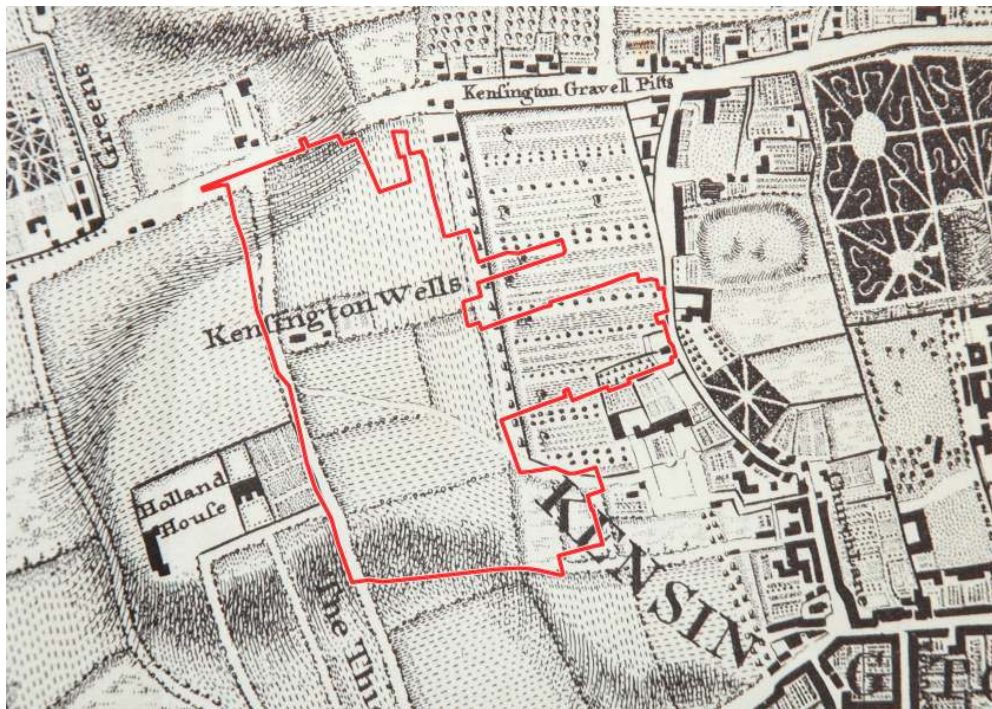


THAMES WATER
VICTORIAN MAINS REPLACEMENT WORKS
HOLLAND PARK TO KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET

ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
DMA SHOOT UP HILL 17

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



July 2011



COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

THAMES WATER
VICTORIAN MAINS REPLACEMENT WORKS
BETWEEN HOLLAND PARK AND KENSINGTON CHURCH
STREET
ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
DMA SHOOT UP HILL 17
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: TZV09
APPROXIMATE SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 2510 8010

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July 2011

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Abstract

This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out during Thames Water Victorian mains replacement works in the area between Holland Park and Kensington Church Street, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17) between 11th September 2009 and 18th March 2010. DMA Shoot Up Hill 17 is approximately centred at NGR TQ 2510 8010.

Approximately 1.1km of trenching was monitored over eight streets within the DMA, consisting of open-cut trenching and launch/trial pits. Contractor's groundworks were suspended prior to the completion of the original specification and no further significant groundworks have since taken place. The majority of trenching exposed only modern road layers and ground make-up over natural clay and brickearth. Several areas exposed 19th century made-ground deposits including brick demolition rubble, cellar up-cast and mains backfills. Natural deposits were, in all cases, heavily truncated and stripped of all earlier soil profiles.

No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the course of the watching brief.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church Street, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17) between 11th September 2009 and 18th March 2010. DMA Shoot Up Hill 17 is approximately centred at NGR TQ 2510 8010 (*cf.* Figure 1 below).
- 1.2** Archaeological monitoring was undertaken for the duration of contractor's groundworks in the area from September 2009. The original brief for the project anticipated mains replacement works across the whole District Monitoring Area (DMA) of Shoot Up Hill 17, but actually the mains were only replaced over part of the DMA and this report describes the results of all monitoring undertaken for these areas – Thames Water mains replacement works for the remaining areas of the DMA will take place at a later stage.
- 1.3** Groundworks were undertaken by the contractors Laing O'Rourke. Archaeological monitoring was by Compass Archaeology and overall management of the archaeological project was by Geoff Potter.

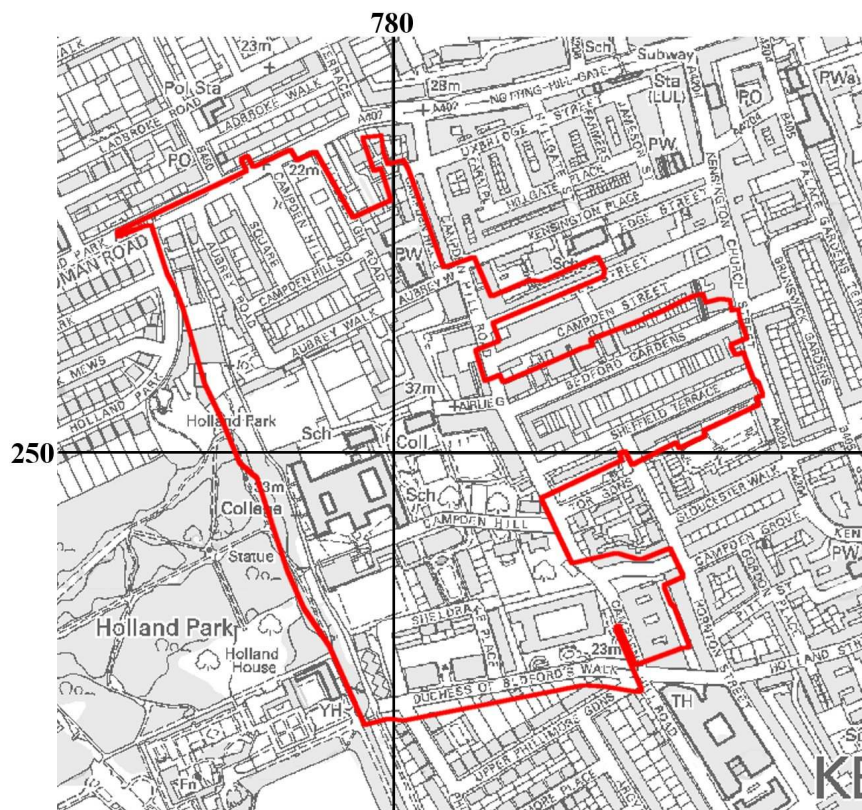


Figure 1: Site location plan, showing the extent of DMA Shoot Up Hill 17 in relation to the current Ordnance Survey 1: 5000 map.

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2. Site Location and Geology

- 2.1** DMA Shoot Up Hill 17 is approximately bounded by Holland Park Avenue to the north, Holland Walk to the west, to the south by Duchess of Bedfords Walk, and to the east by streets running east off Camden Hill Road.
- 2.2** The British Geological Survey (North London, Sheet 256) shows the site mainly overlying London Clay; an outcrop of Boyn Hill Gravel is shown in the southern part of the DMA. Lynch Hill Gravel is shown to the east over the west end of Kensington Gardens, and Langley Silt further west across Shepherds Bush.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1** The central part of the works area covers the historic Campden Hill, a platform of relatively high ground reaching about 39m OD. The ground drops away to the north and south (to about 22m to 24 m OD), and to a lesser extent to the east.
- 3.2** Evidence from several sources indicates the prehistoric and Roman potential of the works area. Established prehistoric settlement is perhaps most likely on the higher ground, and Bronze and Iron Age activity has been recorded on two sites in the works area. On the south-facing slope at the former Queen Elizabeth's College site, Campden Hill Road (site code CAN 00), pits, postholes and a gully contained burnt and stuck flint of possible Bronze Age date. The nearby Sir John Atkins Building, Campden Hill (code CIH 02) produced Bronze or Iron Age features containing burnt flint and pottery, sealed by a probable Early Iron Age ploughsoil. A range of other features of Early to Late Iron Age date were also recorded, including postholes, pits, gullies and a north-south ditch. In 2003 archaeological investigation at Vicarage Gate House, just to the east of the works area, revealed field boundary ditches containing pottery, struck flint, daub and other finds (site code VGH 03). The ditches were mostly dated between the middle Bronze Age and mid-late Iron Age and suggested a continuity of land use.
- 3.3** The principal Roman road heading westwards from the City appears to have followed the line of the present Bayswater Road, Notting Hill Gate and Holland Park Avenue. A change of alignment occurs at Notting Hill Gate, and as the ground rises here it is possible that Notting Hill was used as a sighting point. Investigations at the Sir John Atkins Building produced two ditches and a pit dated to the Roman period. Other Roman finds further afield include a probable cemetery, including stone sarcophagi, which was found piecemeal in the Notting Hill/Ladbroke Grove area during the 19th century. The burials are some distance from the City and more likely relate to a local settlement or villa.
- 3.4** The discovery in 1994 of a settlement site at St Mary Abbots Hospital (to the south of Kensington village) has also provided evidence for Iron Age settlement continuing at least until the 2nd century AD. However, it is likely that the area was primarily agricultural in the Roman period.
- 3.5** Evidence for Saxon settlement in this area is limited – a probable agricultural soil at the Sir John Atkins Building on Campden Hill and other features from Earl's Terrace,

on the south side of Kensington High Street (site code ETR 97). There is also some place-name evidence for the Saxon origin of Notting Hill.

- 3.6 By medieval times several small villages are recorded in the locality, though it is clear that the area remained predominantly rural. This is clearly shown on 18th century maps (*cf.* Figures 2 & 3 below), although there was some development along the main road around the present junction of Notting Hill Gate and Holland Park Avenue. A large house and estate – Campden House – is also shown on the south-eastern margin of the works area: this was built around 1612 although may have succeeded an even earlier house. On the western side of the area Rocque’s survey records the location of *Kensington Wells*, perhaps in origin a natural spring line at the junction of Terrace Gravels and underlying clay.
- 3.7 The area underwent dramatic development in the 19th century, initially with a number of fairly large houses built around 1817 (*ibid* 116) and visible on the later 19th century OS map (Figure 4). However, by the later date suburban expansion had brought smaller terraced properties to the north and east, and today only one of the earlier houses, Thorpe Lodge, survives.

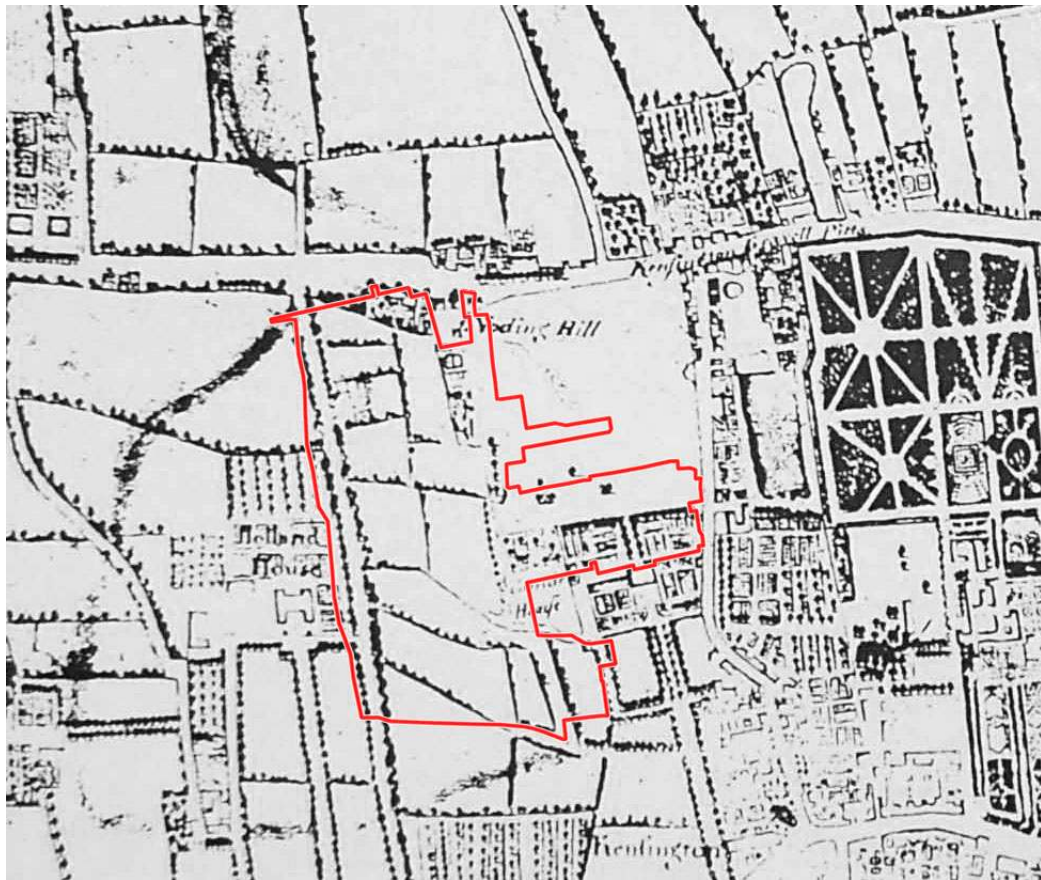


Figure 2 The outline of the works area located on part of the ‘Survey of Kensington’ dated 1717.

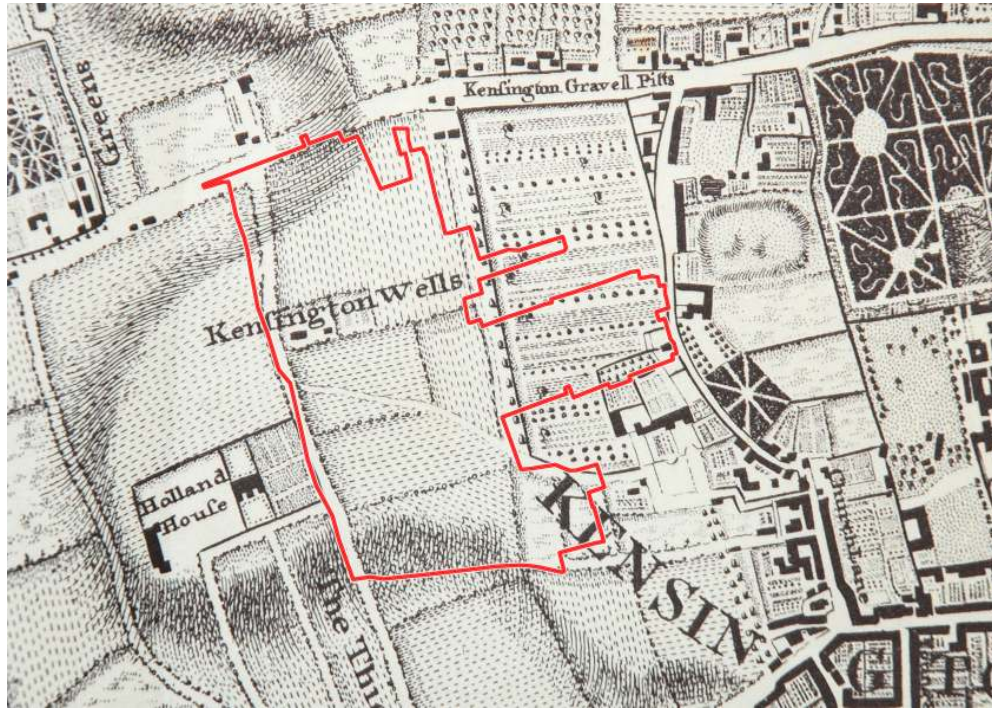


Figure 3 The outline of the works area located on Rocque's survey of c 1746



Figure 4 The outline of the works area located on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25-inch plan, surveyed 1862-65 (*London Sheets XXXII, XLI & XLII*)

4. Archaeological Research Questions

The watching brief presented an opportunity to address the following general and specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity, and what is the nature of this – for example, settlement or agriculture?
- Is there any evidence for the line of the Roman road or for associated roadside activity (such as burial practices)?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity, and what is the likely nature of this?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity, and can this be related to the cartographic evidence – in particular for development and occupation up to the early 19th century?
- At what levels do any archaeological deposits survive across the area?
- At what levels do natural deposits survive, and do these accord with the Geological Survey record?

5. The Archaeological Programme

5.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practice in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*) and to the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

5.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological watching brief took place during contractors' groundworks, and basically involved one archaeologist on site as required to monitor the works and to investigate and record any archaeological remains. Liaison was maintained with the groundworks team to ensure a presence on site as and when necessary. The Client and the archaeological representatives of English Heritage and Thames Water were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork, and in particular any significant finds or remains that may require additional work.

5.3 Methodology

Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence, and where appropriate finds dating and environmental evidence recovered.

Archaeological or stratigraphical deposits and features were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* context or trench sheets, and/or drawn in plan or section generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented as appropriate by photography (digital /35mm monochrome).

The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6. Post-Excavation Work

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of this report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.1 Finds and Samples

Had any finds and samples been present they would have been treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*'. Finds and artefacts would have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although some material was discarded following assessment. Assessment of finds and samples would have been undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. No archaeological finds or samples were recovered from this watching brief.

6.2 Report Procedure

The level of reporting is dependent upon the results of the fieldwork. However, this report includes details of any archaeological remains or finds, an interpretation of the deposits investigated and a site plan located to the Ordnance Survey grid. A short summary of the fieldwork is appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage and Thames Water, and to the local studies library.

7. The Site Archive

The archaeological records will be ordered in line with the MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained.

8. The Archaeological Watching Brief

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in 8 streets within DMA Shoot Up Hill 17, prior to the termination of contractor's groundworks. The following table summarises the extent of trenching on each street and the exposed deposits and features, and should be read in conjunction with Figure 5 below. In total approximately 1096m of trenching was observed across the DMA.

| Street | Extent | Observations |
|---------------------------|--------|---|
| Hillsleigh Road | 118m | Modern road layers over made-ground and truncated natural clay deposits. |
| Campden Hill Gardens | 172m | Modern road layers over brick rubble demolition material, redeposited natural and natural clay. |
| Sheldrake Place | 87m | Modern road layers over recent made-ground and truncated natural clay deposits. |
| Duchess of Bedford's Walk | 229m | Modern road layers of rubble and mixed made-ground over truncated natural brickearth deposits. |
| Campden Hill Square | 38m | Modern road layers of mixed made-ground deposits and truncated natural clays. |
| Campden Hill | 162m | Modern road layers over brick rubble and 19 th century made-ground deposits, natural clay exposed in very base of excavations. |
| Aubrey Walk | 150m | Modern road layers over mixed made-ground layers and truncated natural clays. |
| Aubrey Road | 140m | Modern road layers overlying made-ground and 19 th century mains backfill. |

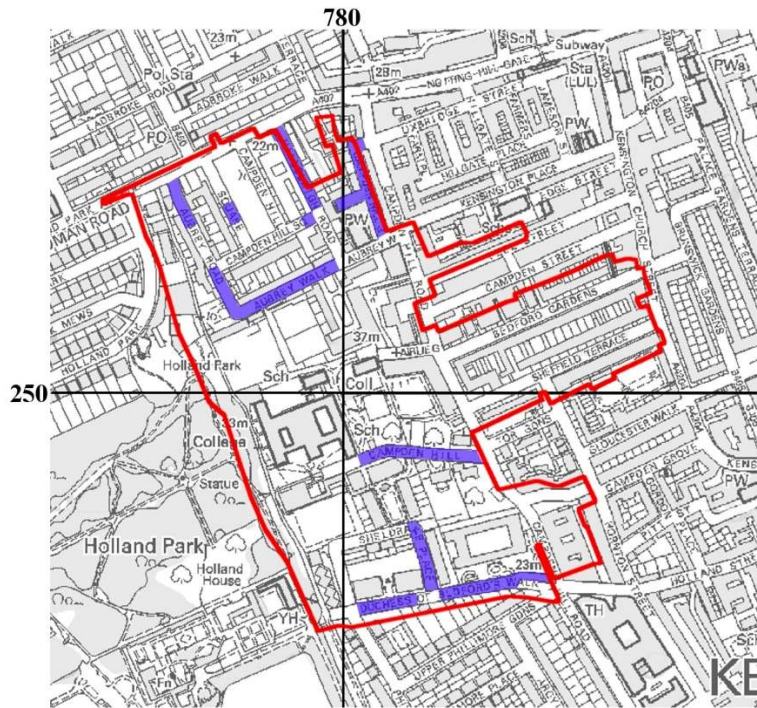


Figure 5: The extent of monitored groundworks in DMA Shoot Up Hill 17, based on the current Ordnance Survey 1: 5000 map.

8.1 Hillsleigh Road

Approximately 118m of trenching was observed on Hillsleigh Road between the junctions with Holland Park Avenue (north) and Campden Hill Square (south). A simple sequence was observed consisting of modern road layers (tarmac and kerb stones) in gravel, sand and concrete bedding (0.3m) over modern made-ground deposits (0.6m) and truncated clean clay natural deposits to the base of excavations. Made-ground deposits varied in composition, to the north consisting of yellow/brown clay and gravels with pebble, concrete and brick inclusions, while to the south the deposits were looser, lighter in colour and exposed lenses of crushed red-brick. No archaeological finds or features were exposed during trenching on Hillsleigh Road.

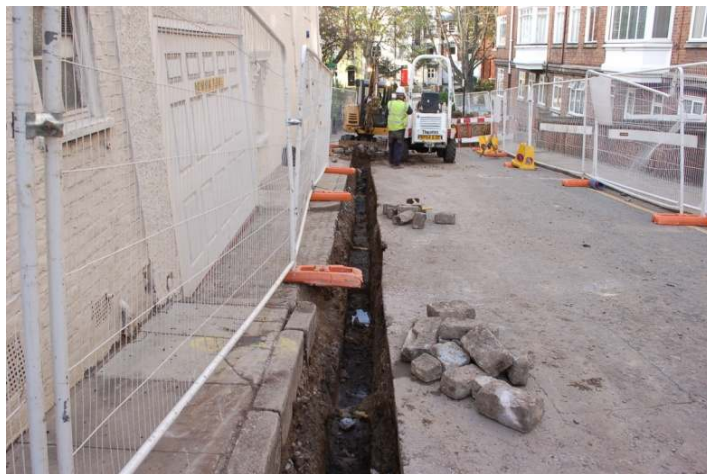


Figure 6: General view of trenching on Hillsleigh Road, looking north to the junction with Holland Park Road.



Figure 7: Section of trenching on Hillsleigh Road (1m scale).



Figure 8: General view of trenching on Hillsleigh Road, looking south to the junction with Campden Hill Square.



Figure 9: Section of trenching at the south end of Hillsleigh Road (1m scale).

8.2 Campden Hill Gardens

Approximately 172m of trenching was observed on Campden Hill Gardens between the junctions with Campden Hill Road and Aubrey Walk. The exposed sequence was broadly similar across the full extent of trenching; existing road surfaces were exposed in 0.3m of road base and make-up, compacted brick rubble was exposed beneath at a thickness of 0.2m to 0.4m overlying a layer of redeposited natural clay made-ground up to 0.55m thickness, natural clays were exposed to the base of excavations at a maximum depth of 1.2m. The redeposited natural clays are likely to be the result of up-cast from cellar excavations. Brick rubble exposed beneath the modern road layers and make-up is considered to be the result of demolition of earlier 19th century properties in the area, and subsequent ground makeup. A large property stood in this area prior to the laying out of Campden Hill Gardens in the later 19th century and the exposed brick rubble may well be fabric from this building.



Figure 10: General view of trenching on Campden Hill Gardens, looking north.



Figure 11: Section of trenching at the south end of Campden Hill Gardens (1m scale).



Figure 12: Section of trenching at the north end of Campden Hill Gardens (1m scale).

8.3 Sheldrake Place

Approximately 87m of trenching was observed on Sheldrake Place on the eastern north-south stretch running north from the junction with Duchess of Bedford's Walk (see Figure 5). Trenches exposed modern road and paving layers to a maximum depth of 0.4m overlying very mixed and varying deposits of recent made ground. These deposits varied in composition from dark clayey-silt with brick fragments to the south, becoming bands of lighter yellow/brown gravels to the north. Firm, dirty yellow/brown to orange silty clay natural was observed from c.1m below the existing road layers. The natural deposits were truncated and stripped of all earlier soil profiles, presumably during the construction of the roads and adjacent buildings in the 19th century.



Figure 13: General view of trenching on Sheldrake Place, looking south to the junction with Duchess of Bedford's Walk.



Figure 14: Section of trenching at the south end of Sheldrake Place (1m scale).



Figure 15: Section of trenching at the north end of Sheldrake Place (1m scale).

8.4 Duchess of Bedford's Walk

Approximately 229m of trenching was observed on Duchess of Bedford's Walk between the western most junction with Sheldrake Place running east to the junction with Campden Hill Road. Excavations at the east end towards the junction with Campden Hill Road exposed paving slabs and bedding sand and shallow concrete hardcore to *c.*0.25m, overlying mixed mid-grey/brown silty clay with rooting, clinker and numerous services to 0.8m. Sandy light-brown brickearth natural was exposed at the base of excavations. Despite the close proximity to the site of a Bronze Age burnt mound at the former Queen Elizabeth College, no archaeological finds or features

were recorded. The main stretch of trenching to the west exposed tarmac and concrete hardcore to a depth of 0.3m, overlying compacted building rubble (mainly brick with some mortar, tile and stone) and a band of mid-dark grey silt with fine gravel to 0.7m below the existing road surface. Truncated yellow to light brown brickearth was exposed at the base of excavations. The building rubble probably dates to the residential development of the area in the later 19th century, and subsequent ground makeup. Natural deposits were clearly truncated and stripped of any earlier soil profiles.



Figure 16: General view of trenching at the east end of Duchess of Bedford's Walk.



Figure 17: Section of trenching at the east end of Duchess of Bedford's Walk (0.5m scale).



Figure 18: General view of trenching at the west end of Duchess of Bedford's Walk.



Figure 19: Section of trenching at the west end of Duchess of Bedford's Walk.

8.5 Campden Hill Square

Approximately 38m of trenching was observed on Campden Hill Square, in the form of three launch pits located at the junction of Hillsleigh Road and on the western of the two north-south stretches running south from Holland Park Avenue (see Figure 5). The launch pit at the junction with Hillsleigh Road (Figures 20 and 21 below) exposed tarmac and shallow bitumen rubble base to 0.15m, overlying c.0.45m of mixed made-ground composed of silt, sand and clay with brick rubble and gravel inclusions. This deposit directly overlay truncated natural light-brown/yellow silty clay, cut in various places by modern services. The natural was entirely stripped of earlier soil profiles.



Figure 20: General view of trenching on Campden Hill Square, at the junction with Hillsleigh Road.



Figure 21: Section of trenching on Campden Hill Square, at the junction with Hillsleigh Road (1m scale).

The two trenches on the western north-south stretch off Holland Park Avenue were comparatively shallow, at an average depth of 0.5m below the existing ground level. The trenches exposed modern road layers over recent made-ground to the full depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were exposed.

8.6 Campden Hill

Approximately 162m of trenching was observed on Campden Hill, running west from the junction with Campden Hill Road. At the eastern end of Campden Hill, trenching exposed a thick layer of tarmac (0.15m) overlying rubble made-ground (primarily red brick with occasional tile and mortar) to 0.5m. Made-ground was observed to the remaining depth of excavation, the deposit varied across the trench and was frequently cut by modern services, but generally consisted of mid-grey/brown sandy silt and clay with gravel and brick inclusions and occasional rooting. This deposit is likely to represent 19th century ground makeup during the consolidation of roads and redevelopment of much of the surrounding area. Trenching to the west exposed a similar sequence with natural sandy clays appearing at the base of excavations (c.1m) and more frequent modern service intrusions.



Figure 22: General view of trenching at east end of Campden Hill.



Figure 23: Section of trenching at east end of Campden Hill (1m scale).

8.7 Aubrey Walk

Approximately 150m of trenching was observed on Aubrey Walk between the junctions with Aubrey Road (west) and Hillsleigh Road (east). A similar sequence of deposits was exposed across the full length of trenching on Aubrey Walk; modern road layers were exposed over c.0.3m of gravel and rubble road makeup, made-ground deposits were observed to c.0.7m below the existing road surface and consisting of bands of mixed gravel, sand, brick rubble and crushed stone. Truncated natural deposits were exposed for the remaining depth of excavation, consisting of clean clay generally mid-light orange brown but becoming bluey-grey in several areas. Numerous modern services were exposed throughout the trenching. No archaeological finds or features were observed.



Figure 24: General view of trenching on Aubrey Walk looking east (1m scale).



Figure 25: Section of trenching on Aubrey Walk (1m scale).

8.8 Aubrey Road

Approximately 140m of trenching was observed on Aubrey Road, between the junctions with Aubrey Walk (south) and Holland Park Avenue (north). At the north end of Aubrey Road the existing tarmac road surface was exposed overlying c.0.4m of concrete slab with recent made-ground and service deposits to the full depth of excavations at c. 0.75m. To the south the trenching followed the line of the existing Victorian main and thus exposed the original 19th century backfill deposit in section, this was overlain by brick rubble road-makeup (presumably also 19th century in origin) and modern road layers. No archaeological finds or features were exposed during the course of trenching on Aubrey Road.



Figure 26: General view of trenching on Aubrey Road looking north to the junction with Holland Park Avenue.



Figure 27: Trenching on Aubrey Road looking north to the junction with Campden Hill Square.

9. Archaeological Research Questions

The watching brief presented an opportunity to address the following general and specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity, and what is the nature of this – for example, settlement or agriculture? *No evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity was recorded during the course of the watching brief.*
- Is there any evidence for the line of the Roman road or for associated roadside activity (such as burial practices)? *No evidence for the Roman road or associated activity was recorded.*
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity, and what is the likely nature of this? *No evidence for medieval activity was recorded.*
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity, and can this be related to the cartographic evidence – in particular for development and occupation up to the early 19th century? *19th century made-ground deposits were recorded in several areas, including brick rubble presumably dating from the demolition of properties shown on earlier 19th century maps and the subsequent later 19th century development and road consolidation.*
- At what levels do any archaeological deposits survive across the area? *No significant archaeological deposits were exposed, 19th century deposits were generally exposed c.0.7m below the existing road levels, underlying modern road layers and made-ground.*
- At what levels do natural deposits survive, and do these accord with the Geological Survey record? *Natural deposits were generally clean clays and brickearths exposed towards the base of excavations at an average of 1m below the existing road levels.*

10. Summary and Conclusions

10.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during Thames Water mains replacement works in the area known as DMA Shoot Up Hill 17, between Holland Park and Kensington Church St in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Approximately 1.1km of trenching was observed over 8 streets before contractor's groundworks were terminated and the archaeological watching brief was suspended – no significant groundworks have since taken place in the area.

10.2 The majority of trenching exposed only modern road layers overlying recent made-ground deposits and truncated natural clay and brickearth. Brick rubble that is likely to represent demolition of late 18th and early 19th century properties was exposed in several areas, subsequently used as road-makeup, along with redeposited natural clays representing up-cast from cellar excavations. 19th century made-ground deposits were exposed in several areas, as well as backfill deposits relating to original Victorian mains.

10.3 No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief in DMA Shoot Up Hill 17.

11. Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1995. *North London, Sheet 256*.

Compass Archaeology. 2008. *Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church St, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Shoot Up Hill 17): Specification for an archaeological watching brief*.

APPENDIX I: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: **compassa1-105370**

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church St, Borough of Kensington and Chelsea |
| Short description of the project | Approximately 1.1km of trenching was monitored during Thames Water mains replacement works in the area of Holland Park and Kensington Church St (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17). The majority of trenching exposed modern road layers and made-ground overlying truncated natural clay and brickearth deposits. 19th century made-ground including brick demolition rubble and cellar up-cast was recorded in several areas. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded. |
| Project dates | Start: 11-09-2009 End: 18-03-2010 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | TZV09 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | 'Watching Brief' |
| Prompt | Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church St, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17). |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Postcode | W8 |
| Study area | 1.10 Kilometres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2510 8010 51.5054723276 -0.197280606929 51 30 19 N 000 11 50 W Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation | Compass Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | English Heritage/Department of Environment |
| Project design originator | Compass Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | Geoff Potter |
| Project supervisor | Geoff Potter |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Thames Water Utilities |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Thames Water Utilities |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Museum of London archive |
| Digital Contents | 'none' |
| Digital Media available | 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Museum of London Archive |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Paper Contents | 'none' |
| Paper Media available | 'Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report','Unpublished Text' |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church St, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17): An Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Cummings, R |
| Date | 2011 |
| Issuer or publisher | Compass Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | 5-7 Southwark St, London SE1 1RQ |
| Description | 27-page spiral bound report |

| | |
|------------|--|
| Entered by | Rosie Cummings (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 17 July 2011 |

APPENDIX II: London Archaeologist Summary

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|---------------------|---|
| Site Address: | Thames Water mains replacement works between Holland Park and Kensington Church St, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17). |
| Project type: | Watching brief |
| Dates of Fieldwork: | 11 th September 2009 – 18 th March 2010 |
| Site Code: | TZV09 |
| Supervisor: | Geoff Potter |
| NGR: | TQ 2510 8010 |
| Funding Body: | Thames Water Utilities Ltd |

Approximately 1.1km of trenching was monitored during Thames Water mains replacement works in the area of Holland Park and Kensington Church St (DMA Shoot Up Hill 17). The majority of trenching exposed modern road layers and made-ground overlying truncated natural clay and brickearth deposits. 19th century made-ground including brick demolition rubble and cellar up-cast was recorded in several areas. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded.