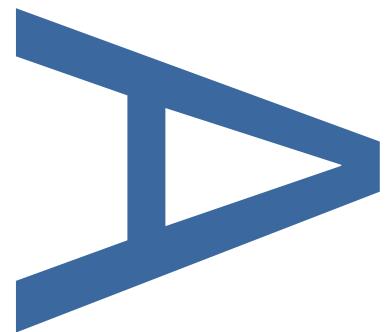
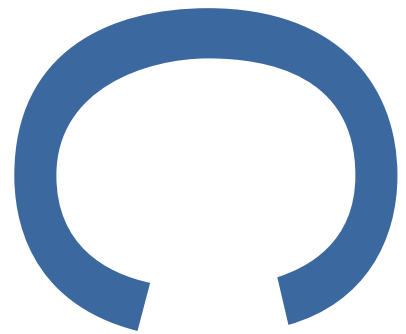


**KENSINGTON PALACE, KING
WILLIAM III LAWN,
LONDON W8 4PX:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

SITE CODE: KEN35

APRIL 2019



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Kensington Palace, King William III Lawn, London

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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KING WILLIAM III LAWN, KENSINGTON PALACE, LONDON,

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, W8:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Code: KEN35

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 25898 79971

Accession Code: 3910105

**Written by: RICHARD KRASON & PATRICK CAVANAGH,
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MARCH 2019

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PCA REPORT NO 13601

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the King William III Lawn at Kensington Palace, London W8.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces and was designed to monitor the installation of a new irrigation system on the King William III lawn to the south of the Palace.
- 1.3 The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any surviving features from the previous palaces or their associated gardens and any later additions or changes in the landscape design.
- 1.4 The works were carried out over two weeks and comprised the excavation of four small pits to a depth of 0.95m below ground level (BGL) and a connecting shallow trench which ran for 40 metres. Thirty Irrigation Pits were also excavated, between which the irrigation pipes were bored below ground.
- 1.5 The watching brief identified a late post-medieval subsoil horizon overlain by topsoil. A possible post-medieval garden feature was found in Slot 4.
- 1.6 No structures or definite horizons of archaeological interest relating to any former palace structure were identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during excavations to install irrigation pipes on the King William III Lawn at Kensington Palace W8 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The watching brief followed a methodology within a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Historic Royal Palaces (Stevenson & Goldsmith 2018). The work was undertaken by Richard Krason and Patric Cavanagh, Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) between 25th February and 7th March 2019. The project was managed by Helen Hawkins of PCA.
- 2.3 The Site was centered at National Grid Reference TQ 25898 79971 and was given the Accession Code 3910105 and site code KEN35.
- 2.4 Kensington Palace is a Scheduled Monument and the King William III lawn is not accessible to the public, however, some of the works encroached the public areas to the east.
- 2.5 The works saw a variety of excavation methods, which included machine excavation of four small pits to enable an underborer to excavate under the foot paths, and a narrow east-west running trench connecting these together. Thirty Irrigation Pits were excavated to allow the irrigation pipes to be tunneled between them. The maximum depth seen was 0.95m below ground level (BGL).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series Sheet 256 (North London) and Sheet 257 (South London) indicate that the site is underlain by Quaternary post-diversionary Thames river deposits composed of Lynch Hill Gravels, which overly London Clay. Previous investigations at the Kensington Palace location, conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited showed a natural slope from north to south.
- 3.2 The King William III lawns occupied a rectangular plot to the immediate south of Kensington Palace with a statue of King William III in the centre. The lawn's topography was marked by a gradual slope from the north to the south towards an east west running public foot path to the south.
- 3.3 A topographic survey of the site provided by HRP shows spot heights ranging from approximately 21.88m OD and 23.72m OD in the area of the works. These heights reflected a rise in ground level from the south to the north.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson and Goldsmith 2018).

4.1.1 The origins of the land occupied by Kensington Palace can be traced back to the 11th century when the Manor of Kensington was listed in the Domesday Book of 1086. A manor house is known to have existed on or close to the site of Kensington Palace in the 14th century and may have been demolished to make way for the 17th century building, though this has never been proven. However, the physical existence of a building is rooted in the early 17th century when the land bound 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, was purchased by George Coppin between 1605 and 1614. Coppin constructed the first phase of the future palace, which provides an early example of the 'villa-style' Jacobean mansion, possibly designed by antiquary John Thorpe. The architectural style of the villa, unlike the medieval tradition of the Great Hall, usually built along the building's longer axis, was arranged in a 'double-pile' plan, with the hall situated across the central axis of the building allowing for a symmetrical arrangement of rooms either side. The house was on an east-west alignment, with bay windows 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 nucleus of Kensington House, constructed by William III and Mary II in 1689.

4.1.2 The property was later passed to the Finch family in around 1630, becoming known as Nottingham House after Sir Heneage Finch II, who was made 1st Earl of Nottingham in 1681.

4.1.3 The house at this time was certainly surrounded by gardens, orchards, woodland and pastoral land, however the configuration of the land remains unknown. The writings of Samuel Pepys, who visited the house in 1664, mentions the presence of a fountain. A "marble conduit" and a grotto, situated in a plot next to the southwest corner of the main building.

4.1.4 William III and Mary II, purchased Nottingham House from Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham in 1689. The King and Queen then commissioned a series of works designed to modernise and enlarge the building. They were carried out under the instruction of Sir Christopher Wren and Nicholas Hawksmoor.

4.1.5 Due to time and monetary constraints the core of Nottingham House was left intact. Wren added pavilion structures to its four corners, creating a more modern, classical look. The 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. In 1695, William III began work on the last major addition to the palace before the 1720's, creating a new range extending across the south of the house entirely concealing the earlier Jacobean structure and the southernmost pavilion structures. This was to house the King's Gallery.

4.1.6 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. In 1718, George I had a survey done of the palace, which showed that the Jacobean portion of the building was in a poor state and as a result the earlier structure was demolished and a new arrangement of apartments was built. During the reign of George I, not only did the State Apartments and the private apartments see transformation but the service buildings to the north-west were also re-configured. Between 1724 and 1726, the buildings around what was then known as Kitchen Court were replaced with more modern substantial ranges, whilst the old kitchens were replaced with the existing residential range to the north of Clock Court.

4.1.7 The future Queen Victoria was born at Kensington Palace in 1819, living there with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, until her accession in 1837. After Victoria became Queen (1837-1901), Kensington Palace ceased to be occupied as a residence. The State Apartments were neglected, being used as a storage area for objects from other palaces.

Historical background of the South Front Lawns

4.1.8 Nottingham House is known to have had fine gardens, though their configuration remains unknown. They would have suffered, however, during the first and second phase of William III and Mary's building works, with the intrusion of new buildings and an increase in traffic. Some of the earliest accounts mention the laying down of gravel pathways, and later Queen Mary II set about improving and enlarging the gardens. There are no contemporary plans of the gardens at this time, and the accounts, whilst detail how much money was spent, provide little in the way of details about where the money actually went. It is thought, however, that the greatest activity in the garden was to the south of the house between 1690 and 1696, as the land to the north was looked after by the Housekeeper, de Brienne, whilst the land to the west and south-west remained in use as service yards and kitchen gardens. The work included much spending on gravel walks and flanking borders.

4.1.9 Further expansion of the gardens was underway by 1701 when "*trenching, new-making and planting that part of Kensington gardens that formerly was an old orchard*"¹ was undertaken by

George London. Though uncertain, this may have been to the south, and the extension that took the gardens down to Hammersmith Road.

- 4.1.10 Queen Anne, on her first visit to the palace was disappointed by the neglect of the gardens and soon began making improvements, concentrating initially on the south gardens. It is thought that some of the layout of William and Mary's garden was retained, including the north-south Dial Walk, axial with the King's Gallery range. Gravel paths were relaid around the newly grassed great circle.
- 4.1.11 The gardens were further improved by Queen Caroline. The work that she oversaw was initially supervised by Charles Bridgeman and Henry Wise, then by Bridgeman and Charles Withers. The most drastic change was the simplification of the gardens from the Orangery to the south, laid out to lawn right up to the walls of the house, allowing on the east side an uninterrupted view over the developing landscape. The elaborate configuration of the south lawn was also replaced in the same way. The gardens were altered to increase the walking parts with the North-South Broad Walk to the east of the palace, completed by 1728, as well as the north and south boundary walks, the circular lawn around the Great Basin and the east boundary walk, all completed by 1729.

Previous Archaeological investigations

- 4.1.12 A number of previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the south lawn in front of the King's Gallery range at Kensington Palace, some of which were similar in nature to the current project and have in their own way contributed to further understanding the development of the palace building and gardens.
- 4.1.13 In 2007, Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) monitored the excavation of 11 foundation pits for the erection of metal flower structures for the commemoration of Princess Diana on the King William III lawns. The investigation work found natural sand at the base of the 1m deep pits overlain by a mid-grey brown silty sandy soil with orange mottling capped with a 0.2m deep topsoil. In Test Pit 6, the remains of a probable 17th century east-west aligned brick foundation were uncovered. The structure showed signs of burning which was thought possible to relate to the 1691 fire, which destroyed part of the southern Great Court. The bricks may have been re-used to form the base of a statue erected in the 18th century, though there was no conclusive evidence. Evidence of a shallow modern pond feature was uncovered in Trench 10
- 4.1.14 In 2012 OA undertook a series of watching briefs during refurbishment and landscaping works undertaken as part of a project to improve public access and reconnect the palace with the surrounding parkland (KEN 11, A Palace for Everyone Project). One area of focus was Trench 61 where additional services and fencing were installed on the King William III Lawn. During this watching brief two east-west aligned brick footings were revealed either side of the entrance gates from Kensington Palace Gardens to the south. These were thought likely to represent

part of an earlier configuration of the gated entrance to the Palace grounds, probably dating to the late 18th century.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aims and objectives were detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson and Goldsmith 2018).

General Aims

- To record the presence or absence, date, nature and extent of any archaeological material within the excavation area.
- To preserve by record any archaeological material uncovered as part of the project.
- To establish a broad phased plan of any archaeological remains revealed during the works.
- To prepare a fully illustrated report on the results of the archaeological watching brief that is proportionate to the findings and compliant with all relevant regulations, policy, guidance and good practice.
- To archive all documents, material and digital records created as a result of any archaeological investigations (associated with the watching brief) with Historic Royal Palaces.

Specific Objectives

- To characterise, date and record any evidence for the earlier 18th century gated entrance
- Where exposed, to characterise and better understand the narrow garden walls recorded during KEN 26
- To identify any evidence relating to the 18th century configuration of South Gardens
- To identify and record any evidence relating to terracing in the South Gardens

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The pit and trench excavation and works were undertaken by Mainstream Irrigation on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces using a combination of mechanical and hand-held tools, with continuous monitoring throughout by the attendant archaeologist.
- 6.2 Recording was undertaken using a variety of methods such as plans at 1:100, sections drawn at 1:10 and photos of all interesting sections and works. Cut features were investigated as far as was reasonably practical and safe with the aim of defining what they were and to acquire dating material.
- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on proforma context sheets. A digital photographic record was maintained of all of the site works and sections drawn.
- 6.4 The requirement to mine under a public footpath and a private path required a specialist mole bore to be used.
- 6.5 Site records were compiled in accordance with the approved WSI and the guidance set out in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009).
- 6.6 All site records and finds were identified with the unique site code KEN35, issued by HRP.
- 6.7 The work was split into three distinct phases;
- 6.7.1 Phase 1 saw the excavation of four pits either side of the two pathways shown in Figure 1 in order to enable the use of a mole drill to mine a cable run under the pathways. The dimensions of these can be seen on the table below.

Pit	Length E-W	Width N-S	Max depth m BGL
1	1.30	1.00	0.80
2	1.60	1.40	0.95
3	1.20	1.40	0.95
4	1.40	1.30	0.95

- 6.7.2 Phase 2 saw the excavation of a narrow 10cm wide trench from an existing water main to the east of the area, through all of the pits, finishing at Pit 3. This trench was dug to no more than 0.45m BGL.
- 6.7.3 Phase 3 saw the excavation of thirty irrigation pits either side of the pathways to facilitate the mole drill further. The dimensions of these are described below:

Pit	Length E-W (m)	Width N-S (m)	Max depth m BGL
IP1	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP2	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP3	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP4	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP5	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP6	1.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP7	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP8	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP9	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP10	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP11	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP12	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP13	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP14	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP15	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP16	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP17	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP18	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP19	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP20	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP21	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP22	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m

Pit	Length E-W (m)	Width N-S (m)	Max depth m BGL
IP23	0.5m	0.5m	0.4m
IP24	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP25	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP26	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP27	1.25m	0.5m	0.4m
IP28	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP29	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m
IP30	2.0m	0.5m	0.4m

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: 18th – 19th century

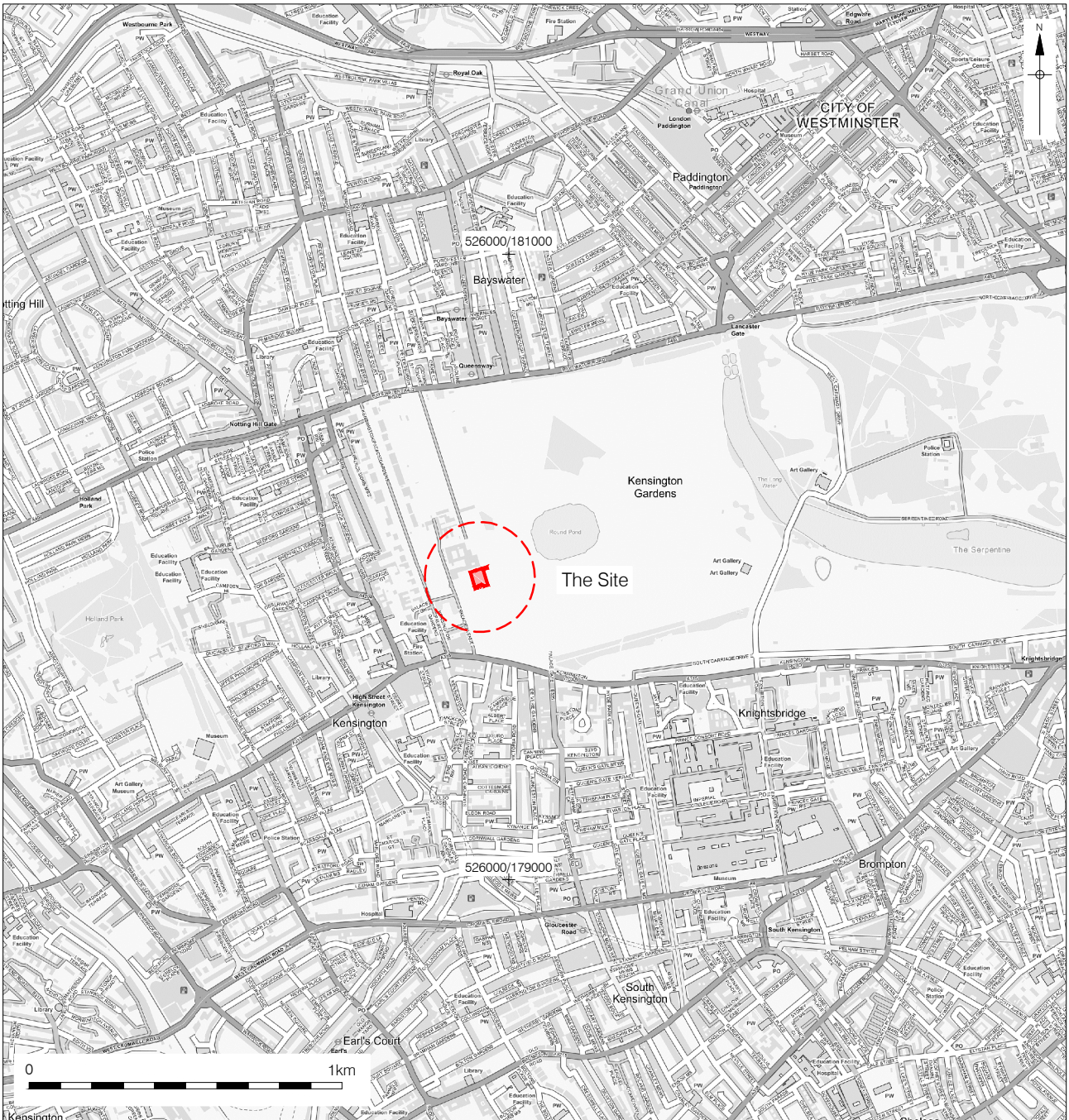
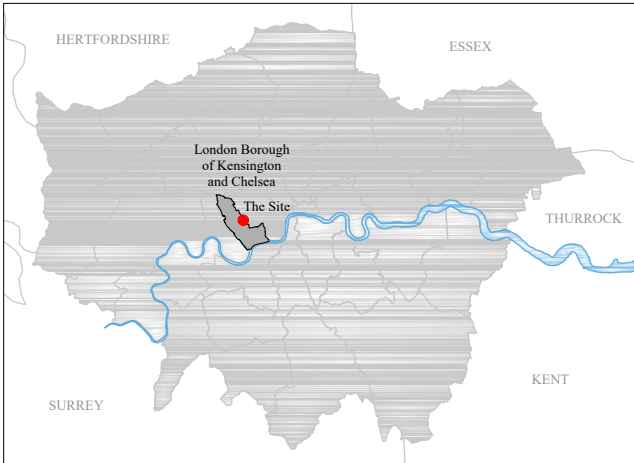
- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was layer [5] / [12] seen in Pit 2 (Section 2) and Pit 4 (Section 4) respectively. This consisted of a slightly silty, fine sand which was a light orange brown in colour. In places the soil contained broken fragments of weathered CBM, and rare animal bone. This deposit was seen at 0.68m BGL within Section 4 but during the northern trench works it was consistently seen at approximately 0.40m and 0.50m BGL. This subsoil layer was also seen in all of the Irrigation Pits where it was excavated to a depth of c.0.20m.
- 7.1.2 Sealing layer [12] within Pit 4 was what appeared to be a buried topsoil deposit (11), this was located at 0.45m BGL. This consisted of a light grey brown layer made up of a fine sandy silt which did not have any inclusions.
- 7.1.3 In the corner of Pit 4, truncating layer [11] was a small pit [9]. Cut [9] measured 0.40m by 0.50m and was 0.50m deep, extending to 0.95m deep. The cut was backfilled by fill [10] a dark grey brown silt with occasional mixed sand. Cut [9] was most likely a garden feature relating to one of the later phases of gardens. Fill [10] was nearly identical to layer [8] which sealed it.



Figure 1 North facing Section in Pit 4 with cut [9] to the top right.

7.2 **Phase 2: Modern**

- 7.2.1 Layers of buried topsoil [2] and [8] were present in Pits 1 and 4 and in all of the Irrigation Pits. The buried topsoil consisted of either a mid grey brown or dark grey brown soil made up of a slightly clayey or sandy silt. These buried topsoil deposits were also seen within the northern east-west trench at c. 0.20m BGL and within Pit 1 (Section 1) at 0.65m BGL. The topsoil was generally 0.20m thick.





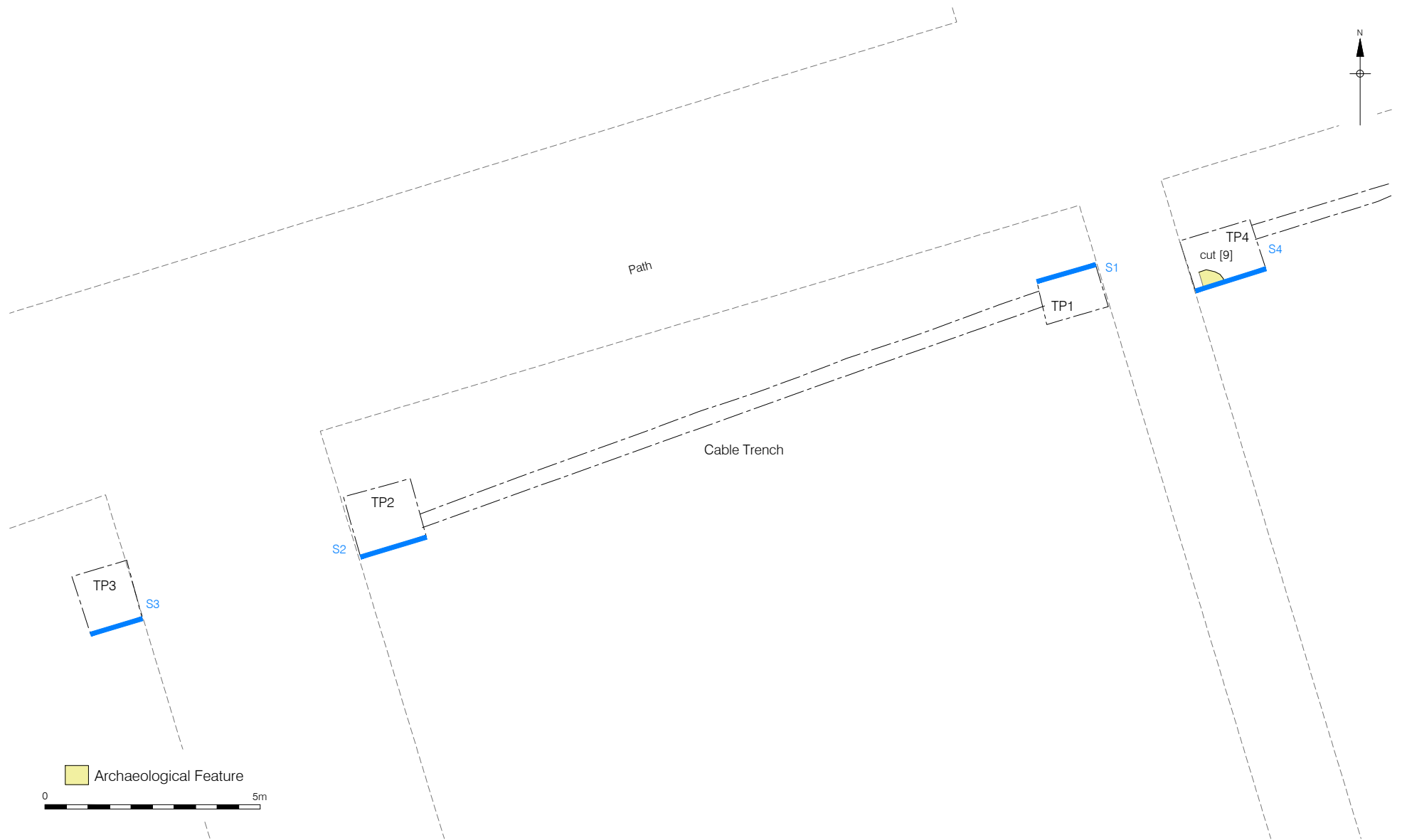
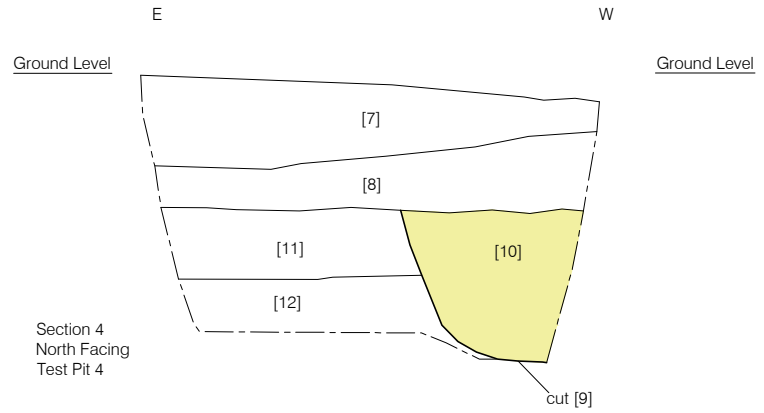
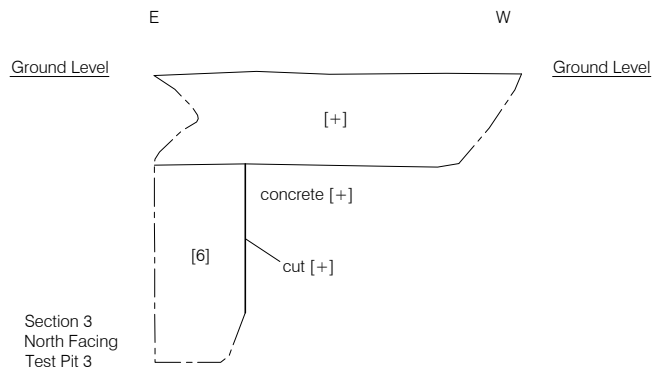
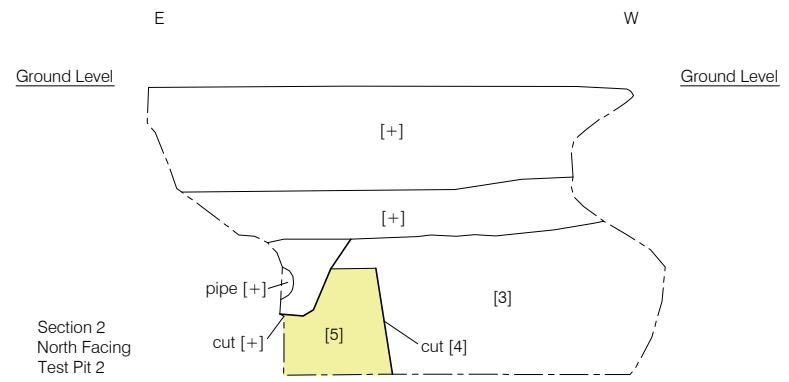
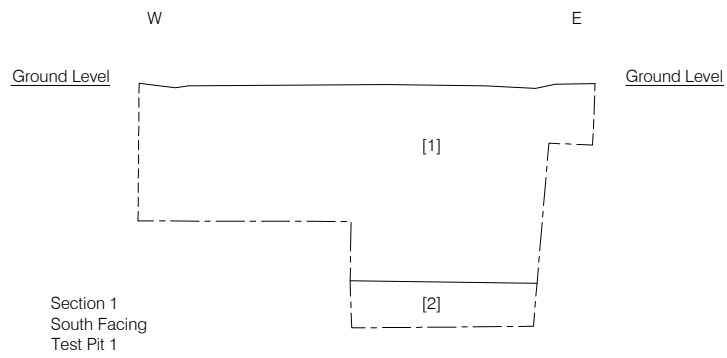
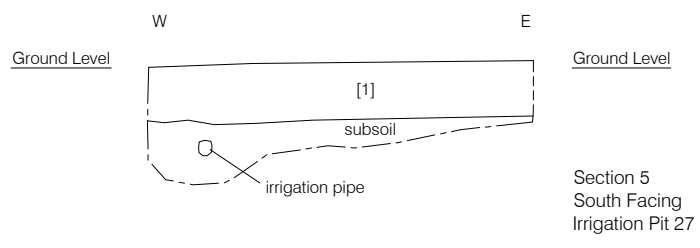
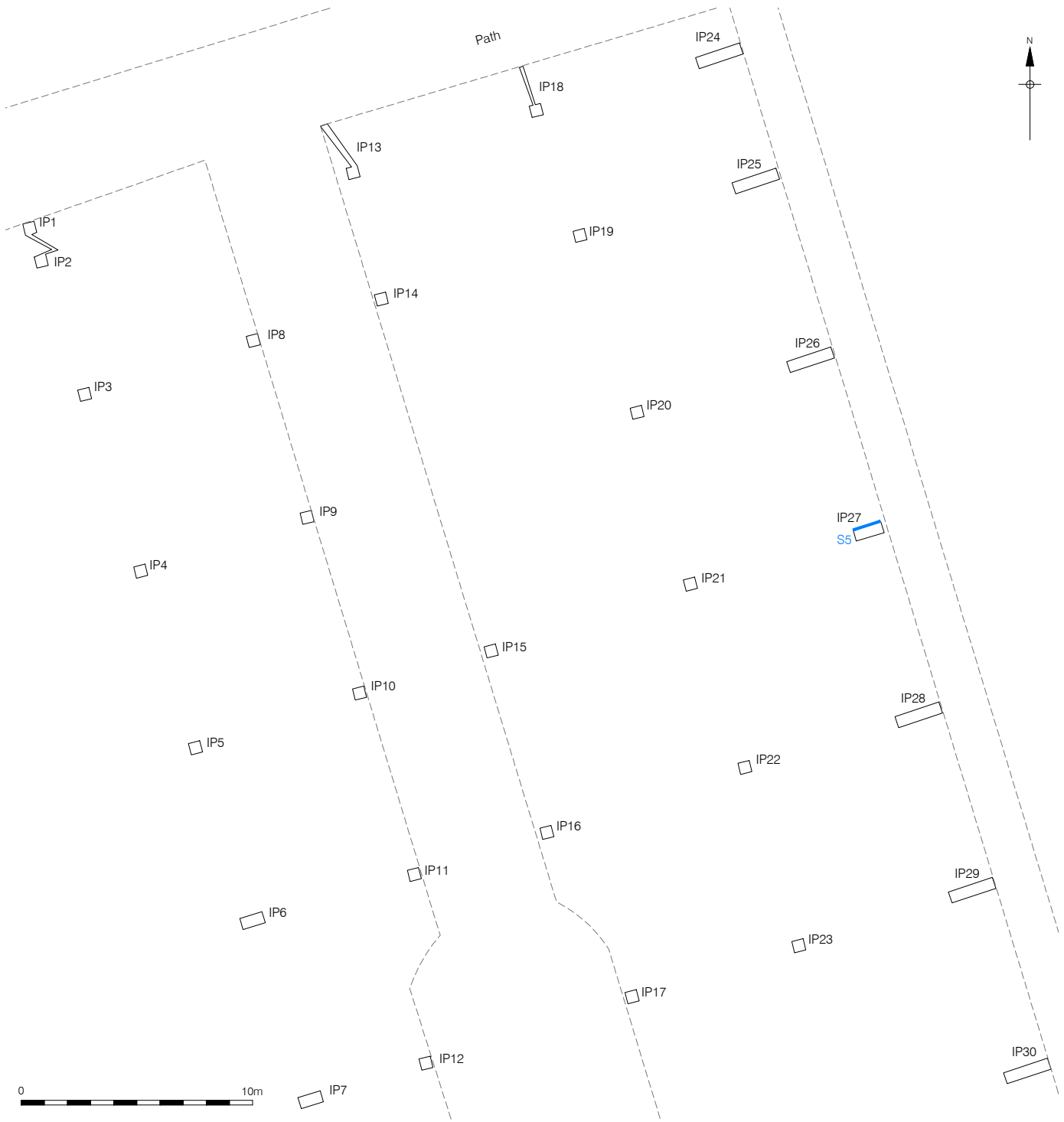


Figure 3
 Plan of Cable Trench and Test Pits 1 - 4
 1:125 at A4





Section 5
South Facing
Irrigation Pit 27

Figure 5
Plan of Irrigation Pits and Section 5
Plan at 1:250 and Section at 1:25 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Two archaeological phases were observed at the site:

- Phase 1 18th/19th century
- Phase 2 Modern

8.2 Natural ground was not seen during the watching brief as the interventions did not need to be excavated to the depth the natural was likely to be located at.

8.3 No prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, or medieval archaeological horizons or finds were found.

8.4 The majority of the surviving evidence on the site dated to the post-medieval and modern period, probably relating to the original and more recent landscaping works carried out for the lawn.

8.5 Site Specific Aims and Objectives

- To characterise, date and record any evidence for the earlier 18th century gated entrance

8.5.1 No evidence for the earlier 18th century gated entrance was identified in the watching brief.

- Where exposed, to characterise and better understand the narrow garden walls recorded during KEN 26

8.5.2 No walls relating to the garden were identified in the watching brief.

- To identify any evidence relating to the 18th century configuration of South Gardens

8.5.3 No evidence for the 18th century configuration of the South Gardens was seen.

- To identify and record any evidence relating to terracing in the South Gardens

8.5.4 No specific evidence for the terracing was seen, however the 18th/19th century sub-soil may relate to terracing taking place on the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Historic Royal Palaces for commissioning the work, and all their help on site. We also thank Norman and Mick from Mainstream Irrigation for the assistance and hard work on site.
- 9.2 The authors would also like to thank Diana Valk for the CAD work and Helen Hawkins for project management and editing.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX Interpretation	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	Depth BGL
KEN35	1	Layer	Slot 1	Modern topsoil			65	0
KEN35	2	Layer	Slot 1	Buried top soil.			0.15	0.65
KEN35	3	Fill	Slot 2	Back fill from the 2012 Works			0.45	0.5
KEN35	4	Cut	Slot 2	2012 Works cut	1	0.9	0.35	0.6
KEN35	5	Layer	Slot 2	Buried topsoil or garden feature.			0.35	0.6
KEN35	6	Layer	Slot 3	Subsoil			0.65	0.3
KEN35	7	Layer	Slot 4	Modern Topsoil			0.3	0
KEN35	8	Layer	Slot 4	Probably a buried topsoil deposit			0.25	0.2
KEN35	9	Cut	Slot 4	Possible Garden feature Cut	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.45
KEN35	10	Fill	Slot 4	Fill of possible garden feature [9]	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.45
KEN35	11	Layer	Slot 4	Buried Soil Horizon			0.23	0.45
KEN35	12	Layer	Slot 4	Possible dirty or redeposited natural. This deposit also extended within the narrow trench (between slot 1 and 2) and west of slot 4 at 0.40m bgl.			0.18	0.4

APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST REPORTS

Post-Roman pottery assessment (KEN35)

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of post-Roman pottery was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and it is in a good, but fragmentary condition and was likely to have been deposited soon after breakage. The sherd of pottery (63g) was found in deposit [12] and consists of Spanish unsourced amphora (SPOA), dated c. 1200–1900 and probably more of a post-1480 date. The sherd of pottery is thick walled, high-fired and pale orange in colour, slightly micaceous and contains sparse to moderate quartz and igneous inclusions as well as fine fragments of shell. The vessel has an internal, under-fired pale olive-green glaze. A probable source for the amphora is Andalucía from the evidence of the presence of igneous inclusions.

The sherd of pottery has little significance, despite consisting of a relatively uncommon Spanish import found in London and has little meaning, however, it may have contained a food product that was used and in demand at Kensington Palace. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the ceramic find.

Review of Ceramic Building Material

Amparo Valcarcel, March 2019

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
10	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
12	3033; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Review

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was collected from the archaeological work. The assemblage (3 fragments, 325 g) consists of pieces of fragmentary post-medieval ceramic building material (peg tiles and red sandy brick).

One fragment of sandy red brick fabric (3033) was identified [12]. This fabric was manufactured for the city using local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. This fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.). The abraded condition of the fragment suggests a 1450-1900 date.

Flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing battens by two nails (as represented by two nail holes), made of fabric 2276, were recovered from contexts [10] and [12]. The fine moulding sand indicates a 1700-1900 date.

The building material assemblage reflects the later post- medieval development of this site, probably related to dumped episodes and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-349349

Project details

Project name KING WILLIAM III LAWN, KENSINGTON PALACE, LONDON, ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA, W8: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHI

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the King William III Lawn at Kensington Palace, London W8. The work was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces and was designed to monitor the installation of a new irrigation system on the King William III lawn to the south of the Palace. The works were carried out over two weeks, and comprised the excavation of four small pits to a depth of 0.95m below ground level (BGL) and a connecting shallow trench which ran for 40 metres. Thirty Irrigation Pits were also excavated, between which the irrigation pipes were bored below ground. The watching brief identified a late post-medieval subsoil horizon overlain by topsoil. A possible post-medieval garden feature was found in Slot 4. No structures or definite horizons of archaeological interest relating to any former palace structure were identified.

Project dates Start: 25-02-2019 End: 07-03-2019

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes KEN35 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON
Kensington Palace King William III Lawn
Postcode W8
Study area 100 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 25898 79971 51.504135308564 -0.185833478084 51 30 14 N 000 11 09
W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Historic Royal Palaces
originator

Project design Historic Royal Palaces
originator

Project Helen Hawkins
director/manager

Project supervisor Patric Cavanagh

Type of Historic Royal Palaces
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Historic Royal Palaces
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Historic Royal Palaces
recipient

Digital Archive ID KEN35

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
available

Paper Archive Historic Royal Palaces
recipient

Paper Archive ID KEN35

Paper Contents "none"

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

Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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