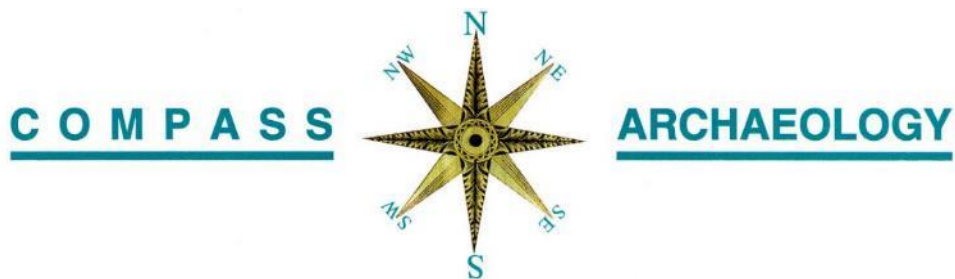


HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS

**124 KING STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
AND FULHAM, W6 0QU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



JANUARY 2019

HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS

124 KING STREET,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND
FULHAM, W6 0QU

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: KSE18
NGR REF (APPROX. CENTRE): TQ 22870 78660
PLANNING REF: 2015/04329/FUL

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Abstract

Compass Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation from 17th to 19th December 2018 at 124 King Street, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, W6 0QU. The evaluation was commissioned to discharge a planning condition placed on a planning application which comprises the demolition of the current concrete car park and the erection of a four-storey extension to the rear of the existing hotel building to provide additional guest rooms above a new car park and additional utility space. The planning constraint was introduced based on the sites location within the King Street Archaeological Priority Area, designated due to the presence of an Iron Age earthwork, a short section of which was excavated at 120-124 King Street (adjacent to the site).

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of two targeted trenches, placed to provide the highest likelihood of encountering the Iron Age remains revealed in excavations at 120-124 King Street to the east of the site, and 5-15 Galena Road to the north-west of the site. Trench 1 was located in the eastern side of the site, aligned N-S, measuring 9.13m long by 1.89m wide. The majority of the trench was excavated to 1.26m deep, and a sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 2.08m (3.09mOD). Trench 2 was located on the eastern side of the site, aligned NE-SW. It measured c.15m long by 1.8m wide and 1.15m deep (4.13mOD).

The stratigraphy recorded in both trenches was similar, comprising modern concrete slab (floor of the carpark) overlying varying deposits of modern made ground. The natural geology was not encountered in trench 1, and only potentially visible in trench 2, comprising orange brown clayey silt. Several fragments of modern and post-medieval pottery were recovered from both trenches, along with stamped bricks that can be dated to a company, Eastwoods Flettons, established in 1927. One fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from (206), the deposit of potentially redeposited natural visible at the base of trench 2. It was dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

Aside from the pot fragment, no evidence of the nearby prehistoric features encountered during other excavations were recorded during the evaluation. It appeared that the construction of the hotel car park had massively truncated the area, obscuring and destroying any potential for encountering significant archaeological remains.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out prior to development works at 124 King Street, W6 0QU, between 17th and 19th December 2018 (fig. 1). The proposed development comprises the demolition of the current concrete car park and the erection of a four-storey extension to the rear of the existing hotel building to provide additional guest rooms above a new car park and additional utility space.

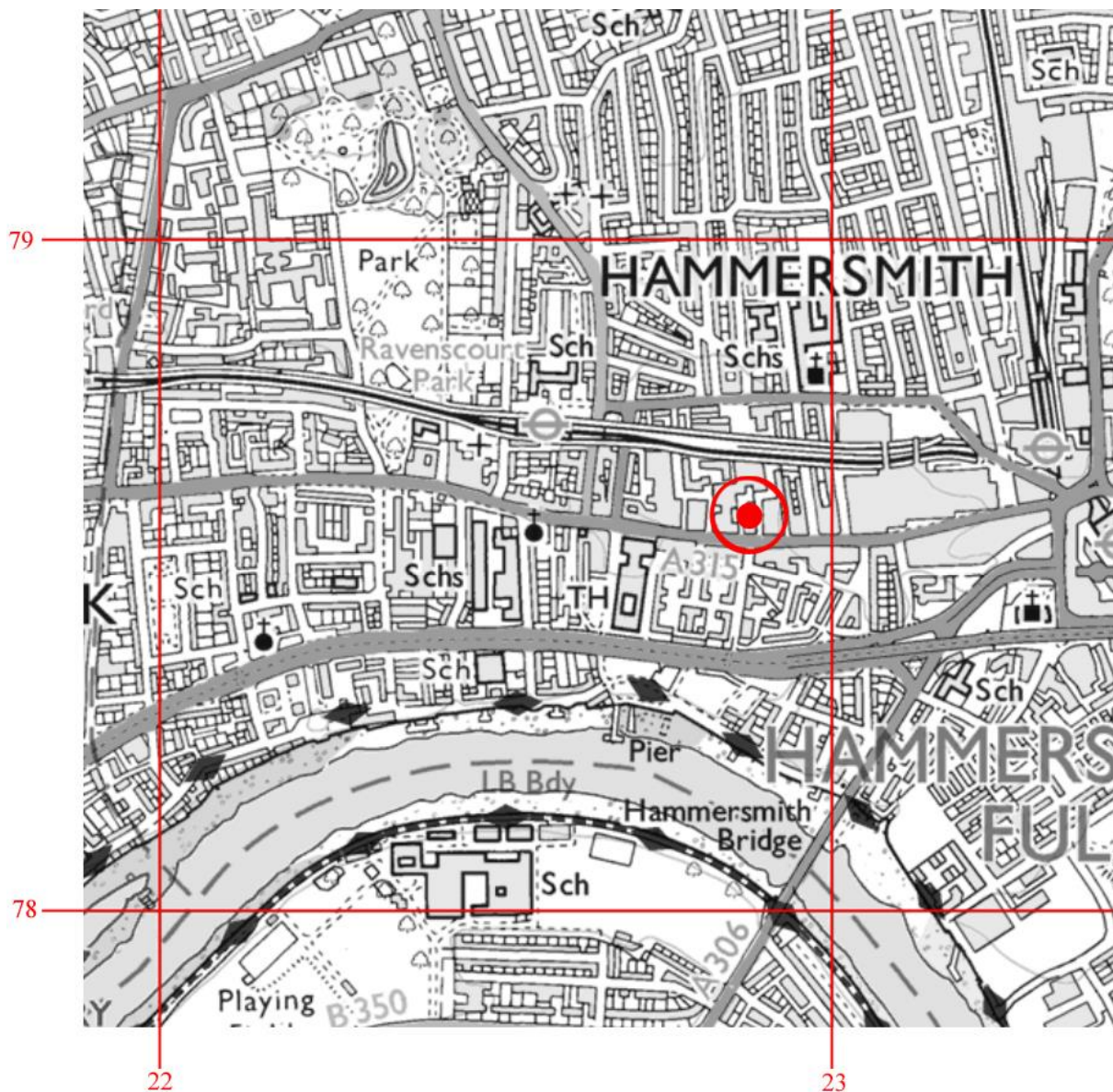


Figure 1: Site location marked in red.

- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Ian Burgess (Senior Architect, Franklin Ellis Architects) to discharge a planning condition based on the sites location within the King Street Archaeological Priority Area (APA). The APA was designated due to the presence of an Iron Age earthwork, a short section of which was excavated at 120-124 King Street (adjacent to the site).

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Ian Burgess for commissioning the evaluation. Thanks also to the groundwork crew and site manager for their support on site.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The proposed development is located at 124 King Street. It covers an area of 3717 square metres and is roughly rectangular in shape, aligned north-south (fig. 2). The site is bordered to the east and west by residential properties; three to four-storey apartment blocks to the west and two to three storey houses to the east. The site is bordered to the north by a railway viaduct, and King Street to the south. The ground floor of the building is shared by the Holiday Inn Express, a JD Wetherspoon public house and a retail unit. The car park that is marked for demolition in the Proposed Development is located towards the north end of the site.

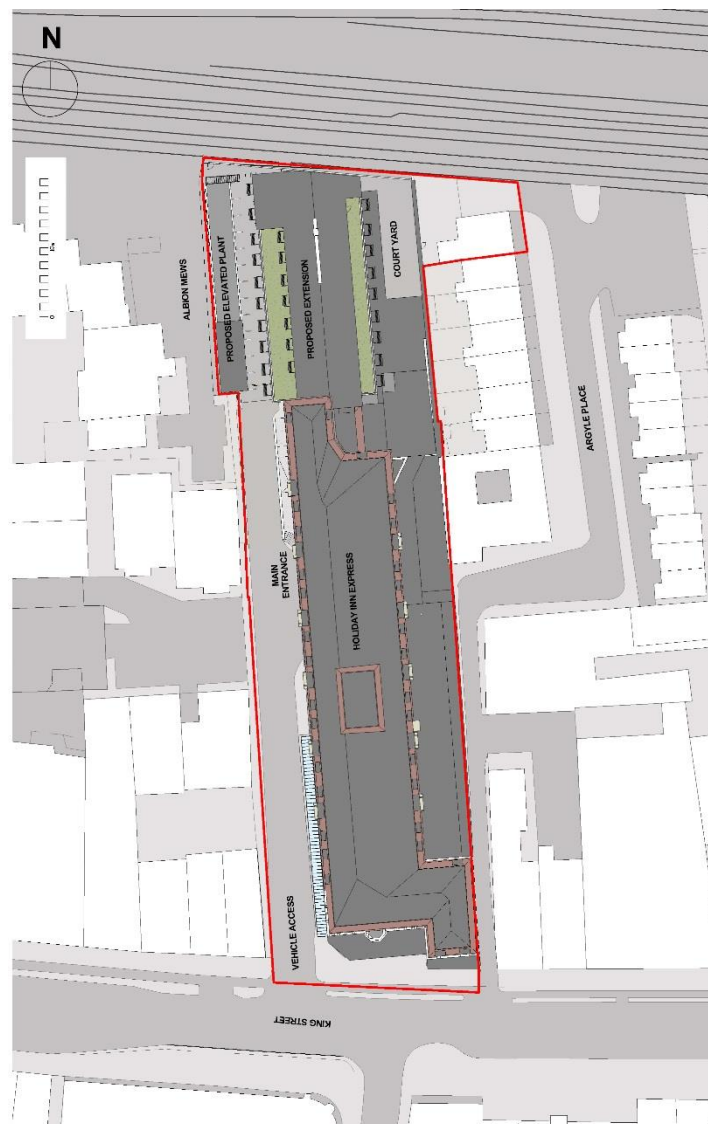


Figure 2: Proposed site plan (outlined in red). Adapted from drawing no. HIXH-FEA2357-EX-XXX-PL-A-05002 (Franklin Ellis Architects, 2011).

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 270: South London), the site overlies a large swathe of Kempton Park gravels (fig. 3). These are river terrace deposits which formed up to two million years ago from river channels. The gravels are bordered to the north and the east by Langley Silt, or brickearth.



Figure 3: Extract from British Geological Survey sheet 270: South London with the site location marked in red

3.3 The area of the site to be redeveloped sits relatively level at c.5.2mOD. The internal ground floor finished level of the hotel is approximately 700mm below the external finished level, accessed via steps or a ramp.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been thoroughly covered in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology, 2018) and therefore will not be discussed at length here. Instead, a short summary of the background of the site will be presented chronologically by period below. The results were drawn from a search of the Greater London Historical Environment Record (GLHER) within a 350m search radius of the site.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 The site's location over an area of gravels, close to the River Thames would have made it very appealing to prehistoric settlers, with high, dry land and easy access to the river and all its resources. The site sits within the King Street Archaeological Priority Area which was designated due to the presence of an Iron Age prehistoric earthwork, a short

section of which was excavated at 120-124 King Street (site code: KSH00). It comprised two parallel ditches, three associated post holes and three pits. The ditches measured c.5m wide and 1.4m deep, placed roughly 5m apart and were filled with alluvial silts and a moderate quantity of pottery, daub, burnt flint and occasional animal bone fragments (Humphry, 2001). The presence of these features, along with the finds retrieved from them (most of which were domestic in nature) suggest that this site was a probable settlement, dating from the Late Bronze Age with continuing occupation throughout the Middle to Late Iron Age.

- 4.2.2** Further investigations west of the site at 5-15 Galena Road revealed more earthworks containing Iron Age pottery, again indicating a fairly significant presence of settlers here during this period (site code: GAN96). The alignment of the ditch seen at 5-15 Galena Road was approximately east-west and was cut into the natural brickearth. It measured 2.36m-2.82m wide and 1.4-1.09m deep, and was encountered over a length of 40m. Due to the significant size of the feature it was interpreted as more likely to be part of a defensive enclosure than a drainage ditch or other small-scale earthwork. The ditch contained a fairly significant number of pot sherds dated to the mid to late Iron Age, burnt flint and animal bone (MoLAS, 1996; 1997).

It is unknown whether the above two sites are linked, though their close proximity would suggest that they are. Further investigations may clarify this.

4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1** It is thought that the main road between the city of *Londinium* (the City of London) and Silchester ran through Hammersmith, near to the present site, potentially following the line of King Street, or Goldhawk Road to the north. As such, it is likely there was a Roman settlement along the line of the road somewhere, but the site probably lay outside this area of activity, perhaps utilised as farm land. This is further evidenced by the lack of Roman artefacts listed in the GLHER, where they were limited to residual pottery and tile fragments with no indication of any kind of settlement or activity.

3.4 Saxon

- 3.4.1** No entries relating to Saxon occupation or activity in the area were returned in the GLHER search. The earliest historical references to the area are from documents associated with the foundation of St Pauls, within the See of London in 608. Both Fulham and Hammersmith were named as private estates given over to the Bishop. It is likely that some sort of activity was taking place in the area, though it may have been concentrated around Fulham where the Bishop had his palace.

4.5 Medieval

- 4.5.1** The earliest reference to Hammersmith occurs in 1294 when it was described as a small village, surrounded by scattered farms. The settlement grew up around the Creek, an outflow river of the Stamford Brook which ran north-south through King Street into the Thames. The GLHER entries indicate a potentially small but populated settlement, including local businesses such as inns, with the focus along King Street. Both the Creek and the Thames were navigable and used for trading, and wharves developed along the river front.

4.5.2 The dearth of finds from any of the investigations close to the site, and the lack of entries in the GLHER would suggest that the site was located outside of the town, potentially positioned over farmland. A ditch seen during the investigations at 120-124 King Street was aligned north-south and contained 16th-18th century pottery. It was interpreted as a land boundary and seems to confirm the theory that the land was farmed during the medieval period.

4.6 Post-medieval

4.6.1 By the Post-medieval period, Hammersmith had expanded to a sizeable town, complete with a chapel constructed in 1624. King Street remained the main thoroughfare, fronting on to which were increasing numbers of dwellings and commercial buildings. Set back from the road, investigations at 120-124 King uncovered post-medieval pits, some of which were likely excavated as rubbish pits, and others dug for unknown reasons, backfilled with rubbish after the fact.

4.6.2 The Rocque map (1745; not illustrated) shows the site overlying a possible orchard or market garden of buildings fronting King Street. The overall area is rural in nature, with ribbon development along the well-established road system. By the 19th century, King Street became more solidly built up, lined with commercial premises including the Plough public house, occupying the southern portion of the site. The railway at the back of the site opened in 1871, by which time buildings overlay the whole site, constructed over the market gardens and orchard (fig. 4). The public house is still extant, though the frontage was rebuilt in the early 20th century. The hotel that currently occupies the site was constructed c.2001.

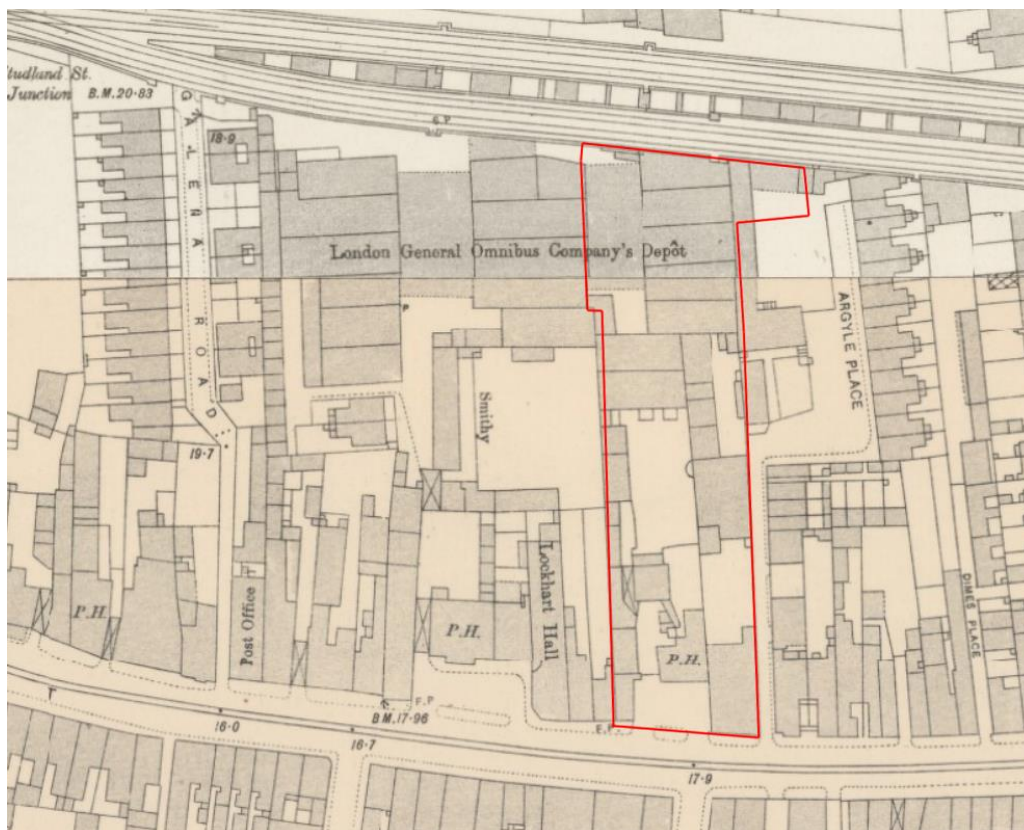


Figure 4: Extract from OS 5-foot map (1894) with the site boundary marked in red.

5 OBJECTIVES

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks.

5.2 Archaeological research questions

The evaluation presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions, first presented in the preceding WSI:

- Is there any evidence of the Iron Age ditch encountered in the GAN 96 trenches? What evidence exists to date the feature? Is there any indication of the intended use of the feature?
- Is there any evidence of the Bronze Age/Iron Age features encountered in the KSH 00 trench? What evidence exists to date the feature? Is there any indication of the intended use of the feature?
- Is there any other evidence of Prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of Roman activity? If so, what form does this take?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon or Medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?
- At what level does archaeology survive across the site?
- If encountered, what is the nature and level of the natural geology across the site?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief 2015*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.1.3 The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The fieldwork entailed the monitoring of two trial trenches excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. Trench 1 measured 9m by 1.8m and was excavated to 1.26m deep with a deeper sondage excavated at the southern end to 2.08m. Trench 2 was c.15m long by 1.8m wide and 2.3m deep.
- 6.2.2** The works were undertaken via a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket to clear the extant road surface, followed by hand excavation where necessary to excavate around existing utilities.
- 6.2.3** Adequate time was given for investigation recording of the trenches, although every effort was made not to disrupt the development programme.
- 6.2.4** Observations were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* context sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan and section. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.5** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

- 6.3.1** The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.
- 6.3.2** Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff. Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's *Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London*. All identified finds and artefacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of material (slag, CBM) will be discarded after an appropriate record has been made.

6.4 Report procedure

- 6.4.1** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using both the OASIS Data Collection Form.
- 6.4.2** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.
- 6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014).

7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of the results of the evaluation. The results will be presented by trench, deposits are shown as (x), while cuts are presented as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs and plan and section drawings will be appended (Appendix II).

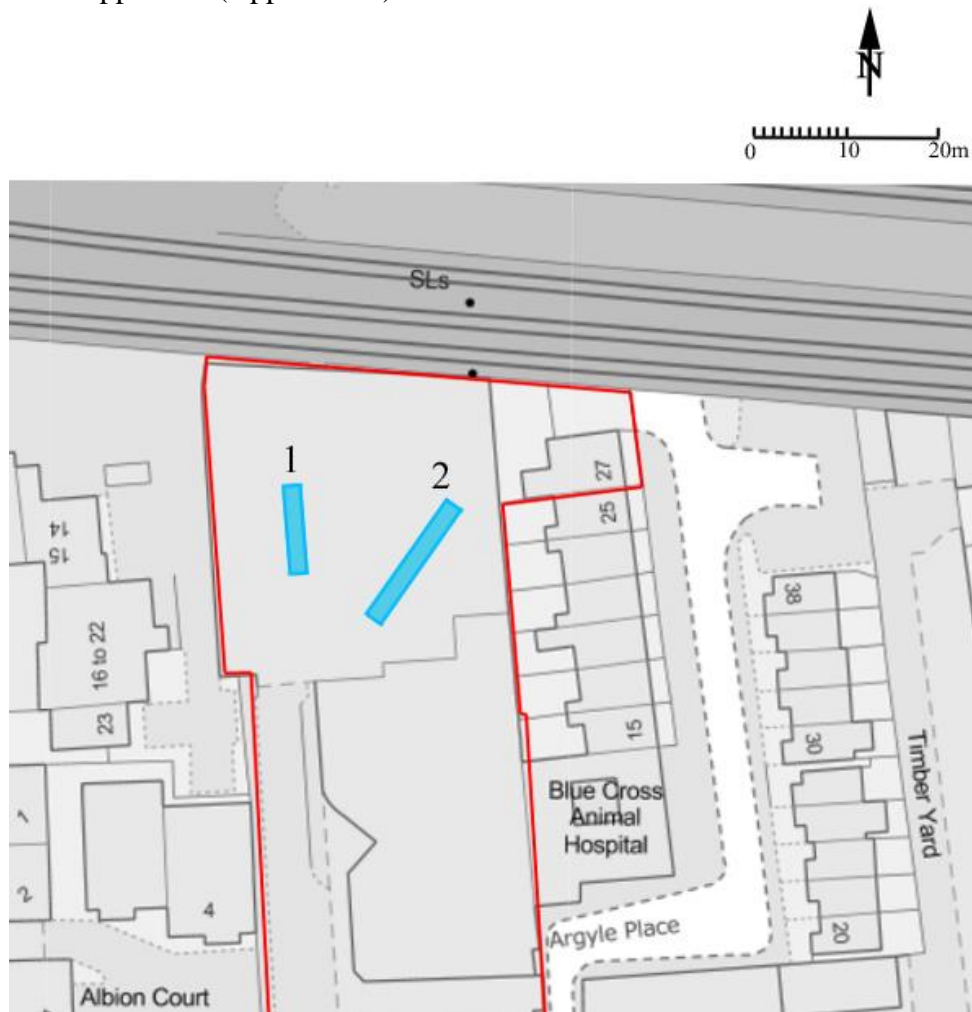


Figure 5: Plan of evaluation trenches (blue)

7.2 Trench 1

7.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the eastern side of the site, aligned N-S (fig. 5). It measured 9.13m long by 1.89m wide. The majority of the trench was excavated to 1.26m deep, baring a large concrete block 2.7m from the southern end of the trench, 1.5m wide, visible c.0.2m below ground level (BGL; fig. 6). A sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 2.08m (3.09mOD).



Figure 6: Overall shot of trench 1, looking N, scale 1m

7.2.2 The stratigraphy here comprised the modern car park concrete floor slab, (100), c. 0.23m thick overlying (101), a medium compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent rubble containing ceramic building material (CBM), concrete, rocks, plastic and metal etc.. This layer was 0.82-1m thick and overlay (102). (102) was similar in composition, comprising a mid-dark brown clayey silt with more occasional rubble (CBM, concrete and gravel) with rare pottery sherds. (102) was 0.68m thick. Some pot sherds were also recovered from this context. Visible in the sondage at the southern end, (102) overlay (103), a loosely compacted greyish-brown silt with frequent CBM, concrete and stone rubble 0.4m thick, extending beyond the extent of excavation. No finds were recovered from this layer. (103) cut or was cut by (104), a densely compacted soft orange-brown sand with no inclusions. (104) extended below the extent of excavation, the visible section was 0.3m thick, sloping down towards the southern end. This layer was potentially natural geology, visible at 3.09mOD (fig. 7).

7.2.3 No archaeological features were recorded in this trench. A large concrete block (mentioned above, 7.2.1) obscured the centre of the trench, and a modern water pipe backfilled with pea gravels was observed crossing the base of the trench at the northern end, aligned NE-SW. Several sherds of modern and post-medieval pottery were recovered from (101) and (102) (Appendix III), along with a brick from (101) stamped

EASTWOOD FLETTON on one side of the frog. Eastwood were a brick making company established in 1815 who opened a subsidiary, Eastwoods Flettons in 1927, indicating the date of the context to the mid-20th century.



Figure 7: E facing section of trench 1, S end. Looking W, scale 2m

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was located on the eastern side of the site (fig. 5), aligned NE-SW. It measured c.15m long by 1.8m wide and 1.15m deep (fig. 8). Trench 2 also contained large concrete blocks which were left *in situ*.

7.3.2 The stratigraphy in trench 2 comprised a 0.23m thick concrete slab, (200) (same as (100)), overlying a grey-brown silt with very frequent CBM, pottery, concrete, glass and plastic rubble, (201). This layer was 0.2m thick. Underlying (201) was (202) and (204). (202) was a moderately compact mid-dark brown silt with moderate CBM, concrete, glass and gravel inclusions. It measured 0.54m thick and was the fill of an irregularly-shaped cut, [203]. [203] cut into (207), an area of disturbed orangey-brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions. (207) acted as an interface between [203] and [205], another irregularly-shaped cut. Both were recorded at the NE end of the trench (fig. 9). [205] was filled with (204), a moderately compact mid-dark brown silt with frequent CBM and concrete rubble and plastic inclusions. (204) was 0.58m thick and its similarity to (202) might indicate that they were contemporary. Underlying (207) was (206), a compact orange-brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions. (206) was thought to potentially be natural geology, though as it was only visible at the base of the trench this was not fully investigated.



Figure 8: Overall view of trench 2, looking NE, scale 1m

7.3.3 No archaeological features were recorded in this trench; cuts [203] and [205] were thought to be post-medieval. The trench was also cut by modern services and concrete. Several sherds of modern pottery were recovered from (202), along with eight clay tobacco pipe stems (Appendices III & IV). Occasional bricks were recorded from (201), again stamped EASTWOOD FLETTON (see 7.2.3). One small fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from (206), dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age it appears contemporary with the prehistoric features found in neighbouring sites though potentially residual in nature. It is possible the presence of the pot indicates that (206) is a prehistoric deposit rather than disturbed natural.



Figure 9: NW facing section of trench 2, scale 1m

8 RESULTS

8.1 The evaluation provided the opportunity to answer the following research questions presented in the preceding WSI.

8.2 **Is there any evidence of the Iron Age ditch encountered in the GAN 96 trenches? What evidence exists to date the feature? Is there any indication of the intended use of the feature?**

There was no evidence of the Iron Age ditch that was recorded in the GAN 96 trenches.

8.3 **Is there any evidence of the Bronze Age/Iron Age features encountered in the KSH 00 trench? What evidence exists to date the feature? Is there any indication of the intended use of the feature?**

There was no evidence of the Bronze Age/Iron Age features recorded in the KSH 00 trench.

8.4 **Is there any other evidence of Prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what form does this take?**

One small fragment of pottery was retrieved from context (206) in trench 2. It was dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and appears contemporary with the prehistoric features found in the KSH 00 and GAN 96 trenches. The residual nature of the fragment cannot be used to identify any activity or occupation on the site itself.

8.5 **Is there any evidence of Roman activity? If so, what form does this take?**

There was no evidence of Roman activity or occupation recorded in either of the trenches.

8.6 Is there any evidence of Saxon or Medieval activity on the site? If so, what form does this take?

There was no evidence of any Saxon or Medieval activity or occupation recorded in either of the trenches.

8.7 At what level does archaeology survive across the site?

No archaeological features of significance were encountered in either of the trenches. The fragment of prehistoric pottery was found at an approximate level of 4.10mOD.

8.8 If encountered, what is the nature and level of the natural geology across the site?

(206) was interpreted as potentially natural geology, comprising orange-brown clayey silt, it was recorded at a level of c.4.10mOD.

9 REFERENCES

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Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1997. *5-15 Galena Road, London W6, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, an Archaeological Investigation*

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context number	Description
1	(100)	Concrete slab
	(101)	Dark brown clay silt w. frequent rubble
	(102)	Mid-brown silty w. occasional rubble
	(103)	Grey-brown silt w. frequent rubble
	(104)	Orange-brown sand, no inclusions
2	(200)	Concrete slab
	(201)	Grey-brown silt w. frequent rubble
	(202)	Mid/dark brown silt w. moderate rubble, fill of [203]
	[203]	Irregular cut, filled with (202)
	(204)	Mid/dark brown silt w. moderate rubble, fill of [205]
	[205]	Irregular cut, filled with (204)
	(206)	Orange brown clay silt- redeposited natural?
	(207)	Orange brown clay silt w. occasional stones

APPENDIX II: PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS AND LEVELS

Trench 1

No.	TBM	Reduced level	Description
1	5.13	5.27	Top trench 1, S end
2		3.95	Base trench 1, S end
3		4.45	Base trench 1, N end
4		5.26	Top trench 1, N end
5		3.09	Base sondage, S end

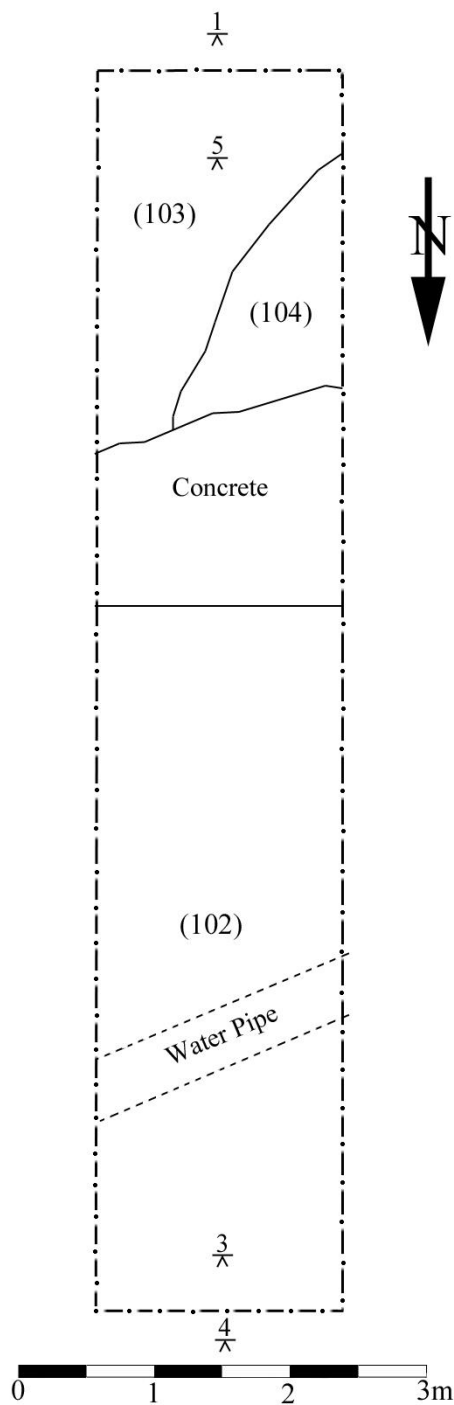


Figure 10: Plan of trench 1, original drawn at 1:50

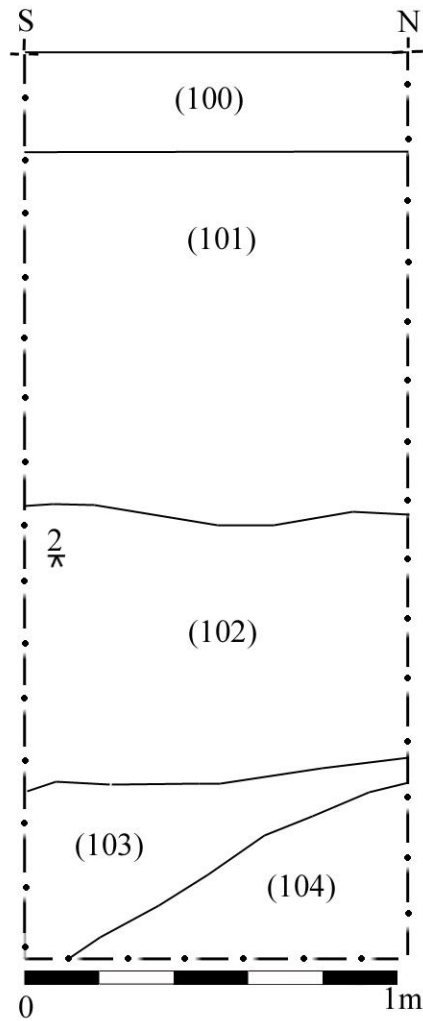


Figure 11: W facing section of trench 1, original drawn at 1:20

Trench 2

No.	TBM	Reduced level	Description
6	5.13	5.27	Top trench 2, SW end
7		3.89	Base trench 2, SW end
8		5.28	Top trench 2, NE end
9		3.96	Base trench 2, NE end
10		5.26	Top trench 2, centre
11		4.13	Base trench 2, centre
12		4.55	Top (207)

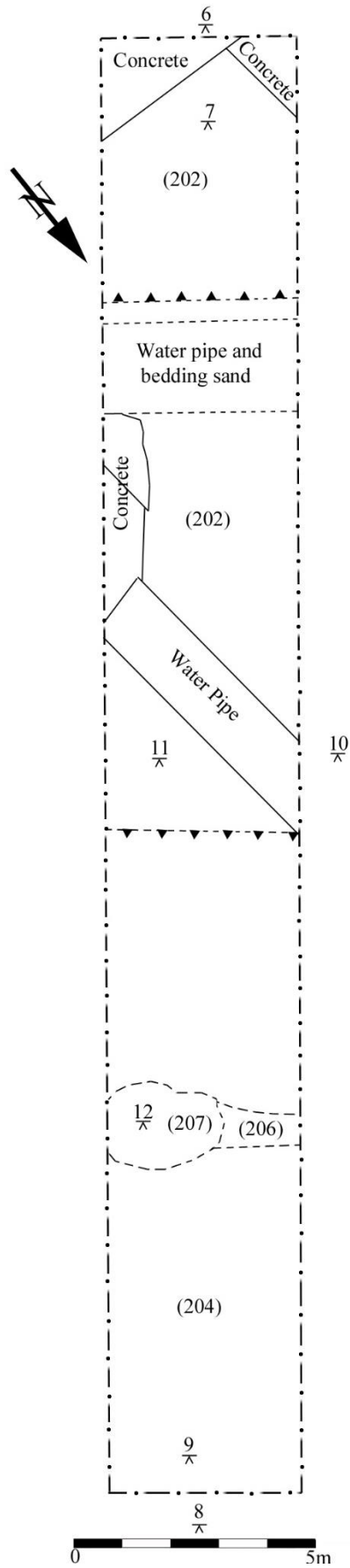


Figure 12: Plan of trench 2, original drawn at 1:100

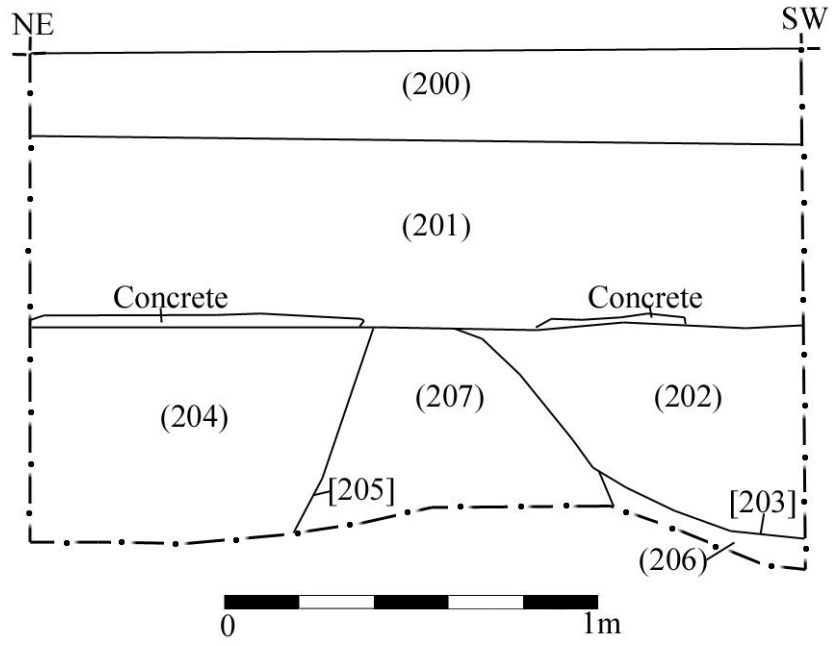


Figure 13: NW facing section of trench 2, NE end of trench 2. Original drawn at 1:20

APPENDIX III: POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 25 sherds with a total weight of 2339g. It was mostly modern, although a few sherds of residual post-medieval material were also present. It was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (e.g. Vince 1985), as follows:

CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830. 2 sherds, 32g.
ENPO:	English Porcelain , 1745-1900. 1 sherd, 2g.
LONS:	London Stoneware , 1670 – 1900. 3 sherds, 183g.
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 19g.
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900. 10 sherds, 2044g.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware , 1600-1800. 2 sherds, 16g.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900. 4 sherds, 20g.
WEST:	Westerwald-type Stoneware , 1590-1800. 1 sherd, 25g.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900. 1 sherd, 8g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The assemblage of REFW from context (202) is mostly made up of six complete or near-complete preserve jars. They have no markings of any description, so cannot be closely dated, but seem most likely to be of later 19th or early 20th century date (fig. 14). Two of the sherds of LONS are fairly modern, with the other likely to be of 18th century date.



Figure 14: Preserve jars from (202), scale 0.1

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	PMR		TGW		WEST		ENPO		LONS		CREA		YELL		REFW		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
(101)																	1	9	MOD
(102)															3	216			MOD
(202)	1	19	2	16	1	25	1	2	3	183	2	32	1	8	7	1828	3	11	MOD
Total	1	19	2	16	1	25	1	2	3	183	2	32	1	8	10	2044	4	20	

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review. *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

APPENDIX IV: PREHISTORIC POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS

Prehistoric Pottery by Jon Cotton

One fragment of pottery was retrieved from (206), a deposit of potentially disturbed or redeposited natural (fig. 15). It was studied by a specialist and determined to be tempered with angular, crushed burnt flint <2mm in size. The temper, wall thickness (5mm) and general appearance date the fragment to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, commensurate with the neighbouring archaeological evaluation results.



Figure 15: Prehistoric pot fragment from (206), scale 25mm

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Miranda Fulbright

A total of eight clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments were retrieved from (202). None of the stems displayed any decoration nor any dateable features. The assemblage is typical of the casual disposal of broken pipe stems throughout the 18th to the 20th centuries.

Key:

- BH** = Bowl Height
- BW** = Bowl Width
- SL** = Stem Length
- SW** = Stem Width
- BS** = Bore size
- SH** = Side of Heel
- SS** = Side of Spur
- SX** = Top of Stem
- BL** = On Bowl, left hand side (as smoked)
- BR** = On bowl, right hand side (as smoked)
- BA** = On Bowl, facing away from smoker
- BF** = On Bowl, facing smoker
- BO** = On Bowl, covering entire bowl

All measurements given are in millimetres (mm)

All bowls have been identified using the following guides:

Atkinson, D and Adrian, O, (1969), 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series Vol.XXXII*

Table 2: Catalogue of Clay Tobacco Pipe recovered from KSE 18

Context	Form	Type	Date	No	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	66	8	2	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	58	7	1.5	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	55	8.5	2.5	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	42	7	2	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	44	8	2	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	69	7	2	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	54	9	2.5	-
(202)	Partial stem	-	-	1	-	-	34	6.5	2	-

Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle and Miranda Fulbright

Contexts (101) and (201) produced several modern bricks, deeply frogged and stamped 'EASTWOOD FLETTON'. Eastwood were a brick making company established in 1815 who opened a subsidiary, Eastwoods Flettons in 1927. Samples were not taken due to the modern nature of the material.

Context (202) also produced a single fragment of tile. This was examined at the offices of Compass Archaeology and a pro forma record sheet was completed. The table below reproduces these observations.

Key:

PM = Post-medieval

L = Length; B = Breadth; T = Thickness

All measurements given in millimetres, all weights in grams

A = Abraded

H = Heat-cracked

M = Mortar present

Rd = Reduced

Ru = Re-used

S = Sooted

V = Vitrified

Table 3: CBM from trench 2

Context	Period	Date	Form	Fabric	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments
(202)	PM	1480-1850	Peg	2276	193	180+	90+	13	S, Ru?	1 long side has been scored (with chisel?) then snapped- re-use?

The date ascribed to this fragment of tile is 1480-1850. It is possible that it came from any of the buildings that overlay the site from the mid-19th century. The evidence of possible re-use of the time means that it may have been brought from an earlier building and therefore the date given to the tile cannot be used to securely date the context.

APPENDIX V: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-339349](#)

Project details

Project name	Holiday Inn Express, 124 Kong Street, W6 0QU
Short description of the project	Compass Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an evaluation from 17th-19th December 2018 at 124 King Street, Hammersmith, W6 0QU. The evaluation was commissioned to discharge a planning condition, introduced based on the sites location within the King Street Archaeological Priority Area. The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches, placed to intersect the Iron Age remains revealed at 120-124 King Street (KSH 00), and 5-15 Galena Road (GAN 96). Trench 1, in the eastern side of the site, was aligned N-S, measuring 9.13m by 1.89m. It was excavated to 1.26m deep, with a sondage at the southern end 2.08m deep (3.09mOD). Trench 2 was located on the eastern side of the site, aligned NE-SW, measuring c.15m by 1.8m and 1.15m deep (4.13mOD). The stratigraphy in both trenches was similar, comprising modern concrete slab (floor of the carpark) overlying varying deposits of modern made ground. The natural geology was not encountered in trench 1, and only potentially visible in trench 2, comprising orange brown clayey silt. Several fragments of modern and post-medieval pottery were recovered from both trenches. One fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from (206), the deposit of potentially redeposited natural visible at the base of trench 2, dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. No other evidence of the nearby prehistoric features encountered during other excavations were recorded during the evaluation. It appeared that the construction of the hotel car park had massively truncated the area, reducing potential for encountering significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 17-12-2018 End: 19-12-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KSE18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH Holiday Inn Express. 124 King Street, W6 0QU
Postcode	W6 0QU
Study area	3717 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 522870 178660 50.939525643181 0.167769925893 50 56 22 N 000 10 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.09m Max: 5.27m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	James Aaronson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Holiday Inn Express, 124 King Street, Hammersmith, W6 0QU, an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fulbright, M.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, SW11 3SJ
Description	A comprehensive report comprising introductory pages with background information pertaining to the site, site location, geology and historical and archaeological background. Results section discussing the results of the evaluation with illustrative drawings and photographs, accompanied by appendices produced by relevant finds specialists.