

**77-89 GLENTHORNE ROAD,
HAMMERSMITH,
LONDON W6 0LJ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

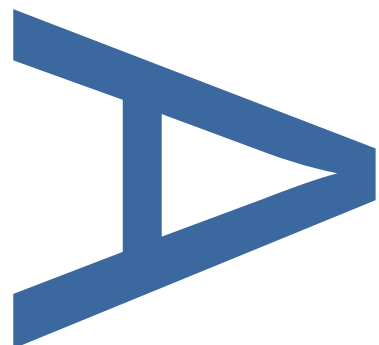
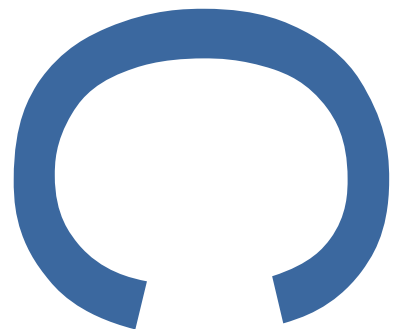
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
AND FULHAM**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2012/04264/FUL**

PCA REPORT NO: 12084

SITE CODE: GLE15

APRIL 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**77-89 GLENTHORNE ROAD, HAMMERSMITH,
LONDON W6 0LJ**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3961
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	James Langthorne		April 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		April 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		April 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		April 2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, London W6 0LJ

An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Planning Application Number: 2012/04264/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2281 7872

Site Code: GLE15

Written and researched by: James Young Langthorne

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

on behalf of **Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd.**

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

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Email: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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CONTENTS

1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background	5
4	Geology And Topography	7
5	Archaeological And Historical Background	8
6	Archaeological Methodology	9
7	The Archaeological Sequence	10
8	Trench Summary.....	13
9	Interpretation And Conclusions	17
10	Acknowledgments	19
11	Bibliography.....	20

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Index	26
Appendix 2: Site Matrix	29
Appendix 3: Pottery And Ctp Assessment	30
Appendix 4: Oasis Form.....	33

PLATES

Plate 1 –East Facing View Of Trench 4 (1m Scale).....	15
Plate 2 – South Facing View Of Base Of Pit/Posthole [7] (1m Scale)	15
Plate 3 – South Facing View Of Trench 5 (1m Scale)	16
Plate 4 – West Facing Section In Trench 5 (1m Scale)	16

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location	21
Figure 2: Trench Location	22
Figure 3: Plan And Section Of Trench 4	23
Figure 4: Plan And Section Of Trench 5	25
Figure 5: Proposed Development overlain to Evaluation Trench Layout.....	25

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, London W6 0LJ between 8th and 17th April 2015. The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting on behalf of Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation saw the excavation and investigation of five trenches, the objectives of which were to establish the potential for and character of any extant archaeological deposits at the site which may be impacted by the proposed development.
- 1.3 Natural sand and gravel was identified within sondages beneath a thick layer of 'dirty' brickearth. Above this level in the southern part of the site the archaeological investigation encountered two distinct phases of activity:
- Two gullies, a ditch and a possible large posthole or pit relating to agriculture or land division dating to the Late Iron Age;
 - Two north-south aligned wall foundations and a stepped footing relating to the late 19th – mid 20th century fireplace works.
- 1.4 The site appeared to have been landscaped, potentially during the late 19th century but certainly by the time the current office building was constructed. This landscaping, in addition to other modern structures on the site, appeared to have resulted in the complete truncation of potential archaeological deposits in the northern and central parts of the site.
- 1.5 Upon the completion of the project and the discharge of the archaeological planning condition, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with the LAARC under site code GLE15.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 8th – 17th April 2015 at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, London W6 0LJ (Figure 1). The site was bordered to the north by Glenthorne Road itself, to the east and west by properties that fronted onto Glenthorne Road and to the south by railway arches. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2281 7872.
- 2.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 2.3 The investigation comprised five trenches (Figure 2) in order to establish the presence, date and character of any archaeological activity and allow an archaeological mitigation strategy to be constructed.
- 2.4 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting on behalf of Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The project was monitored by Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) of Historic England, Archaeology Advisors to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 2.5 A desk-based assessment was prepared for the development in 2014 (CgMs Consulting). Prior to the fieldwork a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Bradley 2015) which outlined the methodology by which the work would be undertaken; this WSI was approved by GLAAS.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and digital image records will eventually be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), identified by the unique site code GLE15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Relevant Planning Policy

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was set up under the planning regulations that were current in 2015, specifically the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan and those criteria required by the London Borough of Hounslow. The following is a summary of the development background and development plan framework which is detailed in full in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations. The government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, which replaced previous national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 3.1.3 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan published 22 July 2011.
- 3.1.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by Hammersmith and Fulham's Development Management Local Plan which was adopted in July 2013. The Plan contains policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

3.2 Planning Consent

- 3.2.1 Planning consent for redevelopment of the Glenthorne Road site was granted by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham under application number 2012/04264/FUL. The consent included three archaeological planning conditions:

Condition 12

No development or demolition shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Council.

Reason

To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12.

Condition 13

No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed under Condition 12 of this planning permission.

Reason

To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12.

Condition 14

The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 13, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason

To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12.

- 3.2.2 A trial-trench evaluation strategy was designed by CgMs Consulting and agreed with the GLAAS Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Prior to the fieldwork a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Bradley 2015) which outlined the methodology by which the work would be undertaken, in accordance with condition 12; this WSI was approved by GLAAS.
- 3.2.3 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Society indicated that the underlying bedrock geology of the site and surrounding area is London Clay Formation clay and silt while the overlying 'superficial' deposits on the site consist of Kempton Park Gravel Formation sand and gravel.

4.1.2 A geological survey was conducted at the site (CGL 2014) and the results were consistent with the natural deposits described above.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The topography of the site and its immediate environs is generally level around 5.50m OD; however there is a fall in ground height of around 0.80m from north to south.

4.2.2 The nearest watercourse is the river Thames that lay c.400m to the south of the Glenthorne Road site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the Glenthorne Road site. The information was principally taken from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Prehistoric activity identified within the vicinity of the site was characterized by a small number of findspots and features. The features, principally ditches and pits relating to the Bronze and Iron Ages, potentially represented field boundaries. Accordingly there was low to moderate probability of finding prehistoric deposits particularly relating to agricultural activity or land division.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 While the line of the Roman road between London and Silchester passes to the south of the site only a small amount of residual Roman material has been found within the vicinity of Glenthorne Road. There was a low potential of finding Roman material, possibly agricultural in character, as a result.

5.4 Saxon & Medieval

5.4.1 The proposed agricultural character of the site was considered to have continued into the Saxon and medieval periods though no findspots or settlements have been encountered in the area; therefore there was a low probability of finding agricultural deposits and evidence of land division.

5.5 Post-Medieval & Modern

5.5.1 The agricultural and horticultural nature of the site changed in 1894-96 with the foundation of a 'Fireplace Works'. Between 1951 and 1987 the site was redeveloped as the Council Offices which will shortly be demolished to make way for the proposed residential complex.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2015) for the Glenthorne Road site designed the excavation of five trenches in order to establish the presence or otherwise of archaeological activity and define the date and character of such activity that would in turn allow an archaeological mitigation strategy to be formulated.
- 6.2 The trenches were located on the ground by PCA and then scanned using a cable avoidance tool. They were then broken out and then excavated by a 5 ton mechanical excavator with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision until either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered. These deposits were then cleaned by hand. The dimensions of the trenches are summarised in the table below:

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
1	E-W	9.75	1.90	2.42
2	N-S	10.00	2.00	1.60
3	E-W	9.75	1.90	1.10
4	E-W	10.00	1.80	1.22
5	N-S	10.00	1.80	1.32

- 6.3 All deposits and features were investigated and then recorded on *proforma* context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale at 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital image record was also kept of each evaluation trench.
- 6.4 Features were had-excavated to obtain either a 50% sample or an appropriate sample to indicate the form, function and date of the feature.
- 6.5 In two trenches in which no archaeological features were present, after having been hand-cleaned, the machined was used to excavate sondages through the brickearth horizon in order to test its authenticity and record the underlying deposits. Sections through these sondages were inspected and recorded.
- 6.6 Following the completion of the recording, the trenches were backfilled by machine with the excavated arisings.
- 6.7 Three temporary benchmarks at 5.55m OD, 5.44m OD and 4.63m OD were established on site extrapolated from the height registered to Borehole 1 (CGL 2014: Appendix B– BH01) which was located in the same position as Trench 5.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded at the Glenthorne Road site was naturally deposited fairly loose, mid-light orange brown sand with occasional rounded gravel [12] and [21]; this was recorded in sondages in Trenches 5 and 2 respectively. The natural sand and gravel varied in height between 3.34m OD in Trench 2 and 3.72m OD in Trench 5.

7.1.2 This naturally deposited layer was consistent with the underlying superficial geology of the site as established during the 2014 geotechnical investigation (CGL 2014: Appendix B).

7.2 Phase 2: 'Dirty' Brickearth

7.2.1 Overlying natural sand and gravel [12] and [21] in Trenches 2 and 5 and the earliest deposits recorded in the remaining trenches were layers of very firm mid-light orange grey sandy silty clay, commonly referred to as 'brickearth', with very occasional charcoal, and ceramic building material (CBM) flecks and occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded pebbles. Within Trench 3 this deposit was slightly sandier and contained more gravel. The thicknesses of these 'dirty' brickearth layers and heights that they were encountered at are summarised in the table below:

Trench	Context	Maximum thickness (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
1	23	Not bottomed (Maximum depth seen 0.85m)	4.44
2	20	0.60	4.07
3	18	Not bottomed (Maximum depth seen 0.28m)	3.86
4	2	Not bottomed (Maximum depth seen 0.10m)	4.25
5	11	0.60	4.34

7.2.2 It is notable that brickearth was encountered at lower heights in Trenches 2 and 3 than in the other trenches. It is likely that the 'dirty' brickearth horizon has been landscaped because no agricultural or horticultural soil deposits were seen to be extant between the brickearth and modern made ground deposits. However [20] in Trench 2, which was located in the lower central part of the site, and [11] in Trench 5, in the higher southern part of site, were similarly thick and suggested that the late post-medieval or modern landscaping followed the natural contours of the ground; a theory that is supported by the heights of the natural sand and gravel, [12] and [21], which are 0.38m higher in Trench 5 than in Trench 2.

7.3 Phase 3: Late Iron Age Features

7.3.1 Two features that date to the Late Iron Age period were encountered in the south-eastern part of the site in Trench 5. Furthermore, Trench 4 at the southern edge of the site also contained two features which although undated had similar fills to those in Trench 5; thus they are tentatively

phased alongside.

- 7.3.2 Truncating brickearth [2] in Trench 4 was the base of a feature that could have either been a pit or a large posthole [7]. A sub-circular, near vertically sided cut with a flat base, [7] was 0.57m in diameter, 70mm deep and recorded at a height of 4.30m OD. It was filled with firm grey brown silty clay [6] with occasional pea grit and flint.
- 7.3.3 A north-south orientated gully or ditch [9] was also seen to cut brickearth [2] in Trench 4. Gully [9] measured >1.70m north-south by 0.70m east-west by 0.17m deep and was identified at a maximum height of 4.18m OD. It was filled with firm grey brown silty clay [8] with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel and very occasional coal, animal bone and CBM flecks and fragments.
- 7.3.4 Within Trench 5 a northwest-southeast orientated gully [14] was seen to cut brickearth [11]. Gully [14] measured >1.95m northwest-southeast by 0.40m wide by 0.12m deep and was identified at a maximum height of 4.02m OD. It was filled with fairly firm mid grey brown silty clay [13] with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone, flint and pot sherds dated to the Late Iron Age (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.5 Truncating the southeast end of gully [14] in Trench 5 was the base of a ditch [16]. Orientated north-south ditch [16] extended >5.35m north-south by >1.50m east-west by 0.45m deep and was recorded at a height of 4.33m OD. Ditch [16] was filled with firm mid brown grey silty clay [15] with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional coal flecks and very occasional pot sherds dated to the Late Iron Age (Appendix 3), slag, burnt flint and daub.

7.4 Phase 4: 19th Century / Modern Development

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 also contained two wall foundations [4] and [5] and a stepped footing [3] that stood on brickearth [2]. All three were constructed of red and yellow stock brick and concreted whitish grey cement mortar with occasional pea grit flecks. It was concluded that these structures related to the industrial building that occupied this site from the late 19th century until its demolition in the middle of the 20th century to make way for the present office buildings. The dimensions and heights these masonry structures were encountered at are detailed in the table below:

Context	Orientation	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Height (m)	Maximum height (m OD)
3	N/A	>0.62	0.76	0.42	4.82
4	N-S	>1.80	0.53	0.54	4.77
5	N-S	>1.80	0.25	Unseen	4.91

7.5

7.5.1 Phase 5: Modern

7.5.2 Backfilling all the previously described features and deposits as well as the concrete foundations and services relating to the current office building were thick layers of modern made ground. The made ground was composed of very firm mottled mid grey brown, black and light whitish grey slightly silty clay and clay silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble, occasional coal, charcoal, rebar and tarmac fragments and very occasional plastic, residual clay tobacco pipe, residual early medieval pot fragments and animal bone fragments. The dimensions and heights the modern made ground deposits were encountered at are described in the following table:

Trench	Context	Maximum Thickness (m)	Maximum Height (m OD)
1	22	0.85	5.45
2	19	0.85	4.84
3	17	0.57	4.39
4	1	1.10	5.37
5	10	0.85	5.30

7.5.3 From within made ground layers [1] and [10] some residual Late Iron Age pottery was recovered (Appendix 3).

7.5.4 All made ground deposits were subsequently sealed by tarmac [+] in the cases of Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 and by a reinforced concrete slab and tarmac [+] in Trench 3.

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

8.1.1 The base of Trench 1 revealed 'dirty' brickearth layer [23] overlain by modern made ground [22], which also sealed a large modern concrete raft in the western part of the trench, and finally by tarmac.

8.1.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered within Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

8.2.1 The base of Trench 2 revealed natural sand and gravel [21] overlain by 'dirty' brickearth [20] which was in turn sealed by modern made ground [19], which also overlay a modern concrete foundation in the central part of the trench, and finally by tarmac.

8.2.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered within Trench 2.

8.3 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

8.3.1 The base of Trench 3 revealed 'dirty' brickearth [18] overlain by modern made ground [17], which also sealed a modern concrete foundation in the western part of the trench and a live service cable in the eastern part of the trench, and finally by a reinforced concrete slab and tarmac.

8.3.2 No discrete archaeological deposits were encountered within Trench 3

8.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 3 and Plates 1 & 2)

8.4.1 The base of Trench 4 revealed 'dirty' brickearth layer [2] which was cut by possible pit or posthole [7] filled by silty clay [6], and gully [9] which was filled by silty clay [8]. Additionally stepped footing [3] and wall foundations [4] and [5] stood on brickearth [2]. All structures, features and deposits were subsequently overlain by modern made ground [1] and ultimately tarmac.

8.4.2 Archaeological features were encountered in Trench 4 comprising a pit or posthole [7], a ditch or gully [9], late 19th century – mid 20th century stepped footing [3] and wall foundations [4] and [5]. Features [7] and [9] were undated yet they had fills very similar to those from features in nearby Trench 5, which were dated to the Late Iron Age (Appendix 3).

8.5 Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 4 and Plates 3 & 4)

8.5.1 The base of Trench 5 revealed natural sand and gravel [12] capped by 'dirty' brickearth layer [11] which was in turn cut by gully [14] that was filled by silty clay [13]. Gully [14] was subsequently truncated by ditch [16] and filled by silty clay [15]. All features and deposits were finally overlain by modern made ground [10] and then by tarmac.

8.5.2 Two archaeological features were encountered in Trench 5 specifically gully [14] and ditch [16] dating to the Late Iron Age (Appendix 3).

Plate 1 – East facing view of Trench 4 (1m scale)



Plate 2 – South facing view of base of Pit/Posthole [7] (1m scale)



Plate 3 – South facing view of Trench 5 (1m scale)



Plate 4 – West facing section in Trench 5 (1m scale)



9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2015) for the Glenthorne Road site were:
- To establish the presence or otherwise of archaeological activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
 - Provide sufficient information to formulate an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 9.2 The earliest deposit found in the evaluation was natural sand and gravel that was consistent in character with that identified during the 2014 geotechnical investigation (CGL.). This was recorded at heights ranging between 3.34m OD in Trench 2 and 3.72m OD in Trench 5, which represents a fall of 0.4m from north to south over a distance of only around 20m.
- 9.3 The archaeological features identified during the archaeological investigation were dated to two distinct phases: the Late Iron Age and from the late 19th – mid 20th century. All of them were seen to truncate or directly overlay the ‘dirty’ brickearth layer that sealed natural sand and gravel. The Iron Age linear features in Trenches 4 and 5 and possible large posthole or pit in Trench 4 are putatively considered to be related to agricultural activities and, in the case of the ditch in Trench 5, land division. The wall foundations and stepped footing in Trench 4 probably represent structural elements of the late 19th – mid 20th century fireplace works.
- 9.4 The pottery assessment (Appendix 3) notes that there was some possibly early Saxon material included within the recovered assemblage, from features within Trench 5.
- 9.5 No agricultural or horticultural soil or other interface layer between the ‘dirty’ brickearth and the modern made ground was seen to be extant within any of the trenches which, coupled with the relatively shallow depths of the cut features within Trenches 4 and 5, implied that the site had been landscaped; potentially during the construction of the late 19th century fireplace works but certainly by the time of the current office building.
- 9.6 The brickearth was found at heights between 3.86m OD in Trench 3 and 4.44m OD in Trench 1. The brickearth as found does not show the same fall from north to south which was observed in the gravel, and it is possible that this is indicative of horizontal terracing of the site prior to the construction of the current edifice.
- 9.7 The proposed development at the site comprises the demolition of the extant structures, site clearance and pile-probing, the creation of a piling mat and then the construction of a piling layout with associated pilecaps and ground beams. Localised services (such as drainage) will also be installed. Figure 5 shows the proposed development overlain to the evaluation trenches.
- 9.8 Upon the completion of the project and the discharge of the archaeological planning condition,

the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with the LAARC under site code GLE15. Until then the archive comprising all paper, digital and artefactual material will be stored at PCA's headquarters in Brockley, London.

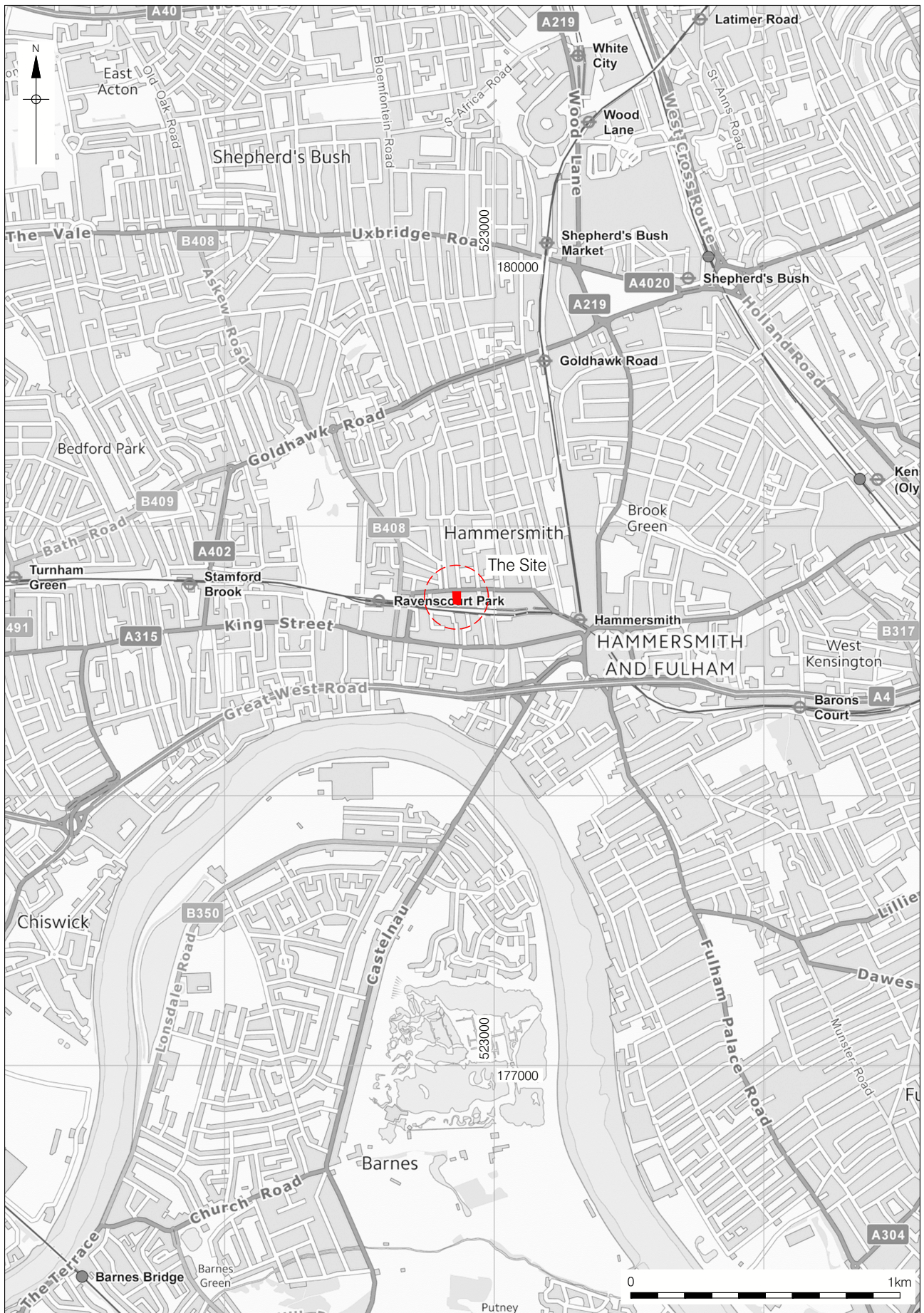
- 9.9 Once the project is deemed complete, the results of the site investigation will be published as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

10 **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd., and Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman of GLAAS, Historic England for monitoring the work.
- 10.2 We also thank the contractors on site during the fieldwork for their site management and provision of attendances.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and editing this report, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett for assessing the pottery, John Joyce for Logistics and Shane Maher and Evgenia Nikolopoulou for their hard work on site.

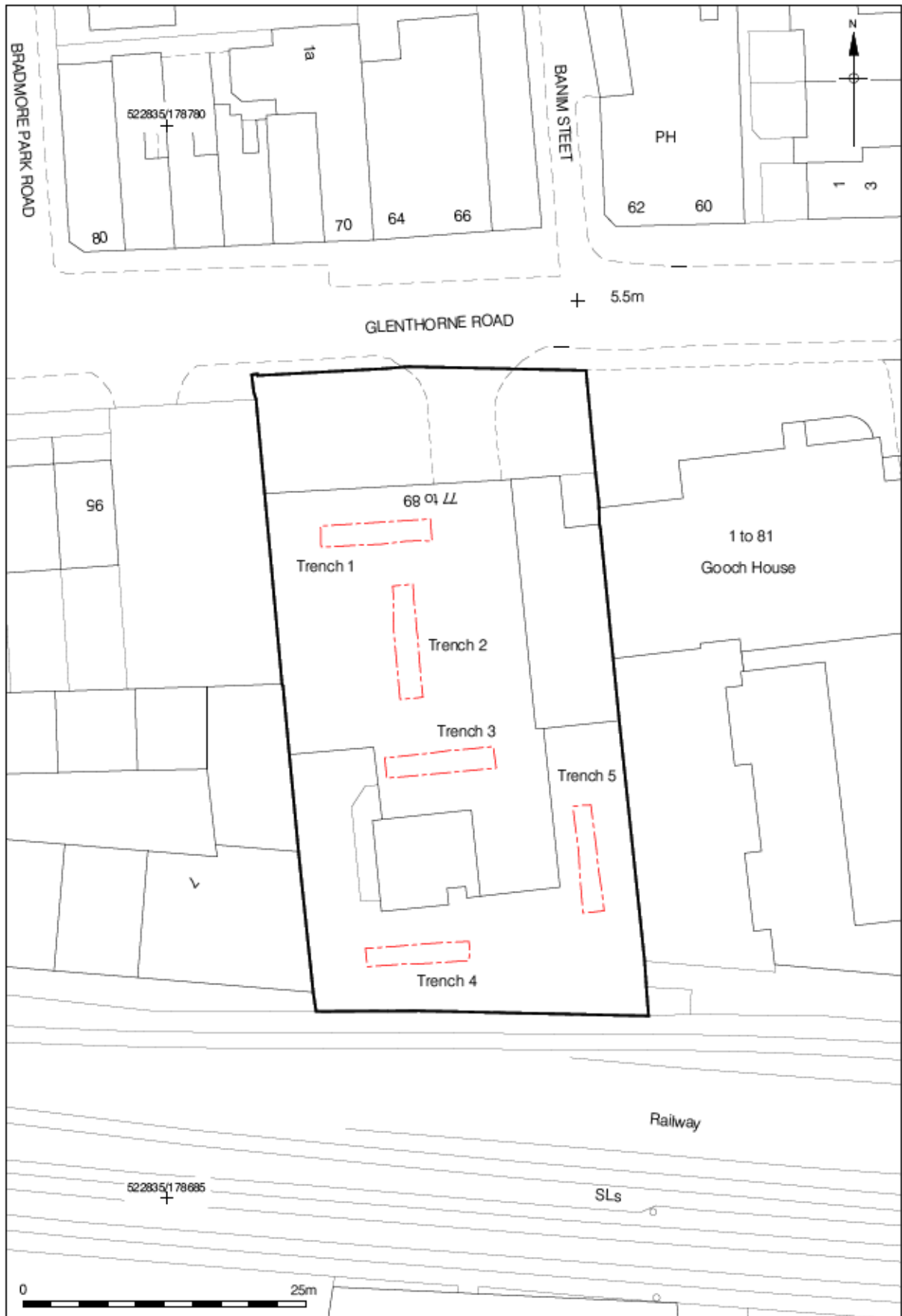
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Figure 1
 Site Location
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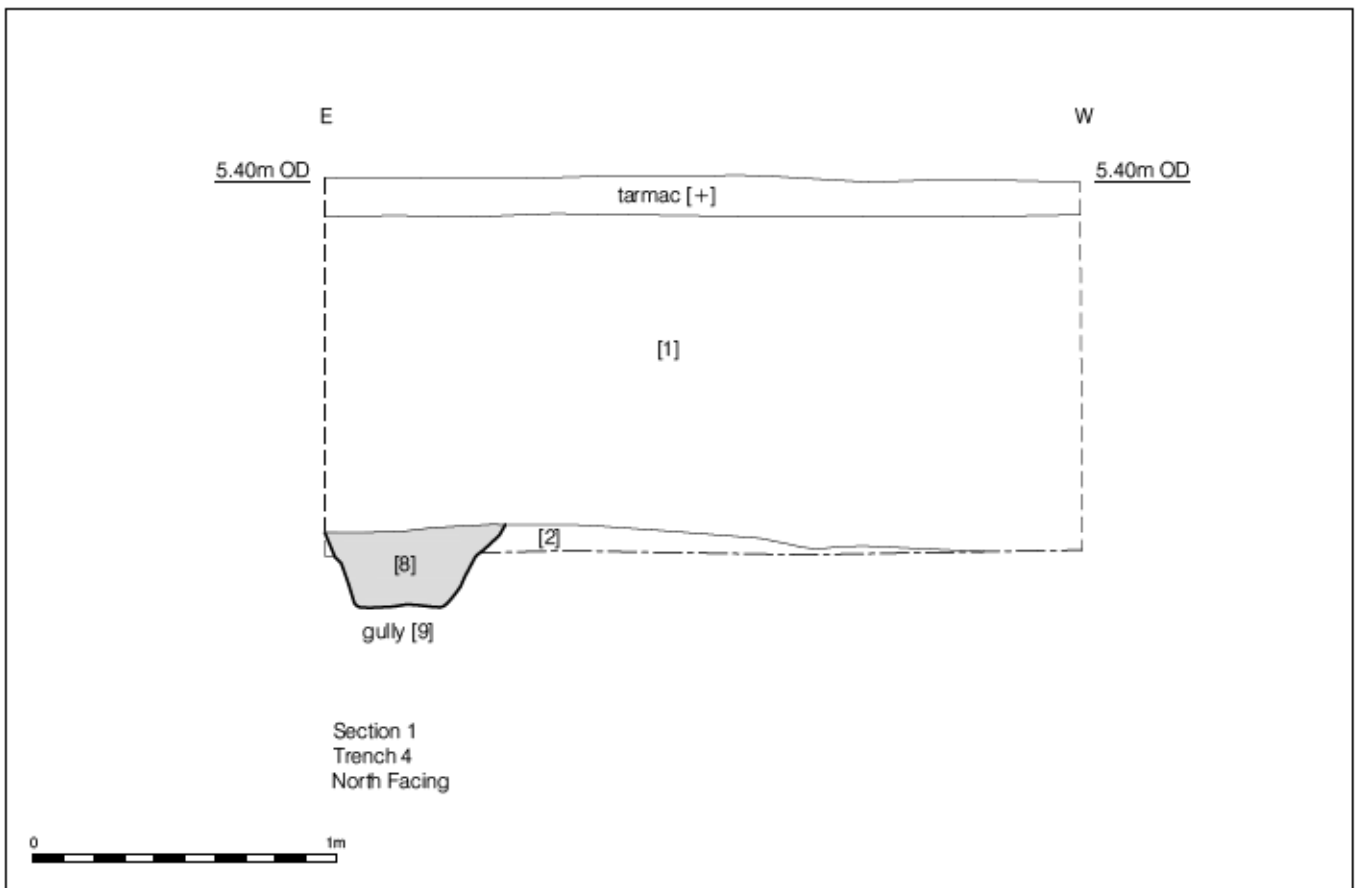
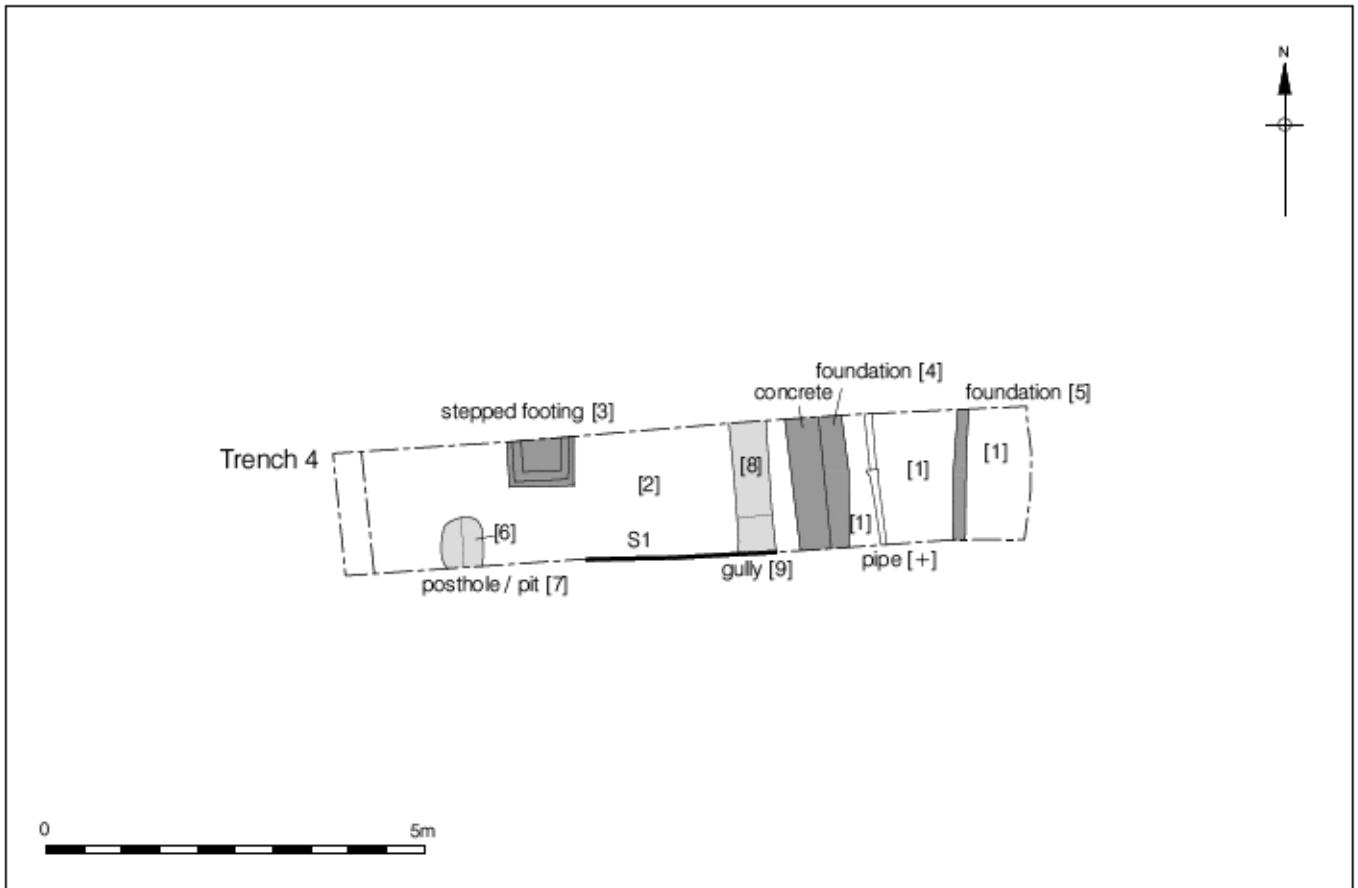


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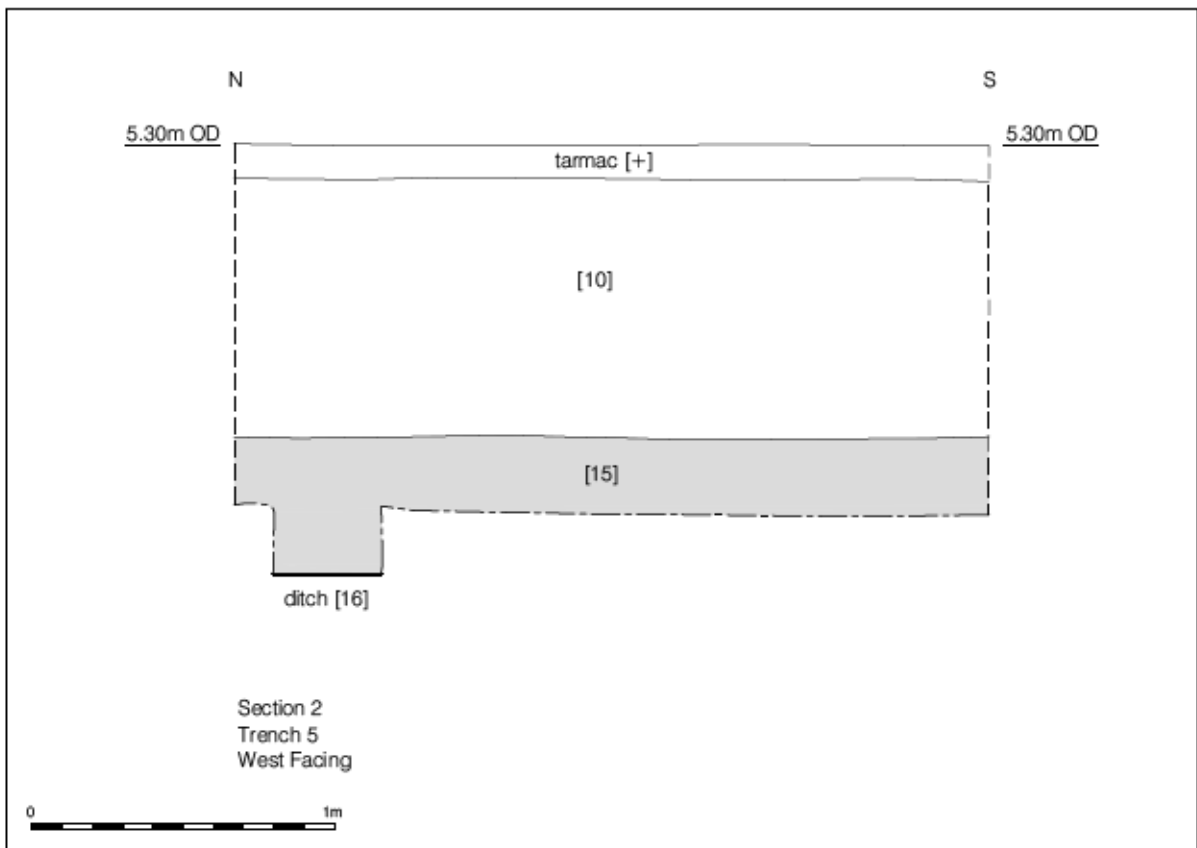
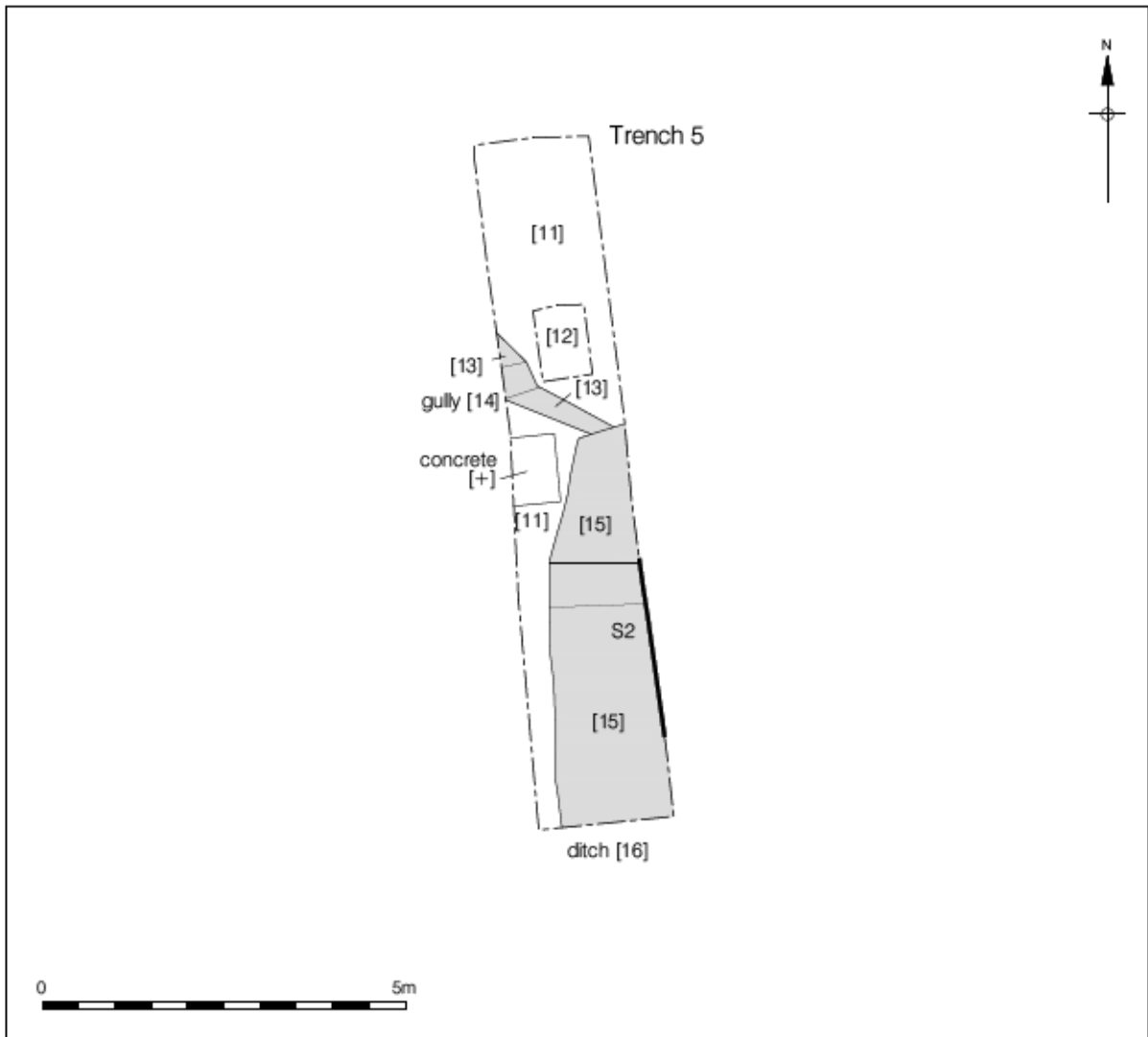
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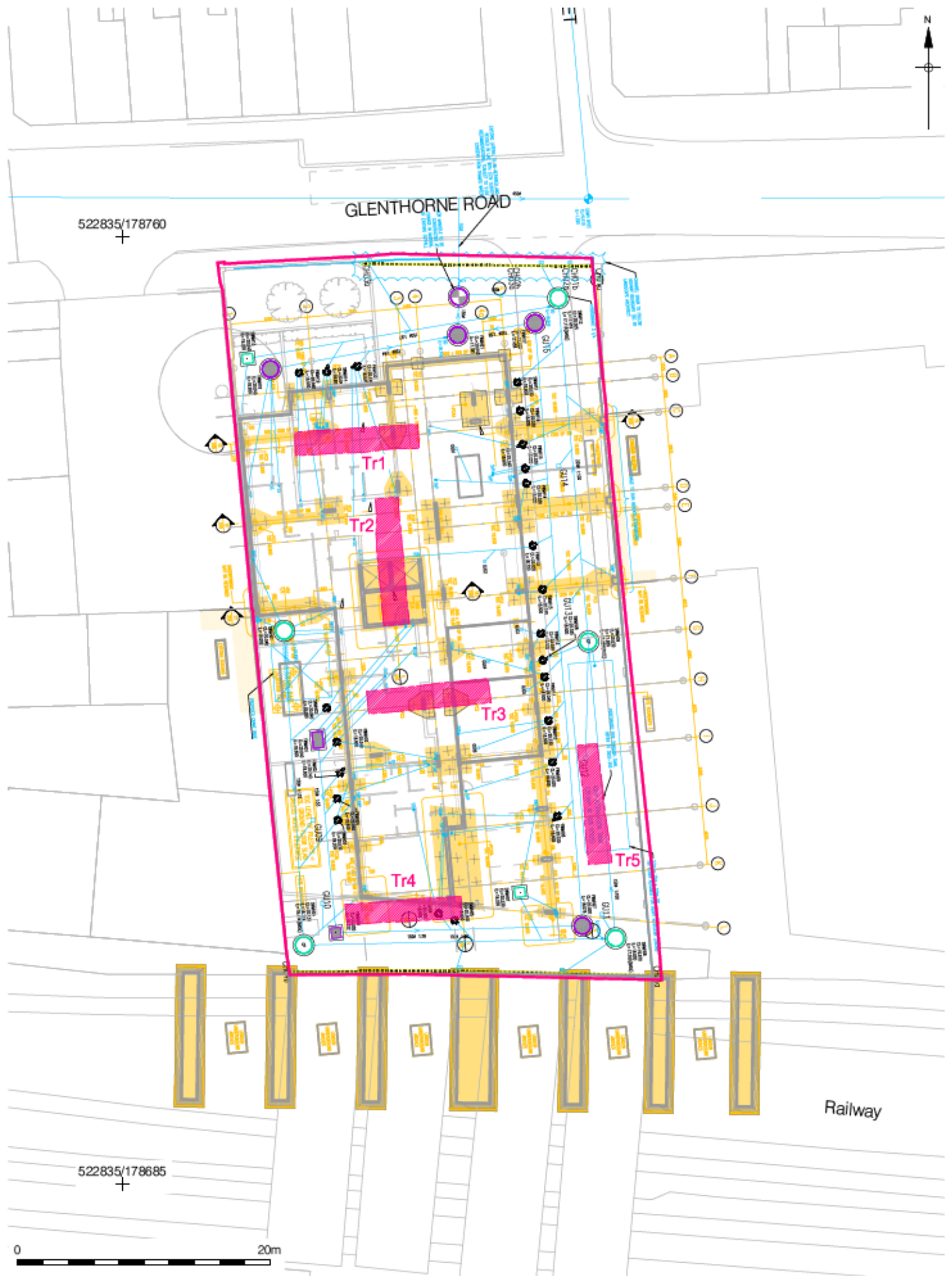
Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



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Figure 3
 Trench 4 Plan and Section
 Plan 1:100 and Section 1:25 at A4





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Figure 5
 Evaluation Trenches overlain onto Proposed Development
 1:400 at A4

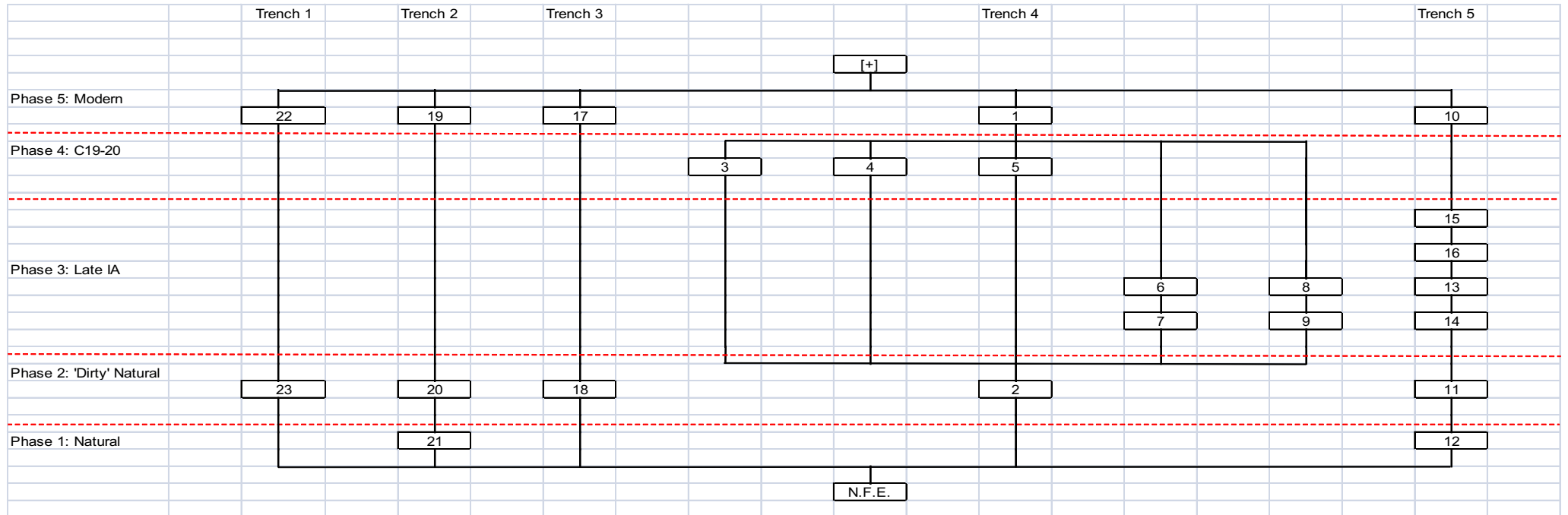
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
1	4	Tr. 4	1	Layer	Made Ground	Very firm/compacted mottled mid grey brown black light white grey slightly silty clay with frequent brick and concrete rubble	-	1.80	10.00	1.10	5.37	5.32	Modern	5
2	4	Tr. 4	1	Layer	Brick Earth	Very firm mid-light orange grey brick earth with very occasional charcoal and CBM flecks	Not bottomed	1.80	5.62	0.10	4.25	4.22	N/A	2
3	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Stepped footing	Yellow stock brick footing	-	0.62	0.76	0.42	4.82	-	C19-20	4
4	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Red/Yellow stock brick stepped wall foundation	-	1.80	0.53	0.54	4.77	-	C19-20	4
5	4	Tr. 4	-	Masonry	Wall foundation	Red/Yellow stock brick wall foundation	Not bottomed	1.80	0.25	-	4.91	-	C19-20	4
6	4	Tr. 4	-	Fill	Fill of [7]	Firm greyish brown silty clay	-	0.57	0.56	0.07	4.30	-	Late IA	3
7	4	Tr. 4	-	Cut	Possible pit/ large posthole	Circular base of possible pit or large posthole	-	0.57	0.56	0.07	4.30	4.23	Late IA	3
8	4	Tr. 4	1	Fill	Fill of [9]	Firm greyish brown silty clay	-	1.70	0.70	0.17	4.18	-	Late IA	3
9	4	Tr. 4	1	Cut	Gully	N-S orientated linear cut	-	1.70	0.70	0.17	4.18	4.01	Late IA	3

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
10	5	-	2	Layer	Made Ground	Very firm/compacted mottled mid grey brown black light white grey slightly silty clay with frequent brick and concrete rubble	-	10.00	1.80	0.85	5.30	4.95	Modern	5
11	5	Tr. 5	-	Layer	Brick Earth	Very firm mid-light orange grey brick earth with very occasional charcoal and CBM flecks	-	10.00	1.80	0.60	4.34	3.84	N/A	2
12	5	Tr. 5	-	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light orange brown sand and gravel	Seen in sondage. Not bottomed	0.75	0.70	-	3.72	-	N/A	1
13	5	Tr. 5	-	Fill	Fill of [14]	Fairly firm mid grey brown silty clay	-	1.95	0.40	0.12	4.02	-	Late IA	3
14	5	Tr. 5	-	Cut	Gully	NW-SE orientated gully	-	1.95	0.40	0.12	4.02	3.90	Late IA	3
15	5	Tr. 5	2	Fill	Fill of [16]	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	-	5.35	1.50	0.45	4.33	4.04	Late IA	3
16	5	Tr. 5	2	Cut	Ditch	N-S orientated ditch	-	5.35	1.50	0.45	4.33	3.94	Late IA	3
17	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Made Ground	Very firm/compacted mottled mid grey brown black light white grey slightly silty clay with frequent brick and concrete rubble	-	1.80	10.00	0.57	4.39	-	Modern	5
18	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Dirty' natural	Firm mid orange brown slightly sandy gravelly clay silt	Not bottomed	6.00	1.80	0.28	3.86	-	N/A	2

Context	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Details	Notes	NS	EW	Depth	High	Low	Prov Date	Phase
19	2	Tr. 2	4	Layer	Made Ground	Very firm/compacted mottled mid grey brown black light white grey slightly silty clay with frequent brick and concrete rubble	-	10.00	1.90	0.85	4.84	4.59	Modern	5
20	2	Tr. 2	4	Layer	Brick Earth	Firm mid orange grey brown	-	10.00	1.90	0.60	4.07	-	N/A	2
21	2	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural	Fairly loose light orange brown sand	Not bottomed. Seen in sondage	1.25	0.50	-	3.34	-	N/A	1
22	1	Tr. 1	5	Layer	Made Ground	Firm but friable mottled greenish brown, greyish white, yellow slightly clay silt with frequent brick and concrete rubble	-	1.80	9.85	0.85	5.45	5.30	Modern	5
23	1	Tr. 1	5	Layer	Brick Earth	Firm mid orange grey brick earth	Not bottomed	1.80	2.75	0.85	4.44	4.07	N/A	2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY AND CTP ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery and CTP was recovered from the site. The pottery dates from the Late Iron Age and possibly the Early Saxon periods. A small number of the sherds demonstrate evidence for abrasion, although the majority of the material indicates secondary deposition. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material with forms difficult to attribute to it, although two rims from probable jars are present. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) and the assemblage was recovered from four contexts.

In total the assemblage consists of 15 sherds and 100g (of which none was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows Orton et al (1993, 231-42) for the prehistoric pottery and Blackmore (2008) for the Early Saxon wares. The pottery is discussed as a spot dating index. The Iron Age pottery is unusually hard fired and typically it was not possible to distinguish it from Early Saxon fabrics. An Early Saxon sandstone-tempered sherd and a probable quartz-tempered sherd of the same date occur in context [15] and may be intrusive.

POTTERY SPOT DATING INDEX

Context [1], spot date: Late Iron Age

- Quartz and flint in a brickearth matrix (Qflbr), 1 sherd, 5g. Rounded shoulder sherd, reduced, external, wiped surface. Occasional rounded quartzes, sparse fine flint. Late Iron Age.

Context [10], spot date: Late Iron Age

- Grog and calcareous material in a brickearth matrix (grcalcbr), 1 sherd, 3g. Small body sherd, thin walled. Reddish brown surfaces, sparse to moderate grog, sparse calcareous material in a brickearth matrix. Late Iron Age.
 - Quartz and flint-tempered ware (Qfl), 1 sherd, 7g. Body sherd. External reddish brown surfaces, frequent quartz and moderate flint. Late Iron Age.
- Total: two sherds, 17g*

Context [13], spot date Late Iron Age

- Flint-tempered brickearth fabric (Flbr), 1 sherd, 8g. Body sherd, brown external

surface, reduced core and inner surface. Hard fabric with abundant fine flint in a sandy brickearth matrix. Late Iron Age.

- Flint and quartz tempered brickearth fabric (Flqbr), 1 sherd, 9g. Body sherd. Thick walled. Brown external surface, reddish brown external margin, reduced core and outer surface. Hard abundant fine flint, sparse, fine, clear rounded quartzes in a sandy brickearth matrix. Late Iron Age.

Total: two sherds, 17g

Context [15], spot date Late Iron Age

- Flint-tempered brickearth fabric (Flbr), 1 sherd, 4g. Body sherd, oxidised surfaces, grey core. Incised horizontal line and burnished on the external surface. Fine sandy brickearth matrix with fine quartz and flint. Late Iron Age.
- Flint-tempered brickearth fabric (Flbr), 1 sherd, 4g. Small body sherd, grey surfaces and core, one surface missing. Burnt flint in a fine sandy brickearth matrix with fine quartz and flint. Late Iron Age.
- Flint-tempered brickearth fabric (Flbr), 1 sherd, 7g. Rim sherd, upright with a thumbled top giving an internal and external beaded profile. Grey surfaces and core. Burnt flint in a fine sandy brickearth matrix with fine quartz and flint. Late Iron Age.
- Quartzite, flint iron ore and ?shelly-limestone ware (qzflfeshl), 1 sherd, 7g. Body sherd with oxidised surfaces and a grey core. Quartzite, flint and iron ore and calcareous material: possibly shelly limestone. Late Iron Age.
- Flint-, quartz-tempered fabric with iron ore (flqfe), 1 sherd, 12g. Body sherd with brown surfaces and a black core. Sparse burnt flint, sparse rounded quartzes, sparse iron ore and rare ?shelly limestone. Late Iron Age.
- quartz and flint-tempered ware (qfl), 1 sherd, 8g. Jar? Rim sherd: simple, everted and a deep neck. Fine sandy ware with sparse to moderate fine flint. Possible finger nail impression on the rim, uneven oxidised and grey surfaces and a grey core. Late Iron Age.
- Miscellaneous (MISC), 1 sherd, 4g. Body sherd, reduced and the ?external surface is missing. Hard fabric with semi-degraded large rounded chalk/calcareous inclusions and sparse fine quartz. Late Iron Age.
- Quartz, flint and shelly-limestone (Qflsh). 2 sherds, 13g. Body sherd with line and dot decoration, external reduced and internal oxidised surfaces and a black core. Late Iron Age, possibly Early Saxon.
- Early Saxon: Sandstone-tempered, abundant evenly-sized sandstone temper (ESSTD), 1 sherd, 9g. Jar. Body sherd with evidence for the shoulder. External wiped, pale brown surface, buff margin, dark grey core and inner surface. 400-600 AD, possibly.

CTP Index

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from context [1]. The item has a medium thickness diameter and a wide bore and this broadly dates it to c. 1580-1740.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The pottery has significance at a local level and demonstrates Iron Age and possibly Early Saxon activity on the site. Excavated prehistoric activity is fairly rare in the Hammersmith locality although Iron Age brooches and a bracelet have been recovered from the Thames in this area, while Early Saxon activity is recorded in Hammersmith at Thames riverside locations (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, Sites Hand I, 36-54). The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was derived from and inform upon activities found on the site. There are no recommendations for further work at this time on the material, although its importance should be reviewed in the event of additional ceramics being excavated from future archaeological work on the site.

The CTP stem has no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the context it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work on the stem.

References

- Blackmore, L. 2005, 'The pottery'. In: R. Cowie, and L. Blackmore, *Early and Middle Saxon rural settlement in the London region*. MOLAS Monograph 41, 168-93.
- Cowie, R. and Blackmore, L., 2008, *Early and Middle Saxon rural settlement in the London region*. MOLAS Monograph 41.
- Orton, C. Tyers, P. and Vince, G. 1993. *Pottery in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-209642

Project details

Project name	77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches. Two distinct phases of archaeological activity were encountered: 1) Two gullies, a ditch and a possible large posthole or pit relating to agriculture or land division dating to the early medieval period (AD970-1100) and 2) Two north-south aligned wall foundations and a stepped footing relating to the late 19th - mid 20th century fireplace works. The site appeared to have been landscaped; potentially during the late 19th century but certainly by the time the current office building was constructed. This landscaping in addition other modern groundworks on the site, appeared to have resulted in the complete truncation of potential archaeological deposits in the northern and central parts of the site. Natural sand and gravel was identified within small sondages within the trenches. It is conceivable that prehistoric remains may be found overlying or cutting the natural which was sealed in all trenches by a thick layer of 'dirty' brickearth.
Project dates	Start: 08-04-2015 End: 17-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GLE15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	GULLY Early Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT/POSTHOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	STEPPED FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	BRICKEARTH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Early Medieval

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 HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM 77-89 Glenthorne Road
Postcode	W6 0LJ
Study area	1680.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38119 77680 51.4806852048 -0.0107369007411 51 28 50 N 000 00 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.34m Max: 3.72m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thurleigh Homes Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	GLE15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Industrial"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	GLE15
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GLE15
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	77-89 Glenthorne Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, W6 0LJ: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Langthorne, J.

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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

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
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

