



28 Peterborough Road London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**28 PETERBOROUGH ROAD,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	2007/03337/FUL	NGR	525160 176630		

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* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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Front Cover: General shot of evaluation trench (view from the west)

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of an 'L'-shaped, 1300m² area of land, centred on NGR 525160 176630. The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of a 20m long trench (3.61% sample by area) to assess and investigate potential archaeological remains on the site prior to its proposed redevelopment for housing. The evaluation was undertaken over one day on the 5th July 2010.

A series of modern yard surfaces comprised the uppermost 0.89m of the 1.56m deep stratigraphic sequence. An east-west aligned robber trench of a lime mortared brick wall sealed by this disturbance does not correlate with any structural remains mapped in cartographic sources for the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2004, figures 3, 4) although the brick rubble and mortar might suggest a 19th century date for the wall's construction. Below this modern disturbance a series of re-deposited and natural brickearth deposits (0.67m thick) were recorded overlying the near-level natural Kempton Park gravels at c. 1.50m depth below the current ground surface.

No artefacts predating the 19th/20th centuries were present within the in-situ deposits or the spoilheaps. No archaeological deposits or features of pre-modern date were recorded as overlying or cutting the natural brickearth and Kempton Park gravels. The lack of any residual artefacts of pre-modern date from the evaluation suggest the archaeological potential of the site is very low..

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Acknowledgements

This programme of evaluation work was commissioned by Sally Dicks of CgMs Consulting and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank her for her help during the fieldwork. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance of John Brown (GLAAS) and Alan Broomfield (Taylor Wimpey).

The fieldwork and this report were completed by Chris Ellis (Senior Archaeologist). The figures were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The fieldwork and post-excavation was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian de Rosa.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Taylor Wimpey (the Client) to undertake an archaeological field evaluation at 28 Peterborough Road, Fulham (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The work is in support of planning application 2007/03337/FUL, for the demolition of the existing building (former Bottling plant) and redevelopment of the Site by the erection of a three storey house fronting Peterborough Road, seven two storey mews houses (with additional accommodation in the roof space) to the rear and related car parking and hard/soft landscaping..

1.1.3 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2004) in support of the planning application for the Site. The DBA set out the archaeological and historical background to the Site within a 1km square study area in order to establish the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

1.1.4 In further support of the planning application it was recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in order to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological features and deposits that may be present within the Site. The results of the evaluation would then enable a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy to be developed should significant remains be identified.

1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2010) setting out the manner in which Wessex Archaeology would undertake the evaluation in accordance with GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers (GLAAS 2009) was submitted to CgMs and GLAAS for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork programme.

1.1.6 The evaluation was undertaken over one day, the 5th July 2010. This report documents the results of archaeological evaluation and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site location, description and topography

2.1.1 The Site encompasses a c.1,300m² area, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 525156 176308 and is situated immediately to the north of the Peterborough Road telephone exchange, 90m to the south of New Kings

Road. It is bounded to the east by Peterborough Road, to the west by Broomhouse Road Gardens and to the north by property No's 14-16 and 22-24 Peterborough Road within Archaeological Priority Area (6), approximately 150 metres to the northeast of Archaeological Priority Area (10).

2.1.2 The Site lies at around 4m above ordnance datum (aOD), some 760m to the north of the present course of the River Thames.

2.1.3 The underlying geology comprises Kempton Park gravels, a post-diversionary Thames river terrace deposit of gravel with sand and clay. To the southeast, along the edge of the Thames, is alluvium of sand, silt and clay. Geotechnical investigations undertaken at the Site show that brickearth overlies the gravels.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in support of the planning application, encompassing a Study Area with a 1 Km square area centred on the Site, was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

3.1.2 The DBA presented the archaeological and historical background of the Site based on information obtained from the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), the Hammersmith and Fulham Local Studies Library and a full map regression exercise. A summary of these results is presented below.

3.1.3 The DBA identified that:

- The potential for the preservation of remains dating to the upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic was **Low**.
- The potential for the preservation of remains dating to the Bronze Age as **Moderate to Low**.
- The potential for the preservation of remains dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British period was **Moderate**.
- The potential for the preservation of remains dating to the early medieval period was **Moderate to High**.
- The potential for the preservation of remains dating to the later medieval and post-medieval periods was **High**.

3.2 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – c. 10, 000 BC)

3.2.1 A Mousterian implement recorded by the West London Archaeological Field Group (WLAFG) is said to be from "north of the Thames, west of Wandsworth Bridge". Although discovered within Hurlingham park to the south west of the Site, there is a strong possibility that it originated from elsewhere and had been moved by riverine and fluvial action into its findspot.

3.3 Neolithic (c. 4000 – c. 2600 BC)

- 3.3.1 Flints dating to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age have been recovered from Elthiron Road, 500m to the north of the Site. They were recorded by WLAFG, but no further description is given of the provenance.

3.4 Bronze Age (c. 2600 – 700 BC)

- 3.4.1 Bronze Age pottery has been discovered within Iron Age features 250m to the north of the Site.

3.5 Iron Age (c.700 BC – AD 43)

- 3.5.1 Iron Age features, 250m to the north of the Site at Lady Margaret's School, comprising pits, a re-cut enclosure ditch and associated postholes, were interpreted by the excavator as a possible roundhouse. Cereal grains as well as the seeds of arable field weeds were identified and provide evidence of the agricultural regime. A pit and loom weight were also discovered and dated to the Middle Iron Age. The entry in the GLSMR states that the pottery suggests a Middle Iron Age occupation date, whilst the spatial relationships between Iron Age features indicate several phases of Middle Iron Age activity.

3.6 Romano British (c.AD 43 – AD 410)

- 3.6.1 Excavation at Lady Margaret's School also revealed Roman occupation in the form of a single pit and contained sherds of black burnished ware pottery and mortaria.
- 3.6.2 A ditch or pit containing pottery was recorded during examinations of a gas pipeline in the late 1970s by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group (FARG) to the north east of the Site on Perrymead Street.

3.7 Saxon (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)

- 3.7.1 Fulham Palace, the summer residence of the Bishops of London, is situated 1km to the west of the Site. It dates to AD 704, although the earliest recorded building dates to the 15th century. Other sites relating to the palace are in evidence nearer to the proposed development area.
- 3.7.2 Excavations at Lady Margaret's School recovered a single sherd of Early Medieval pottery dating to the 10th-11th centuries AD (c. 900-1050). No other finds from this period have been recorded from the vicinity of the Study Area.

3.8 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1485)

- 3.8.1 The village/hamlet of Parsons Green was named after the parsonage which stood on its western side, which is first mentioned in 1391, and was demolished in 1882. A chapel, reputedly built during the 13th century, stood next to the rectory on St Dionis Road 250m to the northwest of the Site.

Other historical references are of a field name appearing in 1386 between Parsons Green and Eelbrook Common.

- 3.8.2 The fourteenth century witnessed residential expansion within the Study Area to the north of the Site. A tenement, built in 1391, as Stowtes Tenement is referred to in the SMR. This was later replaced by Albion House, so named after the original 14th century occupants of the tenement, the location of which is recorded as having been at 9 Parsons Green, some 300m to the north of the Site.
- 3.8.3 A further Tenement mentioned in 1393 and sited in Freelands of Brightwells, is recorded as lying some 130m to the southwest of the Stowtes Tenement. A further residence, known as the Richardson's Villa was situated on the New Kings Road, opposite Parsons Green, which is recorded as existing prior to 1505.
- 3.8.4 A rabbit warren, belonging to the Bishops of London and first mentioned in 1393 is recorded as lying 400m to the southeast of the Site. The Bishops Palace itself lay 1½ km to the west demonstrating that the grounds of the palace were fairly extensive. A Medieval pond also existed in the Parsons Green area 300m to the northwest of the Site.
- 3.8.5 Land on both sides of the Kings Road (from Church Street to Parsons Green) is first mentioned in 1422 as the meadow of the demesne, (the land surrounding the manor). Further to the east, on the south side of New Kings Road from Bagleys Lane, the land was known as 'Peascroft' or 'Pearscroft' and is mentioned in the sources as early as 1425.
- 3.8.6 Transport and communication systems improved during the 14th and 15th centuries. Roads such as Munster Road are mentioned as early as 1486. Broomhouse Lane was in existence prior to 1517 and is depicted on the Rocque map of 1741-45. New Kings Road is also of medieval origin and referred to in 1550 as a simple lane leading from Brestrete towards Parsons Green. The through route (including Kings Road) was not created until the reign of Charles II and was a private way until 1830. To the northwest of The Site, Rectory Road, now St Dionis Road, was known as Rectory Place and Muddy Lane. These roads act as a boundary between the Rosamunds' Freelands and the Glebelands of the parsonage and have been recorded as being medieval in date (WLAFG).

3.9 Post-medieval (AD 1485 - present)

- 3.9.1 An archaeological evaluation (site code NKG99), undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the Haig Memorial Hall in Broomhouse Road, discovered an early post-medieval garden path overlying the brickearth. This was recorded as being truncated by a pit that contained 17-19th century pottery.
- 3.9.2 The estate of Peterborough House was established before 1633 originally between Peterborough Road and Chipstead Street. Peterborough Lane or Place (now road) dates to when the Peterborough family became connected with Parsons Green, prior to this date it is known as Parson's Green Lane. It

is noted in the accounts of the churchwardens under this title as late as 1650.

- 3.9.3 Excavations at Lady Margaret's School also revealed a large ditch of 17th - mid 18th century date. It was recorded as being at right angles to the street frontage and is presumed to be a property boundary. A service building of the 18-19th century was also recorded, probably relating to high status housing along the street front. Garden features were recorded, including brick walls, wells, flowerbeds and a path. Several quarry pits of 18-19th century date were also recorded.
- 3.9.4 The 1853 map of Fulham lists the names of the buildings within the Study Area and their owners (where applicable). A brewery owned by William Bell called the Crown Brewery lay on the western side of Peterborough Road. This brewery remained until 1890, after which it was used as a 'grape brandy distillery'. A public house, the Dukes Head, is also noted on the map and lay just to the north of the brewery. Bells Alley to the south of The Site was established in 1916 and is associated with William Bell.
- 3.9.5 Arragon House and Gosford Lodge were built on the site of the Richardson's Villa in 1805-6. Other houses in the area include Spring Cottage, Broom Villa, Broom Cottage, Fern Bank and Vine Cottage which were all built during the first half of the 19th century.
- 3.9.6 To the south of the Study Area The Hurlingham Club was established in 1867. The estate had been in existence since 1760 but only promoted the sport of clay pigeon shooting at this time. Other sports were later undertaken including tennis and polo. A stable along Hurlingham Road may have been associated with the club. A club called the Castle Club, formerly listed as the Eight Feathers Club was noted to have been established during the post-medieval period on Broomhouse Lane, but no more information is available.
- 3.9.7 To the north of Lady Margaret's School lay St Marks School. An evaluation and excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (Site code SMO96) revealed pits and a wall dating to the 19th - early 20th century. No other evidence for other periods was recorded. A watching brief on Parsons Green, undertaken during the grubbing out of felled trees following the storms of October 1987, revealed no evidence of archaeological deposits.
- 3.9.8 Within the confines of The Site itself, the Rocque Map of 1741-1745 shows that the Site was an open area, bounded to the east by Parsons Green Lane, to the rear (east) of, probably associated (burgage plot remnant) with, a building fronting onto Broomhouse Road to the west.
- 3.9.9 The 1813 Faulkner's Map also shows the Site as an open area, the buildings to the west having remained unchanged. Arrowsmith's 1829 map, entitled 'New Plan of London and its Environs' clearly shows that the Site has ceased to be an open area and has been extensively developed. The brewery had by this time been built to the south of the Site, along with the establishment of separate properties to the north and west. Within the Site itself buildings fronting on to Peterborough Road, or Peterborough Place as

it is referred to in the map, were established with clear property boundaries to their west. The buildings recorded to the west of the Site in the 1741-45 map, appear to have remained extant, with new development in-filling around them.

- 3.9.10 In contrast the 1853 map once again shows the Site as an open area, encompassing the rear plots of properties to the north as well as open space within the body of the Site itself.
- 3.9.11 By 1869, however, the first edition Ordnance Survey shows that the eastern edge of the Site is occupied by two properties fronting onto Peterborough Road to the east while associated plots to the rear (west) remain open.
- 3.9.12 The Ordnance surveys of 1897, 1916 and 1950 all show successive patterns of building, re-building and building re-configuration within the Site. However, the central area of the Site remains open and unencumbered.

4 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.1.1 A borehole survey of the Site, comprising seven borehole investigation pits was undertaken by AC Soils & Global Probing & Sampling between 15th and 16th July 2004.
- 4.1.2 Of the seven investigations three (WS5, BH2, WS11) were placed toward the eastern frontage of the Site facing Peterborough Road. Three borehole investigations were undertaken in the central area of the Site (WS7, WS1, BH1), and one borehole was drilled on the western edge of the Site (WS2).
- 4.1.3 In summary, investigations at the eastern edge of the Site revealed made ground, between 1m and 2m in depth below contemporary ground level.
- 4.1.4 The sequence to the east, revealed by WS5 may be interpreted as reflecting a combination of road use and makeup layers, possibly associated with the construction, use and refurbishment of Peterborough Road. BH2 may represent levelling up over a sealed soil horizon, possibly representing medieval/post-medieval agricultural soil at 1.5 – 2m below ground surface. WS11 may represent Post-medieval levelling up and demolition material over the underlying brickearth some 1-1.6m below contemporary ground level.
- 4.1.5 Investigations in the central area of the Site revealed made ground between 0.8m and 1.5m in depth below contemporary ground level.
- 4.1.6 The sequence in the centre of the Site revealed sandy clay, its upper interface between 0.8m and 1.5m below current ground surface possibly representing a largely preserved horizon at which medieval or earlier archaeological features may be preserved.
- 4.1.7 Borehole investigation at the western edge of the Site revealed made ground up to 0.7m in depth below the contemporary ground surface.

-
- 4.1.8 The sequence at the western edge of the Site represents reworked silts with gravel and brick debris included, its upper interface lying 0.5m below current ground surface with the upper interface of the underlying brickearth some 0.9m below current ground surface.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Establish where possible the level of potential for each period as set out in the DBA (WA2004)
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Clarify the results of the geotechnical investigations in order to establish the nature and depth of made ground across the Site to the top of the brickearth).
- Establish whether archaeological features and or deposits are present within what has been defined as made ground.
- Inform the design of a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains where present.

- 5.1.2 Specific research aims of the evaluation with reference to the Greater London Archaeology Research Framework (MoLAS2000/2002) were where possible to:

- identify where settlement ends and other features such as field boundaries begin and develop predictive models for settlement location
- Understand the size and character of the urban centre at different times
- Understand the relationships between the different urban foci within the London region.
- Contribute to our understanding of the creation of the London suburbs.
- Establish patterns of building renewal and replacement and to understand the life cycle of buildings of different types and functions at different periods.
- Improve our understanding of agricultural practises in the region prior to urbanisation and in order to identify rural land use and the extent of agricultural exploitation.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section includes all information on the natural deposits encountered and any archaeological features or deposits recorded. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains of the evaluation trench are listed in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.1.2 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single 20m x 2m trial trench within the open yard area of the Site (**Figure 1**).

6.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 6.2.1 The uppermost 0.89m of the stratigraphic sequence recorded in the trench sections was consistent along the whole length of the trench. (See **Plates 1 and 2**). The uppermost part of this stratigraphy was made up of a concreted aggregate bedding layer (**102**) for an overlying yard surface of well made rectangular and sub-rectangular fine grained granite cobbles (**101**). This was in turn overlaid with a thin tarmac surface (**100**).
- 6.2.2 The base of the sequence composed of a c.0.50 thick deposit of 'garden soil'; a near-black 'gritty' silty clay deposit containing coal, clinker, ash, animal bone, lime mortar lumps, brick, slate and roof tile fragments, oyster shell and late 19th/early 20th century salt and tin glazed ceramics. Discrete dumps of clinker and ash could be seen in places (**Plate 2**). The finds from this deposit suggest a garden soil containing dumped building rubble and domestic waste of modern date.
- 6.2.3 Sealed by the 'garden soil' was a 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, east-west aligned robber trench (**108**) which cut the underlying disturbed brickearth (**104**) and could be seen along the length of the trench. It was filled with a lime mortar matrix (**109**) containing very common unfrosted brick fragments suggesting an early 19th century or earlier date. This feature is probably a garden wall.
- 6.2.4 The lowermost 0.67m of the stratigraphic showed a series of natural brickearth deposits of varying textures and colours (**104 – 106**) broadly characterised by yellowish-brown silty clays with no inclusions. These overlaid the natural gravel of the Kempton Gravels which lay at 1.45 – 1.56m depth from the present ground surface (2.06 – 2.13m aOD).

7 FINDS

- 7.1.1 No artefacts suitable for retention were recovered during the course of the evaluation

8 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 8.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were recovered during the course of the evaluation.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 A series of modern yard surfaces comprised the uppermost 0.89m of the 1.56m deep stratigraphic sequence recorded in the evaluation trench. A robber trench of a lime mortared brick wall sealed by this disturbance does not correlate with any structural remains mapped in cartographic sources for the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2004, figures 3, 4) though the material and mortar might suggest an early 19th century or earlier date for the wall's construction. Below this modern disturbance a series of natural brickearth deposits (0.67m thick) were recorded overlying the near-level natural Kempton Park gravels at c. 1.50m depth (2.06 – 2.13m aOD).
- 9.1.2 No artefacts pre-dating late 19th/early 20th century date were present within the in-situ deposits or the spoilheaps. No archaeological deposits or features were present.
- 9.1.3 The available archaeological and historical evidence, in conjunction with the results of the present evaluation would suggest areas of greater archaeological potential lay to the north of Kings Road, where the majority of sites of interest have been recorded in the GLSMR. Although the sampled area from the evaluation is more than adequate, of necessity the trench was located in the centre of the proposed development area, away from property boundaries and road frontage areas where structural remains are more likely to survive. However, if any structural or archaeological remains exist at lower levels under the current semi-industrial buildings on the Site, they would undoubtedly have been very heavily impacted upon or removed by the construction of the existing structures and their associated services and drainage. The lack of any residual artefacts or re-deposited material of pre-modern date from the evaluation suggest the archaeological potential of the Site is very low..

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). The archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology (Salisbury) offices under the project code **PBO10** the contents of which are listed in **Appendix 2**. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with The Museum of London.

11 COPYRIGHT

- 11.1.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

12 REFERENCES

Wessex Archaeology 2004. 28 Peterborough Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. WA Ref: 57080.01

Wessex Archaeology, 2010, 28 Peterborough Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (Unpublished client report 57081.01)

APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.

'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

Trench No. 1	Co-ordinates: SW corner of trench 525131, 176302 SE corner of trench 525149, 176306 Ground Level (m AOD): (West) – 3.51m; (East) - 3.68	Dimensions: 19.7 x 1.8m Max.depth: 1.56m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Modern tarmac.	0 - 0.07
101	Cobble yard surface – a layer of well-dressed sub-rectangular 'setts' made of a fine grained light bluish-grey granite.	0.07 – 0.22
102	Bedding layer – a deposit of concreted chert gravel aggregate (sub-angular/rounded <80mm); a bedding layer for cobbles (101).	0.22 – 0.39
103	'Garden soil' – a very dark grey/black, 'gritty', silty clay containing sparse, sub-angular/rounded chert gravel (<40mm), rare coal frag's (<20mm), brick, slate, roof tile frag's (<0.2m), Post-medieval salt and tin glazed ceramics (late 19 th /early 20 th centuries). Dumps of clinker/ash also present.	0.39 – 0.89
104	Disturbed brickearth – a mid greyish-brown 'gritty', slightly silty clay with rare sub-angular/rounded chert gravel (<20mm), also rare brick and coal frag's (<20mm), as well as lime mortar lumps (<10mm) – probably derived from robber trench	0.89 – 1.27
105	Brickearth – much lighter and more yellowish-brown than 104. A light orange/brown slightly silty clay with mottles of (106) in basal c. 50mm. Otherwise no inclusions.	1.27 – 1.41
106	Brickearth, darker than (105) – a mid orange/brown slightly silty clay with mottles of light greyish-brown silty clay, malleable though firm. No inclusions until basal c.40mm then sparse natural gravel inclusions.	1.41 – 1.56
107	Natural gravel – a light orange/brown medium/coarse sand matrix containing abundant, moderately well-sorted sub-angular/rounded chert gravel (<50mm, mostly <30mm).	1.56(+)
108	Robber trench, cuts (104), filled with (109) – a 0.60m wide shallow ditch with vertical sides and a flat base. East/west aligned running 0.45m north of the south baulk of the trench.	0.45 – 0.80
109	Fill of (108), below 103. A lime mortar matrix containing very common unfrogged (pre- late 19 th century?) brick fragments (<0.15m).	-

APPENDIX 1 – ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	A	Client Report	A4	
1	A	Client Report	A3	
1	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	3
1	B	Test Pit/Trial Trench Records	A4	3
1	B	Graphics Register	A4	1
	B	Site Graphics	A4	3
1	B	Trench Location plan & Levels	A3	1
1	D	Photographic Register	A4	
1	F	Written Scheme of Investigation	A4	18
1	F	Desk Based Assessment	A4	27
1	F	Desk Based Assessment	A3	2
2	-	Colour digital photo's	JPG	43
FINDS		None		

APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-79711

Project details

Project name	28 Peterborough Road, Fulham, London
Short description of the project	The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single 20m x 2m trench within the open yard of the 1300m sq Site, which is proposed for residential development. The trench revealed a series of modern yard surfaces comprising the uppermost 0.89m of the 1.56m deep stratigraphic sequence. An east-west aligned robber trench of a lime mortared brick wall was sealed by this disturbance and the brick rubble and mortar might suggest a 19th century date for the wall's construction. Below this modern disturbance a series of re-deposited and natural brickearth deposits (0.67m thick) were recorded overlying the near-level natural Kempton Park gravels at c. 1.50m depth below the current ground surface. No artefacts predating the 19th/20th centuries were present within the in-situ deposits or the spoilheaps. No archaeological deposits or features of pre-modern date were recorded as overlying or cutting the natural brickearth and Kempton Park gravels. The lack of any residual artefacts of pre-modern date from the evaluation suggest the archaeological potential of the site is very low.
Project dates	Start: 05-07-2010 End: 05-07-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PBO10 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	2007/03337/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	75081 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM 28 Peterborough Road, Fulham, London
Postcode	SW6 3BN
Study area	1300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 251 763 51.4713176960 -0.198627466767 51 28 16 N 000 11 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.06m Max: 2.13m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian de Rosa
Project supervisor	Chris Ellis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey

Project archives

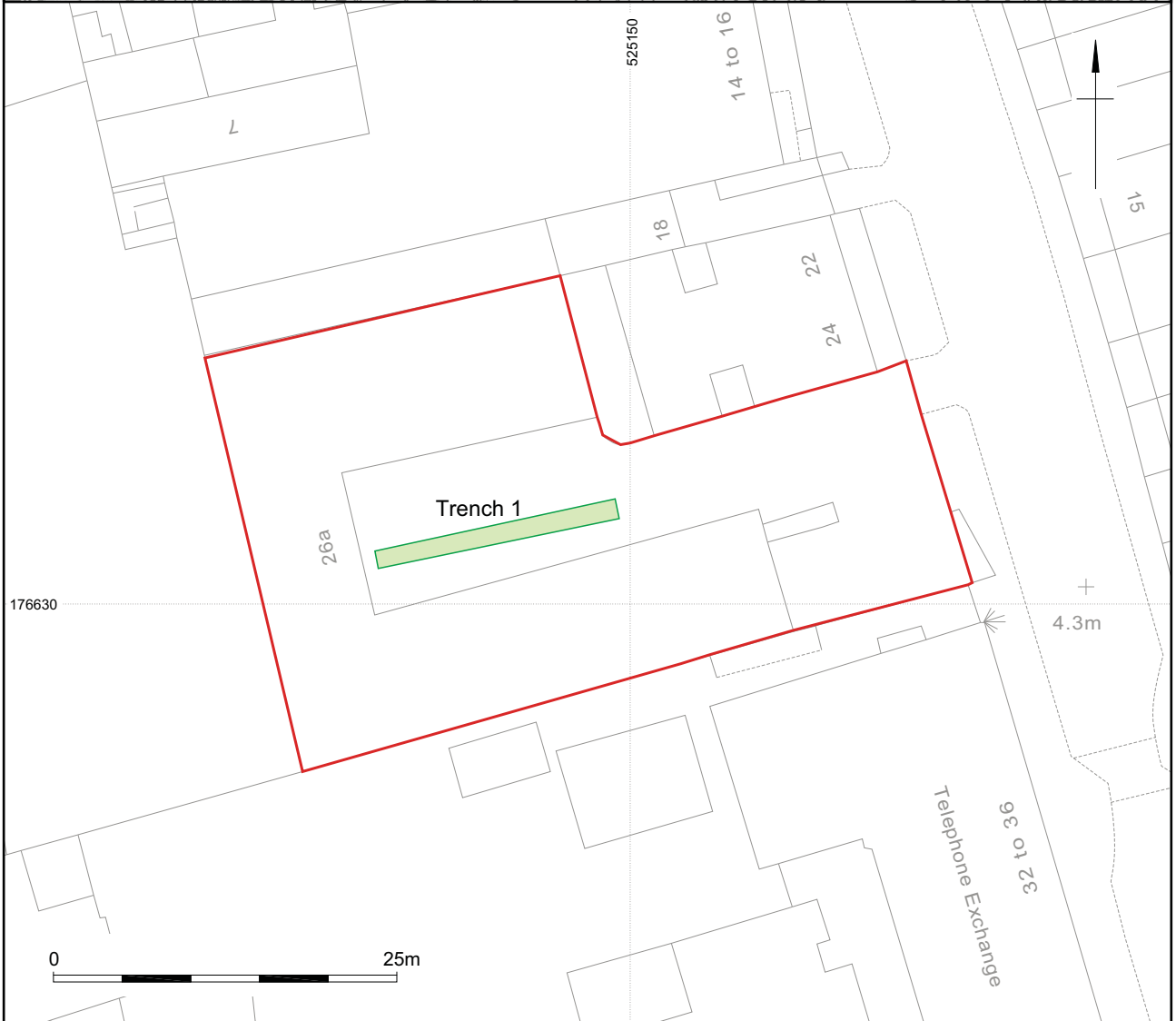
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	28 Peterboroughn Road, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ellis, C
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rosa, D
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury, Wiltshire
Description	12 page text document with site and trench location plan and 2 plates showing representative sections
Entered by	Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	16 July 2010

OASIS:

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- The Site
- Evaluation trench



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Date:	07/06/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:10,000 & 1:500 @ A4	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\57081\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_06_15\57081_eval.dwg		

Site and trench location

Figure 1

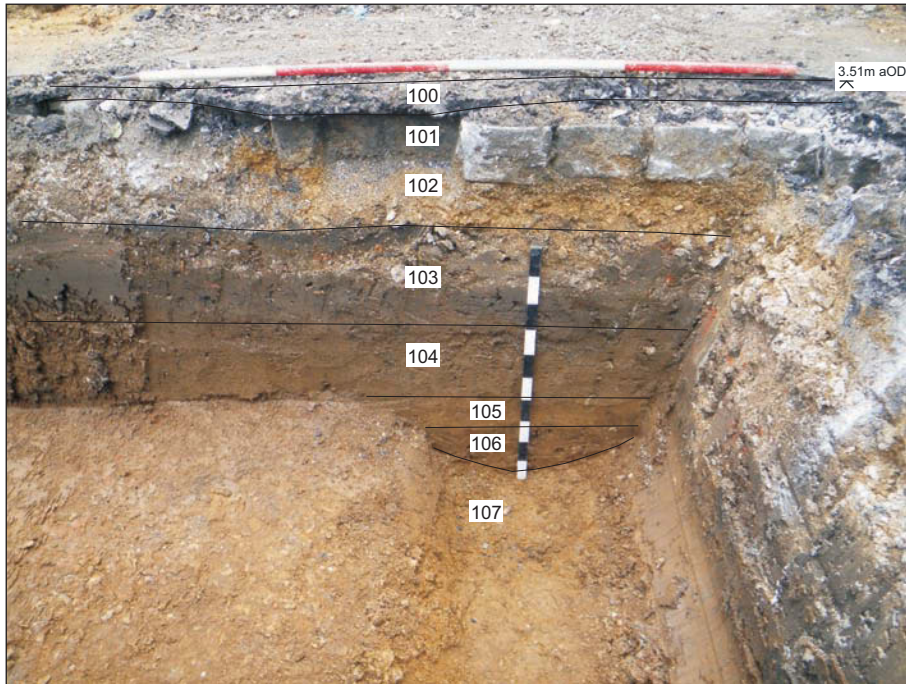


Plate 1: North facing section of Trench 1, west end (scales: 1m, 2m)

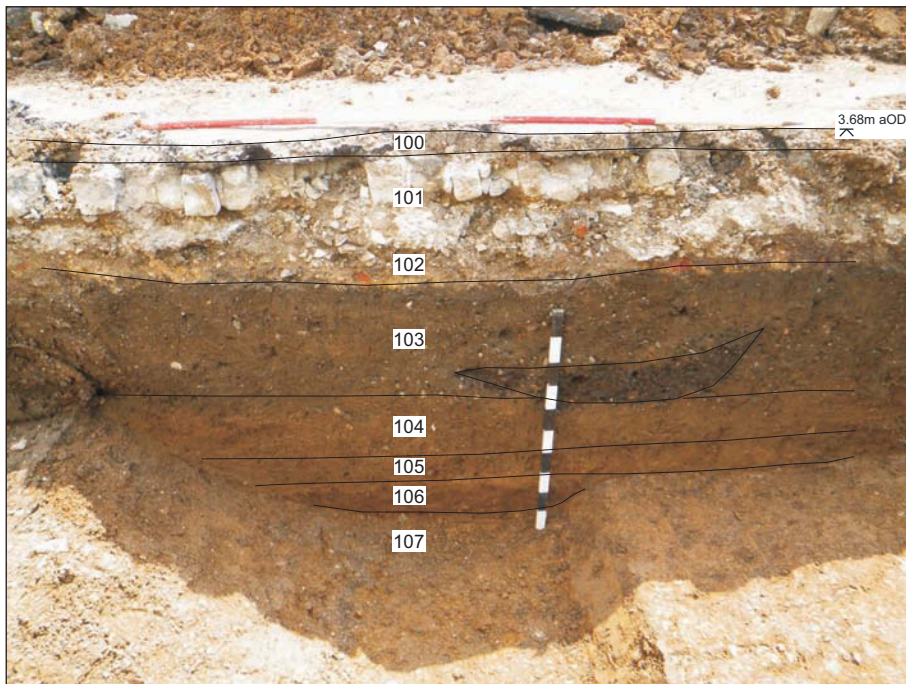


Plate 2: North facing section of Trench 1, east end (scales: 1m, 2m)

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Date: 15/07/10

Revision Number: 0

Scale: n/a

Layout: KL

Path: Y:\PROJECTS\57081\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\10_06_15\57081_eval_Fig02.cdr





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