

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST  
PIT EVALUATION; KING STREET  
REGENERATION, HAMMERSMITH**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**PCA REPORT NO: R12478**

**SITE CODE: NPL16**

**MAY 2016**



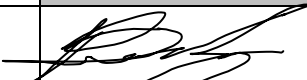
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT  
EVALUATION; KING STREET  
REGENERATION, HAMMERSMITH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT EVALUATION

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## **PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT EVALUATION; KING STREET REGENERATION, HAMMERSMITH**

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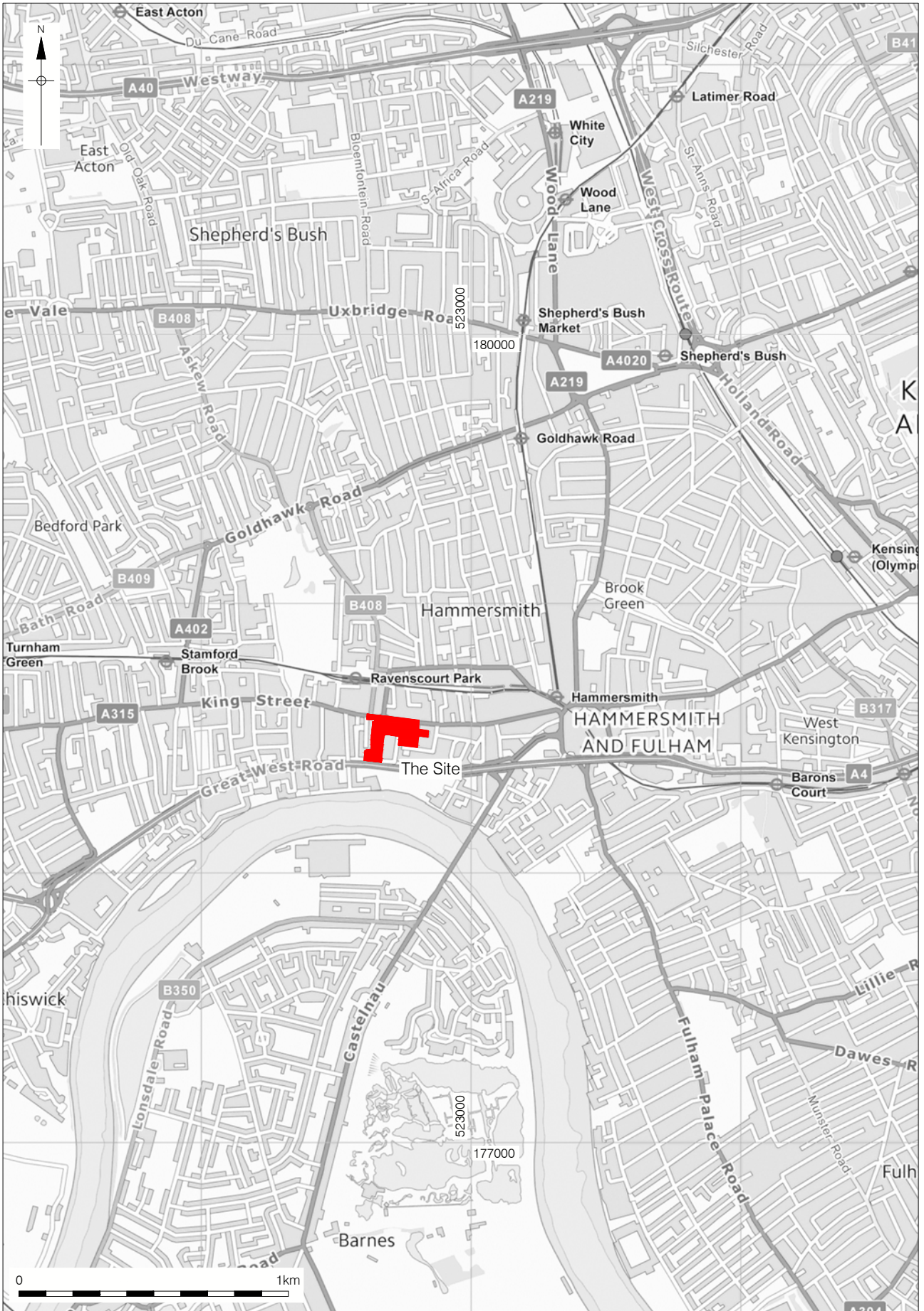
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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited conducted an archaeological evaluation on test pits being excavated for the King Street Regeneration project in Hammersmith in the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. The first phase of these test pits were excavated between 18<sup>th</sup> April and 29<sup>th</sup> April 2016. The evaluation monitored the excavation of test pits which were intended to reveal the foundation depths of currently standing walls. The attendant archaeologist monitored the hand excavation of these test pits and examined and recorded archaeological deposits and structures encountered. The work was carried out in a number of locations between Cromwell Avenue and Nigel Playfair Avenue, both on the public footpath and within the grounds of the Quaker House in the southeast corner of the site.
- 1.2 Twelve trial holes were to be monitored for the evaluation, comprising a mixture of Test Pits (TPs) and Service Test Pits (STP's). This report details the results of the first six test pits undertaken within the first phase of work; TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5 and TP11. Additionally Test Pits STP8, STP9 and TP12 were half excavated and recorded. Test Pits TP6, TP7 and STP10 are still to be excavated in their entirety.
- 1.3 The test pits can be divided into four separate groupings. Those towards the southwest corner of site located around the Quaker House included TPs 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12. The second grouping was towards the centre within the car park and behind the old cinema complex consisted of TPs 1 and 2. The third grouping was situated to the north side of Nigel Playfair Avenue consisting of STP's 8 & 9. The last three will be TP 6, 7, and 10, which will be located within or adjacent to the old cinema and are to be excavated later.
- 1.4 The monitoring of the first phase of test pits has revealed a sequence of activity from natural deposition through to modern development of the site. In TPs 1, 2 & 3 prehistoric finds were recovered from what would otherwise be considered to be a clean natural brickearth-type deposit, but may in fact relate to farming activities or large-scale aggradation by the Thames. Small assemblages of residual Roman pottery were also recovered from TPs 2 & 3 in what are interpreted as agricultural horizons. The earliest structural evidence related to walls of later post-medieval date.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Between 18<sup>th</sup> April and 29<sup>th</sup> April 2016 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on test pitting within the area of the King Street Redevelopment, Hammersmith
- 2.2 Hammersmith & Fulham Council propose to redevelop the area illustrated in Figure 1 as a mixed use scheme referred to as the King Street Regeneration Project. This evaluation on test pitting forms part of the archaeological conditions noted within the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2016). The Phase 1 evaluation is the first phase of archaeological fieldwork on this site, and follows an archaeological desk based assessment which was conducted in 2013 (MoLA 2013).
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, and comprised the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of twelve trial holes; three on Nigel Playfair Avenue, five in the south-western corner of the site in and around the Quaker House, two within the centre of the site on the car park and two within the old cinema (Figure 2). This report details the results of the first stage of this work, namely the excavation of TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5 and TP11 and the partial excavation of STP8, STP9 and TP12. It is currently anticipated that the investigation will be completed in June 2016.
- 2.4 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 22649 78502.
- 2.5 The site was given the Site Code NPL16.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

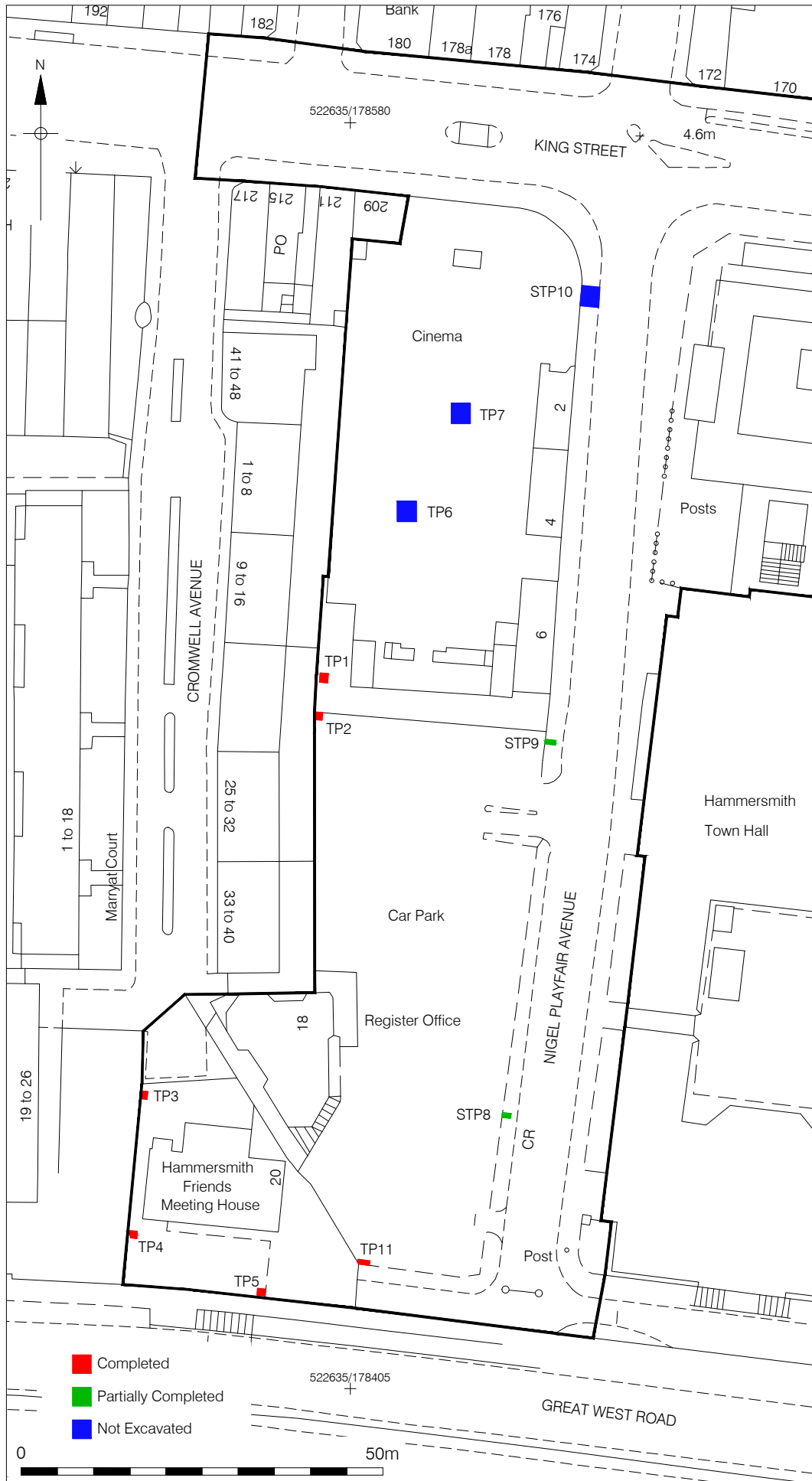


Figure 2  
 Test Pit Location  
 1:800 at A4



### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The site lies to west of the central Hammersmith and Hammersmith underground station and to the south of Ravenscourt Park underground station on the southern side of King Street. The site is also bounded to the west by Cromwell Avenue, to the east by Nigel Playfair Avenue and the A4 Great West Road to the south. It is located approximately c 100m north of the River Thames.
- 3.2 Topographically the site is thought to be level at c.4.6 – 4.7m AOD (CgMs 2016).
- 3.3 To the east of the site lies Hammersmith Creek, a now underground running sewer which used to run from the north, through the eastern extent of the redevelopment area to the Thames in the south. The eastern extent of the development zone within the area of the creek is not being redeveloped within this phase of works.
- 3.4 Phase 1 of the site is located immediately to the west of the Grade II Listed Hammersmith Town Hall building constructed in 1934.
- 3.5 The site has been mapped as lying within the area of the Kempton Park Gravels formation, which sits above the London Clays sealed by up to c.2-3m of made ground across the site. This basic sequence has been broadly reflected within the current investigations.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Research into the archaeological and historical background of the site has been carried out in detail as part of a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site (MoLA 2013) and the key points have been summarised here.
- 4.2 The earliest evidence of human activity near the site has come from the Palaeolithic period (c 800,000 – 10,000 BC), where to the south/south-west of the site residual flint artefacts were recovered as well as the remains of a tree dating to this period.
- 4.3 Three artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period (c 10,000 – 4,000 BC) have been discovered within the study area of the watching brief, however, no specific evidence of occupation from this period has been discovered.
- 4.4 No archaeological evidence has been recorded from the Neolithic period (4000 – 2000 BC).
- 4.5 The Bronze Age (c 2,000 – 600 BC) saw some activity with a possible settlement identified c 120m north-east of the site as well as other artefacts c 115m north on a second site.
- 4.6 It is thought that the Bronze Age settlement c120m north-east of the site continued through to either the Middle or Late Iron Age. Next to this a second settlement could potentially be 120m north of the site as well meaning that during the Iron Age (c 600BC – AD 43), there is evidence of two settlements in the vicinity. Further evidence of Iron Age activity was recorded along the River Thames foreshore c 420m to the southeast with human remains identified dating to this period.
- 4.7 During the Roman period (AD 43 – 410) it is thought that two Roman roads passed near the site. The first being King Street which is the northern extent of the site and is described in the MoLA DBA as a “lesser road” compared with Goldhawk Road, c 900m north of the site, which ran from the Roman city of Londinium to Silchester. It has been suggested that during this period some form of occupation might have taken place in the vicinity, especially around what would have been the bridging point across the Hammersmith Creek.
- 4.8 During the Early Medieval period (AD 410 – 1066) the site itself lay within the manor of Fulham that was located c 3.4km southeast of the site. However, evidence from the Domesday Book (AD 1086) suggests that a settlement was located in Hammersmith somewhere on the banks of the Thames, with possible evidence of its location from Saxon structures found c 420m to the southeast of site around what is currently Queen Caroline Street.
- 4.9 It is thought that during the Later Medieval period (AD 1066 – 1485) Hammersmith continued a slow growth around the area of Queen Caroline Street, and that a smaller part of the settlement started to grow up around Hammersmith Creek, with Wharves and a slipway linking the two. It is during this period that the Hammersmith Leper Hospital was constructed c 100m west of the site, and the Angel Terrace Inn c 350m to the east of site, both along King Street.

- 4.10 During the post-medieval period (AD 1485 – present) the area around the site became increasingly relied upon to provide food for the ever expanding city of London. As a result what can be seen on the site was probably isolated farmhouses and agricultural land. By 1867 some large structures had been built on the site, such as a malt house and kiln on the western side of the Creek, and progressively became more built up with terraced houses and shops fronting King Street.
- 4.11 By 1915 a large Picture Theatre had been constructed in the north-western part of site, this was later knocked down and rebuilt in 1934 with a larger building, during the same decade Hammersmith Creek had been canalised and turned into a sewer whilst Hammersmith Town Hall was constructed. This is now a Grade II listed building and sits immediately to the east of the site.
- 4.12 During the Second World War (AD 1939 – 1945) a V1 Flying Bomb fell within the southern part of the site in what is now known as the Quaker House. This destroyed the building that stood there, and as a result damaged buildings around the area, These were knocked down and rebuilt post war.

## 5 PLANNING BACKGROUND

5.1 Planning permission (ref: 2013/03091/FUL) has been granted for the mixed use redevelopment of the site, with the following conditions for archaeology attached:

- A) *No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the local planning authority*
- B) *If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under Part A, then before development commences the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*
- C) *No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (B).*
- D) *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 Part (B), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results, in accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF, Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011, Policy BE1 of the Hammersmith and Fulham Core Strategy (2011), Policy DM G7 of the Development Management Local Plan (July 2013) and SPD Design policies 60, 61 and 62 of the Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (July 2013).*

5.2 Communication between CgMs Consulting and with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, Gill King, confirmed appropriate first stage archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeologically-led site investigation test pitting exercise across the Phase 1 area. This report details the findings of the first stage of this investigation.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The fieldwork comprised the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of twelve test pits and all aspects of the work followed the methodologies detailed in the approved WSI, ClfA (2014) and GLAAS (2015) guidelines and complied with PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). At the time of writing, six of the test pits have been fully excavated and three half excavated.
- 6.2 Test Pits TP1 and TP2 were located within the centre of the site along the boundary wall that separates the current council car park in the south from the cinema in the north. The gravel/tarmac/paving was broken out in an area roughly measuring 1.00m x 1.00m and removed and then hand excavated under archaeological supervision to reveal the depth of the foundations to the standing walls alongside the trench. As the material was excavated, the deposits were monitored and recorded archaeologically with dating recovered. Once completed a suitable section was recorded and photographed.
- 6.3 Test Pits TP3, TP4 and TP 5 were located within the 'Friends Meeting House', also known as the Quaker House. These were positioned around the external garden wall and were principally aimed at establishing its depth. These measured approximately 1.00m x 1.00m and were hand excavated under archaeological supervision following the methodology set out above.
- 6.4 Test Pits STP8 and STP9 were located along the western side of Nigel Playfair Avenue along the public footpath. These were to be excavated in two halves allowing the public footpath to remain open to the public. At the time of writing this report STP8 and STP9 have only had their western halves excavated. These test pits measured the width of the paving slab wide and were originally proposed to span the full width complete of the footpath. The aim principal of these pits was to reveal any services currently in the ground down to a maximum depth of 1.50m. Although only partially excavated, these trial pits were recorded as above.
- 6.5 Test Pits TP11 and TP12 were located along the alley that links Nigel Playfair Avenue to Cromwell Avenue, called Hampshire Hog Lane. The aim of these trenches was to reveal any underground services as well as establish the depths of the foundations to the Quaker House boundary wall. These were also hand excavated and fully archaeologically recorded.
- 6.6 The excavation of Test Pits TP6, TP7, STP10 and the other halves of TP12, STP8 and STP9 is awaiting the demolition.

## 7 WATCHING BRIEF TEST PIT OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATION

### 7.1 Test Pit 1 (TP1)

- 7.1.1 Test Pit 1 measured 1.26m north-south and 1.10m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL (below ground level). It was located to the west of the proposed redevelopment abutting the wall separating the council car part to the south and cinema to the north.
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit identified was [24], a pale grey brown possible brickearth located at 1.00m BGL. This was assumed to be the natural brickearth which overlies the Kempton Park Gravels.
- 7.1.3 Sealing [24] was [23], a probable mixed alluvial layer with a highest level of 0.64m BGL. This deposit contained pottery dating to between the Late Bronze Age and Early-Mid Iron Age. This layer also provided one small struck flint waster and a single piece of burnt flint.
- 7.1.4 Truncating and sealing these deposits was the modern foundations to the western north-south running wall, which separates the development from the houses on Conwell Avenue. On the southern extent of the trench, the modern east-west running boundary wall between the former cinema plot and car park was recorded. Both of these walls truncated all earlier deposits to at least 1.20m BGL.



PLATE 1. WEST FACING VIEW OF TP 1 SHOWING THE BRICKEARTH-TYPE DEPOSITS BENEATH THE CONCRETE SLAB

## 7.2 Test Pit 2 (TP2)

- 7.2.1 Test Pit 2 measured 1.00m north-south and 1.10m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.80m BGL. TP2 was located about 0.3m to the south of TP1, within the northwest corner of the car park.
- 7.2.2 The earliest deposit identified was [21], which like [24] recorded in TP1 was assumed to be naturally deposited brickearth – as with [24] this deposit was clean and devoid of any archaeological finds.
- 7.2.3 Sealing [21] was a dirty mixed alluvial layer [20] which was very similar to that of [23] within TP1. This contained Iron Age/Roman Grog and shell-tempered ware as well as a possible struck flint waster and some burnt flint.
- 7.2.4 TP2 at this point can be separated into two distinct areas, that of the north-south walls and the other the east-west walls.
- 7.2.5 The first phase of wall was a north-south wall [18]; this appeared to be the original wall, and cut into the natural [21]. Wall [18] was recorded at a highest level of 1.15m BGL down to a total depth of 1.66m BGL. The wall was constructed from a mid-orange brick fabric measuring some 58mm x 215mm by 75mm bonded by a soft white flecked mortar in using English bond.
- 7.2.6 At some point wall [18] had been demolished to a height of 1.15m BGL, leaving a demolition line across the wall. This left [18] surviving to 8 bricks high, with later wall [17] constructed directly on top of the earlier wall foundations, with a new footing slightly overlapping the top of [18]. The brickwork in [17] consisted of a mid red-orange brick measuring 108mm x 70mm x 220mm bonded with a hard light greyish brown lime mortar with no specific bond.
- 7.2.7 Like wall [18], [17] was then trimmed to seven bricks in height with concrete then poured on top to form new foundations for the currently standing north-south wall which defines the sites boundary.
- 7.2.8 A potential east-west running wall [19] was also recorded within TP2 which had been heavily truncated by the modern wall which separates the car park from the cinema. This wall was recorded at 1.36m BGL down to 1.60m BGL and because of its depth was difficult to accurately record. What can be said is that it was 0.50m long, made up of similar bricks to that of [18], and was bonded with what appeared to be lime mortar.
- 7.2.9 Wall [19] had been truncated by the concrete foundations for the current wall as well as a block of concrete. Wall [19] was not recorded in TP 1 on the other side of the boundary wall.
- 7.2.10 Sealing all of this and abutting all of the walls was a layer of unstable and modern made ground extending to a depth of 0.95m BGL.



PLATE 2. EAST FACING SECTION OF TP 2 SHOWING WALLS [18] AND [17] BELOW THE CURRENT NORTH-SOUTH  
RUNNING BOUNDARY WALL.





PLATE 3. SHOWING WALLS [17] AND [8] TO THE LEFT OF THE IMAGE AND POSSIBLE WALL (19) MIDDLE OF IMAGE BELOW THE CONCRETE FOOTINGS TO THE MODERN EAST-WEST BOUNDARY WALL.

### 7.3 Test Pit 3 (TP3)

- 7.3.1 Test Pit 3 measured 1.04m north-south and 0.90m east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m BGL. TP3 was located towards the south west within the grounds of the Quaker House.
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded within this test pit was [11], a firm mid brown grey clay silt identified at 0.70m BGL. Finds recovered from this deposit consisted of residual Roman and prehistoric pottery, and two fragments of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze (1550-1700).
- 7.3.3 It is possible, given the date range of deposit [11], that it represents an agricultural horizon, with the deposit being reworked through ploughing etc. over an extended period of time.
- 7.3.4 Sealing [11] at 0.30m BGL was [10], a very loose loam consisting of modern material. It contained frequent brick rubble as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and coal. It is postulated that this may represent evidence of demolition/clearance associated with the VI strike.
- 7.3.5 Truncating both [10] and [11] was the north-south running garden wall to the Quaker House. This truncated the deposits to 1.22m BGL. Abutting this wall at the top of the sequence was the current Quaker House garden topsoil, which has been heavily turned.



PLATE 4. SOUTH FACING SECTION OF TP 3 SHOWING LAYER [11] IN THE BOTTOM RIGHT OF THE SECTION AND [10] ABOVE IT SEALED BY THE TOP SOIL UNDER THE SCALE.

#### 7.4 Test Pit 4 (TP4)

- 7.4.1 Test Pit 4 measured 0.95m north-south and 1.0m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.20m BGL. TP 4 was located within the Quaker House grounds and was situated within the southwest corner of site abutting the garden wall.
- 7.4.2 The earliest layer observed was an apparently natural brickearth [9], recorded at 1.10m BGL. This consisted of a mid brown grey alluvial deposit, which extended down to a depth of 1.20m, the limit of excavation (LOE). However, like [11] in Test Pit 3 some burnt flint was

recovered from the surface of this deposit, suggesting some form of prehistoric activity in or around site.

7.4.3 Sealing [11] was [8], a dark greyish brown sandy silt found at 0.75m BGL, which was post-medieval in date and contained refined whiteware pot dating 1780-1900 as well as CBM and glass. This deposit had occasional inclusions charcoal and CBM flecking and was very similar to [04] within TP5. It is highly likely that this layer relates to the use of the area as farmland.

7.4.4 At 0.48m BGL was [07], an apparently buried topsoil containing pottery and building debris dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was latest deposit within TP4 and probably dates to the construction of the Quaker House. It contained bricks of the same as those used in the construction of the adjacent wall (to the left of the image below Plate 5). It also contained frequent mortar, chalk and charcoal flecking. The modern footpath around the garden sealed this.



PLATE 5. SOUTH FACING SECTION OF TP4, THIS SHOWS STRATIFIED DEPOSITS ON THE RIGHT AND THE TRUNCATION CAUSED BY THE GARDEN WALL ON THE LEFT

## 7.5 Test Pit 5 (TP5)

7.5.1 Test Pit 5 measured 0.90m north-south and 1.10m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.35m BGL. TP5 was located within the Quaker House grounds and was situated within the southern end of the site abutting the garden wall.

7.5.2 The earliest deposit encountered was [5], recorded at 1.07m BGL. Initially this was recorded as natural brickearth, however, the deposit was very similar to [09] within TP4, but contained no artefacts.

- 7.5.3 Sealing [05] was [04], recorded at 0.77m BGL - this deposit was similar to [08] in TP4. This layer contained frequent charcoal flecking and occasional weathered and broken brick fragments, which were not collected. Their heavily broken and weathered nature provides further support to the idea that this area was ploughed and farmed.
- 7.5.4 At 0.70m BGL a further subsoil horizon [3] was recorded sealing [4]. This material sloped from south to north and dropped down to 0.90m BGL. The deposit itself appeared to be a light yellowish brown silty clay, possibly representing a reworked matrix of underlying [4] and [5]. This could be further evidence of ploughing; the deposit also contained some animal bone and weathered building material dating to 1180-1500.
- 7.5.5 Sealing [3] was layer [2] at 0.54m BGL. This deposit appeared to represent a buried topsoil, as it was very soft and friable. Pottery and brick fragments collected from this deposit dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.5.6 The latest layer in the sequence from TP5 was [1] which was recorded at 0.15m BGL. This buried topsoil underlay a layer of concrete, and contained a mixed assemblage of modern finds ranging from fragments of concrete to modern engineering bricks (none of which were recovered).



PLATE 6. EAST FACING SECTION OF TP5 SHOWING THE BUILD UP OF THE DEPOSITS WITHIN TEST PIT 5

## 7.6 Test Pit 8 (STP8)

- 7.6.1 Test Pit 8 measured 0.60m north-south and 1.40m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 1.25m BGL. This test pit was located at the southern end of Nigel Playfair Avenue on the public footpath at its western side.
- 7.6.2 The earliest deposit seen within STP8 was [28] at 1.18m BGL. This was a very firm redeposited brickearth-type deposit with frequent small rounded pebbles mixed with charcoal, shell and CBM flecking. Only 0.05m of the layer was excavated.
- 7.6.3 Sealing [28] was [27], recorded at a highest level of 0.91m BGL and in sharp contrast to [28] below. This deposit was a very sticky silty clay, light brown in colour and was very wet. It is possible that this deposit could have been directly associated with either the Thames or Hammersmith Creek. The fill itself was contaminated with charcoal, CBM and chalk flecking with dating coming from CBM broadly dating 1700-1800.
- 7.6.4 Sealing [27] was layer [26], which was recorded at 0.60m BGL and was a very soft and plastic silty clay, interpreted as possible land raising from the waterlain deposits below. This deposit contained some post-medieval redware as well as CBM broadly dating the deposit to the post-medieval period.
- 7.6.5 Overlying [26] was deposit [25] at 0.42m BGL. This deposit was very similar to [26] but was assigned a separate context due to it being a light brownish grey. Pottery recovered from this dates broadly to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and again may relate to ground raising. The working hypothesis is that this deposit and [26] below may relate to the dredging of the Thames and subsequent land raising which saw the Hammersmith Creek infilled by 1934 (Mola 2013).
- 7.6.6 Above this was a multitude of modern features relating to the public footpath and service trenches.



PLATE 7. SOUTH FACING SECTION OF TP8, SHOWING MODERN PIPING AND FEATURES TRUNCATING THE DARK BROWN VICTORIAN DUMP LAYERS WHICH EXTEND DOWN TO THE BASE OF THE TRENCH.

## 7.7 Test Pit 9 (STP9)

- 7.7.1 Test Pit 9 measured 0.60m north-south and 1.46m east-west and reached a maximum depth of 0.90m BGL. This test pit was located on Nigel Playfair Avenue alongside the partition wall between the cinema to the north and public car park to the south. This trench was heavily truncated by modern features.
- 7.7.2 Because of the heavily truncated nature of this trench the earliest layers seen were both [29] and [30], recorded at 0.27m BGL. It is highly possible that these are the same layer, but have been truncated by modern service pipes that run in a north-south orientation. Both layers were a dark grey brown silty clay with [30] containing more sand and small rounded gravels. No datable finds were recovered, but both layers contained charcoal, CBM, chalk and coal flecking suggesting a post-medieval date, probably 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century ground raising similar to [25] and [26] in TP8.
- 7.7.3 Truncating [29] and [30] was a multitude of modern service pipes and ducts, and two disused modern manholes, which can be seen in the image below (Plate 8).



PLATE 8. SOUTH FACING SHOT OF TP8, SECTION 11; THIS SHOWS THE LARGE AMOUNTS OF TRUNCATION WITHIN THIS TRENCH. WHAT CAN BE SEEN IS THE DARK BROWN POST-MEDIEVAL DUMPING OF [29] LEFT AND RIGHT [30] OF THE MANHOLE.

## 7.8 Test Pit 11 (TP11)

- 7.8.1 Test Pit 11 measured 0.60m wide and 1.68m long and reached a maximum depth of 0.85m BGL. This test pit was located at the southern end of Hampshire Hog lane, an alley that connects Nigel Playfair Avenue with Cromwell Avenue.
- 7.8.2 The earliest feature seen within this trench was a truncated wall [12]. A brick sample from this was taken and suggests an 18<sup>th</sup> century date for the structure. It is highly possible that these walls possibly belong to the buildings visible in Rocque's 1746 map extending north-south from the river frontage. Wall [12] was recorded at 0.43m BGL, and extended to the limit of excavation around 0.85m BGL, however, its full extent was not revealed within this trench.
- 7.8.3 Wall [12] had been impacted by two modern service pipes, one running alongside the wall and the other along the top of the truncated wall. It is currently considered that [12] only extended 0.30m to the south and then returned eastwards, as no evidence of the wall could be seen in the southern section and there appeared to be a full vertical face to the wall on the south side.
- 7.8.4 Sealing and truncating all of this was a network of pipes that ran at all angles underneath the modern footpath. In places, the truncation extended to 0.85m BGL.



PLATE 9. SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION OF TP 11 SHOWING WALL [12] TO THE RIGHT OF THE PHOTO.



PLATE 10. SOUTHWEST FACING PHOTO OF WALL [12] WITH A MODERN PIPE RUNNING ON TOP OF IT.



## 7.9 Test Pit 12

- 7.9.1 Test Pit 12 measured 0.60m wide and 0.70m long and reached a maximum depth of 1.10m BGL. This test pit was located at the north end of Hampshire Hog Lane.
- 7.9.2 The earliest deposit recorded within this trench was layer [16] at 0.93m BGL. It consisted of a light brown sandy clay with finds dating from 1550 to 1700. It also contained animal bone and CTP (clay Tobacco pipe). The deposit was probably a buried post-medieval topsoil.
- 7.9.3 Sealing this was deposit [15], recorded at 0.35m BGL. This was assumed to be a dump layer and contained heavily eroded CBM rubble, oyster and mussel shells as well as frequent CBM and charcoal flecking.
- 7.9.4 Wall [13] was recorded cut into [15] to a depth of 1.03m BGL. This wall consisted of red unfrogged brick bonded with a light grey sandy mortar. Wall [13] is very similar to [12] and could possibly have been aligned with it. The later 20<sup>th</sup> century wall, which separated the ally from the houses of Cromwell Avenue, had reused the older wall [12] as a partial foundation for the new one as seen in Plate 11 below. The wall in the southern end of the trench had been truncated by a modern but redundant water pipe, which extended through the wall.
- 7.9.5 Truncating [13] and [15] was a cut for a modern plastic water pipe, which cut down to a depth of 0.65m BGL. This was in turn sealed by concrete and the modern footpath.



PLATE 11. SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION IN TP12 SHOWING WALL [13] TO THE LEFT OF THE IMAGE.



PLATE 12. NORTHEAST FACING SECTION OF WALL [13] WHICH HAS BEEN USED AS A FOUNDATION FOR THE MODERN WALL ABOVE.

## **8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The monitoring of the first phase of test pits has revealed a sequence of activity from natural deposition through to modern development of the site.
- 8.2 It was noted that the height of the brickearth-type deposit to the west of the site was c.1.00m BGL and it appeared to slope down to the east as neither STP8 or STP9 contained any similar deposits. Instead, a series of post-medieval dump layers were recorded at a similar depth. This supports the supposition that the former course of the Hammersmith Creek extends either under Nigel Playfair Avenue or under the current Town Hall buildings as the land sloped to the east and was backfilled.
- 8.3 Furthermore the deposits seen within STP8 and STP9 were somewhat waterlogged despite being sealed by concrete, suggesting that if the current line of the creek is encountered there would be potential for timbers relating to revetting and/or bridging points etc. as well as other organic deposits.
- 8.4 Within test pits TP1, TP2, TP11 and TP12 it was noted that previous structures survived predating the current standing buildings. In addition, these structures in many places demonstrated that property lines had been retained over an extended period of time, with evidence of reuse of older walls as later foundations.
- 8.5 The site has also demonstrated that modern truncation of up to a meter had occurred in many areas. It is thought that in most instances the made ground deposits relate to Victorian or early 20<sup>th</sup> century activity, coinciding with the canalisation of the Hammersmith Creek.
- 8.6 Within test pits TP3, TP4 and TP5 definitive interpretation of the brickearth-type deposit revealed at around c 1m BGL within the very bottom of the trial pits has not been possible. In some locations there appeared to be prehistoric finds recovered from what would otherwise be considered to be a clean natural deposit. It is possible that this finds deposition within this horizon might relate to farming activities or large-scale aggradation by the Thames.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs and Richard Meager for commissioning the work and to Keltbray for their excellent assistance on site.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project management and editing this report and Stacey Amanda Harris for her help during the project.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd CAD department for the drawings provided within this document.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Type	Description	Trench	notes
1	Layer	Top Soil	TP 5	Modern
2	Layer	Layer	TP 5	
3	Layer	Layer	TP 5	
4	Layer	Layer	TP 5	
5	Layer	Clean Brick earth	TP 5	Natural?
6	Layer	Top Soil	TP 4	Modern
7	Layer	Layer	TP 4	
8	Layer	Layer	TP 4	
9	Layer	"Natural with FCF"	TP 4	
10	Layer	Post WW2 demo	TP 3	
11	Layer	Medieval layer	TP 3	Contained Red/Black pot and green glaze
12	Masonry	N-S running wall	TP 11	
13	Masonry	N-S running wall	TP 12	
14	Cut	Cut for 013	TP 12	
15	Layer	Victorian Dump	TP 12	
16	Layer	Early layer	TP 12	
17	Masonry	N-s Wall	TP 2	
18	Masonry	N-s Wall	TP 2	
19	Masonry	possible E-W wall	TP 2	Not seen in TP 2 So may not be real
20	Layer	Post Med Layer	TP 2	
21	Layer	Clean Brick earth	TP 2	Natural?
22	Layer	Post Med Layer	TP 1	
23	Layer	Post Med Layer	TP 1	Same as 20
24	Layer	Clean Brick earth	TP 1	Same as 21

25	Layer	Victorian Dump	STP 8	Victorian land raising
26	Layer	Victorian Dump	STP 8	Victorian land raising
27	Layer	Layer	STP 8	Possible buried Thames foreshore at the time of the Victorian land raising
28	Layer	Layer	STP 8	Pre Victorian Foreshore deposits
29	Layer	Post Med Layer	STP 9	Post medieval land raising
30	Layer	Post Med Layer	STP 9	Post medieval land raising

## APPENDIX 2: POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

### INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). The assemblage dates to the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods. Only one sherd shows evidence for abrasion, while some contexts indicate that residual material is represented, although generally the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and probably under secondary circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and only one vessel, a post-medieval flower pot, has a complete profile. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Only fifteen contexts produced pottery and the size of the groups are all small (fewer than 30 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of 54 sherds, 48 ENV, 895g (none of which 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 the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) typology (form and fabric series). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index.

### QUANTIFICATION OF THE POTTERY BY PERIOD

Prehistoric: 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 34g

Late prehistoric/Roman: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g

Roman: 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g

Post-medieval: 49 sherds, 44 ENV, 929g

### SPOT DATING INDEX

SC: sherd count, ENV: Estimated number of vessels, Wt (g): weight in grams

Context [1], spot date: 1830–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794–1900	1	1	39	Mug, cylindrical
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830-1900	1	1	30	Bottle or jar



Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	7	Flowerpot
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	1	1	10	Jar, cylindrical

Total: 4 sherds/4 ENV/86g

Context [2], spot date: ?19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	1	1	10	-
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400-1750	1	1	16	Butter pot
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	6	Flower pot
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	8	

Total: 4 sherds/4 ENV/40g

Context [3], spot date: 1580–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	5	Bowl

Context [6], spot date: 1805–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	3	2	72	Flower pot
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805-1900	2	2	36	Jug

Total: 5 sherds/4 ENV/108g

Context [7], spot date: 19th century

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Miscellaneous post-medieval (redware) pottery	MISC PM	1480–1900	2	2	64	Flower pot

Context [8], spot date: 1789–1850

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	2	2	8	Plates (Willow pattern and Chinoiserie landscape)

Context [10], spot date: 1800–1840

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	3	2	54	Chamber pot, plate
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	4	3	120	Flower pot

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	1	1	20	Chamber pot,

Total: 8 sherds/6 ENV/194g

Context [11], spot date: 1550–1700

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Prehistoric coarse flint-tempered ware	FI(C)	Late Bronze Age – Early/Mid Iron Age	2	1	28	-
Unsources Roman sand-tempered ware	SAND	50–400	1	1	5	-
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	2	2	11	Bowl

Total: 5 sherds/4 ENV/44g

Context [16], spot date: 1550–1700

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	2	2	34	-
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	1	1	12	-

Total: 3 sherds/3 ENV/46g

Context [20], spot date: Iron Age/Roman

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Iron Age/Roman Grog and shell-tempered ware	GrSh	Iron Age/Roman	1	1	17	Bowl

Context [22], spot date: 1480–1500

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	EBORDY	1480-1550	1	1	11	-

Context [23], spot date: Late Bronze Age - Early-Mid Iron Age

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Prehistoric coarse flint-tempered ware	FI(C)	Late Bronze Age - Early-Mid Iron Age	1	1	6	-

Context [25], spot date: 1794–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china	BONE	1794-1900	1	1	3	Saucer
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	3	3	199	Flower pot
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	1	1	11	?pipkin

Total: 5 sherds/5 ENV/213g

Context [26], spot date: 1580–1900

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
London-area redware	post-medieval PMR	1580-1900	4	2	58	-

Context [42], spot date: 1770–1850

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	1	1	10	-
London stoneware	LONS	1670-1926	1	1	21	Bottle, rounded
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770-1840	1	1	8	Saucer
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580-1900	1	1	20	-
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720-1780	1	1	11	Plate, dinner
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	2	2	12	Bowl, medium rounded, Plate
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780-1900	1	1	3	-

Total: 8 sherds/8 ENV/85g

## SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The assemblage is of significance for demonstrating prehistoric and Roman activity on the study area or in its vicinity. A larger assemblages of pottery from these periods have been found nearby at Glenthorne Road (site code: GLE15; Jarrett 2015). The post-medieval pottery tends to be fragmentary, of typical type and forms found in the London area and have no significance. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage at present, although should further archaeological work be undertaken on the site then the importance of the pottery should be reviewed.

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## APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Berni Sudds

A total of 38 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, weighing just under 2.5kg\* (\*excluding brick samples). The majority dates to the post-medieval period, comprised of brick and roof tile, although a single fragment of daub, possibly of pre-historic date, and a small quantity of medieval roof tile was also identified (Table 1). The range of fabric types and forms is entirely in keeping with the London region.

The medieval and later peg tiles occur predominantly in the local fine fabric, 2271 and 2276 respectively, although sandy and silty types were also recorded (fabrics 2586 and 2587). The presence of pantiles is particularly diagnostic of a 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. They continued to be used into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but became far less common following the introduction of slate roofing c.1765.

The brick occurs in one of two fabrics, the transitional 3032nr3033 type dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century and a late 3033-type. The samples from wall [12] are transitional types but have been reused, which taken together with the presence of charcoal in the off white lime and sand mortar, suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century construction date is most likely.

Aside from providing evidence of date the small assemblage has little intrinsic value, comprised of well-paralleled types. Much is also likely to be re-deposited and for these reasons no further analysis is recommended.

Context	MoLA Fabric code	Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Context considered date
2	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1775 – 1900
	3032nr3039	Unfrogged brick	1664	1725	
	3033L	Brick	1700	1900	
3	2271	Peg tile	1180	1800	1180 - 1500
4	2586	Peg tile	1180	1800	1400 - 1600
7	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	1630 - 1850
8	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	1630 - 1850
10	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1630 - 1850
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	
11	2271	Peg tile	1180	1800	1480 - 1900
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
12	3032nr3033	Unfrogged brick	1664	1725	1664 – 1800 (?18 <sup>th</sup> C)
	3032nr3033	Unfrogged brick	1664	1725	
	3101	Mortar	50	1950	
16	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1630 - 1850
	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	
	2279	Pantile	1630	1850	
20	2271	Peg tile	1180	1800	1180 - 1500
23	3102	Daub	Pre-historic	1666	?Pre-historic

Context	MoLA Fabric code	Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Context considered date
27	2276	Peg tile	1480	1900	1700 - 1800
	2587	Peg tile	1240	1450	
	3033	Unfrogged brick	1450	1700	

Table 1: Ceramic building

## **APPENDIX 4: GLASS**

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment of glass (5g) was recovered from the archaeological intervention and was found in context [8]. The shard consists of the wall of an olive green natural glass wine bottle of an undetermined type that can only be broadly dated c.1640-1900. The fragment of glass has no significance, its only potential is to broadly date the context it was found in and there are no recommendations for further work on the material.

## APPENDIX 5: ANIMAL BONE

Karen Deighton

### Introduction

A moderate amount of bone was collected from 6 contexts during the course of a watching brief. The results are tabulated below.

### The taxa present

Surface condition of the bone was moderate with a fairly high level of erosion possibly due to the soil chemistry of the site; however no canid gnawing was noted. Fragmentation was fairly high with most bone at the fragment or shaft stage. A large proportion of the material showed evidence of butchery consistent with chopping.

Table: Taxa by context

Context	001	003	011	016	020	022
Test pit	5	5	3	12	2	1
Date			Med		P-med	P-med
Cattle				2		1
Cattle size	1			1		1
Sheep/goat				4	1	
Sheep size				1	1	
Pig			2	1		
Indeterminate		4	1			
Total	1	4	3	9	2	2

A small range of common domesticates were observed for the site.

### Conclusion

It is difficult to draw any conclusions from such a small amount of material other than to say animal bone was possibly dumped at the site as butchery or kitchen waste, given the high incidence of butchery marks. The value of further work on and the significance of the extant assemblage are limited by its small size. However should further work take place, the small concentration of bone from test pit 12 suggests maybe work could focus here.



## APPENDIX 6: OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project details

Project name	KING STEET REGENERATION, HAMMERSMITH
Short description of the project	PCA conducted an archaeological evaluation on test pits being excavated for the King Street Regeneration project in Hammersmith in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The first phase of these test pits were excavated between 18th April and 29th April 2016. The evaluation monitored the excavation of test pits which were intended to reveal the foundation depths of currently standing walls. The attendant archaeologist monitored the hand excavation of these test pits and examined and recorded archaeological deposits and structures encountered. The work was carried out in a number of locations between Cromwell Avenue and Nigel Playfair Avenue, both on the public footpath and within the grounds of the Quaker House in the southeast corner of the site. The monitoring of the first phase of test pits has revealed a sequence of activity from natural deposition through to modern development of the site.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 29-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH Kings Street Regeneration Project
Postcode	W6 9LA
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 22649 78502 51.491647475145 -0.233137464987 51 29 29 N 000 13 59 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of	CGMS Consulting
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Organisation

Project brief originator Richard Meager

Project design originator Richard Meager

Project director/manager Tim Bradley

Project supervisor Richard Krason

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultancy

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 10 May 2016

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