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ART & DESIGN

BAGLEY'S LANE

FULHAM

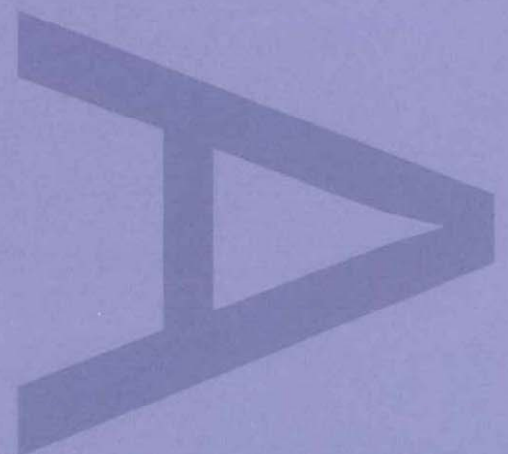
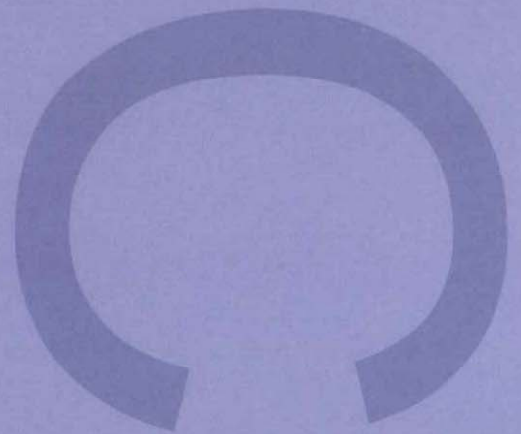
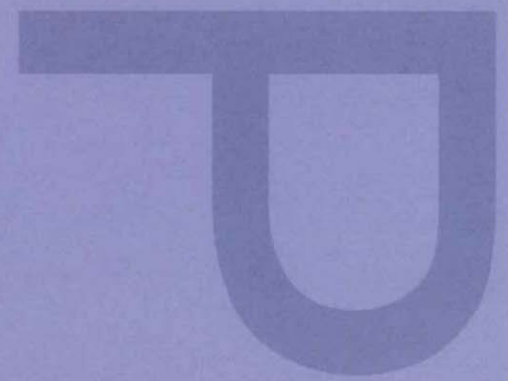
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ASSESSMENT OF AN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

CLQ 08

OCTOBER 2008



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FORMER CHELSEA COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN
BAGLEY'S LANE
FULHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH &
FULHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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An Assessment of the Archaeological Investigation at the Former Chelsea College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, SW6 2QP. London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2615 7646

Site Code: CLQ08

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, October 2008

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the former Chelsea College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, SW6 2QP within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 2615 7646. The site investigation was undertaken between 7th April and 30th of April 2008. The commissioning client was Inspace Partnerships.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of five trenches, which in addition to determining the archaeological potential of the site in order to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any identifiable archaeological constraints had four specific research objectives:
- 1) Define the environmental background of the deposits overlying the Kempton Park Gravel Terrace.
 - 2) Determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site given the significant amount of prehistoric findspots encountered in the vicinity of Bagley's Lane.
 - 3) Determine the presence or absence of post-medieval features relating to the market gardening estate.
 - 4) Determine the presence or absence of features relating to Grove House.
- 1.3 The earliest deposit encountered in four of the five trenches was natural sand, with natural gravels being revealed in the fifth. Traces of prehistoric activity were found in four of the trenches including three small cut features. Later activity on site was mostly represented by a post-medieval bank and ditch, probably representing the northern boundary of the market gardening estate, as well as a variety of other post-medieval layers and modern made ground although in one trench possible, if tenuous, evidence of Roman activity was encountered.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 7th April – 30th April 2008, in advance of redevelopment of land at the former Chelsea College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, SW6 2QP (Fig. 1). The study site covers an area of approximately 7453 square metres. Groundworks on site during the archaeological investigation included the demolition of the college buildings and installation of a piling mat. The archaeological investigation involved the excavation and recording of five trenches, which were to determine the general archaeological potential of the site and more specifically the nature of the environmental background of the site, and the presence or absence of features relating to the prehistoric period, the post-medieval marketing estate or Grove House¹ (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The commissioning client was Inspace Partnerships. The archaeological work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Chris Mayo. The evaluation was monitored by Diane Walls of English Heritage.
- 2.3 An Ordnance Survey benchmark upon the wall at the corner of 70, Elbe Street was used for levelling within the trenches. This benchmark was at a height of 5.23m OD.
- 2.4 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.5 The site was allocated the site code: CLQ08.

¹ Mayo 2008



Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning" providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan, which was adopted in 2003, provides the relevant Development Plan framework. The Plan contains the following policy, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

Policy EN7: Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Remains

1. There will be a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration of, or cause damage to, Archaeological Remains of National Importance, whether scheduled or not. There will also be a presumption against proposals which have a significant and harmful impact on the setting of visible Archaeological Remains of National Importance whether scheduled or not.
2. Development affecting sites of Archaeological Remains of Local Interest and their settings will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the local value of the remains.
3. Applicants will be required to arrange for archaeological field evaluation of any such remains within the archaeological priority areas defined on the proposals map before applications are determined or if found during development works in such areas or elsewhere. Proposals should include provision for the remains and their settings to be protected, enhanced or preserved. Where it is accepted that physical preservation in situ is not merited, planning permission may be subject to conditions and/or formal agreement, requiring the developer to secure investigation and recording of the remains, and publication of the results.

Justification: Nationally and Locally Important Archaeological Remains

4.70 Archaeological Remains are regularly discovered in the borough, from prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and the early industrial period. The most recent find was part of a Saxon settlement discovered in Fulham Reach in 1990. They are a major part of the surviving evidence of the borough's past, and therefore a valuable and irreplaceable asset to the community. Such remains are very vulnerable to modern development, and once destroyed they are lost forever. The need to preserve them is recognised as a material consideration when determining planning applications. PPG 16 indicates that there will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ, where the remains are of national importance. In other cases this is desirable, but must be weighed against other factors. These will include the need for the proposed development, as well as the potential national importance of the remains that may be found in the Archaeological Priority Areas. It is therefore important for developers to consult English Heritage at an early stage, particularly for developments that would impact upon the scheduled Ancient Monument at Fulham Palace or for developments in or near the Archaeological Priority Areas.

4.71 New buildings will normally destroy any archaeological remains and therefore these should be excavated by a qualified archaeological unit before work commences. This is because the context of any archaeological find is an essential part of the historical value of any remains. The council considers it is reasonable for a person thus threatening part of the community's heritage to fund adequate excavation, the subsequent academic and popular reports, as well as publicity both for the excavation and the reports. The council will encourage developers to inform local archaeological societies of the start of any archaeological excavation and to make arrangements for the public viewing of excavations in progress, wherever possible, and for subsequent analysis, interpretation and presentation to the archaeological societies and the public of any archaeological results and finds. The council welcomes the value to all parties of the Code of Practice drawn up by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group setting out mutual responsibilities.

3.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments have been indicated as being on, or in close vicinity to, the site.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geological and topographical profile of this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment². The following is a summary of the data from that document.

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 Geotechnical investigations undertaken by Listers Geotechnical Consultants in 2004 and 2006-7 revealed the base of the site was formed of Kempton Park Gravels, Terrace Gravels that are associated with the movement of the River Thames. These consist of sandy gravels, gravelly sands, and silty sands which overlay the London Clay formation strata. These gravels were encountered at 2.2m-3.8m below ground level (BGL) and in parts extended to 6.6m-8.7m BGL.
- 4.1.2 At the north-east end of the site these gravels were found to be overlain by alluvium at depths of 1.2m-3.8m BGL. Deposits above the alluvial layers across site were referred to as Made Ground, a term that usually applies to everything encountered during engineering site investigations that is not naturally deposited, which would include any and all archaeological horizons.
- 4.1.3 Geoarchaeological research at Lots Road Power Station³, to the north of the site, revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence to that encountered by Listers Geotechnical Consultants at Bagley's Lane. A comparison of the depths of natural sands and gravels between the two sites, a difference of nearly 2m, was suggestive of Bagley's Lane being situated upon higher ground than the Lots Road site.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site overlies an aquifer that provides base-flow to the River Thames and it was judged that groundwater was not likely to be encountered above 3.0m BGL, a height that the tidal action of the Thames would not significantly affect. The Thames lies c.220m to the east of the site.
- 4.2.2 The buildings on the site were basemented and at the time that the archaeological investigation was undertaken the standing portions of the buildings of the college had been demolished and the basements, foundations and associated services were being broken out.

² Hawtin 2007

³ Corcoran 2002

4.2.3 The site is relatively flat and lay at a height of approximately 4.30m OD - 4.70m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of this site has been laid out in full in the Desk Based Assessment⁴. The following provides supplementary evidence to that DBA following a larger (1km) SMR search (Figs. 6 & 7 and Appendix 9).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 There is strong evidence to indicate that the riverine environment of the Thames bordered to the north by Fulham and to the south by Wandsworth was exploited from the Lower Palaeolithic through to the Late Bronze Age and could have been the site of a prehistoric river crossing⁵ as it has long been recognised that the stretch of the Thames between the City and Staines is integral for both settlement and communication witnessed by the large amount of artefactual evidence recovered⁶. These clusters of prehistoric activity can be seen on both sides of this point of the Thames including features and findspots and a 1 kilometre radius Sites and Monuments Record search revealed both their number and density. This report will concentrate only on those archaeological deposits found within the boundaries of Hammersmith and Fulham, although the mass of archaeological evidence from the Wandsworth side of the Thames is illustrated on the 1km SMR plot (Fig. 6) and entered on the 1km SMR table (Appendix 9).
- 5.1.2 There are five significant Palaeolithic deposits found within the boundaries of Hammersmith and Fulham. Four of them are findspots: a rolled pointed handaxe from the vicinity of Fulham Power Station⁷, a flint handaxe near Cremorne Wharf⁸, an abraded pointed flint handaxe from Tetcott Road⁹, about 900m to the north of the study site, and a middle Acheulian type ovate handaxe discovered near Wandsworth Bridge¹⁰. Two east-west running palaeochannels were also found at 522 Kings Road¹¹. Additionally peat deposits, thought to be prehistoric in date, were also encountered during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 1999 at Imperial Wharf, Townmead Road, c.75m northeast of the site.¹² A possible small palaeochannel overlaid by alluvium was also excavated, as well as a large post-medieval channel.

⁴ Hawtin 2007

⁵ MLO156 (Fig. 5: 131)

⁶ Whitehouse 1972

⁷ MLO23004 (Fig. 6:2)

⁸ MLO12543 (Fig. 6:3)

⁹ MLO12505 (Fig. 6:4)

¹⁰ MLO14563 (Fig. 6:19)

¹¹ MLO76101 (Fig. 6:1)

¹² Ellis 2000

- 5.1.3 The Mesolithic period is rather less well represented as only two findspots are evident: a stained tranchet axe was found along this stretch of the river Thames¹³ and a elongated flint axe and a flint pick were recovered near Fulham Wharf¹⁴.
- 5.1.4 The Neolithic bias for exploiting riverine environments¹⁵ is notable in Hammersmith and Fulham as eight specific sites are listed in the SMR including flint and schist handaxes from 61 Britannia Road¹⁶ and Wandsworth Bridge¹⁷ as well as potsherds and struck & burnt flint from Peterborough Street¹⁸.
- 5.1.5 Later prehistoric periods are also represented in the borough these include the Bronze and Iron Age finds recovered from Lady Margarets School¹⁹ and the Iron Age sites at Woolneigh Street²⁰ and Imperial Road²¹.
- 5.1.6 The closest evidence of prehistoric activity to the study site are the Neolithic potsherds discovered on Bagley's Lane itself²² and residual and struck flint unearthed at the Grove Day Nursery on Elswick Street about 20m away from the site²³.
- 5.1.7 Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical boreholes at the Lots Road Power Station development, a short distance to the north of the Bagley's Lane site, revealed the potential for prehistoric activity within the area. Sand and gravel indicated that the site was mostly a dry land surface from the Mesolithic until at least the early Iron Age, which would have provided an area from which to exploit the marine resources of the Thames. During the Iron Age peat developed above the formerly dry land at increasingly higher levels indicative of the river level progressively rising across the site until, by the Roman period, the entire site was wetland²⁴. The presence of similar alluvial deposits on the site revealed by the Listers Geotechnical Consultants further consolidated the fairly high potential for finding prehistoric activity on the site.

5.2 Roman

¹³ MLO25997 (Fig. 6:20)

¹⁴ MLO26781 (Fig. 6:27)

¹⁵ MoLAS 2000

¹⁶ MLO4518 (Fig. 6:29)

¹⁷ MLO26780 & MLO3362 (Fig. 6:61 & 62)

¹⁸ MLO23028 & MLO4516 (Fig. 6:31 & 32)

¹⁹ MLO71666, MLO71668 & MLO71669 (Fig. 6:75, 116 & 120)

²⁰ MLO472 (Fig. 6:117)

²¹ MLO4527 & MLO451 (Fig. 6:119 & 123)

²² MLO4517 (Fig. 6:30)

²³ Hawtin 2007

²⁴ Corcoran 2002

5.2.1 There are only slight traces of Roman material within the borough, such as the rudimentary features observed at 6-16 Old Church Street²⁵, over 1 km to the north of the study site, and the residual potsherd at 552 Kings Road²⁶, and none are seen within close proximity to the Bagley's Lane site. By the Roman period it has been postulated that the entire site had become a wetland area, possibly seasonally flooded meadowland²⁷. The potential for unearthing Roman activity on the site was thus considered to be low and the area of Bagley's Lane being unsuitable for settlement, though possibly used as meadow or agricultural land.

5.3 Saxon

5.3.1 As with the Roman period, it was felt that the land around Bagley's Lane would have been too marshy for effective settlement during the Saxon period. The lack of Saxon traces found in the SMR, only a beam slot at Althorpe Grove²⁸ and a pit at Lady Margaret's School²⁹, support this hypothesis.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 There are two substantial medieval settlements within proximity to the site, approximately 200m to the north was Sands End³⁰ while the centre of the medieval town of Fulham itself lay 150m to the south-east of the site³¹. The site would have formed part of the town meadows, where crops of grass would have been cultivated for hay-making. It was concluded that there was a moderate chance of finding medieval activity on the site.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 The site is known to have been part of the Bagley's market gardening estate during the 19th century³². The Bagley family were well-known farmers and market gardeners in the 19th century. Robert Bagley bought Grove Farm in 1812, but it was sold after his death in 1835. The estate was re-acquired by Charles Bagley in 1847, who built a new Grove House and planted trees that yielded pear, apple, walnut and mulberry crops³³. Such was the family's impact on the area that the family name still endures as Bagley's Lane.

²⁵ MLO76296 & MLO77059

²⁶ MLO75239 (Fig. 6:136)

²⁷ Corcoran 2003

²⁸ MLO13110 (Fig. 7:150)

²⁹ MLO71671 (Fig. 7:141)

³⁰ MLO4602 (Fig. 7:195)

³¹ Hawtin 2007

³² See Figs. 8 & 9

³³ Hasker 1981

- 5.5.2 The site could also encompass features relating to Grove House, a property that lies to the west of the site³⁴. Grove House, first mentioned in the Manor Court Rolls of 1456³⁵, went through a number of incarnations, including one built in 1730 by the Huguenot horologist Simon De Charmes, and is considered to have been built on the site of an earlier property: Grove Cottage³⁶. According to Hasker 'old' Grove House was demolished in 1800³⁷, the prefix suggests that there might have been two distinct Grove Houses at some point during the 18th century. Between 1817 and 1821 Dr William Crotch, after whom the musical notation (crotchet) was named, dwelled at Grove House.³⁸
- 5.5.3 At the beginning of the 20th century the first school buildings were constructed on the site and there was little further development from 1905 until the present day, thus the potential for post-medieval features was considered to be high.

³⁴ MLO24370 (Fig. 7:205)

³⁵ Hasker 1981

³⁶ Hasker 1981

³⁷ Hasker 1981

³⁸ Hasker 1981

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation of the five trenches was outlined in the Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology³⁹. The general aim of the evaluation was to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains and more specifically the nature of the environmental background of the site, and the presence or absence of features relating to the prehistoric period, the post-medieval marketing estate or Grove House itself. The positions of Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were slightly altered from those proposed in the method statement due to the positions of the access route and basements on the site. Equally the dimensions of Trench 5 were slightly smaller than the other trenches due to basement walls surrounding the trench.
- 6.2 All trenches were excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in spits of between 150mm and 200mm, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Due to the depths of the trenches the sides were stepped at a depth of 2.00m leaving a 2.00m baulk on all sides of the trench before continuing to excavate deeper. The relative dimensions of each trench are listed below:
- | Trench Number | Length at top (m) | Width at top (m) | Max. Depth (m) |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.00 |
| 2 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.37 |
| 3 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.21 |
| 4 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.39 |
| 5 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 3.47 |
- 6.3 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 with one exception at 1:20. The locations of the trenches were surveyed using a total station theodolite. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in black and white, colour slide and digital formats. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods.
- 6.4 Bulk samples were taken from a variety of layers in all trenches and additionally column samples were removed from Trenches 2 and 4.
- 6.5 An Ordnance Survey benchmark upon the wall at the corner of 70, Elbe Street was used for levelling within the trenches. This benchmark was at a height of 5.23m OD.

³⁹ Mayo 2008

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1 - Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit seen in four of the five trenches was natural sand ([6] in Trench 1, [29] in Trench 2, [17] in Trench 3 and [41] in Trench 4). A loose, light orange/grey sand with very occasional patches of gravel, this deposit was encountered at a height of 1.82m OD in Trench 1, 1.48m OD in Trench 2, 1.35m OD in Trench 3 and 1.41m OD in Trench 4.
- 7.1.2 Whereas the earliest deposits in Trench 5 were loose mid-light grey/brown gravels, encountered at a maximum height of 2.34m OD. This was felt to be good evidence that Trench 5 had revealed a small eyot within the flood plain.
- 7.1.3 Sealing the natural sand in Trenches 1 and 3 were layers of alluvium ([4] and [5] in Trench 1 and [16] in Trench 3). The lower alluvium in Trench 1, [5], was a compact layer of light grey/brown clay with frequent manganese flecking and iron staining while the upper alluvial layer, [4], was a compact mid blue/grey clay with occasional iron staining and frequent manganese flecking. Deposit [5] was 0.12m thick while [4] was 0.51m thick. The alluvium in Trench 3, [16], was of a different character: a compact light grey clay with light grey/brown bands of sand and pea grit and occasional iron staining. The layer was 0.33m thick. All three of these alluvial layers were bulk sampled.
- 7.1.4 One further natural deposit was revealed in Trench 4, [40], that sealed the natural sand [41]. A compact, light orangey grey/brown clay with frequent iron staining and moderate manganese flecking, the layer was 0.42m thick. This layer was also bulk sampled and included in the column sample for Trench 4.

7.2 Phase 2 – Prehistoric/Possible Roman (Figs. 3, 4 & 5)

- 7.2.1 Overlying the natural layers in all five trenches were archaeological deposits that dated from the prehistoric period and in the case of Trench 5 possibly from the Roman period.
- 7.2.2 In Trench 1 this was a 0.82m thick layer of loose mid orange/grey sand, [9], that contained a small residual sherd of decorated Peterborough Ware that was dated to the Neolithic.
- 7.2.3 In Trench 2, a 0.60m thick layer of fairly loose light orangey grey/brown sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, frequent iron staining and frequent mid brown slightly silty sand patches indicative of heavy root activity overlay the natural sand, [29], and was in turn sealed by a 0.55m thick layer of fairly loose light orangey grey/brown silty sand with frequent iron

staining, occasional small, sub-angular pebbles and very occasional burnt flint. These layers, [28] and [27] respectively, seem to suggest a vegetated area converted to agricultural use; as both are of a similar character except for the lack of the root activity seen in the lower of the two, [28]. The burnt flint indicates residual activity of a later prehistoric period but no absolute dating evidence was recovered from either of these layers. Both layers were bulk sampled and included in Trench 2's column sample.

7.2.4 Overlying the alluvium in Trench 3, [16], was a 0.63m thick layer of firm, light grey/brown silty clay with very occasional inclusions of pea grit, manganese and charcoal flecking, [15]. No dating evidence was retrieved from this layer but it is of a similar character to the ploughsoil seen in Trench 4 and is thus of probable prehistoric date.

7.2.5 Trench 4 contains the largest amount of evidence for prehistoric activity on the site. Overlying the natural clay, [40], was a 0.41m thick layer of firm light orangey grey/brown silty clay with frequent iron staining, occasional small, sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles, and very occasional small burnt fragments of animal bone, [39]. Burnt flint was recovered from this layer and it was both bulk and column sampled. Cut into this ploughsoil were three small pits, [34], [36] and [38], all of which were filled with a fairly firm, light greenish grey/brown, slightly silty clay with moderate iron staining and occasional small sub-angular pebbles. Tiny traces of CBM were found in these fills but were thought to have originated in the layer above due to the CBM flecks always being found in association with holes left by root action. Burnt flint was recovered from both [34] and [36], struck flint from [34], and a degraded piece of prehistoric pot from [38]. The pits were only seen in the south facing section of Trench 4. Their dimensions are listed below:

Pit (Cut no.)	Length (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
34	0.81	0.34
36	0.36	0.31
38	0.46	0.38

7.2.6 Sealing the natural gravels, [21], in Trench 5 was a 0.84m thick layer of firm mid orangey-grey/brown clay with moderate manganese flecking and iron staining, and very occasional charcoal flecks and possible burnt bone fragments, [22]. Burnt and struck flint was recovered from this layer together with a piece of heavily abraded pot which may be of Roman date though the wear on the sherd makes this unclear. This layer was bulk sampled.

7.3 Phase 3 – Post-Medieval (Figs. 3 & 4)

- 7.3.1 Layers of redeposited alluvium sealed the prehistoric phase of the site in Trenches 1, 3, and 5. This material was typically a firm, mid-dark bluish or greenish grey/brown with moderate-frequent manganese flecking and iron staining with occasional brick and CBM inclusions. In Trench 1 these layers were [8], [7], and [3], in Trench 3 [14], and [12] and [11] both of which formed the fills of a large post-medieval cut, perhaps a boundary ditch, [13]. In Trench 5, though not in a cut, these layers were [20] and [19].
- 7.3.2 In addition in Trench 1 the natural alluvium, [4], was overlain by a layer of fairly firm light orangey grey/brown slightly clay silt with moderate iron staining, pea grit, and occasional charcoal inclusions, [2]. This layer was up to 1.10m thick and its profile was suggestive of a bank, no dating evidence was recovered from this fairly sterile deposit but it is assumed that it is the post-medieval field boundary. The deposit was bulk sampled.
- 7.3.3 In Trench 2 the sequence was quite different. Cut into the ploughsoil layer [27] was a shallow gully that was aligned east-west. It measured at least 6.00m in length by 0.45m wide by 0.17m deep. This feature would have been considered as prehistoric except for the moderate amount of tiny flecks and fragments of post-medieval pot that were seen in the fill, [25]. This shallow gully was sealed by a 0.29m thick layer of firm but slightly friable, mid grey/brown slightly clay silt with occasional brick and other CBM fragments, pea grit, coal fragments, and chalk flecks, [24]. It was concluded that this deposit was post-medieval/early modern made ground and was bulk and column sampled.
- 7.3.4 No post-medieval deposits were extant in Trench 4, presumably having been truncated by modern groundworks.

7.4 Phase 4 – Modern

- 7.4.1 Sealing all the layers in all the trenches was between 2.05m – 2.58m of modern made ground, [1] in Trench 1, [23] in Trench 2, [10] in Trench 3, [30], [31] and [32] in Trench 4, and [18] in Trench 5. Typically this was a fairly firm but friable mid grey/brown silty clay with frequent modern brick, occasional plastic/ceramic/metal pipes, occasion ferrous and lead objects, and concrete foundations. There were also possible construction cuts for fairly modern strip foundations seen in layer [32].

8 TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

8.1.1 The base of Trench 1 revealed natural sands [6] overlain by alluvium [5] at the north end of the trench and by weathered sand [9] to the south. The alluvium [5] was sealed by a further layer of alluvium [4] while the weathered sand [9] was overlain by two layers of redeposited alluvium, [8] and then [7]. Both the redeposited alluvial layer [7] and the naturally deposited alluvium [4] were sealed by redeposited alluvial layer [3] but [4] was also sealed by the post-medieval clay bank [2] at the north end of the trench. The clay bank [2] and the redeposited alluvium [3] were both overlain by modern made ground [1].

8.1.2 The post-medieval clay bank [2] was the only discrete archaeological feature seen in Trench 1.

8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

8.2.1 Trench 2 revealed natural sands [29] sealed by weathered sand with fairly high indications of root action [28]. Deposit [28] was sealed by a potential ploughsoil [27] into which was cut a shallow gully [26] with a post-medieval fill [25]. This gully was overlain by post-medieval/ early modern made ground [24] which was ultimately sealed by modern made ground [23].

8.2.2 The post-medieval gully [26] was the only discrete archaeological feature in Trench 2.

8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

8.3.1 Trench 3 revealed natural sands [17] overlain by a leached alluvium [16]. The alluvium [16] was sealed by a fairly sterile clay layer [15], which was in turn overlain by redeposited alluvium [14]. The alluvium was cut by a large post-medieval cut, perhaps a boundary ditch [13]. This cut was backfilled by redeposited alluvial layers [12] and [11]. All layers were overlain with modern made ground [10].

8.3.2 The post-medieval cut [13] was the only discrete archaeological feature in Trench 3.

8.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 4 & 5)

8.4.1 The base of Trench 4 revealed natural sands [41] which were sealed by a layer of weathered clay [40]. This weathered clay [40] was overlain by a ploughsoil layer [39] into which were cut three small pits [34], [36], and [38] which were respectively filled by [33], [35], and [37]. Fills [33] and [35] appeared to be prehistoric while [37] was potentially Roman. All three pits were

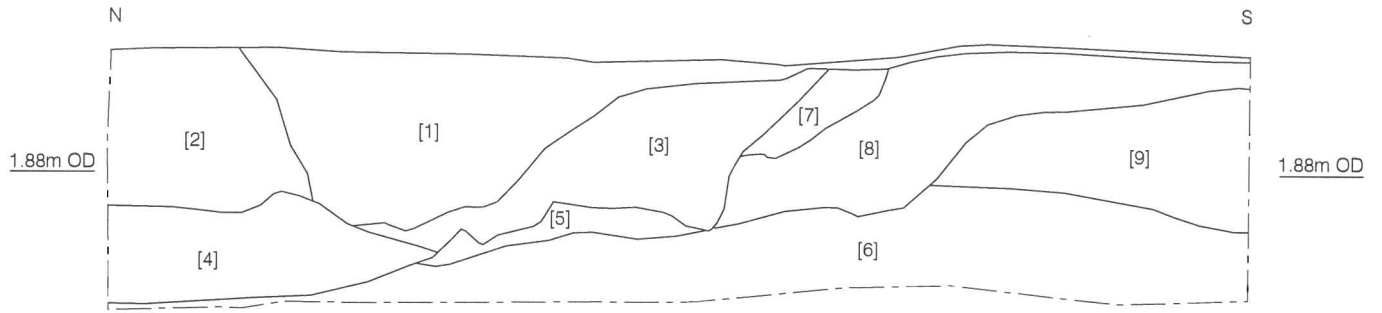
sealed by a modern demolition layer within which traces of strip foundation cuts could be seen [32]. Overlying the demolition layer was redeposited alluvium [31], which was in turn sealed by modern made ground [30].

8.4.2 There are three discrete features in Trench 4, three prehistoric pits, [34], [36], and [38].

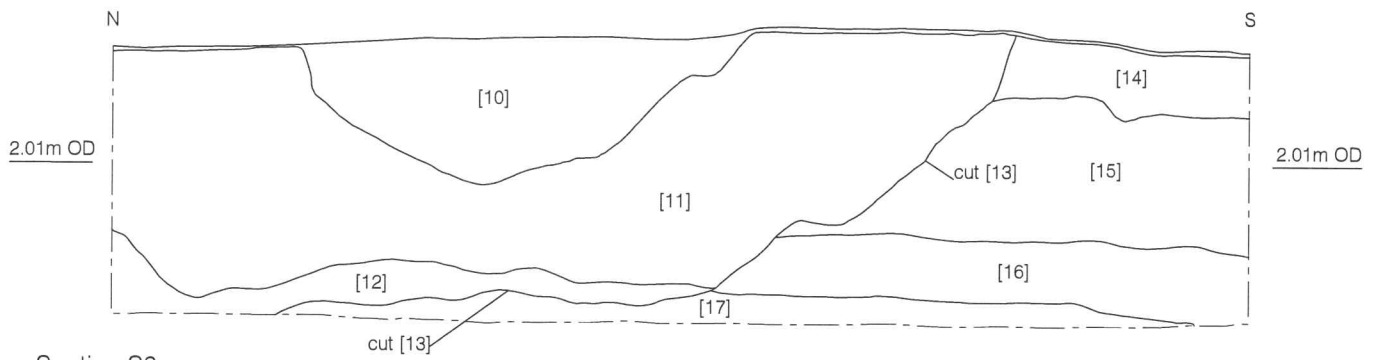
8.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

8.5.1 The base of Trench 5 revealed natural gravels [21] overlain by weathered natural clay [22]. The clay layer was sealed by redeposited alluvium [20] which in turn was overlain by a further layer of redeposited alluvium [19]. This final redeposited alluvial layer was sealed by modern made ground [18].

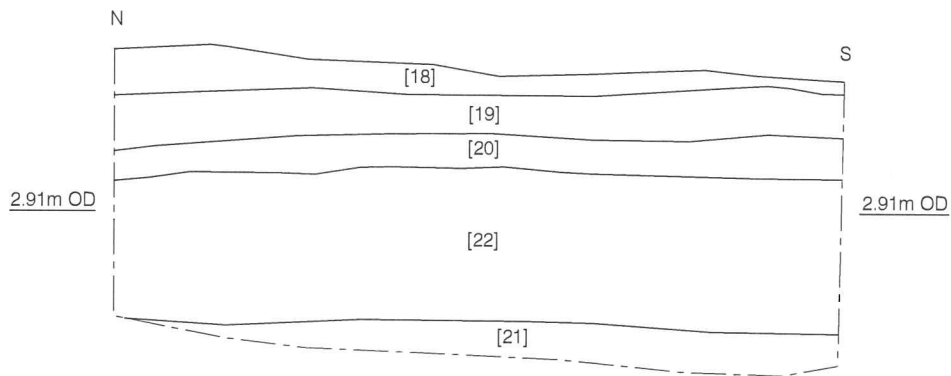
8.5.2 The weather clay layer [22] contained possible residual Roman pot.



Section S1
Trench 1
West Facing



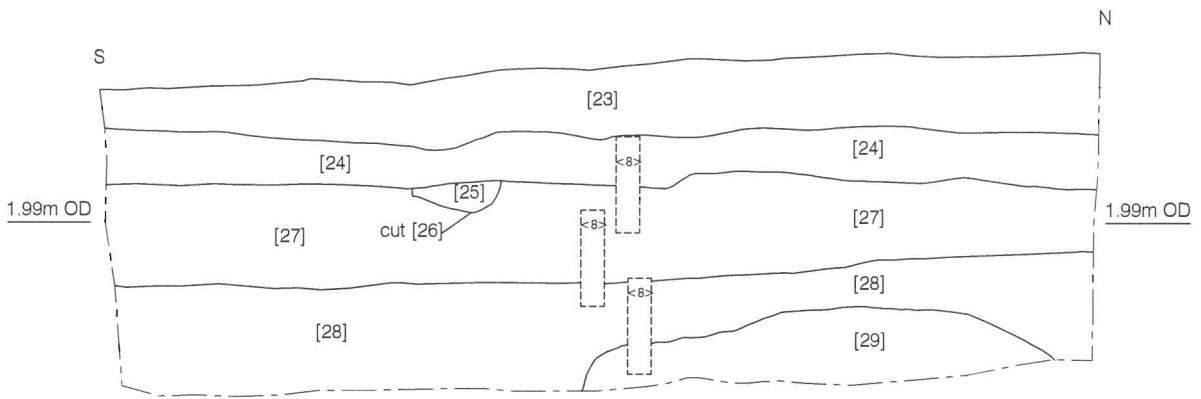
Section S3
Trench 3
West Facing



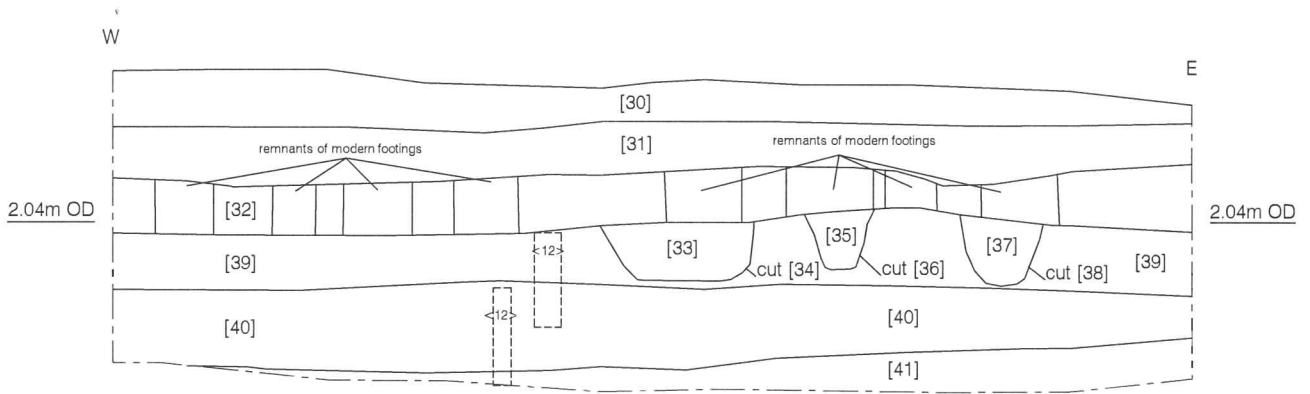
Section S4
Trench 5
West Facing



Figure 3
Sections in Trenches 1, 3 and 5
1:40 at A4



Section S5
Trench 2
East Facing



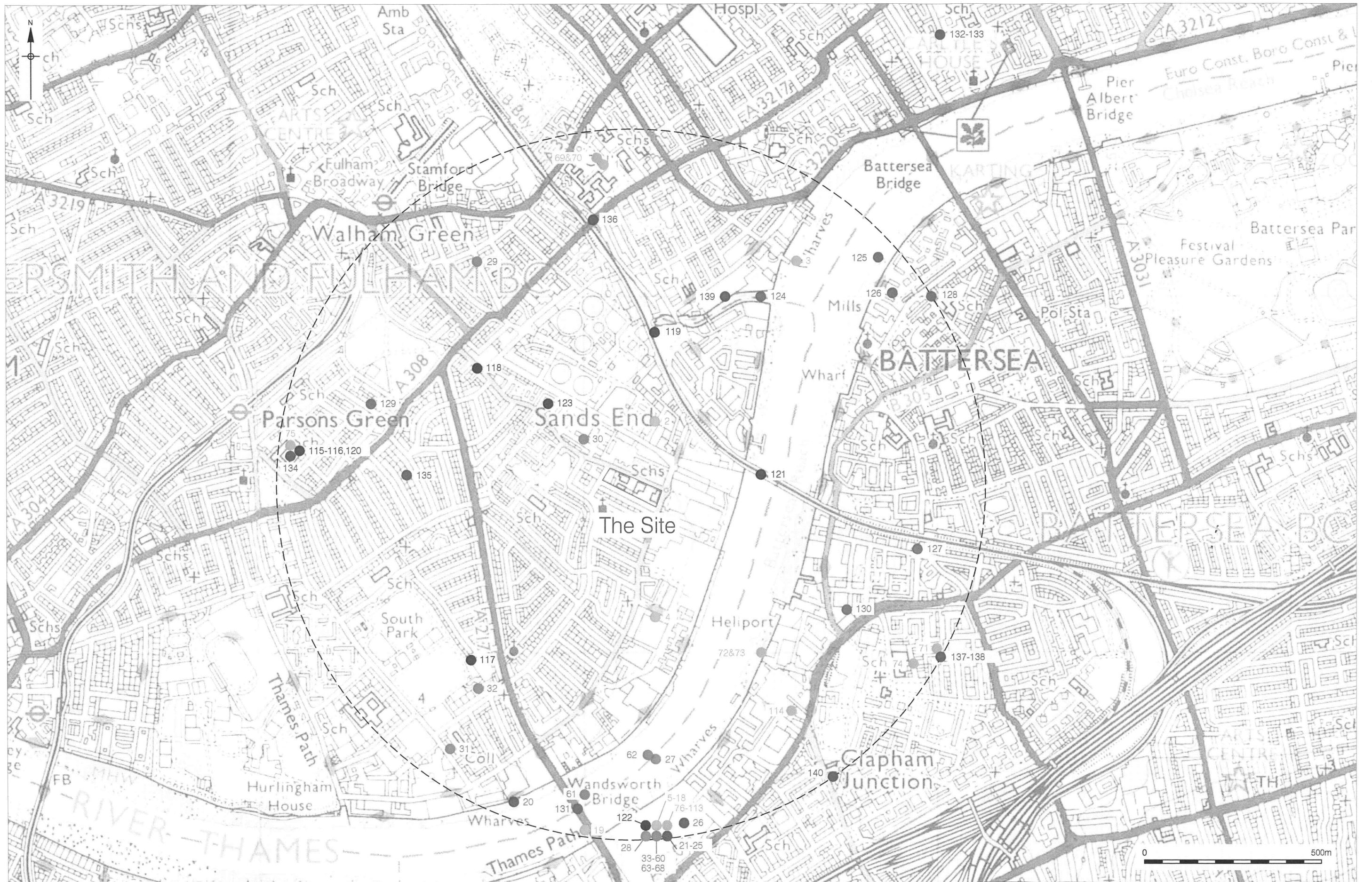
Section S6
Trench 4
South Facing



Figure 4
Sections in Trenches 2 and 4
1:40 at A4



Figure 5 – Photograph of features in Trench 4

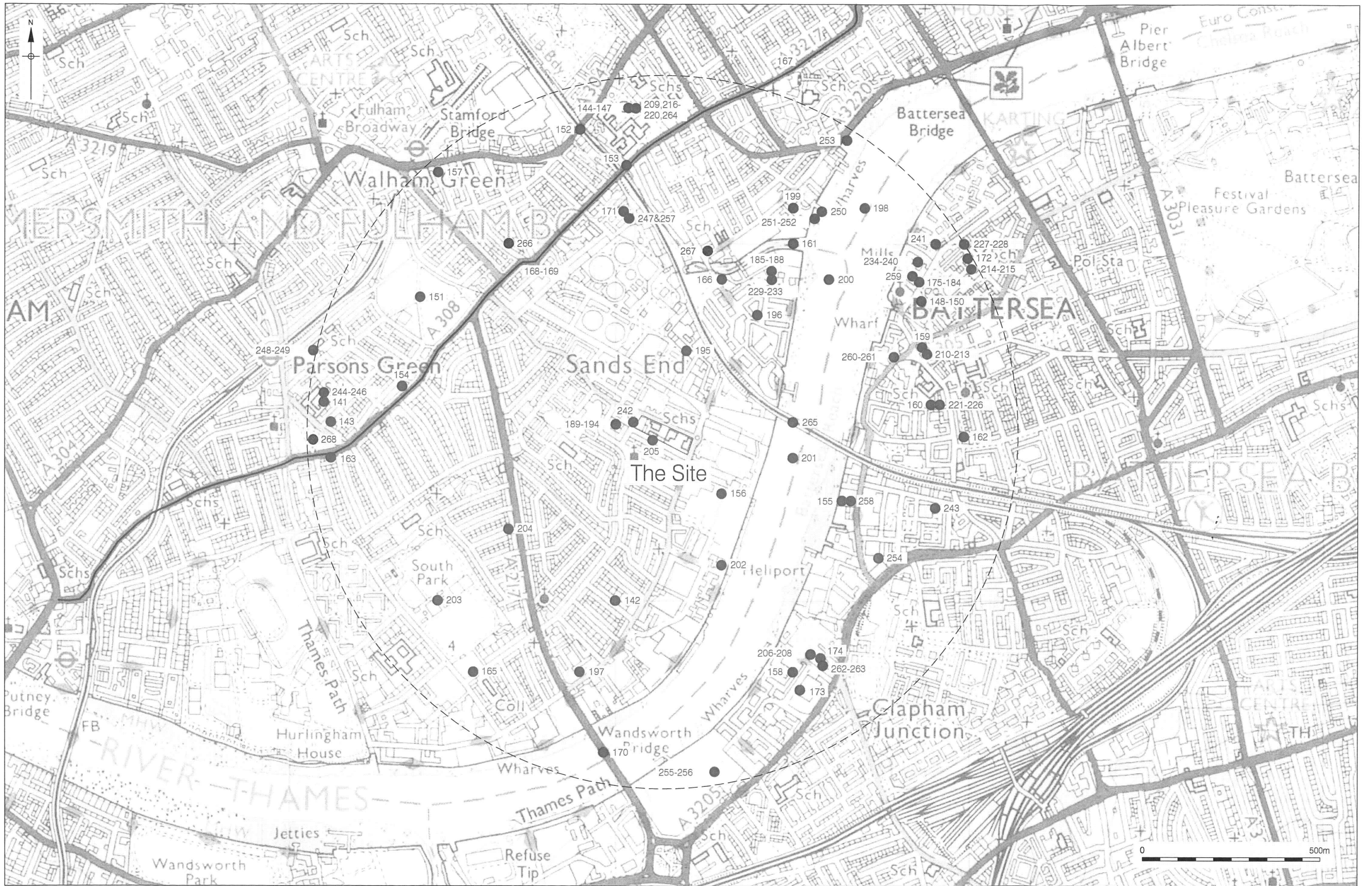


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- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| ● Prehistoric | ● Early Mesolithic/
Late Neolithic | ● Bronze Age | ----- 1km search radius |
| ● Palaeolithic | ● Neolithic | ● Iron Age | |
| ● Mesolithic | | ● Roman | |

Figure 6
SMR: Prehistoric - Roman
1:10,000 at A3



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- Saxon/Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Unknown date
- 1km search radius

Figure 7
 SMR: Saxon/Medieval - Post-medieval
 1:10,000 at A3



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Figure 8
MacLure Survey: 1853
1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 9
 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition: 1869
 1:2,500 at A4

9 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Interpretation

- 9.1.1 All the trenches revealed natural deposits that were consistent with the underlying geology of this area. Additionally the gravel found at the base of trench 5 could indicate the presence of an eyot. The evidence for an eyot is further supported by a comparison between this site and the Lots Road Power Station Depot site to the north. Both sites had similar stratigraphic sequences with two major differences: firstly the natural sand and gravel surface is considerably higher at the Bagley's Lane site (up to 1.96m higher) and secondly there was no evidence of peat at the Bagley's Lane site. The lack of peat and the difference in heights of natural sands and gravels between the two sites suggests that the Bagley's Lane site was situated on much higher and less marshy ground.
- 9.1.2 Prehistoric activity is evident in at least four of the five trenches in the form of residual artefacts such as burnt or struck flint, or pottery recovered from potential ploughsoil layers, as with the Neolithic Peterborough ware found in Trench 1. However, Trench 4 produced more than residual evidence. Three small pits were cut into a ploughsoil layer, two contain burnt and struck flint indicative of a prehistoric date while the third contained a fragment of abraded prehistoric pottery.
- 9.1.3 Possible Roman activity was encountered in Trench 5. A small fragment of potentially Roman pot was recovered from a weathered clay layer. Additional two fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered residually from post-medieval deposits.
- 9.1.4 The post-medieval period is represented in all but one of the trenches, Trench 4, where any deposits dating to this period appear to have been truncated by modern strip foundations. In most cases the activity is simply represented by redeposited alluvial layers, however in Trench 1 a clay bank was revealed and in Trench 3 a possible ditch both of which could be the remains of post-medieval field boundaries along the northern edge of the site. In Trench 2 a shallow gully was observed, which may be the result of ploughing or drainage works dating to the market gardening phase of the site.

9.2 Conclusions

- 9.2.1 It has been clearly shown by this investigation that, despite significant truncation due to modern building works, both the prehistoric and post-medieval periods are reasonably well represented on the site corroborating the theories advanced in the Desk Based Assessment⁴⁰.

⁴⁰ Hawtin 2007

9.2.2 Additionally the investigation has raised the possibility of Roman activity within the locality of Bagley's Lane. However, the evidence for this is so far tenuous at best, based as it is on one heavily degraded pot sherd.

10 ORIGINAL AND ADDITIONAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1.1 The method statement⁴¹, prepared before archaeological work commenced at Bagley's Lane, highlighted a number of research objectives to be addressed by the investigation:

10.1.2 **Define the environmental background of the deposits overlying the Kempton Park Gravel Terrace.**

The stratigraphic sequence revealed during the excavation and verified by the environmental samples processed by ArchaeoScape indicated that occupation of a surface developed directly on the sands of the Kempton Park Gravel. Truncation or severe disturbance of this surface is suggested by the absence of well-defined soil horizons within the recorded sediment sequence. A comparison was made between Bagley's Lane and the Lots Road Power Station site⁴² which had similar stratigraphic sequences with two major differences: firstly the natural sand and gravel surface is considerably lower on the Lots Road site (up to 1.96m lower) and secondly there was no evidence of peat at the Bagley's Lane site. The lack of peat at Bagley's Lane and the difference in heights of natural sands and gravels between the two sites suggests that the Bagley's Lane site was situated on much higher and less marshy ground, possibly an eyot, making it ideal as a base for prehistoric activity.

10.1.3 **Determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site given the significant amount of prehistoric findspots encountered in the vicinity of Bagley's Lane.**

Prehistoric activity was evident in at least four of the five trenches usually in the form of residual artefacts such as burnt or struck flint, or pottery recovered from potential ploughsoil layers, as with the Neolithic Peterborough ware (dating to the mid-late Neolithic) found in Trench 1. However, Trench 4 produced more than residual evidence. Three small pits had been cut into a ploughsoil layer, two contained burnt and struck flint indicative of a prehistoric date while the third contained a fragment of abraded prehistoric pottery.

10.1.4 **Determine the presence or absence of post-medieval features relating to the market gardening estate.**

Within two of the trenches along the northern edge of the site were two significant post-medieval features: Trench 1 contained a clay bank and in Trench 3 a possible ditch both of which could be the remains of post-medieval field boundaries along the northern edge of the site as can be seen on the 1853 MacLure Survey and the OS 1869 map (Figs. 8 & 9). Additionally in Trench 2 there was a shallow gully, which may be the result of ploughing or drainage works dating to the market gardening phase of the site

⁴¹ Mayo 2008

⁴² Corcoran 2002

10.1.5 Determine the presence or absence of features relating to Grove House.

There were no features encountered on site that specifically related to Grove House.

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

- 11.1 The archaeological investigation revealed deposits dating to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods.
- 11.2 The prehistoric deposits were mostly potential ploughsoil layers containing residual pot and struck or burnt flint, but three postholes were found in the south-east corner of the site substantiating prehistoric occupation of the site. Prehistoric findspots have been uncovered on Bagley's Lane itself and in several other locations within the locality and this site adds further weight to the theory that a prehistoric river crossing existed within this area of Fulham.
- 11.3 The most significant post-medieval features were the ditch and bank seen along the northern edge of the site. These features tie in with 19th century maps of the property and are thus provably extant remains of the original northern boundary of this part of the Bagley's Lane market gardening estate.
- 11.4 Additionally a small fragment of potentially Roman pot was recovered from a weathered clay layer, however this was considered to be residual together with two fragments of Roman CBM from post-medieval deposits and not indicative of significant Roman occupation within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 11.6 It is proposed that no further analysis is required and that the results of this investigation will be published as an entry on the Fieldwork round-up for 2008 in London Archaeologist, which is the minimum publication requirement as specified in the Method Statement⁴³.

⁴³ Mayo 2008

12 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

12.1 The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

	Eval	
	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets	*	41
Other Notes	*	*
Plans 1:100	5	5
Sections 1:10	5	13
Sections 1:20	1	2

The photographic archive:

Black and White print film 35mm	31 frames
Colour Slide film -35mm	31 frames
Digital Image	27 frames

The finds archive:

Prehistoric Pottery	1 box
Post-Medieval Pottery	1 box
Lithics	1 box
Animal Bone	1 box
Building Material	1 box

The environmental archive:

Bulk Samples	10
Column Samples	2

13 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Inspace Partnerships for commissioning the work, and Diane Walls of English Heritage for monitoring the work.
- 13.2 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the site and Jon Butler for post-excavation management and editing this report, Jem Rodgers for surveying the site, Josephine Brown for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for Logistics, and Neralie Johnston and Matt Harrison for their work on site.
- 13.3 The author would also like to thank Chris Jarrett for pottery analysis, C.P. Green, C. R. Batchelor, and D. Young for the environmental analysis, Dr. Kevin Hayward for the building material analysis, Kevin Rielly for the animal bone analysis, and Barry Bishop for the lithics analysis.

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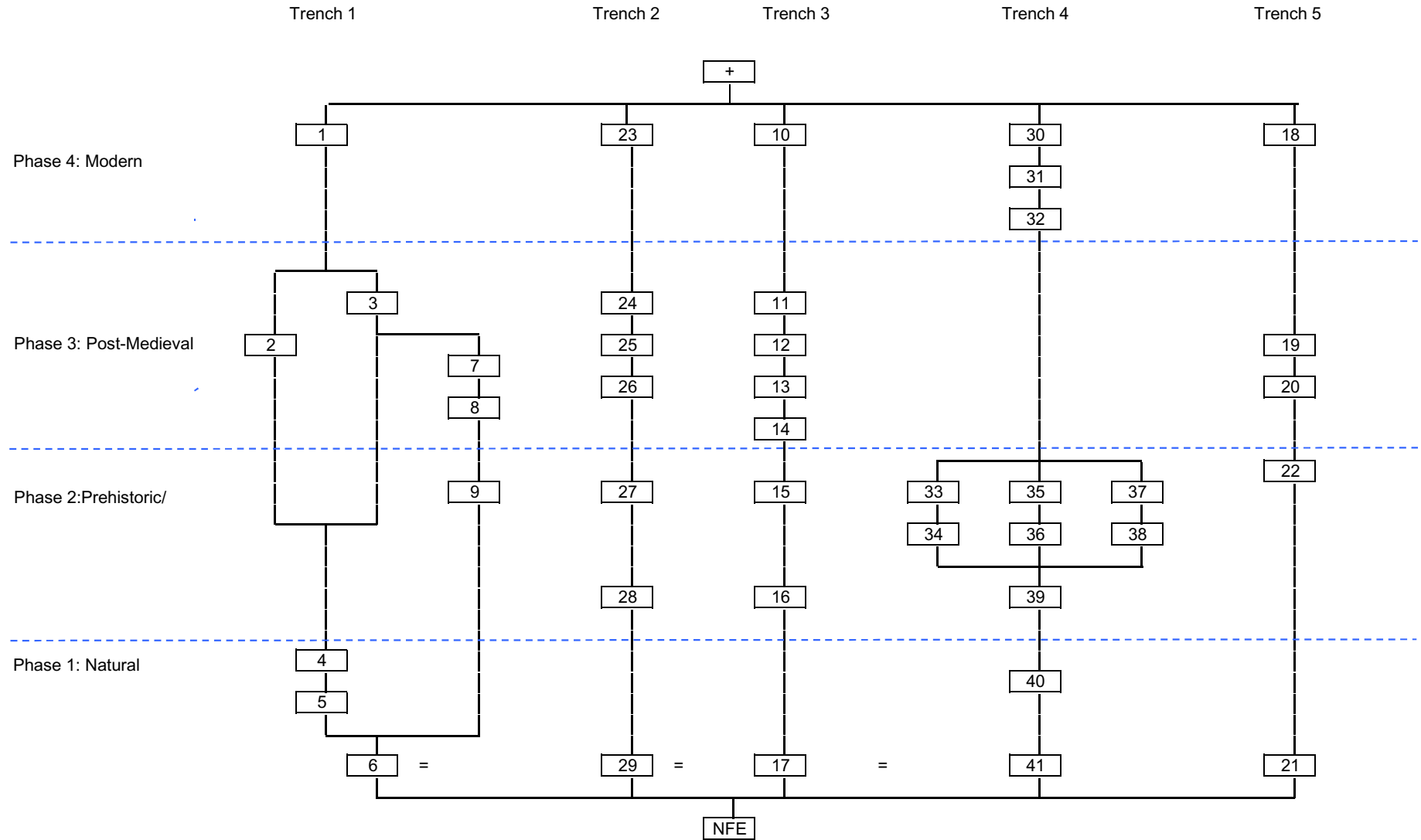
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	Trench 1	S1 & S2	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
2	Trench 1	S1 & S2	Layer	Bank	Post-medieval	3
3	N/A	S1	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
4	N/A	S1	Layer	Alluvium	N/A	1
5	N/A	S1	Layer	Alluvium	N/A	1
6	Trench 1	S1	Natural	Natural Sand	N/A	1
7	N/A	S1	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
8	N/A	S1	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
9	N/A	S1	Layer	Weathered sand	Prehistoric	2
10	Trench 3	S3	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
11	N/A	S3	Fill	Secondary fill of [13]	Post-medieval	3
12	N/A	S3	Fill	Primary fill of [13]	Post-medieval	3
13	N/A	S3	Cut	Ditch/Construction cut	Post-medieval	3
14	N/A	S3	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
15	N/A	S3	Layer	Ploughsoil?	Prehistoric	2
16	N/A	S3	Layer	Alluvium	N/A	1
17	Trench 3	S3	Natural	Natural Sand	N/A	1
18	Trench 5	S4	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
19	N/A	S4	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
20	N/A	S4	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Post-medieval	3
21	Trench 5	S4	Natural	Natural Gravels	N/A	1
22	N/A	S4	Layer	Weathered clay	Prehistoric	2
23	Trench 2	S5	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
24	N/A	S5	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	4
25	N/A	S5	Fill	Fill of gully [26]	Post-medieval	3
26	N/A	S5	Cut	Shallow gully	Post-medieval	3
27	N/A	S5	Layer	Weathered sandy silt	Post-medieval	3
28	N/A	S5	Layer	Weathered sand	Prehistoric	2
29	Trench 2	S5	Natural	Natural sand	N/A	1
30	Trench 4	S6	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
31	N/A	S6	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Modern	4
32	N/A	S6	Layer	Demolition debris	Modern	4
33	N/A	S6	Fill	Fill of pit [34]	Prehistoric	2
34	N/A	S6	Cut	Pit	Prehistoric	2
35	N/A	S6	Fill	Fill of Pit [36]	Prehistoric	2
36	N/A	S6	Cut	Pit	Prehistoric	2
37	N/A	S6	Fill	Fill of Pit [38]	Prehistoric	2
38	N/A	S6	Cut	Pit	Prehistoric	2
39	N/A	S6	Layer	Weathered clay	Prehistoric	2
40	N/A	S6	Natural	Natural clay	N/A	1
41	Trench 4	S6	Natural	Natural sand	N/A	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC & ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Louise Rayner

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered dating to Prehistoric and Roman periods. Three contexts produced material of this date, although each only produced one sherd and the condition is abraded.

Context	Fabric	Ct	Wt (g)	Comments
9	FLIN1	1	10	Decorated rim/neck; Peterborough ware
22	SAND	1	1	v abr; ?Roman reduced grey core
37	FLIN2	1	3	sand-encrusted fragments

Table 1: Pottery Quantification

Discussion of Assemblage

The most distinctive and diagnostic piece was recovered from context [9] (weathered sands) which comprises a coarsely flint-tempered sherd decorated with incised chevrons. The angle towards the bottom of this fragment suggests it most probably derives from the rim/neck area of a Peterborough type bowl of Mid-Late Neolithic date. Both the Mortlake and Fengate sub-styles of this tradition can both display strongly demarcated necks with decorated collar rims above. The coarsely flint-tempered fabric in a dense, sand-free matrix is also strongly associated with this ceramic type in the London area (Rayner 2006).

The second prehistoric sherd was recovered from [37] (fill of pit [38]), although this fragmented during processing. The sherd fabric is finely flint-tempered in a silty matrix, but has no other diagnostic features so closer dating is impossible.

The sherd from [22] (weathered clay) is very different in character and probably Roman in date. It is very abraded and the external surfaces are very worn probably due to post-depositional conditions. The sherd has a sandy fabric and is quite hard fired with a pale grey core, suggesting a Roman date.

Significance and Local Context

This small assemblage is clearly only of limited significance and has no potential for further analysis. However, the recovery is not without note as prehistoric finds are still limited, if no longer unknown in the central London area and finds of this date are relatively scarce in the Hammersmith and Fulham area. Finds of Peterborough ware are more widely known from across the London region, although only small assemblages have been recovered from the central area, in comparison to the more substantial groups from the west London gravel terraces. A number of these come from the Chiswick area and from the Thames at Hammersmith so there is some local context for the recovery of the single sherd from this site (Cotton 2004, Table 15.1, 139). The current dating for Peterborough ware Mortlake/Fengate sub-styles suggests they developed during the period 3350-2800 cal BC (Barclay 2002; Gibson and Kinnes 1997).

Further Work

No further work or analysis is required on this assemblage. A short report for publication can be drawn from the assessment text. If required the decorated sherd from context [9] could be illustrated.

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APPENDIX 4: POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (one box). Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion, but the assemblage is mostly fragmentary and therefore secondary and tertiary deposition is probably represented. Despite the fragmentary nature of the pottery there are identifiable forms. Pottery was recovered from four contexts and individual deposits produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds).

All the pottery (four sherds and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service. All the pottery is post-medieval in date and is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

Local coarse red earthenware

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580-1900, two sherds, form: lid; dish-shaped.

Stonewares

English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1930, one sherd, form: blacking bottle.

Industrial finewares

Green-glazed Creamware (CREA GRN), 1760-1830, one sherd, form: ?jug.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1.

Context	Sherd count	Pottery type (and form)	Spot date
3	1	ENGS (blacking bottle)	1800-1900
8	1	PMR (dish-shaped lid)	1580-1900
11	1	PMR (open form?)	1580-1900

Table 1. CLQ01. Distribution of the pottery

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The pottery has no significance at a local, national or international level. The pottery types are common to the London area during the post-medieval period. The only potential of the pottery is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work and any information on the pottery for a publication should be taken from this report.

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

C.P. Green, C.R. Batchelor and D. Young

ArchaeoScape™, Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by *ArchaeoScape™* associated with the development at The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (National Grid Reference: TQ260765; Site Code: CLQ08). Five column samples (sample <12> 1 and 2 and sample <8> 1 to 3) were recovered from Trench 2 and Trench 4 during recent archaeological investigations at the site undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA Ltd) for environmental archaeological assessment, and possible future analysis.

The aim of the environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the sedimentary sequence for reconstructing the environmental history of the site and its environs. In order to achieve this aim, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of:

1. Recording the lithostratigraphy of the column samples to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the sedimentary history
2. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of pollen grains and spores (column samples) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history, and to detect evidence for human activities
3. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of diatom frustules (column samples) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the hydrological history e.g. water quality and depth
4. Assessment of the preservation and concentration of macroscopic plant remains (waterlogged and charred seeds and wood) (from selected bulk samples) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the vegetation history and general environmental context of the site.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The site is on a low terrace of the River Thames - the Kempton Park Terrace of Mid to Late Devensian age. The modern ground surface is between 3.0m and 4.0m OD but this level is built up with Made Ground and the surface of surviving archaeological horizons is between 2.0m and 2.50m OD. The site is underlain by the Kempton Park Gravel of the British Geological Survey (BGS) (1:50,000 Sheet 270 South London 1998). The Kempton Park Gravel is a typical terrace deposit of the River Thames, comprising sandy river gravels that originated as longitudinal bars on the floodplain of a braided river and sands and silts generally representing deposition in inter-bar channels. The Kempton Park Gravel is often overlain by 'brickearth' - the Langley Silt of the BGS - but none is mapped in the immediate vicinity of the site. The BGS maps a small sinuous body of alluvium extending in a NNW direction from the northern end of Bagley's Lane, marking the former course of a small right bank tributary of

Counter's Creek which was confluent with the Thames as Chelsea Creek, to the north of Bagley's Lane.

METHODS

Field investigations

Trench 2

The base of Trench 2 revealed natural sand [29] between 1.10m OD and 1.48m OD. Overlying the sand was 0.6m of light orange-grey brown sand with frequent mid brown silty sand inclusions [28] which was overlain by silty sand with small sub-angular pebbles including small amounts of burnt flint [27]. This layer, 0.55m thick, was interpreted on site as the base of a ploughsoil layer. Overlying [27] was a 0.29m thick layer of post-medieval / early modern made ground, [24], which was in turn overlain by 2.00m of modern made ground, [23] (see chapter 7 main report). Bulk samples were taken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd through layers [24], [27], and [28] from section 5. A column sample was taken through layers [24], [27], [28], and [29] from section 5.

Trench 4

The base of Trench 4 revealed natural sand [41], of the same character as that found in Trench 1, between 1.26m OD and 1.41m OD. The sand was sealed by a 0.42m thick layer of light orange-grey brown clay with moderate iron staining and manganese flecking, [40], interpreted on site as weathered natural clay. Sealing the natural clay was a light orange-grey brown silty clay with frequent iron staining, moderate root action, and very occasional fragments of animal bone and burnt flint [39]. Cut into [39] were three small features, [34], [36], [38]. Possible prehistoric pot was recovered from the fill of [38] and burnt flint was found in both [34] and [36]. Tiny flecks of CBM were found in all three pit fills but this was always in association with root activity so the CBM probably migrated from a later deposit. The three pits were sealed by a 0.31m thick layer of post-medieval / early modern demolition material, [32], which was in turn sealed by 2.00m of made ground, [30] and [31], reaching a maximum height of 4.18m OD. Bulk samples were taken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd through layers [39], and [40], from section 6. A column sample was taken through layers [39], [40] and [41] from section 6 (see chapter 7 main report).

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

The lithostratigraphy of all the column samples (Tables 1 to 5) was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel, fine sand, silt and clay, and (4) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse.

Pollen assessment

Eight sub-samples were extracted from column sample <8> and six sub-samples were extracted from column sample <12> for pollen assessment. The pollen was extracted as follows: (1) sampling a standard volume of sediment (1ml); (2) deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate; (3) sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125 μ); (4) acetolysis; (5) removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0g/cm³); (6) mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly. Each stage of the procedure was preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the Royal Holloway (University of London) pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore *et al* (1991); Reille (1992). Plant nomenclature follows the Flora Europaea as summarised in Stace (1997). The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of pollen grains and spores, and the principal pollen taxa (Table 6).

Diatom assessment

Eight sub-samples were extracted from column sample <8> and six sub-samples were extracted from column sample <12> for assessment of diatoms. The diatom extraction involved the following procedures (Battarbee *et al* 2001):

1. Treatment of the sub-sample (0.2g) with Hydrogen peroxide (30%) to remove organic material and Hydrochloric acid (50%) to remove remaining carbonates
2. Centrifuging the sub-sample at 1200 for 5 minutes and washing with distilled water (4 washes)
3. Removal of clay from the sub-samples in the last wash by adding a few drops of Ammonia (1%)
4. Two slides prepared, each of a different concentration of the cleaned solution, were fixed in mounting medium of suitable refractive index for diatoms (Naphrax)

The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides at 2mm intervals along the whole length of the coverslip and recording the concentration and state of preservation of diatoms (Table 7).

Bulk sample assessment (waterlogged and charred remains)

Nine bulk samples (<1>, <2>, <3>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, and <11>) were processed were assessed for waterlogged and charred plant macrofossils, and charcoal. To recover the waterlogged material, one litre sub-samples were wet-sieved using 300 micron and 1mm mesh sizes. The residues

were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope (Table 8). For the charred material and charcoal, up to 10 litre sub-samples were processed by flotation using a 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes. The dried flots and residues were sorted 'by eye'. The flots and residues were viewed under a zoom stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification and the quantities and preservation of the charred remains in each sample were recorded (Table 8).

Bulk sample assessment

Twenty of the forty-two bulk samples taken alongside the column samples were assessed for waterlogged and charred plant macrofossils, and charcoal. To recover the waterlogged material, one litre sub-samples were wet-sieved using 300 micron and 1mm mesh sizes. The residues were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope (Table 27). For the charred material and charcoal, up to 10 litre sub-samples were processed by flotation using a 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes. The dried flots and residues were sorted 'by eye'. The flots and residues were viewed under a zoom stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification and the quantities and preservation of the charred remains in each sample were recorded (Table 28). Those samples with a moderate to high concentration of charred plant remains and charcoal underwent a more detailed assessment, which consisted of identifying the main charred seed taxa and 10 randomly selected charcoal fragments per sample (Table 29). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results and interpretation of the lithological assessment

Two sets of overlapping column samples were examined in the laboratory. Sample <12>1/2 (Table 1), representing contexts [27] and [24] was generally similar but was divided into three units on the basis of minor variations of texture. Charcoal inclusions were present throughout. Sample <12>2/2 (Table 2), taken from the base of the south-facing section in Trench 4, and representing contexts [41] and [40], consisted of brown silty sand passing up to strong brown and reddish yellow, slightly sandy clayey silt. Charcoal inclusions were present throughout.

Sample <8>3/3 (Table 3) representing contexts [27] and [24] displayed an upward transition from yellowish brown to dark grey with sand content decreasing upward. Charcoal was present throughout and in the upper 120mm inclusions of mortar, sand and gravel. Sample <8>2/3 (Table 4), largely representing context [27] was generally similar but slightly clayey and slightly duller in colour. Sample <8>1/3 (Table 5), taken from the base of the sequence in the east-facing section of Trench 2, consisted of yellowish brown fine to medium sand with occasional manganese. Two contexts, [29] and [28], representing a passage upward from natural sand to weathered sand, were recognised in the field but could not be distinguished in the laboratory.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description, sample <12>1/2; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth from surface (m)	Context number	Unit number	Description
1.99 to 1.66	0 to 0.33	[40]	3	7.5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 6/6; As2, Ag1, Ga1, charcoal+; Strong brown and reddish yellow sandy silty clay with charcoal inclusions; diffuse contact into:
1.66 to 1.59	0.33 to 0.40	[40]	2	7.5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 6/6; Ag2, As1, Ga1, charcoal+; Strong brown and reddish yellow sandy clayey silt with charcoal inclusions; diffuse contact into:
1.59 to 1.49	0.40 to 0.50	[41]	1	7.5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 6/6; As2, Ag1, Ga1, charcoal+; Strong brown and reddish yellow sandy silty clay with charcoal inclusions;

Table 2: Lithostratigraphic description, sample <12>2/2; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth from surface (m)	Context number	Unit number	Description
1.78 to 1.63	0 to 0.15	[39]	3	7.5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 6/6; Ag2, As1, Ga1, charcoal+; Strong brown and reddish yellow sandy clayey silt; diffuse contact into:
1.63 to 1.50	0.15 to 0.28	[39]	2	7.5YR 4/6 and 7.5YR 6/6; As2, Ag1, Ga1, charcoal+; Strong brown and reddish yellow sandy silty clay with charcoal inclusions; sharp contact into:
1.50 to 1.28	0.28 to 0.50	[40]	1	7.5YR 4/4; Ga2, Ag2, charcoal+; Brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions

Table 3: Lithostratigraphic description, sample <8>3/3; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth from surface (m)	Context number	Unit number	Description
2.38 to 2.26	0 to 0.12	[28]/[27]	4	5YR 4/1; As2, Ag2, charcoal+, mortar+, Gg+, Ga; Dark grey silty clay with charcoal, mortar, gravel and sand inclusions; sharp contact into:
2.26 to 2.22	0.12 to 0.16	[28]	3	10YR 4/2; As2 Ag2; Dark greyish brown silty clay; diffuse contact into:
2.22 to 2.11	0.16 to 0.27	[28]	2	10YR 4/4; Ag2, As1, Ga1, charcoal+; Dark yellowish brown sandy clayey silt with charcoal inclusions; diffuse contact into:
2.11 to 1.88	0.27 to 0.50	[29]	1	10YR 5/6; Ga3, Ag1, charcoal+; Yellowish brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions

Table 4: Lithostratigraphic description, sample <8> 2/3; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth from surface (m)	Context number	Unit number	Description
1.99 to 1.49	0 to 0.50	[27]/[28]	1	10YR 5/6; Ga3, Ag1; Yellowish brown silty sand with occasional manganese patches (disintegrated charcoal?)

Table 5: Lithostratigraphic description, sample <8> 1/3; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth from surface (m)	Context number	Unit number	Description
1.63 to 1.33	0 to 0.30	[27]	2	10YR 5/6; Ga4; Yellowish brown sand with occasional manganese patches (disintegrated charcoal?); diffuse contact into:
1.33 to 1.13	0.30 to 0.50	[24]	1	10YR 5/6; Ga4; Yellowish brown sand with occasional manganese patches (disintegrated charcoal?)

Results and interpretation of the pollen assessment

Fourteen sub-samples were extracted from the column sample for pollen assessment (Table 6). The results indicate pollen was absent throughout the sequence. This can be attributed to the physical and/or chemical properties of the sediments at the time of deposition, and changes in these properties over time. These properties include coarse particle size (e.g. sand and gravel), which may cause physical destruction, and high pH due to calcium carbonate-rich groundwater, which may cause chemical deterioration.

Table 6: Pollen-stratigraphic assessment, The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD) From To		Depth (m from surface) From To		Column sample number	Context number	Concentration 0 (none) to 4 (high)	Preservation 0 (none) to 4 (excellent)
2.26	2.25	0.12	0.13	<8> 3/3	[24]	0	0
2.1	2.09	0.28	0.29	<8> 3/3	[27]	0	0
1.94	1.93	0.05	0.06	<8> 2/3	[27]	0	0
1.78	1.77	0.21	0.22	<8> 2/3	[27]	0	0
1.62	1.61	0.01	0.02	<8> 1/3	[27]	0	0
1.46	1.45	0.17	0.18	<8> 1/3	[28]	0	0
1.3	1.29	0.33	0.34	<8> 1/3	[28]	0	0
1.14	1.13	0.49	0.5	<8> 1/3	[29]	0	0
1.99	1.98	0.00	0.01	<12> 1/2	[39]	0	0
1.83	1.82	0.16	0.17	<12> 1/2	[39]	0	0
1.67	1.66	0.01	0.02	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0
1.51	1.5	0.17	0.18	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0
1.35	1.34	0.33	0.34	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0
1.19	1.18	0.49	0.50	<12> 2/2	[41]	0	0

Results and interpretation of the diatom assessment

Fourteen sub-samples were taken from the column samples for assessment of the diatom content (Table 7). The results of the diatom assessment indicate no diatom frustules were present.

Table 7: Diatom assessment; The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Depth (m OD)		Depth (m from surface)		Column sample number	Context number	Concentration 0 (none) to 4 (abundant)	Preservation 0 (none) to 4 (excellent)	Weight (g)
2.26	2.25	0.12	0.13	<8> 3/3	[24]	0	0	0.98
2.10	2.09	0.28	0.29	<8> 3/3	[27]	0	0	0.97
1.94	1.93	0.05	0.06	<8> 2/3	[27]	0	0	0.99
1.78	1.77	0.21	0.22	<8> 2/3	[27]	0	0	0.94
1.62	1.61	0.01	0.02	<8> 1/3	[27]	0	0	0.90
1.46	1.45	0.17	0.18	<8> 1/3	[28]	0	0	0.96
1.30	1.29	0.33	0.34	<8> 1/3	[28]	0	0	0.97
1.14	1.13	0.49	0.50	<8> 1/3	[29]	0	0	0.96
1.99	1.98	0.00	0.01	<12> 1/2	[39]	0	0	0.91
1.83	1.82	0.16	0.17	<12> 1/2	[39]	0	0	0.99
1.67	1.66	0.01	0.02	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0	0.93
1.51	1.50	0.17	0.18	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0	0.98
1.35	1.34	0.33	0.34	<12> 2/2	[40]	0	0	0.97
1.19	1.18	0.49	0.50	<12> 2/2	[41]	0	0	0.98

Results and interpretation of the bulk sample assessment

Nine bulk samples (<1>, <2>, <3>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, and <11>) for assessment of the waterlogged and charred plant macrofossils (Table 8). Samples were void of all charred and waterlogged material except in samples <1> and <3> where a very low proportion of unidentifiable charcoal and seeds wood was recorded. Bone and Pot were absent from all samples. A very small quantity of unidentifiable shells were recorded in samples <3> and <9>, and were absent from all other samples.

Table 8: Bulk sample assessment, The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham (Site Code: CLQ08)

Context number	Sample number	Volume (l)	Charred		Waterlogged		Bone	Shell	Pot	Other characteristics/Further details
			Wood	Seeds	Wood	Seeds				
(5)	<3>	1 (waterlogged) 4 (charred)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Unidentifiable
(2)	<1>	1 (waterlogged) 4 (charred)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unidentifiable
(40)	<11>	1 (waterlogged) 4 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
(24)	<9>	1 (waterlogged) 3 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Pipe stem
(4)	<2>	1 (waterlogged) 3.75 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
(27)	<6>	1 (waterlogged) 5.5 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
(22)	<5>	1 (waterlogged) 4 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
(39)	<10>	1 (waterlogged) 4 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
(28)	<7>	1 (waterlogged) 3.5 (charred)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Key:

1 =	1 to 25	2 =	26 to 50	3 =	51 to 75	4 =	76 to 100
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Discussions, conclusions, and recommendations

In sample <8>1/3 it seems likely that the undisturbed sand of the Kempton Park Gravel is represented. Overlying horizons recorded in samples <8>2/3 and <8>3/3 all contain inclusions of charcoal and at the top of the sequence mortar and other intrusive material is present. These deposits all appear to represent disturbed beds of sand derived from the Kempton Park Gravel. The lower part of the sequence may represent sand disturbed *in situ*; the uppermost unit (4) in sample <8>3/3 may be a dump layer. In samples <12>1/2 and <12>2/2 the natural sand of the Kempton Park Gravel could not be recognised in the column samples as charcoal inclusions were present to the bottom of the sequence. The deposits represented resemble closely those seen in Trench 2 and can be presumed to have essentially the same origin. However, no dump layer was recorded in the upper part of the sequences. The sediments recorded in the column samples indicate occupation of a surface developed directly on the sand of the Kempton Park Gravel. Truncation or severe disturbance of this surface is suggested by the absence of well-defined soil horizons within the recorded sediment sequence.

Pollen and diatoms were not preserved in any of the fourteen samples assessed. The bulk samples were near barren of charred and waterlogged plant remains, with unidentifiable charcoal and charred seeds being recorded in very low quantities in samples <1> and <3> from contexts [2] and [5] respectively.

No further work is recommended on the column and bulk sample collected from The Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

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APPENDIX 6: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Three bags (four examples – 440g) of building material (ceramic building material and stone) were retained from an excavation from the site at the former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham. Evidence of Prehistoric and post-medieval activity have been noted.

This material was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) whether the pieces are in fact post-medieval (Phase 3) or whether some are redeposited Phase 2 (Possible Roman) in their fabric and form.

Methodology

The building material was examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Ceramic Building Material Form and Fabric

There now follows an overview of the ceramic building material from Bagley's Lane by fabric and form. All the retained material was recovered from Period 3 post-medieval Trenches 1 and 3. These were the redeposited alluvial layers [8] and [11].

Roman Ceramic Building Material

2examples 206g

Fabric 3004

The two examples were both heavily abraded tile and made from the early sandy fabric 3004 AD50-160 from [8] and [11]. These clearly have been moved around by alluvial activity since they were dumped. The fact that they are present attests to some late first – mid second century Roman activity in the vicinity.

Transitional Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Material

Fabric 3039

A highly abraded example of an early post-medieval brick type the distinctive silty 3039 was recovered from the redeposited alluvial layer from Trench 1 [8] intermixed with the fragment of abraded Roman tile. It could have derived from any number of medieval and post-medieval structures in the vicinity such as Fulham High Street (Harward 2003) as well as from the Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. excavations at Fulham Palace.

Stone – Geological Description and Source

Fabrics and Forms

3117

A small quantity of flint debitage was found in Trench 5 [22] with burnt bone traces from Phase 2. It is not clear whether this is prehistoric or Roman.

Summary

Little can be added to the detail above other than to mention

- The Roman material would indicate some activity within the local area.
- The condition of the material all points to alluvial intermixing of older Roman and early post-medieval building material

Dating table

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
8	2	50	1700	1450	1700
11	1	50	160	50	160
22	1	50	1800	50	1800

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The excavation of 5 evaluation trenches revealed alluvial deposits (phase 1) cut by a small number of prehistoric features (Phase 2), overlain by post-medieval (phase 3) levels as well as some cut features and finally by modern made ground (phase 4).

A description of the animal bones

The site assemblage consists of just one fragment, a sheep/goat tarsal bone (a navicular-cuboid), probably representing an adult individual. It was found in fill [35] of prehistoric pit [36] located in trench 4 and was in reasonably good condition. There is no obvious indication, from its size or shape, that it represents a prehistoric sheep or goat. The breadth of the adjoining distal tibia would have been approximately 23mm (measurement 'Bd' after von den Driech 1976), which is within the size range of Iron Age through to early post medieval sheep tibias from this country (data from Maltby 1981, 190 and Dobney *et al* 2006, as well as from the MoLAS and PCA archives).

No further information can be gleaned from this assemblage.

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APPENDIX 8: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site recovered four struck flints and just over 0.3kg of burnt stone fragments (Table 1). This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work that could be conducted.

Quantification

Context	Flake	Conchoidal Shatter	Burnt Flint(no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Comments
22	1	3	12	98	
33			3	54	Plus 1 natural pebble
27			1	9	
35			1	7	
39			13	146	

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

Description

Thirty fragments of burnt stone weighing 314g were recovered from five different contexts. It all consisted of flint and comprised small rounded 'gravel' pebbles that had shattered due to being heated. All of the burnt flint had been burnt intensively, to the extent it had changed colour and become 'fire crazed', consistent with having been heated to a high temperature such as from having been in a hearth or similar fire. Burnt flint, once removed from the ground, is undateable but it does confirm the use of fire, probably hearths, at the site. The largest quantities of burnt flint, from contexts [22] and [39], were recovered from alluvial deposits of possible prehistoric date, and smaller quantities were recovered from pits [34] and [36] which truncated alluvial deposits and were possibly also of prehistoric date. The remaining fragment was from a disturbed soil horizon and may have originated from the same source as the other material although this cannot be established.

Context [22] also furnished a cortical flake and three pieces of conchoidal shatter. These latter pieces may have resulted from the shattering of cores during reduction although a natural origin cannot be excluded. The raw materials used were small rounded flint pebbles of a variety of colours, probably obtained from local gravel terrace deposits, and they were in a good, sharp condition, indicating that they had probably not moved far from where they were originally deposited. Unfortunately, none of the pieces were particularly dateable beyond that of the prehistoric period, they could be contemporary

with the Neolithic pottery found at the site although the crudity of their manufacture may suggest that were possibly later prehistoric in date.

Significance

The struck flint, and to a lesser extent the burnt flint, indicate prehistoric activity at the site, although the assemblages were too small to indicate the chronology or nature of that occupation. It does have the potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use in the area, and comparable material was recovered on the opposite side of the Eel Brook at Michaels Road, for example. Taken together, sites such as these indicate a persistent, if so far quantified and poorly understood, prehistoric presence along the river margins in this part of London.

Recommendations

Due to the size of the assemblages no further analytical work is recommended. They do have some potential at contributing to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area and therefore they should therefore be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

APPENDIX 9: 1km SMR search

Map Ref.	NGR	SMR Ref.	Name	Monument Types	Date Range	Description
Prehistoric						
1	TQ 2605 7738	MLO76101	522 Kings Road	Palaeochannel	Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic	2 east-west running palaeochannels
2	TQ 2620 7610	MLO23004	Fulham Power Station?	Findspot	Lower Palaeolithic	Rolled pointed hand axe
3	TQ 2660 7710	MLO12543	Cremorne Wharf?	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flint handaxe
4	TQ 2620 7665	MLO12505	Tetcott Road	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Abraded pointed Palaeolithic flint handaxe
5	TQ 2620 7550	MLO23102	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Sub-triangular flint implement
6	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14564	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Ovate flint implement
7	TQ 2620 7500	MLO14565	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Pointed implement
8	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14566	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flake
9	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14567	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Discoidal scraper
10	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14568	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Pointed flint artefact
11	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14569	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flat bulbed cordate handaxe. Rolled and stained
12	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14570	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flint artefact
13	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14571	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	End scraper
14	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14572	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Axe

15	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14573	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Rolled and stained axe
16	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14574	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flake
17	TQ 2620 7550	MLO23379	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flake
18	TQ 2620 7550	MLO6009	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Flint artefact
19	TQ 2600 7550	MLO14563	Wandsworth Bridge	Findspot	Palaeolithic	Ovate axe of middle Acheulian type
20	TQ 2580 7558	MLO25997	River Thames	Findspot	Mesolithic	Stained tranchet axe
21	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12277	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Mesolithic	Flint borer
22	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14593	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Mesolithic	Pick
23	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14594	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Mesolithic	Olive grey flint pick
24	TQ 2620 7550	MLO6141	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Mesolithic	Harpoon
25	TQ 2620 7550	MLO6911	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Mesolithic	'Thames pick' as found with barbed antler
26	TQ 2628 7552	MLO57583	York Road	Findspot	Mesolithic	Large number of flints scattered on natural sands
27	TQ 2620 7570	MLO26781	Fulham Wharf	Findspot	Early Mesolithic-Late Neolithic	Elongated flint axe and 1 flint pick
28	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14595	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Early Mesolithic-Late Neolithic	Chipped axe or 'Thames pick'
29	TQ 2570 7710	MLO4518	61 Britannia Road	Findspot	Neolithic	Small black axe of epidote-hornblende schist

30	TQ 2600 7660	MLO4517	Bagley's Lane	Findspot	Neolithic	Potsherds
31	TQ 2562 7573	MLO23028	Peterborough Road	Findspot	Neolithic	50 potsherds, some worked flint and burnt stones
32	TQ 2570 7590	MLO4516	Peterborough Road	Findspot	Neolithic	Flint flakes and potsherds
33	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10689	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axe
34	TQ 2620 7550	MLO11702	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	'Saw'
35	TQ 2620 7550	MLO13445	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	'Saw'
36	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14618	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Pick
37	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14619	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Flint axe
38	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14620	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Chipped flint axe
39	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14621	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axe of diorite
40	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14622	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axe
41	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14623	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Chipped handaxe
42	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14625	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Axe
43	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14626	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Bone pin
44	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14627	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Flint knife
45	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14628	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Pestle
46	TQ 2620 7550	MLO23384	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Diorite axe of broad form with roughened

						surface and polished edges
47	TQ 2620 7550	MLO23385	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Scraper
48	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3303	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Core
49	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3304	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Scraper
50	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3305	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Flake with edge polished by wear
51	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3316	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Pick and lithic implement
52	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3317	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	'Chisel' of polished flint
53	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3361	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Granite 'celt' with arched blade and conical head
54	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3363	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	'Lance head'
55	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3364	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Flake
56	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3842	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Flake
57	TQ 2620 7550	MLO8285	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axe
58	TQ 2620 7550	MLO8286	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Bulbed bone pin
59	TQ 2620 7550	MLO9351	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	Axe
60	TQ 2620 7550	MLO9986	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Neolithic	End scraper of orange flint
61	TQ 2600 7560	MLO26780	Wandsworth Bridge	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished flint axe
62	TQ 262 757	MLO3362	Wandsworth Bridge	Findspot	Neolithic	Axe of polished ochreous flint with

						pointed butt
63	TQ 2620 7550	MLO14617	Wandsworth Thames Ballast	Findspot	Neolithic	2 flint celts
64	TQ 2620 7550	MLO8284	Wandsworth Thames Ballast	Findspot	Neolithic	Flint 'chisel'
65	TQ 2620 7550	MLO9210	Wandsworth Thames Ballast	Findspot	Neolithic	3 celts
66	TQ 2620 7550	MLO24643	Wandsworth Thames Bank	Findspot	Neolithic	Polished axe head
67	TQ 2620 7550	MLO9987	Wandsworth Thames Foreshore	Findspot	Neolithic	Pierced pebble – flat nearly oval
68	TQ 2620 7550	MLO9988	Wandsworth Thames Foreshore	Findspot	Neolithic	Worn and broken antler pick
69	TQ 2605 7738	MLO75238	552 Kings Road	Building material, Find unclassified, Burnt flint, Flint implement	Bronze Age	Residual struck flints were recovered from later contexts which if they represented a single assemblage would date from the late Neolithic-early bronze age. Residual burnt flint and fragments of daub were also recovered
70	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77031	522 Kings Road	Findspot	Bronze Age	Burnt and struck flint
71	TQ 2700 7600	MLO2031	Battersea	Findspot	Bronze Age	Dirk c.1600-1400BC
72	TQ 2650 7600	MLO10031	Battersea Thames	Findspot	Bronze Age	Half of sword with broad leaf shaped blade
73	TQ 2650 7600	MLO10032	Battersea bank of Thames	Findspot	Bronze Age	Bronze axe and 2 copper ingots
74	TQ 2690 7900	MLO13084	Kambala Road	Findspot	Bronze Age	'Axe hammer' of hornblende-quartz-

						diorite
75	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71666	Lady Margaret's School	Findspot	Bronze Age	Small quantity of flint tempered pottery
76	TQ 2620 7550	MLO3841	Wandsworth Thames Shore	Findspot	Bronze Age	Flake
77	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10306	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Chape of winged Hallstatt type, ribbed
78	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12770	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Flattened, spherical, pierced loomweight
79	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10083	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier blade
80	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10084	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier of Wandsworth Class Group II
81	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10085	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier of Wandsworth Class Group II
82	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10086	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier of Lisburn Class Group III
83	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10137	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier of Wandsworth Class Group II
84	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10138	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Broken leaf shaped sword
85	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10147	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Broken leaf shaped sword
86	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10152	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Leaf shaped sword. Incised lines on blade
87	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10153	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Sword
88	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10298	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Sword
89	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10307	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Dagger with end of tang broken. Made from blade of leaf shaped sword.

90	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10317	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Roll headed pin
91	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10318	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Palstave
92	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10342	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Socketed celt with transverse loopobro
93	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10348	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Tubular ferrule – possible spear butt
94	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10349	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Leaf shaped sword
95	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10604	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier
96	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10666	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier. Part missing.
97	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10882	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier of Barnes Class Group III
98	TQ 2620 7550	MLO10884	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Short sword. Barnes Class Group III
99	TQ 2620 7550	MLO11177	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	'Picardy pin' with thick disc head
100	TQ 2620 7550	MLO11178	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Palstave
101	TQ 2620 7550	MLO11773	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Celt or Palstave with central rib
102	TQ 2620 7550	MLO11988	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Spearhead with lozenge shaped loops. Fragment of wooden shaft found in socket
103	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12137	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Spearhead with angular blade, sloping ribs and looped socket
104	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12210	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Palstave
105	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12211	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Pin with grooved head

106	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12769	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Razor with oblong blade
107	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12811	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Looped and socketed spearhead
108	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12812	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Spearhead
109	TQ 2620 7550	MLO23219	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Rapier. Part missing.
110	TQ 2620 7550	MLO24664	Thames at Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Socketed axe
111	TQ 2600 7550	MLO11936	Wandsworth	Findspot	Bronze Age	Palstave
112	TQ 2600 7550	MLO24660	Wandsworth Thames Under Bridge	Findspot	Bronze Age	Hallstatt sword
113	TQ 2620 7550	MLO12136	Wandsworth/Putney Thames	Findspot	Bronze Age	Spearhead whose socket has engraved decoration
114	TQ 26584 75836	MLO76173	Prices Candle Factory, York Place	Ditch	Mid Bronze Age	A single Bronze Age ditch was encountered in the south-west of the site. In addition a small area of brickearth was recorded containing mid/late Bronze Age pottery, this was possibly a till deposit.
115	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71667	Lady Margaret's School	Settlement, ditch, posthole, round house (domestic)	Iron Age	Mid Iron Age settlement (possibly of more than one phase) with possible roundhouse and a recut enclosure ditch
116	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71668	Lady Margaret's School	Pit	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age pit were recorded during excavation in 1996.

117	TQ 2568 7598	MLO472	Woolneigh Street	Occupation site	Iron Age	Site watching revealed fragments of pottery and burnt stone which were also found in a pit or ditch
118	TQ 2570 7680	MLO10946	Harwood Terrace	Findspot	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery found in builders trenches
119	TQ 262 769	MLO4527	Imperial Road	Findspot	Iron Age	Iron Age potsherds
120	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71669	Lady Margaret's School	Findspot	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age clay loom weight fragments provided evidence of weaving on site
121	TQ 2650 7650	MLO26803	Rosebank Wharf	Findspot	Iron Age	Iron Age potsherds
122	TQ 2620 7550	MLO13466	Wandsworth Thames	Findspot	Iron Age	2 horn weaving combs
123	TQ 2590 7670	MLO451	Imperial Road	Findspot	Late Iron Age	Small quantity of black burnished pottery
124	TQ 26500 77000	MLO75984	Lots Road Power Station Development	Peat, Unclassified deposit	500000BC-AD42	Possible palaeoland surfaces found during geotechnical investigations
125	TQ 2683 7711	MLO71774	Thames Foreshore	Deposit Unclassified	500000BC-AD42	Foreshore survey. Deposit of clay containing organic material/wood overlying gravel.
126	TQ 2687 7701	MLO71775	Thames Foreshore	Deposit Unclassified	500000BC-AD42	Foreshore survey. Deposit of orange gravel
127	TQ 2694 7629	MLO71822	2-4 Gwynne Road	Findspot	500000BC-AD42	Flint blade-probably residual-found during evaluation
128	TQ 2698 770	MLO67162	73-83 Battersea Church Road	Findspot	500000BC-AD42	Finds from a post-medieval plough soil included a flint blade

						during a watching brief
129	TQ 2540 7670	MLO2110	Elthiron Road	Findspot	500000BC-AD42	Flints
130	TQ 2674 7612	MLO57580	York Road	Findspot	500000BC-AD42	6 burnt flints, 4 waste flints found during evaluation
131	TQ 2598 7556	MLO156	Wandsworth Bridge	Ford	5000000BC-AD409	Postulated prehistoric/Roman ford on the site of Wandsworth Bridge

Roman						
132	TQ 2605 7738	MLO76296	6-16 Old Church Street	Linear feature	43-409	NE-SW feature measuring 7.2m x 0.8m, with an average depth of 0.35m. Possible drainage ditch, gully, or property boundary
133	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77059	6-16 Old Church Street	Feature	43-409	4 indeterminate features revealed during excavation, including possible posthole and gully.
134	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71670	Lady Margaret's School	Pit	43-409	Single pit containing a sherd of black burnished ware and a sherd of mortarium base.
135	TQ 2550 7650	MLO260	Parsons Green	Ditch, Pit	43-409	Roman potsherds found at Parsons Green during examination of a trench for a gas pipeline
136	TQ 2605 7738	MLO75239	552 Kings Road	Findspot	43-409	2 sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered – possibly brought onto site during manuring.
137	TQ 2700 7600	MLO13102	Battersea Park	Findspot	43-409	Roman bronze coin of Vespasian
138	TQ 2700 7600	MLO13103	Battersea Park	Findspot	43-409	Roman set pin with faceted head and short shaft
139	TQ 2640 7700	MLO10836	Chelsea Creek Area	Findspot	43-409	Pottery

140	TQ 2670 7565	MLO23211	St. Peter's Church	Findspot	43-409	Roman follis of Maxiimianus
Saxon/ Medieval						
141	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71671	Lady Margaret's School	Pit	900-1050	Single pit containing sherd of early medieval sandy ware.
142	TQ 2600 7600	MLO10957		Wood	1066-1539	Woodland called Coope and Pingle. First mentioned in 1518.
143	TQ 2520 7650	MLO11444	9 Parsons Green	Tenement	1066-1539	Tenement mentioned in 1391, demolished during William III's reign.
144	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77034	522 Kings Road	Ditch	1066-1539	Two parallel ditches possibly demarcating a NW-SE road.
145	TQ 2605 7738	MLO73571	552 Kings Road	Cultivation soil	1066-1539	Ploughsoil in NE part of site seen during PCA evaluation in 1998.
146	TQ 2605 7738	MLO75240	552 Kings Road	Field system, Ditch, Gully	1066-1539	Ploughsoil and field gullies recorded during a PCA excavation in 2000.
147	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77033	522 Kings Road	Plough soil	1066-1900	A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from this ploughsoil.
148	TQ 2686 7684	MLO13115	Althorpe Grove	Occupation site	1066-1539	Medieval features discovered during excavation.
149	TQ 2686 7684	MLO39963	Althorpe Grove	Ditch	1066-1539	Medieval ditch containing 13 th century pottery.
150	TQ 2686 7684	MLO13110	Althorpe Grove	Beam slot	410-1065	Saxon features including beam slots, potsherds, and animal

						bone comb.
151	TQ 2545 7685	MLO11541	Eelbrook Common	Common Land	1066-1539	Marshy common mentioned in the 15 th century.
152	TQ 2590 7732	MLO24602	Fulham Road at crossing over railway line	Bridge	1066-1539	Bridge carried Fulham Road over Counters Creek.
153	TQ 2603 7722	MLO3793	Kings Road	Bridge	1066-1539	Bridge carried Kings Road over Chelsea Creek in existence in 1409.
154	TQ 2540 7660	MLO11540	Parsons Green	Field	1066-1539	Field names appear in 1386.
155	TQ 2665 7628	MLO77615	Regent & Grove Wharves, Lombard Road	Pit, Boundary ditch	1066-1539	A single pit and a possible butt ended boundary ditch were excavated containing pottery c1340-1650.
156	TQ 2630 7630	MLO68740	Townmead Road	Settlement	1066-1539	Site of the medieval settlement of Fulham?
157	TQ 2550 7720	MLO24387	Walham Green	Tenement	1066-1539	Tenement referred to in 1461 and 1704.
158	TQ 2650 7580	MLO73314	York Road	Settlement	1066-1539	A medieval hamlet extended along the Thames between Battersea and Wandsworth.
159	TQ 2687 7670	MLO10518	25-27 Battersea High Street	Findspot	1066-1539	Few medieval potsherds found during excavation.
160	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73288	58 High Street Battersea	Findspot	1066-1539	3 sherds of medieval grey ware were recovered from residual contexts.
161	TQ 2650 7700	MLO25994	River Thames	Findspot	1066-1539	14 th century gold ring engraved with

						'cabalistic characters'
162	TQ 2698 7646	MLO10512	The Castle (Public House)	Findspot	1066-1539	Hoard of sovereigns and half sovereigns. Possibly pre-Tudor.
163	TQ 2520 7640	MLO10963	247-249 New Kings Rd.	House	1066-1600	Feret states house existed pre-1506.
164	TQ 2683 7850	MLO12532	Brompton Road	Road	1066-1900	Road.
165	TQ 256 758	MLO53610	Broomhouse Dock	Meadow	1066-1900	Meadow mentioned in 1628 when it was composed of 3 acres.
166	TQ 2630 7690	MLO68716	Chelsea Creek	Water Channel, Ditch System	1066-1900	Boundary of Manor of Fulham comprising watercourses and ditches.
167	TQ 2718 7810	MLO10967	Kings Road	Road	1066-1900	Originally a farm track, the road became Kings Private Road in Stuart times.
168	TQ 2708 7800	MLO12529	Kings Road	Road	1066-1900	Road.
169	TQ 2708 7800	MLO68712	New Kings Road	Road	1066-1900	Road.
170	TQ 261 759	MLO40742	Wandsworth Bridge Road	Meadow	1066-1900	Meadows first mentioned in 1628.
171	TQ 2603 7708	MLO21970	Sandford Manor	Manor House	1066-1900	Documentary evidence from the 14 th century manor house.
172	TQ 2699 7696	MLO542	Westbridge Road, Hyde Lane	Manor	1066-1900	Manorial complex.
173	TQ 2652 7575	MLO13278	York House Way	House, Moated Site	1066-1900	Moated house erected 1461.
174	TQ 2658 7583	MLO77608	Prices Candle Factory, York Place	Archbishops Palace	1401-1800	Archbishop's Battersea Palace constructed in 1474 and extant till the

						late 18 th century.
175	TQ 2685 7690	MLO11012	Battersea Church Road	Manor House	1066-1539	Medieval manor house probably on same site as later building.
176	TQ 2685 7690	MLO27621	Battersea Church Road	Cow House	1066-1539	Cow House to the manor, extant and needing repair in 1303.
177	TQ 2685 7690	MLO53641	Battersea Church Road	Barn	1066-1539	Hay barn to the manor, extant and needing repair in 1303.
178	TQ 2685 7690	MLO27205	Battersea Church Road	Dovecote	1066-1900	Dovecote mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
179	TQ 2685 7690	MLO27207	Battersea Church Road	Bakehouse	1066-1900	Bakehouse mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
180	TQ 2685 7690	MLO27208	Battersea Church Road	Barn	1066-1900	Barns mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
181	TQ 2685 7690	MLO27471	Battersea Church Road	Manor House	1066-1900	H shaped medieval manor house. Demolished in the 1770s although the east wing survived till the 1920s.
182	TQ 2685 7690	MLO44739	Battersea Church Road	Brewhouse	1066-1900	Brewhouses mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
183	TQ 2685 7690	MLO44759	Battersea Church Road	Stable	1066-1900	Stables mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
184	TQ 2685 7690	MLO44769	Battersea Church Road	Outbuilding	1066-1900	Outhouses mentioned in will of John St John of 3 rd July 1645.
185	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70976	Battersea Flour Mills	Structure	1066-1539	Remains of medieval timber structures were

						recorded. Associated with 12 th -13 th century pottery.
186	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70977	Battersea Flour Mills	Pit	1066-1539	Medieval pits were recorded. One yielded 12 th -13 th century pottery.
187	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70978	Battersea Flour Mills	Drain	1066-1539	Drains of medieval date were cut into the natural river terrace gravels.
188	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70979	Battersea Flour Mills	Flood Defences	1066-1900	A late medieval or early post-medieval river frontage wall was recorded.
189	TQ 2600 7650	MLO23079	Bounded by Broohouse Lane Dock	Meadow	1066-1539	Town meadows composed of numerous meadows extant in medieval times.
190	TQ 2600 7650	MLO10956	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	Tenement bearing name of John Sherwold appears in a manor roll of 1419.
191	TQ 2600 7650	MLO23090	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	Tenement mentioned in 1456.
192	TQ 2600 7650	MLO23132	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	John Belle died in possession of tenement in 1455.
193	TQ 2600 7650	MLO23175	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	Mentioned in the minutes of a Court Bann held in 1455
194	TQ 2600 7650	MLO23032	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	One of the two houses called Veysons.
195	TQ 262 767	MLO4602	Sands End	Village	1066-1539	Medieval village of Sands End referred to in the 14 th century.

196	TQ 2640 7680	MLO23131	Sands End	Tenement	1066-1539	Tenement mentioned in 1454
197	TQ 259 758	MLO38440	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Possibly in existence during the medieval period.
198	TQ 267 771	MLO40493	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Meadow mentioned in 1271.
199	TQ 265 771	MLO40504	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Meadow mentioned in 1384
200	TQ 266 769	MLO40736	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Located near Chelsea Creek mentioned in 1385
201	TQ 265 764	MLO40737	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Lay between Charlow Mead and Wild Mead
202	TQ 263 761	MLO40741	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Meadow mentioned in 1422.
203	TQ 2550 7600	MLO13630	Town Meadows	Rabbit Warren	1066-1539	Original warren belonging to Bishops of London mentioned in 1393.
204	TQ 257 762	MLO3782	Town Meadows	Meadow	1066-1539	Meadow mentioned in 1470
205	TQ 2600 7650	MLO24370	Bagleys Lane	House	1066-1900	House first mentioned in 1456.
206	TQ 2655 7585	MLO68191	York Road	Manor House	1066-1900	Concentration of residential and ancillary building remains found during an evaluation in 1996.
207	TQ 2655 7585	MLO69001	Prices Candle Factory, York Road	Dump, Findspot	1066-1900	Demolition debris thought to have come from medieval or post-medieval buildings. Possibly the manor.
208	TQ 2655 7585	MLO68189	York Road	Building	1066-1539	A concentration of residential and ancillary

						building remains found during an evaluation in 1996.
Post-medieval						
209	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77035	522 Kings Road	Landscape deposit, Terraced garden	1540-1750	Archaeological evidence for the extensive landscaping and terracing of the gardens suggested by early 18 th century maps.
210	TQ 2687 7670	MLO12025	25-27 Battersea High Street	Rubbish Pit	1540-1900	17 th -18 th century rubbish pits.
211	TQ 2687 7670	MLO12268	25-27 Battersea High Street	Surface	1540-1900	Gravel surface.
212	TQ 2687 7670	MLO23280	25-27 Battersea High Street	Terrace	1540-1900	Early 18 th century terraces converted to shops in the 19 th century. Excavated in 1972.
213	TQ 2687 7670	MLO54800	25-27 Battersea High Street	Drain	1540-1900	Soft red brick drainage channel filled with grey silt with brown tiled base running across gravel surface.
214	TQ 2700 7693	MLO66649	5 Bolingbroke Walk	Well	1540-1900	Victorian features including possible well found during evaluation in 1996.
215	TQ 2700 7693	MLO66650	5 Bolingbroke Walk	Pit	1540-1900	Victorian features (mostly pits) found during 1996 evaluation.

216	TQ 2605 7738	MLO73574	552 Kings Road	Wall	1540-1900	Probable 18 th century walls associated with Stanley House or precursors to Chelsea College revealed during evaluation in 1998
217	TQ 2605 7738	MLO73575	552 Kings Road	Dump	1540-1900	Dumped deposits and isolated features probably of 18 th -19 th century date and associated with the grounds of Stanley House.
218	TQ 2605 7738	MLO73572	552 Kings Road	Flood deposit	1540-1900	Alluvial deposits thought to be early post-medieval in date were recorded in the western part of the site.
219	TQ 2605 7738	MLO75242	552 Kings Road	Garden	1540-1900	Horticultural or kitchen gardens and to some extent where rubbish was dumped. Found during watching brief and excavation in 2000.
220	TQ 2605 7738	MLO75243	552 Kings Road	Pond	1540-1900	Pond found during 2000 excavation and watching brief.
221	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73289	58 High Street Battersea	Drain	1540-1900	A post-medieval soakaway was recorded during an evaluation in 1998.
222	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73290	58 High Street Battersea	Pit	1540-1900	A few small pits of post-medieval date during evaluation in 1998

223	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73291	58 High Street Battersea	Cultivation soil	1540-1900	A post-medieval garden soil containing pottery, clay pipe and building materials found during evaluation in 1998.
224	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73123	62-68 High Street Battersea	Pit	1540-1900	Circa 1m of post-medieval levelling deposit/overburden directly overlay the natural sand deposit. A large pit was partially revealed in one trench during a 1998 evaluation.
225	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73292	62-68 High Street Battersea	Dump	1540-1900	Levelling deposit overlying natural sand.
226	TQ 2690 7655	MLO73293	62-68 High Street Battersea	Pit	1540-1900	A large deep pit was partially revealed in one trench during a 1998 evaluation.
227	TQ 2698 7700	MLO67159	73-83 Battersea Church Road	Quarry	1540-1900	18 th -19 th century quarry pits cut natural gravels during watching brief in 1994
228	TQ 2698 7700	MLO67160	73-83 Battersea Church Road	Cultivation soil	1540-1900	All features were sealed by a post-medieval ploughsoil seen during a watching brief in 1994.
229	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70980	Battersea Flour Mills	Manor House	1540-1900	2 phases of a post-medieval manor house were recorded during an excavation/evaluation between 1996-1997.

230	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70981	Battersea Flour Mills	Cellar	1540-1900	A brick and stone cellar belonging to the first phase of manor house.
231	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70982	Battersea Flour Mills	Drain	1540-1900	Drains and soakaways associated with the second phase of the manor house.
232	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70983	Battersea Flour Mills	Well	1540-1900	Wells associated with the second phase of the manor house.
233	TQ 2644 7691	MLO70984	Battersea Flour Mills	Flour Mill	1540-1900	4 phases of Battersea Flour Mill uncovered during 1996-1997 excavation/evaluation.
234	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58754	Battersea Flour Mills	Building, Outbuilding	1540-1900	Brick walls and a floor. Possibly the remains of an 18 th century outbuilding associated with Battersea Manor House. Excavated 1991.
235	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58757	Battersea Flour Mills	Cellar	1540-1900	Brick built cellar with a staircase leading in from the west. Probably 18 th century.
236	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58760	Battersea Flour Mills	Wall	1540-1900	Post-medieval west-east orientated wall foundation, possibly 18 th century.
237	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58769	Battersea Flour Mills	Waterfront	1540-1900	3 phases of post-medieval river frontage found during 1991 evaluation.

238	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58773	Battersea Flour Mills	Drain	1540-1900	Brick lined soakaway (probably 18 th -19 th century).
239	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58775	Battersea Flour Mills	Furnace, Kiln, Oven	1540-1900	A post-medieval brick lined kiln/oven/furnace, probably 18 th -19 th century.
240	TQ 2685 7695	MLO58777	Battersea Flour Mills	Building	1540-1900	A post-medieval linear building aligned north-south, possibly earlier phase of mill building.
241	TQ 2690 7700	MLO12011	Church Road	Corn Mill, Oil Mill, Horizontal Air Mill	1540-1900	Erected 1790 as Oil Mill, later adapted for corn. Dismantled circa 1825. Probably demolished in 1860s.
242	TQ 2605 7650	MLO68181	Elswick Street	Pit, Post hole, Pond	1540-1900	During an evaluation in 1996 a trench containing post-medieval features including a pond of mid 16 th -mid 18 th century date, a late 17 th century pit and a series of pits and postholes of a later date.
243	TQ 2690 7626	MLO71446	Gwynne Road	Cellar	1540-1900	Probable 19 th century cellar with a re-used 18 th century floor found during a 1997 evaluation.
244	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71672	Lady Margaret's School	Ditch	1540-1900	A large ditch dated to the 17 th -mid 18 th century. A probable property boundary.

245	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71673	Lady Margaret's School	Garden	1540-1900	18 th -20 th century garden features including brick walls, wells, flower beds and a path found during an excavation in 1996.
246	TQ 2518 7657	MLO71673	Lady Margaret's School	Quarry, Pit	1540-1900	18 th -19 th century gravel quarry pits.
247	TQ 2603 7708	MLO16537	Sandford Manor	Pottery Kiln, Pottery	1540-1900	Well documented tin-glaze and stone ware pottery. Flue box and kiln and kiln waste and pot sherds.
248	TQ 2515 7670	MLO66788	St Marks School	Pit	1540-1900	Pit fills with late 19 th century or early 20 th century finds recorded during an evaluation and excavation in 1996.
249	TQ 2515 7670	MLO66789	St Marks School	Wall	1540-1900	A late 19 th –early 20 th century wall recorded during an evaluation and excavation in 1996.
250	TQ 2658 7709	MLO70200	Thames Foreshore	Jetty, Structure	1540-1900	A 1996 foreshore survey recorded a jetty.
251	TQ 2656 7707	MLO70207	Thames Foreshore	Flood Defences	1540-1900	A 1996 foreshore survey recorded riverfront defences between Chelsea Wharf and Chelsea Harbour.

252	TQ 2656 7707	MLO70208	Thames Foreshore	Flood Defences	1540-1900	A 1996 foreshore survey recorded riverfront defences between Chelsea Wharf and Chelsea Harbour.
253	TQ 2665 7729	MLO70209	Thames Foreshore	Flood Defences	1540-1900	A 1996 foreshore survey recorded a straight river defence upstream of Chelsea Harbour.
254	TQ 2674 7612	MLO57577	York Road	Well, Cess Pit	1540-1900	19 th century brick lined well revealed by an evaluation in 1991.
255	TQ 2628 7552	MLO58741	York Road	Wall	1540-1900	Post-medieval foundations and postholes probably dating from 18 th -19 th century recorded during a 1991 excavation.
256	TQ 2628 7552	MLO58748	York Road	Plough Marks, Cultivation Soil	1540-1900	17 th century ploughsoil sealing well defined linear plough marks in underlying sands and possible 18 th century 'Dark Earth'.
257	TQ 2603 7708	MLO47746	Sandford Manor	Findspot	1540-1900	Excavation 1978-81. Found post-medieval kiln wastes and sherd of 18 th century pottery and a pit backfilled with misfired tin-glazed 'drug jars'.

258	TQ 2665 7628	MLO76192	Regent & Grove Wharves, Lombard Road	Drain, Wall, Sluice, Kiln, Cellar	1550-1799	Series of industrial structures excavated in 2003.
259	TQ 26838 76910	MLO75545	Battersea Flour Mills	Manor House	1601-1700	Excavation in 1996-1997. Truncated remains of post-medieval manor house dating from late 16 th -early 17 th century.
260	TQ 26783 76683	MLO97951	Battersea Square (No.1)	Wall, Drain	1601-1800	2005 excavation revealed evidence of 17 th -18 th century masonry from a number of buildings.
261	TQ 26783 76683	MLO97961	Battersea Square (No.1)	Masonry building	1601-1800	Excavation 2005. Masonry from a number of 17 th -18 th century buildings.
262	TQ 2658 7583	MLO77609	Prices Candle Factory, York Place	House	1601-1900	17 th -18 th century house was built to the north of the site which appeared to incorporate the 16 th -17 th century buildings as basement and late 15 th century house as outbuilding.
263	TQ 2658 7583	MLO77610	Prices Candle Factory, York Place	Drain, Sluice	1701-1800	18 th century drains and sluices. Part of 18 th century industrial use.
264	TQ 2605 7738	MLO77036	522 Kings Road	Folly, Linear features	1800-1900	Early 19 th century folly by Lewis Loche and 3 parallel linear features (possibly mock military earthworks)

265	TQ 2650 7650	MLO342	Battersea Reach	Human Remains	Unknown	Human skull fragment
Negative Evidence						
266	TQ 2570 7700	MLO22685	Harwood Road	Negative Evidence	N/A	Negative evidence
267	TQ 2626 7698	MLO66212	118 Lots Rd.	Negative Evidence	N/A	Negative evidence
268	TQ 2515 7645	MLO22683	Parsons Green	Negative Evidence	N/A	Negative evidence

APPENDIX 10: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-48281

Project details

Project name	An Assessment of the Archaeological Excavation at the former Chelsea College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane, Fulham
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation consisting of five trenches, which in addition to determining the archaeological potential of the site had four specific objectives: 1) Defining the environmental background of the deposits overlying the Kempton Park Gravels, 2) Determining the presence or absence of prehistoric activity on the site given the significant amount of prehistoric findspots encountered in the vicinity of Bagley's Lane, 3) Determining the presence or absence of post-medieval features relating to the market gardening estate and 4) Determining the presence or absence of features relating to Grove House. The earliest deposit encountered in four of the five trenches was natural sand, with natural gravels being revealed in the fifth. Traces of prehistoric activity were found in four of the trenches including three small cut features. Later activity on site was represented by a post-medieval bank and ditch, probably representing the northern market estate boundary, as well as a variety of other post-medieval layers and modern made ground, although in one trench possible evidence of Roman activity was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2008 End: 30-04-2008
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CLQ08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CLAY BANK Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL SOIL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Documentary Search','Environmental Sampling','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM Former College of Art and Design, Bagley's Lane
Postcode	SW6 2QP
Study area	7453.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2615 7646 51.4725221834 -0.183459030255 51 28 21 N 000 11 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.35m Max: 2.34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	James Young Langthorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Inspace Partnerships

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	CLQ08
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CLQ08
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CLQ08
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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