



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of

**English Heritage**

Concerning

**Pasture Ground to rear of  
Kenwood House  
Hampstead  
London NW3 7JR**

January 2020



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*Cover: View looking northeast across pasture ground towards south front of Kenwood House*

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

*Border Archaeology Ltd has undertaken an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment on behalf of English Heritage in advance of proposed drainage works within the pasture ground south of Kenwood House, Hampstead, a Grade I Registered house set within a Grade II\* Registered landscape park. The results can be briefly summarised thus:*

**Prehistoric:** *The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. Although recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited to occasional flint scatters of early prehistoric date, significant evidence for prehistoric activity (particularly from the Mesolithic) has been recorded in the wider locality of Hampstead Heath.*

**Romano British:** *The potential for evidence of Romano-British activity being encountered has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the lack of recorded finds and features from this period, both in the immediate vicinity of the site and its wider periphery.*

**Medieval:** *The potential for revealing evidence of buried archaeological features or deposits of medieval date has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. Based on the available evidence, it appears unlikely that the proposed drainage works will encounter archaeological features of medieval date. However, should any ground disturbance take place close to the eastern limits of the pasture ground, near to the course of Millfield Lane, it is possible that evidence of the eastern boundary of the medieval manor of Tottenham might be identified.*

**Post-medieval:** *The potential for evidence of post-medieval activity to be identified has been assessed as **High**. Within the central portion of the pasture ground, there is significant potential to encounter buried remains associated with the formal gardens shown on Rocque's map of 1745-46 as extending south of the house, towards the fishponds. These appear to have been removed, together with the fishponds, c.1755 to make way for a lawned enclosure and the two existing large ponds at its southern extremity, shown on plans of Kenwood dated 1793.*

*The results of previous fieldwork at Kenwood have demonstrated potential for groundworks to reveal buried footings of walls, potentially at a shallow depth (c.0.30m) below existing ground level, associated with the boundary of the lawned enclosure south of the house and the 'Menagerie' to the east. These features were removed to make way for the existing pasture ground and inner circuit walk, largely laid out to designs by the eminent landscape designer Humphry Repton in 1793-96. There is also potential to encounter sub-surface drainage features associated either with the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century gardens or the landscape parkland as laid out in the mid-1790s.*

**Overall Conclusion:** **The overall archaeological potential of the site may be assessed as High, with particular reference to encountering buried remains of walls and other features associated with the walled gardens and yards to the south and east of Kenwood House, which are shown on mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century plans, prior to the extensive landscaping works undertaken at Kenwood for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Mansfield during the mid-1790s.**

**Recommendations:** **Given the High archaeological potential of the site, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed in consultation with English Heritage, Historic England and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits within the area of the proposed drainage works.**

## 2 Introduction

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) has been undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) in response to an instruction from Kristian Kaminski MA FSA IHBC Properties Curator (London), English Heritage, with regard to proposed scheme of drainage works within the pasture ground to the rear of Kenwood House (The Iveagh Bequest), a Grade I listed mansion of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date.

Kenwood House and its pasture ground lie within a Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden, laid out in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and further altered in the 1790s by the noted landscape designer Humphry Repton.

The site also lies within the Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of 'Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill Fields', as defined in the Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal for the London Borough of Camden (Historic England 2018).

Acknowledgements to Kristian Kaminski, Properties Curator, and Dr Emily Parker, Landscape Advisor (English Heritage), for kindly providing copies of historic mapping, published and unpublished reports and other historical information relating to Kenwood House.

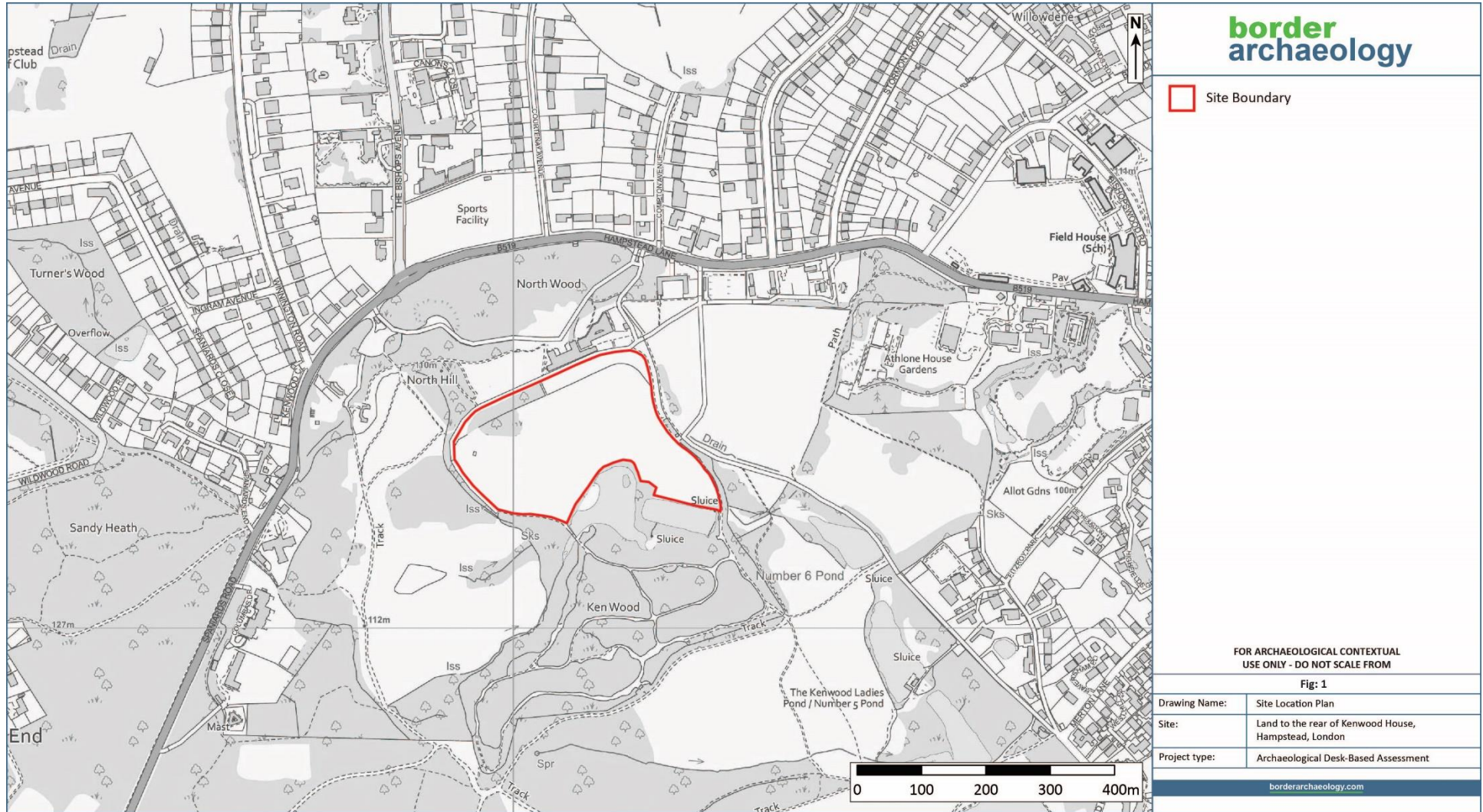
### 2.1 Topography, Soils & Geology

The site of the proposed drainage works is located within the pasture ground to the rear of Kenwood House, an expanse of landscaped parkland between Highgate and Hampstead, within the North London borough of Camden. The pasture ground covers an approximate area of 6.29ha and extends downslope from the S front of the house towards the ornamental lakes of Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond (from about 110m AOD to 93m AOD), which mark the S extent of the parkland. A serpentine tree-lined walk (known as the 'Inner Circuit Walk') extends around the inner perimeter of the pasture ground (*fig. 1*).

The British Geological Survey records the underlying drift geology in the vicinity of the site as consisting of laminated clay, silt and sand deposits of the Claygate Beds overlying London Clay, with no superficial deposits recorded. Located immediately N of the site is an extensive area of sedimentary sands of the Bagshot Formation (BGS 2020).

No records have been found relating to geotechnical investigations within the grounds of Kenwood and consequently it is difficult to determine the likely depth of natural deposits in this area. The results of an archaeological watching brief on a drainage trench to the NW of Kenwood House in 1998-2001 identified, in the S section of the trench, a humus-rich topsoil, 0.20m deep, overlying a yellow sandy clay, which was interpreted either as natural or a disturbed natural subsoil (Fellows, 2003, 7).

A geotechnical borehole excavated at Courtenay Avenue, about 400m NNW of the site, in 1992 recorded topsoil as extending to a depth of 0.30m and overlying a firm-to-stiff orange-brown and light grey slightly sandy clay, with pockets of light grey fine silty sand and occasional traces of gravel and some rooting, which extended to a depth of 4.05m below existing ground level and was interpreted as natural geology (Claygate Beds).



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 Site Boundary

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL  
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Fig: 1

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	Land to the rear of Kenwood House, Hampstead, London
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Aims & Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built-heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

### 3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets

#### 3.2.1 Potential

This Assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological assets in the vicinity of the site. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered.

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

#### 3.2.2 Importance

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing archaeological heritage assets contained in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2017) and relevant Historic England guidance documents, including *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

BA is also fully cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189, which states that ‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance’ (MCHLG 2019).

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan* (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology) and in the *Camden Local Plan* (adopted 2017), in particular Policy D2 (Heritage), which states that ‘the Council will protect remains of



archaeological importance by ensuring that acceptable measures are taken proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where acceptable’.

**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a series of maps (*figs. 2-4*). These show the location of known cultural heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) within the study area, which have been assigned a unique reference number (**BA 1,2,3**, etc.). These are listed in the associated gazetteers.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) - the HER includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- The National Record of the Historic Environment database (<http://pastscape.org.uk>)
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- London Metropolitan Archives, the British Library and the National Archives – historic maps, engraved and watercolour views, photographs and published histories.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive, Swindon– vertical and oblique aerial photographs of the study area were consulted dating back to 1920.

The ADBA included a site visit carried out on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2019 which determined the topography of the site and existing land-use and provided further information on possible past ground disturbance within the site. Observations made during the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

## 4 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the designated study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the study area and the potential impact on archaeological features and deposits within the site (*figs.2, 3 & 4; Tables 2 & 3*).

### 4.1 Prehistoric

The pasture ground at Kenwood lies on the N edge of Hampstead Heath, a large tract of open heathland that also includes the expanse of Parliament Hill Fields to the S of the Kenwood estate. Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill Fields are designated as an Archaeological Priority Area (Historic England 2018). In terms of underlying geology, the site is located on laminated clays, silt and sand deposits of the Claygate Beds, close to the interface with an extensive area of sedimentary sands of the Bagshot Formation (BGS 2019). Springs and streams are often found across the Heath close to the interface between these clay and sand deposits, which could very well represent potential locations for early prehistoric habitation (Historic England 2018).

Several archaeological interventions have previously been carried out in close proximity to the pasture ground at Kenwood. These include an archaeological evaluation along the line of the inner circuit path in 1993 (Gadd 1993), a watching brief on service trenching in the vicinity of the house in 1998 and 2001 (Fellows 2003), monitoring of works on the dam at Wood Pond in 2006 (Elsden & Goodburn 2006) and a subsequent watching brief on drainage works immediately to the W of the house in 2009 (Sims 2009). No evidence of finds, deposits or features of prehistoric date was encountered during these works.

Limited evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within a 500m radius of the site, comprising a scatter of Mesolithic flints found at NGR TQ 2730 8750 (about 115m ENE of the site) during a programme of fieldwalking and metal-detecting undertaken along the course of a gas pipeline running N-S across Hampstead Heath in 1992 (GLHER 082756) and struck flints of unspecified prehistoric date found in 1976 on the S edge of the woodland at Kenwood, about 230m S of the site, in 1976 (GLHER 081730).

However, it should be noted that extensive evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified within the wider landscape of Hampstead Heath, including a Mesolithic occupation site investigated in the late 1970s-early 1980s at West Heath (about 1km SW of the site), which has been designated as an Archaeological Priority Area (Collins & Lorimer 1989), and another possible focus of Mesolithic/Neolithic activity in the Vale of Heath area, S of Spaniards Road (about 775m SW of the site), where lithic finds including scrapers, cores and a polished stone axe were found in allotments on the Heath (GLHER 081723-081724). Evidence of later prehistoric ritual and funerary activity on the southern periphery of the study area is represented by the Scheduled earthwork of a probable Bronze Age bell barrow at Boadicea's Grave, located about 750m S of the site.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. Although there is relatively limited evidence for prehistoric activity recorded in especially close proximity to the site, being limited to occasional flint scatters of early prehistoric date, significant evidence for prehistoric activity (particularly from the Mesolithic) has been recorded in the wider surrounding landscape. Moreover, the location of the pasture ground close to the geological interface between the Claygate Beds and

Bagshot Sands, in close proximity to several streams and springs, suggests that there could be potential to reveal evidence of prehistoric activity, especially if deep excavation should be required, although it is likely that the uppermost levels will have been heavily disturbed by post-medieval and modern landscaping works. Evidence of prehistoric remains, if encountered, may be considered to be of **Medium to High** significance, as it could potentially add to the existing body of information regarding the chronology and pattern of prehistoric activity in this area.

## 4.2 Romano-British

Recorded evidence for Romano-British activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is scanty, being limited to a small number of Roman coins being found in the vicinity of NGR TQ 2730 8750 during fieldwork undertaken in advance of a gas pipeline extending across Hampstead Heath in 1992 (GLHER 082577). On the S periphery of the study area, finds of Roman ceramic building material were recovered during archaeological monitoring of drainage works on Parliament Hill, which could possibly hint an occupation site somewhere nearby, although this has yet to be confirmed archaeologically (Historic England 2018).

**Conclusion:** The potential for evidence of Romano-British activity being encountered has been assessed as **Low**, which reflects the general paucity of recorded finds and features of this period, both in the immediate vicinity of the site and its wider periphery.

## 4.3 Medieval

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, it appears that the site lay within the northernmost portion of the manor of Tottenham, an important prebendary estate belonging to the canons of St Paul's Cathedral, which lay at the NW extremity of the large parish of St Pancras (Morris 1975). The northern boundary of the manor of Tottenham (separating it from the manor of Hornsey) ran roughly E-W along the original course of Hampstead Lane, which, prior to its realignment in 1793, extended immediately N of Kenwood House. This boundary is now marked by earthworks and a series of oaks and boundary stones. The W boundary of Tottenham Manor (adjoining the manor of Hampstead) appears to have extended roughly along the W edge of the present West Meadow, about 170m W of the pasture ground (Bryant & Colson 1990; English Heritage 1995).

The E boundary of the manor of Tottenham appears to have extended along the line of present-day Millfield Lane, immediately to the E and SE of the existing pasture ground, adjoining an estate known as 'Sherewick' (later 'Sherrick Green'), the earliest reference to which occurs as 'the grove of Sirewic' in a charter of 1226 (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1942, 103). This boundary appears to be marked by a substantial ditch running parallel to Millfield Lane, to the E of the house. A watching brief on a service trench excavated across this ditch identified up to 0.45m of topsoil overlying post-medieval made ground deposits extending to 0.65m bgl, suggesting that any medieval deposits, if indeed they have survived, will occur at a considerable depth below ground level (Fellows 2003, 9)

By the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, it appears that the portion of Tottenham Manor, including what was later known as Kenwood, had come into the hands of the Blemonts, a prominent family of London merchants and civic officials. In 1226, William de Blemont the younger granted the Priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate all his lands, heath and woodland in the vill of 'Kentissetun' (Kentish Town), which is believed to have included the wood at Kenwood (Lovell & Marcham 1936, 123). It is possible that the place-name 'Kenwood' (referred to in early documentary

sources as 'Cane Wood') was somehow derived from its association with 'Kentissetun' (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1942, 142).

In 1227, King Henry III confirmed to Holy Trinity Priory their possession of the wood and heath at 'Kentissetun' which is said to have been enclosed with a ditch (Lovell & Marcham 1936, 123). The woodland at Kenwood was certainly in the hands of the Priory shortly before the Dissolution and its management was then being leased out to tenants, as attested by a deed of 1525 recording a grant by the Prior of Holy Trinity Aldgate of the keepership of two woods at 'Cane Wood' and 'Gyll Holt' (Lovell & Marcham 1936, 124).

In view of the likely heavily wooded nature of the site during this period, it appears unlikely that there would have been a significant focus of medieval occupation on the site during this period. This appears to be borne out by the available archaeological records, which include a scatter of medieval finds recorded during the 1992 fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey in advance of the Hampstead Heath gas pipeline, but no other finds or features of medieval date.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. Based on the available evidence, it appears unlikely that the proposed drainage works will encounter archaeological features of medieval date. However, it is possible that, should any drainage works take place close to the eastern limits of the pasture ground, near to the course of Millfield Lane, evidence of the ditch demarcating the eastern boundary of the manor of Tottenham might be identified.

#### 4.4 Post-Medieval

The history of Kenwood House and its estate during the post-medieval period has been charted in considerable detail in several publications (Lovell & Marcham 1936; Bryant 1990; Bryant & Colson 1990; MRDA 2011; Parker 2018); the following section is thus heavily indebted to these published works, while focusing specifically on the evidence for the historical development of the pasture ground to the S of the house, based on cartographic and documentary records and the results of previous archaeological investigations in this area.

After the Dissolution of the Priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate in 1532, the estate of Kenwood (then known as 'Cane Wood') was briefly granted by the Crown to Waltham Abbey, which leased the woodland to one John Slannyng of Hampstead for a term of 40 years. The estate was again confiscated by the Crown following the dissolution of Waltham Abbey in 1540 and it remained in Crown hands until 1565, when it was purchased by one Robert Hall for the sum of £240. It thereafter passed through several owners before being purchased in 1616 by John Bill, the King's Printer, who appears to have built the first house at Kenwood (Lovell & Marcham 1936, 124-125).

An undated Crown survey of 'Cane Wood' probably drawn up at some time between c.1603 and 1616 (prior to John Bill's purchase of the estate) describes the woodland as containing 'one hundred four score and ten [190] acres, all waste and paths deducted...divided into 10 falls [tracts of coppice woodland] of diverse growths with the value of every fall at 10 years growth' (NA MPF 1/293; Lovell & Marcham 1936, 125).

The outer boundaries of the Kenwood estate can be very roughly identified from this survey, with the eastern boundary defined by 'Sherewick Lane' and the SE extent by 'Millfield' (both probably identifiable with the course of present-day Millfield Lane, which runs to the E and SE of the existing pasture ground). However, it is not possible

to identify the rather schematic internal subdivisions on this survey with any topographical features shown on later plans. It is noteworthy that the house at Kenwood is not shown on this survey, which suggests that it was probably produced before John Bill purchased the estate in 1616. Ogilby's 1672 map of Middlesex depicts the house at 'Cane Wood' set within a large, roughly ovoid tract of woodland but provides little useful topographical detail.

The Kenwood estate remained in the possession of the Bill family until 1690, when it was sold to Brook and Samuel Bridges, who shortly afterwards conveyed the property to William Bridges, Surveyor General of the Ordnance. By no later than c.1690, it appears from the deeds recording these transactions that much of the woodland within the Kenwood estate had been felled and enclosed as agricultural land. William Bridges, who held Kenwood from 1694 to 1705, appears to have been responsible for demolishing the early 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion and building the core of the existing 'double-pile' house, much of which still survives under the later 18<sup>th</sup> century façade (Bryant 1990). The extent of William Bridges' works within the grounds of Kenwood remains unclear and poorly documented.

By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, Kenwood House was owned by Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay, who leased the property in about 1726 to one George Middleton, a Scottish goldsmith and partner in Coutts Bank (Lovell & Marcham 1936, 130). Middleton appears to have been responsible for planting the lime avenue which ran westwards from the S front of the house as a continuation of the terrace. Its original layout survives intact, although the trees were replaced in 1960 (English Heritage 1995, 6). The layout of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century house and parkland at Kenwood is shown in appreciable, if somewhat schematic detail on John Rocque's Map of London (1745-46), which depicts the house set on the S side of a rectangular walled forecourt extending northwards towards the former alignment of Hampstead Lane, flanked to the W by a kitchen garden and to the E by a series of ancillary buildings (*fig. 6*). Further eastwards, the course of Millfield Lane is depicted, defined by an embankment on its eastern side.

Significantly, a long, narrow rectilinear enclosure containing a series of formal gardens is shown on Rocque's map as stretching from the S front of the house down to a line of formal fishponds lying to the E of the surviving tract of woodland at Kenwood, which is shown as crossed by broad woodland rides. The long rectilinear enclosure is shown as subdivided into two unequal-sized portions, the northernmost portion appears to be demarcated by a wall, while the larger, southern enclosure is shown as defined by a wall on its E side and to the W by a fence and a line of trees. An axial pathway is shown extending S through this enclosure, flanked by formal planting beds towards two small ponds, which are shown as lying just within its southern extent. Lying to the W of the formal gardens are several pasture fields demarcated by hedges, while to the E is a narrow strip of pasture land extending E towards Millfield Lane.

In 1746, Kenwood House was acquired by John Stuart, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Bute, who occupied the property until 1754, when he sold the estate to William Murray, then Attorney General and later created 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Mansfield and Lord Chief Justice. Bute's alterations to the house and park at Kenwood are somewhat sketchily documented; however, he may have been responsible for adding the Orangery to the W of the main house and is certainly known to have planted specimens of exotic trees within the gardens (Bryant & Colson 1990; Parker 2018, 10). The exact nature of any landscaping works undertaken during Bute's tenure of Kenwood is uncertain; it is possible that some of the work that has been attributed to Bute may actually have been carried out by William Murray shortly after he purchased the estate in 1754, although perhaps to Bute's designs. In connection with this, it may be noted that a description of Kenwood in 1781 mentions that 'the lawn and water which form the scene of the house... have been worked according to the plan laid down and left by Lord Bute' (Parker 2018, 11).

It would appear that by the mid-1750s, two significant landscaping changes had taken place to the S of the house. These consisted of 1/the replacement of the extensive formal gardens with a lawned enclosure lined internally with trees (roughly following the outer boundaries of the enclosure shown on Rocque's map and possibly retaining sections of the boundary wall along its E side) and 2/ the conversion of the fishponds shown on Rocque's plan into the two existing large bodies of water separated by a dam, which are located to the S and SE of the present pasture ground, namely, 'Wood Pond' and 'Thousand Pound Pond'. Both of these ponds appear to be shown in a 'View from Caenwood House over London' painted by John Wootton in 1755, although the topographical accuracy of this view has been questioned somewhat and it has been suggested that the painting may represent an aspirational image rather than a wholly accurate representation of the landscape as it then existed (Bryant 1986, 108).



Plate A: Engraved view of Kenwood by Mary Delany (1756)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Gallery of Ireland)

An engraved view of Kenwood by the artist and writer Mary Delany dated 1756 (*Plate A*) shows the S front of the house prior to its extensive remodelling (undertaken by Robert Adam on behalf of Murray in the 1760s). This view appears to confirm that the intricate series of formal gardens depicted on Rocque's map had indeed been largely removed to form a single large lawned enclosure extending down to a pond that presumably represents the N end of Wood Pond. If this is correct, then it would appear that the removal of the formal gardens and series of ponds depicted on Rocque's map had indeed taken place by no later than 1755-56. However, some doubts have also been expressed about the reliability of Delany's view (Bryant 1986, 109). In particular, it may be noted that the Orangery, which has usually been attributed to Bute's work at Kenwood, is not depicted on this engraving.

While the precise origins of Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond remain unclear, it may be noted that an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2006 during works to strengthen the W face of the dam between the

two ponds revealed evidence of a series of *in-situ* timbers with an iron fitting at a depth of 91.25m AOD (c.1.95m below existing ground level), which appeared to form part of a large double-truss timber structure extending from under the bank into Wood Pond. Remains of an elm wood water-pipe connecting the two ponds was also identified (Elsden & Goodburn 2006).

The date and function of the timber structure remains unclear, although details of its construction suggested a late 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Dendrochronological dating of the timbers removed from the structure yielded inconclusive results (Arnold & Howard 2007). It is possible that this structure may have been associated with the two small ponds at the S extremity of the garden enclosure depicted on Rocque's map of 1745-46 (which were evidently removed at the creation of Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond) or they may have formed part of a later 18<sup>th</sup> century folly structure associated with the ponds, although no such structure is shown in this location on later engravings and maps of Kenwood.

The remodelling of Kenwood House undertaken by the leading Neoclassical architect Robert Adam between 1764 and 1779 is well-documented and has been charted in detail in several publications (Bryant 1990; MRDA 2011). However, the full extent of works undertaken within the Kenwood estate during this period on behalf of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Mansfield, prior to the extensive landscaping works which were undertaken shortly after his death in 1793 (largely to the designs of the prominent landscape designer Humphry Repton), remains unclear (Bryant & Colson 1990; Parker 2018, 10-11).

An engraving of the S front of Kenwood produced in 1774 to accompany the publication of 'The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam Esquires' provides a useful if somewhat idealized depiction of the area immediately to the rear of the house (Bryant 1986, 113). The terrace is shown as sloping more gently compared to its actual extent. A small pavilion with a pilastered façade surmounted by a pediment and entablature is shown at the E end of the terrace, at right-angles to the house, with glimpses of a wall extending behind it to the S.

It has been assumed that this pavilion did not actually exist as it is not shown on later plans of the house or an engraved view of Kenwood from the SE produced by George Robertson in 1780 (Plate B); however, it has previously been noted that scale drawings of the structure exist in the collection of Adam's drawings for Kenwood held in the Sir John Soane Museum and a line of bricks at right-angles to the E (Library) wing in this approximate position was apparently found during the repair of a burst water main in 1974 (Bryant 1986, 113). If the pavilion did exist, it must have been a short-lived feature, as it is not shown on later plans of the house and grounds dated 1793.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1993 in connection with works on the inner circuit path at Kenwood included a trench excavated on the S terrace, just to the SE of the E wing, which identified a substantial N-S aligned brick wall, 0.8m wide and up to 1m deep (its maximum depth was not identified) that was faced with soft red bricks on its W-facing side (of a type normally used below ground in foundations) and purple stock bricks (most likely used for external facing purposes) on its E side (Gadd 1993, 4).

It was suggested by the excavator that the terrace was embanked against the W face of the wall with a drop to the E, suggesting that the brick masonry structure most likely represents the remains of a boundary wall revetting the E end of the S terrace and then continuing southwards along the E boundary of the lawn and pleasure grounds (Gadd 1993, 4-5). Robertson's engraving of Kenwood dated 1780 (Plate B) does show a brick masonry wall extending downslope from the S terrace and defining the E extent of the lawned enclosure.



Plate B: A View of Kenwood looking NW engraved by George Robertson (1780)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum)

Two plans of the grounds as existing in 1793, one produced by a surveyor named Pritchard on behalf of Humphry Repton (*fig. 7*) and another contained in Repton's 'Red Book' produced on behalf of his client, David Murray 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Mansfield, appear to show the layout of the house and grounds as they stood around the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl's death. Beyond the terrace to the S of the house a long, roughly rectangular enclosure is depicted, marked as 'Lawn and Pleasure Grounds', extending roughly southwards down to Wood Pond. This enclosure is clearly shown on both plans as defined along its E boundary by a linear wall, which is shown as running E from the SE corner of the library wing and then turning sharply S, demarcating the E end of the S terrace and continuing southwards towards the dam between Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond. The course of this boundary, as marked on the 1793 plans, appears to correspond with the wall shown on Robertson's engraving of 1780 and the alignment of the brick structure revealed during the 1993 evaluation.

The 1793 plans also show a walled courtyard immediately E of the eastern end of the terrace and extending northwards around the E wing of the house, which is marked as a 'Menagerie' (possibly housing an aviary), with two ponds depicted within the S portion of the walled enclosure. The S extent of this 'Menagerie' appears to have occupied the NE corner of the present pasture ground. Remains of a poorly preserved red-brick wall laid in English Bond, about 0.60m wide and interpreted as possibly representing the NE corner of the 'Menagerie' enclosure, were identified during a watching brief on drainage trenches at Kenwood in 1998-2001 (Fellows 2003, 8). This wall appears to have been identified at a shallow depth (c.0.30m below existing ground level) overlaid by brick hardcore and made-ground deposits of later post-medieval/modern date.

The W extent of the lawn and pleasure grounds appears to have been marked by a boundary extending S from just below the Lime Avenue down towards the W side of the Wood Pond, curving noticeably to the SW before reaching the pond. This boundary appears less substantial than that depicted on the E side of the lawn and pleasure



grounds. It is possible that it was marked towards its S end by a fence, although it appears that part of it, at least, was defined by a boundary wall. The 1995 conservation management plan mentions that 'sections of the western boundary wall to the formal garden have also been found in the Pasture Ground, extending from the base of the stepped ramp on the terrace bank, as far south as the Wood Pond' (EH 1995, 6).

Watching briefs undertaken on service trenching to the W of the house in 1998-2001 and 2009 revealed evidence of shallow footings of red-brick boundary walls of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date (between c.0.30 and 0.48m below ground level) but these appeared to be associated with the walled kitchen garden extending to the W of the house that is shown on the 1793 plans (Fellows 2003; Sims 2009).

Repton's plan of 1793 provides more detail regarding the interior of the lawn and pleasure grounds and depicts a walk running around the inner perimeter of the enclosure, flanked on either side by trees, with scattered tree-planting in front of the Wood Pond. This appears broadly to correspond to the view of the grounds S of the house, as depicted by Mary Delany in 1756. The outline of this enclosure is roughly traceable on LiDAR imagery of the site (*fig. 17*), although it is not clearly discernible on the ground.

William Murray died in 1793 and his heir, David Murray 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Mansfield, appears to have immediately carried out a substantial programme of landscaping work within the grounds between 1793 and 1796, commissioning the noted landscape designer Humphry Repton (Parker 2018). Repton's 'Red Book' for Kenwood, produced on behalf of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl, still survives in the Mansfield papers at Scone Palace and contains a survey of the grounds, as existing, and a series of plans and views showing the proposed landscaping works as implemented (Parker 2018, 11-16). The extent of Repton's direct involvement in the landscaping works is unclear and the designs as implemented differ somewhat from those which he originally proposed, although he certainly advised the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl's architects, Robert Nasmith and later George Saunders, on the works.

Key elements of Repton's recommendations that were implemented included the diversion of Hampstead Lane to the N of the house (on its present alignment), the creation of new approaches to the house, with entrance lodges and a new forecourt immediately N of the house, as well as the replacement of the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century kitchen garden to the W of the house with an ornamental flower garden. The works to the N of house, including the diversion of Hampstead Lane, had already begun by 1794, as shown on an estate plan of that date (*fig. 8*).

To the S of the house, the existing pasture ground was created by the removal of the walled lawn and pleasure grounds and the 'Menagerie' enclosure to the E and by extending the terrace to the E, W and then S to create a serpentine circuit walk around the pasture ground leading down to the two ponds, which again appears to have been broadly carried out in line with Repton's recommendations (Parker 2018, 14-15). The 1993 evaluation along the Inner Circuit Walk (Gadd 1993) and later watching briefs on service trenching in the vicinity of Kenwood House in 1998-2001 and 2009 identified evidence of demolition and made ground deposits at a shallow depth, which were probably associated with the landscaping works undertaken in the mid-1790s (Fellows 1993; Sims 2009).

A plan of drains and cesspools within the N part of the grounds of Kenwood House dated 1797 (*fig. 9*) shows that the removal of the lawned enclosure and 'Menagerie' and the creation of the circuit walk around the pasture ground to the S of the house had already taken place by that date. Two main drainage runs are shown as extending along the E and W sides of the pasture ground up to the house and then branching off to the NW and NE just before the S terrace. A later plan of the grounds at Kenwood by J.C. Loudon dated 1838 (*fig. 10*) depicts the full extent of

the pasture ground as laid out between 1793 and 1796 and also shows that the Wood Pond had been modified to create a more naturalistic form by extending the N shore to form a long curve and enlarging the pond to the E, leaving part of the former bank to form an island (Bryant & Colson 1990).

Although the extent of the grounds at Kenwood was enlarged to the E and NW by the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps, respectively dated 1870 and 1896 (*figs. 11 & 12*), appear to show that the form of the pasture ground and circuit walk to the S of the house had altered little since the time of Loudon's survey of 1838.

Between 1909 and 1917, the Kenwood estate was leased by the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mansfield to the Romanov Grand Duke Michael Mikhailovich (grandson of Tsar Nicholas I) and during this period it appears that significant works were carried out within the pasture ground S of the house with the creation of an embanked lawn below the S terrace (possibly used as croquet or putting lawn), immediately S of which was a pergola, with a smaller rectangular lawned enclosure to the E. The edge of the embanked lawn is shown on the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1915 (*fig. 13*) and outlines of these features are visible on two aerial photographs of Kenwood taken in 1920 and 1928 (*figs. 14 & 15*). However, they appear to have been completely swept away by no later than 1938, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition map of that date (*fig. 16*).

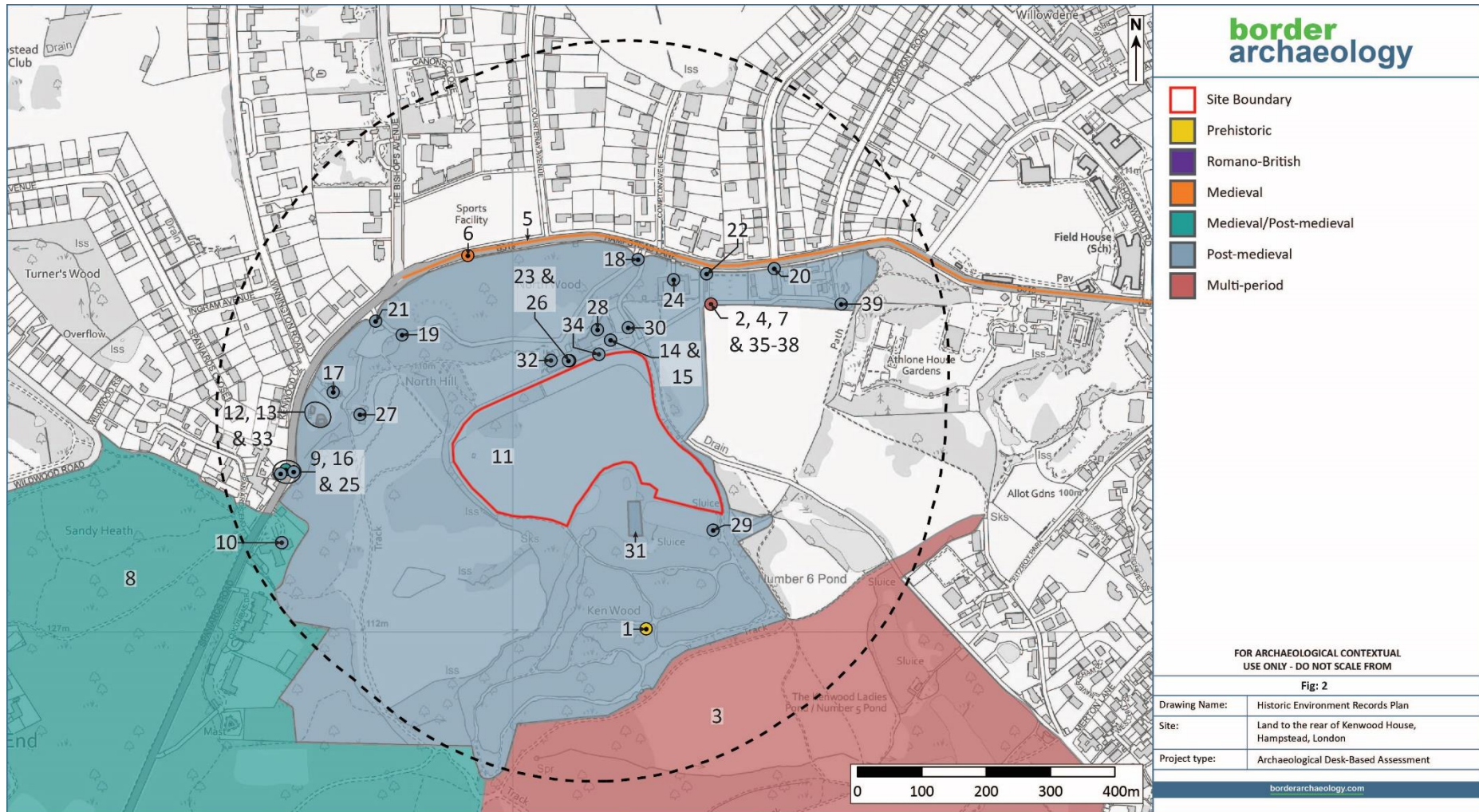
Kenwood House and its remaining grounds were purchased by Edward Guinness, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Iveagh, in 1925 and bequeathed to the nation under the terms of the Iveagh Bequest (Kenwood) Act of 1928. The estate was initially administered by trustees but later passed into the stewardship of London County Council in 1949. Its guardianship was subsequently assumed by English Heritage in 1986. Minor alterations to the landscaping of the grounds were made throughout this period (including the resurfacing of the inner circuit walk and various drainage works).

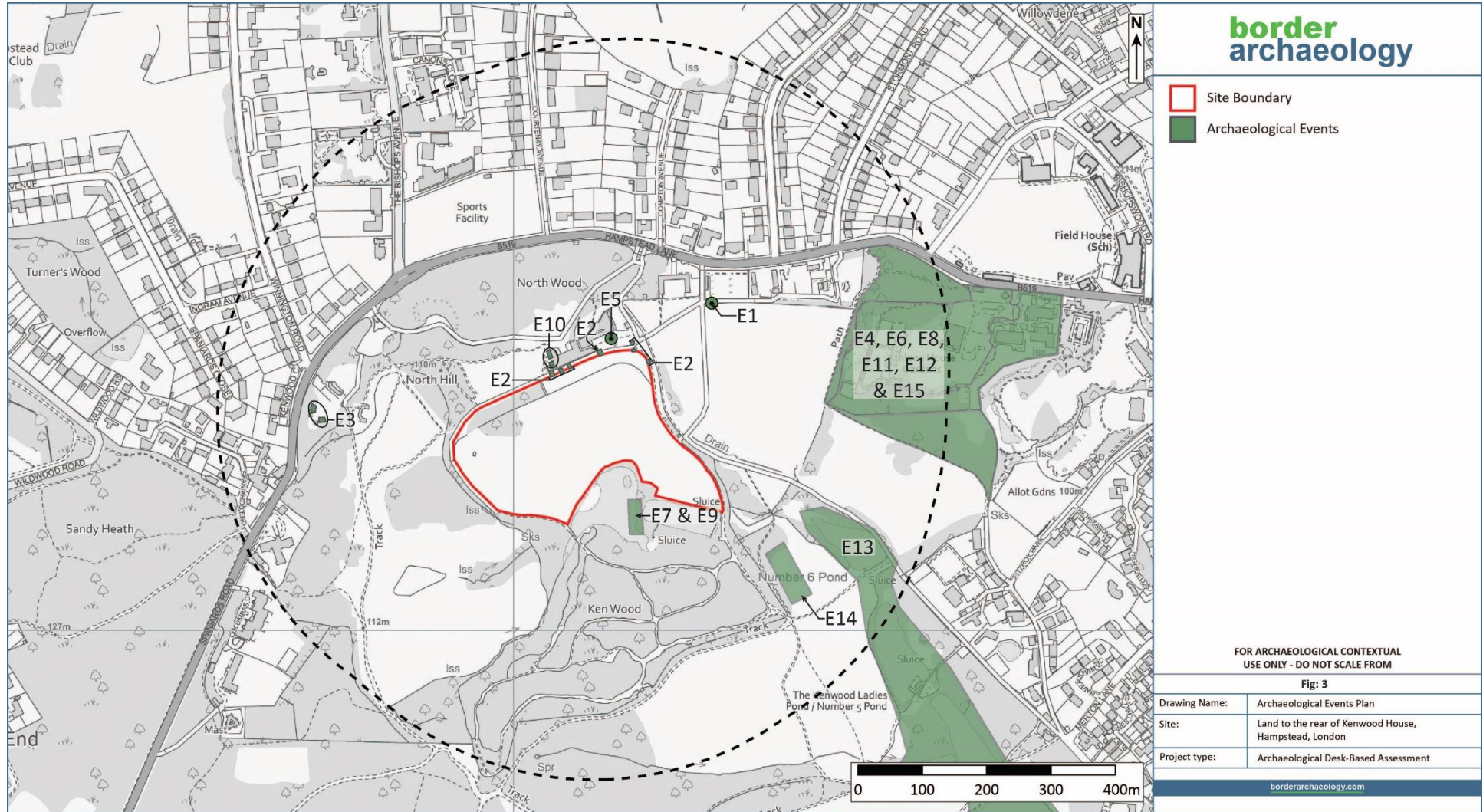
**Conclusion:** The potential for evidence of post-medieval activity to be encountered during the proposed drainage works has been assessed as **High**. Within the central portion of the pasture ground, there is significant potential to encounter buried remains associated with the formal gardens shown on Rocque's map of 1745-46 extending to the S of the house, towards the fishponds. These appear to have been laid out during the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and were probably removed, together with the fishponds, c.1755 to make way for an enclosed lawn and the two existing large ponds at its S extremity, which are shown on plans of Kenwood and its grounds dated 1793.

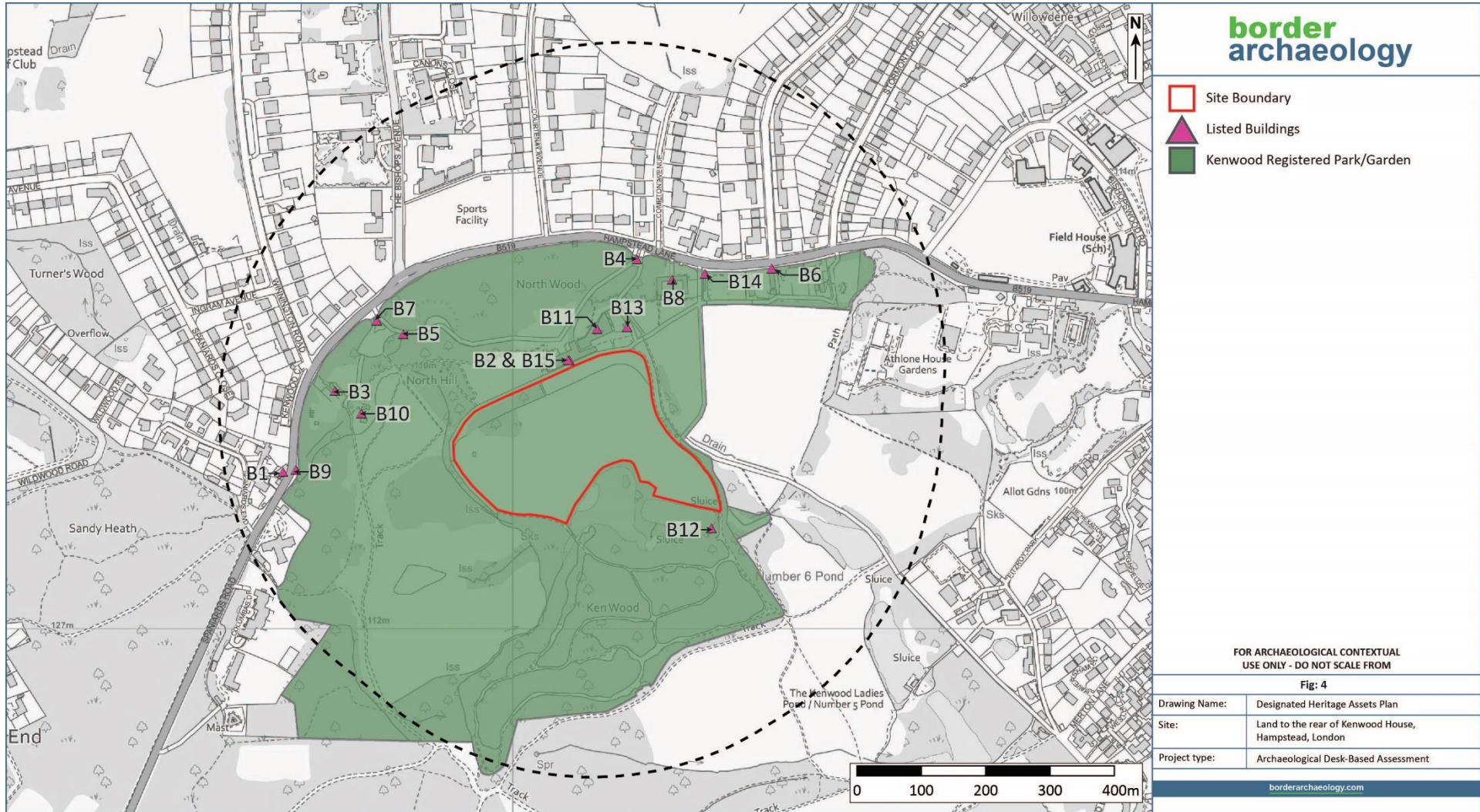
Previous archaeological investigations have also shown that there is potential for groundworks to reveal buried footings of walls associated with the boundary of the lawned enclosure S of the house and the walled courtyard or 'Menagerie' to the E of the house, which survived until the mid-1790s, when they were cleared in turn to make way for the existing pasture ground and circuit walk, largely laid out to designs by the landscape designer Humphry Repton and which still remain essentially intact. Based on the results of these investigations, it appears likely that remains of these wall footings will survive at a relatively shallow depth (possibly as shallow as 0.30m below existing ground level) sealed by demolition debris/made-ground deposits of later post-medieval and modern date. There is also potential to encounter remains of the drainage runs which are shown on the 1797 plan within the pasture ground S of the house which may be associated either with the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century walled garden or pleasure grounds or the landscape parkland as laid out in the mid-1790s.

Remains of the pre-1793 layout of the gardens at Kenwood, if revealed, would be considered to be of **High** significance, as this important period in the development of the grounds is not fully understood.

## 5 Historic Environment Record Maps & Gazetteers







#	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	081730/00/00	Struck Flints	Prehistoric	TQ 2720 8700
2	082576/00/00	Mesolithic Flints	Mesolithic	TQ 2730 8750
3	MLO103806	Parliament Hill Fields	BA - Post-med.	TQ 2765 8643
4	082577/00/00	Romano-British Coins	Romano-British	TQ 2730 8750
5	MLO24770	Hampstead Lane	Medieval	TQ 2756 8754
6	082004/00/00	Highgate Road	Medieval	TQ 2795 8643
7	082578/00/00	Medieval Artefacts	Medieval	TQ 2730 8750
8	MLO103790	Hampstead Heath	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 2649 8659
9	080313/01/00	Highgate Park	Med./ Post-med.	TQ 2744 8827
10	MLO16726	C18 Wall	Post-med.	TQ 2664 8713
11	MLO59270	Kenwood Park	Post-med.	TQ 2709 8718
12	MLO66835	C18 Building or Yard Surface	Post-med.	TQ 2669 8734
13	MLO66837	Site of Early Post-med. Quarry Pit	Post-med.	TQ 2670 8732
14	MLO75801	Jacobean Garden Features	Post-med.	TQ 2710 8740
15	MLO76554	Brick Built Structures	Post-med.	TQ 2710 8740
16	MLO78641	The Spaniards Inn	Post-med.	TQ 2664 8724
17	MLO79683	Kenwood Farm	Post-med.	TQ 2672 8737
18	MLO79966	East Lodge to Kenwood House & Attached Gateways	Post-med.	TQ 2719 8757
19	MLO79967	Gate Piers at Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2682 8745
20	MLO79968	Kitchen Garden Walls to Kenwood Nursery	Post-med.	TQ 2740 8756
21	MLO79969	Kenwood West Lodge with Flanking Gates & Gate Piers	Post-med.	TQ 2678 8747
22	MLO79970	K6 Telephone Kiosk Outside Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2729 8755
23	MLO79971	Monolith (Empyrean) Sculpture in Grounds of Kenwood	Post-med.	TQ 2708 8741
24	MLO79972	Park Flats	Post-med.	TQ 2724 8754
25	MLO80234	Toll Gate House	Post-med.	TQ 2666 8724
26	MLO81405	Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2708 8741
27	MLO81406	Former Dairy Buildings to the W of Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2676 8733
28	MLO81407	Service Wing & Outbuildings to Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2713 8746
29	MLO81408	Sham Bridge to S of Kenwood House	Post-med.	TQ 2730 8715
30	MLO81409	The Lodge House to Kenwood House & Adjoining Garden Wall	Post-med.	TQ 2717 8746
31	MLO99187	C17-C18 Timber Structure & C18 Elm Pipe	Post-med.	TQ 2718 8717
32	MLO99515	Demolished Remains of Early Courtyard, Service Wing & Drive Surface	Post-med.	TQ 2705 8741
33	MLO99516	Post-med. Rubbish Dumps	Post-med.	TQ 2669 8733
34	MLO99517	Site of C18 Garden & Terrace Revetment Wall	Post-med.	TQ 2713 8742
35	082579/00/00	Post-med. Material	Post-med.	TQ 2730 8750
36	082580/00/00	Post-med. Ditches	Post-med.	TQ 2730 8750
37	082581/00/00	Post-med. Land Drain	Post-med.	TQ 2730 8750
38	082582/00/00	Post-med. Dyke	Post-med.	TQ 2730 8750
39	300012/00/00	Site of AA Battery	Post-med.	TQ 2750 8750

Table 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and Monuments recorded on the Greater London HER in the vicinity of the site

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO5689	Field Walking & Metal Detecting: Hampstead Heath	1992	TQ 2730 8750
E2	ELO8713	Eval.: Kenwood House	1993	TQ 2713 8741
E3	ELO8714	Eval.: Kenwood Farmhouse	1994	TQ 2669 8733
E4	ELO14965	DBA: Athlone House	2001	TQ 2766 8743
E5	ELO320	Eval.: Kenwood House Estate	2003	TQ 2710 8740
E6	ELO6715	SBR: Athlone House, formerly Caen Wood Towers	2005	TQ 2766 8744
E7	ELO7115	WB: Wood Pond, Kenwood House	2006	TQ 2718 8717
E8	ELO7118	SBR: Athlone House	2006	TQ 2766 8742
E9	ELO17229	Tree-Ring Analysis: Wood Pond, Kenwood House	2007	TQ 2718 8717
E10	ELO8712	WB: Kenwood House	2009	TQ 2705 8741
E11	ELO11846	DBA: Athlone House	2009	TQ 2767 8743
E12	ELO13532	Historic Landscape Appraisal: Athlone House	2013	TQ 2762 8739
E13	ELO14150	Historic Environment Assessment: Hampstead Heath	2014	TQ 2760 8658
E14	ELO14151	WB: Hampstead Heath	2014	TQ 2718 8653
E15	ELO17810	Eval.: Athlone House	2017	TQ 2765 8744

Table 3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events recorded on the Greater London HER in the vicinity of the site

#	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
B1	1064863	The Spaniards Inn (GII)	C17	TQ 2664 8724
B2	1379242	Kenwood House (Iveagh Bequest) (GI)	C17/C18	TQ 2708 8741
B3	1064862	Kenwood Farm (GII)	C18	TQ 2672 8737
B4	1378705	East Lodge to Kenwood House & Attached Gateways (GII)	C18	TQ 2719 8757
B5	1378706	Gate Piers at Kenwood House (GII)	C18	TQ 2682 8745
B6	1378707	Kitchen Garden Walls to Kenwood Nursery (GII)	C18	TQ 2740 8756
B7	1378708	Kenwood West Lodge with Flanking Gates & Gate Piers (GII)	C18	TQ 2678 8747
B8	1378711	Park Flats (GII)	C18	TQ 2724 8754
B9	1378793	Toll Gate House (GII)	C18	TQ 2666 8724
B10	1379243	Former Dairy Buildings to the West of Kenwood House (GII)	C18	TQ 2676 8733
B11	1379244	Service Wing & Outbuildings to Kenwood House (GII*)	C18	TQ 2713 8746
B12	1379245	Sham Bridge to S of Kenwood House (GII*)	C18	TQ 2730 8715
B13	1379246	The Lodge House to Kenwood House & Adjoining Garden Wall (GII)	C18	TQ 2717 8746
B14	1378709	K6 Telephone Kiosk outside Kenwood House (GII)	C20	TQ 2729 8755
B15	1378710	Monolith (Empyrean) Sculpture in Grounds of Kenwood (GII)	C20	TQ 2693 8738

Table 4: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings recorded on the Greater London HER in the vicinity of the site

## 6 Site Visit

BA undertook a site visit on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2020 to determine the presence of features of potential archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity of the site. The pasture ground at Kenwood comprises a large expanse of landscaped parkland lying to the S of the house itself, which sits on a raised terrace above the pasture ground, which in its present form was laid out in the mid-1790s, largely to designs by Repton (VP 1).



*Viewpoint 1: View NNW from middle of pasture ground towards S front of Kenwood House*

There is a steep break of slope from the terrace in front of the house leading down to the main area of parkland, which then extends gradually S (downslope) towards two large bodies of water at its extremity, namely Wood Pond and Thousand Pound Pond (VP 2). These ponds were probably laid out by c.1755 and were subsequently modified during the extensive landscaping works carried out in 1793-96 which the existing pasture ground was laid out (VP 3). The pasture ground is enclosed by a serpentine tree-lined walk which runs along its inner perimeter, which was also laid out as part of the landscaping works carried out in the mid-1790s.

The parkland itself has been heavily landscaped and few features of obvious archaeological significance were noted. Modern inspection chambers associated with the existing drainage system were noted on the E and W sides of the pasture ground; it is unclear whether these drainage runs are in the same position as those depicted on the 1797 drainage plan (VP 4). Close to the inspection chamber on the E side of the pasture ground, a faint linear depression was noted running northwards towards the SE corner of the E (Library wing), it is unclear whether this may be identified with the former E boundary of the walled lawn and pleasure gardens as depicted on Prichard and Repton's plans of 1793, or it may simply represent a drainage channel (VP 5).





*Viewpoint 2: View from the south terrace looking SSE towards Wood Pond*



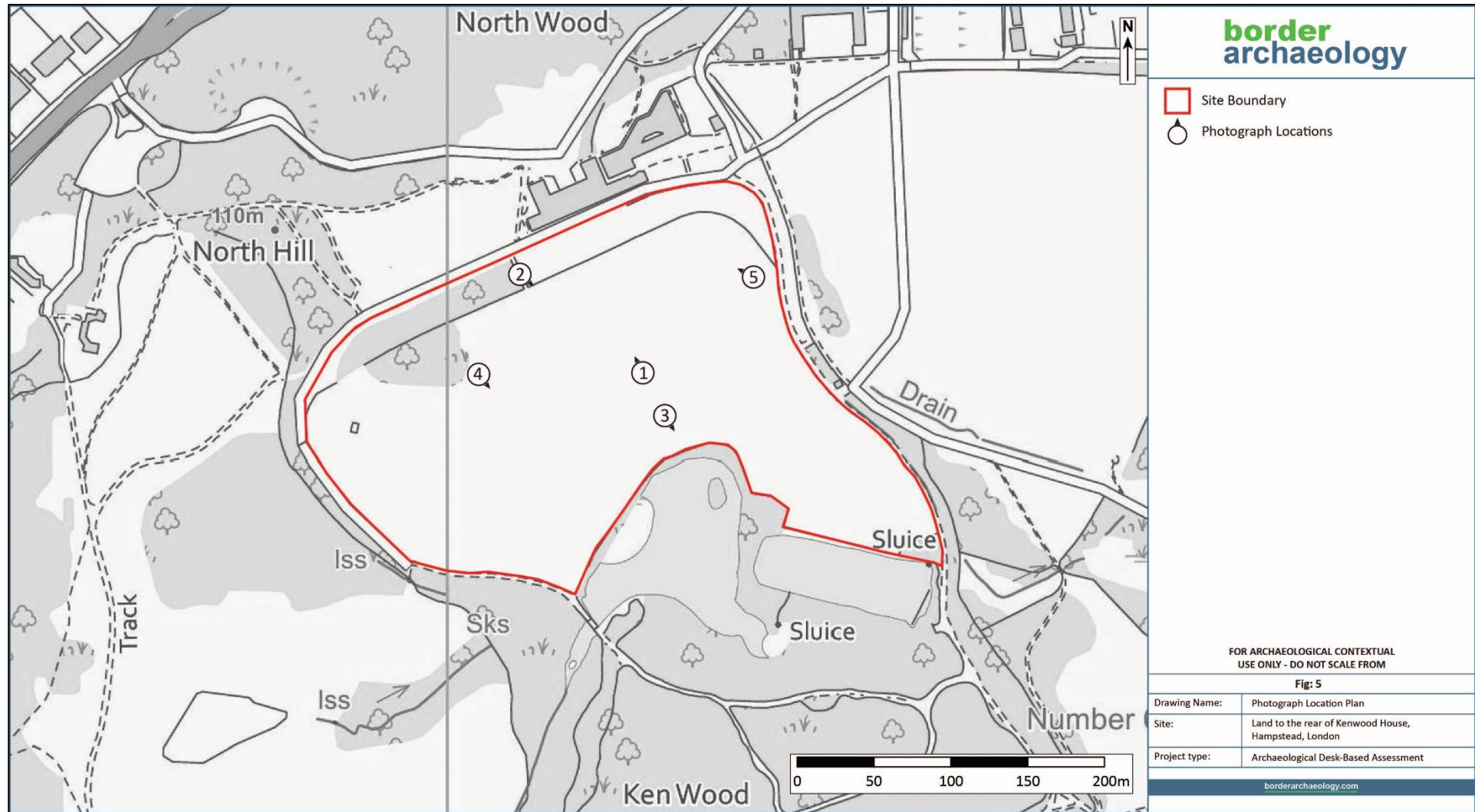
*Viewpoint 3: View SSE from pasture ground towards the N edge of Wood Pond*



*Viewpoint 4: View looking SW towards Wood Pond with inspection chamber for drainage run visible in foreground*



*Viewpoint 5: View NW towards Kenwood House showing inspection chamber in foreground with faint depression leading N towards the E wing of the house*



## 7 Conclusions

### 7.1 Potential Impacts

Full details of the proposed drainage works were not available at the time of writing. Based on the available information, it is believed that a series of exploratory boreholes are initially proposed to be excavated within the pasture ground followed by the excavation of more extensive drainage trenching. Potential impacts could include the following:

#### 7.1.1 Topsoil removal

It is assumed for the purposes of this report that topsoil would need to be removed along the easement of the proposed drainage trench. Removal of topsoil is a potential impact as (in the addition to loss of any residual evidence it contains) it could expose any archaeological remains that may be present immediately below the surface of the topsoil. These may then be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities.

#### 7.1.2 Excavation of Drainage Trenches

Information regarding the extent and depth of the proposed drainage trenches is unavailable at present. It is assumed for the purposes of this assessment that the trenching could extend to a depth of at least 1.0m below existing ground level. Based on the results of previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken in the vicinity of Kenwood House, it is likely that that sub-surface features, including structural remains of post-medieval date, could be encountered in places at a shallow depth (between c.0.30m to 0.50m below existing ground level). Consequently, there is potential for the drainage trenching to either remove or truncate any archaeological remains within the footprint of the works.

### 7.2 Overall Conclusions

The overall archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **High**, with particular reference to encountering buried remains of walls and other features associated with the walled gardens and yards to the immediate S and E of Kenwood House which are shown on Rocque's map of 1745-46 and the estate plans of 1793, which were swept away by the extensive landscaping works undertaken within the grounds at Kenwood (largely to designs by Humphry Repton) during the mid-1790s.

It is possible that the proposed drainage works may reveal structural remains and other sub-surface features associated with the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century gardens and adjoining courtyards at a shallow depth (possibly as shallow as c. 0.30m below existing ground level), as well as sub-surface drainage features associated either with the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century gardens or the landscaped park as laid out to Repton's designs in 1793-96.

The potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric activity is considered to be **Moderate**, reflecting the location of Kenwood within the wider landscape of Hampstead Heath which has yielded significant evidence of early prehistoric remains. The potential for evidence of Romano-British occupation has been assessed as **Low** while the likelihood of encountering evidence of medieval activity is considered to be **Low to Moderate**.

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## 10 Cartography & Aerial Photography

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(All maps were obtained from the London Metropolitan Archives unless otherwise stated):

c.1603-1616: Plan of the Kenwood Estate (NA MPF 1/293)

1672: John Ogilby's Map of Middlesex

1745-46: A map of London and Westminster by John Rocque

1793: Pritchard's Plan of the Grounds about Kenwood House (British Museum: Crace Collection)

1793: Plan of the Grounds at Kenwood as existing, contained in Repton's Red Book for Kenwood (Mansfield Papers at Scone Palace)

1794: Unfinished Plan of Lord Mansfield's Estate at Kenwood (LMA Ref. ACC/1422/001)

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1797: Plan of the lower story of Kenwood House, Offices and adjoining Grounds showing the principal Drains and Cisspools' (British Museum: Crace Collection)

1807: Ordnance Survey drawing of Hampstead and district surveyed by William Hyett (British Library)

1838: Plan of Grounds at Kenwood by J.C. Loudon (contained in '*The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion*')

1870- OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1896: OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1915: OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch Map

1938: OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition 25-inch Map

(Historic engravings, paintings and aerial photographs of the study area were consulted using records held at the British Museum, the Historic England Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives)

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

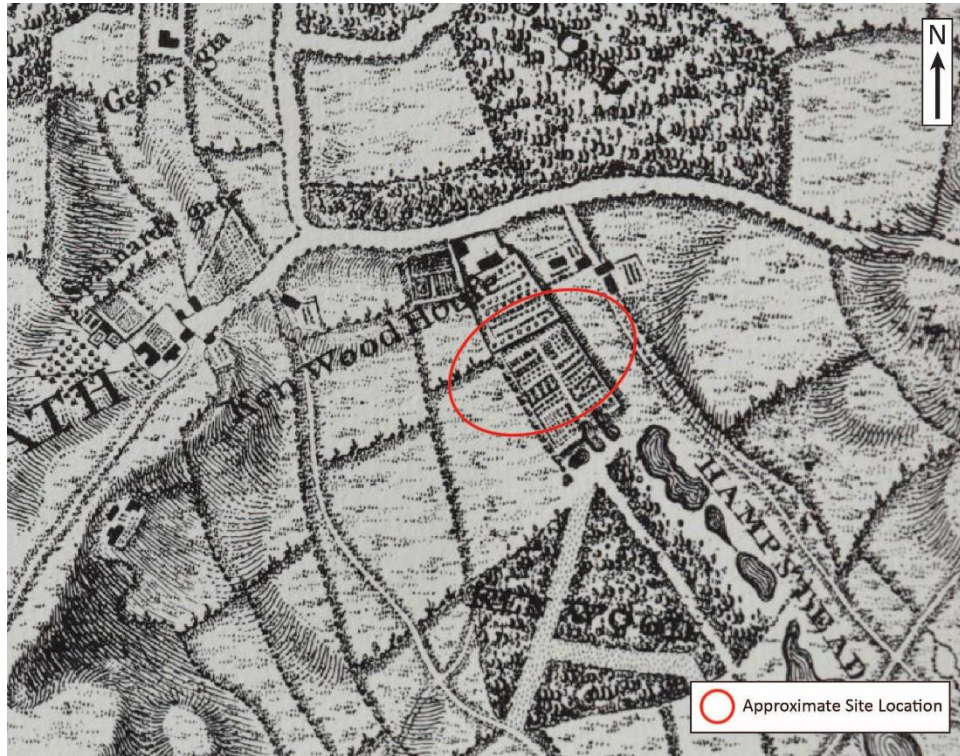


Fig.6: Extract from John Rocque's Map of London and Westminster (1745-46)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)

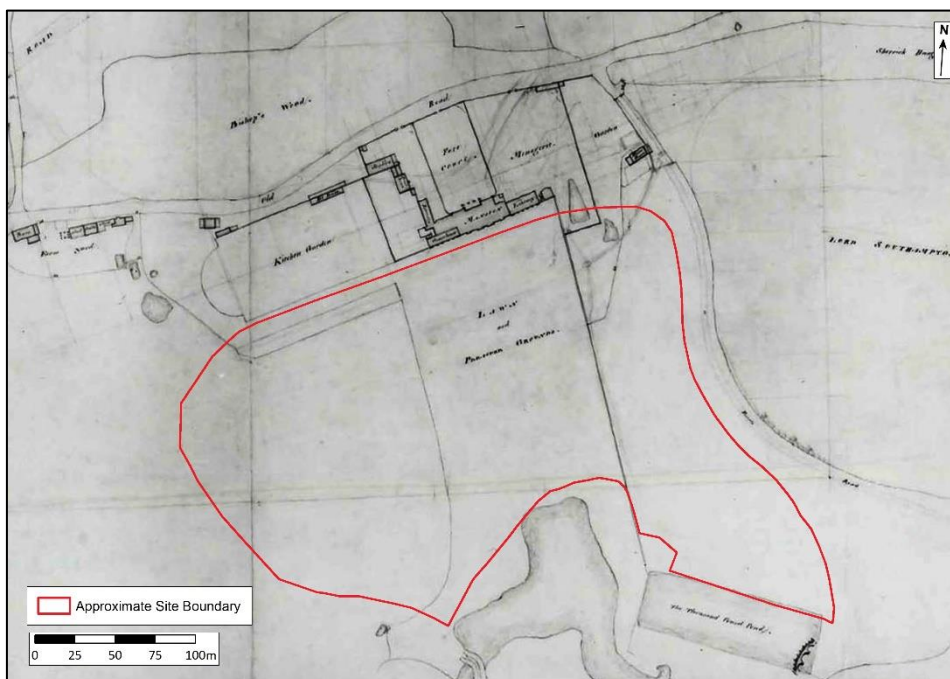


Fig. 7: Extract from Pritchard's Plan of the Grounds about Kenwood House (1793)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum)





*Fig. 8: Extract from an unfinished plan of Lord Mansfield's Estate at Kenwood (1794)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)*



*Fig. 9: Extract from Pritchard's 'Plan of the lower story of Kenwood House, Offices and adjoining Grounds showing the principal Drains and Cisspools' (1797)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum)*

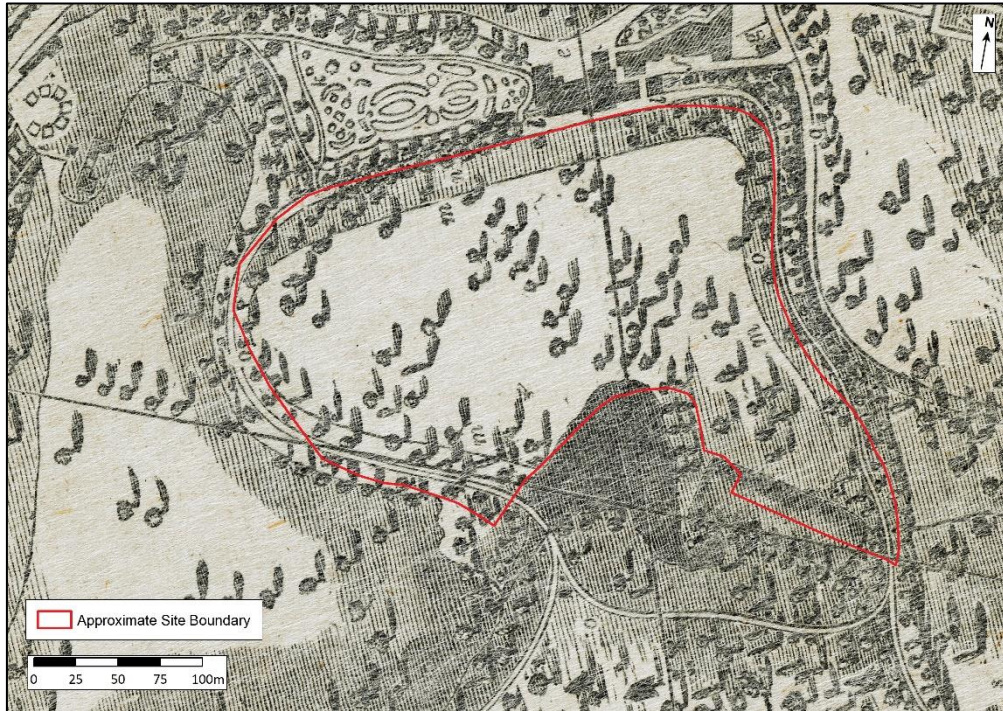


Fig. 10: Extract from J.C. Loudon's Plan of Kenwood from 'The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion' (1838)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

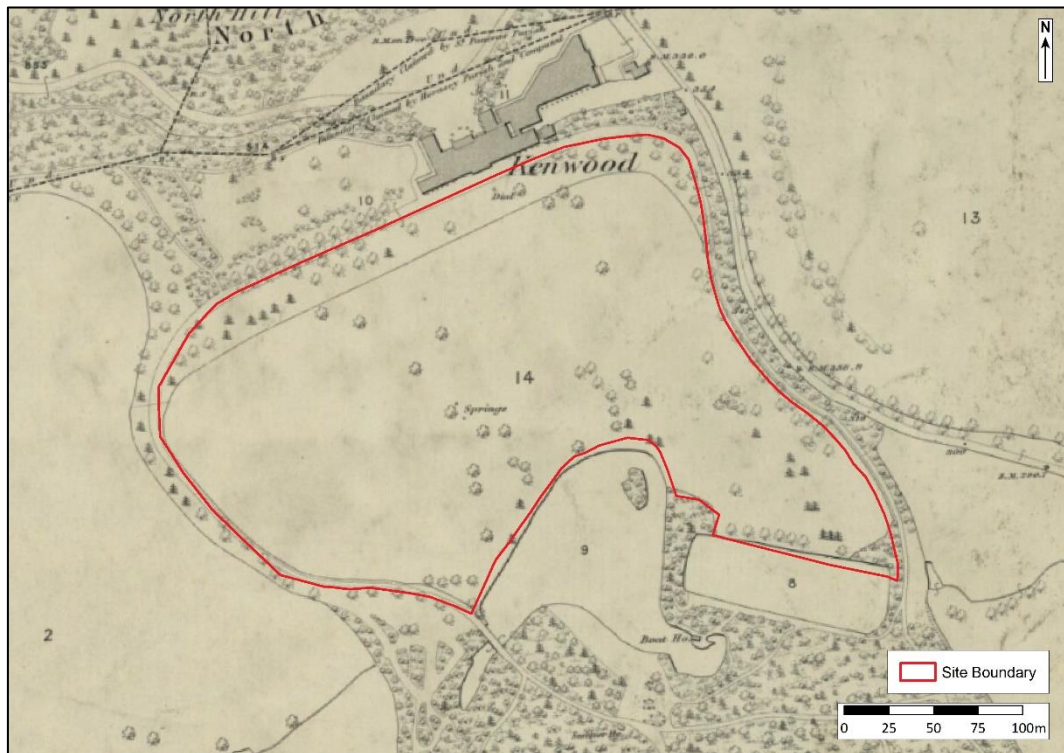


Fig. 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25-inch map of 1870  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

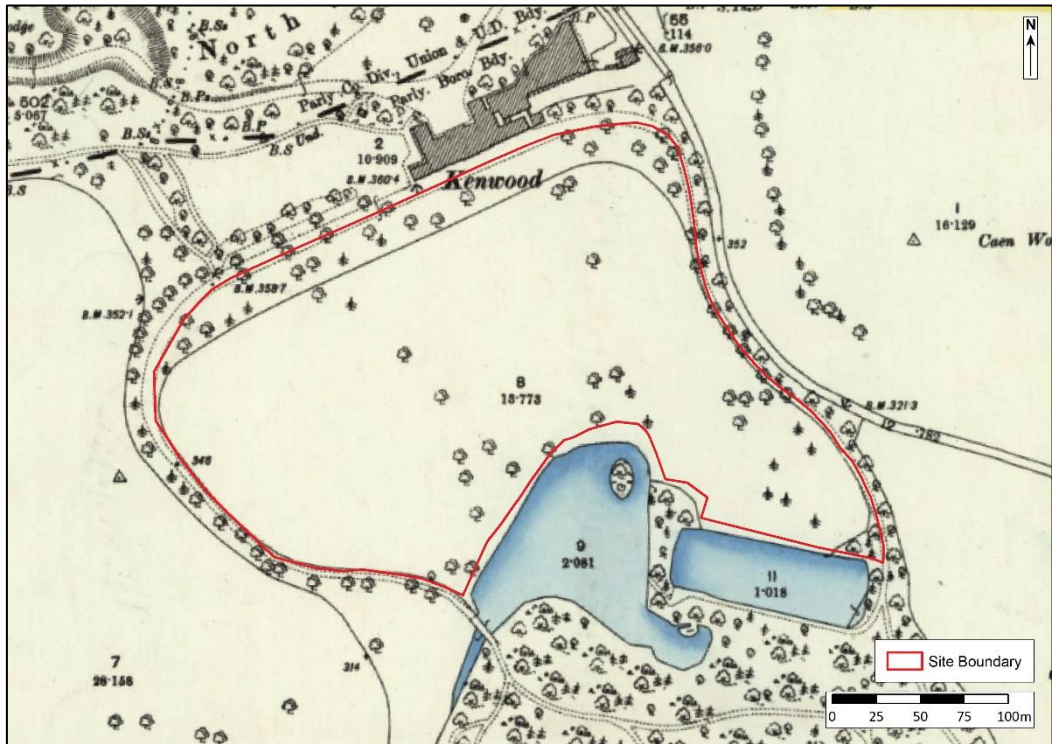


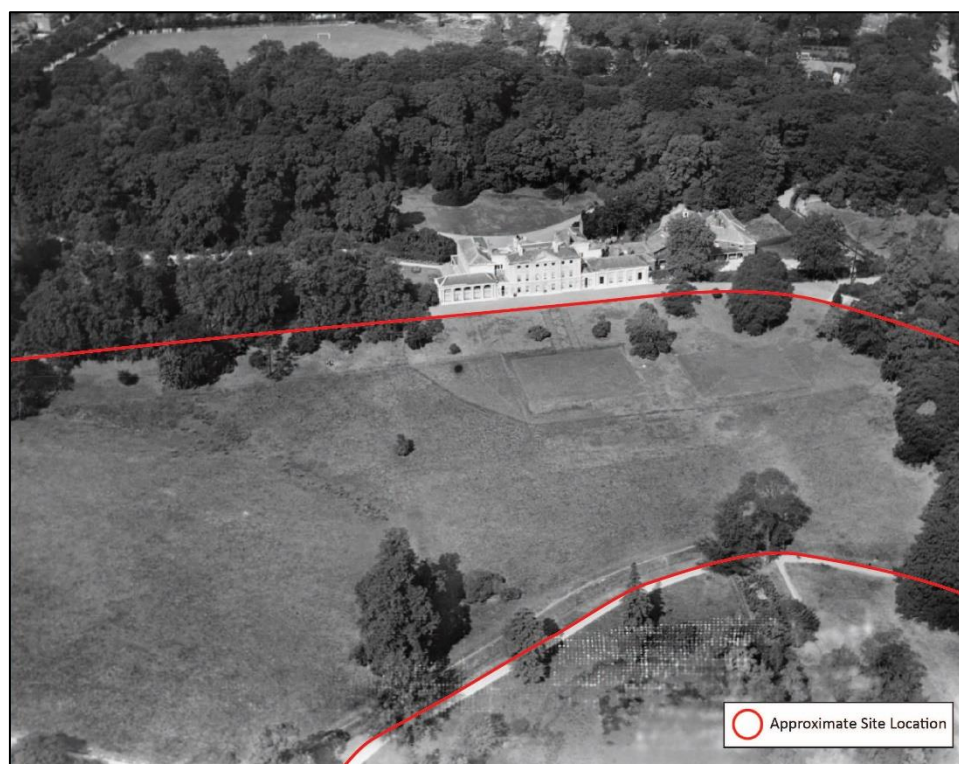
Fig. 12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch map of 1896  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch map of 1915  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)



*Fig. 14: Extract from an aerial photograph (1920) of Kenwood House (HE Photo Ref. EPW005121)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Historic England Archives)*



*Fig. 15: Extract from an oblique aerial photograph (1928) of Kenwood House and pasture ground (HE Photo Ref. EPW024268)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Historic England Archives)*

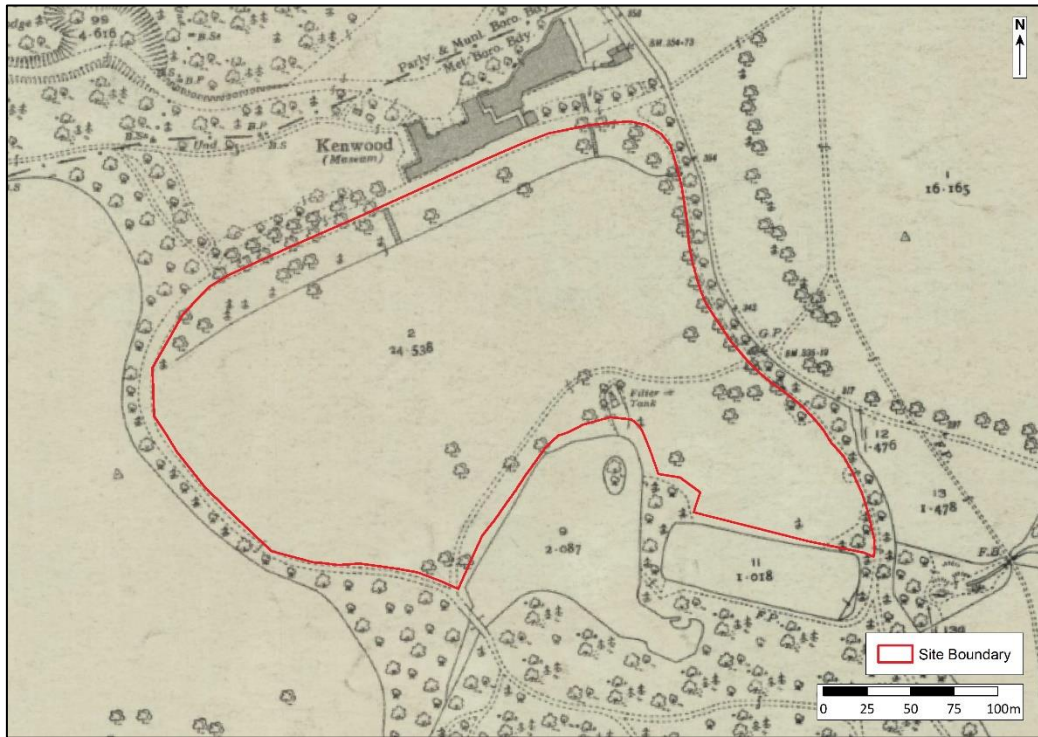


Fig. 16: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition map of 1938  
(Reproduced by courtesy of London Metropolitan Archives)

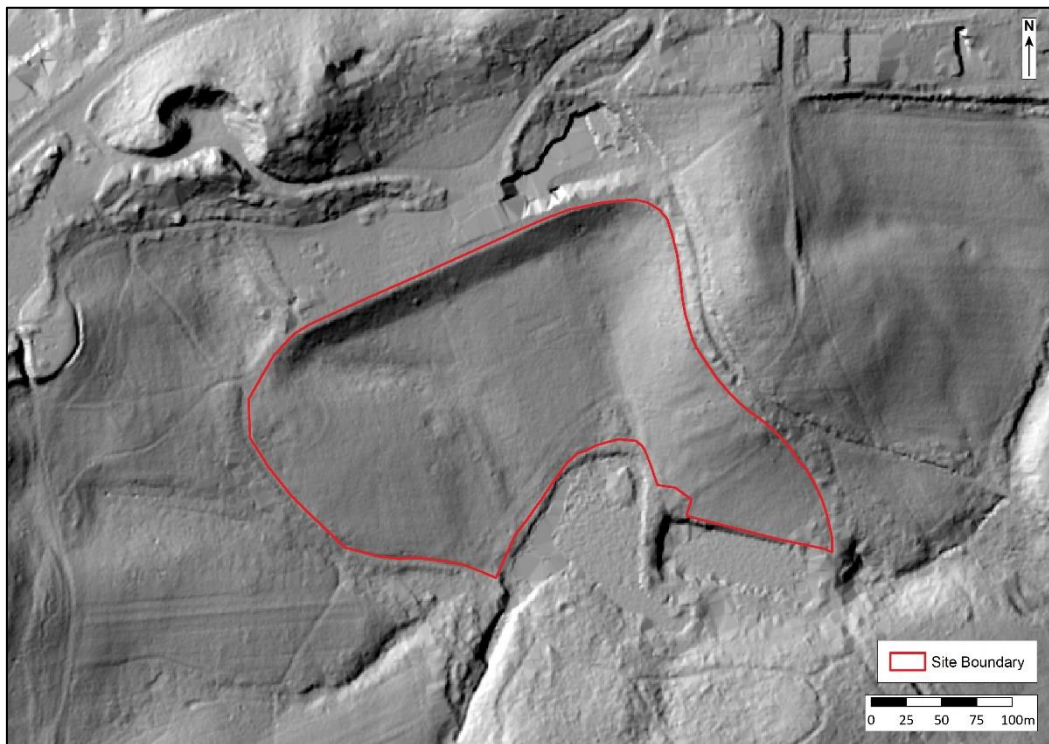


Fig. 17: Extract from current LiDAR 1m DTM imagery (2019) of the pasture ground at Kenwood House  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Environment Agency)

Report Title		Report Ref	
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment on behalf of English Heritage concerning Pasture Ground to rear of Kenwood House Hampstead London NW3 7JR.		BA1979KHH	
Compilation	Stephen Priestley MA MCI <sup>f</sup> A		
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