

Historic Building Recording.

98 Cheyne Walk, London, SW10 0DQ.

Site Code: CEJ08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2685 7749

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CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT.....	4
2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING.....	6
3 METHODOLOGY.....	10
4 THE BUILDING RECORDING.....	12
5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	25
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	28
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	29

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER.....	30
APPENDIX 2: WORKING DRAWINGS LIST.....	31
APPENDIX 3: WORKED STONE DESCRIPTION.....	32
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

1: SITE LOCATION.....	5
2: N. FACING ELEVATION BASEMENT STORE, S.7.....	16
3: W. FACING ELEVATION FLOOR, N. BATHROOM, S.6.....	17
4: E. FACING ELEVATION FLOOR MAIN LANDING, S.2.....	18
5: N. FACING ELEVATION FLOOR BEDROOM 6, S.8.....	19
6: E. FACING ELEVATION FLOOR, BEDROOM 6, S.3.....	20
7: PLAN OF FLOOR JOISTS ON FLOOR, BEDROOM 6.....	21
8: KIP'S 1695 VIEW OF BEAUFORT HOUSE.....	22
9: 1752 SOUTH ELEVATION OF LINDSEY HOUSE.....	22
10: BASEMENT ROOM PLAN.....	23

11: SECOND FLOOR ROOM PLAN.....24

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE 1: BASEMENT STORE.....37

PLATE 2: FIREPLACE, BASEMENT STORE.....37

PLATE 3: GROUND FLOOR, INNER HALL.....38

PLATE 4: SECOND FLOOR, NORTH BATHROOM.....39

PLATE 5: SECOND FLOOR, NORTH BATHROOM39

PLATE 6: SECOND FLOOR, MAIN LANDING.....40

PLATE 7: SECOND FLOOR, BEDROOM 5.....41

PLATE 8: SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM 6,41

PLATE 9: SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM 6, FLOOR JOIST.....42

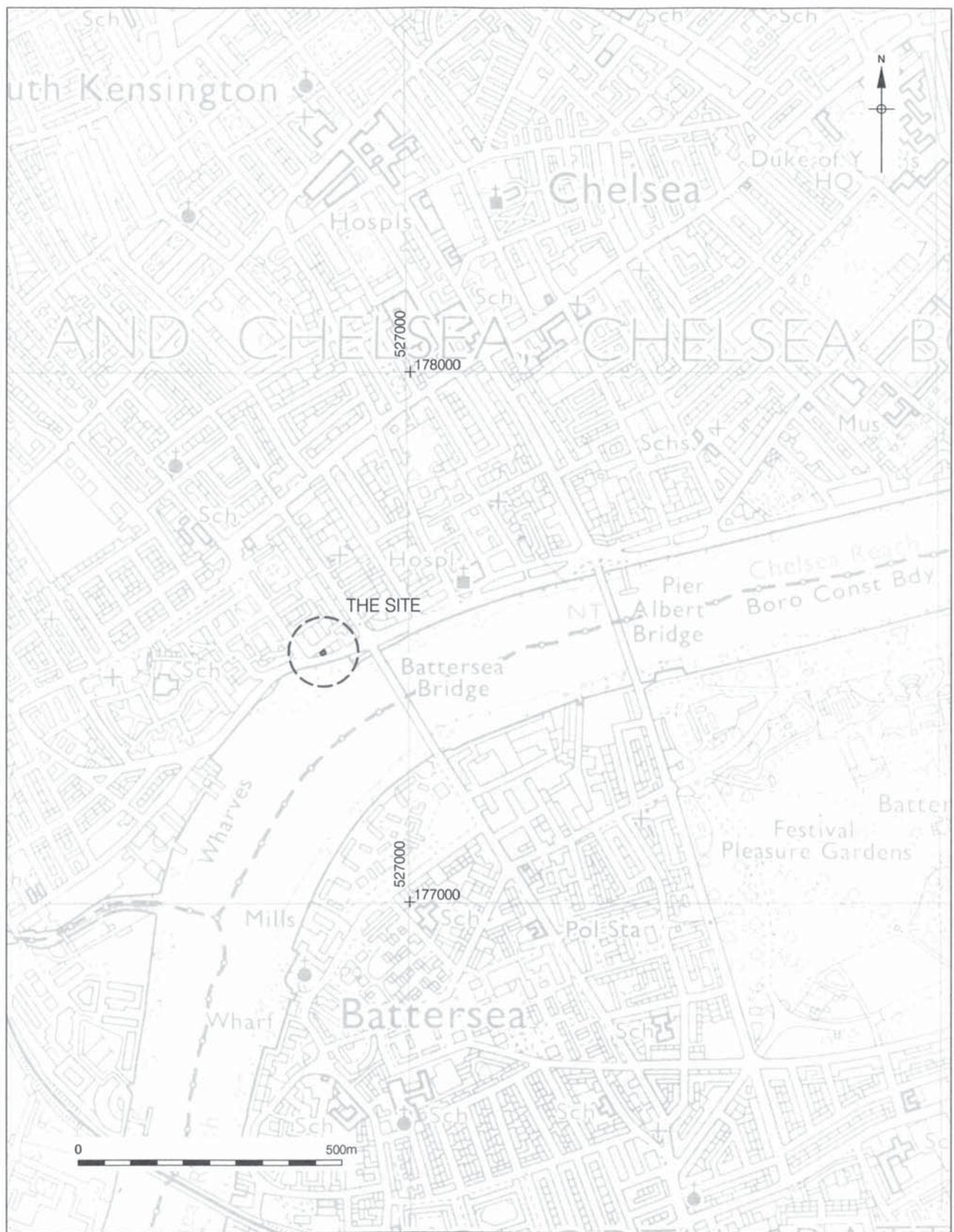
PLATE 10-15: EXAMPLES OF WORKED STONE43-45

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of a historic building survey at 98 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The work was undertaken in response to the recommendations set out in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site¹ and the investigation followed the methodology stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation².
- 1.2 The historic building survey was commissioned by Cazatine Limited to fulfil the planning and Listed Building Consent conditions issued by the London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for the proposed refurbishment and partial restoration of the property as specified in the architects designs. The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is TQ 4328 8795.
- 1.3 Fieldwork consisted of monitoring and recording alterations to the internal fabric of the building, principally the opening of new doorways through a north-south aligned century partition wall, that spans the central part of the building, on the ground and second floors. The wall dates to the conversion of Lindsey House into seven separate tenements (collectively known as 1-7 Lindsey Row, later re-named 95-101 Cheyne Walk). The works exposed the century brickwork, which incorporated a number of re-used worked stone, some dating to the century, and others to the medieval period. In the basement store a small section of the original century brickwork was exposed.

¹ Meager, R. June 2007.

² Rose-Deacon, A. February 2008.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:10,000 at A4

2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A comprehensive summary of the planning background for the study area is set out in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared for the site³ and as such only a brief summary is included in this report.
- 2.2 98 Cheyne Walk forms the middle part of a larger property, Lindsey House, built in the mid to late 17th century. The house, and its constituent properties (Nos. 96 to 101 inc.), is a Grade II* listed building, listed by English Heritage on 1 June 1954, and not amended since. The English Heritage Officer for Kensington and Chelsea, Diane Walls, recommended a program of building recording should be implemented in the areas of the building impacted upon by the proposed development. The property is jointly owned by private individuals and the National Trust.
- 2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea's Unitary Development Plan (UDP, May 2002, relevant polices; CD 85, CD86, CD87, CD88).
- 2.4 The refurbishment of the building required new doorways to be inserted through the existing partition walls, which exposed early phases of the properties fabric. In the basement store, a small area of the original 17th century brickwork was exposed and on the ground and second floors, areas of 18th century brickwork were exposed which included a number of re-used Tudor bricks. In the case of the exposed brickwork on the second floor, this also included a substantial amount of re-used worked stone, some of which probably originated from a neo-classical pediment that once adorned the front of the building, but also a quantity of worked stone which was medieval in origin and sourced from elsewhere.
- 2.5 The historic building survey followed the methodologies set out in the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Guidance Papers⁴ and the Method Statement for the site prepared by Alex Rose-Deacon of PCA⁵. The historic building survey was undertaken by the author and monitored by Diane Walls of English Heritage. The building material fabric was analysed by Kevin Heywood of PCA.

³ Meager, R. June 2007.

⁴ English Heritage, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; 4 Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.

⁵ Rose-Deacon, A. February 2008.

2.6 The following refurbishment works necessitated built heritage monitoring and recording:

- The opening-up of multi phase (, , and century) external brick built wall to reinstate the light well into the basement store from ground level.
- The removal of modern plaster and partial demolition of an century brick partition wall to insert a new doorway on the ground floor inner hall.
- The removal of modern plaster and partial demolition of an century brick and stone built partition wall to insert new doorways on the second floor, bedroom 6 and main landing.
- Removal of modern cupboards to expose a blocked up century window on the second floor, bedroom 5.
- The removal of floorboard for plumbing and electrical works, exposing century floor beams and joists in bedroom 6, second floor.

2.7 The proposal followed the methodologies set out in:

- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service Guidance Papers (1998)⁶
- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings (1997)
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: Code of Practice (1986)
- British Standards Institution: Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913) (1998)
- English Heritage (Clark, K.): Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation, (2001)
- English Heritage: Guidance Paper 98; GLAAS: Guidance Paper 3-Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London;
- English Heritage (Clark K): Informed Conservation (2001)
- English Heritage: The presentation of historic building survey in CAD (2000)
- IFA: Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1999)
- Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage): Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification, 3rd edition (1996)

⁶ English Heritage, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Desk-Based Assessments; 3 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 5 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.

- English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2006)

- 2.8 The archaeological building recording was conducted as an approximate Level 3 record⁷. However, there already exists a substantial amount of documentary information on this property, and consequently the scope of the building recording was limited to the areas of impact caused by the current refurbishment work, and the principal aim was to add to the existing understanding of the building and its continuing use as a residential home.
- 2.9 The history and development of 98 Cheyne Walk is comprehensively covered in both published⁸ and unpublished works⁹, and therefore only a brief outline is given here.
- 2.10 Lindsey House (of which 98 Cheyne Walk forms the middle section) was originally built in c. 1674 on the site of an earlier post-medieval farmhouse occupied in the early century by Sir Thomas More. It is believed that the current building incorporates part of the earlier structure within the southeastern corner walls (Kroyer 1956:14), although to what extent remains unclear. The farmhouse was bought in 1671 by the Third Earl of Lindsey (hence the name of the house) who either rebuilt, or extensively remodelled, the farmhouse into a mansion, Lindsey House.
- 2.11 Lindsey House was bought by Count Zinzendorf in 1750, who converted the property into the headquarters of the Moravian Church (a German Protestant movement), which involved extensive alterations to the internal layout, and the rebuilding of the roof to its current mansard form.
- 2.12 In 1774 the house was sold to Messrs Skinner, Cole and Bannister, property speculators who extensively altered Lindsey House, dividing it up into separate properties with the insertion of thick party walls, relocating and adding front doors and the addition of new floors and staircases. The installation of dormer windows on the third floor necessitated the demolition of a neo-classical pediment, built from Portland Stone, over the projecting central section of the building. Some of the worked stone from the pediment was re-used in the construction of the central party wall. It is at this date that the building became known as 1-7 Lindsey Row. In 1876 the name was changed to 95-101 Cheyne Walk.

⁷ English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice. 2006.

⁸ Kroyer, P. 1956.

⁹ Hurst, S. 2007, Meager, R. 2007.

- 2.12.1 98 Cheyne Walk was further altered in the early 19th century during the tenure of Marc and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, which included rear extensions, a cast iron veranda at the front and changes to the windows.

- 2.12.2 The last phase of major alterations occurred in 1951-2 when Mr. Peter Kroyer and the National Trust jointly acquired the house, and embarked on a high impact renovation program which incorporated numbers 97 and 98 into one house, 98 Cheyne Walk.

- 2.12.3 The present works at 98 Cheyne Walk is intended to rationalise the internal layout, which had suffered during the various phases of alterations, and to enhance the internal character of the building by restoring some of the 'feel' of a substantial 19th century house.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The archaeological building recording of 98 Cheyne Walk was aimed at recording previously concealed areas of the building uncovered by renovation work. The survey of these areas was undertaken at English Heritage Level 3, as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006), and comprised the recording of the internal spaces under investigation with a written description entered on *pro-forma* context sheets, manual scale drawings including elevations and details of worked stone revealed during the investigation, photography and fabric analysis. The room names and numbers employed in this report continue with those already allocated on the architect's plans.

3.2 Assessment

3.2.1 Fieldwork and photography was carried out on site by Stuart Watson, between the April and the May 2008 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation produced for the site (2007).

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 Manual scale drawings of the revealed historic fabric were undertaken, as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.4 Photography

2.6 3.4.1 Photographic recording of the revealed historic fabric was undertaken using digital format, 35mm black and white film, and colour slide film. In addition 35mm black and white and colour slide photographs were taken of the areas to be impacted upon prior to the commencement of work. A selection of photographs is presented within this report. Archive quality prints will be provided with the archive.

3.5 Fabric Analysis

3.5.1 Detailed fabric analysis was undertaken on site by Kevin Haywood of PCA on the various building fabrics exposed during the work, and further analysis will take place on building fabric samples recovered and taken off site.

3.6 Research

3.6.1 Archival research was not carried out for this report, as the building has been extensively researched in the past.

3.7 Site Archive

3.7.1 The site archive will be deposited with...

3.8 Guidance

3.8.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings* (1997)
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice* (1986)
- British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)* (1998)
- English Heritage: *Guidance Paper 98: GLAAS: Guidance Paper 3-Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*
- English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation* (2001)
- English Heritage: *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2000)
- IFA: *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1999)
- English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (2006)

4 THE BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 General

The program of building recording was limited to an internal investigation focused on only those areas impacted upon by the current program of refurbishment. Consequently this report only details the results of the specific interior areas listed below.

4.2 Detailed

4.3 Basement Store. (Fig 2, Plate 1)

- 4.3.1 The Basement Store is located below ground in the central southern portion of the building.
- 4.3.2 Work to reinstate the light well to the basement involved the removal of modern cement render on the southern mass wall prior to opening up an area of brickwork. The work revealed a section of century (1950s) brickwork [22] blocking a century coal chute This in turn had been inserted into an earlier century blocking of the light well [21]. The light well construction [20] had in turn been inserted in the century into the original century exterior wall [19]. This small exposed area of brickwork in effect revealed a microcosm of all the phases of the buildings history, given the structure number [23].
- 4.3.3 A fireplace located on the western side of the internal wall of the basement was thought to be a survivor of the century farmhouse, but further examination revealed the exposed brick fabric to date from the century (Plate 2).
- 4.3.4 After this current investigation had taken place, the removal of modern cement render from all internal walls of the Basement Store occurred. The project architect¹⁰ supplied digital format photographs as it was assumed that the work had exposed Tudor brickwork. Off site analysis¹¹ of the photographs showed the brickwork to consist of thin 50 mm brick form types 3033 red (date range of 1410-1700+), 3032 purple (1610-1810) and 3032/3033 maroon (1664-1725). The spot date is therefore given as 1664-1725, but more likely early century. The mortar, grey cement with white inclusions, confirms an century date.

4.4 Ground floor, Inner Hall. (Plate 3)

- 4.4.1 An area of modern plaster and cement render was removed from the eastern face of a north-south aligned partition wall prior to the insertion of a new doorway. The wall,

¹⁰ Mr Simon Hurst, SCHD Ltd. via e-mail 26/09/08.

¹¹ Dr Kevin Haywood, PCA. *Pers. comm.* 10/11/08.

which runs through the central portion of 98 Cheyne Walk and across three floors, was constructed at some time in the mid 1770s, dividing number 97 from number 98 Cheyne Walk until both properties were integrated into one the in the 1950s.

- 4.4.2 The exposed brickwork was observed to be constructed in an irregular English Bond pattern from a mixture of brick fabric types including: c. 60% stock moulded red brick (fabric type 3032-3034), spot dated to between 1660 and the century, c. 30% purple/maroon brick (fabric type 3032 transitional 3033, spot dated to pre- century and c. 10% Classic 'Tudor' red brick with a date range of 1400-1700. The mortar used was a brittle off white lime mortar, laid in thick, irregular beds, giving the impression of a relatively crudely built wall.
- 4.4.3 The broad range of dates is indicative of the re-use of earlier bricks in a wall that is known to have been built in the mid century.

4.5 Second floor, North Bathroom. (Fig 3, Plates 4,5)

- 4.5.1 An area of modern plaster and cement render was removed from the western face of a north-south aligned partition wall (a continuation on the second floor of the wall discussed above) in the North Bathroom on the second floor at its junction with the northern exterior wall. The area was exposed for remedial work to the plaster finish of the wall, and the exposed fabric is to remain *in situ*.
- 4.5.2 The exposed brickwork [18] has a similar make up to that already described above, i.e. the majority being century stock moulded red brick (fabric type 3032-3034), fewer pre- century purple/maroon brick (fabric type 3032 transitional 3033, and occasional Classic 'Tudor' red brick with a date range of 1400-1700.
- 4.5.3 Additionally a number of re-used worked stone, squared and built to courses, were laid within the wall (a feature of the north-south partition wall on the second floor). These include; Kentish Ragstone, Fine Taynton or Ancaster Stone with tool marks and a Masons mark and Caen Stone, all originally dating from the medieval period and Portland Stone, with tool marks, dating to the century.

4.6 Second floor, Main Landing (Fig 4, Plate 6)

- 4.6.1 An area of modern plaster and cement render was removed from the eastern face of the north-south aligned partition wall, on the Second floor, Main Landing (a continuation of the wall seen in the North Bathroom and the Ground Floor, Inner Hall), to insert a new doorway.
- 4.6.2 The exposed brickwork [11] was observed to be constructed in a similar fashion as already described above, with an irregular English Bond pattern constructed from a mixture of brick fabric types including: c. 60% 60mm thick stock moulded red brick (fabric type 3032-3034), dated to the century, c. 30% 60mm thick purple/maroon

brick (fabric type 3032 transitional 3033), spot dated to pre- century and c. 10% 60mm thick Classic 'Tudor' red brick with a date range of 1400-1700. Additionally there was a small number of 50mm thick fine fabric purple/red brick spot dated to between the 1500s to the 1600s, but possibly the 1450s.

4.6.3 Additionally a number of re-used worked stone, squared and built to courses, were laid within the wall. These include; Ketton Stone, Reigate Stone, Combe Down Oolite (Bath Stone) and Taynton Stone, all originally dating from the medieval period and Portland Stone, with an incised cross as masons mark, dating to the century.

4.7 Second floor, Bedroom 5 (Fig 5, Plate 7)

4.7.1 Modern cupboards were removed from the south-eastern corner of Bedroom 5, which had been built into an alcove formed from the blocked up window.

4.7.2 The window is shown to have existed in and century contemporary illustrations of the front of Lindsey House (Fig 7), but is not shown on a 1752 illustration (Fig 8), showing the alterations carried out by Count Zinzendorf, and presumed to have been blocked in at this date (plate 7).

4.7.3 Brickwork exposed above the alcove show an arched top was constructed in the 1950s, later converted to a square top during a later phase of internal refurbishment.

4.8 Second floor, Bedroom 6 (Fig 6, Plate 8)

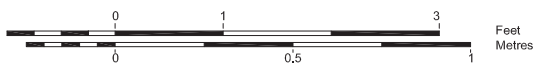
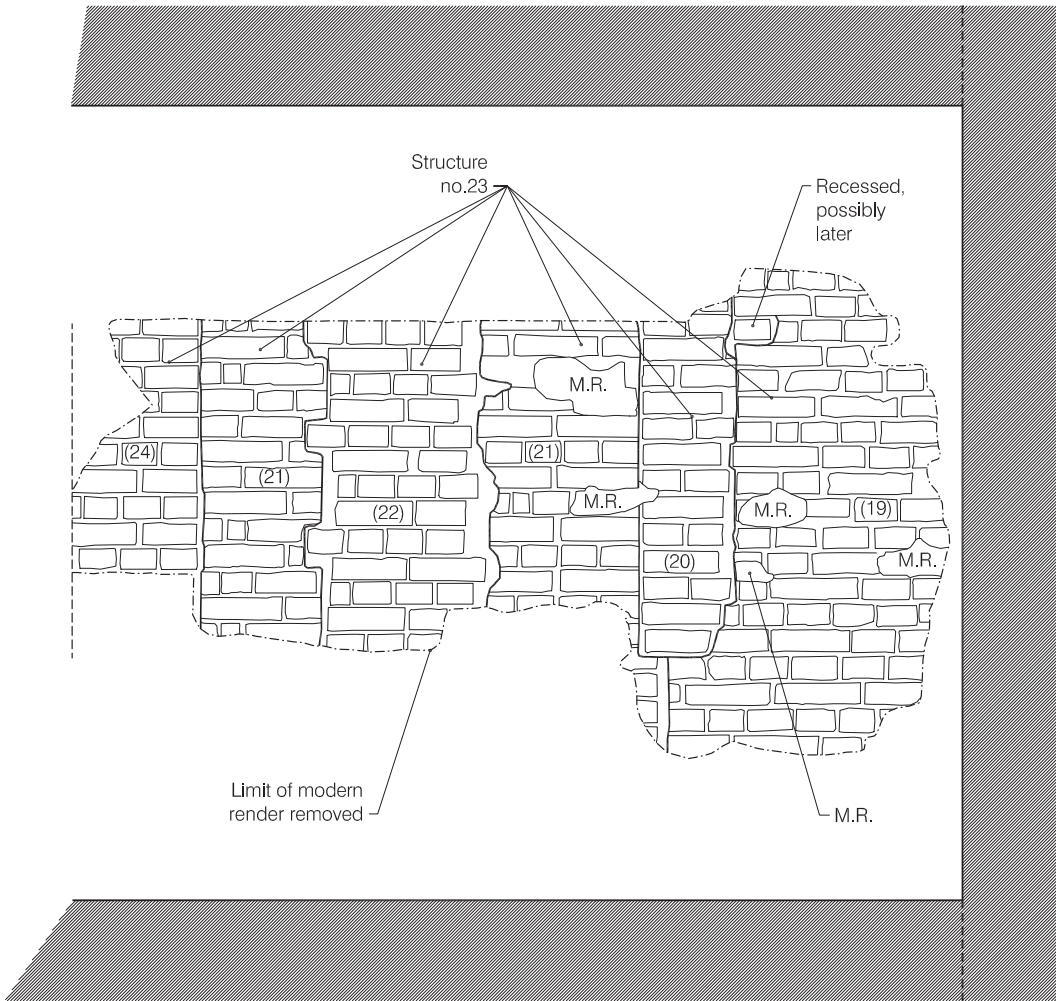
4.8.1 An area of modern plaster and cement render was removed from the eastern face of the north-south aligned partition wall, on the Second floor, Bedroom 6 (a continuation of the wall seen in the second floor North Bathroom, Main Landing and the Ground Floor, Inner Hall), to insert a new doorway.

4.8.2 The exposed brickwork [12] was observed to be constructed in a similar fashion as already described above, with an irregular English Bond pattern constructed from a mixture of brick fabric types including: c. 60% 60mm thick stock moulded red brick (fabric type 3032-3034), dated to the century, c. 30% 60mm thick purple/maroon brick (fabric type 3032 transitional 3033), spot dated to pre- century and c. 10% 60mm thick Classic 'Tudor' red brick with a date range of 1400-1700.

4.8.3 Additionally a number of re-used worked stone, squared and built to courses were laid within the wall, as well as imbedded within the mass of the wall. These include; Fine Weldon Stone, Headington Stone, Kent Ragstone, Ketton Stone, Caen Stone, Combe Down Oolite (Bath Stone) and Taynton Stone, all originally dating from the medieval period and Portland Stone, dating to the century.

- 4.8.4 In the centre of the floor of Bedroom 6, an area of modern floorboards was lifted, exposing the 18th century sub-floor structure [16] (Fig 7). This consisted of a large very heavy timber main beam or girder¹² [13] aligned north south, supporting east-west aligned binder and floor joists [14] & [15] (Plate 9). The main timber girder [13] was a large (209mm x 203mm x 2300mm) timber baulk of boxed heart, possibly of pine, with adze marks on the surface.
- 4.8.5 Mortice joints had been cut along the east and west sides to receive tenons on the binders and floor joists. Binders [15] were attached via stopped mortice and tenon joints, and fixed to the main timber girder with wooden draw pegs, acting as structural support to the floor.
- 4.8.6 Joists [14] carried the floorboards above, and were attached via tenon joints inserted into the same mortice as the binders and were fixed with hand made square and round-headed iron nails.
- 4.8.7 This sub-floor structure was also observed to support the ground floor on the western side of the building, but appears to be limited to the southern half of the building.

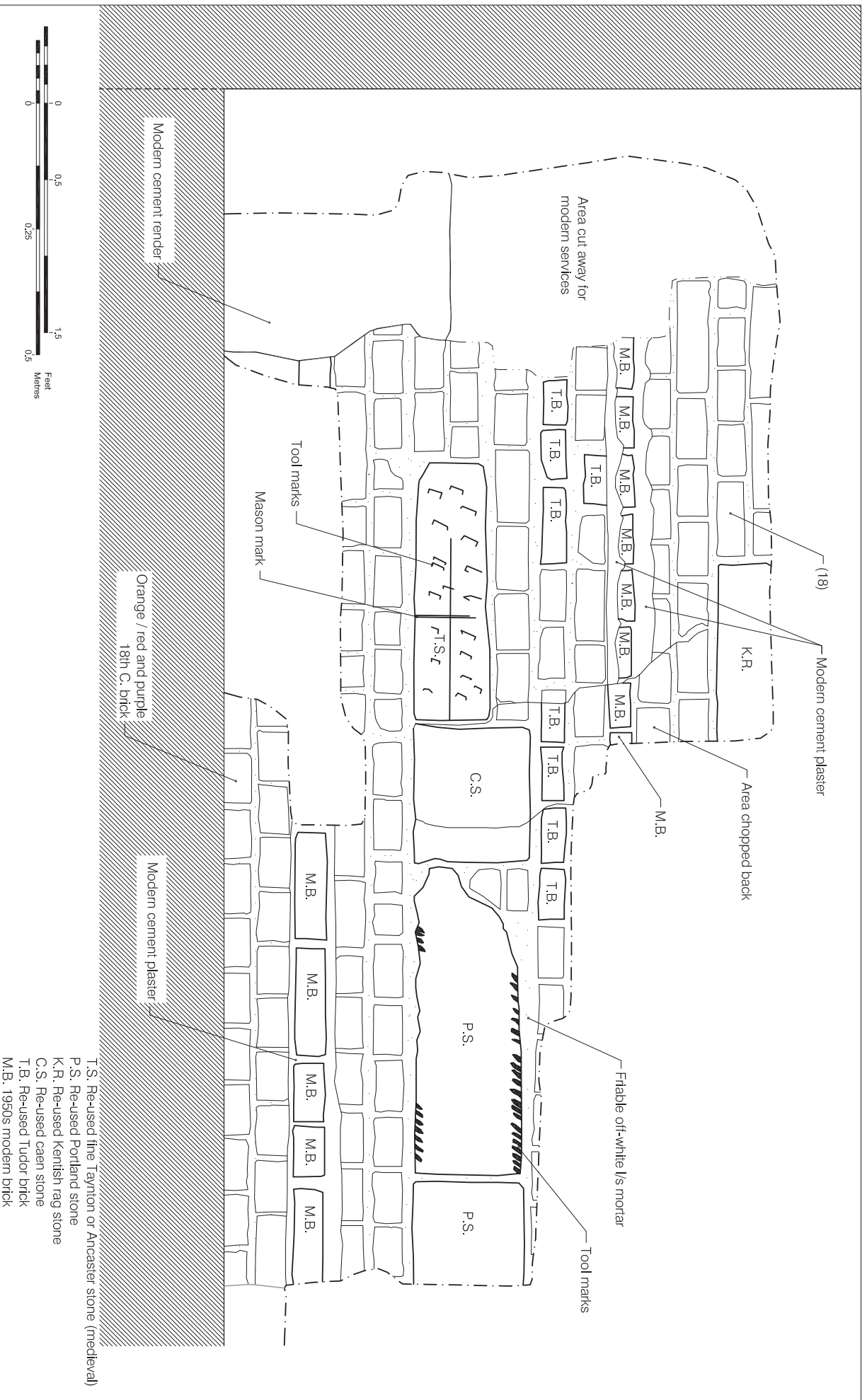
¹² Brunskill RW 1985



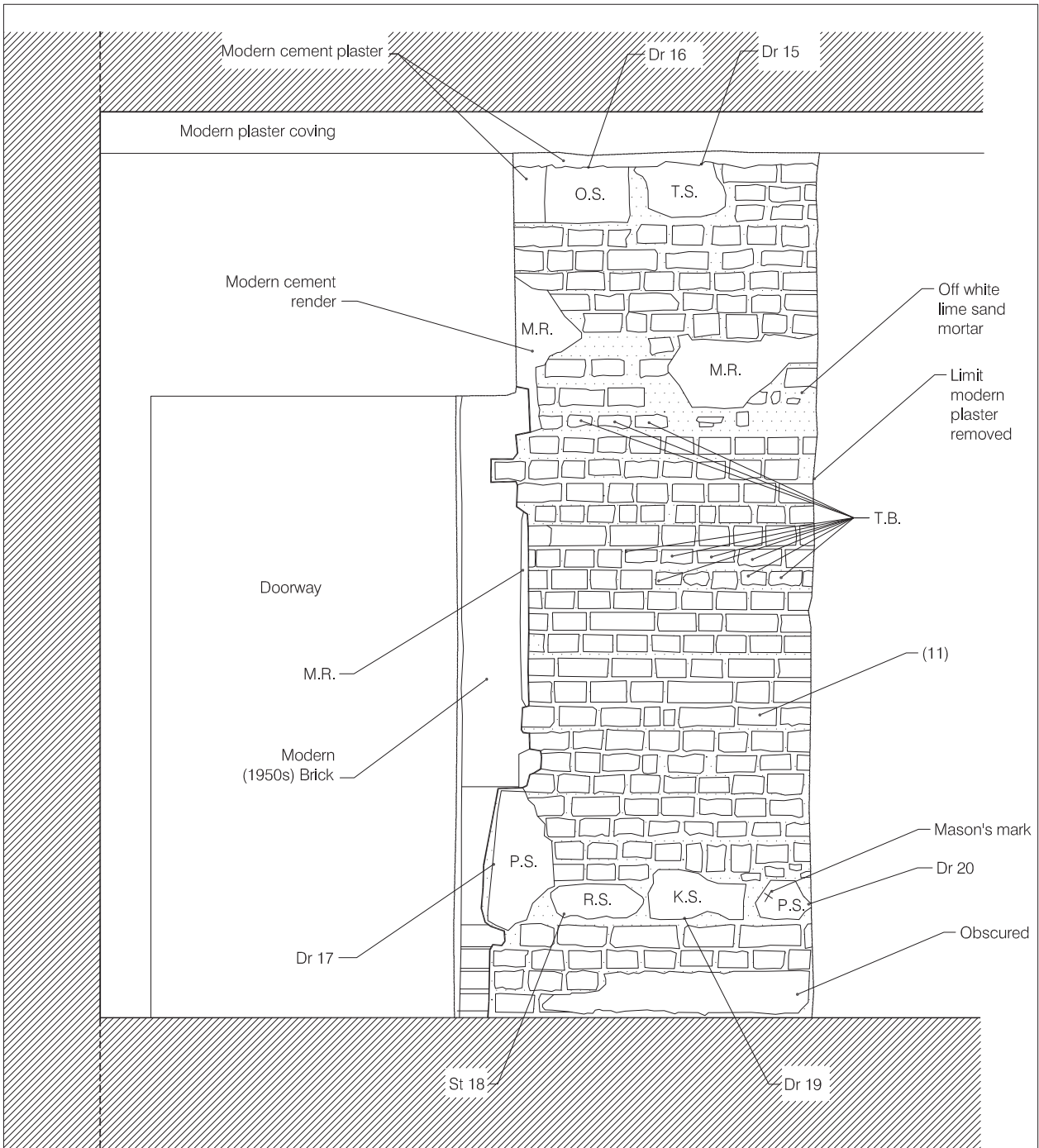
M.R. Modern render

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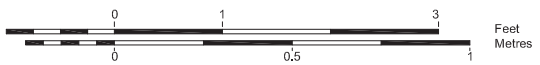
98 Cheyne Walk
 Figure 2
 North facing elevation of exposed brickwork in Basement Store, S.7 [23].
 1:20 at A4



West facing elevation of exposed brickwork on 2nd floor, North Bathroom, S.6 [18]
 Figure 3
 1:10 at A4

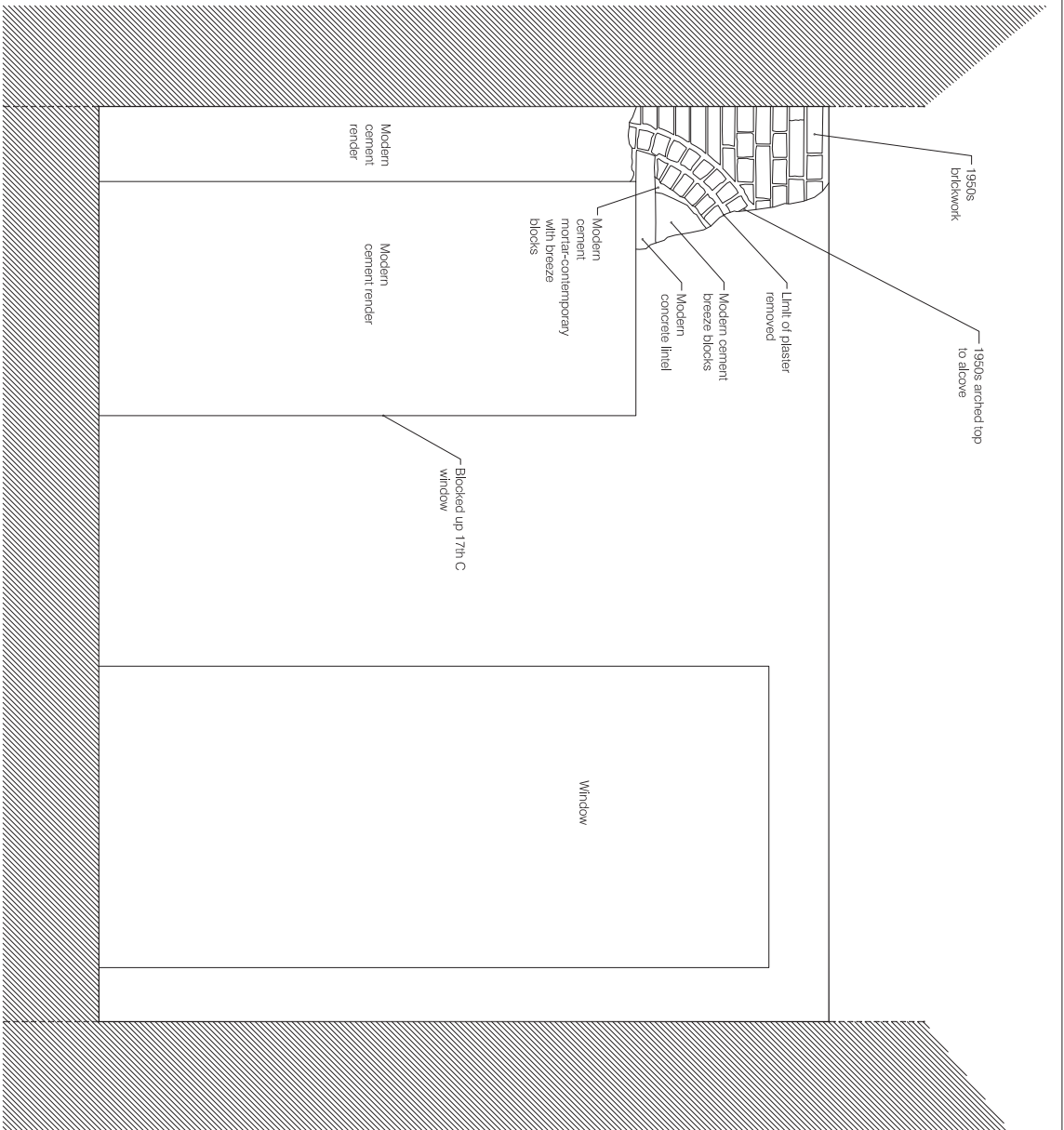


- Dr Detailed drawing (in archive)
- St Stone
- O.S. Oolite-Bath stone
- T.S. Taynton stone
- P.S. Re-used Portland stone
- R.S. Reigate stone
- K.S. Ketton stone
- M.R. Modern cement render
- T.B. Re-used Tudor brick

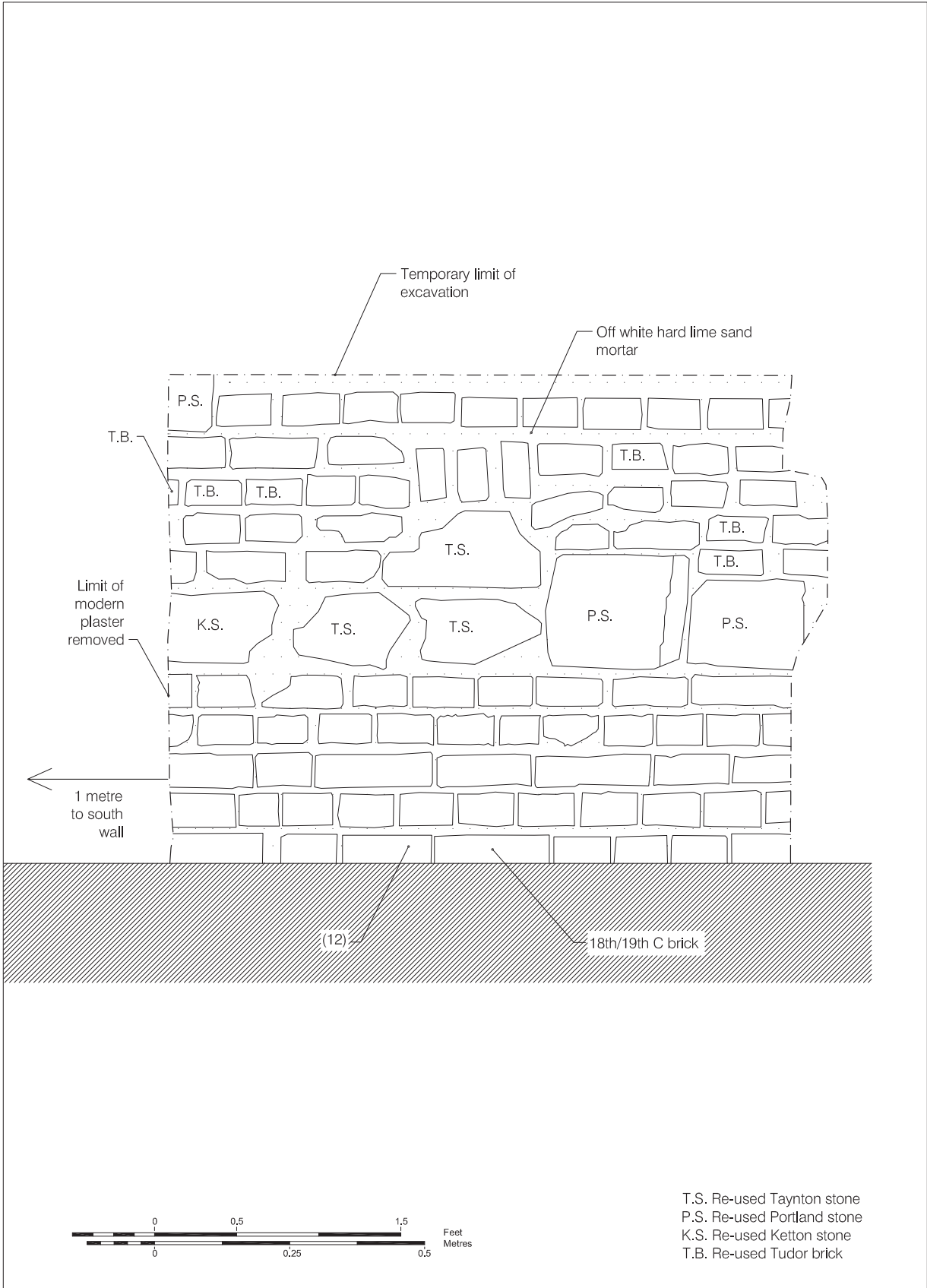


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98 Cheyne Walk
 Figure 4
 East facing elevation of exposed brickwork on 2nd floor Main Landing, S.2 [11]
 1:20 at A4



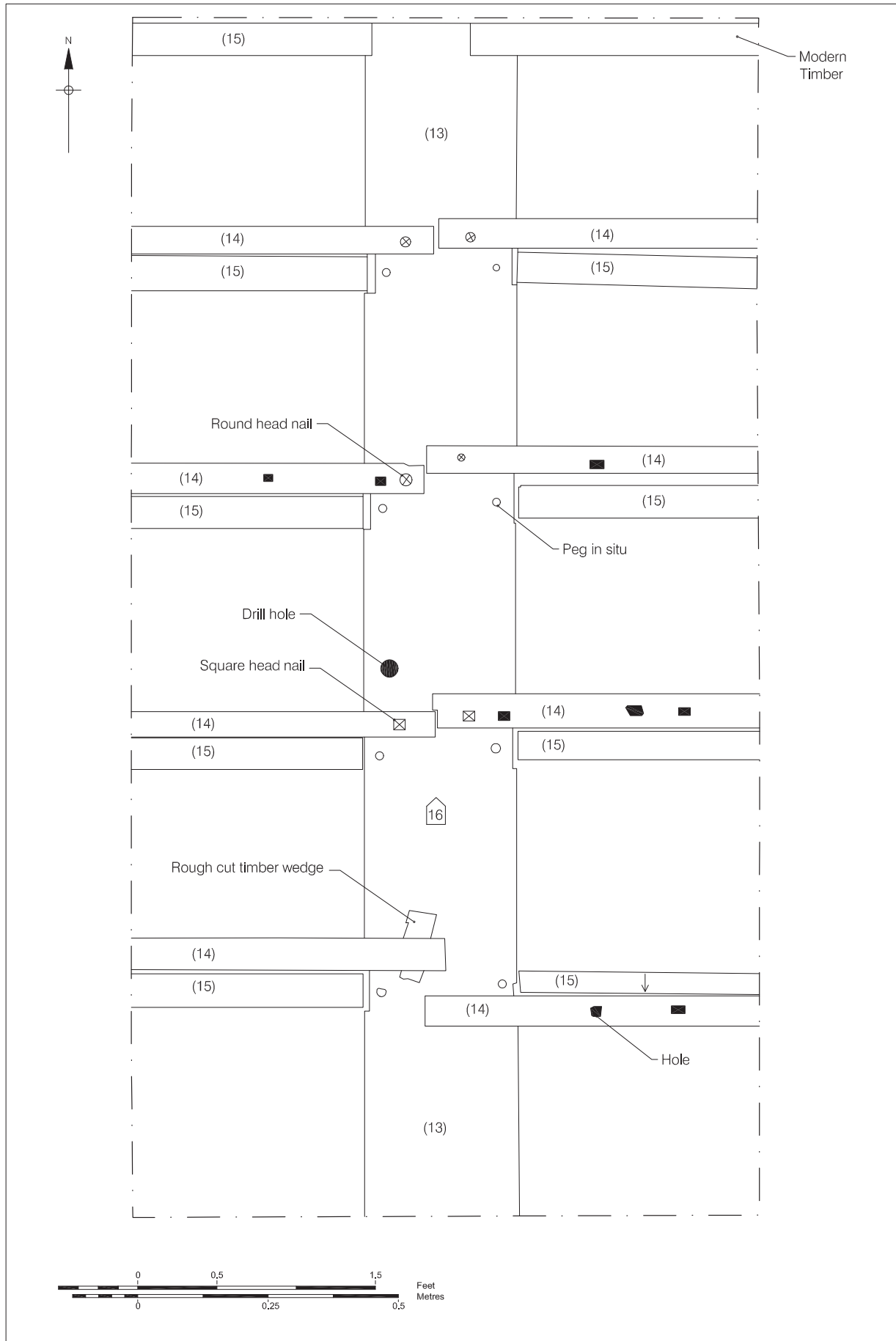
©The-Consistent Architecture Ltd 2008
 99 Cheyne Walk
 Figure 5
 North facing elevation of exposed brickwork on 2nd floor Bedroom 5, S.8.
 1:20 at A4



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98 Cheyne Walk
Figure 6

East facing elevation of exposed brickwork in 2nd floor, Bedroom 6,S.3 [12].
1:10 at A4



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98 Cheyne Walk
 Figure 7
 Plan of exposed floor joists on 2nd floor, Bedroom 6, [16].
 1:10 at A4

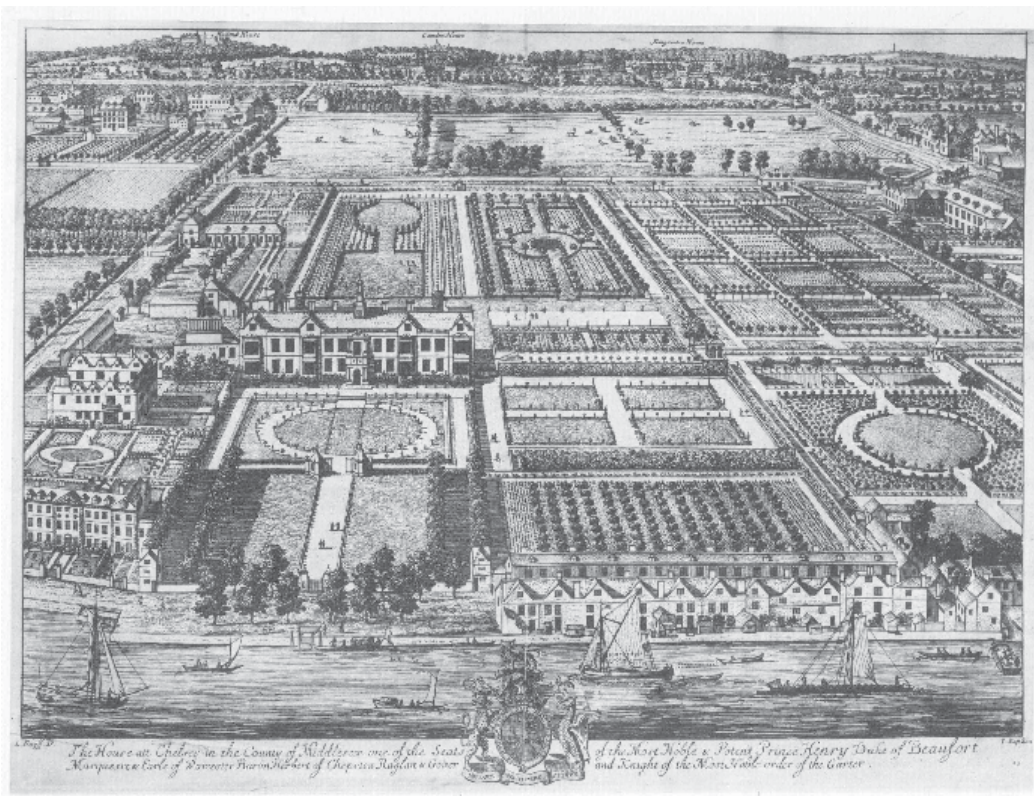


Fig. 8

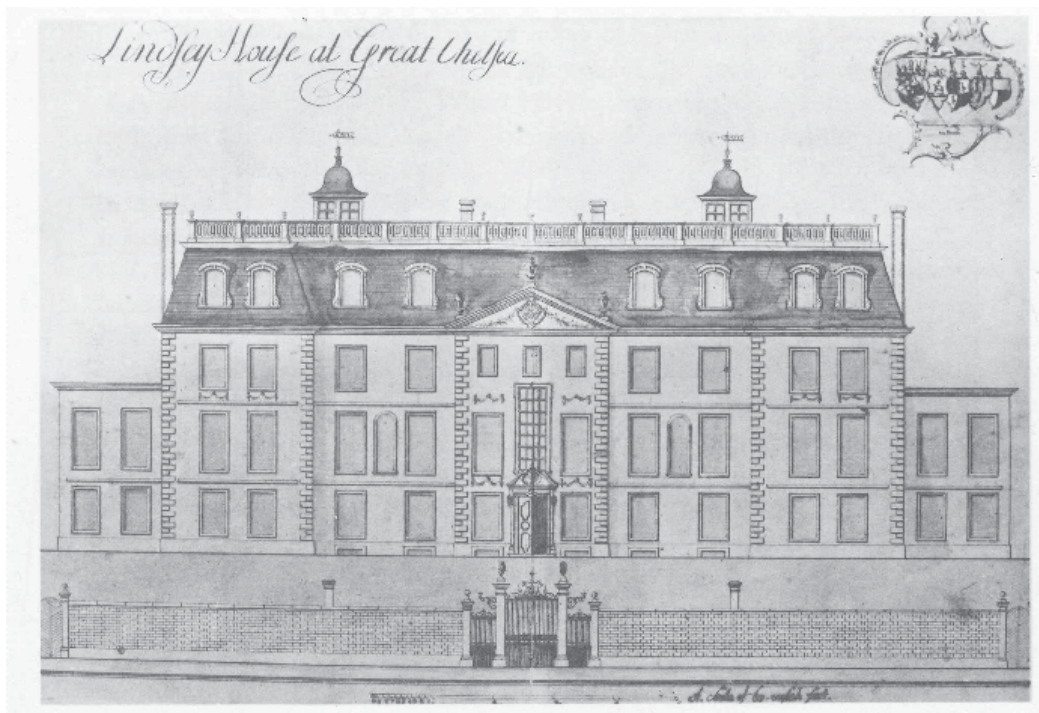


Fig. 9



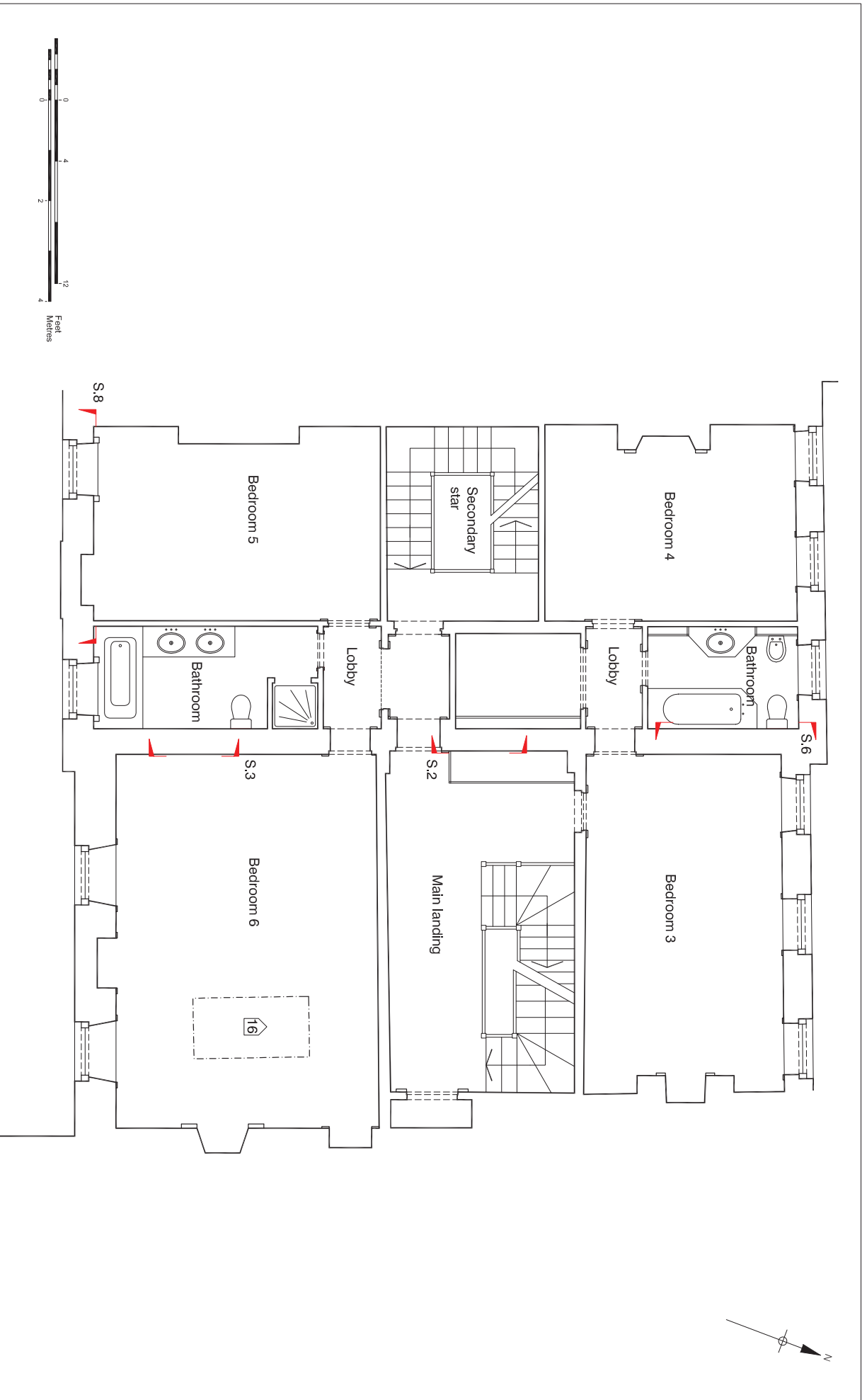
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98 Cheyne Walk

Figure 10

Basement room plan showing location of elevation S.7

1:100 at A4



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98 Cheyne Walk

FIGURE 11

Second floor room plan (plan 16) showing location of elevations S.2, S.3, S.6, S.8

1:20 at A4

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 During the refurbishment works, it was possible to observe and record a number of previously hidden structural elements within the building that have enhanced the understanding of the building's development. The program of building recording was limited to an internal investigation focusing only on those areas impacted upon by the current program of refurbishment. Consequently the conclusions are limited to specific interior areas, rather than the entire building. However, the work allowed a number of points to be observed.
- 5.1.2 No evidence was found for the earlier post-medieval farmhouse believed to be incorporated within the south-eastern corner walls of Lindsey House. Some of the re-used Tudor bricks (60mm thick Classic 'Tudor' red brick-1400-1700 and 50mm thick fine fabric purple/red brick-1450/1500-1600) observed in a north-south partition wall on the Ground and Second floors, may have come from that earlier building, but they were re-used in a wall constructed at some time after 1774, while the farmhouse was rebuilt or remodelled into Lindsey House in the 1670s. With a time difference of over a century it is more probable that these bricks came from an entirely different external source.
- 5.1.3 Examination of a blocked up fireplace located on the western side of the internal wall of the Basement Store established that it dated to the 18th century, and was not related to the 16th century farmhouse, as initially thought.
- 5.1.4 A limited area of the original construction of Lindsey House was exposed in the Basement Store, where the 17th century brick built southern wall mass of the house was revealed below the modern plaster and cement render. The brick fabric was identified as follows: The majority (c. 80%) was fine fabric red brick (3033) with a date range of between 1450-1700, along with far fewer examples of dark purple brick (3032) dated to after 1660-1850, pre 1850 (17th century) stock moulded brick and mid purple 3032/3033 brick with a date range of between 1660-1725/30. The dating of brick fabric is consistent with the construction of Lindsey house in 1671.
- 5.1.5 A small fragment of wallpaper was recovered from the behind modern panelling in the Central Lobby, third floor. It is a coloured floral print on cellulose paper and has been dated to 1880-1900 by Treve Rosoman at English Heritage. The wallpaper was located in an area of the house that would have been 97 Cheyne Walk, prior to its

amalgamation into 98 Cheyne Walk in the 1950s. In the 1880s Mr William Boggett occupied 97 Cheyne Walk until 1895 when the tenancy changed to Mr Arthur Haythorne Studd¹³. The wallpaper represents the only indication of the decor that pre-dates the 1950s alterations.

- 5.1.6 The north-south partition wall examined on the ground and second floors was confirmed to have been built in the 18th century, as part of the conversion of Lindsey House into separate houses, and acted as the internal party walls between dwellings. While principally built of 18th century brick, a moderate number of re-used 15th or 16th century brick was utilised, as was a substantial amount of worked stone (perhaps as much as 20% of the total wall mass on the second floor). This tends to confirm Kroyer's view¹⁴ that the conversion carried out in 1774 by Messrs Skinner, Cole and Bannister was done cheaply.
- 5.1.7 The re-used worked stone first came to light during the 1952 alterations by Kroyer and the National Trust, who assumed that the stone was sourced from the demolition of a neo-classical pediment that adorned the front of the building¹⁵. This pediment (shown on the 1752 southern elevation, fig 8) was removed during the 1770s alterations to make way for dormer windows on the third floor front room. However, on-site analysis of the stone fabric revealed at least 12 different stone types to be represented (see appendix 2). This includes Portland Stone, the material that the pediment was constructed from, and it may be presumed that the other stone originated from 11 different buildings, the majority of which is stone typical of medieval construction, and from the style of carving, presumably from ecclesiastical buildings (Plates 10-17).
- 5.1.8 Their exact source of the worked stone will never be known, but it may be surmised that a substantial amount of building material would have been available after the destruction of the Great Fire of London in 1666, allowing for the development of a trade in reclaimed stone in late 17th early 18th century London. Equally it is possible that some stone came from outside London, as the site is conveniently placed on the banks of River Thames, which would facilitate the easy transport of heavy materials. What is evident is that the stone must have been substantially cheaper to use than brick, as the irregular shapes make it difficult and time consuming to lay in courses with the brick, as well as being large and heavy, making it awkward to handle. This economic explanation has been defined as “ ‘casual re-use’, where the only concern

¹³ Kroyer, P. 1956, 112-113.

¹⁴ Kroyer, P. 1956: 67

¹⁵ *Ibid*: 69.

of the builder was to obtain stone cheaply and conveniently¹⁶. Several of the stones appear to have come from windows mouldings and columns, unwieldy shapes to work with, and may have been classified as the 'left-overs' of the re-used stone trade, suitable only for the bulking out of walls, which was, in effect, how these stones were used.

- 5.1.9 98 Cheyne Walk has undergone many changes over the past three centuries, much of which has been well documented within the wider context of the history of Lindsey House, of which this current archaeological work can contribute to. However, elements of the history of the building still remain unresolved, particularly the nature of the survival of the remains of the earlier medieval farmhouse, which should be the focus of any future work.

¹⁶ Eaton, T. 2000: 11.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Cazatine limited for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank Mark McKnight and the contractors of Grovestable Ltd and Simon Hurst, project architect of SCHED Architecture and Design for their invaluable assistance. Thanks are also due to Kevin Haywood of PCA for the brick and stone fabric analysis, Treve Rosoman of English Heritage for the wallpaper analysis and Diane Walls of English Heritage who monitored the project. Ruben Lopez undertook the drawings and Alex Rose-Deacon and Chris Mayo undertook the project management. Chris Mayo undertook the editing.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1. Context register.

Context	Type	Location	Date	Comments
11	Masonry	2nd floor main landing	16.4.08	N/S partition wall.
12	Masonry	2nd floor bedroom 6	16.4.08	N/S partition wall.
13	Timber	2nd floor bedroom 6	17.4.08	Floor beam. Part of [16]
14	Timber	2nd floor bedroom 6	17.4.08	Floor joist. Part of [16]
15	Timber	2nd floor bedroom 6	17.4.08	Floor joist. Part of [16]
16	Structure	2nd floor bedroom 6	17.4.08	Structure No. for floor joist and beam
18	Masonry	2nd floor north bathroom	21.4.08	N/S partition wall.
19	Masonry	Basement Store	23.4.08	17th c. brickwork. Part of [23]
20	Masonry	Basement Store	23.4.08	18th c lightwell. Part of [23]
21	Masonry	Basement Store	23.4.08	18'19th c brick blocking. Part of [23]
22	Masonry	Basement Store	23.4.08	20th c. brick blocking. Part of [23]
23	Structure	Basement Store	23.4.08	Structure No. for S. basement wall.
24	Masonry	Basement Store	23.4.08	20th c brickwork.Part of [23]

APPENDIX 2: Working drawings list

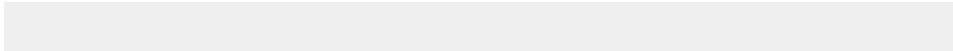
Drawing Number	Drawing Description	Scale	Name	Date
16	Plan of exposed floor joists, 2 nd floor, Bedroom 6	1:10	SW	17.04.08
S.2	East facing elevation of exposed brickwork [11], 2 nd floor, Main Landing.	1:20	SW.	10.04.08
S.3	East facing elevation of exposed brickwork [12], 2 nd floor, Bedroom 6.	1:10	SW	14.04.08
S.6	West facing elevation of exposed brickwork [18], 2 nd floor, North Bathroom.	1:10	SW	21.04.08
S.7	North facing elevation of exposed brickwork [23], in Basement Store.	1:10	SW	23.04.08
S.8	North facing elevation of exposed brickwork 2 nd floor, Bedroom 5.	1:20	SW	29.04.08
DR 1	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12].Portland Stone.	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 2	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Ketton Stone.	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 3	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 4	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Cean Stone	1:5	SW.	7.05.08
DR 5	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 6	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 11	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 12	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [12], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	7.05.08
DR 15	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11], Taynton Stone	1:5	SW	21.05.08
DR 16	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11], Combe Down Oolite Stone	1:5	SW	22.05.08
DR 17	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11], Portland Stone	1:5	SW	22.05.08
DR 19	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11], Ketton Stone	1:5	SW	23.05.08
DR 20	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11], Portland Stone	1:5	SW	23.05.08
DR 26	Detailed drawing of worked stone from [11],	1:5	SW.	22.05.08

APPENDIX 3: Worked stone description

Stone No.	Drawing No.	Context	Location	Stone Type and Form	Date
1	DR 1	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Dorset. Moulding.	18th C.
2	DR 2	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Ketton Stone, Rutland/ Lincs. Column base.	Medieval
3	DR 3	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
4	DR 4	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Caen Stone , Normandy. Window moulding.	Medieval
5	DR 5	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
6	DR 6	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
7	DR 7	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Dorset. Moulding.	18th C.
8	Photo only	1	Exterior-N/S Garden Wall TR 2	Reigate Stone, Mersham, Reigate.	Medieval
9	Photo only	1	Exterior-N/S Garden Wall TR 2	Taynton Stone (Banded), Oxfordshire.	Medieval
10	Photo only	1	Exterior-N/S Garden Wall TR 2	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire.	Medieval
11	DR 11	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
12	DR 12	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
13	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Headington Stone, Oxfordshire.	Medieval
14	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Kent Ragstone	Medieval
15	DR 15	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
16	DR 16	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Combe Down Oolite, Avon. Window Tracery	14 th -15 th C.
17	DR 17	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Dorset. Moulding.	18th C.
18	Photo only	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Reigate Stone, Mersham, Reigate.	Medieval
19	DR 19	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Ketton Stone, Rutland/ Lincs. Fine carved foliage.	Medieval
20	DR 20	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Dorset. Moulding.	18th C.
21	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Fine Weldon Stone/Ancaster Stone, Lincs.	Medieval
22	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed) Dorset. Moulding.	18th C.
23	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Combe Down Oolite, Avon.	Medieval
24	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval

Stone No.	Drawing No.	Context	Location	Stone Type and Form	Date
25	Photo only	12	2nd floor, Bedroom 6.	Taynton Stone, Oxfordshire. Moulding.	Medieval
26	DR 26	11	2nd floor, Main Landing.	Portland Stone (Whit Bed). Fine carved foliage.	Medieval

APPENDIX 4: Oasis form



Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording: 98 Cheyne Walk, London SW10 0DQ
Short description of the project	A Historic building survey was undertaken at 98 Cheyne Walk, a grade II* listed building during on going restoration work. The project was focused only on those areas impacted upon by the works, and not the whole house. Areas of historic fabric (brick work) were exposed in the basement southern wall mass as well as the historic fabric (brick and stone work) of a party wall that spans the building. On the second floor the fabric of the party wall included a number of re-used Tudor bricks and re-used worked stone, some carved, dated to the medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 08-04-2008 End: 09-05-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CEJ 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BRICKWORK Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICKWORK Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 98
Cheyne Walk

Postcode SW10 0DQ

Study area 15.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2685 7749 51.4816229513 -0.173014691005 51 28 53 N 000
10 22 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consultants Ltd

Project design originator Richard Meager

Project director/manager Chris Mayo

Project supervisor Stuart Watson

Type of sponsor/funding body Cazatine Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Ceramics', 'Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Contents	'Ceramics', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording. 98 Cheyne Walk, London, SW10 0DQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Watson, S.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound report

Entered by	Stuart Watson (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 June 2008

Plate 1. Basement Store, looking south. Wall [23]. Scale is 0.50m.



Plate 2. Fireplace in western wall of Basement Store. Scale is 0.50m



Plate 3. Ground Floor, Inner Hall, wall [11]. Scale is 0.50m





Plate 4. Second Floor, North Bathroom, wall [18]. Scale is 0.50m



Plate 5. Second Floor, North bathroom. Close up of worked stone, Scale is 10cm

Plate 6. Second Floor, main Landing, wall [11]. Scale is 0.50m



Plate 7. Second floor, bedroom 5, south wall. Scale is 0.50m



Plate 8. Second Floor, bedroom 6, wall[12]. Scale is 0.40m

Plate 9. Second Floor, bedroom 6. Floor joists [16]. Scale is 10cm



Plates 10-17. Examples of worked stone



Plate 10
Stone 6, from 2nd floor,
bedroom 6, [12].

Taynton Stone.
Medieval window
moulding. Note stone
'plug' as repair.

Scale is 10cm



Plate 11
Stone 2, from 2nd
floor, bedroom 6,
[12].

Ketton Stone.
Medieval column
base.

Scale is 10cm



Plate 12
Stone 20, from 2nd
floor, Main landing [11].

Portland Stone.
Note mason's mark.

Scale is 10cm



Plate 13. Top left: Stone 19 from 2nd floor, main landing, [11]. Ketton Stone. Medieval fine carved foliage.

Plate 14. Top right: Stone 26 from 2nd floor, main landing [11]. Top view. Portland Stone. Medieval fine carved foliage.

Plate 15. Bottom left: Stone 26, side view.

Scale is 10cm



Plate 16. Stone 15, from 2nd floor,
main landing [11].
Taynton Stone. Medieval window
moulding.

Scale is 10cm



Plate 17. Stone 16, 2nd floor,
main landing [11].
Combe Down Oolite.
14th–15th century window
tracery.

Scale is 10cm.