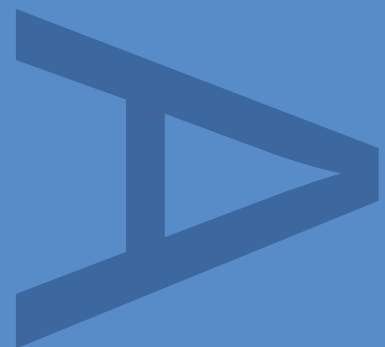


**HAMMERSMITH FLYOVER,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HAMMERSMITH AND  
FULHAM**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF**

**PCA REPORT NO. R11546**

**OCTOBER 2013**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**HAMMERSMITH FLYOVER, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND  
FULHAM**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**Site Code:** HAF13

**Central NGR:** TQ 23435 78414

**Local Planning Authority:** London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

**Commissioning Client:** Ramboll UK Limited

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**October 2013**

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PCA Report No: R11546

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

HAMMERSMITH FLYOVER, LONDON BOROUGH  
OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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Report Number	R11546

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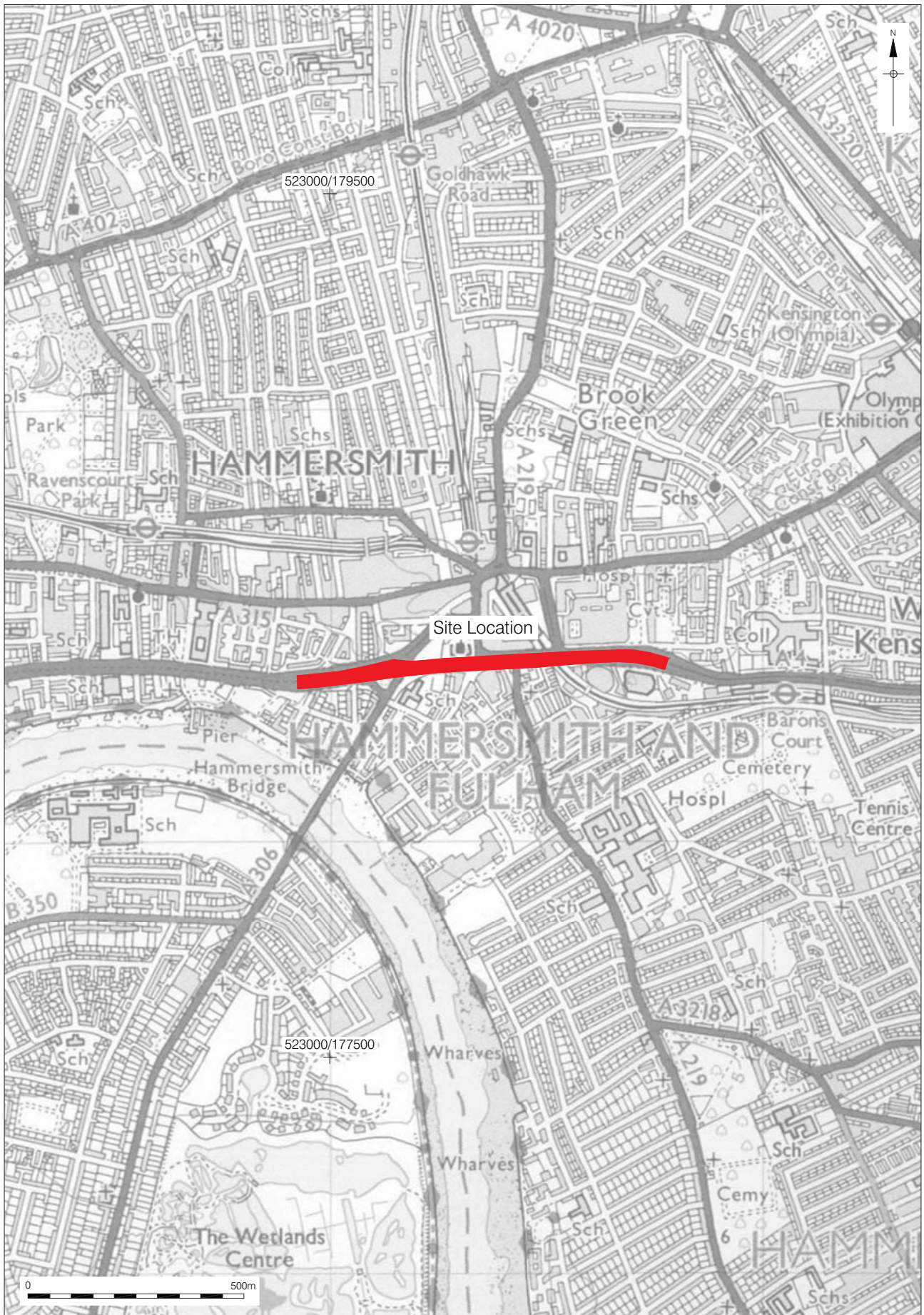
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological investigation that was undertaken during a preliminary phase of groundworks in advance of renovation work to the Hammersmith Flyover. The work was commissioned by Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited on behalf of Transport for London. It was carried out intermittently by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited from 15<sup>th</sup> August to 4<sup>th</sup> September 2013.
- 1.2 The west-central and central sections of the site fall within Archaeological Priority Zone 4 as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Core Strategy, whilst a discrete triangle of land in the central section encroaches upon a post-medieval cemetery. A scheme of archaeological monitoring works consisting of an archaeological watching brief was therefore devised by Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited on behalf of Transport for London. The project was designed to appraise the client and the relevant officers of the Local Planning Authority on the potential heritage significance of the site in order to inform future decisions concerning the need for further archaeological mitigation.
- 1.3 The watching brief monitored five test pits and six boreholes, dug for geotechnical purposes. The client's geotechnical contractor excavated the test pits with a machine and drilled the boreholes. Kempton Park Gravel was found at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. It was capped by a deposit of brickearth, suggesting that all or most of the site was situated on dry land during the early Holocene period. This means that the area could have been exploited by man from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 1.4 These natural geological units were sealed by a series of inhomogeneous, potentially diachronous deposits that together probably formed a palaeoground surface that was actively used by man from at least the post-medieval period. A cut feature, perhaps representing a boundary ditch, had been cut from this level in T.P. 104, whilst a second feature may have been dug from the same level in B.H. 104.
- 1.5 The site was extensively developed in the nineteenth century. Two garden boundary walls associated with houses dating to this period were identified in T.P. 103 and 104, whilst B.H.103 contained masonry that formed part of a dividing wall between two residences. They had been demolished by 1921 after Sussex Place was widened.
- 1.6 The level of survival across the entire site strongly suggests that inhumations associated with St Paul's Churchyard are present in a triangle of land that falls within the confines of the site.
- 1.7 This project has demonstrated the survival of significant archaeological horizons across the entire site; early features may be cut from the top of the brickearth, whilst those dating to the post-medieval period and possibly earlier are certainly cut from the top of the overlying palaeoground surface. Should further intrusive works be undertaken within the confines of the site, further archaeological monitoring is strongly recommended.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological watching brief during a preliminary phase of groundworks in advance of renovation work upon the Hammersmith Flyover (Fig. 1; Fig. 2) intermittently from 15<sup>th</sup> August to 4<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The work was commissioned by Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited on behalf of Transport for London.
- 2.2 The aim of the project was to further advise the client and the local planning authority on whether or not an archaeological mitigation strategy should be incorporated within the future development scheme and, if so, to facilitate decisions concerning the extent and scale of the response.
- 2.3 The west-central and central sections of the site fall within Archaeological Priority Zone 4 as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Core Strategy. Considerably more of that archaeological priority zone borders the western side of the site to the immediate south. The fact that the centre of the site may encroach upon a 19<sup>th</sup> century grave yard associated with St Paul's Church represents a specific issue that was identified by this study.
- 2.4 The site is located on a series of traffic islands and pedestrianised areas directly below the Hammersmith Flyover, which carries the A4 over this space (Fig. 2).
- 2.5 The Hammersmith Flyover itself requires urgent repair. This watching brief therefore monitored the preliminary groundworks that were dug in advance of this repair work. They took the form of six boreholes and five test pits that were excavated for the purpose of obtaining geotechnical information.
- 2.6 The site was assigned the unique code HAF13. Following completion and approval, the entire site archive will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4

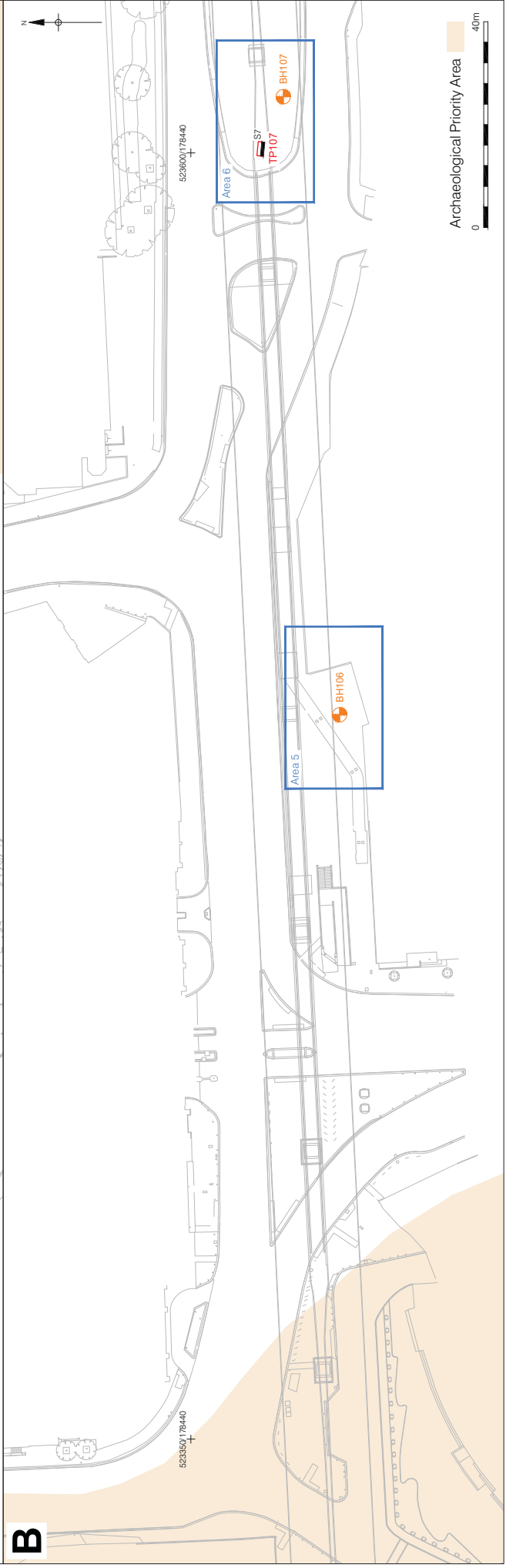
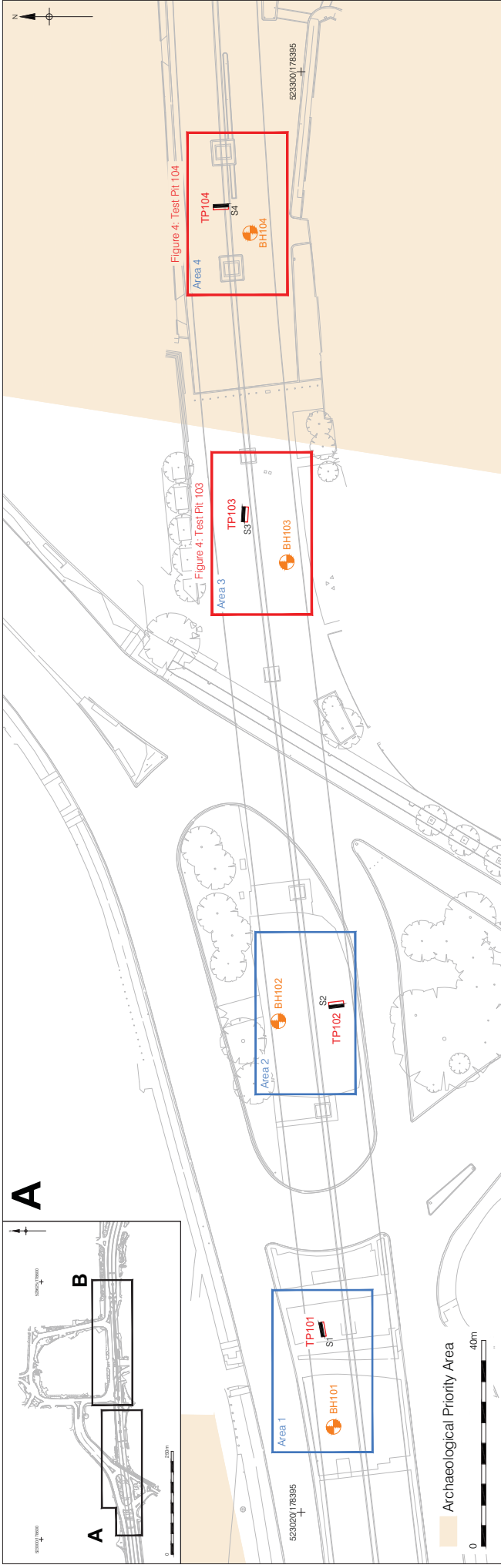


Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:10,000 and 1:800 at A3



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework**

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

3.1.2 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.

#### **3.2 Regional Guidance: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The proposed development will be subject to the considerations of policy 7.8 from The London Plan (2011).

#### **3.3 Archaeology in Hammersmith and Fulham and the Core Strategy**

3.3.1 The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham have adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains in its Local Development Framework Core Strategy, adopted October 2011, and in its Unitary Development Plan (saved policies), last amended in 2011.

3.3.2 These policies and their justifications are contained within "Borough Wide Strategic Policy - BE1, Built Environment" in the Core Strategy and in the following saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan:

UDP Policy EN2 - DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS

UDP Policy EN2B - EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE SETTING OF CONSERVATION AREAS AND VIEWS INTO AND OUT OF THEM

UDP Policy EN2C - FACADISM IN CONSERVATION AREAS

These policies can be viewed in full at:

[http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment and Planning/Planning/Planning\\_policy/164525 Core Strategy.asp](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment%20and%20Planning/Planning/Planning_policy/164525_Core_Strategy.asp) and

[http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment and Planning/Planning/Unitary Development Plan/136439 Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan Contents.asp](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment%20and%20Planning/Planning/Unitary_Development_Plan/136439_Hammersmith_and_Fulham_Unitary_Development_Plan_Contents.asp)

#### **3.4 Site Specific Planning Background**

3.4.1 No World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens lie within a 500m radius of the site. It is, however, partially situated within Archaeological Priority Area 4 as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham's Core Strategy, as shown on their Proposal's Map (<http://www.cartogold.co.uk/HammersmithandFulham/map.htm>). This Archaeological Priority Area falls across the central and west-central sections of the site, bordering considerably more of the western section to the immediate south.

- 3.4.2 In order to offer appropriate advice concerning the potential heritage issues that may arise during future work on the site, Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited commissioned this archaeological watching brief on behalf of Transport for London. Ramboll UK Limited also undertook documentary research in order to provide additional strands of evidence concerning the nature of any possible archaeological remains and enable greater interpretation of the fieldwork results.
- 3.4.3 The primary aim of this document is to inform the decision making process concerning the need for future archaeological mitigation on the site. Should this be deemed necessary, then the information presented here is designed to assist the formulation of a logical mitigation strategy that will successfully assuage the damaging effects of the forthcoming redevelopment upon any heritage assets that may be impacted upon.

## **4 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 270, 1:50,000 Series) indicates that the site is underlain by Kempton Park Gravel, a post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposit dating to the Devensian glaciation (BGS 2013).
- 4.2 The modern topography of the site slopes downwards on a gentle gradient from 5.88m OD in the east to 5.16m OD in the west.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is a summary of the historical and archaeological data that is relevant to the site.

### 5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Some early prehistoric finds have been unearthed in the vicinity of the site, although typically they were either found in a secondary depositional context, having been reworked by the River Thames, or were chance finds suggestive of sporadic visitation rather than permanent settlement.

5.1.2 Antiquarian finds retrieved from the Thames, just under 500m to the south of the site, included a deer antler hammer, a trepanned human skull and two Mesolithic perforated antlers. These artefacts have probably been redeposited within the river channel after being transported for an unknown distance by fluvial action (Brown, 2005).

5.1.3 An archaeological evaluation at Hammersmith Embankment recovered a residual Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead from an early Saxon pit, suggesting that limited activity of Neolithic date probably occurred in the area (*ibid*).

5.1.4 *In situ* evidence of Bronze Age activity was found at 120-124 Kings Street, under 500m to the west of the site (*ibid*).

5.1.5 Several Iron Age coins have been recovered from the Thames to the south of the site, but it should be remembered that these artefacts may well have been transported from elsewhere by fluvial action (*ibid*).

5.1.6 Ditches dating to the Iron Age period were discovered during an archaeological evaluation at Galena Road, just under 200m to the north of the site. Pottery fragments dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC formed part of the finds catalogue, suggesting that a site of Iron Age occupation lay close by (*ibid*).

### 5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 The site was somewhat removed from any major settlement or thoroughfare in the Roman period. The city of *Londinium* was situated over 8km to the east within the modern boundary of the City of London, whilst the line of the road that connected that urban centre with Silchester was situated just over 1km to the north (*ibid*).

5.2.2 A limited quantity of evidence dating to the Roman period has been found in the area. Nevertheless, the presence of these isolated features and find spots do suggest that Roman occupation of some kind occurred reasonably nearby (*ibid*).

5.2.3 Roman pottery was recovered from 120-124 Kings Street and one fragment of residual Roman tile found during excavations at Galena road. Residual Roman artefacts, including pottery sherds, were recovered from Hammersmith embankment (*ibid*).

### 5.3 Saxon and Early Medieval

5.3.1 The origin of the place-name "Hammersmith" is uncertain, however two main theories

prevail. It has been suggested that it is a corruption from old Scandinavian of the patronymic name “Hamoders” or “Hammer’s” combined with “Hythe” or “Haven” (Brown, 2005). However, the most widely accepted interpretation is that the name simply derives from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning ‘hammer’ and “smithy” (Weinreib & Hibbert, 1995).

5.3.2 Hammersmith became part of the manor of Fulham, the property of the Bishops of London, in the 8th Century.

5.3.3 Limited evidence of Saxon occupation has been discovered in the area. An archaeological evaluation at Hammersmith Embankment unearthed a series of pits dating to that time, whilst a plaque of Anglo-Scandinavian origin was discovered in the Thames on the south side of Hammersmith Bridge (Brown, 2005).

## 5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 At the time of the Domesday Book, Hammersmith was still part of the manor of Fulham. In fact, the parish would not be granted independent status until 1834 (Weinreb & Hibbert, 1995).

5.4.2 Whilst the settlement may have been founded in the early medieval period, the earliest surviving reference to the place-name “Hammersmith” dates to 1294.

5.4.3 Documentary evidence strongly suggests that the area surrounding St Paul’s Church and the thoroughfare that runs down to the Thames (now known as Queen Caroline Street) formed the epicentre of medieval Hammersmith. Medieval Court Rolls suggest that the main street was known as ‘Hammersmythstrete’ (Brown, 2005). If this was indeed the case then the west-central section of the site runs through this medieval centre.

5.4.4 Two manor houses are known in the vicinity of the site. Pallingswick Manor House, which dates from around 1270 or earlier, is situated to the southeast, whilst the site of Butterwick Manor, originating in the later 14<sup>th</sup> century, lies just to the east of St Paul’s Church to the immediate north of the site (Brown, 2005).

## 5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 The hamlet of Hammersmith experienced its first phase of expansion in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and it was during this episode that the settlement acquired its first chapel, St Paul’s. The foundation stone of the building was laid in 1630 and it was consecrated in June the following year. Documentary evidence suggests that the church’s burial ground was established in 1664 or earlier. A bequest of “13 perches” from Francis Lucy Warwickshire enabled the cemetery to be enlarged to the west in 1685 (Brown, 2005).

5.5.2 Despite some growth during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, historic mapping suggests that the old medieval centre of Hammersmith, around Queen Caroline Street and the Broadway, continued to be the focus of settlement activity until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Beyond that area the surrounding lands were characterised by agricultural or pastoral fields (*ibid*).

5.5.3 In keeping with the general growth of London and its hinterland during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hammersmith’s urban expansion seems to have begun in earnest between 1819 and 1829 (*ibid*).

- 5.5.4 The burial ground was enlarged in 1828 when a further “three roods and 12 perches” were bought from Dr William Black. It continued to receive inhumations until it was closed by Act of Parliament on the 25<sup>th</sup> November 1853; burials within the church were to be ‘discontinued at once’, whilst the churchyard was to be closed exactly a year later (Brown, 2005).
- 5.5.5 In 1864 the church itself was extended as shown on the 1865-7 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Brown, 2005).
- 5.5.6 By the late 1870s, “Old” St Paul’s was considered to be too small to adequately serve the spiritual demands of Hammersmith’s growing populous. In 1878 it was decided that it would be best to replace the old building with a larger, modern structure, the chosen architects being John P. Seddon and Hugh Roumieu Gough. Their plans were illustrated in the December 1882 issue of “*the Builder*” magazine, although their vision would not be fully realised until 1889 due to lack of funds. Their church remains extant, being situated to the immediate north of the west-central section of the site. It is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 5.5.7 A modern annex was added to “New” St Paul’s, with preliminary ground works taking place in 2005. This impacted upon the former burial ground thus necessitating an archaeological mitigation exercise. The ensuing project encountered inhumations at depths that ranged between 1.80m to 3.82m below modern ground level, i.e. 3.82m OD to 2.55m OD (Sayer, 2005).

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The archaeological work at the site comprised an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken on a total of five test pits and six boreholes, all of which were dug for geotechnical purposes. Originally, a total of fourteen interventions were to be excavated (seven boreholes and seven test pits), but three were abandoned due to the presence of substantial modern intrusions and live services.
- 6.2 The test pits were between 2.5m and 2.8m in length and were 0.5m in width, the boreholes being approximately 0.2m in diameter. The former were excavated to a maximum depth of 3m under direct archaeological supervision whilst the upper reaches of the latter were monitored until natural deposits were reached.
- 6.3 The five test pits were numbered T.P. 101 to 104 and 107 (T.P.s 105 and 106 were not excavated). The boreholes were termed B.H. 101 to 104, 106 and 107 (B.H. 105 was not dug). Their locations are shown in Fig. 2.
- 6.4 All recording systems employed were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009).
- 6.5 The interventions were planned and located using a total station by the geotechnical contractor, Nicholls Colton, and were tied into the Ordnance Survey grid by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20, the latter being located on the trench plans.
- 6.6 A detailed description of all the archaeological strata that was exposed was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.7 Excavated spoil was inspected for finds and indications of archaeologically significant deposits.
- 6.8 Levels in this report were obtained from a three dimensional survey of the intervention locations that was kindly provided by Nicholls Colton.

## 7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The following section provides a chronological account of the archaeological and geological deposits that were encountered on the site.

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural terrace gravel was observed at the base of the stratigraphic sequence, which no doubt represents Kempton Park Gravel (Fig. 3). The top of this geological unit was not level, being observed at a maximum height of 3.81m OD in the central section of the site (in B.H. 104), falling away to a level of 3.16m OD to the east (in B.H. 107) and 2.47m OD to the west (in T.P. 101). These readings suggest that in the early Holocene period most if not all of the site was situated on an upstanding gravel island within a braided river system formed by the Thames and its tributaries, the extremities of the eyot being located towards the eastern and western edges of the site.

7.1.2 This interpretation was supported by the presence of a layer of mid-brownish yellow silty clay, 0.8m thick, which capped the terrace gravel in all but three of the interventions. This deposit represents a layer of brickearth, the survival of which offers further indication that the vast majority of the site was situated on dry land suitable for habitation in the early Holocene period.

7.1.3 The topography of the brickearth mirrored the underlying gravel, being observed at a maximum height of 4.33m OD in the west-central section of the site (in T.P. 103), falling to a level of 3.44m OD in the west (in B.H. 102) and 3.16m OD in the east (in B.H. 107). The top of the deposit was found at a level of 3.37m OD in B.H. 106, but this reading has been omitted from the deposit model due to the presence of a deep modern intrusion, which no doubt removed the upper reaches of the brickearth in that location (Fig. 3). It may also have been fully truncated by a later intrusion in B.H. 104.

7.1.4 Brickearth was not identified in B.H. 101 or T.P. 101 in the far west of the site, where the underlying terrace gravel falls to its greatest depth (Fig. 3). This could be because this area was occupied by an erosive channel in the early Holocene or because the brickearth that was formerly located there has been reworked by human action. Given the small sizes of the interventions it is hard to say with certainty which of these interpretations is correct. However, at this stage the second theory seems somewhat more convincing. In B.H. 101 and T.P. 101, anthropic debris was found in the deposit that sealed the gravel demonstrating that its origins cannot be entirely natural: it must either have been deposited or reworked by man. Furthermore, it bore a closer resemblance to disturbed brickearth in terms of its colour and texture than reworked alluvial material. The weight of the available evidence therefore tentatively suggests that this section of the site was not occupied by a channel.

7.1.5 The topographic and stratigraphic information that was gleaned from this study suggests that the entire site was situated on dry land during the early Holocene, leaving open the



possibility of visitation or occupation from the Prehistoric period onwards.

## 7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval or Earlier

- 7.2.1 A humic rich layer of mid-greyish brown silty clay, [31] / [35], was observed directly above the gravel in T.P. 101 and B.H.101 in the far west. It was 0.9m to 0.6m thick, the top being at a level of 3.37m OD in the former and 3.65m OD in the latter. The texture of the material suggested that it could represent natural brickearth that has been reworked and mixed with other deposits, hence the presence of frequent fragments of oyster shell and rare sherds of Surrey/Hampshire border redware dating to the post-medieval period (1550-1900). Its humic rich nature tentatively indicates that it could have formed part of a ploughsoil. If so, the pottery demonstrates that this soil was active during the post-medieval period, although it should be remembered that it could have started to form during an earlier period. Alternatively, these deposits could infill one or more cut features of post-medieval date.
- 7.2.2 A humic rich layer of firm, light brown silty clay, [11] / [1], was observed in B.H. 102 and T.P. 102 in the western end of the site at a height of 3.98m OD in the former and 4.46m OD in the latter. The layer was 0.5m thick and was interpreted as a deposit of brickearth that has undergone a degree of post-depositional pedogenesis. This demonstrates that it was once exposed to the elements, forming part of a stable horizon.
- 7.2.3 A layer of silty clay with a very high humic content, [23] / [7], was identified in T.P. 103 and B.H. 103 in the west-central section of the site. It may represent a true palaeosol or ploughsoil, the top of which was identified at a height of 4.71m OD to 4.48m OD.
- 7.2.4 The horizontal layers described above had several characteristic in common. Taken together, they closely mirrored the profile of the underlying natural topography (Fig. 3) and, despite their possible different origins, were all humic rich, suggesting that they had undergone a degree of pedogenesis. These two factors indicate that they once formed a stable ground surface located immediately above natural geological deposits. After their deposition, little horizontal build up appears to have ensued until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This indicates that the horizon in question could well have been stable for a considerable period of time, being subjected to human occupation or exploitation throughout the post-medieval period and perhaps substantially earlier.
- 7.2.5 The presence of cut archaeological features dug into the top of this horizon strongly supports this notion (Fig. 3).
- 7.2.6 A possible ditch, [18], was observed in T.P. 104 (Fig. 4). It was found below a later 19<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall, suggesting that it may form part of an earlier property boundary on the same alignment. Unfortunately, no artefacts were found in the backfill of the feature, which remains undated.
- 7.2.7 No trace of brickearth or a pedogenic horizon was found in B.H. 104. In their stead a mixed deposit of yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clay was found, which could represent the backfill of a feature that was cut from the top of the aforementioned stable land surface.

### 7.3 **Phase 3: 19th Century**

7.3.1 Evidence of red fabric brick wall foundations was unearthed in Borehole 103, Test Pits 103 and 104 (Fig. 4). The locations of these were overlain on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-96 with great effect (Fig. 5; Fig. 6). This undertaking demonstrated that the example that was unearthed in T.P. 103 formed part of a garden boundary wall associated with a residential terrace that fronted Sussex Place, whilst the masonry that was identified in BH103 formed part of a dividing wall that separated two of those properties. Similarly, the example that was found in T.P. 104 represented another boundary wall that separated the rear gardens of a pair of semi-detached houses.

7.3.2 The walls were demolished some time before 1921, after a scheme to widen Sussex Place necessitated their removal (Fig. 7; Fig. 8).

7.3.3 The map regression exercise undertaken by Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited demonstrated that the former boundary of St Paul's Churchyard extended into the site as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 7. This raises the possibility that burials are located on the site in that triangle of land. No geotechnical interventions were situated in this area so the chance to categorically prove or disprove this assertion did not arise during this study. However, excavations undertaken in recent years within the modern boundary of the churchyard found inhumations at a minimum depth of 3.82m OD (Sayer, 2005). This is well below the general level of modern horizontal disturbance that was identified across the entire Hammersmith Flyover site during this study (Fig. 3). It is therefore reasonable to presume that *in situ* burials will be located within the site boundary in the confines of the former graveyard.

### 7.4 **Phase 4: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Demolition Debris**

7.4.1 A layer of rubble was found across the entire site. Whilst it contained pottery and CBM (ceramic building material) of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date, the fact that it sealed the 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundations detailed above strongly suggests that it is relatively modern (Fig. 3). It no doubt represents demolition debris that either accumulated during the widening of Sussex Place in the early twentieth century or was created during the construction of the Hammersmith Flyover in the 1960s.

7.4.2 The entire site was sealed by modern make-up layers and hard standing.

- Modern hard standing
- C20th demolition debris and levelling
- C19th masonry
- Palaeo-ground surface
- Fill of cut feature
- Brickearth
- Kempton Park gravel

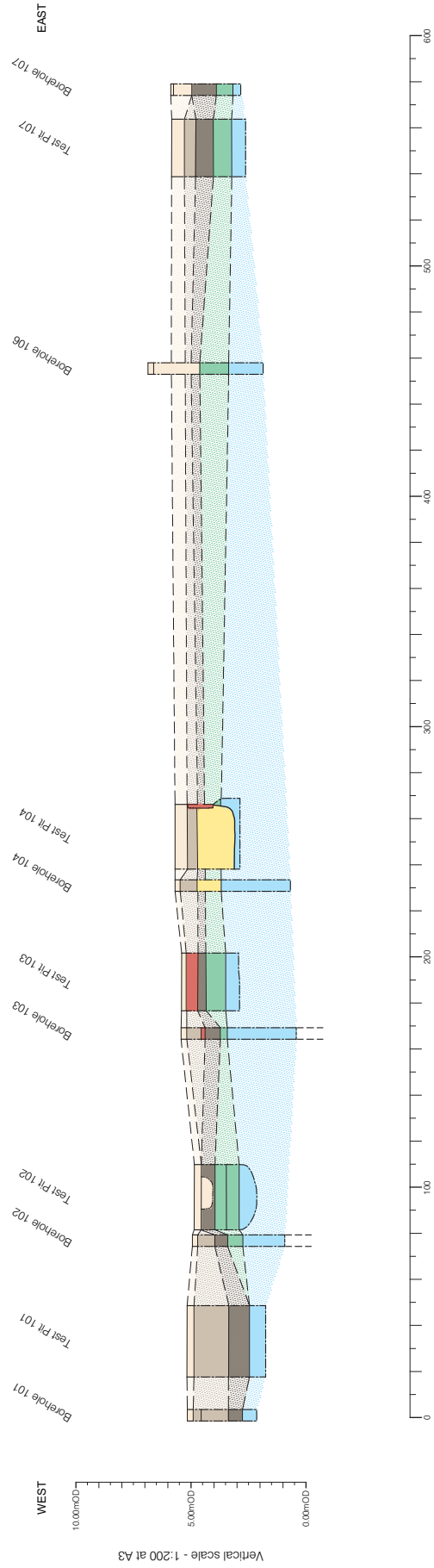
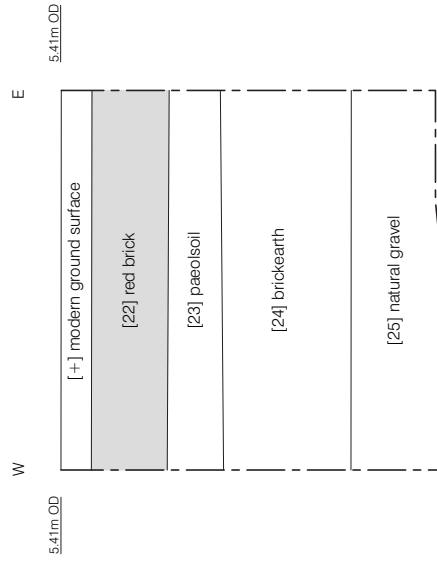
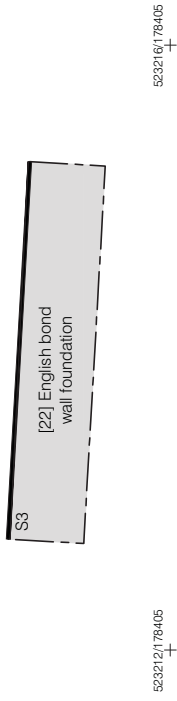


Figure 3  
Schematic deposit model  
(Scales as annotated)

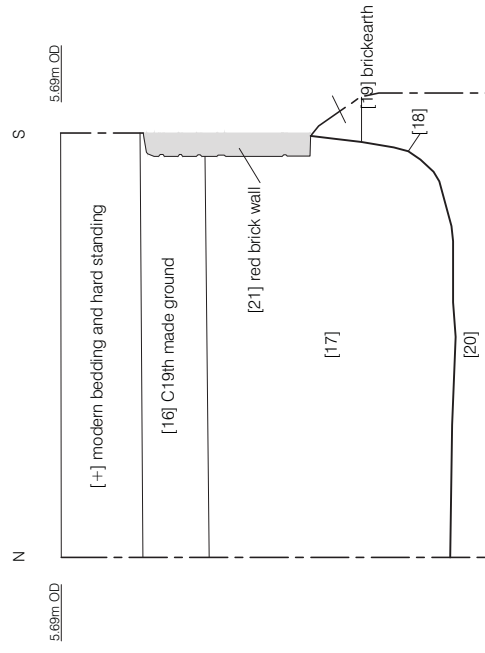
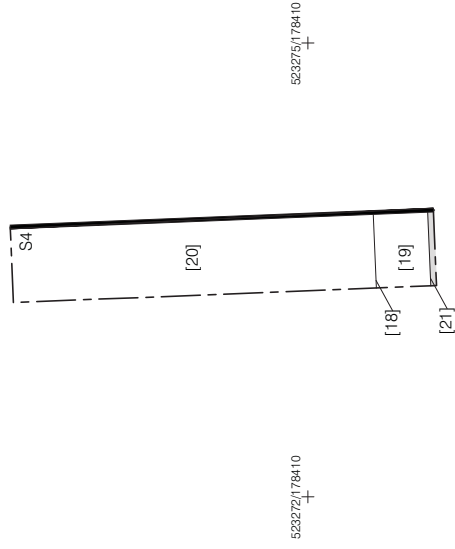
Test Pit 103



Section 3  
South facing  
Test Pit 103

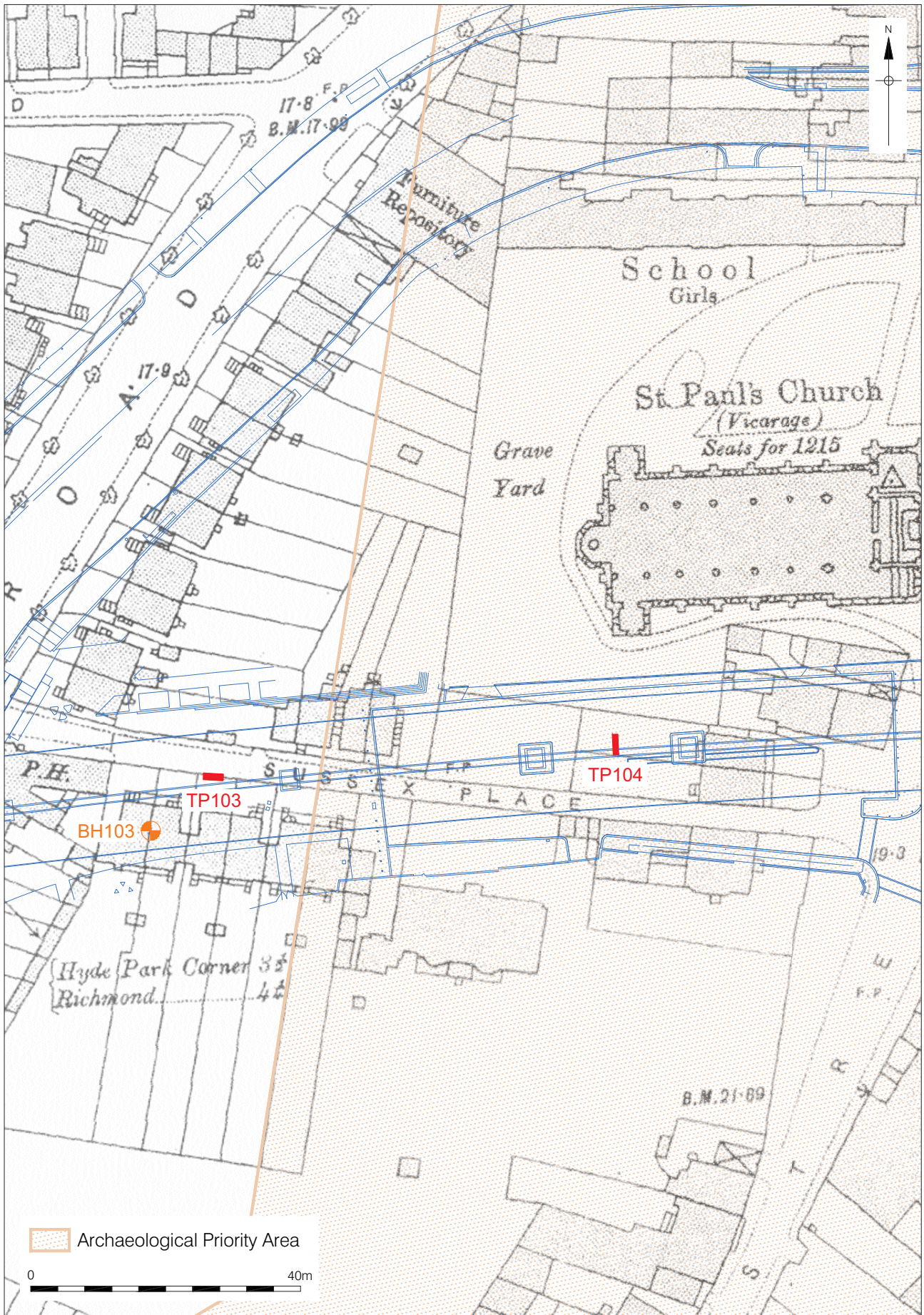


Test Pit 104



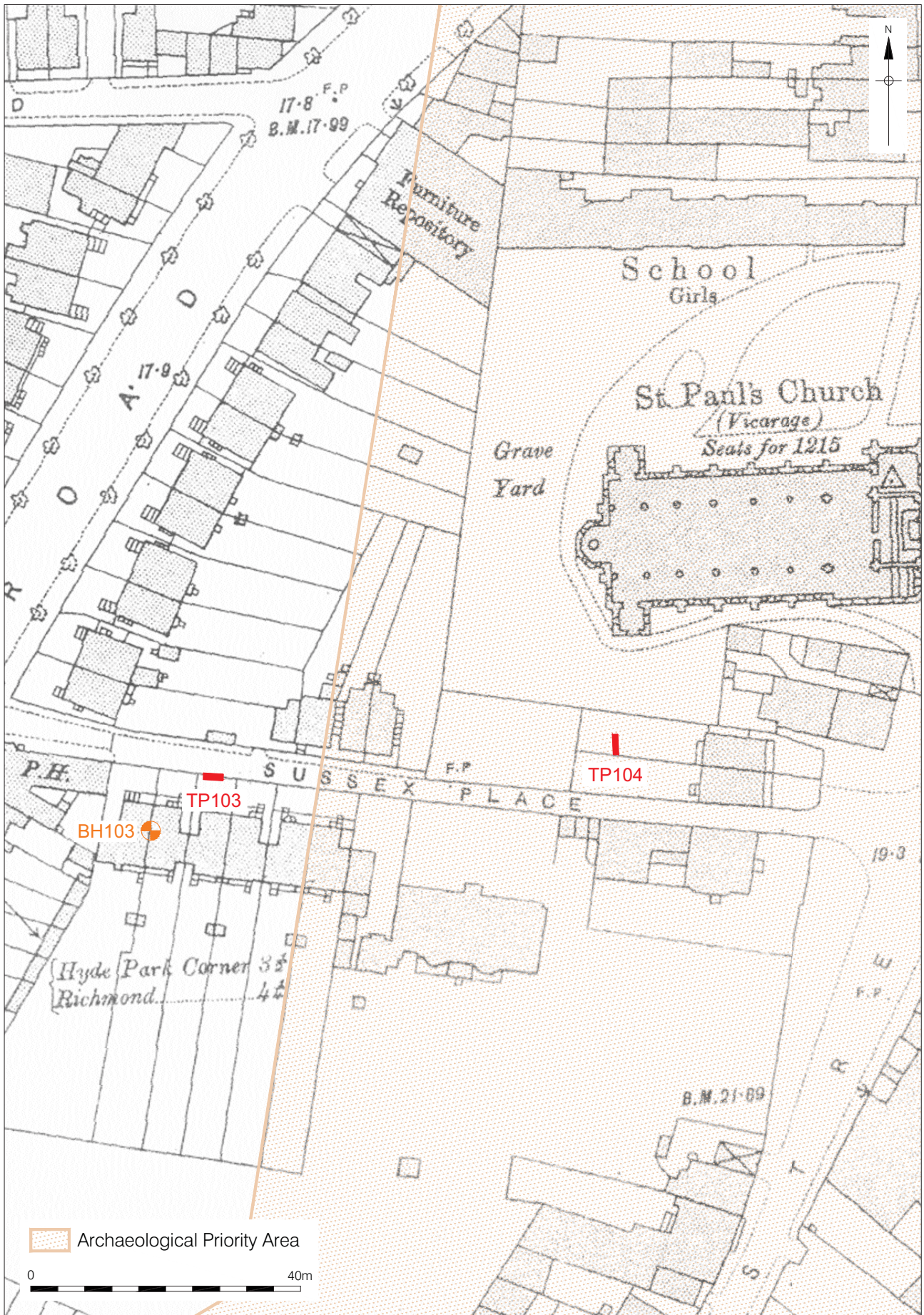
Section 4  
West facing  
Test Pit 104





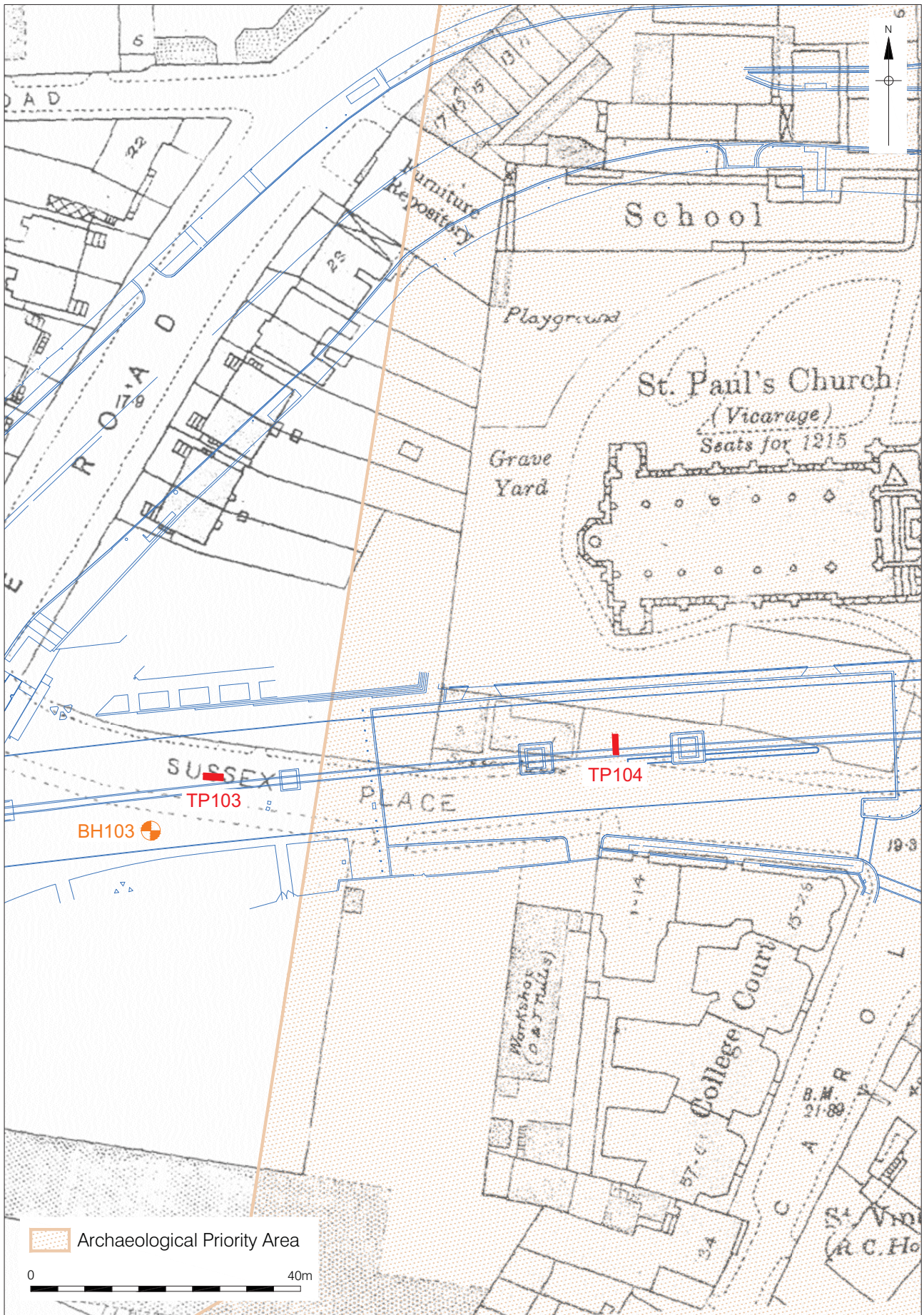
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013  
23/10/13 MR

Figure 5  
Locations of Test Pits 103 and 104 with existing site survey data  
overlay on the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map  
1:800 at A4



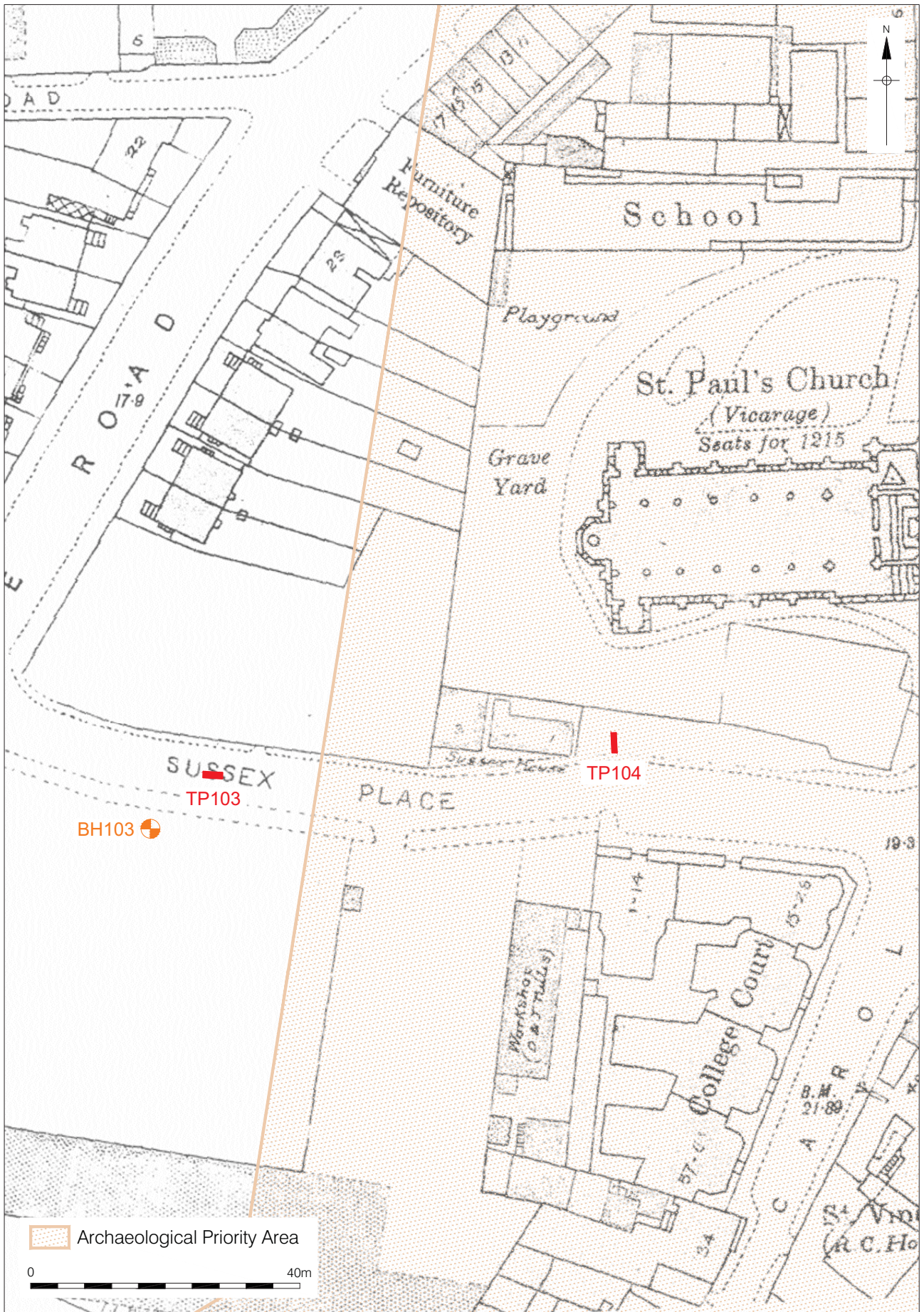
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013  
23/10/13 MR

Figure 6  
Locations of Test Pits 103 and 104 on the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey map  
1:800 at A4



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Figure 7  
Locations of Test Pits 103 and 104 with existing site survey data  
overlay on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map  
1:800 at A4



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Figure 8  
 Locations of Test Pits 103 and 104 overlain on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map  
 1:800 at A4



## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 Kempton Park Gravel was found at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. It was capped by a deposit of brickearth, suggesting that all or most of the site was situated on dry land during the early Holocene period. This means that the area could have been exploited by man from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 8.1.2 These natural geological units were sealed by a series of inhomogeneous, potentially diachronous deposits that together probably formed a palaeoground surface that was actively used by man from at least the post-medieval period. A cut feature, perhaps representing a boundary ditch, had been cut from this level in T.P. 104, whilst a second feature may have been dug from the same level in B.H. 104.
- 8.1.3 The site was extensively developed in the nineteenth century. Two garden boundary walls dating to this period were identified in T.P. 103 and T.P. 104, whilst an internal wall separating two terraced residences was found in B.H. 104. They had been demolished by 1921 after Sussex Place was widened.
- 8.1.4 The level of survival across the entire site strongly suggests that inhumations associated with St Paul's Churchyard are present in a triangle of land that falls within the confines of the site (delineated by the former boundary wall of the graveyard as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6).
- 8.1.5 This project has demonstrated the survival of significant archaeological horizons across the entire site; early features may be cut from the top of the brickearth; those dating to the post-medieval period and possibly earlier are certainly cut from the top of the overlying palaeoground surface. Should further intrusive works be undertaken within the confines of the site, further archaeological monitoring is strongly recommended.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Phil Emery of Ramboll UK Limited for commissioning the project on behalf of Transport for London. Many thanks are extended to the Geotechnical Manager, Jim Poynton of Nicholls Colton, and his team for their invaluable assistance and co-operation during the works. Thanks also to Jim for kindly compiling and providing the necessary survey and level data.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Charlotte Matthews for her project management and Mark Roughley for the illustrations. Thanks also to Richard Humphrey and Ireneo Grosso for monitoring some of the geotechnical investigations.

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=KPGR>

### 10.4 Planning Policy

Hammersmith & Fulham Local Development Framework – Core Strategy, Adopted October 2011

[http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment\\_and\\_Planning/Planning/Planning\\_policy/164525\\_Core\\_Strategy.asp](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Planning_policy/164525_Core_Strategy.asp) and the Proposals Map:

<http://www.cartogold.co.uk/HammersmithandFulham/map.htm>

Hammersmith & Fulham Unitary Development Framework Saved Policies:

[http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment\\_and\\_Planning/Planning/Unitary\\_Development\\_Plan/136439\\_Hammersmith\\_and\\_Fulham\\_Unitary\\_Development\\_Plan\\_Contents.asp](http://www.lbhf.gov.uk/Directory/Environment_and_Planning/Planning/Unitary_Development_Plan/136439_Hammersmith_and_Fulham_Unitary_Development_Plan_Contents.asp)

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[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Trench Number	Plan Number	Section Number	Dimensions			Levels (m OD)	
								N-S	E-W	Depth / Thickness	Highest	Lowest
1	layer	firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	natural brickearth that has undergone pedogenesis to form a land surface?	2	T.P. 102	N/A	S-2	2.50m	0.50m	0.50m	4.56	4.56
2	layer	mid brownish grey sandy silt	natural brickearth	1	T.P. 102	N/A	S-2	2.50m	0.50m	0.50m	4.06	4.06
3	layer	mid brownish orange sandy gravelly silt	natural brickearth	1	T.P. 102	N/A	S-2	2.50m	0.50m	0.54m	3.56	3.56
4	layer	mid brownish orange sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	T.P. 102	N/A	S-2	2.50m	0.50m	over 0.75m	3.02	3.02
5	layer	firm dark to mid grey brown sandy silt	19th century dump layer	4	B.H. 103	N/A	B.H. 103	2.50m	0.50m	0.50m	5.18	5.18
6	masonry	red fabric subterranean masonry structure	possibly a 19th century wall foundation	3	B.H. 103	N/A	B.H. 103	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	4.68	4.68
7	layer	dark grey-brown humic rich silty clay	undated pedogenic horizon	2	B.H. 103	N/A	B.H. 103	0.20m	0.20m	0.76m	4.48	4.48
8	layer	firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay	natural brickearth	1	B.H. 103	N/A	B.H. 103	0.20m	0.20m	0.32m	3.72	3.72
9	layer	compact mid brownish orange silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	B.H. 103	N/A	B.H. 103	0.20m	0.20m	over 3.00m	3.4	3.4
10	layer	mid brownish grey silty clayey sand	19th century dump layer	4	B.H.102	N/A	B.H.102	0.20m	0.20m	0.74m	4.72	4.72
11	layer	firm light brown sandy silt	natural brickearth that has undergone pedogenesis to form a land surface?	2	B.H.102	N/A	B.H.102	0.20m	0.20m	0.54m	3.98	3.98
12	layer	mid yellowish brown sandy silt	natural brickearth	1	B.H.102	N/A	B.H.102	0.20m	0.20m	0.68m	3.44	3.44
13	layer	compact mid brownish orange silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	B.H.102	N/A	B.H.102	0.20m	0.20m	over 1.80m	2.76	2.76

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Trench Number	Plan Number	Section Number	Dimensions		Levels (m OD)	
14	fill or layer	firm, mid greyish yellowish brown clayey silt	19th century dump layer or the fill of an intrusion that has entirely truncated the brickearth in this location	2	B.H.104	N/A	B.H.104	0.20m	0.20m	4.75	4.75
15	layer	firm mid brownish orange silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	B.H.104	N/A	B.H.104	0.20m	over 3.00m	3.81	3.81
16	layer	firm mid brownish grey silty sand	19th century dump layer	4	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	2.90m	0.50m	5.17	5.17
17	fill	firm, mid grey brown sandy silty clay, humic rich fill of [18]	humic rich infill of an intrusive feature, perhaps a boundary ditch	2	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	over 2.80m	over 0.80m	4.73	4.73
18	cut	a linear feature with steeply sloping, almost vertical sides and a sharp, concave break of slope at the base.	a deeply intrusive feature such as a boundary ditch	2	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	2.90m	0.50m	4.73	3.07
19	layer	firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay	natural brickearth	1	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	2.90m	0.50m	4.05	4.05
20	layer	firm to compact mid orange brown silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	2.90m	0.50m	3.71	3.71
21	masonry	red fabric unfrogged bricks forming a subterranean linear block of masonry	wall foundation, perhaps forming part of a 19th century building	3	T.P.104	N/A	S-4	0.22m	0.50m	5.13	5.13
22	masonry	red fabric unfrogged bricks forming a subterranean linear block of masonry	base of a wall foundation, perhaps forming part of a 19th century building; since it is quite thick it may represent an external wall	3	T.P.103	N/A	S-3	0.50m	0.22m	5.21	5.21
23	layer	firm dark redish brown sandy silty clay, humic rich	undated pedogenic horizon	2	T.P.103	N/A	S-3	0.50m	2.50m	4.71	4.71
24	layer	mid yellowish brown sandy silt	natural brickearth	1	T.P.103	N/A	S-3	0.50m	2.50m	4.33	4.33
25	layer	firm to compact mid orange brown silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	T.P.103	N/A	S-3	0.50m	2.50m	3.45	3.45

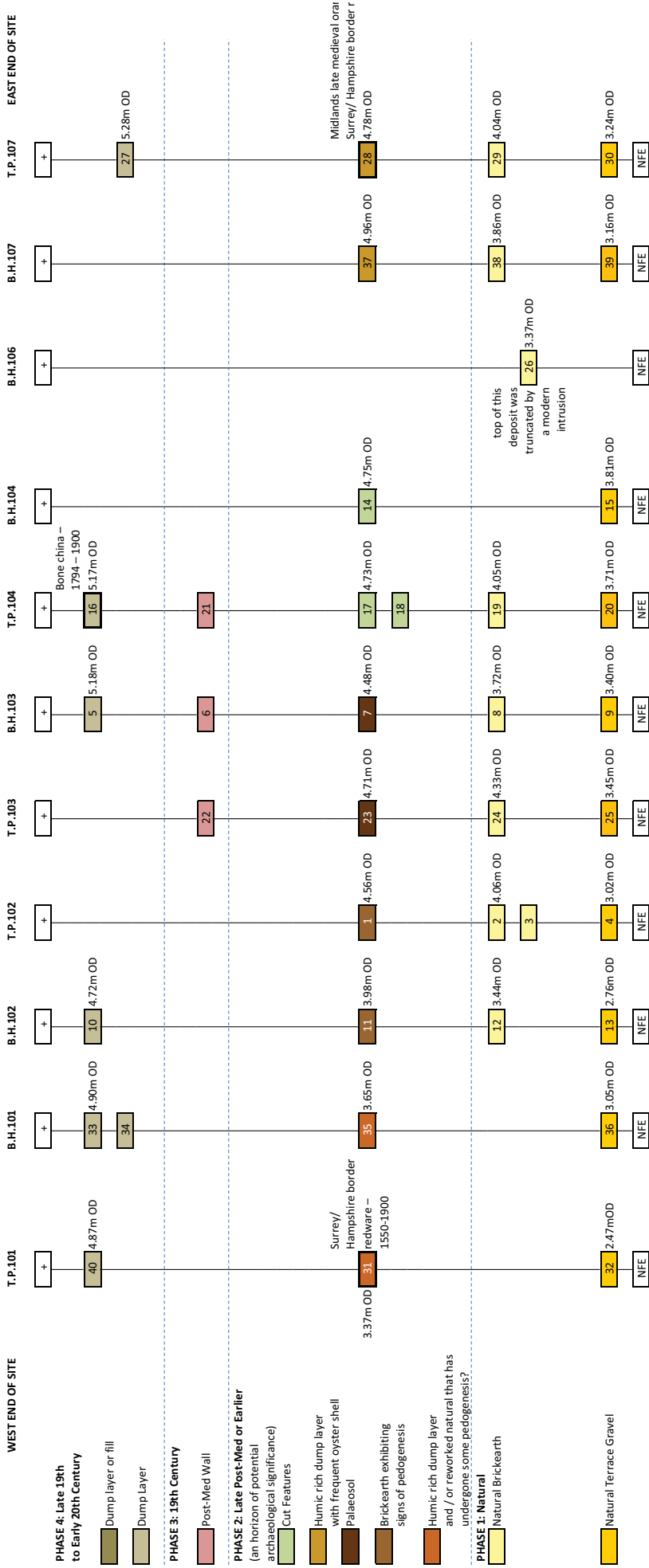
Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Trench Number	Plan Number	Section Number	Dimensions			Levels (m OD)	
26	layer	firm mid brownish orange silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	B.H.106	N/A	B.H.106	0.20m	0.20m	over 3.00m	3.37	3.37
27	layer	firm, mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt	19th century dump layer	4	T.P.107	N/A	S-7	0.50m	2.50m	0.50m	5.28	5.28
28	layer	firm to compact dark greyish brown silty clay with very frequent fragments of oyster shell and small granule sized fragments of CBM	mid to late post-med dump layer that appears to have undergone a degree of post-depositional pedogenesis	2	T.P.107	N/A	S-7	0.50m	2.50m	0.74m	4.78	4.78
29	layer	mid yellowish brown sandy silt	natural brickearth	1	T.P.107	N/A	S-7	0.50m	2.50m	0.80m	4.04	4.04
30	layer	firm to compact mid orange brown silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	T.P.107	N/A	S-7	0.50m	2.50m	over 0.60m	3.24	3.24
31	fill or layer	firm to soft mid grey brown sandy silt containing 18th to 19th century pottery fragments; same as [35]	18th to 19th century dump layer or the fill of an intrusive feature of similar date	2	T.P.101	N/A	S-1	3.10m	1.20m	0.90m	3.37	3.37
32	layer	loose, light orange sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	T.P.101	N/A	S-1	3.10m	1.20m	over 0.50m	2.47	2.47
33	layer	firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand	19th century dump layer	4	BH101	N/A	BH101	0.20m	0.20m	0.35m	4.9	4.9
34	layer	compact mid to dark red brown silty sand	19th century dump layer	4	BH101	N/A	BH101	0.20m	0.20m	0.90m	4.55	4.55
35	layer	firm to soft mid grey brown sandy silt, same as [31]	18th to 19th century dump layer or the fill of an intrusive feature of similar date	2	BH101	N/A	BH101	0.20m	0.20m	0.60m	3.65	3.65
36	layer	loose, light orange sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	BH101	N/A	BH101	0.20m	0.20m	over 0.60m	3.05	3.05
37	layer	firm to compact dark greyish brown silty clay with very frequent fragments of oyster shell and small granule sized fragments of CBM	mid to late post-med dump layer that appears to have undergone a degree of post-depositional pedogenesis	2	BH107	N/A	BH107	0.20m	0.20m	1.10m	4.96	4.96
38	layer	mid yellowish brown sandy silt	natural brickearth	1	BH107	N/A	BH107	0.20m	0.20m	0.70m	3.86	3.86

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation	Phase	Trench Number	Plan Number	Section Number	Dimensions		Levels (m OD)	
39	layer	firm to compact mid orange brown silty sandy gravel	natural terrace gravel	1	BH107	N/A	BH107	0.20m	0.20m	3.16	3.16
40	layer	firm to compact dump layer	20th century demo debris	4	T.P. 101	N/A	S-1	0.50m	2.50m	4.87	4.87

## **APPENDIX 2: MATRIX**



SITE MATRIX: HAF13



## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

ID: preconst1-161825

### Project details

Project name	Hammersmith Flyover Watching Brief on Geotechnical Trial Pits
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Ramboll UK Limited on behalf of Transport for London to carry out archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits and boreholes at Hammersmith Flyover, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham in advance of renovation work to the flyover. The archaeological monitoring was carried out in August and September 2013. Kempton Park Gravel was found at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. It was capped by a deposit of brickearth, suggesting that all or most of the site was situated on dry land during the early Holocene period. This means that the area could have been exploited by man from the prehistoric period onwards. These natural geological units were sealed by a series of deposits that together probably formed a palaeoground surface that was actively used by man from at least the post-medieval period. A cut feature, perhaps representing a boundary ditch, had been cut from this level, whilst a second feature may have been dug from the same level. The site was extensively developed in the nineteenth century. Two garden boundary walls associated with residential properties dating to this period were identified. The level of survival across the entire site strongly suggests that inhumations associated with St Paul's Churchyard are present in a triangle of land that falls within the confines of the site.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2013 End: 04-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HAF13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Advice from consultant

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH Hammersmith Flyover
Postcode	W6 9LQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 22857 78377 51 0 51 29 25 N 000 13 48 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 23873 78389 51 0 51 29 25 N 000 12 55 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Ramboll
Project design originator	Ramboll
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Rebecca Haslam
Type of sponsor/funding body	Transport Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Transport for London

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	HAF13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	HAF13
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	HAF13
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Plan", "Section"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hammersmith Flyover, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, R.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report no. R11546
Date	2013

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Issuer or publisher    Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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