

**THAMES WATER VICTORIAN MAINS RENEWAL  
WORKS**

**KILBURN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA  
SHOOT UP HILL DMA 05**

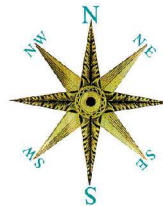
**LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

April 2009



COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

THAMES WATER VICTORIAN MAINS RENEWAL WORKS

KILBURN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA  
SHOOT UP HILL DMA 05

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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### ***Abstract***

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during Thames Water Victorian mains replacement and renewal works in the Kilburn area of West Hampstead, London Borough of Camden between December 2007 and April 2009.*

*Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and consisted of the inspection and recording of all open works accessible during monitoring visits. The majority of trenches exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying made-ground and service related deposits. Natural silty clay was observed in some areas, generally heavily truncated by overlying modern layers. 19<sup>th</sup> century building rubble and pottery were observed in made-ground layers in various trenches and probably represent the development of the area during this period. Similarly, a series of timbers observed in section in trenching on Abbot's Place are thought to represent isolated shoring or revetment works dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and presumably relating to works carried out in the roadway around the time of development.*

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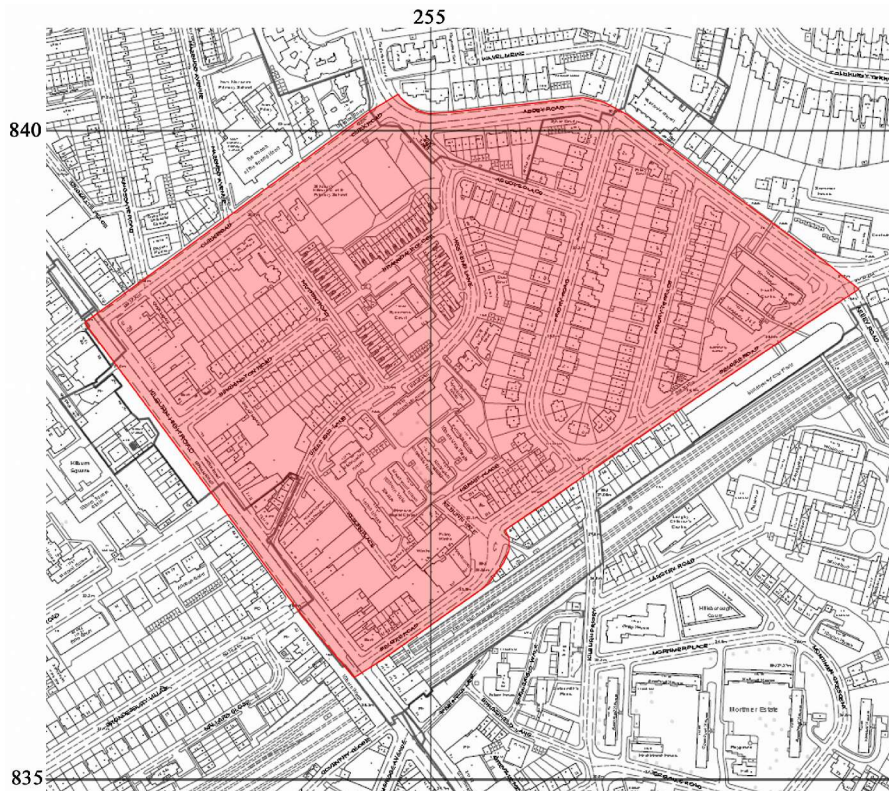
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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken during Thames Water Victorian water mains replacement and renewal works in West Hampstead. The works were undertaken in the Kilburn area of West Hampstead, in an area bounded by Kilburn High Road to the southwest, Quex Road to the northwest, Abbey Road to the northeast and Belsize Road to the southeast (see Figure 1 below), approximately centred at NGR TQ 2555 8385.
- 1.2 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and formed a response to recommendations made by English Heritage for an archaeological watching brief. The study area lay within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Camden Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and was considered to have potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Tim McHardy, Ecology and Heritage, Thames Water Utilities Ltd. Assistance during the project was also given by representatives of the main contractor, J Murphy & Sons Ltd.



**Figure 1:** The area of archaeological monitoring in Kilburn, West Hampstead in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A).

## **2. Site Location and Geology**

- 2.1** The archaeological monitoring covered an area on and to the east of Kilburn High Road with approximate dimensions of some 350m by 450m, and centred at NGR TQ 2555 8385.
- 2.2** The land surface in this area is fairly level, generally at about 35m to 40m OD and rising gently to the north. There is a slight fall just to the east of Kilburn High Road, marking the line of a former stream course that flowed southwards to become one of the tributaries to the Serpentine in Hyde Park.
- 2.3** The British Geological Survey (North London, *Sheet 256*, 1993) shows this whole area to overlie a natural ground surface of London Clay. There is no indication of alluvial deposits within the former stream valley, although these may occur. Archaeological investigation just to the south at Carlton Plaza revealed post-medieval alluvial deposits of the Kilburn Stream, truncated by recent development (site code CPA94).

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1** The area was considered to have potential for a range of archaeological finds, including prehistoric and Romano-British activity. Kilburn High Road is on or very close to the line of Watling Street, the major Roman road to Verulamium and the Midlands. Some residual pottery has been found in the area, at 258-62 Belsize Road (site code BZR93) and a single sherd at Carlton Plaza (CPA94).
- 3.2** The name Kilburn appears to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, *Kelebourne* or *Cuneburna*, and referred originally to the stream that has been noted above (*A History of the County of Middlesex*, 1989. Vol 9, 47).
- 3.3** Around 1135 or slightly later a small priory housing a community of Augustinian canonesses was established close to the stream. Relatively little is known of this establishment, although by the time of its dissolution in 1536 the Priory is recorded as including the church, a hall, a series of chambers, a kitchen, brewhouse and bakehouse, plus a 'mansion' and a 'hostium' – presumably the guesthouse (*ibid; Old and New London*, 1878. Vol 5, 243 ff). The associated estate also covered much of the local land, the monastic farm reputedly comprising about forty-five acres.
- 3.4** The Priory appears to have been located close to the Kilburn High Road/Belsize Road junction. This position is indicated by Rocque's survey of 1746, although long after the dissolution. There is also a record of foundations, tessellated tiles and some human bone being found on the northern side of the railway, during widening works and construction of the station around 1850 (*Old and New London*, 1878. Vol 5).



- 3.5 Some of the Priory buildings may have formed the origin of the Red Lion and Bell Inns, respectively said to date from 1444 and c.1600. The Bell also became famous in the 18<sup>th</sup> century for its medicinal spring waters, although this did not lead to the development seen elsewhere (*A History of the County of Middlesex*, 1989. Vol 9). In 1762 there were still only a handful of houses and cottages in the area, plus a few shops.
- 3.6 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century more extensive building began on the former Priory estate, initially mainly onto the Edgware Road but by the 1840s in areas to the east such as Kilburn Priory and Priory Road. However, many parts remained open and rural until after the opening of Kilburn High Road station in 1851/2.

#### 4. Archaeological Research Questions

The fieldwork presented an opportunity to address several research questions:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either *in situ* features or residual finds?
- Is there any evidence for Roman activity and can the nature of this be defined, for example in relation to the line of Watling Street?
- Is there any evidence for medieval activity, particularly in relation to the site of Kilburn Priory and its associated buildings and activities (including possible burials)?
- What evidence is there for later post-medieval land use and development, and does this bear out the map record of mainly open land until the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

#### 5. The Archaeological Programme

##### 5.1 Standards

The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork, Guidance Paper 3*). Works also conformed 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.

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.

## **5.2 Fieldwork**

### **5.2.1 Attendance**

The archaeological watching brief concentrated on the areas of open-cut trenching, so that any surviving evidence could be investigated, identified and recorded. More limited observation was made during the excavation of localised pits forming part of the pipeburst and insertion works.

The basic watching brief required one archaeologist on site to monitor works and to investigate and record any archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains were exposed adequate time was allowed for investigation and recording, although every effort was made not to disrupt the works programme.

English Heritage were advised beforehand of the on-site start date. The Client and English Heritage were also kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork.

### **5.2.2 Methodology**

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

Archaeological deposits and features were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* context 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. All observed works with or without archaeology were recorded on standardised forms, noting the location and size of excavations and the sequence of deposits/features observed therein.

## **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**

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 were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record. Only a single sherd of pottery was retained from archaeological monitoring.

### **6.2 Report Procedure**

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 is appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and in paragraph form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the *London Archaeologist*.

### 6.3 The Site Archive

The records from the archaeological project will be ordered in line with MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* and will be placed in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive as part of the ongoing programme of archive deposition.

## 7. The Archaeological Watching Brief

Archaeological monitoring in the Kilburn area of West Hampstead consisted of regular visits by one or more archaeologists to observe and record open groundworks. The level of recording was determined by the nature of the exposed ground, and as the majority of trenches and pits were negative for archaeological material a simplified recording method was employed. Every isolated excavation was recorded under a set of required elements on a 'Trench Record Sheet' and supplemented with sketch location plans and photography. The standard recorded elements constituted length, width and depth of excavations (in metres), location, orientation, brief description and dimensions of exposed deposits, and methods/conditions. Where appropriate photographs were taken with an appropriately sized scale, and in general covered a section shot, overall trench shot and where possible a wider location shot.

A single site code TZH08 was used to cover all archaeological monitoring within the designated area (as defined by Figure 1 above).

### 7.1 Streets Within the Monitored Study Area

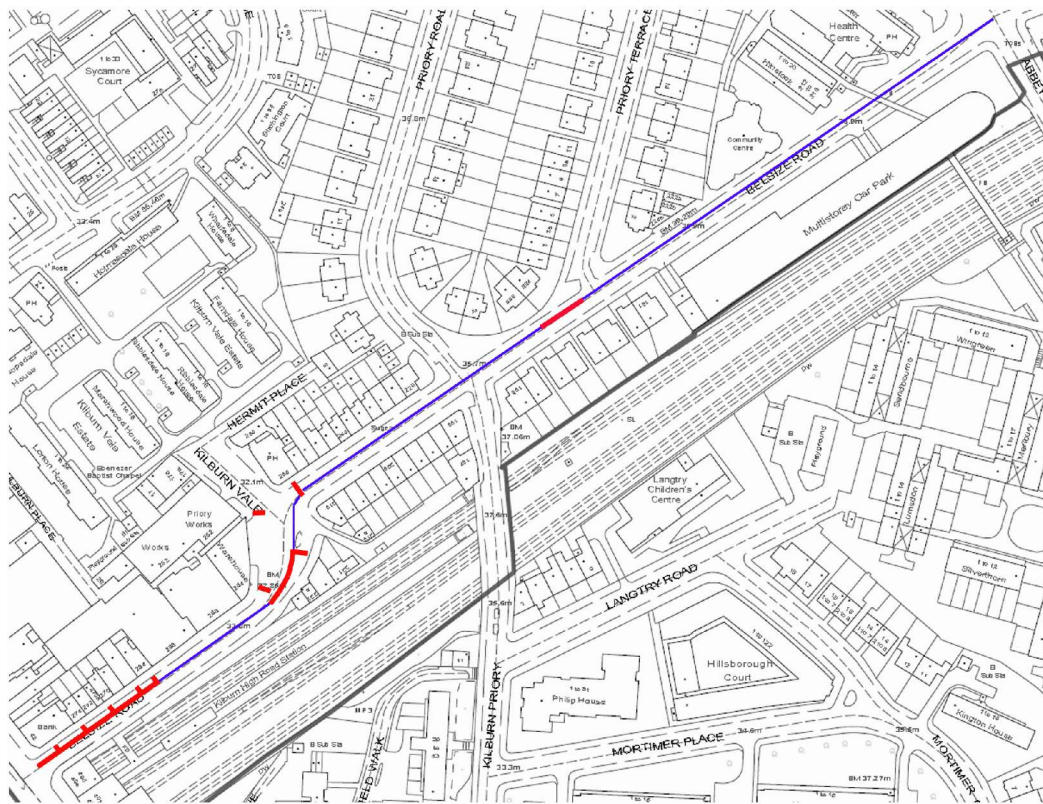
The majority of recorded groundworks produced no significant archaeological finds or features during the course of the archaeological watching brief. Due to the nature of archaeological monitoring and recording, the results will be presented as a brief summary of specific areas (defined by individual roads within the study area as shown in Figure 1). Archaeological finds or features of greater significance are discussed in more detail in relation to the relevant street. The specific streets/roads to be discussed are as follows, the linear distance of trenching refers to the total distance of *open* trenching recorded as opposed to the full length of trenching undertaken on the single street:

<b>Street/Road Name</b>	<b>Approx. Linear Distance of Open Trenching</b>
Belsize Road	117m
West End Lane	363m
Kilburn High Road	181.5m

Quex Road	78m
Abbot's Place	85m
Priory Road	125.4m
Priory Terrace	9.5m
Bransdale Close	72m
Abbey Road	100m

### 7.1.1 Belsize Road

Approximately 117m of open cut trenching and pits was observed along the length of Belsize Road, between Kilburn High Road to the southwest and Abbey Road to the northeast.



**Figure 2:** Trenching on Belsize Road in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A), lengths shown in red refer to open trenching listed in the following table.

Open trenching exposed the existing ground surface, either tarmac or concrete paving slabs, generally overlying road makeup layers of concrete hardcore and rubble to an average depth of *c.* 0.6m. Underlying deposits consisted of modern services and related backfills, modern made-ground or redeposited natural silty clay.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
05.12.07	OC	Trench A: Running NW-SE from north kerb across road, adjacent to crossing outside Priory Tavern	6	0.5	0.5
	OC	Trench B: Running E-W from west kerb across road, south side of Kilburn Vale junction.	6	0.5	n/a
	OC	Trench C: Running SE from western kerb across road, immediately before SW turn of road	5	0.5	n/a
	OC	Trench D: Centre of road parallel with kerb around southeast turn of Belsize Road with spur to kerb	38	0.5	n/a
28.05.08	OC	Running northeast from junction with Kilburn High Road, north side, centre with spurs to kerb	46	0.57	1.05
15.07.08	TP	Pavement outside No. 268 and 270	2.5	1	0.77
25.07.08	OC	Pavement, southwest side of Priory Terrace junction, north side of road	13.5	0.8	0.78

No evidence for the presence of the 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century Priory located on the corner of Belsize Road and Kilburn High Road was observed. Trenching in this area was excavated to a depth of *c.*1.05m below the existing ground surface and exposed deposits relating to modern services and intrusions. It is possible that evidence for the Priory survives at a greater depth, beyond the level of truncation by modern works, or indeed that any archaeological remains relating to the buildings have been removed by previous service relating ground works in the area.



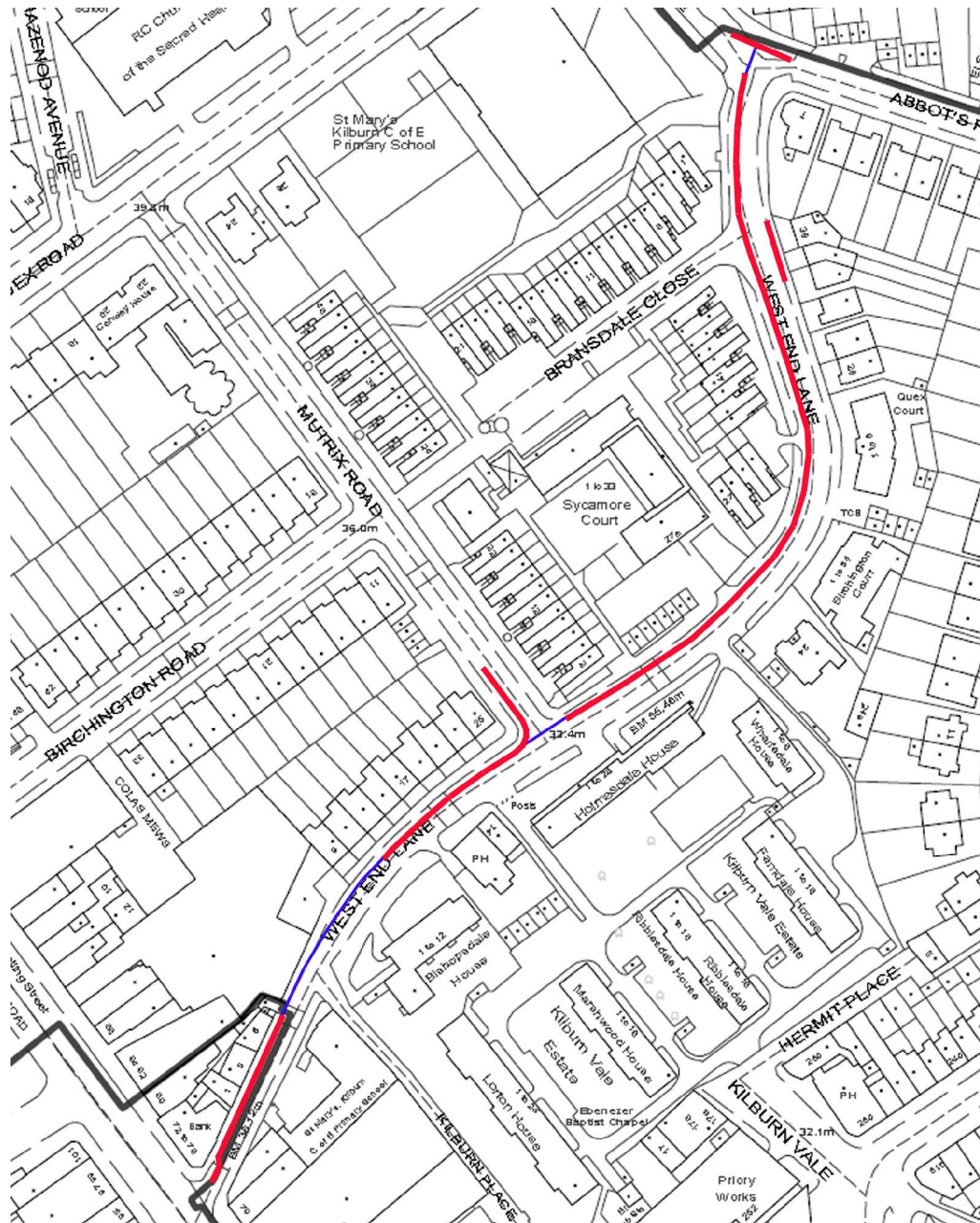
**Figure 3:** Trenching on Belsize Road (5/12/07-Trench A left and 28/05/08 – towards Kilburn High Road right).



**Figure 4:** Exposed deposits in trenching on Belsize Road (28/05/08 – northwest facing section – top, and 25/07/07 – north facing section – bottom).

### 7.1.2 West End Lane

Approximately 363m of open cut trenching was observed along West End Lane, between Kilburn High Road to the south and Abbey Road to the north. Excavated trenches varied between 0.5m to 1m in width and were excavated to a maximum depth of some 1.25m below the existing ground level. All contractor excavations exposed the existing tarmac road surface overlying bitumen/tarmac rubble base and concrete hardcore to an average depth of 0.45m below the existing ground surface. Trenching at the north end of West End Lane exposed made-ground layers consisting of mixed rubble including 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds and building material. These deposits were recorded at a fairly uniform thickness of c.0.25m and directly overlying truncated natural silty-clay deposits. It is likely they represent levelling and road makeup of the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century at which time much of the area was heavily developed. Elsewhere, more modern made-ground layers and intrusive services and related backfills were observed. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief on West End Lane.



**Figure 5:** Trenching on West End Lane in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A), lengths shown in red refer to open trenching listed in the following table.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
09.01.08	OC	West side of road running north from north side of Bransdale Close junction to Abbots Place junction	32	0.5	0.85
17.01.08	OC	West side of road, running north from north side of Wharfdale House entrance to No.33.	16	0.5	1.25
08.02.08	OC	North side of road, running southwest from Mutrix Rd junction to end of terrace	70	0.65	0.85
01.08.08	OC	Crossing junction with Bransdale Close, west side of road	25	0.5	1
20.08.08	OC	Between Mutrix Road junction and north side of Bransdale Close junction	160	1	1
22.10.08	OC	North end of road on junction with Abbots Place and Abbey Road	10	0.6	1.1
04.10.08	OC	Running northeast from Kilburn High Road junction, centre then north side of road	50	0.6	1.05



**Figure 6:** Trenching on West End Lane (17-01-08 – looking south, top and 09-01-08 – looking south, bottom).





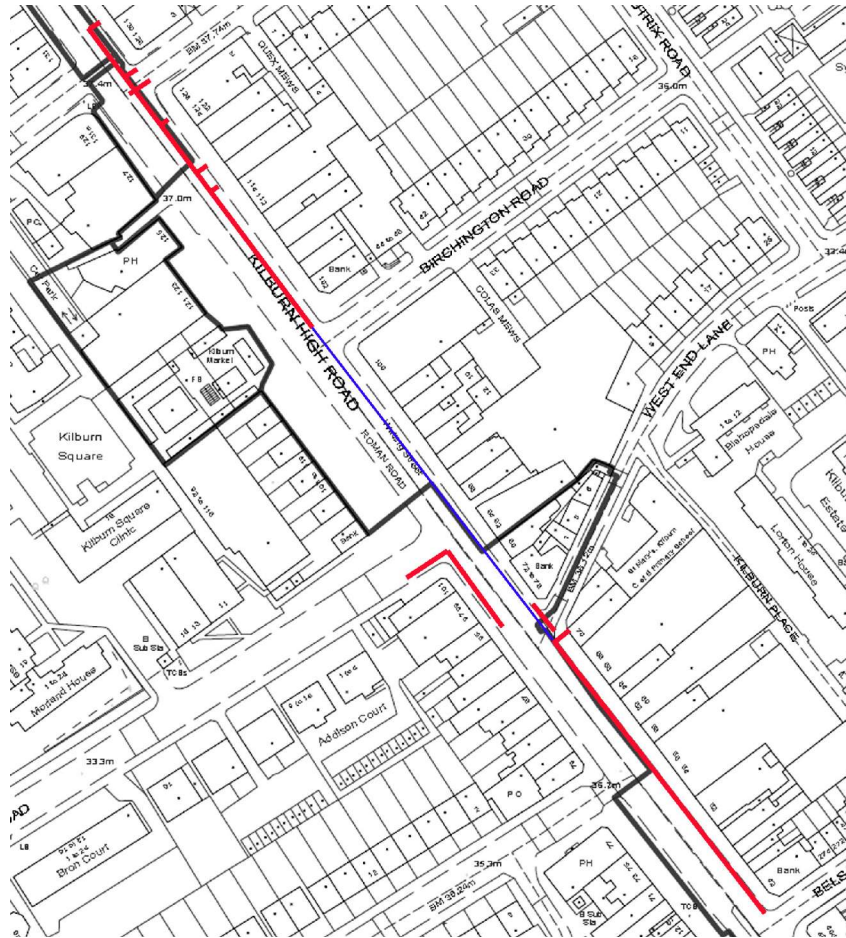
**Figure 7:** Trenching on West End Lane (20-08-08 – view north, top and 22-10-08 – West of Abbot’s Place, north end, bottom).



**Figure 8:** Section of trenching on West End Lane (04-10-08) showing rubble road makeup containing 19<sup>th</sup> century building materials and pottery.

### 7.1.3 Kilburn High Road

Approximately 181.5m of open trenching was observed on Kilburn High Road between the junctions with Quex Road to the northwest and Belsize Road to the southeast.



**Figure 9:** Trenching on Kilburn High Road in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A), lengths shown in red refer to open trenching listed in the following table.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
06.03.08	OC	Running southeast from north side of Quex Road Junction to Birchington Road	110	0.6	1
24.05.08	OC	Running northwest from Belsize Road to south side of Brondesbury Villas junction.	45	0.6	1.1
	TP	Irregular TP over junction with West End Lane - reinstated	8.5	6	n/a
15.01.09	OC	Southwest side from Brondesbury Road to Krisp Clothing	18	0.54	1.05

The majority of trenching was excavated on the northwest side of the road, adjacent to or generally at *c.*1.5m+ of the kerb line. Trenches varied in width between 0.5m and 0.6m and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m below the existing road surface. The trenches exposed existing road layers of tarmac and base overlying thick concrete hardcore, reinforced with steel rods in places, to an average depth of 0.55m below the existing ground surface. Modern services and associated backfill deposits were observed beneath, with imported ground-makeup material elsewhere. No archaeological finds or features were observed in trenching along Kilburn High Road. Specifically, no evidence features, deposits or surfaces relating to the earlier Roman and medieval road lines were observed. It is likely that the modern road construction layers and service works have truncated any surviving evidence to the exposed depth of excavation. Archaeological material may survive to a greater depth, but excavation undertaken as part of the water mains replacement scheme did not penetrate beyond the depth of modern intrusion.



**Figure 10:** Trenching on Kilburn High Road (22-05-08 – looking west, top and 12-05-08 – northeast facing section, bottom).

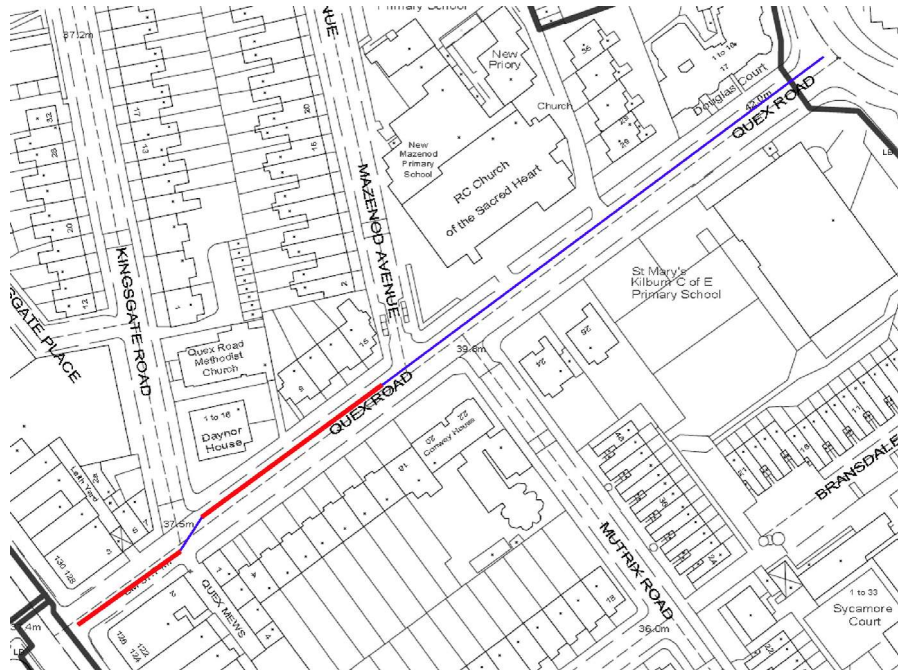


**Figure 11:** Trenching on Kilburn High Road (06-03-08 – view looking southeast, top and southwest facing section bottom).

#### 7.1.4 Quex Road

Approximately 78m of open trenching was observed on Quex Road, between Kilburn High Road to the southwest and Abbey Road to the northeast. Trenches measured between 0.6m and 0.8m in width and were excavated to a maximum of 1.05m below the existing road surface. All trenching exposed the existing tarmac road surface overlying reinforced concrete hardcore. These deposits in turn overlying modern services and associated backfill deposits and modern ground makeup layers. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief on Quex Road.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
18.03.08	OC	Running northeast from north side of Kingsgate Rd junction to No.14 Quex Road	43	0.8	1.05
01.04.08	OC	Running northeast from north side of Kilburn High Road to Kingsgate Road	35	0.6	1.05



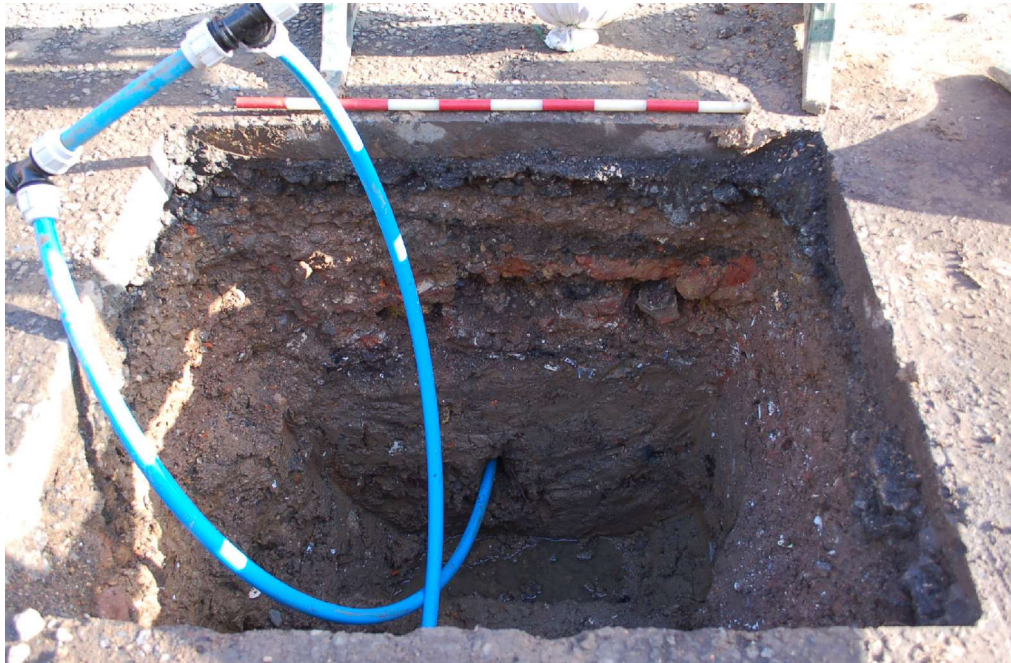
**Figure 12:** Trenching on Quex Road in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A), lengths shown in red refer to open trenching listed in the table above.



**Figure 13:** Trenching on Quex Road (18-03-08 – looking south, top and 01-04-08 – northwest facing section, bottom).

### 7.1.5 Priory Terrace

Approximately 9.5m of open trenching was observed at the northern end Priory Terrace immediately south of the Abbey Road junction. The remaining length of Priory Terrace was scheduled for replacement and renewal works by ‘pipe-burst’ and thus did not require open-cut trenching. The observed excavations were between 0.6m and 1m in width, and up to 1.2m in depth below the existing ground surface. Deposits consisted of existing road and pavement layers overlying mixed made-ground and service related deposits. Rubble exposed in section contained 19<sup>th</sup> building material and pottery and probably represents the levelling and redevelopment of the area at this time.



**Figure 14:** Pit excavated on Priory Terrace showing existing road layers over rubble made-ground containing 19<sup>th</sup> building materials and pottery.

### 7.1.6 Bransdale Close

Approximately 72m of open trenching was observed along the full length of Bransdale Close between the southwestern end of the street and the junction with West End Lane to the northwest. The excavations consisted of a series of small open-cut trenches and pits excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m below the existing road surface. Exposed deposits consisted of the existing tarmac road surface overlying concrete hardcore to an average thickness of 0.5m with modern made-ground and service deposits beneath. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the watching brief on Bransdale Close.



**Figure 15:** Example of trenching on Bransdale Close showing existing tarmac over concrete with service deposits and made-ground beneath.

### 7.1.7 Priors Road

Approximately 125.4m of open trenching was observed on Priors Road between Belsize Road to the south and Abbey Road to the north. Excavation consisted of open cut trenching at an average width of 0.5m and pits up to 2.2m in width, a maximum depth of 1.1m below the existing road surface was recorded. Trenches excavated within the road exposed modern tarmac and reinforced concrete overlying modern made-ground and service backfills. Where trenches were excavated within the pavements, concrete paving slabs were observed laid in sand bedding over concrete hardcore and similar modern deposits beneath.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
04.05.08	OC	North side adjacent to kerb, from hedge between No's40&42 to south side of Abbots Place junction	30	0.5	1.1
09.06.08	OC	From junction with Belsize Rd north to No 19 Priors Road	85	0.53	0.75
15.07.08	OC	Pavement outside No 11	4.5	0.35	0.5
25.07.08	TP	TP A: West side, pavement outside No.29.	3	2.05	0.5
	TP	TP B: West side, pavement outside No.23-25	2.9	2.2	0.6







**Figure 17:** Trenching on Priory Road (04-05-08 – view north from the Abbots Place junction, top and 09-06-08- view north, bottom).

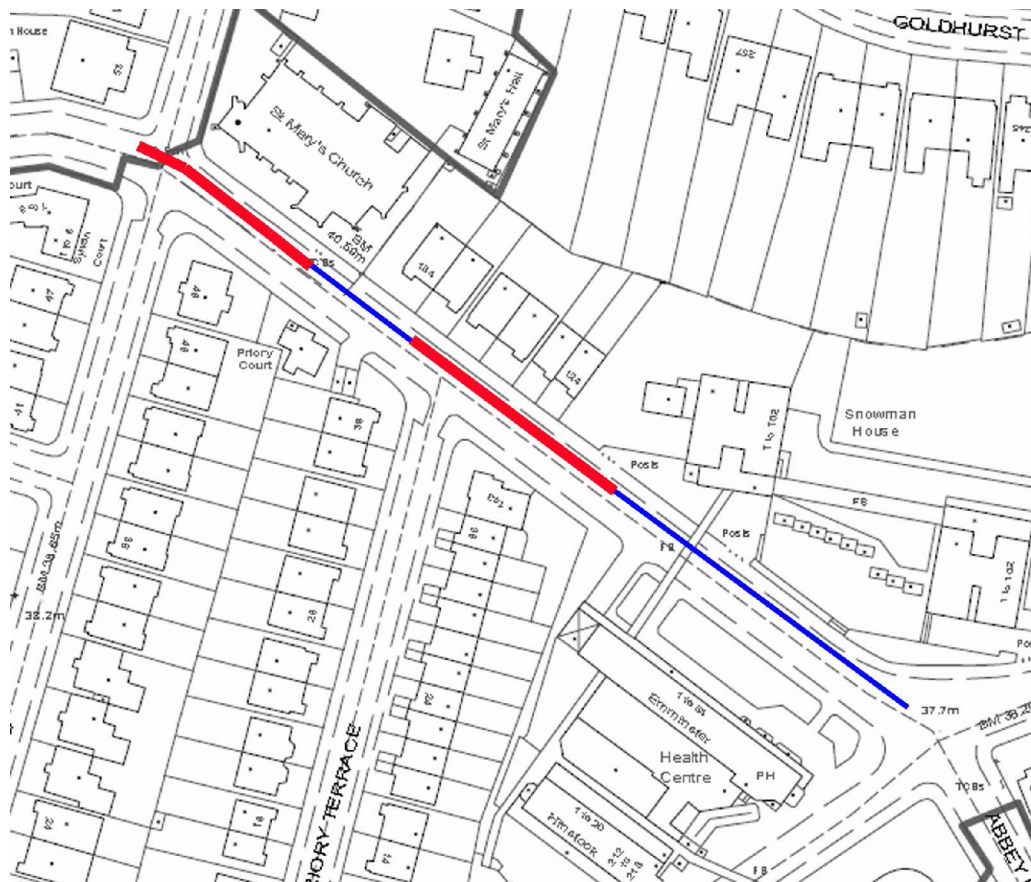


**Figure 18:** Sections of trenching on Priory Road (04-05-08 – northwest facing section, left and 09-06-08 – southeast facing section with chemical staining to the base of excavations, right).

### 7.1.8 Abbey Road

Approximately 100m of trenching was observed on Abbey Road between the junctions with Priory Road to the northwest and Belsize Road to the southeast. Excavations were open-cut trenches at a width of 0.5m to 0.6m to a depth of 0.95m below the existing road surface. Existing tarmac road surface was observed overlying base and reinforced concrete hardcore with service backfills and made-ground beneath. Truncated natural silty clays were observed to the base of excavations. No archaeological finds or features were observed in trenching along Abbey Road.

Date	Method	Location	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
21.11.08	OC	North side of road, running southeast from Priory Terrace junction	60	0.5	0.95
Dec '08	OC	North side of road, running southeast from Priory Road junction	40	0.6	0.93



**Figure 19:** Trenching on Abbey Road in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A), lengths shown in red refer to open trenching listed in the table above.



**Figure 20:** Trenching on Abbey Road.

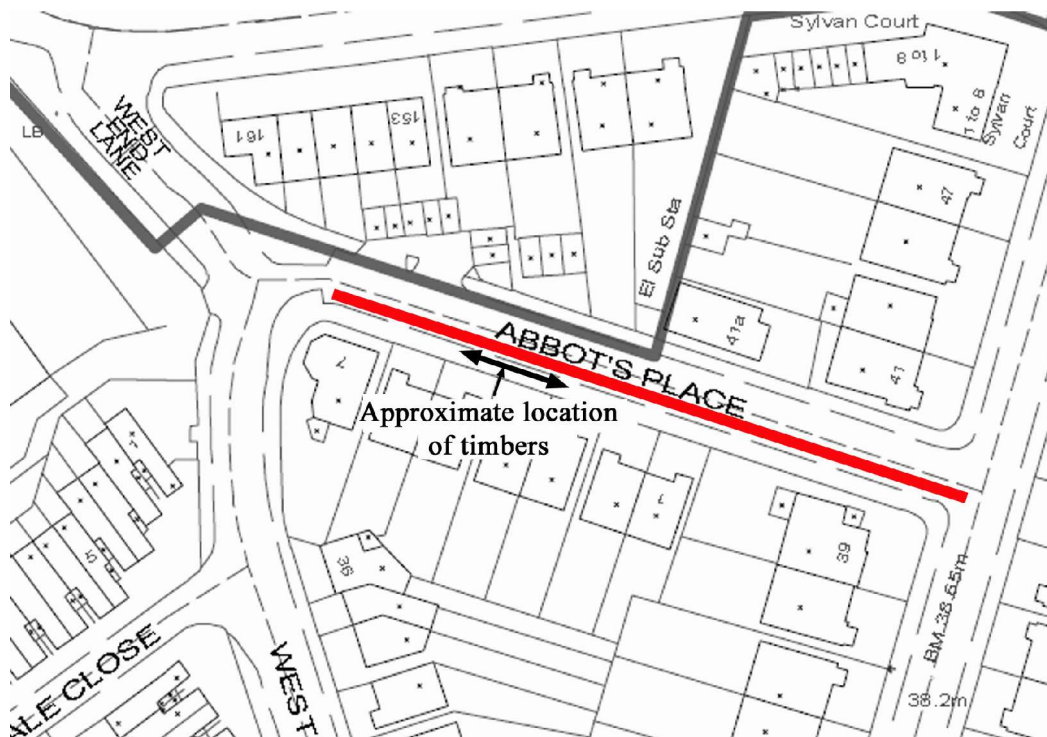
### **7.1.9 Abbot's Place**

Approximately 85m was observed on Abbot's Place between West End Lane to the west and Priory Road to the east. Trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.45m below the existing road surface at a width of 0.5m. In general exposed deposits consisted of existing road layers and hardcore with services and made-ground. However, trenching along the west end of Abbot's Place, running east from the junction with West End Lane exposed a series of timbers observed in the south facing section.

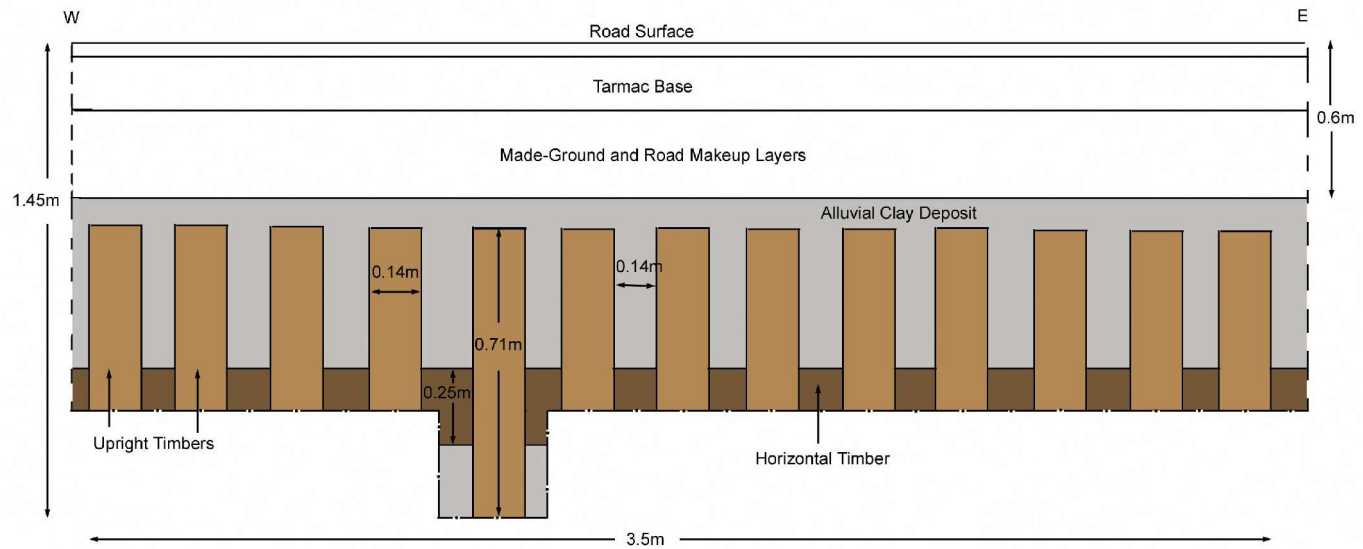
The feature consisted of a discrete line of upright timbers, 13 planks spanning a distance of some 3.5m. Individual timbers measured 140mm (width) by 20-30mm (thickness) and exposed to 710mm in length, continuing beyond the limit of excavation in the base of the trench. The timbers were exposed upright in the south-facing section, spaced evenly 140mm apart; a further horizontal timber was exposed in the base of the trench (approximately 1.05m below the existing ground surface, and 0.45m below the tops of the upright timbers) set behind the upright

timbers. The surrounding deposit consisted of greyish brown alluvial clay which appeared to continue across the base of the trench and within the opposite section. A fragment of pottery was recovered from behind one of the upright timbers, identified as mid 19<sup>th</sup> century blue and white glazed ceramic.

The function of this feature is unclear, largely due to the isolated exposure and limited possibility for further investigation within the narrow service trench. It is likely that the upright and horizontal timbers represent an isolated perhaps 19<sup>th</sup> century shoring or revetment feature, probably consolidating a similar service trench for localised works or possibly as support for a cellar wall to the south. Unfortunately no artefactual dating material was present from the timber stratigraphic sequence.



**Figure 21:** Trenching on Abbot's Place in relation to the current Ordnance Survey map provided by Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Drawing No: 9YPG-A1-06014-A).



**Figure 22:** Photo and sketch section showing the timbers and associated deposits.



**Figure 23:** Looking East towards Priory Road, showing the line of upright timbers in section.

## 7.2 Archaeological Research Questions

The fieldwork presented an opportunity to address several research questions:

- *Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity, either in situ features or residual finds?*

No evidence for prehistoric activity was observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity and can the nature of this be defined, for example in relation to the line of Watling Street?*

No evidence for Roman activity was observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

- *Is there any evidence for medieval activity, particularly in relation to the site of Kilburn Priory and its associated buildings and activities (including possible burials)?*

No evidence for medieval activity was observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

- *What evidence is there for later post-medieval land use and development, and does this bear out the map record of mainly open land until the 19<sup>th</sup> century?*

Evidence for 19<sup>th</sup> century activity was observed in the form of rubble made-ground layers containing contemporary building material and pottery. It is likely that this material represents development of the area in this period. The series of timbers observed in section along Abbots Place, while not securely dated, is likely to be the remnants 19<sup>th</sup> century shoring or revetment for works in the road – this may again relate to the wide-scale development of the Kilburn area at this time.

## 8. Summary and Conclusions

Archaeological monitoring of water mains replacement and renewal works in the Kilburn area of West Hampstead exposed no significant archaeological finds or features. The majority of excavations exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying made-ground and service related deposits. Natural silty clay was observed in some areas, generally heavily truncated by overlying modern layers. 19<sup>th</sup> century building rubble and pottery were observed in made-ground layers in various trenches and probably represent the development of the area during this period. Similarly, a series of timbers observed in section in trenching on Abbot's Place are thought to represent isolated shoring or revetment works dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and presumably relating to works carried out in the roadway around the time of development.

## 9. References

**Compass Archaeology.** 2007. *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief to take place during Thames Water Victorian Mains Renewal work in West Hampstead (2CKG/E29) London Borough of Camden*

**British Geological Survey.** *Sheet 270: North London*

## Appendix I: OASIS Data Collection Form

### OASIS ID: compassa1-59235

#### Project details

Project name	Thames Water Victorian Mains Renewal Works, Kilburn Archaeological Priority Area, Shoot Up Hill DMA 05, London Borough of Camden
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of Thames Water mains renewal works in the Kilburn Area of West Hampstead was undertaken between December '07 and April '09. Monitoring included the observation and basic recording of all open contractors trenches and pits and more detailed recording of archaeological deposits. The majority of trenching exposed modern deposits and features only, no significant remains or material earlier than 19th century was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 05-12-2007 End: 05-04-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TZH08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	DEPOSIT Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HAMPSTEAD Thames Water Victorian Mains Replacement, Kilburn Archaeological Priority Area, Shoot Up Hill DMA 05
Postcode	NW6
Study area	157500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2555 8385 51.5390772208 -0.189462950230 51 32 20 N 000 11 22 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	Rosie Cummings
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities Ltd
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Report','Unpublished Text'
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Thames Water Victorian Mains Replacement Works, Kilburn Archaeological Priority Area, Shoot Up Hill DMA 05: Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cummings, R
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark St, London SE1 1RQ
Description	31-page bound report detailing the results of the archaeological monitoring during Thames Water Mains Renewal works in the Kilburn area of West Hampstead.
Entered by	Rosie Cummings (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	11 May 2009

## **Appendix II: London Archaeologist Summary**

Site Address: Thames Water Mains Renewal Works, Kilburn  
Archaeological Priority Area, Shoot Up Hill DMA 05, London  
Borough of Camden.

Project type: Watching brief.

Dates of Fieldwork: 5<sup>th</sup> December 2007 - 5<sup>th</sup> April 2009

Site Code: TZH08

Supervisor: Geoff Potter

NGR: TQ 2555 8385

Funding Body: Thames Water Utilities Ltd

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during contractors groundworks and consisted of the inspection and recording of all open works accessible during monitoring visits. The majority of trenches exposed typical sequences of modern road layers overlying made-ground and service related deposits. Natural silty clay was observed in some areas, generally heavily truncated by overlying modern layers. 19<sup>th</sup> century building rubble and pottery were observed in made-ground layers in various trenches and probably represent the development of the area during this period. Similarly, a series of timbers observed in section in trenching on Abbot's Place are thought to represent isolated shoring or revetment works dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and presumably relating to works carried out in the roadway around the time of development.