

**Fenstanton Primary School and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site),  
Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth**

**Phase 1 Interim report**

**NGR 53123 17313  
(TQ 3123 7313)  
Planning Ref: 09/04078/RG3**

**Project No. 5287  
LAARC Site Code: FPS 12**

**ASE Report No. 2012052  
OASIS id: archaeol6-119893**



**Kathryn Grant, MSc, AIFA  
With Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**February 2012**

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East at Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth (NGR TQ 3123 7313) for Carillion PLC on behalf of their client. This work comprised the first phase of a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of four of the planned six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6).*

*The natural geology of mid orange silty clays and flint gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 62.57m AOD in the playground area (Trench 1), falling away to 44.49m AOD in the north-eastern corner of the Dip site (Trench 4). This was sealed with a combination of subsoil and made ground, overlain by topsoil. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered in any of the trenches.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at The Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Carillion PLC to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth (Figure 1, NGR TQ 3123 7313), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012), the site is situated on superficial deposits of Head clays, silts, sands and gravels, overlying bedrock geology of the London Clay formation.

1.2.2 The Dip site is located to the north of the South Circular and to the south-east of the main school grounds. It consists of an area of derelict wasteland which is positioned to the rear of a set of garages within a residential estate. The site is roughly level with a moderately sloping bank alongside the southern edge and adjacent to the South Circular.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission for the development of both sites was granted (Reference: 09/04078/RG3). Having considered the results of a previously prepared Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Atkins Ltd 2009) the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) recommended that a condition be attached to any planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological work. Condition 25 of the consent states:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme as approved pursuant to this condition. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority”.*

REASON: To ensure the suitable protection of any archaeological heritage as may be found at the site

1.3.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and the likely impact on the archaeological resource as a result of the proposed development an archaeological strategy was recommended by The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) in the form of evaluation by trial trenching.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Archaeology South East in advance of the fieldwork (ASE 2012). This document was written in accordance with IfA Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations (IFA 2001) and GLAAS *Archaeological*

*Guidance Papers No.3-5 (1998).*

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The evaluation set out to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

1.4.2 The aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2012), were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development
- To determine the extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological remains
- To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation

1.4.3 Given the sparse number of entries on the GLHER within the vicinity of the site, the specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence of any prehistoric remains on the site
- To determine the presence of any Roman or early medieval remains on the site.

#### **1.5 Scope of the Report**

1.5.1 The WSI stated that the evaluation was to be undertaken in two phases of work. This document is an interim report, presenting the results of Phase 1, which comprised the archaeological investigation of four trial trenches with a cumulative length of 115m (Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6). The Phase 1 evaluation was carried out between 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> February 2012. Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist/Field Officer) with the assistance of Claire McGlenn and Lesley Davidson (Surveyor). The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

1.5.2 The second phase of work, involving the excavation of Trenches 2 and 3, within the School Grounds, has not yet been undertaken. The results of the current work will be integrated into an evaluation report on the completion of fieldwork.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information is drawn from the archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) (Atkins Ltd 2009). The potential of the site was assessed in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains, such as listed buildings and archaeological sites/findspots, recorded in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within a 500m wide radius of the proposed site. A detailed account of the known archaeological resource of the study area can be referred to in the DBA and only an outline will be reproduced here. The following points were pertinent to this evaluation and have been summarised by period below with all due acknowledgement (Atkins Ltd 2009):

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Although the site lies within close proximity to the River Effra, which would have provided a rich resource in the prehistoric period, relatively little evidence is known. One Palaeolithic flint flake and three Neolithic flakes have been recorded in the study area on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). There are no finds from the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 The core of Roman London was centred some distance to the north, in what is now the City and northern Southwark. It is thought that the modern day A23 follows the route of the Roman road from Lewes in East Sussex to London, some 400m to the west of the site. Some residual Roman building material was identified at the Tulse Hill School site to the northwest but the GLHER is otherwise devoid of Roman finds in the area.

### **2.4 Saxon**

2.4.1 Saxon settlement in London was focused on modern-day Covent Garden. However, two sunken-featured buildings were identified during evaluation to the northwest of the site (Tulse Hill School). However, the site is generally thought to have low potential for Saxon remains, however.

### **2.5 Medieval**

2.5.1 The area of Tulse Hill was part of the former medieval Manors of Bodley, Uproves and Scarlettes, whose precise boundaries are now uncertain. It is not known if the development site lies within these manors.

2.5.2 There is little archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. An evaluation to the east of the site recovered a solitary sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and the site of Tulse Hill School is thought to be on land once belonging to a medieval estate.

### **2.6 Post-Medieval**

- 2.6.1 The area around Tulse Hill remained predominantly rural and agricultural until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. From that point, development started to spread, along the main arterial roads in the first instance, before speculative in-fill housing developed. One post-medieval entry is recorded on the GLHER; a gravel pit some 150m to the south of the site.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The evaluation work comprised four archaeological trenches (measuring 30m in length and 1.8m with the exception of Trench 1 which was reduced due to limited space and constraints within the playground area). The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to minimise damage to deposits. The trenches were positioned across the development area so as to ensure that an optimum sample of the area was uncovered (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 Heras fencing panels were available on site to ensure that the trenches could be secured at the end of each day. The trenches in the Dip site were in fact backfilled before the end of each day to ensure that the area was left safe. The locations of potential below-ground services were located with a CAT scanner and highlighted with yellow spray-paint.
- 3.1.3 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology. When removed, topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits were kept separate to ensure that they could be redeposited stratigraphically during the backfilling process for optimum reinstatement. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts which were recovered and bagged for dating and analysis.

#### **3.2 Recording Methodology**

- 3.2.1 The trenches were located approximately according to the proposed trench location plan, but flexibility for the trench locations was approved in case of any onsite constraints. Due to the slight relocation/resizing of some trenches, it was necessary to re-plan their new positions (Figure 2) using a Total Station fitted with a Global Positioning System (GPS), which was also used to provide levels.
- 3.2.2 A day-to-day digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation in addition to a full black and white (monochrome) and colour (35mm transparency) SLR photographic record of all of the trenches.
- 3.2.3 As only simple stratigraphic sequences were revealed, a single representative section (c.1.0m wide) at the end of each trench was drawn. Due to their simplicity these sections will be kept as part of the archive for the site but have not been included within this report. Each trench was fully recorded on trial trench record sheets and ASE context sheets. For the purposes of differentiating between any further stages of work, each context has its own unique identity denoted by the prefixed trench number.

#### **3.3 Onsite Constraints**

- 3.3.1 Archaeology South East worked alongside Hobart Paving during the excavation of Trench 1 in the playground area to help with the removal of the tar-macadam surface and to oversee the reinstatement of the trench. Due to

lack of space, Trench 1 was shortened by 5m.

3.3.2 Several land drains were revealed crossing the trenches at the Dip site and evidence of some water seepage was present in trench bases due to the underlying clay geology.

3.3.3 Due to the level of modern rubbish, scrap metal and made ground at the Dip site, a full metal detecting survey was compromised. Deposits were scanned where practicable.

**3.4 The Project Archive**

3.4.1 Prior to the commencement of work, ASE informed the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) that an archive would be generated and a site code (FPS12) was assigned to the archive.

3.4.2 The project archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. On completion of all phases of fieldwork and reporting, the archive will be deposited with the LAARC. The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report (Table 1).

Number of Trenches	4
Number of Contexts	14
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	NONE
Bulk Samples	NONE
Photographs	1 b&w film, 1 colour film & 42 digital colour photographs
Bulk finds	NONE
Registered finds	NONE
Environmental flots/residue	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Summary

4.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the first phase of archaeological fieldwork. No archaeological artefacts were revealed in any of the trenches. A summary of deposits recorded in each trench is provided below.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (The Playground Area) (Figure 2 and 3)

4.2.1 Trench 1, measuring 25m northeast (NNE)-southwest (SSW) with a maximum depth of 500mm, was located across the extent of the small playground area to the west of the school buildings. This trench was reduced by 5m due to limited space and constraints within the area. No archaeology was revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 2).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Tar-macadam Surface	70mm	62.85-62.97
1/002	Deposit	Made ground/make-up	430mm-500mm	62.78-62.90
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	-

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 1

4.2.2 Natural geology [1/003] comprising mid orange flint gravels in sandy clay was encountered at between 62.42m AOD and 62.57m AOD. The natural horizon was directly overlain by mixed make-up material [1/002] which had been used as a foundation for the tar-macadam surface of the playground [1/002]. No subsoil horizon was observed within this trench suggesting that modern truncation had removed any earlier deposits.

### 4.3 Trench 4 (The Dip Site) (Figure 2 and 4)

4.3.1 Trench 4, measuring 30m northwest-southeast with a maximum depth of 440mm, was located in the northern part of the Dip site. No archaeology was revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 3). Four concrete pads were revealed directly beneath the tar-macadam surface. A service trench on a northwest-southeast alignment was uncovered in the base of the north-eastern end of the trench.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	120-180mm	44.84-45.96
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	150-170mm	-
4/003	Deposit	Natural	--	44.49-45.52
4/004	Deposit	Made Ground	440mm	-
4/005	Masonry	Soakaway	-	-

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 4

#### 4.3.2 Summary

Natural geology [4/003] was overlain by subsoil [4/002] and topsoil [4/001]. The natural horizon was encountered at 45.52m AOD in the north-western end of the trench and sloped down to 44.49m AOD in the southeast. Modern made ground [4/004] was observed in the north-western end of the trench adjacent to an area of concrete hard-standing. Several land drains were observed crossing the trench on a northeast-southwest/northwest-southeast alignment. A modern backfilled soakaway [4/005] was observed towards the south-eastern end of this trench.

#### 4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 2 and 4)

4.4.1 Trench 5, measuring 30m northeast-southwest with a maximum depth of 430mm, was located south of Trench 4 in the central part of the proposed Dip site. No archaeology was revealed within this trench. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 4).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	190mm	44.94-46.26
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200-430mm	-
5/003	Deposit	Natural	-	44.61-45.80

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 5

#### 4.4.2 Summary

Natural geology [5/003] was overlain by subsoil [5/002] and topsoil [5/001]. The natural horizon was encountered at 45.80m AOD in the south-western end of the trench and sloped down to 44.61 m AOD in the northeast. Several land drains were observed crossing the trench on a northeast-southwest/northwest-southeast alignment. The fairly intact subsoil horizon within this trench suggests that archaeological remains would survive if they were present.

#### 4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 2 and 4)

4.5.1 Trench 6, measuring 30m northwest-southeast with a maximum depth of 780mm, was located south of Trench 5 in the southern part of the proposed Dip site. Modern rubbish pits filled with old tyres and scrap-metal were observed but not recorded. The recorded contexts from this trench have been tabulated and are summarised below (Table 5).

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Context Description</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness</b>	<b>Max Height m AOD</b>
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	150-520mm	45.65-47.50
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200-260mm	-
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	45.21-46.52

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 6

#### 4.5.2 Summary

Natural geology [6/003] was overlain by subsoil [6/002] and topsoil [6/001]. The natural horizon was encountered at 45.21m AOD in the south-eastern end of the trench and sloped down to 46.52m AOD in the northwest. Two land drains were recorded on a northeast-southwest alignment. Evidence of recent truncation to the natural horizon was evidenced in the form of modern rubbish pits located within this trench.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

### **5.1 Overview: Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6**

- 5.1.1 No archaeological remains, deposits or artefacts were revealed during the first phase of work at the site.
- 5.1.2 Natural flint gravels were encountered in the play ground area (Trench 1) at depths of between 62.42m AOD and 62.57m AOD. Only modern made ground deposits were revealed within this area. The absence of an intact subsoil horizon across this area suggests complete truncation of the natural overburden and indicates that the potential for archaeological remains to survive is greatly reduced.
- 5.1.3 The thickness of overburden deposits within the trenches at the Dip site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6) was between 430mm and 780mm. Natural London Clay geology was encountered at depths of between 44.49m AOD and 46.52m AOD at the Dip site. Although small areas of the Dip site demonstrated modern disturbance, the fairly intact subsoil horizon across the site suggests that archaeological remains would survive if they were present. The complete lack of archaeological evidence at the Dip site therefore suggests that there is low archaeological potential within this area.

## REFERENCES

ASE 2012. *Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including Dip Site), Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth - Archaeological Evaluation - Written Scheme of Investigation.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of all those involved in the project is much appreciated. Particular thanks go to Peter Jones of Carillion, Mark Stevenson of GLAAS and Hobart Paving.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	FPS 12					
Identification Name and Address	Fenstanton Primary School (including Dip site), Tulse Hill					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Lambeth					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: TQ 3123 7313					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5287					
Type of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	<b>Eval.</b> <b>13/02/12-16/02/12</b>	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carillion PLC					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	<b>Modern</b>		
100 Word Summary.						
<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East at Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth (NGR TQ 3123 7313) for Carillion PLC on behalf of their client. This work comprised the first phase of a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of four of the planned six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6).</p> <p>The natural geology of mid orange silty clays and flint gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 62.57m AOD in the playground area (Trench 1), falling away to 44.49m AOD in the north-eastern corner of the Dip site (Trench 4). This was sealed with a combination of subsoil and made ground, overlain by topsoil. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered in any of the trenches.</p>						



## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-119893**

### Project details

Project name	Fenstanton Primary School, Tulse Hill
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East at Fenstanton Primary and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site), Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth (NGR TQ 3123 7313) for Carillion PLC on behalf of their client. This work comprised the first phase of a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of four of the planned six archaeological trial trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 6).</p> <p>The natural geology of mid orange silty clays and flint gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 62.57m AOD in the playground area (Trench 1), falling away to 44.49m AOD in the north-eastern corner of the Dip site (Trench 4). This was sealed with a combination of subsoil and made ground, overlain by topsoil. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered in any of the trenches.</p>
Project dates	Start: 13-02-2012 End: 16-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FPS12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	09/04078/RG3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Fenstanton Primary School, Tulse Hill
Postcode	SW2 3PW
Site coordinates	TQ 3123 7313 51.4414353941 -0.111585519056 51 26 29 N 000 06 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.49m Max: 62.57m

---

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant
Type of sponsor/funding body	Carillion PLC

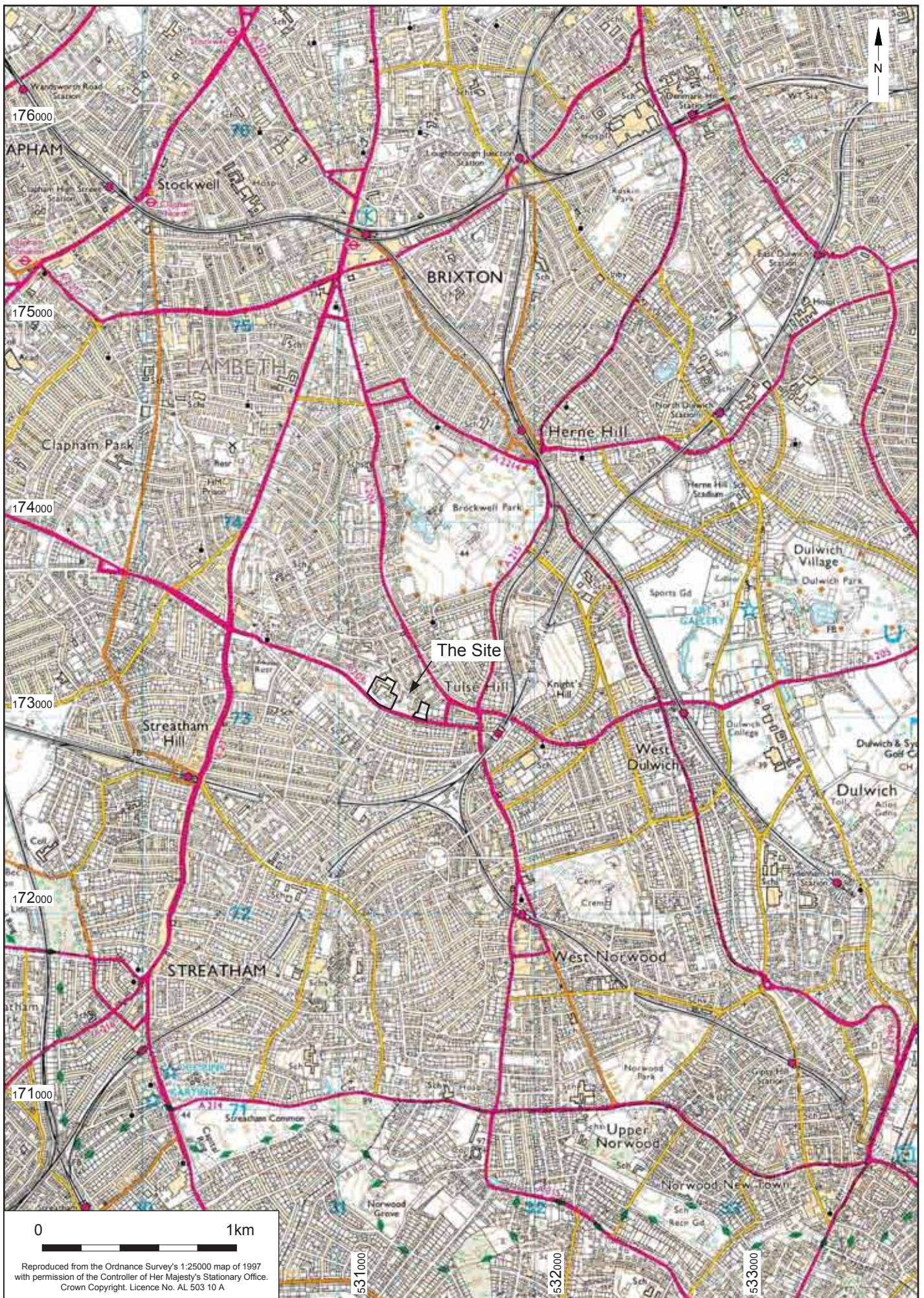
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Entered on	23 February 2012

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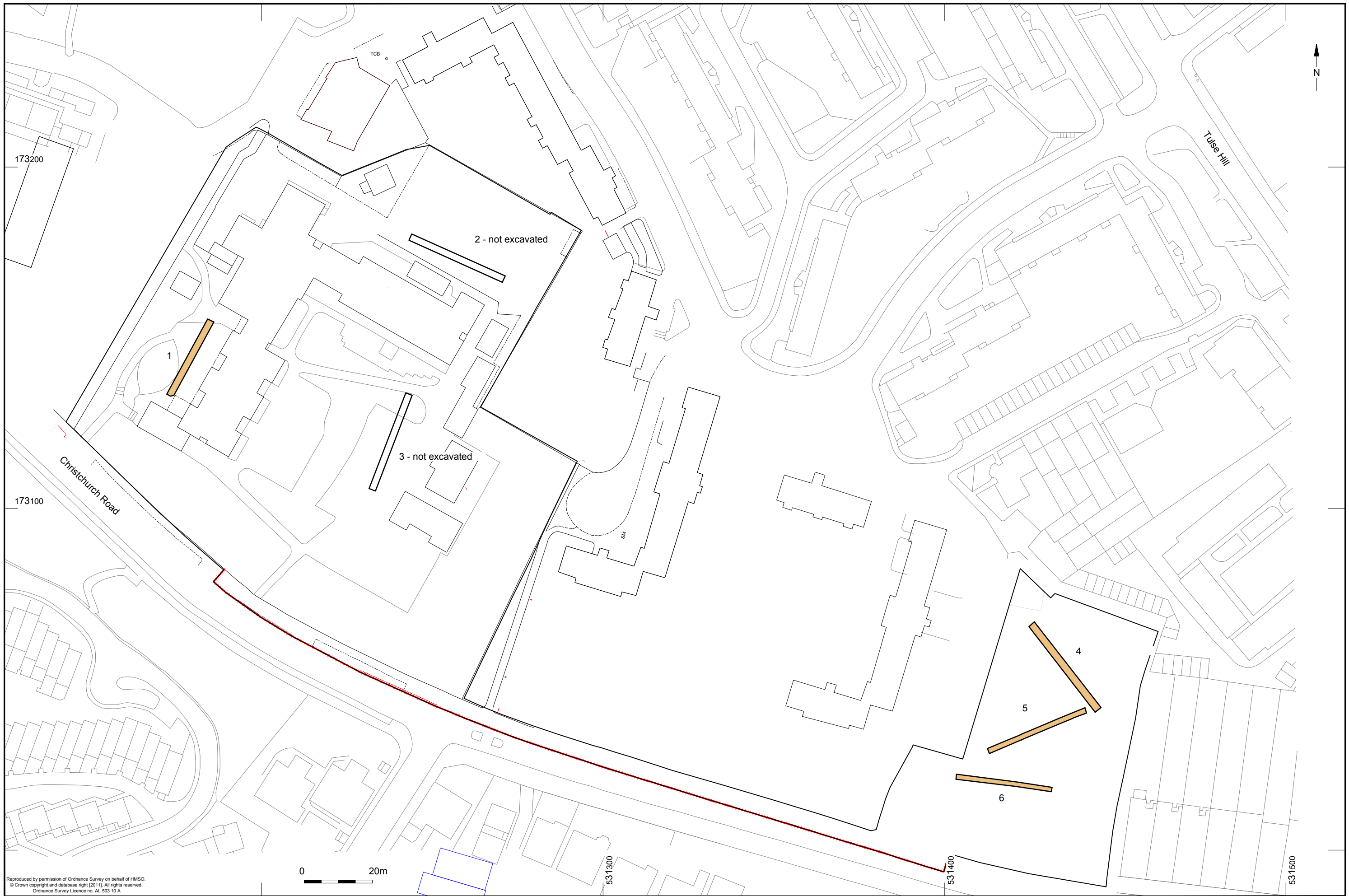
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© Archaeology South-East		Fenstanton School, Tulse Hill	Fig. 1
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Report Ref: 2012052	Drawn by: JLR		



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Trench 1 south-west end



Trench 1 north-east end

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Trench 4 looking west



Trench 5 looking north-east



Trench 6 looking west

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