

**Post-Excavation Assessment and
Updated Project Design Report**

**77-89 Glenthorne Road
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham**

NGR: 522810 178720

Planning Ref: 2012/04264/FU

ASE Project No: 7558/7716

Site Code: GLE15

ASE Report No: 2015417

OASIS id: archaeol6-229271



By Stephen White and Sarah Ritchie

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham in advance of redevelopment. The site work consisted of an excavation phase, carried out between the 13th - 22nd May and a watching brief on the demolition of the existing building between the 2nd - 9th September 2015.

The excavation revealed 4 inter-cutting Iron Age ditches, in the south-eastern part of the site. Two of the features formed the continuance of those identified within earlier archaeological evaluation of the site. A post-medieval ditch, pit, and subsoil were also recorded in the south area of the site and have a likely broad date of 16th-19th century.

The watching brief on the existing building, located within the centre and north of the site, revealed a reinforced concrete ground floor slab overlying c.1m of modern made ground over natural sand and gravel. The slab overlay large concrete foundation pads between 2-4m thick with piles within them. No archaeological remains survived beneath the footprint of the existing building.

Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded between 3.91m AOD and 4.20m AOD.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham. The site was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 522810 178720 and is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.2 Previous work at the site has determined that the natural geology of the site is sand and gravel (Kempton Park Gravel Formation). Where it is not truncated, the sand and gravel is sealed by a layer of 'dirty' brickearth, the latter at a height of 3.86m OD to 4.44m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The archaeological work is being undertaken as a condition of planning consent (Ref. 2012/04264/FUL). There are three conditions relating to archaeology:

Condition 12: *"No development or demolition shall commence 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 to and approved in writing by the Council."*

Reason: To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12

Condition 13: *"No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed under Condition 12 of this planning permission."*

Reason: To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12.

Condition 14: *"The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 13, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured."*

Reason: To ensure the preservation or protection of any archaeological interests that may be present on the site in accordance with Policy DM67 of the Development Management Local Plan, 2013, and NPPF Chapter 12.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation and further watching brief associated with the demolition of the existing office block for redevelopment. It also recommends the course for the final dissemination of the findings. The fieldwork was carried out between the 13th - 22nd of May, and 2nd – 9th September 2015. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Schemes of Investigation (ASE 2015a & b).
- 1.4.2 The site work was carried out by Steve White, Ian Hogg, Sam Riley and Sarah Ritchie, and was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork), Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical information is drawn from a summary report on the results of the excavation (ASE 2015c) and the evaluation report (PCA 2015 included as Appendix 1 at the back of this report). A more complete background is included in the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs, 2014).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The prehistoric period is represented by a sparse collection of ditches and pits dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages, and possibly the remnants of field boundaries.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Roman London to Silchester road passes the site to the south but despite that very little residual material has been found in the vicinity of the site.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 At the time of the Domesday survey Hammersmith would have existed as a small settlement near Furnival Gardens, to the south of the site near the Thames. Dense forest remained to the north of this, and whilst this was not conducive to habitation, it is believed to have supported the '1000 hoges' referred to in the Domesday survey.

2.4.2 Despite earlier origins the name of Hammersmith is only first noted in 1294, as Hammersmyth.

2.4.3 To the north-west of site, inside the modern day 'Ravenscourt Park', documentary evidence places the medieval Manor of Palingswick. This manor dates from the 14th century, and by the end of that century the manor is believed to have comprised several outbuildings including halls, chapels, stables, and granges.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The site remained as agricultural and horticultural land throughout the post-medieval period until a 'Fireplace Works' was established in 1894-1896. In 1951 the site was redeveloped for use as the council offices which remain on site today.

2.6 Previous archaeological work

- 2.6.1 An archaeological evaluation (PCA 2015 included as Appendix 1 at the back of this report) previously undertaken at the site identified a small number of relatively shallow features cut directly into the 'dirty' brickearth deposit at the south end of the site (within the proposed excavation area). These comprised a large posthole or pit, two gullies and a ditch, all dating to the Late Iron Age. Also sitting on the brickearth were two north-south aligned wall foundations and a stepped footing relating to the late 19th-20th century fireplace works. The brickearth and features were sealed by c. 1.1-1.3m of made ground of modern date; no earlier layers/deposits were present.
- 2.6.2 Pottery retrieved from some of the features in Trench 5 was thought to be potentially Early Saxon in date.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The excavation and watching brief sought to achieve the following aims:

- Create a phase plan of all archaeological remains present
- Establish the date, character and function of the remains
- Establish the degree of impact on the site from modern development
- Enable the GLAAS archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology conditions
- Make public the results of the work

2.7.2 More specifically, and with reference to the research framework for London (MoL, 2002), the excavation and watching brief sought to address the following:

- Are there further features present on site relating to those already identified in the evaluation?
- Are other archaeological periods present on site, as hinted at by the possible Saxon material retrieved during the evaluation?
- “Examining the evidence for a phase of renewed agricultural intensification in the London region at this [Late Iron Age] time” (MoL, 2002 P6, para. 3)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

3.1.1 Owing to logistical constraints, it was necessary to excavate the site in three discrete areas (A, B and C, Figure 2). Areas A and B were adjacent to each other while Area C lay to the west. A raised train line lay to the south of Areas B and C, requiring an exclusion zone. A boundary wall which also required an exclusion zone lay to the east of Areas A and B as did a live service, which ran between Areas B and C

3.2 Watching brief

3.2.1 The watching brief monitored the removal of the ground floor slab and below ground foundations associated with the existing building, in order to record any surviving archaeological features beneath the existing foundations (Figure 3).

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 ASE informed LAARC prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	17
No. of files/paper record	27
Digital photos	116
Permatrace sheets	4

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Excavation

Introduction

4.1.1 In all three excavation areas, sand and gravels were overlain by post-medieval made ground [1014]. This was sealed by a later layer of made ground [1002]. The made ground was then sealed by crush [1001] and tarmac [1000].

4.1.2 Ground height varied from 5.20m AOD to the north of Area A, to 5.40m AOD to the west of Area C.

4.1.3 Natural deposits were observed between 3.91m and 4.20m AOD.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1000	Layer	Tarmac	1000	10		3
1001	Layer	Make up	1001	10		3
1002	Layer	Make up	1002	9		3
1003	Fill	Backfill	1004	2		1
1004	Cut	Gully	1004	2		1
1005	Fill	Fill	1006	5		2
1006	Cut	Pit, refuse	1006	5		2
1007	Fill	Backfill	1008	6		1
1008	Cut	Ditch	1008	6		1
1009	Layer	Natural	1009	1		
1010	Fill	Backfill	1011	3		1
1011	Cut	Ditch	1011	3		1
1012	Fill	Backfill	1013	4		1
1013	Cut	Ditch	1013	4		1
1014	Layer	Subsoil	1014	8		2
1015	Fill	Backfill	1016	7		2
1016	Cut	Ditch	1016	7		2

Table 2: Context table

Period 1: Iron Age

- 4.1.4 The investigations identified three Iron Age ditches.
- 4.1.5 Ditch [1011] was located in the far south-east of Area B. It ran on a north-east to south-west orientation and measured 2.50m long by 1.00m wide, to a depth of 0.80m. The base of ditch [1011] was observed at 3.40m AOD. It was backfilled by context [1010], a mid-greyish brown silty sand fill with a 0.05-0.10m thick black lens. Fired clay was recovered from this context, of an abraded undiagnostic form. The fired clay gave a prehistoric date. The feature was truncated by ditch [1008]. It appears to be the earliest feature in this area of investigation and was truncated by ditch [1008].
- 4.1.6 Ditch [1013] consisted of an 'S' shaped curvilinear feature that measured 3.10m north-south by 2.16m east-west, to a maximum depth of 0.12m. The base height of the ditch varied between 3.99m and 4.01m AOD. It was backfilled by context [1012], a light greyish-brown sandy silt fill and contained prehistoric pot, in particular some flint-tempered wares as well as some quartz-rich sherds. The fabrics of this type have been observed at the Holland Park School site (ASE 2015), and can broadly be described as being of an Iron Age date. The feature was truncated by ditch [1008].
- 4.1.7 To the north, Ditch [1004] followed a north-west to south-east orientation, with a very gently curve towards the east. It measured 2.90m long by a maximum width of 0.70m and was 0.21m deep. The base was situated at 3.75m AOD. The feature contained backfill [1003], a dark grey brown silty clay with finds mainly consisting of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery. A single piece of chronologically undiagnostic flint and some fired clay fragments were also recovered. The feature was identified in the 2015 PCA evaluation as [14] (PCA 2015). This feature was truncated by ditch [1008].
- 4.1.8 Ditch [1008] followed a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation and measured 8.20m in length by 1.50 in width, with a maximum depth of 0.76m. The base of the ditch was located between 3.54m and 3.63m AOD to the south. The ditch was backfilled by context [1007], a mid-brown grey sandy silt with finds mainly consisting of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery and also some fired clay fragments. The feature was identified as [16] in the evaluation (PCA 2015). It appears to be the latest of the Iron Age features in this part of the site.

Period 2: Post-Medieval (16th-19th Century)

- 4.1.9 Two post-medieval features were recorded, a pit in area A and a ditch in area C.
- 4.1.10 Pit [1006] measured 1.15m (north-south) by 0.90m (east-west) by a maximum depth of 0.42m, with its base being at 3.84m AOD. The pit was filled by context [1005]; a soft mottled yellowish-grey silty sand with clay patches. The pit fill was noted to contain CBM brick fragments. Pit [1006] truncated gully [1004], and was beneath subsoil [1014].
- 4.1.11 Ditch [1016] measured 3.50m on its north-south axis, by 0.70m on its east-west axis. It was 0.35m deep, with the level of the base varying between 3.93m and 3.94m AOD. The ditch was backfilled by [1015], a friable mid-brown silty clay deposit. Post-medieval pottery sherds providing a date of 1650-1725/50 were recovered from backfill [1015] as was CBM. The ditch was cut into the natural deposits ([1009]) and sealed by subsoil layer [1014].
- 4.1.12 Subsoil layer, [1014], was found in Areas A, B and C and sealed all archaeological features. A single unfroged brick fragment was recovered.

4.2 Watching brief

- 4.2.1 A watching brief was carried out within the vicinity of the existing building, located within the centre and north of the site (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 The watching brief revealed a reinforced concrete ground floor slab overlying c.1m of modern made ground. This overlay large concrete foundation pads and piles. The pads measured between 2-4m thick, and were cut directly into the natural sands and gravels.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief phase.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Pottery By Anna Doherty and Luke Barber

Iron Age

- 5.1.1 Small groups of prehistoric pottery were noted in contexts [1003], [1007] and [1012]. There are few diagnostic sherds in this assemblage.
- 5.1.2 The range of fabrics in contexts [1003] and [1007] – chiefly consisting of flint-tempered wares with very sandy background matrices – is probably broadly indicative of dating in the earliest/Early Iron Age (c.800-400BC); the latter also produced a strongly carinated shoulder sherd probably from a typical Early Iron Age tripartite bowl form.
- 5.1.3 Context [1012] contained similar wares although it also features some sherds in purely quartz-rich fabrics, lacking flint-tempering. Sandier fabrics may appear in Earliest/Early Iron Age contexts although groups with a greater proportion of sandier fabrics may also be indicative of slightly later dating, perhaps into the Middle Iron Age.
- 5.1.4 During the evaluation phase (PCA 2015) a small assemblage of pottery from the site was spot-dated as primarily Late Iron Age with two sherds of possible Early Saxon date (both from evaluation context [15]). The finds archive was obtained from Pre-Construct Archaeology and re-examined by the author in order to establish how the discrepancy in dating between the two phases of archaeological work should be explained. As noted in the evaluation report, almost all of the sherds are in quartz-rich flint-tempered fabrics. However, contrary to what is stated in the earlier report, there is little evidence that such wares were current in the Late Iron Age in West London. For example, well-stratified Late Iron Age groups from St Mary Abbots Hospital, Kensington were entirely in grog-tempered or vesicular fabrics (Rayner 1998, 27). By contrast sandy flint-tempered fabrics are well-known in earliest/Early Iron Age groups from sites like Holland Park School (ASE 2015(d)) and Snowy Fielder Way, Isleworth (Timby 1996). It therefore seems likely that bulk of the evaluation assemblage probably belongs to the earlier/mid 1st millennium BC.
- 5.1.5 Having said this, a single tiny sherd (weighing 3g), which appeared alongside a probable earliest/Early Iron Age sandy flint-tempered sherd in a modern made ground deposit (evaluation context [10]) appears to be grog-tempered, suggesting that it is more likely to be of Late Iron Age/early Roman date.
- 5.1.6 Two sherds found alongside a small group of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery in evaluation context [15] were identified as possible Early Saxon fabrics (PCA 2015). It should be noted that the archive from this context also contained a small fragment of probable Roman tegula (Isa Benedetti-Whitton pers comm) not originally reported on so it seems likely that this context contains mixed material of prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon date. Given the undiagnostic nature of this pottery and the possible mixed nature of many of the context, this pottery is of low significance.

Post-medieval

- 5.1.7 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from two different watching brief contexts.
- 5.1.8 The earliest material is from context [1015]. The sherds consist of a fresh base fragment in a slightly sandy green glazed red earthenware, a fresh glazed red earthenware bodysherd with all over clear glaze and a slightly worn Border ware bodysherd with internal glazing. Taken together this group can best be placed between c. 1650 and 1725/50.
- 5.1.9 The other pottery was recovered from [1014] and consists of fresh conjoining sherds from a yellow ware jug. A date between 1800 and 1875 is likely.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material By Trista Clifford

- 5.2.1 Seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from two contexts. Context [1014] contained an unfrosted brick fragment. Pantile, roof tile and decorated floor tile were recovered from [1015]. Although small the assemblage is varied in form. A date of 16-19th century is suggested.

5.3 Fired Clay By Trista Clifford

- 5.3.1 Fired clay was recovered from three contexts. Corner fragments in a sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions came from [1003] and [1007]. Both these contexts and [1010] produced abraded lumps undiagnostic of form; a prehistoric date is probable.

5.4 Animal Bone By Gemma Ayton

5.4.1 Thirteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from four contexts ([1003, 1007, 1012, and 1014]). The specimens are poorly preserved and highly fragmented. The identifiable bones include fragments of a pig scapula, a distal sheep/goat femur and a cattle humerus. A small cut mark and canid gnawing have been noted on the sheep/goat femur.

5.5 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.5.1 The excavation produced just seven pieces of flint weighing 10g and a small amount of unworked burnt flint (1473g). The flint material was recovered from five environmental samples. The fragments of burnt flint come from contexts [1005], [1003], [1007], [1010] and [1012] (Table 3). They are principally small-sized and consist mostly of flint gravel. Their colours within a single context vary. While several fragments are burnt to a reddish colour, others are calcined white or mid grey. The difference in colour suggests that the degree to which the flint had been heated varied. Burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but on this occasion they are likely to represent natural gravels recently and accidentally burnt.

5.5.2 The small assemblage of struck flints comprises four flakes and three chips. The flakes are very small and are otherwise undiagnostic. The pieces provide limited evidence for prehistoric presence. Given its small size the flint assemblage doesn't warrant any further study. No further work is proposed.

Context	Sample	Wt (g)	Description
1005	<01>	110	Calcined mid to dark grey, occasional red fragments; small fragments up to 40mm
1003	<02>	279	Calcined white and mid to dark grey, fragments with reddish tinge; small fragments up to 50mm
1007	<03>	486	Calcined white and mid to dark grey, half the fragments display reddish tinge; small fragments up to 40mm
1010	<04>	437	Calcined white to mid grey, majority are red fragments, small fragments up to 35mm
1012	<05>	161	Calcined white to mid grey, occasional red fragments, small fragments up to 30mm
Total		1473	

Table 3: Burnt unworked flint

6.0 The Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation and excavation work at the site 5 bulk sediment samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from a pit, a gully and two ditch fills. The following report summarises the contents of these samples and discusses the information that these samples can provide on environment and fuel use at the site.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety; the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 5). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 All the flots contained a large amount of coal. Uncharred plant matter, such as rootlets and twigs, were also noted and are likely to be modern contaminants that infiltrated the deposits through root action. Charred plant macrofossils were scarce and included caryopses of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), as well as seeds of wild plants, possibly crop weeds, such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae), including a brome (*Bromus* sp.) seed. The information regarding vegetation type that these wild plants can provide might be too vague to make a discussion about what the local vegetation environment looked like at and around the site. Charcoal was also present in all the samples, but not in high enough an amount to warrant identification work.

6.3.2 Animal bone fragments, some of which burnt, were recovered from the residues of all the samples. Finds included conglomerate, industrial debris, flint, coal, slag, glass, burnt clay, copper, pottery, fire cracked flint and magnetic material.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The small quantities of plant remains recovered from these samples indicate that this material might have arrived through secondary or accidental deposition. Given the paucity of such material, these samples do not contribute to discussions on diet, agrarian economy, environment and fuel use at the site, although the presence of occasional plant macrofossils and

charcoal fragments has proven the potential of the local deposits for the preservation of charred plant remains and any future archaeological work at the site should continue sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The findings of the excavation and later watching brief are here combined. This enables a full discussion of the results of both phases of work and consideration of the strategies utilised to attain them.

7.2 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.2.1 The layering of made ground, crush and tarmac was reasonably constant within the excavation area. The natural across site was consistently of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, and varied between 3.91m and 4.20m AOD.
- 7.2.2 A total of six archaeological features were encountered during the excavation, including ditches and a single pit.

Iron Age

- 7.2.3 Three Iron Age ditches [1004], ditch [1013] and ditch [1011] were truncated by by ditch [1008]. There was no physical relationship between [1004], [1013] and [1011].
- 7.2.4 Ditch [1008] appears on broadly the same orientation as [1011] and may represent a recut of it though this is unproven. Two sherds, found alongside a small group of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery, in evaluation context [15] were identified as possible Early Saxon fabrics (PCA 2015). This context is likely to be the same as [1007] – the fill of ditch [1008]. It cannot be stated whether this material is positively Saxon, but if it is, it may be intrusive, or the Iron Age/Roman material may be residual. The date of ditch [1008], therefore, is unclear.

Post-Medieval

- 7.2.5 There were two post-medieval features, pit [1006] and ditch [1016]. Both were sealed by subsoil [1014].

7.3 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.3.1 The archaeology observed on site survived outside of the footprint of the most recent structure. The concrete pads and piling for the 'open sides' of the south eastern face of the building, combined with the concrete slab inside the central part of the footprint, had truncated away a lot of the potential archaeology. However, this left an inverted 'L' shaped area that was undisturbed.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Overview

- 7.4.1 In terms of the archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the site, there are two other excavations that have occurred on Glenthorne Road. These were evaluations by Archaeological Solutions (2010a) at 94 Glenthorne Road, and by Headland Archaeology (2014) at 82 Glenthorne Road. Neither of these sites revealed archaeology of a prehistoric nature; both contained late post-medieval archaeological remains. To find archaeology of a comparative date to this site's *Period 1* we are forced to look slightly further afield.
- 7.4.2 There is a paucity of Iron Age archaeology in the inland Hammersmith area, although the potential for *prehistoric* remains of unknown periods was observed for a palaeochannel at 282-292 Goldhawk Road (MOLA 2013). It has been established that there have been some prehistoric archaeology located along the foreshore, but archaeological features remain something of a rarity in the central part of Hammersmith.
- 7.4.3 Blank or modern only activity was recorded on archaeological sites at Ravenscourt Preparatory School (Archaeological Solutions 2010b), West London Free School (Albion 2013), Godolphon and Latymer School (Wessex 2007), 1-8 Felgate Mews (PCA 2013), The Marshalling Yard (PCA 2012a), Olympia West Hall (PCA 2012b), Wood Lane (PCA 2010), Beadon Road (PCA 2007).

Iron Age

- 7.4.4 The Iron Age archaeology at 77-89 Glenthorne Road took the form of five intercutting ditches and a pit. This, and the recovered pottery, suggests that the area was occupied during the Early/Middle Iron Age period.
- 7.4.5 The early Iron Age pottery recovered from the site has some correlation with the early Iron Age pottery recovered at Holland Park School (ASE 2015d). Broadly speaking then, Iron Age settlement clearly existed across the West London area.

Post-medieval

- 7.4.6 The post-medieval activity broadly indicates that the area was occupied during the 16th-19th centuries.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The prehistoric material encountered at 77-89 Glenthorne Road suggests probable settlement in the western Hammersmith area during the earliest/-Early Iron Age. During evaluation of the site (PCA 2015), a single small sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was noted in a modern made ground layer and another piece of probable Roman tegula was found in a very mixed assemblage of prehistoric and 2 possible early Saxon sherds from ditch [15]/[1/008]. There appears to have been some limited activity on the site in the post-medieval period, however, this can only broadly dated as 16th to 19th

century in date and cannot be further characterised from the available evidence.

7.6 Publication

- 7.6.1 It is proposed that a short note in London Archaeologist be produced in due course in order to disseminate the results.

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Appendix 1

PCA 2015. 77-89 Glenthorne Road Archaeological Evaluation Report

Appendix 2

Table 4 Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1005	Pit	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2	*	<2					*	<2	conglomerate */ 14g - industrial debris **/ <2g - burnt clay */ 6g - coal **/ 4g - glass */ <2g - Cu */ <2g - slag **/ 4g - slate */ <2g - mag. Mat. ***/ 4g - pottery */ <2g - FCF **/ 108g
2	1003	Gully	40	40	*	<2	**	<2			*	<2					*	<2	conglomerate */ 10g - industrial debris **/ 2g - coal **/ 2g - flint */ 28g - pottery **/ 66g - FCF **/ 278g - mag. Mat. **/ 6g - slag **/ <2g - burnt clay */ 6g
3	1007	Ditch	40	40	**	<2	**	<2	*	<2	**	10					**	<2	burnt clay **/ 182g - coal ***/ 6g - FCF **/ 482g - slag */ <2g - pottery **/ 74g - mag. Mat. ***/ 8g - industrial debris **/ <2g - flint */ 4g
4	1010	Ditch	40	40	**	<2	***	2	*	<2	**	6	*	4	**	2	**	<2	pottery **/ 48g industrial debris ***/ 2g - flint */ 64g - FCF ***/ 430g - burnt clay */ 12g - Cu */ <2g - mag. Mat. ***/ 6g - glass */ <2g
5	1012		40	40	**	<2	***	<2			**	92			*	<2	*	<2	glass */ <2g - burnt clay **/ 28g - coal ***/ <2g - pottery **/ 90g - FCF **/ 154g - mag. Mat. ***/ 6g - industrial debris **/ 2g - flint */ 8g

Appendix 3

Table 5 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale	
1	1005	Pit	0.7	10	10	40	30				**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.(1)	++	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	++	**	
2	1003	Gully	1	20	20	20	30	* <i>Sambucus</i> sp.			*				*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> spp.	+	**	
3	1007	Ditch	0.5	20	20	20	30				**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	++	***	
4	1010	Ditch	0.5	20	20							*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+	*	Poaceae	+	***	
5	1012		2.5	30	30														

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site Code	GLE15					
Identification Name and Address	77-89 Glenthorne Road					
County, District &/or Borough	London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2281 7872					
Geology	Kempton Park Gravel Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7558/7716					
Type of Fieldwork		Excavation	Watching Brief			
Type of Site			Deep Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork		Excavation 13 th -22 nd May 2015	WB. 2 nd – 9 th Sept 2015			
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Steve White					
Period Summary					IA	
			PM		Modern	
Summary						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham in advance of redevelopment. The site work consisted of an excavation phase, carried out between the 13th - 22nd May and a watching brief on the demolition of the existing building between the 2nd - 9th September 2015.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation revealed 4 inter-cutting Iron Age ditches, in the south-eastern part of the site. Two of the features formed the continuance of those identified within earlier archaeological evaluation of the site. A post-medieval ditch, pit, and subsoil were also recorded in the south area of the site and have a likely broad date of 16th-19th century.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief on the existing building, located within the centre and north of the site, revealed a reinforced concrete ground floor slab overlying c.1m of modern made ground over natural sand and gravel. The slab overlay large concrete foundation pads between 2-4m thick with piles within them. No archaeological remains survived beneath the footprint of the existing building.</i></p> <p><i>Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded between 3.91m AOD and 4.20m AOD.</i></p>						

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-229271

Project details

Project name	77-89 Glenthorne Road
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at 77-89 Glenthorne Road, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham in advance of redevelopment. The site work consisted of an excavation phase, carried out between the 13th - 22nd May and a watching brief on the demolition of the existing building between the 2nd - 9th September 2015. The excavation revealed 4 inter-cutting Iron Age ditches, in the south-eastern part of the site. Two of the features formed the continuance of those identified within earlier archaeological evaluation of the site. A post-medieval ditch, pit, and subsoil were also recorded in the south area of the site and have a likely broad date of 16th-19th century. The watching brief on the existing building, located within the centre and north of the site, revealed a reinforced concrete ground floor slab overlying c.1m of modern made ground over natural sand and gravel. The slab overlay large concrete foundation pads between 2-4m thick with piles within them. No archaeological remains survived beneath the footprint of the existing building.</p> <p>Natural sand and gravel deposits were recorded between 3.91m AOD and 4.20m AOD.</p>
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2015 End: 09-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	GLE15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	GULLEY Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM HAMMERSMITH 77-89 Glenthorne Road
Postcode	W6
Study area	1385 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2281 7872 51.493571891089 -0.23074343959 51 29 36 N 000 13 50 W Polygon
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.91m Max: 4.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Steve White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs consulting

Project archives

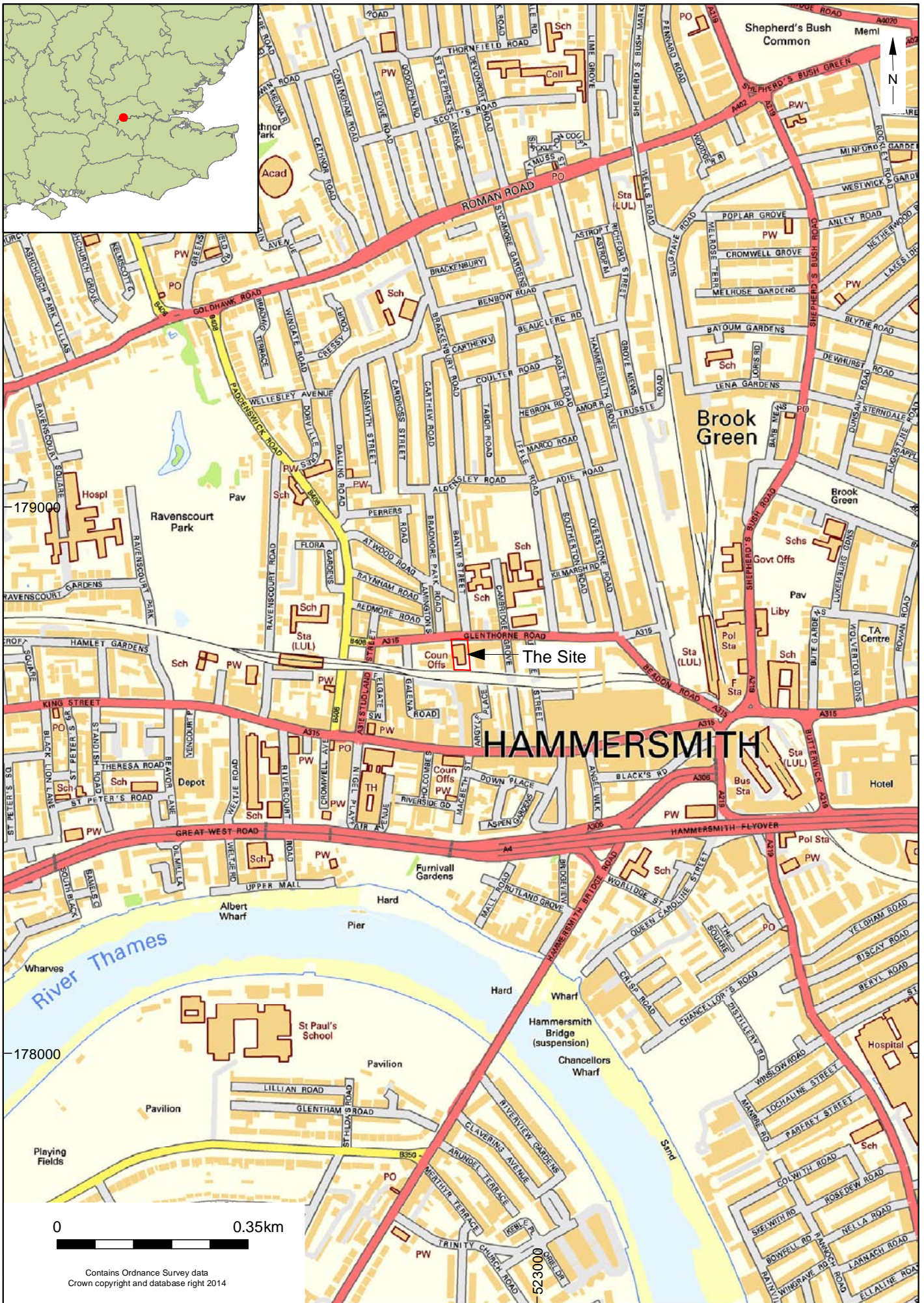
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Physical Archive ID	GLE15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	GLE15
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	GLE15
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked

stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

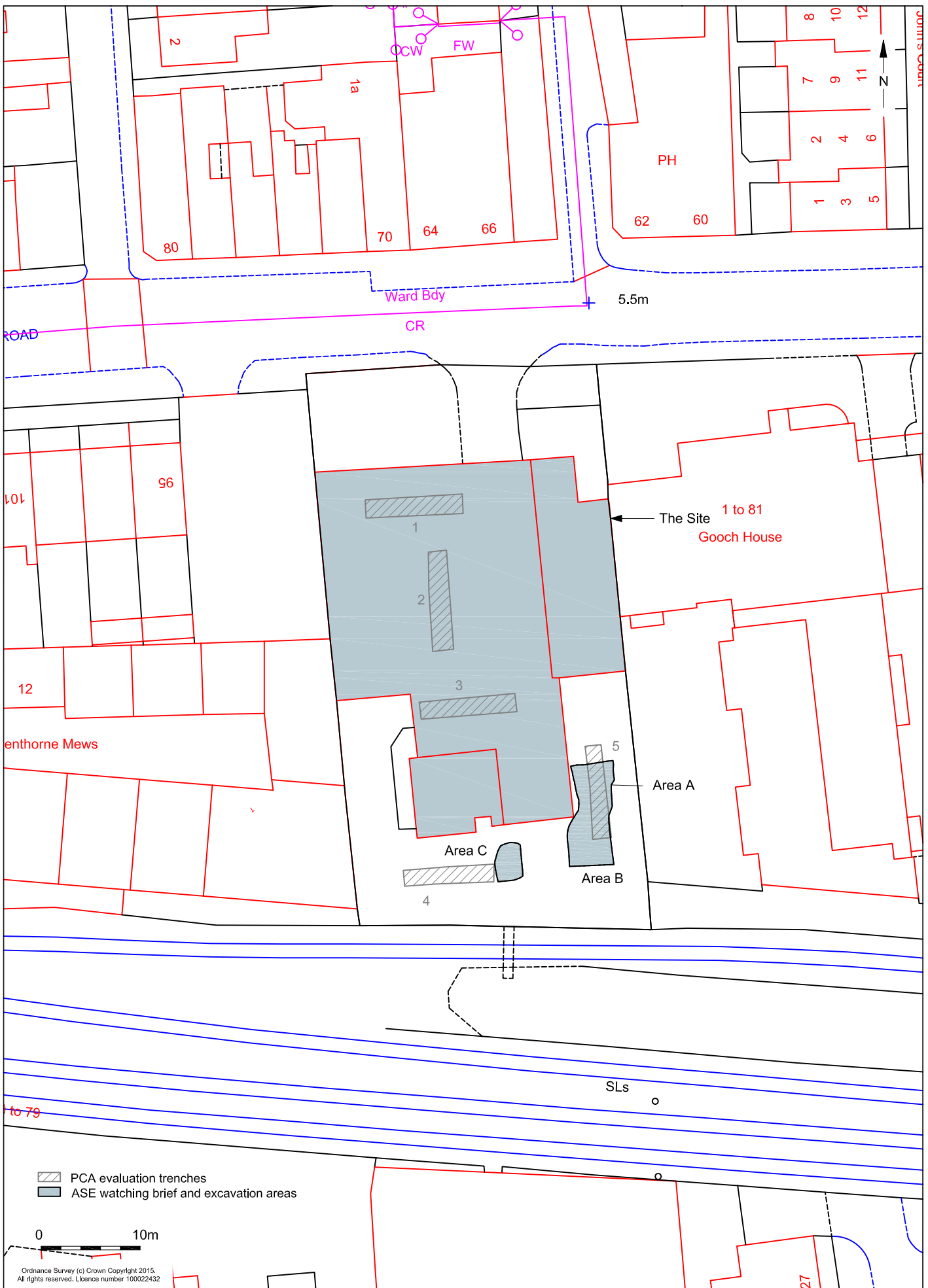
Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Excavation and Watching Brief Final Report: 77-89 Glenthorne Road
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham
Author(s)/Editor(s) White, S
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher ASE
Place of issue or publication Portslade
Description Grey Lit

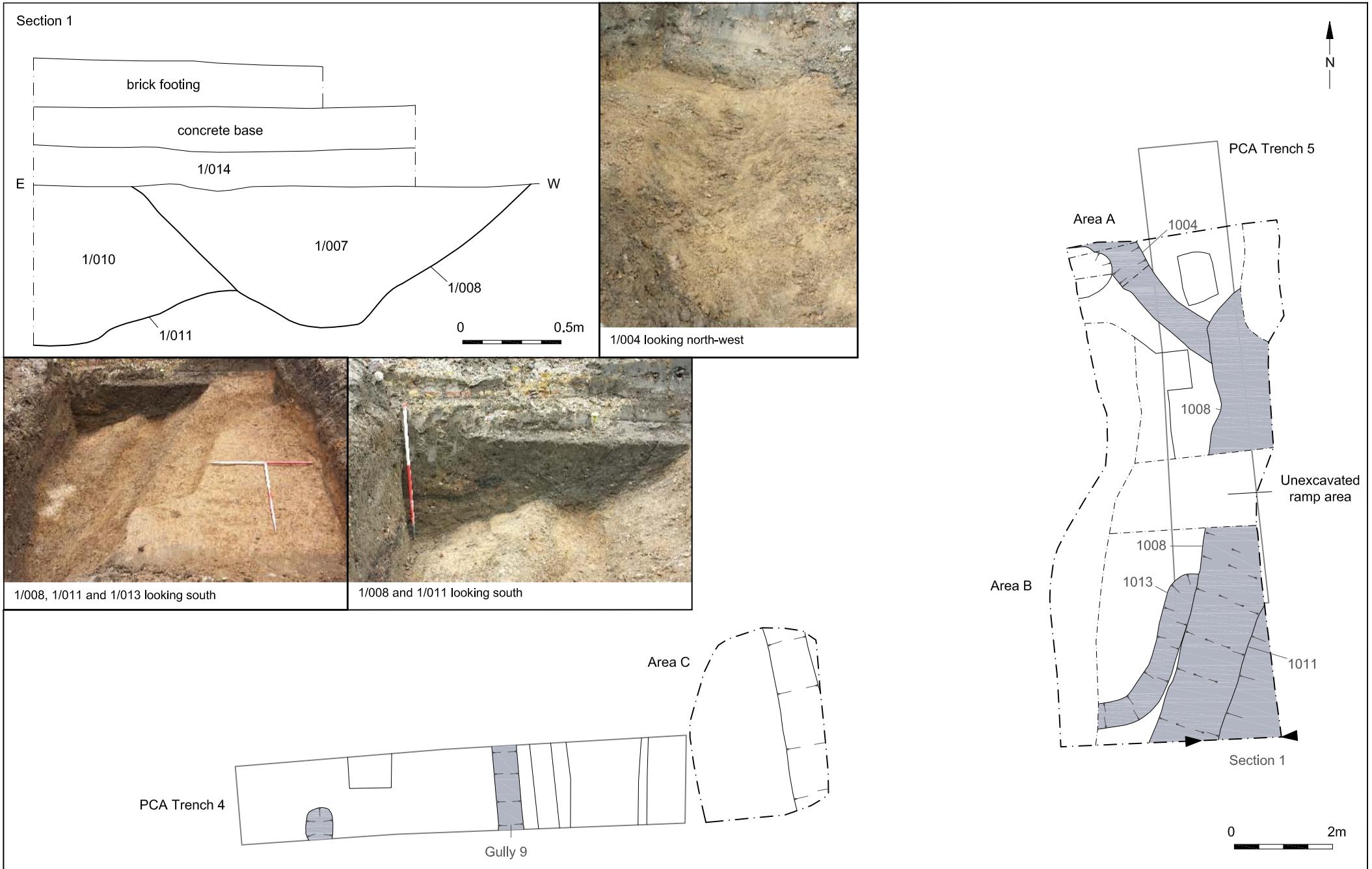
Entered by Steve White (stephen.white@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 5 November 2015



© Archaeology South-East		77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7716	November 2015			
Report Ref: 2015341	Drawn by: LG	Site location		

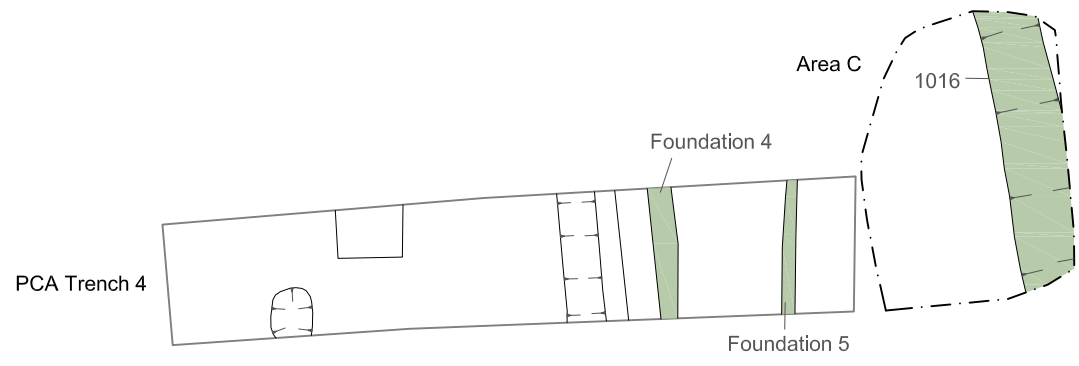
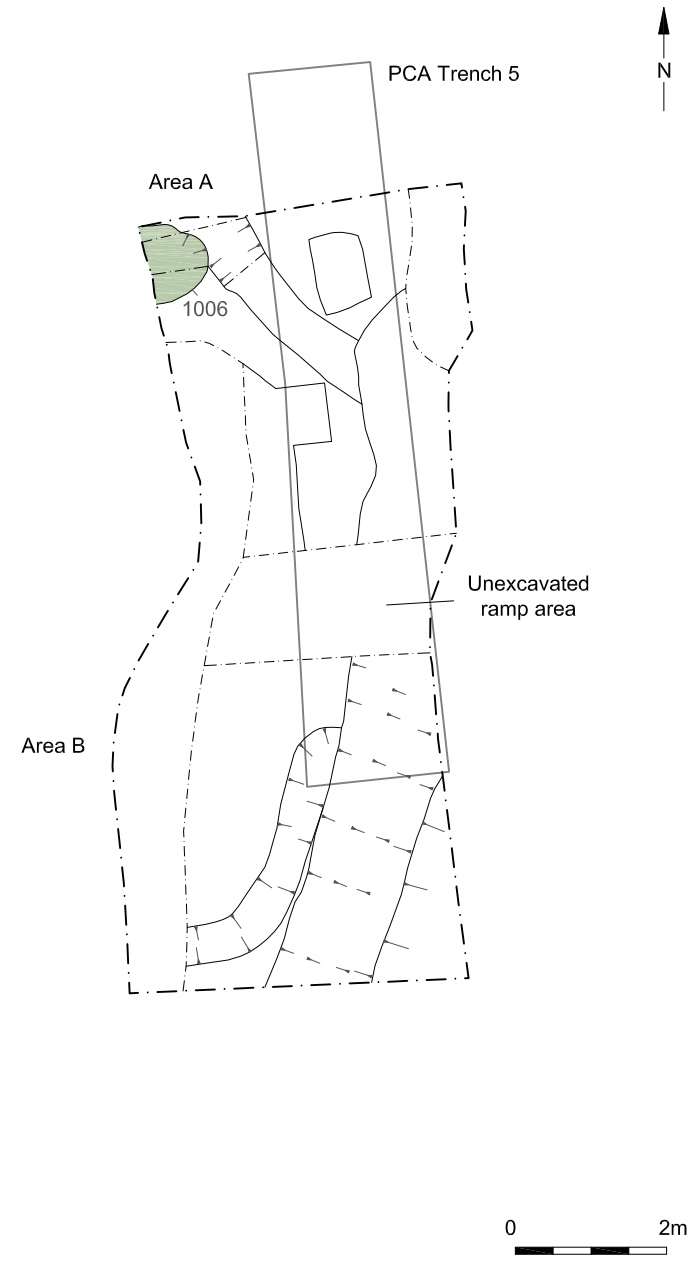


© Archaeology South-East		77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7716	November 2015	Location of excavation areas	
Report Ref: 2015341	Drawn by: LG		

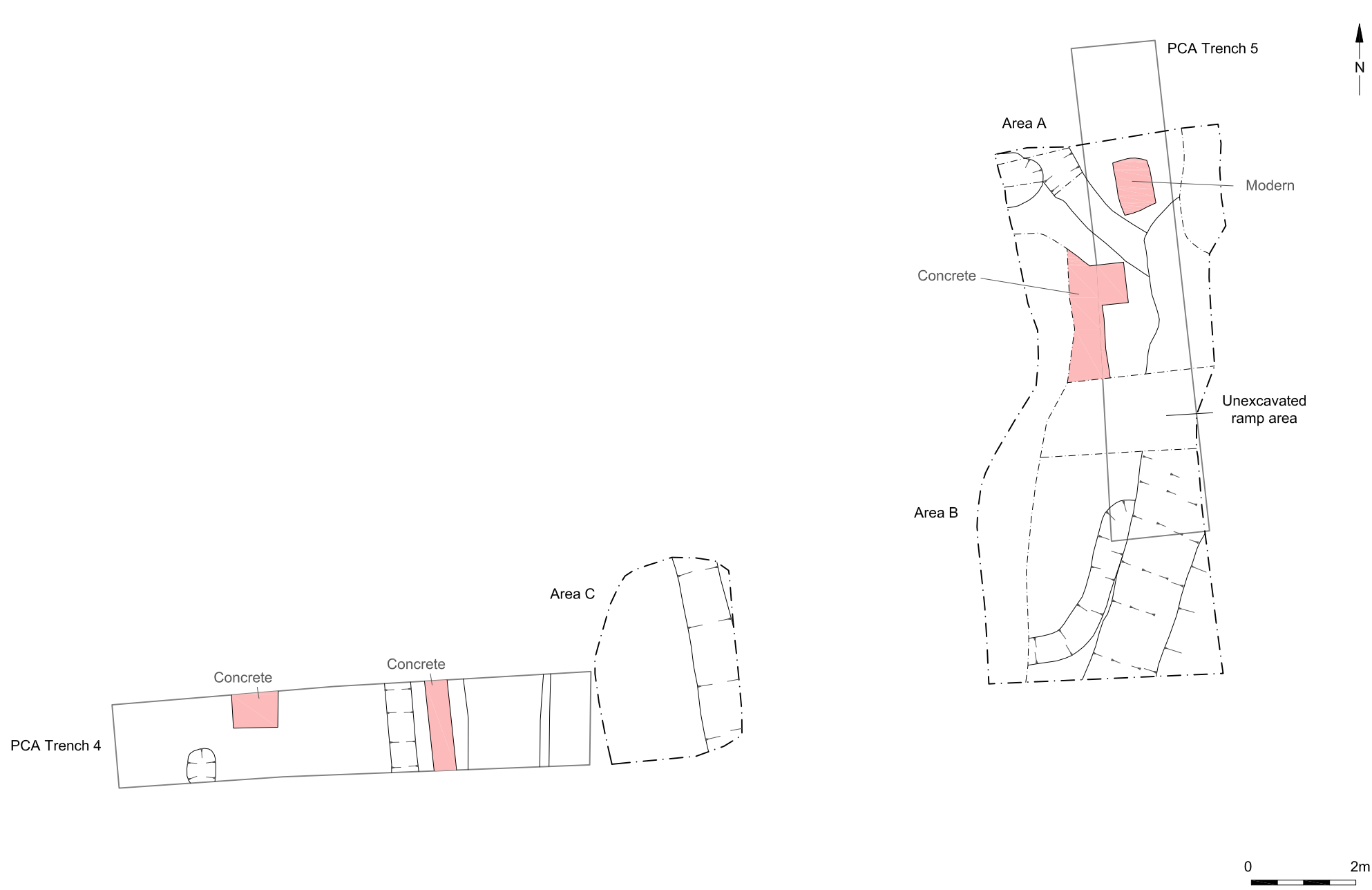




1/016 looking south



© Archaeology South-East		77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7716	November 2015	Period 2 plan	
Report Ref: 2015341	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		77-89 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7716	November 2015	Period 3 plan	
Report Ref: 2015341	Drawn by: LG		

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