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Figure 1: Site Location



On the British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50 000 sheet 270 for South London the site is seen to lie upon the first Thames gravel terrace, (Kempton Park terrace). These gravels date to c. 20 000 BC and in other parts of Southern England have produced substantial Upper Palaeolithic remains.

Whilst no significant evidence for Roman activity has been found in this area of London, there is evidence that a west-bound road locally followed the line of Knightsbridge to the north of the site. However, it is also possible that the historic boundary between Kensington and Westminster, just to the north of Brompton Road, also follows an early, possibly Roman route way. Activity associated with either of these roads could have been present on site.

Documentary and cartographic sources indicate that the area of the site was open land, either in the form of fields or orchards and gardens until the late eighteenth century. By Horwood's map of 1813, development facing Brompton Road had taken place. The line of Beauchamp Place is indicated on this same map by a field boundary running back from the street front. Subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> century development saw the laying out of Beauchamp Place, with buildings constructed along its length. The existing basements are likely to have been first constructed during this 19<sup>th</sup> century development.

### 3) STRATEGY

Excavation of the geotechnical test pits was undertaken by the building contractors under archaeological observation. Within the basements the spoil generated was checked for lithics indicative of Palaeolithic activity.

The archaeological test pit (6) was 2m x 1.5m at ground floor level. Following removal of the concrete floor slab and modern make-up deposits, by the building contractors, all further excavation of this test pit was undertaken by archaeologists,

The archaeological watching brief recording was conducted following the demolition of the existing above ground structures, and the removal of the concrete floor slab which sealed all the archaeology on site. This was conducted using a small machine, fitted with a toothless bucket, until the archaeological horizon was reached. This was cleaned by hand, in order to identify all remains. All structures observed were planned and photographed, and limited excavation was undertaken in order to ascertain the sequence and date of these structures.

Prior to all work, a unique site code for the project (BNR 99) was obtained from the Museum of London

The work was carried out in accordance with the standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and was monitored by Mr Myk Flitcroft of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, English Heritage.

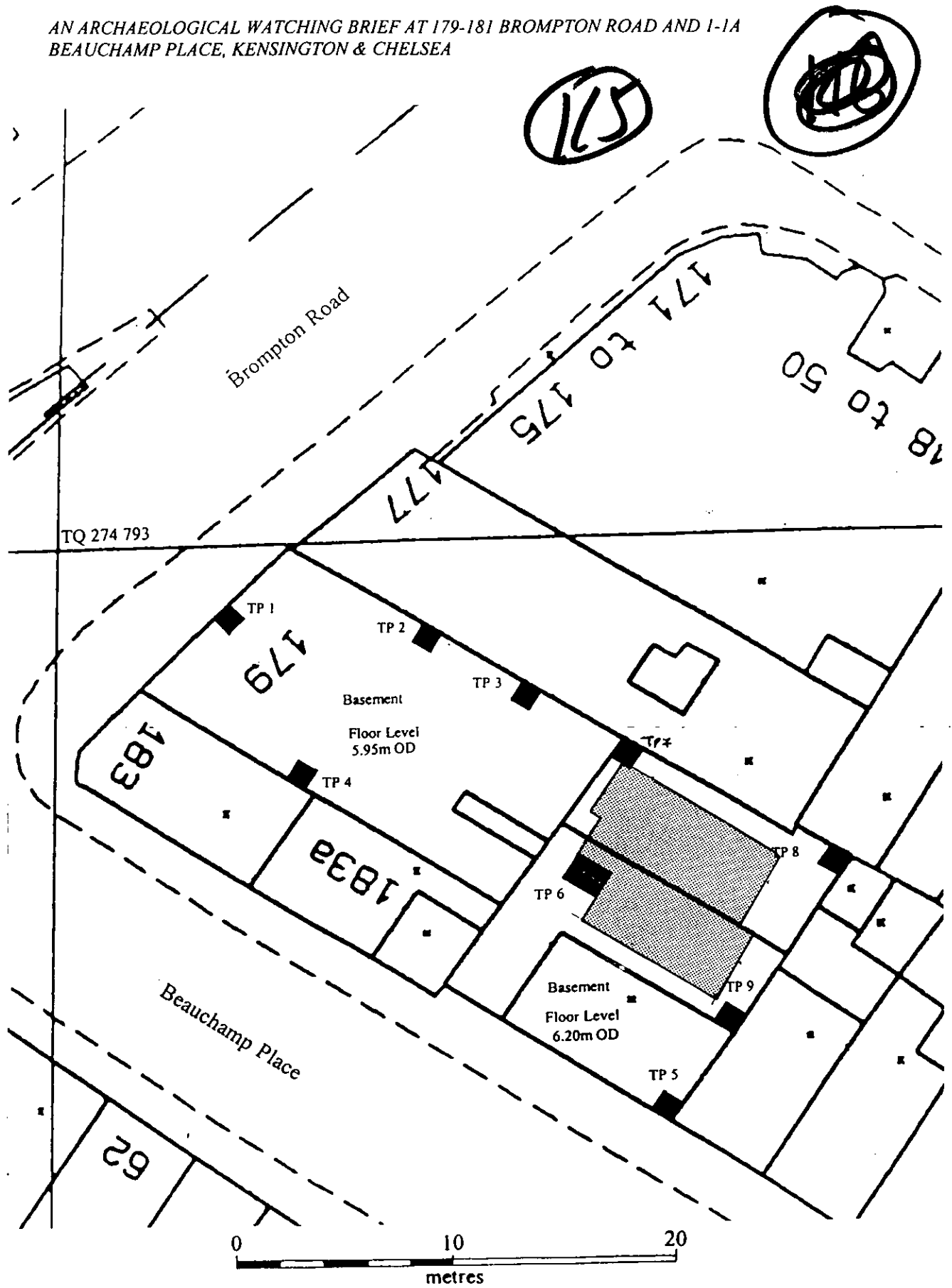
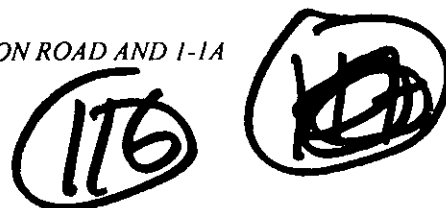


Figure 2: Areas of Investigation



#### 4) RESULTS

The existing floor surface within the basements was at 5.93m - 5.96m OD in 179-181 Brompton Road, and 6.20m OD in 1 Beauchamp Place. All of the test pits, (TP 1 -5), excavated within the basements encountered natural river terrace gravels immediately below the concrete floor slab and associated make up deposits. No lithic or other evidence suggesting Palaeolithic activity was present.

The three geotechnical test pits, (TP 7 - 9), excavated from the ground floor within 1a Beauchamp Place all encountered between 1m and 1.5m of loose rubble backfill directly below the modern floor slab, the surface of which was at 8.16m - 8.18m OD. These were located against the external walls of the property and no construction trenches were noted within the confines of the test pits, indicating that these rubble deposits represent construction backfill and that the construction trenches were wider than the test pits.

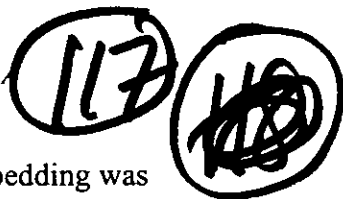
Test Pit 6 was located within the unbasemented area of 1a Beauchamp Place, away from the external walls and revealed a preserved stratigraphic sequence which was fully excavated and recorded. The earliest deposit encountered was the brownish yellow, silty sand natural, (6/012), the surface of which was flat and at 6.68m OD.

The natural was directly overlain by a compact, dark grey, gravelly sand floor surface, a maximum of 0.16m thick, (6/011), containing fragments of brick, tile and mortar. Fragments of pottery were also found within this floor, which indicate that its construction dates to c.1780 at the earliest. The absence of subsoil or topsoil between the base of this floor deposit and the surface of the underlying natural indicates that the pre-construction ground surface had been truncated to some extent, presumably immediately before the laying of the floor.

This earliest floor was replaced by a second, (6/007), constructed over a make-up layer, (6/008), and comprising principally of brick fragments, with occasional tile, mortar, slate and pottery which again dates to c.1780 at the earliest. The floor and make-up had a combined thickness of 0.30m, with a maximum height at 7.11m OD.

Overlying the second floor were two layers of dumping. The earliest was a clean brownish yellow, silty clay, (6/006), with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and pottery which dated the layer to mid eighteenth to nineteenth century. This was sealed by a dump of mid brown, sandy silt, (6/005), containing a mixture of demolition material in the form of broken brick, tile and mortar, together with domestic refuse, such as oyster shell and pottery. The pottery again dates the deposition of this dump to post c. 1780, but also included fragments dating from as early as the late fifteenth or sixteenth century. These dumps had a combined thickness of 0.55m, with the surface at a maximum height of 7.63m OD. The surface had been compacted, either for use as an earth floor, or by trampling during construction of a subsequent building.

The compacted surface of these dumps was covered by the final surface of this sequence. A thin bedding layer of mid brown, silty clay sand, (6/004) had first been laid down. This included occasional fragments of brick, tile and mortar, together with pottery, which again indicated a post c.1780 deposition. The final surface, (6/003), comprised compact, yellow/orange, sandy gravel, which contained no finds.



The surface was at a maximum height of 7.92m OD and together with its bedding was a total of 0.32m thick.

The gravel surface had been truncated on two sides by recent intrusions.

Along the north-west side of the test pit was a near vertical sided trench, (6/010), which not only cut through the gravel surface, but had truncated the entire sequence of deposits, into the underlying natural, being a minimum of 1.25m deep. This contained a loose, rubble backfill, (6/009), which included a fragment of 20th century pottery. The existing wall of the property in which this test pit was excavated lies approximately 1.25m to the north-west and this trench almost certainly represents the construction cut for this wall. This wall was observed during the watching brief as an arch-built wall (1004).

The south edge of the gravel surface, and indeed the remaining area of the test pit, had been truncated by a modern concrete clad service pipe, (6/002), which was not excavated. A man-hole cover was visible in the modern floor, immediately to the south-west of the test pit and the pipe was clearly leading to this.

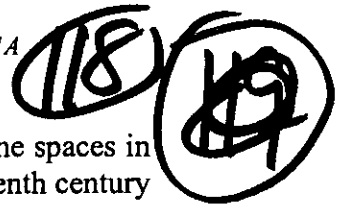
The construction trench and service trench were covered by the existing concrete floor, (6/001), the surface of which was at 8.16m OD.

During the Watching Brief, the earliest deposit encountered was also the firm yellowish brown sandy clay, resembling brickearth (1035,).

Sealing this natural sandy clay was a thin layer of subsoil containing very fragmentary building material (1034), recorded beneath a layer including re-used early post-medieval peg-tile (1033). This was recorded at a height of 7.19m OD. This deposit pre-dates all structures on site, so is therefore interpreted as relating to the garden/orchard period. Equally, two layers above this (1032, 1031) contained fragments of post-medieval brick and tile, which are either made ground prior to building, or simply residue from agricultural use of the site prior to the late eighteenth century. The deposit here was level, at 7.66m AOD, not far below 20<sup>th</sup> Century slab level.

There were two structures surviving on site which had no relationship with any other building remains. These probably relate to development of Brompton Road, in that they are parallel to it. One was a wall, (1043) surviving only as one course of red bricks. This may be an early property boundary. The other was a short length of drain, built using a base of marble and sides of brick (1038). There was no capping to this drain but it was heavily truncated by modern services (1040). These two structures were both cut into the same layer (1031/1039) as the earliest walls relating to Beauchamp Place development. No other structures relating to Brompton Road were recorded, because of basemental truncation (1042).

The rest of the recorded structures on site would appear to relate to the development of Beauchamp Place, including the floor surfaces recorded during the evaluation. There walls indicate a series of alterations to the properties, the earliest of which point to 1, Beauchamp Place being much larger than the shell which remains today. These walls (1005, 1006, 1013, 1026), rather than being trench-built, were constructed by cutting



a huge hole through the surrounding layers, and then simply backfilling the spaces in between. Fragments of tile and pottery from this backfill point to a nineteenth century date. One wall (1013) is very short and is probably a buttress of sorts, but appears to have been built simultaneously with the others. These walls are built 2.10m from the current ground level, and their depth was explained upon investigation of the extant basement of 1a Beauchamp Place, which evinced two filled-in doorways. Clearly, 1a Beauchamp Place had a larger basement than is standing today and was probably filled in (1009) when later walls were built (1004/ 1014).

Two other structures were found, both on the same alignment. One was a pad of bricks (1044), surviving for only one course, and heavily truncated. The other was a length of drain (1019), made of bricks laid flat, with a base of nineteenth century pantiles, and a capping of stone slabs. The basal pantiles were heavily sooted, suggesting that this may actually be a flue, or re-using building material from a burnt-out structure. This drain was truncated at the south end by the latest wall (1004). The insertion of this drain cut away part of an earlier wall (1026), providing a clear stratigraphic relationship.

The most recent walls on site (1004, 1014) were built using the method of arches built on piers, thus providing a strong foundation without requiring large quantities of bricks. This was made of yellow stock bricks, and the backfill within the construction cut for this wall included brick fragments no earlier than 1900.

Sealing all of this was made ground (1020), which was related to the concrete slab (1000) above, which was the floor of the most recent restaurant building

## 5) FINDS

Finds were recovered from the majority of excavated deposits. These were predominately pottery, with scarcer Ceramic Building Material, and occasional pieces of clay pipe. All of the pottery was from post-medieval to modern in date, apart from one small fragment of medieval pottery, which was retrieved from a deposit directly below the concrete slab.

Because the sequence of building and rebuilding on site occurred over a relatively short time period, the dating of the finds cannot tie down exact dates for the different builds. The sequence is therefore based upon the stratigraphic relationships.

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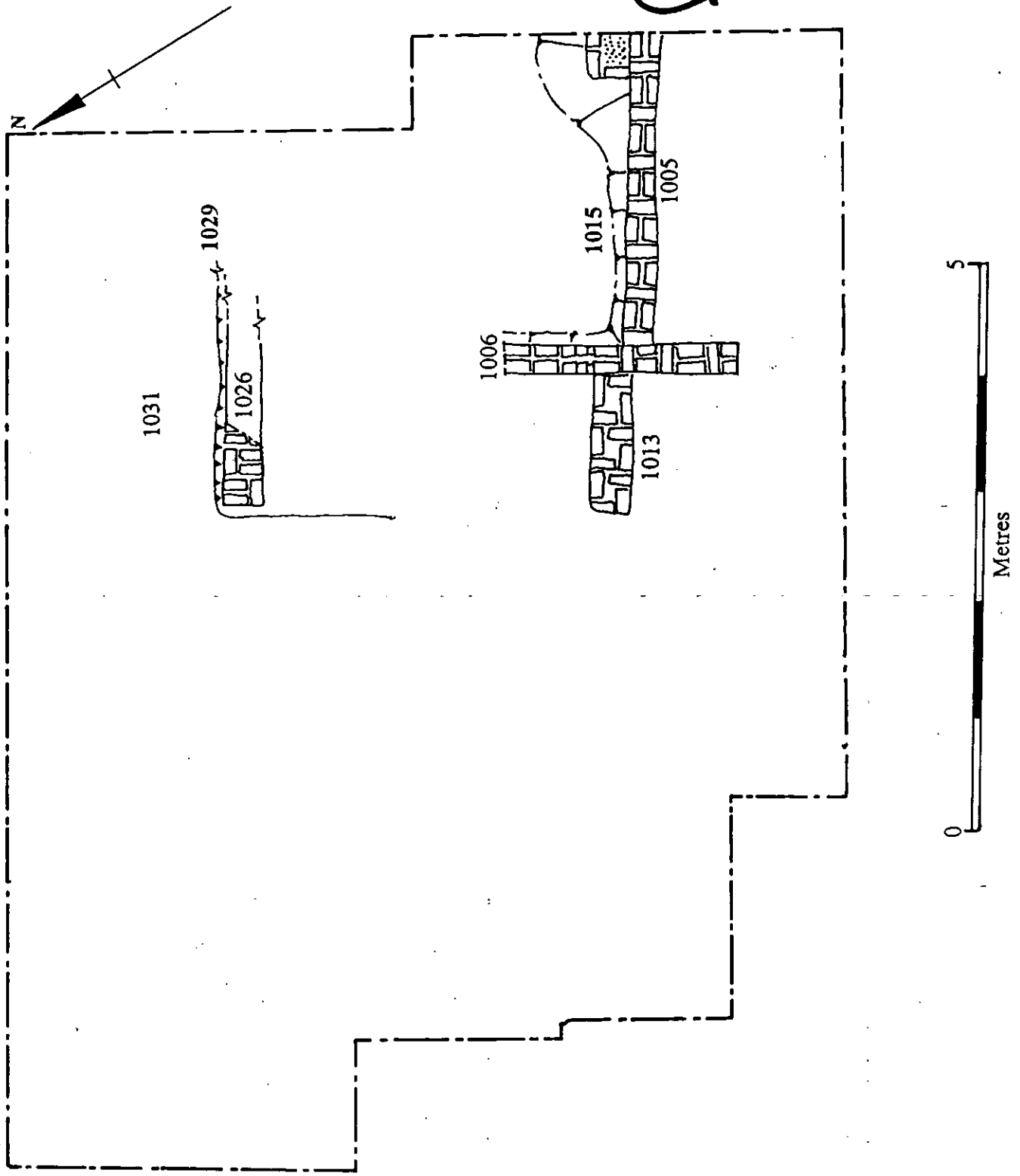


Figure 3: Earliest structures on site

(120)

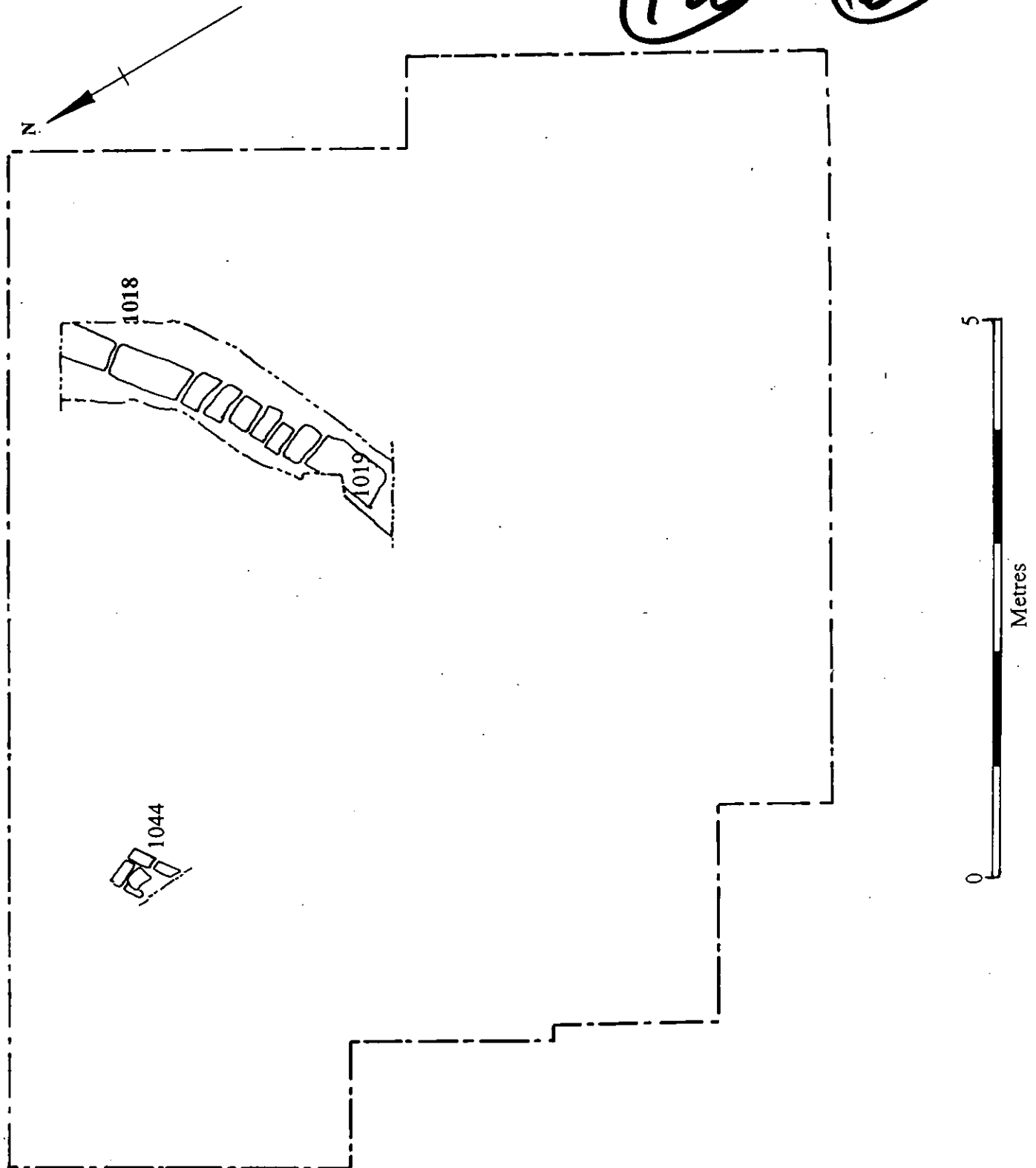


Figure 4: Secondary building phase



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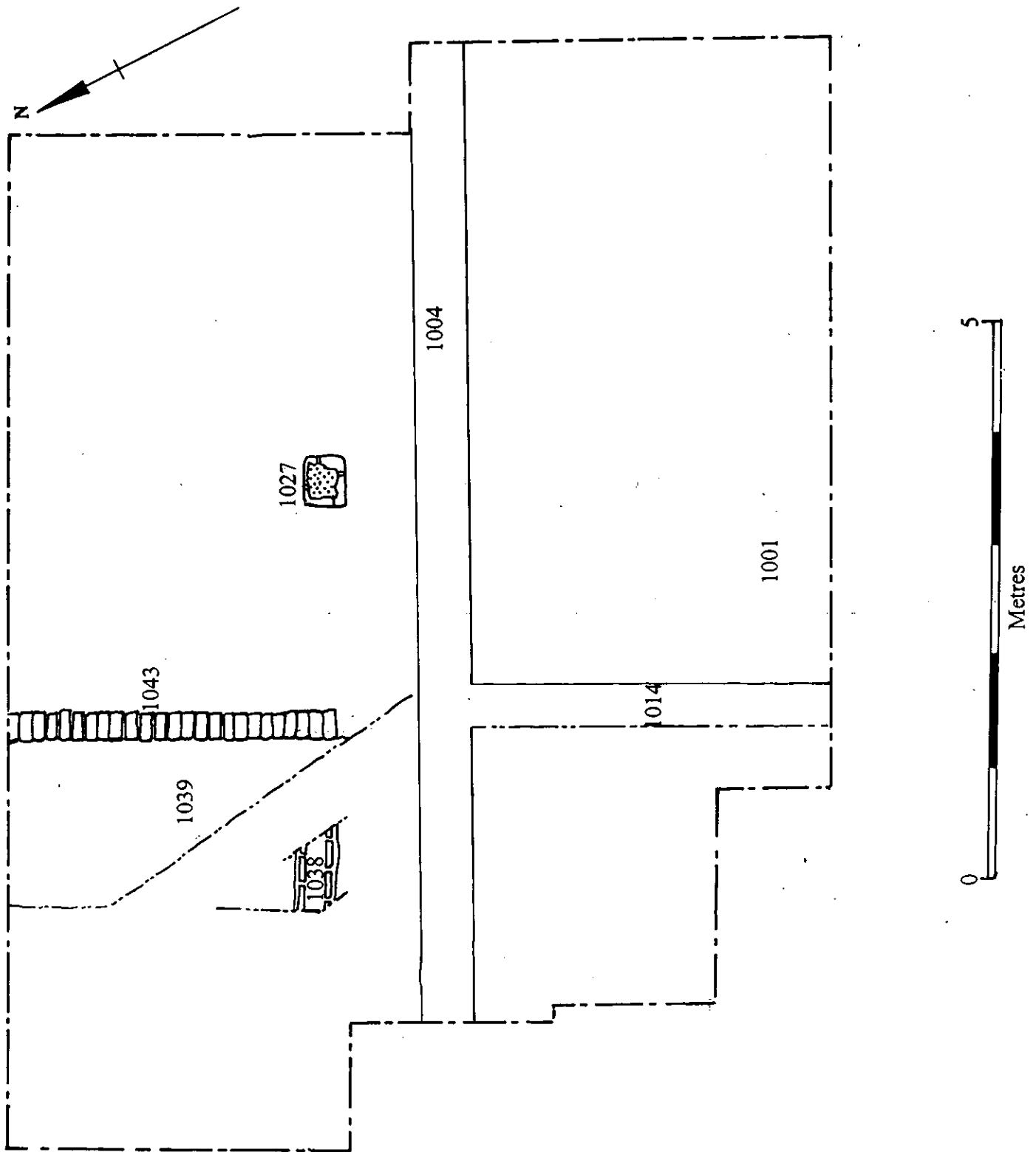


Figure 5: Tertiary Building Phase

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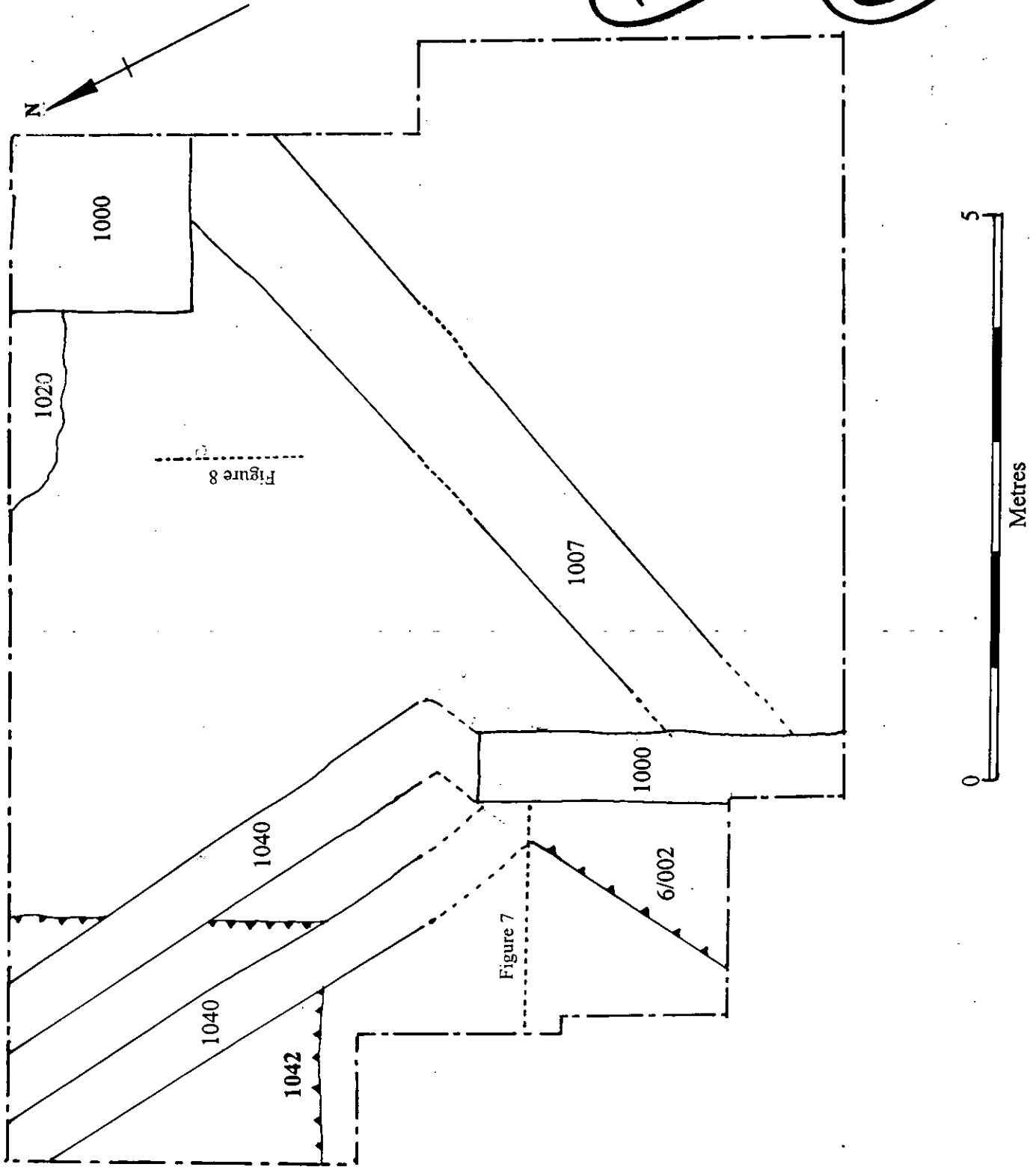


Figure 6: Modern truncations

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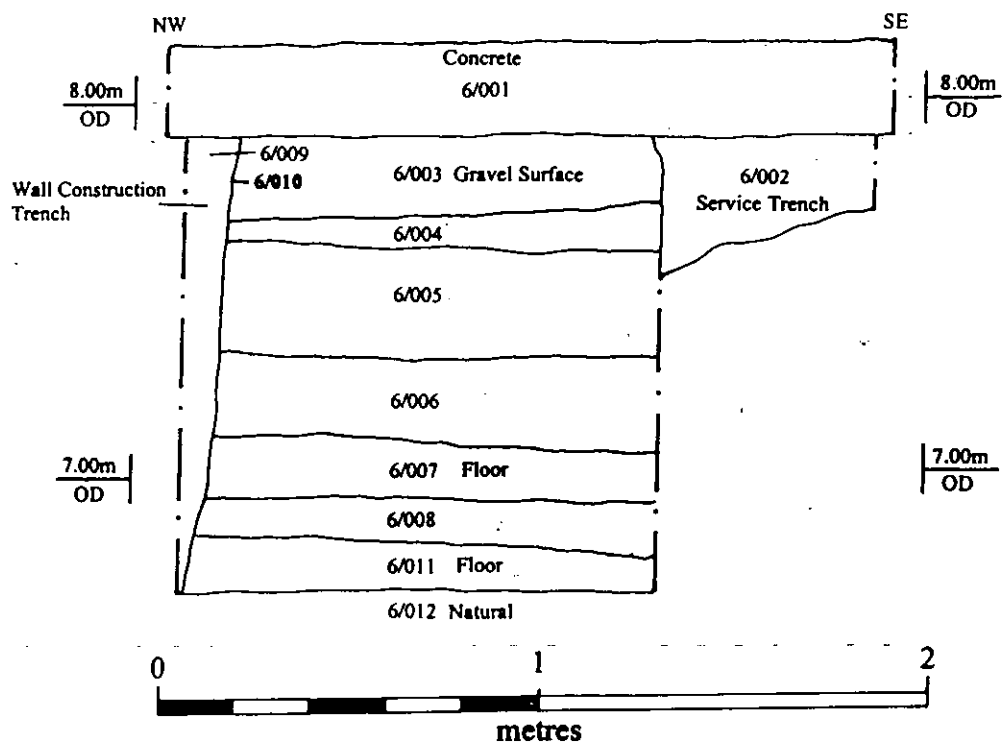


Figure 7: Section through floor layers

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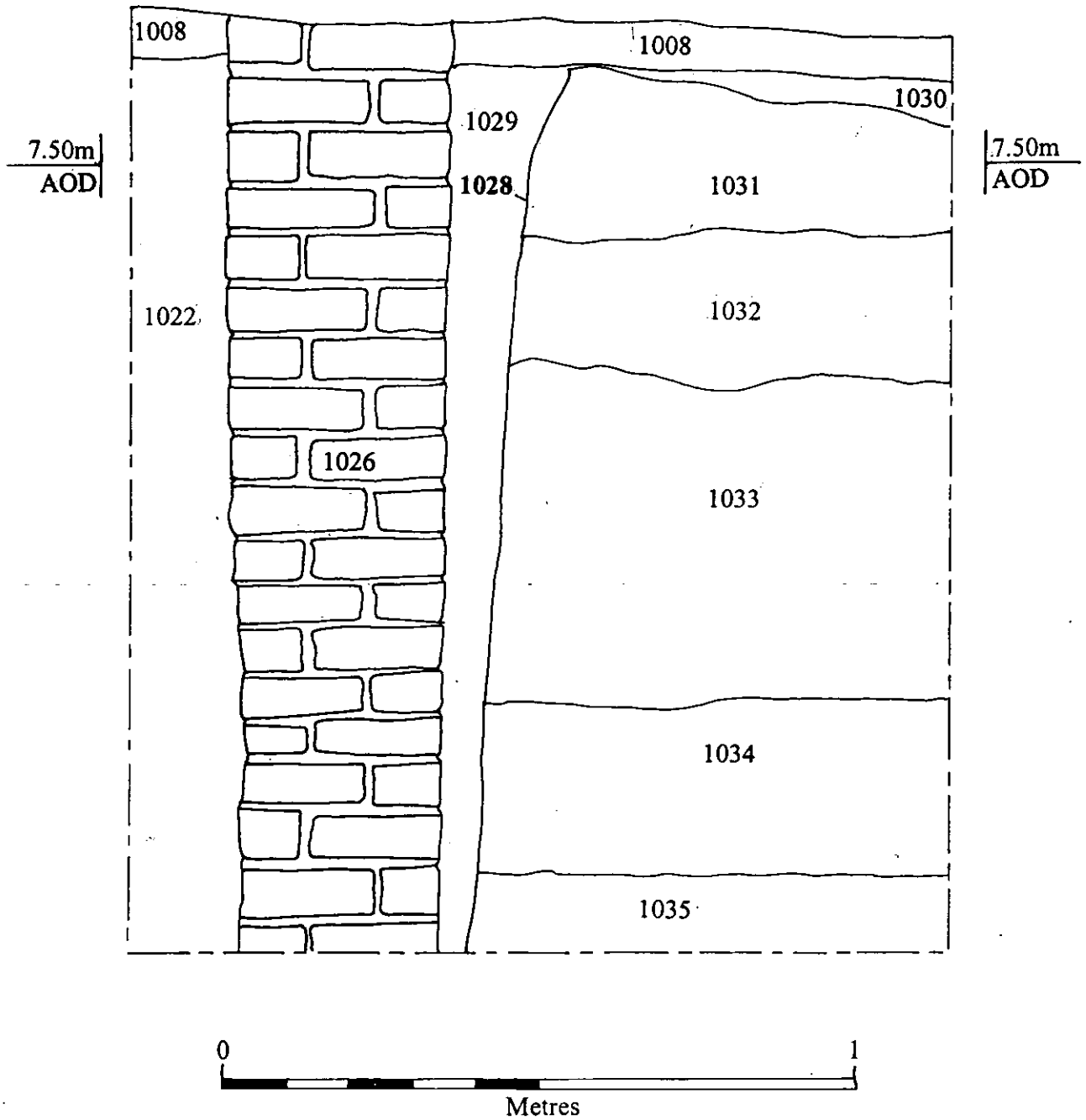


Figure 8: Section through layers of made ground

(25) (12/13)

## 6) CONDITIONS

The observation of the geotechnical test pits was undertaken in artificial light, with limited visibility. However, examination of the spoil generated confirmed that no deposits of archaeological significance were present.

Test pit 6 was positioned directly below a large sky-light which provided even, diffuse, natural light, ideal for recognition and excavation of archaeological deposits. There is a high degree of confidence that all archaeological deposits were recognised and recorded. A very slight trickle of water, entering the trench towards the southern corner, directly below the floor slab and close to the existing man-hole, caused no problems to the excavation and also confirmed the well drained nature of the natural For the Watching Brief, the archaeology was excavated following the breaking out of a concrete floor slab, once the building above had been demolished. Health and safety considerations resulted in the stepping in of the excavated areas in order to minimise damage to adjacent buildings. Throughout the excavation, the weather was dry, and there is confidence that the sequence of structural developments was fully recognised.

## 7) CONCLUSIONS

As the cartographic evidence had indicated the archaeological remains preserved on the site took the form of buildings dated, at the earliest, to the end of the eighteenth century. No features or residual finds of Palaeolithic or Roman date were present.

The excavations have revealed a series of building alterations spanning two centuries. Most early activity concerned with the frontage onto Brompton Road has been truncated away, leaving two fragmentary structures to which it is probably related.

On the other hand, surviving structures towards Beauchamp Place have provided a clear succession of building alterations, right up to the modern day

The land around this area does not appear to have ever been utilised other than for orchards, fields or gardens prior to the residential development.

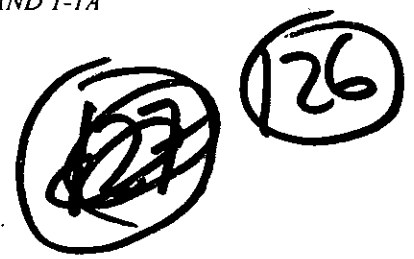
## 8) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A:



List of Contexts

Test Pit 6

Context	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings
6/001	Concrete	2.00m	1.50m	0.25m	-
6/002	Services	1.70m	1.20m	0.50m +	-
6/003	Floor	1.40m	1.20m	0.22m	-
6/004	Make-up	1.40m	1.20m	0.14m	pottery,
6/005	Dump	1.40m	1.20m	0.30m	pottery, clay pipe, glass, CBM
6/006	Dump	1.40m	1.20m	0.25m	pottery
6/007	Floor	1.40m	1.20m	0.18m	pottery, CBM
6/008	Make-up	1.40m	1.20m	0.14m	pottery, CBM
6/009	Backfill	1.40m	0.15m	1.48m +	pottery
6/010	Construction				
	Cut	1.40m	0.15m	1.48m +	-
6/011	Floor	1.40m	1.20m	0.15m	pottery, clay pipe, CBM
6/012	Natural	1.40m	1.20m	-	-
1000	Floor	11.80m	10.40m	0.36m	
1001	Made Ground	5.50m	0.40m	0.62m	
1002	Construction	2.72m	1.44m	0.61m	Pot, C.pipe CBM
1003	Same as 1023				Pot
1004	Wall	8.95m	0.48m	>2.00m	
1005	Wall	2.40m	0.24m	1.50m	
1006	Wall	2.00m	0.23m	0.86m	
1007	Service	6.04m	0.97m	0.72m	
1008	Made Ground	1.20m	0.90m	0.08m	Pot
1009	Demolition	2.72m	0.75m	1.60m	Pot
	Deposit				
1010	Construction	1.60m	0.74m	>0.75m	Pot
	Deposit				
1011	Construction	1.60m	0.75m	>0.75m	
	Cut				
1012	Made Ground	2.81m	2.09m	>1.36m	
1013	Wall	1.23m	0.32m	>0.74m	
1014	Wall	3.14m	0.34m	>2.00m	
1015	Construction	1.00m	0.90m	0.85m	
	Cut				

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Context	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Findings
1016	Construction Cut	0.84m	0.45m	0.12m	
1017	Construction Deposit	2.74m	0.80m	0.47m	Pot, C.pipe CBM
1018	Construction Cut	2.74m	0.80m	0.47m	
1019	Drain	2.72m	0.44m	0.28m	Pot, C.pipe CBM
1020	Made Ground	6.80m	3.40m	0.12m	Pot, C.pipe
1021	Silting	2.72m	0.22m	0.16m	
1022	Construction Deposit	2.20m	1.12m	0.60m	
1023	Construction Deposit	>1.00m	0.90m	0.85m	Pot, C.pipe CBM
1024	Construction Deposit	>1.00m	0.90m	0.05m	CBM
1025	Drain	0.70m	0.28m	0.16m	
1026	Wall	1.47m	0.37m	>1.36m	
1027	Foundation	0.40m	0.35m	0.07m	
1028	Construction Cut	>1.60m	1.43m	>1.36m	
1029	Construction Deposit	1.47m	0.12m	>1.36m	Pot
1030	Construction Deposit	1.50m	0.80m	0.12m	
1031	Made Ground	4.20m	3.36m	0.18m	Pot, C.pipe CBM
1032	Made Ground	1.50m	0.90m	0.21m	
1033	Construction Deposit	1.50m	0.94m	0.51m	Pot, CBM
1034	Subsoil	1.50m	0.95m	0.28m	
1035	Natural	1.50m	0.95m		
1036	Construction Deposit	0.45m	0.05m	0.15m	
1037	Construction Cut	0.50m	0.33m	0.15m	
1038	Silting	0.45m	0.15m	0.10m	
1039	Made Ground	3.42m	1.54m	>0.20m	
1040	Services	4.20m	1.90m	0.72m	
1041	Construction Deposit	2.80m	1.98m	>2.60m	
1042	Construction Cut	2.80m	1.98m	>2.60m	
1043	Wall	2.92m	0.26m	0.07m	
1044	Foundation	0.43m	0.39m	0.08m	
1045	Floor	2.14m	0.30m		

APPENDIX B

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FINDS REPORTS

Pottery. Paul Fitz and Lucy Whittingham

One small sherd in context 6/005 is of Tudor Brown Earthenware dated AD 1480-1600, but this is residual, within a late eighteenth to nineteenth century deposit. Likewise, a sherd of medieval pottery was from a recent context, 1008.

A total of one hundred and forty sherds of post-medieval date were recovered during the area excavation. All of the wares are a common feature of post-medieval assemblages in the London area. One single medieval fragment is interpreted as residual, since no features of this date were recorded.

Context 1020, whilst being one of the most recent deposits on site, provided the most decorative pottery; Transfer Printed Ware with delicate patterns of English country scenes.

Context	Fabric	Shds	Date range	Context Date
6/004	CREA	1	1740-1880	1780-1900
	PMFR	4	1580-1750	
	TPW	2	1780-1900	
6/005	CREA	6	1740-1880	1780-1900
	ENGS	1	1700-1900	
	ENPO	1	1745-1900	
	PEARL	2	1770-1850	
	PMCR	2	1600-1900	
	PMFR	1	1580-1750	
	TGW	1	1630-1800	
	TPW	2	1780-1900	
	TUDB	1	1480-1600	
	6/006	PMCR	1	
SELZ		1	1750-1900	
TGW		1	1630-1800	
6/007	ENPO	1	1745-1900	1780-1900
	TPW	1	1780-1900	
6/008	ENPO	1	1745-1900	1770-1850
	PEARL/TPW	3	1770-1850	
	TGW	1	1630-1800	
6/009	PMFR	1	1900-	1900-
6/011	CREA	3	1740-1880	1780-1900
	ENPO	3	1745-1900	
	TPW	1	1780-1900	
1002	TPW	2	1775-1900	1750-1900
	MOCHA	1	1750-1900	
	ENGS	2	1670-1900	
1003	RBOR	1	1550-1750	1550-1750
1008	TGW	1	1600-1800	1640-1800



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 179-181 BROMPTON ROAD AND 1-1A  
BEAUCHAMP PLACE, KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

	MPE	1	1200-1485	
	METS	1	1640-1750	
1009	TPW	1	1775-1900	1800-1900
	MOCHA	1	1750-1900	
	CHINA	1	1800-1900	
1010	TGW	1	1600-1800	1800-1900
	ENGS	1	1670-1900	
	CREA	1	1800-1900	
1017	TPW	2	1775-1900	1800-1900
	CHINA	4	1800-1900	
1019	PMFR	6	1600-1800	1600-1800
1020	TPW	33	1775-1900	1775-1900
	CHINA	2	1775-1900	
	PMFR	6	1600-1800	
1023	SWSG	1	1720-1770	1775-1900
	TPW	4	1775-1900	
	PMFR	3	1600-1800	
	METS	1	1640-1750	
	ENGS	1	1670-1900	
	BORDG	2	1550-1750	
1029	STSL	2	1670-1800	1670-1800
1031	TGW	1	1600-1800	1800-1900
	SWSG	2	1720-1770	
	CREA	3	1800-1900	
1033	PMFR	3	1600-1800	1800-1900
	TGW	2	1600-1800	
	SWSG	2	1720-1770	
	ENGS	1	1670-1900	
	CREA	2	1800-1900	
	PEARL	2	1800-1900	

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**Fabric Code Abbreviations**

BORDG	Surrey/Hants Borderware (green)
CHINA	China
CREA	Creamware
ENGS	English Stoneware
METS	Metropolitan Slipware
MOCHA	Creamware-Mocha Decoration
MPE	Medieval Plain Earthenware
PEARL	Pearlware
PMCR	Post-Medieval Coarse Redware
PMFR	Post-Medieval Fine Redware
RBOR	Red Borderware
STSL	Staffordshire Press-Moulded Slipware
SWSG	Staffordshire White Salt Glaze
TGW	Tin Glazed Earthenware
TPW	Transfer Printed Ware

Bibliography: Vince, A.G. 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A Review. *Medieval Archaeology* XXIX 1985, 25-93.

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**Clay Pipe**      John Moore

During the recording action, 22 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from six contexts. The majority are small fragments with only two complete bowls present. Five makers marks are present on spurs although none are attributable to specific makers.

The two bowls are both of Oswald type G23 dated by Oswald to c.1760-1800. This type is refined further by the Museum of London to type 27 (dated to c.1780-1820) from context 1017 with leaf decoration on the front seam and a makers mark legible as H on one side of the spur and illegible on the other side. A bowl fragment from the same context had similar decoration. The other complete bowl is a Museum of London type 26 (c. 1740-1800) from context 1020 with similar decoration and a rosette each side of the spur

Other makers marks are an incomplete bowl and spur from context 1002, with an impressed coat of arms of the City of London with writing over the City Arms ending RD and under ending LE with an 'x' between. A makers mark of IF is on the spur. The City Arms on pipes was relatively common in the mid-19th century, and while several makers in the 19th Century are identified by IF, none are local to the site. From the same context was a spur with a Maltese Cross on one side and an illegible mark on the other. A stem and spur from context 1019 has the unattributable mark of JC.

Also three undiagnostic pieces of stem were recovered during the evaluation.

**Quantification**

Context	No.	Part	Comments
1002	5	stem fragments	
	1	bowl incomplete with spur	City Arms with over ?RD/under ?LE with x between. IF on spur. Probable mid C19th.
	1	spur	Maltese cross on one side, illegible on other
1017	4	stem fragments	
	1	bowl fragment	leaf decoration on front seam
	1	bowl	MoL type 27. c.1780-1800. H? on spur. Leaf decoration on front seam
1019	1	stem fragment and spur	JC on spur
1020	2	stem fragments	
	1	bowl	MoL type 26. c.1740-1800. Rosette either side of spur.
1023	4	stem fragments	
1031	1	stem fragment	

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### Ceramic Building Material Naomi Crowley

The site produced a small assemblage of building material. This was recorded by context, fabric and form using the AOC Archaeology recording system, and discarded according to Museum of London policy. Fabrics have been assigned Museum of London Fabric codes, examples of which are held in the Museum's reference collection. The range and date of building materials present is summarised below.

The material consists of fragments of roof tile including peg tile in Fabric 2276 and pantile in Fabric 2279, and one fragment of brick in Fabric 3033. All the material dates to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Context	Fabric	Form	Weight	No	Comments/date
6/005	2276	Peg Tile	594g	8	1500-1800
	3032	Brick	140g	1	Small, post-medieval
	2276	Floor Tile	270g	2	1500-1800
6/007	2276	Peg Tile	58g	2	1500-1800
	2275	Pantile	137	2	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
	2276	Floor Tile	805	2	1500-1800
6/008	2276	Peg Tile	335	6	1500-1800
	2276	Floor Tile	340	1	1500-1800
6/011	2276	Peg Tile	630	10	1500-1800
	2276	Floor Tile	835	2	1500-1800
1002	2276	Peg Tile	40g	1	1500-1800
1017	2279	Pantile	260g	4	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1019	2279	Pantile	700g	1	Sooted, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1023	2276	Peg Tile	70g	1	1500-1800
	2279	Pantile	160g	1	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1024	2276	Peg Tile	140g	1	1500-1800
	2279	Pantile	220g	1	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1031	2279	Pantile	410g	5	Reused x2, 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
	3033	Brick	80g	1	Small, post-medieval
1033	2276	Peg tile	160g	2	Reused, 1500-1800

### Bibliography.

Museum of London, (October 1998), General Standards for the preparation of Archaeological Archives deposited with the Museum of London.



bronze age                      post-medieval  
iron age                         unknown

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6. Period Summaries

Post medieval

A series of floor surfaces dating from late eighteenth century at the earliest were found. This confirms cartographic evidence which indicates that development first occurred on the site between 1794 and 1813.

Also found were a series of building alterations, largely associated with Beauchamp Place

7. Natural

Height above Ordnance Datum: 6.68m OD

Type (specify): Kempton Park terrace Thames gravel.

8. Location of Archive

a) Please tick those categories still in your possession:

NO                      PH                      SL                      MS  
PL                      NG                      CO

b) All/some records have been/will be deposited in the following museum, record office, etc.

Museum of London

c) Approximate year of transfer: 1999

d) Location of any copies: AOC Archaeology Group (at address above).

e) Has a security copy of the archive been made?:  
Yes/No/ Will Be

If not, do you wish RCHME to consider microfilming?: Yes/No

9. Location of Finds:

a) In your possession (delete as appropriate) All/Some/None

- b) All/some finds have been/will be deposited with the following  
museum/other body:

Museum of London

- c) Approximate year of transfer: 1999

10. Bibliography:

AOC Archaeology (1999): An Archaeological Evaluation at 179-181 Brompton  
Road, Kensington & Chelsea.

AOC Archaeology (1999): Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at 179-  
181 Brompton Road, Kensington & Chelsea

Signature: G J Bruce

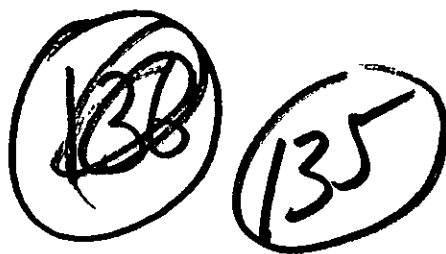
Date: 05/11/1999

The AOC Archaeology Group provides a wide range of archaeological services, including consultancy, desktop studies, historic building recording, survey, excavation, post-excavation analyses, conservation and publication.

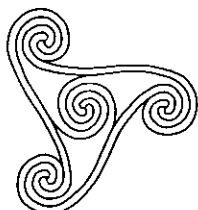
Our management team blends archaeological excellence with financial expertise and many of our highly trained personnel are recognised leaders in their own fields. Consequently, we possess an approach which is both commercially aware and of the very highest professional standard. We aim to provide an efficient and effective service to clients in both the private and public sectors.

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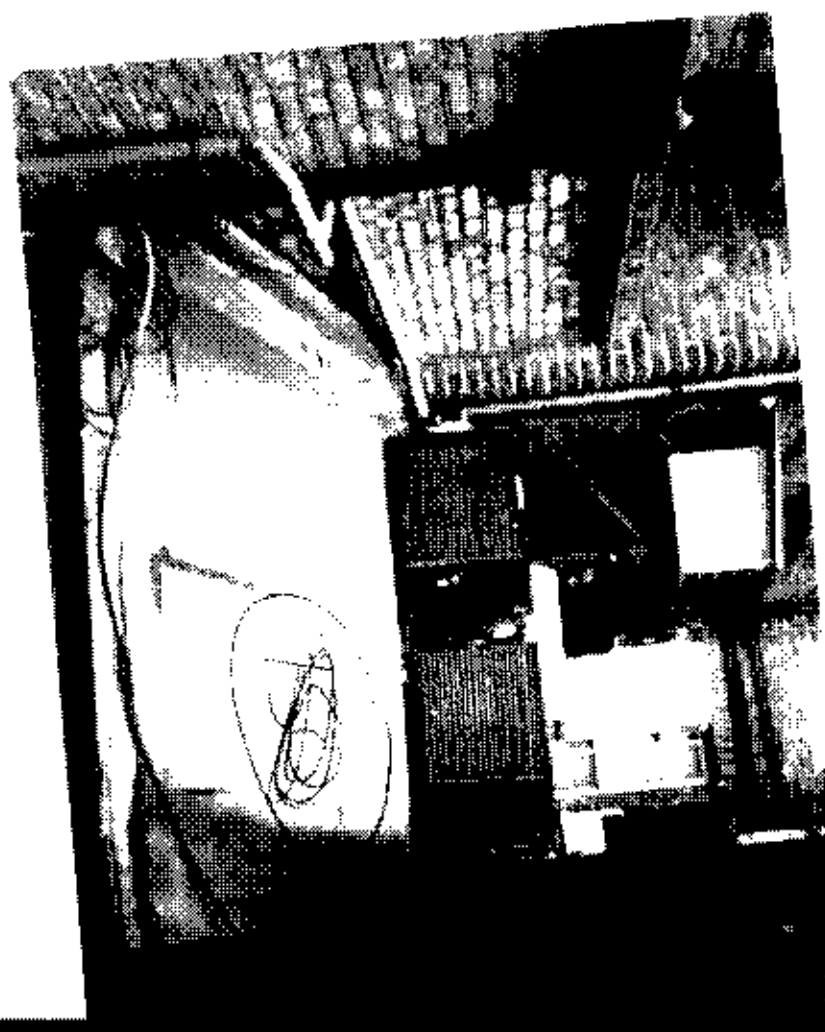
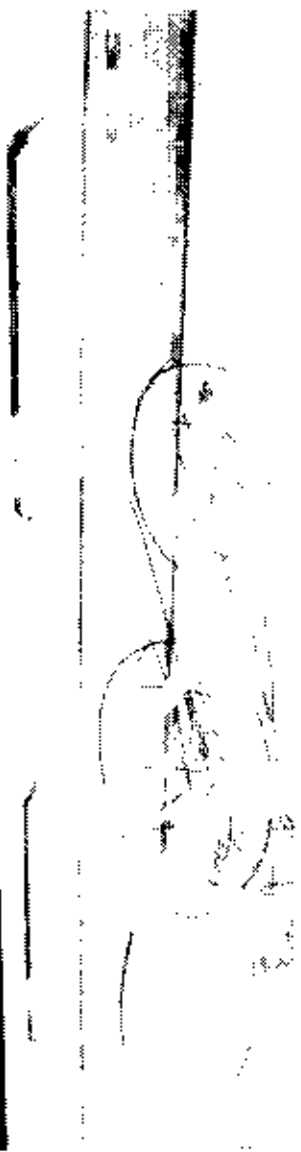
**The Schoolhouse**  
4 Lochend Road  
Leith  
Edinburgh  
EH6 8BR  
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fax 0131-555-4426  
admin@aocscot.com.uk



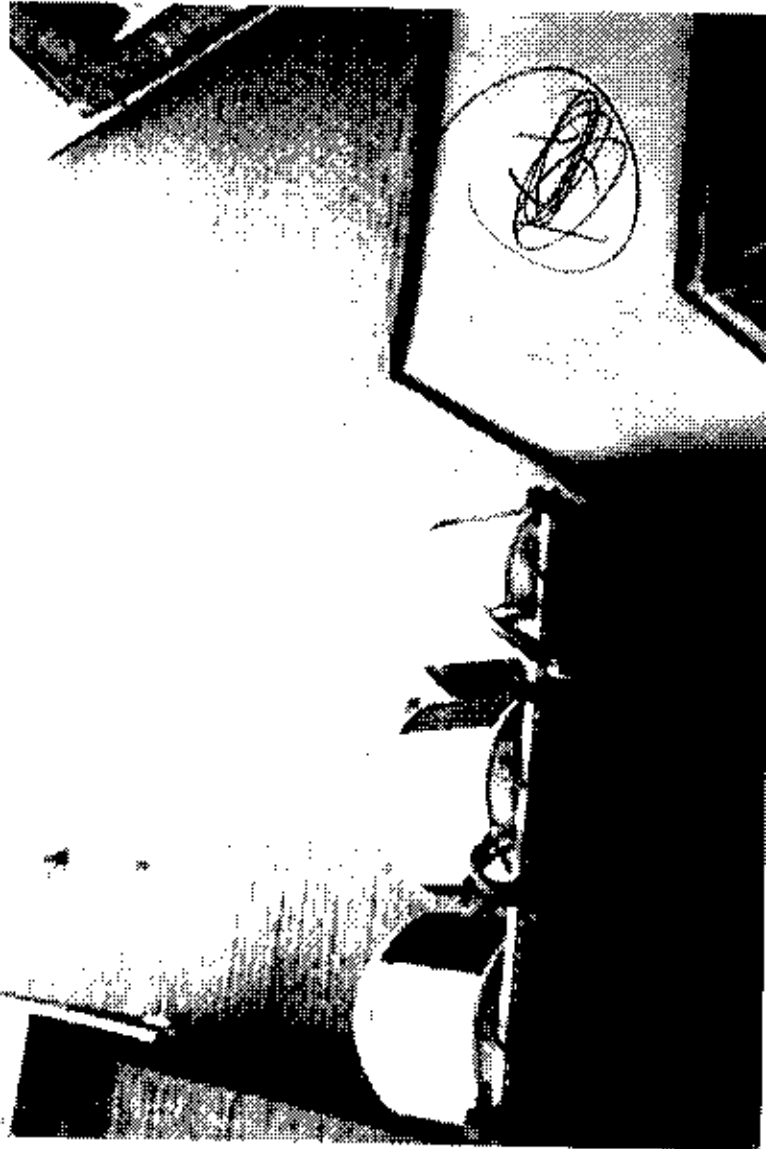
**AOC**  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
GROUP

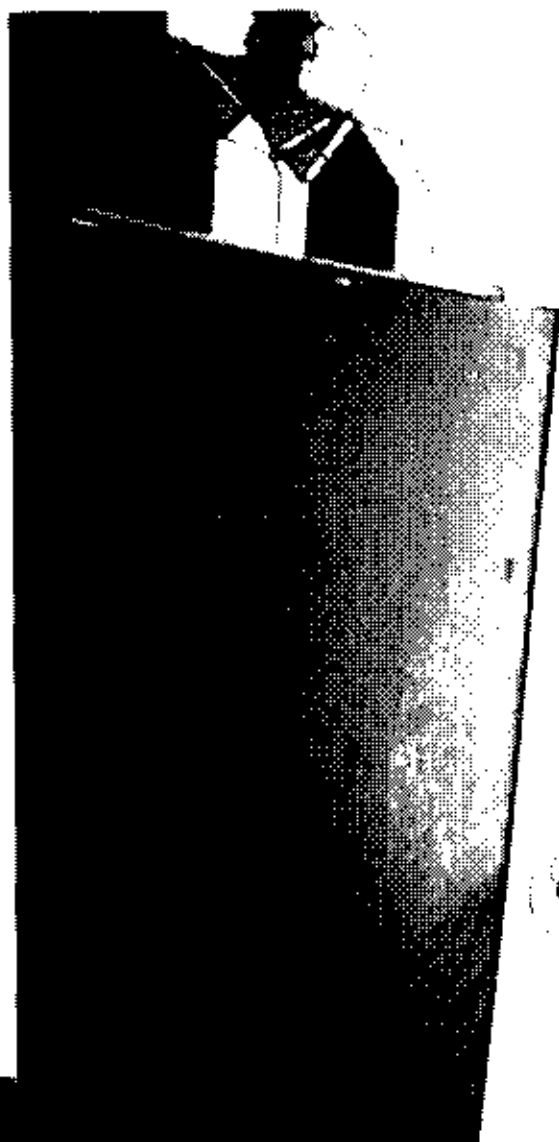
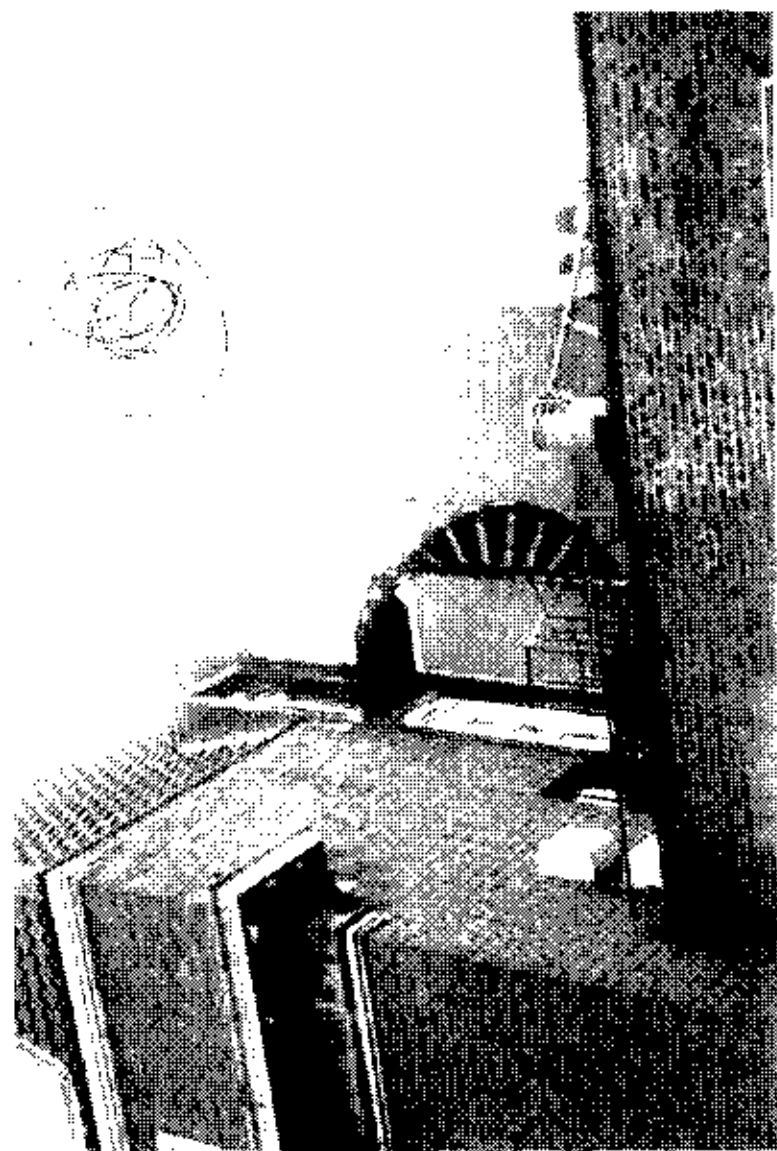


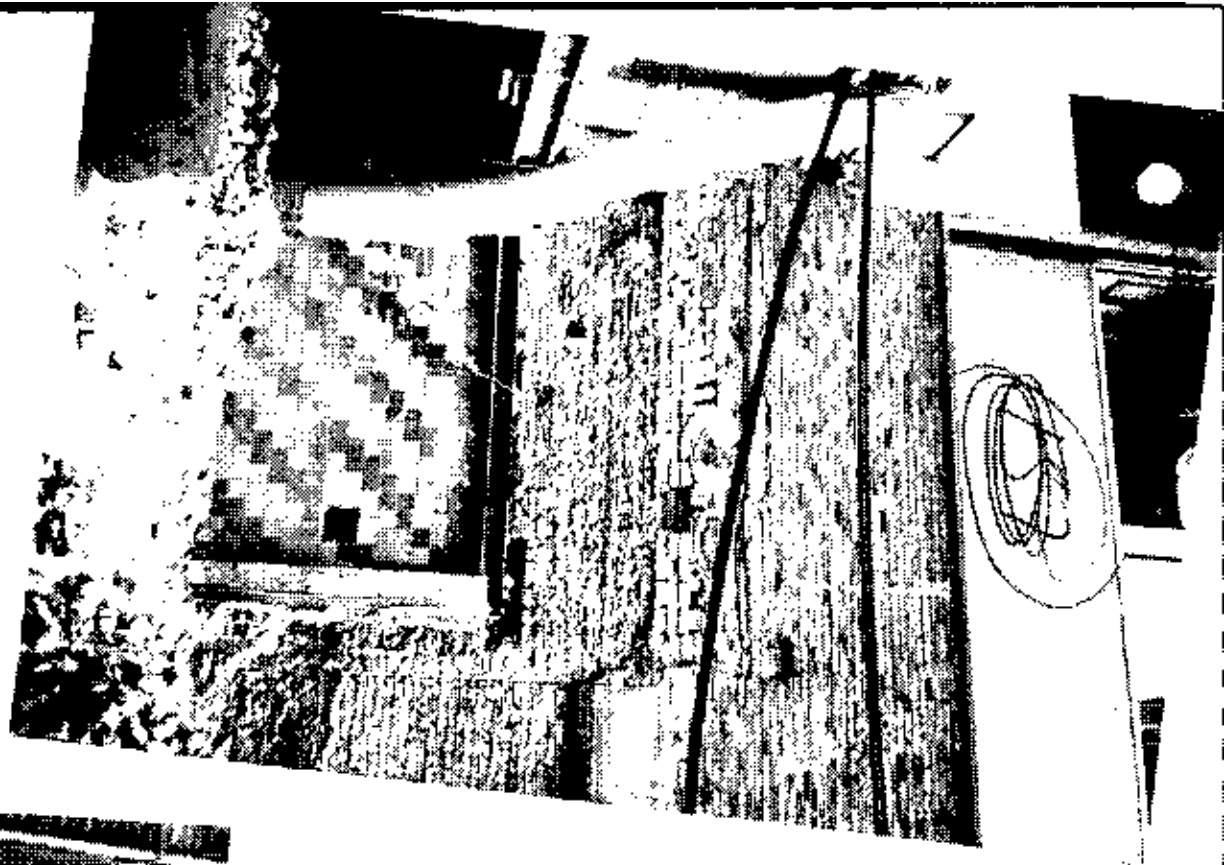
*The logo incorporates a design from a lead disc found on Birsay, Orkney, dated to the sixth century AD.*



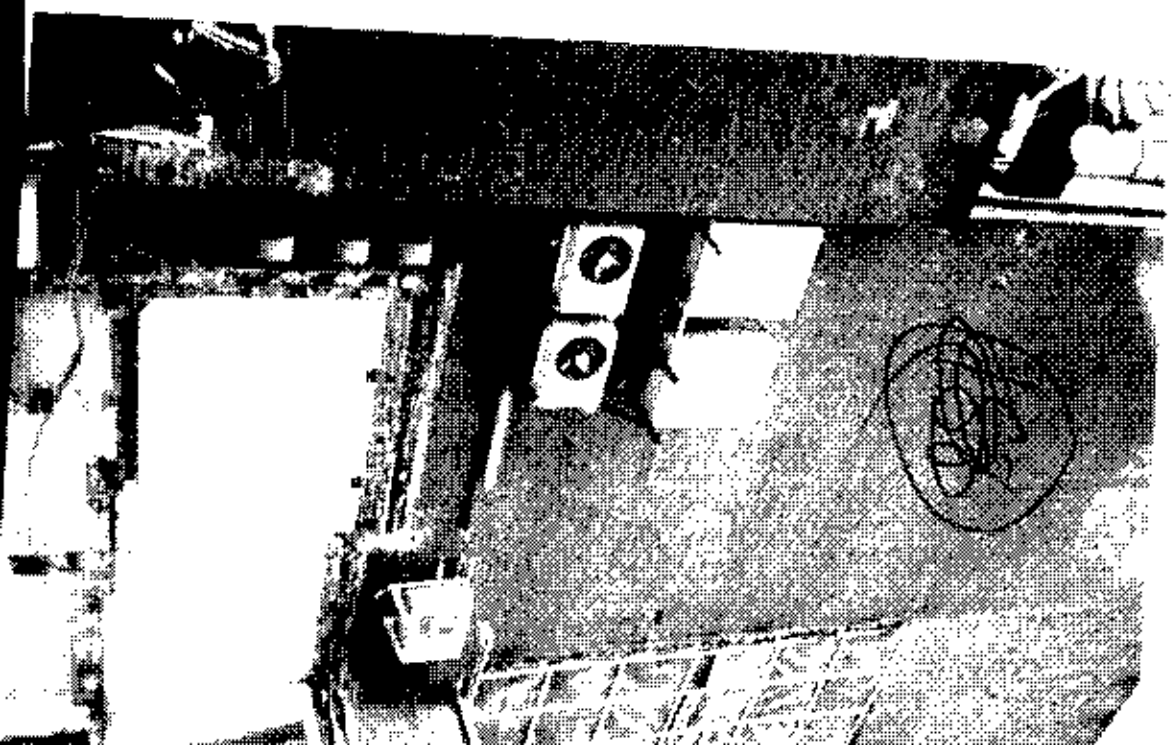
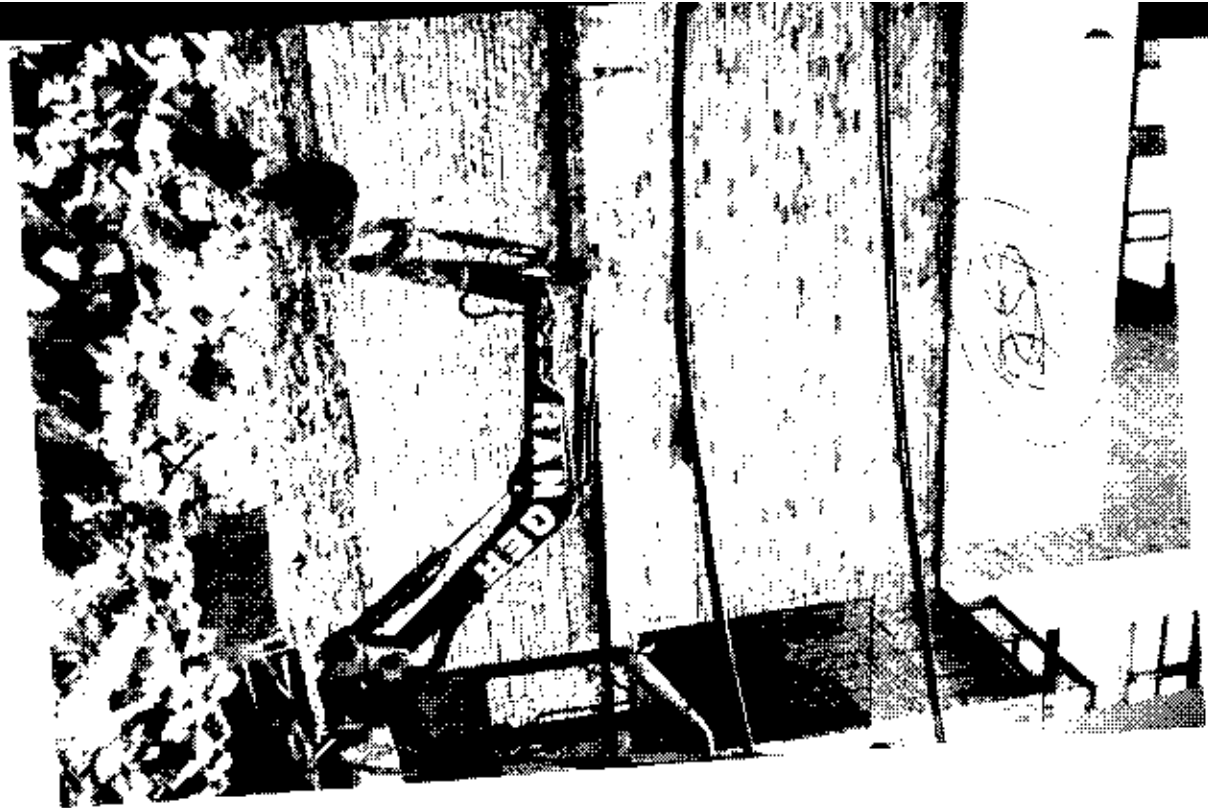








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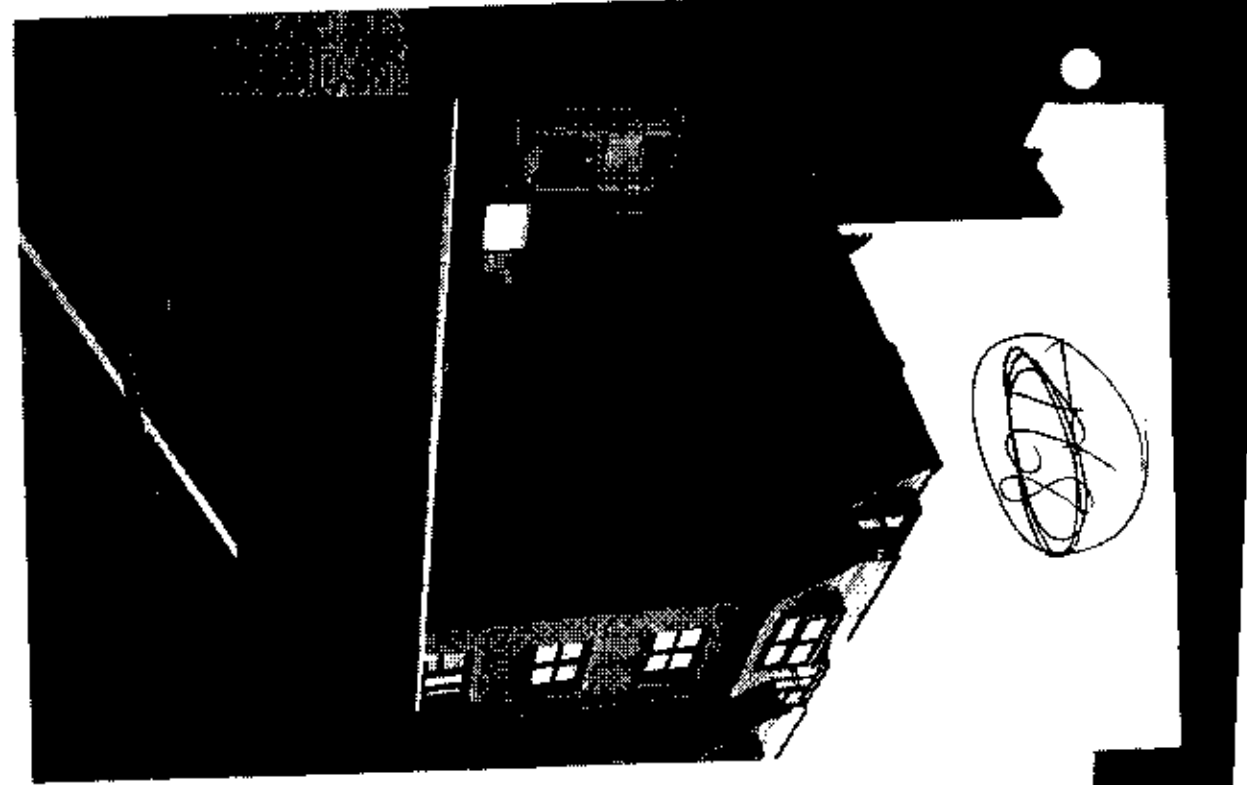
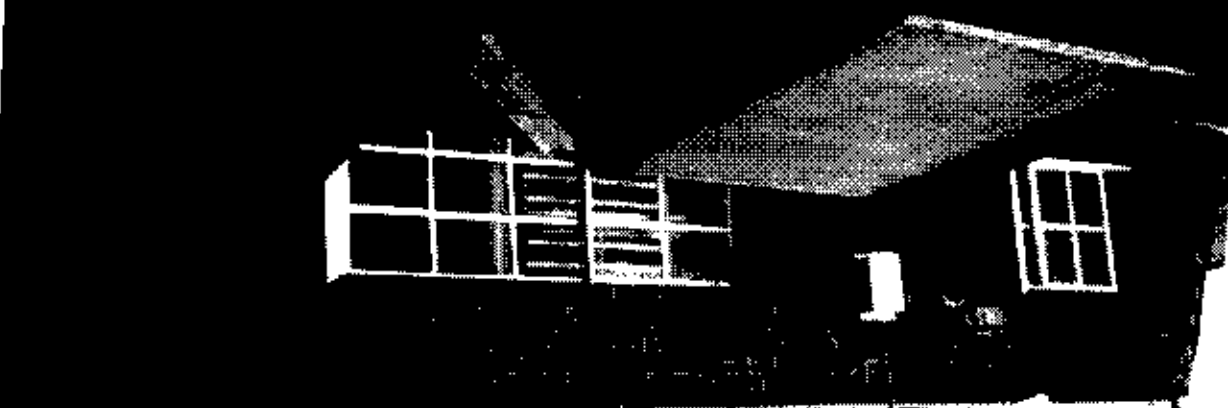
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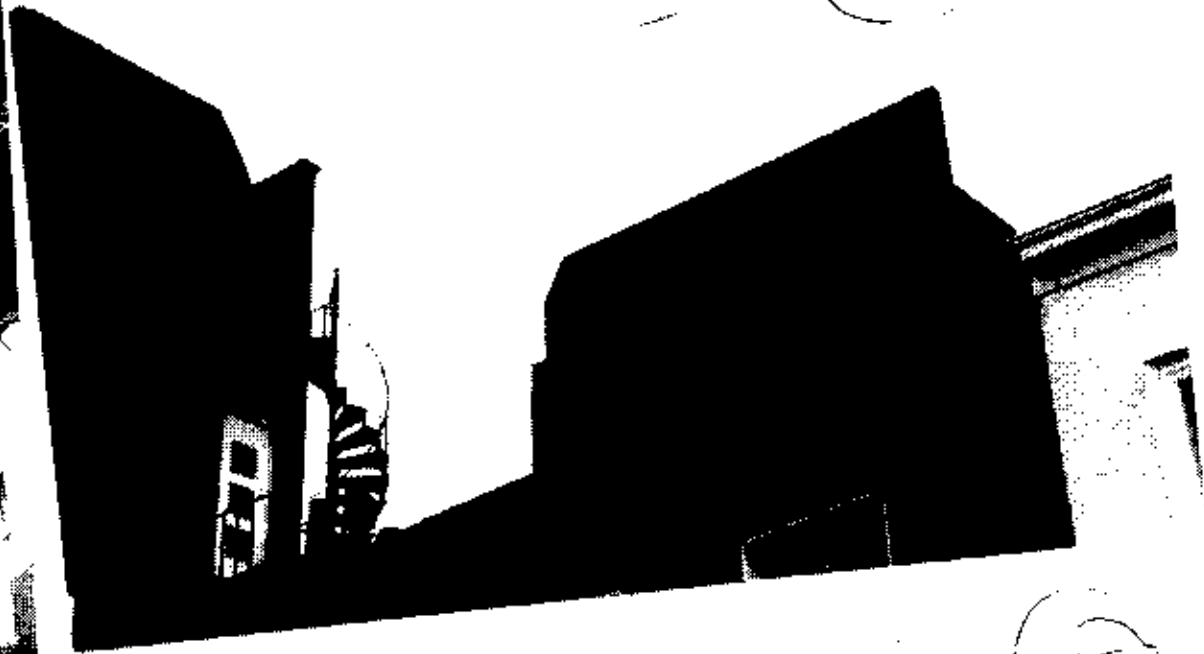




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