

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**4-8 EFFIE ROAD, LONDON SW6 1TB,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (report) Kathren Henry (graphics)	
NGR: TQ 2536 7713	Report No: 4255
District: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	Site Code: N/A
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: 5062
Signed:	Date: February 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	4-8 Effie Road, London SW6 1TB, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham		
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) completed an archaeological statement for 4-8 Effie Road, London SW6 1TB. The statement was prepared in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A medieval settlement is recorded at Walford Green which included nine tenements, two of which may have been located close to the assessment site, and a third which was 90m to the north-west. The 1869-1874 OS maps show a building partly located on the site, a path or track crossing it, and field boundaries running along the northern and western edges. A Brick Field is shown bordering the west of the site. The 1896 OS map shows that the area is now fully developed including the construction of the District line cutting to the east of the site. There is a single rectangular building located on the western side of the assessment site. The 1916 OS map shows that the assessment site is fully developed apparently containing the same buildings that were present until recently.</i></p> <p><i>Avirons Associates Ltd drilled five boreholes and hand excavated two trial holes on the assessment site in 2011-2012. The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of concrete slab overlying concrete mix across the entire site. Beneath this was further Made Ground extending to a depth of between 4.40m and 6.60m which comprised dark peaty, gravelly clay containing flint, brick, concrete and roots. Although the potential for medieval archaeological remains in the area of the site is moderate to high, the extent and structure of the made ground reduces that potential within the site to a minimum.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	n/a		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	5062	Site code	n/a
Type of project	Archaeological Statement		
Site status	n/a		
Current land use	Vacant		
Planned development	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of shops and residential apartments		
Main features (+dates)	n/a		
Significant finds (+dates)	n/a		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Greater London	London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	-
HER for area	Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)		
Post code (if known)	SW6 1TB		
Area of site	c.419m ²		
NGR	TQ 2536 7713		
Height AOD (min/max)	2.7m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Advice from EH GLAAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Kenham Building Ltd		
Full title	4-8 Effie Road, Fulham Broadway, London SW6 1TB, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham		
Authors	Peter Thompson MA,		
Report no.	4255		
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATEMENT/ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) completed an archaeological statement for 4-8 Effie Road, London SW6 1TB. The statement was prepared in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site.

A medieval settlement is recorded at Walford Green which included nine tenements, two of which may have been located close to the assessment site, and a third which was 90m to the north-west. The 1869-1874 OS maps show a building partly located on the site, a path or track crossing it, and field boundaries running along the northern and western edges. A Brick Field is shown bordering the west of the site. The 1896 OS map shows that the area is now fully developed including the construction of the District line cutting to the east of the site. There is a single rectangular building located on the western side of the assessment site. The 1916 OS map shows that the assessment site is fully developed apparently containing the same buildings that were present until recently.

Avirons Associates Ltd drilled five boreholes and hand excavated two trial holes on the assessment site in 2011-2012. The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of concrete slab overlying concrete mix across the entire site. Beneath this was further Made Ground extending to a depth of between 4.40m and 6.60m which comprised dark peaty, gravelly clay containing flint, brick, concrete and roots. Although the potential for medieval archaeological remains in the area of the site is moderate to high, the extent and structure of the made ground reduces that potential within the site to a minimum.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) completed an archaeological statement for 4-8 Effie Road, London SW6 1TB, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham (NGR TQ 2536 7713; Figs. 1-2). The assessment was commissioned by Kenham Buildings Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the development of the site by demolishing existing buildings and constructing ground floor shops with seven residential apartments above.

1.2 The assessment was carried out following the advice of Diane Abrahams of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EH GLAAS 4/02/13) and in accordance with a specification by Archaeological Solutions (5/02/2013). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and the English Heritage *GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work* (2009).

1.3 The objectives of the assessment were

- To specifically consult available geotechnical information collate, and the Greater London Historic Environment Record to assess information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area;
- To provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance; and
- To assess the impact of development proposals for the site on any identified archaeological remains, and guide any further mitigation strategy.

Planning Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this

publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 - 2)

2.1 The site is located in the west central area of the capital in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. It is in the Walham Green area between Fulham and Chelsea to the east. The site is roughly triangular in plan with two squared off ends where the south and north-east corners would have been. It is bordered on the north side by Effie Road and on the west side by Effie Place. The east side is bordered by the cutting of the District Underground Line running between Fulham Broadway and Walham Green. At the north-east end is a conjoining building which continues over the underground line.

2.2 The site comprised three properties (No's 4, 6 & 8) built in brick masonry with concrete floors and tiled roofs, recently demolished. The buildings were derelict and in disrepair but were originally shops on the ground floor level with residential apartments above. No 8 was a warehouse or storage unit.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Greater London is contained within the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Significant entries within a 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2. The site is referred to as the assessment site to distinguish it from other sites described in the text.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for this type of evidence was the historic OS maps included in the Environs geotechnical report (Blackwell 2012).

3.3 Geological/geotechnical information

3.3.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information

was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983), as well as the Geotechnical information provided by Environs Associates Ltd.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1 The site lies 1.5km north of the river Thames at 2.7m AOD with the local natural topography resting at an average of c.5m AOD. The underlying superficial strata comprise Alluvium and the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, and this overlies the London Clay Formation which sub-crops across the site and is made up of fine silty clay that can also contain sand (Blackwell 2012, 9). The local soils are un-surveyed due to the urban setting.

4.1.2 In 2011 Avirons Associates Ltd drilled a borehole to a 20m depth on the assessment site for geotechnical purposes which identified the site as Made Ground comprising a concrete layer overlying peaty clay containing ceramic building material to a minimum depth of 4.6m (Table 1; Fig. 4). Groundwater was struck at 7.60m rising to 7.10m after twenty minutes, and during subsequent monitoring groundwater was encountered at 5.43m below ground level.

Depth	Deposit	Description
Ground level – 0.15m	Made Ground	Concrete slab
0.15/0.20 – 4.60m	Made ground	Soft, locally firm becoming stiff, grey, brown, sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, sub-angular to sub-rounded brick, flint, clinker and concrete
4.60-6.70m	Made Ground or alluvial deposit?	Firm, medium strength dark grey, silty clay with occasional rootlets
6.70 – 8.40m	Kempton Park Gravel	Medium dense becoming dens, grey, green, slightly clayey sandy fine to coarse angular to rounded flint gravel
8.40 – 13.60m	Kempton Park Gravel	Dense, brown, gravelly sand. Gravel is fine to coarse angular o rounded flint
13.60-15.80m	London Clay Formation	Stiff, brown slightly gravelly clay with occasional selenite crystals. Gravel is fine, angular flint
15.80-20.00m	London Clay Formation	Very stiff, dark grey, brown fissured clay with occasional selenite crystals

Table 1: ground conditions encountered within Geotechnical Borehole 1 (Blackwell 2012)

4.1.3 In October 2012 a further phase of intrusive work was carried out on the assessment site which comprised three boreholes (BH 2, 3 & 4) drilled to a depth of up to 15m, and two hand excavated trial pits (HA 1 & 5) dug to a depth of up to 1.5m (Tables 2-6). Groundwater generally rested at approximately 5.9m bgl.

Depth	Deposit	Description
0.00-0.020m	Made Ground	Concrete slab (overlying overlying grey lean mix concrete)
0.20-4.40m	Made Ground	Soft, locally firm, dark grey, brown, sandy, slightly gravelly, peaty clay. Gravel is fine to medium , sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick and concrete
4.40-14.80m	Kempton Park Gravel	Brown yellow sands and fine to coarse, angular to rounded flint gravels
14.80-15.00m	London Clay Formation	Stiff brown, slightly gravelly clay with occasional selenite crystals. Gravel is fine, angular flint

Table 2: ground conditions encountered within Geotechnical Borehole 2 (Burkitt 2012)

Depth	Deposit	Description
0.00-0.020m	Made Ground	Concrete as Borehole 2
0.20-6.60m	Made Ground	Soft locally firm, dark grey, pale grey, brown, sandy, slightly gravelly, peaty clay. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick and concrete
6.60-14.70m	Kempton Park Gravel	As Borehole 2
14.70-15.00m	London Clay Formation	As Borehole 2

Table 3: ground conditions encountered within Geotechnical Borehole 3 (Burkitt 2012)

Depth	Deposit	Description
0.00-0.020m	Made Ground	Concrete as Borehole 2
0.20 – 1.10m	Made Ground	Soft, brown sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium concrete and flint
1.10-5.20m	Made Ground	Soft locally firm, dark grey, pale grey, brown, sandy, slightly gravelly, peaty clay. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick and concrete
5.20-14.70m	Kempton Park Gravel	As Borehole 2
14.70-15.00m	London Clay Formation	As Borehole 2

Table 4: ground conditions encountered within Geotechnical Borehole 4 (Burkitt 2012)

Depth	Deposit	Description
0.00-0.020m	Ground Level	Concrete as Borehole 2
0.20-0.80m	Made Ground	Soft, brown sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to medium concrete and flint
0.80-1.20m	Made Ground	Soft locally firm, dark grey, pale grey, brown, sandy, slightly gravelly, peaty clay. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick and concrete

Table 5: ground conditions encountered within hand excavated trial hole 1 (Burkitt 2012)

Depth	Deposit	Description
0.00-0.020m	Ground Level	Concrete as Borehole 2
0.20-1.50m	Made Ground	Soft locally firm, dark grey, pale grey, brown, sandy, slightly gravelly, peaty clay. Gravel is fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, brick and concrete

Table 6: ground conditions encountered within hand excavated trial hole 5 (Burkitt 2012)

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (500,000 – 2,300 BC)

4.2.1 Finds from the prehistoric period are relatively sparse in the vicinity of the assessment site. A small polished Neolithic axe head of epidote-hornblende schist showing evidence of re-sharpening was found 325m to the east at 61 Britannia Road (MLO 451). A prehistoric flint core was found in a road trench at Kelvedon Road 460m to the south-west (MLO 293), and otherwise un-described worked flints came from a garden at Elthiron Road, Parson's Green 440m to the south (MLO 211).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 The Roman town of *Londinium* was located significantly to the east of the site in the area around Westminster and there is no evidence for Romano-British activity within 500m of the assessment site.

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)

4.2.3 The Anglo-Saxon town of *Lundenwic* was located to the west of Roman *Londinium* in the area of Aldwych. The first recorded building there since the abandonment of *Londinium* is St Paul's Cathedral which was constructed at the instigation of Ethelbert of Kent, and the town developed into a trading centre in the 7th and 8th centuries (Schofield 1999). Fulham takes its name from *Fulanham*

c.705AD and means Fulla's settlement in a river bend (Mills 1991). There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within 500m of the assessment site.

Medieval (1066-1539)

4.2.4 Medieval London essentially began in 1066 with the coronation of William I in newly completed Westminster Abbey, while his son William Rufus built Westminster Hall in 1097 on the site of the Palace of Westminster which was the main royal residence throughout the medieval period. The manor house of Fulham, later called Fulham "Palace" was granted to the Bishops of London in the 8th century and became their summer residence from the 11th century (Walford 1878). Fulham is made up of a number of medieval settlements that were not fully linked together until the 19th century (Weinreb & Hibbert 1983).

4.2.5 Walford Green was one of these medieval settlements, with its centre point where Effie Road, Harwood Road and Fulham Road converge 60m north of the assessment site (MLO 687a). Two medieval tenements are given grid references just to the north of the assessment site, although their exact locations are not known (MLO 230, MLO 232). A third medieval tenement off the Fulham Road located 90m north-west of the assessment site probably dated from the 14th century and was destroyed in the 17th century (MLO 244d). The Fulham Road is also of medieval origin in existence since at least the 15th century (MLO 770, Weinreb & Hibbert 1983). Another tenement is documented in 1461 and 1704 at Walham Green 150m east of the assessment site (MLO 243b). A fifth medieval tenement is believed to have existed beside Chelsea football ground to the north-east (MLO 379). Two further Walford Green tenements were located some 300m west of the site off Dawes Road which is also medieval in origin (MLO 135, MLO 244a, MLO 244b). An eighth tenement was located at Farm Lane, 300m to the north of the assessment site, which belonged to Robert de Chayham in the early 14th century (MLO 244c). A ninth tenement dated c.1410 is also mentioned located on the north side of North End Road 310m north-west of the assessment site (MLO 243a). North End Road (formerly Gybbesgrene Lane) was itself first mentioned in 1477 (MLO 115b). An ancient messuage (dwelling) was located near the junction of North End Road with Sharrold's Road 380m north-west of the assessment site, with the latter named after the medieval owners, the Sherewold family (MLO 687c).

4.2.6 An archaeological evaluation carried out on Fulham Island 200m north-west of the assessment site indicated that there was good survival of medieval and post-medieval remains there in the form of several cut features and a possible field boundary; the site was probably backfilled in the 17th century (MLO 75960). Archaeological monitoring during office building by Harwood Road some 270m west of the site, found no evidence for the medieval village, and the result is similar for most of the archaeological investigations in the area during the last ten years owing to extensive cellaring, brickearth quarrying, and WWII bomb damage (MLO 226).

4.2.7 Kings Road to the east was originally a farm track which became the king's private road in Stuart times (MLO 109). New Kings Road, given a centre point 460m south of the assessment site, is medieval in origin and in 1550 was referred to as a lane leading from Brestrete towards Parson Green. It gained its name during the reign of Charles II, and the kink in the road is suggested as caused by the presence of a moated site to the south (MLO 687b). To the north of New Kings Road Eelbrook common was an area of marshy ground greater in extent than now which was mentioned in the 15th century (MLO 115a). Examination of pipe trenches outside Kelvedon Mansions, 450m to the south-west, revealed several medieval pot sherds and remains of brick walls belonging to Arundel House built in Tudor times or earlier, which was demolished in the 1890's (MLO 256).

Post-medieval (1539-1900)

4.2.8 Fulham developed in the 19th century when Fulham Town, Parsons Green, Walham Green, North End and Sands End amalgamated. Renowned sites, past and present, include the current Fulham Palace in Bishops Avenue which dates from the 16th century, the site of Fulham Hospital in Fulham Palace Road built in 1849 and subsequently amalgamated with Charing Cross Hospital, and Fulham Power Station in Townmead Road, built in 1936 and demolished in the 1980s. Fulham Pottery established by John Dwight in 1672 was located in Ingate Place, Battersea, where the first English salt glazed stoneware was successfully produced (Weinreb & Hutchinson 1983). Fulham Broadway Brewery located 70m to the north-west of the assessment site was founded by Oliver Stocken in 1769 (MLO 439). Grade II listed Fulham Town Hall located 90m to the north-east of the assessment site was built by George Edward between 1888 and 1890 (MLO 84103). A Brick Field is shown on the first edition OS map in the vicinity of Barclay Road with a centre point 75m to the south-west of the assessment site (MLO 729).

Modern (1900+)

4.2.8 The assessment site avoided direct bombing during WWII, but there are two sites quite close by. Three bombs landed on the corner of Effie Road and Barclay Road, 70m to the west, and a high explosive landed 50m to the north on Fulham Broadway, where Effie Road and Harwood Road meet (www.bombsight.com)

4.2.9 The assessment site was visited by Avirons Associates Ltd in May 2012 and a visual survey identified that the ground surface was essentially level with the entire site standing on a concrete floor slab. In the area by Bore Hole, 1 in the 'warehouse' was a pile of Made Ground that originally underlay the concrete which comprised grey, brown, sandy gravelly clay. The gravel was made up of fine to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded brick, flint, clinker and concrete. In addition natural sand and gravel and London Clay was present (Blackwell 2012,

4). No under or above ground storage tanks were observed on, or within the immediate environs of the site. Small amounts of municipal waste including paper and plastic were present, and due to the age of the buildings there is a possibility that asbestos could be present, otherwise no signs of land contamination were noted.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4 - 9)

4.3.1 The 1869-1874 1:2,500 first edition OS map shows the assessment site in an open area (but with buildings immediately to the north), with a field boundary demarcating its western side beyond which is a Brick Field. In the north-east corner of the assessment site is the southern end of a rectangular building which has another field boundary running from it in a north-easterly direction out of the site. A track or path runs north to south across the assessment site which at the north end joins a short road which runs eastwards into Fulham Road/ Harwood Road. The building encroaching on the site is located within the angle of the path and the short road. A Brick Field is shown bordering the west of the site, and a pound is shown just to the north as is The Swan Brewery (OS 1869-74 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500).

4.3.2 The 1896 1:2,500 OS map shows that the assessment site is now fully developed and is essentially the same layout as today. Effie Road, Effie Place and the Fulham Extension of the Metropolitan District Railway form its borders, as now. There is a single rectangular building located on the western side of the assessment site which is bordered by Effie Road and Effie Place (OS 1896 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1916 1:2,500 OS map shows that the assessment site is now fully developed with the same buildings and plan as are present today (OS 1916 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1949-50 1:2,500 OS map shows the house numbers on the assessment site as ?62, 6, 4, and 8. The terraced houses across Effie Place to the west have been reduced in number (OS 1949-50 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500).

4.3.3 The 1962-1963 OS map shows that a large building has been built across Effie Road adjacent to the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and a Corporation Depot has been built to the south-west. Broadway Mansions has also been constructed across Effie Road (OS 1962-63 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1974-1978 OS map shows no change to the previous one (OS 1974-78 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1984 -1987 OS map shows that the large building across Effie Road has gone but otherwise there is no change (OS 1984-87 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1991-1992 1:2,500 shows that the house numbers are now as present – 6, 4, 8 (OS 1991-92 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500). The 1995 OS map shows no change from the present day (OS 1995 Sheet SW6 1EL 1:2,500).

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – The closest listed building is Grade II listed Fulham Town Hall located 90m to the north-east of the assessment site (MLO 84103)

Registered Park and Gardens – There are no Registered Parks or Gardens within 500m of the assessment site. The closest site is Brompton Cemetery.

Archaeological Priority Area – The assessment site is located in designated Site of Archaeological Interest Y on the GLHER database. It is within the core area of Walham Green medieval village.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments – There are no Scheduled Monuments within 500m of the assessment site. The closest site is Fulham Palace.

Conservation Areas – The assessment site is located within the Walham Green Conservation Area (www.lbhf.gov.uk)

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Previous Ground Disturbance The Impact of the Proposed Development

5.1.1 The entire footprint of the assessment site is built up in the form of the collapsing buildings of 4-8 Effie Road which stand on a concrete surface overlying at least 4.4m of Made Ground. The proposed development plans to demolish the existing buildings and construct a new mixed use area comprising shops with seven residential apartments above. The entire site is to be covered in an area of hardstanding in the form of a reinforced concrete floor to the depth of 0.45m.

5.1.2 The borehole evidence shows a great depth of Made Ground containing ceramic building material, which directly rests on natural gravels showing an absence of any topsoil and subsoil in between. This indicates that the site has been truncated and suggests that the potential for archaeological remains to have survived is low. The assessment site is bordered to the west and south by a Brick Field shown on the first edition OS map which lends to the possibility that the site has been quarried and backfilled with the existing Made Ground. In the case that any archaeological remains have survived in the Kempton Park Gravel, their great depth would mean that, with the exception of piling, they are unlikely to be reached by modern building foundations.

5.2 Archaeological Potential

5.2.1 The following assessments are based on the archaeological information

discussed above.

Prehistoric – Low. Only three prehistoric HER points are recorded within 500m of the assessment site, the closest is a polished Neolithic axe head found 325m to the east (MLO 451).

Romano-British – Low. There are no Romano-British finds from within 500m of the assessment site

Anglo-Saxon – Low. There are no Anglo-Saxon finds from within 500m of the assessment site

Medieval – High. A medieval settlement was located at Walford Green with nine tenements recorded in the area (MLO 687a). Two medieval tenements may have been located within 50m north of the assessment site (MLO 230, MLO 232), and a third was 90m to the north-west (MLO 244d). An archaeological evaluation carried out on Fulham Island 200m north-west of the assessment site indicated that there was potentially good survival of medieval and post-medieval remains (MLO 75960).

Post-Medieval – High. The 1869-1874 OS map shows a building encroaching on the north-east part of the site and field boundaries on the northern and western edges. There is also a path crossing the site. The 1896 1:2,500 OS map shows that the area of the assessment site is now fully developed in the same plan as today. There is a single rectangular building located on the western side of the assessment site. The 1916 OS map shows that the assessment site is now fully developed with the same buildings and plan as are present today

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 A medieval settlement is recorded at Walford Green which included nine tenements, two of which may have been located close to the vicinity of the assessment site, and a third which was 90m to the north-west. The general area has been subject to quarrying cellar building and bomb damage, but an archaeological evaluation carried out 200m to the north-west showed good medieval and post-medieval remains. The 1869-1874 OS map shows a building partly located on the site, a path or track crossing it, and field boundaries running along the northern and western edges. A Brick Field is shown bordering the west of the site, and a pound and brewery are located just to the north. The 1896 OS map shows that the area around the assessment site is now fully developed in the same layout today including the District line cutting to the east. There is a single rectangular building located on the western side of the assessment site. The 1916 OS map shows that the assessment site is fully developed apparently containing the same buildings that were present until today.

6.2 Avirons Associates Ltd drilled five boreholes and hand excavated two trial holes on the assessment site. The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of concrete slab overlying concrete mix across the entire site. Beneath this was further Made Ground extending to a depth of between 4.40m and 6.60m which comprised dark peaty, gravelly clay containing flint, brick, concrete and roots. The borehole evidence indicates that there is a large amount of Made Ground directly overlying natural gravels. The absence of topsoil and subsoil together with the depth suggests that the Made Ground may be the end result of quarrying to extract brickearth. The truncation of the assessment site therefore suggests that potential for survival of archaeological remains is low.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Kenham Building Ltd, in particular Mr Michael Robinson for commissioning the archaeological statement.

AS would also like to thank staff at the GLHER for providing the historic environmental information.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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www.lbhf.gov.uk – conservation area

www.localhistories.org/kingston - local history

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
050188/00/00 - MLO451	TQ 2570 7710 (point)	61 BRITANNIA RD. SMALL BLACK AXE, OF EPIDOTE-HORNBLLENDE SCHIST. POLISHED, BUT WITH EVIDENCE OF FRESHENING Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC
050421/00/00 - MLO211	TQ 2540 7670 (point)	ELTHIRON RD. FLINTS.
050399/00/00 - MLO293	TQ 2495 7695 (point)	KELVEDON RD CORE TRIMMED FLAKE FOUND IN ROAD TRENCH. West London Archaeological Field Group/MOL GRID REF TQ 250 767 : TQ 244 776 : CENTRED ON TQ 249 770.
Medieval		
053010/00/00 - MLO687	TQ 2540 7720 (point)	HARWOOD RD (NEAR). Site of the medieval village of Walham Green 053010/00/00 - MLO687
050596/00/00 - MLO244	TQ 2510 7720 (point)	DAWES RD (BETWEEN FULHAM RD AND) 1 OF 9 TENEMENTS ON WALHAM GREEN
050639/00/00 - MLO135	Centroid TQ 2466 7733	DAWES RD (FORMERLY PARYS LA) PARYS LA MENTIONED IN 1437. DAWES LA MENTIONED IN 1555.
050595/00/00 - MLO244	TQ 2510 7725	DAWES RD (SE CORNER OF) TENEMENT EXISTED FROM C14 AT LEAST
050656/00/00 - MLO115	TQ 2545 7685	EELBROOK COMMON. MARSHY COMMON MENTIONED IN C15. FORMERLY LARGER THAN AT PRESENT
050597/00/00 - MLO244	TQ 2530 7740 (point)	FARM LA (BOUNDED BY) NAME DERIVED FROM ROBERT DE CHAYHAM WHO OWNED THE TENEMENT IN THE TIME OF EDWARD II.
050594/00/00 - MLO244	TQ 2530 7720 (point)	FULHAM BROADWAY TENEMENT NAMED AFTER AN EARLY OCCUPANT. MAY HAVE DATED TO C14. DESTROYED PRE C17.
050723/00/00 - MLO770	Centroid TQ 2479 7675	FULHAM RD. ROAD FIRST MENTIONED IN 1442.
050655/00/00 - MLO109	Centroid TQ 2717 7810	KINGS ROAD ORIGINALLY A FARM TRACK, BECAME KINGS PRIVATE RD IN STUART TIMES.
052995/00/00 - MLO687	TQ 2530 7670 (point)	NEW KINGS RD Mediaeval in origin, New Kings Road was referred to in 1550 as simply a certain lane leading from Brestre towards Parson Green. The through route, including Kings Road, was not created until the reign of Charles II, and was a private way even then. According to K. Whitehouse, the kink in Kings Road is due to a moated site which lay to its south.
052996/00/00 - MLO687	TQ 2510 7740 (point)	NORTH END RD Ancient messuage on the western side of North End Road, near the junction with Sharrold's Road. Named after its mediaeval owners, the Sherewold family. St. Johns Lodge and Sharrolds occupied the eastern fringe of the site until the late 19th century. North End Lodge was built on part of the site in 1808, and was demolished in 1879.
050661/00/00 - MLO115	Centroid TQ 2471 7802	NORTH END RD (FORMERLY GYBBESGRENE LA) FIRST MENTIONED AS GYBBESGRENE LANE IN 1477.

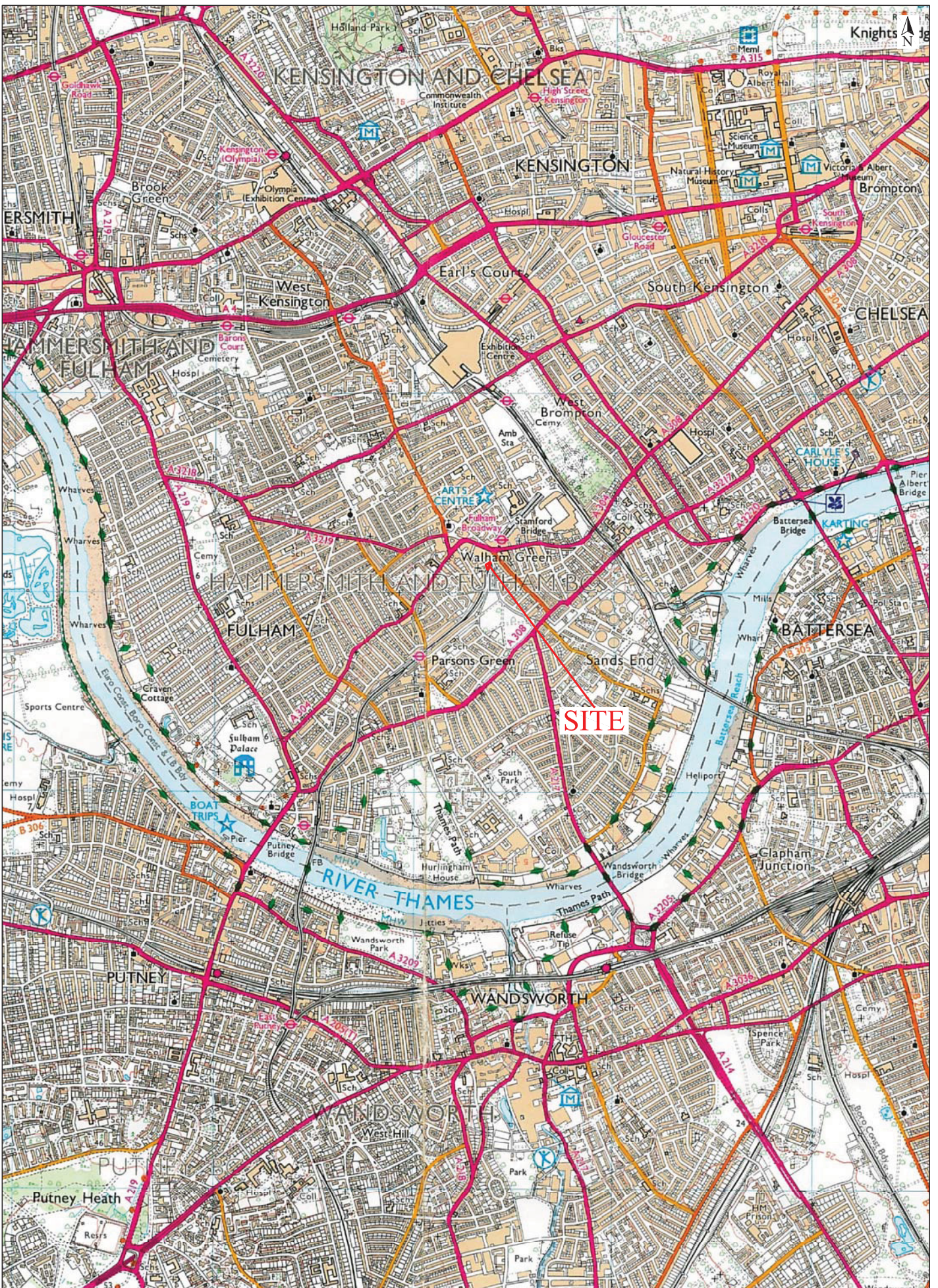
MLO75960	TQ 25250 77300	Fulham Island. Evaluation consisted of four trenches measuring c. 15 x 4m. The results of the evaluation indicate that there is good survival of Post Medieval and Medieval archaeology across the majority of the site. This included a number of cut features into the ground with one substantial feature being 0.40m across and 0.29m deep. It possibly represents a field boundary. The little dating evidence recovered from this features indicates that it was probably backfilled in the 17th century. The lack of artefactual evidence from the other cut features tends to imply that they were a distance away from the settlement.
050602/00/00 - MLO243	TQ 2510 7730 (point)	NORTH END RD (N SIDE OF) TENEMENT MENTIONED AROUND 1410.
050600/00/00 - MLO230	TQ 2540 7720	WALHAM GREEN TENEMENT EXACT LOCATION UNCERTAIN
050599/00/00 - MLO232	TQ 2540 7720 (point)	WALHAM GREEN TENEMENT FIRST REFERRED TO IN 1447. EXACT LOCATION UNCERTAIN
050601/00/00 - MLO379	TQ 256 774 (point)	WALHAM GREEN TENEMENT EXACT LOCATION UNCERTAIN
050598/00/00 - MLO243	TQ 2550 7720 (point)	WALHAM GREEN (S END OF) TENEMENT REFERRED TO IN 1461 & 1704.
051175/00/00 - MLO256	TQ 2499 7691 (point)	FULHAM RD. EXAMINATION OF PIPE TRENCHES OUTSIDE KELVEDON MANSIONS BY FARG 1979,REVEALED SEVERAL Medieval POTSHERDS & REMAINS OF 3 BRICK WALLS, ONE POSSIBLY TUDOR. ALMOSTCERTAINLY BELONGING TO ARUNDEL HOUSE, A MANSION DATING TO AT LEAST TUDORTIMES, DEMOLISHED IN 1890'S.
051174/00/00 - MLO256	TQ 2540 7720	492-504 FULHAM RD. EXAMINATION OF BUILDINGS,PRIOR TO DEMOLITION,BY FARG 1979 REVEALED EVIDENCEOF TIMBER-FRAMED CONSTRUCTION & BRICK NOGGING WHICH SUGGESTED BUILDINGSCOULD BE 16th century/17th century RATHER THAN THE 18th century PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED. PHOTOGRAPHICRECORD TAKEN BY GLC(HISTORIC BUILDINGS DIVISION).
051118/00/00 - MLO226	TQ 2570 7700 (point)	HARWOOD RD. SITE WATCHING OF OFFICE DEVELOPMENT BY FARG 1987,LOOKING FOR EVID OF Medieval VILLAGE OF WALHAM GREEN, PROVED NEGATIVE. VIRTUALLY ALL SITES WATCHED OVERLAST 10YRS HAVE BEEN NEG DUE TO CELLARING,BRICKEARTH EXTRACTION & Second World War BOMBDAMAGE.
Post-medieval		
051125/00/00 - MLO226	TQ 2515 7720 (point)	FULHAM RD SITE BOUNDED BY. SITE WATCHING BY FARG 1986 OF SITE BOUNDED BY THE 3 ROADS,FOUND ONLY A SCATTER OF Post Medieval SHERDS. EVID OF Medieval VILLAGE OF WALHAM GREEN PROVED NEGATIVE,AS THISLARGE SITE DISTURBED BY CELLARING Second World War BOMBING ETC.
052251/00/00 - MLO433	TQ 2528 7712 (point)	30 BARCLAY RD. J SIEGEL FOR West London Archaeological Field Group,FOUND AREAS OF BURNT CLAY & 18th century AND LATER POTTERY,OCTOBER 1976
052672/00/00 - MLO662	TQ 2524 7749 (point)	7-9 FARM LA. Evaluation undertaken by T Rees for AOC, March'95; site code FLF95. Two brick lined pits, probably wells were recorded.iPeriods recorded under same site code: post-medieval

		(052671-3)
052673/00/00 - MLO662	TQ 2524 7749	7-9 FARM LA. Evaluation undertaken by T Rees for AOC, March'95; site code FLF95. Two large pits, probably for brickearth extraction were recorded. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (052671-3)
052671/00/00 - MLO662	TQ 2524 7749	7-9 FARM LA. Evaluation undertaken by T Rees for AOC, March'95; site code FLF95. A 18th century or 19th century ditch running adjacent and parallel to Farm Lane was found. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (052671-3)
MLO76874	TQ 25250 77300 (point)	Fulham Island. Sealing the earlier features and the natural brickearth across all four trenches was a mid grey brown garden soil provisionally dated to the 18th century. This varied in thickness across the site due to later truncations. Trench 4 and trench 3 revealed two boundary ditches both having a flattish base with concave sides. The first ditch was primarily filled with mixed deposits including brickearth and sandy silts with CBM, animal bone and slag.
MLO76875	TQ 25250 77300 (point)	Fulham Island. An EW brick wall was recorded in trench 1 and 2. This cut into earlier garden soils and either side of the walls were brick lined pits.
MLO75284	TQ 2525 7730	Fulham Island. 4 machine cut trenches revealed square and circular brick lined features dating to 18th and 19th centuries associated with walls and boundary ditches. Brick lined features truncated 18th century garden soil which in turn sealed linear features with possible late medieval date.
MLO76876	TQ 25250 77300	Fulham Island. A single rectangular pit was recorded in trench 1 along with Stoneware pottery wasters and kiln furniture in the dumps
050583/00/00 - MLO255	TQ 2520 7720	589 APPROXIMATELY FULHAM RD. POUND IN WALHAM GREEN AREA
050991/00/00 - MLO150	TQ 2505 7725	DAWES RD Post Medieval VICARAGE FOUND DURING EXCAV BY FARG 1976(SEE ALSO 051001). REVEALED THAT SITE DESTROYED FOR BRICKMAKING EARLY 19th century.
054568/00/00 - MLO729	TQ 2530 7710	BARCLAY RD, BRICKFIELD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) Feature located from examination of 1st ed. Ordnance survey maps.
051001/00/00 - MLO169	TQ 2505 7725	DAWES RD. Post Medieval BRICK KILNS FOUND DURING EXCAV BY FARG 1976(SEE ALSO 050991).
054750/00/000 - MLO74	TQ 2547 7729 (point)	FULHAM BROADWAY REDEVELOPMENT SW6 Evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1999 found a great deal of 19th century truncation and dumping possibly assoc with quarrying and the foundations of 19th century houses at 694 and 715 Fulham Road (Wansdown House)- buildings of pre 1853.
052703/00/00 - MLO667	Centroid TQ 2514 7667	ST MARKS SCHOOL Evaluation and excavation undertaken by P Hutchings on behalf of Museum of London Archaeology Service, Jan'96; site code SMO96. Pit fills with late 19th century or early 20th century finds were recorded. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (052703-4)
Listed buildings		
050747/00/00 -	TQ 2535	FULHAM BROADWAY BREWERY. FOUNDED BY OLIVER

MLO439	7720 (point)	STOCKEN IN 1769.
MLO84143	TQ 25236 77295	<p>17 Jerdan Place. 3 semi-detached houses, No. 17 with shop, Nos. 17a and 19 now a doctors' surgery. Mid C18, refaced early C19, 1st floor and parapet refaced late 20th century. No. 17a an early C18 house of single room depth enclosed by rear of No. 17, front of No. 19 and right hand early C19 rear extension. Painted brick with rendered ground floors, No. 17 with brick dado. Complex tiled roofs; No. 17 double pitched the front pitch continuing across No. 19 and around right had return. No. 17a with hipped roof of old tiles and central stack.</p> <p>No. 17 - 2 storeys 2 windows. Good early C19 wooden shopfront with projecting window (glazing altered) and moulded stallboard. Projecting cornice above fascia. Partly glazed entrance door to right. 1st floor with late 20th century metal casements. Parapet. Shop interior with virtually complete original fittings including mirrors, cupboards and marble counters; dado rail and stone slab floor. Panelled wall conceals stairs to 1st floor. Early C19 wooden doorframe with fluted surround, carved stars on stops and shallow pediment, leading into back room.</p> <p>Nos. 17a and 19 - 2 storeys 5 windows. Central main entrance with panelled door and, to left, blocked panelled entrance door at one time leading to 17a. Ground floor, recessed sashes, that to left of entrance being early C19. Metal Late 20th century casements to 1st floor. Parapet. Rear extension to No. 19 with early C19 unhorned Gothick sash of pointed lights. Interior retains original form plan. Hall with early C19 modillion cornice and moulded dado rail; dog-leg stair with moulded closed string, turned balusters and chamfered newel with ball finial. 6 panel doors with moulded frames throughout. 1st floor left hand front room with C18 mantelpiece and doorway to left into shallow cupboard with blocked doorway into rear room, 2 steps lower than front. Rear right; hand back room with fragment of early C18 square paneling. The early C18 core known as No. 17a is a rare survival of a vernacular building from Waltham Green's rural past. These houses stand on the former site of Waltham Green, Jerdan Place being the market place and named so until 1877.</p> <p>Nos. 17, 17a and 19 form a group with Nos. 9-15 Jerdan Place.</p>
MLO83995	TQ 25236 77288	<p>9 Jerdan Place. 4 terraced houses with later shops. Early C19, altered. No. 9 partly rebuilt following fire, 1981. Painted yellow stock brick.</p> <p>3 storeys and basements. 2 windows each except No. 15 which slightly projects with 3 windows. Ground floors with shopfronts; Nos. 9 and 11, 20th century; No. 13, late C19 with central entrance having part-glazed panelled door with overlight, canted bay windows with cast. iron columns and capitals and fascia bracket to left. No. 15, similar shopfront with moulded stallboards and pedimented bracket to fascia on return. Original facias may survive under 20th century boards.</p> <p>Upper floors to all houses with gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes, 1st floor No. 15 with original glazing bars. Parapets concealing M roofs. No. 15 with cornice and blocking course.- Rear elevations with segmental arches to recessed sashes, 1st floors with original glazing bars. No 15 with central narrower sash lighting stairs; other similar Lefthand sashes. Attached to rears to Nos. 13 and 15 and No. 9, contemporary outbuildings of painted brick. Right hand roof of that to Nos. 13 and 15 with good pantiles, left had slated. All with chimney stacks and pots. Interiors not inspected but. No. 15 believed to retain some original features. These houses stand on</p>

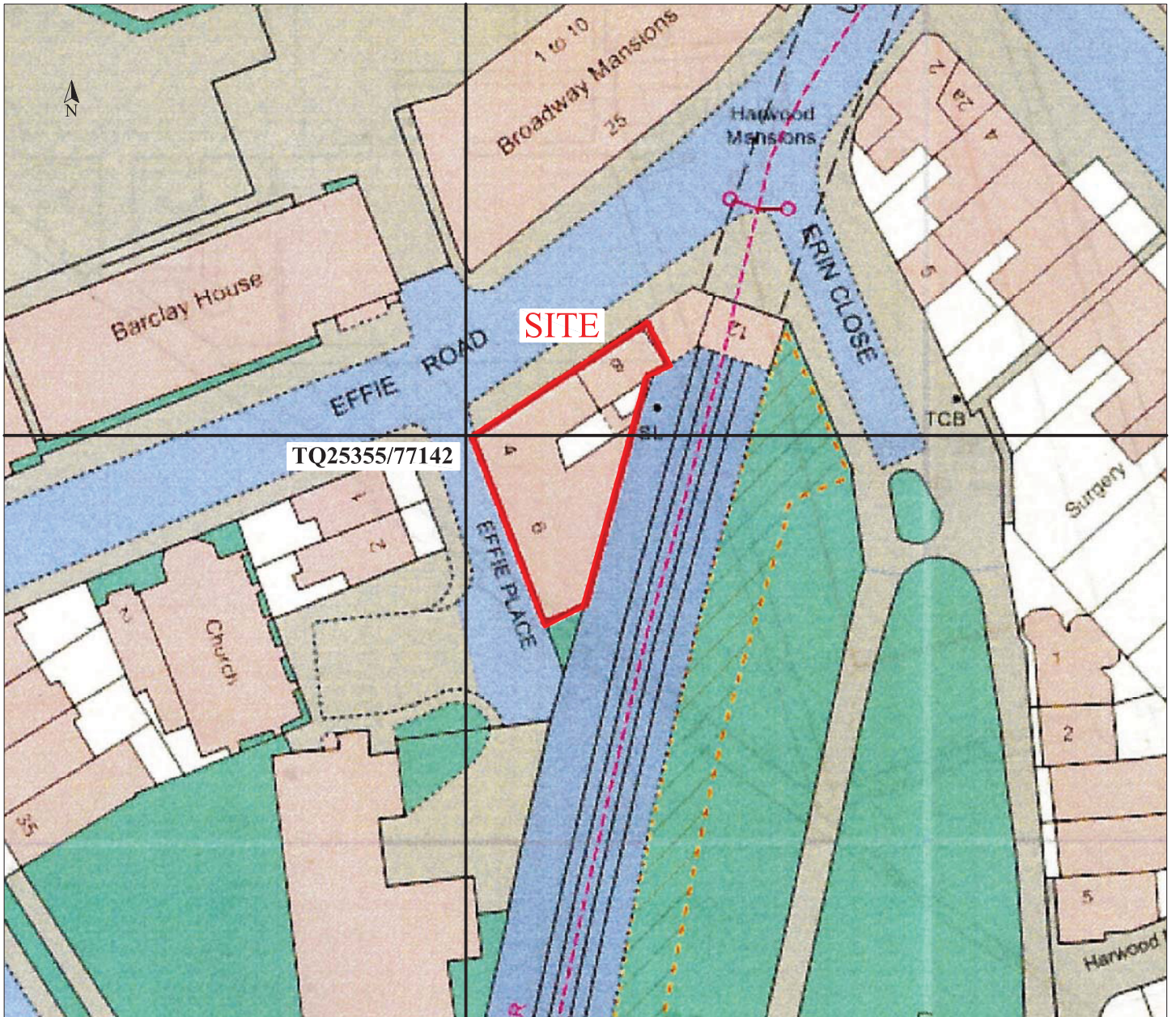
		the former site of Waltham Green, Jerdan Place being the market place and named so until 1877. Included for group value. Nos. 9-15 form a group with Nos. 17, 17a and 19 Jerdan Place.
MLO83987	Centroid TQ 2517 7733	North End Road, [Church of St John], Walham Green, {Gothic style church of 1828} This church was built in 1827-28 by George Ledwell Taylor in the Early English Gothic style. It is of yellow brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. It was built on the site of a pond.
MLO7665	Centroid TQ 2517 7733	North End Road, [Church of St John], Walham Green, {19th century churchyard} This churchyard came into existence with the church of St Paul, in 1828. It is situated on an island surrounded by Vanston Place, North End Road and Farm Lane. An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by Pre-Construct Archaeology on groundworks associated with improvements to the churchyard. Site code JWG07. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service trenches and shallow ground reduction on the north and south sides of the church. The groundworks were seen to impact through the upper topsoil and made ground horizons only. No archaeological significant remains were observed.
MLO84112	TQ 25549 76733 (point)	NOS 71 TO 77 INCLUDING IRON RAILINGS Early 19th Century Terrace of houses. Brick: nos 73 and 75, reddened, No 71 and 77 painted. Two storeys plus basement, one window each. Round-headed doorways No 75 with a modern door, others original, panelled, with fanlights. Sash windows with some 12-paned and some margin glazing. Hipped slate roof. Iron railings to the front steps. No 77 has an iron gate. Extra bay at either end of the block, each with French windows and cast iron balcony to first floor.
MLO84049	TQ 25114 77355	THE COCK PUBLIC HOUSE II Public House Mid to later 19th Century. 3 storeys, 5 bays. Stucco with blue and white tile to ground storey (now painted). 3 storeys, five bays. Three doors alternately in ground storey with canted bays between Doric pilasters. 1st floor windows large pane double hung sash architraved with brackets and consoled pediments. Masked tympanum. 2nd floor window architraved with band at cill level and brackets. Dentilled cornice and gilded cockerel mounted centrally on parapet.
MLO84199	TQ 25436 77263 (point)	FULHAM BROADWAY Station. Opened 1880. Brown faience. Almost symmetrical facade of 2 storeys. 3 bays with 2 + 3 + 2 window arrangement and single storey wings left and right. Ground storey channelled; altered with modern shop-fronts in original openings and a modern canopy. First floor windows architraved with pulvinated frieze and hoods. Centre window pedimented. Centre bay projects slightly with paired Ionic pilasters. Dentil cornice and blocking course over. Wing to right much altered. Platform roof of eight bays with longitudinal arched metal trusses. Timber booking office of late 19th or early 20th century. Originally called Walham Green Station.
MLO84103	Centroid TQ 25459 77185	Fulham Town Hall was built in 1888-90 by George Edward for the Fulham parish vestry. The construction was undertaken by Treasure & Son builders, it was substantially altered and extended in 1904-5 by Francis Wood the Borough Engineer to the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham. The extension of 1934 by Walter Cave is not included in the listing.
MLO84012	TQ 25025	FULHAM FIRE STATION. Fire Station. 1895/6 by Thomas

	76962	<p>Blashill, one of a team of London County Council architects led by Robert Pearshall. Red brick with stone dressings. Tiled roof with cresting & tall enriched brick slab chimney stacks and gables; above central bays a pyramidal roof with cresting and a dormer between 2 gables; at angles, conical roofs with finials and lucarnes break into pitched roofs above turrets at angles. All roofs with stepped brick Lombard type frieze at eaves level. 4 storeys and attics. 8 windows plus 3 windows in each angle turret. Rectangular plan with projecting central bays and faceted projecting turrets at angles from 1st floor level. Ground floor slightly projecting. Central paired engine room entrances of depressed segmental arched openings flanked by large gabled buttresses, the central buttress incorporating a granite plaque recording the laying of the foundation stone by Earl Carrington on 20 November 1895; part glazed folding doors. Pedestrian entrance to left. Stone bands above ground floor windows and at 1st floor sill level form a fascia for lettering "Fire Brigade Station Fulham"; stone band at 3rd floor sill level. Lugged stone lintels to unusual french influenced windows of a single pane sash with stone mullion and upper third of 2 lights. Windows in groups of 3 on ground floor; groups of 2 on 1st floor, those in central bay flanked by buttresses; 3rd floor, central bay group of 4 flanked by groups of 2; 4th floor a similar arrangement, those in central bay under paired gables with slit windows, those in outer bays under similar single gables. Appearing above the roof line from behind the building a faceted castellated 80 ft look-out tower with stone band beneath slit windows and Lombard frieze. The station originally housed 1 Station Officer, 13 firemen (with residential quarters over the engine room), 3 coachmen and 3 pairs of horses. It was adapted for motor use in 1913.</p>
MLO84117	TQ 25128 77337 (point	<p>FULHAM BATHS ENTRANCE BLOCK. GV II Entrance block to former baths 1902 by E Deighton Pearson. Exuberant design in a free classical manner. Red brick and stone alternating through storey height with additional banding. Three storeys and roof storey in narrow gable. 3 bays: left and right one window with entrance doors under. Centre bay four windows on ground and first storeys divided by rusticated columns. Second floor, three windows divided by stone piers and flanked by statues. 3-light windows in gable divided by fat ionic columns. Pool halls to rear now demolished.</p>
MLO84201	TQ 24920 76883 (<p>FULHAM LIBRARY INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS Library. Dated 1908. Henry T Hare. Red brick, Portland stone dressings. Renewed slate roof. One storey plus roof storey and basement. Five windows wide Centre and outer bays with Roman Ionic threequarter columns and pediments (triangular to outer, segmental to inner bay,) all open with cartouches to tympana. Entrances to outer bays (original doors). Mullioned and transomed windows with architraves and leaded square panes. Segmental heads to basement with prominent key stones. Modillion eaves cornice. Hipped roof. Three four-light pedimented dormers. Central timber cupola with dome and finial. Cast iron area railings with wreaths and urns.</p>

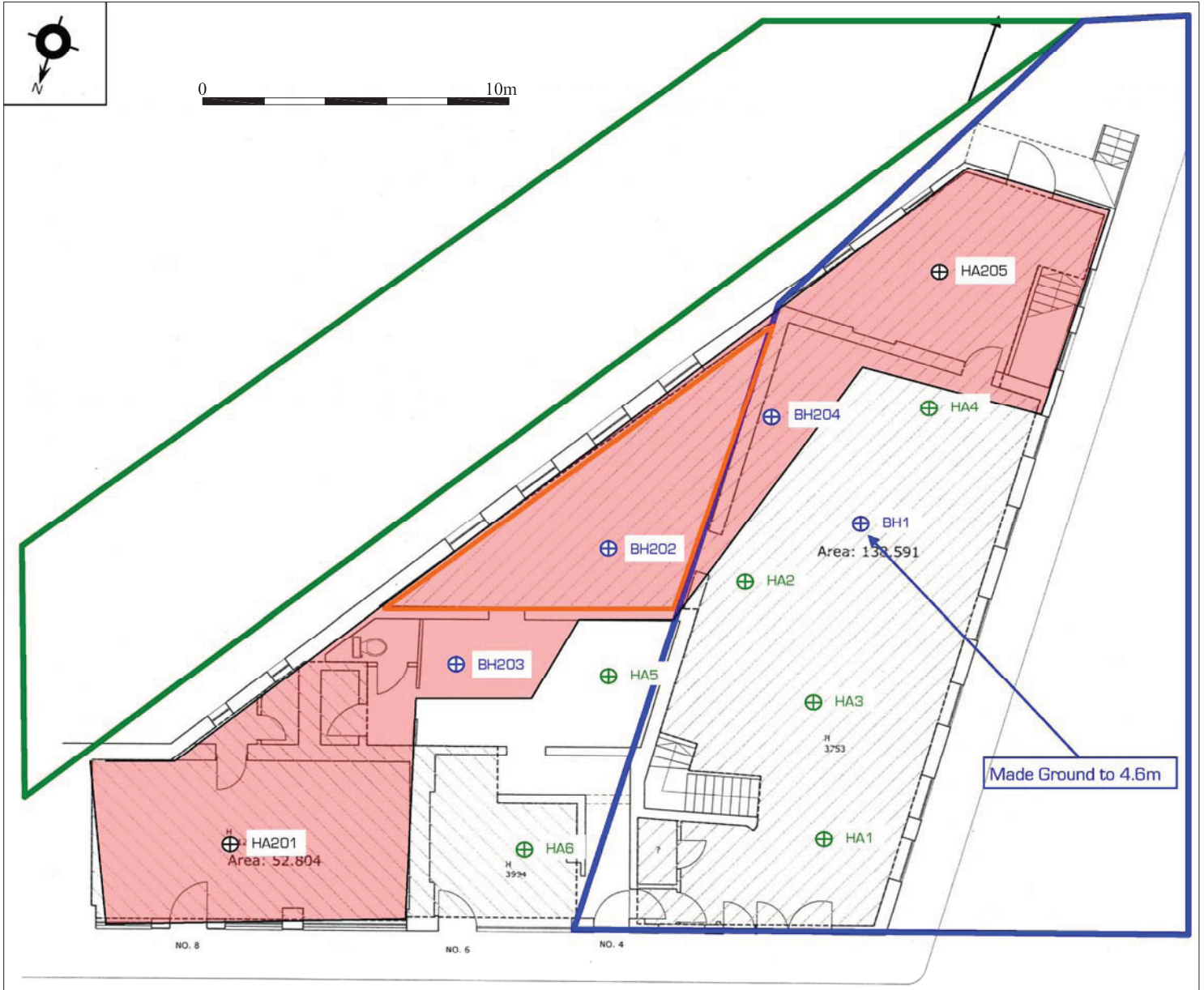


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location
 Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 4 Location of boreholes

Scale 1:200 at A4