An Archaeological Evaluation at No.94-96 Cheyne Walk,

London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, SW10 0DQ

June 2013

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY

An Archaeological Evaluation at No.94-96 Cheyne Walk,

London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, SW10 0DQ

Site code: CHY11

TQ: 2687 7751 (centre)

Planning reference: PP/12/01502

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

5-7 SOUTHWARK STREET

LONDON SE1 1RQ

Telephone: 020 7403 9660

e-mail: mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk

June 2013

Abstract

Between the 4th and 12th of June 2013 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation within the courtyard and garage of the premises of 94-96 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The works were undertaken in line with recommendations from English Heritage, pre-development of the site.

The evaluation followed and earlier scheme of geotechnical pits monitored by Compass Archaeology in 2011. Several of these pits revealed a number of wall foundations, earlier made ground deposits and buried soil horizons.

The proposed development includes the construction of a new double basement in the area of the courtyard and garage to a depth of 8m, and the evaluation was commissioned to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.

In response two trenches were dug within the footprint of the proposed basement, and archaeological deposits were encountered from as little as 150mm below the present ground surface. These included 17th and 18-19th century wall footings, along with a metalled surface of crushed tile and pebbles which extended across the full extent of both trenches. The surface was sealed below a 250mm thick spread of silty made ground containing substantial quantities of 17th century pottery, suggesting that the metalled surface was probably associated with 17th, or earlier, 16th century, occupation.

The presence of the yard surface across the entire area evaluated at this stage, suggests that it is probably quite extensive and may survive in situ across the entire footprint of the proposed basement. In this respect it has the potential to shed light on the earlier, potentially Tudor, exploitation of the site.

Contents

List of Figures

1 Introduction

1.1 This report forms the summary of the results of an archaeological field evaluation conducted in the courtyard of nos. 94-96 Cheyne Walk in the London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The evaluation took place between the 4th and the 12th of June 2013 and entailed the excavation and recording of 2 trial trenches; one within the courtyard, and another partially within the courtyard and partially within an existing garage.

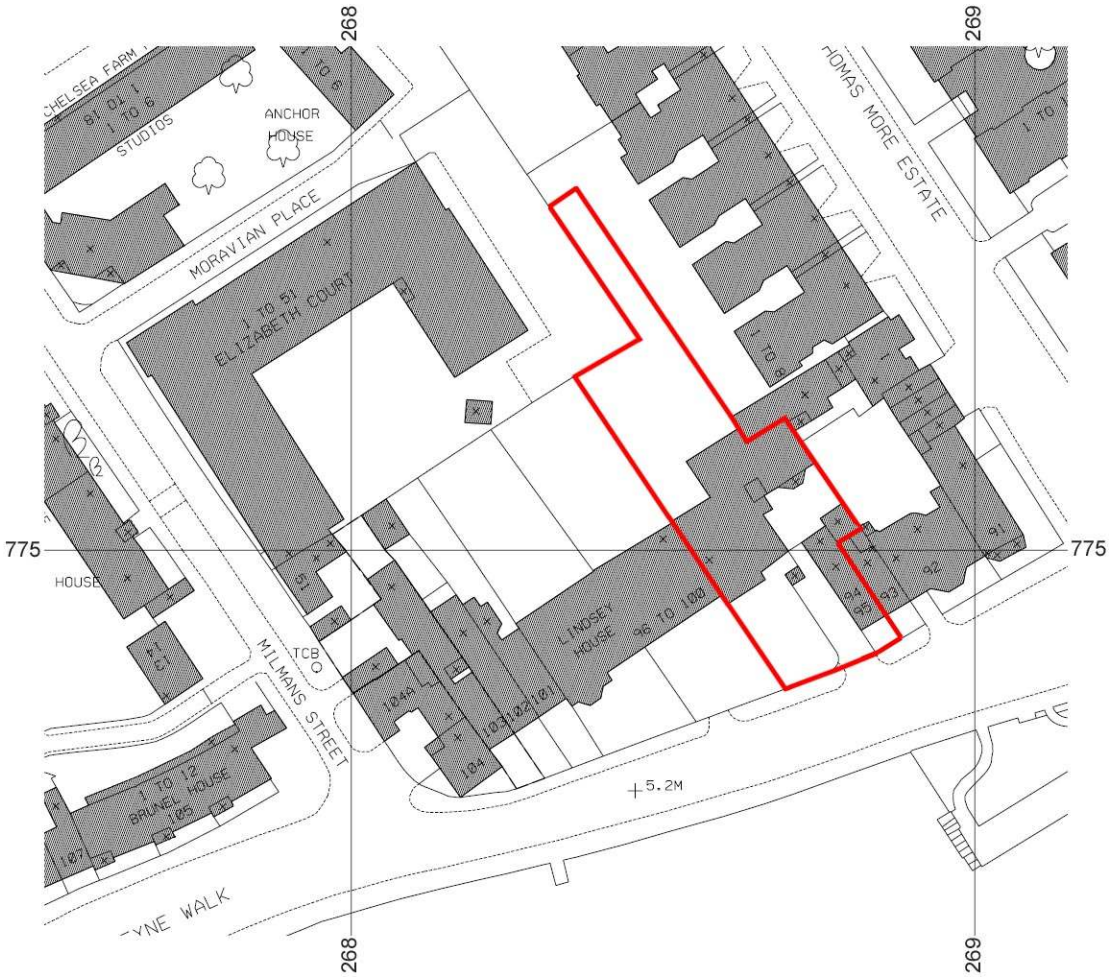

Fig 1: *The overall site outline in relation to the OS map, (1:1250 scale)*

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with stipulations attached to planning consent to erect a new three-storey extension to 95-96 Cheyne Walk, an eastern extension to the basement, and other development works, (Ref.PP/12/01502). The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed basement extension.

The new double basement will measure 18.5m, (N-S) x 9m, (E-W), and be excavated to *c*8m beneath present ground-surface.

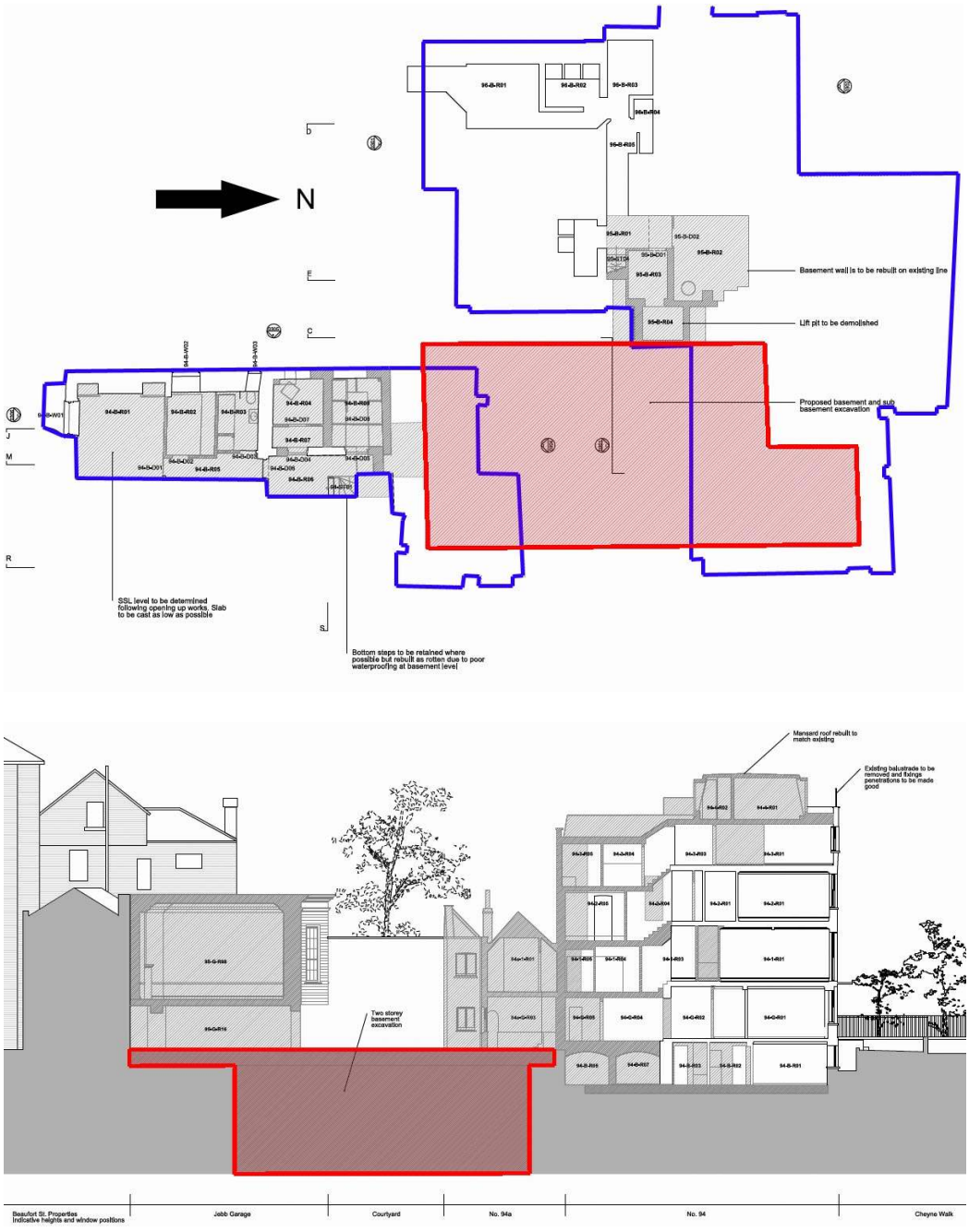

Fig.2: *Plan, and N-S section depicting the proposed basement in red, and existing property footprint in blue, adapted from drawings provided by 6a Architects*

1.2 The fieldwork was commissioned by Daniel Carter, of Bidwells on behalf of their client, in response to recommendations from English Heritage attached as part of an archaeological planning condition.

1.3 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Daniel Carter for commissioning the fieldwork, Matt Richardson of Sizebreed Construction for providing access to site, and the staff from SHACA for their assistance with the initial excavation of the trenches.

2 Site location, geology and topography

2.1 The site lies on the northern side of Cheyne Walk, approximately 40m north of the Thames, and *c*30m west of Beaufort Street and Battersea Bridge, (fig. 1), centred at TQ 2687 7751. It is bounded to the south by Cheyne Walk itself, by 97-97 Cheyne Walk to the west and 93 Cheyne Walk to the east. The site backs onto Elizabeth Court to the northwest and Beaufort Mansions to the northeast.

The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and has potential for a range of archaeological remains from prehistoric date onwards, although late medieval and earlier post-medieval evidence may be of particular significance. Sir Thomas More established a house in Chelsea between 1521 and 1524, and it is possible that this may have stood within the immediate vicinity of 96-101 Cheyne Walk. This house possibly then became the farmhouse for More's estate, but was definitely remodeled, (or possibly rebuilt), in the later 17th Century, (1671-1674), as a mansion named Lindsey House. Lindsey House was then sold to Charles Cole, Thomas Bannister, and Thomas Skinner in 1770-1775 – who divided it into five separate tenements and renamed it Lindsey Row. Remains of the earlier post-medieval buildings could well be found, and it is also possible that earlier remains could be uncovered.

2.2 According to the 1998 British Geological Survey, (Sheet 270), the site overlies a natural River Terrace Deposit, (Kempton Park Gravel), which in turn overlies London Clay. This reflects the fact that the site was once part of the Thames floodplain.

During archaeological monitoring of 21 trial-pits at 95-96 Cheyne Walk, in June 2011, natural sandy-gravel deposits were observed at an uppermost level of 5.23mOD (0.64m beneath the modern ground-surface), and a lowest level of 4.11mOD (1.8m beneath the modern ground-surface). Natural ground was observed in the majority of the trial-pits at about 1.2m beneath ground-surface, except five located in the area around the driveway and courtyard, where it was not observed.

2.3 The present ground surface in the immediate vicinity of the evaluation is fairly level at about 5.6mOD, although there is some variation across the site, from between 5.78mOD in the south, to 5.70mOD to the north, with a slight dip in the middle to 5.53mOD.

3 Archaeological and historical background

The historical and archaeological background to the site has been discussed at length in CgMs' desk-based assessment[1], Compass Archaeology's watching brief report and Alan Baxter's Heritage statement[2]. What follows is a highly condensed version of this so as to avoid unnecessary repetition.

3.1 There is some local evidence for prehistoric settlement, including finds from the Thames and from more recent archaeological investigations. For example, a Lower Palaeolithic hand-axe was recovered from the Thames at Cremorne Wharf, (HER Ref. MLO12543); a Mesolithic axe to the southeast of the site (MLO14583); and Bronze Age ceramics and flint from Cheyne Walk Moorings, (MLO97906-7).

3.2 Roman features have been found at 2-4 Old Church Street, (MLO77075), including pits, ditches and possible beam slots; and at 6-16 Old Church Street, (MLO71535-6), where a Roman pit and ditch were identified.

3.3 The name Chelsea suggests early Saxon settlement. The first mention is in 785AD in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which refers to a church council held at 'Cealcythe', the residence of King Offa. There is some archaeological evidence for pre-Conquest settlement, particularly near the Old Church. At the rear of 6-16 Old Church Street Middle Saxon features including a possible timber structure, plus a Saxo-Norman ditch were recorded. Timbers found in the Thames just west of Battersea Bridge in 1996 have been dated to the period 700-900 AD, and appear to have been a fish-trap.

3.4 The core of the medieval settlement was around the church, manor house and riverfront. Archaeological investigations in this area have revealed evidence for medieval activity – such as medieval pits, post-holes, ditches and beam-slots at 61-62 Cheyne Walk.

3.5 The riverfront around Chelsea became an increasingly popular location for the residences of the great and the good from the 15th century onwards. It is known that Sir Thomas More created an estate in Chelsea sometime around 1524. Although the exact location of his original residence is unknown, it has been suggested that it was located in the vicinity of Nos.96-101 Cheyne Walk. It appears that More subsequently moved to Beaufort House, (further north of the site), and his original home, located in the area of the study site, became the farmhouse for More's estate. In 1622 this property was described as comprising a house, garden, stable, yards, and coach-houses, with a wharf to the south.

3.6 In *c*1671-1674, the farmhouse was rebuilt or remodelled as a mansion named Lindsey House – named after Robert Bertie, the Third Earl of Lindsey, who

[1] Meagre, (CgMS), (2010)
[2] Alan Baxter, (2012)

owned it as this point (figures 3 and 4). Lindsey House remained in private ownership until the middle of the 18th Century.

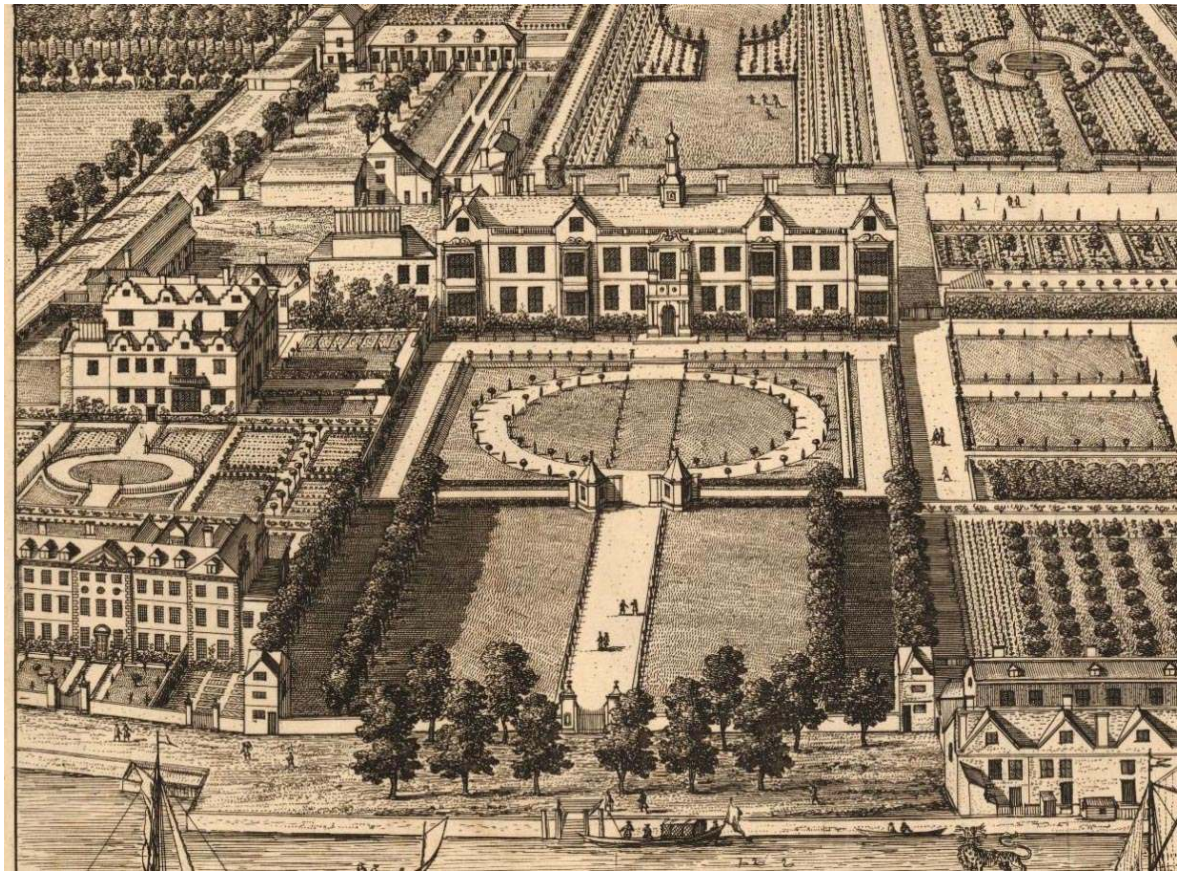

Fig.3: *Extract from Kip and Kyff's 1695 view of Beaufort House – with Lindsey House depicted in the bottom left-hand corner, fronting onto the Thames in the foreground*

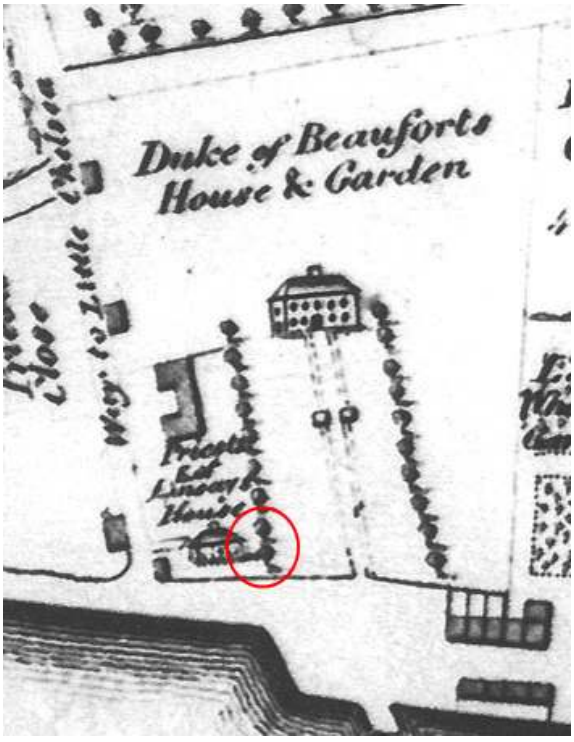

Fig.4: *Extract from Faulkner's map of Chelsea c1717 with approximate location of site circled in red*

3.7 In 1750-51 Lindsey House was converted to the headquarters of the Moravian Church by their patron Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf, a.k.a. Count Zinzendorf.

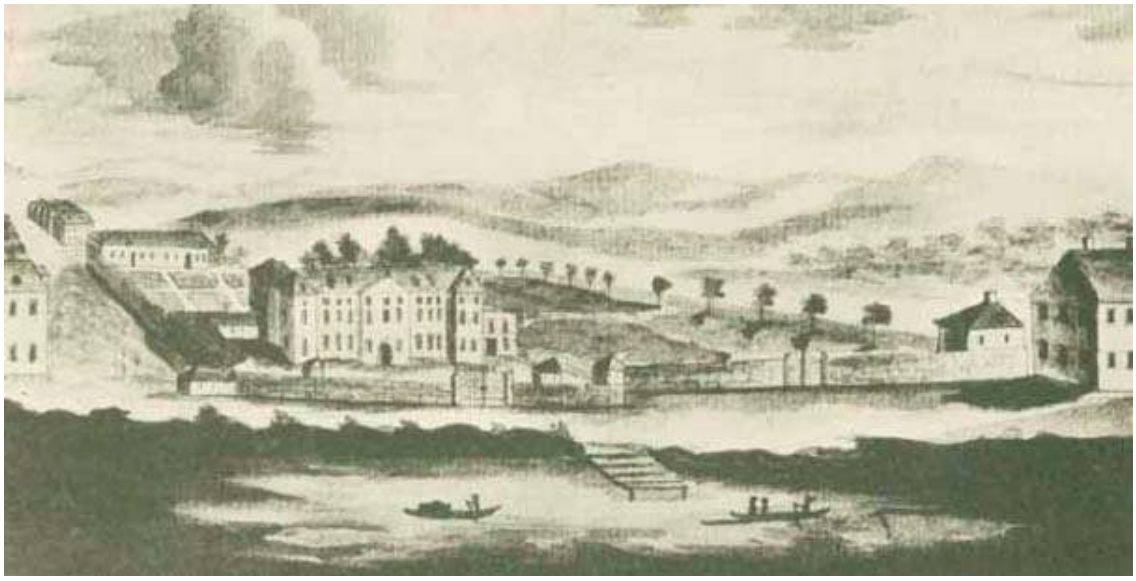

Fig.5: *1750 view of Lindsey House*

3.8 In 1770-75 Lindsey House was sold to Charles Cole, (a carpenter), Thomas Bannister, (a bricklayer), and Thomas Skinner, (an auctioneer), who together divided the house into five separate tenements. It was then renamed Lindsey Row.

3.9 Small alterations to these houses were subsequently carried out throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries – although they essentially remained smaller separate tenements. The subdivided houses are first clearly depicted on Thompson's 1836 Map (fig.6 below) – which depicts two houses within the footprint of the site itself.

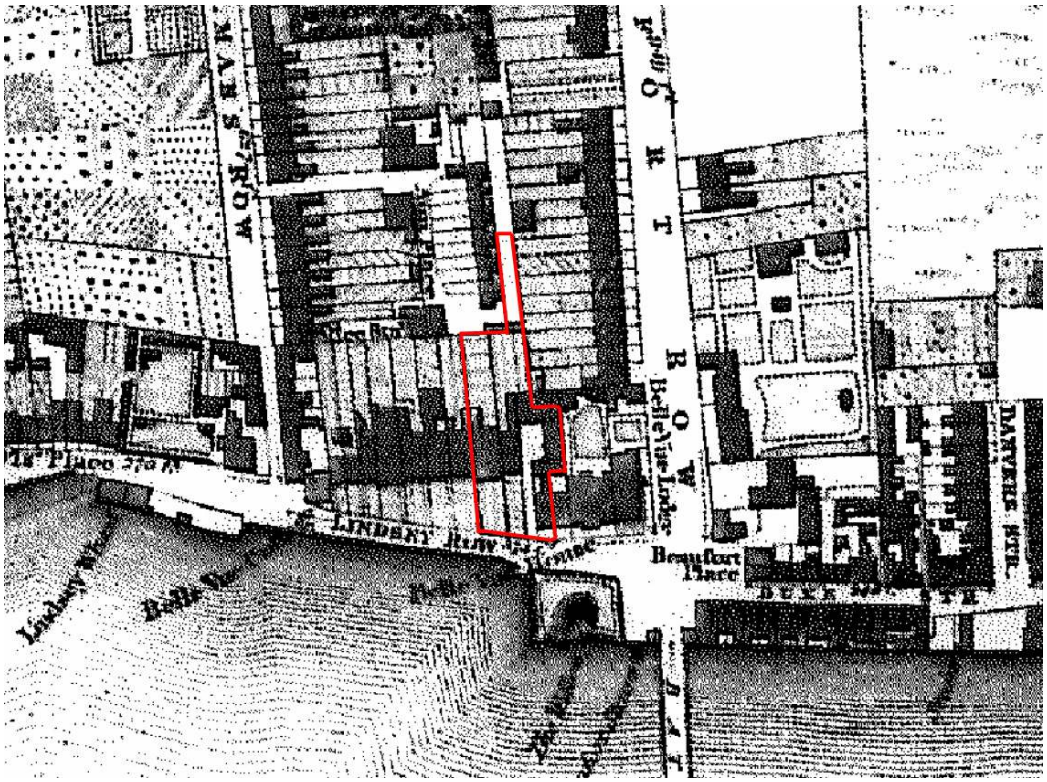

Fig.6: *Thompson's map of 1836, with Lindsey House having been converted into several tenements and renamed Lindsey Row. The study site is outlined in red containing two separate tenements and with a more extensive footprint than today, most notably in the eastern part of the courtyard.*

3.10 An earlier scheme of archaeological monitoring comprising twenty-one geotechnical trial pits around the study site in June 2011 uncovered a number of features of archaeological significance, particularly brick walls and drains[3].

Some of the walls appeared to predate Lindsey House and may have been part of Sir Thomas More's estate, and a number of other walls contained earlier, reused, brick, (particularly floor bricks). A single piece of reused stone window moulding was also recovered from one of these walls during the watching brief, (figs.8-9).

Other walls appear to have been part of the original Lindsey House phase of development on the site, including the exposed stone and brick foundations of the eastern wall. Other brick features uncovered were part of the later 18th century subdivision of Lindsey House, including what were interpreted as garden wall foundations.

Finally, brick walls were uncovered which were part of the later 19th and 20th century development of the site and which were identifiable using cartographic evidence.

[3] The following discussion is broadly based on the findings of this watching brief as outlined in Compass Archaeology, (2011), Section 4

3.10.1 Monitoring of trial holes within the specific area of the proposed double basement, (trial pits 3, 5, 7, 8, 18, 20, and 22), uncovered the possible eastern boundary wall of the original Lindsey House running along the present-day eastern boundary of the site in Trial pits 3, 7 and 8. These remains included evidence for an earlier underlying wall atop which the present wall had been built, (fig.7). There was also evidence for a buried soil horizon across this area of the site, with a single sherd of mid-16th – 17th century pot in it. Evidence for possible earlier activity was also uncovered, including the piece of reused stone window moulding mentioned above, and a 12th – 13th century piece of pottery.

Fig.7: *Walls within Trial pit 8. The wall to the left of frame is an earlier incarnation of the eastern garden wall, with the beginning of a doorjam just visible by the remnants of spray paint. The brick wall to the right abuts this at right angles and runs E-W across the present courtyard.* (1m scale)

Fig.8: *Trial pit 20 showing existing footings to north wall of 94 Cheyne Walk and continuation of E-W aligned wall from Trial pit 8 in bottom of frame*. (50cm scale)

Fig.9: *Fragment of window moulding recovered from wall in Trial pit 20. Note groove for windowpane immediately left of lime-wash.* (10cm scale)

4 Planning and objectives

4.1 Substantial alterations and refurbishment are proposed to the site of 94-96 Cheyne Walk, (Planning ref. PP/12/01502). This includes the construction of a three-storey side extension to the property, plus the construction of a double basement in the eastern part of the site (figure 2). This double basement will measure 18.5m by 9m in plan, and be excavated to a depth of *c.*8m.

An archaeological evaluation of the basement development area was recommended by English Heritage as part of the Local Authority planning process, to form a condition of planning consent.

The protection of archaeological sites is a material planning consideration. An initial evaluation should be designed to provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions, incorporating adequate heritage safeguards. Where an evaluation produces positive results safeguards will be applied; these would normally consist of either design modifications to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* or, where this is not achievable, archaeological rescue excavation in advance of development.

4.2 The site presented an opportunity to address several research questions including:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity, including *in situ* features? How does this relate to other finds made in the area?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or early medieval activity, and what is the nature of this? In particular, can finds or features be related to occupation in the immediate area?
- What evidence is there for medieval and earlier post-medieval activity? Is there any evidence for the original house which was part of More's estate, possibly located around this area?
- Is there any evidence for the subsequent late 16th to early 17th Century farmhouse?
- Is there any evidence for the later 17th Century construction of Lindsey House?
- Is there any evidence for the later division of Lindsey House into smaller tenements, and the later changes to the houses?

4.3 The archaeological brief

The accepted brief for archaeological evaluation is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment, (English Heritage, *Model Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*).

Thus the objective of this archaeological evaluation was to establish information with regards to as many of the research questions as possible, whilst primarily answering the terms of the brief which was to provide information on which decisions can be taken as to the need for any further archaeological action.

5 Methodology

5.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards for Archaeological Work, June 2009)* and to the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute. Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations.

Initial ground breaking and subsequent bulk reduction was undertaken by mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. This was continued until archaeological deposits were encountered.

Upon reaching archaeology, deposits were excavated by hand in stratigraphic sequence.

The archaeological evaluation included an on-site photographic and written record. *Pro forma* Context Record sheets were completed for individual the trenches; recording the nature of exposed deposits and details of any archaeological finds and features. Individual features and structures were allocated unique context numbers. Where suitable finds/samples were collected from deposits for dating purposes. The written record was supplemented by photography recording general trench locations, more detailed scaled views, and representative trench sections. Relevant trench plans and representative sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 respectively.

The Client and Gillian King of English Heritage were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork, especially regarding any significant finds and remains that required further work.

5.2 Post-excavation work

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

Finds were 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 were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record,

although some material was discarded following assessment. Assessment was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff.

Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client, English Heritage, the local planning authority and the local studies library. A short summary of the fieldwork has been appended to this report using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

6 Results

6.1 The proposed field evaluation consisted of two trial trenches located within the site (fig.10 below). The western trench measured *c*5m in length by 1.8m in width; the second eastern trench measured *c*7m in length by 1.9m in width. This covered an area of *c*22.3m^2, (amounting to *c*13% of the footprint of the proposed basement).

The trenches were located to provide the best chance of encountering areas of archaeology, and avoid those areas believed to have been disturbed by recent developments, such as buried services.

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed below in the order in which the trenches were first excavated and as numbered in (1m scale) fig.10

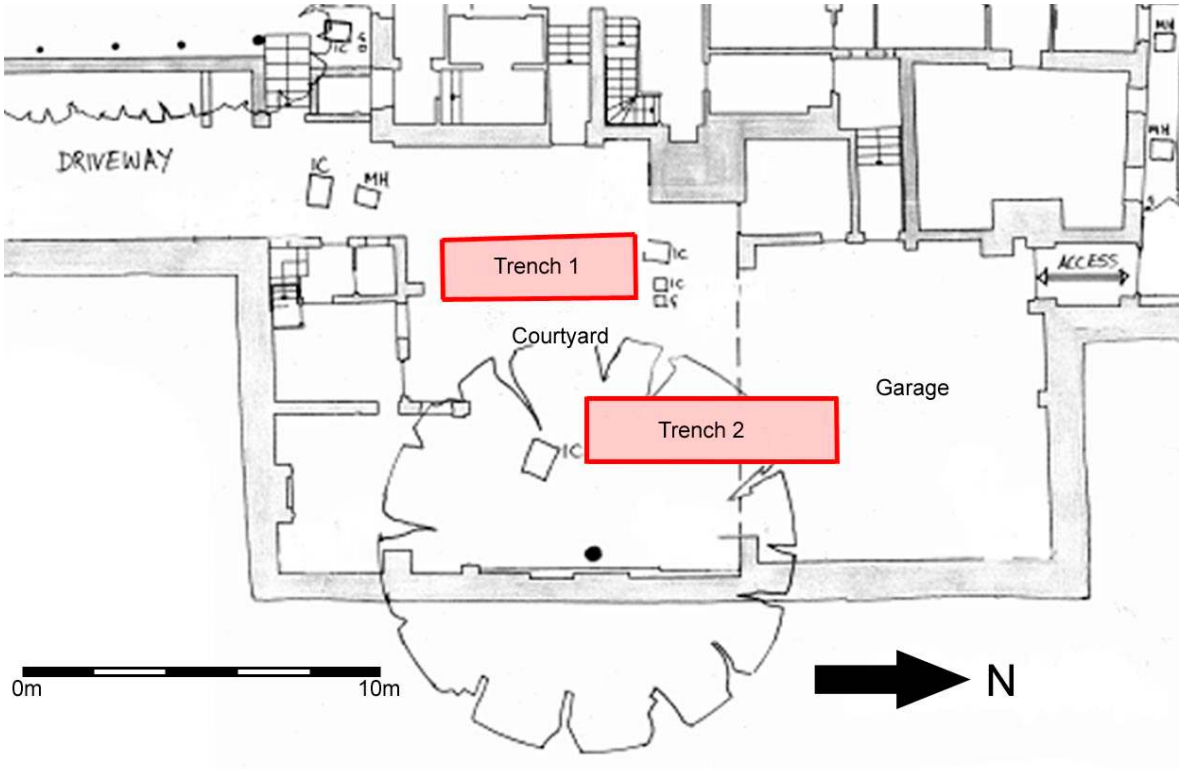

Fig.10: *Trench locations within the courtyard and garage, (the footprint of the proposed basement), numbers allocated refer to the order in which they were excavated and are discussed below*

6.2 ***Trench 1***, (*see Appendix I, figs.27-31*)

6.2.1 Trench 1 measured 5.35m long, (N-S), by 1.86m wide, (E-W), and was situated in the western side of the open courtyard.

The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.42m below existing ground level at the southern end and 1.27m at the northern end with natural ground being observed at both ends. This corresponds to 4.27mOD and 4.42mOD respectively. The natural geology, (15), was comprised of a mix of orange-brown sandy silts and flint based gravels.

6.2.2 The natural was not directly overlain by any buried soil horizons or accumulated deposits as might have been expected. These had been deliberately removed and subsequently overlain by a thin, 70mm, layer of fine silt-based levelling material, (31), into which had been lain / impressed a pebble and crushed tile derived metalled surface, (12). This surface survived to a varying extent across the entire length and width of the trench between 4.45mOD - 4.55mOD, unless disturbed by later intrusions, and was not more than 20mm thick.

Fig.11: *Detail of metalled surface (12) at northern end of Trench 1, facing W. Note the underlying natural just visible in top-right of frame*. (50cm scale)

Fig.12: *Trench 1 facing S. Metalled surface (12) visible in lower-left and upper-right centre of frame*. (1m scale)

6.2.3 Sealing this surface was a silty-sand deposit up to 250mm thick, light grey in colouration and relatively compacted. This deposit, (8), contained considerable amounts of broken peg tile, (1480-1700AD), along with pottery of various wares, including Post-medieval Redware, Post-medieval Slipped Redware and 'Tudor Green' Ware. The pottery dated the context to the earlier to mid part of the 17th century[4]. The pottery was in good condition and was not abraded suggesting they were dumped in a single episode, perhaps having only been broken upon the act of deposition and then quickly buried. The same deposit was present at the northern end of the trench as context (28); the separate context number is due to the presence of the later dividing wall [7], discussed in 6.2.7 below.

Fig.13: *Some of the pottery recovered from context (8), English tin-glazed ware and Frechen Stoneware* (10cm scale)

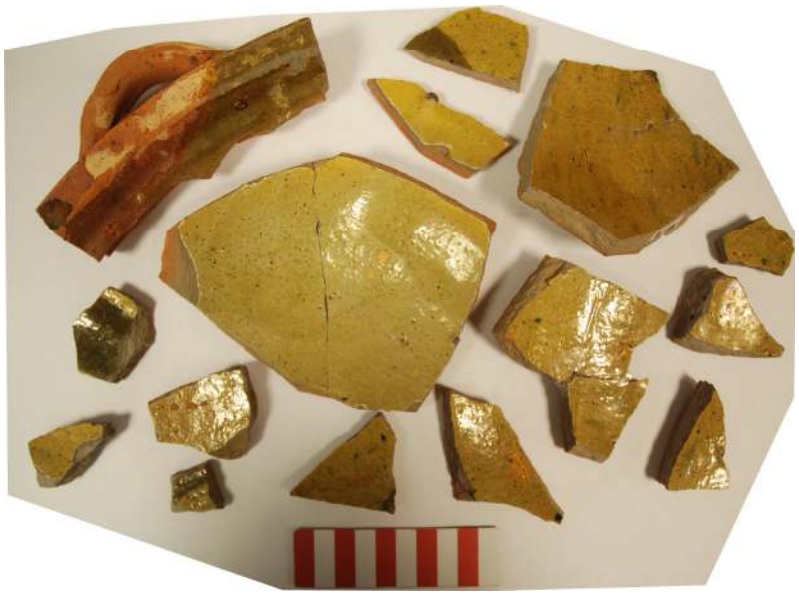

Fig.14: *Pottery recovered from context (8), Post-medieval Slipped Redware*, (10cm scale)

[4] For full analysis of the pottery recovered during the evaluation see Appendix II

6.2.4 In the southwestern corner of the trench surface (12) partly overlay a shallow cut, [14], ill-defined in plan, but with a relatively sharp-sided bowl-shaped profile measuring 1.35m E-W by 330mm deep. This cut was backfilled with a grey-brown silt, (13), containing late 16th-century pottery and animal bone, (mainly pig and cow). It is unclear what the cut represents, but it may be a shallow rubbish pit.

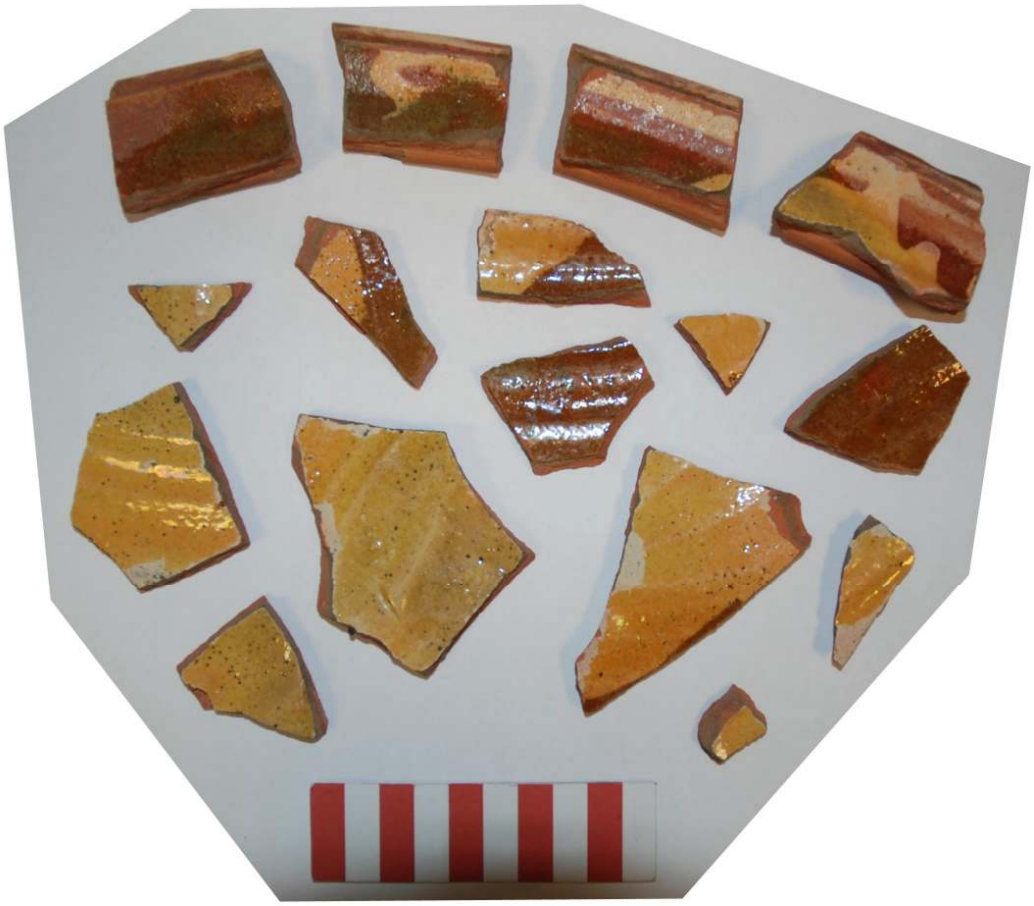

Fig.15: *Pottery recovered from context (13), largely Post-medieval Slipped Redware* (10cm scale)

6.2.5 Surface (12) was in places built up around brick footings [11] present in the eastern section of the trench. Structure [11] was first observed at a depth of 4.37mOD as a wide spread of brick rubble and lime mortar. This consolidated itself in section to reveal 4 courses of *in situ* brickwork representing a wall footing. It survived to 240mm in height and 300mm wide, and extended westwards into the trench for 380mm. Brick samples taken from the wall suggested a wide date range of 1450-1700AD, but its relationship to surface (12), would suggest it could perhaps be more narrowly be dated to the 17th century. It sat with construction cut [35], which was backfilled with a grey-silt, (34), similar in consistency to context (8).

Fig.16: *Wall stub [11] in Trench 1 facing SE. The brickwork up against the section consolidated itself into a short wall stub, with the lighter spread near the top of frame being demolition rubble. 50cm scale rests atop surface (12)*

6.2.6 Overlying deposit (8) in the southern end of the trench was a thick deposit of clay-silt gravels 320-500mm thick, (9). This deposit was fairly clean in that it did not contain any inclusions of pottery or the like and represents a dump of levelling material or made ground, post abandonment / demolition of the wall [11] and surface (12), probably derived from re-deposited natural.

6.2.7 Context (9) was cut by several features. The first of these was context [7], present within the eastern section. This was an E-W orientated wall foundation made up of alternating layers of crushed and compacted brick and chalk. This footing survived to a maximum height of 800mm from the base of the trench to 420mm below the current ground surface, (4.40mOD – 5.15mOD respectively), and was between 500-600mm wide, tapering slightly on its southern side towards the base. The foundation was therefore cut from quite high up in the section suggesting a relatively late date for the construction. However, the material used in its construction does not easily lend itself to accurate dating. Following demolition of the standing wall that would have been built on the foundation, [7] was sealed below a dark-grey gravelly silt, (10), which may be a buried soil horizon. A single piece of clay pipe stem was recovered from the deposit with a shamrock / trefoil stamp impressed onto the base of the heel. As the pipe was missing its bowl, dating was difficult. However the pronounced nature of the heel and thickness of the stem suggests it is relatively late in date, possibly mid to late 18th century.

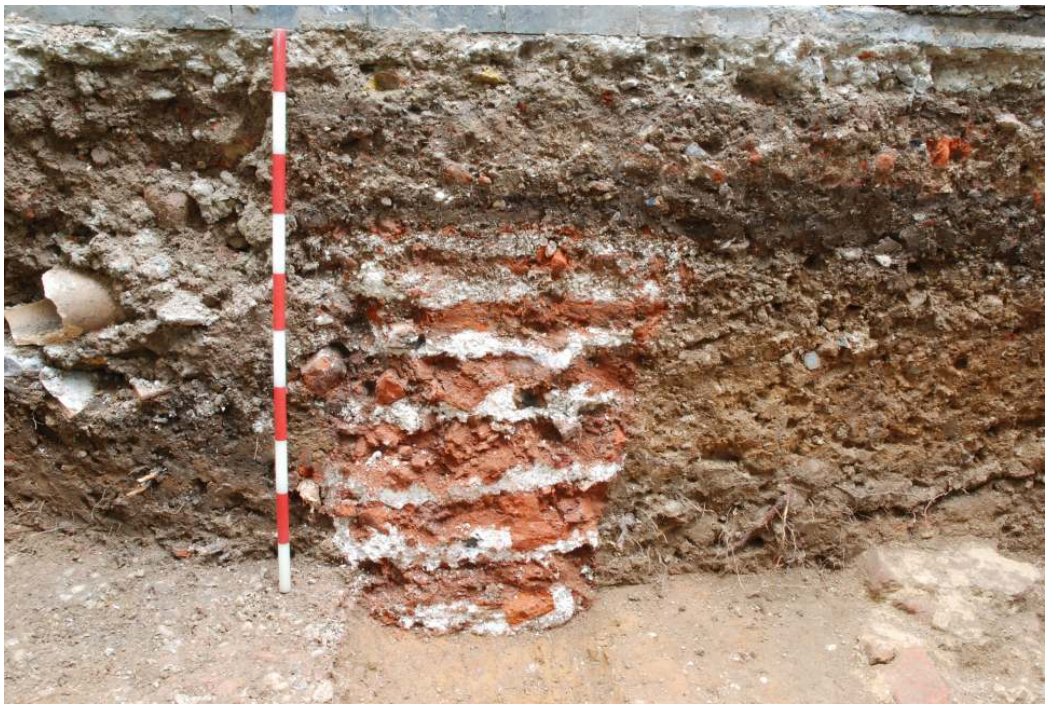

Fig.17: *Wall [7] facing E, cutting through gravels, (9), deposit (8), and surface (12) into natural ground. Sealed below (10)*, (1m scale)

6.2.8 Context (9) was cut in the southern section and indeed along the entire length and western half of the trench, by context [5]. Context [5] was a brick, chalk and limestone rubble foundation set within a matrix of poured lime mortar cement, making it highly solidified. The foundations extending up to 1.0m from the western section and along the full 5.35m on the trench, and disappeared under the southern section. It had been partially truncated at the northern end by a modern service cut and a later intrusion. Several partial bricks set into the eastern side of the foundation at the southern end of the trench gave the appearance of facework, but the fragmentary nature made it hard to prove one way or another. The foundation was present from 4.77mOD at the south end of the trench to 5.65mOD at the northern end and was up to 250mm thick within a concave cut. Brick samples taken from the context were roughly dated to 1450-1700AD, but were all fragmentary and possibly re-used in this context.

Fig.18: *Foundations [5], left, and [7], right, in Trench 1 facing N.* (1m scale)

This feature, [5], was overlying, but not directly associated with, earlier feature, [14], discussed in 6.2.4 above.

The foundations also overlay brick and chalk foundations [7] where the two met. Foundations [7] had been truncated and overlain by a thin layer of orange-brown silty-clay, context (6), over which were lain foundations [5]. It therefore seems likely that the two wall foundations were not associated eg. separate phases of the a single building; but rather they supported entirely different structures all together.

6.2.9 Foundations [5] would have supported a structure of some substance considering its thickness and extent. This structure was shown to have been robbed of material at a late date, evident by cut [4] which truncated the upper levels of [5] and cut through deposits (10) and (9) in the southern section. The cut was backfilled with a mixture of grey-brown silt and gravels along with some demolition rubble in the form of partial and fragmentary bricks, chalk, and mortar dust. Within this backfill, (3), sherds of Staffordshire Slipware and Post-medieval Slipped Redware were recovered dating to the mid 17th century, although this material may be residual.

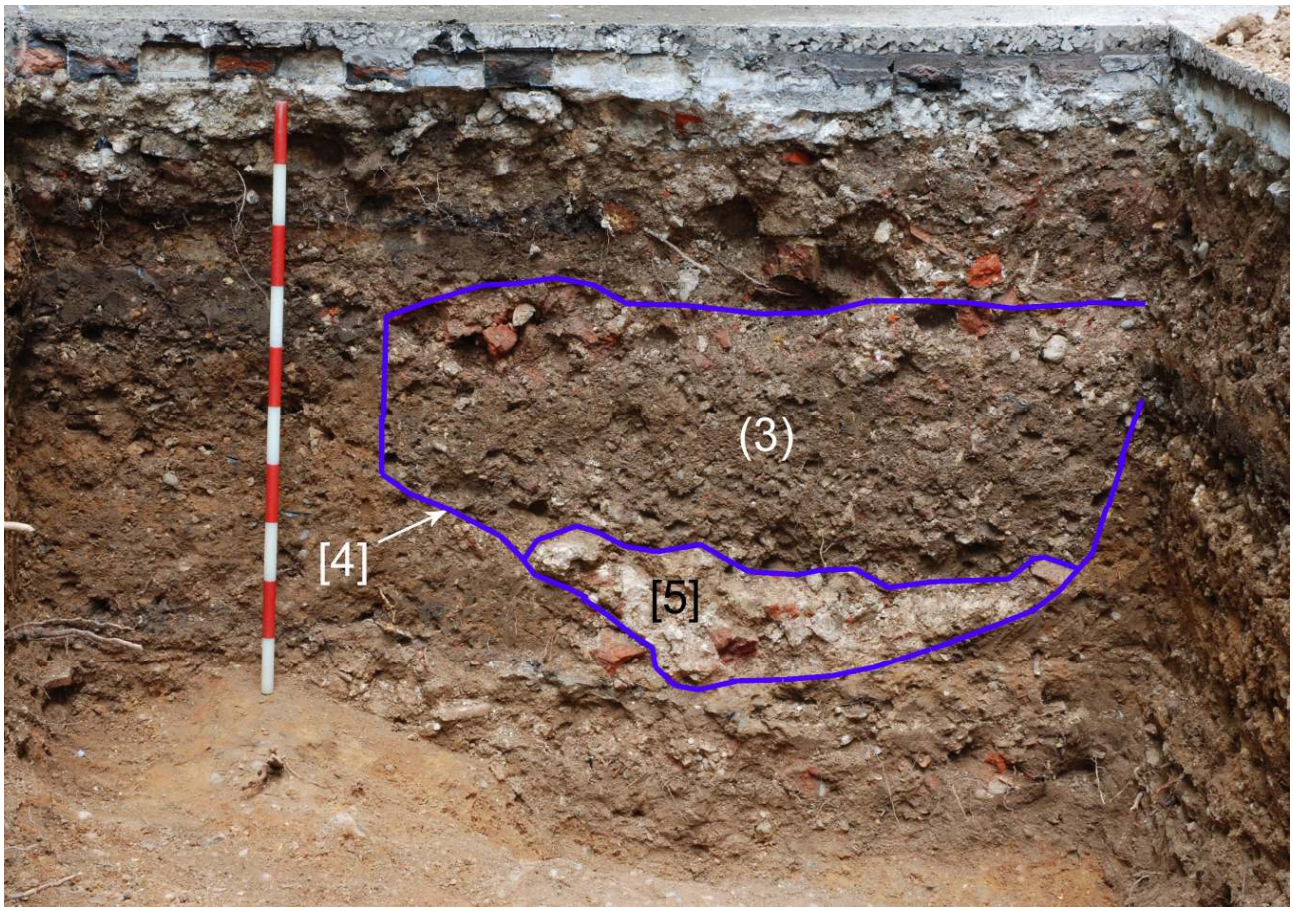

Fig.19: *Robber cut [4], and foundations [5] within southern section of Trench 1. Facing S*, (1m scale)

6.2.10 Cut [4] was sealed below modern demolition spread / made ground context (2). Context (2) extending across the width and length of the trench and was up to 560mm deep at the northern end of Trench 1 and 260mm at the southern end. The deeper depth of the deposit at the north end is explained by the presence of modern service cuts and disturbances at this end.

6.2.11 The uppermost 180mm of trench was comprised of the existing tarmac surface of the courtyard overlying an earlier yard surface of granite and half-divided stable pavers embedded on a thin layer of concrete.

6.3 ***Trench 2***, (*see Appendix I, figs.32-35*)

6.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned N-S and was situated on the eastern side of the courtyard, partially within the existing garage. It measured 7.28m long, by 1.94m wide, (E-W), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.08m below ground level at the southern end and 1.26m at the northern end, (equivalent to 4.59mOD and 4.48mOD respectively).

Fig.20: *Trench 2 facing N. Wall [20] to left, with [16] atop. Metalled surface (21) in foreground with 1m scale. Wall [17] resting atop stone foundations north of scale, and wall [18] just visible in background behind concrete encased drain*

6.3.2 Trench 2 was different from Trench 1 in that it was heavily disturbed in several areas by modern services and other 20th century intrusions. This included two concrete encased drain pipes aligned NE-SW across the northern end of the trench and a concrete built chamber in the centre of the trench, [19].

The concrete-lined chamber was rectangular in shape with internal dimensions of approximately 0.86m wide by >1.08m long, (it extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation), and survived to a height of 1.15m. The chamber had a concrete floor to it and a slight step up at the eastern end suggestive of the beginning of a flight of steps. It was backfilled with large quantities of silt, along with 20th century flowerpots, an old sprung bicycle seat and miscellaneous modern junk. As such it was deemed of limited archaeological value.

Fig.21: *Chamber [19] facing NW with modern flowerpots and wood, etc. within backfill*, (50cm scale)

The presence of the chamber and the two concrete drains somewhat compartmentalised the excavation of the trench and so some direct relationships were lost, as will be discussed below.

6.3.3 A discreet feature of unknown date was present immediately south of chamber [19] and partially truncated by it. This took the form of a circular post-hole 260mm in diameter and >250mm deep, (the upper part having been truncated by later activity). The posthole, [26], was backfilled with soft silty-clay and packed with fragments of brick, (25). No dating evidence was recovered and its relationship with surrounding contexts was lost due to the insertion of chamber [19].

6.3.4 In the southeastern corner of the trench the outline of trial pit 18, (from the 2011 watching brief), was visible as a cut, and the backfill discernable due to its heavily mixed and loose nature. This truncated all other buried deposits and continued below into the natural, (15).

6.3.5 The level at which natural ground was exposed corresponds to the maximum depth of the trench as cited in 6.3.1 above. Natural ground was also observed in the centre of the trench at 4.52mOD. Therefore the natural ground can be seen to gently slope down from south to north, which is contrary to what one might expect when moving further away from the River, and also considering the fact that the present ground surface rises to the north.

6.3.6 As in Trench 1 the natural is not overlain with any accumulated soils, but rather is overlain with the same / a similar metalled surface, (21), comprised of flint pebbles and small fragments of tile, as observed in Trench 1, (12). The top of this surface was visible at 4.73mOD, at the south end of the trench and at 4.52mOD at the northern end. This followed the same downward slope of the natural ground – at least overall but with an abrupt drop near the southern end as seen in fig.34. The surface was impressed into deposit (22) across the length of the trench. A single sherd of pottery from (22) was recovered in the southern end of Trench 2, possibly within the upper levels of cut [27]. It was identified as South Hertfordshire-type greyware, in use between 1170-1350AD.

Fig.22: *Detail of metalled surface, (21), at southern end of Trench 2*, (50cm scale)

Context [27] was present at the southern end of Trench 2, hard up against and continuing into the western section. It appeared as a quadrant of a sub-rectangular cut, 220mm deep. The cut had a 45° slope and a flat base and it did not have a discernibly different fill from layer (22). It is possible that the

sherd was within [27] and so may indicate that it was a considerably earlier feature. Unfortunately this cannot be proven either way.

6.3.7 Surface (21) was overlain by a similar mixture of broken peg tile and dark-grey silt as the surface in Trench 1, (8), but produced fewer sherds of pottery. These included one sherd of Coarse Border Ware, (1250-1500AD), and another of Late-Medieval Sandy transitional Ware, (1480-1600AD), which are considered to be potential residual finds. But it is always possible that they may have simply outlived their dates of production and the vessels they formed part of were being used into the 17th century. The deposit was recorded as context (28) at the northern end of the trench, and (29) at the southern end.

6.3.8 Layer (29) was overlain by similar mix of orange-brown gravels at the southern end of the trench as observed in Trench 1, (9), assigned the context number (23), at the southern end. At the northern end of the trench the deposit overlying (28) was somewhat different, context (30), being especially compacted, such that it was initially thought to have been natural ground, but further inspection proved this to be negative. This was probably the result of the disturbances caused by the insertion of the concrete drains at this end of the trench meaning the material was re-deposited and compacted round the backfilled pipe cut. The deposit was 260mm deep at the southern end of the trench and 540mm at the northern end.

6.3.9 Cut through and constructed within deposits (23) and (30) was wall base [20]. This wall was present along much of the western edge of the trench stopping c2.10m from the southern end and was in places up to 600mm wide, extending beyond the western limit of excavation. It survived from 300mm, (5.35mOD), below ground level at the southern end and 450mm, (5.17mOD), at the northern end. It was built largely from red brick, bonded with white lime mortar cement, but at both ends also contained large fragments of re-used monumental masonry as footings / foundations. At the southern end it was replaced by a modern concrete footing, [32].

In total, 8 pieces of masonry were recovered from Trench 2, all from within the fabric of the foundations for wall [20]. Several other pieces were left in situ to be recovered and examined in any later stages of work. Of the pieces recovered all had at least 2 surviving worked and dressed faces, and 5 had visible tool marks. They ranged in size from 140mm x 160mm x 135mm blocks, (A), 310mm x 180mm x 120mm decorative scrollwork, (B), to large 660mm long sections of potential window mullion framework, (H).

It is assumed that they were gathered from a local source, as some of the pieces are quite substantial. It is not clear at the time of writing whether these were perhaps taken from the ruins of Beaufort House, during its demolition in the 1740s, or maybe the immediate 17th century precursor to Lindsey House on the old More estate. Further study of the stonework will be conducted after the full excavation of the basement area so that any new stonework found can be studied at the same time. A brief catalogue of the pieces removed so far is included in Appendix IV.

Fig.23: *Wall [20] at far northern end of Trench 2. The 20cm scale rests atop re-used stone Block H, with Block G to the left*

Fig.24: *Block H having been removed from foundations. It shows the opposite side to that visible in fig.23 above*. (50cm scale)

The bricks used in wall [20] were of several varieties, adding to the patchwork feel of the construction, samples taken from the northern end were clearly 'clinker' bricks of 'Low Country' origin and datable to 1650-1750, whilst samples from midway down the trench conformed to type 3033, dated to

1450-1700. The overlap of the two brick types suggests a later 17th century to early 18th century date, with perhaps some re-use of earlier material, including the stonework. Its measurements, especially the wall thickness, (>500mm), suggest that this was probably an external structural wall.

6.3.10 As in Trench 1 a layer of dark grey / black silty-clay, (10), partly overlay the wall, [20], visible in the northern end, and occasional deposits (23) and (30) elsewhere in the trench. This deposit was at least 250mm thick.

6.3.11 Wall [20] was abutted twice by E-W aligned wall footings extending across the trench, at 1.96m from the southern end, [17], and 4.70m from the southern end, [18]. These footings were both similarly constructed from red brick and off-white lime mortar cement to one another, but shallower and less substantial than wall [20]. They both survived to approximately three courses in height and were built over stone and rubble based foundations bonded with coarse cement. Wall [17] was present at 5.51mOD and wall [18] at 5.49mOD.

Fig.25: *Wall [17] to right of frame, with 50cm scale resting atop surface (21) and posthole [26] to left. Wall [20] in foreground. Chamber [19] to extreme left of frame*

Wall [17] was >1.5m long by 0.42m wide at foundation level and was constructed from bricks 210mm long by 95mm wide and 70mm thick. Wall [18] was >1.4m long by 0.26m wide and made from bricks 225mm long by 95mm wide and up to 65mm thick.

Samples taken from wall [17] were dated to 1700-1900 conforming to types 3047 or 3033, and bricks from wall [18] were dated to 1450-1700, type 3033. The similarity in materials used and their construction coupled with the overlap in dateable evidence suggest an early 18th century date, and that they

were contemporary. Their thickness suggests that they were internal divisions rather than external structural walls.

6.3.12 Wall [18] was underlain by context (24) which was a highly mixed deposit of brick, tile, mortar dust, and clay-silt at least 500mm thick.

6.3.13 Footings [32], present for the southernmost 2.10m of Trench 2 was overlain by context [16]; a small patch of yellow stock brick masonry consisting of a single row of 9 bricks lain side by side on edge in 'rowlock' course fashion. The bricks were bonded with coarse grey cement and measured approximately 200mm long by 100mm wide by 70mm thick. This was present at 250mm below ground surface, (5.53m OD).

6.3.14 Overlying all features and deposits was a layer of concrete, into which, on the western side only, were lain stable pavers as seen in Trench 1, and then sealed below the modern tarmac surface of the courtyard / garage. This amounted to the top 100-200mm of stratigraphy.

Fig.26: *Trench 2 facing S, 1m scale rests atop wall [18], wall [20] visible on the right hand side of the trench. Wall [17] visible in background*

7 Conclusions

It is clear that significant remains pertaining to the probable origins and development of Lindsey House, and subsequently 94-96 Cheyne Walk, survive within the footprint of the proposed basement scheme.

The earliest evidence takes the form of deliberately lain yard surfaces which extend across the full length and breadth of both trenches at approximately 1.10m-1.15m below present ground level, contexts (12) and (21), and the remains of brick footings [11]. The fact that similar remains are present in both trenches suggests that the surface may be present *in situ* over the whole footprint of the development area. Considering the amount of pottery found to overly it in Trench 1, (context 8), the chances of finding reliable and valuable dating evidence, (at least for the end of life of the yard surface), would therefore be deemed quite high. Present pottery evidence from overlying deposit (8), suggests a date for this in the earlier-mid 17th century. It is possible that the surface went out of use and was sealed by made ground as part of the development of Lindsey House in the early 1670s.

Walls [17], [18] and [20], in Trench 2, would appear to be connected in some way to an earlier building which once stood within the footprint of the present courtyard. Walls [17] and [18] shared similarities to an E-W aligned wall observed slightly further to the south in trial pits 8 and 22 during the watching brief conducted by Compass in 2011. This wall was also built from bricks dated to the 17th to early 18th century, and also contained elements of re-used stonework such as a window frame, similar to that found in wall [20].

The same can be said of wall footings [5] and [7] observed in Trench 1, which probably date from the 18th century and perhaps represent two separate phases of building judging by the highly different nature of their construction.

Cartographic sources are not forthcoming as to what these buildings may have been, as depictions of the house from 1700-1800 do not show any buildings within this area. It is always a possibility that the collection of walls observed in Trench 2 and trial pits 8 and 20 may be related to the former stables /service wing that stood on the eastern side of the courtyard from at least the early-19th century until the early 20th century as they follow the general outline of this structure, (see fig.6). However most other evidence such as the material used would suggest an earlier 18th century date. Hopefully further archaeological investigation may shed light on the matter.

Whatever their origin, the presence of these structures provides an insight into the development of 94-96 Cheyne Walk with regards to its transition from part of Lindsey House to a series of private properties in the early to late 18th century.

The presence of natural geology 1.2m below the present ground surface also indicates a possible deepest level for buried archaeology. This however must not be taken as given as deeper buried remains may survive in other, as yet unexplored, parts of the site.

8 Bibliography

Alan Baxter, (2012), *94, 94A and 95-96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Heritage Statement*

Compass Archaeology, (2011), *95-96 Cheyne Walk: An Archaeological Watching Brief*

Compass Archaeology, (2012), *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation at 94-96 Cheyne Walk, SW10 0QD*

Meager, R. (CgMs), (2010), *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 96 Cheyne Walk, London*

Appendix I: Plans and sections of excavated archaeology

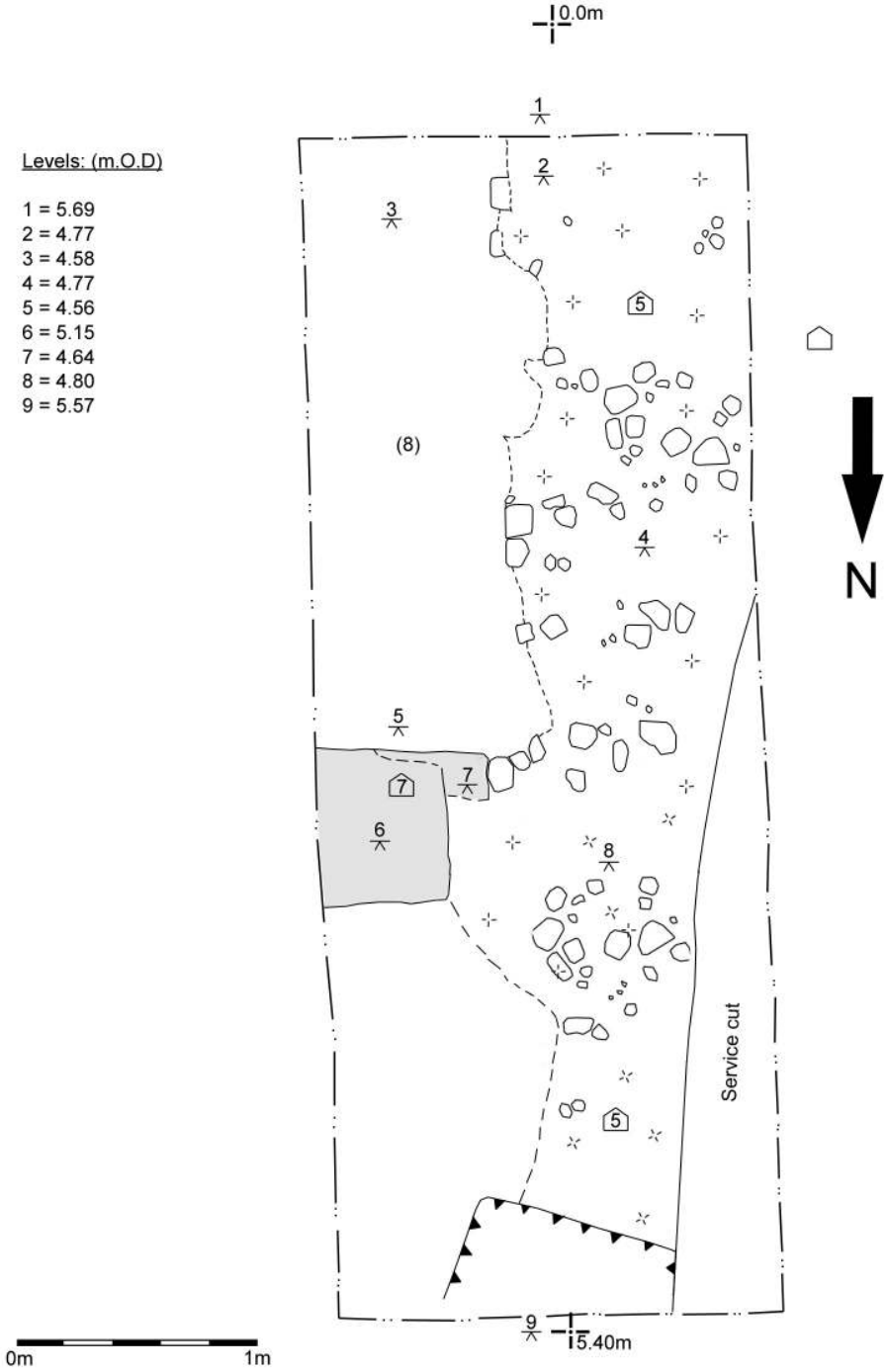

Fig.27: *Plan of Trench 1, initial stage, showing footings [5] and [7]*

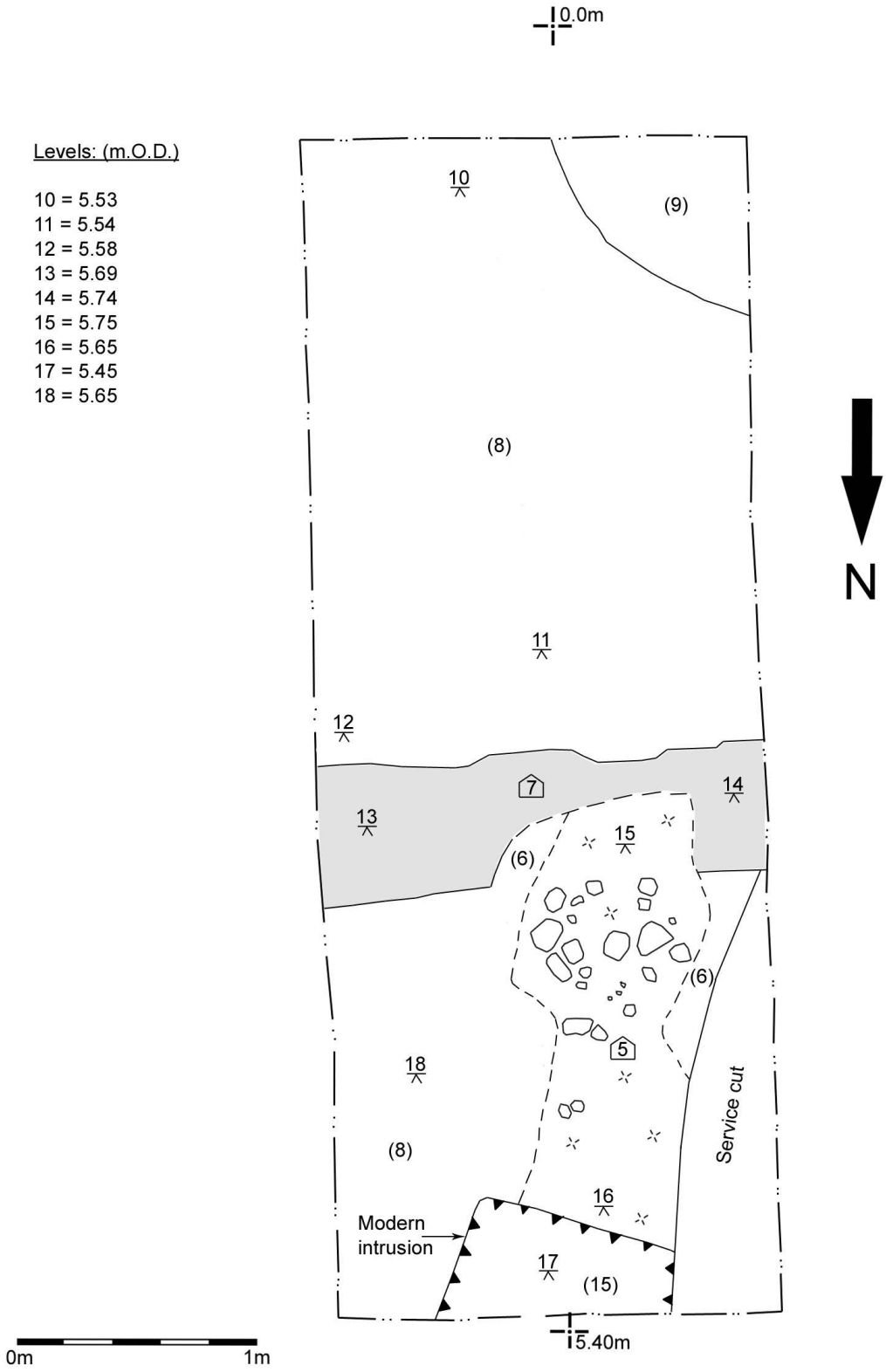

Fig.28: *Plan of Trench 1, secondary stage, showing full extent of footings [7]*

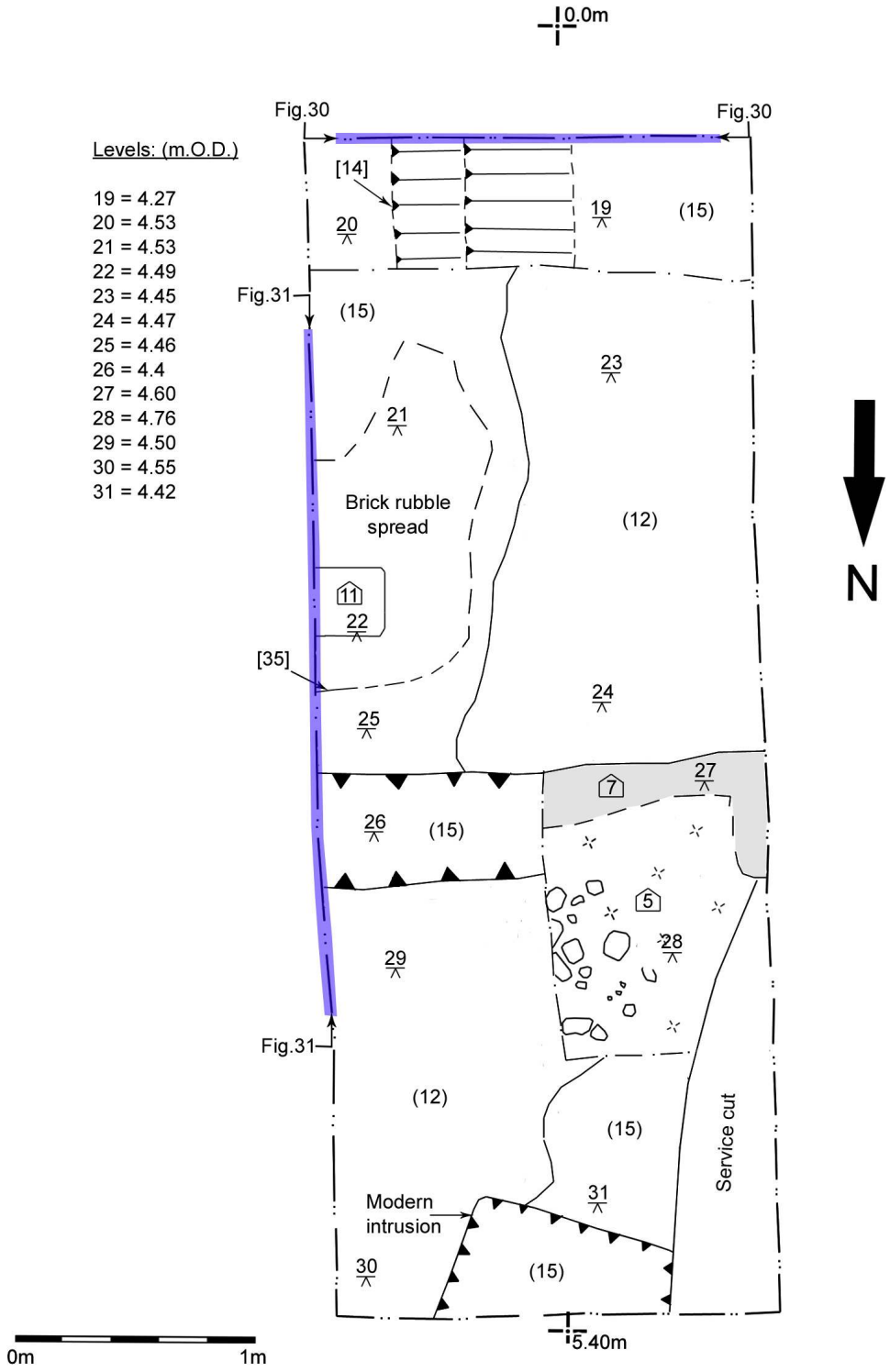

Fig.29: *Plan of Trench 1, tertiary stage, showing metalled surface (12) and earlier wall base [11]*

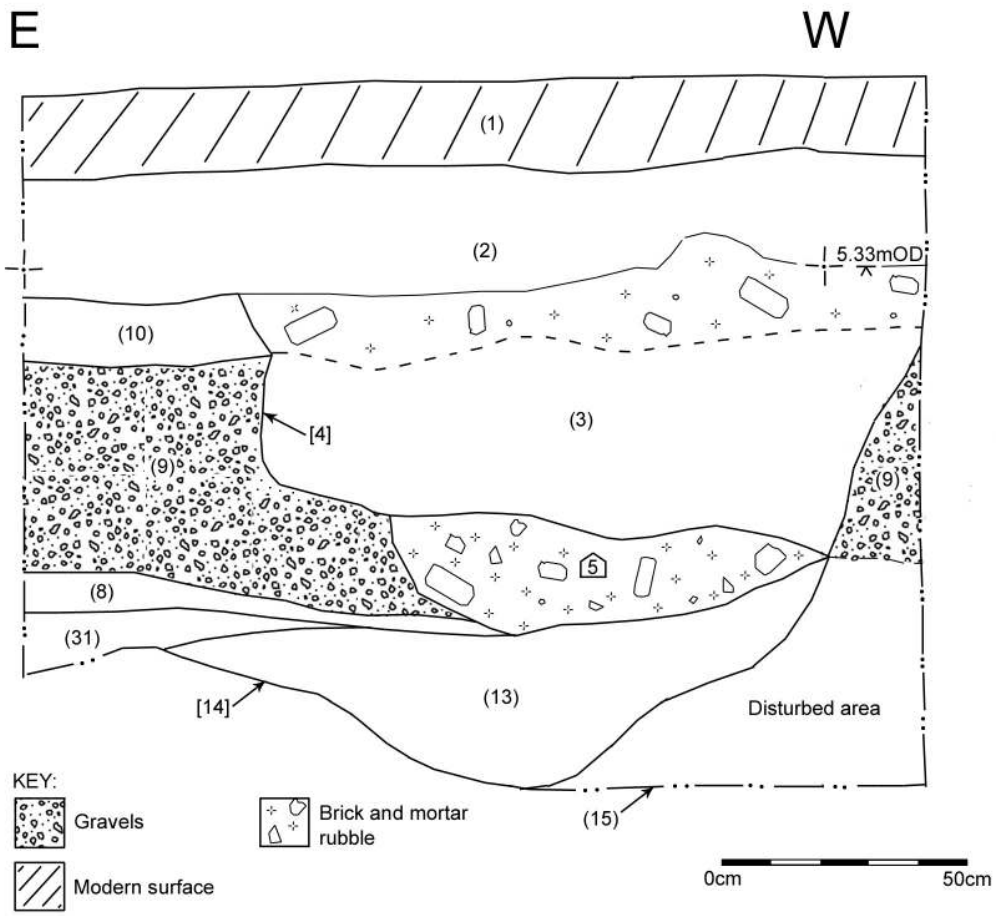

Fig.30: *North facing section through Trench 1, (section 5)*

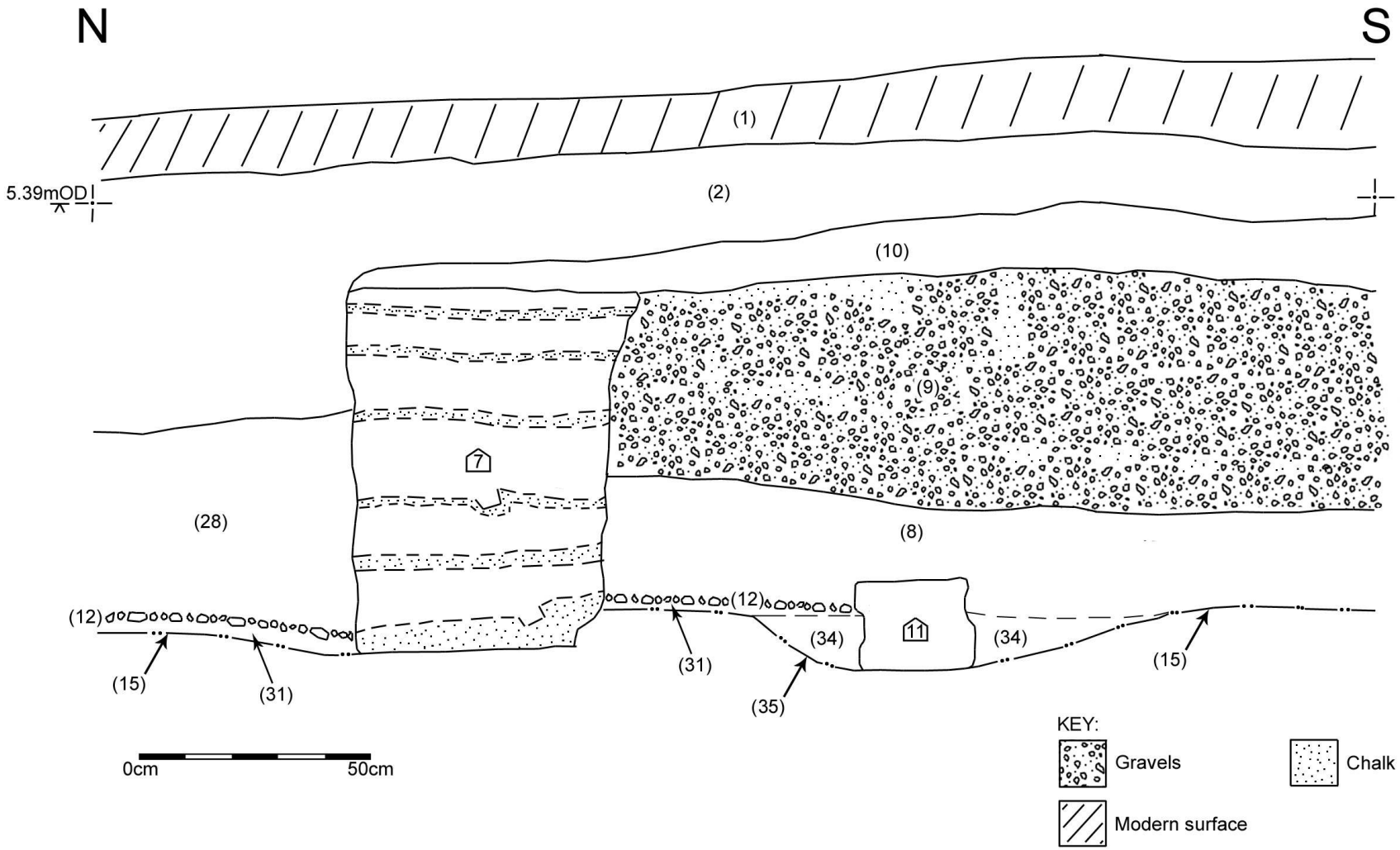

Fig.31: *West facing section through southern end of Trench 1, (section 4)*

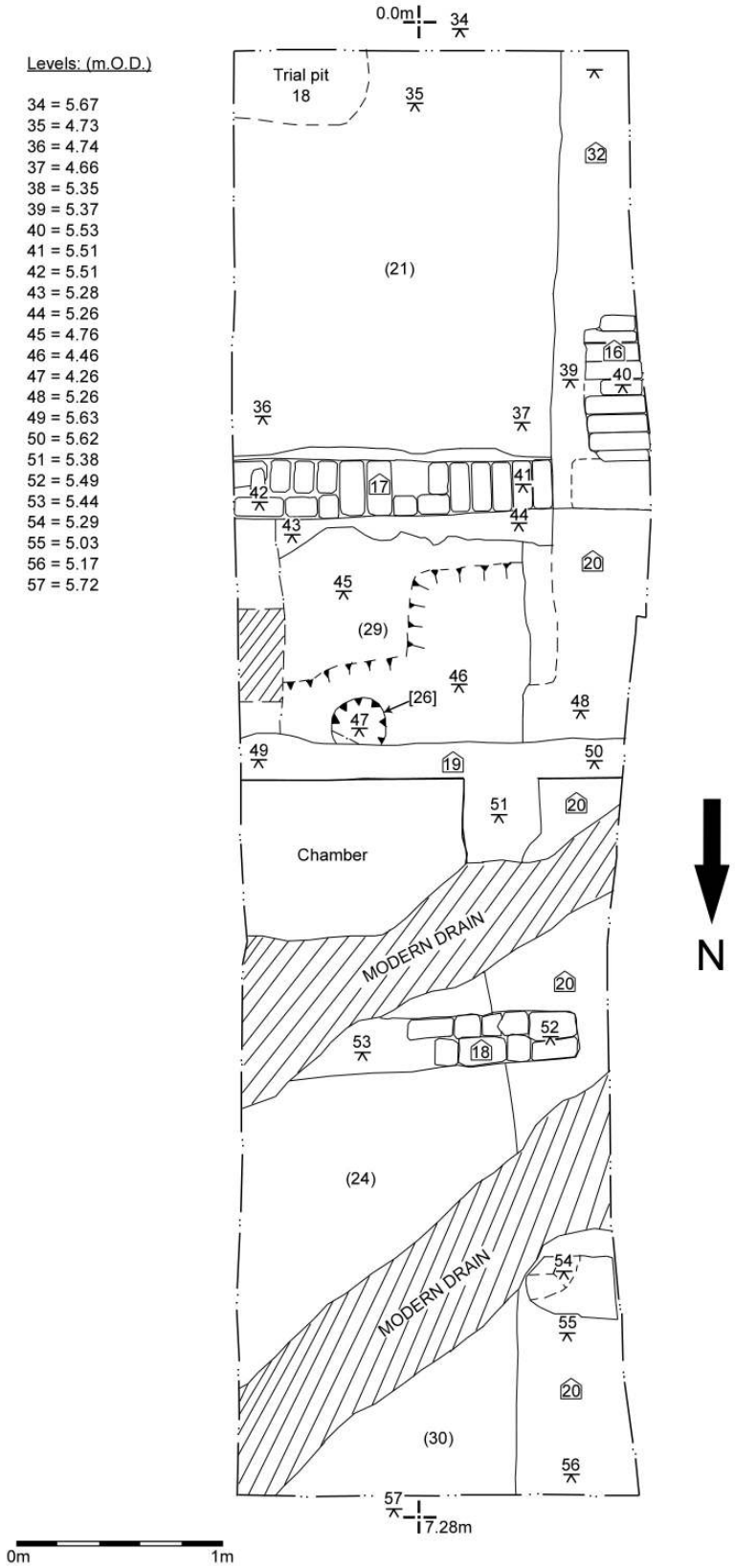

Fig.32: *Plan of Trench 2, initial stage*

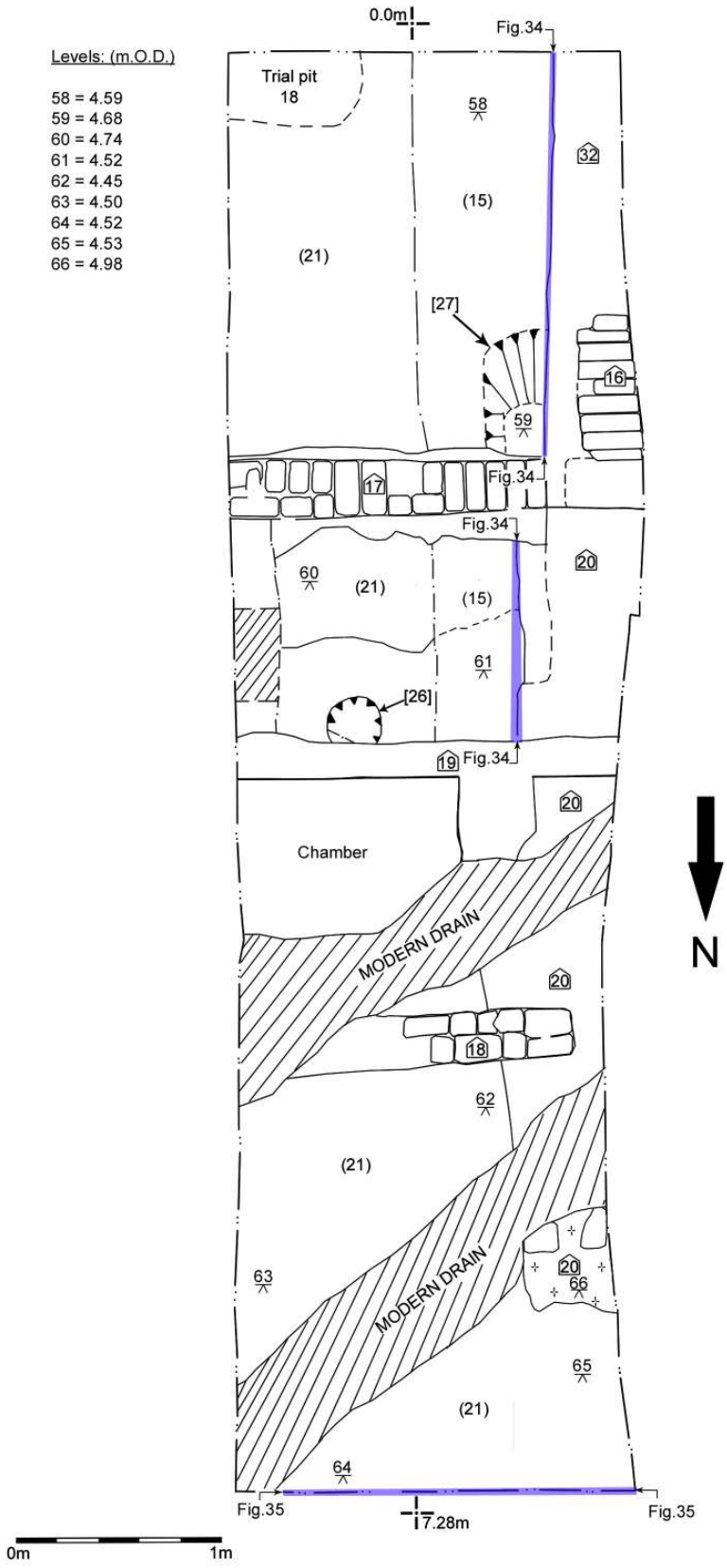

Fig.33: *Plan of Trench 2, secondary stage*

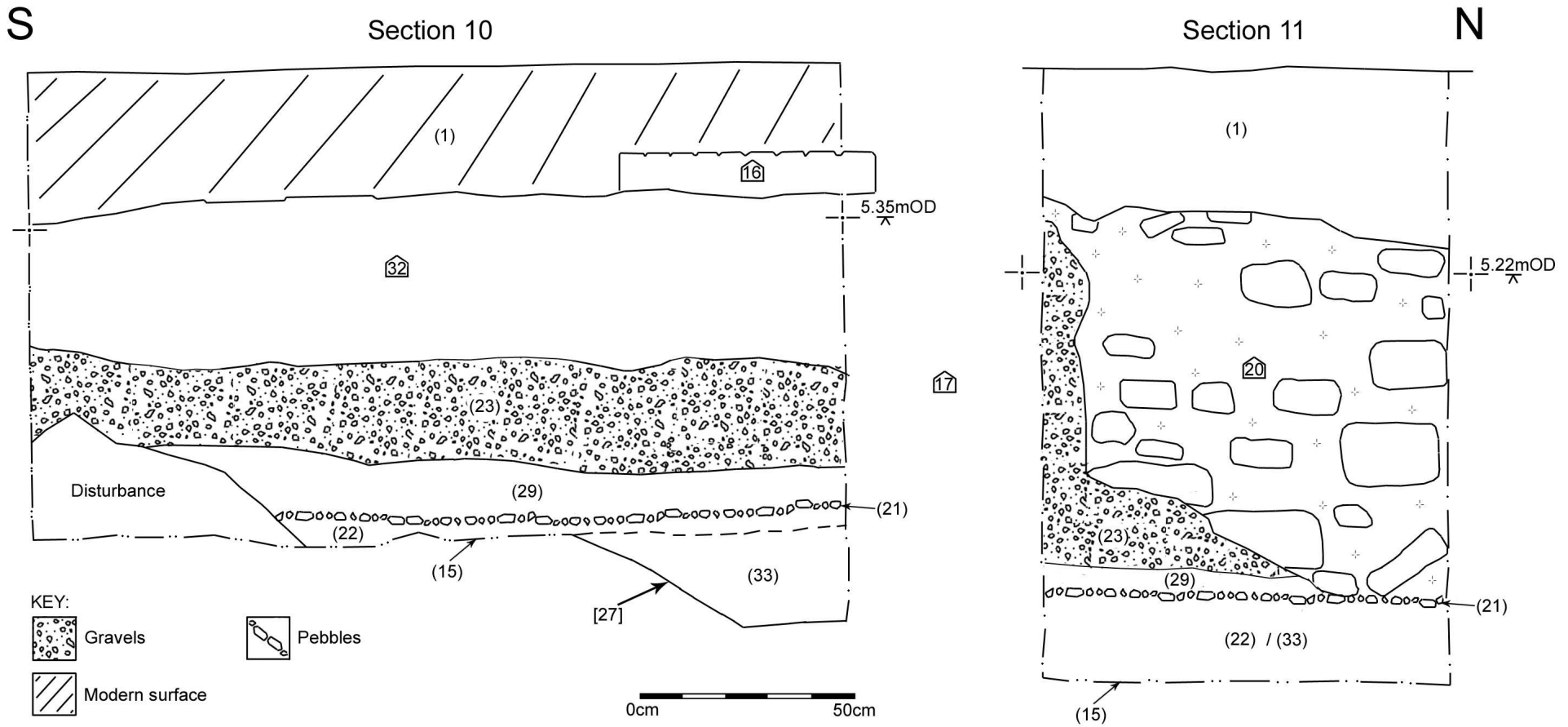

Fig.34: *East facing sections through Trench 2*

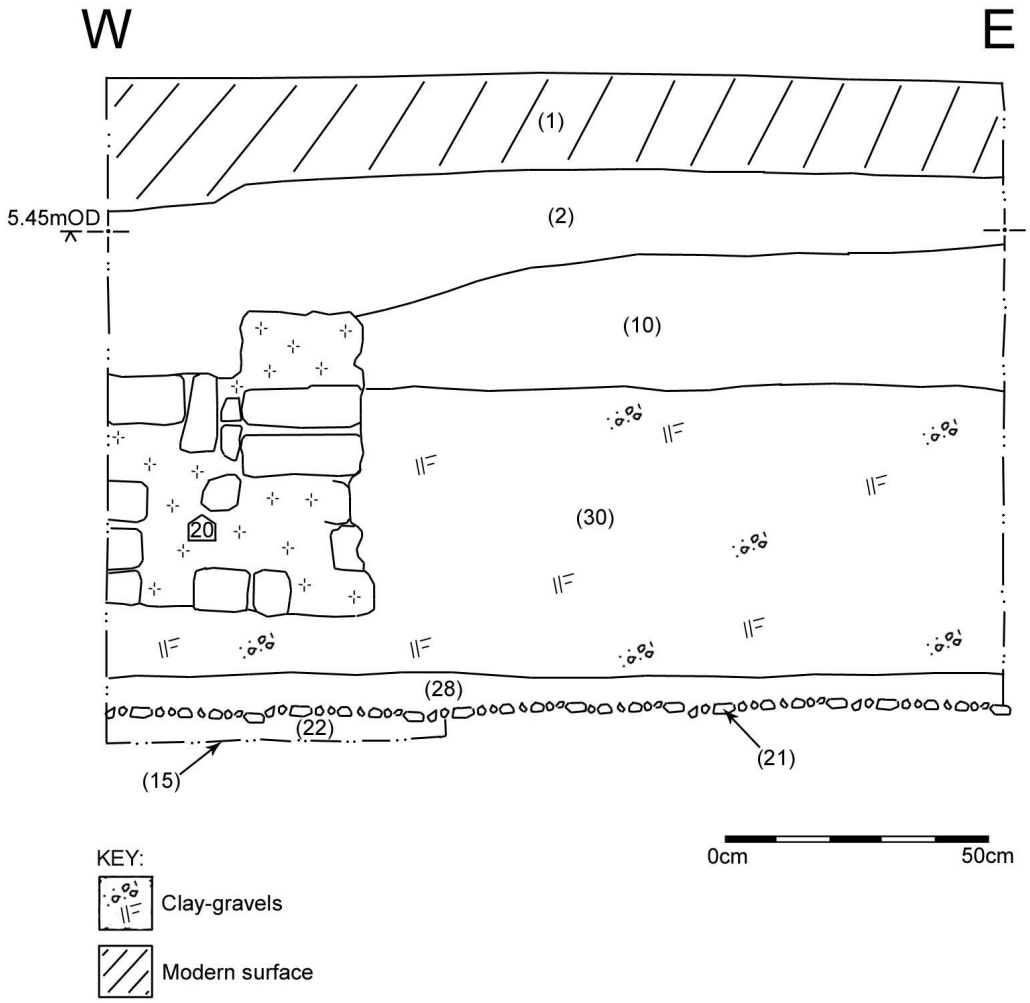

Fig.35: *South facing section through Trench 2, (section 12)*

Appendix II: Pottery from Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, (Site CHY11), by *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 89 sherds with a total weight of 2,542g. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

BORDY: Yellow-glazed Border Ware, 1550-1700. 2 sherds, 9g.
CBW: Coarse Border Ware, 1270 – 1500. 3 sherds, 84g.
FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550 – 1700. 1 sherd, 30g.
LMSR: Late Medieval Sandy Transitional Redware, 1480-1600. 1 sherd, 17g.
METS: Metropolitan-type slipware, 1480 – 1900. 1 sherd, 22g.
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 29 sherds, 416g.
PMSR: Post-Medieval Slipped Redware, 1480 – 1650. 43 sherds, 1836g.
SHER: South Hertfordshire-type Greyware, 1170-1350. 1 sherd, 27g
STSL: Staffordshire slipware,1650 – 1800. 1 sherd, 11g.
TGW: English tin-glazed ware, 1600-1800. 5 sherds, 57g.
TUDG: 'Tudor Green' Ware, 1350 – 1500. 2 sherds, 13g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The assemblage is generally in good condition, consisting mainly of a small number of large sherds from well-represented vessels. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and the bulk of the assemblage is made up of typical 17th century material, mainly utilitarian earthenwares, but also a few finer wares such as polychrome painted TGW and STSL. The material from context (8) represents by far the largest group of material, and consists mainly of sherds from two or three well-represented slipware pancheons (large bowls). Fragments of at least one of these were also present in context (13). Context (8) also produced single sherds from a stoneware drinking vessel, and a TGW jar, as well as odd fragments of earlier material, in the form of residual medieval pottery such as CBW and SHER. They are in good condition, and appear to have suffered little disturbance. Overall, the assemblage seems most likely to be entirely domestic in nature.

	SHER		CBW		TUDG		LMSR		PMSR		BORDY		FREC		PMR		METS		TGW		STSL		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3									1	44											1	11	M17thC
5			1	38											3	35	1	22	1	3			17thC
8			1	24	2	13			39	1411	2	9	1	30	25	285			2	33			17thC
10																			2	21			17thC
13									3	381					1	96							L16thC
22	1	23																					L12thC
29			1	22			1	17															L15thC
Total	1	23	3	84	2	13	1	17	43	1836	2	9	1	30	29	416	1	22	5	57	1	11	

Table 1*: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Bibliography

Vince, AG, (1985), *The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review* in *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, pp.25-93

Appendix III: Ceramic building material analysis by *Sue Pringle*

Key: A = Abraded; M = Mortar; PM = Post medieval; Rd = Reduced; Ru = Re-used; V = Vitrified

All measurements given in millimetres, (L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness)

Context	Date of CBM / Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(3)	-	-	Oolitic limestone	Block	1	654	1451	1104	59+		Flake from ashlar block. Retained
(3)	1700-1800	PM	3047	Brick	1	503	-	96	59	M	Unfrogged; fabric near 3033. Flat faces and sharp arrises. End is angled, cut and rubbed so base shorter than top; 1 stretcher also rubbed. Retained
(3)	1450-1700	PM	3046	Brick	1	584	-	-	62	A, M	Unfrogged; creased stretcher, and sandy fabric
(3)	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	5	886	-	-	-	M	1 with a large round or polygonal nail-hole. 1 with a small square nail-hole, carelessly made
[5]	-	-	Oolitic limestone	Moulding	1	431	-	-	-	-	Angled stone moulding flake. Iron nail fused to the surface. Retained
[5]	1450-1700	PM	3039	Brick	1	230	-	-	62	M, Rd	Yellowish sandy-lime mortar. Quite hard. Flat faces, sharp arrises. 17th or 18th century
[5]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	588	-	-	56	A, M, Rd, Ru Vx1	1 frog has two different mortars – fine white and coarse yellow. Re-used
[5]	-	-	Limestone	Paviour	1	4830	217	172	74	M, Ru	Purbeck limestone. Smooth surface. Two sides sawn with slight band. Two roughly finished. Base rough hewn. Probably re-used. Retained

Context	Date of CBM / Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[7]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	4	1594	-	-	55 53 48 *c*56	A, M Vx1	Slightly coarse version of fabric. Sides fairly flat, possibly 17th century
(8)	-	-	Oolitic limestone	Moulding	1	207	*c*80+	57-64	*c*34	-	
(8)	1180-1800	M / PM	2271	Peg tile	2	67	-	-	-	Rd, V	
(8)	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	582	-	-	-	-	
(8)	1400-1700	PM	2276	Peg tile	2	310	-	-	-	-	
[11]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1121	135+	101	59	M	
[11]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1090	120+	105	45-49	M	
[11]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	990	*c*115+	98	58	M	
[11]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1557	155+	105	52	M	
[11]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1103	144+	106	56	M, V	
(13)	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	346	-	-	-	A	Very abraded

Context	Date of CBM / Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
[17]	1700-1900	PM	3047	Brick	2	1862	210+	94	58	M	Conjoined. Unfrogged, very smooth, flat faces and sharp arrises. Possibly early 18th century. Coarse white lime mortar present
[17]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1866	160+	115	64	A, M	Unfrogged. Lime mortar present
[18]	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1010	-	100	53	M	Unfrogged; indented margins
[20] northern end of trench	1650-1750	PM	3036	Brick	4	2026	- - - -	68 68 64 72	38 39 36 34	M M M M	Indented margins, with white lime mortar. Low Countries brick known as a 'Clinker'
[20] middle section of trench	1470-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	>5kg	- -	*c*101 *c*109	66 62	M, Ru	2 articulated bricks. Unfrogged. White lime mortar overlying coarse yellow mortar. Little detail visible
(29)	1450-1700	PM	3046	Brick	1	328	-	-	55	M	Sandy, creased surfaces
(29)	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	15	2339	-	-	-	Rd x1	Large diagonal / square nail holes x3, (one is 11x12mm others larger but messy). One with a large polygonal nail hole Dateable to the 16th / 17th

Appendix IV: Catalogue of moulded stonework found during evaluation at 94-96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea

All measurements taken in millimetres. L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness

Name	Context	L	B	T	Worked?	No. of faces	Comments	Fig nos.
A	[20]	140	160	135	Y	7	Two small 25mm square housings recessed by 30mm onto one face of block. Tool marks visible on one face	36
B	[20]	310	180	120	Y	3	Circular scrollwork moulding on one face, part of larger decorative piece. Design stands 10mm proud. Rear face roughly worked and retains mortar. Piece suggests part of a decorative facade	37
C	[20]	350	260	210	Y	6	One face shows tool marks. Block has a cut notch along one side and rounded moulding along apex of another face	38
D	[20]	260	210	235	Y	4	Mortar adhesion from re-use partially obscures two side faces. Two faces very roughly shaped	39
E	[20]	285	130	130	Y	5	Rectangular block, damage to most faces. Small chamfered notch cut out of one corner. One face shows tool marks	40
F	[20]	380	180-210	130-210	Y	9	A smooth, curved, groove has been cut into one side of the block, 95mm in diameter and *c*45mm deep. One face only partial / damaged	41
G	[20]	480	360	310	Y	11	Several faces damaged or partially obscured by mortar due to re-use of masonry. One long side has a 100mm wide x 50mm deep notch cut. Opposite side has a 195mm wide x 38mm long x 50mm deep section cut out with moulded finish.	42- 43
H	[20]	660	340	260	Y	14	Long fragment of possible window mullion frame. Three level design with two curved steps cut into external face. A single 35mm square by 30mm deep hole cut midway down external face probably to house some form of fitting. Opposite face is cut on one side with a 10mm wide and 85mm deep cut-out along the length of the block.	44-46

Fig.36: *Block A showing two housing notches, (left), and tool marks, (right)* (20cm scale)

Fig.37: *Block B showing decorative scrollwork and rough face to opposite side* (50cm scale)

Fig.38: *Block C showing mouldwork and facings* (50cm scale)

Fig.39: *Block D*, (20cm scale)

Fig.40: Block E showing notch and tool marks, (20cm and 50cm scales)

Fig.41: *Block F showing groove and profile*, (50cm and 20cm scales)

Fig.42: *Block G showing two ends*, (50cm scale)

Fig.43: *Block G showing two faces, notch and moulding*, (50cm scale)

Fig.44: *Block H showing two ends*, (20cm scale)

Fig.45: *Block H showing underside with cut-out*, (50cm scale)

Fig.46: *Block H showing internal face of possible window mullion fragment with hole for fitting, and groove just visible above this (50cm scale)*

Appendix V: OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: compassa1-153859

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at 94-96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, SW10 0DQ
Short description of the project	Between the 4th and 12th of June 2013 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation within the courtyard and garage of the premises of 94-96 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The works were undertaken in line with recommendations from English Heritage, pre-development of the site. The proposed development includes the construction of a new double basement in the area of the courtyard and garage to a depth of 8m, and the evaluation was commissioned to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. In response two trenches were dug within the footprint of the proposed basement, and archaeological deposits were encountered from as little as 150mm below the present ground surface. These included 17th and 18-19th century wall footings, along with a metalled surface of crushed tile and pebbles which extended across the full extent of both trenches. The surface was sealed below a 250mm thick spread of silt containing substantial quantities of earlier-mid 17th century pottery, suggesting that the metalled surface was probably associated with earlier, 16th century, occupation. The presence of the yard surface across the entire area evaluated at this stage, suggests that it is probably quite extensive and may survive in situ across the entire footprint of the proposed basement. In this respect it has the potential to shed light on the earlier, potentially Tudor, exploitation of the site.
Project dates	Start: 04-06-2013 End: 12-06-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CHY11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PP/12/01502 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area

Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA 94-96 Cheyne Walk
Postcode	SW10 0DQ
Study area	24.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2687 7751 51 0 51 28 54 N 000 10 23 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.27m Max: 4.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment

Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Physical Archive notes	One stem and heel of clay tobacco pie with shamrock stamp on base of heel
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at No.94-96 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, SW10 0DQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, SE1 1RQ
Description	A brief report of the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at 94-96 Cheyne Walk. This includes a discussion of all of the trial trenches monitored, photos, plans and sections where relevant, brick and pot analysis, a plan showing the location of the trenches, and any conclusions reached.

Appendix VI: London Archaeologist summary

Site Address:	94-96 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, SW10 0QD
Project type:	Evaluation
Dates of fieldwork:	4th – 12th June 2013
Site code:	CHY11
Site Supervisor:	Geoff Potter
NGR:	TQ 2687 7751(Site centre)
Funding body:	Client

Between the 4th and 12th of June 2013 Compass Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation within the courtyard and garage of the premises of 94-96 Cheyne Walk, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. The works were undertaken in line with recommendations from English Heritage, pre-development of the site.

The proposed development includes the construction of a new double basement in the area of the courtyard and garage to a depth of 8m, and the evaluation was commissioned to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.

In response two trenches were dug within the footprint of the proposed basement, and archaeological deposits were encountered from as little as 150mm below the present ground surface. These included 17th and 18-19th century wall footings, along with a metalled surface of crushed tile and pebbles which extended across the full extent of both trenches. The surface was sealed below a 250mm thick spread of silt containing substantial quantities of 17th century pottery, suggesting that the metalled surface was probably associated with earlier, possibly 16th century, occupation.

The presence of the yard surface across the entire area evaluated at this stage, suggests that it is probably quite extensive and may survive in situ across the entire footprint of the proposed basement. In this respect it has the potential to shed light on the earlier, potentially Tudor, exploitation of the site.