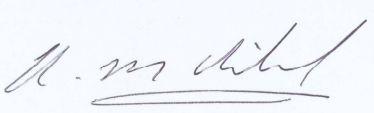




Historic England

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

August 2016

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Introduction

This document has been produced by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of the London office of Historic England. The Kensington and Chelsea Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal is part of a long-term commitment to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accord with the National Planning Policy Framework and its supporting Practice Guidance.

The appraisal is an opportunity to review the current APA framework in Kensington and Chelsea and produce revised areas and new descriptions. The proposals are being submitted to the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for consideration and are recommended for adoption in support of the Local Plan.

Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

APAs exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or local museums. In Kensington and Chelsea such areas were formerly known under two definitions: generally as Sites of Archaeological Importance, but with the riverside APA referred to as an Archaeological Priority Area (Thames). Under this appraisal all areas will now be known as Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The present review of these areas is based on evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Guidelines have been created to promote consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across Greater London¹ and have been used in the preparation of this document.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them. However, heritage assets of archaeological interest can also hold other forms of heritage significance – artistic, architectural or historic interest. For many types of above-ground heritage asset (e.g. historic buildings, landscapes and industrial heritage) these other interests may be more obvious or important. Sometimes heritage interests are intertwined – as is often the case with

¹ That is, the boroughs advised by GLAAS, this does not include the City of London and Southwark, which have their own archaeological advisers.

archaeological and historical interest. Whilst the APA system does not seek to duplicate protection given by other heritage designations, such as Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas, it does aim to overlap and integrate with such approaches. Understanding archaeological significance can enhance appreciation of historical, artistic or architectural interest and vice versa.

APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located, based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans. This evidence base identifies areas of known heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest and wider zones where there is a likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets will be discovered in the future. APAs act as a trigger for consultation with the borough's archaeological adviser and are justified by a description of significance which will inform development management advice and decision making. The appraisal can also indicate how archaeology might contribute towards a positive strategy for conserving and enjoying the local historic environment, for example through recognising local distinctiveness or securing social or cultural benefits.

However, archaeological research and discovery is a dynamic process so it is not possible to anticipate all eventualities, threats and opportunities. This appraisal should therefore be seen as providing a flexible framework for informed site-specific decision making but not a straitjacket.

Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

Previously all parts of Kensington and Chelsea were either inside or outside an APA. Under the new system all parts of a borough will be within an area that falls into one of four different tiers of archaeological significance and potential. New Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been categorised into one of Tiers 1-3 while all other areas within the borough will be regarded as being in Tier 4. Tier levels indicate when there is a need to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset's significance. The type of planning applications and the tier level it is located in indicate the likelihood that archaeology will be a consideration in reaching a planning decision.

Consultation guidelines are set out in the GLAAS Charter. New guidelines will link the tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications¹ within APAs (Tiers 1-3) would require an archaeological desk-based assessment, and if necessary a field evaluation, to accompany a planning application. In the more sensitive Tier 1 and Tier 2 areas this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. Outside Archaeological Priority Areas (Tier 4) some major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, may warrant similar treatment. Pre-application consultation with GLAAS is encouraged to ensure planning applications are supported by appropriate information.

Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national importance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale-disturbance². They will be clearly focused on a specific heritage asset and will normally be relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within a Tier 1 APA³

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are

¹ Major applications include development involving 10 or more dwellings or an application site of 0.5 hectares or more on outline applications. For other types of applications including commercial or industrial development a major application may be defined as being 1000m² floorspace or more or an application site of 1 hectare or more on an outline application.

² However, this does not mean that the policies for assets of national importance would apply to every development in a Tier 1 APA as that will depend upon the nature of the proposals and results of site-specific assessment and evaluation.

³ Tier 1 APAs around Scheduled Monuments will often extend beyond the boundary of the scheduled area to reflect the full extent of the asset, including the potential for associated remains. It will not usually be practicable for an APA to define the totality of a Scheduled Monument's setting. Instead they will attempt to reflect areas close to the monument that would be especially sensitive. A few Scheduled Monuments which have been designated for their historical or other non-archaeological interest will not merit the definition of a Tier 1 APA.

expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance in respect of the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than a Tier 1 APA and may encompass a group of heritage assets.

Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution.

Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with Listed Buildings or other designated heritage assets.

New information may lead to areas moving between the four tiers set out above. For example, a positive archaeological evaluation could result in a Tier 2 area (or part of it) being upgraded to Tier 1 if the remains found were judged to be of national importance. It is important to understand that the new tiered system is intended to be dynamic and responsive to new information which either increases or decreases the significance of an area.

This document comprises an appraisal of all the new APAs in Kensington and Chelsea which have been allocated to one of Tiers 1-3. Each APA has an associated description which includes several different sections. A “Summary and Definition” section provides a brief overview of the key features of the APA, the justification for its selection, how its boundaries were defined and an explanation why it has been placed in a particular tier group. A “Description” section goes into more detail about the history and archaeology of the APA to describe its overall character. Finally a “Significance” section details the heritage significance of the APA with particular reference to its archaeological interest and related historical interest. Each description will also have a list of “Key References” along with a related map showing the extent of the APA boundary. A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of the document.

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea: Historical and Archaeological Interest

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea was created in 1965 and is the smallest borough in London but it is very densely populated. Much of the borough is situated on London Clay geology but over large areas this is covered by riverine gravels laid down by ancient courses of the Thames and more recent alluvial deposits spread along the principal river systems. London Clay is regarded as heavy, difficult to cultivate and more suitable for woodland or pasture than arable cultivation. In contrast, the lighter permeable soils on the gravels would have provided more favourable conditions for agriculture and settlement.

Three historic water courses influence the borough boundaries: the Thames to the south; Counters Creek, (now culverted) to the west; and the Westbourne (which flows from the Serpentine into the Thames) to the east, south of Knightsbridge. The other borough boundaries follow mainly historic parish alignments.

The southern part of the borough is generally flat and low-lying and its geology consists predominantly of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation with a strip of alluvium (waterlain sands and silts) along the river frontage and extending north up the River Westbourne at Chelsea Creek. The southern area has localised formations of Langley Silt (a periglacial wind-blown dust or loess known as brickearth) noticeably in Chelsea in a strip from Holland Park to North Kensington and around Kensington Olympia. There is a meeting of different geologies as the land rises for the higher ground at the topographic vantage points of Notting Hill and Campden Hill. Across the borough the Boyn Hill, Lynch Hill, Taplow and Kempton Park gravels are all evident. The northern area of the borough from Kensington High Street is generally formed on the heavy London Clay. Gravel and brickearth quarrying has been a significant feature of the history of the borough, particularly in historic Kensington and at Notting Hill.

Unsurprisingly, Kensington and Chelsea are the most significant historic settlements within the borough and the unique character of each area is clearly evident. The archaeological interest of the borough therefore contrasts between sites such as Kensington Palace and the Royal Hospital - with their royal associations and Grade I listed buildings - to sites such as the working class post medieval industries of the piggeries and potteries at Walmer Road and Notting Dale. A diverse range of archaeological heritage assets pay tribute to the rich and complex history of the Royal Borough.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 42 AD)

The Thames Valley was sporadically visited in the Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – 10000 BC) by hunting groups during times of climatic suitability and in the Mesolithic (c. 10000 to 4000 BC) by hunter-gatherer communities, as evidenced by lithic finds across the floodplain. While finds from the Palaeolithic have been made in the borough, no sites dating to this period

have been discovered and the finds are mainly from antiquarian records. There is evidence of sporadic Mesolithic and Neolithic (c. 4000-2200 BC) activity from several sites across the borough, such as Vicarage Gate, Old Church Street and from the foreshore generally, reflecting transient activity over a long period of time. By the Bronze Age (c. 2200-700 BC) the local landscape would have changed substantially with an increase in organised agriculture with forest clearance into a landscape containing field systems with associated small agricultural settlements. Across the wider landscape, of the fertile well-drained West London gravels, in the Middle and Later Bronze Age further intensification of the agricultural use of the landscape is evident, with the development of complex field systems along with associated settlements apparently aligned to larger defended territorial settlements. This pattern continued up to the Middle Iron Age indicating that by the end of the 2nd millennium the gravel terraces had been divided into a number of blocks of managed land each containing a high-status settlement indicated in part by the concentration of metalwork in riverine contexts.

Prehistoric communities would have chosen the drier, elevated areas in the central part of the borough for settlement owing to the natural topographic and geological aspects they could provide using the fertile well-drained gravel geology and the close proximity of the rivers. The clay geology to the north of the borough, possibly wooded in areas in prehistory, would have been less favoured. However, it may have been utilised by early communities for open pasture.

Large-scale excavations on the Boyn Hill Gravel on the top of Camden Hill spur in the Holland Park School area have revealed a well-preserved multi-phase later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement indicating diversification into more mixed farming practices. Excavation has suggested that in the Bronze Age the spur may have been used for a wide range of early farming activities including agriculture and animal husbandry. A Bronze Age burnt mound and cooking activities have been recorded near the south-west summit and it is suggested by the excavators that this may indicate some form of territorial boundary marker. A later metal hoard from the southern base of the hill shows a certain level of local wealth and technology. In the later Iron Age and Roman period this area appears to have supported more intensive arable and mixed farming communities, with field systems set out alongside the roads, utilising the fertile, well-drained gravel geology and south-facing slopes. Further excavation and research may reveal whether the settlement on the top of the hill may have been defended and formed a territorial settlement similar to a hillfort.

The borough was crossed by a series of prehistoric trackways, one of which was later reused as the route of the London to Silchester Roman Road and there are potentially other Roman and medieval route-ways. The presence of these established routes to the north and south of Campden Hill would have ensured trade between the prehistoric settlements. In the

Roman period the local economy was integrated into the hinterland of *Londinium* with farm produce moving into the urban centre and trade goods moving out.

The River Thames, its foreshore and floodplain would also have been extensively utilised during prehistory. The Chelsea stretch of the Thames has produced prehistoric and later artefacts, some of national significance, particularly from 19th century dredging near the predecessor to Chelsea Bridge indicating prehistoric and Roman activity in the area and possibly the role of the River as a territorial boundary demarking the zones between rival 'capitals'. It is generally believed that many of these finds have been deliberately deposited for ritual or votive purposes and include later prehistoric and Roman human remains, weaponry and a cauldron. The most spectacular find from this stretch of the river is the Battersea Shield, dating to c. 350 to 50 BC, found in 1857 and now in the British Museum. Other finds include a Roman anchor, medieval swords, a horse harness and belt mounts as well as post medieval wrecks and river defences.

The dense modern residential urban development over much of the borough means that prehistoric finds and features are now hard to recognise as the landscape has changed in character. Further prehistoric finds and features should be anticipated and would enhance what is known about the nature and extent of activity within the borough. The prehistory of Kensington and Chelsea should be viewed within the wider context of the Thames Basin and the West London Gravels; research priorities prepared for the wider gravel landscape are also relevant for the Royal Borough.

Roman (43 to 409 AD)

In the transitional period between the rural landscape of later prehistory to the more organised establishment of Roman land management techniques the agricultural utilisation of the wider landscape continued. During the Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410) there appears to be a change towards a more pastoral economy with evidence in the wider landscape of more livestock centred management practices.

The most significant known Roman feature in Kensington and Chelsea was the Roman road which linked London (*Londinium* via Newgate) to the important Roman town of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*). The road was a main route between London and the west and appears to have been aligned on an earlier prehistoric trackway; this is indicated by the nearby multi-period prehistoric settlement site on the top of Campden Hill spur.

In the Roman period the area appears to have supported more intensive arable and mixed farming communities, with Roman field systems set out alongside the road, utilising the fertile, well-drained gravel geology and south-facing slopes. The Roman period saw a more intensive use of the south-facing slopes with farmsteads being suggested in Kensington Gardens, Vicarage Gate, Earl's Terrace and to the south at the former St Mary Abbots

Hospital. Minor roadside settlements may have developed along the road during the Roman period although its proximity to London may have prevented major settlements from being established. The enigmatic spread of Roman material from the area and the small private Roman cemetery reported in 1841 at Ladbroke Grove suggests that there was a comparatively high-status settlement in the general area perhaps centred on a villa. It is possible that the villa may have been located on the top of or on the south-facing slope of Notting Hill. Archaeological investigations have focussed on the Ladbroke Grove area endeavouring to provide further evidence of the cemetery but all of these interventions have been negative. The historical importance of this cemetery remains but the APA has been redefined to reflect the new location data-set that has been proven by archaeological investigation.

Archaeological evidence shows that the road influenced early communication networks and the pattern of farming and settlement around *Londinium*. It also indicates continuation from pre-Roman societies and earlier established communication networks. The road continues to influence the development of Saxon, medieval and post medieval Notting Hill and Kensington and the historic road network across the wider borough. There have been a number of archaeological investigations in the borough along the course of the road but so far no section of the road has been archaeologically recorded and this remains an archaeological research priority for the borough.

The nature and significance of the settlement on Campden Hill spur and the possibility that a high-status villa may still remain to be discovered and the relation of both of these to the Roman town of *Londinium* are key archaeological research objectives. It is also unclear whether the local population during the Roman period was predominantly native Britons or a more diverse group influenced by the Roman city or the traffic passing through it. The extent of woodland across the borough during the Roman period would be worthy of research using environmental information and may have had an effect on the distribution and character of settlements.

Anglo-Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD) and Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)

There are few finds in Kensington and Chelsea dating from the Saxon period compared to other historic periods. The Roman road network was a significant feature in the development of the later (principally medieval) road system and the formation of the small hamlets and isolated farms that were to characterise the early history of the borough. Following the virtual abandonment of the Roman city of *Londinium* after 410 AD early Anglo-Saxon settlement avoided the area immediately around the Roman city and by the 7th century a village and trading centre named *Lundenwic* was established approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) to the west at Westminster. By the early 8th century, *Lundenwic* was a thriving

international trading centre. The influence of *Lundenwic* just to the east must have had a complex effect on the settlement of the borough.

Unsurprisingly the villages of Kensington and Chelsea are the focal points in the development of the borough. Chelsea is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles with a reference to a synod (ecclesiastical assembly) attended by royalty at Chelsea in 785 AD. There is some archaeological evidence for pre-Norman Conquest settlement, particularly near Chelsea Old Church, the original manor house having once stood just to the north and other manors are recorded across the borough. In the Domesday Book of 1086 both Chelsea and Kensington are mentioned.

Until about the 16th century, Chelsea formed a small rural riverside settlement focused upon the church, manor house and river with two large arable fields, Eastfield and Westfield, to the north. In 1524 Sir Thomas More (Counsellor under Henry VIII, author, scholar and martyr) had moved to Chelsea and from this date a succession of prominent residents occupied More's estate, notably Henry VIII, building grand houses with gardens and orchards stretching either down to the river or back towards the King's Road. Excavations in the area of Cheyne Walk have shown that significant archaeological deposits of these great houses and estates still survive.

The parish of Kensington also has early medieval origins mainly centred upon the Church of St Mary Abbots which has 12th century origins. Prior to this appraisal there were separate APAs for 'Medieval Kensington', 'Medieval Notting Hill', and 'Chelsea Riverside', these APAs have been significantly revised in this appraisal. The current APAs better reflect the medieval settlements within their wider archaeological landscape context and have been defined based upon new data on the impact of development.

Post medieval and Modern (1540 AD to present day)

John Rocque's map, published 1746, still shows a broadly rural landscape cut mainly by the principal roads with little roadside development, apart from a cluster of small isolated farms and larger developments at Chelsea and at Kensington, with the formal gardens of the Palace running up to the road.

Kensington flourished after the establishment of Kensington Palace as a royal residence in 1689 and was described as a town by 1705. Nevertheless, it did retain its rural nature once away from the main road. The royal status of the borough is linked to the Palace. The country parish amalgamated a group of smaller hamlets and villages making Kensington influential over a large swathe of the borough forming the districts of North, Central and South Kensington. Even in the 19th century it was still famous for its market gardens, particularly Brompton Park, which had been influential from the 16th century. The former APA of 'Medieval Brompton' has been removed as it can be demonstrated that the

impact of modern development has had a detrimental effect on the archaeological resource and it is unlikely that significant deposits can still survive.

As a country location, yet close to Westminster and the Bishop's Palace at Fulham, the riverside village of Chelsea was by the 16th century attracting the wealthy and powerful who created great houses with notable estates, gardens and orchards. Elsewhere across the borough small rural hamlets were forming, either along the road system such as at Notting Hill, Brompton and Kensal Green or around isolated farms such as Notting Barns, Porto Bello or, slightly later, in association with large country residences such as Earl's Court, Holland House and Campden House.

It is not possible to list all the post medieval heritage assets of the Royal Borough but the archaeological significance of the area is characterised by its remarkable built heritage and landscape assets. In the simplest of summaries these include: Kensington Palace; the Royal Hospital; Chelsea Physic Garden; two of the 'Magnificent Seven' 19th-century cemeteries; the Natural History Museum; Brompton Oratory; the residences and great estates of numerous historical figures in the heart of medieval Chelsea; Chelsea Old Church; St Mary Abbots and many other sites.

In contrast with the areas of royal association and the great estates the borough is also characterised by a strong industrial heritage. Many artists and craftspeople are associated with the area which has a strong artistic tradition. The many distinguished residents include internationally famous artists, writers and a range of eminent figures. Examples of just a few of the historic local industries are: the extensive 16th-century gravel and brickearth extraction industries around Kensington and Notting Hill, in the area known as 'Kensington Gravel Pits'; the Chelsea glass-works established in the 17th century by John Baker close to the Royal Hospital; Chelsea China, the 18th century world-renowned fine porcelain factory and the 19th century industries of the 'Potteries and Piggeries' area of Notting Dale; as well as riverside industries and wharves including boat making and trade along the river. The grand affluent houses of Chelsea and Kensington contrast with the appalling living conditions of the 18th and 19th century slums of Notting Dale and West Chelsea.

In the 20th century the focus moved from the riverside to the King's Road reaching its zenith in the Swinging Sixties. As can be seen, the borough has a vibrant history and has always made an artistic contribution to the social history of London.

The primary research themes for post medieval archaeology are: the development from isolated mainly farming communities and ribbon-developments along the primary roads to centres of industry and proto-towns; the development of the Tudor great estates and country residences; the Royal connections within the borough; the artistic traditions and social history of the area with its extremes of wealth and poverty; the modern development patterns and evidence of the historic environment retained within the urban grain.

Archaeological Priority Areas in Kensington and Chelsea

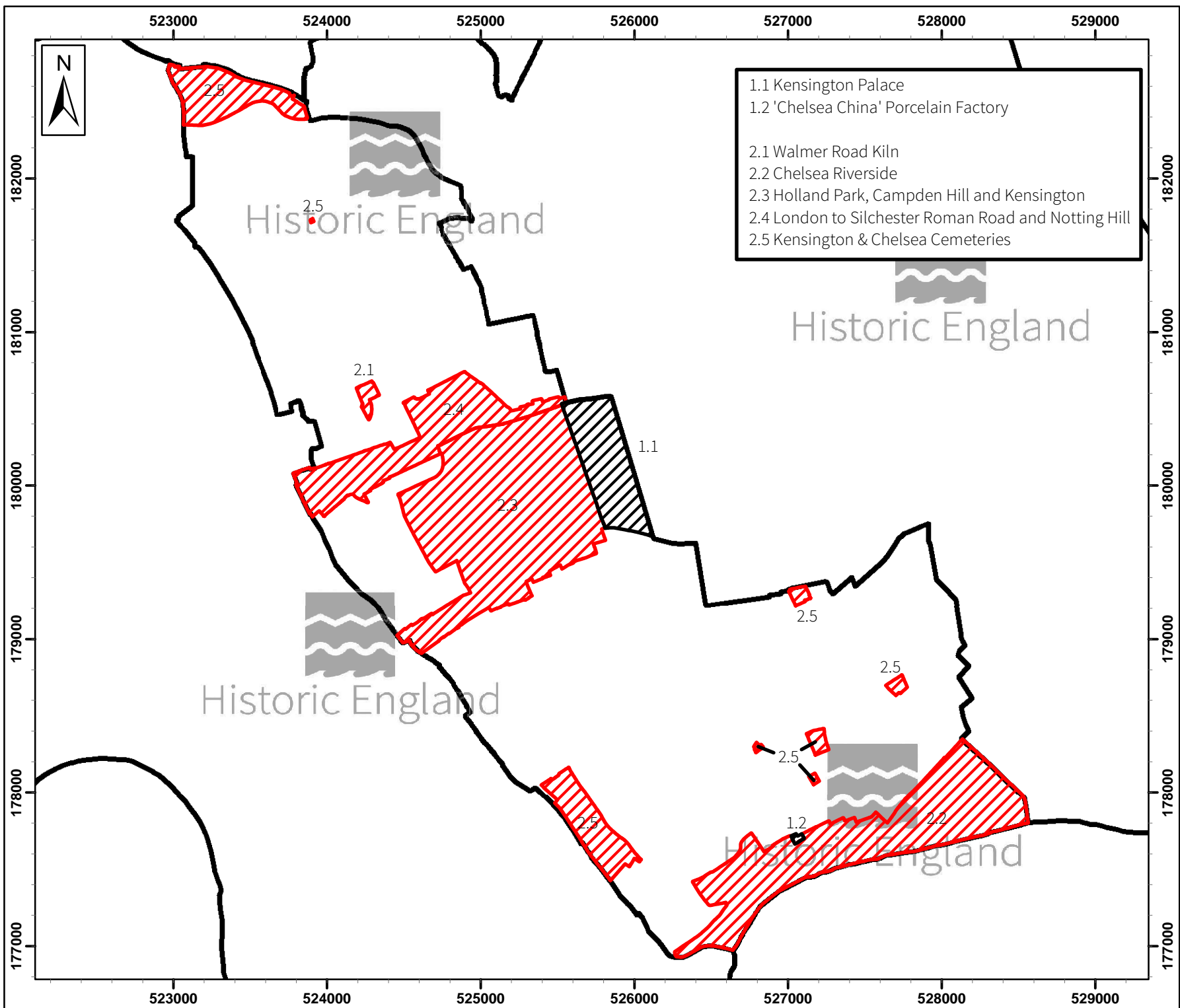
A total of seven Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for Kensington and Chelsea of which two are Tier 1 APAs and five are Tier 2 APAs. There are no Tier 3 APAs proposed for the borough. The revised APAs would cover approximately 26% of the borough, an increase from 4% previously.

Tier 1 APAs	Size (HA)
1.1 Kensington Palace	27.33
1.2 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory	0.32
	Total = 27.65

Tier 2 APAs	
2.1 Walmer Road Kiln	1.78
2.2 Chelsea Riverside	83.78
2.3 Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington	120.06
2.4 London to Silchester Roman Road and Notting Hill	42.95
2.5 Kensington and Chelsea Cemeteries	38.86
	Total = 287.43

Tier 3 APAs	
	Total = 0.00

Total area of all Archaeological Priority Areas in Kensington and Chelsea = 315.08



- 1.1 Kensington Palace
- 1.2 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory
- 2.1 Walmer Road Kiln
- 2.2 Chelsea Riverside
- 2.3 Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington
- 2.4 London to Silchester Roman Road and Notting Hill
- 2.5 Kensington & Chelsea Cemeteries

Kensington & Chelsea Archaeological Priority Areas

Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area

Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:32,500

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Notes:
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Kensington & Chelsea APAs and former K&C APAs and Sites of Archaeological Importance

 Kensington & Chelsea APA

 Former Kensington & Chelsea APAs and SAIs

Scale (at A4): 1:32,500

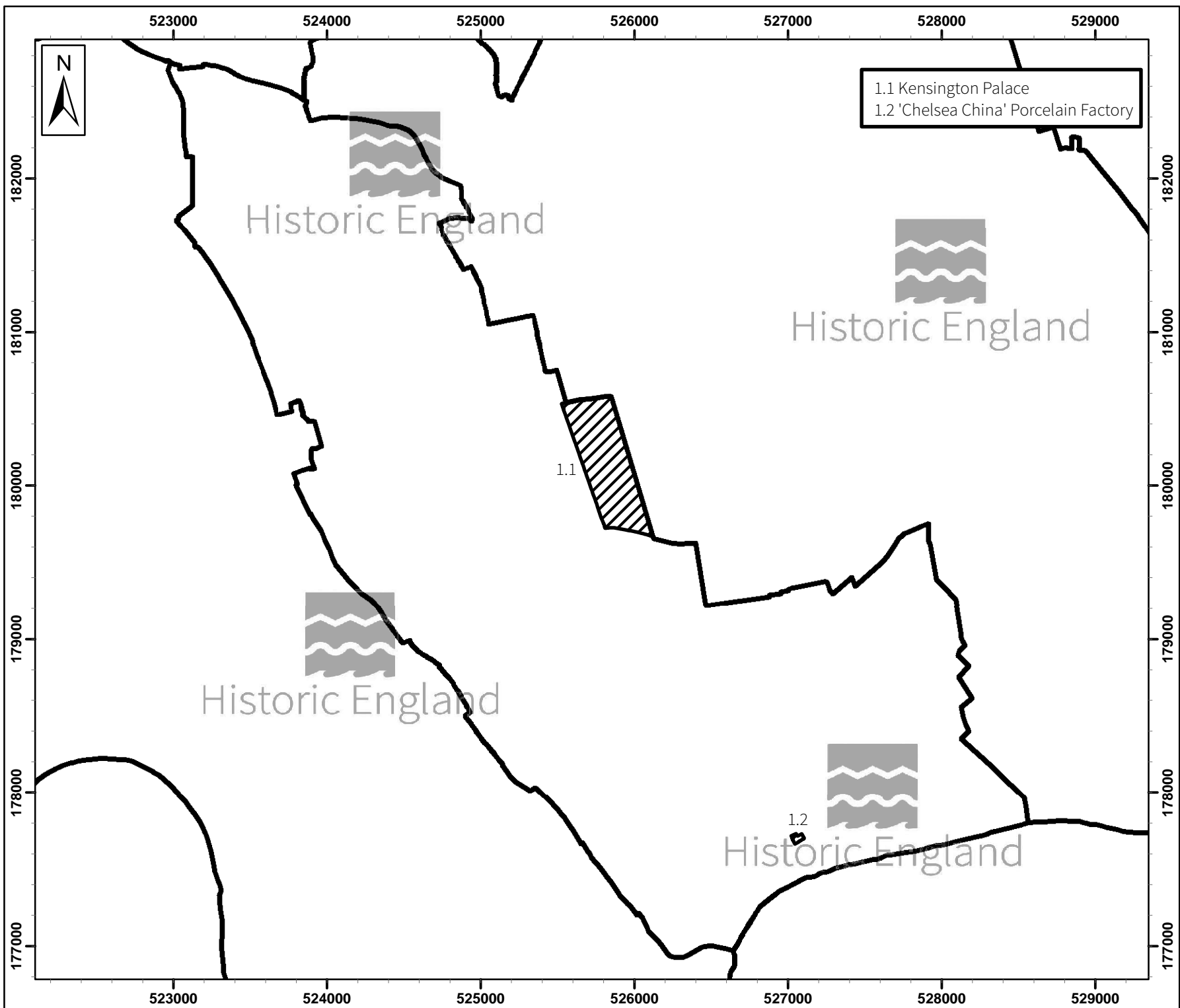
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1.1 Kensington Palace
1.2 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory

Kensington & Chelsea Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas

Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:32,500

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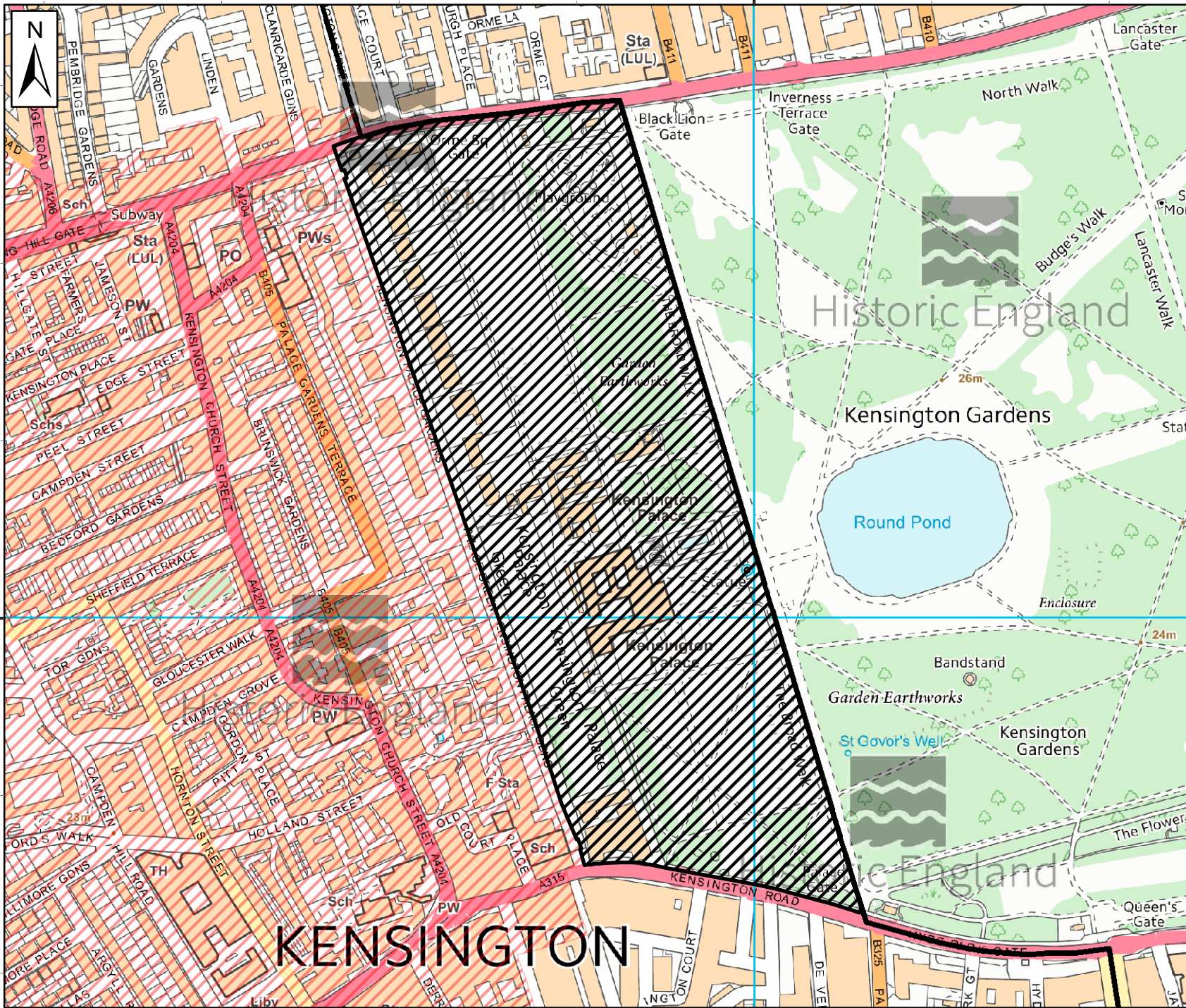
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Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas

Kensington and Chelsea APA 1.1: Kensington Palace page 21

Kensington and Chelsea APA 1.2: 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory page 25



Kensington & Chelsea APA 1.1
Kensington Palace

-  Kensington Palace APA
-  Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
-  Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:6,000

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 1.1: Kensington Palace

Summary and Definition

The Kensington Palace APA covers the whole area of Kensington Gardens that falls within the Royal Borough. Kensington Gardens is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden and is managed by The Royal Parks. Kensington Palace is a Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building managed by Historic Royal Palaces.

While it is possible to make a distinction between Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens they were part of the same area of open land until a distinct boundary was created in the 18th century along the approximate line of West Carriage Drive. Before this division the area had been used in similar ways and similar types of archaeological finds pre-dating the 18th century should be anticipated across the entirety of the Royal Parks.

The Kensington Palace APA is classified as Tier 1 because it contains the Scheduled Monument of Kensington Palace and it contains the designed landscape of the gardens of Kensington Palace. These gardens are shown on historic maps particularly John Rocque's 'Plan of Kensington Gardens and Kensington Town' of 1756. It also contains the multi-phase Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age (c. 2,200 to 100 BC) and Roman (43 to 409 AD) site of the Children's Playground in Kensington Gardens.

Description

The APA is situated on mixed brickearth, sand and gravel geology. The major water source is the Westbourne River to the north-west which feeds the major water features in the parks. The gently undulating parkland falls slightly from north to south. Sporadic finds of prehistoric material such as Iron Age coins, Mesolithic flints and a Bronze Age arrowhead have been made nearby. An evaluation in 2003 in Hyde Park suggested short term Mesolithic (c. 10,000 to 4,000 BC) occupation and the presence of a Roman farm. Evidence for the development of Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems has been recorded within Kensington Gardens at the children's playground site. The nearby road systems, cemetery and settlement evidence also suggests an established Roman presence in the area. During the Saxon/Medieval (410 to 1539 AD) periods the area was made up of scattered agricultural settlements and there is evidence for ridge and furrow field-systems nearby.

The parkland was enclosed in 1540 to create a hunting park for Henry VIII. Between 1536 and 1689 most of the land that later became Kensington Gardens was part of Hyde Park.

The royal residence of Kensington Palace is set close to the western boundary of the APA. The brick-built palace had its origins as a small country house called Nottingham House which was built c. 1605 possibly on the site of an earlier manor

house. After it was bought by William III in 1689 the house was only gradually enlarged and did not become known as Kensington Palace until the 18th century. Christopher Wren (1632-1723) was commissioned to enlarge Nottingham House while George London (d. 1714) and Henry Wise (1653-1738), from the nearby Brompton Nurseries, were appointed to carry out works in the grounds. To the north of the Palace is the brick-built Orangery constructed for Queen Anne in 1704 probably from designs by Nicholas Hawksmoor with some revisions by Vanbrugh. The gardens have many notable heritage assets; it is also possible that a conduit system was laid out. The garden is an older example of a designed landscape and as such has special interest; additionally the proximity of the Palace has ensured that enough of the layout survives to reflect the original design. It also has a strong group value with other historic royal palaces across London (and Great Britain) and has a very strong focal point in the form of the Palace buildings which add authenticity and context to the design concept of the gardens. The northern part of the APA may have been affected by post medieval quarrying for gravel and brickearth extraction.

Significance

The Kensington Palace APA represents a large area of undeveloped land close to the centre of London that has good potential for the survival of archaeological features and finds. The prehistoric finds that have been made within the APA along with the nearby Roman farmstead and occupation sites demonstrate the type of pre-parkland finds and features that may still be present. Situated on the gravel terrace the APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits from the earliest times.

The Tier 1 status of the APA is predicated by its significance as an intact example of a Royal Palace set within a designed landscape which retains its historic integrity despite later modification. It also has evidential value and historic association with royalty which continues to the present day increasing its historic importance. The communal value is clearly evident as one of the foremost open spaces in London. Archaeological investigation (including, for example, geophysical survey) has the potential to improve understanding of the APA's long development and varied use; and to inform future management and interpretation.




Key References

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The History of the Kings Works 1660-1782 Colvin HM, (Article in monograph)



Kensington & Chelsea APA 1.2
 'Chelsea China'
 Porcelain Works

-  'Chelsea China'
Porcelain Works APA
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,000

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 1.2: 'Chelsea China' Porcelain Factory

Summary and Definition

The Chelsea China APA covers a small area adjacent to APA 2.2 (Chelsea Riverside). It is distinct from the larger APA and designated Tier 1 because it is possibly a site of national importance. There are five known 18th century porcelain manufacturing sites in London and the Chelsea site, famous for 'Chelsea China', is perhaps the most significant but has been observed only fleetingly since the 19th century and the level of survival is not currently known.

The Chelsea Porcelain works were founded c.1745 and represent a crucial stage in English ceramic history and locally they are significant as the forerunner of the great artistic tradition in Chelsea.

The location of the APA is defined from current research and analysis and the precise location of the factory is problematic as it is difficult to match contemporary descriptions with the present layout of Lawrence Street. The factory complex site is most probably located on the eastern side of Lawrence Street in the Justice Walk, Upper Cheyne Row and Old Church Street area of Chelsea with the factory building probably occupying the south-eastern corner of the area at the junction of Lawrence Street and Justice Walk. In addition, the proprietors of the factory leased a number of properties around Monmouth House in Lawrence Street. It seems that the factory kilns were relocated on a number of occasions and there were most probably successive factory sites in and around Lawrence Street and Justice Walk.

Description

The Chelsea Porcelain Factory was situated in the heart of medieval Chelsea on land that slopes gently down to the south towards the river and is underlain by terrace gravels of the Kempton Park Formation. The factory was active as an independent concern from about 1744-5 under the direction of its manager, Nicholas Sprimont. Chelsea specialised in high-quality enamelled tablewares, figures and vases during the 1750s and 1760s. Chelsea production is usually divided into four chronological groups based on factory marks: the Triangle period (1745–9); Raised Anchor (1749–52); Red Anchor (1752–8); and Gold Anchor (1758–69). Sprimont's Chelsea porcelain wares were sophisticated in their form and decoration though the ware was not especially practical for use. Sprimont's failing health in the 1760s appears to have led to the factory being sold in 1769 to James Cox, a goldsmith, who in turn sold it in 1770 to William Duesbury, proprietor of the Derby porcelain works. The two works were run jointly until production at Chelsea finally came to an end in 1783. During this Chelsea-Derby period the two factories shared models, moulds, patterns, recipes, materials and workmen. The Chelsea works were dismantled in 1784.

Recent research has shown that the various factories had their own specialised share of the market. Chelsea catered for the luxury market while Vauxhall and Bow provided for a wider consumer base. They also exerted considerable influence on each other with specialised workers moving between producers, sharing styles and technologies but also

retaining features that were unique to individual factories. Finds of biscuit porcelain and factory wasters have been recovered from a number of nearby sites. There is potential for structural remains of the Chelsea porcelain factory to survive, especially in the more open areas of the APA, but no structural remains of the factory building have been recorded to date. The site is in a Conservation Area and occupied by houses dating to the mid-18th to 19th century, several of which are Grade II listed, which means that the site does not currently face major development pressure. However, potential future threats to the resource could come through the construction of new basements.

Significance

The five 18th century porcelain manufacturing industries of London (at Bow, Chelsea, Limehouse, Isleworth and Vauxhall) are recognised as being of considerable heritage significance for their rarity, historic value and their link to early English porcelain manufacture and the associated tea drinking industry.

Although Staffordshire is seen as the traditional home of English porcelain, it is in London where the industry has its roots. The five London manufactories along with the porcelain dumps at Hanworth Road in Hounslow are widely recognised as being of considerable heritage significance. The other four London factory sites have been identified through archaeological excavation and substantial remains of them are thought to survive. Very little is known of the Chelsea works and therefore any remains of the pottery buildings would be of high significance. Any consideration of early British porcelain must place great emphasis on Chelsea as leading the fashions followed by other factories. The Chelsea China works have the potential to be of national significance if well preserved remains were encountered.

The APA is significant for historical value as the boom of the trade with the Far East in the late 16th and 17th centuries resulted in the import of large shipments of Chinese porcelain. The influence of Chinese porcelain on English ceramics (as well as on social customs) was profound. By the early 18th century there was the desire to manufacture porcelain locally, primarily with experimental soft-paste or artificial porcelain. The London sites illustrate the origins and development of this important industry including the experimental porcelain manufacturing processes. Contemporary documentary evidence can be reviewed alongside the results of archaeological investigation to enhance understanding. There are important connections, technologically and stylistically, between the London factories and other porcelain manufacturers around the UK.

The APA may have evidence of the survival of the industrial structures such as kilns or of the processes and products of the factory such as waste material, kiln furniture, *etc.* As documentary sources for early techniques for porcelain manufacture are limited, archaeological information could be very valuable.

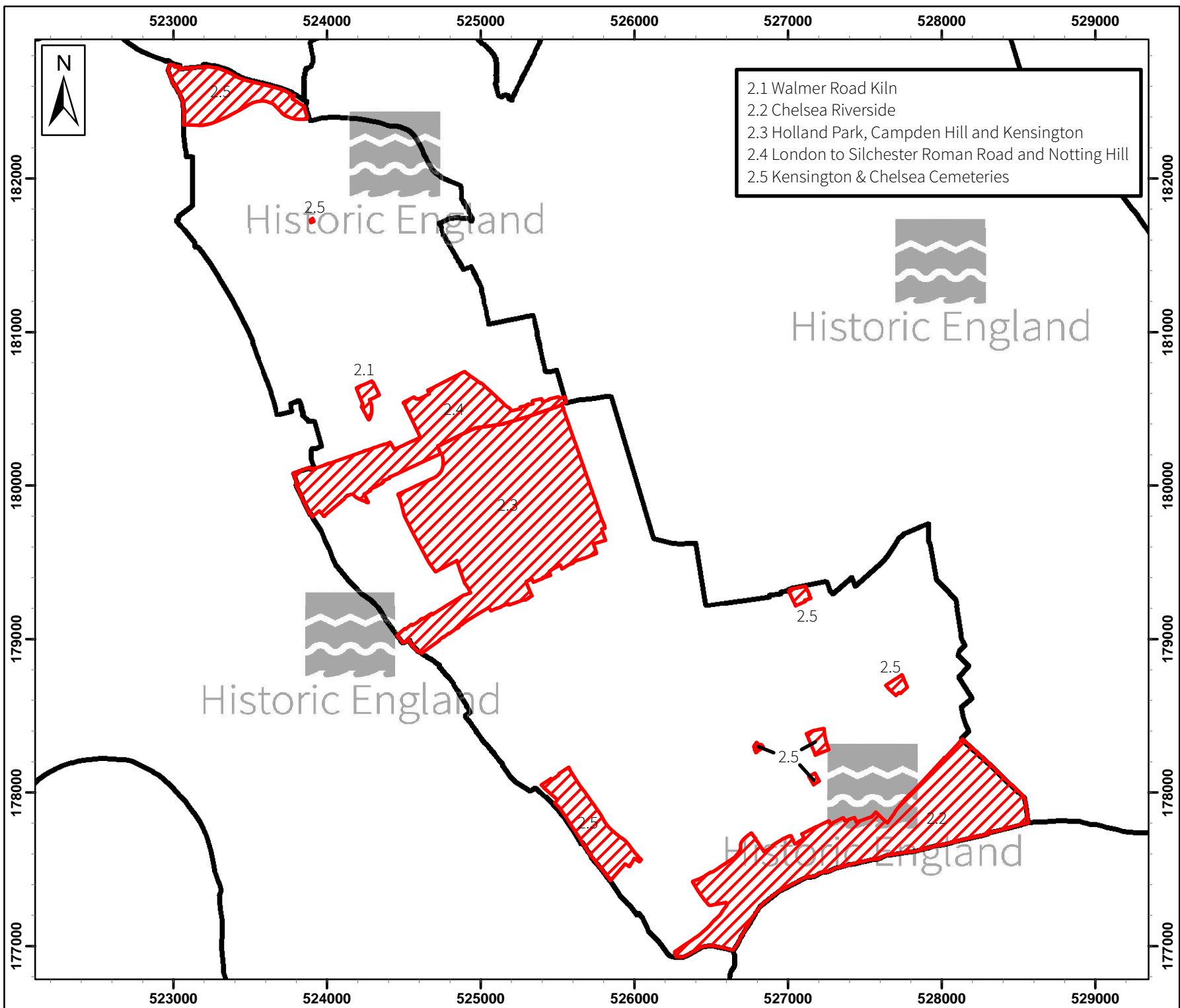
The porcelain artefacts themselves are the basis for the aesthetic value of the London sites and finds from investigation could contribute to the known typologies of 18th century

English porcelain. A significant connection to the manufacture of porcelain is the growing popularity of tea-drinking, introduced into England in the late 17th century and intrinsically linked to British culture and as such offering a communal value to these sites.

Archaeological investigation at the Chelsea site has the potential to improve our understanding of the key role London played as the home of five important porcelain factories. It also has the potential to increase our understanding of London's role at the centre of overseas trade in tea, porcelain and as the home of the East India Company headquarters.

Key References

London's Early Porcelain Industries: An assessment of five manufactories potentially considered for a designation project HE Project No. 7159. MoLA January 2016. In-house publication for Historic England



- 2.1 Walmer Road Kiln
- 2.2 Chelsea Riverside
- 2.3 Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington
- 2.4 London to Silchester Roman Road and Notting Hill
- 2.5 Kensington & Chelsea Cemeteries

Kensington & Chelsea Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas

Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:32,500

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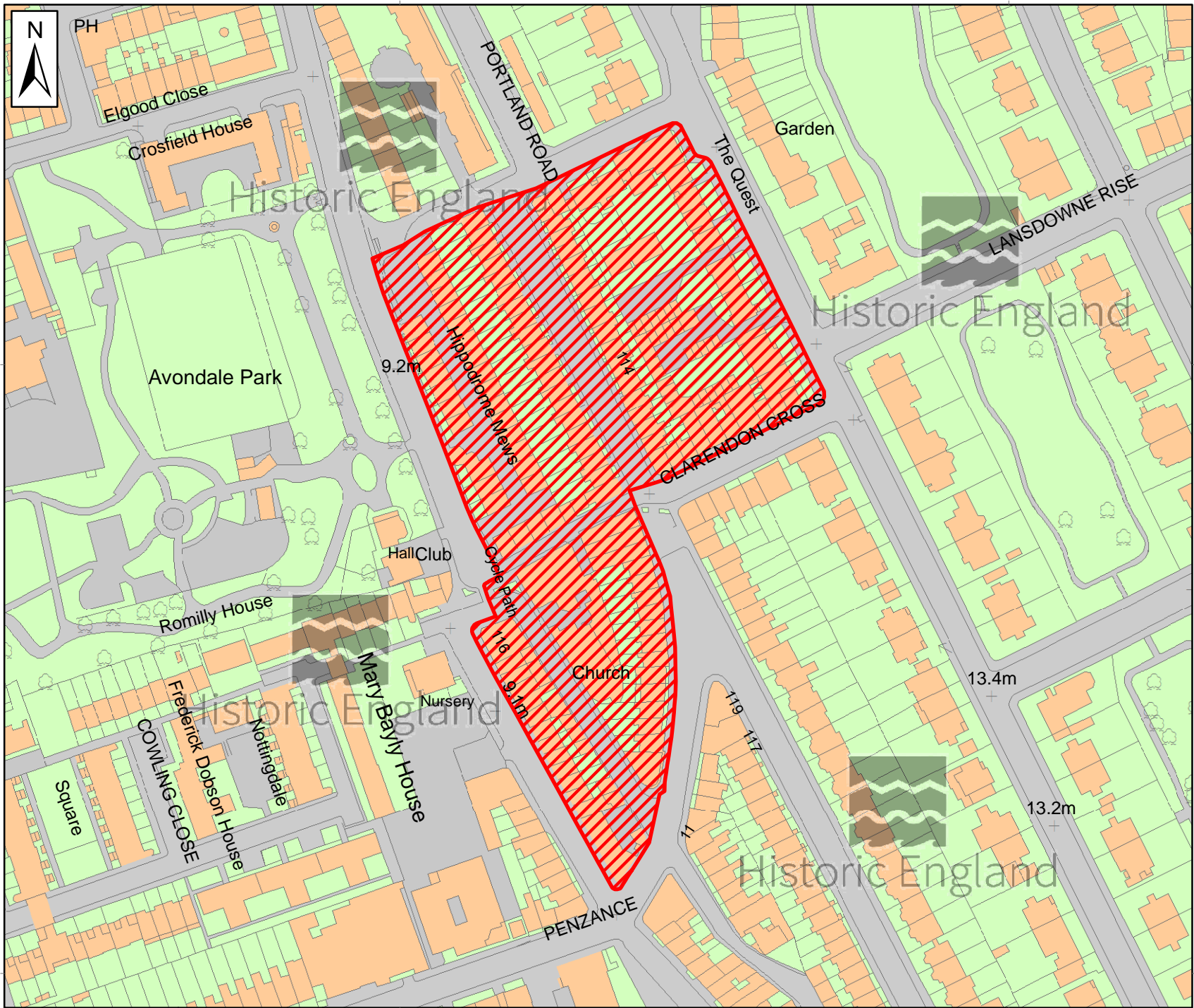
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Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.2: Chelsea Riverside	page 35
Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.3: Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington	page 41
Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.4: London to Silchester Roman Road and Notting Hill	page 47
Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.5: Kensington and Chelsea Cemeteries	page 53



Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.1
Walmer Road Kiln

-  Walmer Road Kiln APA
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,750

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.1: Walmer Road Kiln

Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers a small area relating to the post medieval updraft tile kiln situated on Walmer Road, east of Avondale Park, in the Pottery Lane/Hippodrome Place area of the borough. The kiln is the sole surviving structure relating to the 19th century pottery, brick and tile making industry that once characterised this area. Various descriptions in research sources as either a pottery, tile or brick kiln, the weight of evidence suggests it was most likely used for tile making. It dates from the 1830s and was rebuilt in 1879 by Charles Adams. The kiln is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II listed. Despite containing a Scheduled Monument this APA is classified as Tier 2 because of the industrial heritage of the wider area of the APA.

Description

The natural London Clay and Langley Silt brickearth geology made this area favoured for brick making from at least the late 18th century. The landscape was covered in brickfields extracting clay to serve London's rapidly expanding suburbs. Bricks and tiles were stored in sheds lining Pottery Lane and were fired in a series of large kilns, the Walmer Road kiln being the sole surviving example. The APA covers the scheduled area of the existing kiln and an area to the east and south where other kilns may have been located. Historical research has demonstrated that archaeological remains cannot survive in the area of Avondale Park to the west.

The area has not always been so affluent and from the mid-19th century was known as the 'Potteries and Piggeries'. As London expanded westwards the area attracted pig-keepers forced out of the Marble Arch area to join the pot-makers; many families shared living space with their animals. Extraction of the clay left large pools which became filled with stagnant water, pig slurry and sewage. One was so large it was known as "the Ocean" and was situated opposite the kiln in the area that became Avondale Park in 1892. The cholera epidemic of 1848-9 revealed the true extent of the squalid, unsanitary and poverty ridden conditions that the inhabitants were found to be living and dying in. In 1850 Charles Dickens described the area as "*a plague spot scarcely equalled for its insalubrity by any other in London*".

The kiln itself is a part-restored 19th century updraught kiln, a type often referred to as a 'bottle kiln' after the shape of its roof. The kiln survives intact as a conical red-brick structure about 7.5m high and 6m in diameter at the base. It is constructed of red brick although a small part of the base, facing Walmer Road, is now faced in concrete; which bears a plaque giving a brief history of the kiln. The top courses of brick at the apex of the kiln, which originally formed an opening for the venting of smoke, have been rebuilt and capped with a glass cover. There is a door in the east side of the kiln and a window opening to the west. The interior has been partly refaced during the late 20th century and includes a ground floor and basement level. It has been incorporated into no. 22 Hippodrome Mews as a dining room, connected to the

main portion of the modern house, which has slightly obscured the lower portions to the south and west.

Kilns come in many shapes and sizes and the best known type is the circular updraft kiln which was popular throughout the medieval and the early post medieval periods and later. Such kilns were heated by one, two or sometimes multiple fire-boxes, the resultant heat being channelled beneath the stacked wares waiting to be fired. Apertures placed in the side walls of the kiln allowed the inside temperature to be monitored and adjusted by means of shutters. Venting, usually through a chimney in the centre of the roof, allowed the smoke and any unwanted heat to disperse.

The APA also includes much of the area of the historic Hippodrome racecourse, built in 1837 by entrepreneur John Whyte. Whyte enclosed a large section of Notting Hill and the meadows west of Westbourne Grove to create his racecourse which was intended to rival Epsom and Ascot. The Hippodrome was short-lived however and finally closed in 1842.

Significance

The Walmer Road kiln survives well displaying many original features of a 19th century updraught kiln. It is a good example of its type which has been sensitively restored and converted in a sympathetic manner leaving original features exposed. The APA is significant because of the quality of the monument and its rarity. It is the sole surviving tile kiln relating to "The Potteries" and the only other extant 19th century pottery kiln in London is the Fulham Pottery Kiln on the King's Road in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.




The substructure and below-ground remains of the kiln may retain archaeological information on the function of the kiln as well as artefactual data such as waste sherds of pottery and kiln furniture indicating the type of wares produced. The APA includes an area around the kiln that may contain archaeological heritage assets that inform on the rich social history of this part of the borough and the early building and pottery industries of London. The surrounding area covered by the APA is set out to avoid areas of known impact, such as Avondale Park, where brick quarrying was extensive and 'the Ocean' was once located.

Key References

The Potteries and the Bramley Road area and the Rise of the Housing Problem in North Kensington, Survey of London: vol. 37, Northern Kensington, F. H. W. Sheppard (ed.), London, 1973, pp. 340-355

The Story of Notting Dale: From Potteries and Piggeries to Present Times, S. Whetlor, Kensington & Chelsea Community History Group, 1998

Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.2
Chelsea Riverside

-  Chelsea Riverside APA
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

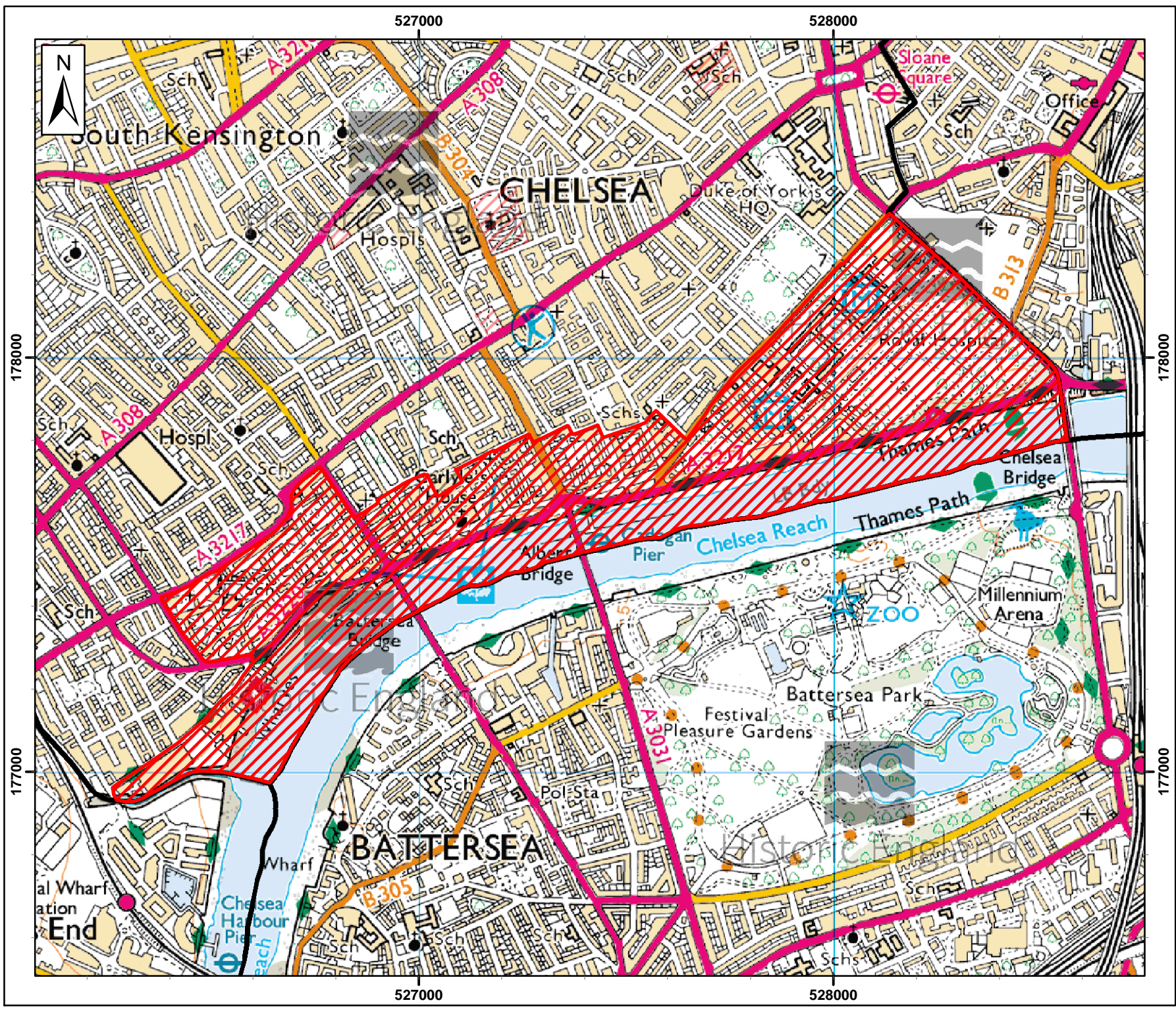
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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.2: Chelsea Riverside

Summary and Definition

The Chelsea Riverside APA covers the borough's river frontage and extends in a strip inland from the river towards the King's Road. This APA is one of the most archaeologically significant areas of the Royal Borough containing multi-phase archaeology dating from prehistoric times to industrial archaeology in the Chelsea Creek area.

As a country location, yet close to Westminster and the Bishop's Palace at Fulham, the riverside village of Chelsea was by the 16th century attracting the wealthy and powerful who created great houses with notable estates, gardens and orchards. Subsequently the archaeological significance of the area is in part characterised by its remarkable built heritage and landscape assets. Within the APA these include: the Grade I listed Royal Hospital; the Tier 1 APA of the site of the Chelsea Porcelain Factory; Chelsea Physic Garden; the residences and great estates of numerous historical figures in the heart of medieval Chelsea and Chelsea Old Church. There are also three post medieval burial grounds within the APA: Chelsea Old Church graveyard; Chelsea Hospital's 'Old Burial Ground' and the Moravian Congregation burial ground off Milman's Street.

This APA is classified as Tier 2 because it has potential for a wide range of archaeological heritage assets. A full appraisal of all the complex archaeological and historic features within the Chelsea Riverside APA is beyond the capacity of this description but the key elements that give the area its distinctive character have been summarised.

Description

The geology of much of the APA is floodplain alluvium of the River Thames and its two tributaries, the Westbourne on the eastern edge of the APA at Chelsea Creek and Counters Creek at the west; additionally several water channels once crossed the APA. To the north of the APA the topography rises to a ridge of Kempton Park Gravels. The results of foreshore surveys also indicate that prehistoric deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential survive at depth in the APA. A riverine context can often mean that archaeological deposits can survive in a well-preserved waterlogged state.

Prehistoric activity is indicated from the early finds from the River Thames indicating prehistoric and Roman activity in the area and possibly the role of the River as a territorial boundary demarking the zones between rival 'capitals'. It is generally believed that many of these finds have been deliberately deposited for ritual or votive purposes and include later prehistoric and Roman human remains, weaponry and a cauldron. The most spectacular find from this stretch of the river is the Battersea Shield, dating to c. 350 to 50 BC, found in 1857 and now in the British Museum. Other finds include a Roman anchor, medieval swords, a horse harness and belt mounts as well as post medieval wrecks and river defences.

Prehistoric communities appear to have chosen the fertile, well-drained, elevated areas in the central part of the borough on the gravel geology for settlement owing to the

natural topographic and farming benefits they could provide. It appears the riverine zone would have been less favoured although settlement evidence is present and it may have been utilised by early communities for transport and industries associated with the river.

Archaeological excavations at 2–4 Old Church Street indicates activity in the area of Chelsea Old Church as early as the Mesolithic (c. 10,000 to 4,000 BC) with further evidence in the Bronze Age (c. 2,200 to 700 BC) and Iron Age (c. 700 BC to 43 AD). The excavations also revealed a Roman (43 to 409 AD) rural settlement and medieval (410 to 1539 AD) gardens and domestic occupation associated with the medieval manor house and later post medieval occupation evidence. There is evidence across the borough for isolated Roman farming settlements and it is therefore possible that the route along Chelsea Old Church and even the King's Road may have Roman origins potentially as a track-way set within a Roman farming landscape.

Chelsea is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles with a reference to a synod (ecclesiastical assembly) attended by royalty at Chelsea in 785 AD. There is some archaeological evidence for pre-Norman Conquest settlement, particularly near the Old Church. At the rear of 6-16 Old Church Street middle-Saxon features included a possible timber structure. Timbers were also found in the Thames (just west of Battersea Bridge) dating to the period 700-900 AD, and appear to be a fish-trap. The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and consisted of farms and later market gardens.

Chelsea Old Church (now the Church of St Luke) was at the heart of the early settlement of Chelsea, the original manor house having once stood just to the north. The church was rebuilt in the 1950s after destruction by WWII bombing. In the 1960s further building work took place which caused part of the 18th -19th century churchyard to be exhumed and a further archaeological excavation of the graveyard took place in 2000 in advance of another phase of development. A total of 290 skeletons were exhumed of which 198 individuals were analysed, 25 individuals being identified by coffin plates. The Chelsea Old Church individuals represent a population who lived in the outlying more rural areas of London from the end of the 17th to the mid-19th century. The burials provide valuable demographic data which can be compared to cemeteries in less affluent and more densely populated areas. The work also provided information on the health of this community.

Until about the 16th century, Chelsea formed a small rural riverside settlement around the church, manor house and alongside the river with two large arable fields, Eastfield and Westfield, to the north. In 1524, Sir Thomas More (Counsellor to Henry VIII, author, scholar and martyr) had moved to Chelsea and established at least three houses on his large estate, including what was to later become the Marquis of Winchester's mansion - later still forming the core of Beaufort House. A succession of prominent residents occupied More's estate, notably Henry VIII who after More's death in 1535 apparently built a new mansion which was demolished in 1755 (in the area of what is now 19-26 Cheyne Walk). Grand houses were built including Gorges House (1617-1619) and Lindsey House (c. 1630s and rebuilt 1670s), followed by Danvers House and Winchester House. The mansion belonging to the Duke of Buckingham was purchased by the 1st Duke of Beaufort in 1681 and became Beaufort House. Archaeological excavations on Cheyne Walk have shown that significant archaeological

deposits still survive of these great houses and estates. The excavations have revealed complete rooms including intact bread ovens, wells, walls and other important features. The area is also characterised by extant sections of historic walls (some Tudor in date) surviving across the historic core of the APA. These are often incorporated into later structures, such as garden walls and foundations for later developments.

The APA is also characterised by the medieval road system with roads such as Old Church Street being of great antiquity. Historically the King's Road was privately used by royalty from Charles II to George II with toll gates set along its route. It was used to connect the royal palaces in Westminster with those along the River at Kew and Hampton Court.

The Chelsea Riverside APA encompasses the old waterfront and foreshore, which prior to the construction of Chelsea Bridge in 1856, the Chelsea Embankment in 1857, Albert Bridge in 1873 and Battersea Bridge in 1890, was either formed of coal, hay and timber wharves and small riverside industries interspersed with the landscaped gardens of the great houses stretching down to the water-front.

The Royal Hospital was built 1682-1702 by Sir Christopher Wren for Charles II, originally as an almshouse, with additions by Sir John Soane 1814-17 and others. The gardens and grounds of the Royal Hospital were laid out 1687-92. The Chelsea Hospital's 'Old Burial Ground' at the north-eastern corner of the Royal Hospital is archaeologically significant. It was consecrated in 1691 and contains approximately 10,000 burials mainly of Chelsea pensioners. However, the headstones of early burials were not normally assigned and the ground was used and re-used. This military cemetery closed for burials in 1854/5 but retains many table tombs, headstones and slabs, some dating from the 18th century. Other important sites include: the Chelsea Physic Garden established by the Apothecaries Company in 1673-6; Ranelagh Gardens set out in the 1690s which became a public pleasure gardens by the mid-18th century and Gordon House (in the grounds of the Royal Hospital). Recent excavations at Gordon House found evidence of 17th century glass working waste belonging to John Baker's Chelsea glass works (1672-79) and what appears to be an 18th century rebuild of Lady Walpole's Grotto and underground vaults.

The APA also includes the burial ground of the Moravian Congregation in London, located just off Milman's Street (near Moravian Place). In 1750, Count Zinzendorf, Bishop of the Moravians, purchased Lindsey House, and with it the grounds of Beaufort House, as a Moravian settlement. The Chapel and Minister's House were built in 1753 and still stand today. The burial ground was opened in 1750 and occupies the site of the stable yard of Beaufort House. Moravians are buried in a traditional 'God's Acre', a graveyard with only flat gravestones signifying the equality of the dead before God and organised by gender, age and marital status rather than family. The burial ground was only lightly used with deep burials which meant it was exempt from the Act for the closure of London cemeteries in 1855. Interments were stopped in 1888 although it may still be used for ashes. The grounds are still enclosed on the east and south by the walls of Tudor brickwork, potentially dating to Sir Thomas More's residency.

The Chelsea area changed from a village to a riverside resort and finally became part of the suburbs as London expanded to the West. The area attracted artists and writers, notably the Pre-Raphaelites, Turner, Whistler, Singer Sargent, George Eliot, Oscar Wilde and many more. In the 20th century the focus of the settlement moved from the riverside to the King's Road reaching its zenith in the Swinging Sixties.

Significance

The River Thames, its foreshore and floodplain would have been utilised in various ways during prehistory and understanding this, and the context of 'votive' deposits from the Thames, is a key research objective. The Chelsea stretch of the Thames has produced prehistoric and later artefacts, some of national significance, particularly from 19th century dredging near the predecessor to Chelsea Bridge. The high-quality of preservation of archaeological finds and features from waterlogged conditions adds to the significance of these discoveries.

There is also archaeological evidence for Roman and Saxon settlement in Chelsea, the nucleus of which was the Chelsea Old Church area. This early settlement area was protected by low-lying marshland to the east and west and set within a wider landscape sparsely populated by farms, large fields and the established prehistoric, Roman and medieval track-way and road systems.

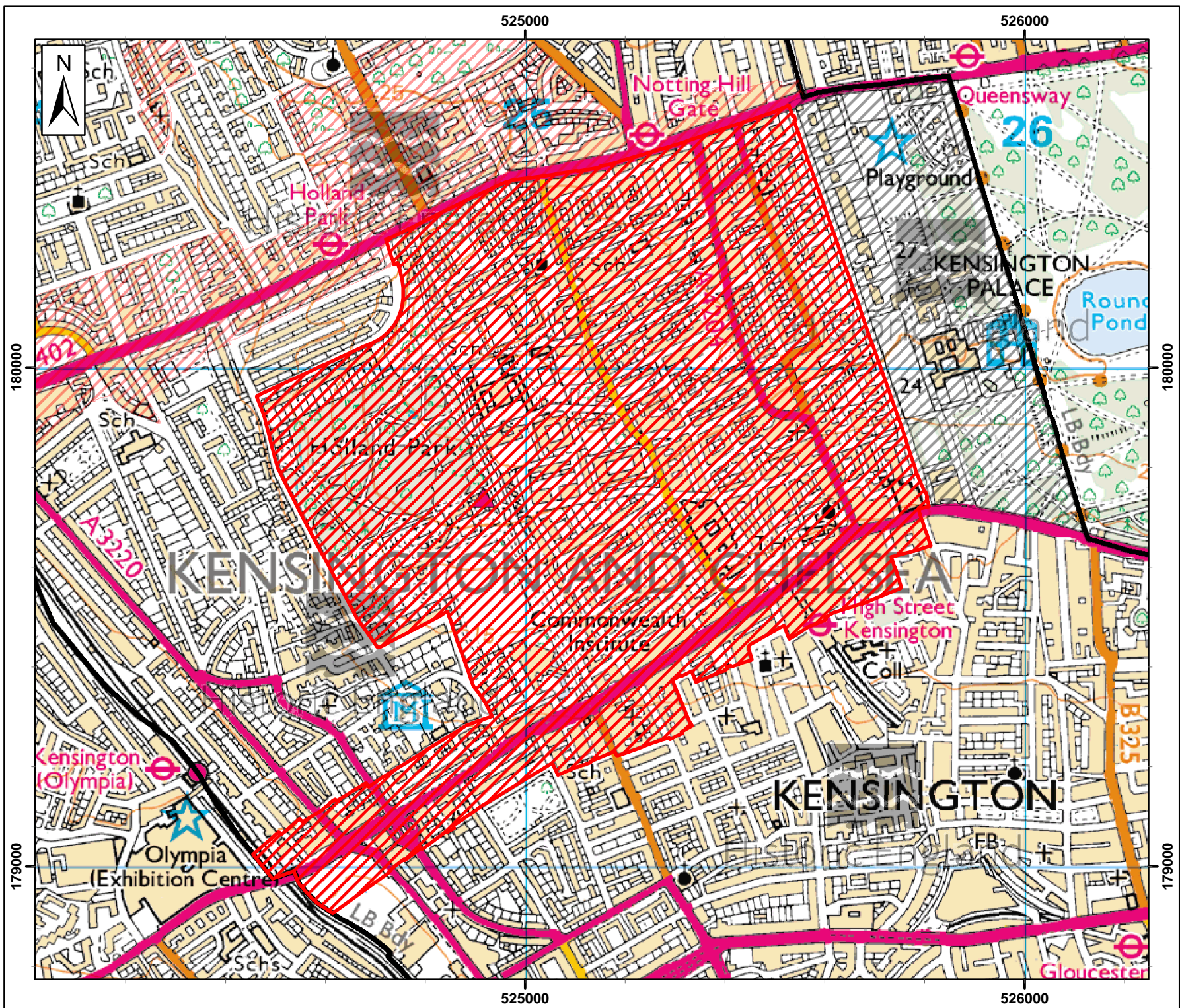
Between the 15th and 17th centuries Chelsea became a riverside resort for courtiers and wealthy Londoners. Archaeological evidence can increase our knowledge of the area's social history and the lives of the royalty, politicians, writers, artists and thinkers who are so closely associated and contributed to the sense of place of the area. By 1744 Chelsea village had become a small town built along the river with nurseries and market gardens in the hinterland. About this time industry began to develop along the western reaches of the riverside. The most important of which was fine porcelain manufacture, in particular the world renowned Chelsea Porcelain (*cf.* APA 1.2). Other local artistic industries also characterise the Chelsea area.

The area attracted distinguished residents including artists and writers, notably the Pre-Raphaelites, Turner, Whistler, Singer Sargent, Eliot, Wilde and many more. In the 20th century the focus of the settlement moved from the riverside to the King's Road reaching its zenith in the Swinging Sixties. The grand areas of Chelsea in the centre of the APA contrast with the slums of west Chelsea; Turks Row, Paradise Row and the World's End area. Industrial centres grew up in the marshy riverine zones and particularly around the mouth of Chelsea Creek. Interesting archaeological evidence of the APA's industrial heritage could survive here.




Key References

The Archaeology of Kensington & Chelsea, D. Whipp, Inner London Archaeological Unit, 1977

A History of the County of Middlesex, vol. IX, Victoria County History, 1989



Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.3
 Holland Park, Campden Hill
 and Kensington

-  Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington APA
-  Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
-  Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:10,000

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.3: Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington

Summary and Definition

The APA covers the high-ground of the gravel spur and slopes of Campden Hill. Campden Hill is a distinctive feature in the landscape of the Royal Borough and archaeological excavations across the top of the spur and on its southern slope (primarily) have revealed complex, well-preserved, prehistoric and Roman multi-phase settlement and evidence of early farming and industry.

The presence of the Roman London to Silchester Road to the north of the APA (along Holland Park Avenue and Bayswater Road) and also a minor -possibly Roman - road within the APA to the south (now Kensington High Street) would have formed important early trade and transport links. Both routes may have been aligned on earlier prehistoric trackways which relate to the prehistoric settlement on the top of the hill. The APA also includes important medieval roads such as Kensington Church Street and Campden Hill Road.

The APA encompasses the core of the historic manor of Kensington. Saxon in origin, Kensington is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the early hamlet was centred on the manor house and the nearby Church of St Mary Abbots which has its origins in the 12th century. The APA includes the large post medieval burial ground of the church. The APA also includes the great mansions of Holland House, Campden House and is in close proximity to Kensington Palace to the east.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it contains heritage assets of archaeological interest, confirmed by positive interventions, and includes historic settlements and burial grounds.

Description

The underlying geology of the APA is complex with Boyn Hill Gravel on the summit of Campden Hill, Lynch Hill Gravel on the slopes of the spur and localised areas of brickearth especially on the top of the hill. The APA stretches to Notting Hill and Holland Park Avenue to the north, Kensington Palace Gardens to the east, Kensington High Street to the south and Abbotsbury Road to the west.

The APA has significant evidence for prehistoric settlement: Mesolithic and Neolithic (c. 4,000 to 2,200 BC) material from Vicarage Gate on Old Church Street; later prehistoric multi-phase evidence from the Holland Park School area; a Bronze Age (c. 2,200 to 700 BC) burnt mound from the former Queen Elizabeth College site at the Phillimore on Campden Hill Road near the south-west summit and other significant sites across the APA.

Several phases of large-scale archaeological excavation have taken place (since 2009) on the Boyn Hill Gravel on the top of Campden Hill in the Holland Park School area.

Excavation has suggested that during the Bronze Age the spur may have been used for a wide range of early farming activities including agriculture and animal husbandry. The excavators of the Bronze Age burnt mound have suggested that this may have formed some kind of territorial marker while a later metal hoard from the southern base of the hill shows a certain level of local wealth and technology. Burnt mounds are prehistoric mounds formed of shattered fire-cracked flints and charcoal with an adjacent hearth and trough used to heat water for cooking, bathing, dyeing or leather treatments or other purposes. The water is heated by submerging the heated stones into the water-filled trough.

In 2014, further large-scale excavations near Holland Park School revealed evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c. 800-600 BC) settlement consisting of various enclosures/field boundaries, pitting and a range of structures confirming the settlement pattern revealed in the 2009 work. The density of activity from this period within a relatively small area suggests the site is part of a much wider Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age landscape. Some later Iron Age/Early Roman activity (40 BC-70 AD) was also present on the site. The excavations have revealed important archaeological finds including an almost complete Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot, many fragments of pottery, a loomweight and a quernstone. In the later Iron Age and Roman period this area appears to have supported mixed farming communities with field systems set out alongside the roads utilising the fertile, well-drained gravel geology and south-facing slopes.

The Roman period (43 to 409 AD) saw a continuation of the farming practices within the APA with Roman farmsteads evident on the lower ground at or near the base of the spur, suggesting a shift in focus to facilitate access to the floodplain and hillside resources. The APA was crossed by a series of prehistoric trackways, one of which was apparently reused as the route of the London to Silchester Roman Road, on the northern boundary of the APA. The APA includes a second minor, and possibly Roman, road to the south along what is now Kensington High Street. A Roman ditch was recorded during a watching brief on Earls Terrace on the Kensington High Street alignment and roadside settlements may have developed along this southern road during the Roman period. However, close proximity to *Londinium* of both the roads may have prevented major settlements from being established. The presence of these established routes to the north and south of Campden Hill would have ensured trade and movement between the prehistoric and Roman settlements.

The presence of the major Roman London to Silchester Road to the north would have ensured the integration of the local economy into *Londinium's* hinterland with farm produce moving into the urban centre and trade goods moving out. In hilly areas Roman roads were constructed in short straight lengths being realigned where necessary at high points along the route from which the next suitable sighting-point could be chosen. It is significant that a distinct change of alignment occurs at Notting Hill Gate and as the ground rises considerably at this point it is possible that Notting Hill was used as a sighting or beacon point for the

setting-out of the road which would have been built in sections. This beacon may have been situated within the APA at the northernmost part of Campden Hill Road. Recent excavations across the wider landscape indicate significant evidence for a Roman farming community alongside the road (i.e. The Diana Memorial Hyde Park; St Mary Abbots Hospital and Earls Terrace). There is archaeological evidence for an unbroken continuity of settlement from pre-Roman societies into the Roman period.

The enigmatic spread of Roman material from the area and the small private Roman cemetery reported in 1841 nearby at Ladbroke Grove, just to the northwest, suggests that there was a comparatively high status settlement nearby, possibly centred on a villa. There is little evidence of Saxon (410 to 1065 AD) archaeology but there is obviously a continuation of settlement patterns. Similarly medieval (1066 to 1539 AD) development of the APA is evident as small isolated rural farms focussed on the Church of St Mary Abbots, Kensington village and the established road network.

In the post medieval period (post 1539 AD) the archaeological interest in the APA is influenced by the built heritage. By the time of John Rocque's map of 1746, the APA is shown as a broadly rural landscape cut mainly by the principal roads with little roadside development apart from St Mary Abbott's Church, the farms and a cluster of small isolated developments. To the east, Rocque shows Kensington Palace and its formal gardens running up to the Roman road. The three great mansions of Holland House, Campden House and the close proximity of Kensington Palace to the east characterise the later history of the APA. Buried archaeological features and deposits relating to these significant buildings and earlier phases of their development could also survive.

The village of Kensington flourished after the establishment of Kensington Palace as a royal residence in 1689, and was described as a town by 1705. Nevertheless, it did retain its rural nature once away from the main road. The country parish amalgamated a number of smaller hamlets and villages making Kensington influential over a large swathe of the borough forming the districts of North, Central and South Kensington. Much of the area was famous for its market gardens from the 16th century.

Kensington Church Street and Campden Hill Road are of great antiquity forming the main medieval thoroughfares from Kensington to the medieval hamlet of Notting Hill and the northern areas of the borough. Of particular archaeological significance is the Church of St Mary Abbots, Kensington High Street. The present church was built in 1872 to designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, combining neo-Gothic and early-English styles, but various earlier churches have stood on this site since the 12th century. The large graveyard is now set out as memorial gardens and was opened as a public garden in 1953. It contains funerary monuments from the mid-17th century onwards. In 1855 the Kensington & Chelsea extramural cemetery was opened in Hanwell, Ealing, to take the pressure off St Mary's burial grounds which were almost full. It is possible that many burials survive in the area close to

the Church. Burials that are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest and it is therefore possible that numerous burials could be present within the APA. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

The Notting Hill area was also a medieval hamlet and was later known as 'Kensington Gravel Pits' after the gravel and brickearth extraction industries which date from the 16th century and have had a significant impact on the buried archaeological resource in the northern part of the APA.

Significance

The APA is significant because of its abundance of prehistoric and Roman archaeology which is generally well-preserved. The multi-phase prehistoric settlement site on the top of Camden Hill is an important contribution to our knowledge of early settlement patterns across London. Further excavation and research may reveal whether this settlement may have been defensive in nature and formed a territorial settlement similar to a hillfort.

There is high potential for similar, but as yet unknown, important sites to survive across the APA. It is also possible that a Roman villa once stood in the APA, or close by, and buried archaeological evidence of this may survive.

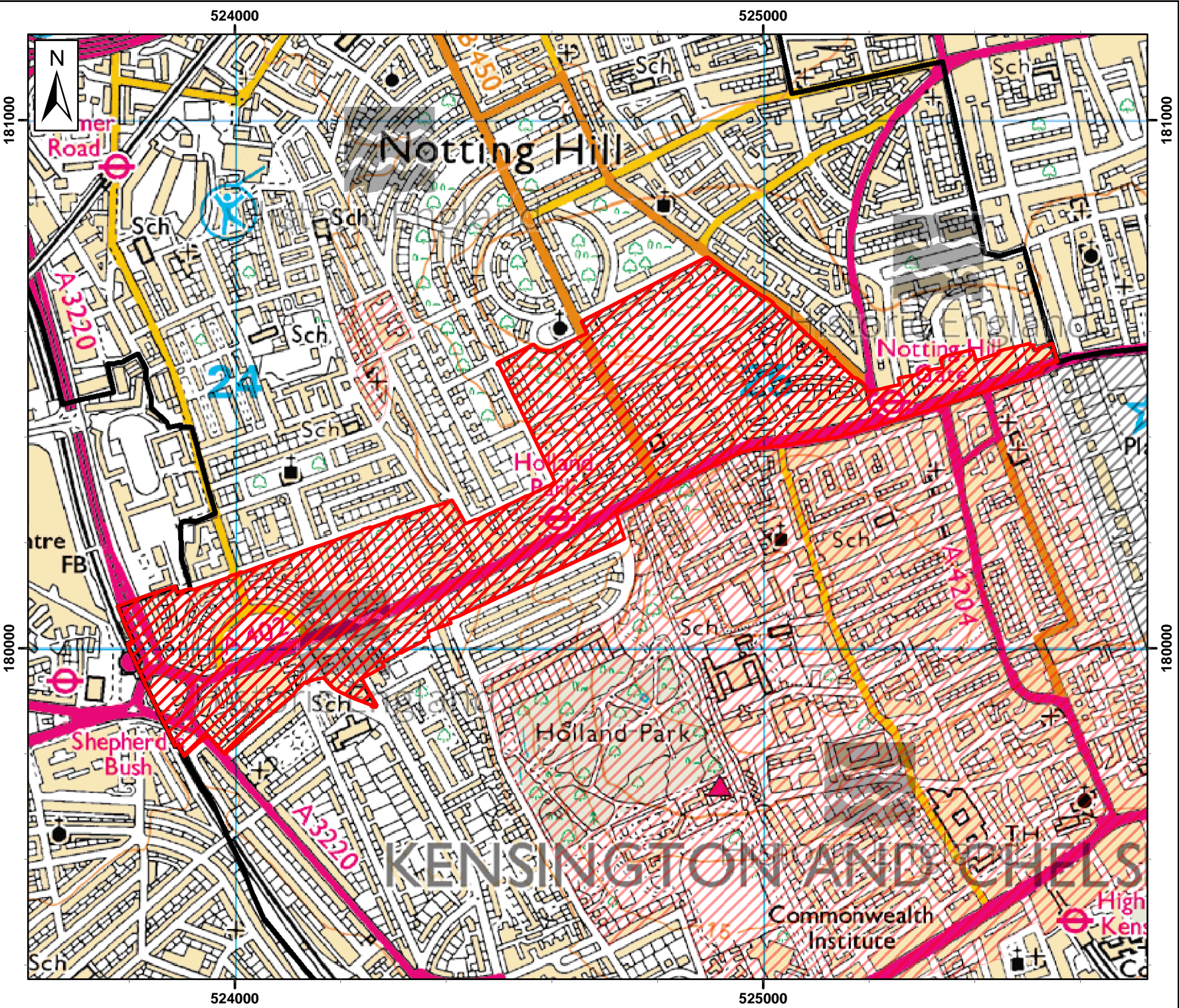
The hamlet of Kensington's significance is in its development from a small roadside settlement to an important manor and royal residence.

The results of previous archaeological investigations within the APA combined with the relatively minor impact of development pressure suggest that the APA has high potential to contain archaeological deposits from the earliest times. There are areas of open space in the APA such as Holland Park where high archaeological potential is evident but equally certain areas of the APA have been impacted by previous development. For example, the Notting Hill Gate area, the impact of the tube network (especially the Circle and District lines), the large residential development of Holland Park Mews and Holland Park Road and large-scale development along Kensington High Street.




Key References

Roman Roads in Britain (3rd ed.), I. D. Margary, John Baker, 1973

The Archaeology of Kensington & Chelsea, D. Whipp, Inner London Archaeological Unit, 1977



Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.4
 London to Silchester
 Roman Road
 and Notting Hill

-  London to Silchester
 Roman Road and
 Notting Hill APA
-  Tier 1
 Archaeological
 Priority Area
-  Tier 2
 Archaeological
 Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:9,500

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.4: London to Silchester Roman Road and Notting Hill

Summary and Definition

The APA forms an east-west corridor along Holland Park Avenue, Notting Hill Gate and the Bayswater Road (A406) which follows the approximate route of the major Roman road from London (*Londinium* via Newgate) to the important Roman town of Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*). The APA also relates to the adjacent Kensington Palace APA (1.1) and the Holland Park, Campden Hill and Kensington APA (2.3). This APA additionally encompasses part of the historically recorded Notting Hill Roman cemetery at Ladbrooke Grove and the medieval hamlet of Notting Hill. The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is a corridor of land centred on a Roman road and includes the medieval hamlet of Notting Hill.

Description

The London to Silchester Roman road was a main route between London and the west and may have been aligned on an earlier prehistoric trackway. During the Roman period the road was known as the *Via Trinobantia* and in later centuries variously as the Tyburn Road, Uxbridge Road and Oxford Road. In the Roman period this area appears to have supported arable and mixed farming communities with field systems set out alongside the road utilising the nearby fertile, well-drained gravel geologies and south facing slopes. The geology of the central area of the APA area is mainly London Clay but with gravel and brickearth deposits in close proximity. The established prehistoric settlement on the top of the gravel spur of Campden Hill would also have influenced early settlement of the area. Minor roadside settlements may have developed along the road during the Roman period although its proximity to London may have prevented major settlements from being established. Excavations in the borough indicate significant evidence for Roman farming settlements close to the road with evidence of a continuation from pre-Roman societies (e.g. The Diana Memorial Hyde Park, Holland Park School, St Mary Abbots Hospital, Vicarage Gate, and Earls Terrace).

In hilly areas Roman roads were constructed in short straight lengths being realigned where necessary at high points along the route from which the next suitable sighting point could be chosen. It is significant that a distinct change of alignment occurs within the APA at Notting Hill Gate and as the ground rises considerably at this point it is possible that Notting Hill was used as a sighting or beacon point for the setting out of the road which would have been built in sections. An excavation at Goldhawk Road, outside the borough in Hammersmith and Fulham, revealed a section of the road which helps to inform on its projected line and construction.

The enigmatic spread of Roman material from the area, particularly a small private Roman cemetery reported in 1841 at Ladbrooke Grove, suggests that there was a

comparatively high-status settlement in the general area possibly centred on a villa and associated with the farming economy. It is possible that the villa may have been located on the top of or on the slopes of Notting Hill or Campden Hill.

In the 1840s during the construction of Ladbroke Grove and Lansdowne Crescent reports of Roman stone coffins ('sarcophagi') and burials were made and a further similar stone coffin was apparently found in Ladbroke Square in 1850. It has been suggested that this represents a possible small private Roman cemetery, the burials being too far from *Londinium* to be associated with the commercial centre and the funerary artefacts being of too high-status to indicate a simple roadside cemetery. Roman law forbade the burial of the dead within urban areas and burials therefore took place outside the settlement often alongside roads. There are a small number of references in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and from other antiquarian sources to high status Roman burials being discovered here. Unfortunately the accounts vary in content and there are doubts about the provenance of the discoveries. In 1841 'The Gentleman's Magazine' apparently reported that during the construction of 67–75 Ladbroke Grove a Roman 'stone coffin' containing an adult skeleton and bone and ivory pins was found. Another record notes that in 1841 whilst digging the foundations of new buildings in Victoria Park, Notting Hill near the Hippodrome racecourse, a Roman burial ground was found containing a stone coffin and the remains of wooden ones. There are further references to a Roman stone sarcophagus being found in 1850, curiously with 'stone cannon balls and clay pipes', during the construction of 1 Ladbroke Square, but watching brief works at this location in 1987 did not reveal any archaeological features. It has also been suggested that the stone horse-trough once in the yard of St John's Vicarage might be the sarcophagus.

Roman London would have needed a considerable agricultural hinterland to provide essential supplies and evidence from elsewhere in the region suggests this took the form of small satellite farming communities, farmsteads and villa estates often in close proximity to the roads. There is good archaeological evidence for Roman settlement in the area, however, no archaeological funerary evidence has been found. An extensive watching brief in 2009 for replacement of the Victorian watermain looked at long profiles through the natural clay in many streets, including Kensington Park Road, Ladbroke Road and Ladbroke Square, but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

From the Roman period the Notting Hill Gate area (named after the mid-18th century turnpike gate that stood here until the 19th century) remained generally rural in nature with a few small settlements developing through the Saxon and medieval periods (410 to 1539 AD). The small roadside hamlet of Notting Hill Gate was established by the 13th century with large out-lying farms at Porto Bello and Earl's Court. John Rocque's map, published in 1746, still shows a broadly rural landscape cut mainly by the principal roads with little roadside development apart from the cluster of small isolated developments and Kensington Palace

with its formal gardens running up to the Roman road. The Notting Hill area was known as 'Kensington Gravel Pits' at this time after the gravel and brickearth extraction industries which date from the 16th century. This extensive post medieval quarrying has had a significant detrimental impact on the buried archaeological resource.

Between 1820 and 1880 the area was to undergo a complete transformation. In North Kensington development began on the Norland Estate followed by the Ladbroke Estate after the demise of the short-lived Hippodrome racecourse (1836 to 1842).

Significance

The London to Silchester Roman road was one of the most important routes which radiated from Roman *Londinium* and is still a core route to central London. This road, and possibly a second minor roman road running parallel to the south, was a major trade and transport link across an established prehistoric landscape. The road contributes to our understanding of early territorial and communication networks and the associated sites and patterns of settlements inform on our understanding of settlement and land-use patterns across the wider landscape surrounding London.

This Roman road was a significant feature in the establishment of the medieval road system and the hamlet of Notting Hill centred on the area which is now characterised by Notting Hill Gate underground station. The road also forms the northern extent of the gardens of Kensington Palace. Further remains of the road itself, or of any roadside activity, may survive especially in the area of Kensington Gardens which has not seen major development. Finding an intact section of the road remains an archaeological research priority for the borough.

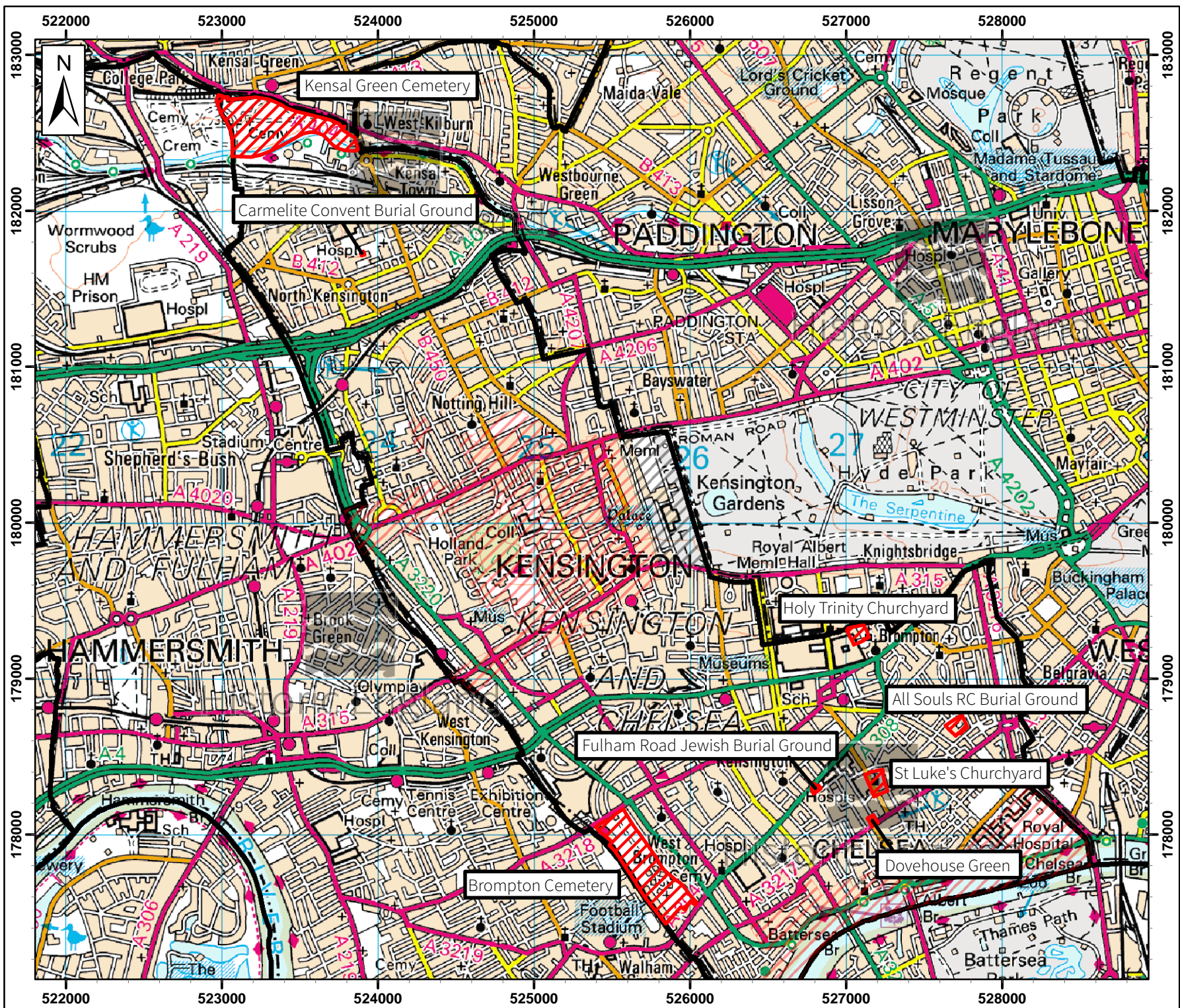
The records for the Roman cemetery at Notting Hill are enigmatic and it is difficult to determine what weight should be applied to these accounts. The exact provenance and extent of the cemetery is unknown and the nature, date and content of the archaeological finds cannot be quantified or qualified. A major research objective is to find any archaeological data that could support the antiquarian record since this would be a very valuable contribution to our archaeological understanding. The pattern of negative archaeological investigations suggests that it is possible that all traces of the Roman cemetery have been removed by quarrying and development. The historical importance of this cemetery remains but the boundaries of the APA have been based on information from the extensive archaeological investigations. The appraisal concludes that the evidence for the cemetery no longer fulfils the criteria for it to warrant a stand-alone APA but it does remain an important site and is now incorporated into the wider APA for the road and Notting Hill.

The APA's footprint also reflects the potential for medieval settlement within the wider archaeological landscape context, but has been refined to incorporate new data on the impact of development.




Key References

Roman Roads in Britain (3rd ed.), I.D. Margary, John Baker, 1973

The Archaeology of Kensington & Chelsea, D. Whipp, Inner London Archaeological Unit, 1977



Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
Kensington & Chelsea
Cemeteries

-  Kensington & Chelsea Cemeteries APA
-  Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
-  Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:32,000

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Kensington and Chelsea APA 2.5: Kensington and Chelsea Cemeteries

Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area covers eight post medieval cemeteries which are not otherwise covered by being within another APA. The majority of the cemeteries were founded in the 19th century although some are earlier in date. Several of the cemeteries are consecrated ground and therefore come under the Church of England's faculty jurisdiction but the APA also includes other burial grounds outside of this jurisdiction.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 and includes two examples of the 'Magnificent Seven' garden-style cemeteries (Kensal Green and Brompton). Magnificent Seven is an informal term applied to seven large privately owned cemeteries in London which were established in the 19th century to alleviate overcrowding and insanitary conditions in existing parish burial grounds. The majority of cemeteries are open to the public (with exceptions, such as the Fulham Road Jewish Cemetery), some are open spaces and parks and some still function as burial grounds and accept new burials or cremations.

The APA aims to locate the key burial grounds within the borough but does not claim to be an exhaustive list. Locating burial grounds is a complicated process and this is not assisted by the phenomena of the church-building boom of 1850–85 which saw the establishment of many new churches across the borough, few of which contained burial grounds. At this time churches were being built to keep pace with estate development and some of these new churches may have been founded on existing burial grounds but the documentary records are noticeably scant. It is therefore possible that there are other sites across the borough that contain burial grounds that have not been identified here.

The well-known cemeteries are listed separately below, and their significance is also summarised in the Description Section. The broader definition of post medieval cemeteries as archaeological heritage assets is discussed in the Significance Section.

Descriptions

Kensal Green Cemetery: Kensal Green Cemetery is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden located at the northern edge of the Royal Borough with many listed funerary structures. The roughly rectangular 29ha site is bounded to the north by Harrow Road (A404) and by the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal to the south. The Roman Catholic Cemetery of St Mary's lies adjacent to the west (within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham) and separated from Kensal Green Cemetery by a brick wall. Kensal Green is one of London's 'Magnificent Seven' group of cemeteries, the design of which was influenced by the Cimetière du Pere-Lachaise in Paris (1804) and the advice of J C Loudon (1783- 1843). It was opened in 1833 as London's first commercial public cemetery by the General Cemetery Company. Designed by Richard Forrest as an informal landscape park it has a number of formal features surviving intact and contains a significant group of associated structures,

many designed in the neo-Greek style by John Griffith (1796-1888). The cemetery is the burial site of approximately 250,000 individuals in 65,000 graves.

Kensal Green does not have much potential for earlier archaeological deposits although industrial features relating to the Grand Union Canal may be present and potentially palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to Counter's Creek. The cemetery is also significant because it contains an outstanding collection of funerary monuments and mausolea which reflect the development of London during the 19th century. The site is nationally significant in terms of its early date, complex design, intactness and the overall richness and number of outstanding structures and funerary monuments. The site remains in private ownership and is managed as a working cemetery.

Brompton Cemetery, Old Brompton Road: Brompton Cemetery is, like Kensal Green, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden located on the south-western edge of the Royal Borough with many listed structures. The roughly rectangular 16ha site is bounded to the north by Old Brompton Road and by the railway and Stamford Bridge football stadium to the west. Brompton is also one of London's 'Magnificent Seven' group of cemeteries (see above) and was opened in 1840. The cemetery was designed by Benjamin Baud in the neo-classical style to give the feel of a large open air cathedral with a central 'nave' which runs from the north towards the central colonnade and domed chapel (built 1839 in the style of the basilica of St Peter's in Rome) at its southern end. It has a number of formal features which survive intact and it contains a significant group of associated structures. The cemetery is the burial site of approximately 205,000 individuals with 35,000 monuments from simple headstones to substantial mausolea.

The Brompton cemetery site was previously market gardens with little evidence of earlier settlement. The cemetery is significant because it contains an outstanding collection of funerary monuments and mausolea which reflect the development of London during the 19th century. The site is nationally significant in terms of its early date, innovative design, intactness, planting design by J C Loudon and the overall richness and number of outstanding structures and funerary monuments. It represents a wide range of local and national interest and social groups, some of the monuments being of exceptional artistic quality. The site is managed as a working cemetery by the Royal Parks.

Holy Trinity Churchyard, Brompton: As the population of London increased in the 1820s, the Brompton area became more developed with Brompton Square being laid out in 1821. At this time the area was part of the larger parish of Kensington which was served only by the nearby St Mary Abbots Church and its associated churchyard. In response to this population growth the Church of the Holy Trinity Brompton was built and consecrated in 1829. The site was already a burial ground as it was on the site of an earlier large graveyard belonging to St George's Hospital (then located at Hyde Park Corner and now in Tooting). The number of burials from the site is unknown but as it includes the earlier hospital burial ground there may be many thousands. The APA is close to the Oratory (1884) and Oratory House, chapel and library (c. 1853-1873) and buried archaeological features and deposits relating to these significant buildings could also survive.

All Souls Roman Catholic Burial Ground, Cadogan Street: St. Mary's Chapel was consecrated in 1812, and was the first Catholic Chapel in Chelsea. In 1840 local benefactors purchased land, which was formerly the Wellington Cricket Ground, and began a comprehensive scheme in 1845-5 to build a church, a convent, schools, almshouses and a cemetery, resembling in some ways a medieval concept of parish life. The burial ground dedicated to All Souls (0.6ha) would have extended over the general Cadogan Street/Draycott Terrace area which now contains the current St Mary's Church, St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School, St Thomas More School and St Joseph's Almshouses. What happened to the burial ground prior to redevelopment of the area is not well recorded and there is a reference to an 18th century coffin being discovered during building work. It is possible that many burials still survive in the area.

Fulham Road Jewish Burial Ground, Queen's Elm Parade, Fulham Road: This small cemetery near the Royal Marsden Hospital opened in 1815 and closed in 1885 although some internments in reserved graves continued until 1910. It was the first Jewish cemetery west of the City. It is a small (0.4ha) disused cemetery of closely packed graves with about 300 burials. It is set behind a high brick wall and it is not open to the public. It was owned by the burial society of the Western Synagogue (now the Western Marble Arch Synagogue) whose registers were destroyed in air raids in WWII. There is an interesting selection of monuments, tombs and headstones inscribed in Hebrew and English.

St Luke's Churchyard, Sydney Street: St Luke's Church opened in 1824 in what had been an additional parish burial ground for Chelsea Old Church. The graveyard covered an extensive area around the church (0.9 ha) and was in use for about forty years. It was later laid out as a public garden and contains vaults and catacombs.

Dovehouse Green: The Dovehouse Green area is particularly significant being the location of the King's Road/Dovehouse Street 18th century burial ground. The area, now occupied by a public park, was the former burial ground for Chelsea parish church. The land was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane in 1733, consecrated in 1736 and enlarged in 1790. A mortuary was constructed in 1882. After the site was closed for burials the area was laid out as a garden for the inhabitants of St Luke's Workhouse during which fragments of the old chapel and graveyard were found. The mortuary was demolished and many gravestones removed in 1947-50 following damage during WWII. The full extent of the burial ground needs to be carefully assessed and the number of burials quantified. Other locations close to Dovehouse Green may have been utilised for burials.

Carmelite Convent Burial Ground, St Charles Square: A Carmelite convent was once located between Chesterton Road and Oxford Gardens and on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 a small burial ground is recorded. The burial ground appears to have been used for the interment of nuns of whom five are recorded as having been buried here, the first in 1870 and the last in 1893. It is possible that the burials have been removed as there are references to the nuns being reinterred in St Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green. The site has been occupied by a monastery in subsequent years and a Franciscan Convent and children's home is located to the east of the old burial ground site.

Significance

Cemeteries were designed to serve a balance of practical and aesthetic purposes. While the primary reason for their existence was to receive burials, the key role played by cemeteries as public commemorative sites has ensured that both their design and architecture have frequently been given detailed consideration. In addition to their many other attributes, historic cemeteries are often carefully composed layouts of high quality and of special historic and archaeological interest as designed landscapes. Cemeteries generally contain a number of specific buildings of which the lodges, chapels and entrances are usually the most striking and include monuments of great stylistic and aesthetic variety.

Open undeveloped areas of these burial grounds have potential for surviving pre-cemetery archaeological remains. Burials would have had a severe impact on any earlier archaeology but burials which are over 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease. The population of Kensington and Chelsea in the later 19th century had a notable diversity between largely working class and poor with areas of great wealth. It therefore represents a distinctive type of social history.

The 'Magnificent Seven' cemeteries of Kensal Green and Brompton are significant because of their scale, design and group value. They contain outstanding collections of funerary monuments and mausolea which reflect the development of London during the 19th century.

Burial grounds have their own specific legal and ecclesiastical protections. In accordance with national guidelines, archaeological investigation in 19th century burial grounds would normally occur when burials over 100 years old have to be disturbed. Such disturbance could be for development or for a range of other purposes other than routine small scale cemetery operations.

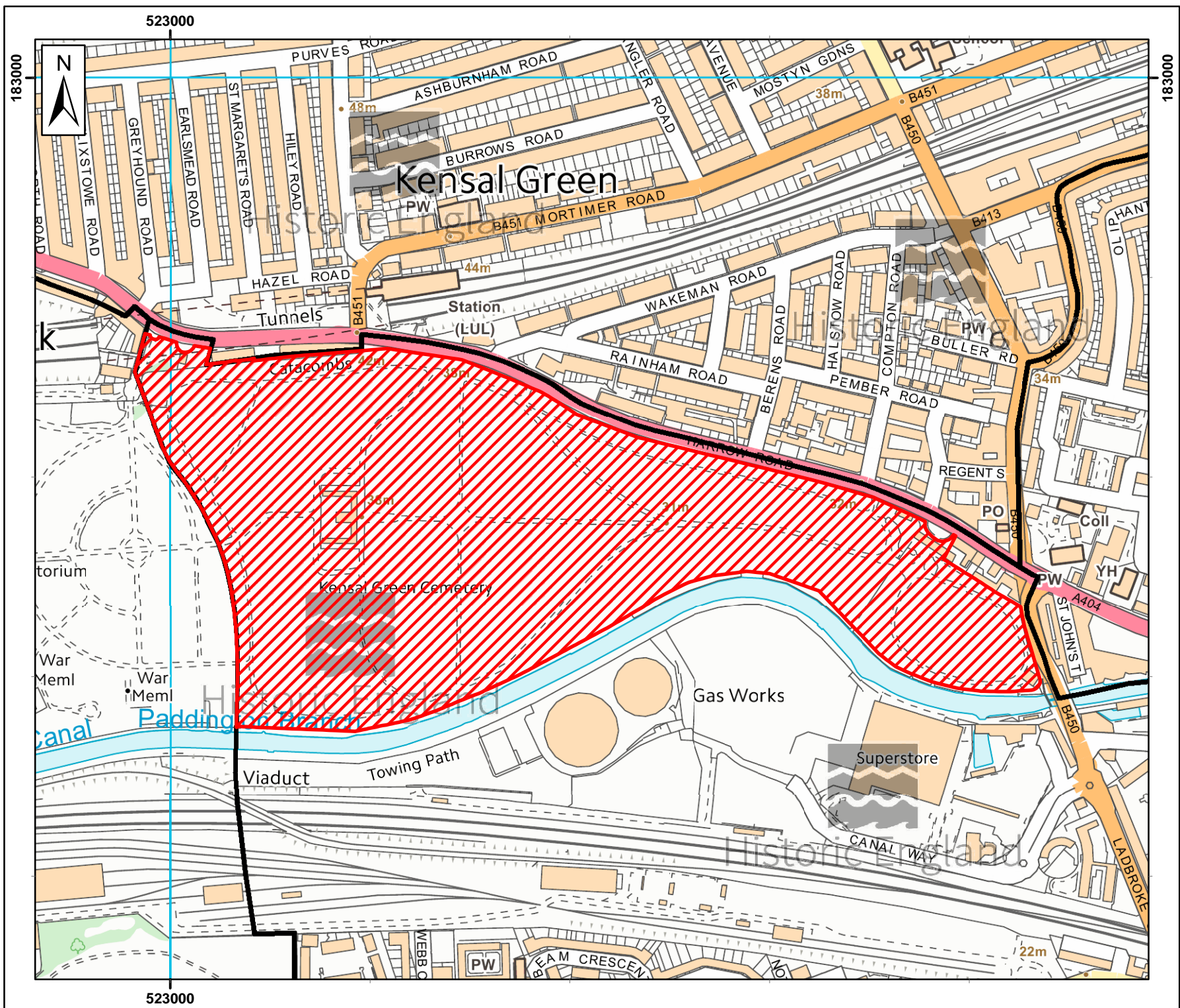
Key References

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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Kensal Green Cemetery)

-  Kensal Green Cemetery
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,000

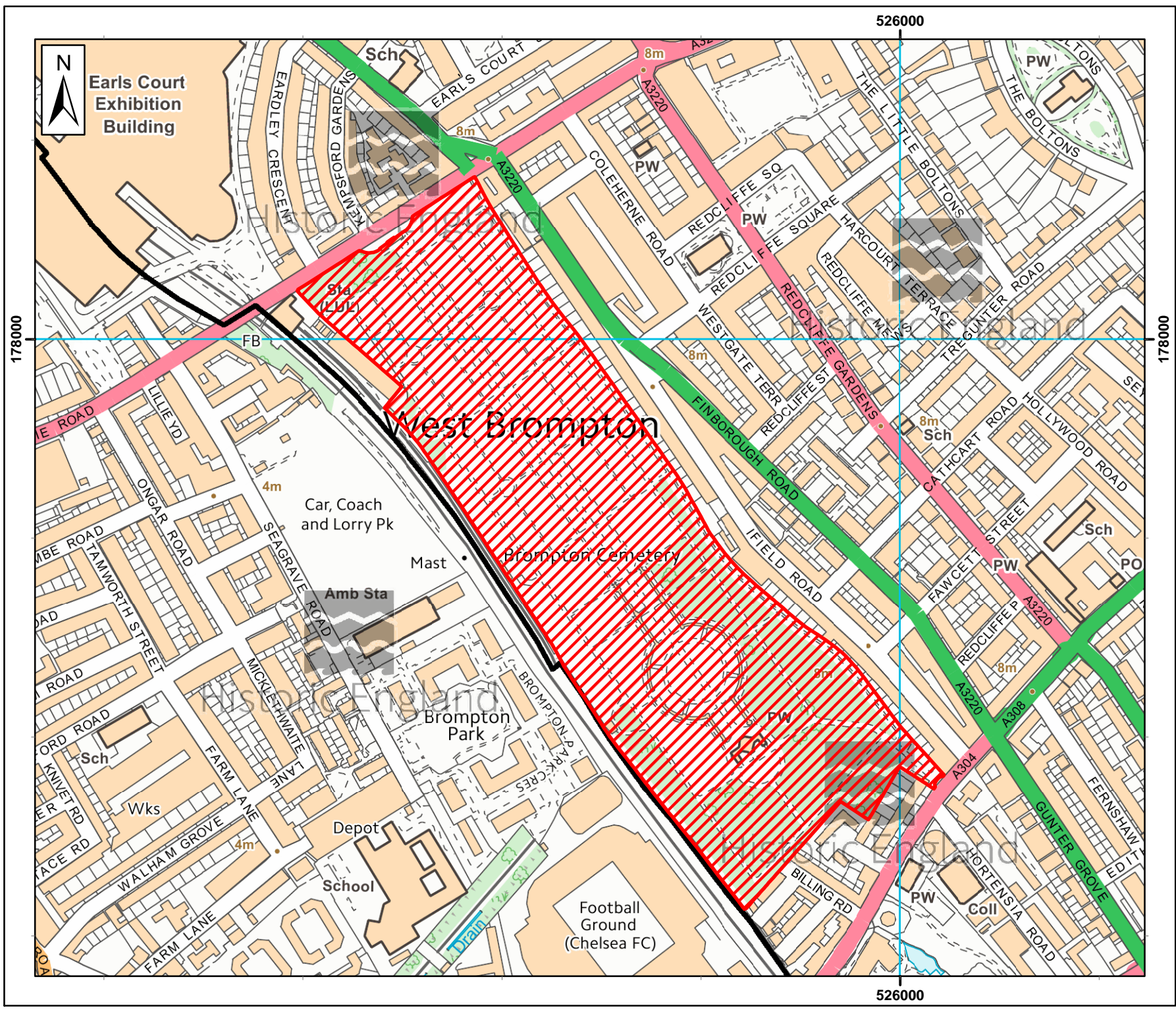
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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Brompton Cemetery)

-  Brompton Cemetery
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,000

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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Holy Trinity Churchyard)

 Holy Trinity Churchyard

 Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area

 Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

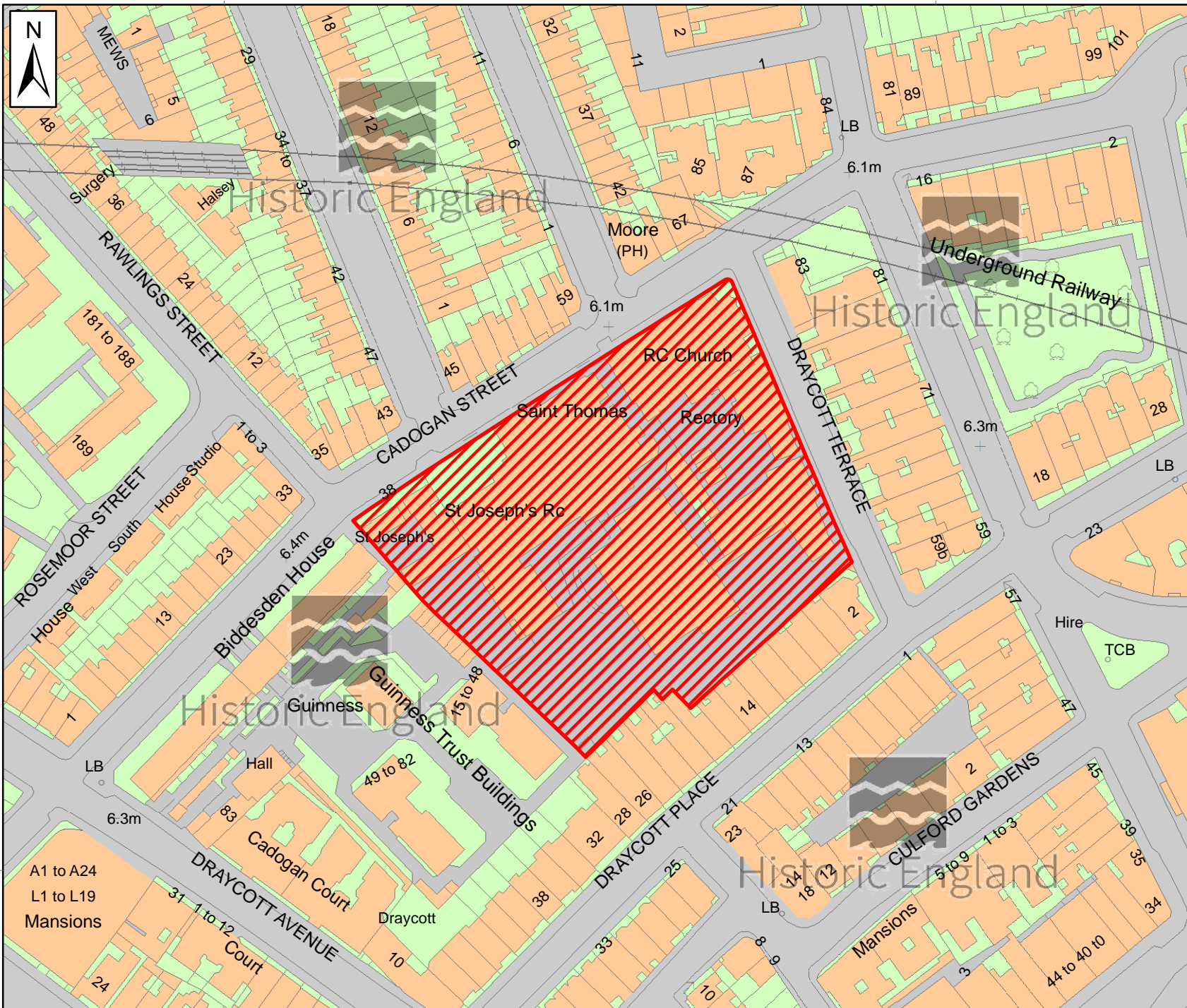
Scale (at A4): 1:1,500

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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(All Souls Roman Catholic
Burial Ground)

 All Souls RC Burial Ground

 Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area

 Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,500

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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Fulham Road Jewish
Burial Ground)

-  Fulham Road Jewish Burial Ground
-  Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area
-  Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,000

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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(St Luke's Churchyard)

-  St Luke's Churchyard
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,500

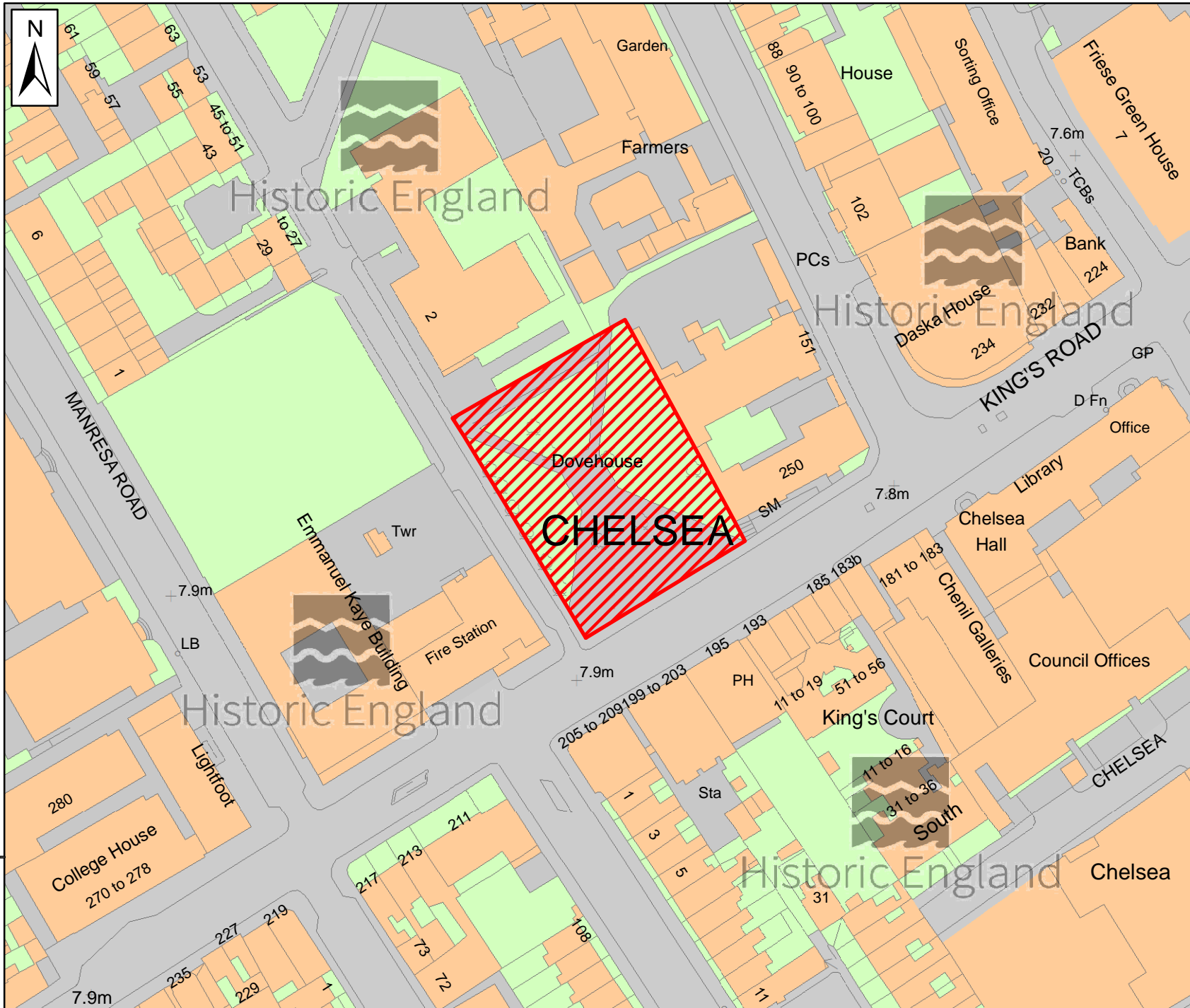
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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Dovehouse Green)

-  Dovehouse Green
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,250

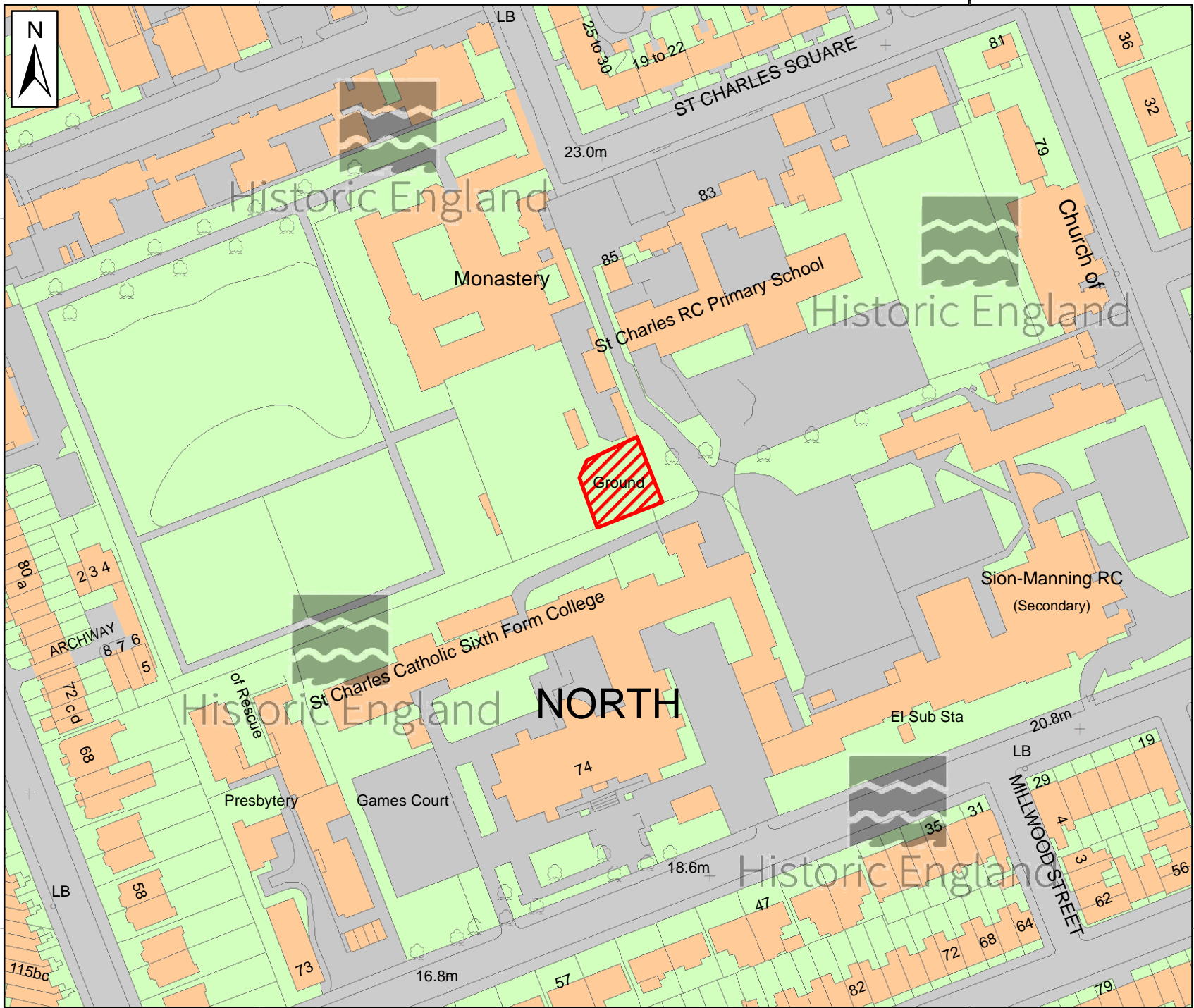
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Kensington & Chelsea APA 2.5
(Carmelite Convent
Burial Ground)

-  Carmelite Convent
Burial Ground
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area

Scale (at A4): 1:1,500

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Glossary

Archaeological Priority Area: Generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them (NPPF definition). There can be an archaeological interest in buildings and landscapes as well as earthworks and buried remains.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF definition).

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF definition).

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF definition).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and landscaped and planted or managed flora (NPPF definition).

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use (NPPF definition). Historic England maintains the Historic Environment Record for Greater London.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the ‘resource assessment’), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the ‘agenda’) and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a heritage asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF definition).

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset’s vulnerability and fragility.

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF definition).