GLA 42 Kenwood House quarry, Hampstead Heath Site Type: Small quarry for Bagshot Sand (within Grid Reference: TQ 2685 8745 larger area of Bagshot Sand on Hampstead Heath) Site Area (hectares): 0.07 Current use: Fenced area behind recreational land Site ownership: English Heritage Borough: London Borough Camden Field surveyors: Diana Clements Date: October 2010 (LGAP launch) Latest visit: Diana Clements Date: May 2019 Other designation: Metropolitan SINC (Hampstead Current geological designation: RIGS Heath) OS Topography © Crown Copyright Site Map wood House Quarr Hampstead Heath Hampstead Heath Vale of Health Stratigraphy and Rock Types Time Unit: Eocene Rock Unit: Bagshot Formation Bracklesham Group Details: predominantly fine sand showing stratification and locally iron Rock Type: iron-rich sand Rich; iron-cemented in places. Rock Unit: London Clay Formation with Claygate Member at the top, Time Unit: Eocene Thames Group Rock Type: Clay, silt, sand Details: Fine, sandy, silty clay/ clayey silt, clay.

Site Description

Former quarry of Bagshot Formation exploited in the building of Kenwood House. This site close to Kenwood House would make an ideal location for cutting a face into the slope to create a conserved face and adding some interpretation. Unfortunately the most promising section of the slope that was stripped bare in the 1987 storm has been re-planted during 2010. (A second quarry can be seen within the gardeners' compound at TQ 2670 8735). In the meantime the small exposures on Sandy Heath around the natural ponds, purportedly floored by iron pan, provide an opportunity of minor observation of the Bagshot Sand. In 2011 an interpretation board was placed on Sandy Heath by LGP with a picture of the area being actively quarried in 1867. A spring line occurs at the base of the Bagshot Sand at the junction with the underlying Claygate Member at the top of the London Clay Formation. A lower spring line occurs at the base of the Claygate Member. These springs give rise to the Fleet, Westbourne and Tyburn Rivers flowing into the Thames and the Mutton Hall Brook flowing into the River Brent.

	logy of Hampstead, Highgate and the Neighbourhood. In: Hampstead	Heath:		
its Geology & Natural History. Hampstead Scientific Society, T. Fisher, Unwin.				
Assessment of Site Value				
Geodiversity topic: lithostratigraphy, sedimentology; geomorphology.				
Access and Safety				
Aspect	Description			
Safety of access	The area suggested for conservation is currently fenced off and inaccessible on a steep slope. Sandy Heath has footpaths through woodlands with areas of open grassland and the Bagshot Sand can be seen well adjacent to the largest pond			
Safety of exposure	Vegetation prevents slipping on the proposed site but large storms can bring down trees providing better exposure. Exposures on Sandy Heath are aided by 'people erosion'.			
Permission to visit	The proposed conservation site (shown as 'Old Quarry' on the map) requires permission from English Heritage at Kenwood House. Sandy Heath has operaccess.			
Current condition	The proposed site has had trees planted in 2010 so permission to clear migh now be more difficult. Scree at base of slope could also be more problematical so any exposure created higher up the slope would require ste access. A board showing a photograph of the face when operating, taken in 1913 could be an alternative.			
Current conflicting activities	Wildlife and aesthetic planting			
Restricting conditions	Fenced off area, vegetation			
Nature of exposure	1913 photograph shows a vertical quarry face.			
Culture, Heritage & Economic				
Aspect	Description	Rating		
Historic, archaeological & literary associations	Quarries within Kenwood are described in Rudler, 1913; extraction of sand on Sandy Heath by Sir Thomas Marion Wilson for construction of St. Pancras railway is described in many books on the heath and painted by Constable in 1867. There are a number of photographic records. More recently GA Guide 68, Itinerary 3 (see references) describes a guided walk around the Heath.	8		
Aesthetic landscape	Footpaths through woods and heath used by local community; good views over London	9		
History of Earth Sciences	Descriptions of field trips in Proceedings of the Geologists' Association but not much mention of Bagshot Sand, e.g. 1873, 1877, 1989, 1993; Also Lobley, 1889, Rudler, 1913	4		
Economic geology	Extraction of sand (poor quality)	8		
GeoScientific Merit				
Geomorphology	Highest hill in inner London (134m) with fine views to the south; One of several isolated hills remaining; part of the 'Northern Heights'	6		
Sedimentology	A conserved section would potentially be the best exposure of Bagshot Sand in Greater London (only otherwise found at Harrow-on-the-Hill and Havering Ridge in north London and Wimbledon Common in south London). Although photographs exist showing bedding and cross stratification (Rudler, 1913), no written description has been found from Hampstead Heath. An iron-pan is described within the Bagshot Sands, underlying the ponds on Sandy Heath.	6		
Palaeontology	None recorded from Bagshot Sands	0		
Igneous/mineral/ Metamorphic Geology	None.	0		
<u> </u>				
Structural Geology				

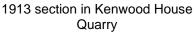
		vegetation, small exposures. The Bagshot Sands lie above the Claygate Member of the London Clay Formation with the London Clay below. The same lithologies are described in Waterlow Park (GLA 64).	
Potent	ial use	Research; education; on-site interpretation.	
Fragilit	у	Natural overgrowing	
Currer	nt Site Value		
Comm	unity	Valuable woodland and green space.	8
Educat	tion	Visitors centre in Highgate Wood has a display on the local geology.	4
Geod	iversity value		
RIGS:	best location and wa	not represented in the first edition of <i>London's foundations</i> : this is the irrants a permanent accessible exposure. The Heath in general is an ill tool to demonstrate geomorphology, particularly the spring lines; munity.	6

GLA 42 Kenwood House Quarry, Hampstead Heath



Kenwood House Quarry







Sandy Heath exposures of Bagshot Sand Photo: Diana Clements