

**26 SULIVAN ROAD AND 92-116
CARNWATH ROAD,
LONDON SW6 3DX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION: PHASE 1**

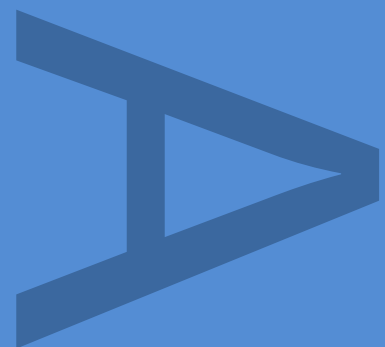
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
& FULHAM**

PLANNING REFERENCE: 2011/01753/FUL

SITE CODE: SVR13

PCA REPORT NO: R11386

FEBRUARY 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

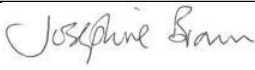

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

26 SULIVAN ROAD AND 92-116 CARNWATH
ROAD, LONDON SW6 3DX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: PHASE 1

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3028
Report Number	R11386

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Iain Bright		February 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Mark Roughley		February 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		February 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		February 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

26 SULIVAN ROAD AND 92-116 CARNWATH ROAD, LONDON SW6 3DX
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: PHASE 1

Site Code: SVR13

Central NGR: TQ25447563

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

Planning Reference: 2011/01753/FUL

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

on behalf of **St James Group Ltd.**

Written by: **Iain Bright (MA, AIfA)**
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project Manager: **Chris Mayo**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

February 2013

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

Contents

1	Abstract.....	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Planning Background.....	5
3.1	<i>General</i>	5
3.2	<i>National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework</i>	5
3.3	<i>Regional Policy: The London Plan</i>	5
3.4	<i>Local Policy: The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham UDP</i>	6
3.5	<i>Site Specific Details and Constraints</i>	7
3.6	<i>Aims and Objectives</i>	7
4	Geological and Topographic Background	8
5	Archaeological & Historical Background.....	9
6	Methodology	11
7	The Archaeological Sequence.....	12
7.1	<i>Phase 1: 20th Century</i>	12
8	Conclusions	14
9	Acknowledgements.....	15
10	Bibliography.....	16

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index	17
Appendix 2: OASIS Form	18

PLATES

Plate 1: South-West facing view of excavated trench	13
Plate 2: North-West facing section of trench	13

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location.....	20
Figure 2: Detailed Site and Phase 1 Trench Location.....	21
Figure 3: Section 1.....	22

1 Abstract

- 1.1 Archaeological work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 26 Sullivan Road and 92-116 Carnwath Road, Fulham SW6 3DX in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. The evaluation investigated the area of the site formed by 26 Sullivan Road, referred to as Phase 1 of the development.
- 1.2 The work was necessitated by a planning condition attached to the full planning permission for the development, for the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a new residential development in its place. The site was subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based assessment (Gailey 2011) which recognised the potential for prehistoric and post-medieval featured, deposits or structures being encountered below the present ground level. The western portion of the site rests within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local authority.
- 1.3 Prior to the archaeological evaluation a geotechnical survey was undertaken on site which revealed a substantial sequence of modern contaminated made ground, to a depth of c. 8.00m BGL, overlying natural clay deposits.
- 1.4 One trench was excavated in the northern area of the site, within the plot occupied by 26 Sullivan Road, encompassing Phase 1 of the proposed works. The trench was excavated to a depth of 2.40m BGL (1.81m OD), and comprised a sequence of five distinct dumps of made ground, which were all visually contaminated. These deposits are believed to date to the demolition of the metal works which occupied the site from 1952 and was believed to have been demolished sometime after 1976. The results of the archaeological interventions mirrored the findings of the geotechnical investigation, revealing the site had been subject to severe horizontal truncation in the 20th century.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) between 11th-12th February 2013 at 26 Sullivan Road and 92-116 Carnwath Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, SW6 3DX (Figure 1). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client, St James Group Ltd. The site work was supervised by Iain Bright and managed by Chris Mayo of PCA.
- 2.2 The evaluation was designed to investigate the presence or absence of features and/or deposits of archaeological interest on the site, and is undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to the planning permission (Ref: 2011/01753/FUL). The site is divided into three areas designated as Phases 1, 2 & 3 (Figure 2). This report covers the results of investigations undertaken in Phase 1.
- 2.3 Prior to the archaeological fieldwork, CgMs Consulting had conducted a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Gailey 2011) which concluded that the site had moderate potential for prehistoric activity and a good potential for post-medieval features particularly relating to mansion complex, Lonsdale House. CgMs subsequently prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) document for the evaluation (Gailey 2012) which was approved by the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Diane Abrams of English Heritage. The original WSI proposed that a total of 8 archaeological trenches be excavated across all three Phases of the site.
- 2.4 Subsequent to the original WSI submission geotechnical investigations were undertaken by RSK Group plc in the Phase 1 area. These investigations confirmed the presence of very deep and contaminated Made Ground. As a result the scope of work for the Phase 1 works was revised to account for these ground conditions and resolve to characterise the Made Ground archaeologically and determine the likely survival of archaeological deposits on the site (Gailey 2013). All revisions to the Phase 1 evaluation were undertaken in full consultation and agreement with Diane Abrams.
- 2.5 The site is bounded to the north by Sullivan Road, to the east by Hurlingham Business Park, to the south by Carnwath Road and to the west by Broomhouse Lane. The site is centred at TQ25447563 with the northern half (encompassing the Phase 1 works) currently comprising one unoccupied building with associated car park (Figure 2).
- 2.6 The proposed development proposals include the demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site with residential units and basement car parking.
- 2.7 The site archive was identified using the site code SVR13.

3 Planning Background

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 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.3 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.3.1 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.

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

- 3.4.1 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.

3.5 Site Specific Details and Constraints

- 3.5.1 The proposed development has full planning permission (number 2011/01753/FUL) which includes an archaeological planning condition (number 4).
- 3.5.2 The western part of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Unitary Development Plan.

3.6 Aims and Objectives

- 3.6.1 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by CgMs (Gailey 2012) which was then followed by an addendum WSI (Gailey 2013) which detailed the proposed works at the site of the evaluation (as opposed to the former which detailed works across the larger development site).
- 3.6.2 The evaluation 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 (Gailey 2013).
- 3.6.3 The investigation also aimed to investigate the following objectives (as set out in Gailey 2013):
 - i. To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity and/or any other early periods of human activity;
 - ii. To establish the presence or otherwise of Post Medieval remains associated with the mansion complex of Lonsdale House
 - iii. Evaluate the likely impact of past land use;
 - iv. Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

4 Geological and Topographic Background

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270: South London), the site lies over an area of Kempton Park Gravels which were deposited during the Middle Devensian Sub-stage, c.45,000-30,000 BC. They are described as 'post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits: gravel sandy and clayey in part'.
- 4.1.2 A geotechnical investigation undertaken by RSK Group plc in November 2012 within the Phase 1 area confirmed the presence of c.8.00-9.00m of contaminated made ground, overlying natural clay deposits.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The ground surface across the site is relatively flat at a level of c. 5.00m OD.
- 4.2.2 The site is situated immediately north of the alluvial floodplain of the River Thames which currently flows approximately 40.00m to the south of the site. Broomhouse Dock lies c. 40.00m south-west of the site.

5 Archaeological & Historical Background

What follows is a summary of the relevant historical and archaeological data as presented in the desk based assessment prepared previously by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2011).

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Although no evidence of *in situ* activity dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods was been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site, the historic environment record (HER) indicates that an isolated lithic implement of possible Palaeolithic origin was recovered 'north of the Thames and west of Wandsworth Bridge'. In addition an isolated flint axe datable to the Mesolithic period was found within the Thames to the west of Wandsworth Bridge.

5.1.2 A single pit sealed by alluvial clays containing a number of fire-cracked flint fragments was observed at the former Petrofina Wharf, immediately south of the site. It is thought to date to the later prehistoric period. Neolithic pottery, flint and burnt stone was observed at Peterborough Road, c.300m north-east of the site. Finally an archaeological watching brief 500m to the north at Woolneigh Street revealed a pit or ditch with associated pottery identified as part of an Iron Age occupation site.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 It is believed that a Roman ford may have crossed the Thames on the site of the present Wandsworth Bridge, which is situated approximately 600m east of the site. Little evidence of Roman activity has been recorded within closer proximity save for a single Roman coin recovered during a metal detector survey along the foreshore to the south-west of the site.

5.3 Saxon and Medieval

5.3.1 It is likely that during the Saxon and medieval period the site lay in marginal land too far away from any settlement to have left any traces of human activity datable to this time. Indeed no archaeological evidence of a Saxon or medieval presence has been observed within 1km of the site.

5.4 Post-Medieval

5.4.1 A small hamlet was established at Broomhouse by the 15th century, where the first reference to this name appears in a Court General in 1454. Broomhouse Lane was in existence by the early 16th century, leading to Town Meadows and Broomhouse Dock to the south and south-west of the site.

5.4.2 A cottage granted to George Smith, a vintner of London, by the Bishop of London occupied the site by 1733. Rocque's map of 1745 that by this date the site was occupied by a property fronting onto Broomhouse Lane with additional building and associated formal and informal gardens to the rear. The eastern part of the site lay within agricultural land by this date.

- 5.4.3 Faulkner records in his 'History of Fulham' that 'Broomhouses is a little village on the banks of the Thames.....and is part of the Bishop of London's Manor. The Countess Dowager of Lonsdale has an elegant house and garden here in full view of the Thames'. Faulkner's 1813 map shows the site within 'Broomhouses' to the north of Water Lane and the Town Meadows. The Countess Dowager of Lonsdale continued to reside at Lonsdale house until her death in 1824.
- 5.4.4 Development continued at Broomhouse during the early 19th century with buildings fronting Broomhouse Lane and Water Lane (Meadow Lane or Fieldway) with Market Gardens to the rear. Most of the site itself comprised of Lonsdale House with associated grounds whilst the eastern part of the site lay within the market gardens. In 1842 Lonsdale house became the home of Sir John and Lady Shelley, the latter resided at the property until 1867. The tithe map of 1853 shows that by this date the Shelley's had added a wing to Lonsdale House which extended beyond the southern boundary of the study By 1894 the former water meadow to the south of the site had been embanked by this date and raised out of the tidal floodplain in advance of development.

5.5 Modern

- 5.5.1 Between 1911 and 1921 the house was demolished and the entire site cleared of previous development The 1921 Ordnance Survey shows that by this date Sullivan Road had been laid out bounding the site to the north and Carnwath Road had been laid out and bound the south of the site. Between 1921 and 1939 the site had been redeveloped. A joinery works occupied the northern part of the site, whilst a Box Works occupied the south east of the site and a timber works occupied the south west of the site.
- 5.5.2 During the Second World War the northern part of the site was impacted by bomb damage. Subsequently the joinery works were cleared and redeveloped as a large metalworks by 1952. The south western part of the site was in use as a Monumental Stone Works by this date whilst the former Box Works in the south east of the site had been demolished and redeveloped as a Furniture Manufactory. Between 1954 and 1959 the buildings associated with the furniture factory had been part demolished and redeveloped as a warehouse whilst an additional building had been constructed at the timber yard in the south west of the site.
- 5.5.3 By 1976 all but one of the buildings within the timber yard in the south of the site had been demolished whilst the warehouse building to the east had been part demolished and redeveloped. Between 1976 and 2007 the remaining outbuildings in the northern part of the site were demolished. In addition the timber yard buildings in the south of the site had been demolished and redeveloped. There has been no subsequent change to the study site.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The excavation was conducted according to approved specification prepared by CgMs (Gailey 2013). The fieldwork was designed to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to ensure that features impacted by the proposed development would be preserved in situ or by record following the impact of the redevelopment of the site.
- 6.2 The original WSI (Gailey 2012) stipulated that two trenches were to be excavated within the Phase 1 area. Subsequent to the geotechnical investigations, which demonstrated through a borehole survey that the ground comprised of c.8.00m of contaminated made ground deposits overlying natural clay, an addendum (Gailey 2013) was composed. This proposed that one trench, measuring 10.00m by 1.80m, would be excavated to a depth of 2.40m below current ground level. Due to the contaminated nature of the soils present below the surface it was agreed, on the grounds of health and safety, that no one would enter the trench at any stage during the investigation.
- 6.3 Prior to the excavation the trench was marked out in the location shown in the WSI. Once marked out the area was CAT scanned by a trained employee of Pre-Construct Archaeology in order to detect the potential presence of live services. A gas monitor was provided which was kept by the supervising archaeologist at all times during the investigative works.
- 6.4 In addition, UXO watching brief attendance was provided by a separate contractor on the grounds of a moderate risk of unexploded bombs or ammunition being encountered during the course of the works.
- 6.5 A mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide flat ditching bucket was used under the supervision of an archaeologist to remove non-archaeological deposits down to the designated depth. The ground was excavated in successive spits, and changes in the sequence were noted by the archaeologist as machining progressed. Measurements were taken from the top of the trench and a section drawn as excavation took place. Digital photos were taken prior to, during and after the excavation. The deposits encountered were assigned individual context numbers.
- 6.6 A spot height, situated adjacent to the location of the trench, was obtained from a survey drawing of the site, valued at 4.21m AOD.

7 The Archaeological Sequence

7.1 Phase 1: 20th Century

- 7.1.1 The trench revealed a sequence of contaminated dumped deposits forming layers of modern made ground which are likely associated with the demolition of the metal works which occupied the northern part of the site between the mid and late 20th century.
- 7.1.2 The lowest layer encountered comprised of a firm, mixed light greenish brown and greyish black deposit comprising mixed dumps of silty clay and sandy gravel [5]. It contained moderate fragments of brick, mortar and slate. The greyish black sandy gravel contained moderate fragments of clinker and bitumen. This mixed layer was observed at 2.60m OD and extended to at least 0.80m in depth before it met the limit of excavation.
- 7.1.3 Overlying this was a 0.45m thick deposit of hard dark greyish black sandy gravel [4] containing frequent amounts of tar/creosote, clinker and occasional brick, tile, mortar and chalk fragments. It was recorded at 3.05m OD.
- 7.1.4 A firm light grey ashy/silty sand with clay [3] was seen above this at 3.38m OD. This layer contained frequent fragments of tile, brick, chalk and occasional pottery and clinker and measured 0.33m in thickness.
- 7.1.5 The ashy layer was sealed with a thin well compacted greyish yellow silty clay [2] measuring 0.10m in thickness. This contained occasional fragments of brick and mortar and was observed at 3.48m OD.
- 7.1.6 Above this was a 0.52m thick deposit of moderately compacted bluish/greyish black sandy gravel [1]. This layer contained frequent quantities of clinker, bitumen, tar/creosote and occasional fragments of brick and concrete. This layer was recorded at 4.01m OD.
- 7.1.7 Sealing these layers of made ground, was a 0.15m thick layer of concrete [+] which was in turn overlaid with a 0.05m layer of tarmac forming the car park surface at 4.21m OD.

Plate 1: South-West facing view of excavated trench



Plate 2: North-West facing section of trench



8 Conclusions

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation undertaken at 26 Sullivan Road, Fulham, as part of Phase 1 of redevelopment works, indicated that a substantially thick sequence of contaminated modern made ground and dumped deposits presently exists on site. These results mirror the findings of a geotechnical borehole survey that was undertaken on the site towards the end of 2012.
- 8.2 The layers of made ground are likely related to the demolition of the metal works which was established on site by 1952. This large industrial building was demolished at some point after 1976 and as such these layers represent relatively recent deposits. The geotechnical investigation indicated that made ground deposits continued to approximately 8.00m BGL, with the archaeological evaluation confirming this to a depth of 2.40m BGL.
- 8.3 It is therefore possible to conclude that successive construction and demolition works undertaken on the site during the 20th century have resulted in severe horizontal and vertical truncation of the site, likely eliminating any previous archaeological structures, deposits or features.

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited wishes to thank Suzanne Gailey of CgMs Consulting Ltd. who commissioned the project on behalf of the client, St James Group PLC. We also wish to thank Adam Thompson, representing the client, for his assistance and co-operation during the works.
- 9.2 The supervisor would like to thank Amelia Fairman for her assistance and CAT scanning of the trench. In addition thanks are extended to Mick Gasson of O'Connell Plant for his careful excavation of the trench.
- 9.3 Further gratitude is extended to Chris Cooper for logistical support, Mark Roughley for the illustrations and Chris Mayo for his project management and editing of this report.

10 Bibliography

Gailey, S. 2011. 'An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of 26 Sullivan Road and 92-116 Carnwath Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham'. CgMs. Unpublished Report.

Gailey, S. 2012. 'An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation: 26 Sullivan Road and 92-116 Carnwath Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham'. CgMs. Unpublished Report.

Gailey, S. 2013. 'Addendum to an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation: 26 Sullivan Road and 92-116 Carnwath Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham'. CgMs. Unpublished Report.

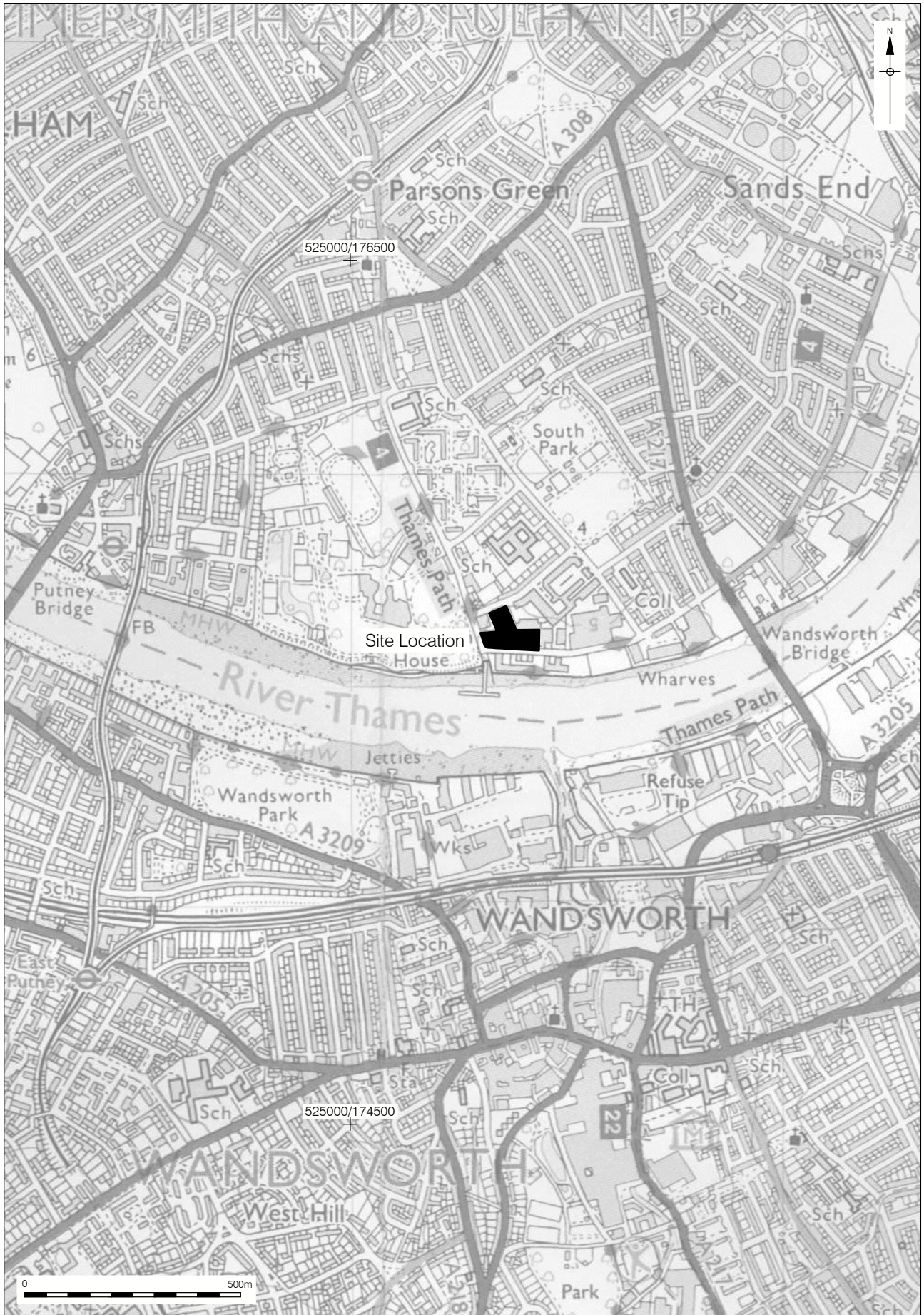
Appendix 1: Context Index

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench	Section	Description	Date	Phase
SVR13	1	Layer	1	S1	Made ground/Dump layer	20 th Century	1
SVR13	2	Layer	1	S1	Made ground/Dump layer	20 th Century	1
SVR13	3	Layer	1	S1	Made ground/Dump layer	20 th Century	1
SVR13	4	Layer	1	S1	Made ground/Dump layer	20 th Century	1
SVR13	5	Layer	1	S1	Mixed dumped deposits	20 th Century	1

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

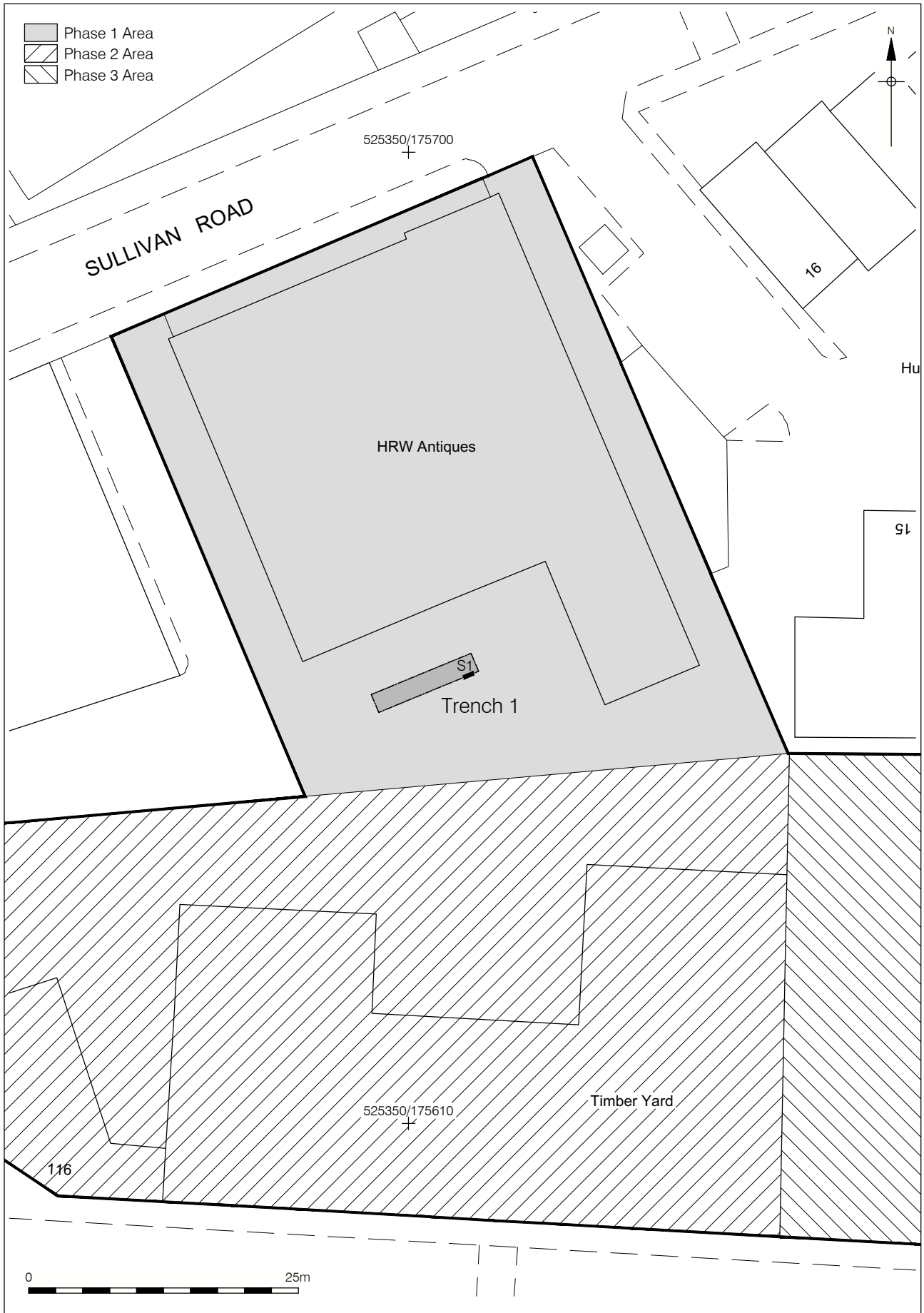
OASIS ID: preconst1-143722	
Project details	
Project name	26 Sullivan Road, Fulham, LB of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 3DX
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 26 Sullivan Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 3DX. Prior to the archaeological evaluation a geotechnical survey was undertaken on site which revealed a substantial sequence of modern contaminated made ground, to a depth of c. 8.00m BGL, overlying natural clay deposits. One trench was excavated to the north of the site, encompassing Phase 1 of the proposed works. The trench was excavated to a depth of 2.40m BGL (1.81m OD), and comprised a sequence of five distinct dumps of contaminated deposits forming made ground. These deposits are believed to date to the demolition of the metal works which occupied the site from 1952 and was believed to have been demolished sometime after 1976. The results of the archaeological interventions mirrored the findings of the geotechnical investigation, revealing the site had been subject to severe horizontal truncation in the 20th century. It is therefore likely that any archaeological layers, deposits or structures preceding that period have been subsequently destroyed.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2013 End: 12-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SVR13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM 26 Sullivan Road, Fulham, LB of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 3DX
Postcode	SW6 3DX
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2544 7563 51 0 51 27 54 N 000 11 38 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Suzanne Gailey
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	St James Group PLC

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SVR13
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SVR13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SVR13
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	26 Sullivan Road, Fulham, LB of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 3DX. An Archaeological Evaluation Report (Phase 1)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bright, I
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Entered by	archivist (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	14 February 2013



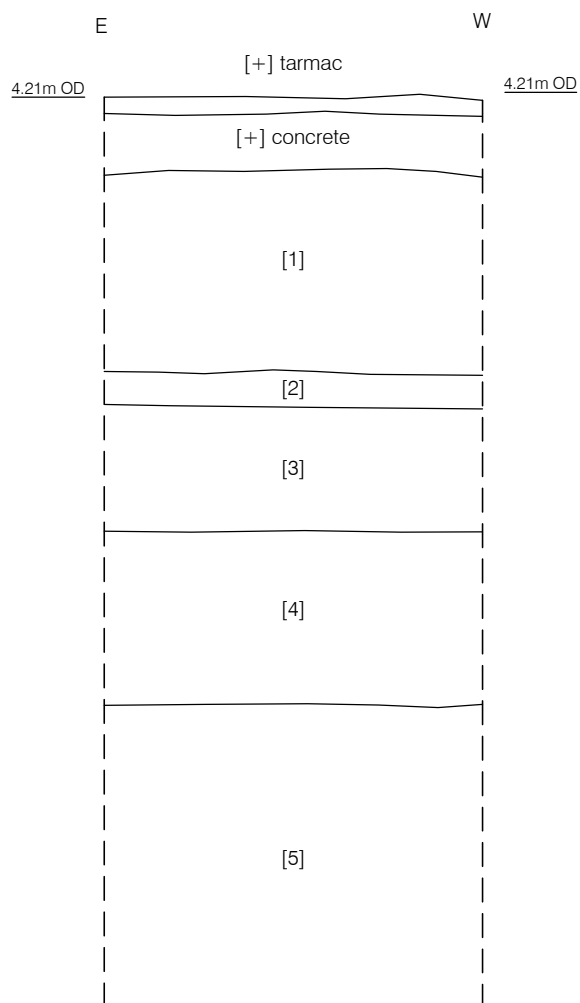
© Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 15/02/13 MR

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 15/02/13 MR

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



Section 1
Trench 1
North Facing



PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

