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# Lady Margaret School, Parsons Green, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: Archaeological Evaluation Report

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**National Grid Reference (NGR):** TQ 2516 7666

**AOC Project No:** 30451

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

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## Non-Technical Summary

*A two-trench archaeological evaluation of a small parcel of land on the northeast side of Lady Margaret's School at Parson's Green was carried out to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. One ditch of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recorded, plus various pits, most of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. One trench contained a narrow well. The upper levels of the site consisted of garden soil.*

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The site is roughly rectangular, covering an area of approximately 730 square metres (Figure 2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) **TQ 2516 7666**, and is part of Lady Margaret School, Parsons Green (Figure 1). The small parcel of land due for development fronts onto Irene Road, and a Games Court lies immediately to its southwest.
- 1.1.2 The site is currently occupied by a two-storey dwelling with associated garden, and a second area of garden, known as the 'Secret Garden'. The proposed development comprises the construction of a part two-storey, part three-storey building to provide a new sixth-form facility for Lady Margaret School.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was carried out in May 2009 and comprised the excavation of two trenches each measuring 10m by 2m. The archaeological trenches were located to test potential previous truncation and previously undisturbed ground, (Figure 2).

### **1.2 Planning Background**

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Archaeological advice to the Council is provided by Diane Walls of the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 1.2.2 Planning permission to undertake the development was granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) in 2008 (Application number: 2008/03662/FUL) with conditions. Conservation Area Consent has also been given, since Lady Margaret School lies in Parson Green Conservation Area.
- 1.2.3 GLAAS recommended that an archaeology condition be placed on planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological work. The excavation of two evaluation trenches was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009). This document presents the results of these two trenches.

### **1.3 Geology and Topography**

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey map of South London (Sheet 270) shows that the site lies over Kempton Park Gravel with London Clay below. The terrace gravel is locally sealed by brickearth and river silt.
- 1.3.2 The site is located on the north side of the Thames, within a meander around Fulham at the confluence with the River Wandle.
- 1.3.3 A geotechnical report on the site has been prepared by Clarkebond (Clarkebond 2009). It identifies Kempton Park Gravel overlaying London Clay. Boreholes have identified made ground at between 0.50m and 2.50m below ground level, and a possible basement was suspected within the footprint of the demolished 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace.
- 1.3.4 The site stands at around 4.50m OD and is approximately flat.

## 2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.0.1 The following information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2009).

### 2.1 Prehistoric (before cAD 43)

The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) contains no records for any remains dating to the earlier prehistoric periods (the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic) within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Early prehistoric activity is often represented by worked flint artefacts found in the river terraces or in the brickearth which overlies terrace gravels. However, in the case of this site the nearest known record of a find of such date comes from the south side of the river, around Wandsworth.

The site is located on the lower river terrace gravels of the Thames, which were more favourable locations during the later prehistoric period, attractive to the increasingly permanent, rural settlements that grew up along the Thames from the Neolithic and Bronze Age onwards. In the case of the site, the earliest archaeological evidence within the vicinity is of Neolithic date, with finds collected from Peterborough Road to the southeast of the site and from Fulham Palace to the west of the site. A flint artefact was also recorded on Elthiron Road to the northeast of Irene Road, along with pottery from Bagley Lane. However, there are no noticeable concentrations of finds in any location in close proximity to the site dating to this period.

It is to during the Bronze Age that the potential for the recovery of archaeological remains increases in relation to this proposed site. While Bronze Age archaeology is historically a little scarce within the wider area of the site, excavations by AOC Archaeology at Lady Margaret School in 1996 (AOC, 1996) did identify some Bronze Age finds, though these were among Iron Age features. It does however demonstrate that the location of the site is being utilised in some way during this period, which may relate to the sites location on the fertile floodplain over terrace gravel, a typical area for settlement.

The Iron Age is better represented and while a range of isolated finds have been recorded from Imperial Road, Fulham, Woolneigh Street, and Horwood Terrace, c. 500m to the east of the site, the most significant evidence for this period comes from the 1996 excavations undertaken by AOC Archaeology on the site of Lady Margaret School itself. This revealed evidence of permanent, domestic settlement activity, possibly long-term.

### 2.2 Roman (cAD 43 - 410)

2.2.1 The site is situated c. 8km to the west of the Roman settlement of *Londinium*. Little is known of Roman activity within the Fulham area, although there is evidence of a dwelling at Fulham Palace, at Fulham High Street, and the 1996 excavations at Lady Margaret School did reveal a small pit of Roman date.

### 2.3 Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1535)

2.3.1 There is no documentary evidence for Parsons Green being settled during the Saxon period, although Fulham has Saxon origins, meaning *Fulla's* settlement. An early Saxon settlement has been excavated over a kilometre to the northwest of the site, along Rannoch Road, where five sunken-featured buildings were revealed. In addition, a possible Saxon defence was found at Fulham High Street, while Saxon pottery has been collected from Fulham Palace moat. There is little evidence from near the site; only a single shred of Saxon pottery collected from excavations at Lady Margaret School in 1996.

2.3.2 Parsons Green lies in the Manor of Fulham. This was an area granted to the Bishops of London in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, and Fulham Palace became their country residence during the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Early settlement of the Manor was typified by several small villages rather than one principal centre. These comprised Parsons Green, Walham Green, North End and Sands End. Much of the land was given

over to orchards and agriculture, providing food for London. Parsons Green itself is named after a rectory or parsonage, first recorded in 1391. This stood on the west side of Parsons Green and was demolished in 1882. Fulham Palace Road has evidence for a windmill and watermill, as well as the medieval palace.

## 2.4 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1535 – 1900)

Parsons Green was considered by its residents to be the aristocratic part of Fulham in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Only three substantial houses belonging to the gentry of the period now survive; Park House (now Henniker House), Elm House and Belfield House, which houses Lady Margaret School.

Elm House has been home to Sir John Vaughan and Mrs Jordan, mistress of the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV).

Holly Bush House, later East End House was an Elizabethan house, home of the Child family of bankers, and later to Mrs Fitzherbert, unofficial wife of the Prince Regent. This was demolished in 1884.

Lady Margaret School is Grade II listed. The listing description is reproduced here: No. 13 (Lady Margaret School) and No. 15 (Belfield House). Houses, now School. Early 18th Century, altered. Brown brick with red dressings. Slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 windows wide to centre, with 1-window projecting wings. Extensions to left and right of 2 and 1 windows respectively. Extension to left has modern vehicle entrance to ground floor. Gauged flat arches and dressings to flush-framed windows. Sashes retaining glazing bars. Prominent keystones over windows. Cornice at 2nd floor. Timber Doric porch to central entrance. Panelled doors. Some interior features.

Cartographic evidence for the development of the site is detailed. The earliest Ordnance Survey depiction of the area (1866) shows the school site to be three gardens belonging to properties fronting Parsons Green. These properties include 'The Elms' and Belfield House. East End House lies adjacent to the site, immediately to the southeast. The small area for development of the sixth form block is part of a field with trees and bordered to the south by an unidentified building which is depicted as part of a cluster of buildings with the title 'Pump' on the 1869 Map. The general environs of Parsons Green retain much of its rural character.

The 1869 map shows the three properties again in more detail. Each has a well-laid out garden with glasshouses towards their northeastern ends. The area for the new sixth form building is still within the area of buildings marked as 'Pump'. The site lies uphill of the Eel Brook, but this is 200m distant. A small round building or pond is located towards the centre of the site.

The 1894 Ordnance Survey Maps show Irene Road to have been laid out across the former pump building complex, with five terraced houses and their gardens directly upon the site. The rear edge of these properties abuts the ends of the gardens fronting Parsons Green. East End House has been demolished, and Delvino Road cuts across its footprint. A Board School is shown north-west of the site at the northwestern end of Irene Road. The Metropolitan Rail line has been built 150m to the northwest and a station is shown west of the site.

Belfield House had been bought and repaired in 1890 by the artist Theodore Rousel. It was further altered in 1917 when it was bought by the Management Committee of Whitelands School, Chelsea. This was a Church of England School, and opened in Belfield House in September 1917, named after the mother of King Henry VII. Elm House became part of the school in 1937, and the wall between the two properties was taken down.

No significant changes are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1940, although Parsons Green is named 'East End Road'. After the Second World War, five of the houses that form the Irene Road terrace are missing, presumed to be the result of bomb damage. These terraces, 31-35, are the location of



the site. In 1951, the site is shown divided into two, each with a dwelling. Only one of these remains, and part of the plot of land is called 'The Secret Garden'

### 3. Strategy

#### 3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 The aims of the investigation were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation:

- 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 record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- 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 Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Hackney to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on the site, with particular regard to features that may relate to the Iron Age settlement excavated 70m to the south.
- Determine the presence of Roman or Saxon remains on the site.
- Assess the degree and extent of any truncation of earlier deposits by any phases of modern building on the site.

3.1.3 To make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

#### 3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 A site code **LYA 09** was obtained from the Museum of London in advance of commencing the fieldwork.

3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of two trenches 10m by 2m at base. All of the trenches were located as close as possible to that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008b).

3.2.3 The entire site was visually inspected before the commencement of machine excavation.

3.2.4 A JCB 3CX fitted with a 1.7m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate to the potential archaeological horizon. All machining was carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.

3.2.5 On completion of the machine excavation, all trench faces that required examination or recording were recorded to the standards set out within the MoLAS Archaeological Field Manual (1994), and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation. Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements were recorded on standardised pro-forma recording sheets. Plans were drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:20. Short representative sample sections of trenches were drawn at 1:10. A digital photographic and black and white photographic record was made.

- 3.2.6 Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of spatial distribution.
- 3.2.7 A Temporary Bench Mark was set up on the site transferred from a Bench Mark on the southeast side of Parson's Green underground station and levels were recorded for each deposit.
- 3.2.8 The evaluation work was undertaken over 2 days by Ian Hogg and Les Capon, under the overall project management of Andy Leonard, Project Manager.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was oriented northeast-southwest, and located to target the impact of the known 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace facing onto Irene Road.

*Table of stratigraphy*

Level (OD) of Top of Context	Thickness	Context	Description
4.43 to 4.53m	0.50m	(100, 101, 114)	Modern layers
3.93 to 4.03m	0.43m	(106)	Garden soil
3.26 to 3.36m	N/A	(109)	Kempton Park gravel.

- 4.1.2 The naturally-lain Kempton Park gravels (109) were present at 3.36mOD, dropping slightly to the northeast to 3.26mOD. These were very sandy in this trench, the sand pale yellow and coarse. A thin, patchy layer of light reddish brown sandy clay brickearth (108) was present in the southeast of the trench, but only in an area measuring 3.00m by 0.40m. The gravel and brickearth were sealed by a layer of light brown sandy silt subsoil (107) 0.26m deep. This had been reworked to some degree: occasional small fragments of brick, tile and charcoal were present. The reworking may be agricultural. Tree roots were also present.
- 4.1.3 The subsoil was cut by a ditch running roughly east-west [111]. It had very diffuse edges against the subsoil. Its maximum depth was 0.42m and was 1.10m wide, with 45° sides and a flat base. The fill was mid yellowish brown silt (110) with few inclusions. Finds from the fill were brick and pottery, the pottery redware with a clear glaze; this was clearly of post-medieval date.
- 4.1.4 Also cutting the subsoil, but again with diffuse edges, was a tree pit [113], which had a steep southern edge and a gradual slope on the northern side, dropping to an irregular slope. This is characteristic of a pit left by a fallen tree. The fill was mid brown sandy silt (112) with tiny brick fragments within.
- 4.1.5 The two cut features were sealed by a thick layer of dark brown sandy silt (106), which was garden soil up to 0.43m deep, and laying at around 4.00mOD. It had a diffuse interface with the underlying subsoil. The entire sequence of gravel, subsoil and garden soil was cut by a foundation pit [105] deeper than 1.50m with vertical edges, that had a concrete foundation wall within it (104). The north face was smooth, so must have been shuttered. This forms the southwest limit of the basement of a property fronting Irene Road, presumably that of one of the terraced houses lost to bombing in the Second World War. The northeast side of the wall – inside the basement – was filled with loose rubble (103), most probably part of the house that stood on the foundation. Southwest of the foundation was an irregular spread of rubble, both red and yellow bricks, and other building materials (101). This was sealed by a layer of gravel (114), that lay level before the turf of the current garden was laid above (101).

### 4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards southwest end of the site, near the sportsground. It was oriented southeast-northwest, parallel to the rear boundary.

*Table of stratigraphy*

Level (OD) of Top of Context	Thickness	Context	Description
4.53 to 4.60m	0.30m	(201)	Modern layers
4.22 to 4.30m	0.90mm	(202)	Garden soil
3.37m	N/A	(213)	Kempton Park gravel.

- 4.2.2 The naturally-lain Kempton Park gravels (213) were present at 3.37mOD. There was no subsoil layer in this trench, a series of intrusions and assumed reworking of garden soil above had removed this. The earliest feature was a ditch running east-west [212] that lines up with that in Trench 1 and is therefore considered to be the same. It has a similar profile and a flat base. The fill (211) was mid brown sandy silt and contained brick and pottery, the pottery being a single worn sherd of green-glazed borderware of late medieval date. The ditch was intruded upon by a modern feature.
- 4.2.3 To the east of the ditch was a small well or soakaway (209). This was circular in plan with an internal diameter of 0.75m. It was lined with ½-bricks, all reused. There was a mixture of smooth red bricks and overfired semi-frogged bricks, and dates to no earlier than c.1820. The cut for the well was 1.05m across [210] and backfilled with sand and gravel (208). The well itself was filled with very soft sand (207). It was part excavated, but no finds were present. This suggests that the well was quickly and deliberately backfilled.
- 4.2.4 The ditch and well were sealed by a thick layer of garden soil: dark brown sandy silt that was smooth and friable (202) and up to 0.90m deep. This is probably an improved soil, reworked and redeposited by gardening or horticultural activity. The reworking may account for a lack of subsoil. Two deep pits cut this garden soil. One, to the southeast of the trench was rectangular [204], measuring 1.05m by 1.00m. It had vertical sides, over 1.40m deep, and was filled with loose greyish black sandy silt (203). Modern pottery in the fill was not retained. A second pit [206] intruded upon the post-medieval ditch. This was irregular in plan, roughly 1.60m by 1.10m and 1.10m deep at its lowest point. The fill was loose dark brownish black sandy silt (205) and included many tree roots, bedsprings and building materials. This is clearly of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, and may represent a tree pit, or a war-time event.
- 4.2.5 The pits were sealed by topsoil and turf of the current 'Secret Garden' (201), 0.30m deep and lying at 4.53mOD.

## 5. Finds

- 5.1 Finds were recovered from four individual contexts (101,110,209 and 211) during the course of the evaluation. Fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from all of the contexts. In addition, pottery sherds prove the dates of all features to be late medieval – post-medieval. The assemblage is small and has been catalogued.

## 6. Discussion

- 6.1 The topography of the site generally follows the slope of Taplow gravel represented in the trenches: a slight slope down to the northeast of 0.15m. The presence of a very patchy layer of Brickearth in Trench 1 may suggest reworking of all deposits above the natural horizon. The subsoil that seals the gravels and brickearth is also only present in Trench 1, and this appeared to be disturbed, as proven by occasional fragments of brick and charcoal. The disturbance to the subsoil seems likely to post-date the cutting and filling of the ditch seen in both trenches, suggesting heavy agricultural or horticultural use during the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 6.2 The ditch excavated in both trenches itself does not respect the orientation of any current property boundaries and therefore pre-dates the setting out of Irene Road in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The fill has been proved to be of post-medieval date. Although the finds are few, the single piece of redware is large and unworn, so seems to be good dating evidence.
- 6.3 The tree pit in Trench 1 is undated, but is of low significance. The well or soakaway in Trench 2, however, dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and therefore predates the laying out of Irene Road. The early Ordnance Survey Maps show a building entitled 'Pump' close to the site, so possibly this well is related to the activities suggested there. However, with no other associated structures or features, this interpretation may be questionable. The well or soakaway may relate to the terraced houses built along Irene Road.
- 6.4 The depth of garden soil in both trenches shows reworking and improvement to the soil to some depth. The lack of finds in the soil suggest that this area was peripheral to development and settlement prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and may represent the use of the site as orchards and for agriculture since the medieval period.
- 6.5 The foundation for the missing terraced houses fronting Irene Road cuts deeply into the underlying silts and gravels, over 0.50m deeper than the Kempton Park deposits, suggesting that any potential archaeological features in that location have been truncated.
- 6.6 No finds or features of prehistoric date that may indicate an extension to the settlement excavated at the school in 1996 were revealed in this excavation. This may be due to later truncation; truncations of the prehistoric land surface were present in the area excavated in 1996 (AOC 1996). However, the lack of isolated or residual finds in proven post-medieval layers may suggest that prehistoric use of the site did not extend this far east.

## 7. Publication and Archiving

- 7.1 The results of the evaluation will be published as a summary in the local archaeological journal and through the OASIS project. If further work is required in the light of these results, the suitable level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the further archaeological results.
- 7.2 Following the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the Museum of London. The excavation archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR) as soon after as can be arranged.
- 7.3 The site archive will comprise all artefacts and written and drawn records. It will be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*.

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Figure 1 – Site Location

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Figure 2 – Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

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Figure 3 – Trench Plans

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Figure 4: Trench and feature sections

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## **Appendices**

## Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Description	Length/m	Width/m	Depth/m
101	Topsoil and Turf	10.00	2.00	0.16
102	Demolition deposit	7.80	2.00	0.21
103	Basement Fill	2.00	1.75	>1.20
104	Basement wall	2.00	0.45	>1.20
105	Cut for basement	2.20	2.00	>1.20
106	Garden soil	7.80	2.00	0.43
107	Subsoil	7.80	2.00	0.23
108	Brickearth	2.00	0.40	0.08
109	Kempton Park gravel	7.80	2.00	NFE
110	Fill of 111	5.60	0.90	0.39
111	Ditch	5.60	0.90	0.39
112	Fill of 113	0.70	0.68	0.31
113	Tree pit	0.70	0.68	0.31
114	Modern levelling layer	7.80	2.00	0.30
201	Topsoil and turf	10.00	2.00	0.30
202	Garden soil	10.00	2.00	0.90
203	Fill of 204	1.15	1.00	>1.20
204	Modern pit	1.15	1.00	>1.20
205	Fill of 206	1.60	1.10	1.00
206	Modern pit	1.60	1.10	1.00
207	Well fill	0.78	0.72	>0.30
208	Well construction fill	1.05	1.00	NFE
209	Brickwork of well	0.95	0.92	NFE
210	Cut for well	1.05	1.00	NFE
211	Fill of 212	2.00	1.10	0.32
212	Ditch	2.00	1.10	0.32
213	Kempton Park Gravel	10.00	2.00	NFE
214	Concrete slab	1.30	1.10	0.15

## Appendix B – Finds Assessment

### Paul Fitz

Finds were collected from four contexts from two evaluation trenches. They are all ceramic, barring one piece of stone, and are quantified below.

Context (101) has 2 plain red floor tiles, both with rare traces of grey ash mortar.

context	object	length	Width	depth	Weight(g)
101	Ceramic floor tile	x	X	34mm	1630
101	Ceramic floor tile	x	X	34mm	908

Context (110) has 1 piece of brick, 4 pieces of roof peg tile and 1 sherd of early post-medieval red border ware (1580-1700) body sherd with internal orange-brown glaze, with occasional manganese spots.

context	object	length	width	depth	Weight(g)
110	brick	x	X	x	202
110	Roof tile (x 4)	x	X	34mm	130
110	RBORpot	n/a	n/a	n/a	39

Context (209) has 2 brick pieces. 1 is shallow frogged of a purple colour and well squared. Also present is 1 crude pink-orange brick with small stone and possible occasional organic inclusion.

context	object	length	width	depth	Weight(g)
209	brick	x	100mm	60mm	847
209	brick	x	105mm	60mm	1037

Context (211) has 1 pottery body sherd of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700), 2 body sherds of midlands purple ware (1480-1750), 1 handmade brick and 1 burnt piece of micaceous sandstone.

context	object	length	width	depth	Weight(g)
211	stone	n/a	n/a	n/a	359
211	brick	x	100mm	40mm	842
211	BORDG pot	n/a	n/a	n/a	2

### Comments and recommendations

The assemblage as a whole is very small and dominated by building material. Context (211) appears the earliest when spot-dated by the 3 pot sherds falling between AD 1550-1700. The depth of the accompanying brick is a quarter inch shorter than standard Tudor brick but can just as easily be from this period. The micaceous stone fragment was likely heated to be crushed more easily and used as a temper inclusion in pottery or brick production.

Context (110) is fill of the same ditch as recorded in Trench 2 (fill 211), and the pot sherd date suggests, with the other sherds, that the ditch is of a late medieval date.

The two flooring tiles retrieved from topsoil in Trench 1 (101), have minimal abrasion and are almost certainly post medieval in date. They could be external paving tiles for paths rather than floor tiles.

The other bricks all have standard depth of 60mm with 1 having a shallow frog. Frogging of bricks in England was believed to have started in the 1770's. Along with 4 roof tile fragments the bricks can all be linked to Belfield House which has been on the site since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Revised Research aims**

The assemblage as a whole is too small to warrant further work now that it has been catalogued. The pottery, floor tile, brick from context (211) and stone can all be catalogued to Museum of London LAARC standard for archive submission. The other brick can be discarded.

## Appendix C– OASIS Form

### **OASIS ID: aocarcha1-60450**

#### Project details

Project name Lady Margaret School

Short description of the project a 2 trench evaluation in close proximity to 1996 excavations that uncovered prehistoric and Roman activity uncovered a late medieval/early post medieval ditch run, possibly a boundary of an early phase of Belfield House.

Project dates Start: 27-05-2009 End: 28-05-2009

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 30451 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference LYA09 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

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

### Project location

Country England  
Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM Lady Margaret School,  
Parsons Green  
Postcode SW6 4UN  
Study area 730.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates TQ 2516 7666 51.4745401105 -0.197636413525 51 28 28 N 000 11 51 W  
Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 3.26m Max: 3.37m

### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group  
Organisation

Project brief English Heritage  
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology Group  
originator

Project Andy Leonard  
director/manager

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of Architects  
sponsor/funding body

Name of IID Architects  
sponsor/funding body

### Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive ID LYA09

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','other'

Physical Archive pottery,brick and stone  
notes

Digital Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Archive ID LYA09

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'  
available

Digital Archive notes LAARC digital archive requirements including JPEG images

Paper Archive LAARC  
recipient

Paper Archive ID LYA09

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Microfilm','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'  
available



**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Lady Margaret School, Parsons Green, London borough of Hammersmith and Fulham- an archaeological evaluation report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon,L.

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication AOC Archaeology (South)

Description A4 colour. blue spine. results text with 4 figures and finds assessment

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Entered by Fitz (paul.fitz@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 5 June 2009

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