

**THE MARSHALLING YARD, G-GATE
OLYMPIA, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W14
8UX**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

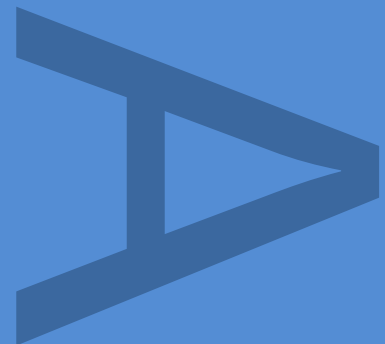
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BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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THE MARSHALLING YARD, G-GATE OLYMPIA,
HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W14 8UX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Local Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Planning Ref: 2008/00547/FUL

Site Code: GOI12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ24237889

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Between the 23rd and 28th August 2012, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Three trial trenches measuring 15m by 1.8m were excavated at locations close to the site periphery. The work was carried out prior to mixed-use redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 In Trenches 1 and 2, towards the western and eastern sides of the site respectively, the earliest deposit encountered was natural brickearth, recorded at a surface elevation between 4.08m OD (west) and 4.30m (east), whereas natural deposits had been heavily truncated by basement excavation in Trench 3 to the south.
- 1.3 Disturbed brickearth was recorded overlying natural deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 and deposits in both trenches were partly truncated by the construction of 18th- to 19th-century buildings that formerly fronted Hammersmith Road. More extensive evidence for these buildings was recorded in Trench 3, which was extensively occupied by basements of public house and bank structures.
- 1.4 The wall of a 20th-century building was also recorded in Trench 1 and layers of modern made ground were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. Recent deposits in Trench 3 were dominated by demolition rubble that in-filled the former basements.
- 1.5 Although an earlier desk-based assessment had suggested that modern development was likely to have truncated all archaeological deposits, the evaluation demonstrated a localised presence of earlier layers and suggested some potential for the survival of archaeological remains, though no features pre-dating the 18th century were identified.
- 1.6 Based on the results of the evaluation it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief during ground- and enabling-works would be an appropriate mitigation strategy for the development. This approach has been agreed with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.7 This mitigation strategy will follow the preparation of a WSI prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor and approved in advance by the LPA.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Between the 23rd and 28th August 2012 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road (Figure 1). Although the site is not located within an archaeological priority area as defined in the Local Planning Authority (LPA), it lies within Conservation area 23, Olympia and Avonmore.
- 2.2 It is proposed to construct a part seven, part nine and part ten-storey building for mixed use covering a ground floor area of 69.5m² over the current marshalling yard. A pre-commencement condition (number 9) was included within the planning permission that stipulated a programme of archaeological work be undertaken (Mayo 2012). A desktop assessment was previously compiled by PCA (Fairman 2007) which observed that there was low potential for archaeological features being observed, but highlighted nonetheless the close proximity of a Roman road.
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by Earls Court & Olympia Group Limited and three evaluation trenches were excavated, all measuring 15m x 1.80m (Figure 2). A narrow machined sondage was excavated in each trench (two in Trench 2) in order to investigate the lower deposits and/or the extent of late post medieval or modern truncation.
- 2.4 The site was located at central National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ24237889 and was allocated the site code GOI12.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 The proposed development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

3.3 Local Policy: The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan

3.3.1 Local planning policies relating to development and the archaeological resource are contained within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) amended in September 2007. The UDP is currently being replaced by the Local Development Framework (LDF) but the relevant policies pertaining to archaeology and development in the Borough are amongst those saved from the UDP:

POLICY EN7: NATIONALLY AND LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL

REMAINS

1. There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, Archaeological Remains of National Importance, whether scheduled or not. There will also be a presumption against proposals which have a significant and harmful impact on the setting of visible Archaeological Remains of National Importance whether scheduled or not.
2. Development affecting sites of Archaeological Remains of Local Interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains.
3. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas defined on the proposals map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.

Justification

Archaeological remains are regularly discovered in the borough, from prehistoric Roman, Saxon, medieval and the early industrial period. The most recent find was part of a Saxon settlement discovered in Fulham Reach in 1990. They are a major part of the surviving evidence of the borough's past, and therefore a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the community. Such remains are very vulnerable to modern development, and once destroyed they are lost forever. The need to preserve them is recognised as a material consideration when determining planning applications. PPG 16 indicates that there will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. In other cases this is desirable, but must be weighed against other factors. These will include the need for the proposed development, as well as the potential national importance of remains that may be found in the Archaeological Priority Areas. (Glossary) It is therefore important for developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage, particularly for developments that would impact upon the scheduled Ancient Monument at Fulham Palace or for developments in or near the Archaeological Priority Areas.

New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds. The council welcomes the value to all parties of the Code of Practice drawn up by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group setting out mutual responsibilities.

- 3.4 The proposed development does not lie within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the local authority, neither are there any Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site. However, the proposed development does lie within Conservation area 23, Olympia and Avonmore, as defined by the local authority.

- 3.5 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by PCA (Mayo 2012).
- 3.6 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions, and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 3.7 Within these parameters and given the archaeological and historical background, the evaluation sought to investigate whether the remains of former structures, in particular 18th- and 19th-century buildings, survived on the site. The results of the evaluation would also be used to determine any further mitigation strategies for the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270; South London) the underlying bedrock geology is Cretaceous Chalk overlain by Palaeogene London Clay. The site is situated on an island of brickearth comprising superficial deposits of clay and silt of the Quaternary Langley Silt member, which overlies Pleistocene Terrace Gravels and the earlier Palaeogene deposits.
- 4.2 The site is wholly occupied by the current Olympia Marshalling area, the land of which is relatively level with a slight slope from south to north, varying from c6.20m OD to c5.40m OD respectively.
- 4.3 Counter's Creek, an ancient tributary of the Thames, ran less than 300m east of the study site, rising near Kensal Green cemetery and pursuing a roughly straight course south-south-east, following the present Olympia Way, passing the White City, Olympia and Earl's Court (Barton 1952, 38), before crossing the King's Road, Chelsea and into the Thames. To the west of the study site, the Parr's Ditch tributary also passed, however this is believed to be an artificial construction (*ibid.*, 58).
- 4.4 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ24237889, and comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land bordered to the north-west and north-east by a road giving access to the Olympia Exhibition Centre, to the south-east by Hammersmith Road and to the south-west by Lyons Walk.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the study site has previously been carried out (Fairman 2007). The DBA places the site within its archaeological and historical context from prehistory to the late 20th century and its main findings are outlined here.
- 5.2 Little is known about the earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Neolithic) periods in the Hammersmith area. Evidence of later prehistoric activity is also somewhat sparse, though a possibly enclosed Late Bronze Age settlement has been identified at King Street some distance to the west of the site (Humphrey 2001). It has been suggested that the crossing of the Thames would have been an important factor in the development of the area from Neolithic to Roman times (Loobey 2002, 11) but little further archaeological evidence of occupation has come to light.
- 5.3 The area of the study site lies adjacent to Hammersmith Road, a continuation of Kensington High Street. This follows the line of the Roman Akeman Street, which joins up with the Silchester to Colchester Road, though no evidence of roadside occupation has been found in the vicinity of the study site.
- 5.4 At the time of Domesday Book, 1086, West Kensington lay within the Ossulstone Hundred, though the village of Fulham dates back to the 8th century, being documented in a grant of land to the Bishop of London (*ibid.*). However there is no archaeological evidence for activity in the area during the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.5 There is documentary and archaeological evidence for activity in the area during the medieval period. North End Road, which terminates opposite the study site, was formerly known as *Grybbesgrene Lane* and documented in 1477. Kensington High Street was also documented during this period, overlying the former course of Roman Akeman Street, and appears to the immediate east of the study site. In the same vicinity a bridge that carried Hammersmith Road over Counter's Creek is recorded in 1350. Counter's Creek demarcated the boundary between Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington. The stream was also known as Billingwell Ditch, and its name is an extension of 'Counter's Bridge', which first appeared in 1421 as *Contessesbregge*. The name may derive from the Countess of Oxford, who owned Earl's Court (Barton 1982, 38).
- 5.6 Excavations along Winslow Road in 2001, revealed evidence for a medieval palaeochannel (Maloney 2002, 13), which may have been the remains of Parr's Ditch, a watercourse believed to be an artificial construction, also known as Black Bull Ditch, which remained open until 1876 when it was converted into a sewer (Barton 1982, 58). Its projected course ran to the west of the study site and may have originally been excavated to demarcate the boundary between the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith.
- 5.7 To the south of the study site a medieval farmstead, covering c. 30 hectares is thought to have been established prior the 16th century but was broken up during the mid 18th century. In the same vicinity a tenement is documented in North End Road in 1545 and to the east of the study site there is believed to have been a nunnery of medieval origin.
- 5.8 There is little evidence of activity in the vicinity of the study site prior to the early modern

period. A churchyard lay to the south-west of the site along Hammersmith Road and was closed to burials by 1896. An isolated findspot of post-medieval material and brickfields to the north of the site have been located from cartographic sources.

- 5.9 The districts of Hammersmith and Fulham were primarily utilised for agricultural and horticultural purposes up until the 19th century, providing produce for the London market. The site now occupied by the Olympia Exhibition Centre was formerly occupied by a vineyard. A thatched house was constructed in which to store the wine, and included several large cellars. Its exact location is unclear, but may be a small structure seen on Salter's map of 1830.
- 5.10 Numerous archaeological investigations have taken place in the Hammersmith area, some of which have revealed evidence of later post-medieval activity. A watching brief immediately to the north of the study site at Olympia West Hall recorded evidence of activity associated with the vineyard, possible brick manufacturing debris and a number of 19th-century brick cellars (Bates 2011). Evaluations on Queen Caroline Street identified mid 18th-century features and artefacts, a 17th- to 18th-century brick soakaway in addition to numerous 18th- and 19th-century postholes and pits were revealed along King Street (Humphrey 2001), and a 19th-century brick culvert was observed at the Lower Mall (Maloney 2001, 76). Other archaeological investigations in the area indicated that potential archaeological horizons had been truncated by recent developments.
- 5.11 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 shows the southern boundary of the study site occupied by a public house, with gardens to the rear. To the north-east lies a bowling green, with residential buildings to the west. The area to the east of the study site appears to remain occupied by a horticultural nursery.
- 5.12 The demand for railway and building land led to a decline in the horticultural industries during the later 19th century and the Olympia Exhibition Centre opened in 1884, though was known as the National Agricultural Hall until 1886. The venue has hosted various sporting events including the International Horse Show, in addition to Cruft's Dog Show and the Ideal Home Exhibition (Weinreb and Hibbert 1982, 580). Its popularity continues to the present day, and is considered to be a landmark of national significance.
- 5.13 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1894 shows a public house, undetermined building, and bank forming the southern site boundary. To the rear are Addison Court Gardens and various unmarked buildings, possibly residential. To the rear of the site appears a large construction, which presumably represents the initial development of the Olympia Exhibition Centre. A row of residential properties with gardens line Hammersmith Road to the east of the study site, set back from the main road.
- 5.14 On the Ordnance Survey Map of 1954 the area of the study site is still occupied by the same buildings and the Addison Court Gardens and properties appear unchanged from the late 19th century, though the former residential properties to the east of the site have been consumed by the expansion of the Olympia Exhibition Centre.
- 5.15 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1972 shows the study site to be empty, presumably illustrating the demolition of all previous buildings. This probably indicates when the site became utilised

as the Olympia Marshalling area. The area of the Olympia Exhibition Centre appears to have consumed some of the northern boundary of the site, expanding onto the former area of the northernmost residential properties in Addison Court Gardens. A further change of note to the surrounding area, is the name change from Blythe Road, to Lyons Walk of the road bounding the west of the site. The area of the study site appears unchanged in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1996, from that of 1972, the only minor change in the surrounding area being the blocking of Lyons Walk to the south, preventing access from Hammersmith Road.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The fieldwork was carried out according to the WSI (Mayo 2012), and all aspects of the work were conducted in accordance with national (IFA 2008) and local (English Heritage 1998) guidelines, and according to PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).
- 6.2 Three trenches were excavated in areas close to the site periphery in order to minimise the impact on the day-to-day running of the marshalling yard, each trench being 15m in length and 1.8m wide. Trench 1 was aligned north to south and located close to the north-west corner of the site in a position overlying former properties on the south side of Addison Court Gardens. Trench 2 was aligned north to south and located close to the eastern site boundary, partly overlying properties on the south side of Addison Court Gardens, part of the former bowling green and possibly earlier structures. Trench 3 was aligned east to west and located towards the southern edge of the site, overlying the former buildings that faced onto the north side of Hammersmith Road.
- 6.3 All trenches were machine excavated in spits to the surface of identifiable archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits if identifiable archaeological remains were not present. All machining was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. Longitudinal sections and bases of the trenches were then cleaned, and sample sections and base plans recorded. Exposed sections and spoil heaps were also checked in order to collect any dateable evidence and assess the extent of residual finds preservation. A written, drawn and photographic record of each trench was made, and the location of each trench was recorded and tied into local and national grids using geographical positioning system (GPS) equipment (Figure 2). The GPS was also used to establish a temporary bench mark (TBM) on the site (value 6.42m OD), from which levels within the trenches were calculated.
- 6.4 As there was to be no significant work on the site immediately following the evaluation, once the archaeological work had been completed, all trenches were backfilled with material with the material that had been excavated from them.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 1 (Plate 1) comprised a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay (or natural brickearth) [7]. It was observed at the base of the machined sondage (Plate 2) at the northern end of the trench at 3.68m OD (Figure 6). Overlying this at the northern end of the trench was another layer of brickearth [6] which was light orangey brown in colour and seemed to contain a higher content of clay. It was approximately 0.40m thick at 4.08m OD. Natural brickearth [22] was also observed in a machine excavated sondage at the southern end of Trench 2 (Plates 3 & 4) at 4.30m OD but no natural deposits were exposed in Trench 3 (Plate 5) because of deep truncation by post-medieval basements in this area.

7.2 Phase 2: 18th-19th Century

7.2.1 The natural brickearth deposits in Trench 1 were overlain by another 0.40m thick layer of light yellowish brown silty clay [5] at 4.48m OD which represented a further layer of (disturbed) brickearth and contained frequent rooting, manganese flecks and occasional fragments of burnt flint (Figure 6). This was overlain by a 0.25m thick, mid to dark orangey brown silty clay layer [4], from which a single sherd of early-mid post medieval pottery was recovered. A wall at the southern end of the trench formed the northern edge of a substantial basement (Figure 3), within which lay demolition rubble (Plate 6). This was probably the infilled cellar of the public house which appeared on site from the mid 19th century.

7.2.2 Overlying the natural brickearth in Trench 2 was a 0.55m thick layer of redeposited clayey brickearth [21] at 4.85m OD, which contained a fragment of burnt flint, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe. Sealing this was a layer [20] of reworked brickearth resembling context [5] in Trench 1. It was 0.40m thick and was observed at 5.25m OD.

7.2.3 Truncating layer [20] was the construction cut [16] for a late 18th- to early 19th-century wall foundation [1] (Figures 4 and 6), which extended for 1.40m in a NW-SE direction and beyond the edges of the trench. Its primary fill [19] comprised a dump of broken peg tile and mid yellowish brown sandy silt [19] and was recorded at 4.89m OD. The foundation itself was constructed from unfrogged orange/red fabric brick bonded with a friable mid yellowish brown lime mortar in English style (Plate 7). It appeared to be one course thick and as such possibly represented a property boundary. Some evidence for later re-pointing was observed towards the base and it was observed in section at an upper elevation of 6.09m OD. In the western section, adjacent to wall [1], was a more substantial wall foundation [15] comprised of frogged yellow stock brick bonded with cement mortar (seen in Plate 5). It measured 3.40m in length by 0.30m in width into the edge of the trench. It is likely this represented the eastern edge of the 19th-century bank shown on historic maps.

7.2.4 Deposits at the northern end of Trench 2 appeared to have been severely truncated by what was potentially a large pit [10]. Observed only in section, and primarily within the second machine sondage, the origin of the cut could not be ascertained; however it appeared to truncate the lower layers of brickearth, the base recorded at 3.22m OD (Figure 6). It was filled

by two deposits of mid/dark greyish brown and mid yellowish brown clayey silts, [8] and [11] respectively. The lower fill, [8], produced 19th-century glass and pottery fragments. What is believed to be the upper fill was recorded at 4.48m OD.

- 7.2.5 In Trench 3 the basements of the 19th-century structures extended to 2.55m below current ground level, whereupon a slab of unknown thickness was encountered. The slab was recorded at a height of 3.60m OD, and was not broken out. A 0.50m thick wall [18] was observed running north-south near the eastern end of the trench (Figure 5; Plate 8), and was probably the dividing wall between the bank to the east and the public house or intermediate building to the west. It was constructed from frogged, yellow stock brick and bonded with cement mortar. The western side (within the public house cellar) was rendered with plaster.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

- 7.3.1 A wall recorded in the northern half of Trench 1 appears to have been the remains of a 20th-century development that first appears on the 1921 Ordnance Survey Map, whilst two layers of made ground were observed in the northern end of the trench (outside the basemented area): Layer [3] was a 0.30m thick friable, dark brownish grey sandy silty clay containing frequent brick and CBM fragments at 5.03m OD and was in turn overlain by a 0.50m thick layer of dark brownish grey sandy silt [2], at 5.53m OD with frequent fragments of brick, charcoal, coal and small sub rounded pebbles. The upper fill of pit [10] in Trench 2 was overlain by three layers of made ground [12], [13] & [14], the latest of which was observed at 5.68m OD. The centre of the trench was also truncated by modern services. The basement exposed in Trench 3 was filled by a 2.35m layer of demolition rubble [17].

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed a number of phases of activity on the study site starting with the deposition of Quaternary brickearth across the site. This was followed by the two broad phases of post-medieval occupation.
- 8.2 Trenches 1 and 3 demonstrated that the basements of buildings formerly fronting Hammersmith Road (in particular the public house and the bank) had caused severe truncation well beyond the surface of natural deposits. In addition it appeared that the northern two thirds of Trench 2 had been locally truncated by post-medieval and modern activity, beyond the level of the natural brickearth.
- 8.3 Trenches 1 and 2 revealed that a sequence of post-medieval deposits had survived previous truncation in localised areas, which appeared to comprise layers of reworked brickearth overlying the natural.
- 8.4 The evaluation has revealed the presence of soil horizons which could have a potential for archaeological remains. The work has also shown that whilst there has been extensive truncation by late post-medieval and modern development, there could be localised areas of survival. The foundations for the earlier brick buildings are also of archaeological interest. However, the evaluation did not reveal any archaeological features earlier than the 18th century.
- 8.5 The proposed development will entail the excavation of a basement at the southern end of the site, in the area which has been truncated by previous development. In the remainder of the site the proposed groundworks are expected to comprise localised piles, pile-caps, ground-beams and service trenches.
- 8.6 Based on the results of the evaluation it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief during ground- and enabling-works would be an appropriate mitigation strategy for the development. This approach has been agreed with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 8.7 This mitigation strategy will follow the preparation of a WSI prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor and approved in advance by the LPA.
- 8.8 Following the completion of all site works (including the mitigation), the site archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code GO112.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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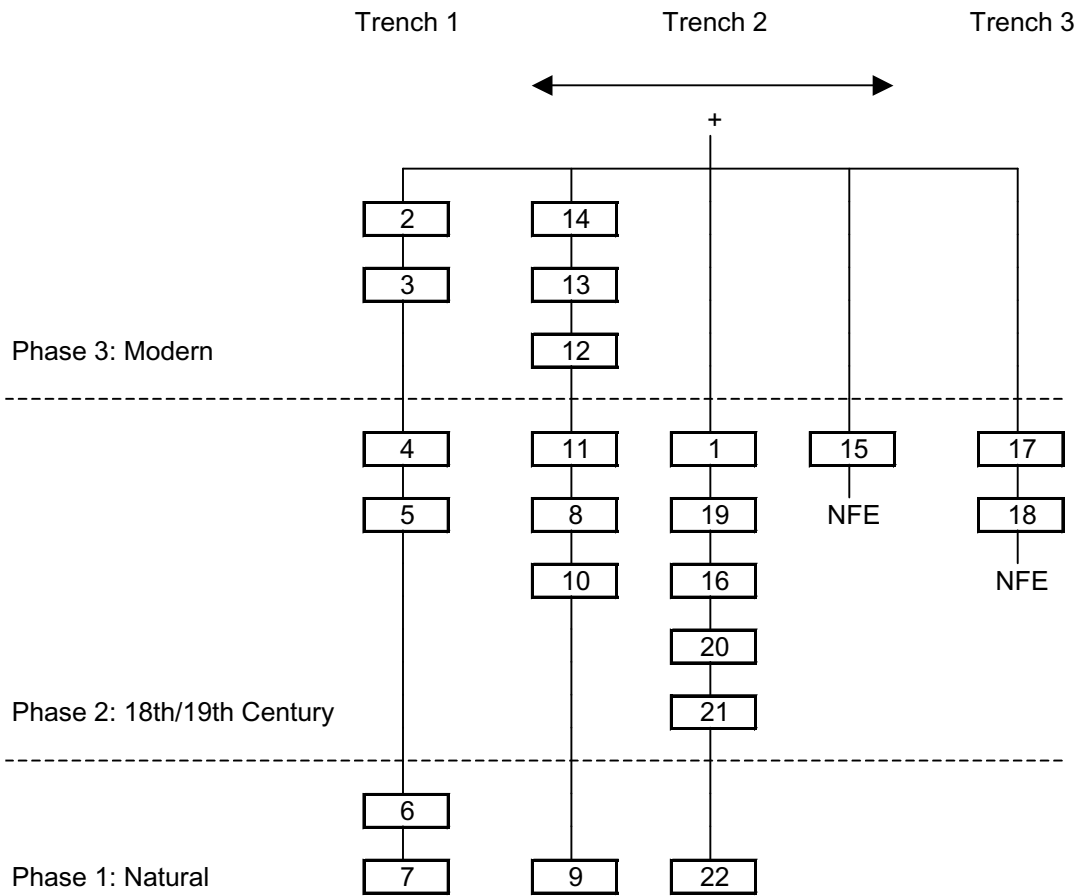
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Cxt No.	Type	Area	Date	Phase	Description
GOI12	1	Masonry	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Property boundary wall foundation
GOI12	2	Layer	Trench 1	Modern	3	Made ground
GOI12	3	Layer	Trench 1	Modern	3	Made ground
GOI12	4	Layer	Trench 1	18 th /19 th C	2	Disturbed brickearth
GOI12	5	Layer	Trench 1	18 th /19 th C	2	Disturbed brickearth
GOI12	6	Layer	Trench 1	Natural	1	Natural brickearth
GOI12	7	Layer	Trench 1	Natural	1	Natural brickearth
GOI12	8	Fill	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Lower fill of pit [10]
GOI12	9	Layer	Trench 2	Natural	1	Natural silty clay
GOI12	10	Cut	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Large pit, only observed in section
GOI12	11	Fill	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Upper fill of pit [10]
GOI12	12	Layer	Trench 2	Modern	3	Made ground
GOI12	13	Layer	Trench 2	Modern	3	Made ground
GOI12	14	Layer	Trench 2	Modern	3	Made ground
GOI12	15	Masonry	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Brick foundation of bank building
GOI12	16	Cut	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Construction cut for masonry [1]
GOI12	17	Layer	Trench 3	Modern	3	Demolition rubble
GOI12	18	Masonry	Trench 3	18 th /19 th C	2	North-south aligned brick wall
GOI12	19	Layer	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Dumped tile deposit against foundation [1]
GOI12	20	Layer	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Redeposited brickearth
GOI12	21	Layer	Trench 2	18 th /19 th C	2	Redeposited brickearth
GOI12	22	Layer	Trench 2	Natural	1	Natural brickearth

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-133593

Project details

Project name	Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out during September 2012, at the marshalling yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Three trial trenches measuring 15m by 1.8m were excavated at locations close to the site periphery. The work was carried out prior to mixed-use redevelopment of the site. In Trenches 1 and 2 towards the western and eastern sides of the site respectively the earliest deposit encountered was natural brickearth, recorded at a surface elevation between 4.08m OD (west) and 4.30m (east), whereas natural deposits had been heavily truncated by basement excavation in Trench 3 to the south. Disturbed brickearth was recorded overlying natural deposits in Trenches 1 and 2 and deposits in both trenches were partly truncated by the construction of 18th- to 19th-century buildings that formerly fronted Hammersmith Road. More extensive evidence for these buildings was recorded in Trench 3, which was extensively occupied by basements of public house and bank structures. The wall of a 20th-century building was also recorded in Trench 1 and layers of modern made ground were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. Recent deposits in trench 3 were dominated by demolition rubble that in-filled the former basements. Although an earlier desk-based assessment had suggested that modern development was likely to have truncated all archaeological deposits, the evaluation demonstrated a localised presence of earlier layers and suggested some potential for the survival of archaeological remains, though no features pre-dating the 18th century were identified.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2012 End: 28-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	GO112 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOOTING Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH The Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road, W14 8UX
Postcode	W14 8UX
Study area	1600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2423 7889 51 0 51 29 41 N 000 12 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.08m Max: 4.30m

Project creators

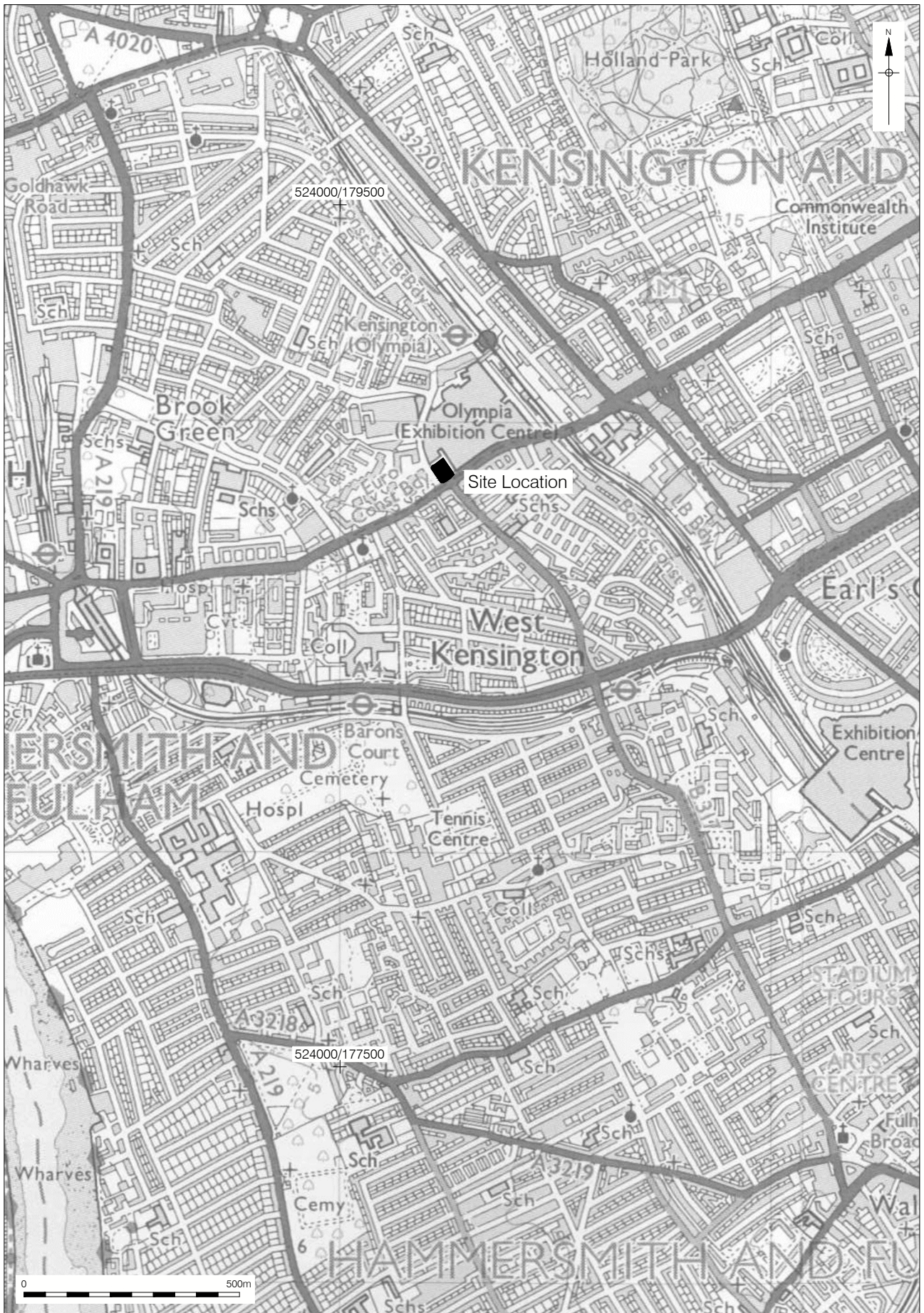
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Earls Court and Olympia Group Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Section"

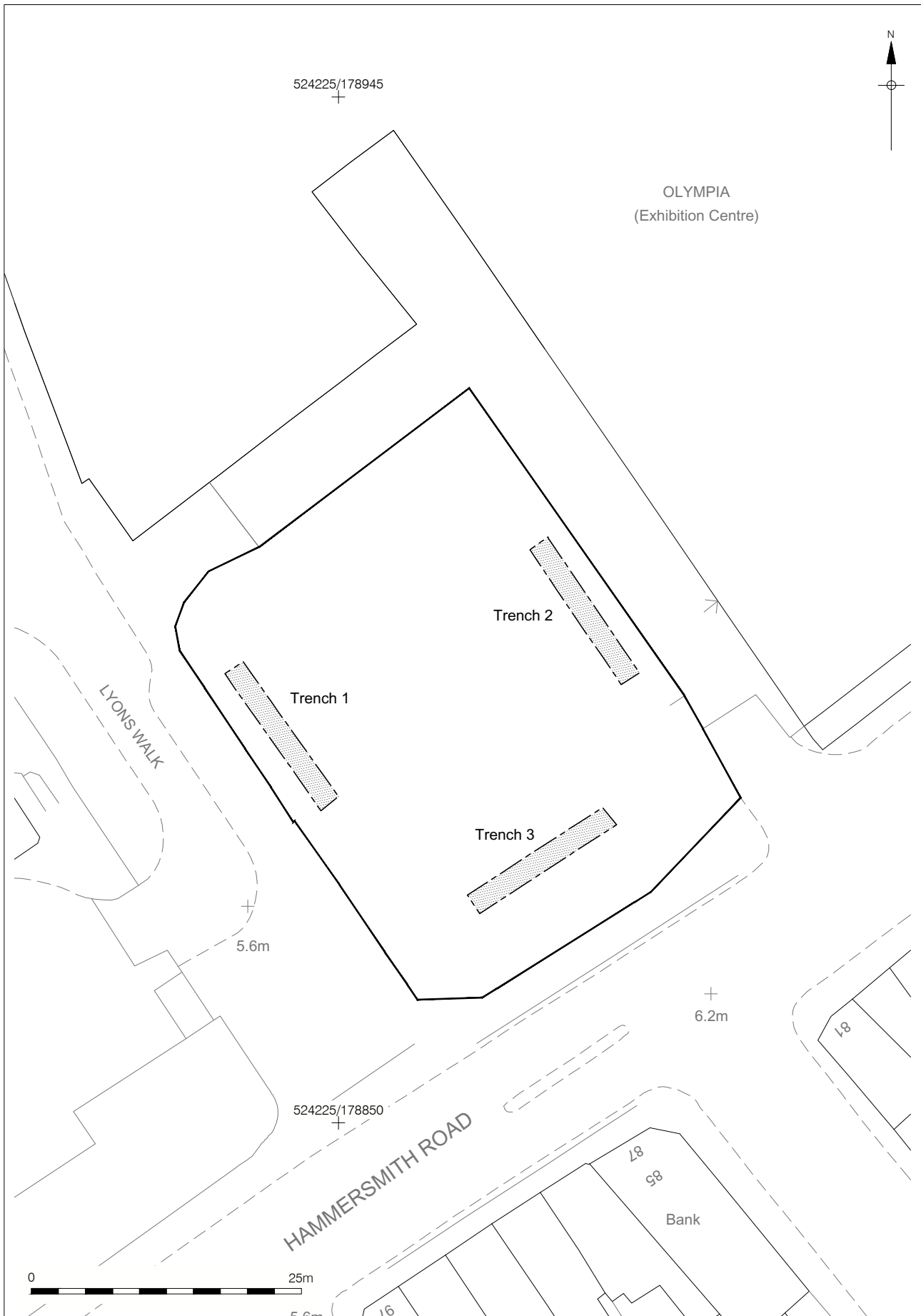
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Marshalling Yard, G-Gate Olympia, Hammersmith Road, W14 8UX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	MAP2 Report
Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	10 September 2012



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4

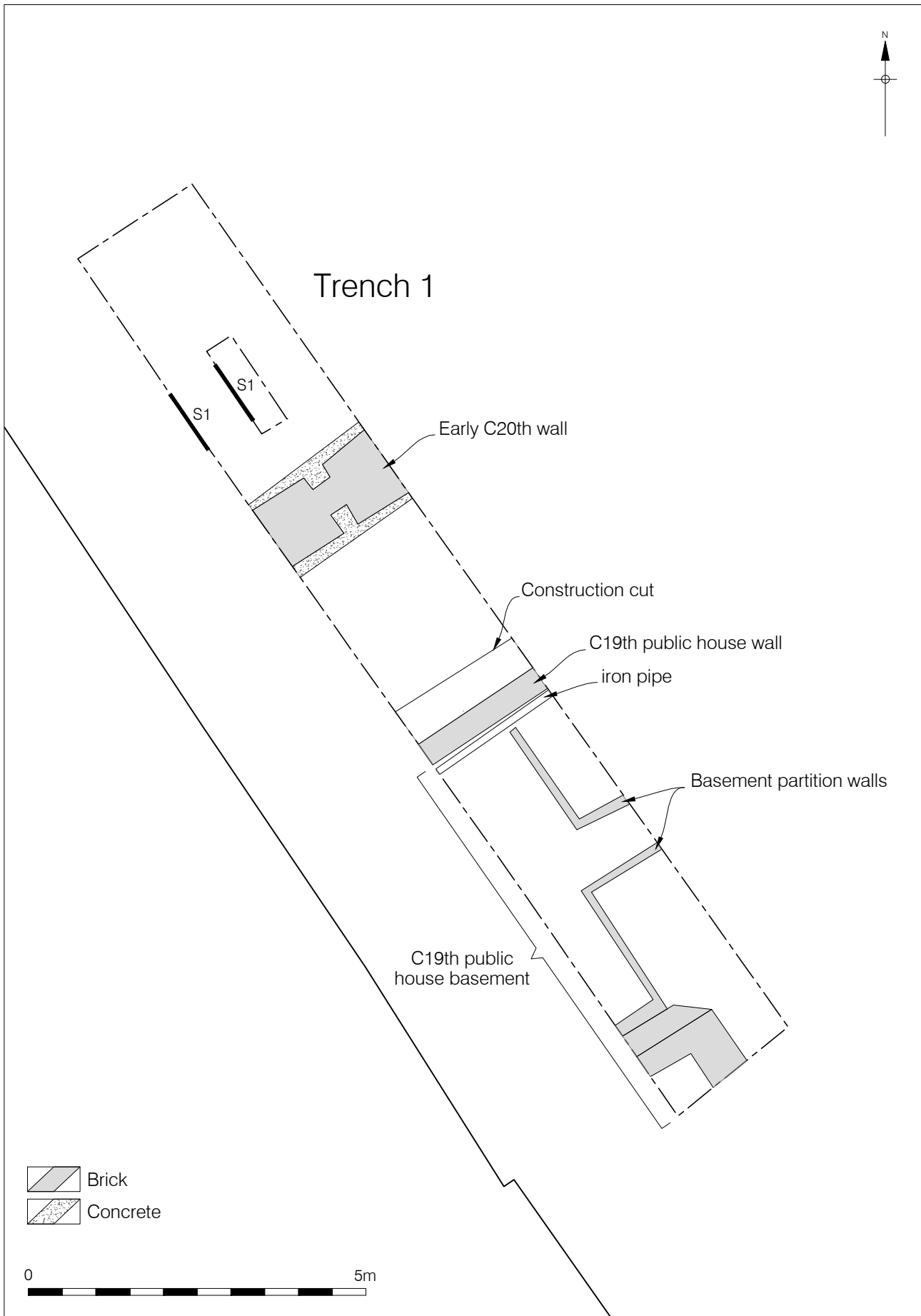


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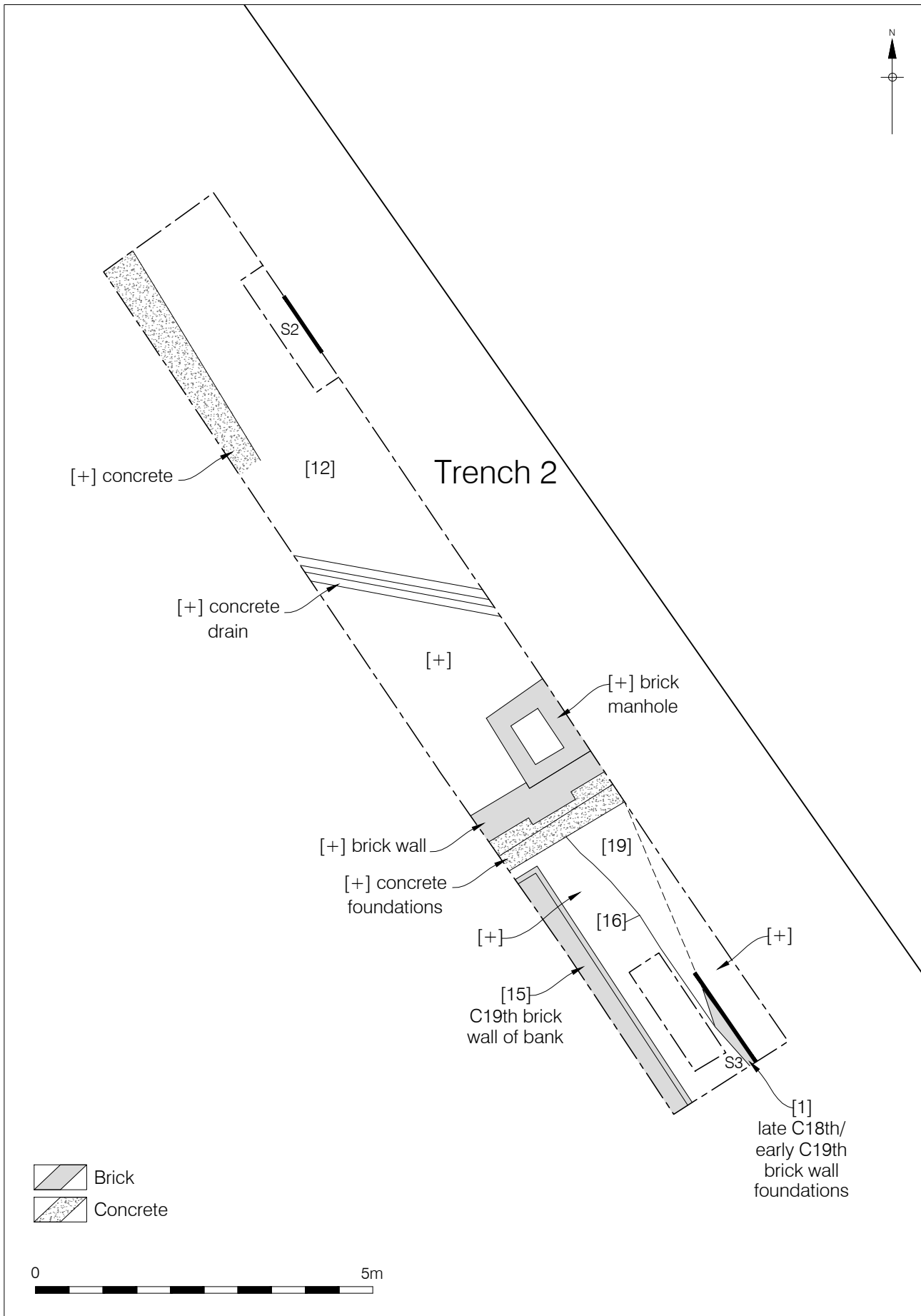
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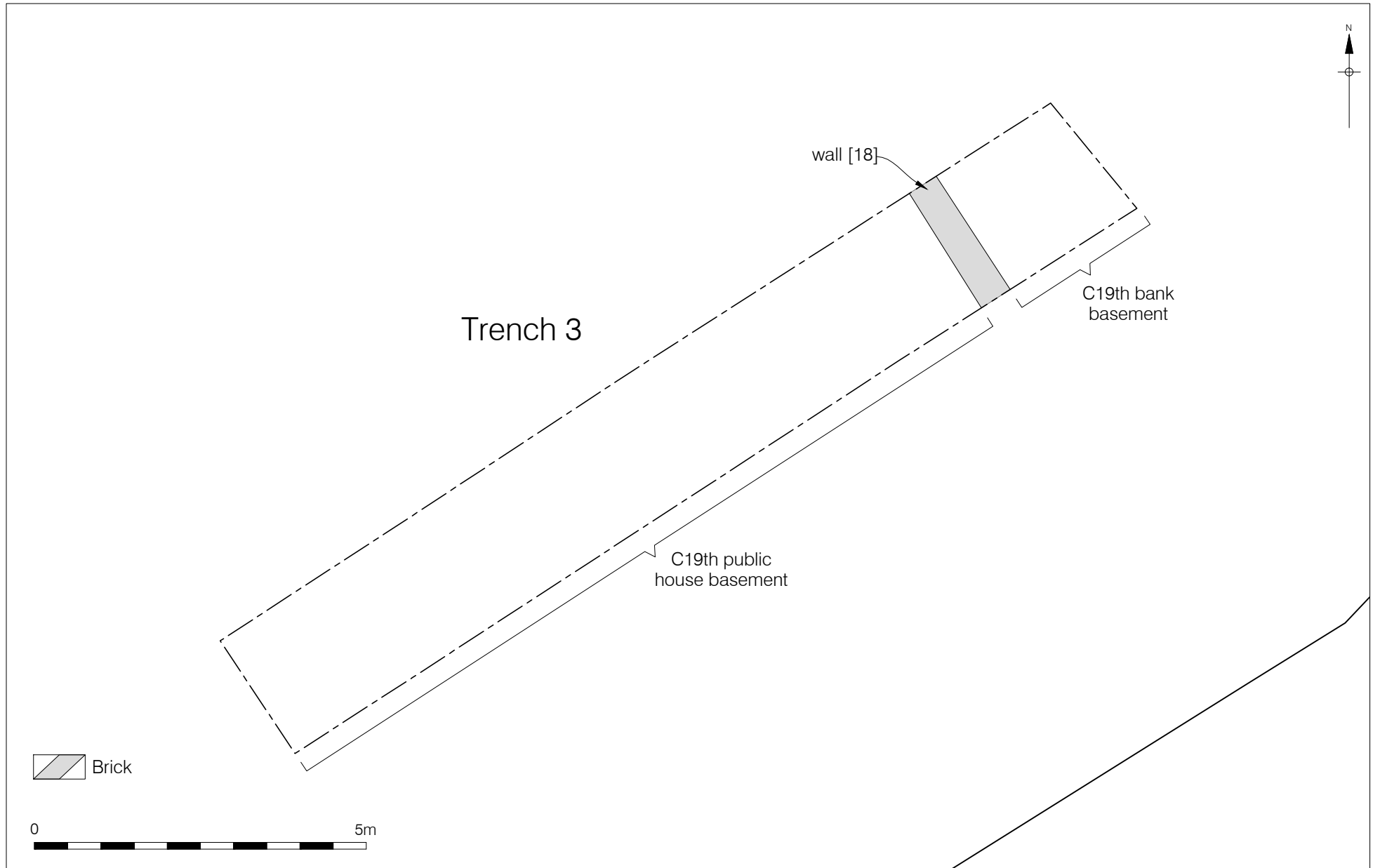
Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location
1:500 at A4

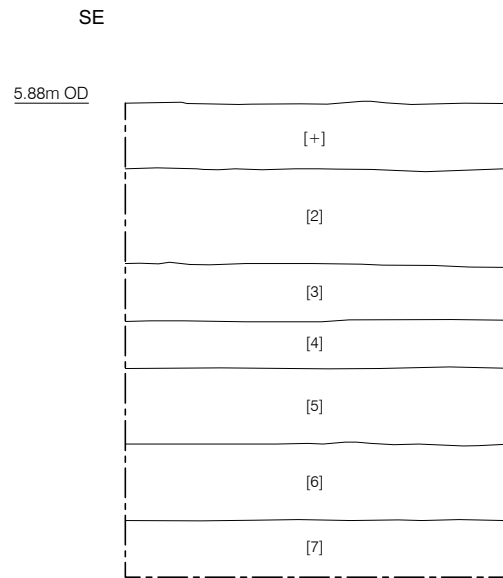


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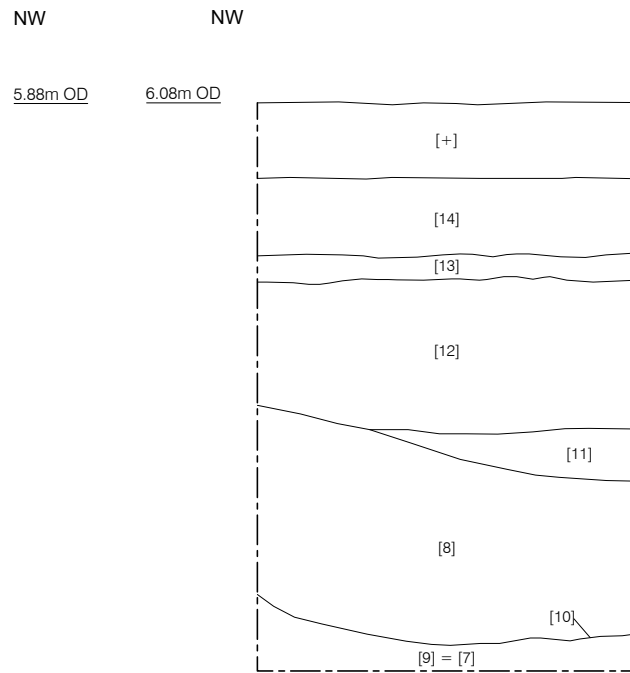
Figure 3
 Plan of Trench 1
 1:80 at A4



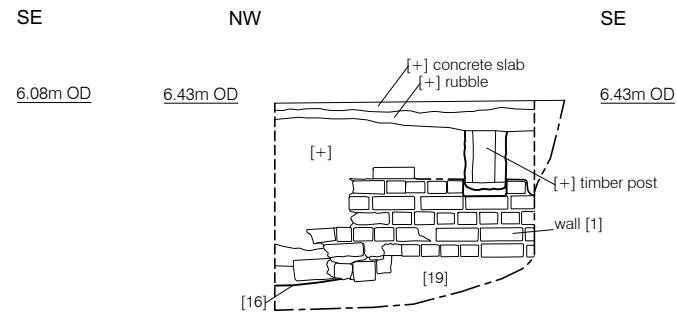




Section 1
Trench 1
Northeast facing



Section 2
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 3
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 1 sondage, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking south



Plate 4: Trench 2, sondage in at southern end of trench



Plate 5: Trench 3, looking west



Plate 6: Trench 1, Northern basement wall of public house, looking east



Plate 7: Trench 2, late 18th/early 19th-century wall in west-facing section



Plate 8: Trench 3, sondage at east end of trench revealing basement slab



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