General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street, Charles House**

Site Code: KTN 10

Site/Project Type: Evaluation

Year(s): 2010

Accession Number: KTN10

Note to the users of this archive:
The site drawings are not to scale and their exact co-ordinates are unknown as site staff were not permitted within 1m of the trench due to health & safety concerns. The scales listed on the catalogue of drawings are a rough guide only.

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION		Box 1 file 1
	Written Scheme of Investigation	16 double sided sheets	
	Risk assessment	16 sheets	
A	**REPORT**		Box 1 file 2
	Evaluation report	1 bound copy	
	OASIS form printout	3 sheets	
B	**SITE DIARY / FIELDNOTES**		Box 1 file 3
	Daily journals	9 sheets	
B	**PRIMARY CONTEXT DATA**		Box 1 file 4
	Levels registers	3 sheets	
	Trench 1, trench sheet & context record sheets 101-119	21 sheet	
	Trench 2, trench sheet & context record sheets 200-220	25 sheets	
	Trench 3, trench sheet & context record sheets 300-318	20 sheets	
	Trench 4, not excavated		
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	Trench 6, trench sheet & context record sheets 601-610	10 sheets	
	Trench 7, not excavated		
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B	**SYNTHESISED CONTEXT DATA**		Box 1 file 5
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	Context register printout	3 double sided sheets	
B	**CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 6
	Plan record sheet	1 sheet	
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	Plan register printout	1 sheet	
	Section register printout	1 sheet	

B	**PRIMARY DRAWINGS**		Box 1 file 7 & roll 1 of 1
	Site location plan	1 A3 sheet	
	Trench location plan with survey statement	1 A4 sheet	
	Trench location plans	2 A1 sheets	
	Plans	7 sheets	
	Sections (sections for trench 8 can be found with its plan)	12 sheets	
C	**PRIMARY FINDS DATA**		Box 1 file 8
	Finds context checklist	1 sheet	
C	**SYNTHESISED FINDS DATA**		Box 1 file 9
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	Finds inventory printout	1 double sided sheet	
C	**FINDS SPECIALIST REPORTS**		Box 1 file 10
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	Metal finds report	1 sheet	
	The stone report	1 sheet	
C	**FINDS BOX/BAG LISTS**		Box 1 file 11
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D	**CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS**		Box 1 file 12
	Black and white photographic record sheet	1 sheet	
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E	**PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**		Box 1 file 13
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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	✓
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street,
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 1

INTRODUCTION

[redacted]

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London

Additional Historical Research and a

Written Scheme of Investigation

for an Archaeological Evaluation Proposal

Centred on TQ 2465 7897

Table of Contents

List of Figures

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Details

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) has been commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Urban renaissance) Ltd to undertake additional historical research and assessment of the existing site at Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London. In addition, OAS has been commissioned to produce this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to propose a programme of archaeological evaluative work. A Brief for an archaeological evaluation has not been produced by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at this stage. However, OAS has discussed the likely requirements with GLAAS to enable the production of this document.

1.1.2 The work is being undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref: PP/08/01178).

1.2 Purpose and layout of this document

1.2.1 The aim of this document is to provide additional information in support of the existing Environmental Statement (ES) and to inform GLAAS and the planning authority with regard to the heritage potential of the site. This document also details how OAS will implement and complete an subsequent intrusive field evaluation.

1.2.2 This document has been designed to enable the planning of the primary works. As such it covers additional historical research and assessment of the site to provide background information to inform an evaluation strategy. Following this, it also outlines a proposal and methodology for evaluation.

1.2.3 Appendices are included at the rear of the document. These are the general OAS fieldwork appendices, the Environmental Statement, and the Geotechnical Data.

1.2.4 Section 3 presents the current historical research and site assessment designed to inform any subsequent investigation strategy. This is followed by Section 4 that presents a reasoning and methodology for trench evaluation of the site.

1.2.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Guidance Notes for the preparation of Written Schemes of Investigation.

1.3 Location, Geology and Topography

1.3.1 The development area is centred upon NGR TQ 2465 7897 on the western boundary of the administrative district of Kensington & Chelsea. Kensington High Street borders the north-western side of the development area with Warwick road to the north-east, Randor Terrace to the south-east and the rail line to the south-west (Fig 1). The development boundary encloses approximately 1.4 ha and the multi-storey Charles House occupies the centre of the site. The land slopes from north to south from c 6.5 m aOD to 3.5 m aOD although this has clearly been modified through reduction and made ground at various locations in relation to the construction of the existing structure.

1.3.2 The geology of the site is Gravel overlying London Clay.

2 Historical Research and Site Assessment

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following sections summaries the ES and includes new data, an assessment of the previous impacts to the site, the potential for archaeological remains to be present, and an assessment of the potential impacts to the site by the development.

2.1.2 An ES that included a Cultural Heritage and Archaeology chapter on the of the Charles House site has been produced by WSP Group. John Brown, the GLAAS Advisor for the area requested OAS review and summarise the Cultural Heritage chapter in this WSI, as well as adding additional information added where necessary, in particular pre-Ordnance Survey maps and the results of a site walkover.

2.1.3 Charles House is located within the historic parish of St Mary Abbots, Kensington. There are no nationally designated sites within the development boundary, nor within the immediate vicinity. The Site is, however, located within an area of archaeological priority (as defined by the GLSMR) due to the proximity of a Roman road immediately to the north. The Site is not within a Conservation Area (CA), although it is near to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham CA at Olympia and Avonmore (CA23).

2.1.4 There are a number of Listed Buildings within the vicinity, although many of these are shielded from the development by dense urban development to the north and east of Charles House. The existing Charles House building does not contribute towards the setting of the CA or of the Listed Buildings within the area.

2.1.5 The ES states that there are no GLSMR records of any archaeological discoveries of any period within the Charles House site. The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the WSP Group ES, with additional information where established by the current research. The ES is presented as Appendix I as a reference to the current study.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - 43 AD)

2.2.1 Evidence for human occupation during the Palaeolithic period is extremely rare, especially so in Greater London where the evidence consists of a few stray finds. Knowledge of the Mesolithic period is presently dominated by Earlier Mesolithic sites and surface finds (Lewis 2000a, 55-56).

2.2.2 There is little evidence of Neolithic activity throughout a considerable part of Greater London, including Kensington & Chelsea and the surrounding boroughs. This may be due to the geology of the area which would be unattractive for farming practises and settlement, but may also be linked to the expansion of London in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, during which little, if any archaeological investigation took place (Lewis 2000b, 65).

2.2.3 Artefacts from the later prehistoric periods are more common, although the majority of these have been found in the River Thames, with no real understanding of their depositional context. Artefacts from the Bronze Age have been recovered away from the river, but normally at significant depth, the most relevant of which was of bronze metal working (including axes, knives, gouges and bronze sheet) found at a depth of 17 feet.

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2.2.4 There have been no recorded discoveries dating to any of the prehistoric periods from within the Site or surrounding area, and distribution maps (such as those in MoLAS 2000) show a distinct lack of recorded prehistoric archaeology within the region in which the site lies.

Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

2.2.5 In the Roman period Londinium (London) developed as an urban centre and later became the provincial capital at the centre of Roman Britain's communication system. The heart of Roman London was situated c 6km to the east of the Site, and the nearest Roman road to the Site was Akeman Street that coincides approximately to the alignment of Kensington High Street. There is therefore the potential for evidence of the Roman road to be present, and due to the location of the Site on a road leading out of the Roman city, there is also a potential for road side burials, and/or other roadside features and settlement.

The Medieval Period (AD 410-1550)

2.2.6 Evidence of a potential Anglo Saxon settlement close to the site was uncovered during archaeological works at Edwards Square (c 350m to the east). However, it is believed that the majority of the Kensington area during this period would have been used for agricultural purposes.

2.2.7 In c 1100, Aubrey de Vere, lord of the manor of Kensington, presented the church and lands in Kensington to the Abbey of St Mary in Abingdon. This grant, which was confirmed by royal charter, gave rise to the subsequent use of the name Abbots Kensington for the new manor and to the designation of the church as St Mary Abbots (Sheppard 1973, 25-41).

2.2.8 No medieval maps were identified of the Site for this report. The earliest detailed map that has been viewed shows part of the estate of Edward-Henry Edwards and dates from 1694-5 (Fig. 2). This map shows the Site to be located at the very western boundary of the estate, bordered to the west by 'The Sewer'. This refers to Counters Creek, a stream which arose near Kensal Green and followed a roughly straight course south-south-east to the River Thames (Barton 1992, 45). It was named Counters Creek after Counters Bridge, which crossed the stream on Kensington High Street at Olympia, and thus within or very close to the north-western part of the Site. Counters Bridge is first referenced in 1350 as Contessebregge, which suggests it was first built by a noble lady who lived in the area (Ibid, 47).

2.2.9 There are a number of GLSMR references within the surrounding area which suggests the urban development of the area, including Counters Bridge, some roads, and some tenement buildings.

Post-Medieval Period (AD1550-1899)

2.2.10 The map of Edward-Henry Edwards estate (Fig. 2) shows the Site to be undeveloped land. Later maps, such as Rocque's 1746 map of London (Fig. 3) also show the Site to remain undeveloped.

2.2.11 Development spread slowly from Kensington westwards, but the Site itself did not experience housing development until the construction of Kensington Crescent by 1823, which is first seen on 1829 Crutchley's Map of London. Additional buildings in the south of the Site were built soon after, and are first seen on a 1846 map of the Parish of St Mary Abbots (this map was not suitable for reproduction, but a 1848 map shows an

almost identical layout and is shown on Fig. 4), and subsequently on all 19th century and early 20th century maps. The 1846 and 1848 maps show Kensington Crescent at the north of the Site, with backgardens to the south. To the south east of the crescent are additional houses, also with gardens.

2.2.12 In 1820 plans began to transform Counters Creek into a canal which would join the Thames with the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington. The canal was completed in 1828, but historic maps show it to terminate a few hundred metres south of the Site, with the original stream still forming the western boundary of the Site. However, the arrival of the railway soon after the completion of the canal meant the canal was too late to be profitable, and in 1839 it passed into the hands of the Birmingham, Bristol and Thames Junction Railway and was used for carrying sewage. This resulted in the canal and the stream becoming stagnant and filthy, and they were condemned as dangerous in 1854 and filled in. In their place railway lines were laid in 1863, marking the western boundary of the Borough, and of the Site (Evans 1975, 124-5), and the 1862-5 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the Site shows railway line terminuses within the southern section of the Site.

2.2.13 Kensington Crescent had been demolished by the time of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map. Bomb damage maps (Saunders, 2005, map 73) show that the Site itself was not affected by the air raids during the Second World War. However, the Site is highlighted in light blue, which means it had been designated as a 'clearance area'. These were areas which had required replacement before the war and, now war-damaged, were judged suitable for post-war redevelopment (Saunders 2005, 1). In this case, redevelopment was in the form of Charles House, which is first shown on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map.

2.3 Previous impacts to the site

2.3.1 The construction and demolition of Kensington Crescent and the buildings to the south will have caused significant impacts on any upper archaeological deposits present within their footprints. It is not known whether the houses contained cellars, but if they did, these will have caused deeper impacts. Archaeological deposits in the south west of the Site may also have been truncated by the construction and removal of the railway line terminals.

2.3.2 The biggest impacts to any archaeological deposits will have been caused by the construction of Charles House. During a walkover of the Site, carried out on Thursday 11th March 2010, it was noted that the ground level slopes considerably from north (at c 6.5m OD) to south (at c 3.5m OD). Charles House was seen to have a basement across the whole footprint of the building (to a depth of c 4m OD). Due to the slope, the basement was completely underground at the northern extent (Plate 1) and completely visible at ground level across the southern extent (Plate 3). The extent of levelling to create the basement was visible at the eastern end of the Site (Plate 2). This suggests that there will have been far more removal of deposits on the northern section of the Site within the footprint of Charles House than at the south, with the exception of the footprint of the boiler room, which has an additional level of basement and extends to a depth of c 1m OD.

2.3.3 A borehole survey of the Site (all outside of the footprint of Charles House) recorded tarmac over concrete across the rest of the Site to a maximum depth of 0.7m below ground level. Beneath this were deposits of mixed fill, likely to be a mix of disturbed ground caused by previous development within the Site and made ground laid down to

level the Site where possible. These deposits extended to a maximum depth of 2.4m below ground level. The borehole data is included as Appendix J.

2.4 Potential

2.4.1 The ES supplied by WSP Group determined that the Site had;

- a low potential to contain prehistoric remains;
- a high potential for Roman archaeology;
- a moderate potential to contain Saxon and medieval archaeology; and
- a high potential for encountering post-medieval deposits.

2.4.2 Due to the depth of the Charles House basement, there is a high potential that the majority of archaeological deposits within the footprint of the building have been truncated. However, archaeological evidence of the Roman Road, and Kensington Terrace, may be present in the north of the Site outside of the footprint of the building. In addition, deeper archaeological horizons may be present beneath the footprint of the building, especially across the southern extent where less truncation has taken place.

2.4.3 The borehole survey recorded natural geology beneath the potential made ground as discussed above. The made ground deposits were seen to cap a sandy clay deposit (at between 3m and 5.3m below ground level), which, due to the location of the Site close to a stream, may be alluvial. If the sandy clay deposit is alluvial, it has the potential to be overlying and sealing archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period onwards. In particular, there is the potential for early prehistoric evidence at the interface between the clay and the underlying gravel deposits. Whether or not the clay deposits are alluvial, and the dates of these deposits, will need to be clarified through intrusive evaluation work.

2.4.4 If the deposits prove to be alluvial, it is likely that the potential for the prehistoric period is higher than that identified by WSP Group. The potential for archaeology of later periods remains as suggested by WSP Group in the selected areas identified above.

2.5 Potential impacts to the Site

2.5.1 Development plans include the complete remediation of the Site down to a level of c -3.5m OD. This suggests the Site will have to be reduced by between 6 to 9 metres, which suggests that the excavation will substantially impact upon, or even fully remove the gravel layers seen in the borehole surveys, and potentially extend into the underlying London Clay deposits. It is, therefore, very likely that any archaeological deposits that may be present within the Site, including potentially important deposits at the interface between the possible alluvial deposits and the underlying gravels will be affected, and in places fully removed by the development.

3 Project Purpose and Aims

3.1 Evaluation reasoning

3.1.1 The additional background research and site assessment establishes the varying degrees of potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development boundary. This clearly identifies considerable historical and modern disturbance related to the previous and existing developments that would have significantly affected not only the potential survival of archaeological deposits, but also the means to best evaluate the potential for these. Geophysical survey techniques are unlikely to be

productive within this situation and, as such, leave evaluation trenching as the best means to establish the potential for preservation of archaeological deposits and their presence/absence.

3.1.2 The considerable truncation and impact caused by the existing Charles House building makes the potential survival of deposits within its footprint very unlikely and it is not proposed to investigate these directly by trench evaluation. Dependent upon the results of trench evaluation elsewhere, it is proposed that this area could be suitably mitigated by a watching brief during subsequent construction phases when the site is reduced more generally. The area that appears to have been subject to least intrusion is around the southern part of the building. However, analysis of the geotechnical data (Appendix J) suggests that alluvial deposits may overlie gravel at most locations around the existing building significantly raising the potential for archaeological deposits to be present at most locations.

3.2 Demolition of Charles House

3.2.1 Demolition is due to commence in September 2010. Vacant possession of the site is anticipated in July. It is intended that the site is evaluated and any required mitigation is completed within the approximate eight week window available prior to commencing demolition. It is not anticipated that it will be possible to effectively demolish the structure and undertake any archaeological works thereafter due to the size of the existing foundations and the additional impact that is likely to be caused by their removal.

3.3 General

3.3.1 An archaeological trenched evaluation will be aimed at establishing the archaeological potential of the site prior to demolition. To achieve this the general objectives will be:

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area,
- to determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation under full area excavation,
- to determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise,
- to characterise any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon significant younger (overlying) deposits where possible,
- to determine the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered,
- to establish what archaeological remains/deposits maybe affected by any proposed development
- to make available the results of the investigation to inform the planning application and the potential for any further mitigation strategy.
- To produce a report and full archive.
- To disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance.

3.4 Specific Aims and Objectives

3.4.1 The evaluation will seek to establish whether the sandy clay deposit referred to above is alluvial, and if so, its potential to be overlying and sealing archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period onwards.

3.4.2 The evaluation will seek to locate Akeman Street (which coincides approximately to the alignment of Kensington High Street) or associated evidence such as road side burials, and/or other roadside features and settlement. This aim relates to issues covered in A Research Framework for Greater London (Museum of London 2002). Under the heading 'Infrastructure' in Chapter 4, R4 Framework objectives includes 'analysing the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system, river crossings and internal street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change'. The evaluation will seek to determine the potential of remains at the site to further this objective.

3.4.3 The evaluation will look for archaeological evidence of Kensington Terrace in the north of the Site.

4 Project Specific Excavation and Recording Methodology

4.1 Scope of works

4.1.1 The evaluation will comprise a 5% sample of the area of proposed impact (excluding the footprints of existing developments). The location of the trenches is dictated by the available spaces around the footprint of Charles House. Four trenches have been placed at 90° to the line of Kensington High Street in order to maximise the likelihood of finding evidence for the Roman Road, as well as remains associated with Kensington Terrace. A trench plan indicating the proposed trench locations can be found as Figure 2 of this document.

4.2 Programme

4.2.1 Demolition is currently scheduled to commence in September and, subject to approval or amendment of this document, trench evaluation will precede this at the earliest opportunity once vacant possession is available. It is intended that the evaluation will be completed and a rolling programme (or one with a short interval) is agreed should further mitigation be required so that the site is clear prior to the start of demolition. It is not anticipated that it will be possible to effectively safeguard any potential archaeological remains for investigation after the demolition is complete.

4.2.2 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take three weeks to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Officer/Project Supervisor, directing up to three Project Archaeologists, under the management of a Senior Project Manager.

4.2.3 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively). All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Guidance Notes for fieldwork.

4.3.2 Trenches will be mechanically excavated to the first archaeological horizon. Appropriate levels of hand excavation will be undertaken at that horizon. Deeper sondages will be mechanically excavated in areas of no archaeology in order to test the sandy clay deposit referred to above. If necessary an OA geoarchaeologist will visit site to help determine the nature of this deposit.

4.3.3 If located, burials will be characterised and recorded but wherever possible will be left in-situ, pending full mitigation.

Environmental sampling

4.3.4 Samples will be taken from a selection of archaeological features and deposits, as described in Appendix C, below and following English Heritage Sampling Guidelines (2002), in order to characterise the deposits and to determine their potential for informing about past environments, diets and economic strategies. The sandy clay deposit described above will be sampled and organic remains within it examined to provide an indication of its depositional history. Samples may be take for diatom analysis, following consultation with the specialist. Bulk samples from dry deposits will be, wherever possible, 40 litres in volume while those from waterlogged deposits will be 10-20 litres.

4.3.5 If significant archaeology is discovered, a site specific sampling strategy will be devised following a site visit by a member of the OA environmental or geoarchaeology team. The strategy will take into account the project specific aims and objectives referred to above, and will ensure that sufficient samples are retrieved, processed, assessed and reported on in order to achieve those aims and objectives where possible. The strategy will also seek to avoid sampling of deposits which do not have potential to achieve those aims and objectives.

4.3.6 Depending on the nature of the archaeology, it may be necessary to submit samples for radiocarbon dating, and the sandy clay deposit may require specialist sampling and dating by Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL). Samples selected for radiocarbon dating will be taken from short-lived material considered to be *in-situ*, such as charred grain, waterlogged seeds or articulating bone. *In-situ* fired structures such as hearths or ovens may be suitable for archaeomagnetic dating and specialist advice will be sought.

4.3.7 Ceramics seen to contain charred or greasy residues may be suitable for organic residue analysis and/or radiocarbon dating. Handling of such finds will be kept to a minimum and specialist advice will be sought.

5 Project Specific Reporting and Archive Methodology

5.1 Programme

5.1.1 The report will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.1.2 Two bound copies of the completed report(s) will be provided to GLAAS, and two to Berkeley Homes. A CD containing a copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will also be provided.

5.2 Content

5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in Appendix F, and and will adhere to the content requirements stipulated within the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Guidance Notes.

5.3 Specialist input

5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in Appendix H; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with The Museum of London following completion of the project.

5.4.2 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix G.

5.4.3 Museum of London Archiving Guidelines will be adhered to (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource).

6 Health and Safety

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

6.1.1 The Senior Project Manager, has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Officer, who implements these on a day to day basis.

6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Robert Williams (Chief Operations Officer); he is advised by the OA Group Health and Safety Coordinator, Dan Poore (NEBOSH Level 3). Additional advice is also given by the regional Health and Safety Advisor for OA South, David Wilkinson (NEBOSH Level 3).

6.2 Method Statement and Risk Assessment

6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in Appendix H. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard health and safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.

6.2.2 The H and S file will be available to view at any time.

6.2.3 OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details can be supplied on request.

7 Monitoring of works

7.1.1 At least five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork will be given to the GLAAS representative.

7.1.2 The GLAAS representative will have free access to the site (subject to H and S considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

8 References

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Weinreb, B., Hibbert, C., Keay, Julia & Keay, John 2008 The London Encyclopaedia Macmillan

WSP Group Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Environmental Statement

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A. GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator will be used.

A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.

A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.

A.1.6 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, but will otherwise not be fully reinstated.

Hand excavation

A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.

A.1.9 It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

A.1.10 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

A.1.11 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

A.1.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

A.1.13 Plans will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.

A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.

A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.

A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:

- Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
- Standard and Guidance for Excavation
- Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).

A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Appendix B. Geomatics and Survey

B.1 Standard methodology – summary

B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.

B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It

establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).

B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.

B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.

B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.

B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.

B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.

B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.

B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.

B.1.11 A Site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.

B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and Areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the

DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.

B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.

B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.

B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.

B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage

B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise

B.2.3 English Hertiage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures

B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols

B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols

B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Summary of Standard methodology

C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental and/or geoarchaeological

specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by English Heritage and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (eg. OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.

C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.

C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be fully processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines

C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines

C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.

C.2.3 English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.01.

C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.

C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.

C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.

C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.

C.2.8 English Heritage 2008. Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains.

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2005. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 2nd ed.

APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Summary of Standard methodology

D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.

D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.

D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.

D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.

D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.

D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.

D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into

account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).

D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.

D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.

D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.

D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.

D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm)

D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.

APPENDIX E. BURIALS

E.1 Summary of Standard methodology

E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.

E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.

E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in Crypt Archaeology: an approach, are also relevant.

E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.

E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.

E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.

E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).

E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (cicra. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.

E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.

E.1.10 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using digital rectified photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).

E.1.11 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.

E.1.12 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard

boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.

E.1.13 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned or excavated in spits, but recovered as a bulk sample.

E.1.14 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004).

E.1.15 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticuled bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.

E.1.16 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.

E.1.17 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadranted and will be subject to 100% sampling.

E.1.18 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.

E.1.19 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.

E.1.20 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.

E.1.21 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.

E.1.22 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:

- Shape
- Dimensions
- Type of stone used
- Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
- Inscription (verbatum record of inscription; font of the lettering)
- Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

E.2.1 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. IFA Paper No. 3

E.2.2 Mays, S, 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from

E.2.3 Christian Burial Grounds in England. Church or England and English Heritage.

E.2.4 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13

E.2.5 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13.

E.2.6 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15.

E.2.7 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document.

E.3.2 Excavating and recording human remains. Oxford Archaeology internal guidelines document.

APPENDIX F. REPORTING

F.1 Summary of Standard methodology

F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
- Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
- A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
- An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.

F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:

- A summary description and background of the project.
- A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
- An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.

- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.
- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (eg with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An

OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per English Heritage guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE; EH 2008).

Appendix G. Documentary Archiving

G.1 Standard methodology – summary

G.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.

G.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive department will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.

G.1.3 During the course of the project the Archive department will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.

G.1.4 The site archive will be security copied either by microfilming and the master sent to English Heritage as part of the National Archaeological Record or it will be digitally scanned and stored in a dedicated archive section of the OA computer network. A copy of the work as microfiche diazo or .pdf/a on disk will be sent to the receiving museums with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.

G.1.5 Born digital data where suitable will be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum but if the format is such that it needs maintaining in digital form a copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD. Back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network and or posted to the ADS in accordance with AAF & ADS guidelines. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.

G.1.6 Prior to deposition the Archive department will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993.

G.1.7 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to

deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines.

G.1.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide a licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

G.1.9 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

G.1.10 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

G.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

G.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:

- The 2007 AAF guide Archaeological Archives A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Brown D.
- The IFA Standard & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- The UKIC's Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage
- The MGC's Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections

G.2.2 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResource) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.

G.2.3 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

G.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

G.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

G.4 List of specialists regularly used by OA

G.4.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lisa Brown	Early Prehistoric pottery	BA, PGDip, MIitt, MIfA
Paul Booth	Iron Age and Roman pottery	BA, FSA, MIfA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	BA (Hon.), MifA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hon.), MSc
Dr David Mullin	Flint	BA, M.Phil, PhD
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hon.), PGDip
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hon.), MA, D.Phil, MifA, FSA Scot
Elizabeth Huckerby	Pollen and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, MIfA
Lena Strid	Animal bone	MA
Dr Wendy Smith	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, PhD, MIfA
Andrew Bates	Animal Bone	BA, MA
Dr Denise Druce	Pollen, charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MIfA
Elizabeth Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, MSc

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hon.)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers	Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hon.), BA, MSc
Steve Allen	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard McPhail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hon.), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA (Hon.), MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith (Birmingham)	Insects	BA (Hon.), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	Bsc (Hons.), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Slag	BSc, PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Dr Sylvia Peglar	Pollen	PhD
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	Bsc, PhD
Professor Mark Robinson	Insects, molluscs, waterlogged plant remains	MA, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD

Appendix H. Health and Safety

H.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

H.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.

H.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.

H.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

Appendix I. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology: Chapter 9 from the Environmental Statement

APPENDIX J. GEOTECHNICAL DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
RISK ASSESSMENT

Site name:	Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London	**Prepared by:**	A Norton	
Site code:	tbc	**Approved by:**	D Wilkinson	**signed**.....
Invoice code:	tbc	**Date:**	04/08/10	CDM Status: Site does not fall under CDM Regulations at this time.

Job summary: Excavation of 6 x 15 m to 30 m evaluation trenches around existing flats. Excavation of 2 x 15 m to 30 m trenches to be excavated following demolition of flats. Trenches will be up to 2.5 m deep and will require shoring. All plant, welfare and shoring to be supplied by the principal contractor (P J Carey). All OA staff will be inducted by P J Carey/Sudder prior to starting work. This RA should be read in conjunction with P J Carey's Method Statement.

The site has been subject to a service check and services will be marked out and the site CAT scanned by a P J Carey engineer prior to starting work. The site was not subject to bombing during the war. A soil report will be consulted prior to any work commencing on site.

Basis for this Risk Assessment: 1st RA for this project

First Aid

The regulations require that your risk assessment considers the appropriate level of 1st Aid cover necessary for each site. You must consider the size of the team, the nature of the hazards present (e.g. plant on site, working in deep excavations), the remoteness from the emergency services and whether the site is shared with other contractors engaged in hazardous activities. If you feel that a first aider is required for your site please advise the Head of Fieldwork (or regional equivalent). If you are unclear about 1st Aid provision please ask a Health and Safety Advisor for guidance.

If you do not need a First Aider, you will need as a minimum an 'Appointed Person', whose responsibility is to take charge when someone is injured or fall ill, and who calls an ambulance if necessary. The appointed person also looks after and re-stocks the 1st Aid box.

Number of First Aiders required: 0	**Nominated First Aider/Appointed person:** Project Officer/Supervisor

The following is a list of common risks, and suitable controls. Please review carefully, decide whether they apply to your project and complete Column 4. If Yes, add any further site specific controls that might be necessary (in Column 5), beyond those already detailed, or follow the instructions given. If No, delete or strike-through the contents of Columns 5 to 7.

If there are risks on your project that are not detailed below please add them, and appropriate controls, to the Site Specific Risk Assessment table below.

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	**Medium**	**y**	All staff to receive and sign for an induction based on this risk assessment and the WSI.	Fieldwork Director (i.e. Project Officer or Supervisor)	**Low**
Lack of understanding of the site and its hazards.	Personal injury.	**Medium**	**y**	Weekly Health and Safety briefings, including a toolbox talk, will be delivered by the Project Manager or their nominated representative (normally the Project Officer or Supervisor) and attended by all site staff, including sub-contractors. A record of attendance will be maintained using the form provided in the Site safety Procedures Manual.	Project Manager	**Low**
Vehicle movement	Personal injury. Vehicle/ property damage	**Medium**	**y**	Authorized, assessed drivers only to drive OA vehicles (owned or hired). Banksman must be present for all reversing of vans, minibuses or any vehicle with restricted rear view. PPE: Hi-vis vests	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Vehicle security	Unauthorised use of vehicles/ vandalism	**Low**	**y**	Contractor to immobilise plant. Park in designated areas. Tools to be kept in locked OA vehicle.	Fieldwork Director/ Driver	**Low**
Driving to and from site	Road traffic accident	**High**	**y**	All drivers, either of OA or of hired vehicles, must be qualified and competent to drive. Each driver must have their licence checked by Duncan Waltham (DW),	Project Manager/ Supervisor	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				OA Head of Logistics, or regional equivalent. Each driver must have their driving ability assessed. Each driver must have a copy of the driver's Code of Conduct, which details their rights and responsibilities as a driver. On long journeys it is particularly important that drivers take breaks, or that driving is shared by more that one driver. The Project Manager is responsible for the safety of the site team once they have left the office (either Oxford or Lancaster), although this does not affect the legal responsibilities that drivers assume each time they drive for OA - see 'Drivers Risk Assessment'		
Driving on site	Injury to staff and members of the public	**Medium**	**y**	All vehicle movements around sites should be subject to a 15 mph speed limit, and should take account of footpaths and access routes. Reversing of vans and all vehicles with restricted rear view must only be undertaken with the assistance of a banksman Wheels should be checked for excess mud before driving on the public highway.	Fieldwork Director/Drivers	**Low**
Equipment in general	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	**y**	No OA staff to use equipment not owned or hired by OA.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Damaged/ defective equipment	Personal injury, property damage	**Medium**	**y**	Daily inspection of equipment. Replace defective equipment where necessary, and ensure that Logistics Dept. are aware that defective equipment has been returned.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Slips, trips and falls	Personal injury	**Medium**	**y**	All access and egress routes to be clearly defined and kept as dry and free from mud as practicable (daily inspections must be undertaken to ensure this). Tools and other equipment to be kept tidy and away from defined access routes. Only manageable loads to be carried. Edge protection to be installed as necessary.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Mechanical excavator	Personal injury	**High**	**y**	Authorised and competent driver. Driver's ability/attitude regarding safe working should be monitored, and action taken if necessary. Competent OA signaller to be used for plant work on site. Banksman to be used for plant movements around site Minimum banksman PPE: hard hat, hi-vis vest, safety boots. DRIVER'S CPCS TICKET NEEDS TO BE CHECKED BY PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR BEFORE WORK COMMENCES – Red or blue ticket (date on red ticket should be less than 2 years ago). Ensure ticket is the right one for the machine being used – refer to OA Safety Advisors if you are in doubt. Except as defined below, never enter the working arc of the machine. Working under a machine bucket is a	P J Carey and Banksman /Signaller	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				common cause of accidents, many of them fatal. If the signaller wishes to investigate possible archaeology, to speak to the driver, or approach the machine for any reason, she/he must give the signal to stop (one or two hands raised, palm(s) towards the driver) and then signal that she/he is going to approach (one hand placed on chest, then point where you are going). Make sure the signals have been understood, and only approach when the driver has moved the excavator arm to one side and rested the bucket on the ground.		
Quick Hitch mechanism on mechanical excavator	Crush or strike injury if bucket becomes detached	**High**	**y**	A quick hitch (QH) is the system that allows the driver to quickly change between buckets/breaker or other equipment. To be legal the QH must have a locking pin, whether this is locked automatically from the cab, or manually by the driver getting out of the cab to put a pin in place. To be safe, the locking pin must always be used and the driver must know how to operate it. Before starting, ask the driver to confirm which of these systems is in place, and to confirm that the system will be used. Only proceed if the driver clearly states which type he will be using. If you are present when the bucket is being changed on a manual type, watch that the pin is put in place.	Banksman / signaller	**Low**
Working in deep excavations	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench. Personal	**High**	**y**	Deep excavations can be considered as any excavation which creates the potential for a significant fall or collapse of material. This can apply to	Project Manager/ P J Carey	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
	injury.			excavations as shallow as 0.5 m deep. An assessment of the stability of soils for all excavations >500 mm deep MUST be made, and recorded in the additional rows below. If in doubt, do not enter, or step/batter/shore. Edge protection, to prevent falls, must also be installed. Deep excavations may require a Method Statement to accompany the detailed Risk Assessment (to be added below in the Site Specific Risk Assessment section if required) - detailed guidance is available from the OA H and S Advisors. Deep excavations may also constitute Confined Spaces - this issue must be addressed in the detailed RA.		
Underground Services	Risk of electrocution, explosion or flooding.	**Medium**	**y**	Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Competent person (defined by the HSE as someone who has received, as a minimum, training from a qualified operative) to check for unknown underground services prior to machining using a Cable Avoidance Tool ("Cat and Jenny"). Hand excavate in areas of suspected live services to locate and isolate from interference from mechanical excavation. Notify statutory bodies/clients if suspected live services are found. ALWAYS ASSUME THAT ALL SERVICES ARE LIVE.	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Overhead cables	Risk of electrocution	**High**	**n**	Undertake Services check through statutory bodies/clients drawings wherever possible. Visual inspection of entire site prior to any work starting. If overhead cables present, specific risk assessment to be undertaken and entered in section below: as a minimum, goalposts to be erected for all plant movements under cables, boom restricters to be considered, all personnel to be briefed, especially with regard to use of surveying staff and erection of any towers.		
Weather	Cold/ wet weather: hypothermia/ice Hot weather: heatstroke/ dehydration Electrocution	**Low**	**y**	Re-arrange fieldwork if practicable. Staff will be issued with suitable clothing and suitable footwear. Additional breaks to be taken in the event of very hot weather. Work on site to be suspended in the event of prolonged heavy rain, or when site becomes too slippery to be safely worked. Weather forecasts should be monitored and precautions taken in the event of predictions of dangerous weather e.g. high winds - shelter in a cabin or vehicle; electrical storms - shelter in a vehicle.	Project Manager	**Low**
Soil contamination/ zoonotic hazards	Ingestion/contact with contaminated soils or bacteria within soils	**Medium**	**y**	Where no contamination is known treat as suspected anyway. Good hygiene regime. Wash face and hands (hot water and soap) before each break and at end of day. No smoking or eating on site except in designated areas. Should evidence of contamination be found (either by odour or appearance) excavation to cease and suitable advice to be sought. Relevant departments should be notified of the risk (logistics,	Fieldwork Director/ Project Manager	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				environmental, finds, archives depts). All material (e.g. finds, records and equipment) returning from contaminated sites should be as clean as possible in order to minimise the risk of contaminants being bought back to the office or stores.		
Livestock	Personal injury, or injury to livestock	**Medium**	**n**	Prior to starting on site the Project Manager should establish that no fields are to have excavations undertaken within them where there is a risk that livestock will be present. Cattle in particular can be very inquisitive and injuries to personnel are not uncommon. Livestock can also be injured by falling into open trenches.		
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease), Tetanus	Contraction of serious disease	**Medium**	**y**	Induction. Issue information cards. High standard of hygiene (controls as for contaminated ground).	Fieldwork Director	**Low**
Noise	Hearing damage; tinnitus	**Medium**	**y**	Hearing protection in the form of ear plugs, or preferably ear defenders compatible with hard hats, must be available for sites where noise is likely to be a hazard. As a general rule of thumb, if you are having to raise your voice to make yourself heard by someone less than 2 m away, the noise level is likely to be higher than 80 decibels. At this level it is advisable although not compulsory to wear ear defenders or ear plugs. This advice must be passed on to all staff by the person responsible for monitoring sound levels (usually the Supervisor or Project Officer). If you have to shout to be heard, the level is likely to be in excess of 85dB. At this level the wearing of ear defenders or	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				plugs is mandatory, and must be enforced by the Supervisor or Project Officer. Hearing protection zones must be established on sites where noise is a problem, and appropriate PPE worn within them. In most case this zone will be the area around a working mechanical excavator		
Sharp objects	Injury or disease	**Medium**	**y**	Great care to be taken when clearing areas, moving rubbish etc where there is the potential for presence of needles/any materials associated with drug use. If found, to be left in place, area cordoned off and advice sought from Local Authority Environmental Health Officer (EHO). As a last resort, needle may be moved by person wearing gloves and using a shovel. Place in a bucket and cover with a layer of soil. Report to EHO.	Fieldwork Director/ all staff	**Low**
Gas bottle	Fire/explosion	**High**	**n**	If using a gas bottle for the preparation of hot drinks, the bottle itself MUST be safely positioned outside the mess hut, to ensure adequate ventilation in the event of a gas leak. If the gas ring is positioned within the mess hut, it must be placed on a fire mat, in a safe position away from walls and any overhanging materials. In transit the bottle must be securely fixed within the vehicle. The bottle, ring and connecting pipe should be regularly checked for leaks. The ring and regulator should be removed from the bottle prior to the gas bottle being moved, and especially when placed in vehicle. The regulator in the crew bus should always be disconnected from the		

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				bottle before the vehicle is driven anywhere, as the motion of the vehicle will cause the bottle to leak.		
Unexploded ordnance	Explosion	**High**	**n**	All new sites will be evaluated for the risk of there being unexploded ordnance present. Consideration should be given to a sites past use, preferably at desk-based assessment stage but certainly prior to mobilisation to site. The site specific risk assessment will identify sites located in areas where ordnance was produced, or sites which may have been a target for wartime bombing raids. Where sites is identified as having the risk of unexploded ordnance the risk assessment will define a specific procedure for dealing with 'suspicious objects'. This procedure will be bought to the attention of everyone on site by means of induction and prominently displayed information sheets.		
Manual handling	Risk of strain injuries from incorrect or excessive manual handling	**Medium**	**y**	A considerable amount of manual handling will be involved in the archaeological work. This will include loading and unloading equipment, lifting wheelbarrows and buckets, shovelling , lifting soil samples. Consideration must always be given to whether the load in question can be lifted by other means, e.g. the mechanical excavator can be used for large quantities of spoil unless archaeological circumstances dictate otherwise. Members of the excavation team will not be asked to	Fieldwork Director	**Low**

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				lift loads beyond their capabilities. Manual lifting will be carried out carefully, and in a manner calculated not to cause injury to the lifter. In general, for the type of loads predicted, this means a lift carried out with the load close to the body. The back of the lifter should be kept upright so that the legs rather than the back provide the lifting force. Staff will be rotated so that they do not perform very repetitive tasks (eg hand cleaning with trowels) for very long periods. Buckets will be filled to take account of the abilities of the user, and the distance/gradient to be travelled. Shovels and spades will be used from a firm, stable standing position which uses the legs rather than the back to lift the weight. The surrounding area is to be free of obstructions and other personnel. When using a pick or mattock, the users feet must be placed apart to obtain a firm footing, and the pick wielded so that the point of contact is within easy reach, but not too close to the feet. The surrounding area, including overhead, is to be free of obstructions and other personnel. Care is required when carrying trowels, and when putting high manual pressure on the trowel when pulling towards the body. In the latter situation the trowel may slip or jump against the user. Wheelbarrows will be loaded only to the lifting and pushing capabilities of the pusher, taking account of the weight and bulk of the material, and of the route to		

1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
				be travelled. Plank runs will be installed if the ground conditions require them, and will be kept clean and as dry as is practicable. Where the run goes uphill, planks with treads will be installed on either side of the central plank.		
Lone working	Operatives may be untended for a significant period of time if they become suddenly unwell or have an accident	**High**	**n**	Loneworking situations can develop at any point, either as a result of deployment of single operatives to sites, or where members of teams become isolated from the main team. Some issues to consider: Sickness – people with some health problems may be unsuitable choices for lone working. Choose accordingly. Accidents – it is axiomatic that all risks will have been assessed for the area of work, and mitigation measures put in place, but it must be remembered that accidents, particularly slips and falls, can occur in the safest environments, so concentrate on length of time untended and communication. Length of time untended – supervisor to visit regularly (matter of good practice, not just for safety reasons) – no-one to be left uncontacted for longer than the time between one break and the next. Communication – should have mobile phone and relevant numbers Training – must be called in to attend safety briefings. Emergencies – eg if site to be evacuated, what are arrangements for informing lone worker.		

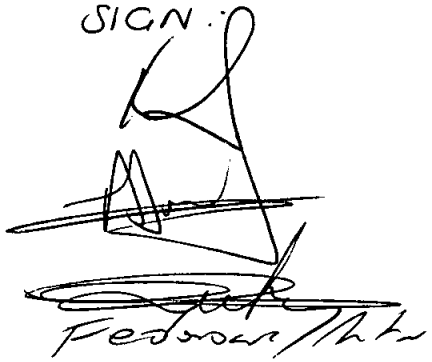
1. HAZARD	2. RISK	3. RISK RATING (High Medium Low)	4. Applies to this project? Yes/No	5. CONTROLS	6. ACTION BY?	7. RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)
Harassment	Stress, personal injury	**Medium**	**y**	No harassment or bullying of any type (be it physical, verbal, sexual, racial etc) will be tolerated on any OA project. Should any member of staff encounter harassment or feel threatened by the actions of another (within or external to OA), they must report it to the Site PO/Supervisor who in turn will report it to the appropriate authority and make a record of the harassment and any actions taken. If harassment persists, OA staff will remove themselves from the site.	Project Manager/Supervisor/OA Staff	**Low**

ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT					
HAZARD	**RISK**	**RISK RATING (High Medium Low)**	**CONTROLS**	**ACTION BY?**	**RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)**
Working in deep excavations	Trench collapse, falling objects, falling into trench. Personal injury.	**High**	Within deep trenches 360 excavator trench boxes will be installed by P J Carey in accordance with the attached method statement. Daily inspections of trenches will be made. It is assumed that any spoil resulting from hand excavations will be mechanically removed. If no archaeological remains are present, it is envisaged that the trenches will be recorded from ground level. Shoring may still be required if the trench edges are unstable and at risk of collapse.	P J Corey	**Low**
13/8/10 WORKING IN CONFINED SPACE	TRENCH COLLAPSE, BAD AIR INJURY	HIGH	IN DEEP EXCAVATIONS WHERE BOX SHORING IS INSTALLED BY CAREY'S, AN AIR QUALITY/GAS MONITOR MUST BE USED BEFORE ENTRY. NO ONE IS TO ENTER THESE EXCAVATIONS WITHOUT THIS.	P J CAREY	LOW
			GAS MONITORING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY CAREY'S CONFINED SPACE TRAINED BANKSMAN WHO WILL ALSO ACT AS TOP MAN. ENTRY IS ONLY BY THE DESIGNATED ROUTE PROVIDED BY		
			CAREY'S - BUILT IN LADDER OR STEPS AS APPROPRIATE. ALL STAFF ATTENDED CAREY'S TOOL BOX TALK ON CONFINED SPACE PROCEDURE.		
COLLAPSE OF BOX SHORING WHEN NOT IN TRENCH	PERSONAL INJURY	MEDIUM	WHEN BOXES ARE NOT INSIDE THE TRENCH, NO ONE IS TO STAND UNDER THE BOXES TO USE THEM FOR SHELTER. ALWAYS WALK AROUND THEM	SUPERVISOR / PO ALL STAFF	LOW

ADDITIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT					

The following empty rows are for the assessment of additional risks during the course of the works WHEN ARRIVING AT THE SITE FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT A FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF THE RISKS IS UNDERTAKEN, AND THE FINDINGS/REQUIRED ACTIONS ARE RECORDED BELOW TO FORM PART OF THE INDUCTION, BEFORE WORK COMMENCES. Some risks will only become apparent once you are on site.						
HAZARD	RISK	**RISK RATING (High Medium Low)**	CONTROLS, and DATE RISK IDENTIFIED	ACTION BY?	**RESIDUAL RISK RATING (High Medium Low Insignificant)**	TOOLBOX TALK GIVEN?

RECORD OF INDUCTION:

NAME:	DATE:	SIGN:
K. ANKER	9/8/10	
A. McGOLEY	"	
A. CHARVET	9/08/10	
A. FEDOROWICZ	9/08/10	

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street,
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 2

A. REPORT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Charles House
375 Kensington High Street
Kensington
London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology
southsouth

September 2010

Client: St Edward Homes

Issue No:1
OA Job No: 4828
NGR: TQ 2465 7897

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Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In August 2010 Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted archaeological trial trenching at Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London. The programme comprised six archaeological evaluation trenches ranging in length from 10 m to 30 m, reaching a maximum depth of 4.70 m below the current ground level. Two further trenches were proposed for excavation following the demolition of Charles House. However, due to the absence of pre-Victorian archaeological remains and the extent of Victorian and modern truncation, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) determined that no further investigation was necessary.

Victorian remains associated with the Victorian Kensington Crescent were discovered in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 8. These comprised brick walls, brick built vaulted cellars, internal concrete and brick floors and an external cobbled surface. The remains of the cellars and cobbled surface were less than 1 m below current ground level, and survived relatively intact up to a depth of c 2 m. The cellars, fronting onto Kensington Crescent were in-filled with a combination of sand and demolition debris.

Trenches 5 and 6 both contained Victorian or later brick built soakaways.

No evidence for Roman Akeman Street or associated features were observed in any of the trenches. There was no evidence for any archaeological activity on the site pre-dating the Victorian phase. If earlier features were present it seems likely that they would have been severely truncated by the Victorian buildings, and later ground works associated with the construction and landscaping of Charles House.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between the 9th and 20th August 2010 Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London, centred on NGR TQ 2465 7897 (Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by St Edward Homes and was conducted as a condition of Planning Permission in advance of a housing development (ref: PP/08/01178). Following discussion with Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), the evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; OA 2010) and comprised excavation of six archaeological evaluation trenches varying in length from 10 m to 30 m (Fig. 2).

1.1.2 The development area is situated on the western boundary of the administrative district of Kensington and Chelsea, and encloses a c. 1.4 ha area containing the recently demolished multi-storey Charles House. It is bordered on the north-western side by Kensington High Street and to the north-east by Warwick Road. Radnor Terrace and waste ground are situated to the south-east, while the south-western part of the site is bordered by the rail network for the London Underground District Line.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The land slopes from north to south at a height of 6.5 m to 3.5 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The site has been modified through reduction and made ground at various locations, in relation to the construction of Charles House.

1.2.2 The underlying geology is Gravel overlying London Clay.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Charles House is located within the historic parish of St Mary Abbots, Kensington. There are no nationally designated sites within the development boundary, nor within the immediate vicinity. The site is, however, located within an area of archaeological priority as defined by the Greater London Sites and Monument Record (GLSMR) due to the proximity of a Roman road immediately to the north.

1.3.2 The Environmental Statement (ES), produced by WSP Group (2010) and included as Appendix 1 within the WSI (OA 2010), states that there are no GLSMR records of any archaeological discoveries of any period within the Charles House site. The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the WSP Group ES, with additional information established by current research.

Prehistoric period (500,000 BP - 43 AD)

1.3.3 Evidence for human occupation during the Palaeolithic period is extremely rare, especially so in Greater London where the evidence consists of a few stray finds. Knowledge of the Mesolithic period is presently dominated by Earlier Mesolithic sites and surface finds (Lewis 2000a, 55-56).

1.3.4 There is little evidence of Neolithic activity throughout a considerable part of Greater London, including Kensington and Chelsea and the surrounding boroughs. This may be due to the geology of the area which would be unattractive for farming practices and settlement, but may also be linked to the expansion of London in the late 19th and early

20th centuries, during which little, if any archaeological investigation took place (Lewis 2000b, 65).

1.3.5 Artefacts from the later prehistoric periods are more common, although the majority of these have been found in the River Thames, with no real understanding of their depositional context. Artefacts from the Bronze Age have been recovered away from the river, but normally at significant depth, the most relevant of which was of bronze metal working (including axes, knives, gouges and bronze sheet) found at a depth of 5.2 m.

1.3.6 There have been no recorded discoveries dating to any of the prehistoric periods from within the site or surrounding area.

Romano-British period (AD 43-410)

1.3.7 In the Roman period Londinium (London) developed as an urban centre and later became the provincial capital at the centre of Roman Britain's communication system. The heart of Roman London was situated *c* 6 km to the east of the site and the nearest Roman road to the site was Akeman Street, which approximately coincides with the alignment of Kensington High Street.

The medieval period (AD 410-1550)

1.3.8 Evidence of a potential Anglo-Saxon settlement close to the site was uncovered during archaeological works at Edwards Square (*c* 350m to the east). However, it is believed that the majority of the Kensington area during this period would have been used for agricultural purposes.

1.3.9 In *c* 1100, Aubrey de Vere, lord of the manor of Kensington, presented the church and lands in Kensington to the Abbey of St Mary in Abingdon. This grant, which was confirmed by Royal Charter, gave rise to the subsequent use of the name Abbots Kensington for the new manor and to the designation of the church as St Mary Abbots (Sheppard 1973, 25-41).

1.3.10 The earliest detailed map viewed for the ES shows part of the estate of Edward Henry Edwardes and dates from 1694-5. This map shows the site to be located at the very western boundary of the estate, bordered to the west by 'The Sewer', Counters Creek, a stream which arose near Kensal Green and followed a roughly straight course south-south-east to the River Thames (Barton 1992, 45).

1.3.11 There are a number of GLSMR references within the surrounding area, which are indicative of the urban development of the area in the medieval period, including Counters Bridge, some roads and some tenement buildings.

Post-medieval period (AD1550-1899)

1.3.12 Rocque's 1746 map of London shows the site remained undeveloped for some time. Development spread slowly from Kensington westwards, but the site itself did not experience housing development until the construction of Kensington Crescent by 1823, which is first seen on 1829 Crutchley's Map of London. Additional buildings in the south of the site were built soon after, and are first seen on a 1846 map of the Parish of St Mary Abbots, and subsequently on all 19th and early 20th-century maps. The 1846 and 1848 maps show Kensington Crescent at the north of the site, with back gardens to the south. To the south-east of the crescent are additional houses, also with gardens.

1.3.13 In 1820 plans began to transform Counters Creek into a canal which would join the Thames with the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington. The canal was completed in

1828, but terminated a few hundred metres south of the site, with the original stream still forming the western boundary. However, the arrival of the railway soon after the completion of the canal meant the canal was too late to be profitable, and in 1839 it passed into the hands of the Birmingham, Bristol and Thames Junction Railway and was used for carrying sewage. This resulted in the canal and the stream becoming stagnant and filthy, condemned as dangerous in 1854 and filled in. In their place railway lines were laid in 1863, marking the western boundary of the Borough and of the site (Evans 1975, 124-5).

1.3.14 Kensington Crescent had been demolished by the time of the 1930 Ordnance Survey map. Bomb damage maps (Saunders, 2005, map 73) show that the site itself was not affected by the air raids during the Second World War. However, the site is highlighted in light blue, a designated 'clearance area'. These were areas which had required replacement before the war and, now war-damaged, were judged suitable for post-war redevelopment (Saunders 2005, 1). In this case, redevelopment was in the form of Charles House, which is first shown on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The archaeological trenched evaluation aimed to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the demolition of Charles House.

General

- to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- to determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation under full area excavation.
- to determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise.
- to characterise any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon significant younger (overlying) deposits where possible.
- to determine the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered.
- to establish what archaeological remains/deposits may be affected by any proposed development.
- to make available the results of the investigation to inform the planning application and the potential for any further mitigation strategy.
- to produce a report and full archive.
- to disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance.

Specific

- to establish whether a sandy clay geological layer is alluvial, and if so, its potential to be overlying and sealing archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period onwards.
- to locate Akeman Street (which coincides approximately to the alignment of Kensington High Street) or associated evidence such as road side burials, and/or other roadside features and settlement. This aim relates to issues covered in A Research Framework for Greater London (Museum of London 2000).
- the evaluation will seek to determine the potential of remains at the site to further the understanding of the nature and reasons for the evolution of the road system, river crossings and internal street layouts and their importance as engines of development and change.
- the evaluation will look for archaeological evidence of Kensington Terrace in the north of the site.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised a 5% sample of the area of proposed impact (excluding the footprints of existing developments). The location of the trenches was dictated by the available spaces around the footprint of Charles House. Three trenches were placed at 90° to the line of Kensington High Street in order to maximise the likelihood of finding evidence for the Roman Road, as well as remains associated with Kensington Terrace.

2.2.2 Eight trenches were scheduled for evaluation (numbered 1 - 8), with two of the eight to be excavated after the demolition of Charles House due to access issues (Fig. 2). Due to the lack of archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian period, these additional trenches have now been removed from the programme by GLAAS.

2.2.3 Trenches were mechanically excavated to the first archaeological horizon under direct archaeological supervision with appropriate levels of hand excavation undertaken at that horizon. Deeper sondages (test pits) were mechanically excavated in areas of no archaeology in order to test the sandy clay deposit referred to above.

2.2.4 Box shoring was placed within any trench deeper than 1 m that required closer archaeological examination. If no significant archaeological remains were encountered, the trench was recorded from the top only. Due to Health and Safety restrictions, no person was permitted closer than 1 m away from the trench edge. In these circumstances trench sections were recorded by sketch and the thickness of the deposit measured by tape. All field work took place in accordance with the OA field manual (Wilkinson 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 No significant pre-Victorian archaeological features or artefacts were identified in the course of the evaluation. Standing remains (up to 2 m) of vaulted cellars and structural remains forming properties on Kensington Crescent were observed in four trenches. Descriptions of all deposits and details of trenches are tabulated in Appendix 1.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Ground conditions were generally good during the evaluation with only a little rain. All trenches were subject to some disturbance from the construction of Charles House, with Trenches 1 – 3 demonstrating severe levels of disturbance from Kensington Crescent.

3.2.2 Naturally derived deposits were observed within all trenches. Within the west of the site gravel was observed in Trench 1 (116) at a depth of 1.83 m OD (4.7 m below ground level). A sandy deposit overlay the gravel in Trench 1 (115), which was also observed in Trench 8 (815). The sand was overlain by a *c* 0.5 m thick sandy interglacial deposit (114), which was overlain by brickearth. The brickearth was observed in Trenches 1 (108), 6 (608) and 8 (814), and varied in thickness from approximately 0.4 m to 1.25 m, at a depth of around 2.40 and 3.1 m OD. The Trench 1 deposit sequence is illustrated in Fig. 3.

3.2.3 Within the east of the site London Clay was observed in Trench 5 (505) at a depth of 0.07 m OD, which was overlain by gravels observed in Trench 2 at a depth of approximately 2.03 m OD. The deposits were overlain by a sandy clay that most likely formed an alluvial deposit, and was seen in Trench 2 (213), Trench 3 (305) and Trench 5 (504) and was observed between approximately 3.3 – 2.5 m OD (Plate 1). In Trench 5 this deposit was recorded as approximately 3.3 m thick.

3.2.4 The natural deposits were overlain by up to 3 m of demolition material.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 No pre-Victorian remains were discovered in any of the trenches. There was no evidence for Akeman Street or any associated Roman remains in the trenches closest to Kensington High Street. No pottery or any other artefactual remains pre-dating the Victorian era were observed during the evaluation.

3.3.2 Trenches 1 – 3 contained standing structural remains of Victorian vaulted cellars and the demolished basement level of Kensington Crescent. The cellars lay beneath the frontages of brick-built structures fronting Kensington High Street, with the buildings surviving only as low level walls and foundations. The structural remains were best preserved in Trench 2 and have been described in detail below.

3.3.3 The property within Trench 2 (Fig. 4) comprised brick foundations 209 (Plate 2) overlain by a concrete floor (206; Plate 3). Floor 206 was overlain by a roughly laid brick floor and foundations, possibly to support a boiler. The cellar, to the north of 209, was 6.5 m long and over 2 m wide. Brick walls (217 and 220) formed the northern and southern extent of the cellar and the remains of a vaulted roof survived between them (218).

3.3.4 The brick cellars survived as little as 0.5 m below the current ground level (Plate 2). It appeared that in all cases, the roof of the cellar had been demolished and the resulting

void infilled (Plate 4). In Trench 2 this deposit consisted of a clean sandy deposit (219) with demolition rubble.

3.3.5 The walls and cellars revealed in Trenches 1 and 3 can be seen on Fig. 2. The presence of several badly preserved timbers laid horizontally in Trench 3 may be evidence for a timber floor. The cellar also showed evidence for being painted (Plate 5).

3.3.6 A brick built soakaway (507) was observed in Trench 5 and a rubble filled pit and brick culvert (607) were recorded in Trench 6 (609; Fig. 2). Trench 8 contained a cobbled surface (805) that spanned the entire trench (Plate 6). The granite cobbles appeared to relate to two separate phases as two distinct patterns of cobbling was observed. A single coursed brick wall and associated concrete slab and timber beam were noted in the most northerly end of the trench (812). The cobbles may be associated with a back yard or the back access to the properties as indicated on the 1846 map.

3.4 Finds and ecofactual summary

Pottery

3.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 19th- and 20th-century vessels recovered from demolition layers. Of note was a complete brown stoneware 'ginger beer' type bottle of common form. Further details can be found in Appendix B.

Clay tobacco pipes

3.4.2 Four pieces of 19th-century clay pipe (18 g) were recovered from a demolition deposit (207).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

3.4.3 The CBM assemblage mostly comprises 19th-century bricks recovered from demolition deposits. Further details can be found in Appendix B.

Metalwork

3.4.4 Several metal objects were recovered, most notably a decorative cast iron object and railing from context 303 dating no earlier than late 19th century. Further details can be found in Appendix B.

Stonework

3.4.5 Four pieces of stone were retained. These consist of a piece of slate (207), two pieces of decorative marble (303) and a piece of structural granite from the cobbled surface (805). Further details can be found in Appendix B.

Environmental

3.4.6 Bulk samples were taken from a sequence of deposits within Trench 1 and Trench 3. A monolith was also taken through the brickearth and interglacial feature in Trench 1 for an assessment of the soil micromorphology. The location of the Trench 1 monolith (Sample 4) is shown on Fig. 3.

3.4.7 The three bulk samples demonstrated that the sandy interglacial deposit (114), brickearth (108) and alluvium (305) were well sorted sediments which would have been deposited through low energy processes. Sample 1 (114) is thought to date to the late glacial period, and could be seen to contain laminations of sand interspersed with firm

clay demonstrating periodic changes in the depositional environment. It was overlain by Sample 3 (108), characterised as a late glacial brickearth. This deposit is aeolian in nature and exhibited no clear signs of later disturbance, although there are signs of weathering towards the top of the deposit.

3.4.8 Full details can be found in Appendix C.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Ground conditions were reasonable and there was good visibility in each trench.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 There was no evidence to suggest that the alluvial deposits noted in Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were masking earlier prehistoric deposits.

4.2.2 Brickearth deposits were noted in trenches 1, 6 and 8.

4.2.3 Demolition rubble and standing vaulted cellars associated with Kensington Crescent were observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. A cobbled surface and drainage features also probably associated with Kensington Crescent were observed in Trenches 5, 6 and 8.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 The interglacial deposit and alluvium were well sorted sediments which would have been deposited through low energy processes. The deposits are thought to date from the late glacial period, and contained no evidence for human activity.

4.3.2 No significant pre-Victorian archaeological remains were encountered during the evaluation. The Victorian remains associated with Kensington Crescent are of local historical interest and are likely to have truncated any features associated with Roman Akeman Street (if present).

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 1 contained standing remains of a Victorian vaulted cellar and subsequent demolition rubble and levelling deposits. In addition, an area of darker alluvial clay was noted within the brickearth deposit in the south of the trench. This deposit, likely an interglacial feature, was bulk sampled and a monolith and Optical Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating samples were also recovered. No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were detected.	**Avg. depth (m)**	3
	Width (m)	2.7
	Length (m)	25

Contexts

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil. Located at the NW end of Tr 1, Mixed topsoil and demolition deposit. Current rose bed planted into it.	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.15	Hard white grey sandy clay with gravel and demolition material. Only present at the NW end of Tr. 1. Possible modern pathway.	-	-
103	Layer	-	c. 0.10	Compact dark grey clay with frequent bricks and tile, occasional charcoal. Deposit is likely contemporary with the Victorian buildings of Kensington Crescent and may be related to the vaulted cellars. Possibly part of the vaulted cellar roof that has been removed for backfilling and redeposited upside down.	-	-
104	Layer	-	c. 0.80	Compact fine grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal, small pebbles and demolition material. Demolition deposited situated outside the Victorian cellar walls. Probably contemporary with 105.		
105	Layer	-	c.1.5	Loose red sandy clay with fragments of smashed red bricks. Demolition layer only visible inside the Victorian cellar walls.		
106	Layer	-	c.0.7	Compact dark grey brown silty clay with fragments of broken brick and rounded pebbles and charcoal. Levelling layer for the construction of the Victorian building.		
107	Layer	-	c. 0.6	Loose yellow sandy silt. Naturally derived deposit. Probably the same as 108.		
108	Layer	-	c. 0.4+	Firm yellow white silty clay. Naturally derived deposit.		

109	Layer	-	c. 0.5	Firm mid brown silty clay with inclusions of gravel and light grey brick fragments. Possibly levelling layer prior to construction or post-construction of Charles House.		
110	Struct.	-	c. 0.3	Red brick floor found within the internal space of the Victorian cellar between walls 111 and 112. The floor is separated by wall 117 which may be the party wall for a second house.		
111	Struct.	-	c. 1.5+	Main red brick and sandy mortar northern wall of Victorian cellar. Probably spanned two buildings. Contempoary with 112 and 118, 117 and floor 110.		
112	Struct.	-	c. 1.5+	Red brick and sandy mortar wall with beginnings of vaulted roof along the eastern side of the trench.		
113	Struct.	-	c. 0.5	Red brick and mortar small structure within the northern wall of the Victorian cellar forming a small arch, possibly a drain.		
114	Layer	-	0.38	Compact dark grey clay with fine sandy laminations. Confined to the SE of Tr. 1. Natural deposit, possibly an interglacial feature.		
115	Layer	-	0.15	Friable fine yellow white sand. Natural deposit.		
116	Layer	-	0.1	Friable yellow grey fine sand with frequent inclusions of small rounded and sub rounded flint pebbles. Natural gravel exposed only in the SE end of Tr. 1.		
117	Struct.	-	c. 1+	Red brick and mortar wall. Probably party wall between two vaulted cellars.		
118	Struct.	-	c. 1+	Red brick and mortar wall forming the southern wall of the Victorian vaulted cellar.		
119	Struct.	-	c. 1+	Red brick and mortar wall. Situated 3 m south of 118.		
120	Layer	-	0.3	Modern concrete and block paving. Current parking and pathway around Charles House.		

Trench 2		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
After removal of concrete and block paving, Trench 2 was reduced in length by 6 m due to the presence of a reinforced concrete tie between two of the wings of Charles House. Removal of this structure would have undermined the integrity of the building. Trench 2 contained the remains of Victorian vaulted cellars associated with the houses situated along the former Kensington Crescent. Standing walls and a partially intact vault were recorded. A sondage was excavated at either end of the trench to a maximum depth of 2.03 m OD at the SE and 3.34 m OD to the NW. No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were detected.	**Avg. depth (m)**	3
	Width (m)	2.7
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.45	Combined number for modern paving bricks on top of a layer of sand sitting on an earlier layer of black tarmac which in turn sat upon a layer of concrete.	-	-
201	Layer	-	c. 0.5	Friable, fine grained dark grey silty sand with occasional stone and brick fragments. Probably a levelling layer during the construction of Charles House.	-	-
202	Layer	-	c. 1	Soft fine grained clayey sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal fragments. Likely levelling layer		
203	Layer	-	0.1	Soft black red silty clay with larger fragments of burnt brick. Demolition layer. Evidence of burning as bricks are heat affected.		
204	Not used					
205	Layer	-	c. 0.5	Friable fine grained mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal fragments. Backfill over demolished building.		
206	Struct.	1.5	0.25	Concrete layer forming floor of building. Has a 0.20 m raised square area measuring c 1 m x 1 m with iron fittings, possibly to secure a copper/boiler? Overlies 207.		
207	Struct.	1.5	0.15	Red and yellow bricks. Placed at the base of the floor. Concrete 206 laid on top.		
208	Layer		0.4	Mixed firm pinky grey clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. Possible the surface associated with the construction level of		

				the Victorian house within trench 2.		
209	Struct.		c 0.45	Red bricks and mortar with two small buttresses roughly 1 m apart. Situated underneath the concrete and brick floor. Possibly foundation course.		
210	Struct.	> 1.2	> 0.3	Red brick wall made with half bricks. Situated and extending underneath the eastern limit of the trench. Possible remains of joist within brickwork		
211	Cut		0.2	Possible construction cut for 209 or an area of mortar staining. Probably not cut due to irregular shape.		
212	Fill		0.2	Friable light yellow red silty sand. Possible fill of foundation cut.		
213	Layer		0.5	Firm mid yellow sandy clay with occasional manganese flecks. Naturally derived deposit – possible alluvium.		
214	Layer		> 0.2	Friable fine grained mid brownish yellow sandy silt with gravel inclusions.		
215	Layer		0.4	Soft blueish grey sandy silt with occasional brick fragments and iron panning. Backfill/levelling layer confined to the northern end of trench 2, possible associated with the construction of the houses along Kensington Crescent.		
216	Layer		>1.0	Friable fine grained yellow brown silty sand. Levelling layer prior to the construction of Charles House.		
217	Struct.		>0.3	Red brick and mortar wall. Part of Victorian cellar. Associated with 218 and 220.		
218	Struct. group		>1.5	Red brick and mortar vaulted cellar. Also comprises 220. Eastern wall of vaulted cellar. Remains of neighbouring cellar to the east visible butting up against 218.		
219	Layer	-	c. 1.5	Soft yellow brown sand with frequent pieces of metal, Victorian pottery fragments and brick. Infill of demolished cellar.		
220	Struct.		0.4	Red brick and mortar. Northern wall of Victorian cellar.		
221	Struct.			Vaulted cellar. Partly exposed in east facing section of trench. Butts up against 218.		

Trench 3		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were observed within Trench 3. The standing remains of a vaulted Victorian cellar were discovered within the central part of the trench, comprising three walls constructed from brick and a concrete floor. The northern limit of the cellar was not excavated due to Health and Safety considerations regarding the proximity of the trench to Kensington High Street. A sondage was excavated at the northern end of the trench to a depth of 1.85 m OD.	**Avg. depth (m)**	3.5
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
301	Layer	-	0.4	Combined number for modern paving bricks on top of a layer of sand sitting on an earlier layer of black tarmac which in turn sat upon a layer of concrete.	-	-
302	Layer	-	c. 0.8	Firm mixed yellow brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal and brick fragments. Make-up layer associated with the construction of Charles House. Same as 312.	-	-
303	Layer	-	c. 0.5	Loose deposit consisting of dark grey sandy clay with frequent bricks. Demolition layer. Very unstable.		
304	Layer	-	c. 0.8	Loose orange and yellow sandy clay with frequent bricks. Demolition layer.		
305	Layer	-	> 0.3	Firm yellow sandy clay. Naturally derived probable alluvial deposit beneath 304, encountered at 2.57 m OD.		
306	Struct.	0.35	c. 2	Red brick and mortar wall c 5 m long to the east of trench 3. Part of Victorian vaulted cellar. Probably party wall between two cellars.		
307	Struct.	0.35	> 1	Red brick and mortar wall forming the southern limit of the cellar. Associated with 306 and 308		
308	Struct.	0.35	c. 2	Red brick and mortar northern wall of cellar.		
309	Struct.		0.4	Concrete and brick wall partially exposed in the eastern side of trench 3 and up to 2 m long. Possible floor surface and possibly associated with timbers 310.		
310	Struct.		0.1	Timber floor comprising three planks approximately 1 m long. Very poor condition. Located c. 2 m below current ground level.		

311	Struct.		0.2	Concrete and brick floor situated between 306 and 308 on the eastern side of the trench. Probable floor of cellar.		
312	Layer		c. 1	Firm brown yellow sandy clay with frequent bricks. Levelling layer associated with the construction of Charles House. Likely the same as 302.		
313	Layer		0.7	Friable dark grey clay silt with frequent bricks. Demolition layer overlying concrete floor 311 and immediately underneath 312.		
314	Layer		0.2	Firm grey brown sandy clay with crushed brick and occasional charcoal flecks. Probably levelling layer associated with the construction of the Victorian buildings. Overlies 305.		
315	Layer		0.4	Firm yellow brown sandy clay. Same as 312.		
316	Layer		0.7	Firm reddish dark brown silty clay situated in the northern limit of trench 3. Possibly associated with unknown service.		
317	Layer		0.2	Friable light grey sandy silt with crushed yellow grey bricks. Possibly associated with the construction of Charles House and subsequent landscaping. Overlies 318.		
318	Layer		0.8	Firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional crushed brick. Demolition deposit associated with Victorian buildings. Overlies 305.		

Trench 5		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 5 contained rubble/make-up layer to a depth of 1.20 m below current ground level. A sandy clay alluvial deposit was encountered in a test pit at the northern end between 1.20 m and 4.50 m below ground level. No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were encountered. The eastern edge of Trench 5 clipped the very edge of a Victorian or later soakaway, which contained a brown ceramic waste pipe 0.18 m in diameter. The soakaway was constructed from seven courses of bricks with a concrete support for the pipe. A small patch of petro-chemical contamination was observed in the western side of the trench.	**Avg. depth (m)**	1.6
	Width (m)	2.7
	Length (m)	15

Contexts

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
501	Layer	-	0.25	Combination of modern tarmac overlying a concrete base to form current parking area.	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.3	Dark grey black sandy clay mixed deposit containing frequent brick and concrete fragments. Levelling layer associated with the construction of Charles House.	-	-
503	Layer	-	0.75	Mid brown red sandy clay with frequent fragments of brick. Demolition layer.		
504	Layer	-	3.3	Light yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles. River alluvium?		
505	Layer	-	>0.2	Light grey blue sandy clay encountered at 4.50 m below ground level.		
506	Cut	2.34	0.8	Cut of soakaway		
507	Fill	2.34	0.8	Seven coursed of red frogged bricks ca. 1.50 m apart with a brown ceramic waste pipe sitting on a concrete base with mid brown grey silty clay backfill.		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were revealed. A modern storm-water brick culvert and a soakaway similar to that in Trench 5 were situated in the west of the trench. A small pit filled with red brick was observed in the east of the trench.					**Avg. depth (m)**	3 0.7
					Width (m)	2.7
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
601	Layer	-	0.45	Layer of asphalt and concrete. Current surface around Charles House.	-	-
602	Layer	5	1	Firm dark yellow clay gravel. Deliberate backfill between drain 606 and soakaway 607.	-	-
603	Layer	4.5	0.3	Firm black silty clay with occasional stones and crushed brick. Backfill between 606 and 607. Below 602.		
604	Layer	6	>0.7	Firm mid yellow grey clay with occasional pebbles. Backfill between 606 and 607. Below 605		
605	Layer	-	1	Loose orange red bricks. Demolished soakaway		
606	Struct.	0.35	1	Brick construction associated with modern storm water service.		
607	Struct.	0.4	1	Red brick wall associated with 605. Part of soakaway.		
608	Layer		>1.25	Naturally derived firm yellow brown sandy clay. Brickearth deposit.		
609	Cut	2.5	>0.2	Cut of modern pit containing brick rubble extending under southern baulk. Not excavated.		
610	Fill	2.5	>0.2	Fill of 609. Mid brown red sandy silt with frequent red brick flecks and fragments. Frequent fragments of coal and rare fragments of bone and shell.		

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeological remains pre-dating the Victorian era were revealed. Remains of a cobbled surface, possibly a roadway associated with the back of Kensington Crescent, was observed across the entire length of the trench. A probable gravel drain was observed at the SW corner and several courses of bricks, a concrete slab and wooden fragments to the NE of the trench, most likely associated with a demolished house.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.2
					Width (m)	2.7
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
801	Layer	-	0.3	Modern tarmac/concrete layer.	-	-
802	Layer	-	0.42	Mid brown yellow silty clay with frequent fragments of brick, pebbles and metal. Demolition debris forming a levelling layer for the construction or landscaping of Charles House.	-	-
803	Layer	>2.7	0.05	Black silty clay with frequent fragments of coal.		
804	Layer	>2.7	0.15	Cobbled surface consisting of square granite blocks of stone laid in straight lines. Regular sizes approximately 0.10 x 0.10 x 0.17 m.		
805	Layer	>2.7	0.15	Cobbled surface. Contemporary with 804, but cobbles were less regular and placed irregularly but on an E-W alignment.		
806	Layer	0.4	0.08	Concreted layer above cobbles along western side of trench. Lumps contained coal and slag like material. Possible resurfacing?		
807	Layer	2.7	0.1	Small silty gravel pebbles forming the levelling layer for the cobbles.		
808	Fill	0.3	0.15	Fill of 809. Gravel deposit within drain running NW-SE along the side of cobbles 805.		
809	Cut	0.3	0.15	Cut of gravel filled drain running NW-SE along the side of cobbles 805.		
810	Struct.		0.2	Single course of bricks forming probable wall/steps associated with a Victorian house along Kensington Crescent.		
811	Struct.		0.1	Timber support for possible step associated with 810 and 812.		
812	Struct.	0.5	0.15	Concrete slab, possibly a step associated with 810 and 811.		
813	Struct.	0.3	0.2	Concrete and ceramic downpipe		

				associated with 810, 811 and 812.		
814	Layer		0.5	Naturally derived deposit below 807. Mid yellow brown silty clay with sand. Brickearth.		
815	Layer		> 0.2	Mid yellow sand below 814. Naturally derived deposit, only observed in test pit in northern end of trench. Excavated to a depth of 2.08 m OD.		

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Assessment of the post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Only two sherds of pottery (523 g) were recovered from two contexts. These are both of relatively recent date – probably Victorian or Edwardian.

Date and nature of the assemblage

Context (104): 1 sherd (520 g). Date: c 1891 - 1908

B.1.2 Description: A complete brown stoneware 'ginger beer' type bottle of common form. Cylindrical body with flat base, sharply carinated (angled) shoulder, with a flattened large beaded rim. Height 175 mm. Perfect condition apart from a slight chip on the base. The vessel had a brown salt-glazed stoneware fabric typical of the late Derbyshire stoneware potteries. Near the base is a large, very clear, stamped proprietor's mark in the form of a rectangular label (32 mm high x 52 mm wide) with indented corners. Within is the inscription 'MALVERN/MINERAL/WATERS Co.'. Further round the base is a small oval manufacturer's mark of typical oval from (max 17 mm wide). This contains the inscription 'BOURNE/EASTWOOD'. This is quite a rare mark as most bottles of this type are stamped 'BOURNE/DENBY' after the Bourne family who ran a very large stoneware factory at Denby in Derbyshire. The stamp here is a late one dating from the takeover by the Bournes of the Eastwood pottery near Nottingham. Bourne/Eastwood marks date from the period *c* 1891 – 1908. Dated examples elsewhere with the same mark date from 1906 – 1908 (Askey 1981, 106). No further work is required but in view of its rarity, condition and unusually close dating, it is recommended that this vessel should definitely be retained.

Context (207): 1 sherd (3 g). Dated: 19th/early 20th century

B.1.3 Description: Body sherd, probably of refined white earthenware with vitreous glaze (REFW). Apparently burnt now with black surfaces, crinkled glaze and reddened edges (but with pure white fabric where freshly broken). Typical product of the industrial potteries of Staffordshire and the Midlands during the 19th century. No further work is required.

B.2 Clay pipe

B.2.1 Four pieces of clay pipe (18 g) were recovered from a single context (207).

Context (207). Spot-date: 19th century

B.2.2 Description: The assemblage comprises three plain stem pieces and one stem with a complete heel attached. Two of the stems have stem bores of *c* 1.5 mm and a narrow thickness consistent with a late 19th-century date. One thicker stem has a stem bore of *c* 2 mm and is probably of 18th-century date. The heeled stem is also probably of 19th-century date (SB *c* 1.5 mm). This has a complete squared-off bowl heel of cylindrical form and has an un-trimmed mould seam on the base suggesting a date after *c* 1820. It also has a maker's mark in the usual position either side of the spur. The initials are 'GC' (the 'C' is possibly a 'G'). The style of lettering suggests perhaps an early to mid 19th-century date. The initials correspond with several London pipemakers of around this date as listed by Oswald (1975, 133). These include the following matches:

- George Clarke (1) of Holborn. Active 1789-1820
- George Clarke (2) of Westminster. Active 1873-1883
- George Critchfield of Bethnal Green. Active 1873-1890
- George Carver of Finsbury. Active 1893

B.2.3 Either of the last three is the more likely possibility, so a general late 19th-century date is likely.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By John Cotter

B.3.1 The CBM assemblage comprises 8 pieces weighing 9644 g from 6 contexts. This mostly comprises 19th-century bricks. This was examined and spot dated following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building materials is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. Detailed descriptions of the CBM and its spot-dates are provided in the spot-dates spreadsheet (see Table 1 below) so will only briefly be summarised here.

B.3.2 Six pieces are from bricks of which one is complete. Most of these are in coarse reddish sandy fabrics. Most pieces appear to be typical 19th-century London 'stock' bricks. One, possibly earlier brick (209), which is complete, is in a finer purplish-red fabric and has a crude or primitive 'frog' (recess for holding cement) suggesting it belongs to the early days of frogged bricks, perhaps *c* 1790-1830? The other pieces are broadly Victorian but, with one exception, may date to the first half of the 19th century rather than later. One unusual machine-made white brick (206) is probably of late 19th- or early 20th-century date as is a piece of refined white earthenware (REFW) wall tile embedded in mortar (205). A single piece of late 18th/19th-century red roof tile was also recovered from (216). Like the single piece of pottery from (207), the two brick fragments from this context appear to have been badly burnt. No further work is recommended.

Table 1: Summary of CBM by context

Context	Spot-date	Form	Pieces	Weight	Comments
205	L19/E20C	Wall tile	1	1039	Damaged wall tile in plain refined white earthenware with clear glaze (REFW). Set into thick slab of grey mortar (2 layers of mortar: finer behind tile and coarser mortar base to bond to wall). Sort of tile used in basements, kitchens and lavatories etc. Probably rectangular with complete width (W) 118 mm, surviving length (L) 114 mm+.
206	L19/E20C	Brick	1	2347	Around ¾ complete brick. Fairly fresh. Unusual dense off-white, fine sandy fabric. Probably machine-made with neat frog of V-shaped section, length (L) 180 mm+, width (W) 108 mm, thickness (T) 65 mm. Trace of mortar on broken end. Industrial-type brick?
207	19C	Brick	2	1184	Fragments from a single broken yellowish stock brick. Probably burnt and distorted - spongy in places. Traces mortar. Includes 1 complete end W 115 mm, T 68 mm. Unfrogged .
209	*c* 1790-1830?	Brick	1	2695	Complete brick in fine sandy purplish-red fabric. Some yellowish ? lime mortar on surfaces. There appears to be a very shallow and crude frog (*c* 40 mm wide) on one side only - so probably a v early frogged brick. L 235 mm, W 105 mm, T 65 mm. Very worn from use along one edge and partly across one of the larger faces - possibly used as a floor brick? or for a step, or badly worn by passing traffic (e.g. in a busy entrance)?
210	19C	Brick	1	1685	Brick fragment embedded in thick lime mortar. Includes complete end W 105 mm, T 65 mm. Purplish-brown with black core. Possibly frogged? Possibly E19C as brick in (209) but overfired?
216	*c* 1800-1850?	Brick	1	546	Broken stock brick. Purplish with yellow surfaces in places. Coarse flinty fabric. Shallow frog. Complete end W 110 mm, T 66 mm. Worn.
216	L18/19C ?	Roof tile	1	148	Corner fragment handmade flat roof tile in fine red sandy fabric. 12 mm thick.
Total			**8**	**9644**	

B.4 Metal finds

By Ian Scott

B.4.1 The metalwork assemblage comprises 8 objects, 7 iron and 1 copper alloy (see Table 2 below). The copper alloy find is cast fitting (205), probably a pipe connector knurled on the exterior and with a screw thread on the interior.

B.4.2 The iron objects comprise a strip with attached loop, possibly a bolt plate, for securing a door; and a cast iron plate with a small knob at one edge, from a cooking range or stove (both context 205). There are 2 scaffolding couplers from context 208. From context 219 is a large enamelled jug, now partly crushed.

B.4.3 Finally there are two pieces of decorative cast ironwork from context 303. One piece comprise a panel apparently from railings, the other piece is a decorative element, which appears to have been part of a larger decorative fitting or feature. None of the metal is earlier than late 19th-century. The scaffolding coupliers (context 208) are 20th-century in date. Tubular metal scaffolding is first used in early 20th century but was not universally used until after World War 2. The decorative cast iron objects (context 303) are probably of late 19th-century date.

Table 2: Summary of metalwork by context

Context	Copper alloy	Iron	Dating
205	1	2	Late 19th century or later
208		2	20th century
219		1	Late 19th century or 20th century
303		2	Late 19th century
Total	**1**	**7**	

B.5 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.5.1 Four pieces of stone were retained. These consist of a piece of slate, two pieces of decorative marble and a piece of structural granite. See table below.

Table 3: Summary of stone by context

Context	Description
207	1 small fragment of slate, possible rooftile fragment, weight 123g.
303	1 small marble slab with polish on. Possibly from windowsill or mantelpiece, weight 2139g.
303	1 side piece of marble hearth/fire surround with internal fixing point on rear, no polish, weight 8.2Kg
805	1 small structural granite block, weight 3494g.

B.6 Decorative building object

By Alison Kelly and Julian Munby

B.6.1 Two fragments of the same object were recovered from context 303. These are fragments of a scroll cornice support and appear to be composite in nature, with obvious concrete elements and possible stone elements. It is possible that the fragment is made entirely from concrete or that concrete forms part of a later repair to a stone piece. There is a lead internal fixing visible within the fabric and the external faces have been covered with paint washes.

B.6.2 If the piece is fully concrete then it is likely to date to the early 20th century. If the fragment has been repaired in concrete then it will probably be of an earlier date (18th/19th century). To fully identify the nature of the fabric it would be necessary to chip a corner section from the fragment in order to identify the material beneath.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Julia Meen

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk soil samples were taken for sediment characterisation and for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts. Sample 1 (114) was taken from a low-energy alluvial clay deposit in Trench 1, possibly dating to the late glacial period. Sample 2 (305) was taken from a yellow brown sandy clay layer in Trench 3 interpreted as Holocene alluvium. Sample 3 (108) was taken from a brickearth deposit overlying Sample 1 in Trench 1.

C.1.2 A monolith (Sample 4) was also taken through the late glacial sequence for sediment description and further analysis. Samples 5 and 6 were taken for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of deposits 108 and 114 if the need arose.

Aims

C.1.3 Sampling was undertaken to:

C.1.4 Record the range of soils and sediments on site, and in particular, help characterise the sedimentary sequence.

C.1.5 Recover and identify any small artefacts, particularly those which could be used to date the deposits.

C.1.6 Determine whether ecofacts and environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) which could be used for dating are present.

C.1.7 Determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence.

Methodology

C.1.8 Sample 1 was processed for the recovery of environmental material by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. Gloves were worn at all times due to the high lead content identified in the field. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and dried in a heated room. The heavy residue was sieved to 500µm and was assessed by eye whilst still wet for artefacts and ecofactual remains. None were observed in the residue, so it was discarded at this stage due to concerns over retaining residues that were potentially contaminated with lead. The flot was scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification.

C.1.9 1 litre sub-samples of Samples 2 and 3 were hand-floated for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR), and the flots and the residues were collected separately on 250µm meshes and stored in water-filled containers in cold storage, with the remaining sediment retained. The waterlogged flots were scanned for WPR and insects using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification.

C.1.10 Monolith 4 was assessed and is available for later study.

C.1.11 OSL samples 5 and 6 have been retained for analysis if needed.

Results

Sediment

C.1.12 Sample 1 (114) was a brown (7.5YR 5/4 to 5/6) sediment consisting of approximately 70% silty clay, with the remaining 30% a silty sand. The overall structure was in the form of fairly well compacted plate blocks, up to 50 mm in thickness, with regular, smooth, upper and lower surfaces. The blocks varied in size but in their proportions they were fairly consistent. The 70% of the sediment with a high clay content was firm and difficult to break down, forming stiff clay granules during wet-sieving. The sandy element of the sediment was dominated by fine to medium sand particles, with the result that it was friable, soft and was easily broken down. It was noticeably found around the edges of the more clay-dominated blocks, suggesting that it was originally laid down in lenses or laminations within the deposit, the sediment having then fractured along these weaker points and with the smooth surfaces of the clayey blocks representing the surfaces of contact with the lenses. The sediment overall was well sorted, with inclusions limited to rare, sub-rounded/sub-angular, small stone pebbles and occasional quartz granules. The discarded residue from wet-sieving contained only occasional stone granules and a low quantity of medium sand. 10L was processed for the recovery of artefacts or ecofacts, none were recovered.

C.1.13 Sample 2 (305) was a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4 to 6/6) moist silty sand alluvium. The sand was mostly fine to medium and the overall texture was soft and slightly sticky. No structure could be seen, and the sediment was very friable. It was well sorted and had very few inclusions – these were limited to one sub-angular, medium pebble sized flint, and occasional small stone pebbles. 1L was processed for the recovery of WPR and the remaining 20L were retained in case further analysis is required. There was no obvious sign of waterlogging upon initial inspection of the sediment, or during processing.

C.1.14 Sample 3 (108) was a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) slightly moist silty sand. The sand was mostly fine to medium, and the sediment was soft and very friable, occasionally forming friable, slightly brittle, pebble sized clods. The sediment was well sorted, with occasional rounded to subangular stone small pebbles, and with frequent granule sized mineral concretions. 1L was processed for the recovery of WPR and the remaining 10L were retained in case further analysis is required. There was no obvious sign of waterlogging upon initial inspection of the sediment or during processing.

C.1.15 The assessment of Monolith 4 demonstrated that context (114) has been heavily disturbed by root activity.

Bones and artefacts

C.1.16 No finds were recovered from any of the samples.

Plant Remains

C.1.17 All three samples were very poor, with charred material limited to a single item of charcoal approximately 5 mm in diameter from Sample 1, and two flecks of charcoal less than 2 mm in size observed from Sample 3. No waterlogged plant material or insects were observed in either of the samples processed for waterlogged material.

Discussion and recommendations

C.1.18 All three bulk samples consist of well sorted sediments which would have been deposited through low energy processes. No small mammal bones or other artefacts

were recovered. However, Sample 1 is thought to date to the late glacial period, and could be seen to contain laminations of sand interspersed with firm clay demonstrating periodic changes in the depositional environment. It underlies Sample 3, characterised as a late glacial brickearth. This deposit is aeolian in nature and exhibited no clear signs of later disturbance, although there are signs of weathering towards the top of the deposit. Sample 2 was taken from a Holocene alluvial layer and no plant remains or artefacts were recovered from this deposit, and there were no indications of waterlogging.

C.1.19 Due to the absence of any evidence of human activity, no further work is recommended for the monolith or OSL samples.

Appendix D. Bibliography and References

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Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London

Site code: KTN 10

Grid reference: TQ 2465 7897

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 9th-20th August 2010

Area of site: 1.4 ha

Summary of results: Six evaluation trenches were excavated around the standing building of Charles House. Three trenches were machined at 90 degrees to Kensington High Street to look for evidence of Roman Akeman Street and any associated features. No Roman remains were uncovered in any of the trenches. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 8 contained remains associated with Kensington Crescent, built upon the site around 1823 and subsequently demolished. These remains consisted of standing brick built vaulted cellars surviving up to 2m in height. Concrete and brick floors and foundations from the associated building were also recorded. A cobbled surface, likely associated access road or courtyard was observed in Trench 8. Trenches 5 and 6 contained modern soakaways and deposits associated with the construction of Charles House.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, under the following accession number: KTN 10.

Figure 1: Site location

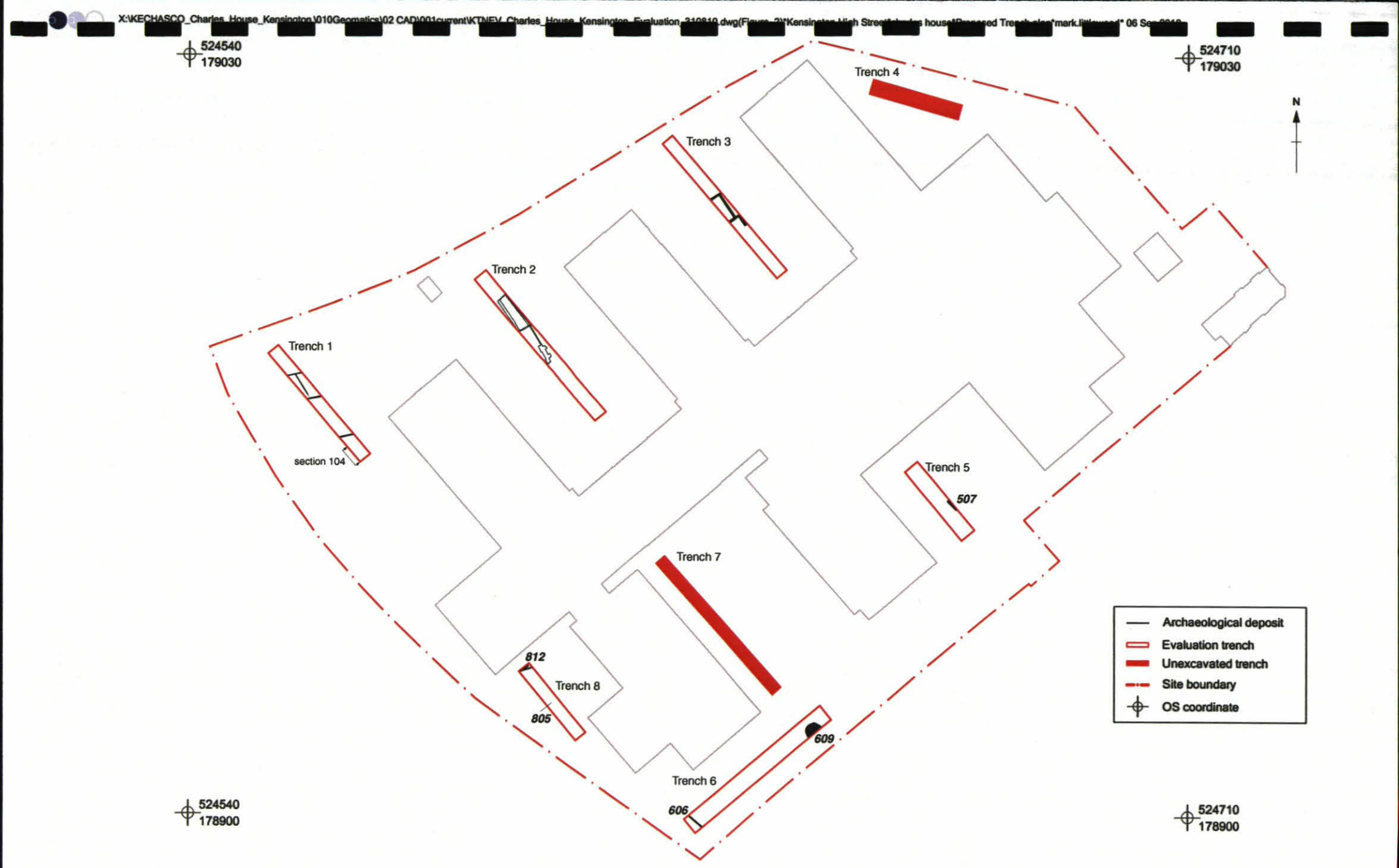

Figure 2: Trench location plan

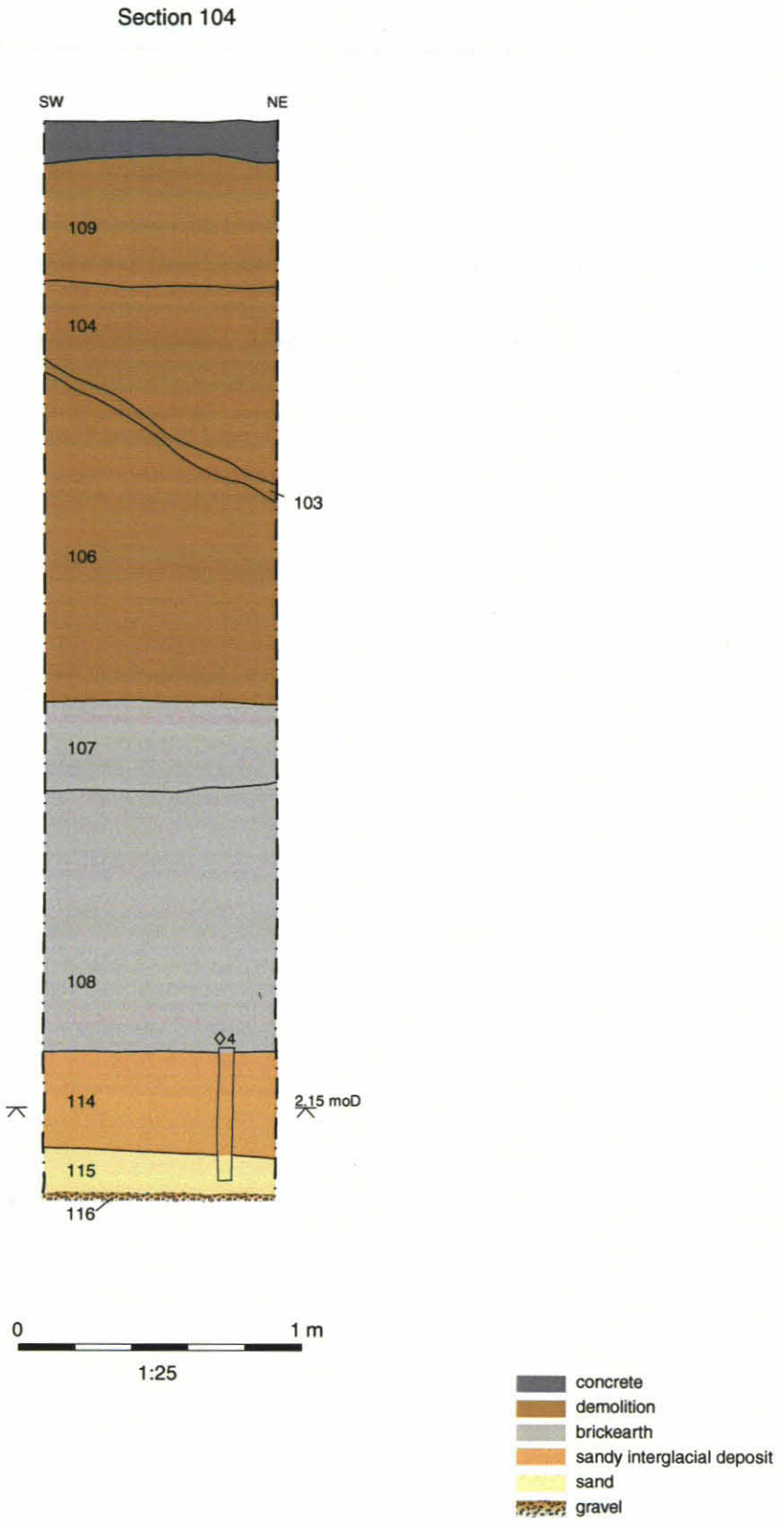

Figure 3: Trench 1, deposit sequence

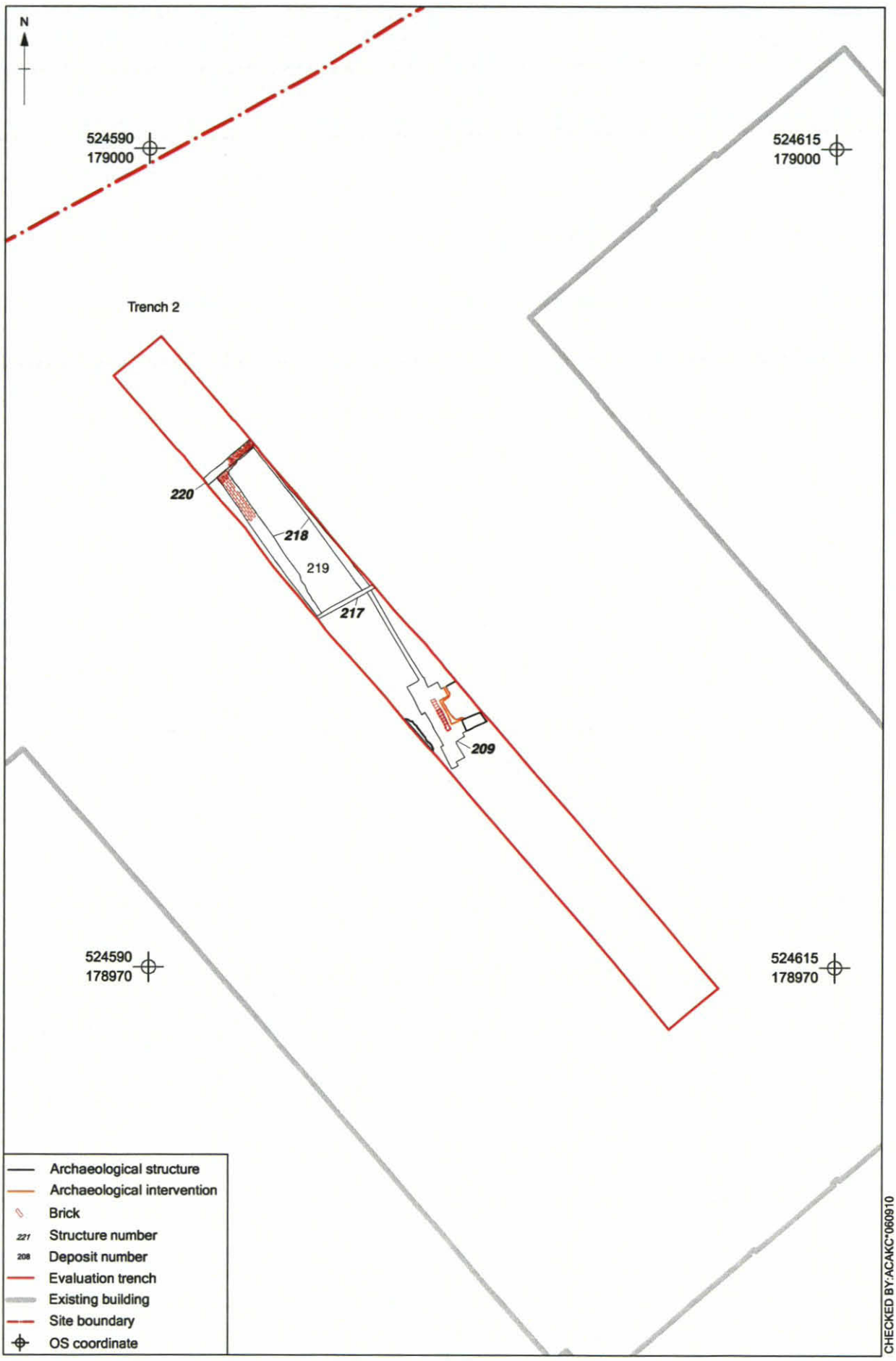

Figure 4: Trench 2, plan.

Plate 1: Test pit at northern end of Trench 3 showing alluvial deposit.

Plate 2: Building foundations ***209*** in Trench 2, looking south.

Plate 3: Concrete floor ***206*** in Trench 2, looking south.

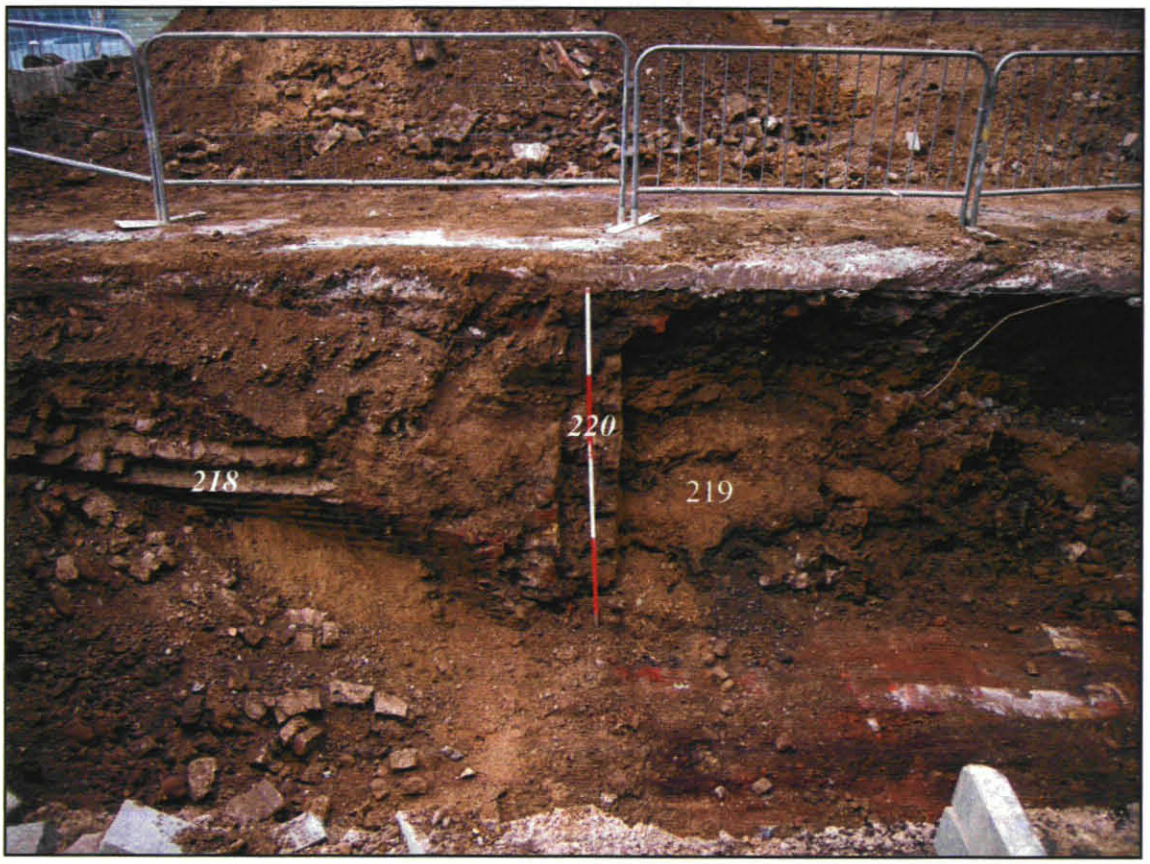

Plate 4: Vaulted cellar ***218*** and ***220*** in Trench 2, looking south-east.

Plate 5: Cellar within Trench 3, looking north-west.

Plate 6: Cobbled surface ***805*** within Trench 8, looking north-west.

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OASIS ID: oxfordar1-83716

Project details	
Project name	Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street, Charles House
Short description of the project	August 2010. Oxford Archaeology conducted archaeological trial trenching at Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London. The programme comprised six archaeological evaluation trenches ranging in length from 10m to 30m.Two further trenches were originally proposed for excavation. However due to the absence of any pre-Victorian archaeological remains and the extent of Victorian and modern truncation, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service deemed their excavation not necessary. Victorian remains associated with the Victorian Kensington Crescent were discovered in trenches 1, 2, 3 and 8. These comprised brick walls, brick built vaulted cellars, internal concrete and brick floors and an external cobbled surface. The remains of the cellars and cobbled surface were less than 1m below current ground level, and survived relatively intact up to a depth of c. 2m. The cellars fronting onto Kensington Crescent were in-filled with a combination of sand and demolition debris. Trenches 5 and 6 both contained Victorian or later brick built soak-a-ways.
Project dates	Start: 09-08-2010 End: 20-08-2010
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KTN10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	KTN10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA KENSINGTON 375 Kensington High Street, Charles House
Study area	1.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 2465 7897 51.4954154405 -0.204161130123 51 29 43 N 000 12 14 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	(No written brief issued)
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager	A. Norton
Project supervisor	K Anker

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Archive ID	KTN10
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	KTN10/ KTNEV
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	KTN10
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, Kensington, London. Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Anker, K
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology South
Place of issue or publication	Oxford
Description	A4 bound client report
Entered by	Susan Rawlings (susan.rawlings@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2010

OASIS:

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street,
Charles House
KTW 10

Box 1 File 3

B. SITE DIARY / FIELDNOTES

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
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Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	✓
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
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Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON	DATE 9/8/10
Project Manager ANDY NORTON	Visitors	Weather SUNNY

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	4

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
KA, AM, AC, AF	ON SITE 8AM. INDUCTED BY CAREYS. NO MACHINING TODAY AS MACHINE MOVING BOX STORING + GETTING ALL STORING READY FOR TOMORROW. LAID OUT ALL ACCESSIBLE TRENCHES (1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 5) PRE-EX TRENCH PHOTOS TAKEN, LOADED CAMERAS LEFT

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON	DATE 10/8/10
Project Manager ANDY NORTON	Visitors	Weather RAINING

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	3½	06 Machine supervision	½
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8.00AM. WAIT FOR CAREYS' METHOD STATEMENT TO BE APPROVED BY BERKLEY HOMES. APPROVAL GIVEN AND GROUND BROKEN @ 9.30AM. BREAKER STRUGGLES WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE AT SOUTHERN END OF TR 2. AT 11.30AM SEAN IDENTIFIES THE CONCRETE AS REINFORCING TIE TO BUILDINGS → THEREFORE CANNOT REMOVE AND THE TRENCH IS SHORTENED BY 6.20M. BREAKING OUT NOW SPEEDS UP. FIRST 3M SECTION OF TRENCH IS NOW EXCAVATED TO DEPTH OF ca. 3.90M. EVIDENCE OF CONCRETE FOUNDATION OF VICTORIAN CELLAR AT C. 2M. SECOND 3M SECTION MACHINED TO CELLAR + BOX DROPPED IN FLOOR CLEANED OFF, PLANNED + PHOTOED. PROGRESSING BUT SLOWLY. INFORMED BY SEAN THAT 2ND MACHINE WOULD ARRIVE WED AM.
OFF SITE 4.45.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN 10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON	DATE 11/8/10
Project Manager AN	Visitors	Weather OVERCAST

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	3½	06 Machine supervision	½
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8 AM. KA ATTENDS PROGRESS MEETING. BOXES IN TR2 REMOVED TO FACILITATE REMOVAL OF CONCRETE FLOOR. BREAKING OUT OF FLOOR STARTS 9 AM BREAKER NEEDED AS FLOOR 45 cm THICK. FOUNDATIONS REVEALED BELOW WITH INFILLING OF BURNT/HEAT AFFECTED BRICKS. POSS FIRE/REBUILD? 2ND MACHINE ARRIVES AT 9.30 AM BUT NEEDS A PART FOR BREAKER. STILL WAITING AT 1.45 PM. CANNOT MOVE 29 TON MACHINE THAT IS STANDING WHILE FOOTINGS ARE RECORDED TO USE THAT BREAKER. DON'T UNDERSTAND WHY NOT. 20 TON MACHINE WILL START BREAKING OUT WITH TOOTHED BUCKET ONLY AT 2PM. WE ARE ASKED TO REMAIN AT TR 2 UNTIL THAT IS COMPLETE. AT END OF DAY CONCRETE STILL BEING BROKEN OUT OF TR 1.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology	**DAILY JOURNAL**	
SITE CODE KTN 10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON	DATE 12/8/10
Project Manager AN	Visitors	Weather OVERCAST

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8AM. FIRST THING → 29 TON MACHINE CONDEMNED BY CARLYS H+S OFFICER OVERNIGHT DUE TO FAULTY QUICK HITCH. THIS MACHINE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN WORKING ON TR2. SEAN INFORMED ME THAT A NEW MACHINE WAS 'ON ITS WAY' AND SHOULD BE HERE SHORTLY. 21 TON MACHINE ARRIVED BREAKING OUT THE CONCRETE IN TR5 OVERNIGHT + WAS MOVED ROUND TO TR2 → WORK COMMENCED 8:30 AM. VAULTED CELLARS REVEALED @ 9:30 AM. UNABLE TO EXCAVATED MORE THAN 1M INTO WITHOUT A BOX DUE TO CELLAR LOOSE BACKFILL ACCORDING TO SEAN KA THINKS ITS PROB FINE BUT WILL CONFORM TO CARLYS DECISION. AT 12:30 FINISH WORK ON BOX 3. WAIT FOR TRENCH TO BE PARTIALLY BACKFILLED / STORING TO BE MOVED AS NOT ENOUGH BOXES FOR ENTIRE

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary) TRENCH LENGTH. FINISHED AT 3PM. ½ HOUR STANDING TIME WITH MACHINE DOING NOTHING WHILE AWAITING ALL CLEAR TO CONTINUE FROM SEAN AS THERE HAS BEEN H+S ISSUES FROM BERKELEY HOMES REGARDING HOW THE TRENCH COULD BE CONSIDERED A CONFINED SPACE. AT 3:30 SEAN AUTHORISES CONTINUATION WHILE HE CONTINUES TO SEEK CLARIFICATION.

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON	DATE 13-8-10
Project Manager ANDY NORTON	Visitors	Weather SHOWERS

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	4	06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8.00AM.
FINISH LAST 6M OF TRENCH 2. START OPENING TR 2 @ 11.30. 2ND MACHINE ARRIVED ON SITE FIRST THING BUT TOOK TIL 9.30 TO GET INTO SITE + OFF LOADED. THEN HAD TO WAIT FOR PERMIT TO DIG. TR 2 BACKFILLING COMMENCED @ 12.30. KA STAYS ON SITE TIL 4PM TO ENSURE TR 5 CAN BE BACKFILLED BEFORE WEEKEND.
OTHER STAFF LEAVE @ 2.30PM.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON	DATE 16-8-10
Project Manager ANDY NORTON	Visitors	Weather CLOUDY

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording		06 Machine supervision	
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
ALL STAFF ON SITE 8.00AM. SEAN HAD SAID LAST WEEK THAT CONCRETE BLOCKING TR1 WOULD BE REMOVED + TR1 BROKEN OUT OVER WEEKEND SO WE COULD START FIRST THING MONDAY IN TR1 → DID NOT HAPPEN. TRUCKS MOVING CONCRETE + RUBBLE AROUND TR1 UNTIL 11.30 THEN BREAK OUT STARTS. TR5 STILL BEING BACKFILLED UNTIL 11.00AM. EXCAVATION OF TR1 CONTINUES UNTIL END OF DAY CA 5M REMAINING. NO PROGRESS ON TR3 EXCEPT FOR BREAKING OUT	

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

KEMPTON PARK GRAVELS.
INTERGLACIAL DEPOSITS.
SMALL BUCKET
TAPE DEPTH

Oxford Archaeology	**DAILY JOURNAL**	
SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON	DATE 17-8-10
Project Manager ANDY NORTON	Visitors	Weather OVERCAST

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	1½	06 Machine supervision	2½
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details

ON SITE 8.00AM. EXCAVATION OF TR1 CONTINUES. MACHINE FOR TR 3 IS MOVING CONCRETE INTO LORRIES.

9.30AM FIND AN ANOMOLY IN END OF TR1 BELOW CELLAR. GILLIAN OFF + ASK FOR BOX TO BE PLACED IN – AT ~~TR3~~ 3.70m BGL. NOT POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF WHERE THEY HAVE MOVED THE BOXES TO. ALSO FOR SOME UNKNOWN REASON THEY MACHINED THE LAST SECTION FROM S – N INSTEAD OF CONTINUING N–S + THEREFORE THEY BLOCKED ACCESS TO THE BOXES. I SUGGESTED REMOVING THE BRICK WALL TO GAIN ACCESS + WAS TOLD NO DUE TO LV CABLE BEHIND WALL. TRENCH HAD TO BE BACKFILLED + RE-EXCAVATED IN ORDER TO ACCESS BOX.

BY 12PM TRENCH BACKFILLED + REEXCAVATED. BOXES COME IN AT 1PM. SEAN HALTS POSITIONING OF BOXES DUE

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)
TO HIS CONCERNS REGARDING ACCESS TO THE CHAINS. SAUS ONLY WAY NOW IS TO BACKFILL + RE-EX AGAIN. FEATURE HAD ALREADY BEEN SEVERELY TRUNCATED IN 1ST RE-EX. DECISION MADE TO EXTEND TRENCH BY 1 BOX LENGTH + HOPE FEATURE APPEARS IN THAT BOX. WALL IS NOW REMOVED BY CONTRACTORS – DON'T KNOW WHY IT COULDN'T HAVE BEEN DONE AT 9.30 AM.

NO EXCAVATOR WORK ON TR 1.

ASKED TO MOVE MACHINE FOR TR3 OFF CONCRETE + BACK TO TR3 @ 9.30. WORK CONTINUES ON TR 3 ALL DAY IN SECTIONS THAT REQUIRE IMMEDIATE BACKFILLING AFTER REACHING MAX. DEPTH DUE TO BOTH H+S + LACK OF STORAGE AREA FOR SPOIL. HAVING TO CAST MATERIAL BEHIND MACHINE IN TRENCH FOOTPRINT AS NO ROOM TO SIDE DUE TO SCAFFOLDING + SCAFFOLDERS

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KTN 10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON	DATE 18-9-10
Project Manager: ANDY NORTON	Visitors: ANDY NORTON	Weather: OVERCAST / SUNNY

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	1 1/2	06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
	ON SITE 8.00 AM. ANDREW @ THAMESLINK INDUCTION UNTIL 12. EXCAVATION CONTINUES IN TR3. TR 1 EXCAVATION BEGINS FIRST THING ON 4m TRENCH EXTENSION. AT 9.30 READY TO START PUTTING IN BOX. WORKING ON BOX/SHORING UNTIL APPROX 2PM. AN SITE VISIT -> BRINGS MONOLITH + OSL TUBES FOR TR1. MONOLITH TAKEN BY END OF DAY. TR 3 COMPLETE BY 2.30. BACKFILLING UNTIL 3.15 THEN BREAKS OUT TR8.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Oxford Archaeology

DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE KNIO	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON	DATE 19-8-10
Project Manager AN.	Visitors	Weather FINE

Area stripped by plant: ..... m^2 Plant type

Task descriptions:
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	
05 Excavation/recording	2	06 Machine supervision	1
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name	Details
	ON SITE 8.00AM. OSL'S TAKEN FROM TR1 COMPLETE BY 9.15. SMALLER MACHINE CANNOT CONTINUE (START) TO BREAK OUT TR6 AS SEAL HAS BROKEN ON BREAKER CAUSING HYDROLIC FLUID TO LEAK. MACHINE MOVES BOXES TO TR 6 LOCATION IN PREP. FOR EX. I SUGGEST IT STARTS REMOVING THE BROKEN CONCRETE FROM TR8. EXCAVATION STARTS @ 10.30 AM. BIG 47 TON MACHINE DOING OTHER THINGS WHILE WAITING FOR BREAKER FOR 21 TON. PAPERWORK BEING FINISHED FOR TR 3 + 1.

Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 4

B. Primary Context Records

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

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No. of CD copies: 3

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Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON LONDON | SHEET NO 1

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
OA1 16.62	1.39	8.01	1	3.53	4.48	TR 2 π 1
			2	3.59	4.42	TR 2 π 2
			3	3.70	4.31	" 3
			4	3.67	4.34	" 4
			5	3.58	4.43	" 5
			6	3.67	4.34	" 6
			7	1.71	6.3	TR2 RAMP S END
			8	2.28	5.73	TOP RUBBLE 6m
			9	1.83	6.18	SLOE TOP @ 11m
OA2	0.97	7.59	1	3.69	3.9	TR 2 PLAN 2
			2	4.25	3.34	NATURAL ?
			3	3.90	3.69	MIXED COMPACTED FILL
			4	3.67	3.92	
			5	3.75	3.84	(209)
			6	3.67	3.92	
			7	3.76	3.83	
			8	3.68	3.91	
			9	3.68	3.91	
			10	3.89	3.70	
			11	3.97	3.62	
			12	3.82	3.77	
			13	3.87	3.72	
			14	3.95	3.64	
			15	3.90	3.69	
			16	3.96	3.63	
			17	3.98	3.61	(212)
			18	3.80	3.79	(207)
			19	3.69	3.90	(207
OA1	0.84	7.46	20	4.63	2.83	BASE OF BOX 2 (NATURAL)
			21	4.75	2.71	TR, BOX № 3, NATURAL
"	1.09	7.71	22	4.03	3.68	FLOOR OF VAULTED CELLAR
			23	5.02	2.69	TOP OF LONDON CLAY, BACK

Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME CHARLES' HOUSE KENSINGTON LONDON | SHEET NO 2

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
OA 1 (6.62)	1.30	~~7.92~~ 7.92		1.39	~~6.53~~ 6.53	top of N Ends of TR 2
⊥	⊥	~~7.92~~ 7.92		5.89	~~2.03~~ 2.03	Bottom of N Ends of TR 2
6.49	1.76	8.25		1.63	6.62	OA 1 = 6.62
5.50	0.71	6.26		1.74	4.52	OA 2 = 4.52
OA1 6.62	1.48	8.01	1	3.24	4.86	Trench 1. Top of backfill
6.62	1.24	7.86	2	3.91	3.95	TR 1. south end of trench Bricks square
6.62	1.48	~~8.10~~ 8.10	3	1.69	6.41	ground level East side of Trench 1
6.62	1.48	~~8.10~~ 8.10	4	4.33	3.77	top of Brick floor TR. 1.
OA1 6.62	1.37	~~7.99~~ 7.99		1.72	6.27	TR3, SOUTH END OF TRENCH.
↓	↓	↓		1.93	6.06	
↓	↓	↓		1.82	6.17	
OA2 4.52	1.5	6.02		1.45	4.57	TR 5 π 1
↓	↓	↓		2.80	3.22	2
↓	↓	↓		1.49	4.53	3
↓	↓	↓		2.81	3.21	4
OA1 6.62	1.37	~~7.99~~ 7.99		4.27	~~3.72~~ 3.72 [3.10]	TR3 TOP OF WOOD FLOOR
OA1 6.62	1.45	8.07	1	1.67	6.40	TR 3 ground level for concrete floor
6.62	↓	↓	2	1.60	6.47	TR 3 ground level at mid-length of TR 3. Behind floor
6.62	↓	↓	3	1.52	6.55	TR 3 ground level at northern end of Trench
OA2 4.52	0.87	5.39		1.49	3.90	OA3 → ORANGE FENCE PANEL
OA3 3.90	~~1.37~~ 1.37	~~4.95~~ 5.24	1	1.62	3.62	TR 6
↓			2	3.30	1.94	
↓			3	2.46	2.78	
↓			4	3.59	1.65	
↓			5	3.73	1.51	TOP OF GRAVEL TR 6
↓			6	4.43	0.81	END OF EXTR 6 & 6 WEST END
OA3 3.90	1.64	5.54	1	2.11	3.43	TR 8. PLAN 801
			2	2.07	3.47	
			3	2.15	3.39	
			4	2.29	3.25	
			5	2.20	3.34	
			6	1.83	3.71	
			7	2.04	3.50	

PLAN 101 TR1

Oxford Archaeology

LEVELS REGISTER

SITE CODE KTN10 | SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON | SHEET NO 3

TBM	Backsite	Instrument Height (IH) (TBM+Backsight)	Level number	Foresight	Reduced Level (IH-Foresight)	Comments/Context No(s)/ Small Find No(s)/Plan or Section No(s)
OA3 → 3.90	1.70	5.60		1.38	4.22	N top TR 8
				3.52	2.08	N. botton TR 8
				1.46	4.14	Puddle Top TR 8
				2.94	2.66	Puddle botton TR 8
				1.56	4.04	South Top TR 8
↓	↓	↓		2.87	2.73	South botton TR 8
OA2 4.52	1.02	5.54		1.51	4.03	TR 6 east top 30m
				2.20	3.34	" " Botton "
				1.59	3.95	TR 6 25m Top
				2.28	3.26	" " Botton
				1.67	3.87	TR 6 20m Top
				2.41	3.13	TR 6 " Botton

Oxford Archaeology

SITE KTN 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 1

Trench orientation N-S		Grid reference	Field No.
Length 25	Width 3	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present ?
Plan Nos ? 101		Section Nos ? 101, 102, 103, 104	Were finds recovered ?

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
	Present topsoil/ploughsoil
	SEE CONTEXT CHECKLIST
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

TRENCH 1 CONTAINED REMAINS OF VICTORIAN VAULTED CELLAR. AN ANOMALY W BROWN CLAY WAS NOTED BELOW BRICK EARTH @ 1.8m. DUE TO HTS WERE NOT ABLE TO PUT BOX IN → TRENCH THEREFORE EXTENDED TO THE S. BY ONE BOX LENGTH (4m) TO EXCAVATE + PLACE IN BOX. ANOMALY LIKELY INTERGLACIAL FEATURE. MONOLITH + OSL SAMPLES TAKEN.

Recorder

Date

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE KTN16 | SITE NAME CHARLES I HOUSE KENSINGTON TRENCH 1

Context number	Type	Excavated within segments	Relationships	Drawn		Matrix	Comments	Recorder initials
				Section	Plan			
101	Deposit		Top of TR.1 mixed with topsoil.		101		Dark grey demol. Layer Modern	AC
102	"		circulation layer?				Compact modern pebbles layer light grey	AC
103	"		under (104)				Hard red/black deposit circulation layer?	AC
104	"		under (101)				fine demol. layer with mixed charcoal pebbles.	AC
105	"		under (109)				Red mixed demol layer with Bricks made internal spaces.	AC
106	"		under (103) Victorian vault.				Dark grey layer with Broken bricks, pebbles	AC
107	"		under (106)				Natural yellow sand. Sandy silt.	AC
108	"		under (107)				white natural silty clay	AC
109	"		under (101)				fine demolition layer.	AC
110	floor						Brick floor in internal space of cellar.	AC
111	wall						Northern wall of cellar	AC
112	wall						eastern vaulted wall of cellar in TR. 1	AC
113	DRain?						Brick drain built against wall (111)	AC
114	Deposit						mid brown clay	AC
115	Deposit		under (114)				white yellow sand NATURAL	AC
116	Deposit						Layer deposit in TR. 1 flint gravel - NAT.	AC
117	WALL						~~wall for~~ Internal space divider wall in cellar	AC
118	WALL						~~Eastern~~ middle wall of cellar	AC
119	WALL						southern wall of cellar	AC

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 101

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE DEPOSIT

Trench TR. 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: –	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 101 – 102. 103.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 – loose

2 – Dark grey

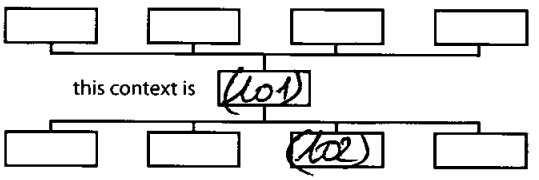
3 – Clay – mixed with top soil –

4 – Mostly gravel, mixed with demolition materials such as Bricks + stones + piece of tiles from construction of modern building –

5 – visible on the Top of TR. 1 25m l x 2,80m width –

6-7 – ~~not~~ EXCAVATED by machine –

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(101) is the top deposit layer seen on the top of the trench 1, It is ~~the~~ a regular deposit mainly made of modern demolition materials. Deliberate –

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AE
◇ Samples	Date 20/08/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. Deposit

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE (102)

Trench 1

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (101)

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 101

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. [redacted] - [redacted] - 103

Same as:

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

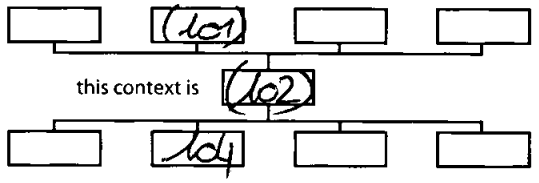
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1 - Hard
2 - white grey
3 - Sandy clay
4 - 98% of gravels, 2 % demolition materials. [redacted],
5 - Present on few meters on the northern part of trench 1
7 - modern - EXCAVATED By machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

[redacted]

(102) is probably a [redacted] Make-up layer or leveling layer → for construction of parking around Charles' House ??

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder [redacted]

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. ~~103~~ Deposit

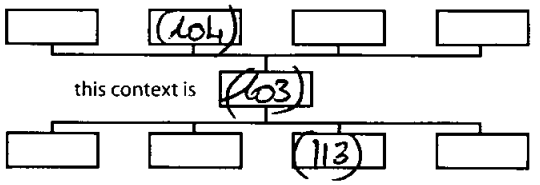
SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE (103)

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (104)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by: modern lamp post	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 101 - 102 - 103.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 - Compact to very compact.
2 - dark - grey
3 - clay
4 - frequent stones and pebbles, pieces of bricks and tiles + frequent inclusions of charcoal + occasional shattered bricks
5/6 visible from edge of wall (111) on few meters to northern direction
7 - Exposed by machining.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(103) is probably a circulation surface contemporary to the victorian building. On all the sections it has the same shape and it is about 10 cm thick, and it starts from the edge of the victorian building wall (111).

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AL
◇ Samples	Date 20/08/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (104)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (102) + (101)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by: modern lamp post.
	Filled by:
Section No. 101 - 102 - 103	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

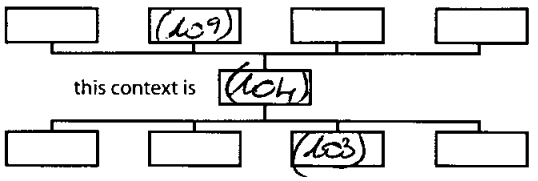
Description (See check lists):

1- Compact

2/3- ~~dark grey~~ Fine grey silty clay 4- frequent inclusions of charcoal, small pebbles and small demolition materials, rounded - 5- observed after the northern wall of victorian building

7-8 exposed by machining -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(104) is an other demolition layer observed under contexts (102) + (101) and only present outside the victorian cellar. It is probably contemporary to (105) which is the demolition layer found inside the walls of the building. (104) is also made by smaller pieces of demolition material, more compact.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [✓] Wood [✓] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

☑ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (105)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 1	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (101)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 101 - 102 - 103	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

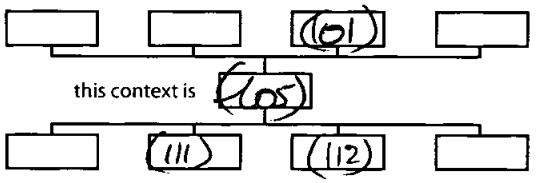
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- quite loose
2/3- Red sandy-day 4- exclusively pieces of crushed red bricks-
5&6- Only visible in the internal space of victorian building-
7-8- Exposed by machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(105) is the red - mixed demolition layer with bricks which was exclusively found in the internal space of victorian cellar.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

Ⓥ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 2/08/2010

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (106)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105) + (103)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

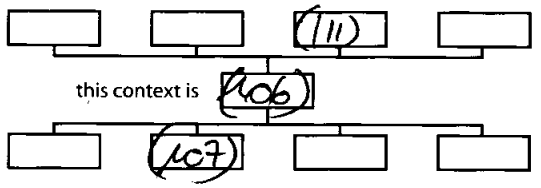
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- quite compact. 2-3 - Dark greyish brown silty sand. 4 - Inclusions: ~~[illegible]~~ broken down bricks (~~10%~~) and rounded pebbles (20%) and charcoal (5%). 5-6 - visible on all the length of TR. 1? under the victorian ~~[illegible]~~ Building.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

- (106) is a black-dark greyish layer on which the victorian building seems to be cut into.
→ Make up layer for construction of victorian Building.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [✓] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

☑ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (107)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No. 101

Section No. 101 - 103

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No.

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: (106)

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

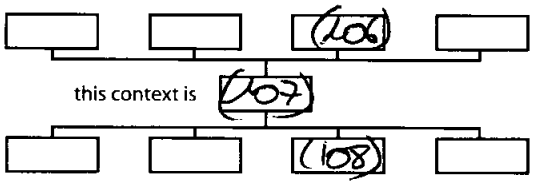
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- loose
2- yellow
3-4 - Sandy silt.
5-6 - 25m x 2,30m - inside all the length of Trench.
7.8 exposed by machine -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(107) is a natural sandy silt deposit.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AC

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (108)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit.

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (107)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 104	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

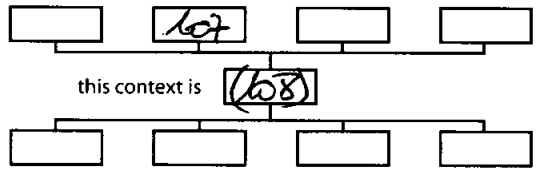
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- [redacted] compact.
2-3 [redacted] yellow-white silty clay-
4- [redacted] inclusions = rare fragments of [redacted] small flint pebbles. 5+6 inside all the length of Tr. 1 (25m x 2.30.)
7-8 Exposed by machining [redacted] [redacted] -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(108) is a yellow-white silty clay [redacted] observed under (107). It is a Natural deposit.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (109)

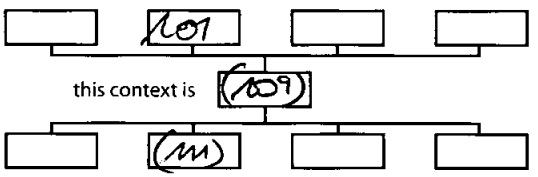
SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Deposit -

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (101)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by: ~~Cut~~ modern lamp post.	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 101 - 102	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 - ~~Context~~ Ferm. 2-3. mid brown 3 - silty clay. 4 - inclusions of gravels + shattered light grey bricks. 5-6. visible inside of victorian building ~~do~~ and ~~extends~~ slightly extent to the north - 7-8 exposed by machine.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(109) is a fine demolition layer or make up layer formed after collapse of victorian building - could be contemporary to construction of Charles house.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AE
◇ Samples	Date 20/08/10
☑ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (110)

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE floor

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / (Structure)
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 103.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

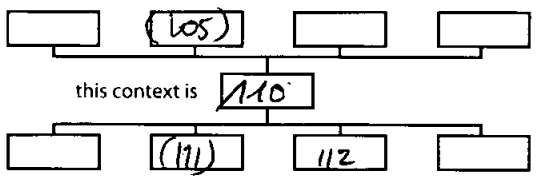
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Red victorian bricks – 2 – [redacted] unknown but probably standard victorian wall identical [redacted] to those found on the other trenches (ie 0,24m x 0,10m x 0,07m). 3/4 regular [redacted] floor made with [redacted] bricks put side to side (cf. plan 101), with small side against small side, and large one against large side ie: [redacted]. 5. regular and linear. 6. observed on 7m long and [redacted] on trench width between wall (111), (118), (112).

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(110) is a bricks floor found on the internal space of victorian cellar between wall (111), (112) and (118), and probably western wall of cellar (not uncovered by machine). (110) is separated in 2 parts by wall 117 [redacted] Might be use to protect [redacted] against ground humidity / water.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] (bricks.)

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

Building Materials

Recorder AC

Date 2/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (111)

SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE WALL

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (109) - (104)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 102 - 103	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

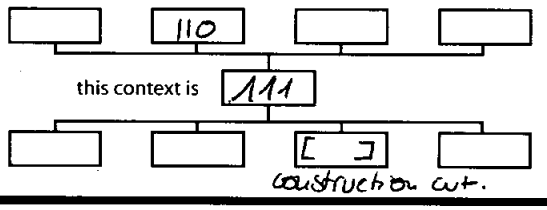
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Bricks and sandy mortar.
2 - probably victorian standard bricks (0,24m x 0,10m x 0,07) 6-3. regular straight edges and flat sides 4 Probably "English garden" coursing. 5- Rectangular 7- Beige sandy mortar. 8. Maximum length observed = same as width of trench = 2,80m -, running SW-SE

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(111) is the main northern wall of a victorian building which formed with wall (112) and (118) a vaulted cellar, divided in 2 by wall 117.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Bricks + mortar.

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 20/08/10

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 112

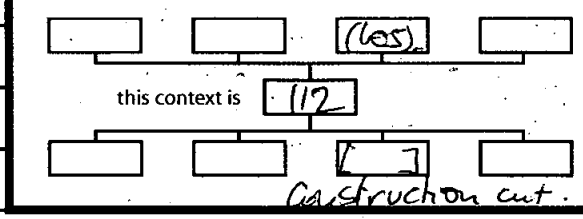
SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE WALL

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 103.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1- Bricks and mortar. 2- victorian standard - 0,24m x 0,10m x 0,07. 3- straight edges and flat sides. ~~4- 5- 6- 7- 8-~~ 4"English garden" 5- linear. 6 regular faces - 7- Sandy mortar. 8. less than 1 m visible in trench because it's placed on the eastern edge of trench 1 (see plan 101). It's runs N-S.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(112) is the eastern vaulted wall of a victorian cellar, delimited by wall [113], 118 and 117.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder fe
◇ Samples	Date 20/08/10.
⚠ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 113.

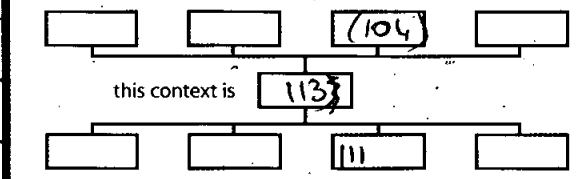
SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE WALL/drain ?

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut (Structure)	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (101)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 103.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1- Bricks and mortar 2- Standard victorian bricks (0,24 x 0,10 x 0,07). 3- regular. 4- Forms a small arch which seems to be built from wall (111) 5- End of brick faces side to side by forming a small arch 6. Regular faces. 7. Sandy mortar 8. only observed from side of Tr. 1.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(113) is a small structure built from Northern wall of victorian building, forming a little arch probably made to drain the water alongside of the victorian building (to the north). It is also placed on the south of the possible circulation surface (103).

→ drain

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AE
◇ Samples	Date 20/08/10
◇ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (114)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (108)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. —	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 104	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

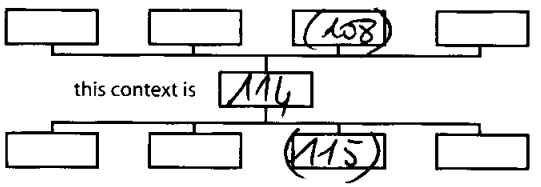
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. very hard 2-3 - Dark grey clay with no inclusions.
5. 0,38m thick (cf. section 104)
6. unknown but present at least on 2-3 m in the southern part of TR 1. 7- 1 monolyth and 1 sample for OSL has been taken in this context - 8. Excavated by machine + by hand in box -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(114) is a natural layer
→ Interglacial Deposit ?? to be verified with the sample taken -

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds ✓	Recorder AL
◇ Samples 6 4	Date 2/08/10
⌂ Building Materials ✓	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (115)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Site sub-div

Overlain by: (114)

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 101

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 104

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

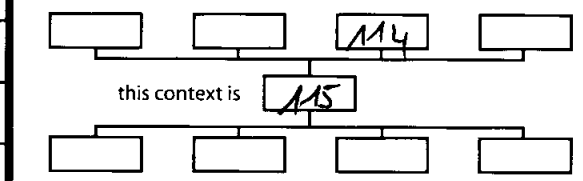
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- friable ~~[illegible] - [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. ~~[illegible]~~ 2-3 very fine yellow-white sand. 4- No inclusions. 5- 0,12 m to 0,15 m thick. (see section 104). 7. seen at the bottom of box. 8. exposed by machine.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(115) is a fine sandy deposit. ~~[illegible]~~ Natural ~~[illegible]~~.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AC

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (116)

SITE KKN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (115)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. A	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 104	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

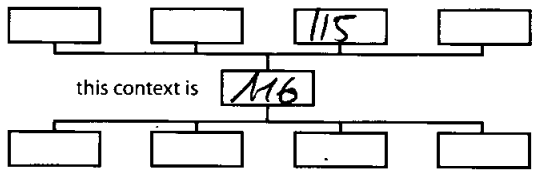
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1- friable. 2-3- yellow grey fine sand 4- frequent inclusion of small rounded flint pebbles. 5. Not excavated, only observed at the bottom of southern test pit, inside the box.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(116) is a sandy Natural deposit (probably alluvial

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (117)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

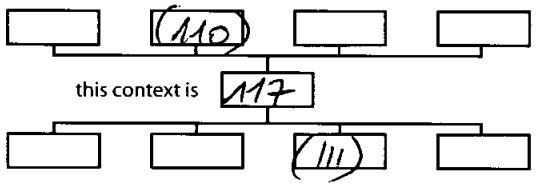
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Brick and mortar. 2- unknown 3.4. regular, English garden style? 5. linear. 6. straight faces and regular edges. 7. sandy white mortar. 8- 7m length ~~and [illegible]~~. 9- exposed by machine - it runs N-S.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

probably
(117) is ~~a~~ internal division wall found in the internal space of victorian cellar.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AE
◇ Samples	Date 26/08/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (118)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 101	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. /	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction/2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

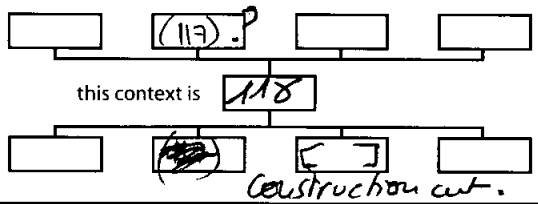
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

Same construction as wall (111). See sheet (111) for description - it runs NW-SE

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(118) is the southern wall of a victorian building which formed with wall 112 and 111, and [illegible] a vaulted cellar.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ] Bricks.

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 20/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 119

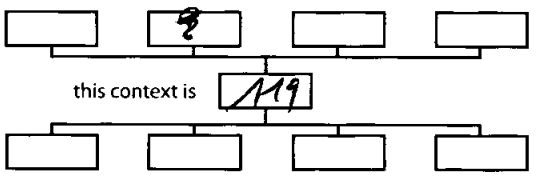
SITE KTN 10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE
Trench 1	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (105)	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 101	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1- Bricks and mortar.

2. standard victorian bricks. 3. straight edges and flat sides. 4 "English garden"? 5- linear running NW-SE - 6. regular 7 sandy white mortar. 8. same as width of TR. 1. 9. only exposed by machining.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(119) is a possible delimitation wall of an other cellar located at 3 meters south from wall (118).

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. Trench 2

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Test trench

Trench 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut (circled) / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

Trench approx 2,7 m wide and 27 m long. rectangular going N-S. Excavated by machine. Sides mostly vertical, sometimes supported by shoring during excavation. Taken to the depth of 4.5 at the very Northern end, 3.9 m at the southern end. Remainds of the victorian Insulation walls' concrete floor and still

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion

standing basement (barrel vault) were found mostly in the central part of the trench. Barrel vault and area within gass pipe was excavated only down to 1m due to health and safety reasons. Some remainds of concrete found in the S facing section (Northern end) of the trench and quite thick make up layers (excavated down to 4.3 m.) yellow sandy clay (216) and very grey layer of clay (215)

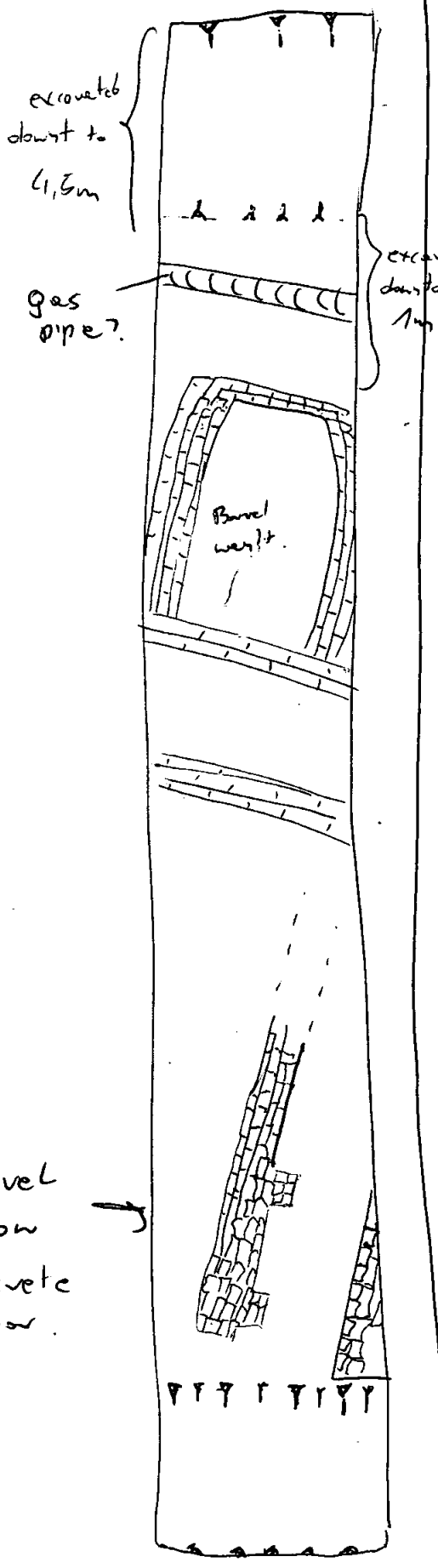
Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 13/08/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

For sketch please turn over

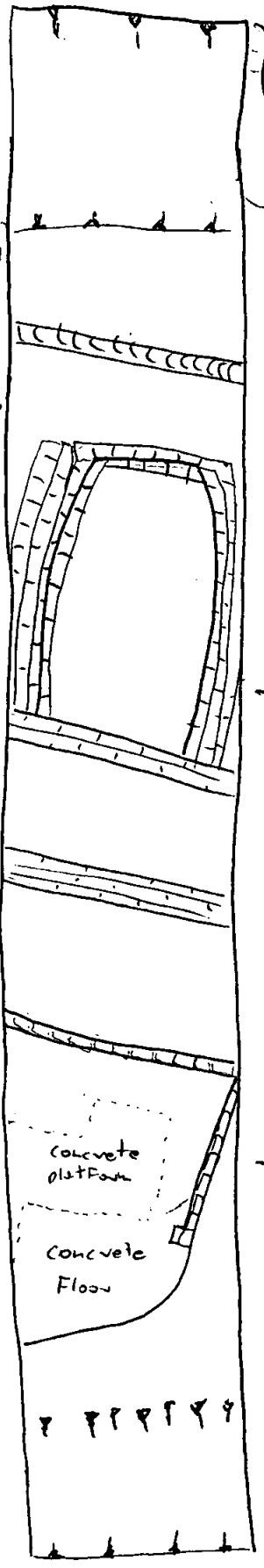
VERTE ↓

TRENCH 2.



North

TRENCH 2



VERTE

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: KTN 10	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME: CHARLES' HOUSE KENSINGTON LONDON.

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn: Section	Drawn: Plan	Matrix	Comments
200	LAYER							BRICK, SAND, TARMAC AND CONCRETE CEVEL FOR CH.
201	LAYER							DEMOLITION
202	LAYER							MIXED SAND
203	LAYER							THIN BAND OF HEAVILY BURNT MATERIAL.
~~204~~			VOID					
205	LAYER							MIXED SAND.
206	CONCRETE &							FLOOR OF POSSIBLE LATER BUILDING
207	FILL CONCRETE							RED COLOURED, BURNT DEMOLITION
208	FILL							COMPACTED MIXED MATERIAL.
209	WALL							PROBABLE FOUNDATION TO VICTORIAN HOUSE
210	WALL							SMALL WALL, CONTAINED WOODEN BEAM SLOT
211	CUT		[illegible] (212)					CUT FOR FOUNDATION TRENCH FOR (209)
212	FILL		FO [211]					
213	NATURAL							
214	FILL							SANDY GRAVEL FILL
215	FILL							BLUEISH GREY SILTY LAYER
216	FILL							SANDY GRAVEL FILL.
217	WALL							FRONT WALL OF VAULTS
218	VAULT							VAULTS OF VICTORIAN HOUSE
219	FILL							BACKFILL OF VAULTS
220	WALL							NORTH / BACK WALL OF VAULTS.

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 200

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench ~~EET~~ 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure LAYER/SURFACE.
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 201
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

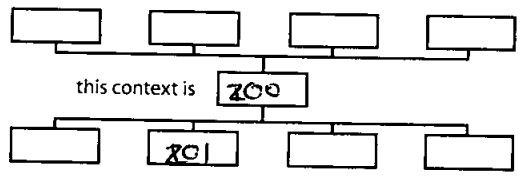
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

SURFACE LEVEL OF EVALUATION TRENCH. TOP LAYER OF CONCRETE PAVING COBBLES, SITTING ON A LAYER OF SAND, SITTING ON A LAYER OF BLACK TARMAC, WHICH IS SITTING ON A LAYER OF THICK CONCRETE.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS LAYER FORMS THE FINAL SURFACING OF PHASE ~~PE~~ FOR CHARLES HOUSE, FORMED IN THE ALLEYWAY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CHARLES HOUSE.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 11/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 201

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench T2

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No.

Section No.

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No.

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: (200)

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies: (202)

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

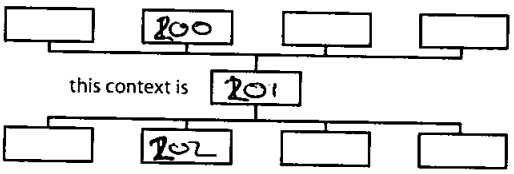
MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

DEMOLITION, FINE GRAINED SILTY SAND, FRIABLE, DARK BLACKISH GREY.

PEBBLES, MIXED, 5%, 1-4cm

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(201) FORMS ~~THE~~ ~~OF~~ A DEMOLITION LAYER BELOW (200). IT IS VERY DARK IN COLOUR, SUGGESTING HIGH LEVELS OF BURNING. THIS IS STILL A VERY MODERN LAYER.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 11/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 202

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 201
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 203
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

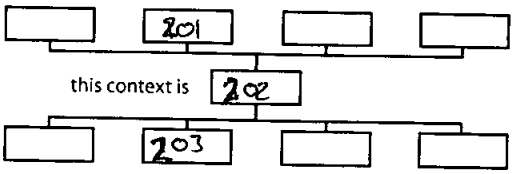
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

FINE GRAINED CLAYEY SAND, SOFT, YELLOWISH BROWN, PEBBLES, MIXED, 1-4cm 10%. CHARCOAL 5%

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(202) FORMS A MIXED SANDY FILL WITH VERY LITTLE EVIDENCE OF HUMAN OCCUPATION WITHIN IT. IT IS A LAYER WHICH PROBABLY FORMED WHEN THE AREA WAS BEING USED FOR AGRICULTURE.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 01/08/10.

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 203

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench T2

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No.

Section No.

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No.

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 202

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies: 204

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

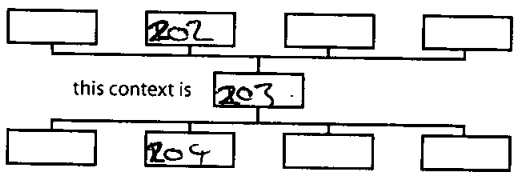
Description (See check lists):

BAND OF DARK CHARCOAL RICH BURNING, CONTAINS LARGE PIECES OF BURNT BRICK.

~~0.5~~ 10 cm THICK LAYER.

~~POSSIBLE~~

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

THIS LAYER SUGGESTS A SIGNIFICANT EPISODE OF BURNING, ~~POSSIBLY~~ PROBABLY AFTER THE DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDINGS. POSSIBLY A FINAL BURNING OF ANY REMAINING STRUCTURE, BEFORE THE BUILDING OF CHARLES HOUSE.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 02/08/10.

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 204

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench T2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 205

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench T2	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 203
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 206
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

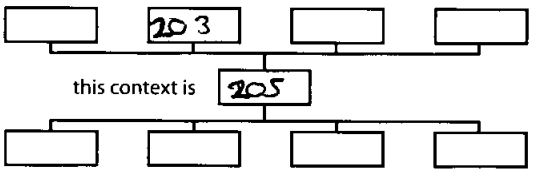
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

FINE GRAINED, FRIABLE, SILTY SAND, MID YELLOWISH BROWN.
PEBBLES, ROUNDED, 10%.
CHARCOAL, 5%

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(205) FORMS A VERY SANDY DEPOSIT SITTING ON THE CONCRETE (206). IT FORMS THE FIRST PHASE OF ~~THE~~ SEDIMENT BUILT UP ~~ARE~~ AFTER THE DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDING, AND PROBABLY A LARGE LEVELING DEPOSIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHARLES HOUSE.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 02/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 206

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LAYER

Trench T2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (205)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 209
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

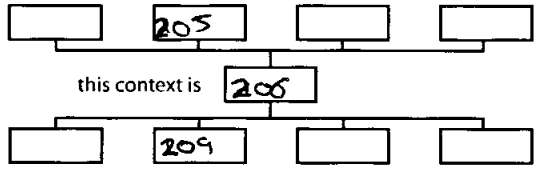
CONCRETE - LIGHT GREY, LARGE FLINT INCLUSIONS, 50%. ANGULAR PEBBLES 30%.

~~THICKNESS & COLOUR~~

THICKNESS 23-45 cm

VERY GOOD CONDITION.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(206) FORMS A THICK CONCRETE LAYER WHICH APPEARS TO FORM A BASEMENT FLOOR OF SOME DISCRIPTION. IT OVERLIES ~~TEE~~ (209), THE EARLIER BRICK FOUNDATION SUGGESTING IT IS A DIFFERENT PHASE TO THE ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN OF THE HOUSE. IT HAS A RAISED AREA, WITH IRON RODS POKING OUT TO FORM A ~~OF~~ SQUARE, THIS PROBABLY FORMED THE FURNACE FOR THE COPPER, WHICH WAS A COMMON BASIN FOUND IN THE BASEMENT OF VICTORIAN HOUSES.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 02/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 207

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE F.11/Deposit

Trench T2

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No.

Section No.

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No.

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Overlain by:

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies:

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) loose (2) many shades of red colour

(3) This context consist approx 85% of shattered bricks and 15% of yellowish red loose clayey sand.

(4) modern finds as a few clay pipes (accessioned)

(5) approx 0.3m (6) - not fully excavated.

(7) excavated by machine then by hand by shovel and mattock.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion

Demolition layer, consists approx 85% of shattered bricks. Some of them heat affected. Deliberate backfill. put there to make the surface straight. Concrete floor was built on top of it. Some of the bricks were attached to the bottom of the floor.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 11/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 208

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

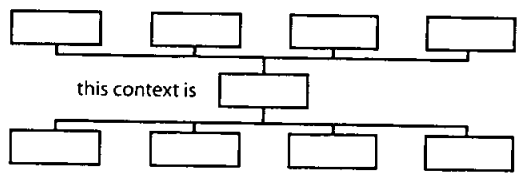
Description (See check lists):

(1) This context is a mixture of many lesses of different materia(But mostly Firm materia(.

(2): pink mottled with yellow There are also horizons of yellow sandy clay. One of them was recorded in section

(3) This context consist appror 50% of crushed red brick, max 2cm in size (occasional bigger) rest of it is a mixture of sand, sandy clay.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(4) Frequent flecks of charcoal

(5) max 17cm deep. (6) length: not fully excavated located mostly between two exposed walls. See section pass: 0,4m?

7 The mixture of material within this context suggest that this is a deliberate backfill. (make up layer)?

8 Excavated by shovel. Conditions: dry and sunny

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 11/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 209

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench Tr. 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div /	Overlain by: 206
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 208
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

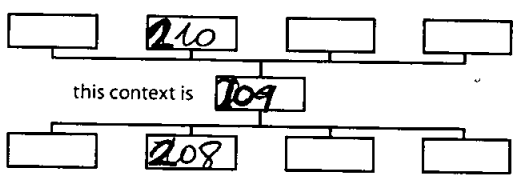
DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):
1-Bricks and mortar
2-Size of Bricks – 0,24m x 0,10m x 0,07m held together with beige sandy mortar quite friable. 3. Bricks are from Standard size, with regular sides. 4. "English garden" coursing 8 bricks width 5. Rectangular 6. Faces are regular 7. Beige sandy mortar 8. Max. 6,70 m. 9. This wall has also buttresses

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion
Wall 209 has been found underneath the concrete floor (206) and seems to be an earlier phase of construction for this 1810's victorian building which was visible under the cellar. Some of the bricks has burnt marks ~~suggested~~ and lots of bricks found in the demolition layer (207) were overbaked suggesting that this building or part of it has burnt in an earlier phase. This wall could also had been connected by grey shell present in the wall 210.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [✓] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [✓] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AC

Date 12/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 210

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench T2

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / (Structure)

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 205

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

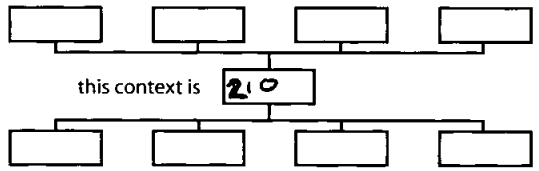
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

WALL, MADE WITH HALF BRICKS, 15x10x8. WELL FORMED WITH STRAIGHT EDGES, AND FLAT SIDES. & END FACE ON PLACES NEXT TO EACH OTHER, SO LONG SIDE NOT VISIBLE.

1.2m LONG, (MINIMUM)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

210 FORMS A WALL LOCATED AT THE VERY SIDE OF THE TRENCH. IT WAS MAD WITH HALF BRICKS, PLACED NEXT TO EACH OTHER SUGGESTING THIS WALL WAS NOT MADE FOR STENGTH. IT STILL HAD THE POSSIBLE REMAINS OF A JOYCE IN THE WALL, SUGGESTING IT WAS USED FOR A FLOOR.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 12/08/10.

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 211

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE CUT

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / (Cut) / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by: 112	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts: 108	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

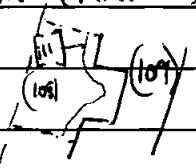
Description (See check lists):

1) SUB LINEAR, FOLLOWS THE CHAPE OF THE BUILDING.

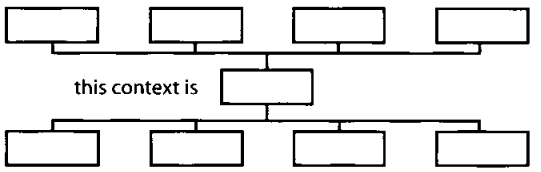
2) CONCAVE, MODERATE, SHALLOW.

3) ~~1.30m~~ 1.70m (MINIMUM), UNKNOWN WIDTH AND LENGTH.

4)



STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

[111] FORMS A POSSIBLE CUT FOR THE INSERTION OF (109), IT APPEARS TO FOLLOW THE EDGE OF THE WALL CLOSEST AND CONTAINS (112), A DIFFERENT FILL THAN (108). HOWEVER IF THIS BUILDING IS THE FIRST PHASE, IT IS UNSURE WHY (108) IS THERE TO SUPERCEED THE BUILDING AND SUGGESTS SOMETHING WAS THERE BEFORE. THIS CUT, MAY BE, OR MAY JUST BE AN AREA OF MORTAR WHICH HAS COME OFF THE STANDING WALL, AND HAS BEEN COMPACTED TO LOOK LIKE A CUT: IT IS UNCERTAIN.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AMC
◇ Samples	Date 12/08/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 212

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE F.11

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 107
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: [111]
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Friable

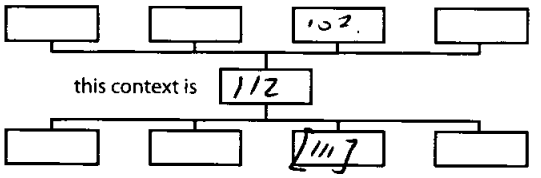
(3) greyish light yellow mixed with red (Bricks)

(2) This context consists approx 70% of shattered red bricks and 30% of sand. (4) – occasional charcoal

(5)(6) depth 0.12 m. length x not fully excavated width not fully excavated

(7) – (8) excavated by hand conditions dry and sunny.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate backfill of the well foundation trench overlain by demolition layer 107.

The definition of the context 112 and [111] is not very clear so its still open to interpretation

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 12/9/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 113

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE NATURAL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

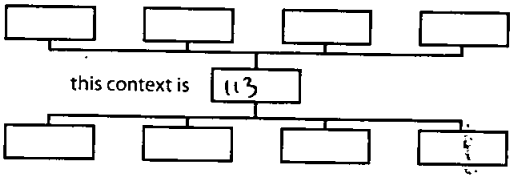
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Firm
2) mid yellow
3) sandy 35% clay 65%
4) manganese. moderate less than 10%.
5) – 6) – 7) – 8) machine + shovel.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Possibly natural (Alluvium)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder

Date

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 214

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench T2

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 115

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 202

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 12

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

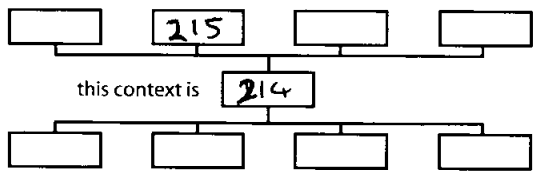
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

FINE GRAINED SANDY SILT, FRIABLE, BROWNISH YELLOW; IRON PAN 5%

PEBBLES, ROUNDED 10%. 1-4cm.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(214) FORMS A SANDY FILL, WHICH APPEARED VERY CLOSE TO NATURAL, BUT WAS NOT THE EXPECTED LOWPOW CLAY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THIS IS MADE GROUND, HOWEVER THERE WAS NOTHING CONTAINED WITHIN THE CONTEXT.

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 16/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 215

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Fill

Trench T2.

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No.

Section No.

Co-Ordinates

Level

Slide No.

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: 216

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies: 214

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

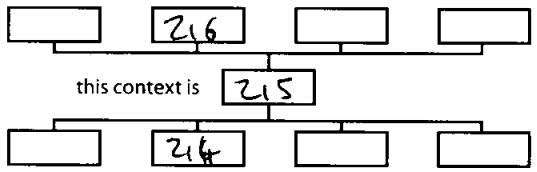
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

FINE GRAINED SANDY SILT, SOFT, BLUISH GREY. BRICK 5%, IRON PAN 10%.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

215 FORMS A BLUISH GREY DEPOSIT, WHICH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO FORM AN ALLUVIAL EVENT, LOOKING LIKE A MUDDY RIVER DEPOSIT. IT CONTAINED PIECES OF BRICK AND A SHOE SOLE, HOWEVER NO SIGNS OF A LEVEL OF OCCUPATION.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AMC

Date 16/08/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 216

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

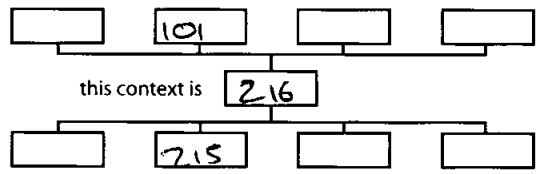
TYPE Fill

Trench T2	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 101	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 215	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

FINE GRAINED, SILTY SAND, FRIABLE, YELLOWISH BROWN. PEBBLES, ROUNDED 20%.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(216) FORMS A VERY STERILE LAYER, WHICH CONTAINED VERY LITTLE ARCHAEOLOGY. ~~ALTHOUGH~~ IT IS THOUGHT THAT THIS LAYER IS 'MADE GROUND', A LEVEL BUILT UP TO LEVEL THE GROUND.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AMC
◇ Samples	Date 16/08/10.
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 2177

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE wall

Trench 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. P.202.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill no. 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Bricks and mortar

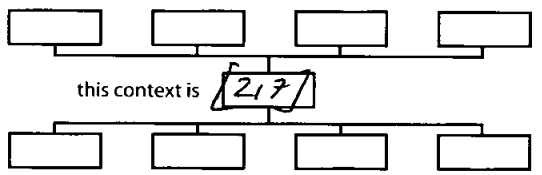
(2) Size of bricks 0.24 x 0.10 x 0.07m Held together with mortar

(3) Regular, square red and yellow bricks. Some of bricks could have one of the sides coarse (Frog).

(4) Wall made with english garden coursing

(5) Rectangular, (6) regular. (7) Mortar, mid grey. Friable with fine coarse sand, no inclusions

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(8) Not fully excavated. Exposed up to approx 0.3m partly destroyed by machine during excavation. Southern wall of the victorian cellar. Running E-W. Not fully excavated due to health and safety reasons. Associated and contemporary with [218] and [220]. Northern wall and ~~[illegible]~~ both walls. [217] was possibly keyed in to [220]. Wall approx 0.80m wide

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 16/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 218

SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: 2 pages. | TYPE well

Trench 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by: [redacted] 218 was keyed in
Plan No. P.202	Cut by: 220 well
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

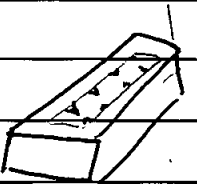
Description (See check lists):

(1) Bricks and mortar

(2) Size of bricks 0.24 x 0.10 x 0.07m held together with mortar.

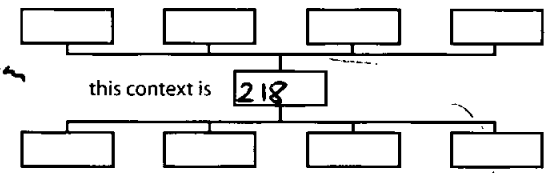
(3) Bricks pass plain : regular. mostly red, occasional yellow.

Some of them could have one of the side coarse (FROG)



(4) Wall made from two layers of bricks. please turn over for sketch

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(5) Rectangular. (6) regular. (7) Mortar : mid grey. fine coarse sand. Friable. No inclusions.

(8) 1.5m up. appear 6.5m long.

Remains of the victorian cellar. 2 overhanging vaults going N-S Pass abutted to Northern and southern walls (P.T.O) which are still part of the construction. The top end didn't survive. Top of the cellar floor appear 1m below the surface. walls standing up to the 1.5m (at least)

Excavated by machine due to health and safty reasons Wall appear 0.3 - 0.35 m wide

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 16/8/10

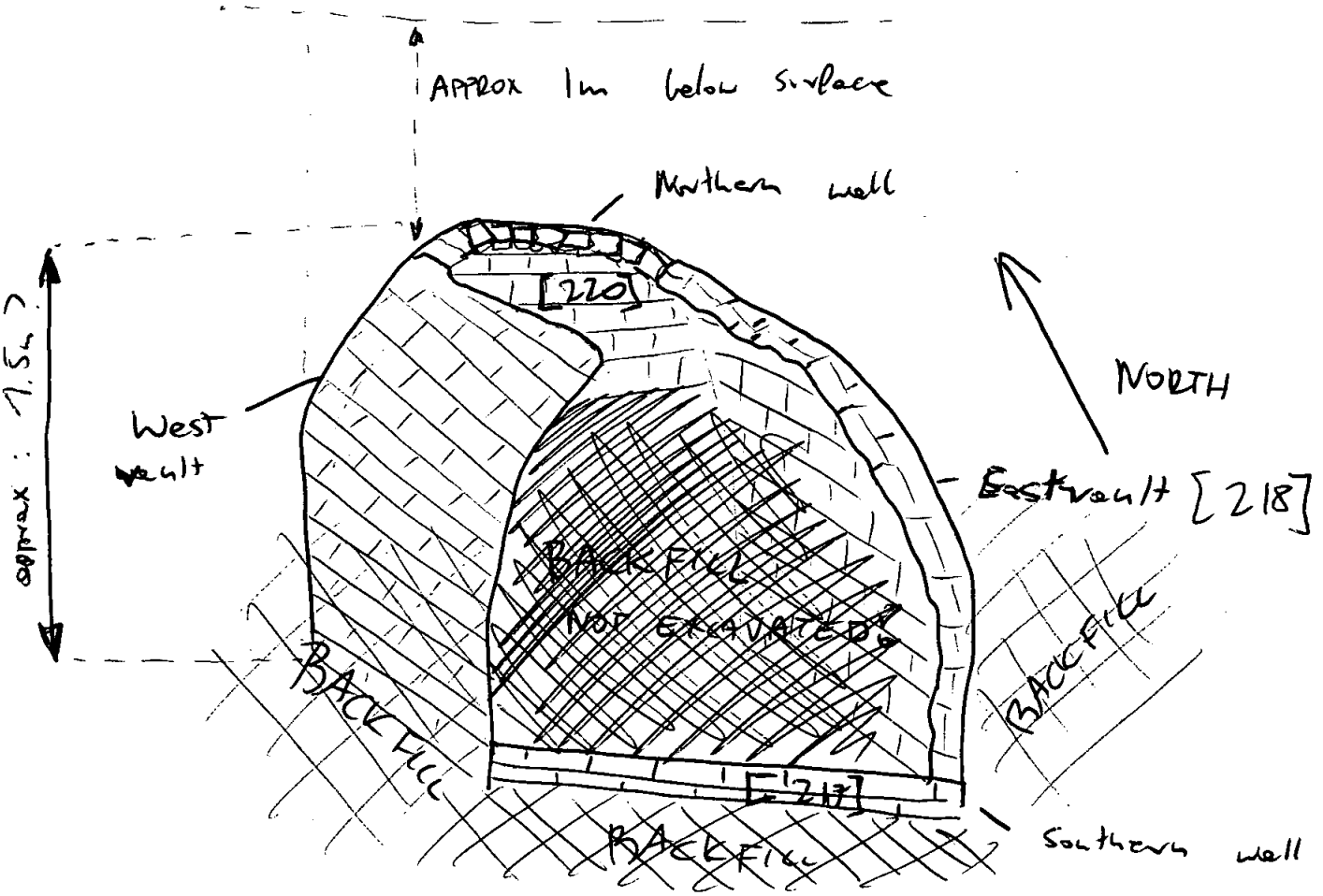
Initials

VERTG ↓

P.T.O.

coursing / bond

← example of bond



VERTE

Oxford Archaeology

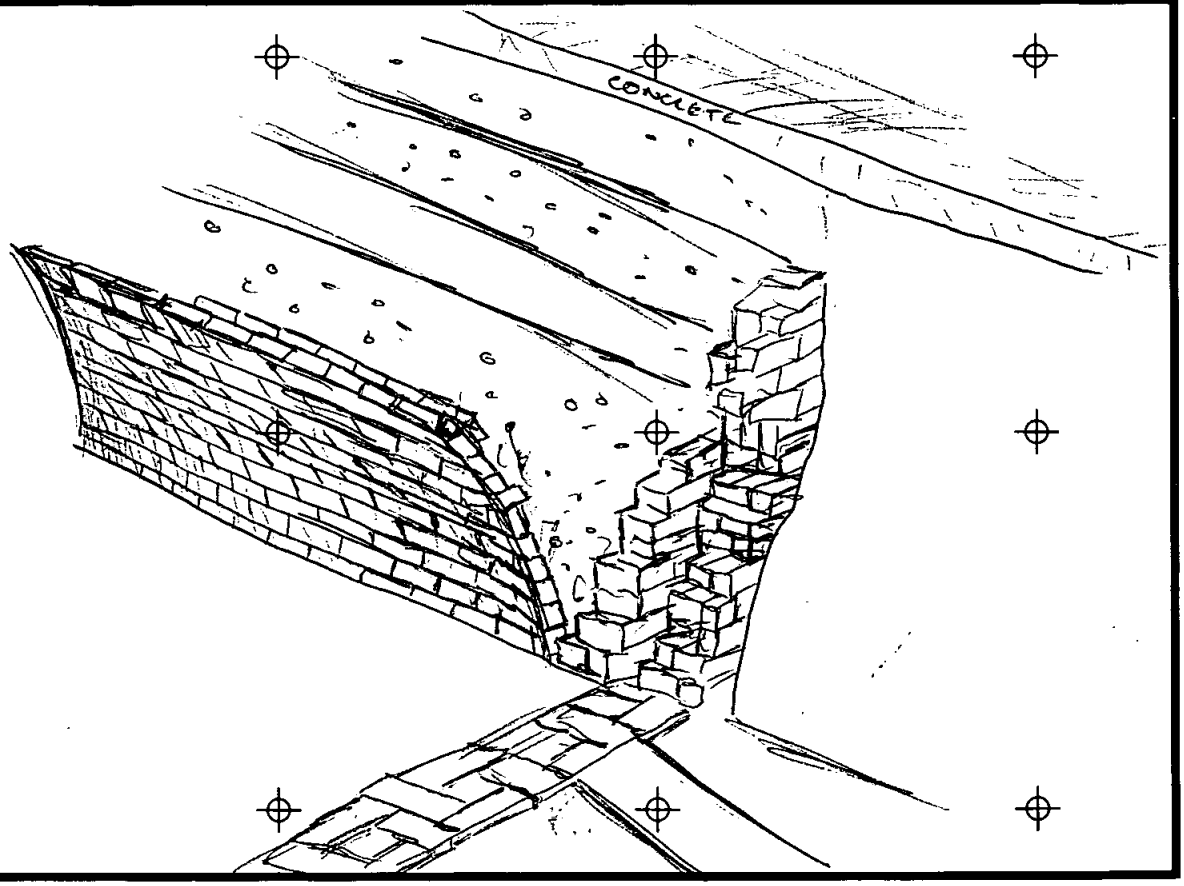
CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

Context No. TR.2 218

SITE CODE KTN10 | SITE NAME CHARLES' HOUSE KENSINGTON LONDON | SHEET NO. 1

SKETCH SHOWING THE EAST SIDE OF THE VAULT IN T2. ~~&~~ ALSO ~~PE~~ A SECTION THROUGH THE DIVIDING WALL BETWEEN THE VAULTED CELLARS AND THE LOWER GROUND FLOOR/ BASEMENT OF THE HOUSES.

SKETCH WEST FACING SECTION OF TR 2

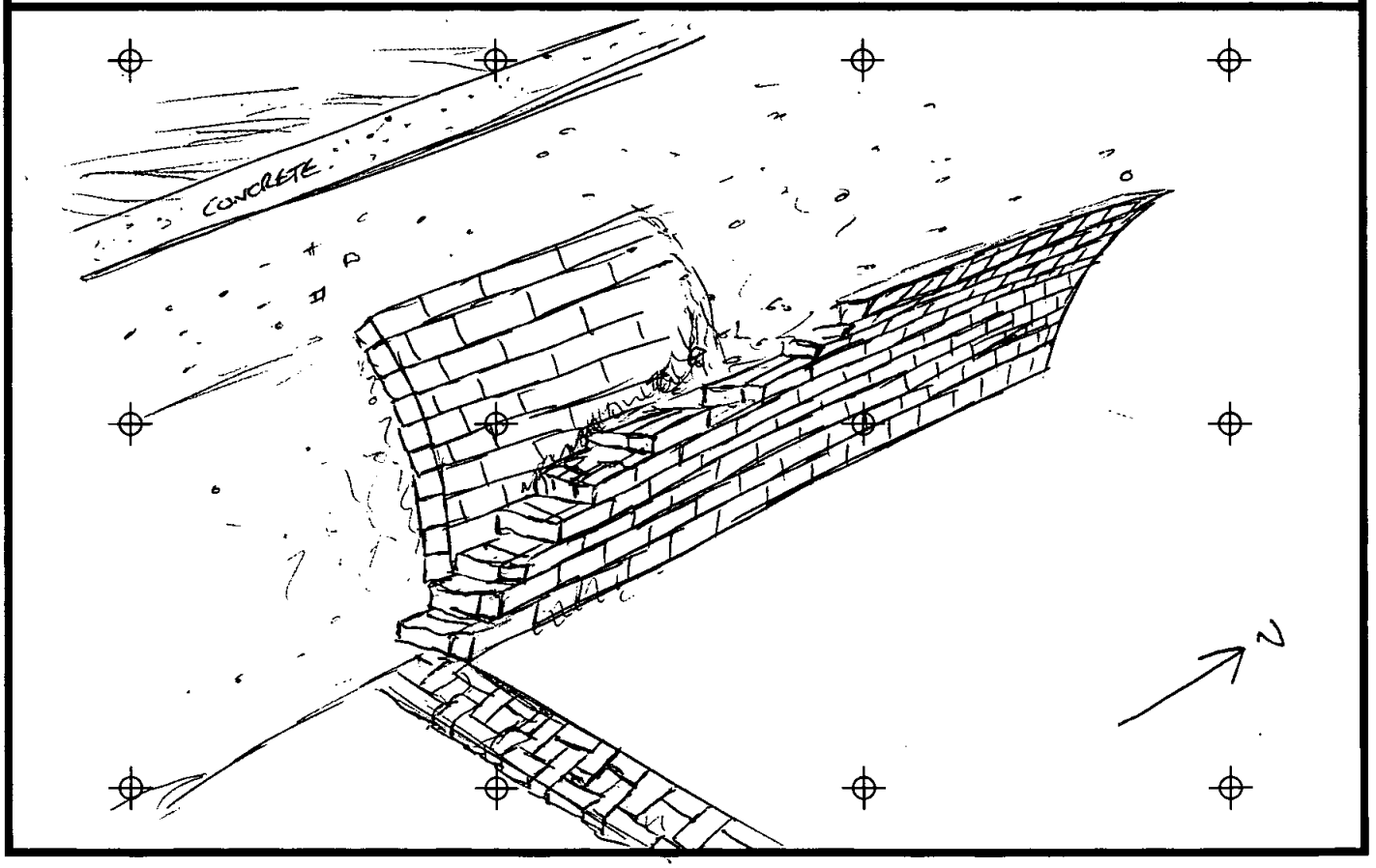


Oxford Archaeology	CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET	Context No. TR.2 218
SITE CODE KTN10	SITE NAME CHARLES' HOUSE KENSington London	SHEET NO. 2

~~WEST~~

SKETCH SHOWING THE WEST SIDE OF THE VAULT, AND THE BEGINNING OF ANOTHER VAULT TO THE WEST. A CROSS WALL IS SHOWN, WHICH MARKED THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE VAULTED CELLAR AND THE LOWER GROUND FLOOR / BASEMENT.

SKETCH - EAST FACING SECTION TR 2.



Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 219

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench TR.2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: Soil
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No.	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No.	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

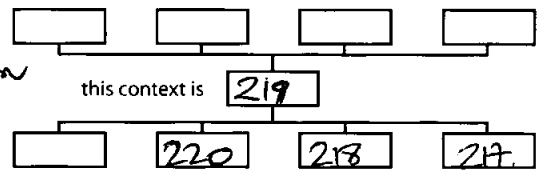
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. SOFT 2/3 YELLOW BROWN SAND & 4 - FREQUENT PIECES OF METAL, VICTORIAN POTS, BRICKS FROM DEMOLITION OF THE CELLARS. 5. UP TO 1.50m. 6. BACKFILL OF the INTERNAL SPACE OF THE VAULT & FORMED with walls 220 - 218 and 217 7. WESTERN WALL NOT EXPOSED - 8 - EXCAVATED/EXPOSED BY MACHINE -

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

- SANDY MIXED DEPOSIT FOUND IN THE INTERNAL SPACE FORMED BY THE VAULTED CELLAR, between WALLS 220 (Northern wall of cellar) 218 (Eastern wall) and 217 (Southern wall -). IT IS MAINLY BACKFILLED WITH DEMOLITION MATERIALS FROM THE VICTORIAN HOUSE -

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [✓] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder
◇ Samples	Date 16/08/2010.
⌂ Building Materials	Initials AE

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. [220]

SITE KTN10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE WALL
Trench 2	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. P.207	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No.	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) Bricks and mortar

(2) Size of brick 0,24 x 0,10 x 0,07m held together by mortar.

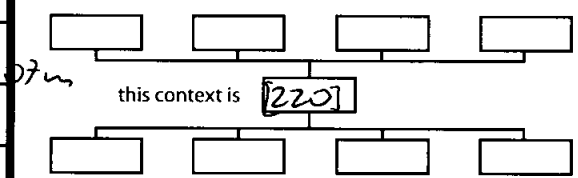
(3) Bricks post, plain, regular, mostly red and yellow. Some of the bricks can have one of the sides concave (FROG)

(4) post english pendan bonding, with 218 bricks keyed in to it.

(5) Rectangular, (6) regular. (7) Mortar: mid grey, fine coarse sand. friable. no inclusions.

(8) longer than 2,25m (not fully excavated)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion depth: not fully excavated width: 0,35m

Northern wall of the victorian cellar. Running E-W Not fully excavated due to health and safety reasons. parallel to [217]. [218] was keyed in to [220] which means that this wall is associated and contemporary with both vaults and Southern wall. Exposed up to approx 0,4m. approx 0,3m wide

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 16/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE KTN10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 3

Trench orientation N-S	Grid reference	Field No.

Length ~~30m~~ 29m	Width 2m	Average depth ~~to top of natural~~ 2.5m	Was archaeology present ? No
Plan Nos ? 306		Section Nos ? 301, 302, 303, 304, 305	Were finds recovered ? No

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
301	Present topsoil/ploughsoil Tarmac sitting on concrete.
302-304	demolition layers, mostly loose bricks. (overspoil and rest)
305	sandy clay alluvial deposit. poss natural.
306	Eastern wall of the victorian cellar
307	Southern wall of the victorian cellar
308	Northern wall of the basement.
309	Concrete well - poss associated with wooden floor located South of [307]
310	wooden victorian floor. Remains.
311	concrete floor found East of [306]
312	Brownish yellow mottled with yellowish brown. Sandy clay deliberate backfill
313	Demolition layer overlies concrete floor - Dark grey mottled with red. approx 60% of shattered bricks.
314 315	Poss make up layer below concrete floor. Greyish brown, sandy clay Poss backfill see context sheet
316 317 318	please see context sheets.
	Natural (describe)

Brief description of archaeology/comments

Trench 3 was 29m long and 2m wide. Excavated down to approx 3.5m (average depth) No archaeological remains evident. Victorian basement has been found in the central part of the trench which consist 3 walls made from bricks, concrete well (poss foundation) concrete floor and wooden floor Northern end of the trench not fully excavated due to health and safty reasons → modern pipe going E-W was found there. No shoring

VERY END OF THE TRENCH. (BETWEEN PIPE AND KENSINGTON HIGH STREET WAS EXCAVATED DOWN TO approx 4m.

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Oxford Archaeology

SITE CODE: KTN 10	CONTEXT CHECKLIST	SITE NAME:

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn Section	Drawn Plan	Matrix	Comments
301	LAYER				301			BRICK + SAND + CONCRETE LAYER FOR CHARLES HSE
302	FILL				↓			
303	DEMO				↓			
304	DEMO				↓			
305	lono				↓			
306	WALL				305	306		WALL GOING N-S
307	WALL				303	↓		Going E-W S Part of cellar
308	WALL				305	↓		Northern End of cellar wall going E-W
309	Wall				—	↓		concrete wall
310	Floor				—	↓		wooden plan
311	Floor				302	↓		concrete Floor
312	Fill				302	↓		Drain Backfill
313	Fill				302	↓		↓
314	Fill				302	↓		↓
315	Fill				304	↓		Backfill N Part Trench
316	↓				↓	↓		↓
317	↓				↓	↓		↓
318	↓				↓	↓		↓

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 301

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 3

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. 306

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. # 301 # 302

Same as:

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 302

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

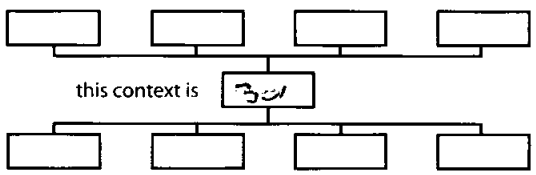
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

Tarmac sitting on Concrete

approx 30 – 40 cm deep all together.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Surface level for Charles House G.H. in 1956

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AC

Date 2018/10

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. (302)

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE layer deposit

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 301	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 301	Same as: (312)	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):
① Firm ② Mixed yellow and brown material.
③ sandy 20% clay 80%
④ moderate charcoal, shattered bricks (yellow ware and mostly red), approx 15% of the context crushed concrete etc.
⑤ — ⑥ — ⑦ — ⑧ machine dry and cloudy

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

301

this context is 302

303

Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate backfill poss make up layer for Charle's house

THE SAME AS (312) poss.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [✓] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 20/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

oxfordarchaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 303

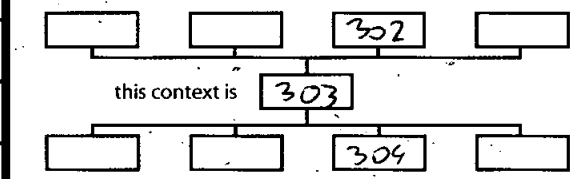
SITE KTN10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE layer

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 302	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No.	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 301	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 304	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) loose (2) Black mixed with red and mixed bricks.
(3) This layer consist approx 60% of demolition bricks and 40% of sand mixed with charcoal.
(4)
(5) – not recorded
(6) – not recorded

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion:

(7) Excavated by machine
Demolition layer Backfilled
Full of finds as plaster decoration
of the walls, roof, fence etc
enamel pot (jug) marble brick
Recorded only in sketch by AMC
Excavated by machine. recorded from distance due to safty reasons

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [✓] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [✓] CBM [✓] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 20/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 304

SITE KTN 10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE layer

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 303
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 301	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 305
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

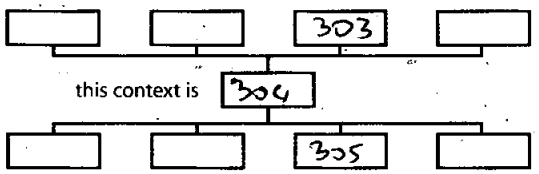
CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Loose
2. Orange and red. occasional yellow
3. Bricks: rectangular regular. standard size. some chopped.
4. Poss. mortar and blackish sand → less than 10% of the context
5. (6) Not recorded more than 1m deep.
7. – 8. Mobile, dry and dusty.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Very loose layer of demolished bricks mostly in good conditions. Deliberate backfill. Excavated by machine recorded from distance due to health and safety reasons.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Initials

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CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 305

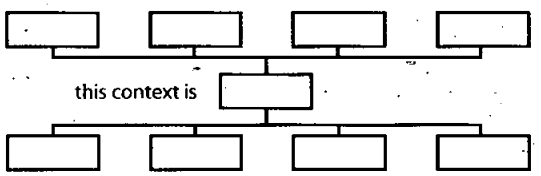
SITE KTN10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE layer

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 301	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm
2. yellow
3. ~~Clayey Sand~~ / sandy clay
4. —
5. 6. at least 1m deep. sometimes overlaies gravell.
7. —
8. marine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Sandy clay alluvial deposit

Finds (tick): None [✓] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 306

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. #306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. #305	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

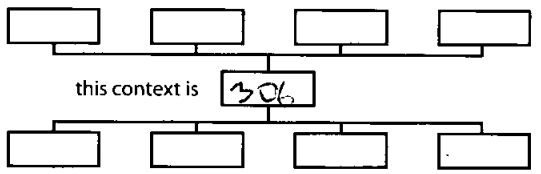
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1) Bricks and mortar
2) Side of bricks 0,14 x 0,10 x 0,07m held together by mortar
3) Bricks plane, regular red and yellow
4) or 5) Rectangular. 6) —
7. Mortar: grey (light), fine coarse sand. Friable
8. Wall standing up to 2m. Going N-S
Perpendicular to [307] and [308] keyed in to [307] Southern wall and Butts [308] Western wall

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Possible remains of the Eastern wall of the Victorian cellar

approx 0,35 m wide

Rock 306 is keyed in [307] and Abutts [308]

Cut of the wall not visible

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 13/3/12

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 307

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 303	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1 Bricks and mortar

2 Size of bricks approx 0,24 m x 0,10 m x 0,07 held together by mortar

3 Bricks plain, regular mostly red and yellow.

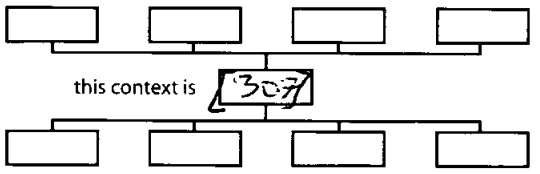
4 -

5 Reg. courses

6

7 Mortar: light grey. Fine coarse sand. Friable.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

? Wall standing up to approx 1m

Wall going E-W parallel to [303], perpendicular to [306]

Southern wall of the victorian cellar

Excavated only by machine due to health and safety reasons. Please see sketch 303

approx 0,3 - 0,35 m wide cut of the wall not visible

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 19/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

SITE KTN10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	Context No. 308
Trench 3	Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / ~~Cut~~ / (Structure)	TYPE WALL
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	Check Lists:
Structure No.	Abutted by: [306]	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 305	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts: ~~[illegible]~~	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) Bricks and mortar

(2) ~~Size of bricks 0,24 x 0,13 x 0,07m~~ held together by mortar

(3) Bricks plain, regular mostly red, yellow.

(4) —

(5) Rectangular

(6) regular. (7) Mortar: light grey. fine coarse sand friable.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is [308]

Interpretation/Discussion:

(8) Standing up to 2m height: not fully excavated

Wall going E-W parallel to [307]

Abutted by [306]. Northern wall of the victorian cellar. Excavated only by machine due to health and safety reasons. Please see sketch # 305

approx 0,35 m wide. Cut of the wall not visible

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ]
CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 18/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 309

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. /	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Concrete + bricks.

(2) Bricks approx 10cm x 6cm x 0.4m attached to the concrete.

(3) –

(4) –

(5) –

(6) –

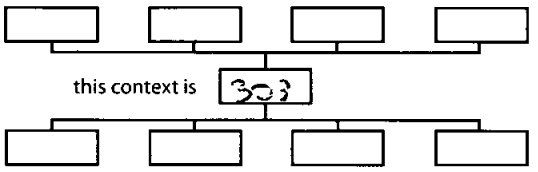
(7) –

(8) Wall survived up to approx 0.4m

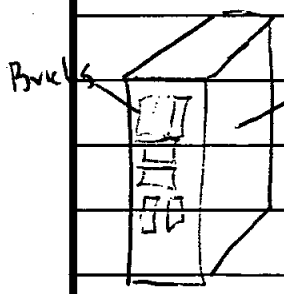
Not fully excavated

(9) Cut of the wall and wave

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion



Concrete wall, possibly associated with wooden floor. Pulled out by machine. Exposed part was approx 2m long 0.4m high and 0.35m wide. Concrete was put directly on the layer of bricks. Wall runs N-S

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 13/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

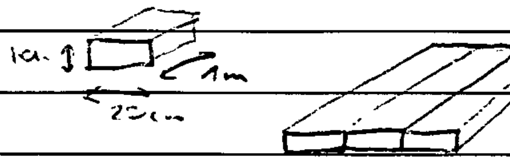
SITE KTN 10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	Context No. 310
		TYPE FLOOR
Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: poss	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by: /	
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. /	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts: wall [308], [307]	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Wood:

2) approx 10cm x 20cm x over 1m

3) —



4) — coursing (poss.)

5) Square planks 6) plain 7) tight together as (one) 8) Floor fragmented, machined away during excavation. Not excavated by hand.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

?

this context is 310

?

Interpretation/Discussion

→ Remains of Wooden Victorian Floor. Excavated (machined away) by machine. Poss Associated with concrete wall [308] and South Face of wall [307] (Within [308]/[307]!!) Condition of the floor is → very poor. approx. 2m below the surface.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder IT
◇ Samples	Date 18/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 311

SITE KTN10 | ADDITIONAL SHEETS: | TYPE Floor

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 313
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 302	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 316
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

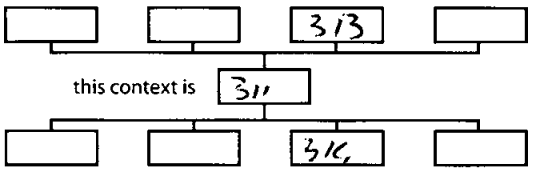
(1) Concrete + bricks

(2) Concrete layer directly on the top layer of bricks (Bricks approx 0.24, 0.10, 0.07m (make up layer)

(3) – Floor is flat. well preserved. (4) –

(5) – (6) – (7) (8) Thickness: approx 0.1m make up layer of bricks.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

light grey concrete floor layer on the layer of bricks, Bricks attached to concrete

Found Between [306] and [308] East of [306]

Not fully excavated due to

Excavated by machine dig to health and safety reasons.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 19/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 312

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE fill

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: (301)
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 302	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: (313)
Level	Butts:
Slide No. 131 d.s.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of: TRENCH 3
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

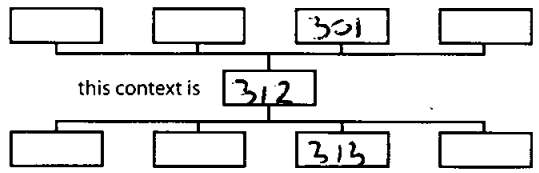
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Firm (2) Brownish yellow yellowish Brown. mottled material (3) Mostly sandy clay. (4) Freq demolition material approx 10-15% of the context. Shattered bricks, crushed concrete etc. (5) approx 1m deep. (6) Not fully excavated (7) — (8) Excavated by machine. dry, cloudy.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate backfill make up layer! pass associated with 1956's building "Bowles House". Above (313) below (301) located East of wall [306] For sketch please see drwg# 302. Context not fully exposed and cleaned due to safety reasons.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 19/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 313

SITE KTN10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE deposit
Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 312	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 306	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 302	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: [311]	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No. dig#131	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) Friable. (2) Dark grey, mottled with red bricks and white ~~concrete~~ greyish mortar
(3) Mostly clayey silt + demolition material approx 60%
Shattered bricks : red, shattered mortar : grey (Friable)
(4) included in composition over 50% of context.
(5) Depth : approx 70cm (0,7m)
(6) not fully excavated. (7) —

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

Above: 312

this context is 313

Below: [311]

Interpretation/Discussion

(8) Excavated by machine, dry, cloudy

Demolition layer overlaying concrete floor [311] Not fully exposed and cleaned due to health and safety reasons
For sketch please see drw# 302

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 18/8/10
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 314

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: Below [311]
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 302	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: (305)
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No. dig#131	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) FIRM

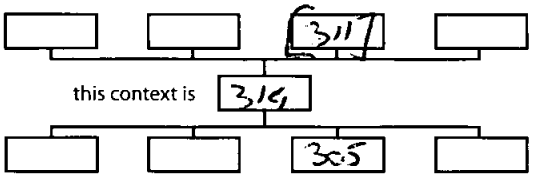
(2) Greyish brown mottled with red (BRICKS)

(3) Sandy clay mixed with shattered demolition material (approx 50%) Red bricks (max 5cm in size), shattered, crushed mortar etc.

(4) inclusions over 50% included in composition !!!

(5) approx 0.2m (6) Not fully excavated

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

(7) — (8) Machine, dry, cloudy

Post make up layer located below concrete floor [311] Not fully exposed due to safety reasons. Found East of wall [306]

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 15/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 315

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 301
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 304	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 316
Level	Butts:
Slide No. 3'3	Cuts:
Neg No. 133, 136	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

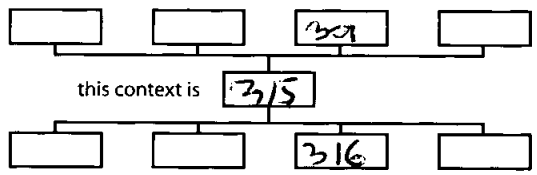
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Firm (2) yellowish brown (3) silty, sandy clay. (4) moderate shattered bricks (red - occasional yellow) up to 10cm in size. less than 15% of content. moderate shattered, crushed mortar, light grey. Rubble, located mostly at the bottom of (315) I would call it horizons. (5) approx 0.4m. (6) Not fully excavated (7) — (8) Machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Layer Found North Room Victorian basement recorded in E Facing section of trench 3 Below (301) above (316) Backfill → pass associated with early phase of Shovle's house (AD1556) ground work. For photos please see chn # 304

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 19/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 316

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 315
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 304	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: 317
Level	Butts:
Slide No. 015	Cuts:
Neg No. #135, 136	Fill of: TRENCH 3
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT: ~~1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments~~

MASONRY: ~~1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found~~ 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

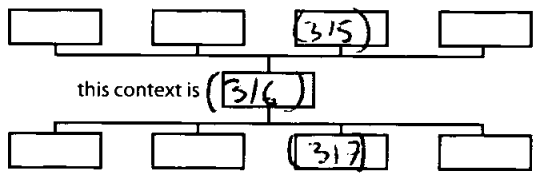
(1) Firm (2) Reddish dark brown. (3) Silty, sandy clay

(4) Inclusions crushed demolition material. Approx 20% of context. Moderate crushed red bricks. (Reddish hue!!) Crushed mortar. Occasional gravels

(5) Approx 0.7m (6) Not fully excavated

(7) — (8) Machine dug, clearly.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate Backfill ~~post~~ associated with early phase of Berles house (AD1856) groundwork. There is also a pipe [5 of section 304] pointing E-W. For sketch please see drw 304. Section not fully excavated and cleaned due to safety reasons.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AT

Date 13/3/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 317

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Layer

Trench 3

Site sub-div

Structure No.

Plan No. 306

Section No. 304

Co-Ordinates

Level Dig # 135

Slide No. #136

Neg No.

Matrix location

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Overlain by: (316)

Abutted by:

Cut by:

Filled by:

Same as:

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies: (318)

Butts:

Cuts:

Fill of:

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

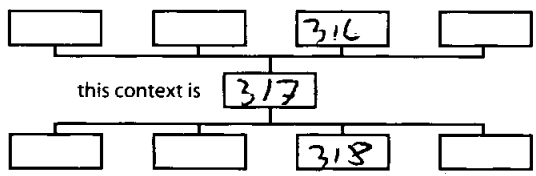
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Friable (2) light grey (3) washed yellow grey bricks and mortar + sandy silt. (4) - (5) 0.2m max (depth) (6) Not fully excavated (7) - (8) modern

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Demolition layer Recorded North of the Trench 3 No Finds Not fully exposed due to health and safety reasons (Archaeologist weren't allowed to clean the section)

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AE

Date 13/8/12

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 318

SITE KTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 3	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 317
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 306	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 304	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies: (305)
Level	Butts:
Slide No. Digital 135	Cuts:
Neg No. # 136	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

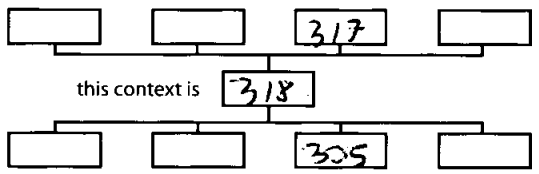
Description (See check lists):

1) Firm
2) Dark brown (greyish brown.)
3) sandy silt silt 10% clay 85%
4) — occasional shelled flecks, crushed mortar
5) approx 08m 6) Not fully excavated 7) —
8) Dry, clearly excavated by machine

Interpretation/Discussion

Layer found at the Northern end of the Trench 3 Between Victorian basement, modern pipe and Modern road Kensington High Street Post backfill Recorded only in sketch # 304 Excavated only by machine due to safety reasons

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 11/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE KTN 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 5

Trench orientation N-S	Grid reference	Field No.

Length 15m	Width 3.00	Average depth to top of natural 1.20	Was archaeology present ? NO
Plan Nos ? 501		Section Nos ? 501	Were finds recovered ? NO

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
501	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~ COMBINATION OF MODERN TARMAC SITTING ON CONCRETE TO FORM PARKING AREA. TARMAC = 0.10m, CONCRETE 0.15m THICK.
502	DARK GREY/BLACK SANDY CLAY MIXED DEPOSIT CONTAINING FRAGS OF BRICK AND CONCRETE – LEVELLING LAYER 0.30m THICK
503	MID BROWN RED SANDY CLAY LAYER CONTAINING FREQUENT FRAGS OF BRICK 0.75m THICK. PROB SAME AS 208?
504	LIGHT YELLOW BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH OCC. SMALL PEBBLES → RIVER ALLUVIUM? 3.30m THICK
505	LIGHT GREY BLUE SANDY CLAY ENCOUNTERED @ 4.50m BGL.
506	CUT FOR SOAKAWAY. JUST CLIPPED IN EASTERN SIDE OF TRENCH. MAX WIDTH 2.34m.
507	7 COURSES OF RED FROGGED BRICK CA. 1.50m APART WITH BROWN CERAMIC PIPE SITTING ON CONCRETE. FILLED WITH DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY T OCC. PEBBLES.
	Natural (describe) BACKFILL AROUND SIDE OF DRAIN = SAME.

Brief description of archaeology/comments

TRENCH 5 CONTAINED RUBBLE/MADE-UP LAYER TO DEPTH OF CA. 1.20m BGL. SANDY CLAY ALLUVIAL DEP ENCOUNTERED AT 1.20 TO 4.50m. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS EXTANT. TR5 CLIPPED A VICTORIAN OR LATER SOAKAWAY WITCH CONTAINED A BROWN CERAMIC PIPE 0.18m IN DIAMETER. SOAKAWAY WAS BRICK BUILT WITH 7 COURSES OF BRICKS DRYING. DRAIN PIPE SAT ON CONCRETE BASE. ALSO A PATCH OF PETROCHEMICAL CONTAMINATION OBSERVED IN WESTERN SIDE OF TRENCH. VERY PUNGENT. T DECISION MADE NOT TO REMOVE. ONLY HALF TRENCH TAKEN DOWN TO 4.50m. NO SHORING REQUIRED.

Recorder KA

Date 13-8-10

Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology

SITE KTN 10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 6

Trench orientation 360 NESW	Grid reference	Field No.

Length 30	Width 3.00m	Average depth to top of natural 0.70	Was archaeology present ? NO
Plan Nos ? 601		Section Nos ? 601	Were finds recovered ? NO

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
601	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~
602	
603	
604	SEE CONTEXT SHEET
605	
606	
607	
608	
609	CUT OF MOD. RUBBLE PIT - NOT EXCAVATED. 2.5M WIDE x 1.5M.
	EXTENDS UNDER SOUTHERN BAULK.
~~609~~ 610	FILL OF 609. MID BROWN RED SANDY SILT WITH FREQ BRICK FLECKS +
	FRAGMENTS. FREQ FRAGS OF COAL, RARE FRAGS OF BONE + SHELL. PIT FOR
	DEMOLITION RUBBLE
	~~Natural (describe)~~

Brief description of archaeology/comments

BLANK TRENCH - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. MOD STORM WATER BRICK CULVERT TO WEST. SOAKAWAY IN NORTHERN SECTION CA. 10m ALONG TRENCH. BRICK BUILT. ALSO CERAMIC SEWERAGE PIPE. MOD. RUBBLE PIT TO EAST. DISTURBANCE TO 2.20M BGL UP TO SOAKAWAY. FROM 10-30M ONTO NATURAL 0.70M BGL.
EAST END = TARMAC CONCRETE / CRNA / NAT.

Recorder KA

Date 20-8-10.

SITE CODE: KNT 10 (SITE KENSINGTON HIGH STREET. CHARLES HOUSE)

CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE NAME:

Context No	Type	Excavated with Segments	Relationships	Dug	Drawn		Matrix	Comments
					Section	Plan		
601	LAYER				601	602		CUT UP ASPHALT AND CONC TO
602	|				|	|	layer
603	|				|	|	layer
604	|				|	|	layer
605	⌊				|	|	Demolition layer
606	WALL							WALL N-S
607	WALL							WALL
608	FILL				⌊	⌊		Pass natural.
609	CUT				≷	↓		MODERN DIST.
610	FILL				≷	↓		FILL OF 609

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 601

SITE KFTN13

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE

Trench 6	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. ~~600~~ 601	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 601	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Co-Ordinates	Part of:	
	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 601

Interpretation/Discussion

layer of asphalt (black) and concrete (light grey) surface level for Market House. Road.

approx 0.3 - 0.4 m deep

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 22/8/12
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 602

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 6	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. ~~602~~ 601	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 601	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

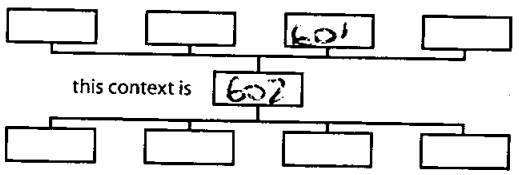
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm
2. dark yellow mottled with dark brown
3. clay + gravell (approx 35%)
4. occasional shattered flicks.
5. depth approx 1m length approx 5m 6. –
7. – 8. Excavated by machine dry and cloudy

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate backfill ~~feature~~ Between wall [606] and [607]

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 603

SITE KTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 6

Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No. ~~602~~ 601

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No. 601

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

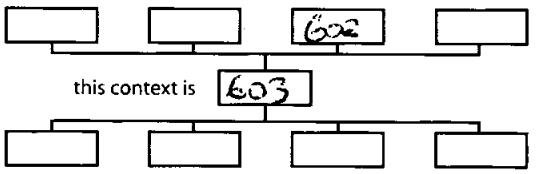
~~CUT:~~
~~1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments~~

~~MASONRY:~~
~~1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments~~

Description (See check lists):

1. Firm
2. Black
3. silty clay
4. occasional stones. shattered bricks.
5. (6) Approx 0.3m deep. 1.5m long.
7. – 8. Excavated by machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Possible deliberate backfill between wall [606] and [607]

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 604

SITE KTTN10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE Deposit

Trench 6	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 602 601	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 601	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

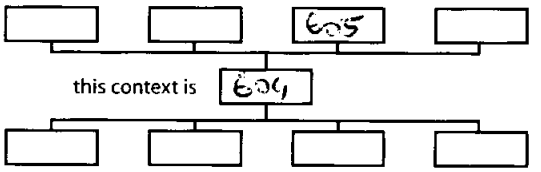
CUT:
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

MASONRY:
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) Firm
(2) greyish yellow
(3) clay + 30% gravels
(4) - occasional stones
(5) (6) approx 0.7 m deep 6 m long
(7) - (8) Excavated by machine.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Deliberate backfill. Found between wall [606] and [607]. Excavated by machine not clean sampled by evaluation due to health and safety reasons.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/5/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 605

SITE KNTN 10

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit.

Trench 6	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 601 ~~602~~	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 601	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1 Loose

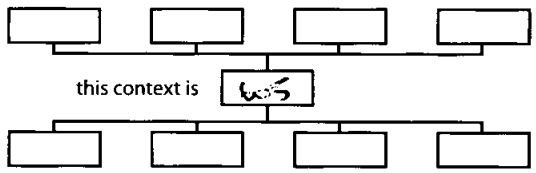
2 orange, red.

3 Bricks

4 –

5 – standard size Brick

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Demolition layer. standard size - loose orange and red bricks Remains of the sewage system?

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 20/3/13
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. [606]

SITE KTN 10	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE WALL
Trench 6	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. ~~602~~ 601	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 601	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

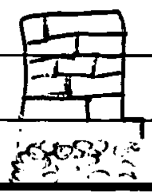
(1) Bricks and mortar
(2) Bricks: red, 0,14m x 0,10 x ?0m
(3)
(4) English garden coursing?
(5) - (7) Mortar - light grey, fine coarse sand
Friable (6)
(8) Wall approx 0,35 cm wide, approx 1m standing
(9) Cut of the wall not visible in section

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is [606]

Interpretation/Discussion

linear wall going N-S cut by canalisation pipe. More likely victorian. Wall standing on very compacted mix of gravel and concrete. Wall is wider at the bottom. Excavated by machine only due to health and safety reasons.



Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 20/5/10
Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 607

SITE KNN 10.

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WALL

Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by:	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 601	Cut by:	
	Filled by:	
Section No. 601	Same as:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies:	
Level	Butts:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of:	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

(1) stone, red bricks, (2)(3)(4)(5)(6)!

(7) mortar.

(8) approx 40cm wide, 1m high.

(9) Wall found in section, only partly destroyed by machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is 607

Interpretation/Discussion

Wall pass pump N-S Survived up to 1m (approx) Approx 40cm wide. Can be associated with sewage system. Excavated by machine and recorded from distance due to health and safety reasons. Cut of the wall not visible. Feature overlain by (605) loose bricks.

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds	Recorder AF
◇ Samples	Date 20/8/12
⌂ Building Materials	Initials

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No. 608

SITE KTNO

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE deposit

Trench 6	Context Type: (Deposit) / Cut / Structure
Site sub-div	Overlain by:
Structure No.	Abutted by:
Plan No. 601 ~~602~~	Cut by:
	Filled by:
Section No. 601	Same as:
	Part of:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:
	Overlies:
Level	Butts:
Slide No.	Cuts:
Neg No.	Fill of:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain

Check Lists:

DEPOSIT:
1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions

~~CUT:~~
1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

~~MASONRY:~~
1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Description (See check lists):

(1) FIRM
(2) Yellow MID BROWN
(3) sandy 20% clay 80%
(4) –
(5)(6) 1.2m deep. 2.5m l=s.p. (approx)
(7) – (8) excavated by machine

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

this context is

Interpretation/Discussion

Post medieval
· Sandy-clay alluvial deposit

Finds (tick): None [ ] Pot [ ] Bone [ ] Flint [ ] Stone [ ] Burnt stone [ ] Glass [ ] Metal [ ] CBM [ ] Wood [ ] Leather [ ]

△ Small Finds

◇ Samples

⌂ Building Materials

Recorder AF

Date 20/8/10

Initials

Oxford Archaeology

SITE KTN10	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No. 8

Trench orientation N-S	Grid reference	Field No.
Length 15m / Width 2.50m	Average depth to top of natural	Was archaeology present? YES SEE OF
Plan Nos? 801	Section Nos? 802 802	Were finds recovered? YES

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
801	~~Present topsoil/ploughsoil~~ TARMAC / CONCRETE. MAX THICK 0.30m.
802	MID BROWN YELLOW SILTY CLAY WITH FREQ FLAGS OF BRICK, PEBBLES, METAL → DEMOLITION DEBRIS, LEVELLING LAYER. MAX THICK, 0.42m
803	BLACK COAL, SILTY CLAY MAX THICK 0.05m
804	COBBLED SURFACE → SQUARE STONE BLOCKS, REGULAR IN SHAPE → EXAMPLE SIZES: 0.10x0.10m, 0.17x0.15m, 0.16mx0.06, 0.13mx0.09m, 0.11x0.11m. LAID IN STRAIGHT LINES. BELIEVED BY 805 INITIALLY THOUGHT TO BE MADE TWO LAYERS OF COBBLES SITTING ON TOP OF EACH OTHER → THIS DO NOT PROVE TO BE THE CASE MAX THICK 0.15m
805	COBBLES → CONTEMP. WITH 804 BUT NOT AS REGULAR. STONES 0.15x0.10, 0.05x 0.07m, 0.16x0.07, 0.09x0.09 0.12x0.10. LAID IRREGULARLY BUT ON NW-SE ALIGNMENT. MAX THICK 0.15m
806	CONCRETED LAYER ABOVE COBBLES BUT ONLY ABOVE 805 + ALONG WESTERN SIDE OF TRENCH. LUMPS CONTAINED COAL + SLAG LOOKING MATERIAL. SIMPLE ~~Natural (describe)~~ TAKEN. MAX THICK 0.08m

Brief description of archaeology/comments

807. GRAVEL MADE-UP LAYER / LEVELLING LAYER FOR COBBLES - MAX THICK 0.10m (SF. SILT. SMALL GRAVEL PEBBLES + MED GRAVEL)

808 GRAVEL DEPOSIT / FILL OF ~~DRAIN~~ DRAIN RUNNING ALONGSIDE COBBLES NW-SE ALIGNMENT. MAX THICK 0.15m. V. SIMILAR TO 807. PROB SAME MATERIAL

809 CUT OF DRAIN. FILLED BY 808. ONLY PARTIALLY VISIBLE IN TRENCH.

810 REMAINS OF BRICKWALL - PROB. BACK OF HOUSE / OUTBUILDING. COBBLES BUTT UP TO IT.

811 TIMBER SUPPORT FOR CONCRETE STEP 812

812 CONCRETE SLABS, LIKELY STEP / FLOOR SLABS

813 CONCRETE + CERAMIC PIPE

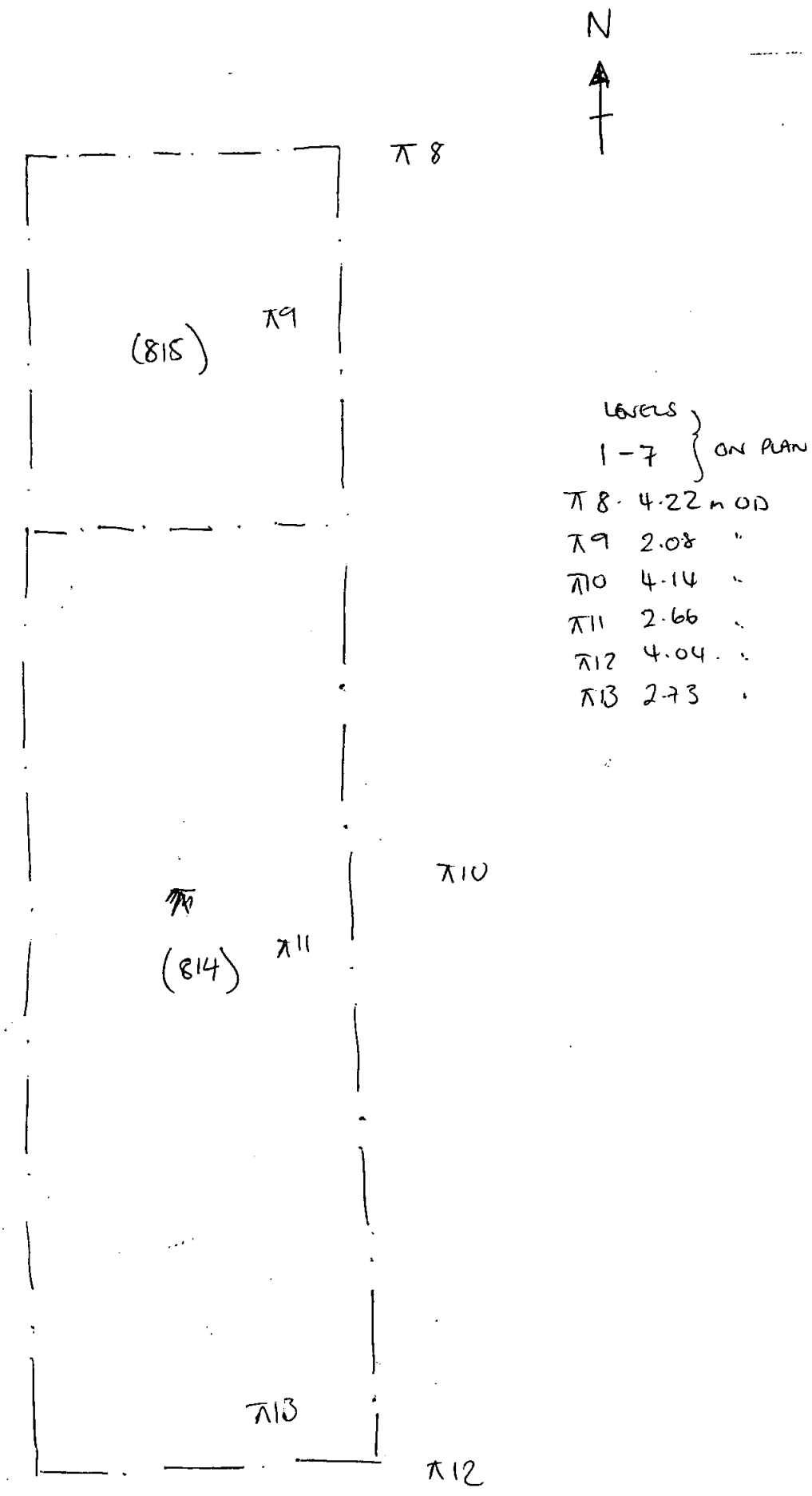
814. NATURAL BELOW GRAVEL ~~and~~ (807). MID YELLOW BROWN SLIGHTLY SILTY CLAY WITH SAND

Recorder

Date

815 MID YELLOW SAND BELOW 814. EXPOSED ONLY IN NORTHERN END OF TRENCH IN SONDAGE. REACHED AT 208m OD

- NO ARCH PRE VICTORIAN ERA. REMAINS OF COBBLED SURFACES ACROSS TRENCH. PROB CARTYARD. ~~DRAIN~~ GRAVEL DRAIN AT SW CORNER



LEVELS 1–7 } ON PLAN

T8 · 4.22 m OD
T9 2.08 "
T10 4.14 "
T11 2.66 "
T12 4.04 "
T13 2.73 "

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN10

Box 1 File 5

B. Synthesised Context Data

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

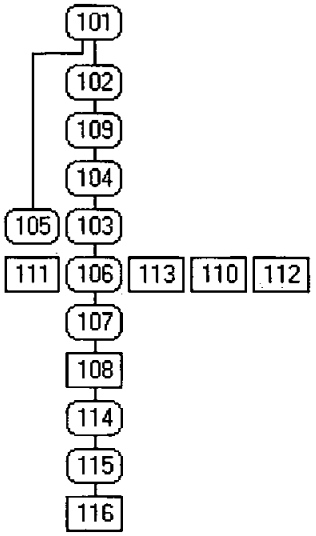
FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

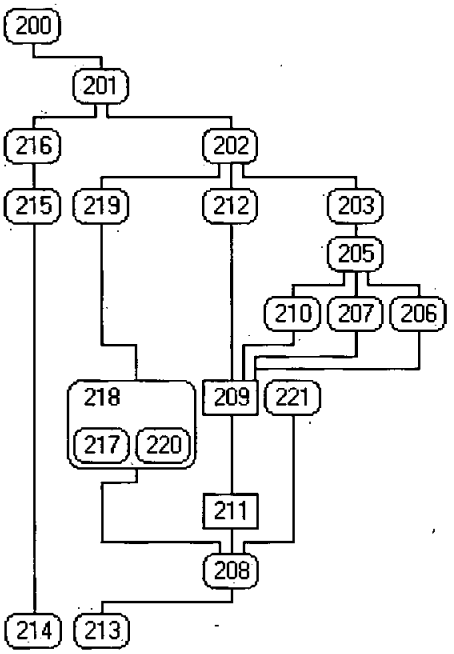
KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 1



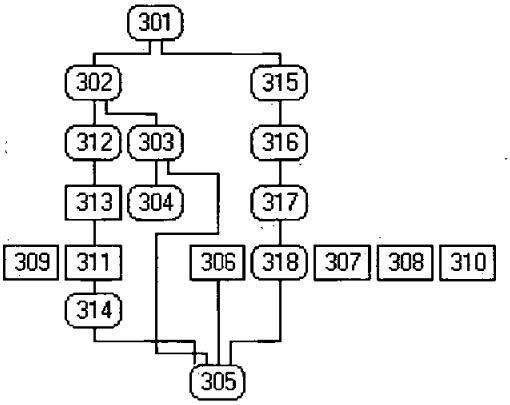
KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 2



KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 3

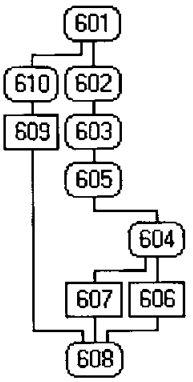


KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 5

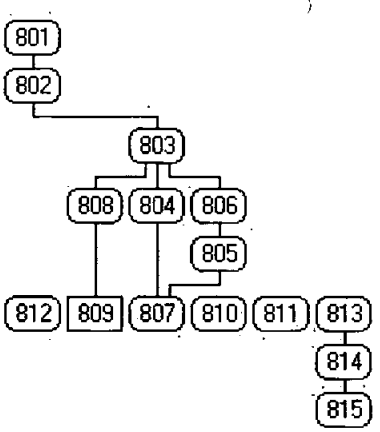
KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 6



KTN 10

MATRIX – TRENCH 8



Context Register

Site Code: *KTN10*

KTN10	*Evaluation*		*Kensington and Chelsea*	
CtxtNo:	**Context Type**	**Single Ctxt Plan?**	**Drawing Number**	**Drawing/Image Type**
101	Layer	☐		
			102	Section
			103	Section
			101	Section
102	Layer	☐		
			103	Section
103	Layer	☐		
			101	Section
			102	Section
			103	Section
104	Layer	☐		
			101	Section
			102	Section
			103	Section
105	Layer	☐		
			102	Section
			103	Section
106	Layer	☐		
			101	Section
			102	Section
			103	Section
107	Layer	☐		
			103	Section
108	Layer	☐		
			101	Plan
			104	Section
			103	Section
109	Layer	☐		
			101	Section
			102	Section
110	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
111	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
			102	Section
			103	Section
112	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
			103	Section
113	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
			103	Section
114	Layer	☐		
			101	Plan
			104	Section
115	Layer	☐		
			104	Section
116	Layer	☐		
			101	Plan
			104	Section
117	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan

KTN10	*Evaluation*		*Kensington and Chelsea*	
CtxtNo:	**Context Type**	**Single Ctxt Plan?**	**Drawing Number**	**Drawing/Image Type**
118	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
119	Masonry	☐		
			101	Plan
120	Layer	☐		
200	Layer	☐		
			201	Section
			202	Section
201	Layer	☐		
			202	Plan
			202	Section
			201	Section
202	Layer	☐		
			201	Section
203	Layer	☐		
			201	Section
204	Void	☐		
205	Layer	☐		
			201	Section
206	Masonry	☐		
			201	Plan
			202	Plan
207	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
208	Layer	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
209	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
210	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
211	Cut	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
212	Fill	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
213	Layer	☐		
			202	Plan
			203	Section
214	Layer	☐		
			202	Plan
			202	Section
215	Layer	☐		
			202	Section
216	Layer	☐		

KTN10	*Evaluation*		*Kensington and Chelsea*	
CtxtNo:	**Context Type**	**Single Ctxt Plan?**	**Drawing Number**	**Drawing/Image Type**
			202	Section
217	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
218	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
219	Layer	☐		
			202	Plan
220	Masonry	☐		
			202	Plan
			202	Section
221	Masonry	☐		
301	Layer	☐		
			301	Section
			302	Section
			304	Section
302	Layer	☐		
			301	Section
303	Layer	☐		
			301	Section
304	Layer	☐		
			301	Section
305	Layer	☐		
			302	Section
			304	Section
			301	Section
306	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
			302	Section
			303	Section
			305	Section
307	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
			303	Section
308	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
			302	Section
			305	Section
309	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
310	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
311	Masonry	☐		
			306	Plan
			302	Section
312	Layer	☐		
			302	Section
313	Layer	☐		
			302	Section
			303	Section
314	Layer	☐		
			302	Section

KTN10	*Evaluation*		*Kensington and Chelsea*	
CtxtNo:	**Context Type**	**Single Ctxt Plan?**	**Drawing Number**	**Drawing/Image Type**
315	Layer	☐	304	Section
316	Layer	☐	304	Section
317	Layer	☐	304	Section
318	Layer	☐	304	Section
501	Layer	☐	501	Section
502	Layer	☐	501	Section
503	Layer	☐	501	Section
504	Layer	☐	501 501	Plan Section
505	Layer	☐	501 501	Plan Section
506	Cut	☐	501	Plan
507	Fill	☐	501	Plan
601	Layer	☐	601	Section
602	Layer	☐	601	Section
603	Layer	☐	601	Section
604	Layer	☐	601	Section
605	Layer	☐	601	Section
606	Masonry	☐	601 601	Plan Section
607	Masonry	☐	601 601	Plan Section
608	Layer	☐	601 601	Plan Section
609	Cut	☐	601	Plan
610	Fill	☐	601	Plan
801	Layer	☐		

KTN10	*Evaluation*		*Kensington and Chelsea*	
CtxtNo:	**Context Type**	**Single Ctxt Plan?**	**Drawing Number**	**Drawing/Image Type**
802	Layer	☐	801	Plan
803	Layer	☐		
804	Layer	☐	801	Plan
805	Layer	☐	801	Plan
806	Layer	☐	801	Plan
807	Layer	☐		
808	Fill	☐	801	Plan
809	Cut	☐	801	Plan
810	Masonry	☐	801	Plan
811	Masonry	☐	801	Plan
812	Masonry	☐	801	Plan
813	Masonry	☐	801	Plan
814	Layer	☐		
815	Layer	☐		

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Book 1 File 6

B. Catalogue of Drawings

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	✓
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME Charles House, Kensington

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
101	Sketch Plan of Trench 1	≃ 1:50	AC	MOL
201	Sketch plan of Trench 2	1:20	AMC	MOL
202	Sketch plan of Trench 2	1:20	AMC	MOL
306	Sketch plan of Trench 3	1:50	AF	MOL
501	Trench 5	1:50	KA	MOL
601	Trench 6	1:50	KA/AF	MOL
801	Trench 8 pavement surfaces	≃ 1:50	AC	MOL

Oxford Archaeology

SECTION RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME Charles House, Kensington

Section number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)	Plan (Sheet no.)
101	Sketch section of NW baulk in Northern Tr 1		AMC	MOL	101
102	Sketch section Tr 1			A4	101
103	East facing sketch section of victorian building with vaults		AC	A4	101
104	Monolith sample		AMC	A4	101
201	Trench 2 sketch section		AMC	A4	202
202	Trench 2 sketch section		AMC	A4	202
203	Trench 2 north facing section		AF	MOL	202
301	Trench 3 west facing sketch section	1:20	AMC	MOL	306
302	Trench 3 west facing sketch section		AF	MOL	306
303	Trench 3 South face of [307] sketch section		AF	MOL	306
304	Trench 3 east facing sketch section		AF	MOL	306
305	Trench 3 south face of [308]		AF	MOL	306
501	Trench 5 sketch section		AC	MOL	501
601	Trench 6 sketch section		AF	MOL	601
801	Trench 8 sketch section		AC	MOL	801
802	Trench 8 sketch section		AC	MOL	801

Plan Register For Site Code: KTN 10

Site Code: KTN 10 **Project Type:** Evaluation **Borough:** Kensington and Chelsea

Plan Number	PlanTitle	Plan Scale	Computer File Name
101	Sketch plan of trench 1	1:50	
201	Sketch paln of north end of trench 2	1:20	
202	Sketch plan of total length of trench 2	1:20	
306	Sketch plan of trench 3	1:50	
501	Sketch plan of trench 5	1:50	
601	Sketch plan of trench 6	1:50	
801	Sketch plan of trench 8	1:50	

Sections Register For Site Code: KTN 10

Site Code: KTN 10 **Project Type:** Evaluation **Borough:** Kensington and Chelsea

Section No	Section Title	Section Coords	Computer Filename
101	Sketch section of NW baulkin trench 1	000000/000000	
102	Sketch section of wall in trench 1	000000/000000	
103	Sketch section of Victorian	000000/000000	
104	Monolith sample location	000000/000000	
201	Sketch sample section of trench 2	000000/000000	
202	Sketch section of trench 2	000000/000000	
203	Trench 2 north facing section	000000/000000	
301	Trench 3 west facing sketch section	000000/000000	
302	Trench 3 west facing sketch section	000000/000000	
303	Trench 3 south facing sketch section	000000/000000	
304	Trench 3 east facing sketch section	000000/000000	
305	Trench 3 north facing sketch section	000000/000000	
501	Sketch section of trench 5	000000/000000	
601	Trench 6 sketch section	000000/000000	

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KT10 10

Book 1 File 7

B. Primary Drawing

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
FOOLSCAP

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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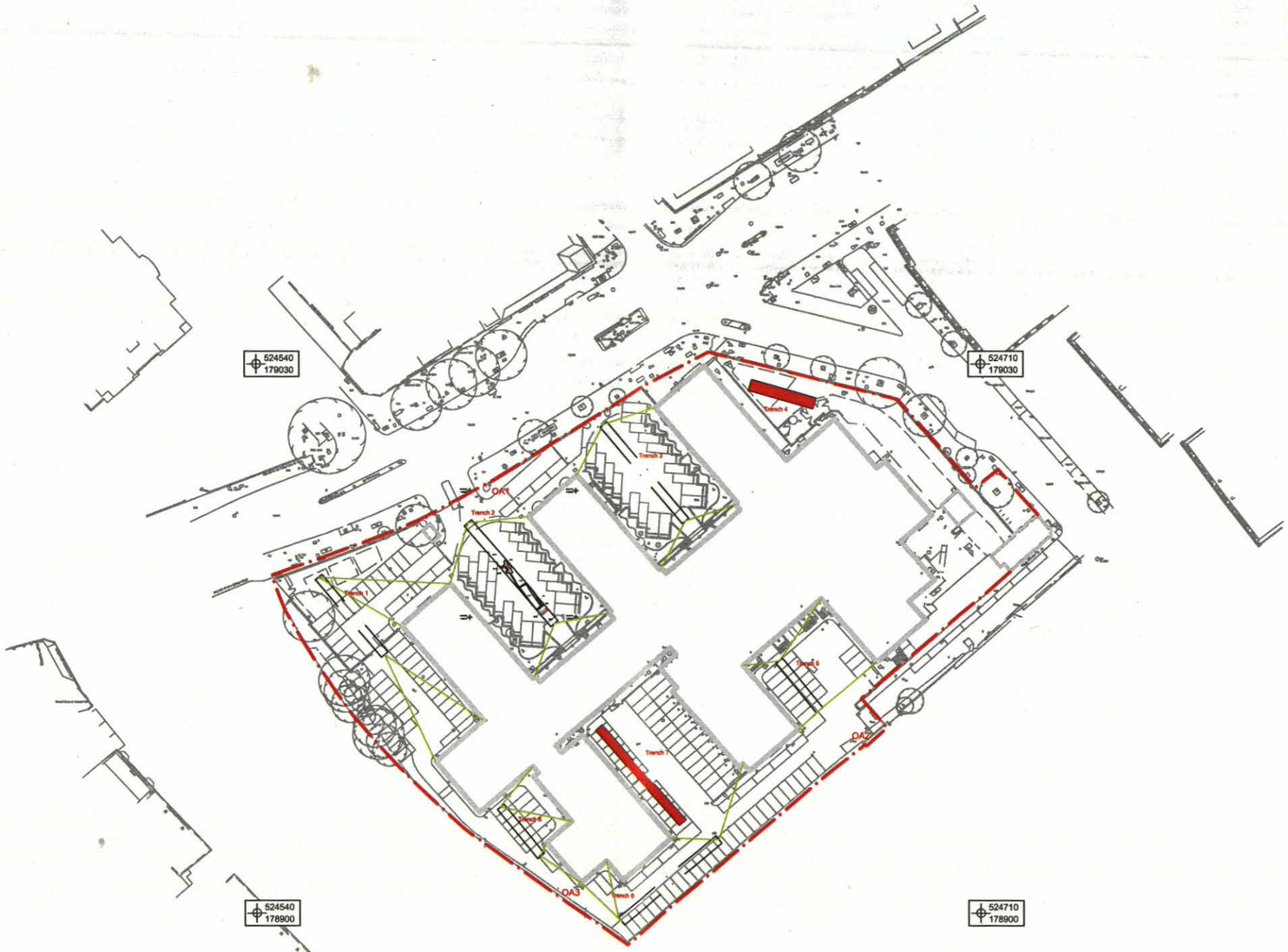
KTN 10



X:\KECHASCO_Charles_House_Kensington \010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\KTNEV_Charles_House_Kensington_Evaluation for archiving in metres_221010.dwg(A3 landscape)*code*code*SUBJECT*author* 22 Oct 2010

CHECKED BY:

0 50 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Site in relation to Ordnance Survey Grid

X:\KECHASCO_Charles_House_Kensington \010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\KTNEV_Charles_House_Kensington_Evaluation_211010.dwg(Figure_2)*Kensington High Street*charles house*Proposed Trench plan*Matt.bradley* 22 Oct 2010

KTU 10

Trench locations were set in by measuring the distance between two known points and at least two points of each trench using a 30 metre tape. The reference points were taken from a map referenced to OS coordinates

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

KTN 10
Trench location plan
Part 1

Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 3

OA1

(207)

(213)

(208)

209

217

218

221

220

(208)

(214)

524590
178970

524615
179000

524615
178970

N

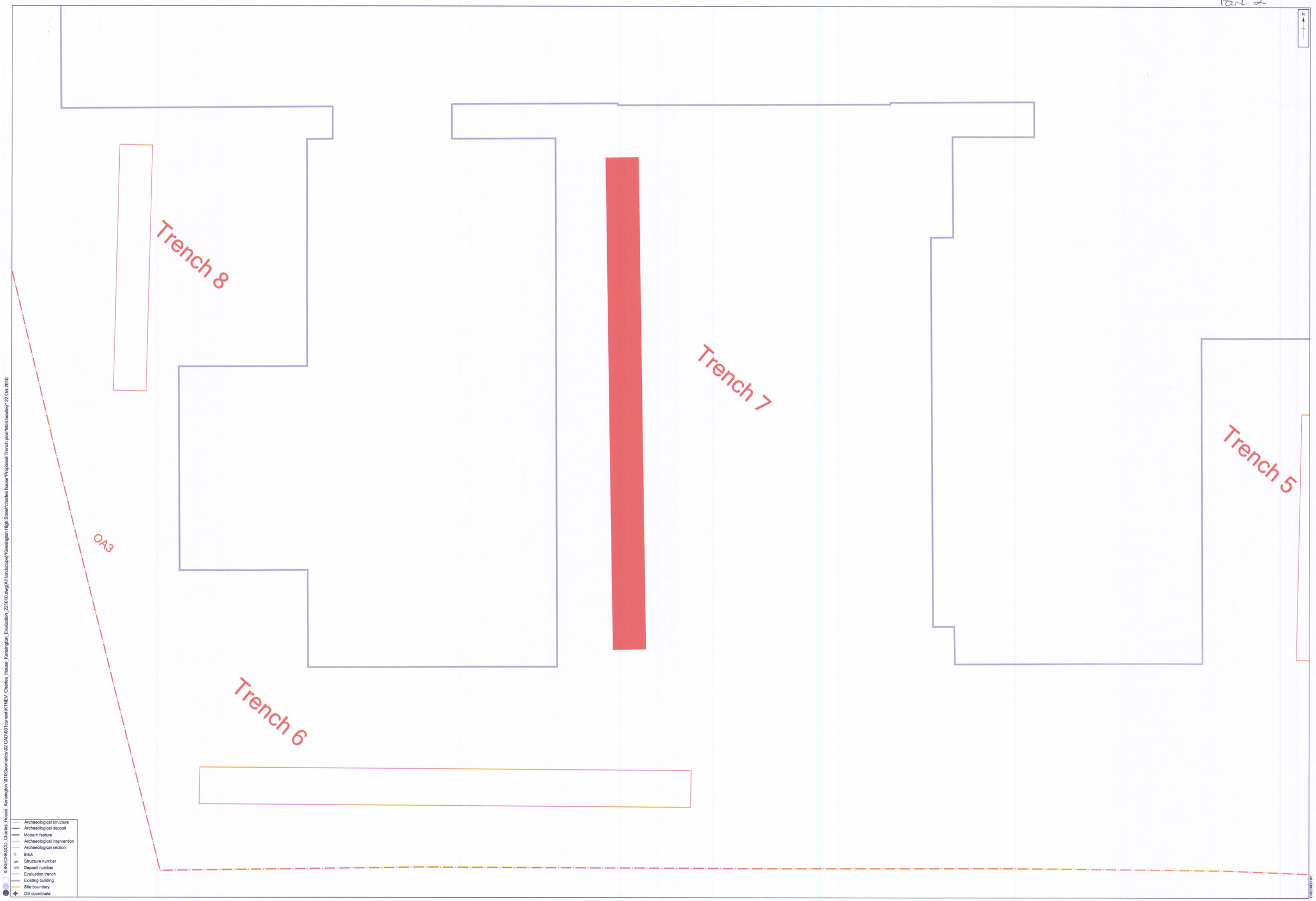
Archaeological structure
Archaeological deposit
Modern feature
Archaeological intervention
Archaeological section
Brick
[str] Structure number
[206] Deposit number
Evaluation trench
Existing building
Site boundary
OS coordinate

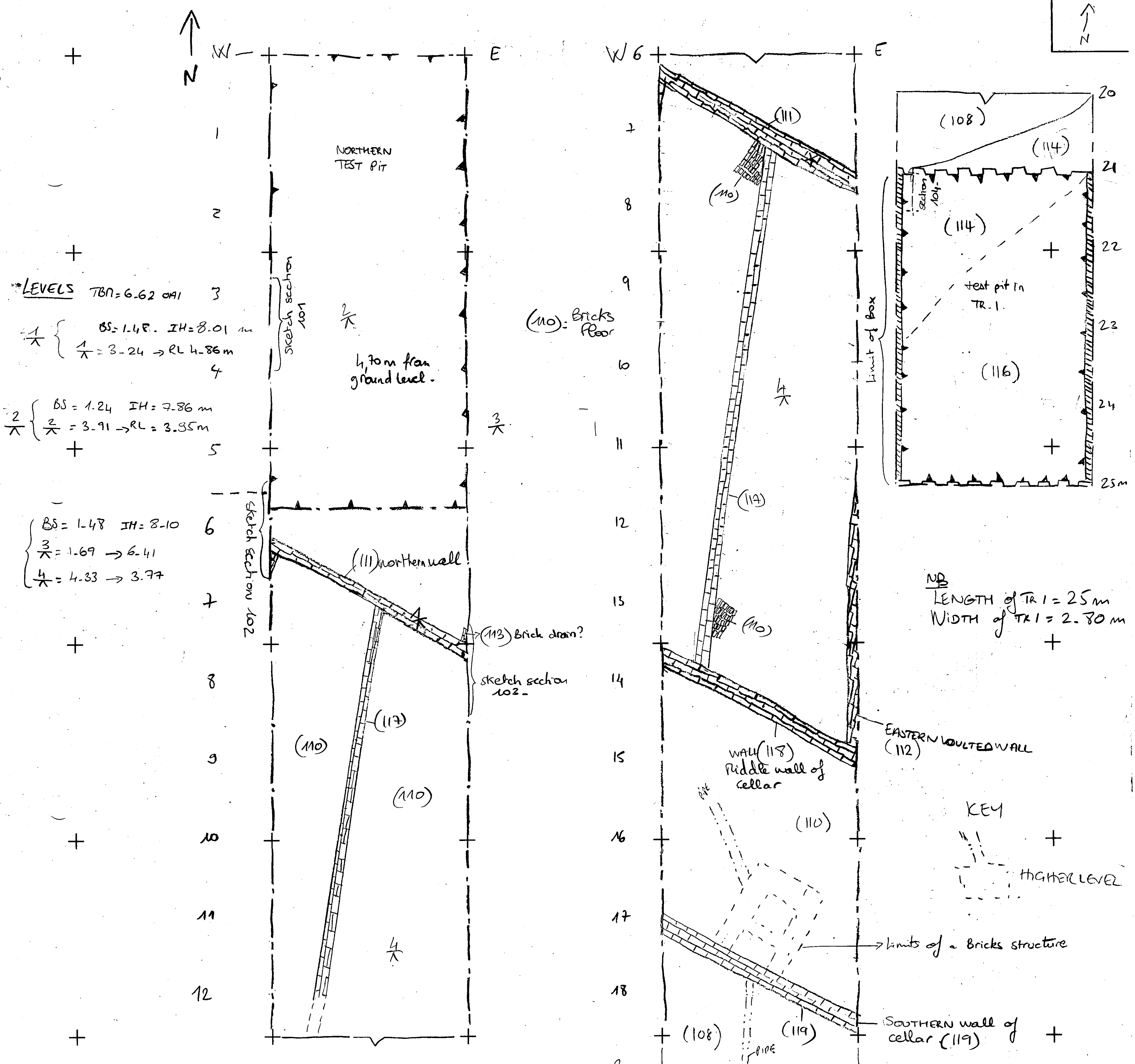
0 5 m
Scale at A1 1:100

CHECKED BY:

X:\KEC\HASCO_Charles_House_Kensington \010\Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\KTNEV_Charles_House_Kensington_Evaluation_221010.dwg(A1 landscape (2))"Kensington High Street"charles house"Proposed Trench plan"Matt.bradley" 22 Oct 2010

KTN 10
Trench location
Part 2





N
W — E
W 6 — E
NORTHERN TEST PIT
LEVELS TBM = 6.62 OAI
1: BS = 1.48 IH = 8.01 m
1 = 3.24 → RL 4.86 m
2: BS = 1.24 IH = 7.86 m
2 = 3.91 → RL = 3.95m
BS = 1.48 IH = 8.10
3 = 1.69 → 6.41
4 = 4.33 → 3.77
sketch section 101
sketch section 102
sketch section 103
4,70 m from ground level
(111) northern wall
(113) Brick drain?
(117)
(110)
(110): Bricks floor
(111)
(112)
EASTERN VOULTED WALL (112)
WALL (118) Middle wall of cellar
pipe
Limits of a Bricks structure
SOUTHERN wall of cellar (119)
(108)
(119)
(114)
(116)
section 104
test pit in TR. 1
Limit of Box
NB LENGTH of TR 1 = 25 m
WIDTH of TR 1 = 2.80 m
KEY
HIGHER LEVEL
25 m

PLAN/SECTION NO.	PLAN 101
DRAWN BY	AC
CHECKED BY	
DATE	16/08/2010
SCALE	SKETCH. 1:50

NOTES: SKETCH PLAN OF TRENCH 1. NOT ON SCALE

SW CO-ORD.: TRENCH 1

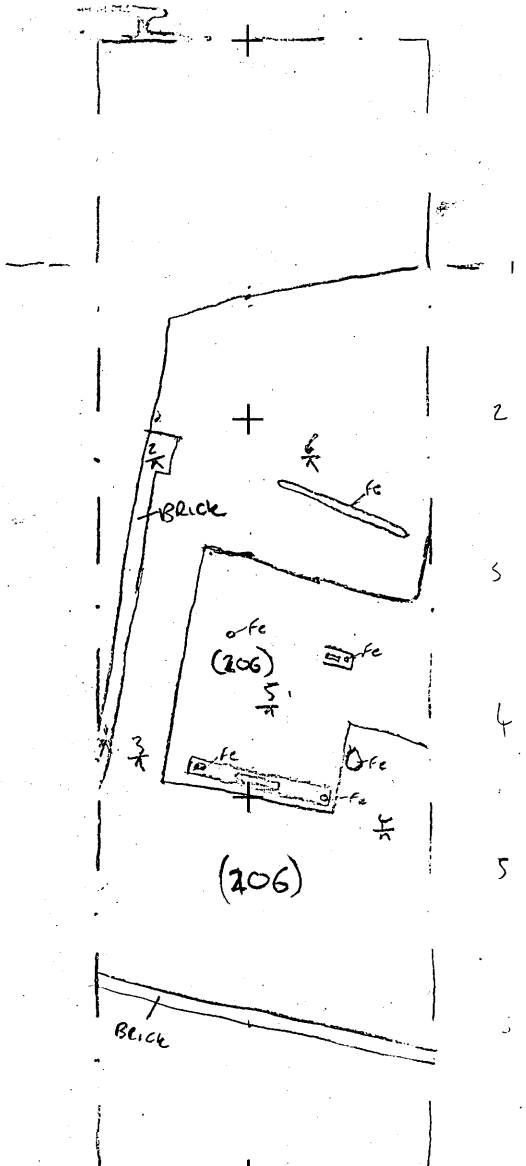
SITE: KTN 10

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P.201

FIRST 6 METERS WERE UNABLE TO BE EXCAVATED DUE TO A LARGE SUB SURFACE SUPPORT FOR CHURCH HOUSE.



* MORTAR - FLOOR
- LIGHT GREY
CARBON FLINT INCLUSIONS 50%
- ANGULAR PEBBLES 30%
23cm DEEP
VERY GOOD CONDITION
* BRICKS
10 - 22cm - 2cm
SANDY BRICKS,
SURVIVES BETWEEN HIGH SOFT BRICKS
MORTAR
VERY COMPACT
GREY

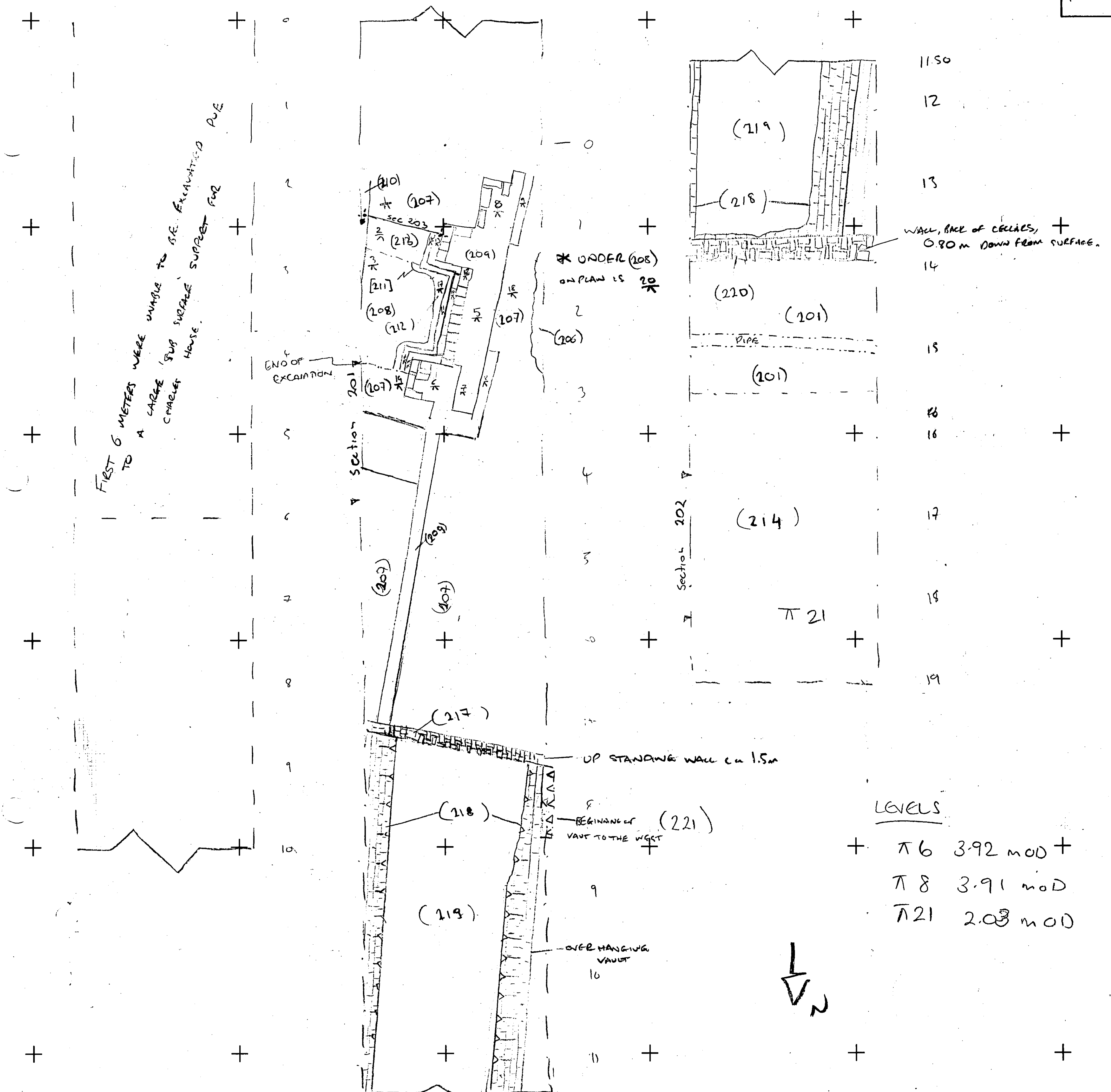
FOR CONTINUATION SEE P.202

N

PLAN/SECTION NO. P. 201		NOTES
DRAWN BY Amc		
CHECKED BY		
DATE 16/08/10		SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1 20		
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		SITE KTN10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P.202



FIRST 6 METERS WERE UNABLE TO BE EXCAVATED DUE TO A LARGE 'SUB SURFACE' SUPPORT FOR CHARLES HOUSE.
(210)
(207)
SEC 203
(213)
(211)
(208)
(212)
(209)
(207)
(206)
END OF EXCAVATION
(207)
Section 201
(209)
(207)
(207)
✱ UNDER (208) ON PLAN IS 20
(219)
(218)
WALL, BACK OF CELLARS, 0.80m DOWN FROM SURFACE.
(220)
(201)
PIPE
(201)
(214)
Section 202
π 21
(217)
UP STANDING WALL c. 1.5m
(218)
(221)
BEGINNING OF VAULT TO THE WEST
(219)
OVERHANGING VAULT
N
LEVELS
π 6 3.92 mOD
π 8 3.91 mOD
π 21 2.03 mOD

PLAN/SECTION NO. P.202

DRAWN BY AMC

CHECKED BY

DATE 16/08/10

SCALE 1:20

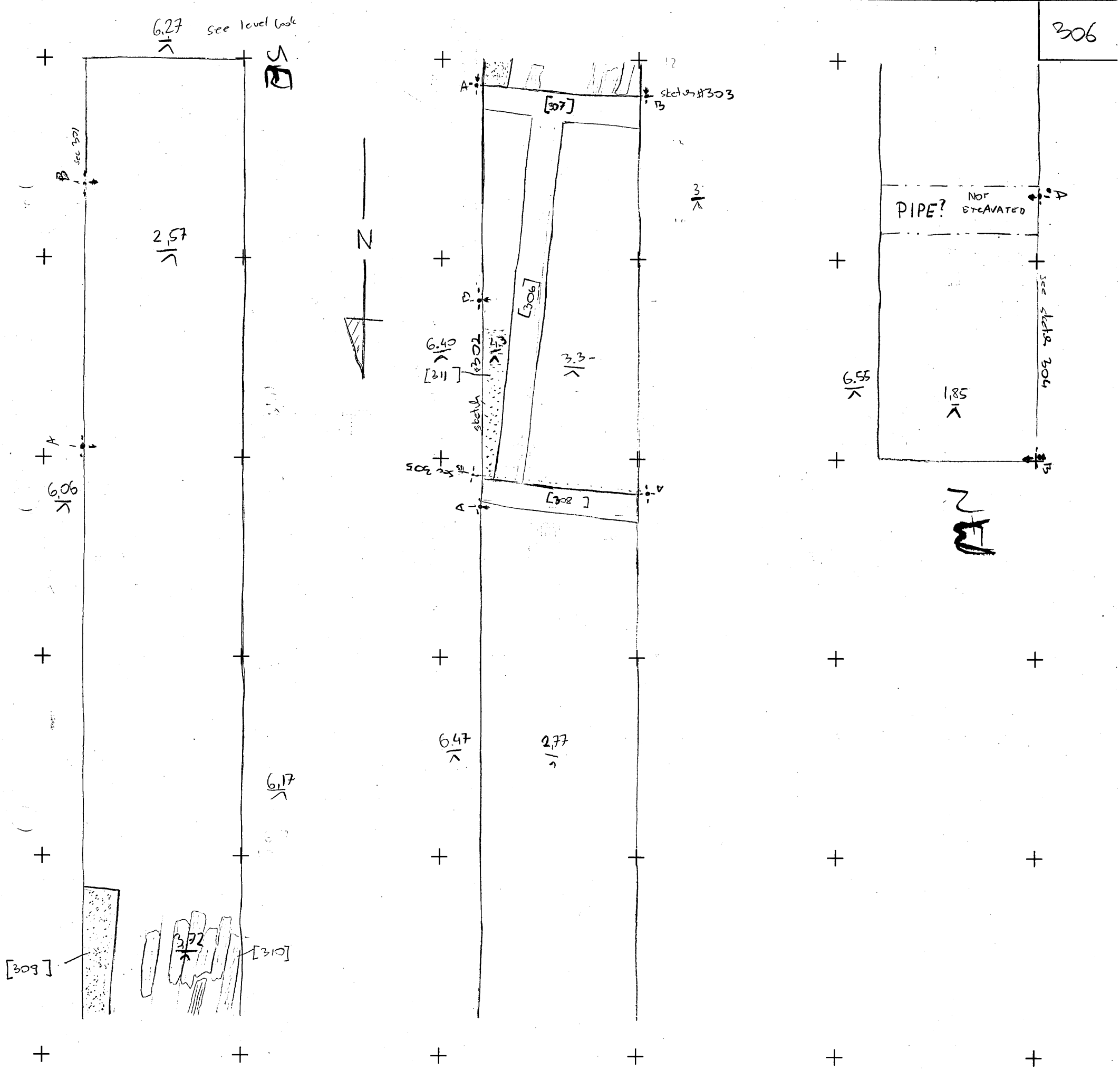
NOTES

SW CO-ORD.

SITE KTN 10

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

STANFORD MARSH 535385



PLAN/~~SECTION NO.~~	306
DRAWN BY	AF
CHECKED BY	
DATE	18/8/10
SCALE	1:50

NOTES

SW CO-ORD. TRENCH 3

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE KTN 10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

(505)

T5

(504)

T3

T4

T1

T2

PETRO-CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION

[506]

(507)

(504)

N

LEVEL

T1	4.57	MAOD
T2	3.22	"
T3	4.53	"
T4	3.21	"
T5	0.07	"
~~T6~~		

KTN 10
TRENCH 5
P. 501
SCALE 1:50
13-8-10
KA

PLAN/SECTION NO.	P. 501
DRAWN BY	KA
CHECKED BY	
DATE	13-8-10
SCALE	1:50

NOTES

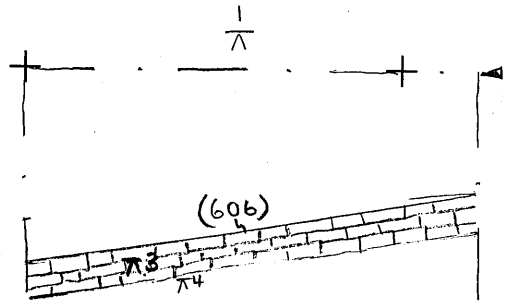
SW CO-ORD. TRENCH 5

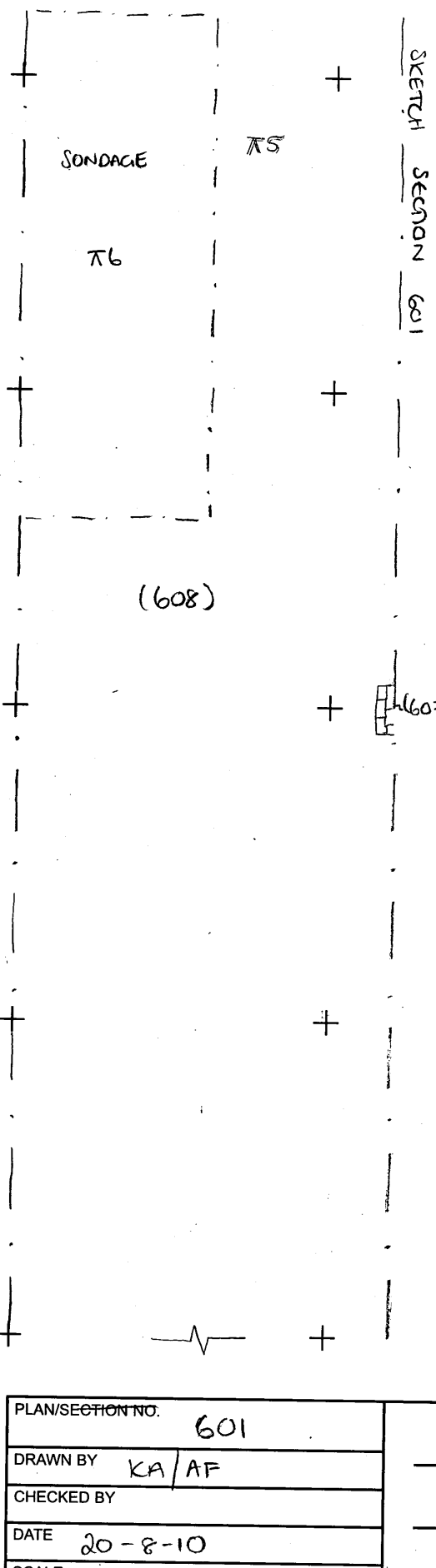
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

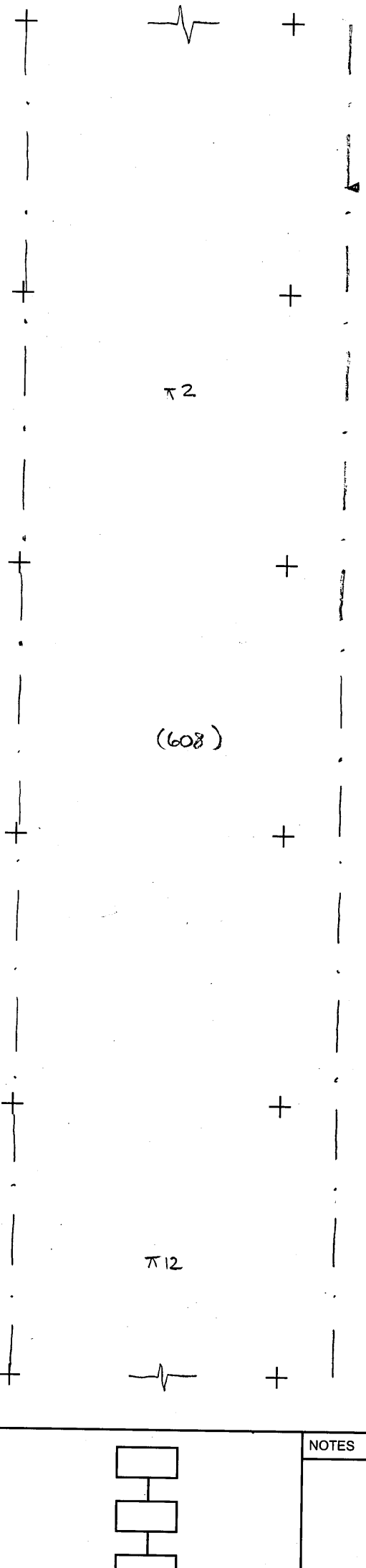
SITE KTN 10

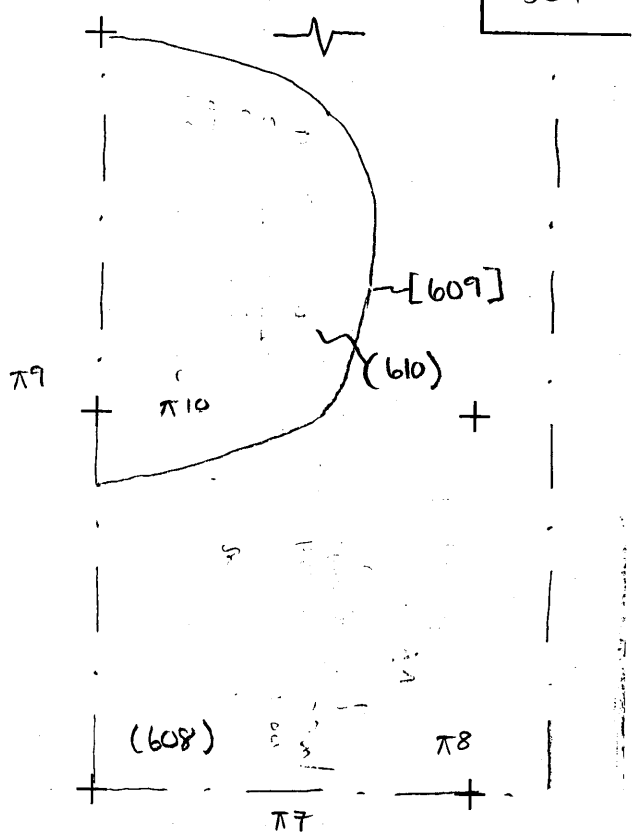
STANFORD MARSH 535385

601









KTN 10
P 601
SCALE 1:50
20-8-10

N

LEVELS

π1	3·62
π2	1·94
π3	2·78
π4	1·65
π5	1·51
π6	0·81
π7	4·03
π8	3·34
π9	3·95
π10	3·26
π11	3·87
π12	3·13mOD

PLAN/~~SECTION~~ NO.	601
DRAWN BY	KA / AF
CHECKED BY	
DATE	20-8-10
SCALE	1:50

NOTES

SW CO-ORD. TRENCH 6

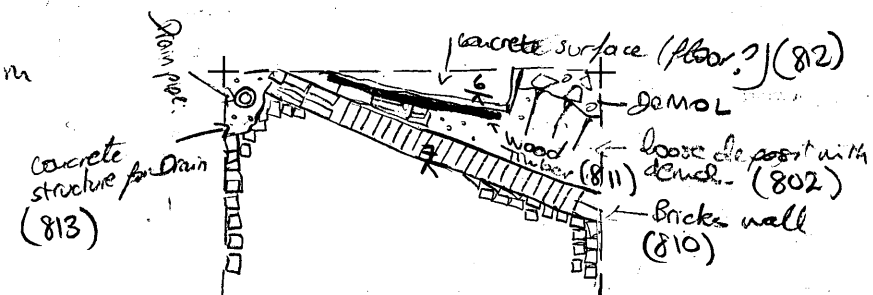
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

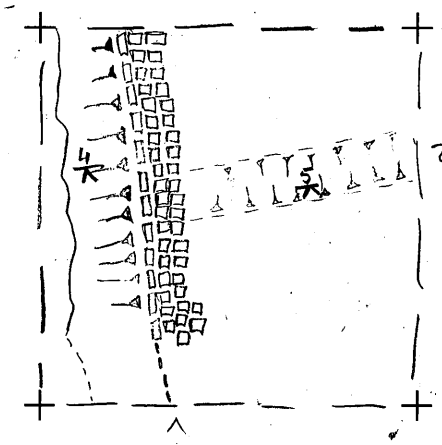
SITE KTN 10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

P801
S 801
S 802

L = 15m
Trench.





OA. 3 = 3±90

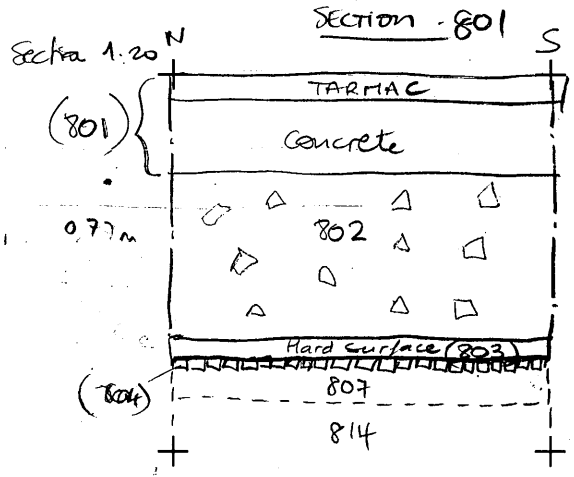
LEVELS = TBM :
BS :
IH :

1 = 2.11
2 = 2.07
3 = 2.15
4 = 2.29
5 = 2.20
6 = 1.83
7 = 2.04

N

(804)

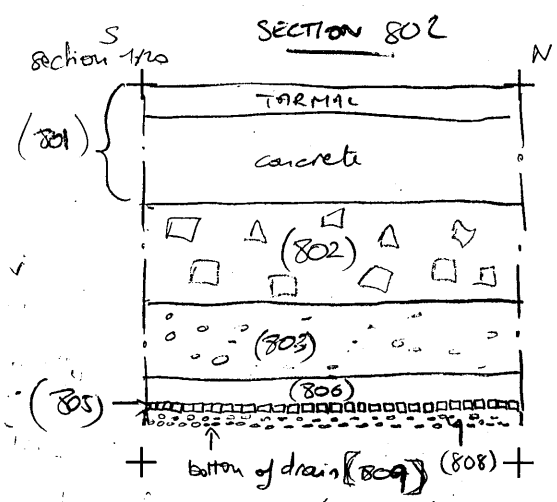
Sketch SECTION 801



(806)

(805)

Sketch Section 802



Drain - (808) [809]

PLAN/SECTION NO.	PLAN 801 S.801 S.802
DRAWN BY	AC
CHECKED BY	
DATE	19/08/2010
SCALE	1:50 | 1:20

NOTES: PLAN OF TR_8 PAVEMENT SURFACES.

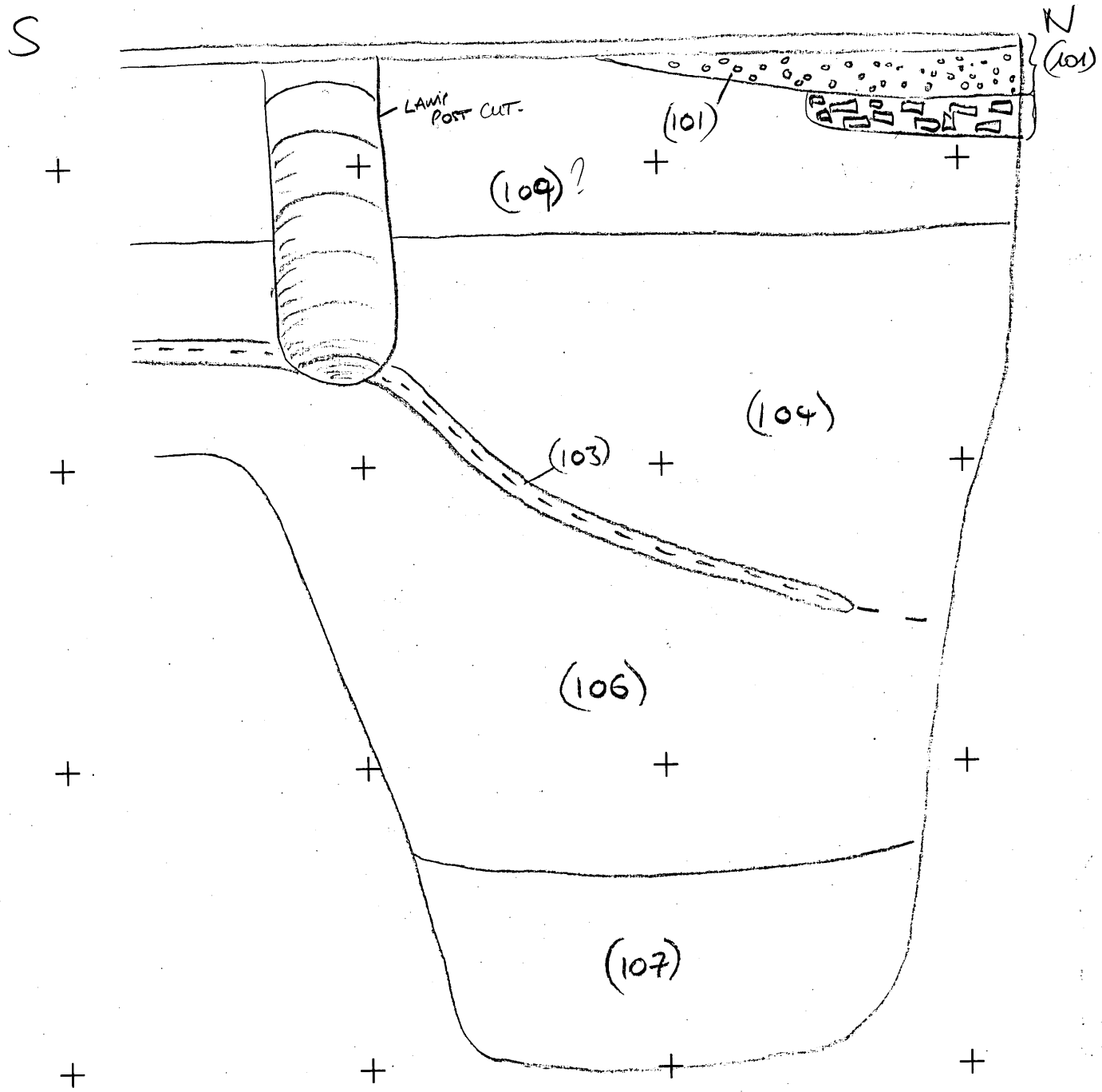
SW CO-ORD. TRENCH 8

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE ICTN 10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

SKETCH SECTION 101



* NOT TO SCALE, SKETCH ONLY.

(104) – FINE GRAINED SILTY SAND, CHARCOAL 20%, PEBBLES 20% ROUNDED.

(106) – SILTY SAND, DARK GREYISH BROWN, BROKEN DOWN BRICK 10%, PEBBLES, ROUNDED 20%

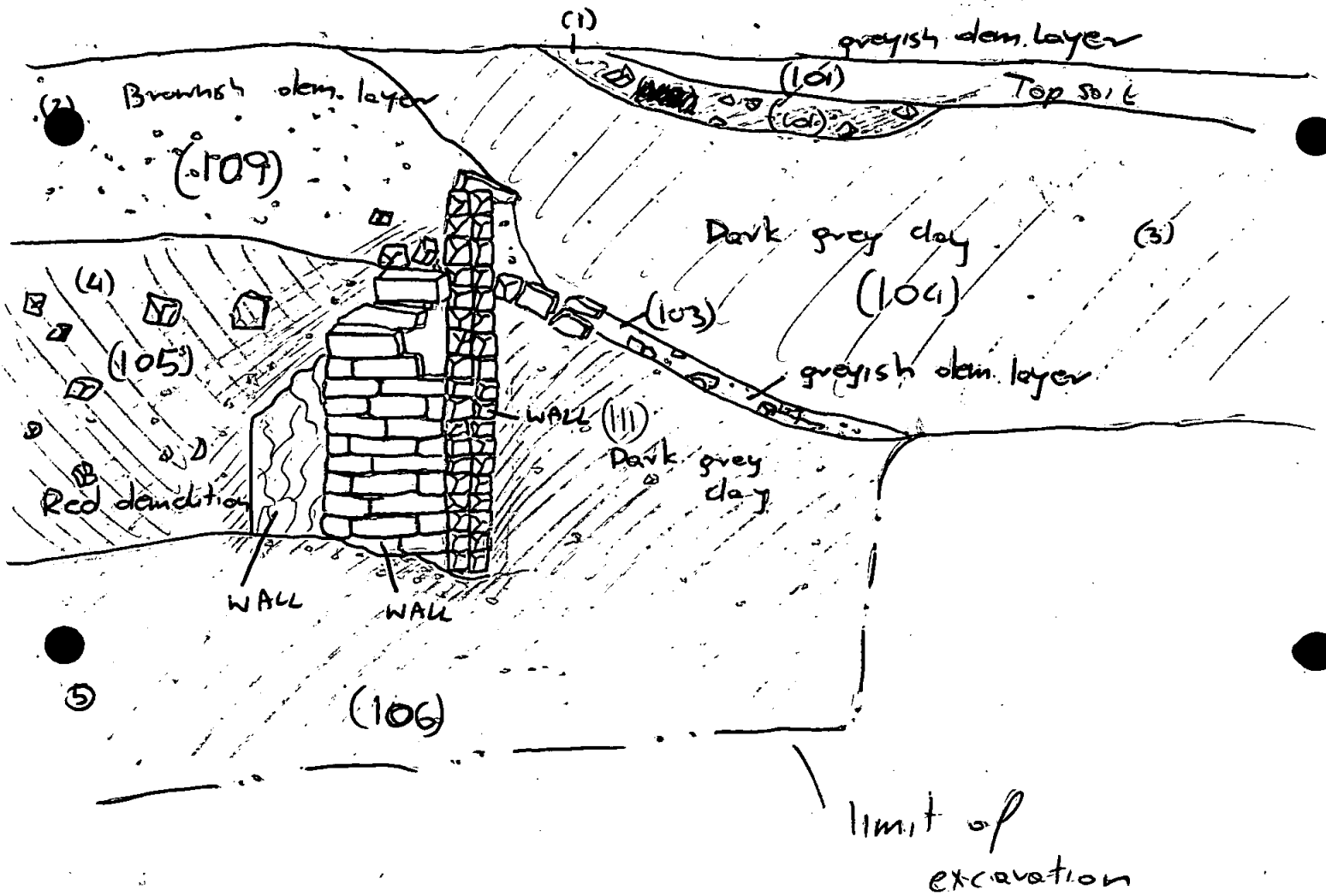
(107) – FINE GRAINED, SILTY SAND, PEBBLES, ROUNDED, 20%

PLAN/SECTION NO.	SECTION 101
DRAWN BY	KMC
CHECKED BY	
DATE	
SCALE	–
NOTES	Sketch section of N-W baulk in NORTHERN TRENCH PIT, TR.1
SW CO-ORD.	
SITE	KTN 10

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

STANFORD MARSH 535385

SKETCH SECTION 102



1 mostly gravel + shattered light grey bricks. loose. Demolition layer.

(2) mostly clay with gravel and moderate red bricks inclusions (shattered) Firm

(3) Dark grey clay. with flecks of charcoal inclusions (Frequent) very compacted. occasional shattered bricks.

(5) The same as (3)

(4) Bricks + sandy clay

Oxford Archaeology

CONTEXT RECORD ADDITIONAL SHEET

Context No.

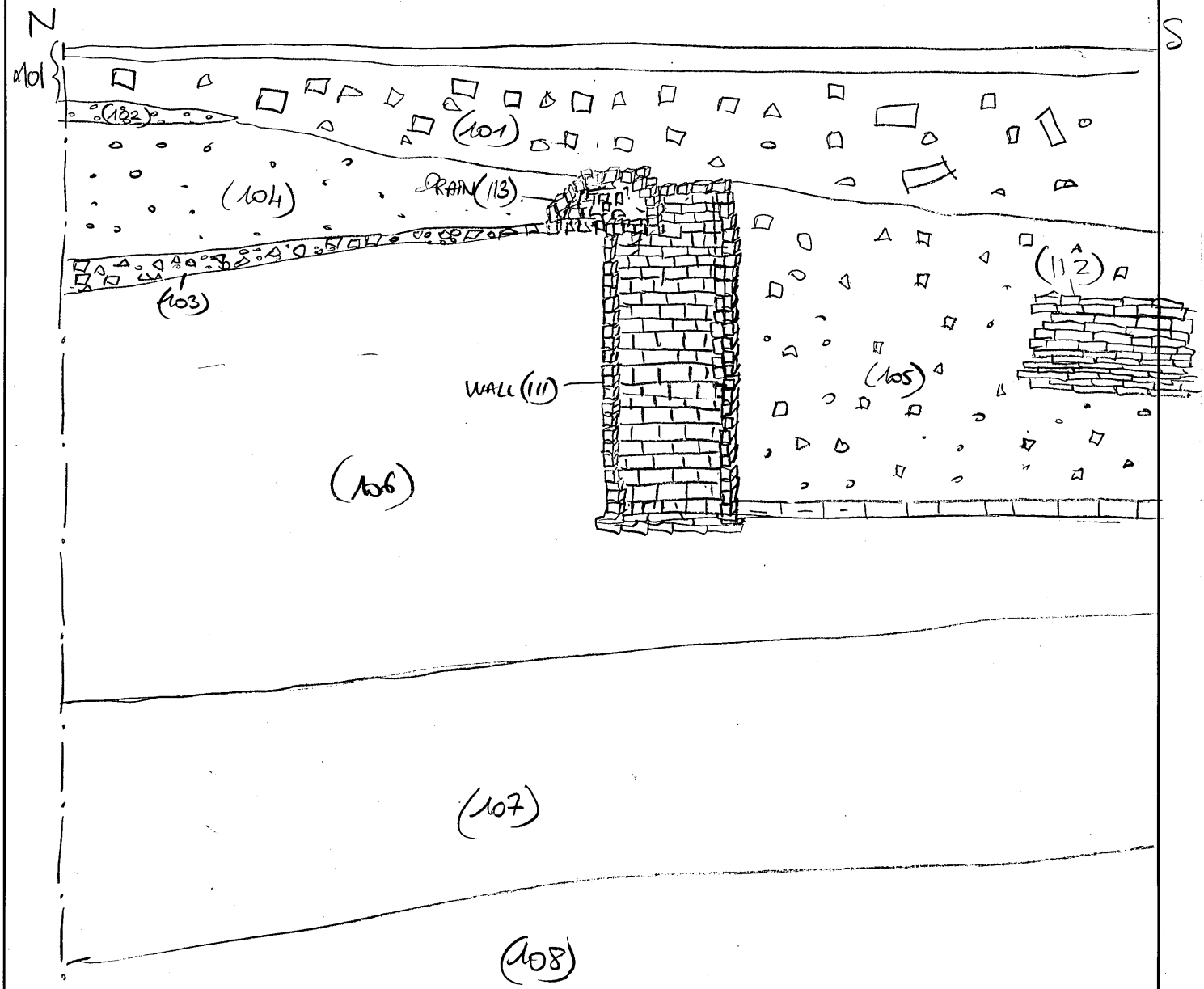
SITE CODE KTN10

SITE NAME CHARLES House Kensington

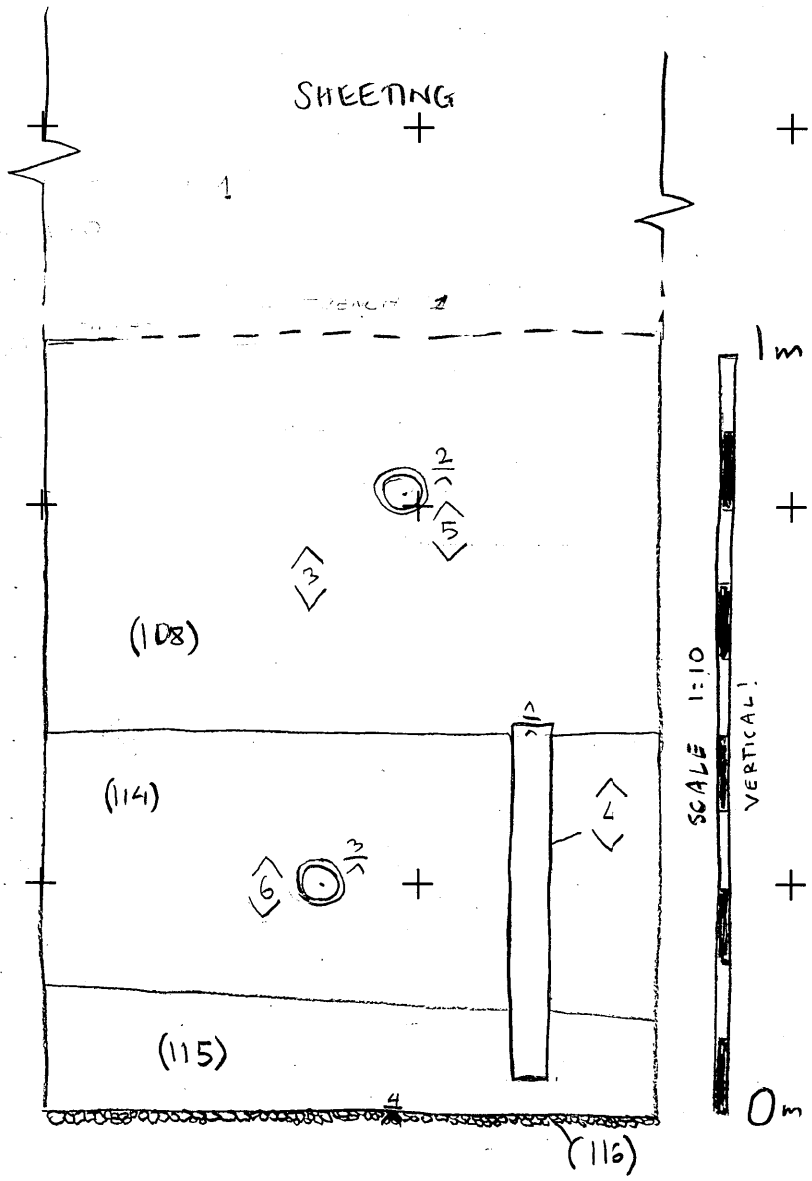
SHEET NO.

FRAMEWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE CODE	DRAWING No.
KTN 10	Section 103
SITE SUB-DIV.	
—	



NOTES EAST FACING SKETCH SECTION OF VICTORIAN BUILDING WITH VAULTS NOT ON SCALE	**SCALE** —
CONTEXT Nos.	**DRAWN BY** AC
OBJECT Nos.	**DATE**



KTN 10
TR 1
SCALE 1:10
S# 104
BOTTOM DEPOSITS OF TR1

OA2 = 6.62		
BS = 0.49		
	RL	
T1 = 4.79	2.32 mOD	
BS = 0.55		
T2 = 4.46	2.71	"
T3 = 5.02	2.15	"
T4 = 5.34	1.83	"

3 1 sample bag 101.
4 monolythic
5 OSL SAMPLE
6 OSL SAMPLE

PLAN/SECTION NO. 104
DRAWN BY AC (Rescaled by AF)
CHECKED BY
DATE 20/8/10
SCALE 1:10

104

NOTES: Monolith sample

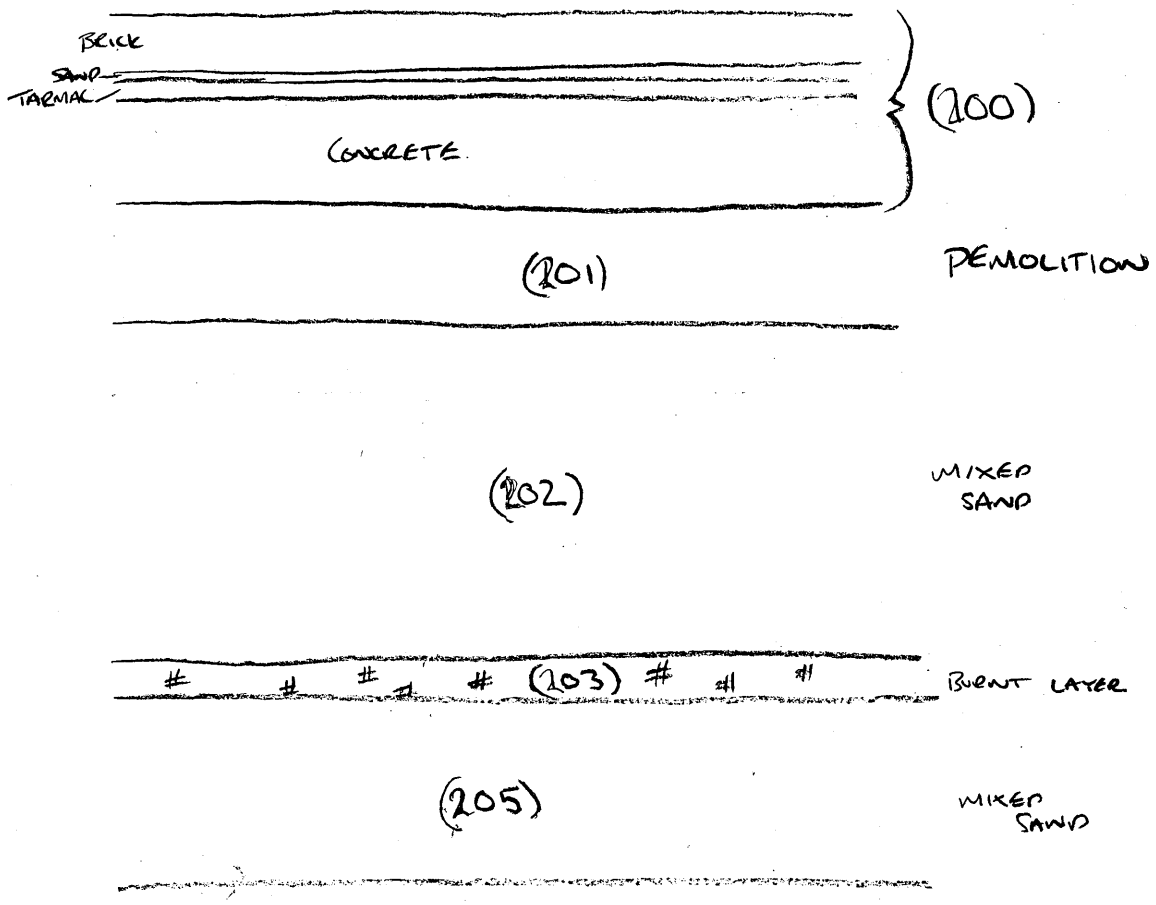
SW CO-ORD.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE KTN 10 TRENCH 1

STANFORD MARSH 535385

FRAMEWORK ARCHAEOLOGY	SITE CODE KTN10	DRAWING No. 201
	SITE SUB-DIV. T2	

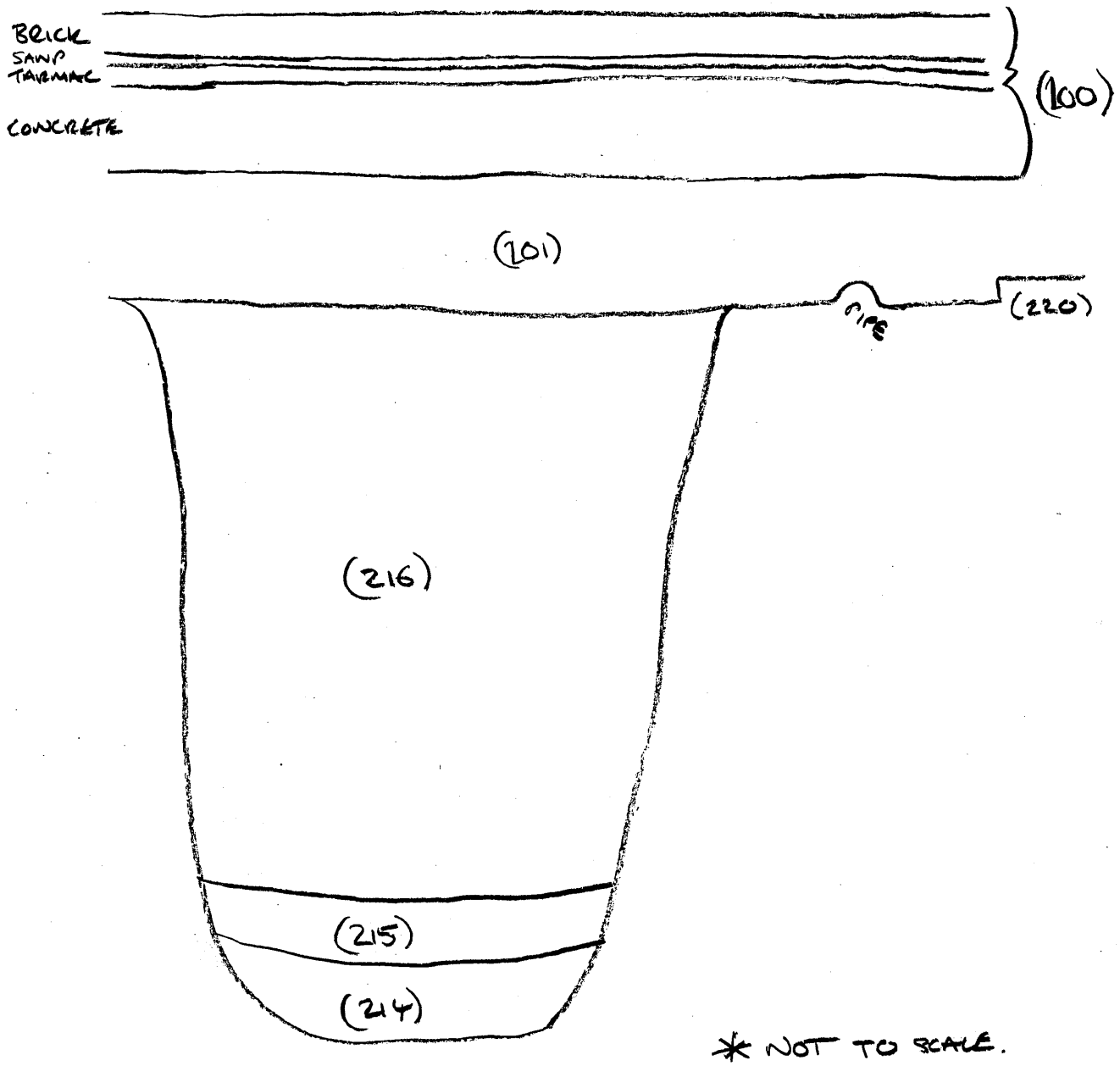


* NOT TO SCALE, SKETCH ONLY.

NOTES	SCALE
CONTEXT Nos.	DRAWN BY AWL
OBJECT Nos.	DATE 16/08/10

FRAMEWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

SITE CODE	DRAWING No.
KTN10	202
SITE SUB-DIV. T2	



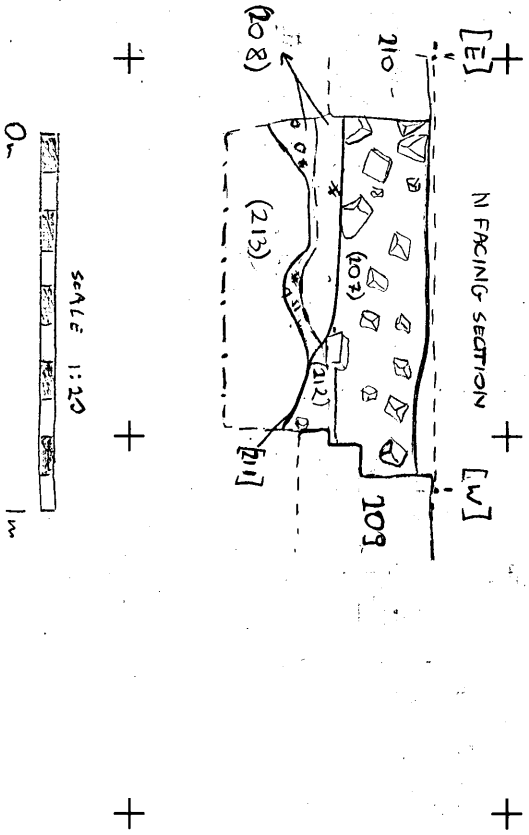
NOTES	SCALE
CONTEXT Nos.	DRAWN BY AWL
OBJECT Nos.	DATE 16/09/10

203

Sec 203.

KTN 10 TRENCH 2
N FACING SECTION
OF (207) (212) etc.
SCALE 1:20
AF 13/8/10
SEC 203.

FOR PLAN SEE
P. 202



PLAN/~~SECTION NO.~~ 203		NOTES
DRAWN BY AF		
CHECKED BY		
DATE 13/8/10		SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1:20		
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		SITE KNT10

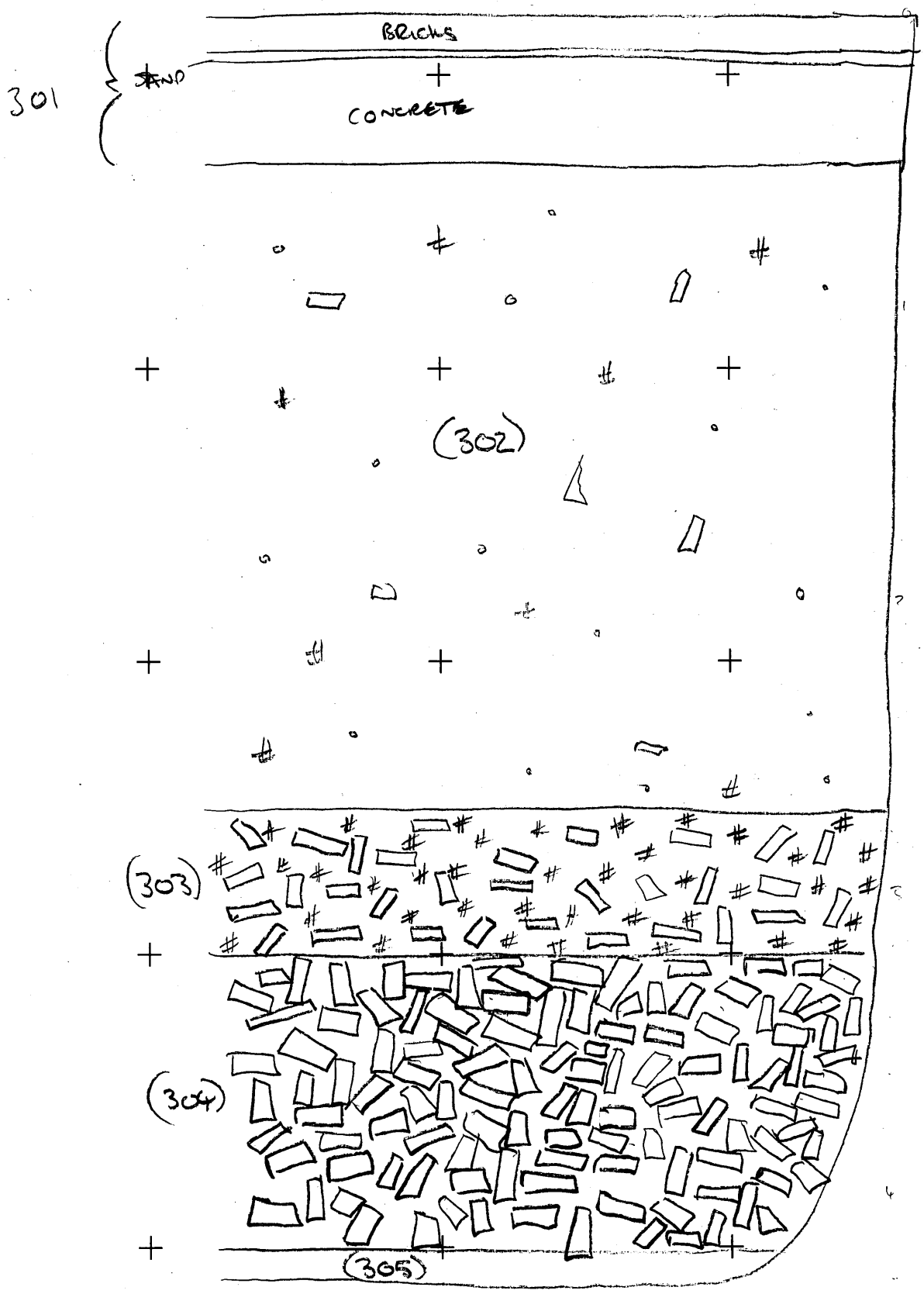
STANFORD MARSH 535385

301

A

B

WEST FACING SECTION



NOT TO SCALE

PLAN/SECTION NO. 301		NOTES
DRAWN BY AMC		
CHECKED BY		
DATE 17/08/10		SW CO-ORD.
SCALE 1:20 NOT TO SCALE		
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY		SITE

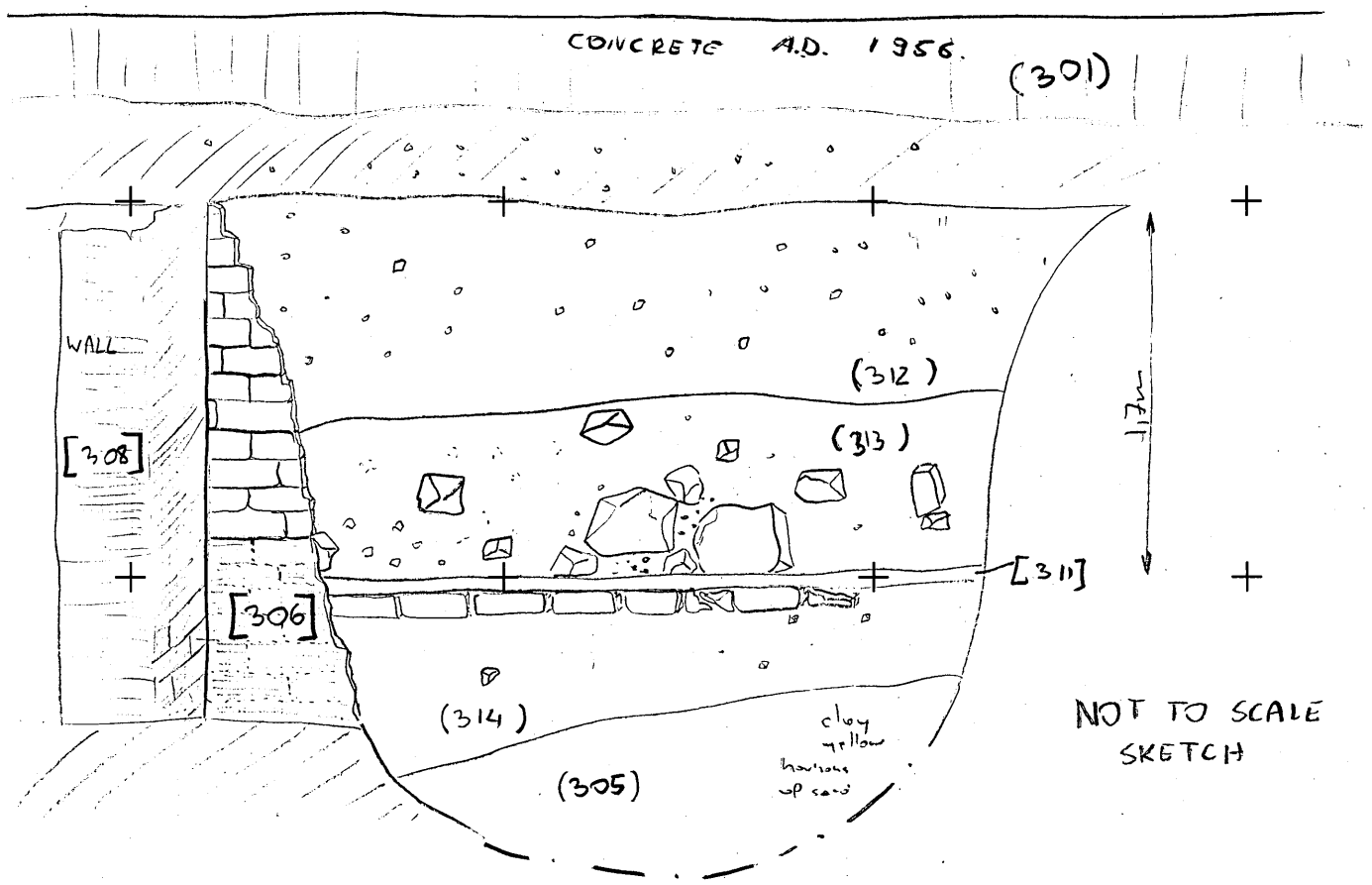
STANFORD MARSH 535385

sketches 302
303

KTN 10
TRENCH 3
W FACING SECTION
OF (312)
(313)
(314)
[311]

NOT TO SCALE
18/8/10 AF

DRW # 302



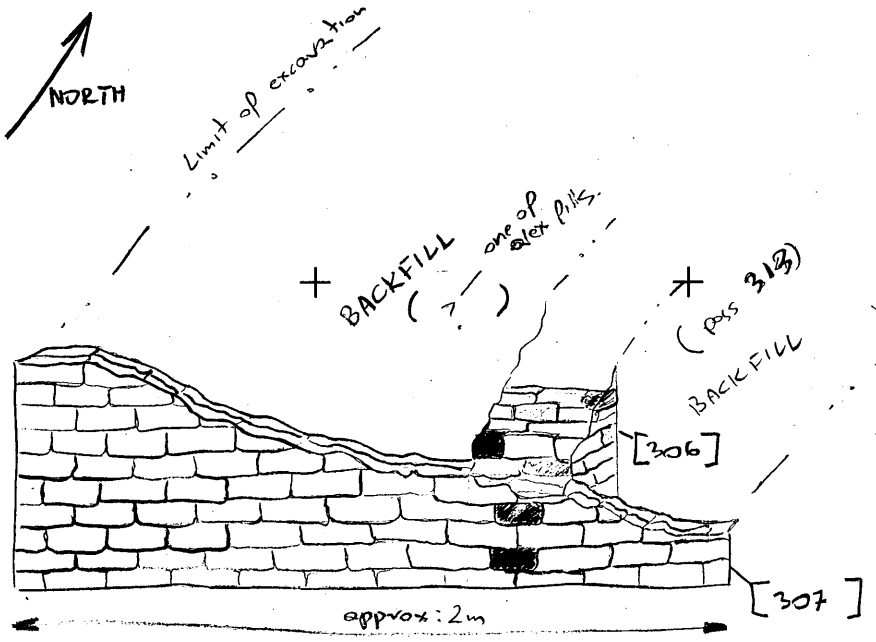
NOT TO SCALE
SKETCH

#302

#303

KTN 10
TRENCH 3
S FACE OF [307]
NOT TO SCALE
18/8/10 AF

DRW # 303



NOT TO SCALE
SKETCH SHOWING
COURSING

KEY
Red brick
grey brick

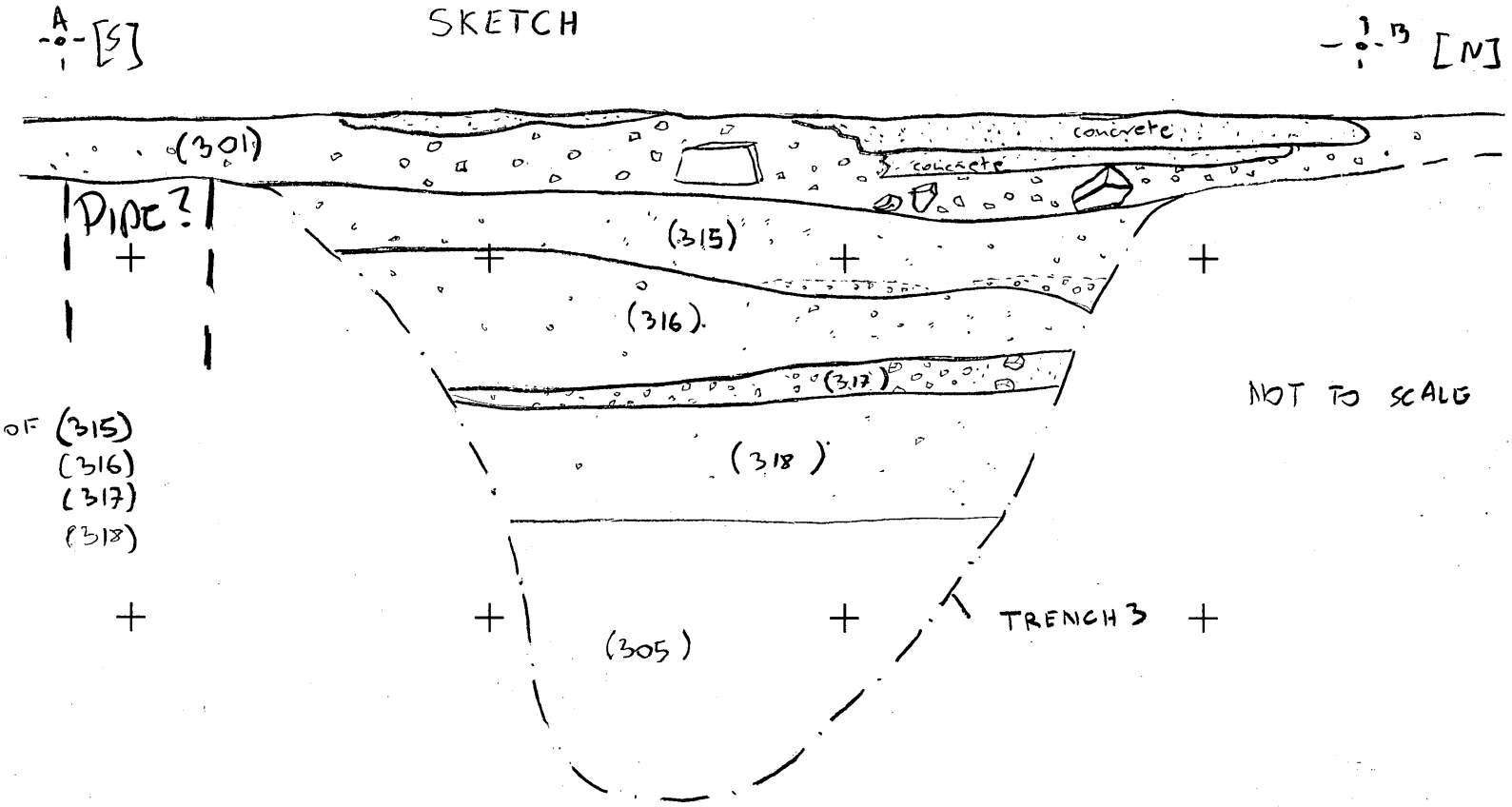
PLAN/SECTION NO.	302 / 303
DRAWN BY	AF
CHECKED BY	
DATE	18/8/10
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE
NOTES	SKETCHES
SW CO-ORD.	TRENCH 3
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	SITE KTN 10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

sketches 304 305

E FACING SECTION OF TRENCH 3

SKETCH



KTN 10
TRENCH 3
E FACING SECTION OF (315)
(316)
(317)
(318)

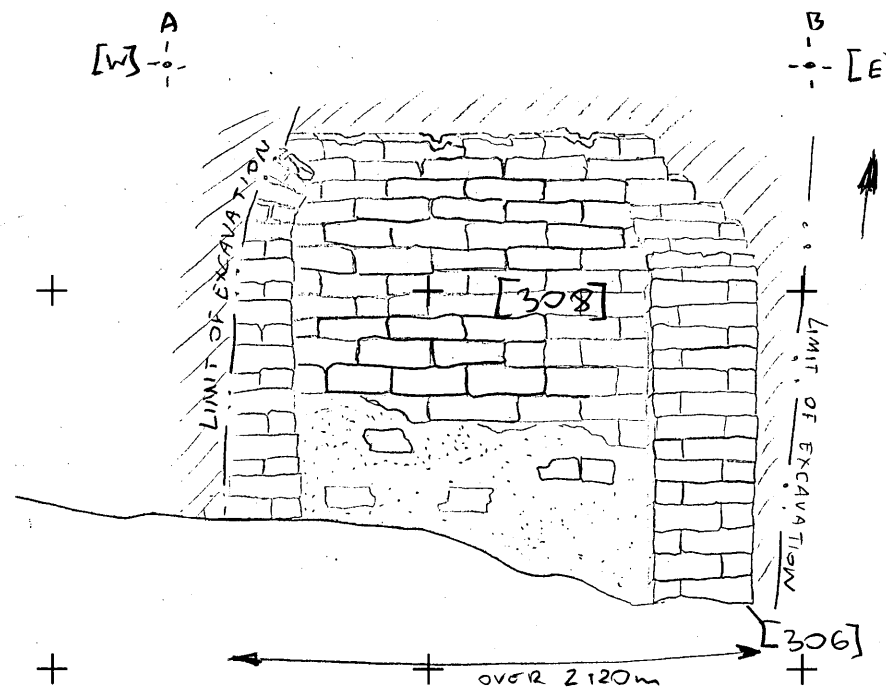
NOT TO SCALE

NOT TO SCALE
18/8/10 AF
DRW #304
THIS IS SKETCH.

#304

KTN 10
TRENCH 3
S FACE OF [308]
NOT TO SCALE
18/8/10 AF
DRW #305
THIS IS SKETCH

#305



S FACE OF THE WALL [ ]
NOT TO SCALE

~~PLAN~~/SECTION NO. 3	NOTES: SKETCHES. Full excavation not possible due to safety reasons.
DRAWN BY AF	
CHECKED BY	
DATE 18/8/10	SW CO-ORD. TRENCH 3
SCALE NOT TO SCALE	
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	SITE KTN 10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

501

2m

S

N

TARMAC 0,10m

CONCRETE (501) 0,15m

BLACK MIXED LAYER (502) 0,30m

RED MIXED LAYER (503) 0,75m
(Bricks rumble)

probably same as (208) seen in Trench. 2

1,20m

Natural yellow/brown clayish silt (504)

4.50m

Natural clay (505)
light grey olive sandy clay

4.70m

4.57m OD

120

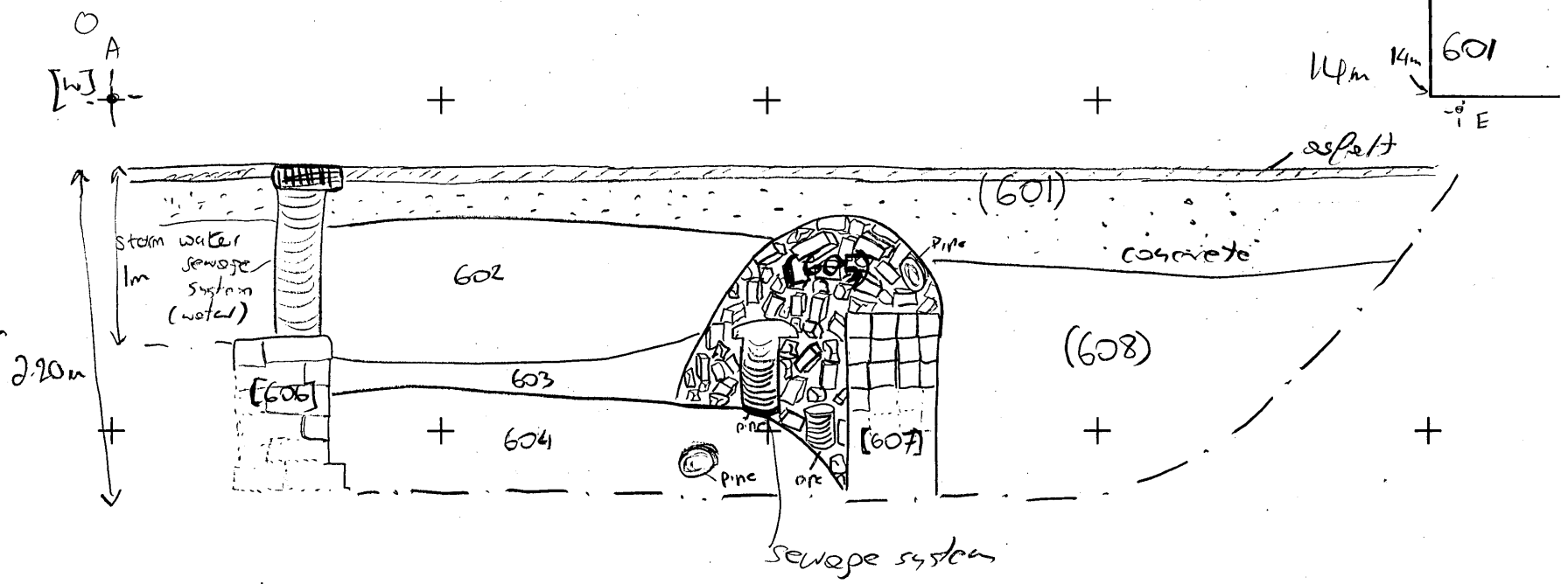
PLAN/SECTION NO.	
DRAWN BY AC	
CHECKED BY	
DATE 16/08/2010	
SCALE SKETCH -	
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY	
STANFORD MARSH 535385	

NOTES: SKETCH SECTION OF TR. 5.

SW CO-ORD.

SITE KTN 10

KTN10 TRENCH
sketch 601
NOT TO SCALE
20/8/10 AF
FIRST 14 meters
of S Facing Section
of the trench



PLAN/SECTION NO. 601		NOTES	
DRAWN BY AF			
CHECKED BY			SW CO-ORD.
DATE 20-8-10			
SCALE SKETCH SECTION			
OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY			SITE KTN10

STANFORD MARSH 535385

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 8

C. PRIMARY FINDS DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	✓
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

* Poss LEAD CONTAMINATION ∴ USE GLOVES

Oxford Archaeology

FINDS CONTEXT CHECKLIST

SITE CODE KINIO | SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON EVAL | LISTED BY CG

BULK FINDS				SMALL FINDS			
Context	Number of bags	Date	In	Small find number	Date	In	*/✓
104	1	23.8.10	✓				
303	~~1~~ 5		✓				
805	1		✓				
806	1		✓				
216	1		✓				
219	1		✓				
208	2 ITEMS IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				
206	1 ITEM IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				
209	1 ITEM IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				
210	1 ITEM IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				
205	~~2~~ 3 ITEMS IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				
207	1 BAG IN YELLOW BUCKET		✓				

Checked by: GC 23/8/10

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 9

C. SYNTHESISED FINDS DATA

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

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Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	✓
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
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F: Press and Publicity	
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H: Miscellaneous	

Context	Spot-date	Form	Pieces	Weight	Comments
205	L19/E20C	Wall tile	1	1039	Damaged wall tile in plain refined white earthenware with clear glaze (REFW). Set into thick slab of grey mortar (2 layers of mortar: finer behind tile and coarser mortar base to bond to wall). Sort of tile used in basements, kitchens, lavatories etc. Probably rectangular with complete end width (W) 118mm., surviving length 114mm+
206	L19/E20C	Brick	1	2347	Around 3/4 complete brick. Fairly fresh. Unusual dense, off-white, fine sandy fabric. Probably machine-made with neat frog of V-shaped section. Length (L) 180mm+, Width (W) 108mm, Thickness (T) 65mm. Trace of mortar on broken end. Industrial-type brick?
207	19C	Brick	2	1184	Frags from a single broken yellowish stock brick. Prob burnt and distorted - spongey in places. Traces mortar. Includes 1 complete end W115mm, T68mm. Unfrogged
209	c1790-1830?	Brick	1	2695	Complete brick in fine sandy purplish-red fabric. Some yellowish ?lime mortar on surfaces. There appears to be a very shallow and crude frog (c40mm wide) on one side only - so probably a v early frogged brick. L235mm, W105mm, T65mm. V worn from use along one edge and partly across one of the larger faces - poss used as a floor brick? or for a step, or badly worn by passing traffic (eg in a busy entrance)?
210	19C	Brick	1	1685	Brick frag embedded in thick lime mortar. Includes complete end W105mm, T65mm. Purplish-brown with black core. Possibly frogged? Poss E19C as brick in (209) but overfired?
216	c1800-1850?	Brick	1	546	Broken stock brick. Purplish with yellowish surfaces in places. Coarse flinty fabric. Shallow frog. Complete end W110mm, T66mm. Worn
216	L18/19C?	Roof tile	1	148	Corner frag handmade flat roof tile in fine red sandy fabric. 12mm thick
TOTAL			**8**	**9644**	

Finds Inventory for Site Code: KTN 10

Site Code: KTN 10 **Project Type** Evaluation **Borough:** Kensington and Chelsea

Context No	Material	Object Type	Period	Reg Finds No	Complete	Inscription	Inscription Interpretation	Xray Plate N	Description
104	Ceramic	bottle	19th century	Bulk	-				Complete stoneware 'ginger beer' type bottle of common form
205	ceramic	wall tile	Post-Medieval	Bulk	-				Damaged wall tile in plain refined white earthernware with clear glaze
205	copper alloy	bolt (fastening)	19th century	Bulk	-				Cast fitting, probably a pipe connector
205	iron	plate	19th century	Bulk	-				Cast iron plate with a small knob at one edge, from a cooking range or stove
205	iron	door fitting	19th century	Bulk	-				Strip with attached loop, possibly a bot plate for securing a door
206	ceramic	brick	Post-Medieval	Bulk	-				3/4 complete brick, probably machine made
207	ceramic	brick	19th century	Bulk	-				Fragments from a single broken yellowish stock brick
207	Ceramic	unidentified object	19th century	Bulk	-				Body sherd, probably of refined white earthernware with vitreous glaze
207	ceramic	pipe (smoking)	19th century	Bulk	-				Four fragments of clay pipe stem
207	stone	roof tile	unknown	Bulk	-				1 small fragment of slate, possibly roof tile
208	Iron	bolt (fastening)	20th century	Bulk	-				Scaffolding couplers
209	ceramic	brick	18th century	Bulk	-				Complete brick in fine sandy purpleish-red fabric.
210	Ceramic	brick	19th century	Bulk	-				Brick fragment embedded in thick lime mortat.
216	Ceramic	roof tile	18th century	Bulk	-				Corner fragment handmade flat roof tile in fine red sandy fabric
216	Ceramic	brick	Post-Medieval	Bulk	-				Broken stock brick, purpleish with yellowish surfaces in places
219	Iron	jug	19th century	Bulk	-				Partly crushed large enamelled jug
303	iron	unidentified object	19th century	Bulk	-				Decorative cast ironwork
303	plaster	unidentified object	unknown	Bulk	-				
303	stone	window fitting	unknown	Bulk	-				1 small marble slab with polish on. Possibly from windowsill or mantelpiece
303	stone	hearthstone	unknown	Bulk	-				1 side piece of marble hearth/fire surround with internal fixing point on rear

Site Code: KTN 10 **Project Type** Evaluation **Borough:** Kensington and Chelsea

Context No	Material	Object Type	Period	Reg Finds No	Complete	Inscription	Inscription Interpretation	Xray Plate N	Description
805	stone	unidentified object	unknown	Bulk	-				1 small structural granite block
806	slag	unidentified object	unknown	Bulk	-				

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 10

C. Finds Specialist Reports

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
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Version date. 25/8/2010 POT/PIPES/CBM

Assessment of the post-Roman pottery from Charles House, Kensington (KTN 10)
by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

Only two sherds of pottery (523 g.) were recovered from two contexts. These are both of relatively recent date - probably Victorian or Edwardian. As there is so little pottery the pieces will be recorded and described below rather than the usual procedure of creating a separate spreadsheet catalogue as well.

Date and nature of the assemblage

Context (104): 1 sherd (520 g.). Date: c 1891-1908.

Description: A complete brown stoneware 'ginger beer'-type bottle of common form. Cylindrical body with a flat base, sharply carinated (angled) shoulder, with a flattened large beaded rim. Height 175 mm. Perfect condition apart from slight chip on the base. The vessel has a brown salt-glazed stoneware fabric typical of the late Derbyshire stoneware potteries. Near the base is a large, very clear, stamped, proprietor's mark in the form of a rectangular label (32 mm. high x 52 mm. wide) with indented corners. Within is the inscription 'MALVERN/MINERAL/WATERS Co.'. Further round the base is a small oval manufacturer's mark of typical oval form (max 17 mm. wide). This contains the inscription 'BOURNE/EASTWOOD'. This is quite a rare mark as most bottles of this type are stamped 'BOURNE/DENBY' after the Bourne family who ran a very large stoneware factory at Denby in Derbyshire. The stamp here is a late one dating from the takeover by the Bournes of the Eastwood pottery near Nottingham. Bourne/Eastwood marks date from the period c 1891-1908. Dated examples elsewhere with the same mark date from 1906-1908 (Askey 1981, 106). No further work required but in view of its rarity, condition and unusually close dating, it is recommended that this vessel should definitely be retained.

Context (207): 1 sherd (3 g.). Date: 19th/early 20th-century.

Body sherd, probably of refined white earthenware with vitreous glaze (REFW). Apparently burnt and now with black sufaces, crinkled glaze and reddened edges (but with pure white fabric where freshly broken). Typical product of the industrialised potteries of Staffordshire and the Midlands during the 19th century. No further work required or special recommendations.

The clay pipe
by John Cotter

Four piece of clay pipe (18 g.) were recovered from a single context (207). As there is so little, the pieces will be recorded and described below rather than the usual procedure of creating a separate spreadsheet catalogue as well.

Context (207). Spot-date: 19th century.

Description: The assemblage comprises three plain stem pieces and one stem with a complete heel attached. Two of the stems have stem bores of c 1.5 mm. and a narrow thickness consistent with a 19th-century date. One thicker stem has a stem bore of c 2 mm. and is probably of 18th-century date. The heeled stem is also very probably of 19th-century date (SB c 1.5mm). This has a complete squared-off bowl heel of cylindrical form which looks 19th-century and has an un-trimmed mould seam on the base suggesting a dating after c 1820. It also has a maker's mark in the usual position either side of the spur. The initials are 'GC' (the 'C' is just possibly a 'G'). The style of the lettering suggests, perhaps, an early to mid 19th-century dating. These initials correspond with several London pipemakers of around this date as listed by Oswald (1975, 133). These include the following matches:

George Clarke (1) of Holborn. Active 1789-1820.
George Clark (2) of Westminster. Active 1873-1883.

George Critchfield of Bethnal Green. Active 1873-1890.
George Carver of Finsbury. Active 1893.

Either of the last three is the more likely possibility, so a general late 19th-century date is likely. No further work on these is recommended.

The ceramic building material (CBM)
by John Cotter

The CBM assemblage comprises 8 pieces weighing 9644 g. from 6 contexts. This mostly comprises bricks of 19th-century date. This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building materials is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. Detailed descriptions of the CBM and its spot-dates are provided in the spot-dates spreadsheet (see attached) so will only briefly be summarised here.

Six pieces are from bricks of which only one is complete. Most of these are in coarse reddish sandy fabrics. Most pieces appear to be typical 19th-century London 'stock' bricks. One, possibly earlier brick (209), which is complete, is in a finer purplish-red fabric and has a very crude or primitive 'frog' (recess for holding cement) suggesting it belongs to the early days of frogged bricks, perhaps c 1790-1830? The other pieces are broadly Victorian but, with one exception, may date to the first half of the 19th century rather than later. One unusual machine-made white brick (206) is probably of late 19th or early 20th-century date as is a piece of refined white earthenware (REFW) wall tile embedded in mortar (205). A single piece of late 18th/19th-century red roof tile was also recovered from (216). Like the single piece of pottery from (207), the two brick fragments from this context appear to have been badly burnt. No further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Askey, D, 1981 *Stoneware Bottles: 1500-1949* (Brighton).

Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, *BAR*14.

KTN 10 Evaluation

Metal finds

By Ian Scott

The metalwork assembalge comprises 8 objects, 7 iron and 1 copper alloy (Table).

The copper alloy find is cast fitting (context 205), probably a pipe connector knurled on the exterior and with a screw thread on the interior.

The iron objects comprise a strip with attached loop, possibly a bolt plate, for securing a door; and a cast iron plate with a small knob at one edge, from a cooking range or stove (both context 205). There are 2 scaffolding couplers from context 208. From context 219 is a large enamelled jug, now partly crushed. Finally there are two pieces of decorative cast ironwork from context 303. One piecs comprise a panel apparently from railings, the other piece is a decortive element, which appears to have been part of a larger decorative fitting or feature.

None of the metal is earlier than late 19th-century. The scaffolding coupliers (context 208) are 20th-century in date. Tubular metal scaffolding is first used in early 20th century but was not universally used until after World War 2. The decorative cast iron (context 303) are probably of late 19th-century date.

Table: Summary of metalwork by context

Context	Copper alloy	Iron	Datng
205	1	2	Late 19th century or later
208		2	20th century
219		1	Late 19th century or 20th century
303		2	Late 19th century
Total	**1**	**7**	

KTN 10

The stone by Ruth Shaffrey

Context	Description	
207	1 small fragment of slate, possible rooftile fragment, weight 123g.	- ST.01
303	1 small marble slab with polish on. Possibly from windowsill or mantelpiece, weight 2139g.	- ST.01
303	1 side piece of marble hearth/fire surround with internal fixing point on rear, no polish, weight 8.2Kg	- ST.02 — UNBOXED
805	1 small structural granite block, weight 3494g.	- ST.01

Four pieces of stone were retained. These consist of a piece of slate, two pieces of decorative marble and a piece of structural granite

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 11

C. Finds Book/Bag Lists

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
FOOLSCAP

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
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C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	✓
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
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F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Finds Compendium

Site Code	Invoice Code	Site Name	Accession No	OAU No
KTN 10	KTNEV	Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street		

Finds materials summarised for Site Code: KTN 10 and invoice code: KTNEV

Material	No of Boxes	No Of Contexts	No Of Sherds	Total Weight (g)	Box Sizes	Box Numbers
CBM	2	6	8	9837	2 x Size 2	BM.01, BM.02
Clay Pipe		1	4	19		MISC.01 - mixed box
Copper Alloy		1	2	14		FE.01
Iron	3	4	7	4386	2 x Plastic size 9 1 x Unboxed	FE.01, FE.02, FE.03
Plaster	1	1	2	0	1 x Unboxed	PL.01
Pottery		2	2	533		MISC.01 - mixed box
Slag	1	1	1	2658	1 x Size 2	SL.01
Stone	2	3	4	13956	1 x Size 2 1 x Unboxed	ST.01, ST.02
	Totals:		30	31,403 g		

Total No of Boxes: **9 boxes + 1 miscellaneous boxes**

Miscellaneous Box Sizes:
MISC.01 Size 4

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** CBM

Box Size Size 2 **Box No** BM.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	1	CBM	1042						
206		1	1	CBM	2356						
207		1	2	CBM	1203						
209		1	1	CBM	2782						

No of Contexts: 4 **Total Bags:** 4

Total Objects: 5 **Total Weight:** 7383

Date Printed: 24/08/2010

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** CBM

Box Size Size 2 **Box No** BM.02 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
210		1	1	CBM	1731						
216		1	2	CBM	723						

No of Contexts: 2 **Total Bags:** 2

Total Objects: 3 **Total Weight:** 2454

Date Printed: 24/08/2010

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Iron

Box Size Plastic size 9 **Box No** FE.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
205		1	2	Copper Alloy	14						
205		1	1	Iron	368						
205		1	1	Iron	32						
208		1	2	Iron	1680						
303		1	1	Iron	1291						

No of Contexts: 5 **Total Bags:** 5

Total Objects: 7 **Total Weight:** 3385

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Iron

Box Size Plastic size 9 **Box No** FE.02 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
219		1	1	Iron	1015						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 1015

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Iron

Box Size Unboxed **Box No** FE.03 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
303		1	1	Iron	0						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 0

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Miscellaneous

Box Size Size 4 **Box No** MISC.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
207		1	4	Clay Pipe	19						
104		1	1	Pottery	528						
207		1	1	Pottery	5						

No of Contexts: 3 **Total Bags:** 3

Total Objects: 6 **Total Weight:** 552

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10	**Material: Plaster**
Box Size Unboxed	**Box No PL.01 Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
303		1	1	Plaster	8200						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 8200

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10	**Material:** Slag
Box Size Size 2	**Box No** SL.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
806		1	1	Slag	2658						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1
Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 2658

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Stone

Box Size Size 2 **Box No** ST.01 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
207		1	1	Stone	123						
303		1	1	Stone	2139						
805		1	1	Stone	3494						

No of Contexts: 3 **Total Bags:** 3

Total Objects: 3 **Total Weight:** 5756

Date Printed: 24/08/2010

Box Contents Sheets

Site Code KTN 10 **Material:** Stone

Box Size Unboxed **Box No** ST.02 **Accession No**

Context	SF No	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)	Context	SF Number	No of Bags	No of Objects	Material:	Weight (g)
303		1	1	Stone	8200						

No of Contexts: 1 **Total Bags:** 1

Total Objects: 1 **Total Weight:** 8200

Date Printed: 24/08/2010

Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTN 10

Box 1 File 12

D. Catalogue of Photographs

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
A4

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

	Date	Negative number	View from	Context(s)	Initials
1	9/8/10	0 3		ID SHOT	
2	10/8/10	1 5	N	TR 2 basement	KA
	↓	2 6	↓	↓	
	↓	3 7	↓	↓	
3	11/08/10	4 8	N	TR 2 under concrete Basement PLAN 2	KA
	↓	5 9	↓	↓	
4	"	6 10	S	TR2 COMPLETE TO 1.8 m	"
	"	7 11	"	"	"
5		8 12	N	TR2, NORTH END OF SLOT, SOUNDAGE	AM
6	13/08/10	9 13	S	TR 5 LOOKING N COMPLETE	KA
		10 14	"	"	"
7	16/08/10	11 15	W	TR 5 test pit east facing section Northern End of TR5	AM
	↓	12 16	↓	↓	
8	17/08/10	13 17	N	TR. 3 Concrete floor + walls + wood timber (~~cottage~~ floor?)	AKA
	↓	14 18	↓	↓ 2m.	
9	18/8/10	15 19	N	SURFACE OF WALL TR 3	AF
		16 20	N	" "	
10		17 21	E	INTERFACE SECTION OF TR 3	
	↓	18 22	E	" ↓ " ↓	↓
11		19 23	N	COBBLES IN TR 8	
		20 24	"	" "	
12		21 26	N	TR 8 COMPLETE	
		22 27	"	"	
13		23 28	NE	TR 6 10-20M	
		24 29	"	" "	
14		25 30	NE	TR6 20-30M	
		26 31	"	" "	
		27			
		28			
		29			
		30			
		31			
		32			
		33			
		34			
		35			
		36			
		37			

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON | FILM NO. 1

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / (colour)

	Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
1	9/8/10	0		ID SHOT	
2	10/08/10	1	N	TR 2. Basement	KA.
		2	↓		↓
		3	↓		↓
3	11/08/10	4	N	TR 2. under Concrete Basement PLAN 2.	KA
	↓	5	↓	↓	
4		6	S	TR 2 COMPLETE TO 1.8 m	"
		7	"	"	"
5	13/08/10	8	N	TR 2, NORTH END OF SLOT, SONDAGE	AMC
		9		VOID	
6		10	S	TR 5 LOOKING N COMPLETE	CC
		11	"	"	
7	16/08/10	12	W	TR. 1 Test Pit east facing section NE TR 1	ATC
	↓	13	↓	↓	
8	17/08/10	14	N	TR. 3 Concrete floor + walls + wood timbers (floor?) 2m	KA
	↓	15	↓	↓	
9	18/08/10	16	N	SFACE OF WALL TR 3 3	AF
	↓	17	N	" ↓ " ↓	↓
10	↓	18	E	W FACING SECTION OF TR 3 3	↓
	↓	19	E	" ↓ " ↓	↓
11		20	N	COBBLES IN TR 8	
		21		" "	
12		22	N	TR 8 COMPLETE	
		23		"	
13		24	NE	TR 6 10m - 20m	
		25		"	
14		26	NE	" 20 - 30 m	
		27	"	"	
		28			
		29			
		30			
		31			
		32			
		33			
		34			
		35			
		36			
		37			

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

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SITE CODE	SITE NAME	
KTN 10	CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON LONDON	p.1

Date	Shot number	View from	Context(s)	Geo Ref (tick)	Initials
9/8/10	1		TRENCH 1 PRE-EX LOOKING NW		
	2		TRENCH 2 " " SE		
	3		TRENCH 2 " " NE		
	4		TRENCH 8 " " N		
	5		TRENCH 7 " " N		
	6		TRENCH 6 " " E		
	7		TRENCH 5 " " N		
10/08/10	8		Working Shot in trench 2 view from N		
	9		1		
	10		CEILING OF 1860 BUILDING POSSIBLE T2		
	11	N	Work Shot Tr. 2 looking N		
	12	N	1		
	13		West facing section T.2		
	14				
	15				
	16		East facing section T2		
	17		1		
	18		Working shot TR. 2		
	19	S	TR 2 Basement		
	20				
	21				
	22	N			
	23				
	24				
	25	N	TR 2 Basement + Collapse wall		
	26				
	27				
	28				
11/8/10	29	S	TR 2 UNDER CONCRETE FLOOR WORKING SHOT		
	30	N	TR. 2 1st ph. basement laid under demol		
	31				
	32				
	33				
	34	W	Detail shot eastern N-S wall		
	35	N	Detail shot of section between wall [ ] & [ ]		
	36	N	Detail shot of western N-S wall		
	37	W	Northern Standing wall		
	38	W			
	39	N	Continuation of wall 109		
	40	W	Detail shot of standing wall		

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE	SITE NAME	
KTN 10	CHARLES I HOUSE KENSINGTON	p. 2

Date	Shot number	View from	Context(s)	Initials
12/08/10	~~40~~	~~S~~	~~Detail of vault North of standing wall~~	~~AC~~
	41	W	working shot machining North of standing wall	AC
	42	S	Detail of vault, working shot	
	43	W	⊥ before collapse	
	44	W	⊥ After collapse	⊥
	45	W	Vault northern part of standing wall 2m	KA
	46			
	47	⊥	⊥	⊥
	48	W	vault + standing wall 2m	KA
	49	E	working shot western side of trench 2 vault	AC
	50	E	⊥ ~~Detail~~	
	51	E	⊥ 2m	
	52	E	⊥ 2m	
	53	E	western side of tr 2 vault + building 2m	⊥
	54	S	TR 2 COMPLETE TO 18m	
	55	S	FLOOR OF VAULTED CELLAR (BRICKS	
	56	NW	VAULT IN T2 - Box 4	AMC
	57	↓	↓	↓
	58	NW	END OF EX BOX 4	KA
	59	E	BACK WALL (N) OF CELLAR FRONTING ROAD	
	60	SE	" " " " "	
	61	N	CELLAR WALL DURING EXCAVATION	
	62	NW	"	
	63	E	N BASE OF TR 2 NO FURTHER EX @ 4.5mBGL	
	64	N	" " " " " "	
	65	W	~~Wall~~ Wall in eastern part of TR.	AC
	66	⊥	⊥	
	67	E	wall in western part of TR.	
	68	⊥	⊥	
	69	S	Cut of eastern wall (eastern part of TR) in plan	⊥
	70	S	TRENCH 5 LOOKING N COMPLETE	AC
16/08	71	E	~~Plan photo of vaults~~ ↑	AMC
	72	~~E~~ E	~~E~~ WEST FACING SECTION, NORTH END OF TRENCH	
	73	~~W~~ E	TR 1 PLAN PHOTO OF VAULTS	
	74	WNW	↓	
	75	W		
	76	W		
	77	SE	WEST FACING SECTION SHOWING POSSIBLE KENSINGTON CRESCENT ROAD	AMC

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

p.3

SITE CODE KTN 10 | SITE NAME Charles House, Kensington. | [redacted]. Digit

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	78 0		" " " KENSINGTON CHURCH ST	AMC
	79 1	E	PLAN AND SECTION SHOT OF TR1	
	80 2	W		
	81 3	W		
	82 4	W		
	83 5	NW		
	84 6	S		
	85 7	S		
	86 8	S		
	87 9	E	WEST FACING SECTION	
	88 10	E	↓	
	89 11	NE	PLAN SHOT OF FOUNDATION TRENCH FOR VAULT.	
	90 12	NE	↓	
	91 13	NE	SNAP AT BOTTOM OF TRENCH, 4.70m.	
	92 14	S	TR 1 " " 15M LENGTH FROM N	KA
	93 15	W	EAST FACING SECTION OF TR1 SHOWING END OF COLLAR	"
16-8-10	94 16	S	TR1 SOUTHERN END LOOKING NORTH SHOWING BRICK FEATURE INSIDE BUILDING	"
	95 17	W	pass chimney Trench 1	
	96 18	S	Wall going S-N Trench 1 southern end looking S	
	97 19	S	Trench 1	
	98 20	S	Trench 1	
	99 21	?	Trench 1	
16-8-10	100 22	N	Trench 1	
	101 23	W	E Facing section. Trench 1	
	102 24	W	E Facing section - Trench 1	
17-8-10	103 25	N	Trench 1 Plan	
	104 26	N	Trench 1 Plan	
	105 27	N	looking N Excavation in progress Trench 1	
	106 28	N	Trench 1	
	107 29	[redacted]	Trench 1	
	108 30	N	TR3 COOL LAYER LOOKING N	
	109 31	S	TR3 BOTTOMED TO GRAVEL @ 4.50m BGL LOOKING	
	110 32	S	" " "	
	111 33	—	TR3 MOLDING FROM BACKFILL	
	112 34	—	TR3 STONEWORK	
	113 35	S	TR3 BOTTOMED TO GRAVEL 2ND SECTION 4.50mBGL	
	114 36	"	" " "	
	115 37	/	Metal fence + Metal decorations found in TR.3	AC

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET 4.

SITE CODE	SITE NAME
KTN10	CHARLES HOUSE, KENSINGTON

Date	Shot number	View	Context(s)	Initials
17/08/10	116	/	Pieces of Marble from victorian House TR. 3	AC
↓	117	/	Decorated plaster from victorian House TR. 3	AC
↓	118		TR. 3 concrete floor + walls + wood timber (floor) 2M	KA
↓	119		↓	↓
	120	S	TR3 BACK WOODEN FLOOR	KA
	121	N	TR3 WALL	"
	122	W	EAST FACING SECT TR3	"
	123	E	W FACING SECT AND BOTTOM OF TR 3	AF
	124	E	" " " "	"
	125	S	GENERAL SHOT TR 3	"
	126	E	W FACING SECT TR 3	"
	127	E	" " "	"
	128	N	S FACING SECT OF WALL TR3	"
	129	N	" " " "	"
	130	N	WORKING SHOT	"
	131	E	FLOOR, SECT OF TR3 WITHIN WALLS	"
	132	E	SECT OF TR3 W FACING	↓
	132	TO W	WORKING SHOT S END TR 1	
	133	"	" "	
	134	"	" "	
	135	TO W	LAYER IN BOX IN TR 1	
	136	"	MONOLITH + OSL TUBES IN TR 1	
	137	N	COBBLES IN TR 8	
		"	" "	
		"	" "	
		"	" "	
		TO S	" "	
		"	" "	
		N	COBBLES 804	
		"	" "	
			COBBLES 805	
			" "	
		TO NW	LAYER IN TR 6 0-10m	
		"	" " " " CONT	
		"	" " "	
			DRAIN IN TR 6	

Site Code: KTN10		Site Name: Kensington 375 Kensington Highs Charles House			
Site shot Number	Archive Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
0001	0001	NW	Trench 1, pre-excavation looking NW		09/08/10
0002	0002	SE	Trench 2, pre-excavation looking SE		09/08/10
0003	0003	NE	Trench 2, pre-excavation looking NE		09/08/10
0004	0004	N	Trench 8, pre-excavation looking N		09/08/10
0005	0005	N	Trench 7, pre-excavation looking N		09/08/10
0006	0006	E	Trench 6, pre-excavation looking E		09/08/10
0007	0007	N	Trench 5, pre-excavation looking N		09/08/10
0008	0008	N	Working shot in trench 2, view from N		10/08/10
0009	0009	N	Working shot in trench 2, view from N		10/08/10
0010	0010		Cellars of 1860 building, trench 2		10/08/10
0011	0011	N	Working shot trench 2, looking N		10/08/10
0012	0012	N	Working shot trench 2, looking N		10/08/10
0013	0013		Working shot trench 2, west facing section		10/08/10
0014	0014		Working shot trench 2, west facing section		10/08/10
0015	0015		Working shot trench 2, west facing section		10/08/10
0016	0016		Working shot trench 2, east facing section		10/08/10
0017	0017		Working shot trench 2, east facing section		10/08/10
0018	0018		Working shot trench 2		10/08/10
0019	0019	S	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0020	0020	S	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0021	0021	S	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0022	0022	N	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0023	0023	N	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0024	0024	N	Trench 2 basement		10/08/10
0025	0025	N	Trench 2 basement & collapse wall		10/08/10
0026	0026	N	Trench 2 basement & collapse wall		10/08/10
0027	0027	N	Trench 2 basement & collapse wall		10/08/10
0028	0028	N	Trench 2 basement & collapse wall		10/08/10
0029	0029	S	Trench 2 under concrete floor, working shot		11/08/10
0030	0030	N	Trench 2 1st phase basement level		11/08/10
0031	0031	N	Trench 2 1st phase basement level		11/08/10
0032	0032	N	Trench 2 1st phase basement level		11/08/10
0033	0033	N	Trench 2 1st phase basement level		11/08/10
0034	0034	W	Detail shot, eastern north-south wall		11/08/10
0035	0035	N	Detail shot of section between walls		11/08/10
0036	0036	N	Detail shot of western north-south wall		11/08/10
0037	0037	W	Northern standing wall		11/08/10
0039	0038	N	Continuation of wall 109		11/08/10
0040	0039	W	Detail of standing wall		12/08/10
0041	0040	W	Working shot machining north of standing wall		12/08/10
0042	0041	S	Detail of vault, working shot		12/08/10
0043	0042	W	Detail of vault, working shot before collapse		12/08/10
0044	0043	W	Detail of vault, working shot after collapse		12/08/10
0045	0044	W	Vault northern part of standing wall		12/08/10
0046	0045	W	Vault northern part of standing wall		12/08/10
0047	0046	W	Vault northern part of standing wall		12/08/10
0048	0047	W	Vault & standing wall		12/08/10
0049	0048	E	Working shot western side of trench 2 vault		12/08/10
0050	0049	E	Working shot western side of trench 2 detail		12/08/10
0051	0050	E	Working shot western side of trench 2		12/08/10

0052	0051	E	Working shot western side of trench 2		12/08/10
0053	0052	E	Western side of trench 2 vault & building		12/08/10
4 0054	0053	S	Trench 2 complete to 18m		12/08/10
	0054		Working shot		12/08/10
	0055		Working shot		12/08/10
	0056		Working shot		12/08/10
	0057		Working shot		12/08/10
	0058		Working shot		12/08/10
	0059		Working shot		12/08/10
	0060		Working shot		12/08/10
0055	0061	S	Floor of vaulted cellar		12/08/10
0056	0062	NW	Vault in trench 2, box 4		12/08/10
0057	0063	NW	Vault in trench 2, box 4		12/08/10
0058	0064	NW	End of excavation box 4		12/08/10
0059	0065	E	Back wall of cellar fronting road		13/08/10
0060	0066	SE	Back wall of cellar fronting road		13/08/10
0061	0067	N	Cellar wall during excavation		13/08/10
0062	0068	NW	Cellar wall during excavation		13/08/10
5 0063	0069	E	North base of trench 2, no further excavation at 4.5m below ground level		13/08/10
0064	0070	N	North base of trench 2, no further excavation at 4.5m below ground level		13/08/10
0065	0071	W	Wall in eastern part of trench 5		13/08/10
0066	0072	W	Wall in eastern part of trench 5		13/08/10
0067	0073	E	Wall in western part of trench 5		13/08/10
0068	0074	E	Wall in western part of trench 5		13/08/10
0069	0075	S	Cut of eastern wall in plan		13/08/10
6 0070	0076	S	Trench 5 looking north, complete		13/08/10
7 0071	0077	E	West facing section north end of trench 1		13/08/10
0072	0078	E	Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		13/08/10
0073	0079	E	Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		13/08/10
0074	0080	WNW	Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		13/08/10
0075	0081	N	Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		13/08/10
0076	0082	W	Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		13/08/10
0076	0083		Trench 1 plan shot of vault floor		16/08/10
0077	0084	SE	West facing section trench 1		16/08/10
0078	0085	SE	West facing section trench 1		16/08/10
0079	0086	E	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0080	0087	W	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0081	0088	W	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0082	0089	W	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0083	0090	NE	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0084	0091	N	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0085	0092	N	Plan & section shot of trench 1		16/08/10
0087	0093	E	West facing section of trench 1		16/08/10
	0094		Trench 1 east facing section		16/08/10
0095	0095		Trench 1 east facing section		16/08/10
0096	0096	S	Trench 1 showing S-N wall		16/08/10
0097	0097	S	Trench 1		16/08/10
0098	0098	S	Trench 1 with machine at south end		16/08/10
0099	0099		Trench 1		16/08/10
0100	0100	S	Trench 1		16/08/10
0101	0101	W	East facing section of trench 1		16/08/10

	0102	0102	W	East facing section of trench 1		16/08/10
	0103	0103	N	Trench 1		17/08/10
	0104	0104	N	Trench 1		17/08/10
	0105	0105	N	Trench 1 looking north, excavation in progress		17/08/10
	0106	0106	N	Trench 1		17/08/10
	0107	0107	S	Trench 1		17/08/10
	0108	0108	N	Trench 3 coal layer		17/08/10
	0109	0109	S	Trench 3 bottomed to gravel at 4.50m below ground level		17/08/10
	0110	0110	S	Trench 3 bottomed to gravel at 4.50m below ground level		17/08/10
	0111	0111		Trench 3 moulding from backfill		17/08/10
	0112	0112		Trench 3 stonework		17/08/10
	0113	0113	S	Trench 3 bottomed to gravel 2nd section 4.50m below ground level		17/08/10
	0114	0114		Trench 3 bottomed to gravel 2nd section 4.50m below ground level		17/08/10
	0115	0115		Metal fence & metal decorations found in trench 3		17/08/10
	0116	0116		Piece of marble from Victorian house, trench 3		17/08/10
	0117	0117		Decorated plaster from Victorian house, trench 3		17/08/10
8	0118	0118		Trench 3, concrete floor & walls & wood timber (floor)		17/08/10
	0119	0119		Trench 3, concrete floor & walls & wood timber (floor)		17/08/10
	0120	0120	S	Trench 3 below wooden floor		17/08/10
	0121	0121	N	Trench 3 wall		17/08/10
	0122	0122	W	East facing section trench 3		17/08/10
	0123	0123	E	West facing section & bottom of trench 3		18/08/10
	0124	0124	E	West facing section & bottom of trench 3		18/08/10
	0125	0125	S	General shot of trench 3		18/08/10
	0126	0126	E	West facing section of trench 3		18/08/10
	0127	0127	E	West facing section of trench 3		18/08/10
	0128	0128	N	South facing section of wall in trench 3		18/08/10
9	0129	0129	N	South facing section of wall in trench 3		18/08/10
	0130	0130	N	Working shot		18/08/10
10	0131	0131	E	Floor, section of trench 3 within walls		18/08/10
	0131	0132	E	West facing section of trench 3		18/08/10
		0133	N	Trench 3 south end		18/08/10
		0134	E	Trench 3 south end		18/08/10
		0135		East facing section of trench 3		18/08/10
		0136		East facing section of trench 3		18/08/10
	0132	0137	W	Working shot south end of trench 1		18/08/10
	0133	0138	W	Working shot south end of trench 1		18/08/10
	0134	0139	W	Working shot south end of trench 1		18/08/10
	0135	0140	W	Layer in box in trench 1		18/08/10
	0136	0141	W	Monolith & OSL tubes in trench 1		18/08/10
11	0137	0142	N	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0143	N	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0144	N	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0145	N	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0146	S	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0147	S	Cobbles in trench 8		19/08/10
		0148	N	Cobbles 804		19/08/10
		0149	N	Cobbles 804		19/08/10

	0150		Cobbles 805		19/08/10
	0151		Cobbles 805		19/08/10
	0152	NW	Layer in trench 6 0-10m		19/08/10
	0153	NW	Layer in trench 6 0-10m continued		19/08/10
	0154	NW	Layer in trench 6 0-10m continued		19/08/10
	0155		Drain in trench 6		19/08/10
	0156	W	Trench 8, section through cobbled surface		19/08/10
	0157	S	Trench 8		19/08/10
12	0158	N	Trench 8		20/08/10
	0159	N	Trench 8		20/08/10
13	0160	E	Trench 6		20/08/10
	0161	S	Trench 6, north facing section with H&S steps		20/08/10

Images Register For Site Code: KTN 10

Site Code: *KTN 10* *Project Type:* *Evaluation* *Borough:* *Kensington and Chelsea*

Status: **images**

Image No	Description	Medium	Creation Date	Publication References	Copyright	Other Numbers
1	ID shot	Colour slide	09 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 0
1	ID shot	Monochrome negative	09 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 3
2	Trench 2 basement	Monochrome negative	10 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 5 to film 1 neg 7
2	Trench 2 basement	Colour slide	10 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 1 to film 1 slide 3
2	Trench 2 basement	Digital	10 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0022.JPG
3	Trench 2 under concrete basement, plan 2	Digital	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0033.JPG
3	Trench 2 under concrete basement, plan 2	Monochrome negative	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 8 to film 1 neg 9
3	Trench 2 under concrete basement, plan 2	Colour slide	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 4 to film 1 slide 5
4	Trench 2 complete to 18m	Monochrome negative	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 10 to film 1 neg 11
4	Trench 2 complete to 18m	Digital	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0053.JPG
4	Trench 2 complete to 18m	Colour slide	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 6 to film 1 slide 7
5	Trench 2, north end of slot/ sondage	Digital	13 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0069.JPG
5	Trench 2, north end of slot/ sondage	Monochrome negative	11 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 12
5	Trench 2, north end of slot/ sondage	Colour slide	13 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 8
6	Trench 5 looking north complete	Digital	13 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0076.JPG
6	Trench 5 looking north complete	Colour slide	13 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 10 to film 1 slide 11
6	Trench 5 looking north, complete	Monochrome negative	13 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 13 to film 1 neg 14
7	Trench 5 test pit east facing section northren end of trench	Colour slide	16 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 12 to film 1 slide 13
7	Trench 5 test pit east facing section northren end of trench	Digital	16 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0077.JPG

Status: **images**

Image No	Description	Medium	Creation Date	Publication References	Copyright	Other Numbers
7	Trench 5 test pit east facing section northren end of trench	Monochrome negative	16 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 15 to film 1 neg 16
8	Trench 3 concrete floor & walls & wood timber (floor?)	Colour slide	17 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 14 to film 1 slide 15
8	Trench 3 concrete floor & walls & wood timber (floor?)	Monochrome negative	17 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 17 to film 1 neg 18
8	Trench 3 concrete floor & walls & wood timber (floor?)	Digital	17 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0118.JPG
9	Trench 3 south face of wall	Digital	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0129.JPG
9	Trench 3 south face of wall	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 16 to film 1 slide 17
9	Trench 3 south face of wall	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 19 to film 1 to neg 20
10	Trench 3 west facing section	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 21 to film 1 neg 22
10	Trench 3 west facing section	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 18 to film 1 slide 19
10	Trench 3 west facing section	Digital	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0131.JPG
11	Cobbles in trench 8	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 20 to film 1 slide21
11	Cobbles in trench 8	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 23 to film 1 neg 25
11	Cobbles in trench 8	Digital	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0142.JPG
12	Trench 8 complete	Digital	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0158.JPG
12	Trench 8 complete	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 26 to film 1 neg 27
12	Trench 8 complete	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 22 to film 1 slide 23
13	Trench 6 10-20m	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 28 to film 1 neg 29
13	Trench 6 10-20m	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 24 to film 1 slide 25
13	Trench 6 10-20m	Digital	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	KTN10_0160.JPG
14	Trench 6 20-30m	Colour slide	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 slide 26 to film 1 slide 27
14	Trench 6 20-30m	Monochrome negative	18 August 2010		Oxford Archaeological Unit	Film 1 neg 30 to film 1 neg 31


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KTN10_0003.JPG


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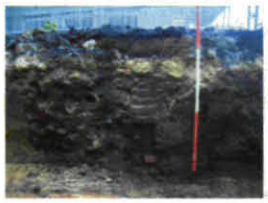
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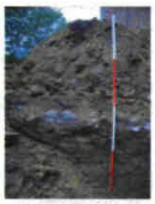
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Kensington, 375 Kensington High Street
Charles House
KTW 10

Box 1 File 13

E. Primary Environmental Data

KRAFT SQUARE CUT FOLDER
A4

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of CD copies: 3

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Greater London] Parish:[Kensington] Site:[375 Kensington High Street, Charles House]
Site code[KTN10]
Line 2: Excavators name[A. Norton]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

SITE CODE: KTN 10

SITE NAME: CHARLES' HOUSE KENSINGTON

PROJECT TYPE (excavation/evaluation, etc.): EVALUATION

SITE/PROJECT MANAGER: KAT. Anker

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes or bags	Whole of deposit	Sample taken for (please tick ONE only) Bulk: Charred remains	Bulk: Waterlgd remains	Bulk: Cremated bone	Bulk: Bones/ artefacts	Monolith: Pollen	Monolith: Soil Micro	Series: Snails	Series: Waterlgd	Other: Dating Chemical etc.	Feature type: Pit/ditch/ hearth, etc.	Additional notes: e.g. Subsamples to be taken, relative depth for monoliths
1	(114)	1	Y / N	✓									? LAYER	POSS INTERGLACIAL FEATURE.
2	(305)	2	Y / N		✓							IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT TYPE	LAYER	YELLOW BROWN SANDY CLAY "ALLUVIUM"
3	(108)	1	Y / N		✓							IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT TYPE		"BRICKEARTH"
4	(114) (115) (108)	MONOLITH	Y / N						✓					TOP OF MONOLITH = 2.32 mOD
5	(108)	OSL	Y / N									✓		OSL
6	(114)	OSL	Y / N									✓		OSL

Oxford Archaeology

ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFER RECORD

DATE 23/8/10	SITE NAME CHARLES HOUSE KENSINGTON	SITE CODE KTNEV

Material transfered to	Material

Sample number	Context number	Number of boxes/bags	Notes
2	305	2	ALLUVIUM?
1	114	1	BRICKEARTH?
3	108	1	ALLUVIUM?
4	114	1	MONOLITH
5	108	1	OSL
6	114	1	OSL
* NB -	BOREHOLE NEAR TR 3 (Sample 2) + TR1 (samples 1,3,4,5,6)		
has %	readings of	2738 mg/kg of	Lead + 1504 mg/kg
of lead	respectively.		

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

oxfordarchaeology

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code KTN10	Sample No. 1
Feature type	Context No. 114
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description
7.5YR 5/4 → 5/6 BROWN. Compacted into geometric blocks of varying size but similar proportions, being up to 5cm thick. High clay content in places - comprises ~70%, very difficult to break down, breaks down to stiff clay granules. Remaining 30% silty sandy mostly found around the edges of the clayey blocks, presumably originating in pockets along which the blocks have

FLOTATION

Name of processor JM				Date 24/8/2010			Volume floated 10L	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Flot present (tick one)	Yes	✓
	Cremation			Machine	500		No	
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)		Machine	✓	NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)
						Bucket		

Said here → medium. Fractured. This is friable, soft, must more easily broken down. Overall well sorted - Rare small pebble stone, Subrounded → Subangular. Rare quartz granules. Wet sieving produces occasional stone granules + low quantity of medium sand. POOR FLOT

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor				Date			Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Containers used	Bag	
	Insect			Residue			Tupperware	
Processing notes								

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					
Processing notes						

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres)	Reason retained

JM 25/8/2010

MATERIAL SORTED		FRACTION SCORE (note abundance 1-4)				SORTING NOTES.
Site code.						
Sample No.	Context No.	>10 mm	10-4 mm	4-2 mm	2-0.5 mm	
Sorter (initials)						
Checked by (initials)						
Date						
Mammal bone						
Micro-mammal bone (e.g. mouse size)						
Bird bone						
Fish bone						
Amphibian bone						
Burnt animal bone						
Undifferentiated bone						
Human bone						
Cremated human bone						
Charred plant remains						
Mineralised plant remains						
Other plant remains						
Snail						
Marine shell						
Egg shell						
Insect						
Coprolite / faecal matter						
Burnt flint						
Worked flint						
Flint debitage						
Pottery						
Burnt clay						
Daub						
CBM						
Mortar						
Glass						
Fe (iron)						
Cu (copper alloy)						
Pb (lead)						
Clinker						
Coal						
Hammerscale						
Unidentified magnetic material						
Result (please tick action taken for each fraction)	Sorted					
	Discarded	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Retained residues (please tick fraction and give reasons for retaining)						

Sorted as wet-sieved - no artefacts / CBR recovered, entire residue discarded due to risk of lead contamination

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

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SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code: KTN10	Sample No. 2
Feature type	Context No. 305
Provisional date	Number of buckets 2 bags

Soil Description
10YR 6/4 → 6/6 LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND. SAND MOSTLY FINE → MEDIUM. TEXTURE IS SOFT AND SLIGHTLY STICKY. WELL SORTED. NO STRUCTURE. VERY FRIABLE. VERY FEW INCLUSIONS - ONE SUBANGULAR FLINT MEDIUM PEBBLE, OCCASIONAL SUBANGULAR SMALL STONE PEBBLES. NO FINDS. SLIGHTLY MOIST.

FLOTATION

Name of processor			Mesh size	Date		Volume floated	
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.			Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes
	Cremation			Machine			No
Processing notes				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)
					Bucket		

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor: JET				Date: 24/8/2010		Volume floated: 1L	
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag ✓
	Insect			Residue	280		Tupperware

Processing notes
NO SIGN OF WATERLOGGING OR CHARRED MATERIAL.

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					

Processing notes

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres) 19L	Reason retained IN CASE OF FURTHER PROCESSING.

JET 25/8/2010

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE PROCESSING RECORD

oxfordarchaeology

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Site code KTN10	Sample No. 3
Feature type	Context No. 108
Provisional date	Number of buckets 1 bag

Soil Description

10YR 6/8 BROWNISH YELLOW MOIST SILTY SAND. SAND MOSTLY FINE → MEDIUM. SOFT, FRIABLE. OCCASIONALLY FORMS FRIABLE, SLIGHTLY BRITTLE CLODS OF ~~SOIL STRUCTURE~~ PEBBLE SIZE. WELL SORTED. OCCASIONAL SMALL PEBBLES STONE ROUNDED → SUBANGULAR. FREQUENT MINERAL CONCRETIONS.

FLOTATION

Name of processor				Date		Volume floated		
Processed for (tick one)	C.P.R.		Mesh size	Flot		Flot present (tick one)	Yes	
	Cremation			Machine			No	
Processing notes 1				Method of flotation (tick one)	Machine		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	
					Bucket			

WATERLOGGED REMAINS

Name of processor SCM				Date 24/8/2010		Volume floated 1L		
Processed for (tick one)	W.P.R.	✓	Mesh size	Flot	250	Containers used	Bag	✓
	Insect			Residue	250		Tupperwere	

Processing notes
No sign of waterlogging or charred material.
No artefacts recovered.

SNAILS

Name of processor				Date	Volume floated
Mesh size	Flot		NA_2CO_3 (tick if used)	Processing notes	
	Residue				

WET - SIEVING

Name of processor			Date	Volume sieved		
Processed for (tick one)	Bone and artefacts		Size of bottom sieve (tick one)	1mm	0.5mm	0.25mm
	Other					

Processing notes
0

SUB - SAMPLES

Sub - samples taken? (tick one)	Yes		Taken for	Size of sample (tick one/give weight)	50g	100g	other
	No						

UNPROCESSED SEDIMENT

Volume unprocessed (in litres) 9L	Reason retained IN CASE OF FURTHER PROCESSING

BS 25/6/10