

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**NEW LODGE, BROOMHOUSE LANE
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERMITH AND
FULHAM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Site Code: NLG09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2505 7612

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2009**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.
- 1.2 One evaluation trench was excavated within the site in advance of development of the land as a residential property.
- 1.3 The trench was excavated to natural deposits. The northwest end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.41m below the current ground level, with the southeast end of the trench excavated to a depth of 1.70m. The trench revealed a layer of natural Brickearth at its base. No evidence was recorded for finds, features or deposits dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods within the trench. A deposit of late 19th / 20th century brick rubble and a compacted gravel surface represented the only surviving evidence of activity on the site, which was sealed by 20th century deposits.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, in advance of construction of a new residential property.
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted from the 19th to 21st January 2009 and was commissioned by Jim Hunter of Hyder Consulting on behalf of Mr Hugo Kirby. The work was undertaken following English Heritage guidelines.¹
- 2.3 The evaluation was undertaken on a plot of land occupied by a private residential property situated at the northeast corner of Hurlingham Park. The site previously lay within the grounds of Hurlingham House, an 18th century country house. The site is roughly square in shape and covers an area of 549.27m. The site is bounded to the east by Broomhouse Lane, and to the south and west by Hurlingham Park, and to the north by a private residence (Figure1).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 2507 7611.
- 2.5 The site was assigned the code NLG 09.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Denise Mulligan. The fieldwork was monitored by Jim Hunter, Hyder Consulting, on behalf of the client, and by Diane Walls, English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The project was managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

¹ "Archaeological Guidance Papers: 1 Written Schemes of Investigation; 2 Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London; Archaeological Reports; 3 Evaluations", Revised June 1998.

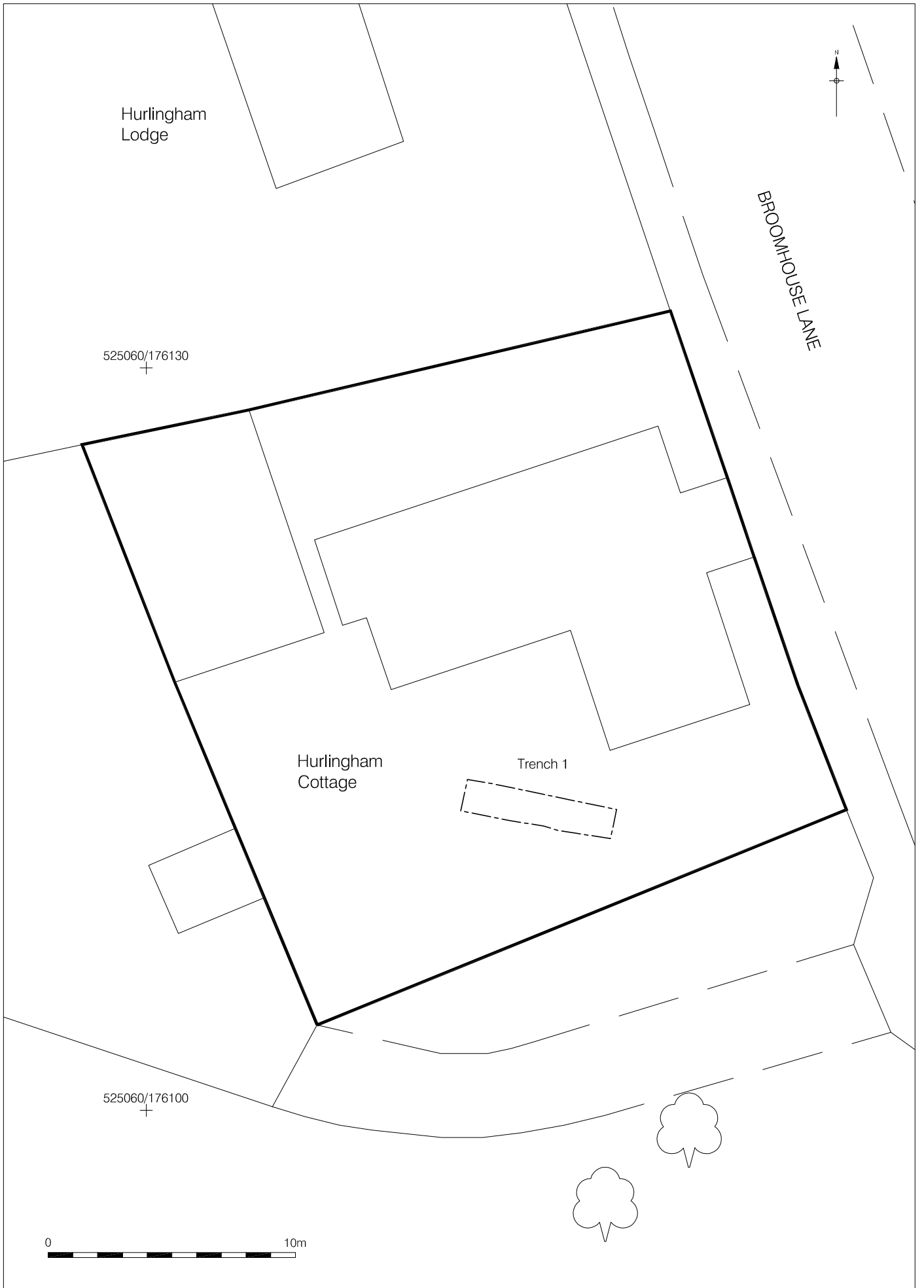


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:200 at A4

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Topography

- 3.1 The site is currently occupied by a private residence, New Lodge, fronting onto Broomhouse Lane. To the northwest of the existing residence there is an underground garage with a small split level flat above. The site is roughly square in shape, and is flat and even and at a height of approximately 4.34m OD. The River Thames is located to the south of Hurlingham Park. The site covers an area of 549.27 square metres.

Geology

- 3.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is situated on Kempton Park Gravels (BGS map South London). Geotechnical work, comprising of three test pits and two boreholes, has been carried out on the site.² The geotechnical work indicated that in the garden area, close to where the trench is located, the natural sand and gravel was located at a between 1.00m and 1.40m below the current ground level. A garden soil type deposit overlay the natural deposits, which measured 0.40m in thickness. Above the garden soil was modern made ground which was between 0.34m and 0.90m thick. This deposit was overlain by 0.50m of topsoil.
- 3.3 The area of excavation was located to the south of the existing property within the confines of the rear garden at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6, in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

² Robson Little Ltd 2008 *Geotechnical Investigation Report: Redevelopment at Broomhouse Lane, Fulham*, London unpublished client report

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the method statement prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.³
- 4.2 A single trench was excavated measuring approximately 7m by 1.80m. It was necessary to reduce the trench from the originally proposed dimensions of 10m x 2m due to the restricted working area, depth of deposits, and resultant spoil storage and health and safety considerations. A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed grading bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove unproductive soil horizons down to the top of archaeological features and deposits, or natural stratigraphy, whichever was the higher. On the identification of the natural stratum digging and cleaning were continued by hand.
- 4.3 A temporary benchmark (value 3.36m OD) was traversed onto the site from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the garden wall of 50 Broomhouse Road (value 4.23m OD).
- 4.4 The deposits were assigned individual context numbers. Drawings were made in plan at 1.20 scale and a full section of the trench was drawn at a scale of 1.10.
- 4.5 The completed archive, including all artefactual, written, drawn and photographic material, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

Aims and Objectives

- 4.6 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 4.7 The site specific aims and objectives were to establish:
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, given that the site lies on the Kempton Park Gravels?
 - Is there any evidence for the 17th century plague pit thought to be located within the area of Hurlingham Park?

³T Bradley ; A written Scheme of Investigation For An Evaluation at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, SW6, in the London Borough Of Hammersmith and Fulham.

- Is there any evidence relating to the use of the site as part of the park and grounds to the 18th century Hurlingham House?

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 From before 1066 the lands of occupied by Hurlingham Park belonged to the Bishops of London who had their summer residence at Fulham Palace.
- 5.2 There is anecdotal evidence for a 17th century plague pit being present in Hurlingham Park (Hyder Consulting pers. com.).
- 5.3 By the mid-18th century the landscape was one of meadows and nursery gardens. In 1760 Dr William Cadogan leased nine acres from the then Bishop on which he built for himself a 'cottage' whose footprint lies within the present Hurlingham House. In 1797 the lease was granted to John Ellis who, in 1800, acquired the freehold with an additional eleven acres.
- 5.4 Mr Ellis employed the architect George Byfield to enlarge the 'cottage' into the neo-classic mansion as we see it today. The Estate's many successive owners included the 3rd Earl of Egremont in 1807, Mr John Horsley Plamer 1820, (the Governor of the bank of England), Richard Marquess Wellesley (elder brother of the Duke of Wellington). The last private owner of Hurlingham from 1860 was Richard Naylor, a great Victorian capitalist and builder of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.
- 5.5 The Hurlingham Club and grounds of 1869 are shown in the revised Ordnance Survey map of 1894, along with the suburban development to the north. By 1916 the area had been developed with surrounding residential terraces.
- 5.6 The Hurlingham Club estate was severely affected by the Second World War. The polo playing fields were acquired by London County Council following the war for public recreation grounds.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1.1 Trench 1

A single trench which measured approximately 7m by 1.8m was aligned in a NW-SE direction. The NW end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.41m below the current ground level and the SE to a maximum depth of 1.71m. The trench was located in the back garden, to the south of the existing residential property (Figure 2).

Phase 1: Natural

- 6.1.2 A natural light brown, silty clay brickearth [01] with frequent root disturbance was exposed across the base of the trench. The top of the brickearth was recorded at a height of 3.01m OD to the NW, whilst the lowest level recorded was at 2.90m OD to the SE. No features were identified cutting the natural brickearth. No finds or dating material was recovered from this layer (Figure 3).

Phase 2: Subsoil

- 6.1.3 The natural brickearth [01] was sealed by [02], a light grey sandy silt subsoil. Contained within this deposit were occasional small fragments of coal recovered from throughout the layer. The top of the subsoil was at a height of 3.18m OD to the NW and gently sloping down to the SE at a height of 3m OD. No features were identified cutting this layer and no artefacts were recovered.

Phase 3: Mid-19th century

- 6.1.4 Sealing the subsoil [02] was a 0.50m thick layer of mid grey/brown agricultural soil [03], recorded at a height of 3.50m OD to the SE, sloping down to 3.45m OD to the NW. Inclusions contained within this deposit comprised of occasional small fragments of coal and occasional charcoal flecks. No features were identified cutting this layer and no artefacts were recovered.

Phase 4: Early 20th century

- 6.1.5 A compacted gravel surface [04] sealed [03] at the SE end of the trench. This was recorded at a height of 3.78m OD, was approximately 0.30m in thickness and was recorded over an area of 3.20m extending into the southern, eastern and northern limits of excavation. The gravel surface comprised of small to medium well sorted rounded stone pebbles, and was firmly compacted.
- 6.1.6 A deposit of demolition rubble [07] sealed [03] at the NW of the trench. The top of the demolition deposit was recorded at a height of 3.83m OD and sloped down to meet the gravel surface [04] at the centre of the trench. This deposit measured

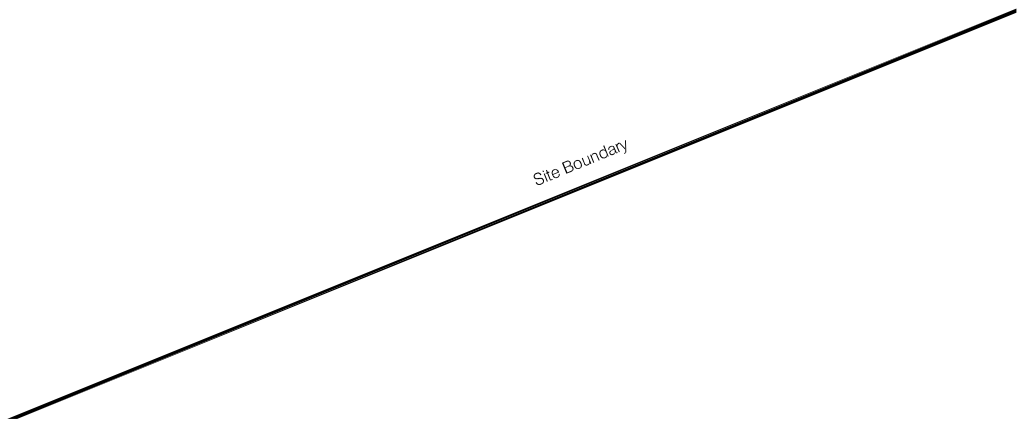
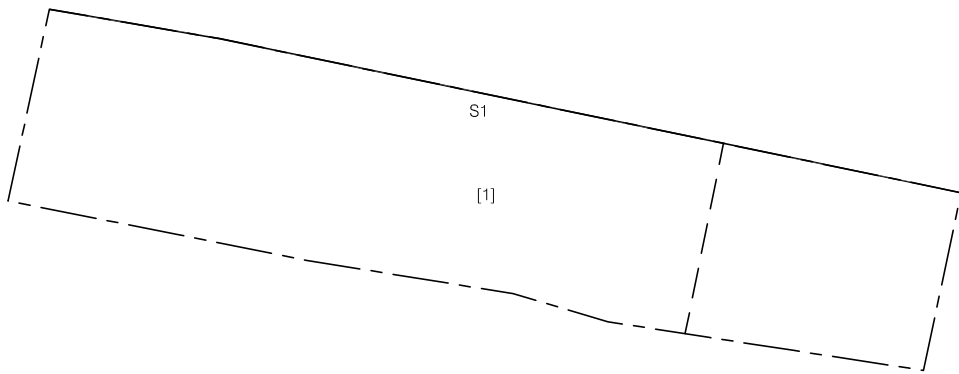
approximately 3m in a NW/SE direction and comprised of frogged yellow and reddish/purple bricks. Also contained within the deposit were frequent fragments of mortar, which had the remnants of pale blue paint. Fragments of wired security glass were also recorded in this deposit. Both contexts [04] and [07] appear to be contemporary.

Phase 5

6.1.7 Both contexts [04] and [07] are sealed by a 0.60m thick stony sandy silt [05], the top of which was recorded at a height of 4.15m OD, sloping gradually down to the SE where it was recorded at a height of 4.08mOD. No features were seen truncating this layer, nor were any artefacts recovered.

6.1.8 **Phase 6**

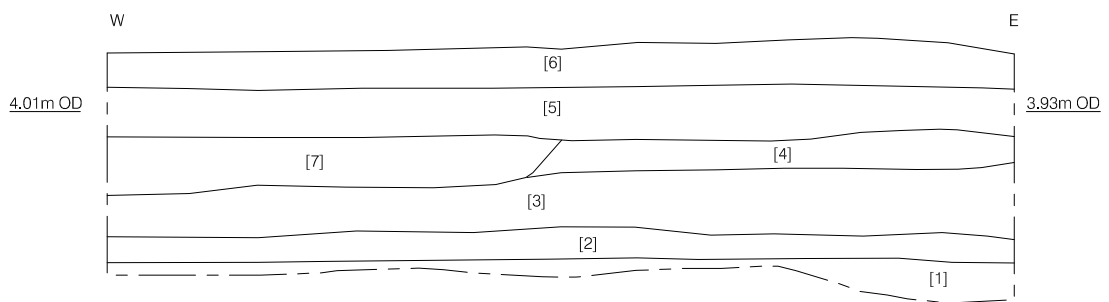
The stratigraphic sequence was capped with a 0.34m layer of topsoil [06] recorded at a height of 4.34m OD to the NW and at 4.30m OD to the SE.



0 2m

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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
1:50 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
South Facing



Figure 4
Section 1
1:50 at A4






7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Natural Gravels were not exposed in Trench 1. The NW end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.41m below the current ground level with the SE end of the trench excavated to a depth of 1.70m, which revealed a natural brickearth horizon with frequent root disturbance. No anthropogenic evidence was recorded within this horizon.
- 7.2 The natural brickearth was sealed by deposits [02] and [03]. It is likely these layers were associated with landscaping carried out during the mid 19th century when the site was part of the Hurlingham Estate.
- 7.3 The layer of demolition rubble [07] and the gravel surface [04] are likely to be contemporary. The demolition rubble is likely to derive from a small brick structure, possibly a maintenance shed associated with Hurlingham Park. Spot dating of the brick fabrics gives the latest date for the structure as 1940s, and it is likely that this activity dates to the early-20th century.
- 7.4 The demolition and gravel surface were sealed by context [05], a sandy silt layer. It is possible that this deposit derives from the WW2 period when the polo fields were turned into allotments to help with the food shortages.
- 7.5 A layer of topsoil [06] 0.30m thick capped the stratigraphic sequence in the trench.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

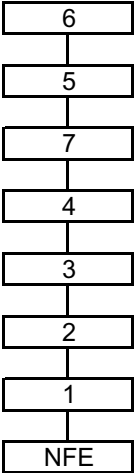
- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Jim Hunter of Hyder Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Hugo Kirby, and Diane Walls, English Heritage GLAAS, for monitoring the work. The author would also like to thank Jenny Simmonson for the illustrations and Joe Brooks for his work on site. Thanks also to Kevin Hayward for his spot dating of the brick sample and to Tim Bradley who managed the Project for PCA and edited the report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	M OD	Phase
NLG09	1	TR 1	SECTION 1	Layer	Nat brickearth	20/01/2009	3.01mOD	1
NLG09	2		SECTION 1	Layer	Subsoil	20/01/2009	3.18mOD	2
NLG09	3		SECTION 1	Layer	Sandy/Silt	20/01/2009	3.45mOD	3
NLG09	4		SECTION 1	Surface	Gravel surface	20/01/2009	3.78mOD	4
NLG09	5		SECTION 1	Layer	Agricultural layer	20/01/2009	4.15mOD	5
NLG09	6		SECTION 1	Layer	Topsoil	20/01/2009	4.39mOD	6
NLG09	7	7	SECTION 1	Layer	Demolition layer	20/01/2009	3.85mOD	4

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH MATRICES

Stratigraphic Matrix For NLG09



APPENDIX 3: OASIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-54450

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Short description of the project	A single trench evaluation was excavated at New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane in the Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, from 19th to 21st January 2009. The site lies within the confines of what was once part of a larger estate with Hurlingham House as the focal point. No evidence was recorded for finds, features or deposits dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods. The trench revealed a 20th century demolition layer and an associated gravel surface.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2009 End: 21-01-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NLG09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM New Lodge, Broomhouse Lane
Postcode	SW6
Study area	549.27 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2505 7612 51.4697109136 -0.199410765246 51 28 10 N 000 11 57 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.90m Max: 3.01m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Hyder Consulting
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Denise Mulligan
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hugo Kirby, Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	NLG09

Physical Contents	'Ceramics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	NLG09
Paper Contents	'Ceramics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 27 January 2009