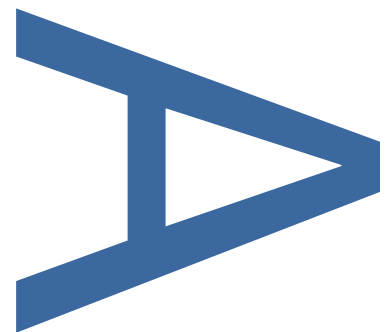
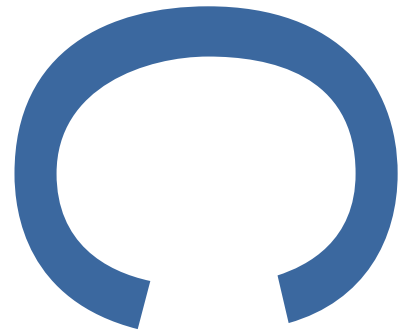


**FULHAM COLLEGE BOYS'
SCHOOL, KINGWOOD ROAD,
FULHAM SW6 6SN
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

SITE CODE: FLC19

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

MARCH 2019



Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: Hammersmith and Fulham

Site Code: FLC19

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 24055 76925

Written by: Stacey Amanda Harris
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
March 2019

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

Commissioning Client: CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group)

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

Tel: 020 7358 8952 | 020 7732 3925

E-mail: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

March 2019

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN

Type of project

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5978
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	S Harris		5.3.19
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		5.3.19
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	7.3.19
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	7.3.19

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3	METHODOLOGY	6
4	PHASED DISCUSSION	7
5	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	9
7	CONCLUSIONS	10
8	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	11
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
10	PLATES	12
	FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	14
	FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	15
	FIGURE 3: TRENCH PLAN AND SECTION 1	16
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	17
	APPENDIX 2: MATRIX	19
	APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT	20
	APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT	20
	APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT	21
	APPENDIX 6: OASIS REPORT FORM	22

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The watching brief consisted of the archaeological monitoring of below ground works within the footprint of a demolished building.
- 1.3 The works were conducted between 25th and 28th February 2019 inclusive, and were required as part of an archaeological planning condition (2018/00383/FUL).

Condition 12

No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objective, and

A The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organization to undertake the agreed works.

B The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

- 1.4 A WSI (Fairman 2019) was approved by the archaeological adviser in advance of the watching brief taking place. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Stacey Amanda Harris and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- 1.5 The area of excavation was in close proximity to a Grade II listed Kingswood Building and adjoined a conservation area.
- 1.6 The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 24055 76925.
- 1.7 The completed archive comprising written and photographic records and report will be deposited with MLAA under the unique site code FLC19.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The following geology and topography is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2019)

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS) records underlying geology at the site as Sedimentary Bedrock Thames Group – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial deposits are recorded as Kempton Park Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel.

2.2.2 No boreholes are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. However, an intrusive geotechnical investigation carried out to the north of Kingwood Road recorded c.1.22m of made ground over sand and gravels. To the east of the site, at the Unemployment Benefit Office, up to 0.80m of made ground was recorded as lying over sandy clay.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site is generally flat at c.7m Ordnance Datum (OD).

2.3.2 The River Thames lies 500m to the west.

2.3.3 The site was formed by the amalgamation of two schools (Kingswood Road School and Childerley Street School).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.5 The following background is taken from the WSI (Fairman 2019):

Prehistoric

2.5.1 There are records for five findspots of prehistoric artefacts from within the study area; all but one of these is given the same grid reference from within a residential area and may have been identified during the same piece of fieldwork carried out only 40m north of the application site (between Kingwood Road and Atalanta Street). One of the references represents Bronze Age remains recorded 500m to the south of the site in the grounds of All Saints Primary School.

2.5.2 Lygon Almshouses Archaeological Priority Area (APA), which defines an area in which Neolithic settlement has previously been recorded, lies to the immediate west of, and in fact overlaps for c. 2 m with, the site boundary. The eastern boundary of this settlement has not been defined.

Roman/Romano-British Period

- 2.5.3 The only Roman findspot within the study area is of two coins from within a residential area at Queensmill Road c. 500 m to the north west of the site.

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

- 2.5.4 There are no known early medieval sites recorded in the study area and there is a low potential for remains of this period to be preserved at the site. The study area was likely agricultural during this period.

- 2.5.5 There are numerous medieval period remains known from within the study area. These are all findspots which indicate medieval occupation in the locality. Historic mapping and documentary sources indicate that this presence is likely to have been agricultural. There are also records for an established medieval road structure.

Later Historic and Modern Periods

- 2.5.6 Known later historic and modern period monuments from within the study area include gravel extraction, windmills, recreation grounds and a cemetery. The nature of these monuments does not indicate related archaeological remains are likely to be preserved within the application site.
- 2.5.7 A farm is recorded near to the site and historic map regression shows that the site was an agricultural field prior to construction of the Boys' School.

2.6 Previous Archaeological Work Nearby

- 2.7 During 2000 an archaeological investigation was undertaken approximately 70m to the northeast of the site. This investigation comprised a single trench. The excavation revealed layers of alluvial sand surviving to a height of 5.77m OD overlain by post-medieval material and truncated by modern drains (Douglas 2000).
- 2.8 The Fulham Palace Moated Site lies approximately 500m to the south of the site. Several phases of excavation have been carried out on this site revealing archaeological activity of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval, Tudor and post-medieval date. This area was the site of the bishop's manor (later known as Fulham Palace) from the Saxon period onwards (Bright 2013).
- 2.9 Excavation was carried out in 1990 approximately 1km northwest of the site, where evidence of Saxon occupation was found in the form of six sunken floor buildings, two post built structures and numerous pits and gullies. In 1997 further work in the form of a watching brief was carried out near to the original excavations revealing medieval and post-medieval pits, and one unstratified sherd of Early Saxon pottery (Cowie & Blackmore 2008, pg 36-48).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 All below ground works between 25th and 28th February 2019 were carried out under supervision of a PCA archaeologist.
- 3.2 The work monitored comprised the removal of existing foundations and the excavation of a drain run (Figure 2).
- 3.3 The removal of the existing foundations was done using a 22 ton machine excavator fitted with a riddle bucket (Plate 1) to a variable depth of between 1.5m and 2m BGL (between 4.78m and 4.28m OD).
- 3.4 The excavation of a drain run along the northern edge of the demolished buildings footprint was done using an 8 ton mechanical excavator with a 1.2m bladed bucket (Plate 3) to a depth of 0.60m BGL. A 1m wide sondage was excavated adjacent to section 1 to allow the inspection of a wall to a maximum depth of 0.92m BGL (5.36m OD).
- 3.5 Where possible areas of in situ archaeology were investigated with hand tools and recorded. using methods from the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor, 2009).
- 3.6 All archaeological contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets.
- 3.7 Digital photographs were taken showing overall locations, and archaeological deposits.
- 3.8 Areas monitored and archaeological features were planned at 1:50 using known locations within the site boundary.
- 3.9 A representative section was drawn at a scale of 1:10, showing archaeological layers and material witnessed along the northern edge of the site.
- 3.10 The OD heights of all layers and features within the site were measured by on site engineers working alongside other site contractors.
- 3.11 The site archive was compiled using site code FLC19.

4 PHASED DISCUSSION

4.1 The deposits witnessed during the watching brief have been categorized into four archaeological phases. Not all phases were seen within all areas monitored, therefore discussion is divided both by area and phase.

4.2 Obstruction Removal

4.3 Phase 4: Modern

4.3.1 During the obstruction removal the deposits underlying the slab were seen, which comprised mid to dark brown modern made ground [12] with frequent inclusions of concrete, brick and tarmac (Plate 1). Occasional lumps of mid orange brown material were identified, which would suggest that the layers of sandy silt seen within the drain run may have continued into this part of the site.

4.4 Drain Run

4.5 Phase 1: Post-Medieval Agricultural Layers

4.5.1 The earliest deposit seen was a layer of dark black brown sandy silt [8] flecked with oyster shell. This layer was exposed in a small area measuring 0.15m by 0.20m at the base of a sondage excavated to the south of section 1. This layer was seen to survive from a height of 5.45m OD and continued below the limit of excavation (LOE).

4.5.2 Layer [8] was overlain by a 60mm thick, mid orange brown sandy silt layer [7]. This layer was only seen within section 1 where the excavation depth was sufficient. This layer was seen at a height of 5.50m.

4.5.3 A 40mm thick layer of dark brown sandy silt [6] was seen from a height of 5.57m OD. From this layer a single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem (dated to the 17th century) was recovered.

4.5.4 Sealing layer [6] was a 30mm thick layer of mid orange brown sandy silt [5] to a height of 5.67m OD.

4.6 Phase 2: Post-Medieval Made Ground

4.6.1 Along the northern LOE of the drain run a 0.38m thick layer of mottled mid orange brown and dark orange brown sandy silt [4] was identified. A single fragment of CBM (dated 1700-1900) and a single fragment of refined white earthenware pottery (dated 1805-1900) were recovered from this layer.

4.7 Phase 3: Post-Medieval Building

4.7.1 Two yellow stock brick walls [1] and [9] were seen to survive to a height of 6.04m and 6.02m OD respectively (Plate 2). A mortar sample taken from the remnants of wall [1] showed it to

be a hard lime mortar from the 19th century. Both walls were built into construction cuts measuring 0.38m wide ([3] and [11]) and backfilled with a mixed mid to dark orange brown sandy silt with rare gravels and CBM.

5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The investigation was intended to address the following site-specific objectives:
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- 5.1.1 The archaeological remains seen during the watching brief were from the post-medieval and modern periods. These deposits relate to land uses already known about within the site and are of little significance. Considerable truncation had been carried out prior to the start of the watching brief as a result of redevelopment within this area and later modern intrusion.
- 5.1.2 Despite the impact of modern construction and demolition, archaeological deposits and the remnants of masonry were seen to continue beyond the northern LOE and below the formation level of the drain run.
- To establish the presence or absence of any pre post-medieval activity at the site
- 5.1.3 No deposits predating the post-medieval period were encountered during the watching brief.
- To establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 5.1.4 Across the greater part of the site modern construction and demolition had caused heavy truncation to a depth of up to 2m BGL.
- To establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.
- 5.1.5 The impact was restricted to the pre-existing footprint of the former school extension, with minimal further impact resulting from additional and replacement drainage around the proposed footprint.
- To report on the results of the investigation.
- 5.1.6 The complete site archive will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under site code FLC19. Copies of the report will be forwarded to CgMs Heritage who will distribute the report to the relevant parties.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Modern activity including construction during the 20th century and its subsequent demolition had a high negative impact on deposits across the area of the site which was monitored.
- 7.2 Evidence of a previous phase of construction on the site was seen in the form of two north-south yellow stock brick walls against the northern limit of excavation. The extent of their survival prior to demolition is not known, however it is evident that these walls continued to the north of the site and survived below the limit of excavation within the drain run.
- 7.3 A layer of made ground truncated by the 19th century wall remnants suggest that the ground was raised prior to the expansion of the school and therefore could suggest a chance of survival for earlier archaeological deposits including post-medieval field systems and earlier remains.
- 7.4 The complete site archive will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA) under site code FLC19.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) for commissioning the project.
- 8.2 We also thank the Morgan Sindall team for accommodating PCA for the duration of the watching brief, also to Abbey Pynford and Red Hammer Demolition Ltd for their on site assistance.
- 8.3 The author would also like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management of the watching brief and editing this report. Thanks also to Diana Valk for the illustrations, Sevinc Duvarci and her team for processing the finds, Amparo Valcarcel for analysis of the building materials and Chris Jarrett for his pottery and clay tobacco pipe analysis.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bright, I. 2013. *Fulham Palace Walled Garden: Public Archaeological Project, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 6EA An Archaeological Assessment Report*. Unpublished report for PCA.
- Cowie, R. & Blackmore, L. 2008. *Early and Middle Saxon rural settlement in the London region*. MoLAS Monograph 41. Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- Douglas, A. 2000. *A Summary of the Excavation at the Henry Compton School, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham*. Unpublished report for PCA.
- Fairman, A. 2019. *Henry Compton (Fulham College Boys') School: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report for PCA.
- Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009. *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

10 PLATES



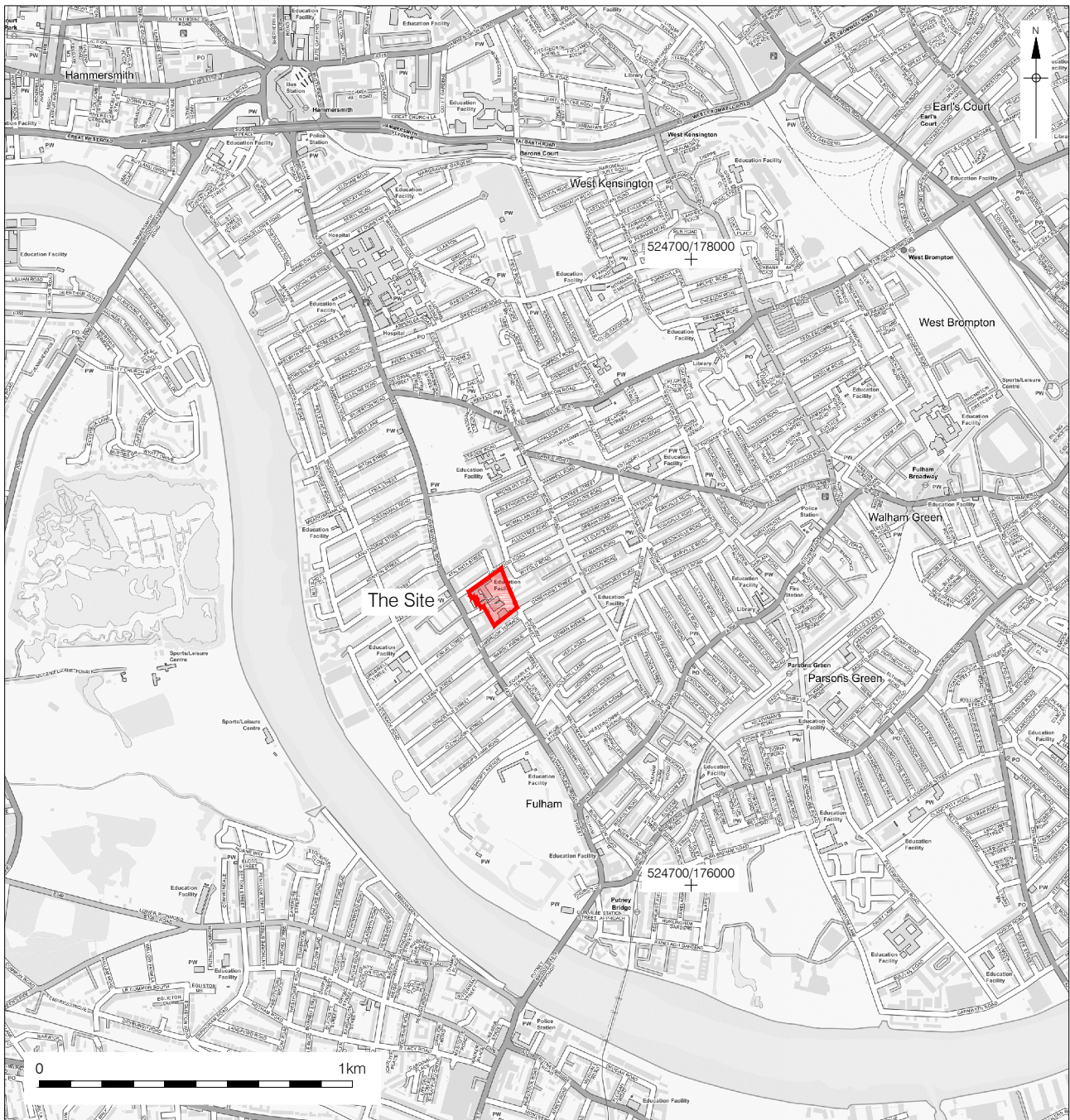
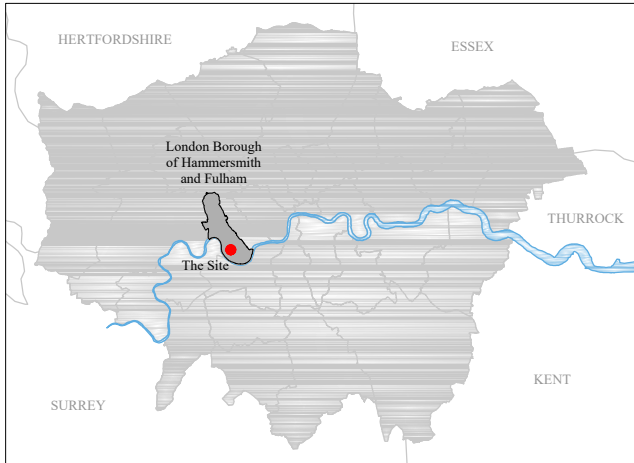
Plate 1: Area of obstruction removal, looking east.

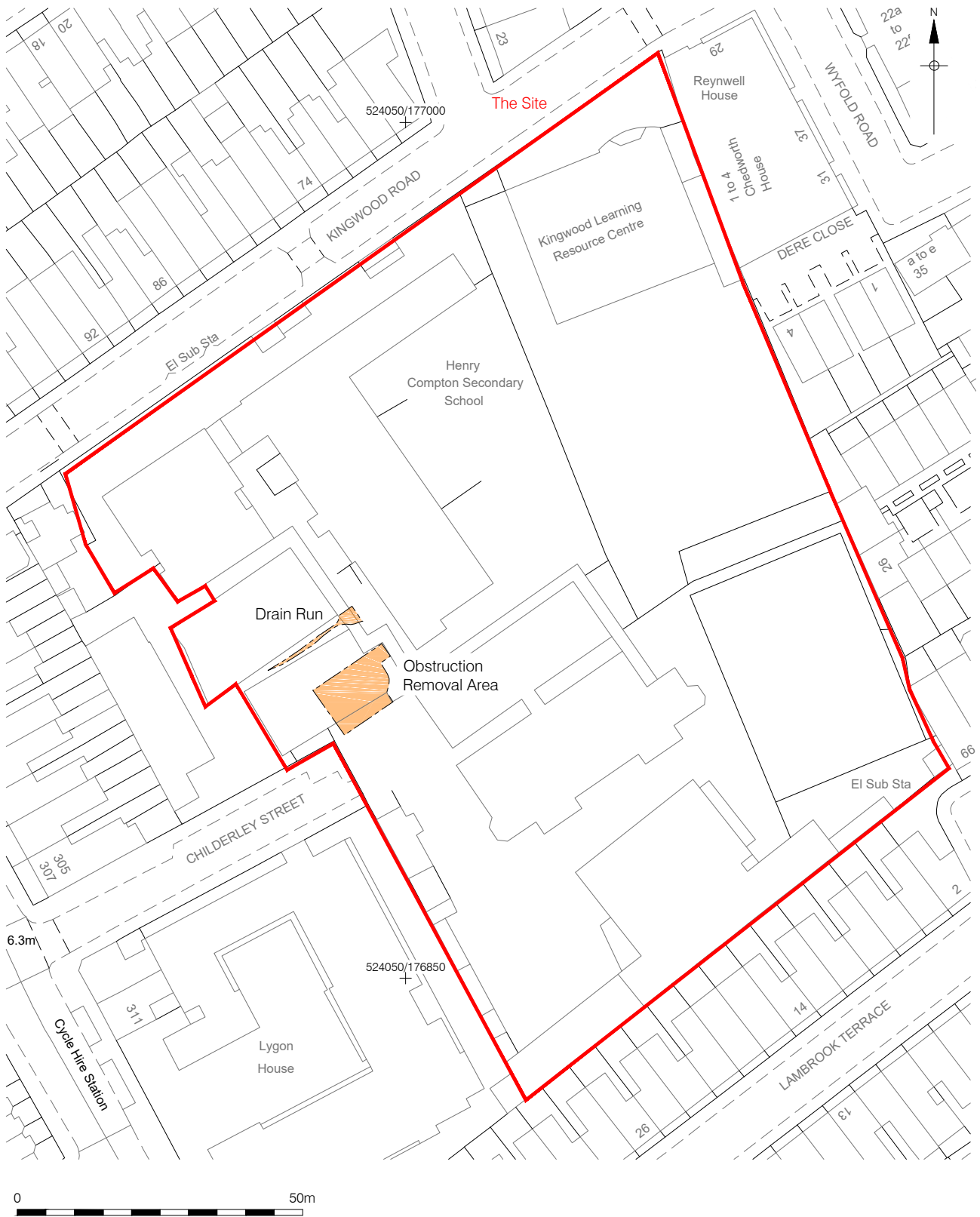


Plate 2: Northern limit of excavation, looking North.



Plate 3: machine excavation of drain run, looking northeast.





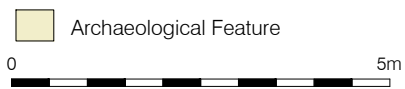
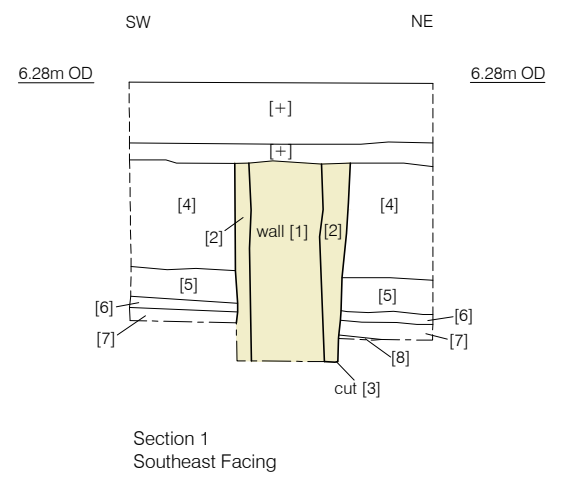
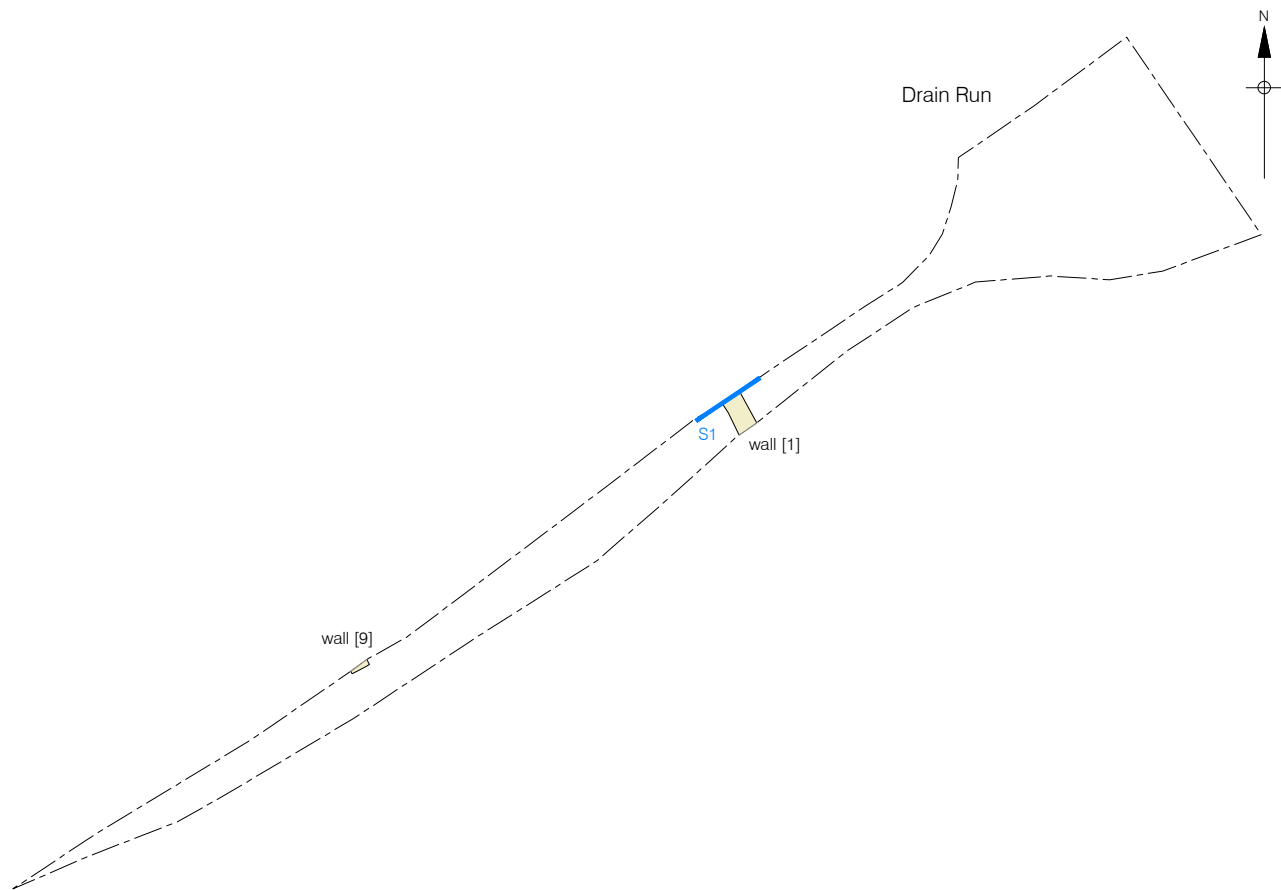
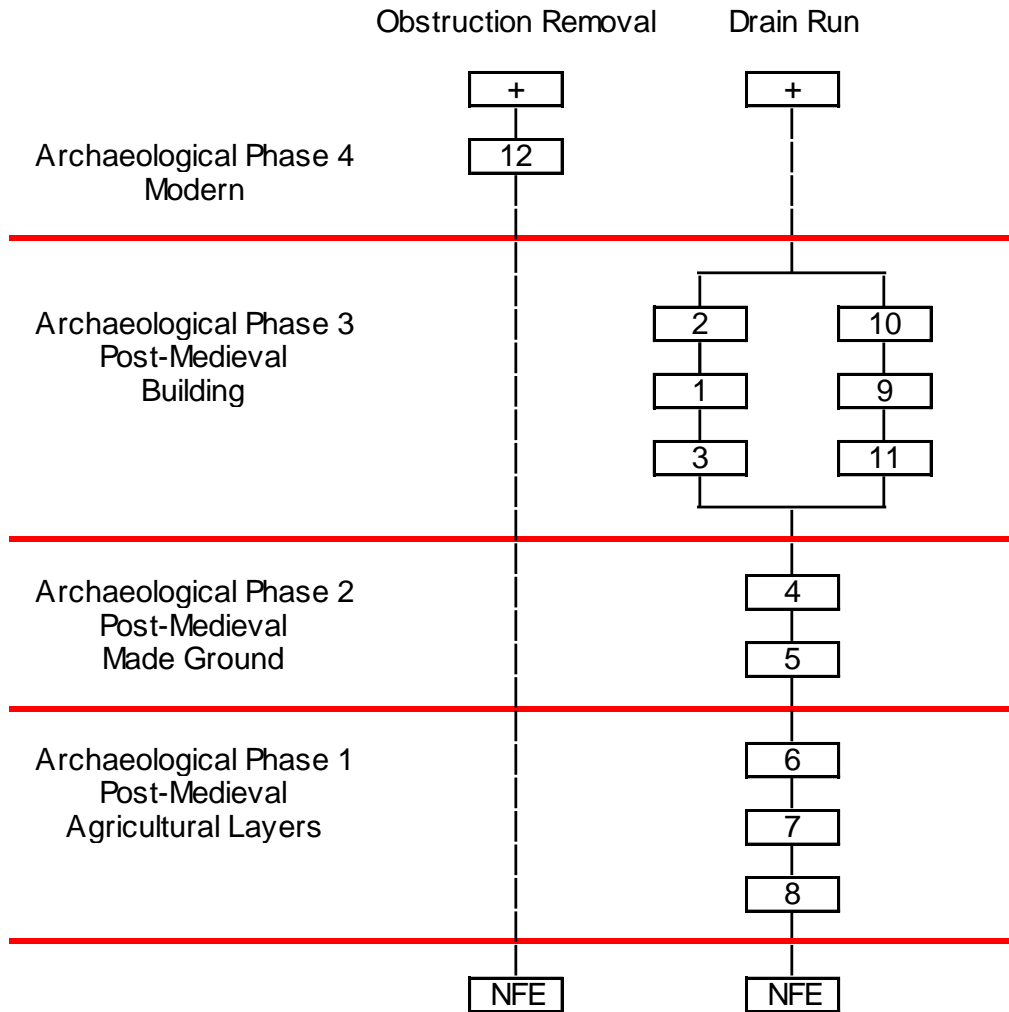


Figure 3
Plan of Drain Run and Section 1
Plan at 1:100 and Section at 1:25 at A4

Context	Type	Fillof	Equal to	Interpretation	Category	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
1	Masonry	3	9	Yellow stock brick wall foundation	Foundation	0.24	0.50	0.67	6.04	
2	Fill	3	10	Backfill of construction cut [3] of wall [1]	Backfill	0.38	0.50	0.67	6.04	
3	Cut		11	Construction cut for wall [1]	Construction Cut	0.38	0.50	0.67	6.04	
4	Layer			Mottled layer of made ground	Make-up				6.03	6.00
5	Layer			Orange brown sandy silt layer	Levelling				5.67	5.63
6	Layer			Dark brown sandy silt layer	Horticultural				5.57	5.51
7	Layer			Mid orange brown sandy silt layer	Horticultural				5.50	5.43
8	Layer			Dark black brown sandy silt layer	Garden Soil				5.45	5.43
9	Masonry	11	1	Yellow stock brick wall foundation	Foundation	0.24	0.10	0.60	6.02	
10	Fill	11	2	Backfill of construction cut [11] of wall [9]	Backfill	0.38	0.10	0.60	6.02	
11	Cut		3	Construction cut of wall [9]	Construction Cut	0.38	0.10	0.60	6.02	
12	Layer			Modern material below foundation	Make-up					

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

A single fragment (2g) of pottery was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and this was recovered from context [4]. The sherd of pottery consists of refined white earthenware (REFW), dated 1805–1900 and was derived from an unknown vessel type with a cylindrical section and has pock marked surfaces indicating that the sherd may have been subjected to tertiary deposition or horticultural activities.

The pottery has no significance and its only potential is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which, as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered by hand from the archaeological work. The item was found in deposit [6] and has a medium thickness and medium sized bore and it is therefore most likely to date to the 17th century.

The clay tobacco pipe stem is of no significance, although it does have the potential to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the stem, which as it has been fully catalogued, can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	3101	Hard greyish lime mortar	2						1800-1900
4	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

This small sized assemblage (3 fragments, 105 g) is characterised by post-medieval peg tile and mortar. The peg tile made of common sandy fabric 2276, has fine moulding sand, suggesting a 1700-1900 date. The mortar from [1] is very hard indicating a 19th century date.

The value of this small assemblage shows a late post-medieval occupation, probably related to dumping episodes. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-344308

Project details

Project name	Fulham College Boys' School: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN. The work consisted of the archaeological monitoring of below ground works within the footprint of a demolished building prior to the construction of a new building. The area excavated was in close proximity to both a Grade II listed building and an archaeological priority area. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 24055 76925. Archaeological remains consisted of post-medieval agricultural layers, overlain by made ground. Two post-medieval walls were encountered surviving within the northern LOE.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2019 End: 28-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL SOIL Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN
Postcode	SW6 6SN
Study area	384 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 24055 76925 51.477165835242 -0.21344751884 51 28 37 N 000 12 48 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group)
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Stacey Amanda Harris
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fulham College Boys' School

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	MLAA
Physical Archive ID	FLC19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	MLAA
Digital Archive ID	FLC19

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	MLAA
Paper Archive ID	FLC19
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title	Fulham College Boys' School, Kingwood Road, Fulham SW6 6SN: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harris, S. A.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 grey lit document with PCA covers
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 4 March 2019