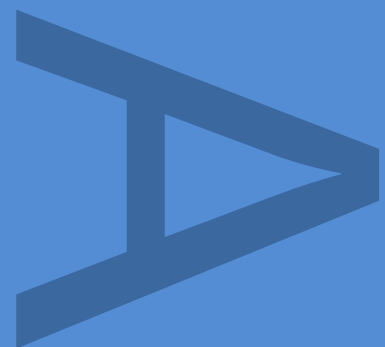


**5 PAULTONS SQUARE,
CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 5AP**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

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

JUNE 2010



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**5 PAULTONS SQUARE, ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SW3 5AP**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 5 Paultons Square, Chelsea, London SW3
5AP**

Local Planning Authority Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Site Code: PAV09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2685 7774

Written and Researched by Paul McGarrity

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, May 2010

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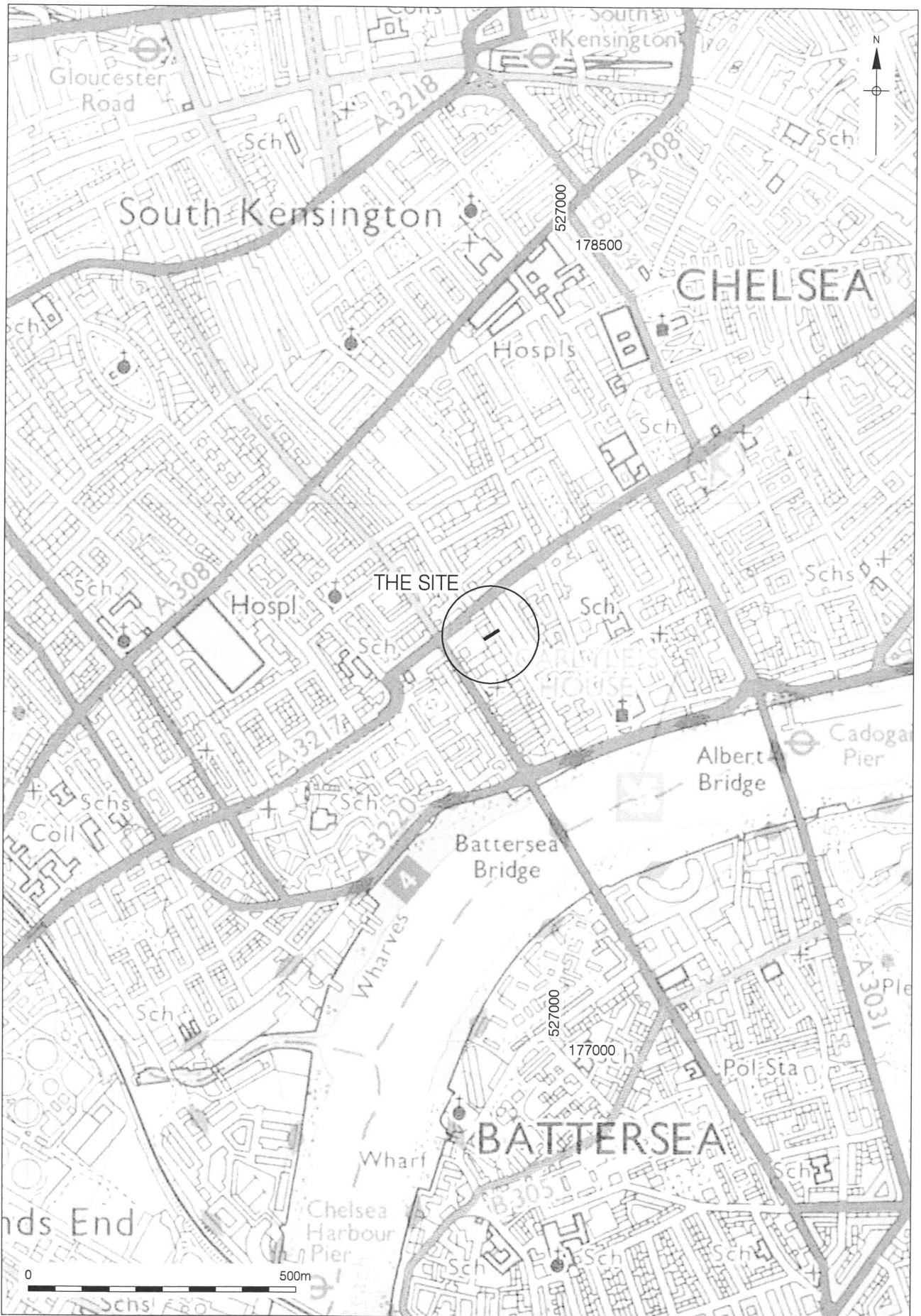
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 5 Paultons Square, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5AP, between the 3rd of November 2009 and the 10th of May 2010. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Andrew and Caroline Fisher.
- 1.2 The groundworks for the proposed development involved the underpinning of the garden walls in preparation for the construction of a subterranean extension to the existing property which will eventually run underneath the full length of the garden. The archaeological impact of the proposed works was mitigated by a watching brief undertaken during the ground reduction phase as specified in a Specification (Darton 2009) prepared for the project.
- 1.3 The investigation revealed evidence of large post-medieval pits which were cut through to natural strata (sands and gravels) for a predominant part of the garden. The purpose of these pits is likely to have been a combination of quarrying and rubbish disposal.
- 1.4 No archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the watching brief, and no further work is recommended.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted between between the 3rd of November 2009 and the 5th of May 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at 5 Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, SW3 5AP in advance of the construction of a subterranean extension to the main house. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2685 7774.
- 2.2 The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Andrew and Caroline Fisher to satisfy a planning condition applied by the London Borough of Chelsea, which stipulated that a programme of archaeological work be implemented prior to any construction works being undertaken on site. The field investigation was supervised by Paul McGarrity and project managed by Chris Mayo for PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Specification prepared by Lorraine Darton of CgMs Consulting (2009). The site works were monitored by John Brown, English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 2.3 The site is located within the property boundary of 5 Paultons Square. The development area is within the rear garden of the property.
- 2.4 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavations for underpinning works to the garden walls and then the reduced dig for the new basement.
- 2.5 Concurrently with the watching brief fieldwork, a program of Historic Building Recording was undertaken by the author during alterations within the property. That work has been reported separately (Thompson and McGarrity 2010).
- 2.6 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London under the site code PAV09. The archive will eventually be lodged with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement (PPS 5)

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Local Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published on 10 February 2004. It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

POLICY 4B.14 ARCHAEOLOGY

THE MAYOR, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, THE MUSEUM OF LONDON AND BOROUGHs, WILL SUPPORT THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF LONDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. BOROUGHs IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR UDPS FOR PROTECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THEIR AREA.

3.3 Local Policy: Unitary Development Plan

- 3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in May 2002. The Plan contains the following policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

CD85 TO ENCOURAGE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC.

CD86 TO REQUIRE, WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED ON SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OR POTENTIAL THAT: DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND WHERE NECESSARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TAKES PLACE BEFORE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS ARE DETERMINED; REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED EITHER IN SITU, OR EXCEPTIONALLY BY RECORD; AND PROVISION IS MADE FOR AN APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING TO TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT COMMENCING ON SITE.

CD87 TO ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LANDOWNERS, DEVELOPERS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGISTS' LIAISON GROUP CODE OF PRACTICE.

CD88 TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE ALL SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS IN THE BOROUGH, INCLUDING THEIR SETTINGS.

- 3.4 The site is located to the north of an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined in the Borough's Unitary Development Plan Proposals Map (Darton 2009). The proposed development site does not contain or lie adjacent to any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The natural geology of the site is part of the layer known as the Kempton Park Gravel (Darton 2009). The Kempton Park Gravel is defined as being a 'Post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel, sandy and clayey in part'.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies on level ground, c. 250m north of the River Thames (Darton 2009). The ground height within the rear garden is approximately 7m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following background is taken from the Historic Building Report (Thompson and McGarrity 2010) produced by PCA for the same site, the fieldwork Specification (Darton 2009), and a report for a nearby site (Watson and Hawkins 2010).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the locale of the site is represented by finds rather than features; for example Mesolithic finds recovered at low tide 60m east of Battersea Bridge and at 2-4 Old Church Street (Darton 2009). Finds from the later prehistoric periods (Neolithic and Bronze Age) are better indicators of activity - these include artefacts and human and animal bones from the Thames foreshore at Cheyne Walk Moorings, south of the site, from the remains of a Neolithic forest. Ceramics together with burnt and worked flint dated to the Bronze Age have also been found at the same site (Watson and Hawkins 2010). No finds from the Iron Age have been identified from the vicinity of the site.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Evidence of Roman activity and settlement is recorded at Old Church Street, east of the site. At numbers 2-4 Old Church Street ditches, slots, pits and postholes have been identified, and at numbers 6-16 a pit and ditch have been dated from pottery to the Third Century (Darton 2009).

5.4 Saxon and Medieval Chelsea.

5.4.1 Historical evidence indicates that Chelsea was the setting for a number of church synods and meetings of the Mercian royal council during the 8th and 9th centuries (Croot, 2004: 14). At least ten such synods took place at Chelsea in the thirty years after 785 AD, a period during which the Mercian ascendancy reached its zenith. It has been suggested that the Mercian kings had a residence in the area, while topographical and place name evidence lends support to the contention that Chelsea may have been an important royal estate during the mid-Saxon period (*ibid*). Archaeological evidence of mid-Saxon activity is less extensive, though fish traps have been discovered on the Thames foreshore and probable settlement activity has been identified at the site of the medieval manorial complex on the east side of Old Church Street.

5.4.2 The late Saxon riverside village by the Old Church remained the focal point for settlement activity throughout the Middle Ages. Arable crops were cultivated on the open East and West fields, while meadows lined the banks of the Thames and the nearby creeks. The Thames also made the parish accessible to members of the nobility and courtiers who sought to establish country residences within reach of Westminster. By the end of the 14th century a number of London citizens had houses in the parish, though the location of these is unknown. The number of propertied incomers continued to grow during the centuries that followed as the parish became an increasingly desirable alternative to the crowded settlement at Westminster.

5.5 Chelsea during the 16th and 17th Centuries and the Development of Beaufort House

5.5.1 In 1524 Henry VIII's secretary and legal counsel Sir Thomas More acquired a small estate in

- Chelsea (Croot, 2004: 115-118). Initially comprising a house, garden and several acres of arable and meadow, More progressively enlarged his estate over the following ten years, while adding a chapel, library and gallery to the existing house.
- 5.5.2 Following More's execution in 1535 the house and estate were appropriated by the Crown. In 1547 Edward VI granted the estate to Sir William Paulet, the 1st marquess of Winchester (*ibid*; Godfrey, 1913: 18-27). Winchester enlarged his estate following his acquisition of the parsonage and adjoining lands and properties in 1566, after which he appears to have embarked upon a programme of rebuilding in the years before his death in 1572. It was once thought that the house that Winchester bequeathed to his son John was substantially the same as that inhabited and enlarged by More (Godfrey, 1913: *ibid*); however it is now generally accepted that the house depicted in a set of plans drawn up for Sir Robert Cecil in the 1590s was probably largely built by the first marquess (Croot, 2004: *ibid*).
- 5.5.3 The 2nd marquess of Winchester sold the entire estate to Lord and Lady Dacre in 1575. Lady Dacre outlived her husband and bequeathed the estate to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who in turn bequeathed it to his son Sir Robert. The latter embarked upon a campaign to remodel the house and plans of the existing building and the proposed works have survived. Though some alterations took place in the mid-1590s, Sir Robert's main scheme was abandoned and the estate was sold to Henry Clinton, 2nd earl of Lincoln and Sir Arthur Gorges in 1599 (Godfrey, 1913: *ibid*; Croot, 2004: *ibid*). Following Lincoln's death in 1616 the estate passed to Sir Arthur and Lady Gorges, who built Gorges House near the stables of the main house shortly thereafter (Croot, 2004: 14-26). Though they retained their new house, the Gorges sold the main house and its grounds to Sir Lionel Cranfield, James I's Lord Treasurer and later 1st earl of Middlesex in 1620. Cranfield's purchase included two adjacent parcels of land; Brickbarn Close, which comprised 10a to the north of his gardens, and Dovehouse Close (the site of the present Paultons Square), which consisted of 5a immediately to the east of Cranfield's house and garden.
- 5.5.4 Cranfield lavished considerable expenditure upon his acquisition over the following years, purchasing and enclosing a further 32a on either side of Brickbarn Close in order to create Chelsea Park. Following his impeachment in 1625 Cranfield was forced to relinquish his Chelsea estate, after which it passed into the hands of his rival George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (*ibid*: 123-145). The mansion became known as Buckingham House and remained in the possession of the Villiers family after Buckingham's assassination in 1628. The estate was sequestered by Parliament in 1644, after which Parliamentarian soldiers were quartered in the great house. The estate was subsequently leased, then sold to Bulstrode Whitelocke, the Keeper of the Great Seal in 1652. A sales inventory described the purchase in considerable detail; the brick-built house contained over fifty rooms and five cellars and was set amidst 10a of gardens enclosed by a brick wall, while Dovehouse Close was similarly enclosed. The 'Tudor wall' that defines the western extent of the rear garden of 5 Paultons Square is likely to have been one of the walls mentioned in Whitelocke's inventory.
-

- 5.5.5 Following the Restoration in 1660 the house was briefly regained by the 2nd Duke of Buckingham, though it was sold to a consortium of London merchants shortly thereafter. Between 1668 and 1672 the estate was broken up, the house and 15a of grounds passing through the hands of three separate owners between 1674 and 1681 (*ibid*: 123-145). Dovehouse Close was the first part of the estate to become detached when it was purchased in 1668 by the trustees of the Danvers House estate, which was situated immediately to the south of Dovehouse Close (*ibid*). Danvers House itself was one of the largest houses in Chelsea and had been built by Sir John Danvers in c.1624 on a plot that had once belonged to Sir Thomas More (*ibid*: 115).
- 5.5.6 While Buckingham's house and gardens passed into the possession of Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort (after whom the house was subsequently known) in the early 1680s, the Danvers House estate, which had included the 40 acres of Chelsea Park since 1670, descended through marriage to the Whig grandee Thomas, Lord Wharton in 1685 (Denny, 1996: 16). Nine years later Wharton leased part of the house and gardens to a local bricklayer named Benjamin Smallwood for the development of what was to become the southern end of Danvers Street (Croot, 2004: 31-40). Danvers House was demolished at this time and the empty plot where the house once stood is depicted in the bottom right corner of Kip and Kniff's contemporary engraving of Beaufort House. Following the demolition, the gardens of Danvers House were retained as 'Lord Wharton's Garden', while Dovehouse Close continued to be used as a kitchen garden for some years thereafter (Godfrey, 1913: 18-27).
- 5.5.7 The former Danvers House estate (including Dovehouse Close) was conveyed in its entirety to Sir Hans Sloane, owner of Chelsea manor in 1717 (Croot, 2004: 123-145). Twenty years later Sloane acquired Beaufort House, which had lain empty for several years. In 1740 Sloane instructed his gardener Edmund Howard to demolish the house, after which the site became known as the Beaufort Ground. Ten years later Sloane leased this land to Count Zinzendorf, the leader of the Moravian sect, who planned to establish a Moravian community on the site. The proposed settlement was never built and instead a short row of houses named Beaufort Row was built on the approximate alignment of the present Beaufort Street during the 1760s, presumably in anticipation of the construction of Battersea Bridge (*ibid*: 31-40). Both of the latter developments are shown on Richardson's plan of 1769, surveyed two years before the bridge opened. The present Beaufort Street was laid out shortly thereafter, and the west side had been largely developed when E.P. Thompson surveyed the earl of Cadogan's estates in Chelsea in 1836.
- 5.5.8 At the turn of the 19th century Dovehouse Close and the former gardens of Danvers House were cultivated by Shepherd's Nursery (Denny, 1996: 17). By this date market gardening in Chelsea was in decline, a consequence of the rising value of land in the parish (Croot, 2004: 150-155). By the mid-1830s the former Dovehouse Close and the northern half of the gardens of the former Danvers House were described as 'vacant ground'. Though the site was still vacant when the Chelsea tithe map was surveyed in 1847, by the latter date land to the north of Danvers Street had been leased to the local builder W. Winks for development. Winks extended Danvers Street
-

between 1846-8, while Paultons Square was laid out over the former Dovehouse Close at the end of the decade (*ibid*: 31-40).

5.6 5 Paultons Square, 1851-c.1939

- 5.6.1 The majority of the houses that surround Paultons Square had been built by 1851. When the census enumerators recorded the details of the residents of the newly-built square that year, they found that nos. 1-55 were already complete, of which only six were yet to be occupied (1851 Census TNA HO107/1472/87/p32).

5.7 5 Paultons Square, c.1940 to Present

- 5.7.1 In January 1946 Milner & Craze Architects of Trevor Square, Knightsbridge submitted an application to build a new bathroom at the rear of no. 5 Paultons Square (Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea, Drainage of Existing Premises Application No. 2854, 30/01/1946). A plan and section produced in support of the application indicated that the bathroom was to be built upon the first floor of the extension on the north side of the west (rear) wall of no. 5. The drawings indicate that the upper level of this extension (shown as a single storey structure in 1904) had already been built, though it is not clear whether that had taken place before the Second World War or in the months since it had ended. The new bathroom would contain a bath, basin and W.C. and would be illuminated by 'Hope's window', which was to be inserted in the south wall of the room. The proposed works were not confined to the new bathroom, and included the installation of a new basin in the top floor back room and a new sink in the basement kitchen.
- 5.7.2 Milner & Craze were commissioned by the new owner of the house, Flt Lt Noel Russell, who had served in the RAF during the War. It is not clear when, or from whom Russell purchased the property, but his address was recorded as being at no. 22 Rectory Chambers in Old Church Street when the application was made, suggesting that he may have lived in this apartment while the alterations to no. 5 Paultons Square were carried out. In civilian life Noel was a medical practitioner and was responsible for founding the Paultons Square Practice, which occupied no. 5 until recently.
- 5.7.3 Though no. 5 was used continuously as a doctor's surgery for several decades, Russell and his wife Margaret seem to have lived at the property for much of the post-war period. In 1948 they shared the property with Catherine Matthews, though the latter appears to have left shortly thereafter (Register of Electors 1948: 69). The Russells were listed as the only adult residents throughout the 1950s (Parliamentary Constituency of Chelsea Register of Electors, 1954, 1958). During this period Noel commissioned Harry Bloom & Son of Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham to design and build a detached studio for Margaret at the west end of the back garden of no. 5 (Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea, Drainage of Existing Premises Application No. PN/A/1157, 20/11/1956). Plans of the new building were submitted to the Council the following January.
-

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined in the approved Specification (Darton 2009). The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, and to record any features that were uncovered.
- 6.2 The groundworks for the proposed development involved the underpinning of the garden walls in preparation for the construction of a subterranean extension to the existing property which will eventually run underneath the full length of the garden. The underpinning pits were excavated in typical sectional style i.e. dig one, skip one. The pits were dug to a depth in excess of the natural strata by mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-graded bucket under the close scrutiny of the attendant archaeologist. The underpinning pits covered the full length (approximately 18m) of the rear garden for the property on each side (i.e. NW and SE sides).
- 6.3 Once the underpinning was complete the archaeologist monitored the bulk ground reduction of the remainder of the garden (excluding the pavilion at the far western end). Once the reduction had been completed the archaeologist then monitored the excavations beneath the pavilion which were undertaken laterally beneath the retained structure.
- 6.4 If archaeological features were encountered they were cleaned, photographed and located on a site plan at a scale of 1:100. One representative section was drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.5 Levels were recorded using a ground height for the rear garden with an approximate value of 7.0m OD, calculated from engineer's drawings.
- 6.6 The site archive was prepared using the unique code PAV09, obtained from the Museum of London. The site archive will eventually be deposited at LAARC using this code
- 6.7 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Where referred to in the text context numbers are given in square brackets, i.e. pit [36].

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Phase 1 is the natural geology which was observed during the watching brief. As predicted this was formed of natural sands and gravels [30], observed at 0.85m below ground level, approximately 6.15m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Ground-Raising

7.2.1 Contexts [19] and [20] appear to be the only examples of undisturbed soil horizons on the site. Unfortunately the cultural material recovered from these contexts was limited to a very small amount of post-medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM). There was no evidence of any significant features or finds within these surviving layers, which survived at an upper height of approximately 6.85m OD and were up to 0.75m thick combined.

7.3 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval Activity (Figure 3)

7.3.1 A large and expansive sub-rectangular pit [29] was found within the centre of the site, which truncated down 2.60m from ground level into the natural, [30]. This pit contained several fill layers (contexts [21] to [28]), some of which appeared to contain elements of redeposited natural. The pit was >3.05m N-S by >1.0m E-W and 2.6m deep, cut from an upper level of approximately 6.85m OD.

7.3.2 The primary fills of cut [29], as represented by contexts [26] and [28], contained very occasional fragments of CBM, as did fill [24]. There was slightly more CBM found in fills [22] and [21]. However the predominant characteristic of the fills of cut [29] was that they were generally sterile, particularly of any datable finds, with the CBM found being only very fragmentary and attributable only to the post-medieval period.

7.3.3 A second large pit [18], with very steep sides and a fairly regular base, was seen to bisect cut [29]. It measured >3.75m N-S by >1.0m E-W and 2.33m deep, cut from an upper level of approximately 6.85m OD. The fills (contexts [13] to [17]) of this feature differed greatly from those in pit [29] as they were siltier and contained fragments of CBM and 19th century Transfer Printed Ware.

7.3.4 A third pit feature [6] was located to the northeast of the above but was stratigraphically unrelated to them. It was >4.5m N-S by >1.0m E-W and 1.16m deep from an upper height of approximately 6.8m OD. It was filled with contexts [2] to [5] of which the secondary fill [4] contained a single sherd which contained of Sunderland Mottled Ware, dated post-1820.

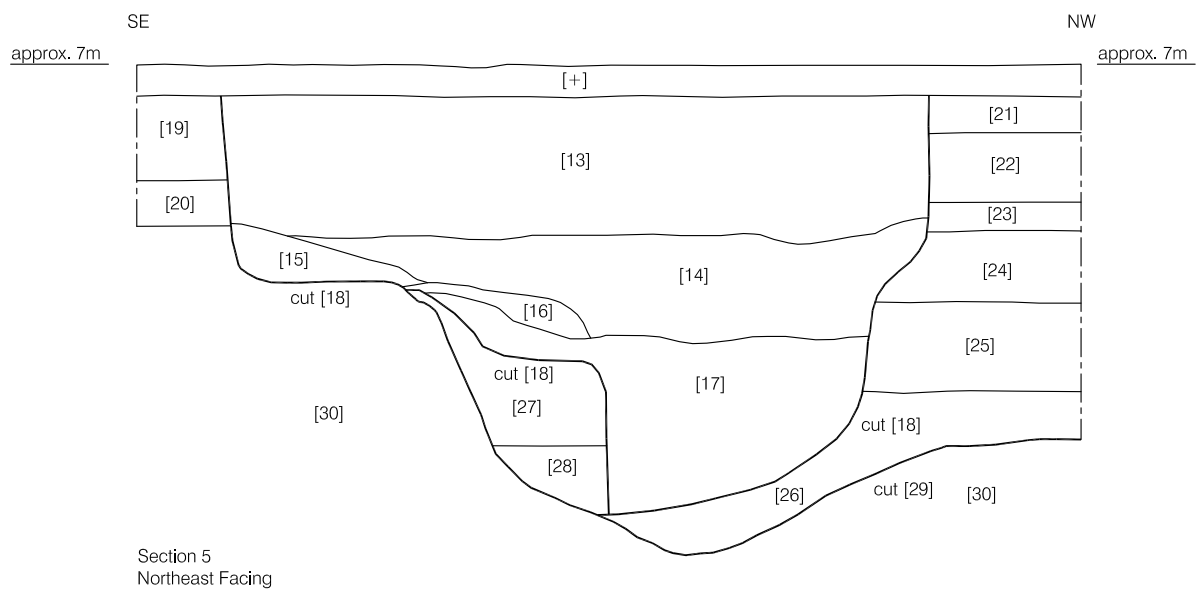
7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century / Modern

7.4.1 The above features were sealed by deposits of dark-greyish brown silt-clay, up to 160mm thick, which formed a buried topsoil horizon (contexts [1], [11] and [12]) relating to a previous layout of the garden. A late drain [8] was seen to truncate layer [1] on a rough NW-SE alignment. Elsewhere layer [11] was sealed by further soil layer [10] and a concrete surface [9].



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



0 2m

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Figure 3
Section 5
1:40 at A4

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The watching brief confirmed the underlying natural geology of the site to be glacial till, which had been extensively truncated by three large pits. Two of these [6] and [29] are interpreted as quarry pits, dug to quarry the gravel. The third pit [18] was excavated through the centre of pit [29] and therefore must be attributed to a different purpose; the presence within the pit fills of waste including CBM, 19th century pottery and scrap metal makes it likely that this was a pit dug for rubbish disposal.
- 8.2 Of the earlier in situ soils present on the site little use can be made of them for the purposes of archaeological interpretation. Those layers (contexts [19] and [20]) were limited to the margins of the excavation area and as such very little could be made for their investigation.
- 8.3 The watching brief at 5 Paultons Square has shown the site to be devoid of significant archaeological deposits largely due to late post-medieval quarrying. No further work is recommended for the site.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this work on behalf of the client, and John brown of English Heritage for monitoring it.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank the site workers for their assistance during the watching brief and Jennifer Simonson of PCA for illustrations. Thanks also go to Chris Mayo for project management and editing of this report. The post-medieval history of the site was undertaken by Guy Thompson of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

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Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea (Public Health Department), Drainage of Existing Premises. 5 Paultons Square, King's Road SW. No 114, 18/02/1904.

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Hamilton, J. 1664. 'Plan of Chelsea Surveyed in the Year 1664, Continued to 1717'.

Kip, I & Knyff, L. c.1699. 'The House at Chelsea in the County of Middlesex one of the Seats of the Most Noble and Potent Prince Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Marquesse and Earl of Worcester, Baron Herbert of Chepstow, Raglan & Gower & Knight of the Most Noble Order

of the Garter’.

Anon. c.1702. Map in Dr King’s MSS showing Beaufort House.

Rocque, J. 1741-5. A New and Accurate Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark with the Country about it.

Anon. 1752. Proposed Layout of Sharon, the Moravian Settlement at Chelsea.

Richardson, T. 1769. ‘Plan of the Estate & Manor of Chelsea in the County of Middlesex’.

E.P. Thompson. 1836. ‘A New & Actual Survey Shewing the Ecclesiastical Divisions of St Luke & Upper Chelsea & the District of Hans Town...’

Anon. 1847. Chelsea Tithe Award Map of the Parish of St Luke.

Ordnance Survey. 1865-8. London Sheet LIII. First Edition

Ordnance Survey. 1894-6. London Sheet LXXXVII. Second Edition

Ordnance Survey. 1916. London Sheet VIII: 4. Third Edition

Ordnance Survey. 1951. TQ 2677 NE

Ordnance Survey. 1972. TQ 2677 NE

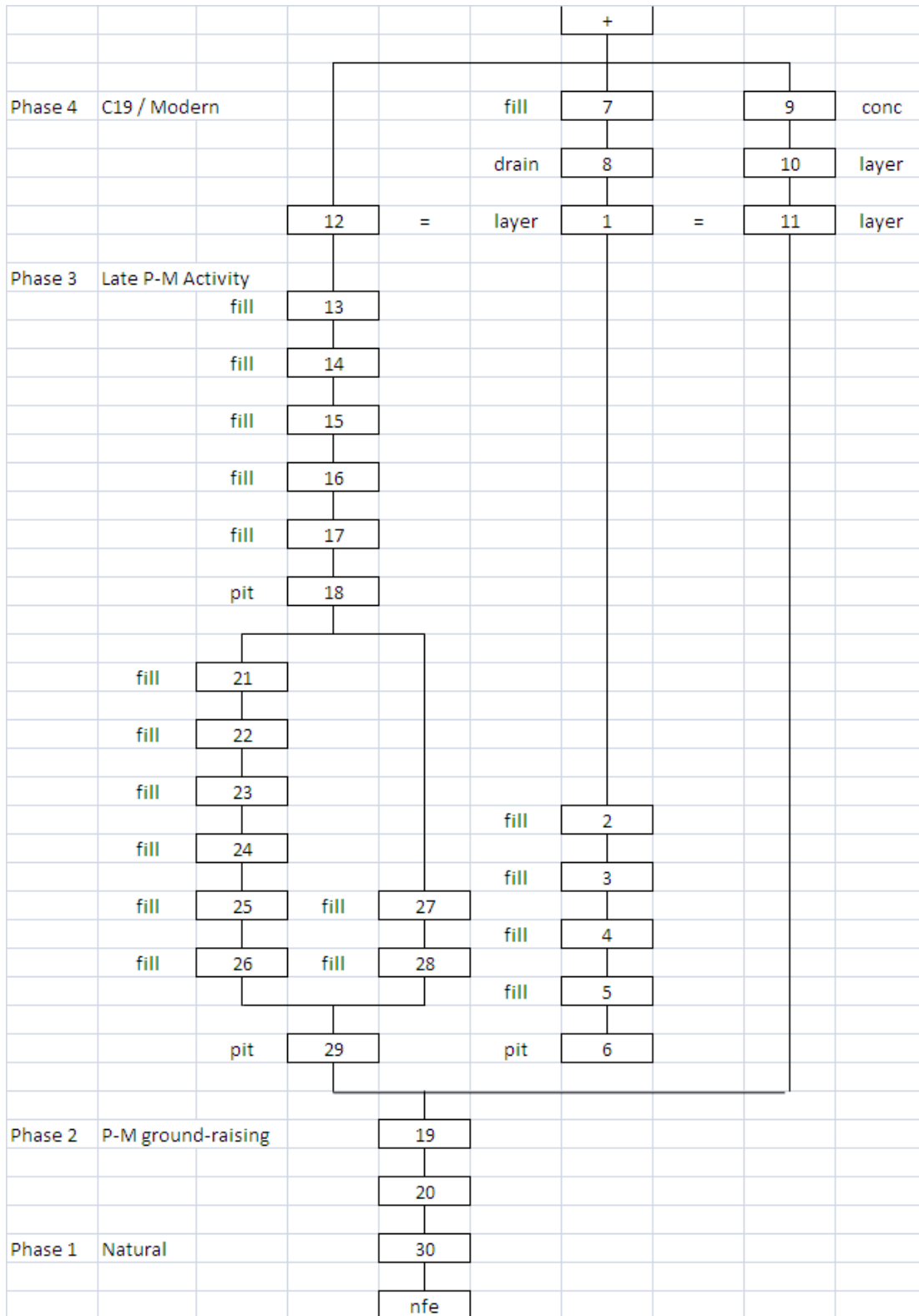
10.6 Online Resources

Charles Booth Online Archive: Charles Booth & the Survey into Life & Labour in London (1886-1903), Online at: <http://booth.lse.ac.uk/>

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
PAV09	1	N/A	S1	Layer	Subsoil	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	2	N/A	S1	Fill	Redeposited natural, Fill of cut [6]	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	3	N/A	S1	Fill	Fill of cut [6]	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	4	N/A	S1	Fill	Fill of cut [6]	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	5	N/A	S1	Fill	Demo layer, in base of cut [6]	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	6	N/A	S1	Cut	Large quarry pit	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	7	N/A	S1	Fill	Fill of cut [8]	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	8	N/A	S1	Cut	drain cut	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	9	N/A	S2	Layer	Blueish grey concrete	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	10	N/A	S2	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt, subsoil layer	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	11	N/A	S2	Fill	Light greyish brown back fill	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	12	N/A	S2	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt, subsoil layer	C19/Modern	Phase 4
PAV09	13	N/A	N/A	Fill	Dark brownish grey silt	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	14	N/A	N/A	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey soil	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	15	N/A	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	16	N/A	N/A	Fill	Reddish yellow sand	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	17	N/A	N/A	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	18	N/A	N/A	Cut	Rubbish pit	Late P-M	Phase 4
PAV09	19	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Modern	Phase 2
PAV09	20	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Modern	Phase 2
PAV09	21	N/A	N/A	Fill	Loose clayish sandy silt	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	22	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown friable sandy silt	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	23	N/A	N/A	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty gravel	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	24	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	25	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light yellowish greyish brown silty sandy gravel	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	26	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clayish silt	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	27	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light yellowish greyish brown silty sandy gravel	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	28	N/A	N/A	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy clayish silt	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	29	N/A	N/A	Cut	Large quarry pit	Modern	phase 3
PAV09	30	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural gravel and sand	Natural	Phase 1

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-79063

Project details

Project name	5 Paultons Square, Chelsea, London SW3 5AP
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 5 Paultons Square, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW3 5AP, between the 3rd of November 2009 and the 10th of May 2010. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Andrew and Caroline Fisher. The groundworks for the proposed development involved the underpinning of the garden walls in preparation for the construction of a subterranean extension to the existing property which will eventually run underneath the full length of the garden. The archaeological impact of the proposed works was mitigated by a watching brief undertaken during the ground reduction phase as specified in a Specification (Darton 2009) prepared for the project. The investigation revealed evidence of large post-medieval pits which were cut through to natural strata (sands and gravels) for a predominant part of the garden. The purpose of these pits is likely to have been a combination of quarrying and rubbish disposal. No archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the watching brief, and no further work is recommended.
Project dates	Start: 03-11-2009 End: 05-05-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	PAV09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 5 Paultons Square, Chelsea, London SW3 5AP
Postcode	SW3 5AP
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2685 7774 51.4838699375 -0.172924871851 51 29 01 N 000 10 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.15m Max: 6.15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Lorraine Darton
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Paul McGarrity
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Project archives

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

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 5 Paultons Square, Chelsea, London SW3 5AP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McGarrity, P
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 document
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 July 2010

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