

1 Shorrols Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

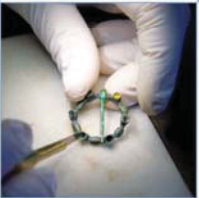
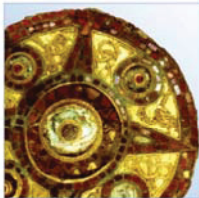
Planning Application Number: 2012/01888/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2510 7735

Site Code: SHD13

AOC Project No: 32274

Date: April 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

1 Shorrolds Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	1 Shorrolds Road Group LLP Copper House 8 Snakes Lane East Woodford Green Essex IG8 7HX
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2510 7735
AOC Project No:	32274
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Date of Report:	April 2013

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

	Page
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Planning Background	1
3 Geology and Topography	2
5 Aims of the Investigation.....	3
6 Methodology	3
7 Results	4
8 Finds.....	6
9 Conclusion	6
10 Publication	6
11 Archive Deposition.....	7
12 Recommendations	7
13 Bibliography.....	7
Appendix A – Context Register.....	12
Appendix B – Oasis Form.....	13

List of illustrations

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Detailed Site and Trench Location

Figure 3 – Trenches 1-3

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 10th April and 11th April 2013 at the site at 1 Shorrolds Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The work was undertaken on behalf of the 1 Shorrolds Road Group LLP. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation consisted of 2 trenches measuring 5.00m x 1.80m. The excavation works were carried out using a 360° tracked machine under the direction of the on site Project Supervisor. Natural sand and gravel was recorded, overlain by made ground and demolition rubble, indicating a high level of modern disturbance across the site.

No significant archaeological features were recorded, except for 19th-20th century brick structures relating to the recently demolished building that occupied the site. There is evidence of an earlier 19th century wall suggesting an earlier phase to the demolished building. No further work has been requested by the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

Publication of the evaluation findings will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document details the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site of the proposed development at 1 Shorrolds Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Figure 1). The investigation took place from 10th to 11th April 2013 and comprised of the excavation of two evaluation trenches.
- 1.2 The development site is located on the southern side of Shorrolds Road, close to the junction with North End Road, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2510 7735.
- 1.3 The site is roughly 'L'-shaped, covering an area of approximately 210sqm and is bound to the north by Shorrolds Road, to the south by the rear of The Cock Public House, to the east by the rear yards of North End Road properties and to the west by 3 Shorrolds Road (Figure 2).
- 1.4 The site was previously occupied by vacant offices. The proposed development scheme comprises the construction of flats.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 2.2 The site lies within the Walham Green Archaeological Priority Area and its eastern extremity lies within the Walham Green Conservation Area as identified in the Hammersmith and Fulham Unitary Development Plan.
- 2.3 The site does not contain any statutory Listed Buildings, nor does not lie within or adjacent to any nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens or World Heritage Sites.
- 2.4 A planning application (2012/01888/FUL) was submitted and approved for the demolition of the existing building and the erection of a four storey (plus basement) building comprising eight flats and ancillary development.
- 2.5 The application was subject to an archaeological condition. The condition wording is as follows:

The Development shall not commence prior to the implementation of an archaeological field evaluation in accordance of a written scheme of investigation previously submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Council.

In order to ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site, in accordance with Policy EN7 of the Unitary Development Plan, as amended 2007 and 2011 and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011.

- 2.6 There is also a further condition:

In the event that the results of the field evaluation required by the above condition reveal the presence of archaeological interests on the site, the development shall not commence prior to the implementation in full of a programme of works to ensure that the archaeology is either preserved or fully extracted in accordance with a written scheme previously submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

In order to ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site, in accordance with Policy EN7 of the Unitary Development Plan, as amended in Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2011.

- 2.6 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation (AOC 2012).

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology underlying the proposed development site is London Clay, Silt and Sand, overlain by a superficial geology of Kempton Park Gravel (BGS 2012).
- 3.2 The site lies at c. 5m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC– AD 43)

(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

- 4.1.1 The site lies within 1.7km of the northern bank of the River Thames which has been an important artery for settlement, trade and communication since at least the Mesolithic period. However, the prehistoric background in the Fulham area remains obscure.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.2.1 The known focus of Romano-British settlement within the London area follows the River Thames and can specifically be identified within the City of London and the suburb of Southwark. It has been suggested that the Fulham area was riverside marsh during the period although this has not been substantiated.
- 4.2.2 Romano-British activity has also been identified within the grounds of Fulham Palace beside the Thames c 1.7km to the south of the site. The excavations at Fulham Palace recorded a possible Roman road or towpath and finds of Roman military or civil service belt equipment of 4th/5th century date (Perring and Brigham 2000).

4.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.3.1 The place name Fulham may be derived from Anglo-Saxon *Fullenham*, which means the Place of Birds (Walford 1878). On the basis of this, Walford argues that the area remained predominantly riverside marshland during the period (*ibid*).
- 4.3.2 A charter of AD 704 records an estate at Fulham passing into the hands of Wealhere, then Bishop of London. It is assumed that this estate forms the basis for the later Bishop's Palace at Fulham. An earthwork recorded adjacent to the site of Fulham Palace, c. 1.7 km to the south of the site, has been suggested to be a Saxon defended settlement adjacent to the Thames (Cowie and Harding 2000).

4.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.1 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, identified as the medieval settlement of Walham Green, which developed to become the town centre of Fulham.
- 4.4.2 The medieval settlement at Walham Green is thought to be focused on the triangular area believed to be the original village green and now known colloquially as 'Fulham Island'. This triangle is now

delimited by Fulham Road to the south-east, North End Road to the north-west and Vanston Place to the north-east. The site lies just to the north-west of the point of this triangle.

4.4.3 Archaeological excavation of sites within the 'Fulham Island' has revealed medieval pits and boundary ditches (Heritage Gateway 2012).

4.4.4 Shorrolds Road takes its name from the Sharrold family, whose medieval holding is thought to have lain near the junction of North End Road with Shorrolds Road (WA 2010).

4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (AD 1536 – Present)

4.5.1 17th and 18th century structural remains and pits have been found in the vicinity of 'Fulham Island', immediately to the east of the development area (Heritage Gateway 2012).

4.5.2 By the late 18th century the area around Fulham was becoming well known for its market gardens (Lysons 1795); other activities known to have been represented in the parish include a brewery, pottery production and the quarrying of brickearth.

4.5.3 The early to mid 19th century witnessed substantial growth of the settled area in Fulham with the establishment of terraced housing between 1813 and 1829.

4.5.4 The Cock Public House, which forms the southern boundary of the site, dates to the mid 19th century and is a Grade II listed building (Heritage Gateway 2012).

5 Aims of the Investigation

5.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision to satisfy the conditions.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- To make an informed decision with regards to a mitigation strategy to satisfy the conditions

5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To gather evidence of the site's character in the medieval period, with particular emphasis on its relationship with the 'Fulham Island' and the Sharrold family holding.
- To gather evidence for the post-medieval development of the site.
- To contribute to the regional research agenda set out in the relevant frameworks documents (MoL/EH 2002).

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

6 Methodology

6.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two evaluation trenches located within the footings of the demolished building. The trenches measured 5.00m in length and 1.80m wide. The trenching

covered a 5% sample of the site. A trial pit was also excavated to establish the depth of the building footings of the standing wall on the north east side of the site. It measured 1.60m by 0.90m.

- 6.2 The machining was carried out using an 8 tonne tracked machine with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological Project Supervisor.
- 6.3 The site code SHD13 was obtained from the LAARC, London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 6.4 The trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a differential GPS.
- 6.5 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 6.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:
- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 2009).
 - IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).
- 6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated. In this report the archaeological fills and layers are represented in curved brackets i.e. (), whilst the cut numbers are represented in square brackets i.e. [].
- 6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.40m	4.90-4.50mOD	Demolition rubble.
103	0.60m	4.50-3.90mOD	Dark blackish brown clayey silt. Made ground.
104	>0.40m	3.90-3.50mOD	Orange sandy gravel. Natural horizon.

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 measured 5.00m x 1.80m and was aligned northeast southwest (Figure 2).
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit within Trench 1 was a natural deposit (104), a dark orange sandy gravel which lay at an upper height of 3.90mOD. Overlying the natural deposit was (103), a 0.60m thick deposit of 19th-20th century made ground, comprising of dark blackish brown clayey silt with inclusions of ceramics and glass.
- 7.1.3 At the northeast end of the trench was a large 19th-20th century truncation aligned north-south through the made ground (103) and measuring 1.3m deep. This was filled with loose black silt with ceramics and glass (102). Overlying this fill was a layer of redeposited natural (101), consisting of orange sandy gravel, with a thickness of 0.58m.
- 7.1.4 20th century brick walls were recorded at either end of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. Wall (105) was located at the northeast end and measured 1.80m long by 0.40m wide,

but its depth was not determined. (106) was located at the southwest end and also measured 1.8m long by 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep.

7.1.5 No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Trench 1.

7.2 Trench 2

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.20m	4.82-4.62mOD	Concrete.
201	0.38m	4.62-4.24mOD	Greyish yellow sand and brick rubble. Hardcore.
202	0.46m	4.24-3.70mOD	Dark blackish brown firm clayey sand. Made ground.
206	0.48m	3.70-3.22mOD	Orangey brown sandy silt. Made ground.
208	>0.10m	3.22-3.12mOD	Yellowish orange sandy gravel. Natural horizon.

7.2.1 Trench 2 measured 5.00m x 1.80m and was aligned north-south (Figure 2 and 3).

7.2.2 The earliest deposit within Trench 2 was the natural horizon (208), a dark yellowish orange sandy gravel, recorded at an upper height of 4.22mOD. Overlying the natural horizon was (206), a 0.48m thick layer of made ground comprising of dark orangey brown sandy silt.

7.2.3 Overlying (206) was 19th-20th century made ground, comprising dark blackish brown firm clayey sand, with ceramics and mortar inclusions (202). This measured 0.46m thick and was overlain by a layer of 20th century hardcore (201), consisting of light greyish yellow sand and ceramic rubble. It had a thickness of 0.38m.

7.2.4 The trench was covered in 20th century concrete floor panels (200), which made up the internal surface of the demolished building. The thickness was recorded as 0.20m and the upper height was recorded as 4.82mOD.

7.2.5 Cut into the made ground (202), was two 20th century walls consisting of red/purple bricks which made up an internal structure. Wall (203) was aligned northeast-southwest and was present across the width of the trench. A concrete base was built into the wall, possibly as a post support. It measured 2.00m long by 0.52m wide by 0.78 deep.

7.2.6 Wall (204) abutted (203) on the northwest side and was aligned northwest-southeast. It measured 1.00m long by 0.52m wide by 0.78m deep. The concrete floor (200) immediately overlaid both walls.

7.2.7 An earlier 19th century wall was recorded below the made ground (202), cut into the natural (208). Although demolition is evident, the red brick wall measured 0.90m long by 0.35m wide by 0.48m deep.

7.2.8 The south end of the trench comprised of 19th-20th century backfill post the demolished wall (207). The made ground (205) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt, with brick fragments and measured at least 0.76m in thickness.

7.3 Trench 3

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
300	0.20m	4.90-4.70mOD	Demolition rubble.
301	0.60m	4.70-4.10mOD	Dark blackish brown clayey silt. Made ground.
302	>0.70m	4.10-4.80mOD	Orange clayey sand. Natural horizon.

- 7.3.1 The trial pit, Trench 3, measured 1.60m x 0.90m and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 2).
- 7.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded in the trench was (302), a dark orange clayey sand. It was recorded at an upper height of 4.10mOD.
- 7.3.3 Overlying the natural horizon was (301): a 0.60m thick made ground deposit of dark blackish brown clayey silt, with 19th-20th century ceramics. Above (301), was (300), a 0.20m thick layer of loose rubble and concrete used.
- 7.3.4 No archaeological features were recorded in Trench 3.

8 Finds

- 8.1 No archaeological finds were observed or retrieved from the three trenches.

9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation accomplished its aim of establishing the presence/absence of archaeological remains. No significant archaeological remains were recorded on site.
- 9.2 The natural horizon was identified as a dark orange sandy gravel at upper heights between 4.10mOD and 3.22mOD. The upper height in the trial pit, Trench 3, compared to the much lower heights in Trench 1 and 2 indicates the level of 19th-20th century disturbance across the site.
- 9.3 Overlying the natural horizon was made ground with inclusions of 19th-20th century ceramics. The lack of any buried soil/subsoil, indicates that any medieval/post-medieval archaeology that may have been present would have been truncated by the modern building construction.
- 9.4 The earliest phasing of construction appears to have been 19th century in date and it is feasible that it is contemporary with the building demolished on site, which was constructed in c.1840. The wall may have been part of a basement, which was later demolished and backfilled with 19th-20th century fill. This was sealed by a later 19th-20th century made ground, in which the 20th century internal walls for the building were constructed and cut into. Evidently, the walls were demolished and only the footings remained, as they were sealed by the 20th century concrete floor panels. In Trench 1, demolition rubble made it difficult to assess whether the internal walls were demolished at present time or in the past.

10 Publication

- 10.1 Due to the nature of the project, initial publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the London Archaeologist Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS)..

11 Archive Deposition

- 11.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre.

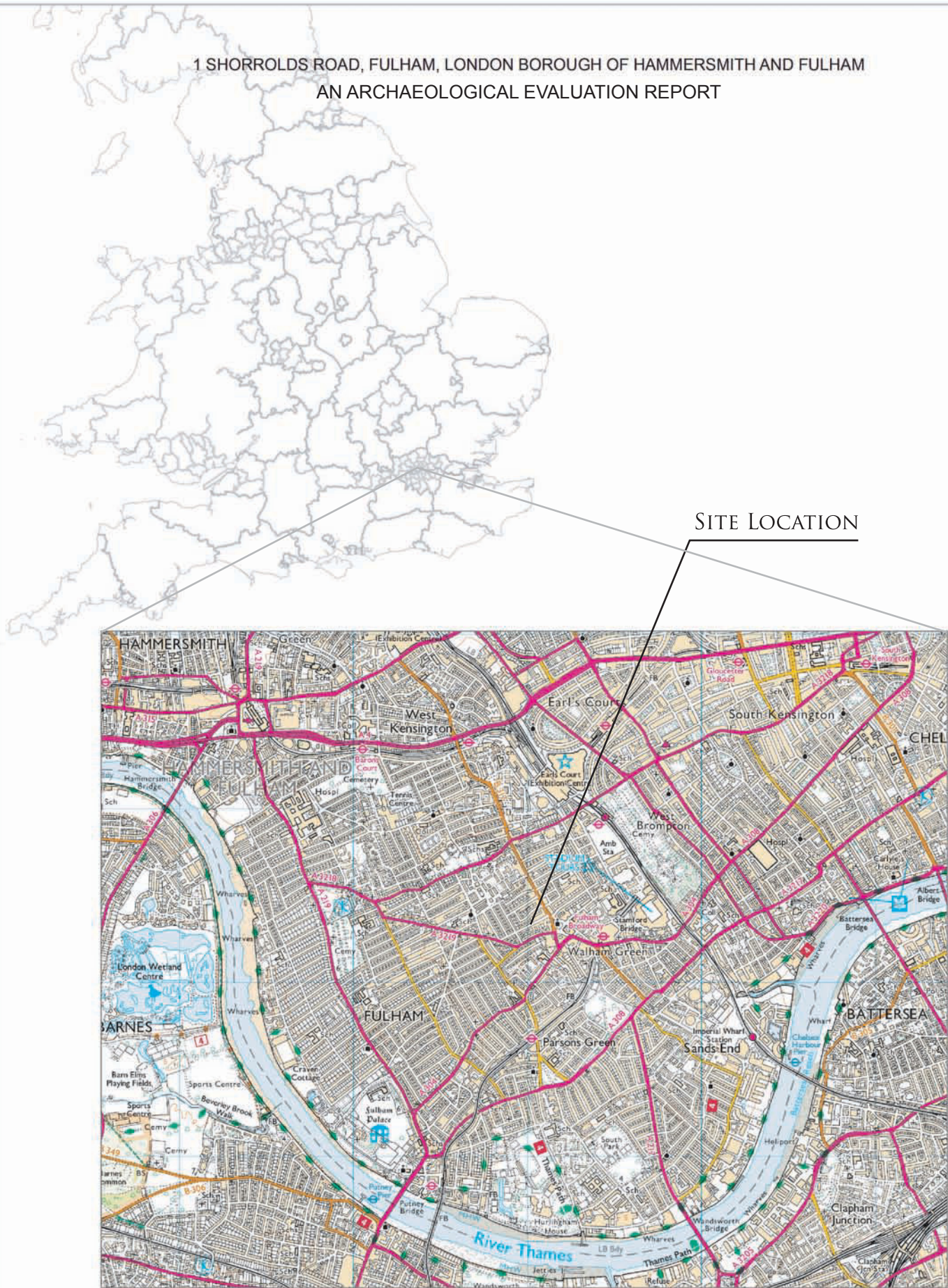
12 Recommendations

- 12.1 Following on site discussions between AOC and Adam Single (GLAAS) the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, it was suggested that no further work would be required due to the lack of significant archaeological remains on site.

13 Bibliography

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1 SHORROLDS ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



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Figure 1: Site Location

1 SHORROLDS ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT



Based on data provided by the client.




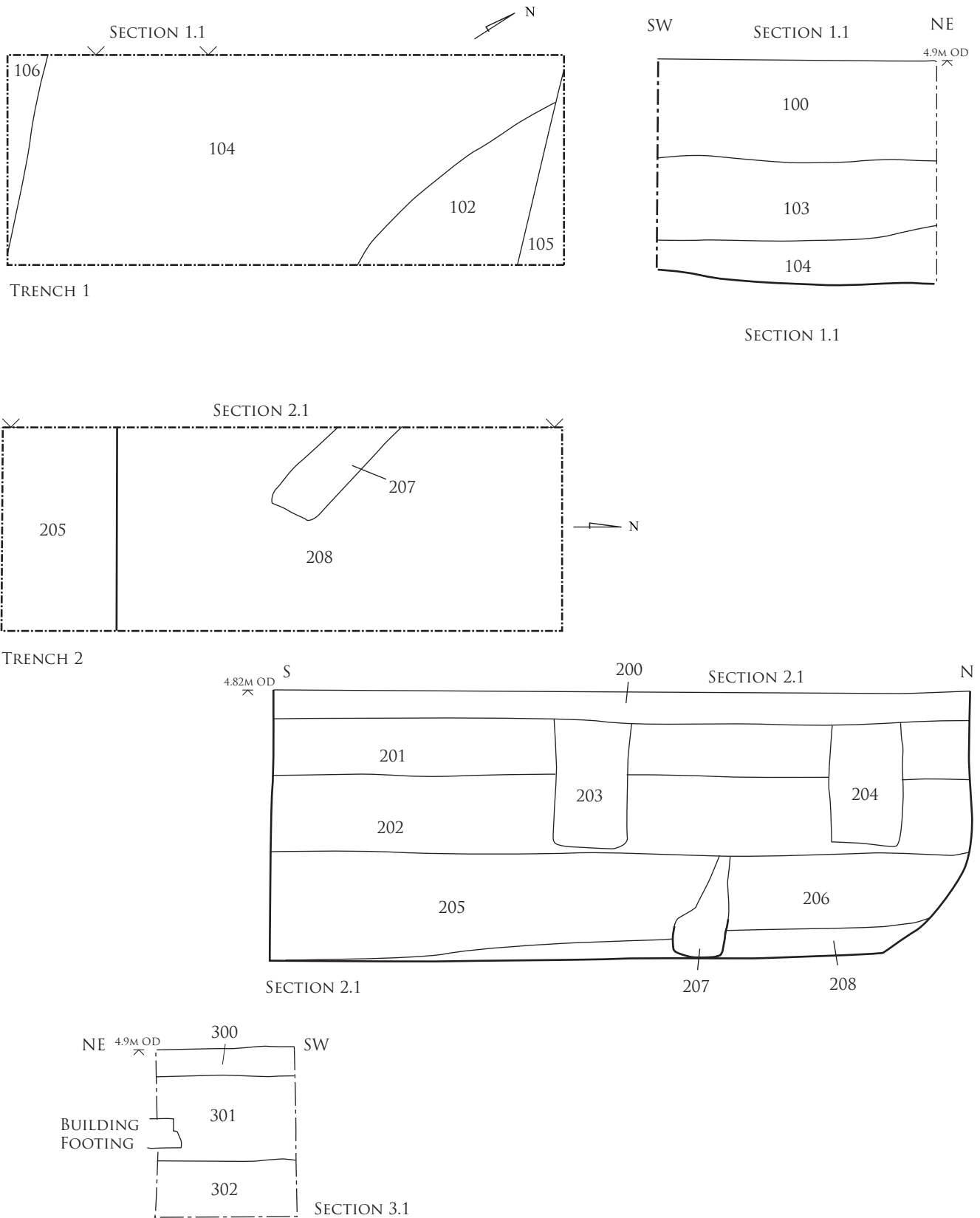
 Trench Locations

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location



TRENCHES 1-3

FIGURE
3



0 0.5 1M
M
PLAN SCALE:
1:50 ON A4

0 100
CM
SECTION SCALE:
1:40 ON A4



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description/Index code	Length	Width	Depth
100	Demolition rubble.	5.00m	1.80m	0.40m
101	Made ground.	2.50m	1.80m	0.58m
102	Made ground.	1.80m	1.60m	>1.30m
103	Made ground.	3.60m	1.80m	0.60m
104	Natural.	4.00m	1.80m	>0.40m
105	Brick wall.	1.80m	0.40m	NFE
106	Brick wall.	1.80m	0.40m	0.40m
200	Concrete.	5.00m	1.80m	0.20m
201	Hardcore.	5.00m	1.80m	0.38m
202	Made ground.	5.00m	1.80m	0.46m
203	Brick wall.	0.52m	1.80m	0.78m
204	Brick wall.	0.52m	1.80m	0.78m
205	Made ground.	3.40m	1.80m	0.76m
206	Made ground.	1.75m	1.80m	0.48m
207	Brick wall.	0.35m	0.90m	0.48m
208	Natural.	4.00m	1.80m	>0.10m
300	Demolition rubble.	1.60m	0.90m	0.20m
301	Made ground.	1.60m	0.90m	0.60m
302	Natural.	1.60m	0.90m	>0.70m

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-135990

Project details

Project name 1 Shorrolds Road

Short description of the project 3 trench evaluation. Natural horizon is orange sandy gravels. 19th-20th century brick structures, likely to be associated to the demolished building on site. Heavily truncated.

Project dates Start: 10-04-2013 End: 11-04-2013

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference SHD13 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 32274 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type BRICK WALLS Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods techniques & "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM 1 Shorrolds Road

Postcode SW6 1LY

Study area 210.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 2510 7735 51 0 51 28 50 N 000 11 53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Paul Mason
director/manager

Project supervisor Tara Fidler

Type of developer
sponsor/funding

body

Name of 1 Shorrolds Road LLP
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID SHD13

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID SHD13

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished
available Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 1 Shorrolds Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham:
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mason, P.

Date 2012

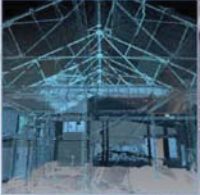
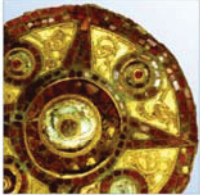
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