



36A GLEBE PLACE London SW3

London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Evaluation report

February 2013



**36A GLEBE PLACE
London
SW3 5JP**

Site Code GBE12

Report on archaeological evaluation

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Summary (non-technical)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) on the site of 36A Glebe Place, Chelsea London, SW3 5JP. The report was commissioned from MOLA by GVA Second London Wall on behalf of the client.

Following the recommendations of the Historic environment assessment and monitoring of geotechnical test pits on the site, an archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 5th and 12th November 2012 and five evaluation trenches were excavated in the open areas across the site.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Remains excavated in the evaluation revealed evidence of a building most probably dated to the late 17th century in Trench 5 at the west of the site. This was comprised of disturbed foundations and a floor surface. The floor surface was overlain by possible occupation layers which produced 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Later 19th-century walls in other trenches across the site may relate to ancillary buildings or walls associated with the 19th-century school later built on the site. Finds from the site were generally post-medieval in date and indicative of the sites landuse in the past although some residual prehistoric material was recovered from the site.

The most significant archaeological remains revealed on the site, the remains of the 17th-century building in Trench 5, were fully excavated during the evaluation. Remains in the remainder of the evaluation were generally 19th century in date and not considered to be of high significance.

In the light of the revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site the report concludes that the site has been sufficiently excavated and recorded and that no further archaeological investigation of the site is required.

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Fig 7 Trench 5 - the 17th-century building, looking west

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The evaluation took place at 36A Glebe Place, Chelsea, SW3 5JP on the site of the former Jamahiriya School, hereafter called 'the site'. The site is bounded by Old Church Street on the west, by houses fronting Upper Cheyne Row to the south and by the grounds of buildings on Old Church Street to the north. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 527073 177760, see Fig 1. Modern street level adjacent to the site varies between 6.6–7.2m OD on Glebe Place and is at c 7.4m OD on Old Church Street. The site code is GBE12.

A previous *Archaeological impact assessment* (MoLAS 2008) and a *Historical environment assessment* (MOLA 2012a) were undertaken for the site. These *assessment* documents should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.

The southern part of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Monitoring of a previous geotechnical investigation on the site was undertaken by MOLA in 2004 (site code GLP04) and indicated localised truncation to archaeological deposits in some test pits and recorded post-medieval features in others. Further technical monitoring was undertaken in 2012 where nine test pits were monitored on the site.

An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out on five evaluation trenches excavated across the open areas of the site.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* which formed the project design for the evaluation (MOLA 2012b).

1.3 Planning background

Evaluation on the site was required under the archaeological planning condition placed on the development (condition ref C100) for planning consent (Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Planning Consent ref PP/09-02452 and PP/09/02453 dated 17th November 2010).

1.4 Origin and scope of the report

This report was commissioned by GVA Second London Wall and produced by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA). The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant Standard specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA, 2001).

Field evaluation, and the *Evaluation report* which comments on the results of that exercise, are defined in the most recent English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2009) as intended to provide information about the archaeological resource in order to contribute to the:

- formulation of a strategy for the preservation or management of those remains; and/or
- formulation of an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may adversely affect such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigations within a programme of research

1.5 Aims and objectives

All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002*

The following research aims and objectives were established in the *Method Statement* for the evaluation (MOLA 2012b, Section 2.2):

What is the nature and level of natural topography across the site?

What are the earliest deposits identified?

Is there any evidence of prehistoric finds or activity on the site?

Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site?

Is there any archaeological evidence for the Saxon or later medieval settlement of Chelsea on the site?

When was the site first developed?

What is the character of post-medieval occupation on the site predating its use as a school?

Does evidence of the previous school buildings on the site survive?

What are the latest deposits identified?

2 Topographical and historical background

A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the recent *Historic environment assessment* (MOLA 2012a). A brief resume is provided here:

2.1 Topography

The geology on the site comprises Kempton Park river terrace gravels. A geotechnical investigation undertaken in 2012 by MOLA revealed that where the natural gravels have not been truncated, their depth varied between c 5.49m OD to 5.58m OD (MOLA 2012b). The site is relatively flat with a slight slope up to the west and street level adjacent to the site varies between 6.6–7.2m OD on Glebe Place and is at c 7.4m OD on Old Church Street.

2.2 Prehistoric

Isolated finds of prehistoric date have been recovered from excavations in the vicinity, mainly as stray finds in later deposits, but two pits excavated at All Saints Church (site code OCU00), c 150m to the south of the site, are thought to be of prehistoric date.

2.3 Roman

While the site is located some distance from the nearest Roman road, it is on the bank of the Thames, which would have been a major routeway in the Roman period. Archaeological remains from the Roman period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity and might be found on site. *In situ* Roman features indicative of rural settlement were recorded including pits and ditches were found at All Saints Church and at 6–16 Old Church Street, c 120m south-west of the site a Roman ditch was recorded containing 3rd century AD Roman pottery (Farid, 2000).

2.4 Saxon

Archaeological remains from the Saxon period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity. The possible remains of Saxon structures were recorded at 6–16 Old Church Street to the south-west of the site (site code ORC97). The site is located on the presumed edge of the Saxon/medieval settlement, the core of which lay around the old church but these limits have not been confirmed archaeologically.

2.5 Medieval

There is documentary evidence for a church at Chelsea in 1157, but the first specific record of the church is in 1290. The Old Church was originally dedicated to All Saints but became St Luke's in the 17th century. The settlement by the church and the river remained the heart of the known area of settlement in the parish. The site is likely to have been on the fringes of the medieval settlement, towards the northern end of Church Lane, and to the north of Lawrence Street, which seems to have formed the edge of manor house's boundary.

2.6 Post-medieval

Hamilton's map of Chelsea (Fig 2), drawn between 1664 and 1717, shows settlement clustered around the church and radiating out along the waterfront to the east and west, and along Church Lane, the modern day Old Church Street, to the north. The site would appear to have been largely open ground at this time, but on the western side, where the site boundary abuts Old Church Street area terraced houses and their gardens and other structures are also present further east.

Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig 3) shows further structures on the site, buildings had appeared on the south side of Upper Cheyne Row, and a right-angled road called Cook's Ground, later renamed Glebe Place, had been laid out, now forming the eastern edge of the site.

The first school on the site was the Rectory Garden National School, which was opened by 1846 in two schoolrooms at the south end of the Rectory garden. The school building can be seen on Stanford's map of 1862. A new school building was erected and Cook's Ground School, Glebe Place, opened in 1874 as a board school for boys, girls and infants, the buildings can be seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1894. The original buildings were demolished in 1913 and the existing school building erected.

Previous archaeological monitoring on the site

Archaeological monitoring of the geotechnical investigation in 2004 (MOLA site code GLP04) revealed truncated archaeological deposits (two of which contained pottery) surviving beneath existing buildings and earlier truncation in areas where the gravel was deeper. One of the pits revealed several layers of archaeological deposits at c 5.2m OD to 6.95m OD that was interpreted as backfill of a post-medieval quarry pit. A series of brick foundations were also recorded in various geotechnical pits across the site (MoLAS 2008, section 3.4.3, Geotechnical investigation).

The geotechnical pits excavated indicate that there has been truncation to archaeological deposits present in certain areas of the site. It is also probable that the present school building would have removed all archaeological deposits within its footprint and that much of the west end of the site has been affected by cellars associated with the buildings shown on the 1865 Ordnance Survey map.

In July 2012 nine geotechnical test pits were excavated by hand by contractors and monitored by MOLA. Natural gravel was recorded at 5.58m OD in test pit 1, 5.50m OD in test pit 3 and 5.49m OD in test pit 6. This was overlain by subsoil, recorded at 6.08m OD in test pit 1, 6.85m OD in test pit 3, 6.95m OD in test pit 4 and 6.65m OD in test pit 8. Archaeological dump layers/made ground were recorded at 6.87m OD in test pit 5, 6.85m OD in test pit 2 and potentially at 6.91m OD in test pit 7. Late 19th/early 20th century made ground was seen at 6.98m OD in test pit 1.

3 The evaluation

3.1 Methodology

All archaeological excavation and monitoring during the evaluation was carried out in accordance with the preceding *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA2012b), and the *Archaeological Site Manual* (MoLAS, 1994).

The evaluation took place between the 5th and 12th November 2012 and five evaluation trenches were located in the open areas across the site. Due to a water monitoring borehole placed within the middle of one of the trenches, it was decided to divide the trench into two separate trenches which were identified as Trench 4 (east) and Trench 5 (west).

The slab/ground was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. Trenches were excavated by machine by the contractors, and monitored by a MOLA Senior Archaeologist.

The locations of evaluation trenches were recorded by MOLA Geomatics team using an optical total station. This information was then plotted onto the OS grid. A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was made in accordance with the principles set out in the MOLA site recording manual (MoLAS, 1994). Levels of archaeological features were calculated by using a temporary bench mark established on the site. This was established from levels shown on a survey of the site provided by the client.

The site has produced: a trench location plan; 6 trench feature plans, 22 context records; 5 section drawings at 1:20; and 93 digital photographs. In addition five boxes of finds and environmental archive were recovered from the site.

The site finds and records can be found under the site code GBE12 in the MoL archive.

3.2 Results of the evaluation

For trench locations see Fig 4.

Trench 1

Evaluation Trench 1	
Location	Northern area of site
Dimensions	11m by 2m by 1.40m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	7.20m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	6.60m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.80m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.80m OD
Natural observed	5.80m OD

Trench 1 was located within the northern part of the site and measured 11m by 2m. The natural sand and gravel was reached at 5.80m OD, 1.40m below ground surface. Overlying the natural was a 0.80m thick layer of dark brown silt [4] with

occasional brick fragments and 19th-century pottery. This was overlain by the hardcore and tarmac. The top of the trench was recorded at 7.20m OD.

Evaluation Trench 2	
Location	Southern area of site
Dimensions	9m by 2m by 1.40m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	7.23m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	6.90m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.10m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.80m OD
Natural observed	5.80m OD

Trench 2 was located within the southern part of the site and measured 9m by 2m. The natural sand and gravel was reached at 5.80m OD, 1.40m below ground surface. Overlying the natural was a 0.40m thick mid orange-brown sand. The top was at 6.20m OD. This was overlain by a 0.70m thick mixed grey silt and orange sand. Along the northern trench edge was a 19th-century yellow stock brick wall placed on concrete foundations. The top of the trench was located at 7.23m OD.

Evaluation Trench 3	
Location	Middle of site
Dimensions	17m by 4m by 1.14m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	7.02m to 7.25m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	Up to 0.60m deep
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.70m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.18m OD
Natural observed	5.88m OD

Trench 3 was located within the middle of the site and measured 17m by 4m. The natural sand and gravel was reached at 5.88m OD, 1.14m below ground surface. A 0.70m deep machine excavated slot was excavated within the northern part of the trench to further understand the nature of the natural sand and gravel.

Overlying the natural was a 0.10m thick layer of mid orange-brown sand with occasional rounded pebbles [2]. Recovered from this deposit, at the northern end of the trench, was a sherd of prehistoric pottery, a couple of pieces of fire-cracked flint and a waste flake. This flake was identified by Jon Cotton (Archaeological Consultant) as the distal end of a broad secondary flake of translucent mottled grey-brown flint, retaining a patch of smooth buff cortex. There were traces of damage/utilisation along the margins and the object is of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Overlying this layer was a 0.70m thick layer of dark brown silt [1] producing 19th-century pottery. The top of the trench was recorded between 7.25m and 7.02m OD.

Evaluation Trench 4	
Location	Western area of site
Dimensions	8m by 2m by 1.20m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	7.35m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	6.85m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.80m deep

Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.18m OD
Natural observed	6.15m OD

Trench 4 was located within the western part of the site and measured 8m by 2m. The natural sand was reached at 6.15m OD, 1.20m below ground surface. Within the northern trench section was an 18th-19th-century brick drain the top of which was recorded at 6.90m OD. Within the western section was 19th-century brick culvert constructed from red bricks and measuring 0.45m wide by 0.30m high.

Overlying the natural and brick drains was a 0.60m thick layer of mixed dark grey silt and brick rubble. Within the southern trench section was a 19th-century yellow stock brick wall placed upon concrete foundations. This was overlain by the hardcore and tarmac. The top of the trench was recorded at 7.35m OD.

Evaluation Trench 5	
Location	Western area of site to west of Trench 4
Dimensions	9m by 2m by c 1.50m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	7.38m OD to 7.49m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	0.40m deep
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	c 1.20m deep
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	5.90m OD
Natural observed	5.80m to 5.90m OD

Trench 5 was located to the west of trench 4 and measured 9m by 2m. Natural sand and gravel was recorded at between c 5.80m OD to 5.90m OD in the centre of the trench approximately 1.50m below ground level.

Within the western part of the trench were the remains of a probable 17th-century building, see Fig 5. The eastern wall comprised a north-south aligned robber trench [11] measuring 5.30m north-south by 0.36m east-west (wide) by 0.20m deep. The northern side of the building turned to the west and measured 1.70m until it hit the edge of the trench. The robber trench was filled with red brick fragments (60mm thick) and white lime mortar in a mid grey silt [10]. Brick retained from this robber trench was dated to 1666–1800/1900.

The western wall comprised a robber trench [14] measuring 1.20m north-south by 0.65m east-west by 0.30m deep. It was filled with a mid grey mixed silt with brick fragments (red unfrogged, 60mm thick) and white lime mortar [13].

Between the robber trenches was a floor surface [9] measuring 3.50m east-west by 4.50m north-south, see Fig 6. It comprised a compacted 40mm thick lime and small pebble layer recorded at 6.15m OD. This overlay a 0.10m thick layer of orange gravel/sandy silt containing brick fragments [16] which also contained eleven small pins with wound wire heads, clothing or textile related and are likely to be late medieval or early post-medieval. Deposit [16] also contained a 15th-century lead token from London. Additionally a sample was taken from this deposit and contained a number of charred cereal grains, including bread wheat, barley and oat.

To the west of robber trench [14] was a small 17th-century brick wall [18] which measured 0.30m north-south (truncated) by 0.45m east-west (wide) by 0.50m high. The wall was constructed from red unfrogged bricks, 65mm thick. A brick retained from this robbed out wall is probably of 17th-century date, with the presence of a

sunken margin suggesting it may be pre-date 1666. The wall was truncated by the sewer pipe to the north and pit [17] to the south, Fig 7.

Overlying the building was an 80mm thick layer of orange-brown sandy silt [8]. This was overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of dark brown-black silt and charcoal [7] which produced 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. The pottery from this deposit contained a range of Surrey-Hampshire border ware products, with fragments of bowls and dishes and London made delftware jars with plates decorated in later 17th-century dated styles. Plain white glaze Delftware included two eye ointment pots. The deposit also included imported pottery in the form of Rhenish sourced Frechen Bartmann jugs. Nearly all the clay tobacco pipes found on this site were in this deposit and dated to the 1680–1710, and with the delftware found suggest a date of 1680–1700. Deposit [7] also produced the largest group of animal bones from the site derived from cattle and sheep/goat with clear evidence of butchery indicated on the remains.

Truncating the building and above deposits, at the western end of the trench, was a 17th/18th-century pit [17] which measured 3m east-west by 1.90m north-south by 1m deep. It was filled with a mid grey silt [15] which produced pottery dated to the third quarter of the 17th century including London made redware flowerpots recovered among a group largely sourced from the Surrey-Hampshire borders and London's delftware industries. Bowls and dishes were present, delftware plates and a chamber pot. Fragments of shaft-and-globe wine bottles and window panes were also present in this fill.

Overlying the surface of the building [9] was a layer of fine gravel overlain by an east-west aligned early 19th-century brick drain [12] constructed from red frogged brick and tile. It measured 7m east-west by 0.50m north-south. Overlying these features was a 0.65m thick layer of mid brown clayey silt [6].

A number of later structural features were also present in the trench including the remains of 19th-century well or sumps at the north of the trench and within the southern trench section a 19th-century yellow stock brick wall placed upon concrete foundations. This was overlain by the hardcore and tarmac. The top of the trench was recorded between 7.49 and 7.38m OD.

3.3 Assessment of the evaluation

GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of this site the targeted evaluation has produced results that will contribute to a number of the original research aims (see Section 4.1).

The trenches were well spread across the site giving a good coverage, and identified the limited area in which archaeology survived in relation to the constraints of the standing buildings. They also indicated the character of the archaeological deposit present on the site. The trenches were generally dug to a depth of between c 1.10m to 1.50m below ground level and the height of the natural sand and gravel deposits established in all of the trenches.

Remains excavated in the evaluation reflected previous research into the site (MOLA 2012a) with later soils being present in some trenches and evidence of initial site development dated to the late 17th century in the form of the remains of disturbed foundations and a floor surface in Trench 5. Later 19th-century walls in other trenches across the site may relate to ancillary buildings or walls associated with the

19th-century school later built on the site. Finds from the site were generally post-medieval in date and indicative of the sites landuse in the past although some residual prehistoric material was recovered from the site.

4 Archaeological potential

4.1 Realisation of original research aims

What is the nature and level of natural topography across the site?

Natural deposits of sand and gravel were recorded in all trenches between heights of c 5.80m OD and 6.15m OD across the site.

What are the earliest deposits identified?

The earliest deposit identified was most probably deposit [2], what was thought to be a probable hill wash deposit which overlay the natural sand in Trench 3 in the centre of the site.

Is there any evidence of prehistoric finds or activity on the site?

Prehistoric material was recovered from Trench 3 although it is uncertain if this material was redeposited. It's presence in a hill wash deposit would suggest the material is residual. This included the remains of a flint flake of a possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Is there any evidence of Roman activity on the site?

No evidence of Roman activity was recorded on the site.

Is there any archaeological evidence for the Saxon or later medieval settlement of Chelsea on the site?

No evidence of the Saxon or later medieval settlement of Chelsea was apparent on the site.

When as the site first developed?

Currently the excavated remains would suggest that site was first developed in the 17th century. This would correspond to cartographic evidence that suggests some localised buildings were present on the site in the late 17th and early 18th century. Finds and building material recovered from features and robbed out wall suggest the remains of the building in Trench 5 is likely to be dated to the late 17th century.

What is the character of post-medieval occupation on the site predating its use as a school?

Remains excavated suggest initial site development dated to the 17th century in the form of disturbed wall foundations and an associated floor in Trench 5. The compacted floor surface was overlain by possible occupation layers which produced 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Hamilton's map of the late 17th century (see *Fig 2*) suggests any occupation of the site was most probably residential in nature and this is supported by finds recovered from deposits overlying the building or from the later pit near the building that generally contained material that was domestic in nature. A slightly later brick drain excavated in Trench 5 suggests that parts of the site were continuously developed until the school was established in the 19th century.

Does evidence of the previous school buildings on the site survive?

Nineteenth-century walls were recorded in Trench 2 and Trench 4 and are possibly associated with structural features associated with the school but not the school building itself.

What are the latest deposits identified?

The latest deposits are the 'make-up' layers, which lay beneath the modern layers and generally contained 19th century material.

4.2 General discussion of potential

The evaluation has shown there is limited localised potential for the survival of post-medieval structural features and deposits on the site at the west where the disturbed remains of a 17th-century building were recorded in Trench 5 and fully excavated. Finds from the site were generally post-medieval in date and indicative of the sites landuse in the past. Some prehistoric material, including a worked flint flake, was recovered from the site although this is probably residual.

4.3 Significance

Whilst the archaeological remains are undoubtedly of local significance there is nothing to suggest that they are of regional or national importance.

5 Proposed development impact and recommendations

The proposed redevelopment involves the demolition of selected buildings on the site and conversion on of the former Jamahiriya School building to create a residential complex. The development proposals include areas of single and double basementing on the site.

The results of the field evaluation have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. Remains excavated in the evaluation revealed evidence of a building most probably dated to the late 17th century in Trench 5 at the west of the site. This was comprised of disturbed foundations and a floor surface. The floor surface was overlain by possible occupation layers which produced 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Later 19th-century walls in other trenches across the site may relate to ancillary buildings or walls associated with the 19th-century school later built on the site. Finds from the site were generally post-medieval in date and indicative of the sites landuse in the past although some residual prehistoric material was recovered from the site. All archaeological features revealed on the site were fully excavated and recorded.

The most significant archaeological remains revealed on the site, the remains of the 17th-century building in Trench 5, were fully excavated during the evaluation. Remains in the remainder of the evaluation were generally 19th century in date and not considered to be of high significance.

In the light of revised understanding of the archaeological potential of the site MOLA considers that the site has been sufficiently excavated and recorded and that no further archaeological investigation of the site is required.

6 Acknowledgements

MOLA would like to thank GVA Second London Wall for commissioning this report on behalf of the client.

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8 GBE12 Specialist reports

8.1 Registered finds and iron nails

Beth Richardson

There are ten registered finds from GBE12 contexts [15], [16] and [18]. Several are related to clothing or dress accessories. A tiny white bead is a type of decorative bead sewn onto clothing, purses and other dress or fabric-related items in the 16th- and 17th-centuries (<1>, [16]). A large copper-alloy pin with a globular wound-wire head is probably a dress-pin, generally used to fasten clothing (<5>, [15]). Eleven smaller pins with wound wire heads are also clothing or textile related (<6>, [16]). All the pins are likely to be late medieval or early post-medieval. An incomplete short length of wire with a partial loop (<6>, [15]) may have come from a headdress frame, and again is likely to be late medieval or early post-medieval as is a lace-chape (<7>, [18]) which is a standard type made from folded copper-alloy sheet used on textile or leather laces on garments and shoes in the medieval and early post- medieval periods.

A lead token (used as a substitute for currency) is a distinctive 15th-century London type identifiable by the cross and pellets inside an oblique ray border on the reverse (<3>) [16]. There is a heraldic church bell, also in an oblique ray border on the obverse side. These London tokens have close stylistic links with a series of tokens found in Paris and are closely dated to c 1425–90 (Mitchiner and Skinner 1985, 94–102).

Iron objects – awaiting x-ray

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8.2 Post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipes

Author: Nigel Jeffries

Introduction

The pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe from this site, GBE12, was recovered in six contexts with all three classes of material combining to suggest a consistent late 17th-century date for the recorded landuse.

Pottery is the most frequent of the three materials under consideration (104 vessels reconstructing from 138 sherds; 5348g) with the majority retrieved in contexts [7] and [15]. Overall this assemblage is dominated by 16th to 17th-century pottery, with the utilitarian products of the Surrey-Hampshire border ware industry, and London's redware and delftware pothouses commonly found. Beyond the pottery in [15] - which was recovered in a better condition - the remaining five contexts with this material comprised fragmented sherds recovered in a condition more consistent with redeposited material from incremental household clearances or 'background' noise waste present in garden soils and other soil horizons.

The glass from this site is less common with 19 fragments in contexts [6], [7], [15] and [18] and is an assemblage that can be characterised as containing fragmented examples of the earliest English production wine bottle shape – the shaft-and-globe variety – in addition to some window glass. Clay tobacco pipe was located in contexts [6], [7], [15] and [16], with the majority in [7].

Summary of key contexts

Context [7]: This fill produced the most pottery in one deposit on this site, with 77 sherds reconstructing from 56 vessels. Recovered in a largely poor condition, this group contains a range of Surrey-Hampshire border ware products, notably fragmented bowls and dishes and London made delftware jars with plates decorated in later 17th-century dated styles. Among the plain white glaze delftware jar and chamber pot forms are two eye ointment pots. Imported pottery is supplied by Rhenish sourced Frechen Bartmann jugs, which survived well. Nearly all the clay tobacco pipes found on this site were in this deposit with up to 24 pipe bowls and two stems recovered; consistently dated to the 1680–1710, together with the delftware found, they combine to provide the 1680–1700 *terminus-quem* applied.

[15]: The 43 sherds of pottery dated to the third quarter of the 17th century contains some better preserved examples. A number of London made redware flowerpots were recovered among a group largely sourced from the Surrey-Hampshire borders, and London's delftware industries. Utilitarian forms such as bowls and dishes are therefore present with the delftware providing plates and a chamber pot. The small-sized fragments of a few shaft-and-globe wine bottles and window panes provide the glass in this fill.

8.3 Building Materials

Ian M. Betts

Three brick samples were recovered from GBE12 (contexts [10], [12], [18]). The building material from GBE12 has been fully recorded and the information added to the Oracle database.

Listed below is a summary of the building material in each context:

Context	Fabric	Type	Context date
[10]	3032	Brick	1666–1800/1900
[12]	3032	Brick	1750/1800–1900
[18]	3033 (near 3039)	Brick	1600–1666/1700

Discussion

As only one brick was sampled from each context, and two of these are incomplete, it is difficult to discuss the bricks in any detail.

The oldest brick is from context [18]. This is probably of 17th century date, but the presence of a sunken margin suggests it may be pre-1666.

The brick from context [12] has a general mid 17th–19th century date, but the uneven nature of the brick sides would suggest it is more likely to be mid 17th–18th century.

The presence of a fairly deep frog in the base and straight edges on the brick from context [12] suggest it is no earlier than mid 18th century, and is more likely to be 19th century in date.

8.4 Conservation note

Luisa Duarte

Summary of conservation work

	Material	No. accessioned	No. conserved	No. to be treated (see below)
Inorganics	Glass	1	0	0
Metals	Lead	2	0	0
	Copper alloy	4	0	0
	Iron	3	0	0

The following assessment of conservation needs for the accessioned and bulk finds from the evaluation excavations at Glebe Place SW3 (GBE12) encompasses the requirements for finds analysis, illustration, analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992) and the Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 1999).

The registered finds were assessed by visual examination of the objects. The accessioned and general finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Beth Richardson, Ian Betts and Nigel Jefferies. No analytical work was identified by the small finds specialists. However, the metals from this site have not been X-rayed and analytical work may be identified once the X-rays are carried out.

The finds from this site are appropriately packed for the archive. No further work is necessary for transfer into the archive.

Bibliography

English Heritage 1992 *Management of Archaeological Projects II*

Museum of London 1999 *General standards for the preparation of archaeological archives to be deposited with the Museum of London*

8.5 Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone

Alan Pipe

1. Introduction and methodology

This short report quantifies, identifies and interprets the animal bone recovered by hand-collection from contexts [1], [2], [7], [10], [15] and [16]; and by wet-sieving from sample [16] {1} at GBE12. Hand-collected animal bone was washed, dried and bagged and labelled as context groups. The bulk sample was washed through 1.0 mm flexible nylon mesh and the residues were air-dried in a warm drying cabinet and visually sorted for faunal material. Recovered animal bones were then bagged and labelled as context/sample groups.

Animal bone from each context and sample group was then described and recorded directly onto the MoLA animal bone post-assessment Oracle database in terms of species, skeletal element, body side, age, sex, fragmentation, and modification. In general, each bone fragment was assigned to species and skeletal element and recorded as an individual database entry. Species and skeletal element were determined using the MOLA animal bone reference collection together with Schmid 1972. Fragments unidentifiable to species or skeletal element were assigned to the approximate categories 'cattle-sized', 'sheep-sized' and 'long-bone' as appropriate. Evidence for age at death was derived from dental eruption and wear; and epiphysal fusion (Amorosi 1989; and Schmid 1972).

Table 1 shows the overall assemblage catalogue in terms of species, skeletal representation and age at death. All data are available for consultation on the MoLA Oracle animal bone post-assessment database on request.

Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Animal bone	56 fragments. Total 1.250 kg

Table 2 Contents of animal bone archive

Type	Weight (g)	No. fragments	No. boxes
Animal bone (hand-collected)	1200	51	1 standard archive box
Animal bone (wet-sieved)	50	5	boxed with hand-collected

2. Preservation and quantification

A total of 56 bone fragments, approximately 1.250 kg, were recorded from one wet-sieved sample [16] {1} and six hand-collected context groups; [1], [2], [7], [10], [15] and [16]. The bone was generally in good surface condition with maximum fragment length greater than 25 mm. Context and sample bone groups were generally small, usually fewer than five fragments and up to 0.1 kg; context [7] produced the largest group with 40 fragments, 0.85 kg; context [16] produced eight hand-collected and wet-sieved fragments, 0.1 kg.

Table 3: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from GBE12/summary

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	NOS	WEIGHT (kg)
1	0	1	0.1
2	0	2	0.05
7	0	40	0.85
10	0	2	0.05
15	0	3	0.1
16	0	3	0.05
16	1	5	0.05
TOTAL		56	1.25

3. Faunal composition

This small but well-preserved assemblage derives mainly from fragments of cattle *Bos taurus* and sheep/goat, including sheep *Ovis aries*, with occasional recovery of domestic fowl *Gallus gallus* [15] and [16]; and a single fragment of horse *Equus caballus* [1].

There was no recovery of fish, amphibians, game or any other wild species. There was no evidence for foetal or neonate animals. There were no measurable fragments. Evidence suitable for age estimation was sparse, with a total of 22 epiphyses and only one mandible (lower jaw), a calf from [16] {1}.

Context [1] produced a single bone fragment, a mandibular (lower jaw) tooth of adult horse. Context [2] produced two fragments of cattle-sized long bone mid-shaft.

Context [7] produced 40 bone fragments, by far the largest group in the whole assemblage, derived from cattle and sheep/goat. The cattle group derived largely from adult vertebra, rib and elements of the upper fore- and hind-leg, all areas of prime meat-bearing quality, with occasional recovery of areas of moderate (lower hind-leg) and much poorer (fore-foot and toes) quality. There was no recovery of cattle horn core or skull. A calcaneum (heel) derived from an infant calf, the only recovery of a very young animal from the whole assemblage. The sheep/goat group consisted largely of adult and juvenile elements of the upper fore- (scapula, humerus) and hind (femur)-leg; carcase areas bearing prime quality lamb and mutton. Less commonly recovered were vertebra and rib, also areas of prime quality, and adult and juvenile elements of the lower fore- and hind-limb, areas of more moderate quality. There was no recovery of sheep/goat horn core, head, foot or toe elements. Clear evidence of butchery was indicated by cleaver and knife marks on cattle and sheep/goat; there was no other evidence for modification.

Context [10] produced single fragments of sheep-sized rib and sheep/goat tibia (lower hind-leg). Context [15] produced single fragments of adult hen tibia ('drumstick'); and sheep/goat humerus (upper fore-leg) and juvenile tibia (lower hind-leg).

Context [16] produced single fragments of domestic fowl coracoid (upper wing); cattle rib, scapula (upper fore-leg), tibia (lower hind-leg) and calf lower jaw (mandible); and sheep/goat vertebra, ulna and tibia (lower fore- and hind-leg) and sheep metacarpal (fore-foot). Dental eruption and wear evidence from the calf mandible indicates an animal early in the first year of life. With the exception of the sheep metacarpal, the bones derived from areas of moderate and good meat-bearing quality. Clear tool mark evidence indicated butchery of cattle, with use of cleavers and knives.

Table 4: Hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from GEB12/catalogue

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	COMMON NAME	BONE	AGE	FUSION (proximal)	FUSION (distal)	SEX	NOS
1	0	horse	tooth, mandibular	adult				1
2	0	cattle-sized	long bone fragment					2
7	0	cattle	phalanx 1	adult	fused	fused		1
7	0	cattle	phalanx 3	adult	fused			2
7	0	cattle	calcaneum	infant	unfused			1
7	0	cattle	cervical vertebra	juvenile				2
7	0	cattle	humerus			fused		1
7	0	cattle	innominate					1
7	0	cattle	metacarpal		fused			1
7	0	cattle	sacrum	adult	fused			1
7	0	cattle	scapula					2
7	0	cattle	scapula					1
7	0	cattle	vertebra, thoracic					2
7	0	cattle-sized	rib					5
7	0	cattle-sized	vertebra, thoracic					1
7	0	sheep-sized	rib					4
7	0	sheep/goat	femur	adult	fused			1
7	0	sheep/goat	femur	adult	fused			1
7	0	sheep/goat	humerus			fused		2
7	0	sheep/goat	humerus	juvenile	unfused			1
7	0	sheep/goat	innominate					2
7	0	sheep/goat	innominate				male	1
7	0	sheep/goat	innominate					2
7	0	sheep/goat	vertebra, lumbar	juvenile	unfused	unfused		1
7	0	sheep/goat	radius	adult		fused		1
7	0	sheep/goat	radius	juvenile	fused	unfused		1
7	0	sheep/goat	scapula			fused		1
7	0	sheep/goat	tibia	juvenile		unfused		1
10	0	sheep-sized	rib					1
10	0	sheep/goat	tibia					1
15	0	fowl, domestic	tibia	adult			female	1
15	0	sheep/goat	humerus			fused		1
15	0	sheep/goat	tibia	juvenile	unfused			1
16	0	cattle	scapula					1
16	0	cattle-sized	rib					1
16	0	sheep	metacarpal	adult		fused		1
16	1	cattle	mandible	juvenile				1
16	1	cattle	tibia					1
16	1	fowl, domestic	coracoid	adult	fused			1
16	1	sheep/goat	vertebra, lumbar					1
16	1	sheep/goat	ulna					1

4. Modification

There was clear evidence of butchery on cattle [7] and [16]; and sheep/goat [7] with use of cleavers and knives for disarticulation and meat removal. There was no evidence for working, burning, gnawing or pathological change.

5. Interpretation

This small but well-preserved assemblage derives almost entirely from butchery and consumption of good quality beef, mutton and lamb, with limited evidence from [15] and [16] of consumption of chicken joints from the leg and wing. Contexts [7] and [16] produced limited recovery of foot and toe elements, areas of very limited meat-bearing value and possibly an indication of local primary carcase-processing. Context [1] produced a single mandibular (lower jaw) tooth of adult horse, the only evidence for disposal of non-consumed domesticates from the whole assemblage. The absence of wild species prevents any comment on surrounding habitat and conditions.

6. Potential for further work

Further analysis of the assemblage will allow additional interpretation of age estimates derived from epiphyseal fusion, particularly with regard to the larger groups [7] and [16] and therefore provide comment on age-selection of cattle and sheep/goat.

7. Bibliography

Amorosi, T, 1989 A post-cranial guide to domestic neonatal and juvenile mammals: the identification and ageing of Old World species *BAR International Series 533*

Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists*, London. Elsevier

8.6 Analysis of plant remains

Karen Stewart

Introduction

One environmental sample was taken from context [16], during the archaeological evaluation at Glebe Place, Kensington, site code GBE12. The sample was processed and found to contain material of archaeological significance.

Methodology

The sample was processed by flotation, using a Siraf flotation tank with meshes of 0.25mm and 1.00mm to catch the flot and residue respectively. Charred material was dried prior to analysis. The plant remains were identified in laboratory conditions at MoLA using a stereomicroscope. Identifications were confirmed using standard reference texts such as Cappers *et al* (2006) and modern reference material. The abundance of charcoal and any waterlogged or mineralised material was recorded with the following scale of abundance: + = 1-10 items; ++ = 11-50 items; +++ = 50+ items. Habitat information was taken from Stace (1991) and Clapham *et al* (1987) and additional ecological information from Ellenberg (1987). Nomenclature follows Stace (1991), and results were recorded on the MoLA Oracle database.

Results

The results obtained are reported fully in Tables 1 to 4 below.

Table 1: Processing details

Context	Sample	Proc vol	Proc Vol	Sieve size	Flot	Flot vol	Residue volume
16	1	5	40	1	Y	200	4.75

Table 2: Details of biological remains

Context	Sample	Process	Constituent	Abundance	Diversity	Comment
16	1	F	CHD GRAIN	++	+	BREAD WHEAT, BARLEY, OAT
		F	CHD SEEDS	+	+	RIBES, STELLARIA, APIACEAE, VETCH
		F	CHD WOOD	+	+	
		W	BONE L MAM	+	+	

Table 3: Details of finds from sample

context	sample	constituent	proportion
16	1	clinker	O
		clay pipe	O
		cu object	O
		glass	O
		hammerscale	O
		lead	O
		nail	M
		pot	O

O = Occasional; M = Moderate

Preservation

Preservation of the archaeobotanical material in the sample was by charring.

In some cases the plant remains were not well enough preserved to retain the characteristics needed for full taxonomic identification and these have been recorded as 'indeterminate'.

Plant remains

The sample contained a number of charred cereal grains, including bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Low numbers of each of these forming an assemblage together suggests waste material, as these three cereals were not often grown, processed or consumed together. The presence of weed seeds such as vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.), and a number of redcurrant/blackcurrant/gooseberry (*Ribes* sp.) seeds, further supports this suggestion. *Ribes* tend to suggest an assemblage of postmedieval date.

Some charred wood was also present in the assemblage, suggesting that wood was being burned as well as coal. The burning of coal is evidenced by the presence of clinker in the assemblage.

Faunal remains

Some small fragments of mammal bone were noted in the assemblage.

Finds

Finds recovered from the sample are summarised in Table 4 below and are discussed in the registered finds section of this document.

Conclusion

The bioarchaeological remains recorded in sample 1 taken from (16) suggests an assemblage of post-medieval date, of mixed waste origin, perhaps from a domestic kitchen hearth.

References

Cappers, T J, Bekker, R M & Jans, J E A, 2006, *Digitale zadenatlas van Nederland*, Groningen.

Clapham A., Tutin T., and Moore D. 1987, *Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press.*

Ellenberg H., 1988, *Vegetation Ecology of Central Europe. 4th Edition. Cambridge*

Stace, C, 1991, *New flora of the British Isles, Cambridge.*

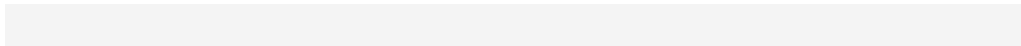
9 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-141597

Project details

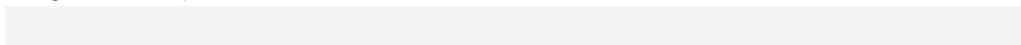
Project name	36A Glebe Place, London SW3
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out and five evaluation trenches were located in the open areas across the site. Remains excavated in the evaluation revealed evidence of a building most probably dated to the late 17th century in Trench 5 at the west of the site comprised of disturbed foundations and a floor surface. The floor surface was overlain by possible occupation layers which produced 17th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipes. Later 19th-century walls in other trenches across the site may relate to ancillary buildings or walls associated with the 19th-century school later built on the site. Finds from the site were generally post-medieval in date and indicative of the sites landuse in the past although some residual prehistoric material was recovered from the site.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2012 End: 12-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GBE12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PLANT REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)



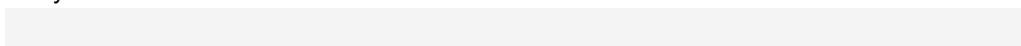
Project location

Country England
 Site location GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA CHELSEA
 36A Glebe Place, London
 Postcode SW3 5JP
 Study area 5000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TQ 270730 777600 51 0 51 29 02 N 000 10 10 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 5.80m Max: 6.15m



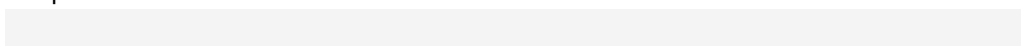
Project creators

Name of Organisation MOLA
 Project brief originator MOLA
 Project design originator MOLA
 Project director/manager Derek Seeley
 Project supervisor David Saxby
 Type of sponsor/funding body Client
 Name of sponsor/funding body GVA Second London Wall



Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC
 Digital Archive recipient LAARC
 Paper Archive recipient LAARC



Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 3A Glebe Place, London SW3, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Saxby D and Miller P
 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher MOLA
 Place of issue or London

publication

Description

A4 unpublished client report detailing the results of the evaluation on site including preliminary finds information.

Entered by

Pat Miller (pmiller@mola.org.uk)

Entered on

23 January 2013

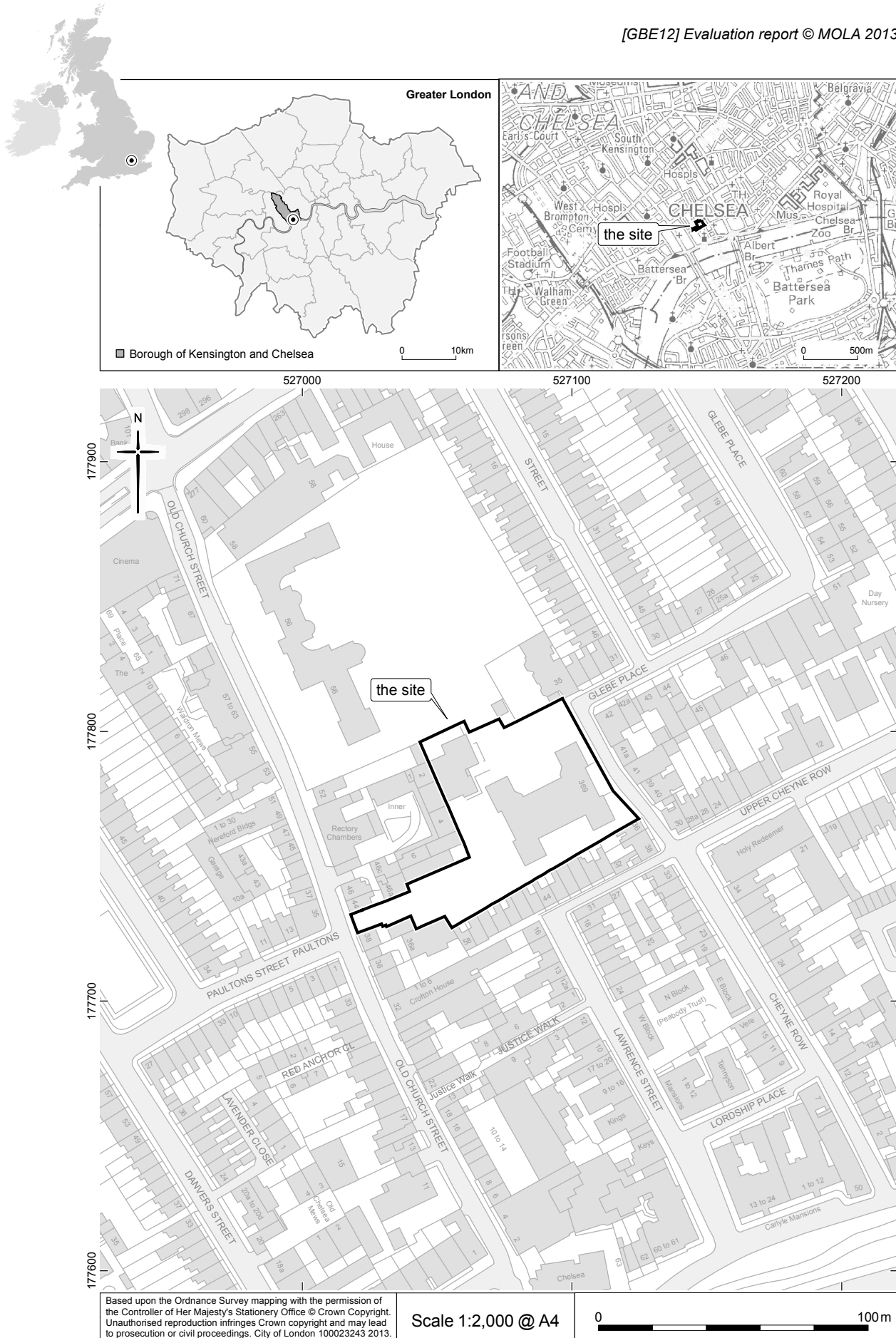


Fig 1 Site location

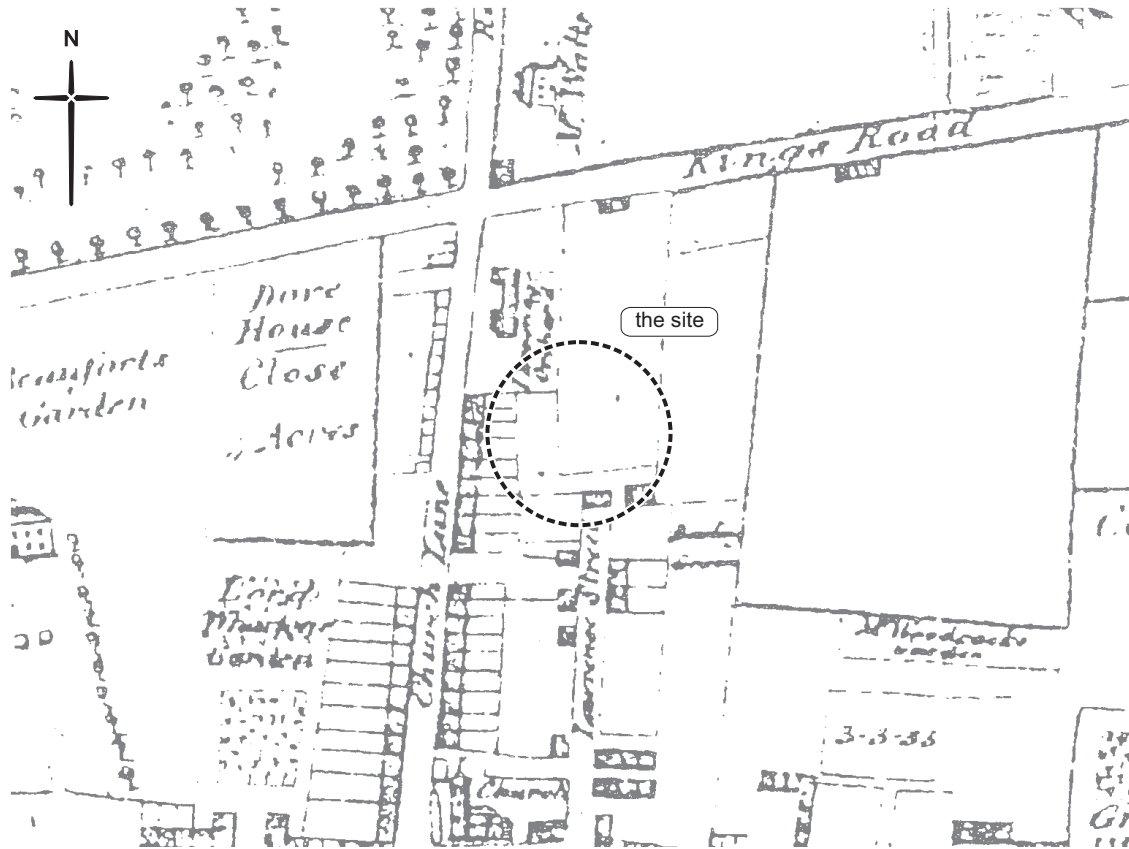


Fig 2 Hamilton's Map of 1664-1717

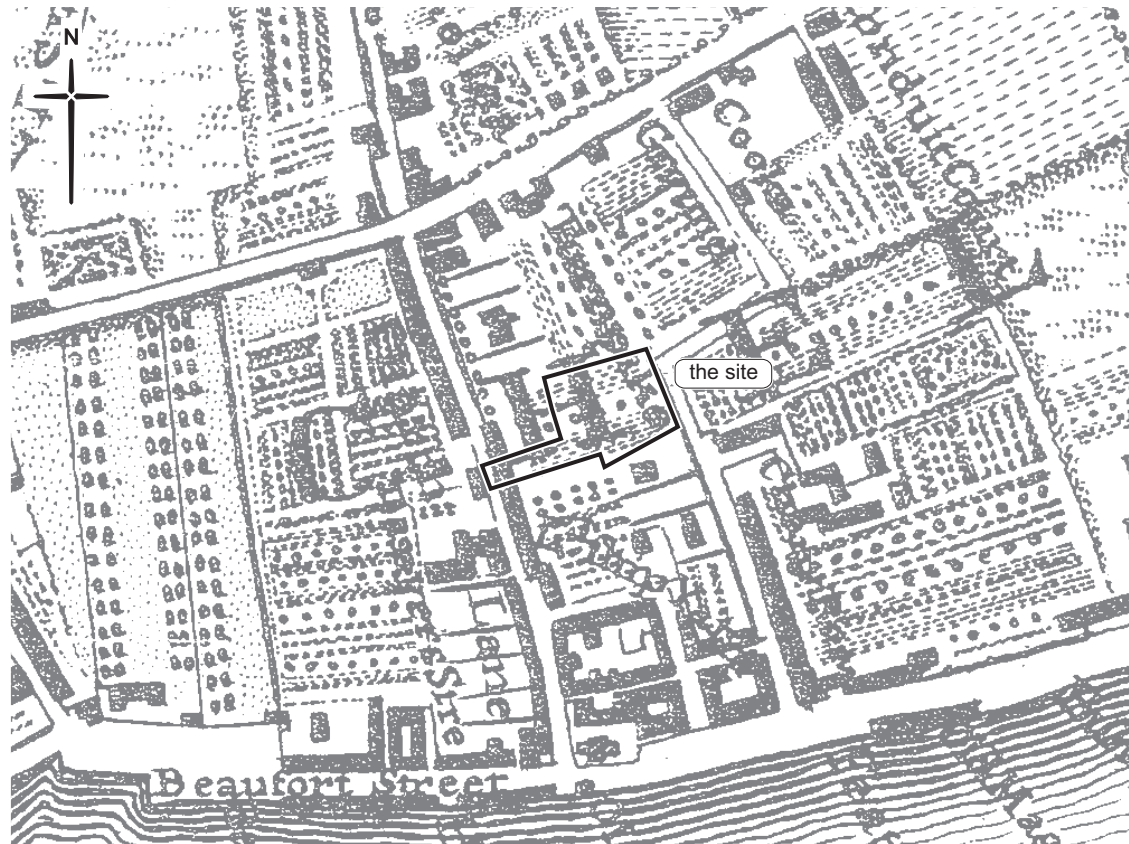


Fig 3 Rocque's Map of 1746



Fig 4 Trench location

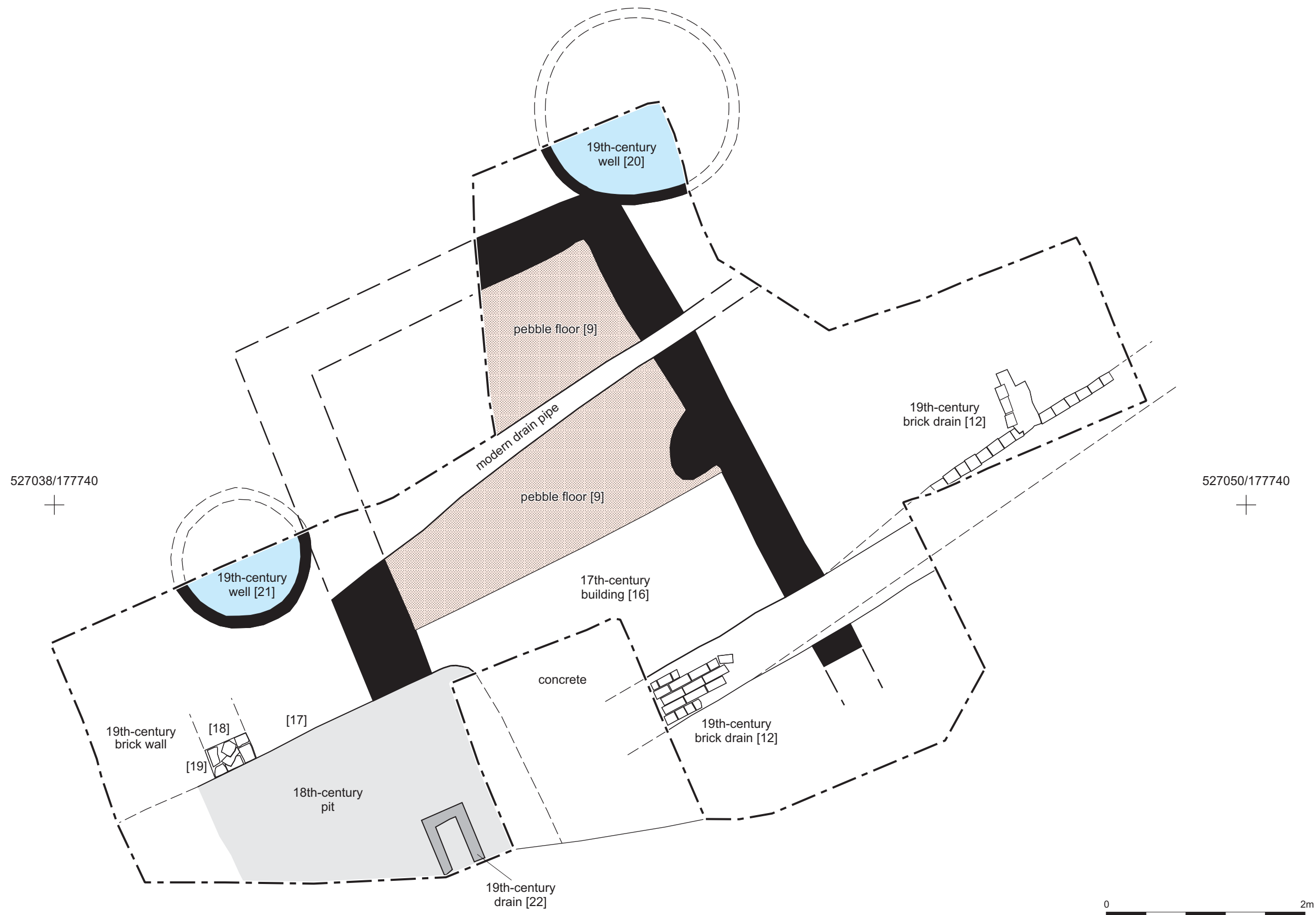


Fig 5 Plan of the 17th-century building



Fig 6 Photograph of the 17th-century building, looking west



Fig 7 Photograph of the 17th-century building, looking west