

**LAND TO THE REAR OF
BURLINGTON HOUSE, 184 NEW
KINGS ROAD, LONDON, SW6 4NF**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
AND FULHAM**

PLANNING REF: 2009/01440/FUL

PCA REPORT NO: 11344

SITE CODE: NKI12

DECEMBER 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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184 NEW KINGS ROAD, LONDON, SW6 4NF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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LONDON, SW6 4NF
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Local Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Planning Ref: 2009/01440/FUL

Site Code: NKI12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ24517611

Written by: Sarah Barrowman

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December 2012

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on land to the rear of Burlington House, 184 Kings Road, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham between the 26th and the 28th of November 2012. One trench measuring 3.70m by 2.85m at ground level was excavated within the existing garage building. A geotechnical borehole which was undertaken upon the site was also archaeologically monitored. The work was carried out prior to the residential redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 In both the trench and the borehole the earliest deposit encountered was the natural terrace gravels. These were overlain by a colluvial deposit, from which a small amount of post-medieval material was recovered. A plough or garden soil deposit overlay the colluvium, and was in turn sealed by made ground and the existent concrete surfaces.
- 1.3 Several features of post-medieval date were observed in the trench. Two post holes and a small pit were seen to be cutting through the colluvium, whilst a robbed-out construction cut filled with demolition rubble was seen cutting the soil horizon.
- 1.4 Additionally, the southern area of the trench was also seen to have been subjected to a notable amount of modern truncation.
- 1.5 Whilst the earlier Desk-Based Assessment proposed a varied degree of potential for earlier evidence, no features pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified.
- 1.6 Due to the sizeable coverage of the site by the evaluation trench, the lack of evidence pre-dating the post-medieval period, the relative low significance of the post-medieval evidence found and the limited and localised impacts of the proposed development, PCA does not consider that any further archaeological work would be warranted. However, the necessity or not for further work is at the discretion of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Between the 26th and 28th of November 2012 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on the land to the rear of Burlington House, 184 New Kings Road (Figure 1). The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area and also the Fulham Park Gardens Conservation Area.
- 2.2 The proposed redevelopment of the site has full planning permission from the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham under application number 2009/01440/FUL. It is proposed to construct a part three and part one storey building for a single dwelling house with a provision for off-street parking. A desktop assessment was previously compiled by PCA (Watson & Bright 2012) which concluded that there was low potential for palaeoenvironmental and Saxon remains, a low to moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, a moderate to high potential for medieval remains, and a high potential for post-medieval remains being present at the site.
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by the client, Romulus Construction Limited. One evaluation trench was excavated, measuring 3.70m by 2.85m, and a single borehole was subject to an archaeological watching brief (Figure 2). A sondage was excavated in the trench in order to investigate the lower deposits.
- 2.4 The archaeological work was supervised by Sarah Barrowman and was project managed by Chris Mayo, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Diane Abrams of English Heritage, Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.5 The site was located at central National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ24517611 and was allocated the site code NKI12.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 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.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying and protecting heritage assets scheduled ancient monuments, archaeological assets, memorials and natural landscape character within their area.

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 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 The proposed development lies within an Archaeological Potential Area and the Fulham Park Gardens Conservation Area, as defined by the local authority. The nearby property at 190-192 New Kings Road is Grade II Listed. Additionally the site lies approximately 400m to the east of Fulham Palace and its grounds, a Grade I listed building and Scheduled Monument.

3.5 Aims and Objectives

3.5.1 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, a Method Statement was prepared by PCA (Bradley 2012).

3.5.2 The archaeological fieldwork was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

3.5.3 The investigation aimed to address the following objectives, as set out in the Method Statement:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270; South London) shows that the drift geology underlying the development site comprises of Quaternary Kempton Park Gravels: post-diversionary Thames river terrace deposits classified as 'Gravel, Sandy and Clayey in part' (BGS 1998).

4.2 No geotechnical investigations have previously been undertaken at the site.

4.3 The site is located in a heavily developed residential urban location, typically consisting of 19th century terrace housing with some 20th century redevelopment. The site is at the junction of Buer Road and New Kings Road, the latter a busy main road. The study site is small,

measuring 105.80m², and is sandwiched between existing properties - typical of the high density of development in this part of West London.

- 4.4 The study site is generally flat and a height of 6.21m OD is indicated on architects plans as the current ground level.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the study site has previously been undertaken by PCA (Watson & Bright 2012). Its main findings are outlined here.

- 5.2 No evidence is known to exist in the immediate area of the site for palaeoenvironmental deposits. The site is expected to be located on a higher gravel terrace, and therefore the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains is considered to be low.

- 5.3 There a substantial amount of evidence for prehistoric activity within 500m of the site. Much of the activity appears to be concentrated by the Thames at Putney Bridge, the moat at Fulham Palace, and the High Street. Other evidence from the prehistoric period has been unearthed in Rigault Road, 90m north-west of the site, although the artefact in question was residual. The archaeological potential is considered to be moderate.

- 5.4 As in the prehistoric period, Roman activity was focused on the area of Fulham Palace moat and the High Street, although it is postulated that activity also extended to the east of Fulham High Street, in the area of the site (Whitehouse 1974, 146). The archaeological evidence suggests that there was Roman occupation across the Fulham area, linked to the crossing point at Putney. Whilst no evidence for Roman activity has been found in close proximity to the site, the potential for it cannot be ruled out. Therefore the archaeological potential for the study site is considered to be low to moderate.

- 5.5 No specific Saxon activity is recorded on the GLHER search, with Saxon activity recorded outside the immediate area of the subject site to the north-west. The archaeological potential is low.

- 5.6 The site is positioned in close proximity to the High Street with its extensive evidence of medieval occupation, and a recorded medieval structure at the junction of New Kings Road and the High Street. There is a good chance that medieval activity may have extended into the area of the site, and even if located slightly away from the known medieval focus there is still a good chance that back-street medieval activity may be evident. Therefore the archaeological potential for the medieval period is considered to be moderate to high.

- 5.7 The study area appears to have been first developed with the building of 184 New Kings Road (Burlington House) at some time after the 1840s. Its connection with the women's prison opened in 1856, perhaps as a lodge or gate house, is conjecture. The site itself appears to have been occupied by a succession of outbuildings varying in size and shape over time; the 1894 OS map shows a small structure at the south west of the site, while the earlier 1865 and the later 1913 maps show larger structures. It is known that the site had become commercially

used by the early 20th century and it is possible that the outbuildings were adapted to the suit whatever particular trade is being undertaken at the time. They may contain archaeological evidence of their contemporary industrial / commercial usage. The remains of the foundations of the earlier buildings may survive below the current structure, which is a lightweight garage/storeroom possibly with only shallow foundations. Consequently the archaeological potential for post-medieval remains is considered to be high.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The fieldwork was carried out according to an approved Method Statement (Bradley 2012), and all aspects of the work were conducted in accordance with national (IFA 2011) and local (English Heritage 2009) guidelines.
- 6.2 The Method Statement proposed that two trenches each measuring 2m by 2m would be excavated at the site. However, site conditions and a lack of space made this impractical. Instead, a single trench was excavated achieving a larger size to compensate for the lack of the other trench. Additionally, a geotechnical borehole was installed at the front of the property and this was archaeologically monitored (Figure 2).
- 6.3 The excavated trench measured 3.70m north to south by 2.85m east to west at ground level, and was dug to a depth of 1.20m. A single step was excavated in the centre of the trench, positioned 1.20m from the trench sides for safety requirements, and taken to a depth of 0.43m (the surface of the natural drift geology). This enabled the examination of the full stratigraphic sequence.
- 6.4 The trench was hand excavated in spits to the surface of identifiable archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits where identifiable archaeological remains were not present. This was conducted under constant archaeological supervision. Longitudinal sections and bases of the trenches were then cleaned, archaeological features excavated by the attendant archaeologist, and sections and base plans recorded. Exposed sections and spoil was also checked in order to collect any dateable evidence and assess the extent of residual finds preservation.
- 6.5 A written, drawn and photographic record of the trench was made, and the location was recorded and tied into local and national grids using triangulation (Figure 2). Levels were calculated from spot heights provided by a site survey.
- 6.6 A single borehole investigation was being undertaken upon the site at the same time as the evaluation, and this was monitored and recorded by the attendant archaeologist. The location of the borehole was also located via triangulation.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposit observed upon the site was the natural sandy-gravels [4]/[16] forming the river terrace drift geology, observed in both the trench and the borehole (Figures 3 and 4). These were moderately compacted, mid yellowish-orange, and recorded at 4.79m OD in the trench and 4.31m OD in the borehole. The overlying deposit in both the trench and borehole was identical, whilst the trench displayed no obvious truncation at the surface of the gravel. Therefore the difference between these heights is considered to reflect a possibly natural depression in the surface of the gravels in the location of the borehole.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 In both the trench and the borehole the terrace gravels were sealed by a colluvial horizon [3]/[15], which was composed of friable to loosely compacted mid brownish-orange silty-sand (Figures 3 and 4, Plates 1-4). Two abraded pieces of peg tile dated to 1480-1700+ and a sherd of pottery from 1580-1900 were recovered from this deposit within the trench. The layer was between 0.40m and 0.90m thick, and was recorded at heights between 5.30m OD in the trench and 5.21m OD in the borehole.

7.2.2 Several features of post-medieval date were observed to be cut through the colluvium in the eastern area of the trench (Figure 3 and Plate 3). A vertically sided pit [6] measuring 0.57m by 0.37m and 0.37m deep was seen from 5.28m OD, with a fill [5] of moderately compacted silt and slate, with pieces of York stone paving slabs towards the base. The stone and brick recovered was spot dated to 1800-1940, whilst the pottery in the fill was from 1720-1780.

7.2.3 A pair of small post holes was also in the same area of the trench as the pit [6] (Figure 3 and Plate 3). The first [8] was oval, measuring 0.16m by 0.12m by 70mm deep, whilst the second [10] was circular, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 90mm in depth. Both had steep (near vertical) sides and a flat base, were filled with friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, and were seen from 5.21m OD. The fill [7] of [8] contained a pottery sherd from 1580-1700, and the fill [9] of [10] contained a fragment of peg tile from 1400-1700+.

7.2.4 All three of these features were sealed from 5.76m OD by a 0.48m thick soil horizon [2], composed of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt (Figure 4 and Plate 2). A number of finds were retrieved from this layer, including pottery dated to 1730-1780, early 19th century glass, clay tobacco pipe fragments from 1700-1740, and brick dated to 1780-1900. Animal bone, oyster shells, and charcoal flecks were also present.

7.2.5 In the north-western side of the trench the soil [2] was cut by a likely robbed-out wall aligned NE-SW, with a return at its NE end turning to the SE, from an earlier structure [13] (Figure 3 and 4, Plates 2 and 4). This was only partially seen within the trench from a height of 5.76m OD, with lengths of 3.86m NE-SW and 1.23m NW-SE, a maximum observable width of 0.65m to the edge of the trench, and a maximum observed depth of 0.58m. Two fills were observed. The primary fill [11] was composed of demolition rubble – bricks, peg tile, and mortar – dated to 1850-1900, which was up to 0.58m thick and was only present in the northern area of the

feature. The secondary fill [12] was seen in the southern half of the feature, and was a friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silty, which was up to 0.66m thick, and contained clay tobacco pipe spot dated from 1580-1910 and brick and peg tile from 1750-1850+.

- 7.2.6 A 0.44m thick layer of made ground [1] was seen to overlay the cut [13] and sealed the trench from an upper height of 6.14m OD, and it was also seen in the borehole [14] from 6.06m OD (Figure 4 and Plate 2). This deposit was composed of moderately compacted mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, which contained pottery dated to 1820-1900, fragments of clay tobacco pipe from 1680-1710, along with fragments of ceramic building material, oyster shell, and animal bone.
- 7.2.7 The southern corner of the trench had been clearly impacted and truncated to depth by modern disturbance, in the form of a concrete footing (aligned NW-SE) and service runs (see Figure 3 and Plate 1).
- 7.2.8 The locations of both the trench and the borehole were sealed by a concrete layer [+], 0.15m thick, which formed the existing ground surface, from 6.31m OD and 6.21m OD respectively (Figure 4 and Plate 2).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed terrace gravels in both investigated locations, which were overlain by an intact colluvial deposit which contained a small amount of post-medieval anthropogenic material. This was sealed by a late post-medieval plough or horticultural horizon.
- 8.2 The natural sandy-gravels were recorded at differing heights between the trench and borehole, being almost 0.5m lower in the borehole. That there was no truncation at the surface of gravels in the trench, and that the deposit which sealed the gravels in both locations was identical, suggests that the difference can be attributed to an undulation in the surface of the gravels.
- 8.3 The well-sorted colluvial horizon which sealed the gravels produced post-medieval finds, and is indicative of agricultural or horticultural subsoil. Two small post-holes and a small pit were seen cutting through the colluvial horizon in close proximity in the northeast corner of the trench, and finds suggest that they were late post-medieval in date. These features would have been located either within the back garden of Burlington House, which was built after the 1840s, or within the orchard which can be seen on the First Edition OS map in 1865 (Watson and Bright, 2012), and they are considered to relate to small-scale agricultural or horticultural activity. The features were sealed by a further soil horizon.
- 8.4 A linear robbed-out wall was seen atop the soil horizon, which extended beyond the northeast and northwest edges of the trench. Its alignment respected that of the neighbouring property at 2 Buer Road and the rear of Burlington House, and therefore the robbed wall is considered to represent a structure external to either property, dating from the mid 19th century onwards.
- 8.5 A made ground horizon was observed which is considered to represent late post-medieval levelling. It had been locally truncated by services and a concrete footing which relate to

Burlington House.

- 8.6 The evaluation has revealed the presence of intact soil horizons which could have a potential for archaeological remains, though no evidence pre-dating the post-medieval period was observed. The work has also shown that there has been notable truncation by modern walls and drains in the southern area of the trench.
- 8.7 The proposed development will not entail the excavation of a basement, with the proposed groundwork expected to comprise localised piles, service trenches and a ground floor slab.
- 8.8 Due to the sizeable coverage of the site by the evaluation trench, the lack of evidence pre-dating the post-medieval period, the relative low significance of the post-medieval evidence found and the limited and localised impacts of the proposed development, PCA does not consider that any further archaeological work would be warranted. However, the necessity or not for further work is at the discretion of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.9 If it is agreed that no further work is necessary, the site archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under site code NK112.
- 8.10 The site will be published by PCA as an entry in the annual *London Archaeologist* Fieldwork Round-up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Romulus Construction Limited for commissioning, funding and facilitating the work.
- 9.2 Thanks are also extended to Finian Mulligan and his team for their work on site.
- 9.3 PCA would also like to thank Diane Abrams of English Heritage for monitoring the project on behalf of the LPA.
- 9.4 The author wishes to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing this report, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Hayward for providing spot dates, and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations. Thanks also to Chris Cooper for organising logistical support.

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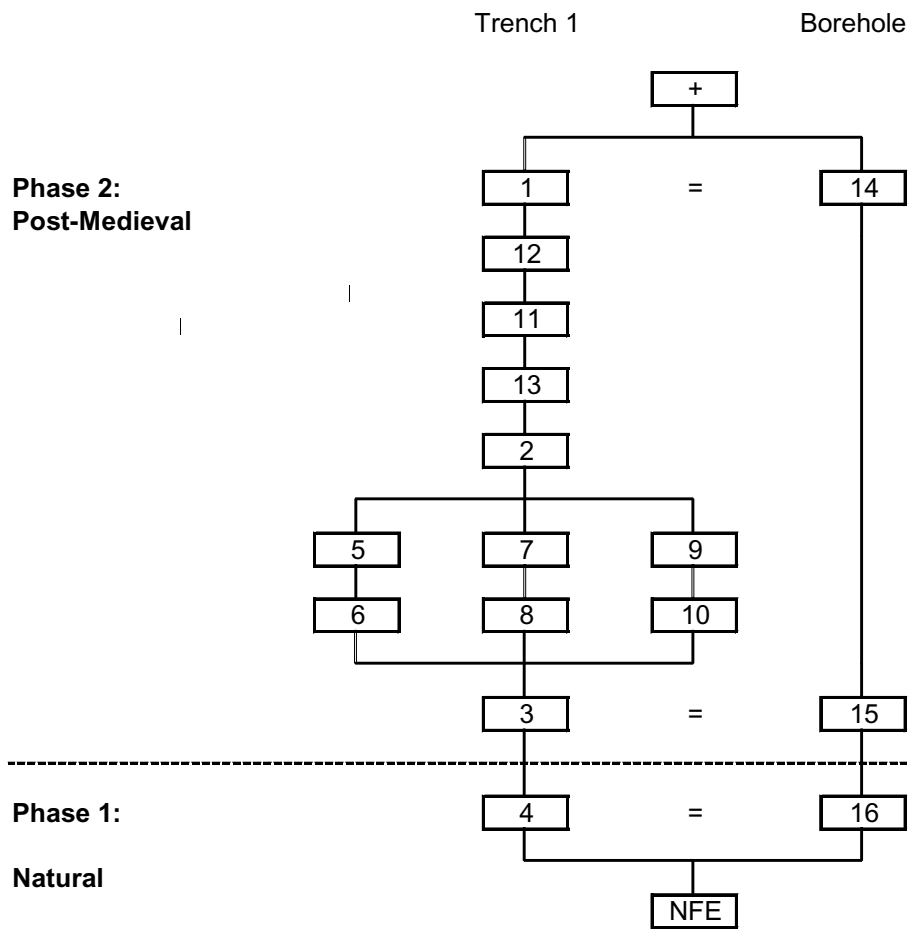
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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	Tr 1	S1	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-Med to Modern	2
2	Tr 1	S1	Layer	Soil Horizon	Late Post-Med	2
3	Tr 1	S2 S2	Layer	Colluvial Deposit	Post-Medieval	2
4	Tr 1	S2	Natural	Terrace Gravels	Natural	1
5	-	-	Fill	Fill of [6]	Post-Medieval	2
6	Tr 1	-	Cut	Small Pit	Post-Medieval	2
7	-	-	Fill	Fill of [8]	Post-Medieval	2
8	Tr 1	-	Cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval	2
9	-	-	Fill	Fill of [10]	Post-Medieval	2
10	Tr 1	-	Cut	Post Hole	Post-Medieval	2
11	Tr 1	S1	Fill	Primary Fill of [13]	Post-Medieval	2
12	Tr 1	-	Fill	Secondary Fill of [13]	Post-Medieval	2
13	Tr 1	S1	Cut	Robbed-Out Construction Cut	Post-Medieval	2
14	BH 1	S3	Layer	Made Ground / Soil Horizon	Post-Medieval	2
15	BH 1	S3	Layer	Colluvial Deposit	Post-Medieval	2
16	BH 1	S3	Natural	Terrace Gravels	Natural	1

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-138680

Project details

Project name	An Evaluation on Land to the Rear of Burlington House
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out a 1-trench evaluation and watching brief on a borehole on land to the rear of Burlington House, 184 Kings Road, in the LB of Hammersmith and Fulham. The work was carried out prior to the residential redevelopment of the site. In both interventions the earliest deposit encountered were the natural terrace gravels. These were overlain by a colluvial deposit, from which a small amount of post-medieval material was recovered. A plough or garden soil deposit overlay the colluvium, and was in turn sealed by made ground and the existing concrete surfaces. Four features of post-medieval date were observed in the trench. Two post holes and a small pit were seen to be cutting through the colluvium, whilst a robbed-out construction cut filled with demolition rubble was seen cutting the soil horizon. Additionally, the southern area of the trench was also seen to have been subjected to a notable amount of modern truncation.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2012 End: 28-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NK112 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2009/01440/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	POST HOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	CONSTRUCTION TRENCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Augering","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, 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 FULHAM

	Land to the Rear of Burlington House, 184 New Kings Road
Postcode	SW6 4NF
Study area	105.80 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2451 7611 51 0 51 28 11 N 000 12 25 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.31m Max: 4.79m

Project creators

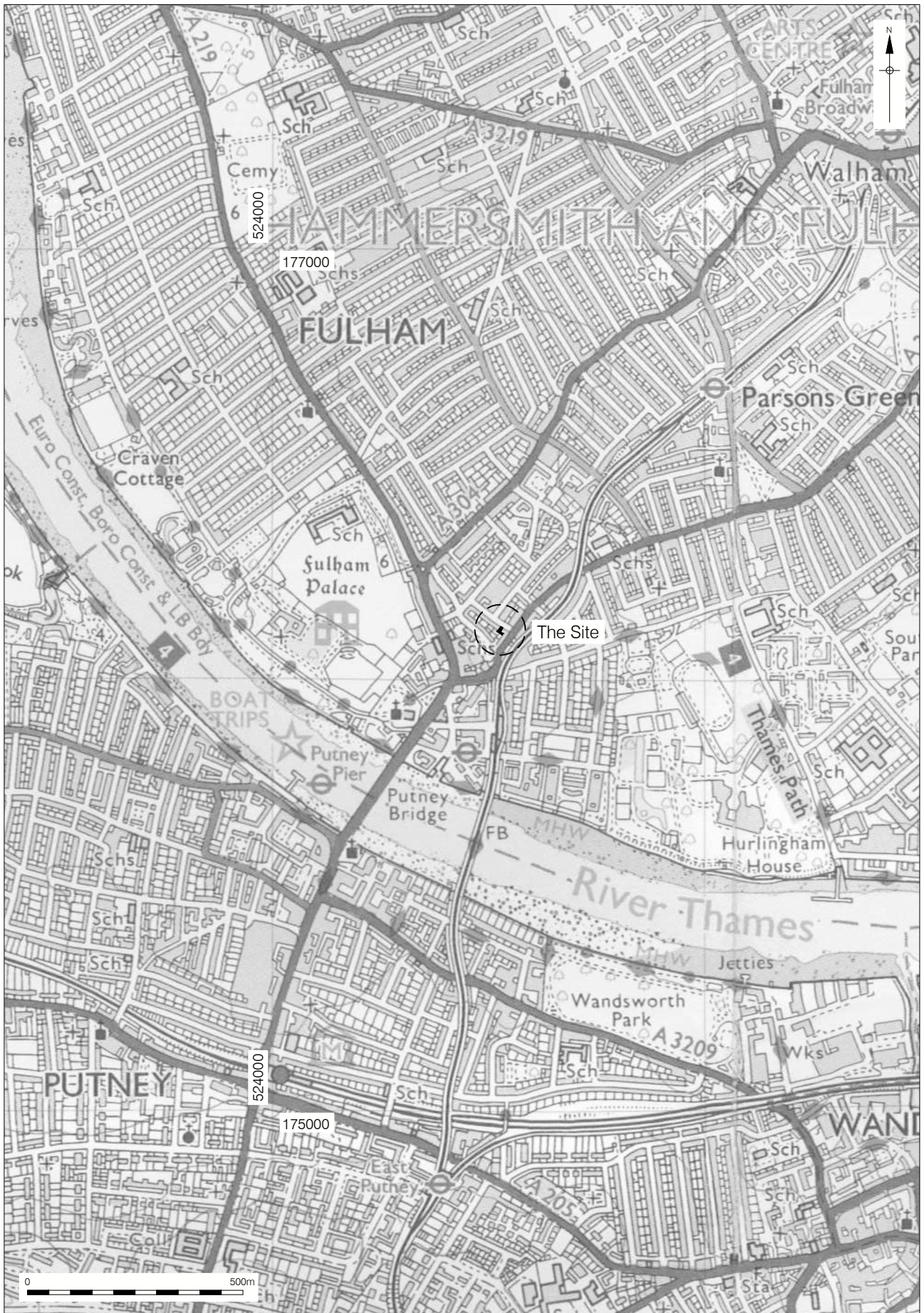
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Sarah Barrowman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Romulus Construction Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

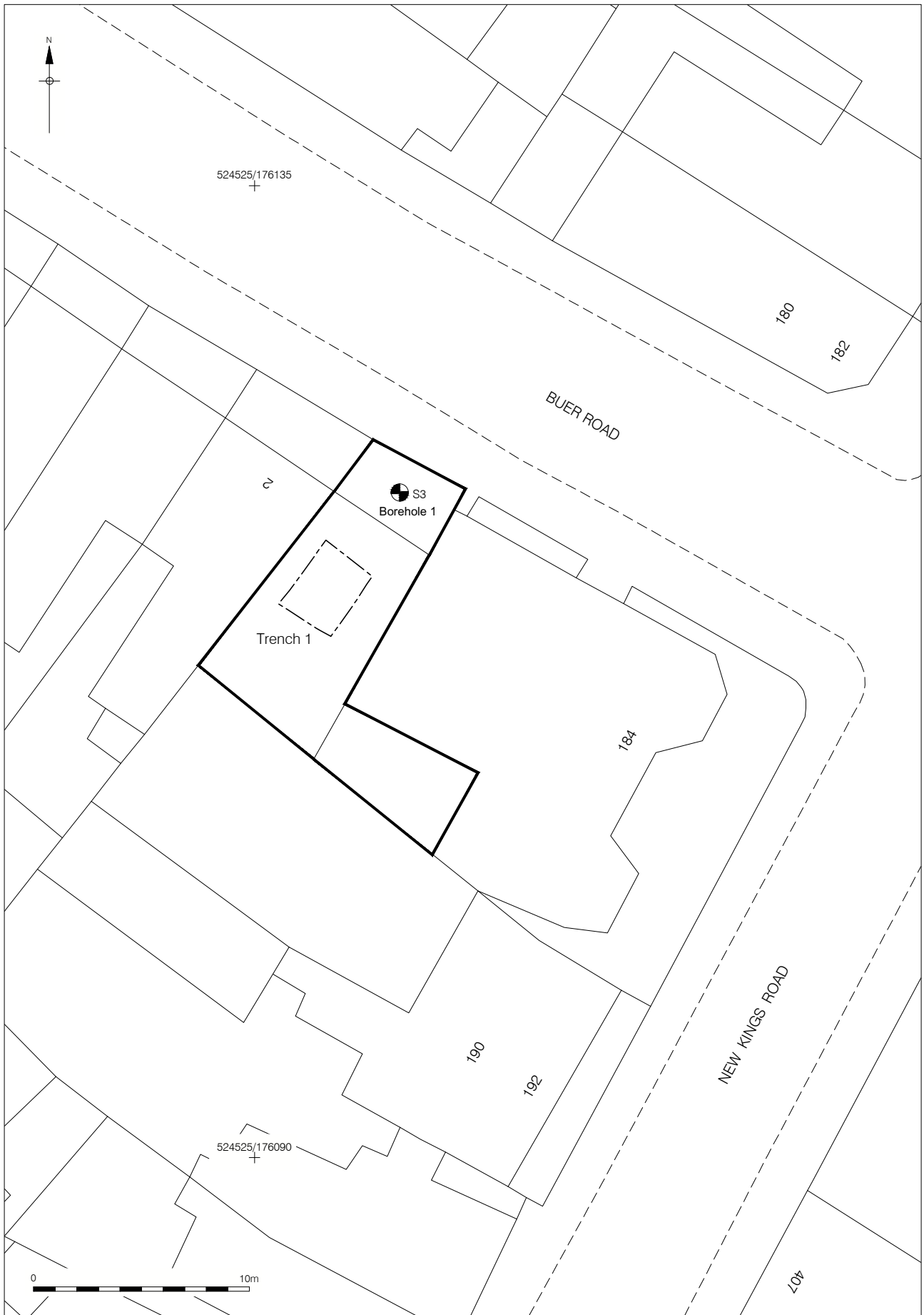
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the Rear of Burlington House, 184 New Kings Road, London, SW6 4NF - An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barrowman, S.
Other bibliographic details	rep. no. R11344
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench and Borehole Location
 1:250 at A4



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Figure 3
Trench 1
1:25 at A4

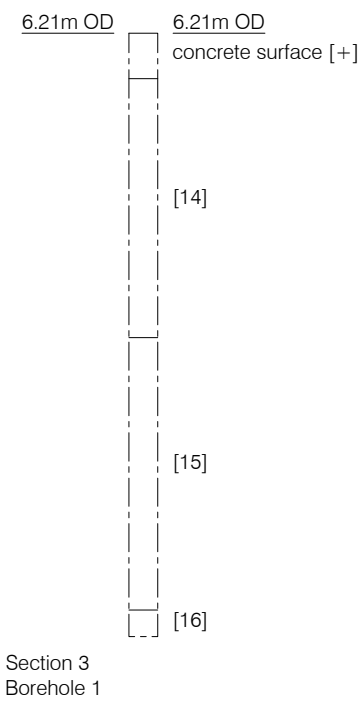
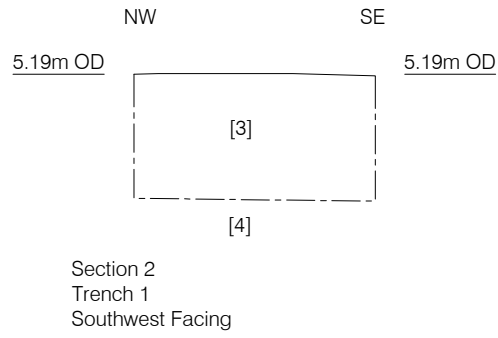
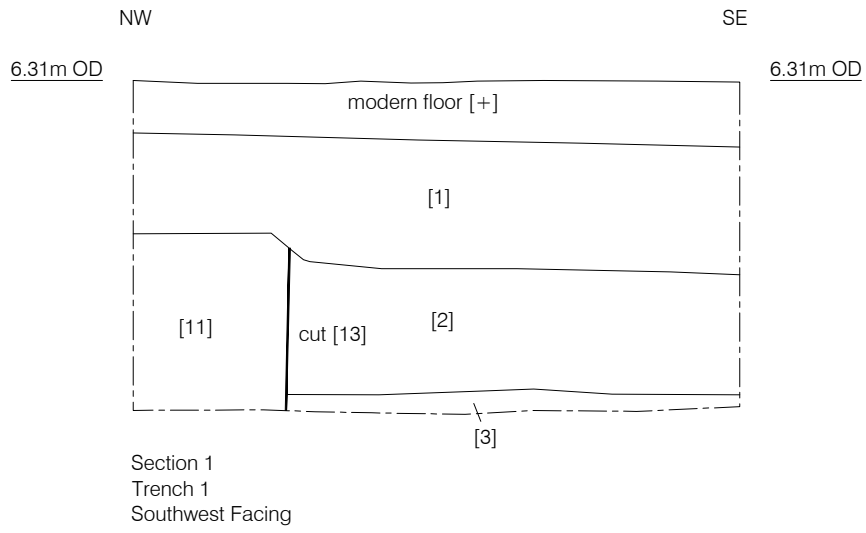




Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, looking NE



Plate 2: Trench 1, Southwest facing section



Plate 3: Post Holes [8] and [10], with Pit [6]



Plate 4: Robbed-out construction cut [13]

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