

ALICE'S TREE, KENSINGTON PALACE

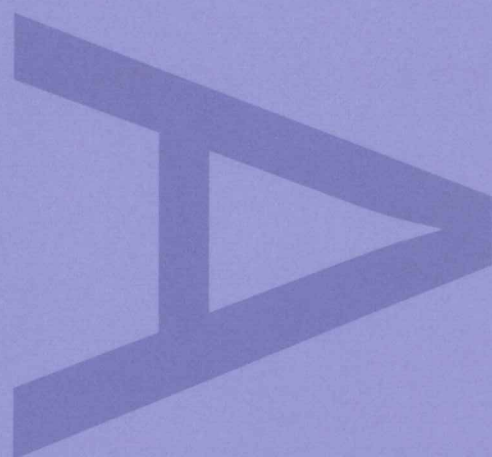
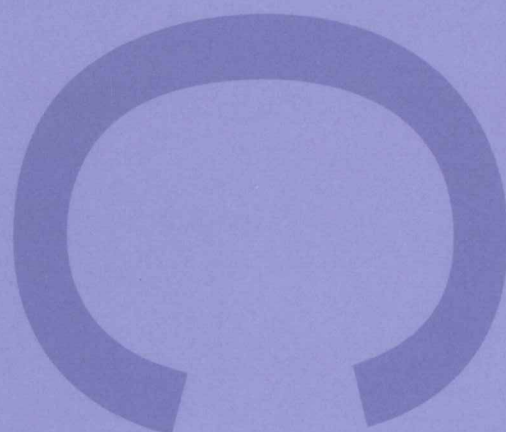
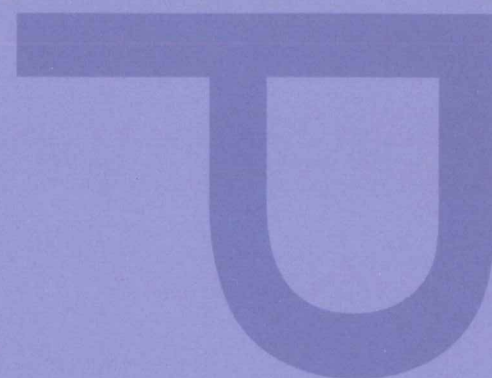
ROYAL LONDON BOROUGH OF

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

NOVEMBER 2007

KPC 07



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Archaeological Evaluation by "Alice's Tree", Kensington Palace
Gardens, Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea**

Site Code: KPC 07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 258 800

Written and Researched by Rebecca Lythe

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2007

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November 2007**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the east wing of Kensington Palace, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces. The project was managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by Rebecca Lythe, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd..
- 1.2 One trench was opened during the evaluation, situated in a grassed garden area.
- 1.3 Laminated natural sand, riverine in origin, was found at the base of the sequence. This was sealed by a thick layer of redeposited natural clayey silt, presumably laid down during landscaping work on the Palace grounds. A red and yellow fabric post-medieval brick drain partially truncated the redeposited natural deposit. Layers of subsoil, topsoil and grass completed the sequenced across the entire trench.

2 INTRODUCTION

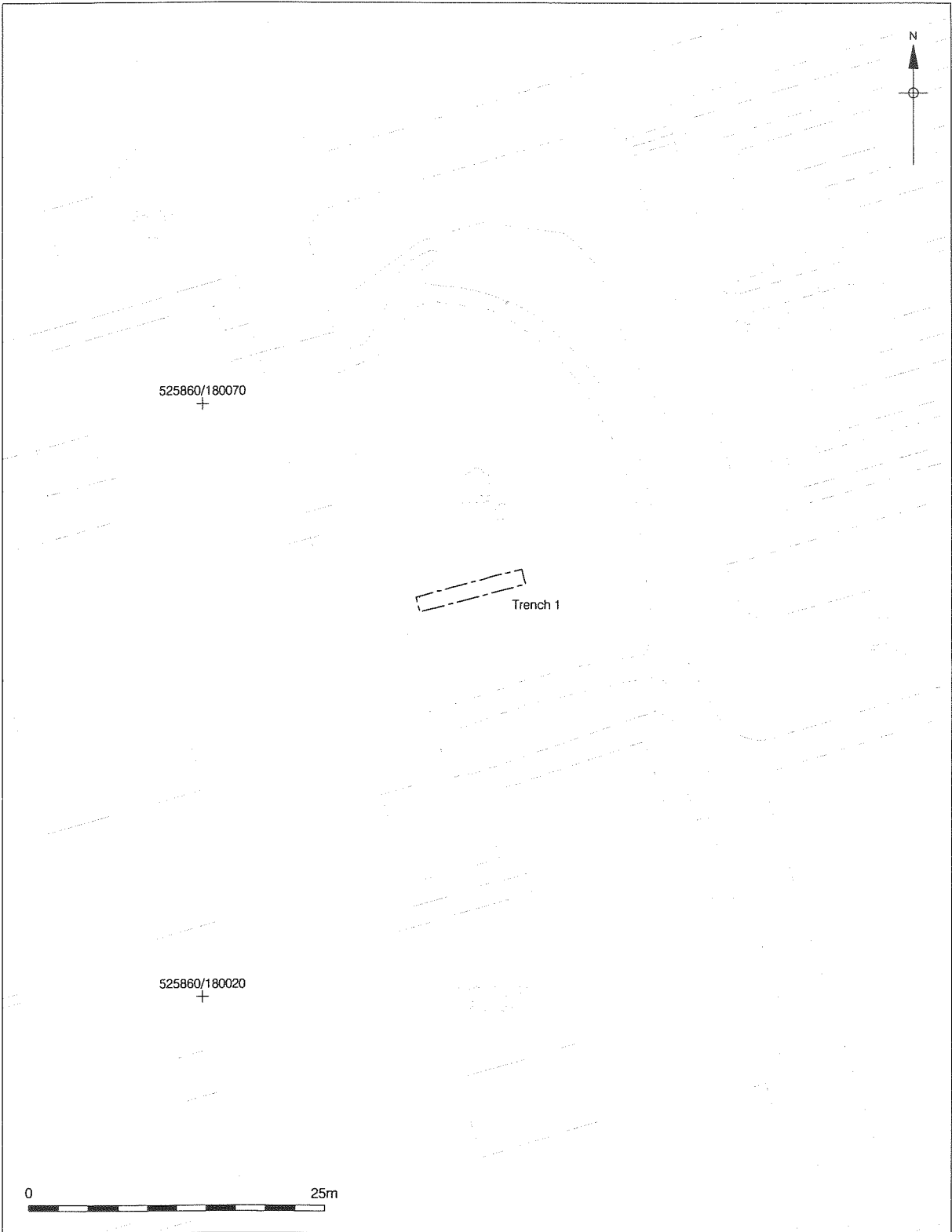
- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in Kensington Palace Gardens, in a grassed area adjacent to the Palace's East Wing. The work was carried out in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area prior to the proposed construction of a new building. The evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., between 10th and 27th October 2007, and was commissioned by Lee Prosser, Curator – Historic Buildings, on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces.
- 2.2 The work was preceded by an Auger Survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. in February 2007 (Baxter, 2007), which recorded a portion of coursed masonry in Core 2.
- 2.3 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 258 800.
- 2.4 The site was given the code KPC 07
- 2.5 The project was managed by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1
 Site location
 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The underlying geology consists of Kempton Park gravel (British Geological Survey of England and Wales). Natural sand was observed at a depth of 2m below modern ground level.

- 3.2 Whilst the modern land surface slopes towards the east, this is probably the result of late post-medieval landscaping work on the palace grounds. The general topography of the surrounding area suggests the original surface was probably naturally flat, suggesting the ground level in the western end of the excavation area has been artificially raised.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the records held by the ADS Archsearch online database was made in order to establish the presence or absence of archaeological activity within a 2km radius of the site.

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 A piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from Kensington Gardens in 1999. A prehistoric ditch was also uncovered during an archaeological evaluation of what is now the Diana Memorial Playground, less than 0.5km to the north of site (ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.1.2 Prehistoric and Iron Age features, suggestive of settlement, are recorded approximately 1km to the southwest of Kensington Palace, concentrated around Marloes Road and Wright's Lane to the south of High Street Kensington. Several evaluations and watching briefs were undertaken in the area, along with an excavation at St Mary Abbots Hospital. This revealed the remains of an Iron Age earthwork, accompanied by pits and postholes (ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 The Iron Age settlement detailed above seems to have continued into the Roman period. Roman buildings were unearthed at Marloes Road, St Mary Abbots Hospital and Kensington Barracks, along with Roman ditches at the latter two sites. Roman remains were also uncovered during works at Wright's Lane (ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.2.2 A Roman beacon is recorded as being present at Notting Hill Gate, less than 2km to the northwest. This may be due to the fact that a Roman road probably ran along what is now Bayswater Road (Ordnance Survey Historical Maps: Roman Britain 5th Edition; ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.3 Saxon

4.3.1 As noted in the Domesday Book of 1086, an Anglo-Saxon thegn (a minor land-holder in the service of a greater one) named "Edwin", owned the Manor of Kensington before 1066 (Impey, 2003).

4.3.2 To date, no direct archaeological evidence of Saxon activity has been recovered within a 2km radius of the site. However, the Church of St Mary Abbots, still situated on the corner of High Street Kensington and Kensington Church Street, may have Saxon origins (ADS Archsearch 2006). If this is the case, occupation may have continued into the Saxon period.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 After the Norman Conquest, the manor passed to Aubrey de Vere, a feudal tenant of Geoffrey of Montbray, Bishop of Coutances. According to the Domesday Book of 1086, it extended for 1500 acres and contained woodland for 200 pigs, pasture, plough-land and a *vinea* (vinyard). "Land to support a priest" (Impey, 2003 p.11) is also mentioned, implying the presence of a church, presumed to be St Mary Abbots. A church requires a congregation, and as a result the presence of a small medieval settlement can be inferred (Impey, 2003). The results of archaeological work at Wright's Lane (immediately southwest of the junction between Kensington Church Street and High Street Kensington) supports this, as remains indicative of medieval occupation were recovered. As detailed above, the settlement may date back to the Saxon period or earlier, perhaps continuing unbroken from Roman times (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995, ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.4.2 The manor of Eia, located to the immediate east of the manor of Kensington, had been partitioned into three smaller manors by 1100. One section, later called "Hyde", was situated in the approximate position of modern-day Hyde Park, between the Tyburn and West Bourne streams (Impey, 2003). Two newly created roads, now known as Kensington High Street and Kensington Church Street, ran parallel with the manor's southern and western limits (ADS Archsearch 2006).

4.4.3 By the 12th Century, part of the Manor of Hyde had been granted to the Abbot of Abingdon by the de Vere family. It consisted of a long strip of land termed "Abbots' Manor", 270 acres in size, situated to the east of Kensington Church Street. The manor of Hyde became the property of the monks of Westminster from 1100 onwards, before falling into the hands of the Crown in the 16th Century (Impey, 2003).

Post-Medieval

4.5 16th Century

- 4.5.1 Hyde 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 (Impey, 2003 p.11).

4.6 17th Century

- 4.6.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the information contained within this section has been taken from "A Building History" compiled by Historic Royal Palaces (<http://www.hrp.org.uk/KensingtonPalace/stories/buildinghistory/default.aspx>).
- 4.6.2 At some point before his death in 1614, Sir Walter Cope sold off a strip of land that would later become the grounds of Kensington Palace. It was 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. George Coppin, Clerk of the Crown and friend of Cope's, purchased the land between 1605 and 1614 (Impey, 2003).
- 4.6.3 Coppin was responsible for the first phase of Kensington Palace's construction, between 1605 and 1620. He commissioned a villa-style Jacobean mansion, probably designed by land surveyor and antiquary John Thorpe. The villa was rectangular in plan, its long axis being orientated east-west. Bay windows were centrally placed on the north, east and west facing exterior walls, whilst the main entrance was located in the middle of the southern wall. Internally, the building consisted of a long, central hall, orientated north-south, with rooms leading off to the east and west. This would later become the Palace's core, around which later additions would be added (Impey, 2003).
- 4.6.4 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.

- 4.6.5 The estate remained property of the Coppins for a further two generations, before passing to the Finch family some time 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).
- 4.6.6 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).
- 4.6.7 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).
- 4.6.8 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.

- 4.6.9 The building became known as Kensington House when the Royal Court took up residence, some time 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.
- 4.6.10 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.
- 4.6.11 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.

4.7 18th Century

- 4.7.1 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.
- 4.7.2 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.
- 4.7.3 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.

- 4.7.4 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.

4.8 19th Century

- 4.8.1 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.
- 4.8.2 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".
- 4.8.3 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.

4.9 20th Century

- 4.9.1 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).
- 4.9.2 In 1932-1933, further restorative work was carried out on Queen Victoria's apartments at the request of Queen Mary.

4.9.3 The State Apartments were subject to bomb damage during the Second World War (1935-1945), 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 1976.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The evaluation was conducted within the footprint of a proposed new building, in an area that currently forms part of a grassed garden next to the Palace's East Wing. It was undertaken in order to investigate the underlying drift geology and identify the presence or absence of archaeology, including the coursed brickwork previously recorded during the Auger Survey. One trench was created during the evaluation, the dimensions of which were 1.40m north-south by 9.20m east-west.
- 5.2 The trench was opened with a mechanical mini-excavator, fitted with a ditching bucket. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits under archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 Given the lack of shoring, health and safety constraints prevented excavation beyond 1.2m, a depth insufficient to encounter natural deposits. As it was necessary to establish the character of the underlying geology, a deeper sondage was created in the eastern end of the trench. Deposits encountered within the sondage were then recorded from ground level. The dimensions of the sondage were 0.60m north-south by 1.80m east-west.
- 5.4 The sides and base of the trench were hand-cleaned prior to recording. A representative section was then drawn, along with a plan of the trench. All recording systems were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film, the plans at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigations was prepared, including both black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film.
- 5.5 Levels were taken from a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) with a value of 26.85m OD, situated on top of the northwest corner of the garden's boundary wall. This was traversed from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 27.66m OD, located on a boundary marker on the eastern side of The Broad Walk. The trench was located using a total station and was tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1- Natural

6.1.1 The earliest deposit to be encountered was context [43], a layer of mid reddish yellow natural sand (observed in the base of the sondage), the top of which was found to be at a level of 26.39m OD. It was interpreted as a layer of natural riverine sand, forming part of the Kempton Park gravel.

6.2 Phase 2- Post-Medieval

6.2.1 A layer of mid reddish yellow clayey silt, context [41] / [42], sealed the natural sand. No artifacts were recovered from this deposit, although occasional flecks of highly fragmented red fabric building material, accompanied by lenses of mid to dark grey silt, were observed throughout. It had a combined thickness of 1.45m, the top sloping from a height of 25.92m OD in the western end of the trench to 25.41m OD in the east. This is presumably deliberate, as the deposit probably represents made ground, laid down during landscaping work on the gardens. Prior to its deposition, the area was most-likely flat. It was probably laid down some time during the early to mid post-medieval period, when the first phase of the Palace was constructed, prior to the creation of a drain, described below.

6.2.2 The layer was truncated to the west by a construction cut, termed context [48], which was over 0.89m deep, the top being at a level of 25.79m OD. This contained the aforementioned drain, structure [44], which seemed to have been created in two phases, detailed below. The drain was trench-built within the cut, the top being at a level of 25.71m OD.

6.2.3 Initially, an "L"-shaped, arched culvert, context [45], was created, the dimensions of which were 0.68m north-south by 0.98m east-west, continuing beyond the edge of excavation to the south and west and being masked by later build [46] to the east. The culvert was 0.58m wide and 0.40m deep, and consisted of two supporting imposts supplanted by an arch. The imposts were made from one course of stretcher and one course of header bonded bricks, one and two courses thick, whilst the arch was made from stretcher bonded bricks, one course thick. Unfrogged, red fabric bricks were used, composed of fabric 3033, suggesting a 16th to 17th century date (Seddon, B, *pers comm.*). A rectangular structure, termed context [46], was then created on top of culvert [45]. Its dimensions were 0.69m north-south by 1.70m east-west, continuing into the edge of the excavation to the west. It was composed of a mixture of unfrogged,

3033 fabric bricks, also dating between the 16th to 17th centuries, and frogged, yellow, 3032/4 fabric bricks, dating to the 18th to 19th century, suggesting the earlier bricks may have been reused (Seddon, B, *pers comm.*). The top had been partially constructed from non-diagnostic red fabric tiles. The function of [45] remains uncertain. It may have been created during the same phase of building as context [46], in order to support it. More probably, it may represent a partial rebuild, constructed as a replacement to the east-west portion of [45]. As the structure was not dismantled and left *in situ*, this interpretation remains hypothetical. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt backfill, termed context [47], was then deposited on top of structure [44] within construction cut [48]. Removal of a brick from culvert [45] revealed a deposit of well-sorted, water-lain sandy silt, context [49], which probably accumulated via silting as the drain fell out of use.

- 6.3.4 A layer of subsoil, termed context [40], was found at the top of the sequence. It was 0.30m thick, the top being at a height of 26.39m OD. It probably formed gradually, throughout the late post-medieval period, after the gardens were landscaped.
- 6.3.5 A layer of modern topsoil and grass sealed the entire trench.

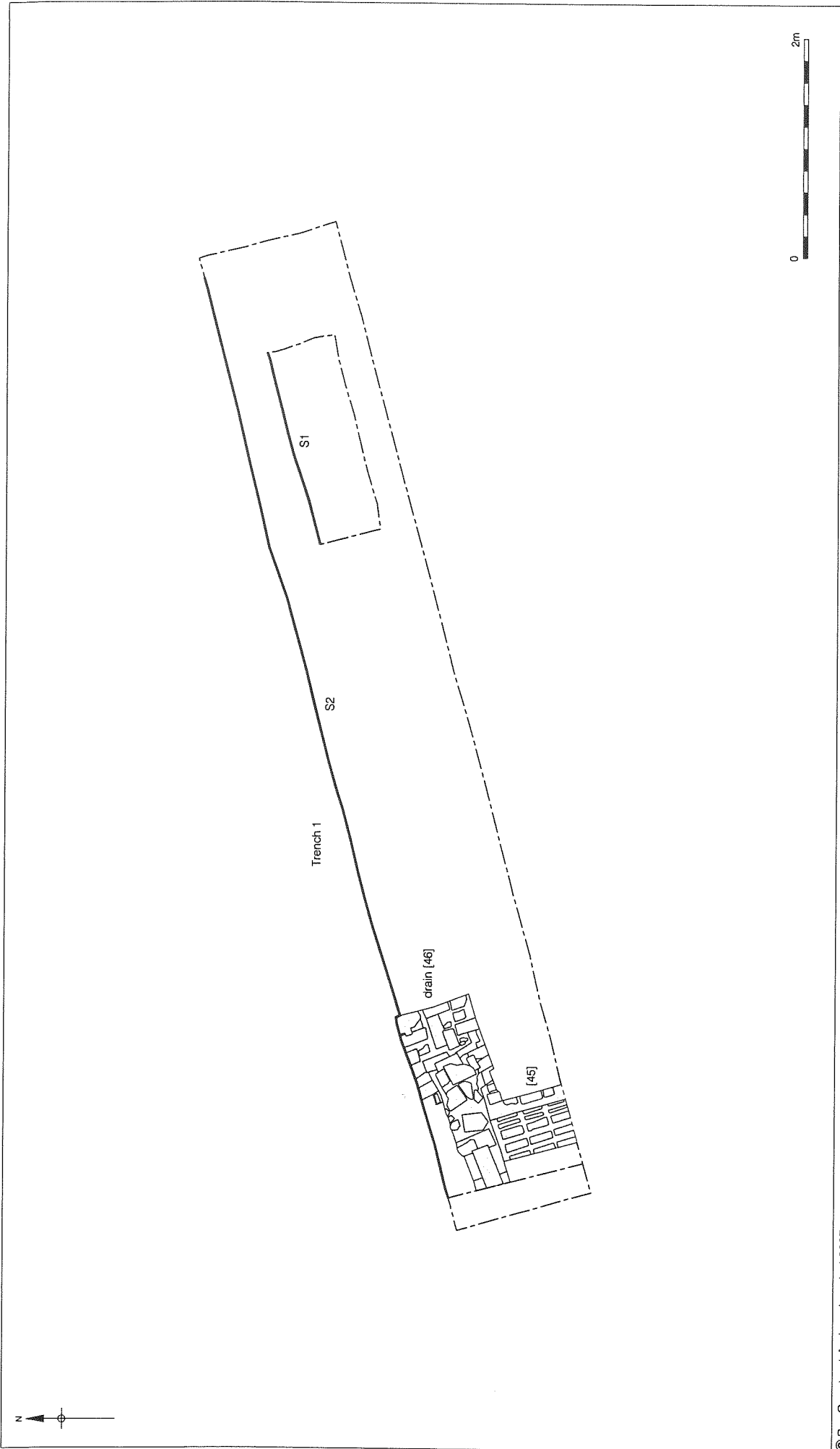


Figure 3
Trench 1
1:50 at A4

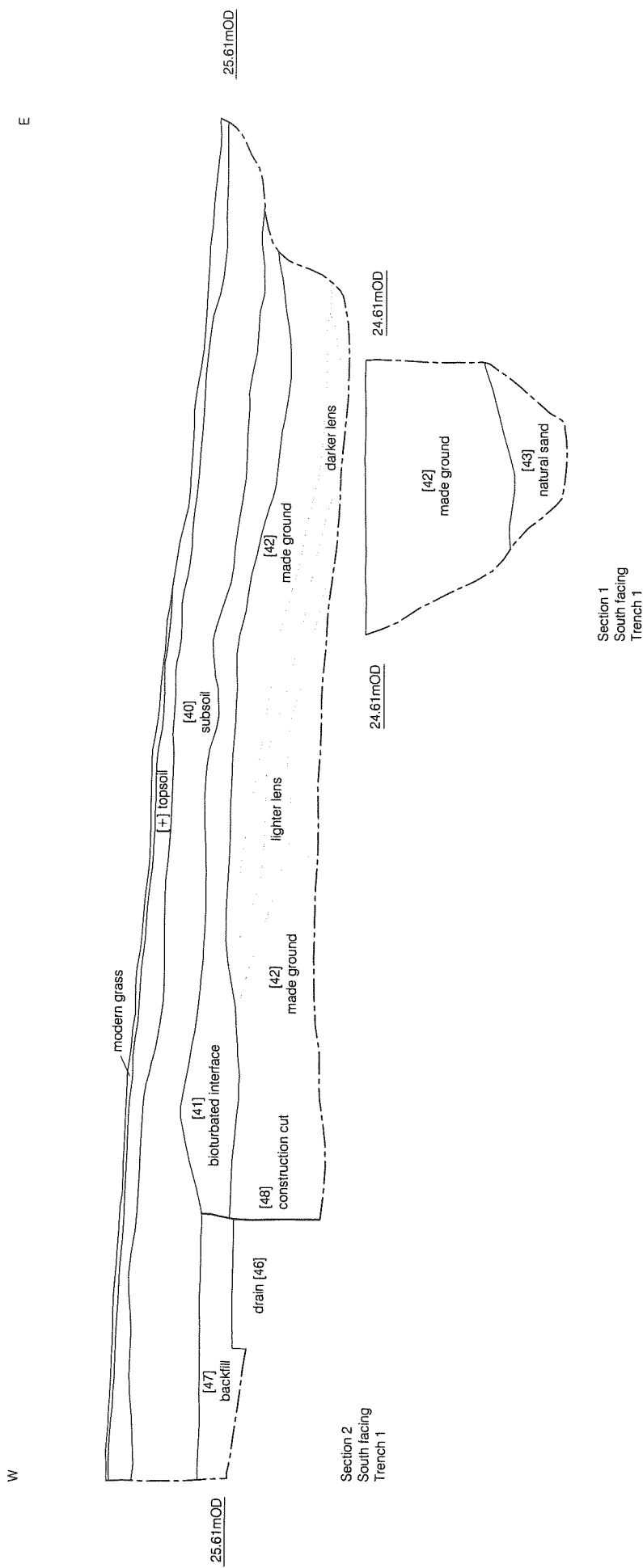


Figure 4
Sections 1 & 2
1:40 at A4

7 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the nature of the underlying drift geology and to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below.
- 7.2 A layer of natural sand was found at the base of the sequence. This presumably forms part of the Kempton Park Gravel, as predicted by the Geological Survey of England and Wales. A thick layer of redeposited natural material sealed the sand, dumped in order to artificially landscape the area, some time during the early to mid post-medieval period. This was truncated by a drain, the earliest phase of which probably dates between the 16th and 17th centuries. It seems to have been partially rebuilt during the 18th to 19th century, before being sealed by late post-medieval garden subsoil, topsoil and grass.
- 7.3 It is likely that the drain forms part of the same structure as was previously recorded in Auger Core 2, located to the south.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Lee Prosser and Jo Thwaites for commissioning the work on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management and editing, Hayley Baxter for the illustrations and Iain Bright for his hard work and assistance in the field. The author would also like to thank Jem Rogers for the surveying and Lisa Lonsdale for her technical and logistical support. Thanks are also due to Maureen Roberts of Historic Royal Palaces, for help her logistical assistance on site and for a very nice lunch in The Orangery.

9 Bibliography

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Appendix 1- Context Index

| Context No. | Plan | Trench No. | Section / Elevation | Type | Description | Date | M OD | Phase | Photos |
|-------------|------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|--|
| 1 to 39 | N/A | 1 | N/A | VOID | NOT USED | N/A | N/A | N/A | Film 1, frames 2-19 Film 2, frames 8-25 |
| 40 | N/A | 1 | 3 | Layer | Subsoil | 20th century | 26.89 | 3 | Film 1, frames 2-19 Film 2, frames 8-25 |
| 41 | N/A | 1 | 2 | Layer | Made ground | Post-medieval | 25.92 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-19 Film 2, frames 8-25 |
| 42 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Layer | Made ground | Post-medieval | 25.58 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-19 Film 2, frames 8-25 |
| 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Layer | Natural sand | Post-medieval | 23.96 | 1 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 44 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Structure | Brick and tile drain | Post-medieval | 25.71 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 45 | 1 | 1 | N/A | Masonry | Brick culvert | Post-medieval | 25.25 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 46 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Masonry | Rectangular drain | Post-medieval | 25.71 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 47 | N/A | 1 | 2 | Fill | Backfill of [48] | Post-medieval | 25.79 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 48 | N/A | 1 | 2 | Cut | Construction cut for [44] | Post-medieval | 25.79 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |
| 49 | N/A | 1 | N/A | Fill | Internal fill of [45] | Post-medieval | 25.25 | 2 | Film 1, frames 2-10 Film 2, frames 8-16 |

Appendix 2- Site Matrix

Appendix 3 – Oasis Report Form

1.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-35564

Project details

Project name Alice's Tree, Kensington Palace Gardens, Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the east wing of Kensington Palace, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces. One trench was opened during the evaluation, situated in a grassed garden area. Laminated natural sand, riverine in origin, was found at the base of the sequence. This was sealed by a thick layer of redeposited natural clayey silt, presumably laid down during landscaping work on the Palace grounds. A red and yellow fabric post-medieval brick drain partially truncated the redeposited natural deposit. Layers of subsoil, topsoil and grass completed the sequenced across the entire trench.

Project dates Start: 10-10-2007 End: 27-10-2007

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type BRICK DRAIN Post Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
KENSINGTON Alice's Tree, Kensington Palace Gardens

Postcode W8

Study area 20.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2580 8000 51.5044178270 -0.187234534240 51 30 15 N 000 11
14 W Point

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Height OD | Min: 26.39m Max: 26.39m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Project design originator | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| Project director/manager | Tim Bradley |
| Project supervisor | Rebecca Lythe |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Physical Contents | 'Ceramics' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Historic Royal Palaces |
| Digital Contents | 'Stratigraphic','Survey' |
| Digital Media available | 'Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Historic Royal Palaces |

Paper Media available 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey ', 'Unpublished Text', 'Photograph', 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Matrices'

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Entered on 12 December 2007

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