3 &4).

7.3.2 The deposit consisted of a firm mid brownish grey compacted gravel and lies below the later masonry [23] in Phase 4. That masonry appeared to be physically resting upon the floor surface.

#### **7.4 Phase 4 – Possible Tudor Masonry**

- 7.4.1 Located in the SW corner of the stepped trench, very little had survived of masonry structure [23]. The feature measured 0.70m (E-W) by 0.80m (N-S) to the L.O.E (Fig 3).
- 7.4.2 The structure comprised of red narrow unfrogged brick types [3032] and [3033], measuring 220mm by 111mm by 60mm. The mortar was light cream/grey in colour and friable in nature.
- 7.4.3 It is very possible that this masonry is a wall foundation that continues west past the limit of excavation of the stepped trench. Some remains of the wall were also visible in the southern section of the trench. It is highly likely that the wall originally ran eastwards but was robbed out by cut [29] in Phase 5. It is possible that any further N-S portion of the wall was robbed out by an even later cut [21] as part of modern garden landscaping.

#### **7.5 Phase 5: Robber Cut**

- 7.5.1 A linear E-W cut [29] was identified in the southern half of the stepped trench, truncated itself by a later robber cut [21] toward the western end. The cut measured 0.86m (N-S) by 1.50m (E-W) is located at a depth of 4.31m OD (Fig. 3 & 4)
- 7.5.2 The primary fill [28] consisted of a soft brownish grey mortary silty sand, containing occasional small fragments of CBM, one Frechen stone ware sherd, believed to form part of a Bartman jug and one clay tobacco pipe (bowl and shaft) identified as an Oswald type tobacco pipe lying at the base of the deposit. The pot sherd can be dated to between the 16th-18th centuries with the clay tobacco pipe narrowing the date range to roughly 1700-1740.
- 7.5.3 This feature is believed to be evidence of post-medieval robbing of the earlier (possibly Tudor) structure, comprising of the wall foundation [23] and associated floor surface [31].

#### **7.6 Phase 6: Made Ground**

- 7.6.1 A small secondary fill [27] to earlier robber cut [29] was observed consisting of a moderately compacted mid light reddish brown silty gravel and measuring 0.74m (N-S), 1.30m (E-W) with a depth of 0.34m (Fig. 4). This deposited contained two pieces of residual Surrey/Hampshire border ware.

7.6.2 Overlying this was a deposit of garden soils comprising a made ground layer [22]. Measuring 1.30m (N-S) by 1.20m (E-W) with a depth of 0.30m, this moderately compacted mid grey brown sandy silt contained occasional CBM and pot fragments. Identified pottery comprised of one piece of Frechen stone ware dated to 1550-1700, one piece of Surrey/Hampshire whiteware dating to the same period and one piece of medieval coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware dating to between 1270-1500.

## **7.7 Phase 7: Post-Medieval Structure**

7.7.1. This phase consists of a construction cut [25] for a post medieval wall [19], the subsequent backfill [17] and possibly related floor surface [24] (Fig. 3).

7.7.2. The linear construction cut [25] was flat based with shallow concave sides and ran in an E-W direction. It measured 0.66m (N-S) by 1.18m (E-W) and was recorded at a height of 4.83m OD. It appeared to continue under the southern L.O.E of the stepped trench.

7.7.3. Contained with the cut was a portion of a brick lined linear wall [19], heavily robbed out with little of the feature remaining. The structure was made up with narrow, unfrogged red and yellow brick types [3032] and [3033], likely dating to the 17th-18th centuries, held with a light yellowish cream friable mortar.

7.7.4. Overlying the wall was a general make-up layer [17] consisting of loosely compacted orange/brown silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular pebble inclusions, CBM and a Stafford type slip ware potsherd dating to between 1660-1870. The deposit measured 1.10m (N-S) by 1.46m (E-W) and was recorded at 4.89m OD (Fig. 4).

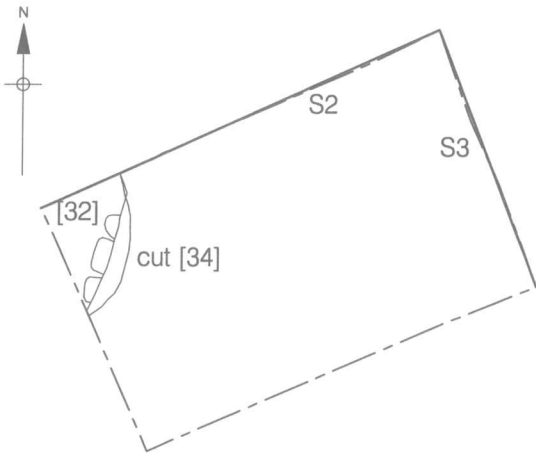
7.7.5. Possibly related to the brick lined feature is a posited floor surface [24], consisting of a firmly compacted mid orange/brown silty gravel, running 0.28-0.38m (N-S) by 0.60, (E-W) with a thickness of 40mm. This feature was physically truncated by two modern cuts [16] and [21].

7.7.6. It is likely that these combined features represent post-medieval activity following the demolition of the Manor House, and could relate to the first houses built on the site around 1712.

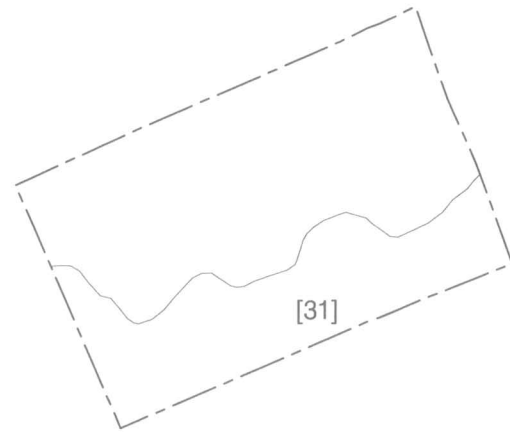


## **7.8 Phase 8: Modern Garden Landscaping**

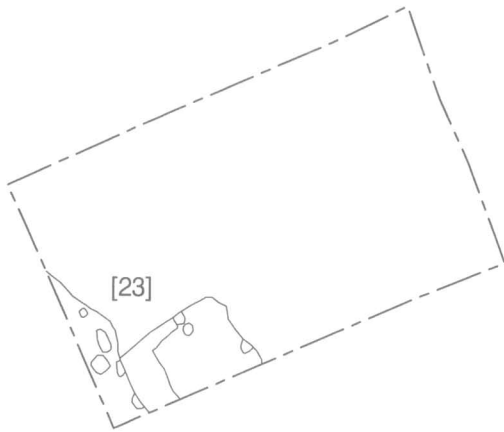
- 7.8.1 The modern phase of activity on this site consists of a number of garden landscaping cuts and garden soil deposits for the purposes of ground levelling.
- 7.8.2 The most important activity concerns cut [21], and its subsequent backfill deposits [26] and [18] as these have truncated a large number of the earlier features. The cut was linear, with sharp sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It measured 1.40m (N-S) by 0.87m (E-W) with an approximate depth of 0.80m. Its primary fill was a loose brownish yellow/mid-red silty sand which possibly represents a possible collapse of the eastern edge of the cut (Fig. 4.) The main portion of the cut was filled by a loosely compacted orange/brown silty mortar, containing frequent fragments of demolition rubble [18]. It is likely that this feature represented a modern robber cut, possibly prior to building of the later 19th century properties on Cheyne Gardens.
- 7.8.3. The remaining contexts comprised a number of garden make-up layers [13], [14], [11], and [5] of which layer [13] contained one piece of transfer-printed ware (1780-1900), [14] contained one portion of London post-medieval red ware (1580-1900) and [11] contained one fragment of blue decorated Pearl Ware (1770-1840). Also included in this phase are two cuts [16] and [10], the former of which contained a fill [15] within which was found one fragment of London post-medieval red ware.
- 7.8.4 The most recent activity comprises of two E-W linear garden walls [3] and [8], both located within construction cuts [2] and [7] which were in turn filled by mid-brown sandy silty deposits [1] and [6]. These features ran along the northern and southern sections of the trench and were overlain with 0.30m of concrete, which was in turn overlain with garden paving slabs.



Phase 2



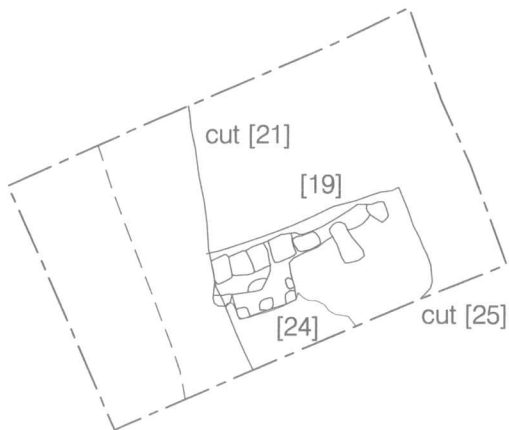
Phase 3



Phase 4



Phase 5

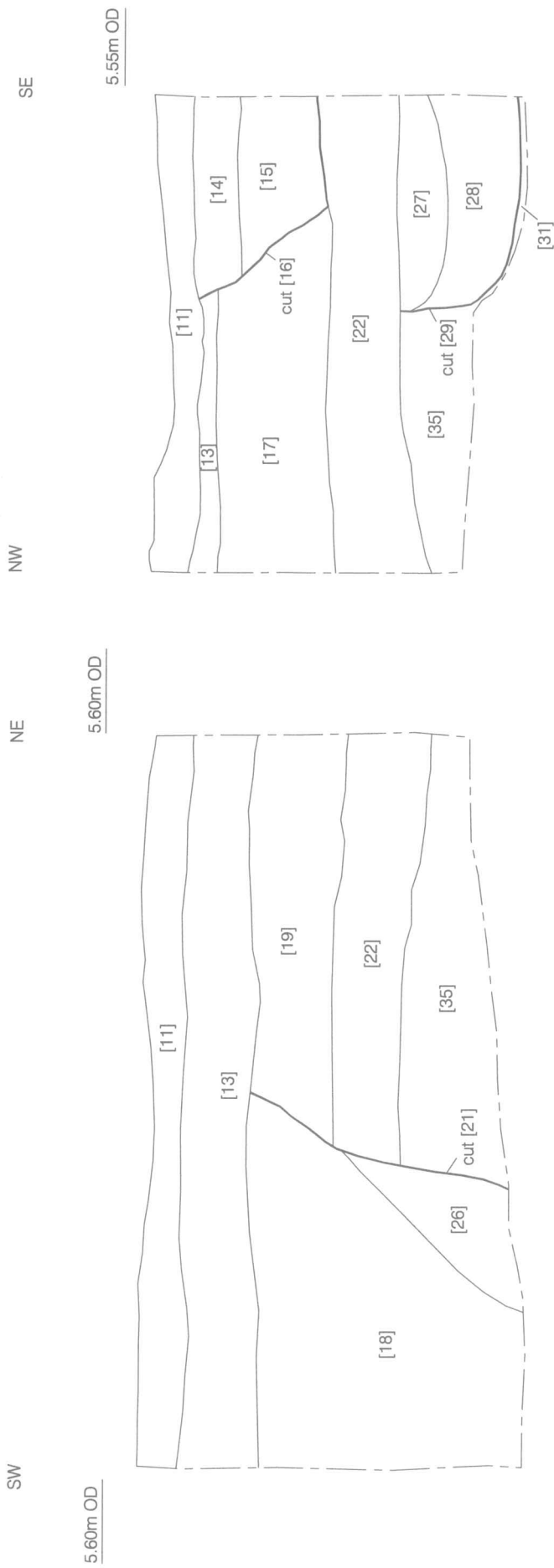


Phase 7/8



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Figure 3  
Plans of features  
1:40 at A4



Section 2  
South east facing

Section 3  
South west facing



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## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Interpretation**

- 9.1.1 The evaluation trench revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area.
- 9.1.2 Surviving above this natural deposit a number of features were identified that, although having been heavily truncated, could be dated in relation to their location, identification of brick fabric and from pottery spot dates as ranging in various phases from the Tudor, post-medieval and modern periods. They attest to the structural development of the site from the Tudor period onwards; firstly with possible garden walls or features which may have been part of the grounds of the nearby manor house, followed by the residential development of the site in later centuries.

### **9.2 Conclusions**

- 9.2.1 It has been clearly shown by the evaluation that truncated archaeological deposits from the post-medieval and early modern periods are present on the site. Some of the earliest features uncovered, namely a small portion of masonry cut into the natural ground, along with a later floor surface with associated wall foundation, could be Tudor in nature.
- 9.2.2 It is clear that a large number of robber cuts have been made in the post-medieval and early modern periods that have damaged or in most cases destroyed a large amount of the archaeology that was once located on this site. However with what remained it has been possible to piece together a sequence of activity on the site that likely comprises of early garden features relating to the Tudor Manor house, wall foundations and floor surfaces relating to the first houses to be built on the site in the early 18th century, and subsequent early modern garden landscaping relating to the garden of the 19th century building that still stands at 1 Cheyne Gardens.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Alan Bouvier Associates for commissioning and funding the evaluation, particularly Alain Bouvier and Craig Land. We also thank Noel O'Grady of Michael Brady Construction for his assistance and co-operation on site and Diane Walls of English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Lisa Lonsdale for logistical support, Chris Jarrett for pottery spot dates, Kevin Haywood for CBM spot dates and Paul Morrison for his assistance on site.

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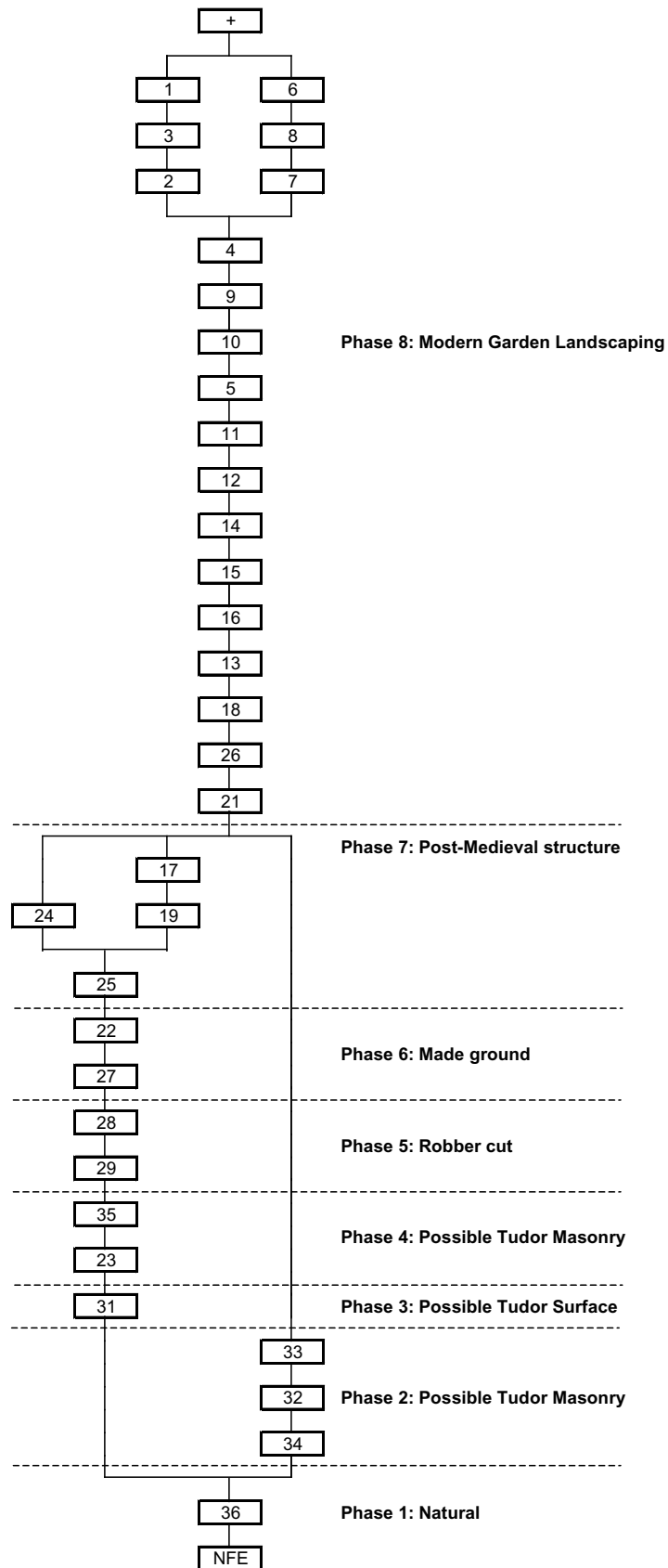
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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section/Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Image Nos.
CGK07	(+)	Pre-Ex	N/A	Layer	Paving stones and underlying concrete	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	1	Pre-Ex	N/A	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [2]	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	2	Pre-Ex	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for garden wall (3)	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	3	Pre-Ex	N/A	Masonry	E-W running garden wall located at northern end of trench		8	N/A
CGK07	4	Pre-Ex	N/A	Layer	Make-up layer	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	5	Pre-Ex	N/A	Layer	Make-up layer	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	6	Pre-Ex	N/A	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [7]	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	7	Pre-Ex	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for garden wall (8)	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	8	Pre-Ex	N/A	Masonry	E-W running garden wall located at southern end of trench	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	9	N/A	N/A	Fill	Mixed fill of cut [10]	Modern	8	2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6
CGK07	10	N/A	N/A	Cut	Cut associated with modern garden landscaping	Modern	8	2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6
CGK07	11	N/A	1, 2, 3	Layer	Make-up layer	Modern	8	2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	12	N/A	N/A	Layer	Garden soils	Modern	8	N/A
CGK07	13	N/A	1, 2, 3	Layer	Make-up layer	Modern	8	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	14	N/A	1, 3	Fill	Mixed fill of [16] containing garden soils and domestic refuse	Modern	8	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	15	N/A	1, 3	Fill	Fill of [16]	Modern	8	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	16	16, 21, 24	1, 3	Cut	E-W linear cut (NFE)	Modern	8	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	17	17	2, 3	Layer	Make-up layer		7	2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	18	18	1, 2	Deposit	Demolition rubble, possibly associated with remains of wall (19)	Modern	8	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 2/31, 2/32
CGK07	19	18, 19	N/A	Masonry	Remains of E-W running wall		7	2/7, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/14
CGK07	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A	N/A	N/A
CGK07	21	17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 35	1, 2	Cut	Robber cut	Modern	8	2/15, 2/16, 2/17, 2/18, 2/19, 2/20, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 2/31, 2/32
CGK07	22	18, 22	2, 3	Layer	General ground make-up/garden soils	Post-Medieval	6	2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	23	21, 23, Post-Ex	1	Masonry	Remains of wall foundation	Tudor	4	2/27, 2/28, 2/29
CGK07	24	24	N/A	Layer	Remains of floor surface	Post-Medieval	7	N/A
CGK07	25	22, 25	N/A	Cut	Cut for E-W running wall (19)	Post-Medieval	7	N/A
CGK07	26		2	Fill	Possible collapse in E edge of cut [21]	Modern	8	2/30, 2/31, 2/32
CGK07	27	27	3	Fill	Fill of [21]	Post-Medieval	6	2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	28		3	Deposit	Demolition rubble	Post-Medieval	5	2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	29	29, 35	3	Cut	Possible E-W running robber cut	Post-Medieval	5	2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID	N/A	N/A	N/A
CGK07	31	31, Post-Ex	1, 3	Layer	Possible floor surface remains or hard bedding for wall foundation	Tudor	3	2/21, 2/22, 2/23, 2/24, 2/25, 2/26, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	32	Post-Ex	1	Masonry	Possible NE-SW running drain	Tudor	2	2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 4/8, 4/9, 4/10, 4/11, 4/12, 4/13
CGK07	33	Post-Ex	1	Fill	Backfill of cut [34]	Tudor	2	2/27, 2/28, 2/29
CGK07	34	Post-Ex	1	Cut	Possible cut for masonry (32)	Tudor	2	2/27, 2/28, 2/29
CGK07	35	35	2, 3	Deposit	Redeposited natural gravels	Tudor	4	2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35
CGK07	36	Post-Ex	N/A	Natural	Natural gravel	Natural	1	N/A

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





### APPENDIX 3: POTTERY SPOT DATES

Context	Date	Description
11	1770-1840	Pearl Ware – Blue painted decoration (PEARDW)
13	1780-1900	Transfer-printed ware
14	1580-1900	London post-medieval red ware (PMR)
15	1580-1900	London post-medieval red ware (PMR)
17	1660-1870	Stafford type slip ware (STSL)
22	1550-1700	Frechen Stone ware (FREC)
	1550-1700	Surrey/Hampshire border whiteware (BORDY)
	1270-1500 (+1350)	Medieval coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware
27	1550-1700	Surrey/Hampshire border ware (BORDY) (BORDG)
28	1550-1700	Frechen stone ware - Bartman jug (FREC)

#### **APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL SPOT DATES**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
19	?1660-1725?	Narrow, unfrogged, (3032), (3033)
23	?1660-1725?	Narrow, unfrogged, (3032), (3033)
32	?1660-1725?	Narrow, unfrogged, (3032), (3033), (3034)

## APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE SPOT DATES

Context	Date	Description
30	1700-1740	Oswald type CTP [OS10]

## APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-31582**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2742 7775. The field evaluation was undertaken between 20th-31st August 2007, and the commissioning client was Alan Bouvier Associates. The evaluation consisted of one stepped trench located at the rear of the property designed to investigate the sites' archaeological potential in advance of construction work for an extended basement. An evaluation was deemed necessary for the site by Diane Walls of English Heritage, Archaeology Advisor to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural Kempton Park gravel with underlies the area, upon which a number of masonry lined features and possible floor surface was discovered which, it is posited, relates to the garden of the Tudor Manor house once located on the site. Following this a series of robber cuts and truncated post-medieval features were identified along with a number of garden layers relating to early modern activity on the site. These later remains were seen to have significantly truncated the earlier remains.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2007 End: 31-08-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CGK07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Postcode	SW3 5QU
Study area	70.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2742 7775 51.4838314205 -0.164715822319 51 29 01 N 000 09 52 W Point
Height OD	Min: 4.31m Max: 4.31m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architectural Practice
Name of sponsor/funding body	Alain Bouvier Associates

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Description	A4 document

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