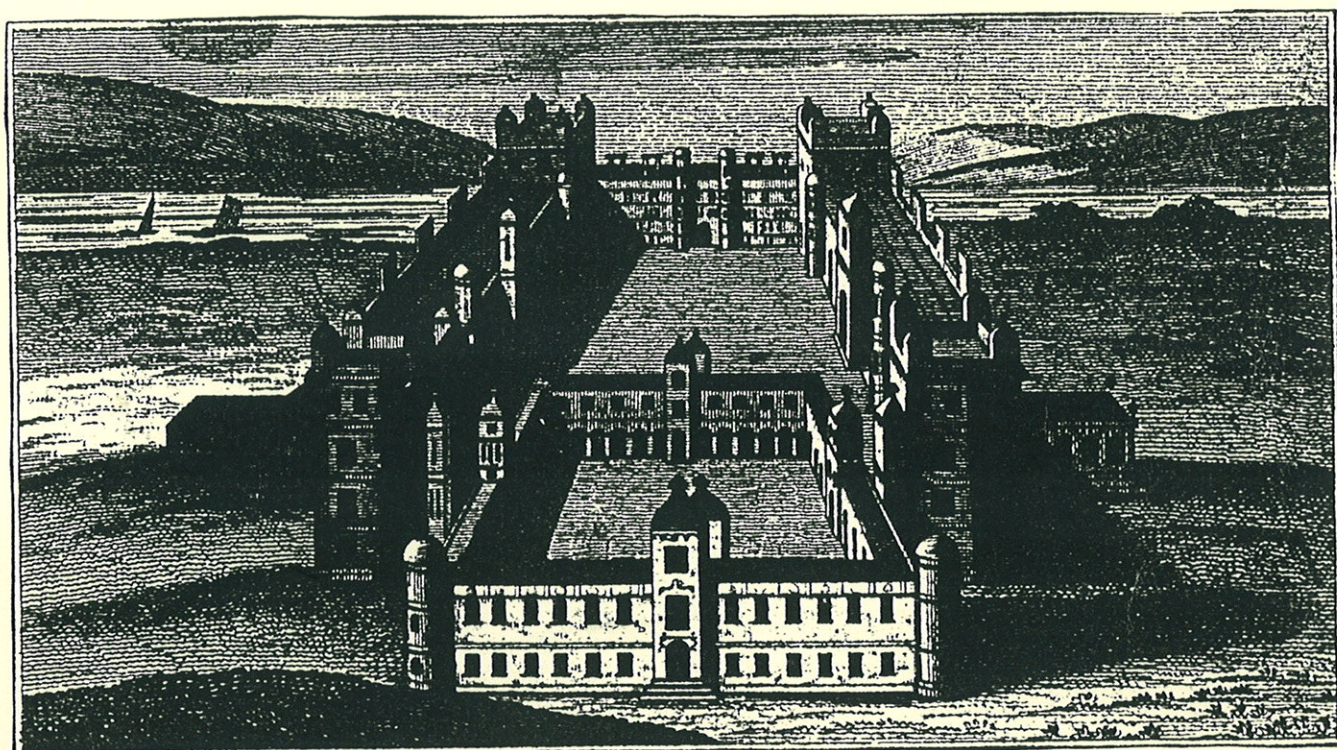


ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA

Royal Hospital Chelsea
Royal Hospital Road SW3
London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Automatic Irrigation System Installation

NGR TQ280781

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Oxford Archaeological Unit
June 1997

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Cover illustration: 'King James Colledge at Chelsey' Thomas Faulkner, 1804

Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief carried out at Royal Hospital, Chelsea revealed evidence of a structure predating the Hospital, and perhaps associated with the Theological College built by James I. Layers of cobbles were observed at the east side of the Hospital, which may relate to surfaces associated with both the College and the early days of the Hospital. Hitherto unknown drainage structures were found and recorded in Figure Court.

1 Introduction

In March 1996 Royal Hospital, Chelsea commissioned Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) to carry out a desk-based assessment of the Royal Hospital (OAU, 1996), prior to the installation of an automatic irrigation system. As a result of this assessment the archaeological potential of the site was identified. An archaeological watching brief was requested by English Heritage Government Historic Buildings Advisory Unit, to be undertaken during the trench excavation prior to the laying of pipes to feed the irrigation system. The OAU carried out this watching brief at this Hospital between April 8th and May 20th, 1997. The main on-site contractors were Precision Irrigation, of Worthing, Sussex.

2 Geology and Topography

The site is centred on TQ 280781 in the London Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Fig 1). The site overlooks the Thames at Chelsea Reach, opposite Battersea Park, on a south bend of the river. Although on a high ridge of First Terrace Gravels, over London Clay, much of the site has been landscaped since the 17th century. Battersea Park on the south bank was marshland until 1850, when the level of the land was raised by dumping from the construction of the London Docks. On the north side of the Thames, spoil from the construction of the Docks was also dumped in order to create Chelsea Embankment. The earth-moving operation and construction of the embankment covered early garden features, canals and locks associated with the Hospital, burying them under at least 1.5m of spoil.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background to the Site

The Royal Hospital is in the parish of Chelsea, at the east extremity of the parish by the River Westbourne. The medieval centre of the parish was to the west, clustered around the parish church, just to the east of the modern Battersea Bridge. When first built the Hospital lay in fields which extended from the King's Road to the river.

A number of prehistoric and Roman finds have been recovered from the River Thames, and the surrounding area, though no prehistoric or Roman sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital. It should be noted that a gravel bar (as at Westminster) may traverse the Thames from just inside the Hospitals grounds to Battersea Common Field now Battersea Park.

Chelsea parish has a demonstrable Anglo-Saxon origin, figuring in a number of Anglo-Saxon charters. In 787 AD Offa, King of Mercia, called a synod at Chelsea, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. However, no Anglo-Saxon archaeological evidence has been recovered from the vicinity of the Hospital.

Medieval archaeological evidence is equally absent from the vicinity of the site. An 'Ancient Cross', cited by Faulkner (1804), and removed in 1642 may reflect the western boundary of the holdings of Westminster Abbey. The fields in which the Hospital was constructed were medieval in origin, as were the roads delimiting these fields. The roads (now known as Jews Row and Paradise Row) ran down to the river along the line of Royal Hospital Road (Fig 2) bisecting the Burton's Court and Royal Hospital sites. These were formerly the medieval fields of Eastfield, Lord Cheyne's Arable, and Thames-shott (Fig 3).

Mathew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter approached Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury to support him in petitioning King James I (James VI of Scotland), to have a Theological College constructed which would be founded to defend the reformed Protestant church against Rome. Chelsea College was therefore built to provide English Protestantism with a force of educated clerics trained to argue against "the doctrines of the Church of Rome" (Dean, 1950) by training clergy in 'controversy'. The Theological College is mentioned in Letters of Incorporation (May 8th, 1610), but the first surviving direct reference dates from May 8th 1652, in which the building is described as "of the foundac'on of the said King James of England", but owing to the discontinuance of the Corporation of the College, the property had become Commonwealth property. The building (Fig. 4), or Mansion, and grounds were estimated at over an acre in size.

This compound comprised "a building of brick and tile (130 ft. by 33ft., four storeys high), with yards, garden and outbuilding, and one acre of ground" (Survey of London, 1927). This building would appear to have extended from the middle of West Road to beneath the south range of College Court, where the Lieutenant-Governor's servants' quarters are situated. It has been proposed (Dean, 1950) that the south range of the larger quadrangle, as depicted in Hooper's print of 1783, was the only part of the building constructed.

Having fallen out of use by 1651, the building was commandeered by the Council of State. By 1653 it was in use as a concentration camp where "numerous Scottish, French, German and Dutch captives" (Dean, 1950) were housed until sometime after 1657. In 1665 the College had "again been repaired for prisoners of war, on this occasion Dutch and Swedes" (Dean, 1950), when a warrant was issued to the Treasurer of the Navy to include repairs to Chelsea College as a prison (Marsden-Smedley, 1978). By 1668 the College had passed to the Royal Society. In 1678 the roof of the College collapsed and within the next two years, the surrounding arable land was under lease to William Franklyn. Legal disputes, concerning access and encroachments meant that Sir Christopher Wren, who became President of the Royal Society in 1681, was not overly concerned by the loss of the College property. Negotiations for purchase of the property took place between Sir Stephen Fox and Wren later that year. Construction of Royal Hospital commenced in 1682.

The first phase of Wren's building started in 1682 was to comprise Figure Court and its enclosing buildings. It is possible that part of Chelsea College was still upstanding at this time, as materials were stripped from the College and incorporated into the West

Wing in 1682. College and Light Horse Courts were added in 1687-8. At about the same time the canals and water-gate were constructed where the present-day South Grounds are situated. Access to the River Thames was by a water-gate at the south end of the canals.

4 Methodology

A network of trenches (Fig 2) was excavated around the hospital complex. The trenches were excavated both by hand and by a variety of machining techniques. These included use of a 'mole-plough' (a below-ground pipe-laying machine), a thrust-bore (a below-ground boring machine) and a Kubota 1-ton mechanical excavator. Trenches were excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.45 m and to a width of 0.15-0.20 m; the maximum depth of the mole-plough was 0.45 m. Those trenches excavated by machine were 0.70-0.75 m deep and 0.25 m wide. Mole-ploughing disturbed deposits below the surface, but the degree of disturbance was unseen. Pits measuring a maximum of 1.5m by 0.80m were excavated for the sprinklers of the irrigation system for the lawns of the Royal Hospital. There were changes in the proposed trench alignments owing to structural difficulties, and these alterations are described in the results. An OAU archaeologist was present during the contractor's trench excavations, and the trenches recorded where appropriate. The excavated spoil heaps were examined for finds. A written and photographic record was made of the work.

5 Results (Figures 5-11)

South Terrace, West Gate and North Front

Trenches in South Terrace

Most trenches in South Terrace were only excavated through the topsoil (1), 0.30 m deep, leaving any lower deposits undisturbed. The canals and the terrace visible on historic maps and picture evidence were not observed during the trenching.

The earliest deposit exposed in South Terrace was a compact mid-brown silty clay (layer 2), containing 20% ceramic building material (CBM), 15% mixed unsorted gravels and 5% coarse sand. Layer 2 was overlain by topsoil (1), a dark brown silty loam containing 10% CBM and 10% mixed unsorted gravels, which was 0.15-0.30 m deep.

Layer 2 was observed to be 0.6 m deep in a pit dug for water main receiving tank in the south-west corner of South Terrace. Layer 2 probably represented the latest phase of dumping on the site, though no datable finds were recovered.

Trenches at the West Gate

A trench excavated in the area immediately east of the West Gate (Fig 2) had to be abandoned owing to the presence of a deep, thick, primary structure in brick associated

with the Hospital (Fig 5). Despite the depth and narrowness of the trench which restricted access to the primary Hospital structure, recording was carried out here.

The lowest layer (5), (Fig 6), in this trench was a loose silty sand containing 25% mixed unsorted gravel, with 5% abraded CBM. This deposit was overlain by 4, a layer of yellowish mid-brown silty sand and gravel, with occasional patches of sandy loam. The layer contained concentrations of CBM, which overall comprised c. 25% of the layer. Mixed unsorted gravels made up a further 25%, and the occasional cobble was also present in the layer. Both layers appeared to have been deliberately dumped against a substantial brick raft (11) which comprised seven courses of bricks to a depth of 0.54m. The raft supported a Portland Stone step (10) inside the West Gate on South Terrace. The bond was not visible as a result of the extreme narrowness of the trench.

The exposed width of the step (10) was 1 m in the angle of the trench and 0.2 m high. It was overlain by the lintel of the West Gate. The width of the step was 0.8 m, and its possible length was assessed from the comparable example visible on the East Gate of South Terrace that is c. 3 m wide. The step was sealed by a modern concrete ramp (9) which was 1.4 m wide.

To avoid boring through the brick raft, a second trench, 0.25 m wide, was excavated to the north of the West Gate inside South Terrace. The second trench was excavated up to the west wall (27) which separated South Terrace and West Road, the trench then joined a north-south trench on West Road. In this trench on the West Road side of the wall (27), layers 5 and 4 were again exposed. Overlying the silty sand layer (4), was deposit of yellowish grey sand (29) which was a bedding layer for the York Stone paving (28).

Wall 27 (Fig 7) was constructed using a form of Flemish Bond. The foundations, against which layers 5 and 4 had been dumped both on West Road (Fig 7) and within South Terrace, descended 1.03 m below ground level on West Road, and 0.7 m below ground level in South Terrace. The wall was c. 0.8 m thick at the base. The pipe for the irrigation system was passed beneath the foundations of 27, through layer 5.

Trenching between South Terrace and Figure Court

The pits excavated in South Terrace and in Figure Court for the thrust bore are included in this section together. These pits were dug either side of a Portland Stone balustrade, an original feature of the Royal Hospital complex, which extends between West Wing and East Wing, separating Figure Court and South Terrace.

The pit against the south face of the balustrade (21) measured 2 m by 5 m and was 1.45 m deep (Fig 8). The pit was excavated to enable the use of a thrust bore which then involved a minimal archaeological impact. The lowest deposit observed was a very clean, yellow-brown, slightly silty sand (26) at least 0.43 m thick. This was overlain by a 0.12 m thick deposit of yellowish grey silty clay (25), containing 40% rounded, unsorted gravels (25). This deposit appeared to be contaminated by leached mortar from 24, as the layer was concrete-like in texture.

Overlying this layer (25) was a brick raft (24). The raft was 0.52 m high, and consisted of seven handmade brick courses constructed in mixed English and English Cross

Bond. The bricks measured 0.21-23 x 0.095-115 x 0.07 m. They were fairly evenly fired, though there were a couple of 'soft reds' (and one 'soft black'). The bonding was standardized, and the courses were level. Overlying the raft, a hard, cream to mid-brown lime mortar mixed with silty loam (23), containing 1% small rounded gravel, was laid. This layer had some pieces of Portland Stone (22) placed horizontally between it and the striated, vertical pieces of Portland Stone facing (21) of the balustrade at the east side of the trench. These were in turn overlain by the facing of the balustrade (21).

The balustrade as it stands faces south-east and is heavily abraded. The stonework (21) above the brick raft (but below ground) was better preserved. However, it was less well constructed, consisting of a piece of facade measuring 0.95 m by 0.41 m next to a piece 0.61 m by 0.32 m.

A pit was excavated to the north of the balustrade. The sprinkler-system in Figure Court was fed from this pit. The excavation exposed the same brick raft in the collapsing section. Although photographs were taken, detailed recording was not carried out due to the dangerous conditions.

North Front

No archaeological deposits were observed during trenching on North Front. Trenches excavated across North Front impinged on 0.40 m of topsoil (1) only. The trenching across the prolongation of Royal Avenue between the lawns on North Front was not extensively monitored (owing to work going on in other areas of the site) but it is probable that the trench only cut through dumped deposits as seen elsewhere. The trench here was backfilled before full recording was carried out.

East and West Roads

East Road

A trench was excavated in the East Road to connect the sprinkler system in South Terrace to Light Horse Court (Fig 2). The trench extended from the wall separating South Terrace from South Grounds, through South Gate into East Road, and terminated in Light Horse Court.

The lowest layer (5) exposed in the trench was a 0.3 m thick loose yellowish-brown silty sand and gravel mix, containing a small quantity of broken and abraded CBM. Overlying this deposit was layer 4, a 0.3 m thick deposit of yellowish mid-brown silty sand and gravel which contained more CBM than layer 5. The modern tarmac surface (layer 3) sealed layer 4, and the surface was 0.15 m thick.

Beneath Garden Gate, separating East Road from South Grounds, a portion of brick wall (6) was uncovered (Figs 9 & 10). This wall was aligned east-west and stood to a height of 0.14 m, 0.60 m below the modern ground level. The wall was 0.54 m wide. The bond was not identified as the trench was narrow and the wall was heavily truncated. Abutting (6) was layer 5 which was overlain in turn by layer 4.

To the south of the wall, just below the tarmac (3), and within the silty sand (4), a large piece of roughly worked granite was uncovered (Fig 10). Roughly shaped, it measured 0.72 x 0.32 x 0.20 m: the face was flat, whereas the reverse was lightly cambered. The function of the slab is unclear, but the only worked granite at Royal Hospital is the kerb-stones on East and West Roads, and the slab is likely to have been recently deposited.

North of Garden Gate a layer of cobbles (7), rested upon layer 5. The cobbles were observed up to the line of the present kerb of the footpath. The cobbles were squared and measured 0.18 x 0.08 x 0.18 m. They were observed 0.45m below the modern ground level. Overlying these cobbles was layer 4, in turn sealed by the tarmac (3).

The trench continued into Light Horse Court, although the cobbled layer (7) was no longer present over layer 5. Overlying 5, was the silty sand and CBM (4). However, into this deposit another cobbled surface (8) had been laid, suggesting a second 'phase' of surface. These cobbles were smaller than those under East Road measuring 0.13 x 0.80 x 0.13 m. They were observed laid into 4 and were just below the surface, at about 0.15m below ground level sealed by the tarmac, (3). No finds were recovered from layers 4 or 5 here, or from the surface of either set of cobbles, so there is no dating for these constructions.

West Road

In the north-south trench west of College Court, a stratigraphically early wall (12) (Fig 11 & 12) was observed at the base of the trench. The stretch of wall was aligned north-south and was exposed for a length of 0.94 m. The wall was 0.24 m wide. At the south end of the exposed structure, the wall returned on an east-west alignment beneath the east baulk of the trench.

The bricks were reddish-orange in colour and were evenly fired, though quite soft/brittle enough to be scored with a finger-nail. The upper face of this brick type tends to be lumpy and slightly sagged, whereas the underside is quite flat and evidences fine pitting, suggestive of it having been thrown onto a sanded surface. The bricks contained some shell and small rounded gravel, and airholes are apparent; the characteristic arcs of handmade bricks are obvious. The bricks measured 0.18 x 0.105 x 0.055 m. The bricks were bonded with a sandy mortar containing gravel.

The size and colour of the bricks are markedly different to other brickwork in the Royal Hospital complex. No precise date can be assigned to these bricks, although they are characteristic of early post-medieval brick types. The wall therefore possibly formed part of one of the 17th century College buildings.

The wall was sealed by dumped layer 5, which at this point contained a number of small and hard handmade yellow bricks. The upper faces of these bricks were slightly sagged and lumpy, and the bases flat. The bricks had no inclusions although airholes are apparent. They measured 0.0153 x 0.076 x 0.037 m, and were not mortared. They have been identified as *klinkaart* or Dutch Clinkers.

The Courtyards

Trenching through the Lawns of College and Light Horse Courts

In both College Court and Light Horse Court (Fig 2) most of the trench excavation was by hand, as the underlying gravel and clay (31) was very compact, making use of the mole-plough impossible. Layer 31 was sealed by the topsoil (30) a brownish-black silty loam containing c. 10% CBM and 10% mixed unsorted gravels. No archaeological features or finds were present these trenches.

Trenching in Figure Court

Figure Court, situated between these two flanking courtyards, contains four lawns around a central statue of Charles II. This courtyard proved to contain a number of brick structures, which can be interpreted as soakaways. Several of the soakaways were recorded. They were situated to the corners of each lawn. In total seven soakaways were discovered (Fig 13). One of the soakaways, that discovered in the south-east corner of the south-east lawn, is described below (Figs 2, 14 & 15).

Just below the topsoil (33) in Figure Court a structure (17) was uncovered in the south-east corner of the south-east lawn, and an archaeological trench was excavated in order to elucidate the nature of the structure.

The earliest deposit within this trench was a layer (32) of brown and mottled yellow, loam and silty sand containing 20% mixed unsorted gravels. A construction cut (19) with a diameter of at least 1.85m cut 32 (Fig 13); the depth of the cut, however, was not ascertained. Into this construction cut a circular soakaway (17) had been built. The construction cut (19) was then infilled with 20, a loose brown and mottled yellow loam and silty sand containing 20% mixed rounded and sub-rounded gravels.

The soakaway consisted of a circular shaft of a single skin of header bonded bricks. The bricks were regularly sized, and measured 0.22 x 0.10 x 0.06 m. The underside of the bricks revealed traces of what resembled a sandy surface; while the top bore the print of a wooden mould. The bricks were hard fired and coloured purplish-brown. Above the shaft of hard bricks was a dome of 'soft reds', measuring 0.58 m high internally, with an opening 0.33 m in diameter (Fig 14) at the top. The dome had a cap of Portland Stone waste roughly shaped to fit the opening. The top of the dome was 0.15 m below modern ground level.

Internally the diameter of the shaft was 1.10 m, and can be estimated externally at 1.54 m. As the soakaway was not excavated, the minimum depth was estimated with a measuring-rod. This measured a fill-depth of 1.40 m, to which must be added the distance from the fill to the opening in the dome, 0.75m. A total depth in the region of at least 2.15 m was estimated. Just below the dome of 'soft reds' a salt-glazed pipe entered the north-west side of the structure. The external diameter of the pipe was 0.10m, and the internal diameter 0.08m. Some silting in the pipe was observed.

The fill (18) of the soakaway consisted of sticky black lenses of clay silts and sands, containing occasional pea-grit, the fill had a minimum depth of 1.40 m. About 0.05m above the upper surface of the fill (18) the salt-glazed pipe entered the structure and

contained similar deposits to the fill. The clay and silt deposits also appeared on the internal face of the dome, suggestive of overflowing.

6 Conclusions

The limited investigations at this site did not reveal any deposits or features pre-dating the post-medieval period, and this may be a corollary of the raising of land levels and dumping associated with the hospital itself and from the raising of land levels caused by the construction of the Victoria and Albert Docks downstream in order to raise the land for the Chelsea Embankment (1868-74). As a result of the later dumping, no evidence was recovered during the excavation of trenches in South Terrace for the canals shown on historic maps, prints and paintings. This is due to the depth of the trenches into the spoil sealing South Terrace and South Grounds, following the raising of the ground level during the construction of Chelsea Embankment.

On the east side of the Hospital, the two stratigraphically separate cobbled surfaces may relate to construction phases on the site. The earliest cobbling may relate to the original Chelsea College, whilst the later surface (separated from the earlier cobbles by a layer of dumped material) was perhaps associated with the Hospital. There are paths shown in historic depictions which cut across College and Light Horse Courts which may have been delineated in different coloured or sized cobbles. There were differences in the cobbles observed during machining, but interpretation of them is not possible given the restricted access in the trenches.

The section of wall containing reddish-orange bricks visible on West Road is probably associated with Chelsea College. The bricks are of 17th-century style. Moreover, the 'foundations [of Chelsea College] apparently extended from about the middle of West Road where some massive brickwork was found in 1838' (Dean, 1950: 29) - although this is not shown in the accompanying illustration. The pipe-trench for the sprinkler system was excavated immediately to the west of the 1838 trench. It exposed an angle suggesting that although parts of the 17th-century foundations of the College were heavily disturbed by the 1838 trench, remains of the College may remain between the 19th and 20th century trenches and the standing buildings of the south range of College Court. Furthermore, there are a number of bricks identified as Dutch Clinkers or *klinkaart* imported from the Lowlands from the middle of the 17th century onwards (Brunskill & Clifton-Taylor, 1977: 80; Brunskill, 1990: 99). These small hard bricks were carried as ballast by ships across the North Sea and often used as paving bricks.

The soakaways would appear to be contemporary with the Wren period of construction of the Royal Hospital, and are built into the underlying dumping in Figure Court. The brick used for the structural complex is very similar in size and colour to the brickwork of the soakaways. The bricks from Royal Hospital, Chelsea appear to be Wren stock bricks, and would permit the soakaways to be dated to the original construction of the Hospital. As they were not excavated, their exact function is unclear. All the pipes observed entering the soakaways were oriented to the centre of their respective lawn. Air-photographs (Fig 15) taken during 1988 show a parch-mark very clearly in the centre of each lawn in Figure Court. If the parch-marks are associated with these structures, which seems likely, the parch-marks may be evidence of a central reservoir. Soundings taken with a measuring-rod failed to locate any structures in the centre of any of the lawns.

However, the most effective method for a soakaway to function requires the introduction of water (and waste) via a pipe entering the soakaway at the top of the brick shaft. Subsequently the water/waste mix percolates out the bottom of each soakaway. To introduce it from below would cause jamming in the system. It is of course feasible that the soakaways had pipes now concealed below the observed fill which carried detritus into the structures. Their being buried prevents us fully understanding how the soakaways functioned.

The wall below Garden Gate represents the partition wall between the Hospital's property and that of Lord Ranelagh, now named Ranelagh Gardens.

Gwilym Williams
Oxford Archaeological Unit
August, 1997

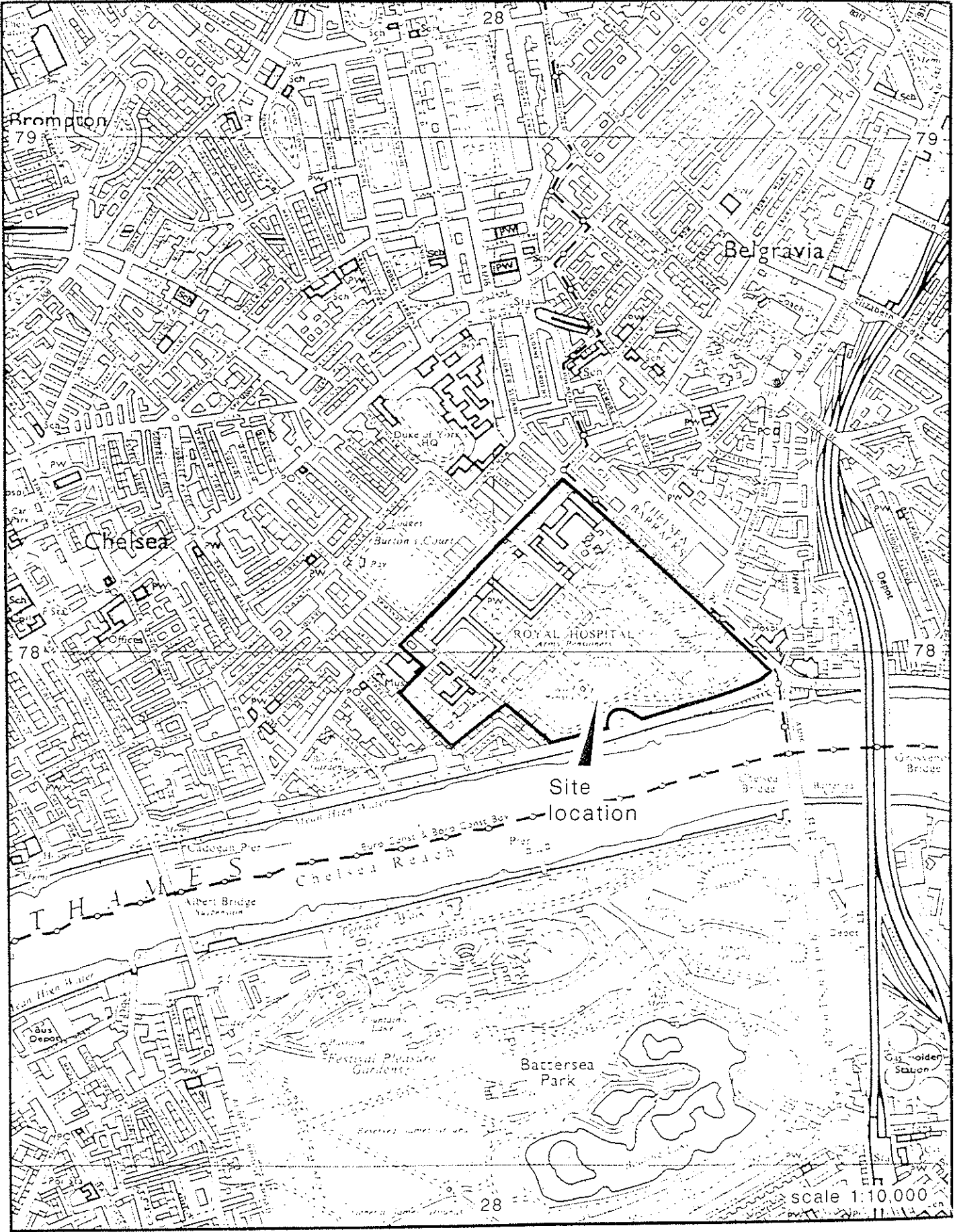
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Appendix 1 Summary of Contexts

CONTEXT	TYPE.	THICKNESS	LOCATION ON SITE	COMMENTS
1	Layer	0.15-0.40 m	South Terrace, North Front	General number for topsoil
2	Layer	0.60 m+	South Terrace, North Front	General number for 19th-century dumping
3	Layer	0.12-0.20 m	East and West Roads and flanking Courts	Tarmac and ballast
4	Layer	0.30-0.70 m	All of site	Very mixed dumping across much of site consisting of silty sands and gravels with CBM
5	Layer	0.10-0.40 m	All of site	Patchy deposit of mixed dumping (silty sands and gravels with less CBM than 4)
6	Wall	0.14 m	Garden Gate	Former partition wall separating Ranelagh property from Royal Hospital
7	Cobbles	0.18 m	East Road	Cobbles deep below south entrance to Light Horse Court
8	Cobbles	0.13 m	Light Horse Court	Cobbles just below surface of Light Horse Court
9	Ramp	0.18 m (max.)	South Terrace inside West Gate	Concrete ramp
10	Step	0.20 m	South Terrace inside West Gate	Portland Stone step
11	Layer	0.54 m	South Terrace inside West Gate	Brick bedding course for 10
12	Wall		West Road parallel to west wall of south range of College Court	Small angle of early brick wall. North-south portion truncated; east-west passes below east section of trench
13	Cobbles	0.20-0.25 m	West Road	Cobbles just below surface of 3, very similar to 8
14	Wall	0.65 m	West Road/College Court	Partition wall between West Road & College Court
15	Layer	0.30 m	Figure Court	Topsoil in Figure Court
16	Structure	0.15 m	Figure Court	Concrete flag-pole base
17	Structure	c.1.80 m	Figure Court	Soakaway
18	Fill	1.40 m	Figure Court	Backfilling of 17
19	Cut	c1.80 m+	Figure Court	Shaft cut for 17
20	Fill	c.1.80 m	Figure Court	Backfilling of 19
21	Structure	>2.00 m	Figure Court/South Terrace	Balustrade in Portland Stone
22	Layer	0.11 m	Figure Court/South Terrace	Portland Stone rubble

23	Layer	0.04-0.17 m	Figure Court/South Terrace	Bedding of mortar and silty loam between 22 and 24
24	Structure	0.52 m	Figure Court/South Terrace	Brick bedding course for balustrade
25	Layer	0.12 m	Figure Court/South Terrace	Possible natural deposit of gravel
26	Layer	0.43 m+	Figure Court/South Terrace	Natural deposit of sand
27	Wall	1.03 m+	South Terrace/West Road	North-south partition wall between South Terrace and West Road
28	Layer	0.09-0.11 m	West Road	York Stone Paving
29	Layer	0.04 m	West Road	Bedding for 28
30	Layer	0.15-0.40 m	Light Horse and College Courts	Topsoil in Light Horse and College Courts
31	Layer	Unknown	Light Horse and College Courts	Natural gravel in Light Horse and College Courts
32	Layer	Unknown	Figure Court	Dumping into which 19 is cut
33	Layer	0.20 m	Figure Court	Topsoil in Figure Court



TQ 27NE
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Fig. 1: Site location

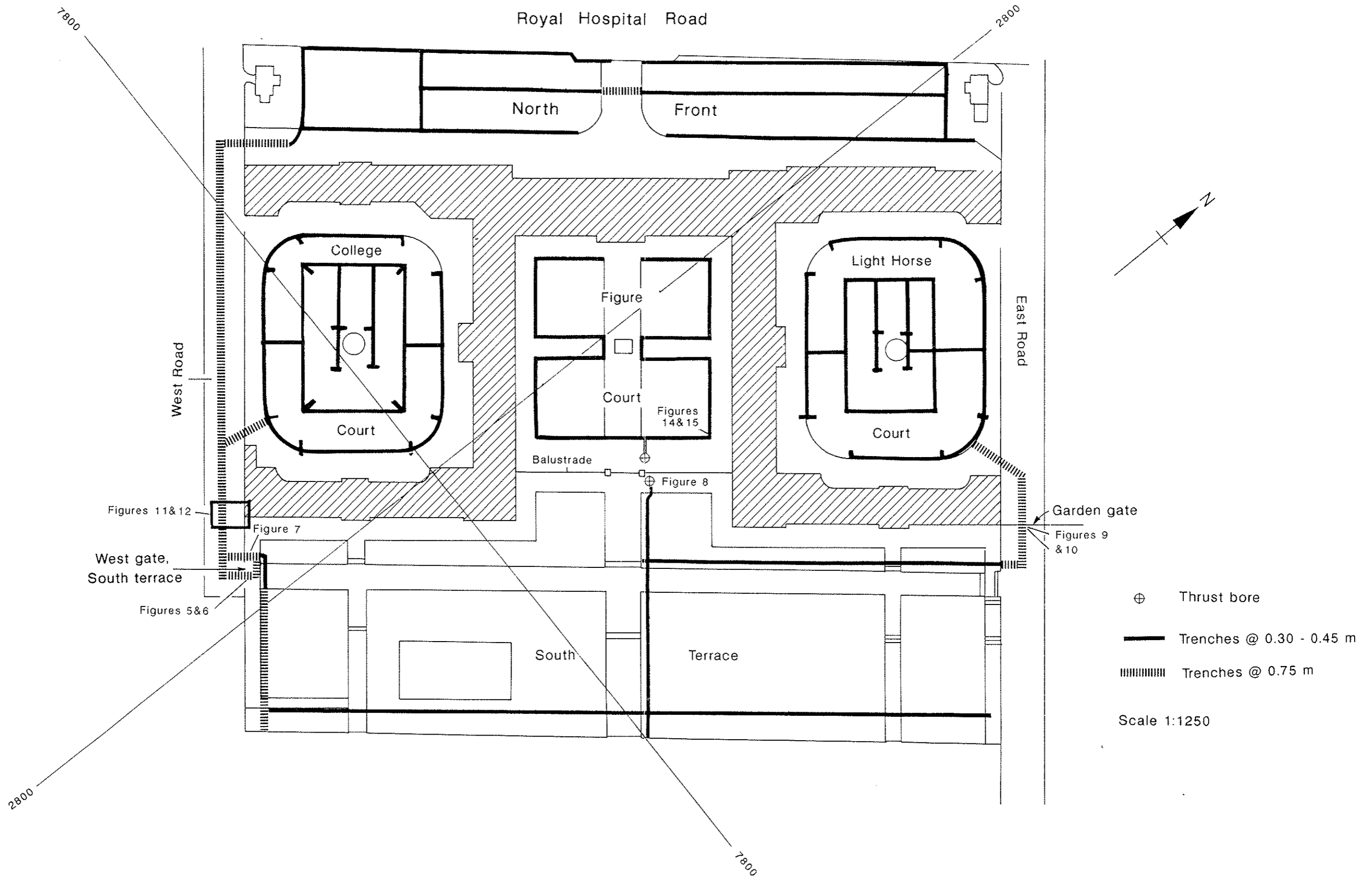


Fig. 2: Site plan, identifying trenches and places named in text

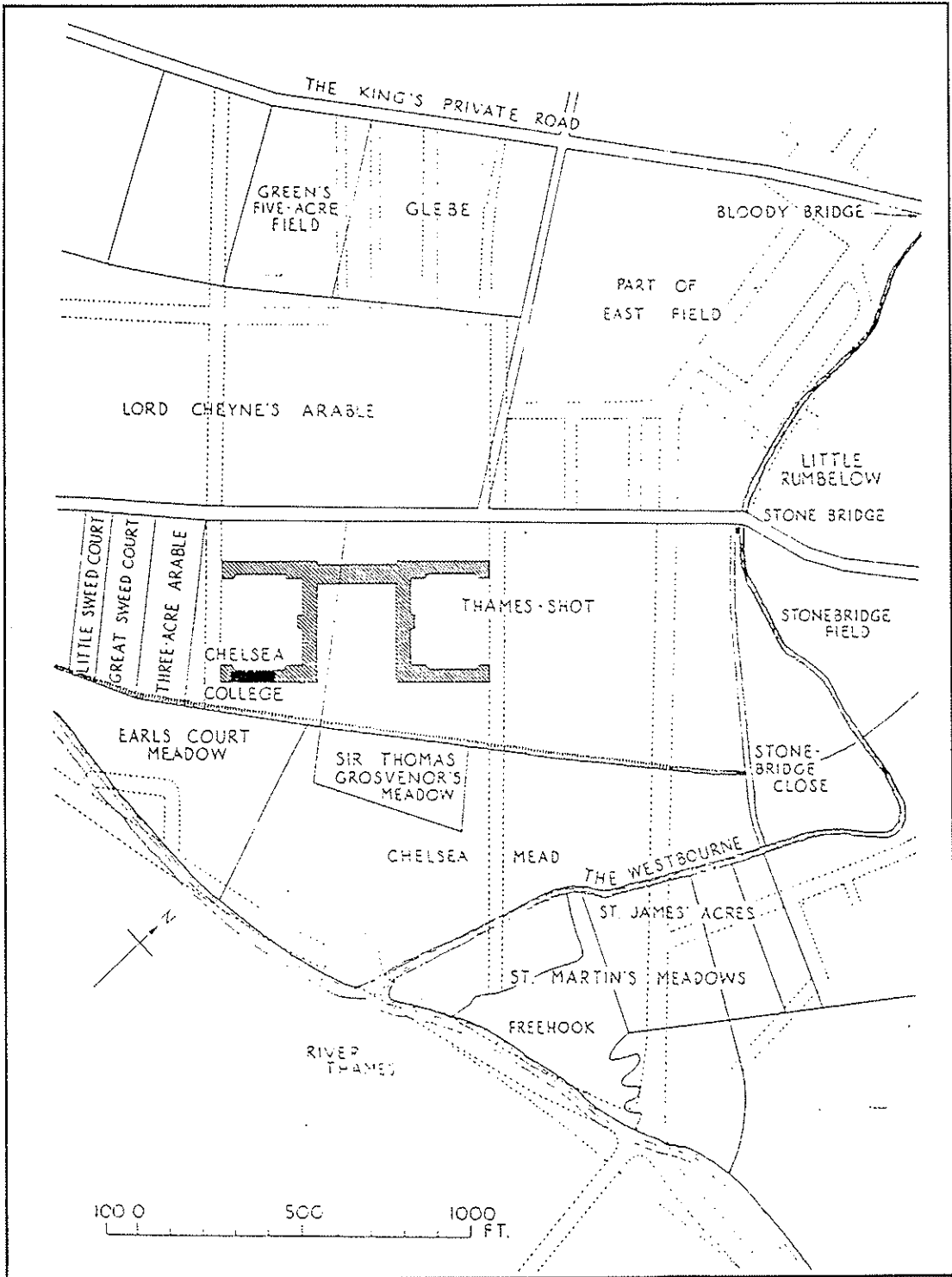
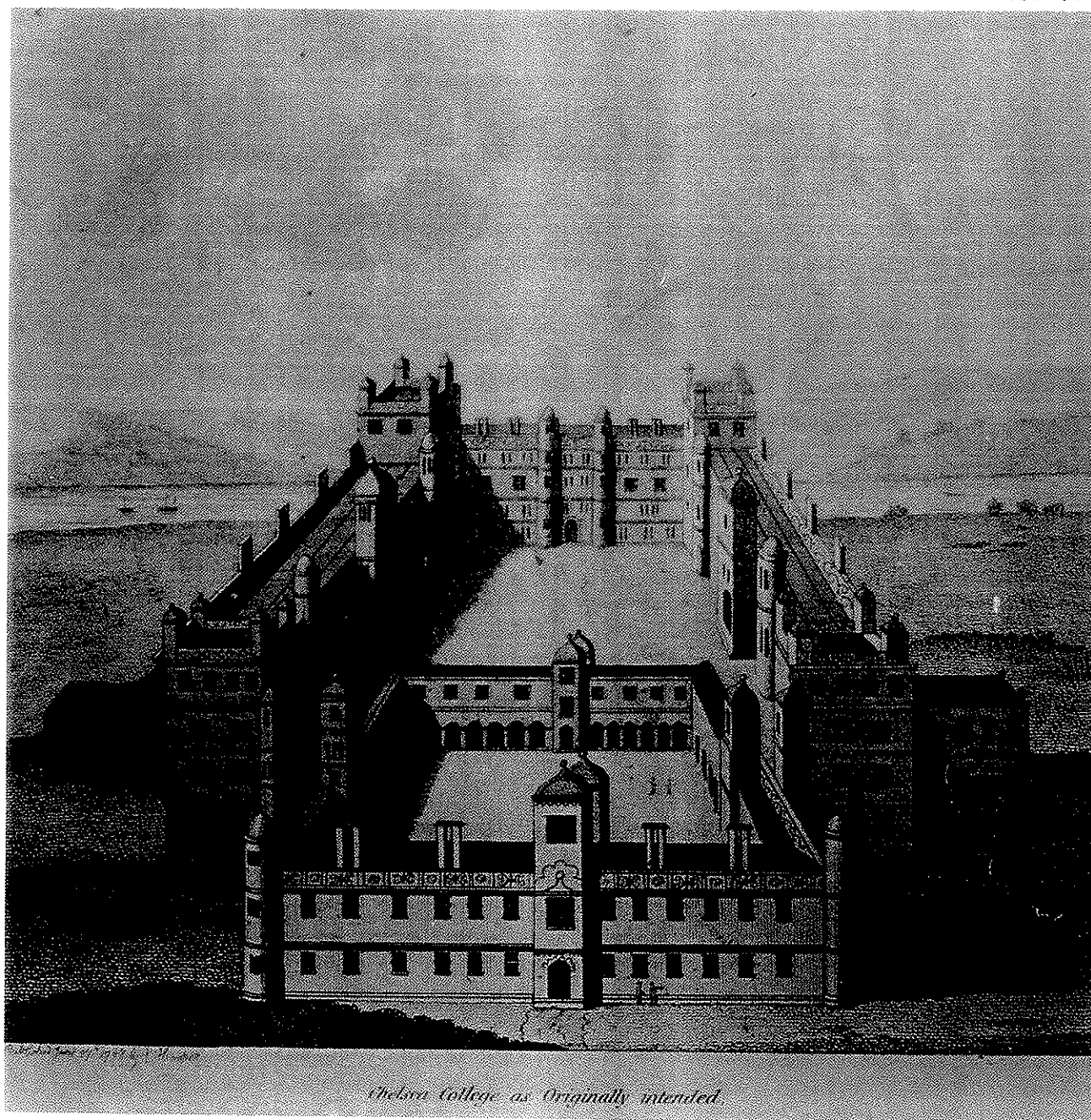


Fig. 3: Plan of Medieval and Post-Medieval fields c. 1682



Chelsea College as Originally intended.

Fig. 4: Hooper's depiction of Chelsea College as originally intended c. 1783

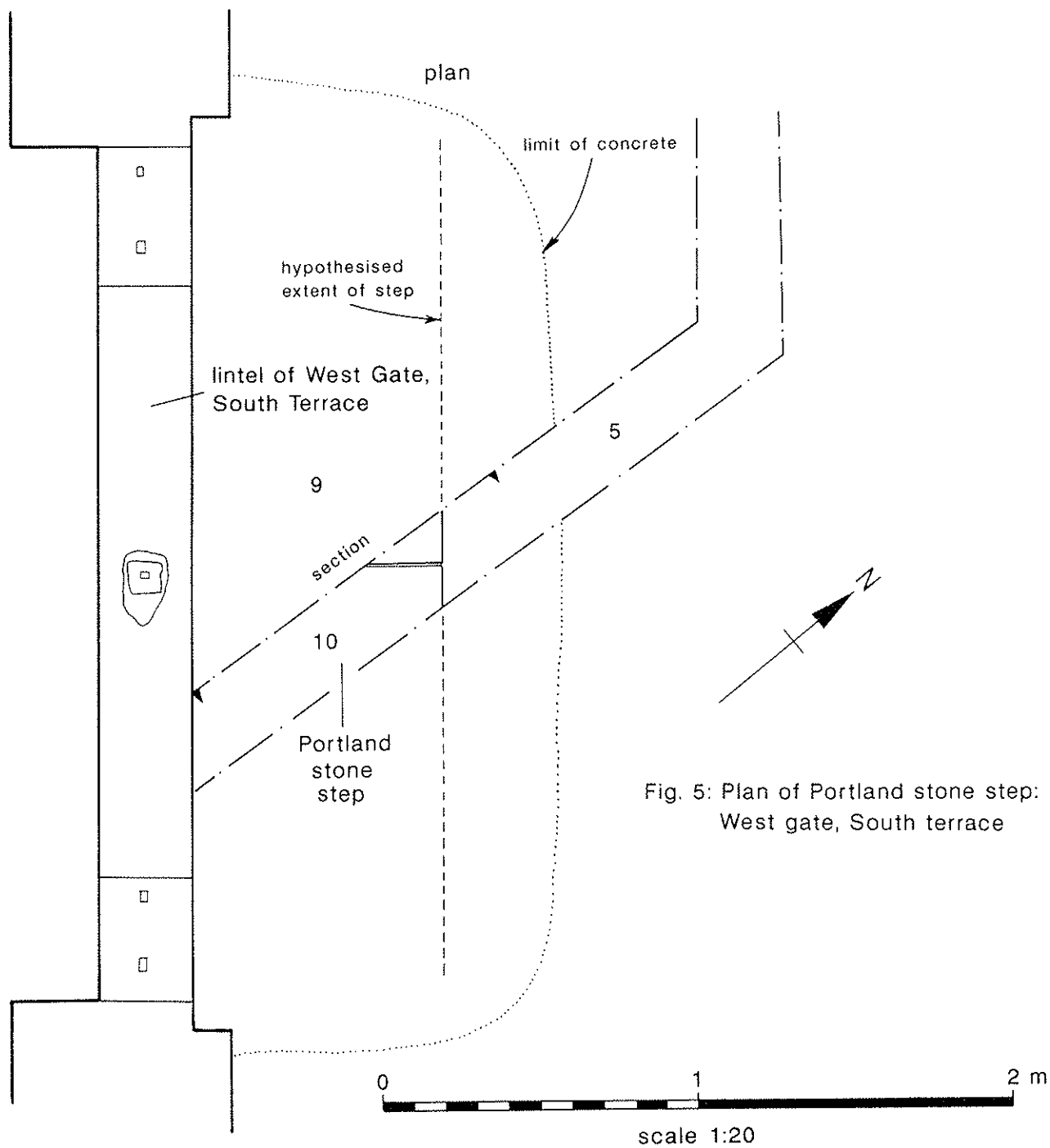


Fig. 5: Plan of Portland stone step: West gate, South terrace

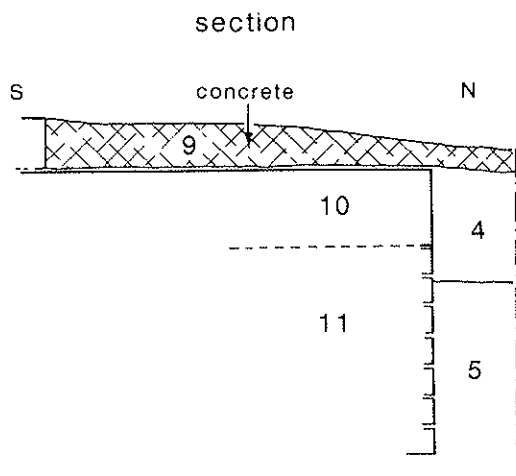


Fig. 6: Section of Portland stone step

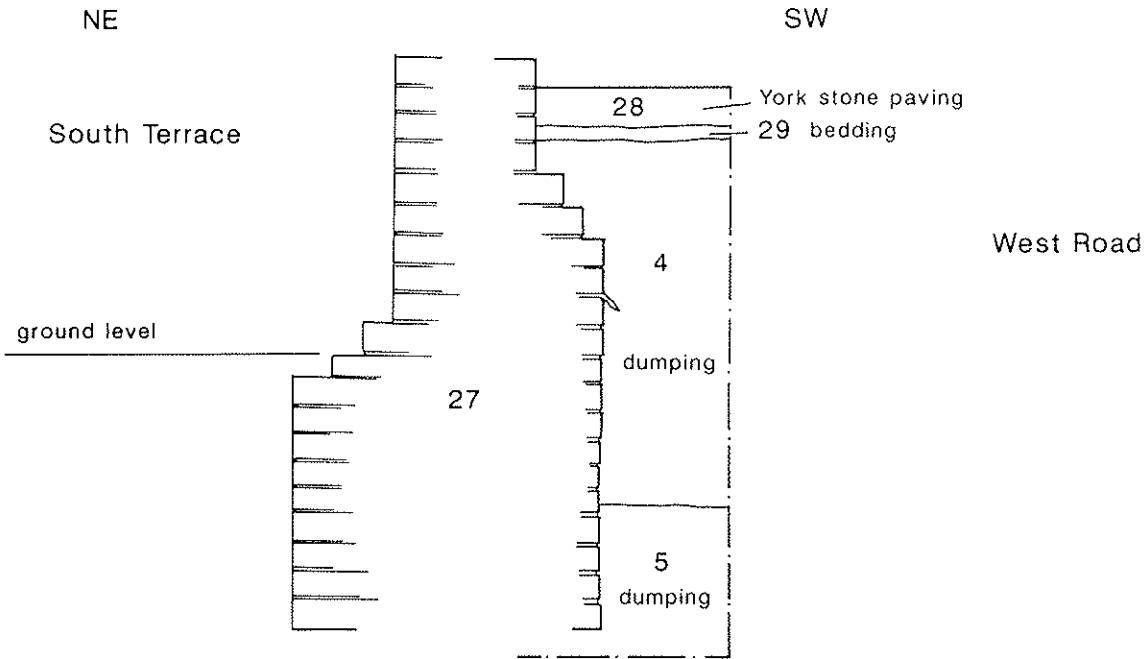


Fig. 7: Section of brick foundation of partition wall between South Terrace and West Road

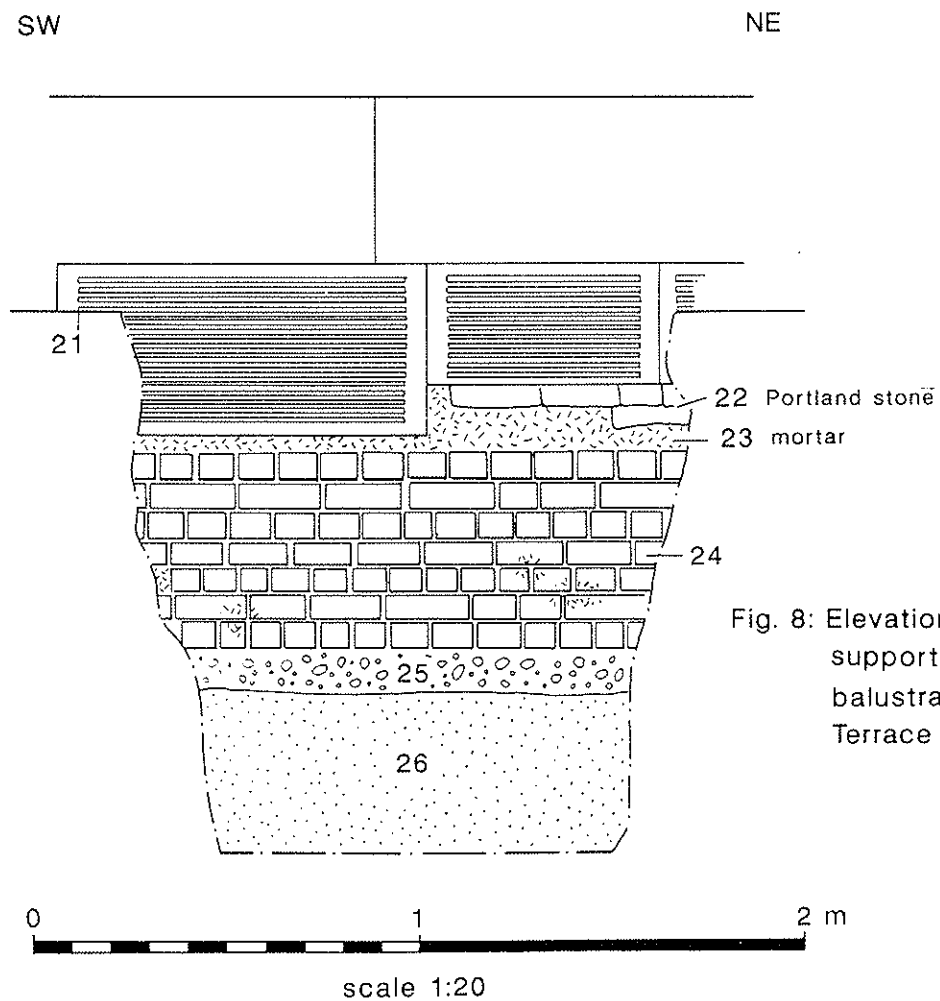
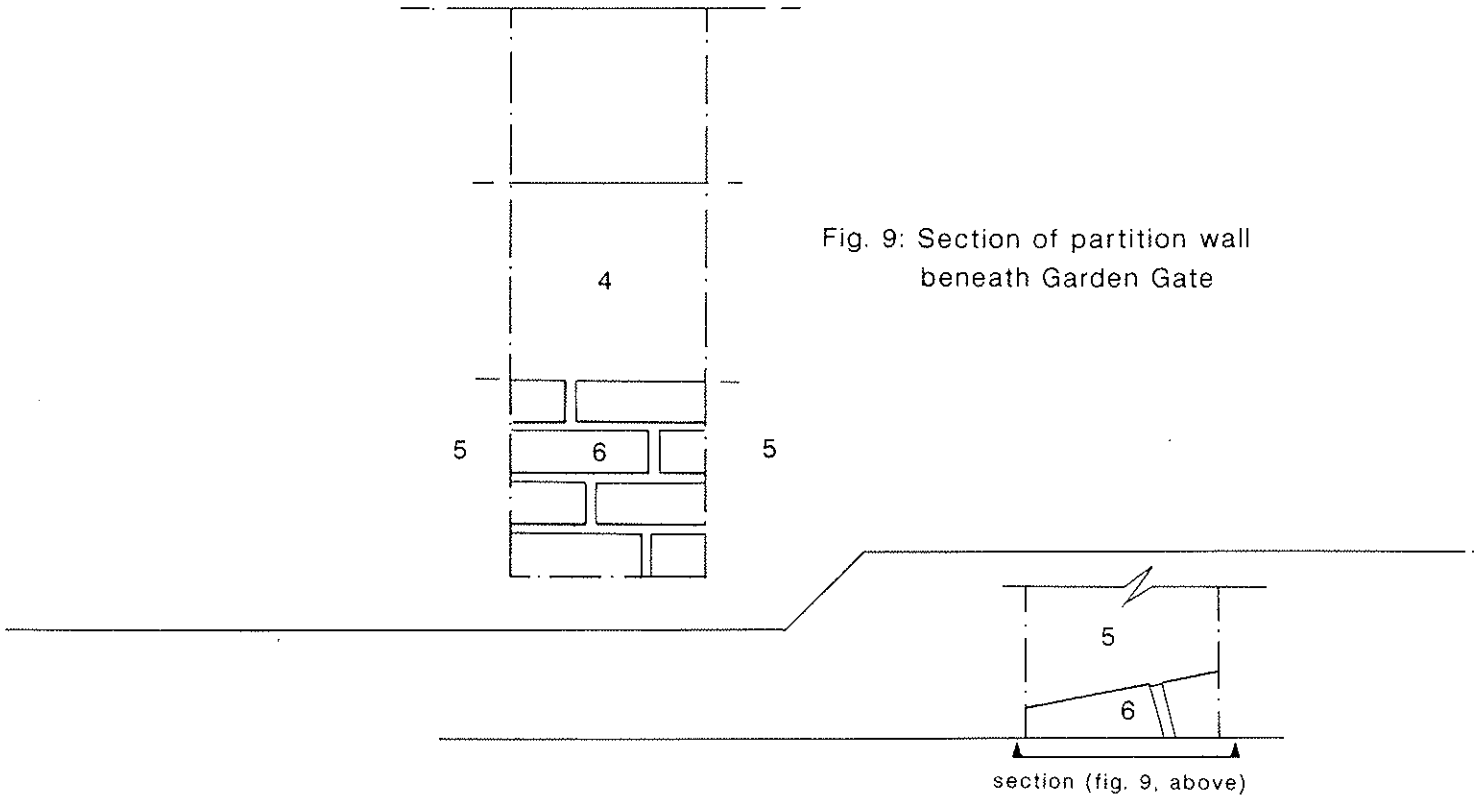


Fig. 8: Elevation of brick raft supporting Portland stone balustrade between South Terrace and Figure Court

NE section SW

Concrete lintel of garden gate

Fig. 9: Section of partition wall beneath Garden Gate



Concrete lintel of garden gate

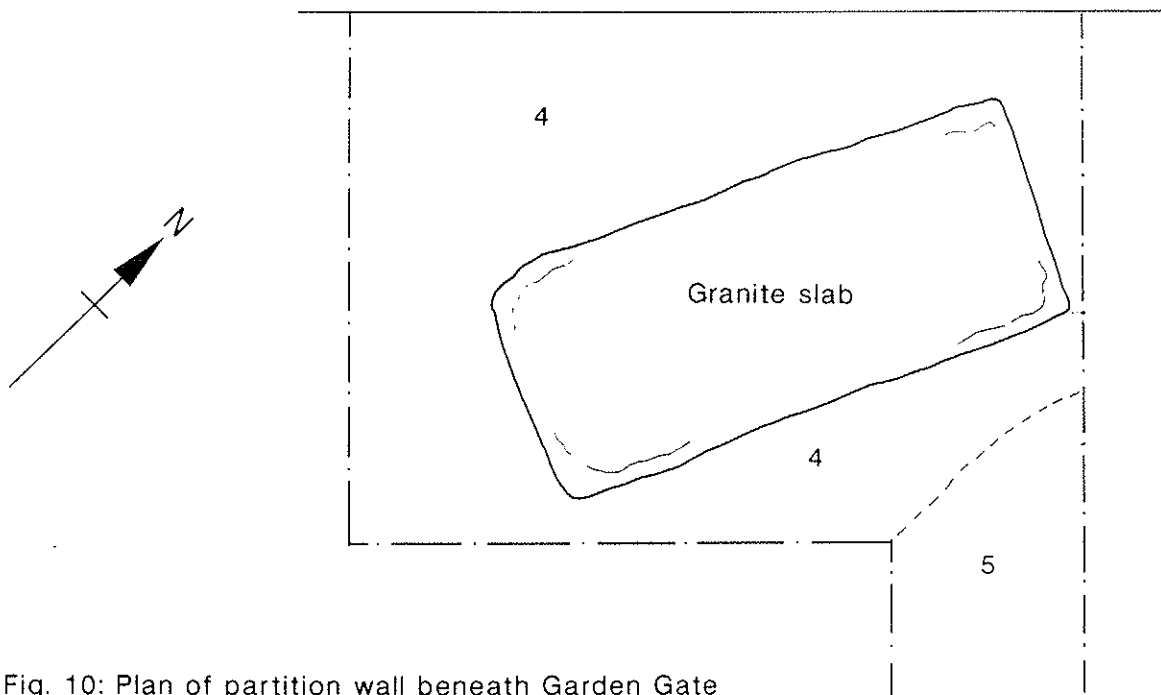


Fig. 10: Plan of partition wall beneath Garden Gate



scale 1:10

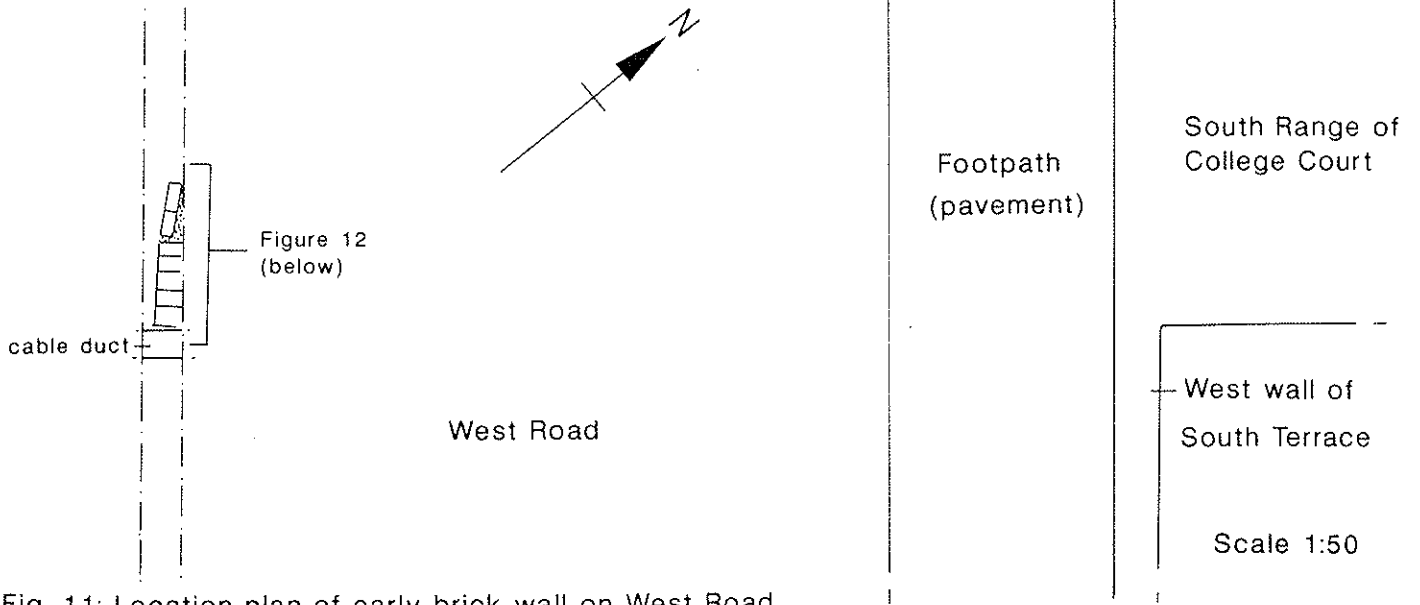


Fig. 11: Location plan of early brick wall on West Road

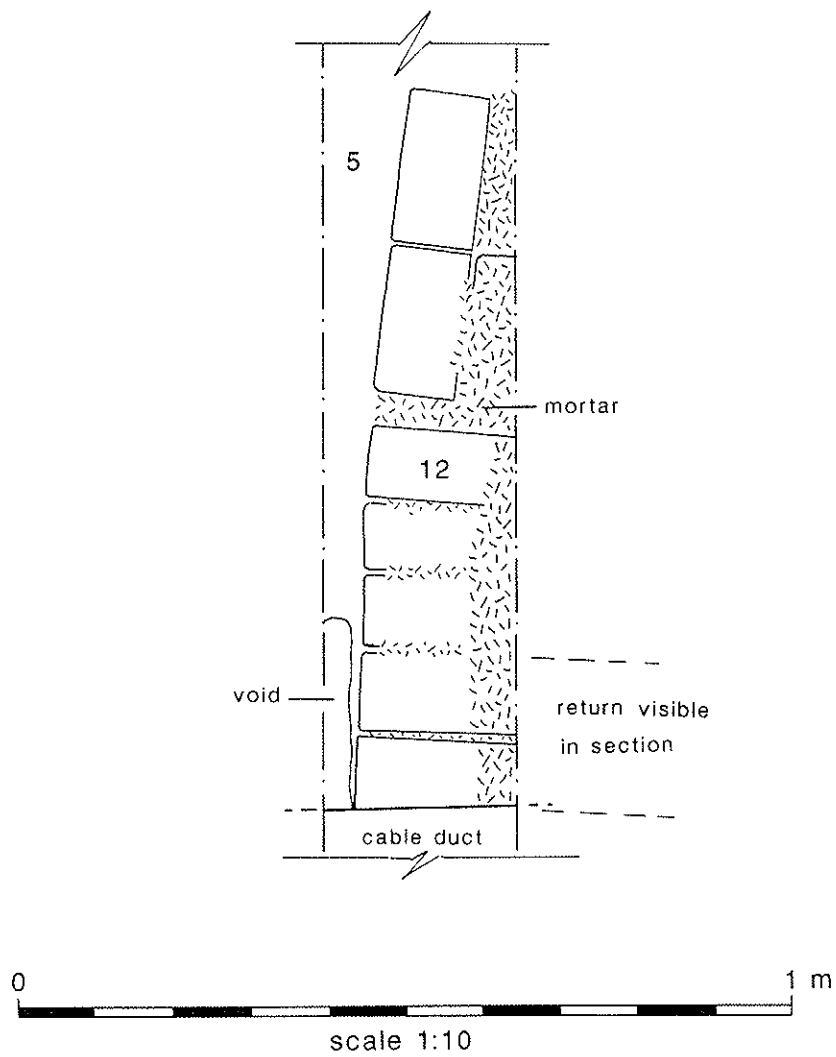
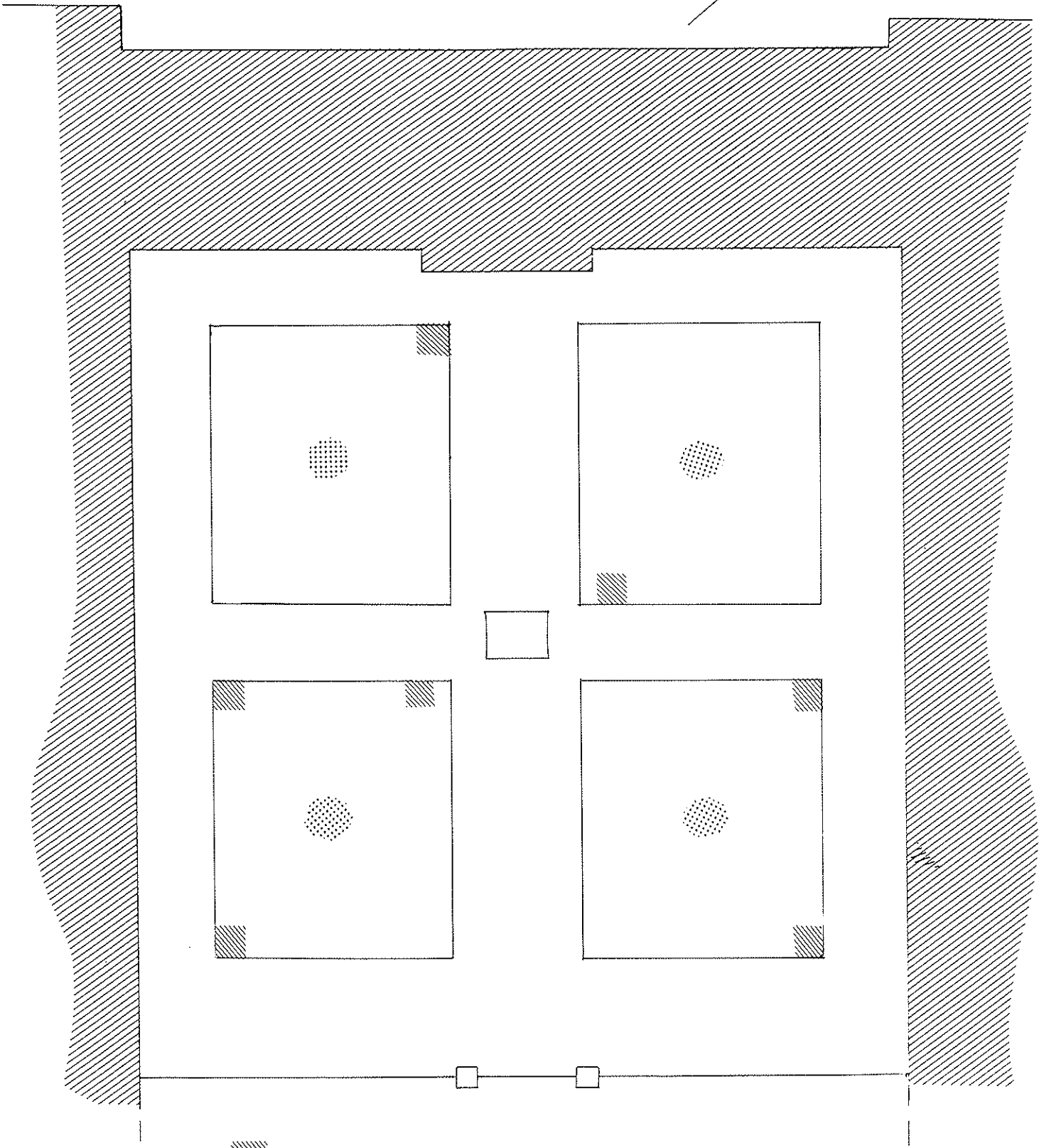
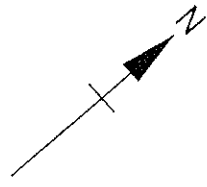


Fig. 12: Plan of early brick wall on West Road



soakaways observed during watching brief



parchmarks observed on 1988 air photographs

scale 1:50

Fig. 13: Location of soakaways and parchmarks in Figure Court

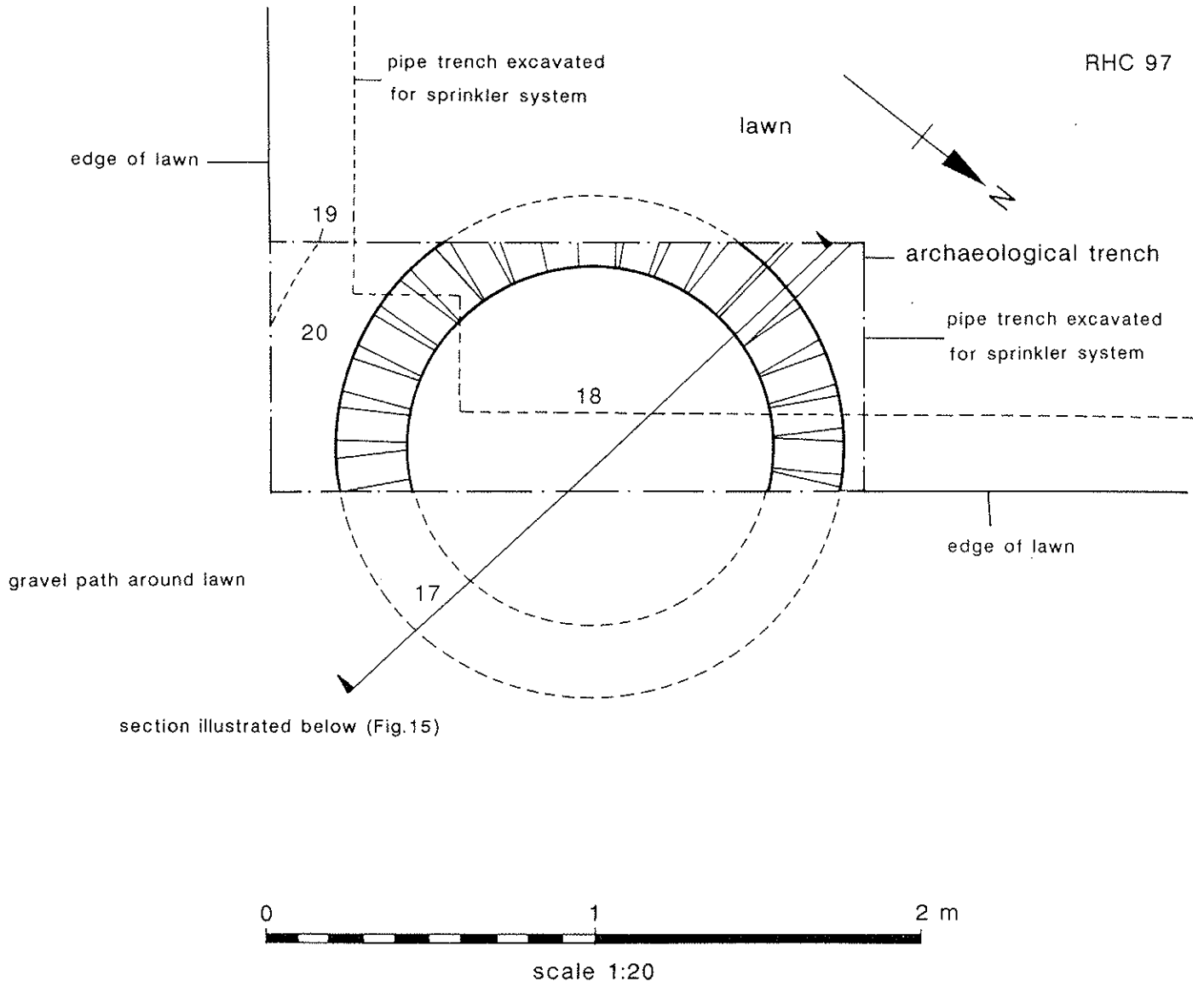


Fig. 14: Plan of soakaway in SE corner of SE lawn of Figure Court

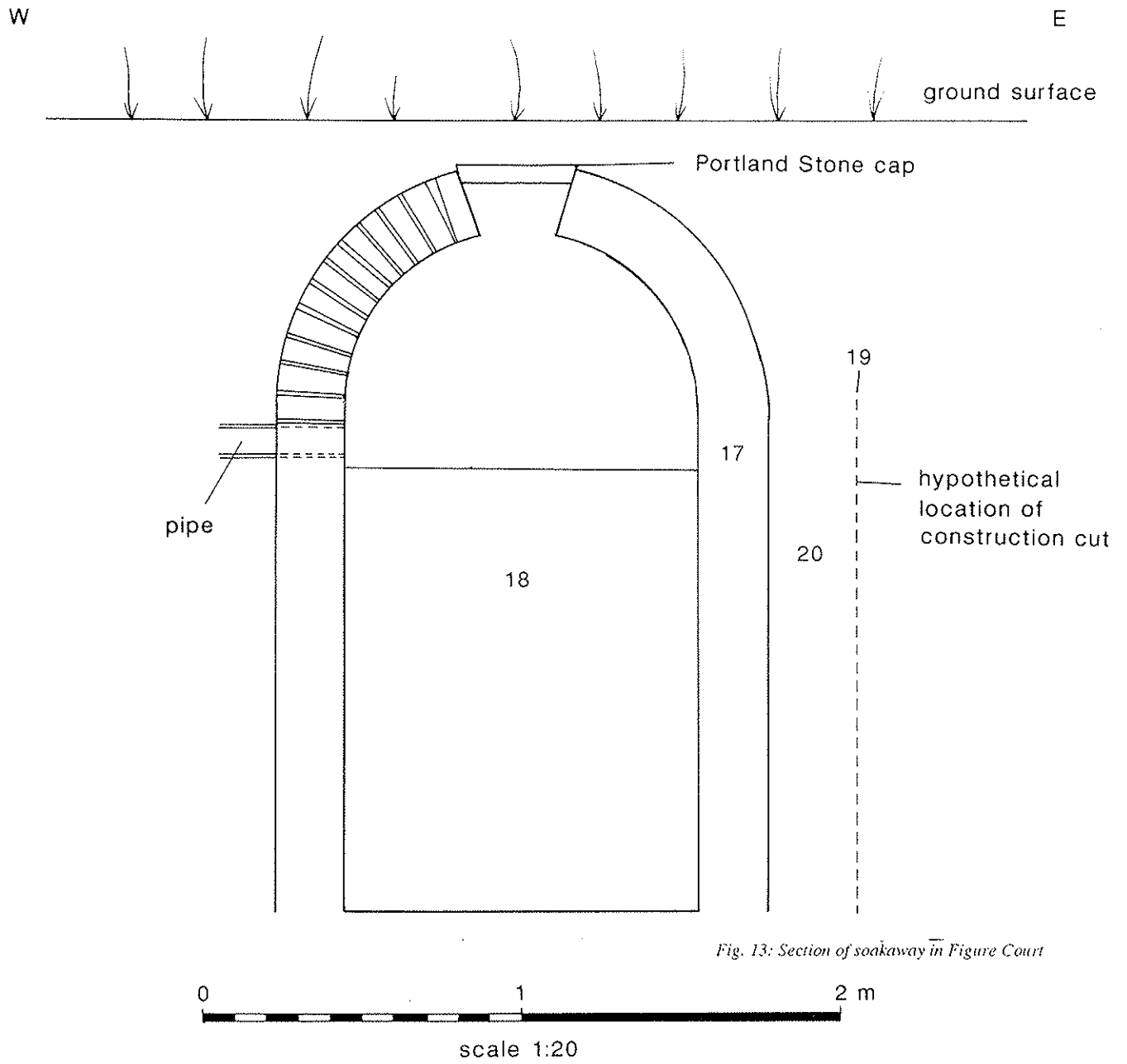


Fig. 13: Section of soakaway in Figure Court

Fig. 15: Section of soakaway in Figure Court



Fig. 14: Aerial photograph showing site and parchmarks on lawns in Figure Court



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