

**101 FARM LANE, FULHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R11460

SITE CODE: FML13

JULY 2013




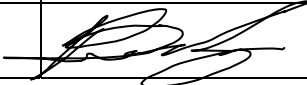
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**101 FARM LANE, FULHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH &
FULHAM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**Land at 101 Farm Lane, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
An Archaeological Evaluation**

Site Code: FML13

Central NGR: TQ 2525 7753

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Planning Reference: 2011/03004/FUL

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

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ABSTRACT

This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at 101 Farm Lane (centred on NGR TQ 2525 7753) in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. A total of eight trenches measuring between 11.5m x 2.0m and 20.0m x 2.0m were excavated. The spatial distribution of these was designed to provide optimal coverage of all areas of the site in order to best investigate the archaeological potential and determine the post depositional impact that previous developments had caused to the archaeological resource.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out the archaeological evaluation of the site. The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition (Condition 6) attached to the planning permission (application number: 2011/030004/FUL). In addition to commissioning the work CgMs Consulting also produced the Written Scheme of Investigation outlining the archaeological methodology for the evaluation, which had been developed and subsequently approved through consultation with the Local Planning Authority. The fieldwork was carried out intermittently in March, May and June of 2013.

In almost all of the trenches the archaeological sequence consisted of a 19th century ploughsoil horizon overlying naturally deposited 'brickearth' which in turn sealed the sandy gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, which form the superficial geology of the area. A small number of later post-medieval features were sealed by the ploughsoil, although these did not suggest widespread or intensive use of the study site during this time. However, the deposition of a relatively large quantity of domestic rubbish in the form of pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe fragments did hint at established residences in the immediate vicinity during this period.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at 101 Farm Lane, Fulham, London. Due to the restricted access imposed by the work of other contractors on the site the archaeological trenches had to be carried out in three stages. The first three trenches were excavated in March of 2013; two trenches in May and the remaining three trenches in June. This work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition (Condition 6) attached to the planning permission (application number: 2011/030004/FUL).
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Stuart Watson (Trenches 5, 6 and 8) and Paw Jorgensen (Trenches 1-4 and 7) under the project management of Tim Bradley. Lorraine Mayo, CgMs Consulting, monitored the archaeological work on behalf of London Square, and Gillian King, Greater London Archaeological Advisor at English Heritage, monitored the work on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 1.3 Prior to the archaeological evaluation a Desk Based Assessment (Mayo 2011) and follow-up Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2012) were prepared for the site.
- 1.4 Upon completion the resultant archive will be deposited with London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code FML 13.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

2.2 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of PPS5 as a *'building, monument, site, place, area of landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and as the valued components of the historic environment'*.

2.3 In considering any proposal for development, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS 5, of existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

2.4 The London Plan

2.4.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan (July 2011). It includes the following policies of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4B.12 Heritage Conservation Boroughs should:

- **Ensure that the protection and enhancement of historic assets in London are based on an understanding of their special character, and form part of the wider design and urban improvement agenda, including their relationship to adjoining areas, and that policies recognise the multi-cultural nature of heritage issues.**
- **Identify areas, spaces, historic parks and gardens, and buildings of special quality or character and adopt policies for their protection and the identification of opportunities for their enhancement, taking into account the strategic London context.**
- **Encourage and facilitate inclusive solutions to providing access for all, to and within the historic environment and the tidal foreshore.**

Policy 4B.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their UDPs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

2.5 Archaeology in Hammersmith and Fulham and the Unitary Development Plan

2.5.1 The archaeological investigations aim to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's Unitary Development Plan (amended

September 2007), has been partly superseded by the Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted October 2011).

2.6 Planning

2.6.1 The site has the benefit of planning consent for redevelopment (2011/030004/FUL), subject to the following two planning condition:

(Condition 6) No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme should make provision for:

- a) Evaluation to assess the presence and significance of archaeology*
- b) excavation to record any significant archaeological features, that cannot be conserved*
- c) historic building recording prior to demolition/alteration as shown necessary by a site appraisal*
- d) the assessment of the results, and proposals for their publication*
- e) the publication of the results*
- f) the deposition of the site archive*

The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority.

2.6.2 In accordance with the conditions laid down above, a programme of evaluation by trial trenching was designed (Mayo 2012) and carried out in consultation with Diane Abrams and Gillian King, the Archaeological Advisors to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Eight trenches were therefore proposed, designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

2.7 Original Objectives

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- In particular to determine the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity related to the nearby settlement of Walham Green.
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales (Sheet 270, South London), indicates that the site geological sequence consists of Kempton Park Gravel over London Clay. However, a geotechnical investigation undertaken prior to the current evaluation indicated the presence of Langley Silt formerly known as 'brickearth' across much of the site. This was confirmed by the archaeological investigation.

3.1.2 Geotechnical investigations indicated that 0.90m to 2.10m of modern made ground overlay the Langley Silt 'brickearth' in places and Kempton Park Gravels in others.

3.2 Topography

The site is broadly level at 3.5m OD, although this is likely a result of the local landscape being altered in preparation for the construction taking place in the late 19th century.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Unless referenced otherwise, the archaeological and historical background information cited below was obtained from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment previously carried out by Lorain Mayo of CgMs Consulting (2011).

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 The only evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is a single core trimmed flake dating to the Palaeolithic period, which was recovered from a trench at Kelvedon Road roughly 750m south-west of the current site.

4.2.2 Evidence for Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement has been recorded in the wider area at Fulham Palace Road approximately 2.3km to the west of the study site and near Fulham Palace *circa* 3.3km to the southwest of the site. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosed settlement has been recorded near Lady Margaret's School at Parson's Green roughly 1.3km south of the current site (Fidler and Carter 2009). Middle to Late Iron Age activity has been recorded at Galena Road approximately 3km northwest of the Farm Lane site (Partridge, 1998).

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 No evidence for Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of the site.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.4.1 There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the study site.

4.4.2 The settlement at Walham Green, which was centred close to Harwood Road to the east of the site, was first recorded in AD 1383. Documentary evidence for medieval tenement buildings at Dawes Road and North End Road to the southwest and west of the site also exists. However, the study site appears to have been located within an area of agricultural fields during the medieval period.

4.4.3 Archaeological evidence for the Walham Green settlement has also been recovered during several excavations and evaluations carried out in the vicinity.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

4.5.1 The study site appears to have remained in use as farmland on the periphery of the Walham Green settlement throughout much of this period. While the Walham Green settlement slowly encroaches on the site throughout the 18th and early 19th century it is not until between 1847 and 1867-74 that buildings start to appear within the site along the then newly established Farm Lane.

4.5.2 By 1896 the site is surrounded by buildings on three sides with a cricket ground to the east. Some time between 1895 and 1906 the site appears to have been merged into single ownership and was used by William Berg's horse busses until 1901. Some of the buildings shown within the site at this time may well have served as stables for the horse bus company. By the close of the first decade of the 20th century the site came into use

as a 'car house' and continued to be used for this purpose until at least 1950 when it is shown on the OS map as being occupied by garages. On the 1971 OS map the site is listed as occupied by garages, engineering works and motor repair works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation eight trenches were machine excavated to the top of the archaeologically significant deposits using a toothless grading bucket. The overburden was removed in spits of 100mm using a 360° mechanical excavator.
- 5.2 Once archaeological deposits or features were reached machine excavation was halted to allow these to be examined by hand. Hand tools were then used to clean the sides and base of the trenches and a representative section block drawn on polyester based drawing film (permatrace) at a scale of 1:10. Where relevant trench plans were also hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Where it was not possible to survey in the trench locations triangulation from recorded points was used to record the position of those trenches. When possible a Leica GPRS survey system was used to record the position of the trenches and archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.3 The position and orientation of the eight trenches was designed to provide optimal coverage of the entire site in order to as accurately as possible determine the presence or absence of archaeologically significant deposits across the site.
- 5.4 The recording systems employed during the evaluation were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A full photographic record of the investigation was also prepared.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Phase 1: Natural

6.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was sand and gravel of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation. Trench 3 was excavated to the top of this deposit while the remaining trenches were only excavated to the top of the overlying 'brickearth'. However, the gravel was reached in sondages excavated in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7, as well as during the trenches excavated for the perimeter sheet piling work. The deposit was assigned a different context number in each trench and thus recorded variably as [30], [35], [44], [45] and [46].

6.1.2 Where exposed, this deposit comprised loose poorly sorted rounded gravel in a reddish yellow to yellowish red moderately coarse sand matrix. Horizontal bands of finer light yellowish grey sand with frequent small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles occurred with moderate frequency throughout the deposit. In Trench 1 in the southwestern part of the site the gravel was recorded at its lowest point. Here it occurred at 1.15m OD. From this point it seemed to slope up steeply to 2.64m OD in Trench 4 in the southeastern corner of the site.

6.1.3 The gravel deposit was sealed by a layer of Langley Silt (commonly referred to as 'brickearth') seen in all eight trenches. It varied in thickness from approximately 1.35m in Trench 1 to approximately 0.18m in Trench 3 in the southeastern part of the site. While the top of the 'brickearth' did slope up towards the southeast the slope was not as steep as that of the underlying gravel. At the lowest point, in Trench 1, the Langley silt was seen at 2.50m OD and at the highest point, in Trench 4, it was recorded at 2.87m OD.

6.1.4 Small dark brown patches of root disturbance occurred frequently throughout the upper parts of the deposit, which otherwise comprised yellowish brown very sandy clay to very sandy silt with very occasional small sub-angular pebbles. As previously stated the deposit was observed in all eight trenches. It was assigned a different context number in each trench and so was recorded variably as [1], [4], [13], [18], [22], [29], [34] and [43].

6.2 Phase 2: 18th Century

6.2.1 In Trench 7 the brickearth was overlain by a layer of very dark grey to black loose slightly silty sand, [33], measuring up to 0.12m in thickness but gradually lensing-out towards the east and west. In plan it measured 4.90m east-west by at least 2.00m north-south although it did extend beyond the limits of the trench to both the north and south. At the highest point, roughly in the centre of the layer, the top was recorded at a height of 2.53m OD. It contained a relatively high quantity of pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe fragments and flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material. The pottery recovered from the deposit was consistent with a late 17th or early 18th century date whilst the clay tobacco pipe fragments provided a date of AD1700-1740. Although some late 17th century finds were present it is believed more likely that the depositional date for the

deposit was some time during the first half of the 18th century. The ceramic building material produced by the deposit could only broadly be dated to AD1480-1900.

6.2.2 The 'brickearth' deposit in Trench 5 was cut by a sub-circular rubbish pit, [12], with concave sides. These had a sharp break of slope at the top and an imperceptible break at the bottom where they gradually transitioned into the roughly circular concave base of the feature. To the east and west the pit extended beyond the limits of the trench, so its actual size could not be determined. However, the portion of the feature exposed within the trench measured 4.06m north-south by 1.84m east-west by 0.70m in depth and was first seen at 2.69m OD. It contained two distinct fills; primary fill [11] and secondary fill [10].

6.2.3 Fill [11] comprised a 0.25m thick deposit of friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe fragments and pottery sherds as well as occasional charcoal flecks. The temporally diagnostic finds recovered were suggestive of an 18th century date. Sealing this and filling the upper 0.50m of pit [12] was a compact mottled deposit, [10], of mid-greyish brown to mid-yellowish brown topsoil and brickearth with very occasional ceramic building material flecks. Like the rubbish spread [33] the primary fill of the pit produced pottery consistent with a late 17th/early 18th century date as clay tobacco pipe fragments providing a date of AD1700-1740. Fragments of ceramic building material were also recovered and these were consistent with a date of AD1630-1850. Although some late 17th century finds were present it is believed more likely that the depositional date for the fill was some time during the first half of the 18th century.

6.3 Phase 3: 19th Century

6.3.1 In Trench 1 the 'brickearth' deposit was cut by shallow pit, [17], containing two fills, [16] and [15]. Only the basal portion consisting of the lower 0.13m of the pit survived, and even this had been heavily truncated to the west, north and south by modern drains. The pit was first seen at a height of 2.50m OD although it had probably been cut from higher than this. Filling the lower 60mm of the pit was a deposit of loose light brownish grey clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Excavation of this yielded 19th century pottery. Sealing the lower fill and filling the upper part of the pit was a loose dark greyish brown deposit of silty sand, [15], with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and flecks of ceramic building material. The upper fill produced sherds of glass and 19th century pottery sherds, although in limited quantity.

6.3.2 Another pit, [5], cut the brickearth in Trench 6. This was sub-circular in plan and had concave sides with a sharp break of slope at the top and an imperceptible break of slope at the base, which itself was slightly concave. The pit was not entirely contained within the limits of the excavation and continued beyond the south side of the trench; the portion of the feature within the trench measured 2.10m northwest-southeast by 1.15m northeast-southwest and survived to a depth of 0.15m. It was filled with a friable deposit

of yellowish brown silt and crushed ceramic building material, [6]. At the highest point the pit was recorded at 2.54m OD. The ceramic building material recovered from the deposit was consistent with a date of AD1750-1900+.

6.3.3 Sealing the brickearth in the northern end of Trench 5, but with no direct relationship with pit [12] in the southern end of the trench, was a 0.20m thick layer of reworked 'brickearth', [14]. It comprised firm dark brown to mid-yellowish brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional ceramic building material flecks. At the highest point this deposit reached 2.76m OD. A similar layer of reworked 'brickearth', [32], sealed the rubbish dump deposit, [33], in Trench 7. Pottery recovered from this horizon was indicative of a 19th century date.

6.3.4 Covering the reworked 'brickearth' layers in Trenches 2 and 7, the fill of pit [5] and [12] in Trenches 6 and 5 respectively and the 'brickearth' in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 8 was a 0.20m-0.50m thick ploughed topsoil horizon. Although clearly the same layer it was assigned a different context number in each trench and so was recorded variably as [2], [7], [8], [21], [31], [36] and [45]. This comprised compact dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbles and very occasional ceramic building material flecks. Sherds of pottery and fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the layer. Although some earlier sherds were present amongst the pottery the overall date for the deposit is within the 19th century. Fragments of post-medieval peg tile were also recovered although these could only be dated AD1480-1900.

6.4 Phase 4: Modern

6.4.1 Three postholes cut into the topsoil horizon in Trench 4, [38], [40] and [42]. These were all rectangular in shape and were filled with a similar very dark yellowish brown to dark greyish brown silty sand, [37], [39] and [41], with occasional rounded pebbles and very occasional small concrete fragments. Fill [39] of posthole [40] also produced a single pottery sherd of 18th century date, although this must be residual considering the presence of concrete also within the fill.

6.4.2 In Trenches 2 and 3 the topsoil horizon was cut by a number of rectangular pits, [20], [24], [26] and [28], containing homogenous very dark grey sandy silt fills, [19], [23], [25] and [27], yielding no finds but containing very occasional concrete fragments attesting to the late date of these features. It is likely that these were associated with the various services that truncated the topsoil horizon in these areas. Late 19th century pottery was recovered from the fills of these pits.

6.4.3 A 20th century northwest-southeast aligned brick footing, [3], was recorded in Trench 3. Similar footings were recorded in Trenches 3, 4 and 7 although these were not given context numbers due to the very late date of construction.

6.4.4 Sealing the archaeological deposits in all the trenches was a compact layer of brick rubble 'hardcore' levelling the site and providing the bedding for the current concrete slab extending across the entire site.

7 INTERPRETATION

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 In many of the excavated trenches the untruncated Devensian gravels of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation were reached. That the gravels were untruncated was evident from the fact that they were sealed in all trenches by Langley Silt, a silt deposit resulting from aeolian sedimentation during the Devensian age. The current evaluation showed that the surface of the Kempton Park Gravel was relatively flat across the eastern half of the site before falling towards the west. At the eastern end of Trench 3 the gravel was recorded at 2.55m OD and from here it sloped down towards the west to 1.86m OD in Trench 2 and ultimately 1.15m OD in Trench 1.

7.1.2 East of the site the incline of the Kempton Park Gravel appears to continue. This is evident from geotechnical boreholes carried out at the eastern end of the site of Stewarts Garages located along the west side of Seagrave Road some 200m to the east of the current site. At the east end of the Stewarts Garages site the Kempton Park Gravel was reached at approximately 3.2m OD although the extent to which the gravel here had been truncated is unclear (Terragen Environmental Consultants, 2007). Regardless of the level of truncation this still shows that the landscape continued to rise east of the study site.

7.1.3 Aeolian sediment deposition during the Devensian age led to the effective geological levelling of the site as is evidenced by the untruncated height of the Langley Silt. The top of the Langley Silt was recorded at 2.87m OD in Trench 4 in the southeastern corner of the site. From here it sloped down to 2.50m OD in Trench 1 approximately 80m to the southwest.

7.2 Phase 2: 18th century

7.2.1 Evidence for activity during this period was limited and only represented by a rubbish pit in Trench 5 and a rubbish dump in Trench 7. Cartographic evidence shows that Farm Lane was established by 1869-74, but not before 1847. Until the appearance of Farm Lane the nearest development is shown along what is now North End Road to the west with the site itself shown as consisting of agricultural fields. Considering the lack of documentary evidence for development within the site area during the 18th century and the absence of structural remains of this period noted during the current evaluation it is likely that the rubbish pit and dump represent discard from residences/commercial premises shown along North End Road on 18th century maps.

7.3 Phase 3: 19th century

7.3.1 Cartographic evidence suggests that the site remained in agricultural use throughout at least the first half of the 19th century. This is confirmed by the relatively uninterrupted presence of the ploughsoil horizon of this date across most of the site. By 1869-74 Farm Lane had been established along the eastern boundary of the site and a number of

buildings fronting the road had been constructed within the eastern portion of the site. No evidence for these buildings was seen during the evaluation, although this may well be attributed to the more extensive development of the site into the Farm Lane Trading Estate during the 20th century erasing all traces of the earlier buildings.

7.3.2 The reworked 'brickearth' horizon seen in Trenches 5 and 7 is likely to be the result of the impact of agricultural activity occurring within the site during this period. Similarly, the pit in Trench 1 may be attributed to this activity as well.

7.4 Phase 4: 20th century

7.4.1 A number of brick footings were observed within the excavated trenches. These all dated to the 20th century and likely related to the buildings of the Farm Lane Trading Estate. The postholes and pits dating to this period are probably related to the installation of the many services that were seen within the excavated trenches, or in the case of the postholes, related to the construction of the trading estate buildings.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Original Objectives

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.*

The archaeological deposits and features recorded during the current evaluation comprised 19th century plough soil horizons overlying an 18th century rubbish pit and a rubbish dump of the same date. These features are likely to be associated with the discarding of material from the properties along North End Road to the west.

- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.*

A geotechnical evaluation carried out on site prior to the current evaluation suggested that the late 19th/early 20th century development within the site had caused widespread destruction of the earlier archaeological remains. However, the current evaluation found that across much of the site the archaeological sequence culminating with the 19th century plough soil horizon survived, damaged only locally by the late 19th/early 20th century development.

- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.*

Only two archaeological features, a rubbish pit and a rubbish layer of 18th century date, were uncovered by the present evaluation. The other deposits recorded comprised soil horizons indicative of agricultural use until at least the late 19th century. It is likely that the results of the evaluation are representative of the entire site and that it is unlikely that significant archaeological deposits or features are present within the site.

- *In particular to determine the presence or absence of medieval and post-medieval activity related to the nearby settlement of Walham Green.*

No evidence for medieval activity was seen during the current work. The recorded archaeological sequence suggests that post-medieval use of the area was agricultural in nature with occasional discarding of rubbish, possibly from the nearby Walham Green settlement, occurring during the 18th century.

- *To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.*

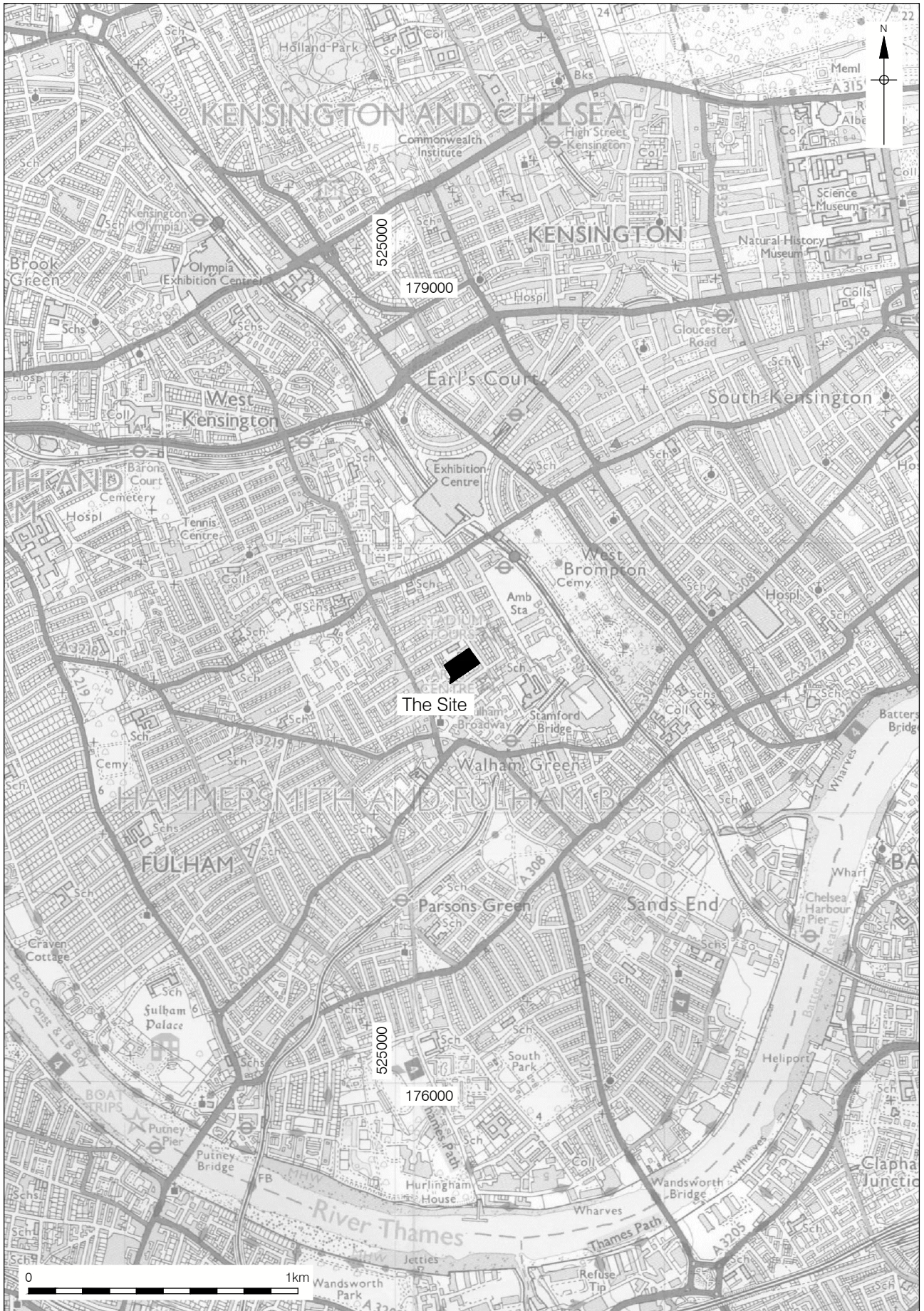
Past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource seem to have been limited to occasional pitting during the late 19th/early 20th century as well as service trenches for the drains and other services associated with the Farm Lane Trading Estate.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and Gillian King for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
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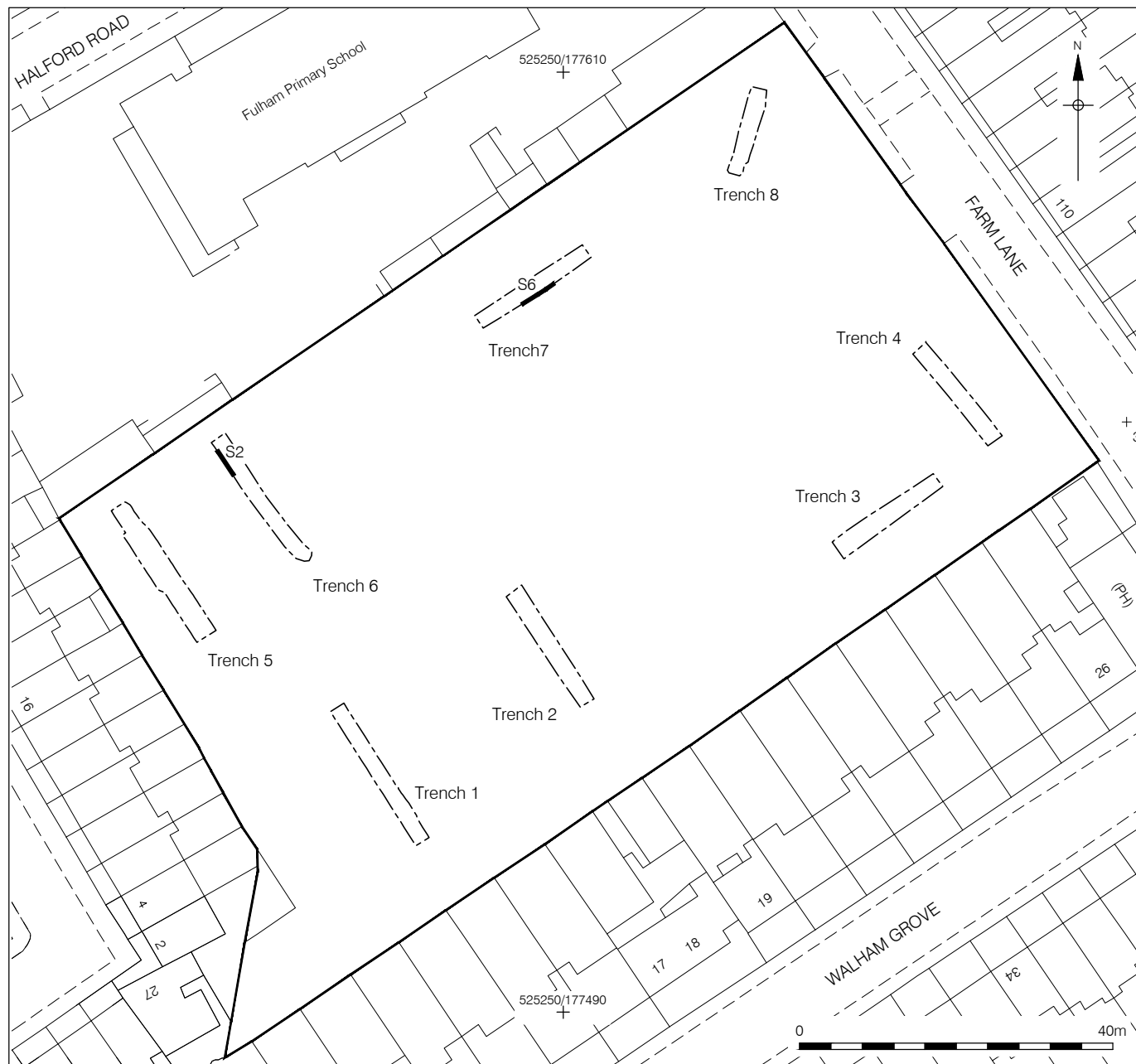
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:800 at A4

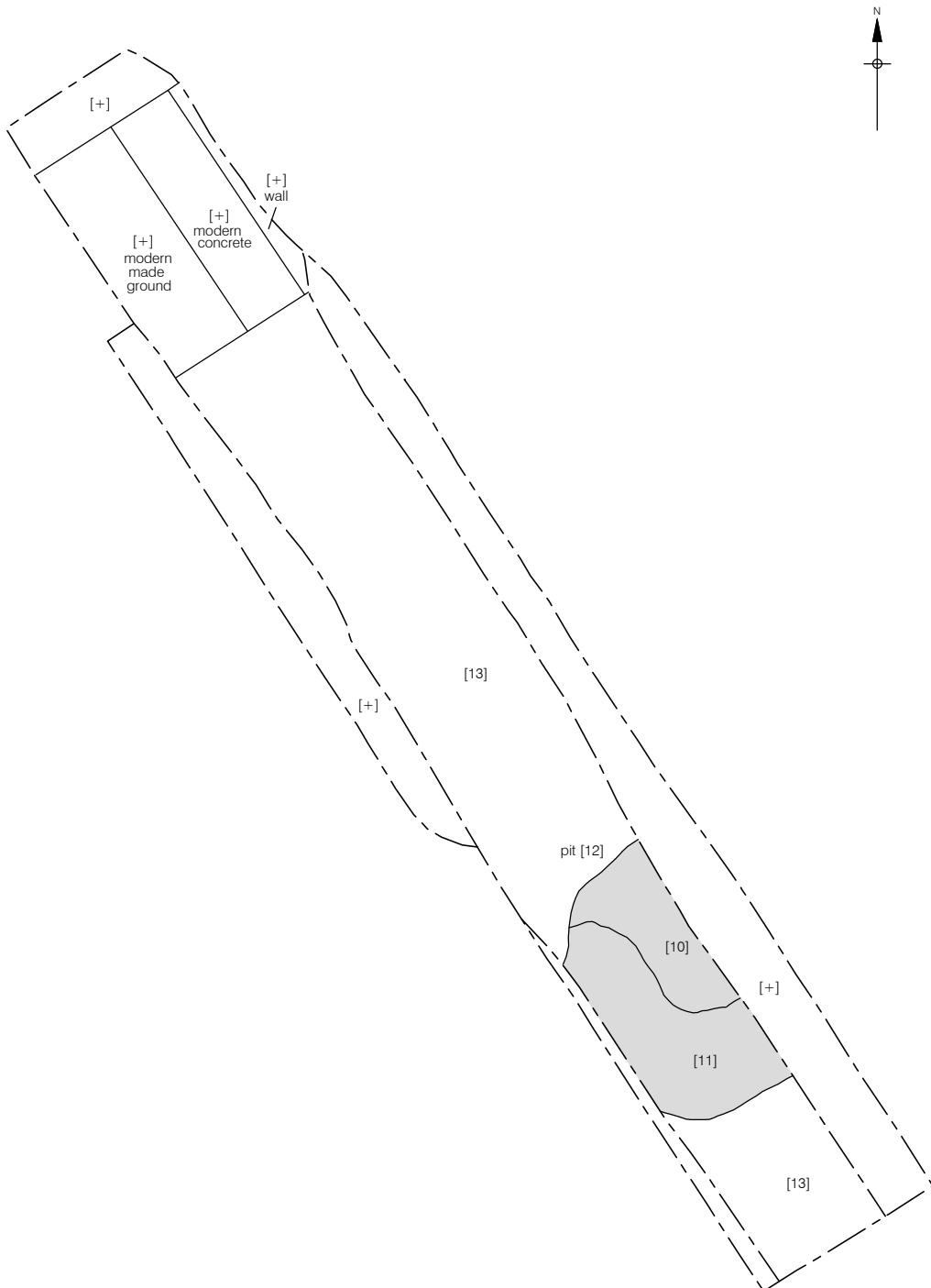
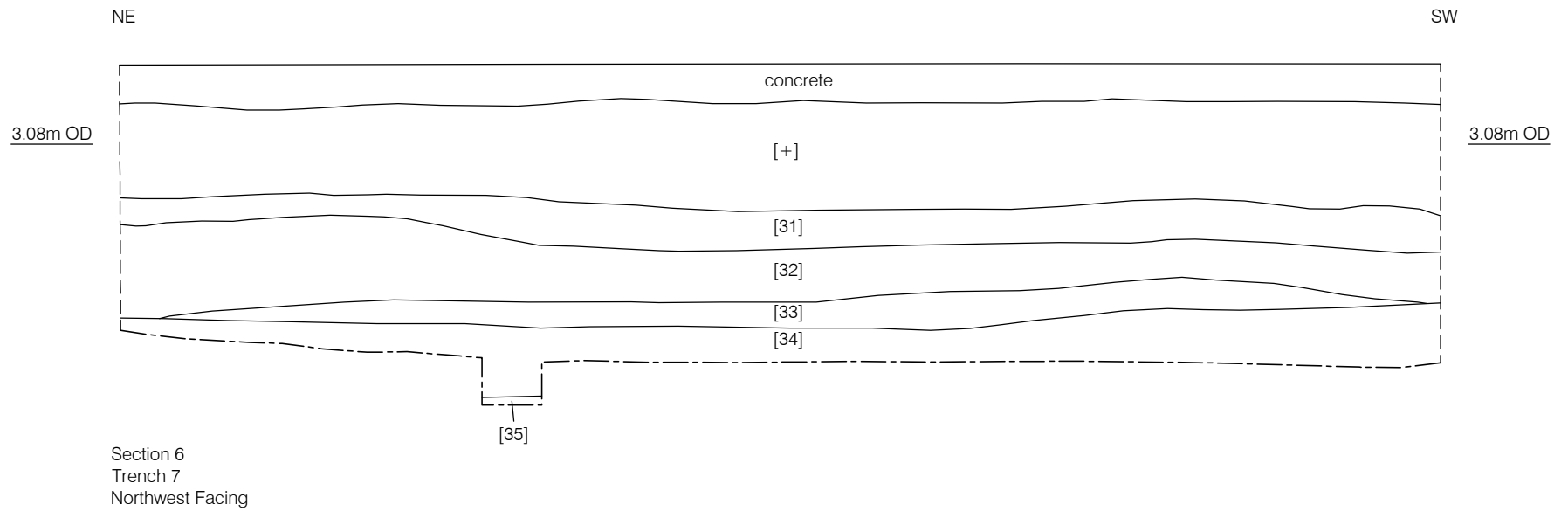
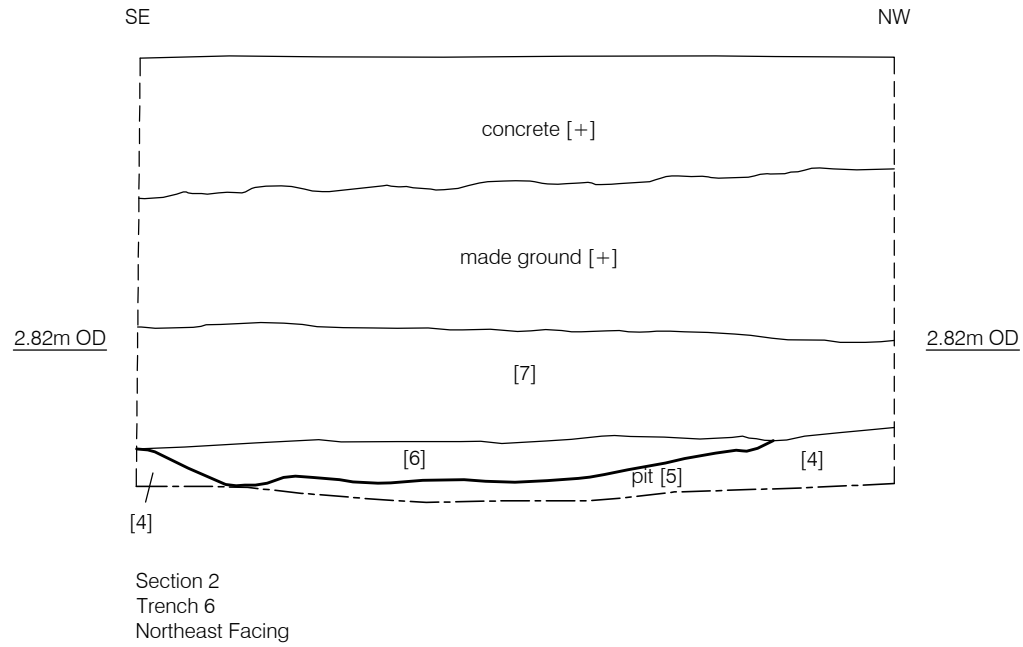


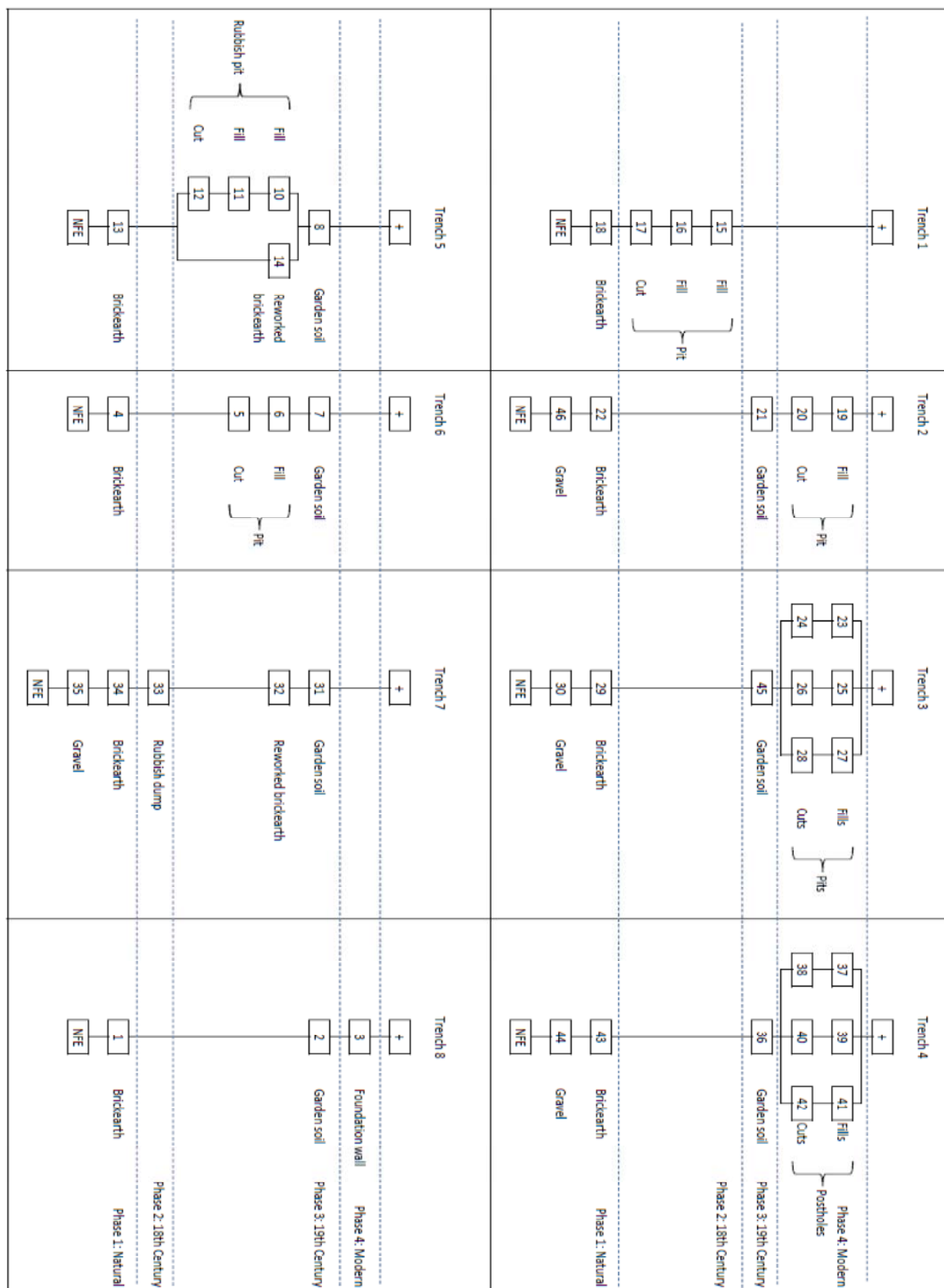
Figure 3
 Plan of Trench 5
 1:100 at A4



Appendix 1: Context Index

| Site Code | Context | Type | Description | Prov Date | Phase |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|
| FML 13 | 1 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 2 | Layer | Garden soil | 1700-1760 | 3 |
| FML 13 | 3 | Masonry | Foundation wall | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 4 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 5 | Cut | Shallow pit | 1750-1900+ | 3 |
| FML 13 | 6 | Deposit | Fill of [5] | 1750-1900+ | 3 |
| FML 13 | 7 | Layer | Garden soil | 1580-1910 | 3 |
| FML 13 | 8 | Layer | Garden soil | P.Med | 3 |
| FML 13 | 9 | VOID | VOID | VOID | |
| FML 13 | 10 | Deposit | Fill of [12] | P.Med | 2 |
| FML 13 | 11 | Deposit | Fill of [12] | 1700-1740 | 2 |
| FML 13 | 12 | Cut | Rubbish pit | 1680-1720 | 2 |
| FML 13 | 13 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 14 | Layer | Reworked brickearth | P.Med | 3 |
| FML 13 | 15 | Deposit | Fill of [17] | P.Med | 3 |
| FML 13 | 16 | Deposit | Fill of [17] | P.Med | 3 |
| FML 13 | 17 | Cut | Pit | P.Med | 3 |
| FML 13 | 18 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 19 | Deposit | Fill of [20] | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 20 | Cut | Pit | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 21 | Layer | Garden soil | 18 th C | 3 |
| FML 13 | 22 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 23 | Deposit | Fill of [24] | L.19 th C | 4 |
| FML 13 | 24 | Cut | Pit | L.19 th C | 4 |
| FML 13 | 25 | Deposit | Fill of [26] | 1780-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 26 | Cut | Pit | 1780-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 27 | Deposit | Fill of [28] | 1830-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 28 | Cut | Pit | 1830-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 29 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 30 | Natural | Gravel | Natural | 4 |
| FML 13 | 31 | Layer | Garden soil | 1830-1900 | 3 |
| FML 13 | 32 | Layer | Reworked brickearth | 1630-1680 | 3 |
| FML 13 | 33 | Layer | Rubbish dump | 1700-1740 | 2 |
| FML 13 | 34 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 35 | Natural | Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 36 | Layer | Garden soil | 1580-1900 | 3 |
| FML 13 | 37 | Deposit | Fill of [38] | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 38 | Cut | Posthole | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 39 | Deposit | Fill of [40] | 1580-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 40 | Cut | Posthole | 1580-1900 | 4 |
| FML 13 | 41 | Deposit | Fill of [42] | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 42 | Cut | Posthole | P.Med | 4 |
| FML 13 | 43 | Natural | Brickearth | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 44 | Natural | Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 45 | Natural | Gravel | Natural | 1 |
| FML 13 | 46 | Natural | Gravel | Natural | 1 |

Appendix 2: Trench Matrices



Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-154411

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | 101 Farm Lane Fulham |
| Short description of the project | Eight evaluation trenches were excavated across the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work uncovered two 18th century features; a rubbish pit and a rubbish layer, as well as a number of late 19th century pits likely associated with the clearance of part of the site prior to the construction of a number of buildings at this time. While the eastern part of the site was developed at this time the western part appears to have remained in used as agricultural land as evidenced by the ploughsoil horizon yielding predominantly 19th century finds. Evidence was also seen of early-mid 20th century development of the site related to the Farm Lane Trading Estate. |
| Project dates | Start: 13-02-2013 End: 27-06-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2011/03004/FUL - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | FML13 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PITS Post Medieval |
| Monument type | LAYERS Post Medieval |
| Monument type | WALLS Modern |
| Monument type | POSTHOLES Modern |
| Monument type | PITS Modern |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Significant Finds | CTP Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Targeted 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 101 Farm Lane, Fulham |
| Postcode | SW6 1QJ |
| Study area | 7770.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 2525 7753 51 0 51 28 56 N 000 11 45 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 1.00m Max: 3.00m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Project brief originator | CgMs Consulting |
| Project design originator | Lorraine Mayo |
| Project director/manager | Tim Bradley |
| Project supervisor | Stuart Watson |
| Project supervisor | Paw Jorgensen |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | London Square |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Physical Archive recipient | LAARC |
|----------------------------|-------|

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

Project bibliography

1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land at 101 Farm Lane, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Evaluation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Jorgensen, P. |
| Date | 2013 |
| Issuer or publisher | Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited |
| Place of issue or publication | London |
| Description | Unpublished client report |

Entered by Paw Jorgensen (pjorgensen@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 4 July 2013

Appendix 4: Pottery spot dating Index

By Chris Jarrett

| Context | Spot date | Pottery type | Code | Date range | No. of sherds |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 2 | 1700-1760 | Tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration | TGW SPNG | 1700-1760 | 1 |
| 11 | 1680-1720 | Midlands late medieval orange ware | MORAN | 1400-1820 | 1 |
| | | Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with yellow glaze | BORDY | 1550-1700 | 1 |
| | | Surrey-Hampshire border redware | RBOR | 1550-1900 | 2 |
| | | English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 5 |
| | | Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze | RBORB | 1580-1800 | 2 |
| | | London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 10 |
| | | Westerwald stoneware | WEST | 1590-1900 | 1 |
| | | Verwood ware | VERW | 1600-1900 | 1 |
| | | Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze | TGW BLUE | 1630-1846 | 2 |
| | | Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | TGW C | 1630-1846 | 5 |
| | | Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) | TGW H | 1680-1800 | 1 |
| 18 | 1830-1900 | London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 1 |
| | | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 3 |
| | | Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) | REFW CHROM | 1830-1900 | 1 |
| | | Transfer-printed refined whiteware with 'flow blue' decoration | TPW FLOW | 1830-1900 | 1 |
| 21 | 18th century | English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 1 |
| | | London stoneware | LONS | 1670-1926 | 1 |
| 23 | Late 19th century | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 2 |
| 25 | 1780-1900 | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 1 |
| 27 | 1830-1900 | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 1 |
| | | English stoneware with Bristol glaze | ENGS - BRST | 1830-1900 | 1 |
| 31 | 1830-1900 | English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 1 |
| | | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 1 |
| | | Plain refined white earthenware | REFW | 1805-1900 | 1 |
| | | Transfer-printed refined whiteware with new colour decoration (type 4) | TPW4 | 1825-1900 | 2 |
| | | English stoneware with Bristol glaze | ENGS BRST | 1830-1900 | 2 |
| 32 | 1630-1680 | Tin-glazed ware with external lead glaze/polychrome painted (Orton style D) | TGW D | 1630-1680 | 1 |
| | | Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | TGW C | 1630-1846 | 2 |
| 33 | 1680-1720 | Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery/post-medieval pottery | MISC | 900-1900 | 1 |
| | | Midlands purple ware | MPUR | 1400-1750 | 1 |
| | | Surrey-Hampshire border redware | RBOR | 1550-1900 | 1 |
| | | English tin-glazed ware | TGW | 1570-1846 | 3 |
| | | London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 6 |
| | | Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) | TGW C | 1630-1846 | 6 |
| | | Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware | STMO | 1650-1800 | 2 |
| | | Combed slipware | STSL | 1660-1870 | 1 |
| *Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TPW | 1780-1900 | 1 | | |
| 36 | 1580-1900 | London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 1 |
| 39 | 1580-1900 | London-area post-medieval redware | PMR | 1580-1900 | 1 |

*Intrusive

Appendix 5: Clay tobacco pipe spot dating Index

By Chris Jarrett

| Context | Spot date | Part | Bowl type | Date range of bowl type | Initials | No. of bowls/fragments |
|---------|-----------|------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 7 | 1580-1910 | Stem | | | | 2 |
| 11 | 1700-1740 | Stem | | | | 6 |
| | | Bowl | OS10 | 1700-1740 | | 17 |
| | | Bowl | OS10 | 1700-1740 | H C | 1 |
| 21 | 1580-1910 | Stem | | | | 2 |
| 32 | 1580-1910 | Stem | | | | 2 |
| 33 | 1700-1740 | Stem | | | | 3 |
| | | Bowl | OS10 | 1700-1740 | | 4 |

Appendix 6: Glass spot dating Index

By Chris Jarrett

| Context | Spot date | Glass type: colour | Form | Technique | Comments | Fragment count |
|---------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| 11 | Post-medieval | Natural: olive green | English wine bottle | Free-blown | Weathered rounded body fragment | 2 |
| | | HLLH: clear | Vessel | Free-blown | Slightly weathered, curved body fragment | 1 |
| | | HLLH: pale green tint | Window pane | Crown | Edge, slightly thickened and curved, slightly weathered | 1 |
| 33 | Post-medieval | Natural: dark olive green | English wine bottle | Free-blown | Heavily weathered, rounded body fragment | 1 |

Appendix 7: The Ceramic Building Material

The ceramic building material

Berni Suds

A small quantity of ceramic building material was presented for spot date. The assemblage is catalogued and quantified below in Table 1 following the London system of classification. Examples of the fabrics can be found within the Museum of London (LAARC) and at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

| Context | Description | No | Wg (g) | Spot date |
|---------|--|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6 | Late post-medieval/ modern brick fragments (Modern 3033 and 3034 fabric types) | 5 (from 2 bricks) | 275 | 1750 – 1900 + |
| 7 | Post-medieval peg tile (fabric 2276) | 1 | 71 | 1480 – 1900 |
| 11 | Post-medieval peg tile (fabrics 2276; 2586) Post-medieval pantile (2279 type) | 2 1 | 154 83 | 1630 – 1850 |
| 21 | Post-medieval peg tile (fabrics 2276; 2586) | 3 | 153 | 1480 – 1900 |
| 33 | Small post-medieval brick fragment (3033 type?) Post-medieval peg tile (fabric 3090) Glazed floor tile (small fragment of brown glaze adhering to surface ?Victorian/ Edwardian). Intrusive? | 1 1 1 | 25 65 58 | 1480 – 1900 |

Table 1: The ceramic building material

Plates



Plate 1: Northwest facing Section of Trench 7 Showing Rubbish Layer [33]



Plate 2: Modern Postholes [38] and [40] in Trench 4, 1m Scale. Facing Northeast



Plate 3: Overview of Trench 7, Facing Northeast

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