

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

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

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

**ASE Report No. 2013046  
OASIS id: archaeol6-144509**

**Kathryn Grant, MSc, AIFA  
And Chris Russel**

**With Illustrations by Justin Russell**

**February 2013**

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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 a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches. In the playground area, one of the trenches preserved a fairly intact sequence of natural clays and gravels overlain by subsoil and the modern playground surface. In another, the natural geology was truncated by partially-demolished brick structures, probably relating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Fenstanton House. These were sealed by demolition/levelling deposits over which the playground surface was laid. At the Dip site, natural geology was overlain by subsoil and made ground, in turn overlain by topsoil. Aside from the masonry of relatively recent origin, no archaeological remains 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 evaluation covers two separate areas, both lying to the north of the South Circular. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were situated within the playgrounds of the school complex. The Dip site, evaluated in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 is located 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 Archaeology 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 represents a synthesis of both phases of work. Phase 1, 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 by Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist) with the assistance of Claire McGlenn (Assistant Archaeologist) and Lesley Davidson (Surveyor). Phase 2 consisted of the excavation of two trial trenches with a cumulative length of 60m. Phase 2 was carried out on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of February 2013 by Chris Russel (Archaeologist) with the assistance of Rob Cole (Surveyor). The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following information is drawn from the archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) and is reproduced with due acknowledgement (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 found in the DBA and only an outline is reproduced here. The following points were pertinent to this evaluation and have been summarised by period below.

### **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. 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.

### **2.5 Medieval**

2.5.1 The area of Tulse Hill was part of the former medieval Manors of Bodley, Upgroves 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. 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.
- 2.6.2 Ordnance Survey maps show that by 1896 part of the site was occupied by a large detached building known as Fenstanton House. This was probably built as a domestic residence but went on to be used as a rest home before being demolished soon after WW II.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The evaluation work comprised six 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 archaeological deposits/ structures or to the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost. 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 with a metal-detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

#### **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 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.
- 3.3.4 Trench 2 contained a cable duct roughly at its mid-point. It was unclear if this service was live so a metre either side was left unexcavated so as to avoid rupturing it.

### 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 (Table 1).

Number of Trenches	6
Number of Contexts	22
No. of files/paper record	2
Plan and section sheets	1
Bulk Samples	NONE
Photographs	1 b&w film, 1 colour film & 78 digital colour photographs
Bulk finds	NONE
Registered finds	NONE

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Summary

4.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Modern wall foundations and the top of a backfilled cellar were uncovered in Trench 3. No archaeological finds were recovered from any of the trenches. A summary of deposits and masonry recorded in each trench is provided below.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2 and 3)

4.2.1 Trench 1, measuring 25m north-north-east south-south-west 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	0.07m	62.85-62.97
1/002	Deposit	Made ground/make-up	0.43m-0.50mm	62.78-62.90
1/003	Deposit	Natural geology	-	-

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 [1/001]. No subsoil horizon was observed within this trench, suggesting that modern truncation had removed any earlier deposits.

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 2 and 4)

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-eastern playground of Fenstanton School and was orientated west-north-west east-south-east. It was 30m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Tar-macadam surface	0.28m	62.54
2/002	Deposit	Made ground	0.25m	62.26
2/003	Deposit	Buried Soil	0.45m	62.01
2/004	Deposit	Natural geology	-	61.56

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 2

4.3.2 Natural geology [2/004] was encountered at 61.56m AOD. This was made up of firm mid-blue grey clay with intermittent gravel patches. This was overlain by an undated layer, [2/003], comprising a plastic, dark grey medium sandy clay. Above this was a layer of made ground [2/002] which was confined to the south-eastern end of the trench. This was made up of friable, light grey silty sand with very common flint pebble inclusions. The sequence in Trench 2 was capped by a Tar-macadam surface with a hard-core base.

#### 4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 2, 4 and 5)

4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated in the south-eastern playground of Fenstanton School and was orientated north-east to south-west. It was 30m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Tar-macadam Surface	0.10m	62.96
3/002	Deposit	Demolition Deposit/Back Fill	1.20m	62.86
3/003	Deposit	Natural geology	-	61.66
3/004	Masonry	Wall	0.50m	62.86
3/005	Masonry	Wall	0.71m	62.86
3/006	Masonry	Back-filled cellar	1.10m	62.86

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 3

4.4.2 Due to the large scale modern disturbance in Trench 3, the natural geological substrate, [3/003], was only encountered in the south-west of the trench at a height of 61.66m AOD. This was made up of a stiff, mid orange brown fine clay. In this trench three structures of probable late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date were recorded (Figure 5). Structure [3/004] was a rectilinear brick built wall which appeared to be load bearing. Structure [3/005] was made up of two adjoining brick built elements and may have served as access or support for a backfilled cellar [3/006]. As this structure was only partially revealed it has only been assigned a single number. Its width was greater than 17.5m and its depth was greater than 1.1m. These features were overlain by backfilled demolition rubble [3/002] and the sequence capped by a Tar-macadam surface [3/001].

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

4.5.1 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. These features are likely of very modern origin and have not been individually numbered

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness	Max Height m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.12-0.18m	44.84-45.96
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15-0.17m	-
4/003	Deposit	Natural	--	44.49-45.52
4/004	Deposit	Made Ground	0.44m	-
4/005	Masonry	Soakaway	-	-

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 4

4.5.2 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 north-east-south-west and north-west-south-east alignments. A modern backfilled soakaway, [4/005], was observed towards the south-eastern end of this trench.

#### 4.6 Trench 5 (Figure 2 and 6)

4.6.1 Trench 5, measuring 30m north-east-south-west 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	0.19m	44.94-46.26
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20-0.43m	-
5/003	Deposit	Natural	-	44.61-45.80

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 5

4.6.2 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 north-east south-west and north-west south-east alignments. The fairly intact subsoil horizon within this trench suggests that archaeological remains would survive if they were present.

#### 4.7 Trench 6 (Figure 2 and 6)

4.7.1 Trench 6, measuring 30m north-west south-east 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 6).

<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	0.15-0.52m	45.65-47.50
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20-0.26m	-
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	45.21-46.52

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts for Trench 6

- 4.7.2 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 noted running on a north-east-south-west alignment. Evidence of recent truncation to the natural horizon was demonstrated by the modern rubbish pits located within this trench.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

### **5.1 Overview: Playground area**

5.1.1 Natural flint gravels were encountered in the playground area (Trench 1) at depths of between 62.42m AOD and 62.57m AOD. Only modern made ground deposits were revealed and the absence of an intact subsoil horizon across this area suggests complete truncation of the overburden. This indicates that archaeological remains are unlikely to survive in this area. Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or deposits but did contain an intact subsoil layer throughout, suggesting that the geological substrate had not been subjected to widespread truncation in this area of the site. The substrate was encountered at 61.56m AOD.

5.1.2 In Trench 3, the clay geology was encountered at 61.66m AOD. In large parts of the trench the geological horizon had been heavily truncated by relatively modern brick-structures, including a back-filled cellar, which was only partially revealed. The Desk Based Assessment of the site reported that Fenstanton House was constructed on the site between 1874 and 1896 (Atkins 2009). The 1896 Ordinance survey shows that ancillary structures associated with the house stood in the area of Trench 3 and it is likely that the masonry is associated with these. The house was demolished in the late 1940's/early 1950's and Trench 3 showed that the site was levelled with material from this demolition.

### **5.2 Overview: The Dip Site**

5.2.1 The thickness of overburden deposits within the trenches at the Dip site (Trenches 4, 5 and 6) was between 0.43m and 0.78 m. Natural London Clay geology was encountered at depths of between 44.49m AOD and 46.52m AOD. Although small areas of the Dip site demonstrated modern disturbance, the fairly intact subsoil horizon across the site suggests that archaeological remains would have survived 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.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

5.3.1 Although significant truncation to the potential archaeological horizon was noted in Trenches 1 and 3, fairly intact subsoil layers were noted in Trench 2 and in all three of the trenches located in the Dip site. This suggests that the negative results for the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods represent a true absence of activity.

5.3.2 The only remains encountered relate to partially demolished/backfilled structures which are almost certainly associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Fenstanton House.

## 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 and Chris Russel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	<b>Modern</b>		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>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 a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches. In the playground area, one of the trenches preserved a fairly intact sequence of natural clays and gravels overlain by subsoil and the modern playground surface. In another, the natural geology was truncated by partially-demolished brick structures, probably relating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Fenstanton House. These were sealed by demolition/levelling deposits over which the playground surface was laid. At the Dip site, natural geology was overlain by subsoil and made ground, in turn overlain by topsoil. Aside from the masonry of relatively recent origin, no archaeological remains were encountered in any of the trenches.</i></p>						

**OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-144509**

Project details

Project name Fenstanton Primary School, Tulse Hill

Short description of the project 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 a two stage archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed redevelopment, involving the excavation of six archaeological trial trenches. In the playground area, one of the trenches preserved a fairly intact sequence of natural clays and gravels overlain by subsoil and the modern playground surface. In another, the natural geology was truncated by partially-demolished brick structures, probably relating to the late 19th century Fenstanton House. These were sealed by demolition/levelling deposits over which the playground surface was laid. At the Dip site, natural geology was overlain by subsoil and made ground, in turn overlain by topsoil. Aside from the masonry of relatively recent origin, no archaeological remains were encountered in any of the trenches.

Project dates Start: 13-02-2012 End: 19-02-2013

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 5287 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes FPS 12 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type BRICK STRUCTURE Modern

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

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

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Fenstanton Primary School, Lambeth

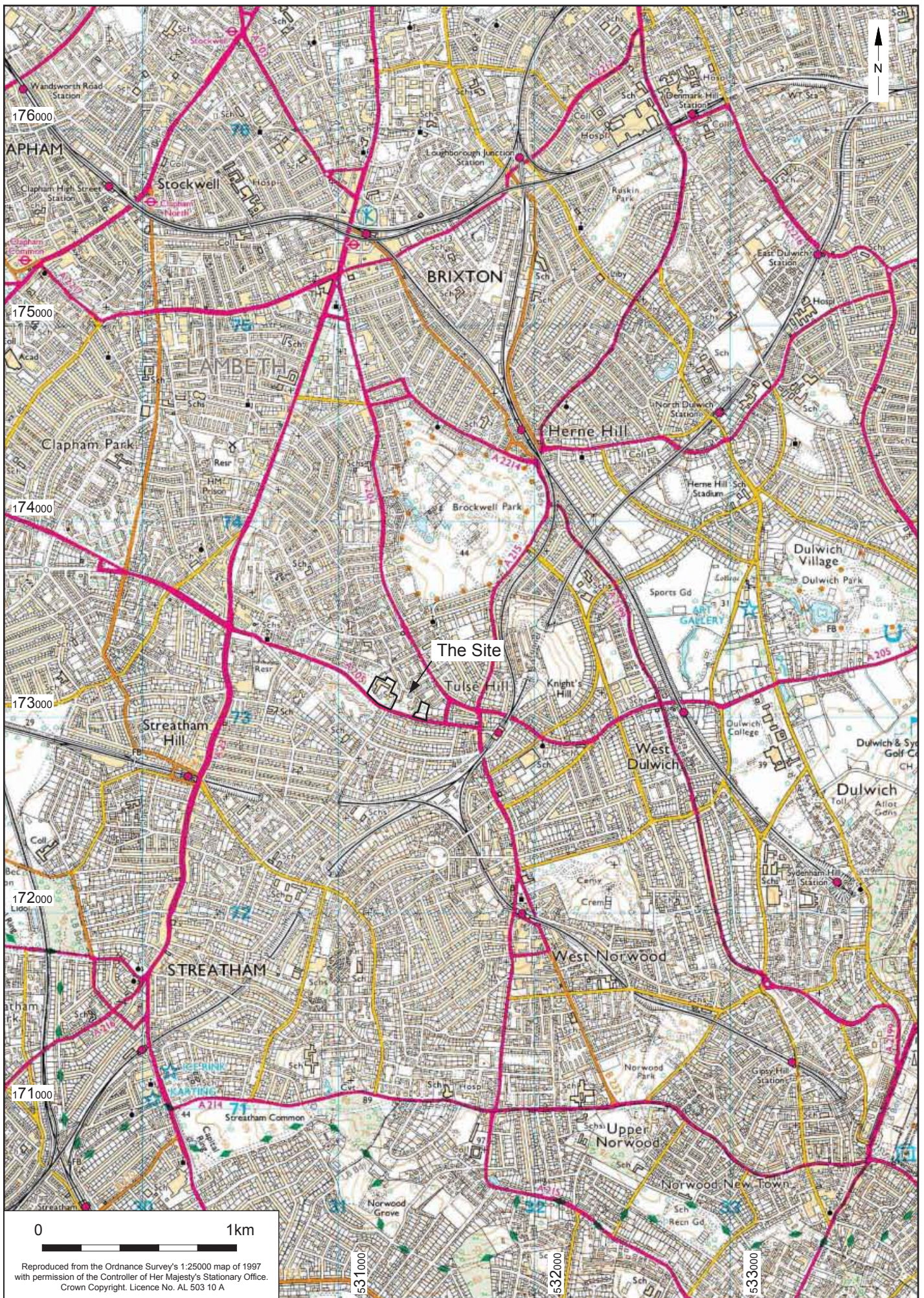
Postcode SW2 3PW

Study area 100.00 Square metres

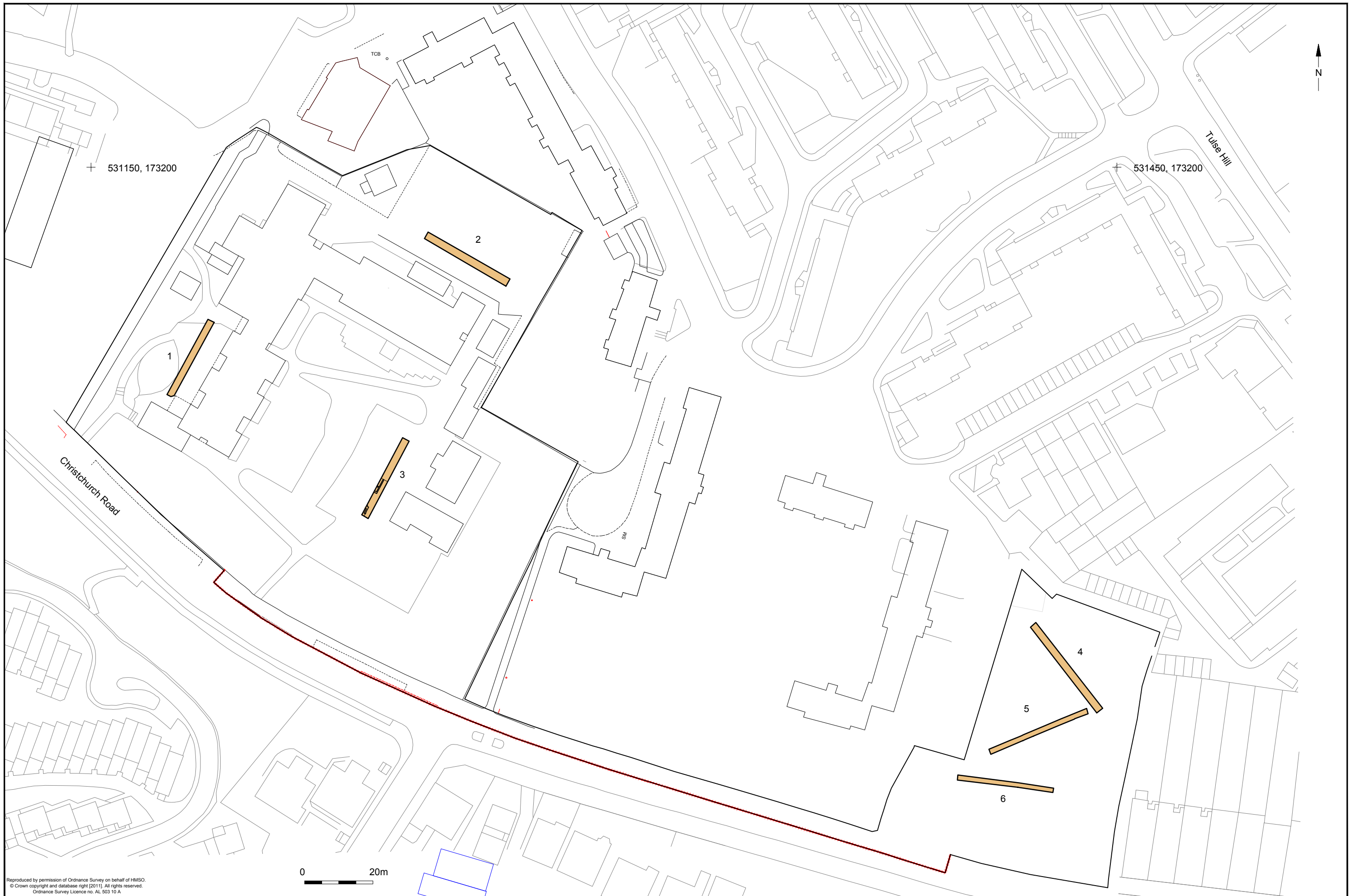
Site coordinates TQ 3123 7313 51 0 51 26 29 N 000 06 41 W Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.00m Max: 63.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant/Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Carillion PLC
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Fenstanton Primary School and City Heights E-Act Academy (including The Dip Site),Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Katheryn Grant and Chris Russel
Other bibliographic details	2013046
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Grey literature report with figures
Entered by	Anna Doherty (anna.doherty@ucl.ac.uk)

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Project Ref: 5287	Feb 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013046	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5287	Feb 2013	Trench location	
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Trench 1 south-west end



Trench 1 north-east end

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Project Ref: 5287	Feb 2013	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2013046	Drawn by: JLR		



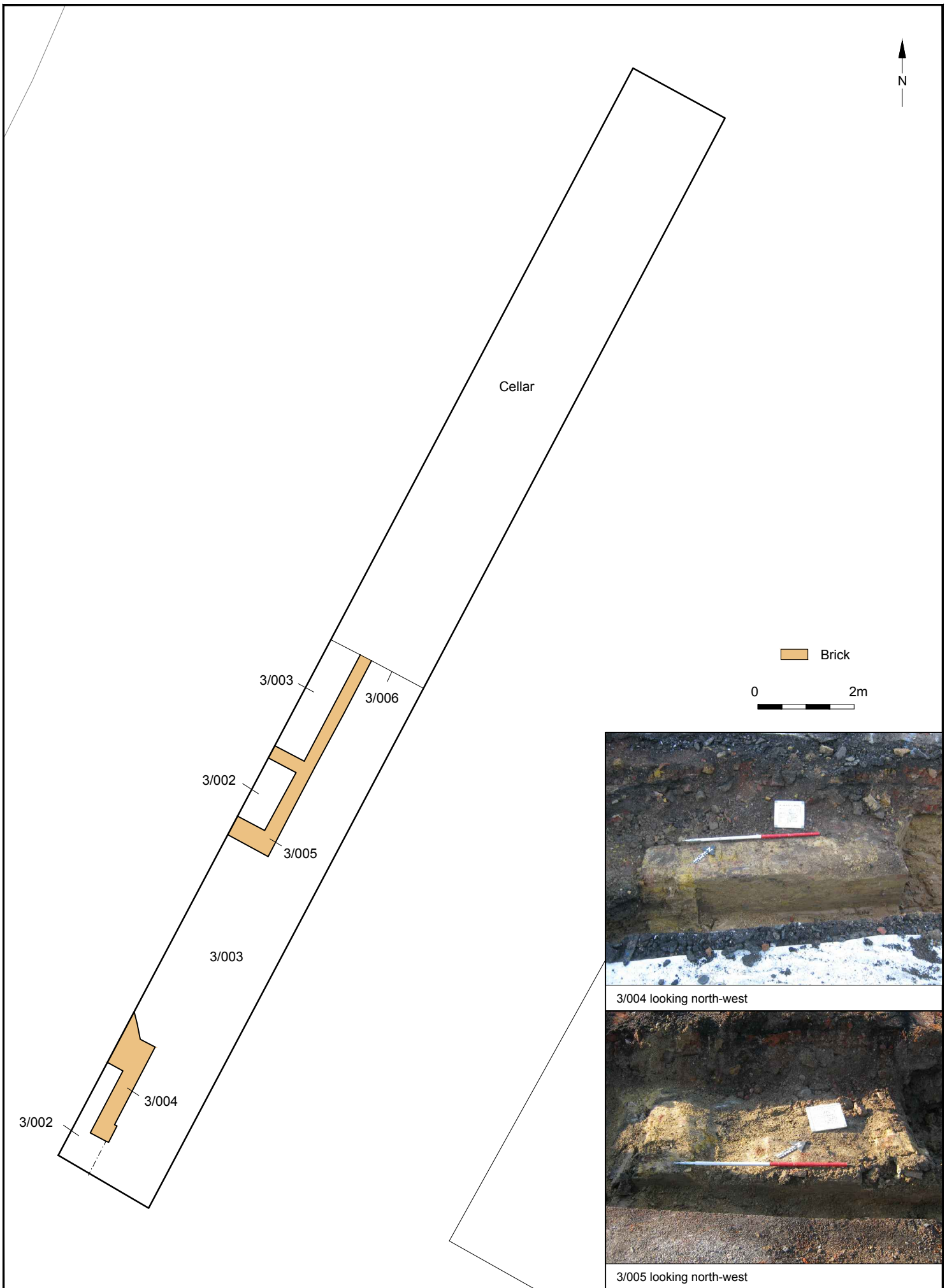
Trench 2 looking east



Trench 3

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Project Ref: 5287	Feb 2013	Trench 3 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013046	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 4 looking west



Trench 5 looking north-east



Trench 6 looking west

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