

**RAVENS COURT PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,  
4-14 RAVENS COURT AVENUE,  
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON W6 0SE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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NGR: TQ 2245 7871	Report No. 3559
District: London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham	Site Code: RPP 10
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3837
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 4-14 Ravenscourt Avenue, Hammersmith, London</i>		
<i>In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 4-14 Ravenscourt Avenue, Hammersmith, London (NGR TQ 2245 7871). The evaluation was commissioned by Barnsley, Hewett &amp; Mallinson Chartered Architects, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new building to provide a hall and additional teaching facilities at the school. The project comprised the demolition of existing vacant units, garages and workshops at 2-14 Ravenscourt Avenue, and the rear extension to commercial units at 248-258 King Street.</i>			
<i>The site is located in Hammersmith, West London, within an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by the London Borough of Hammersmith &amp; Fulham. The zone encompasses the area of a possible Roman Road, a medieval leper hospital and potential late medieval to post-medieval ribbon development.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed remains of a modern building.</i>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2010</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>3837</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>RPP 10</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>Archaeological Priority Zone</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Open back yard with derelict domestic retail units, garages and workshops</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>New school buildings including hall and extension to commercial units at King Street</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>Remains of a modern building –wall/ floor and foundation</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>LB of Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</i>	<i>Hammersmith</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>GLSMR</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>W6 0SE</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>0.12 ha</i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TQ 2245 7871</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>5m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>Advice from EH GLAAS</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>London Preparatory School Limited</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 4-14 Ravenscourt Avenue, Hammersmith, London. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>3559</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>June 2010</i>		

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

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*In the event the evaluation revealed remains of a modern building.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, 4-14 Ravenscourt Avenue, Hammersmith, London W6 (NGR TQ 2245 7871; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Barnsley, Hewett & Mallinson Chartered Architects on behalf of London Preparatory School Limited and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new building to provide a hall and additional teaching facilities at the school. The project comprised the demolition of existing vacant units, garages and workshops at 2-14 Ravenscourt Avenue and the rear extension to commercial units at 248-258 King Street (London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham Planning Ref. 2008/03068/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 29/04/2010) and approved by EH GLAAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008) and the English

Heritage (London Region) Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGPs, revised 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 5; Evaluations*.

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the Roman, medieval and/or post-medieval occupation. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located in Hammersmith in West London (Figs. 1 – 2). It occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land (approximately 0.12ha) to the immediate south of Ravenscourt Park Prep School, 16 Ravenscourt Avenue, Hammersmith, London, W8 7SL. The site is situated in a predominantly residential and commercial setting, c. 250m to the north of the River Thames. Access to the site is via a driveway off Ravenscourt Avenue, which borders the eastern edge of the site. The site currently comprises an open backyard of concrete hard standing with derelict vacant garages along the eastern edge of the site and the rear extensions of commercial units on King Street encroaching on the southern edge of the site.

2.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as designated by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The Zone encompasses the potential presence a possible Roman Road following the approximate route of King Street between the City and Brentford, a medieval leper hospital at an unknown location on the northern side of Kings Road between Dalling Road and Ravenscourt Park Road, and potential late medieval to post-medieval ribbon development along King Street to the west of the core of Hammersmith.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies at approximately 5m AOD on the Thames terrace, c. 250m to the north of the River. It is underlain by the Kempton Park Gravel Formation of Quaternary Age, over the London Clay Formation of Eocene Age (British Geological Survey 1978). The Kempton Park Gravel Formation forms part of the River Terrace Gravel associated with the River Thames and typically comprises sand (derived mainly from the Tertiary beds) together with gravel of sub-angular flint and chert.

3.2 Geoenvironmental investigation of the site (Listers 2007) encountered the Kempton Park gravel formation at depths between 1.1m to 1.5m down, from where it continued to (beyond) the limit of the borehole sampling (6m down). The London Clay which lies beneath the gravel is typically a blue grey silty clay that tends to weather to brown near its upper surfaces. It was not encountered during the investigation. Made ground at every location selected for borehole sampling occurred above the gravel, with an average depth of 1.25m, and comprised a variable mix of soft dark grey and brown silty clay and loose sandy silt with variable amounts of flint, brick and concrete. Boreholes on the eastern side and the south-western corner also recorded one or two layers of concrete at depths of 0.05 to 0.15m and 0.3 to 0.35m.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric (c. 700,000 – 750 BC)*

4.1 The River Thames and the adjacent Thames Gravels have provided evidence for early prehistoric activity in the close vicinity of the site, including artefacts from the Palaeolithic (c. 500000BP-10000BP), the Mesolithic (c. 10000BP-6000BP) and the Neolithic (c. 6000-2000BP). Palaeolithic flint hand axes and a cleaver were recovered from the River Thames c. 300m to the south (GLHER MLO26789), while Mesolithic perforated antlers (MLO433), flint tranchet axes, debitage, antler and bone implements (MLO26792) were recovered c. 200m to the south and east respectively. A Neolithic ground flint axe (MLO8582) and a unique stags-horn implement with an intact wooden handle of indeterminate prehistoric date (MLO8582) were also recovered from the River Thames c. 200m to the east.



4.2 The succeeding Bronze Age (c. 2000-750BC) has largely been defined by artefact types, notably the emergence of metal work and funerary monuments/burial evidence (Brown and Cotton 2000, 82). Both find spots and archaeological investigations at 120-124 King Street and 5-15 Galena Road have highlighted the significant presence of Bronze Age activity and deposition c. 200-400m to the east of the site. Archaeological investigations (MLO68000, MLO69059, MLO74936-7, and MLO75979) have recorded the presence of large E-W aligned ditches, parallel SW-NE aligned ditches as well as pits and postholes that appear to originate in the Late Bronze Age and continue into at least the middle Iron Age. Find spots from the immediate vicinity of these features (MLO25814, MLO25819, MLO25975, MLO25993, MLO26009, MLO26011 and MLO26015) span the Bronze Age and include Beaker pottery urns; stone, bronze and iron weapons, an antler cheek-piece and a bronze pin.

#### *Iron Age and Roman (750 BC – AD 410)*

4.3 Evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation is scarce in the vicinity of the site. The putative course of a Roman road follows King Street, or close by, supposedly between the City and Brentford, although no evidence has yet been found for this route close to the site. Ephemeral evidence for Roman activity in the area has been recorded c.200m to the east (MLO74938) where Roman pottery was found in the upper fills of prehistoric ditches, while stray isolated Roman coins have also been found in the vicinity (MLO4531 and MLO100325). A late Iron Age sword and scabbard (MLO1152) and a torso of a Roman statue (MLO8376) have also been recovered from the River Thames to the south of the site. No evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation was found in vicinity.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066 - 1550)*

4.4 The site is to the west of the core of the medieval centre of Hammersmith, although settlement is likely to spread along the banks of the River Thames, as evidenced by a tenement that once stood at the location of Weltje Road c. 250m to the south (MLO68750). The postulated medieval landscape in the immediate vicinity of the site is dominated by the potential location of a leper hospital (MLO4575) that is understood to have been located on the northern side of King Street between Dalling Road and Ravenscourt Park Road, an area that includes the site. Sparse sherds of residual medieval pottery have also been recovered during archaeological investigations c. 400m to the east (MLO74939).

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1550 - 1900)*

4.5 The bulk of the recorded archaeology (including listed buildings) in the vicinity of the site is post-medieval, predominantly the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 2). Hammersmith develops into a populous residential village and later suburb to the west of the City with many prosperous dwellings, notable those on the Upper Mall, Ravenscourt Gardens, Black Lion Lane, St. Peter's Villas and St. Peter's Square (to the south or west of the site).

4.6 The area close to the site includes a cemetery c. 100m to the south-west on King Street (MLO70699), while occupation in the close vicinity may be defined by archaeological evaluation investigations c. 400m to the east (MLO76881-3, MLO74940-43) which recorded wall foundations, small cellars and pits and ditches associated with backyard activities in plots stretching back from the street frontage on King Street. Previous archaeological investigations at Ravenscourt Prep School have recorded a layer of 17<sup>th</sup> century buries topsoil containing clay pipe (MLO76253) and dump deposits of Victorian building waste possibly associated with the construction of the train line to the north (MLO77829).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by EH GLAAS and were situated within footprints of the proposed new buildings. The trenches measured 15 x 1.60m.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

**Trench 1** Fig. 2, DP 5-6

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 7): E end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 5.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Modern rubble. Crushed concrete and brick fragments mixed with brown sand.
0.35 – 1.05m	L1001	Made ground. Dark brownish grey, friable, clayey silt.
1.05 – 1.95m	L1002	?Subsoil. Mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, sandy silt.
1.95m+	L1003	Natural dark brownish yellow, loose, silty gravel.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 8): W end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 5.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Rubble. As above.
0.15 – 0.85m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.85 – 1.70m	L1002	?Subsoil. As above.
1.70m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.



*Description:* Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

## **Trench 2** Fig. 2, DP 9-10

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 11): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 5.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Rubble. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.80m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.80 – 1.50m	L1002	?Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
1.50m+	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 12): S end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 5.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	M1004	Brick-made ?wall/floor.
0.33 – 0.80m	M1005	Concrete foundation for M1004.
0.80 – 1.45m	L1002	?Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
1.45m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained remains of modern ?floor M1004 and its foundation M1005.

M1004 and M1005 were located in the southern part of Trench 2 (DP 12). M1004 was constructed of yellow bricks (0.23 x 0.105 x 0.65m) bonded with a concrete-like mortar. The structure consisted of four courses of bricks (0.33m deep) on Foundation M1005. The latter comprised a grey concrete with occasional brick fragments (c. 0.50m thick). The entire structure may have been a wall and/or a floor of a modern building.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by L1000, a modern layer of concrete and CBM rubble mixed with yellow sand and refuse. The layer was created during the recent demolition works conducted prior to the archaeological investigation. L1000 was 0.10 – 0.35m thick. Below the rubble, a deposit of made ground (L1001) was located. It measured 0.60 – 1.00m and comprised dark brownish grey, friable, clayey silt.

8.2 Below the made ground, a deposit of possible Subsoil L1002 was situated. This layer may also have been made ground; however, it seemed to be a deposit of natural provenance, with a homogenous consistency with no inclusions.

8.3 The natural gravel, L1003, was present at 1.40 – 1.95m below existing ground level and comprised dark brownish yellow, loose, silty gravel.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Romano-British, medieval and/or post-medieval archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, relating to the putative course of a Roman road following King Street and to medieval occupation of the area.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except the remains of a modern building recorded in Trench 2 (M1004 & M1005). The remains likely relate to the garages and workshops which occupied the site and were recently demolished. The evaluation did not revealed evidence of any other truncation of the site, except the modern deposit of made ground. No residual finds were recovered.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at London Archaeological Archives and Resource Centre (LAARC). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the London Preparatory School Limited for funding the project, and their architects, Barnsley, Hewett & Mallinson Chartered Architects for their assistance, in particular Mr Mike Harrison.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr John Brown of English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

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## APPENDIX 1

## GREATER LONDON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (GLHER)

Record No.	NGR TQ	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
MLO8582	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. Unique Specimen Of A Weapon Of Stagshorn Still Retaining Its Wooden Handle(Blackthorn), Found In The Thames At Hammersmith C.1897. (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
MLO26789	Centroid TQ 2250 7820	River Thames. 3 Handaxes, 1 Cleaver. From The Thames At Hammersmith. (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC to 10001 BC)
MLO433	Centroid TQ 227 785	Opposite The Mall. 2 Perforated Antlers (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)
MLO26792	Centroid TQ 2250 7830	River Thames. Numerous Tranchet Axes, Flakes, Picks, Antler & Bone Impements. From The Thames At Hammersmith. (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)
MLO1338	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. Neolithic Ground Flint Axe Found At Hammersmith.
MLO75979	TQ 22880 78630 (point)	120-124 King Street..Evaluation was conducted over three weeks in March and April 2000. A 360 degree tracked excavator equipped with a large, toothless bucket was used to reduce the area of evaluation to the surface of any important archaeological remains or to the top of the natural deposits. Two substantial parallel ditches; 4m wide and 1.5m deep; crossed the site in a SW-NE direction. These contained pottery of Late Bronze Age to mid Iron Age date. They appear to have originated in the LBA but had remained in use into the Iron Age and were visible to some extent in the Roman phase. The three pits and three post holes were also found to the SE of the ditches and contained enough LBA pottery to date it to this period. These therefore suggest an association with the ditches and may be a settlement. A small assemblage of abraded Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost fills of the ditches.
MLO25819	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. 9 Middle Bronze Age Rapiers Have Been Found Over The Years,In The Thames At Hammersmith. Wandsworth,Barnes & Lisburn Class. Held In Mollm And Bm,Acc Nosin Pps.
MLO25975	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. Stone Battle Axe With Rounded Butt Recovered From The Thames At Hammersmith.Later Battle Axe Stage Iii, Contemporary With Urn Cremations & Beaker Folk. (Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 701 BC)
MLO25993	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. Late Bronze Age Antler Cheekpiece,Chance Find Dredged From The Thames At Hammersmith.Central Perforation 35x6mm,Length 144mm.
MLO26011	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	River Thames. A Bronze Looped Socketed Spearhead From The Thames At Hammersmith Now In The BM. (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)
MLO26015	Centroid TQ 2270 7870	A Socketed Bronze Knife Found In Thames At Hammersmith. Type Common In Ireland But Rare In England: Junction Between Hilt & Sword Is Made To Representthat Of The Br Swords & Daggers With Complete Bronze Hilts. (Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 701 BC)
MLO74936	Centroid TQ 2288 7863	120-124 KINGS ST W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. A small number of late Bronze Age pits and occasional post holes were recorded to the SE of two parallel ditches (SMR ref. 054847). Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO74937	Centroid TQ 2288 7863	120-124 KINGS ST W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. Two substantial (4m wide x 1.5m deep) parallel ditches crossed the site in a SW-NE direction. These contained pottery of late Bronze Age to mid Iron Age date. They appear to have originated in the late Bronze Age but had remained in use into the Iron Age and were visible to some extent in the Roman period. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO69059	Centroid TQ 2280 7866	5-15 Galena Rd W6. Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Joe Partridge for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'96-Jan'97; site code GAN96. A large ditch was recorded cut into the natural brickearth subsoil. It was orientated E-W and pottery from its fill was dated to the later half of 1st millenium BC. This feature was identified in two evaluation trenches and in between in a watching brief. Periods recorded under this site code: Iron Age (054120), Roman (054121), post-medieval (054122).
MLO68000	Centroid TQ	5-15 Galena Rd W6. Evaluation undertaken by Joe Partridge for Museum of

	2282 7866		London Archaeology Service, Nov'96; site code GAN96. A large ditch was cut into the natural brickearth subsoil. The ditch was orientated E-W and extended the length of the trench. Pottery from the fill of the ditch was dated to the prehistoric period (1st millennium BC), although it is possible that the feature is associated with the Roman London to Silchester road. Periods recorded under this site code: Iron Age/Roman (052778), post-medieval (052779).
MLO26009	Centroid 2270 7870	TQ	River Thames. A Bronze Swans Neck Pin Found In Thames At Hammersmith (These Reached Britain Towards The Close Of The Hallstatt Period, Prob In C5th Bc). Also 6 Ring Headed Pins Found There. Now IN BM. (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC)
MLO25814	Centroid 2270 7870	TQ	River Thames Hammersmith. Fragment Of Iron Dagger In Openwork Bronze Sheath And Two La Tene-I Typedagger-Sheaths Of Bronze And Iron Found In The Thames At Hammersmith. (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC)
MLO1152	Centroid 2270 7870	TQ	River Thames. LIA Iron Sword And Scabbard Found 1862 Near Hammersmith Bridge By H Briggs, Who 5 Years Previously Had Sold The "Battersea Shield" To The Bm. Decoration Of A Dragon Pair On The Scabbard, Which Is Relatively Common In The La-Tene I Period
<b>Roman</b>			
MLO8376	Centroid 2270 7870	TQ	River Thames. Torso Of A Roman Soldier (Sagittarius) Statue, 18in High, Dredged At Hammersmith In 1891.
MLO74938	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 Kings St W6. aluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. A small assemblage of abraded Roman pottery and CBM was recovered from the uppermost fills of two large ditches (SMR ref. 054847) together with occasional material from post-medieval features. No features of Roman date were present. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO4531	Centroid 2211 7841	TQ	Black Lion La. Silver Denarius Of Trajan.
MLO100325	TQ 22 78 (point)		Roman Coin. Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 January 2007 (About) Date found (2): 01 February 2007 (About) Methods of discovery: Metal detector Address: Found on the foreshore by The Dove pub in Hammersmith Location description: The grid reference refers to the central point of the area on the foreshore where the object was found. Parish: HAMMERSMITH District: HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM County: GREATER LONDON
<b>Medieval</b>			
MLO4575	Centroid 2250 7860	TQ	King St (North Of ). Leper Hospital Mentioned 1500. 1549 In Care Of St Bartholomew's. Last Known Ref 1677. Nothing Left By 1705 (Bowack)
MLO68750	Centroid 2243 7829	TQ	Upper Mall. In 1454, there was a garden called Segryneshaugh. Later a tenement called Segryms or Seagreens. It lay to the east of Beaver Lane and to the west of Upper Mall House. By 1750, it had been split into two tenements. Weltje Rd now occupies the site of the gardens.
MLO74939	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 Kings St W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from post-medieval features. No features of medieval date were present. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO69060	Centroid 2280 7866	TQ	5-15 Galena Rd W6. Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Joe Partridge for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'96-Jan'97; site code GAN96. A single piece of Roman tile was recovered from the upper fill of the late Iron Age ditch (SMR ref: 054120). This may be intrusive. Periods recorded under this site code: Iron Age (054120), Roman (054121), post-medieval (054122).
<b>Post-Medieval</b>			
MLO76882	Centroid 22876 78626	TQ	120-124 King Street . 17th to 19th century structures included wall foundations, wells and a small cellar.
MLO76883	Centroid 22876 78626	TQ	120-124 King Street. The site contained many 18th and 19th century pits 23 in all of which four were obviously rubbish pits. The post-medieval remains are often associated with backyard activities associated with the buildings on King Street. The field boundary in LO76881 mat represent one of the boundaries shown on the map of Rocque in the mid 18th century but this is conjecture.
MLO76881	Centroid 22876 78626	TQ	120-124 King Street.. A north-south running ditch running back from the street frontage contained 16th - 18th century finds. This was almost certainly a property boundary.
MLO74940	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 King S MoLAS, 2000, <i>The Archaeology of Greater London; An Assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London</i> , MoLAS/English Heritage  MoLAS, 2002, <i>A research framework for London archaeology 2002</i> , MoLAS/English Heritage

			street W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. The earliest post-medieval feature on the site was a N-S aligned ditch running back from the street frontage. It contained C16th to C18th pottery, and was interpreted as a property boundary. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO74941	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 KINGS ST W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. 17th century to 19th century wall foundations and a small cellar were recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO74942	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 KINGS ST W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. 17th century to 19th century wells were recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO74943	Centroid 2288 7863	TQ	120-124 KINGS ST W6. Evaluation undertaken by Ron Humphrey for AOC, March - April 2000; site code KSH00. The presence of a large number of 18th century and 19th century rubbish pits were noted. Periods recorded under this site code: Bronze Age/Iron Age (054846-7), Roman (054848), medieval (054849), post-medieval (054850-3).
MLO10965	Centroid 2275 7835	TQ	21 Lower Mall. House, Now Demolished.
MLO69061	Centroid 2280 7866	TQ	5-15 Galena Rd W6. Evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Joe Partridge for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Nov'96-Jan'97; site code GAN96. Post-medieval garden features were recorded. Periods recorded under this site code: Iron Age (054120), Roman (054121), post-medieval (054122).
MLO70701	Centroid 2215 7840	TQ	Black Lion La. Holmes describes this (churtyard) as 1,800 square yards, closed and untidy (1896).
MLO70673	Centroid 2280 7850	TQ	King St. Holmes places this (cemetery) on Waterloo St which is now off King St. The chapel had been supplanted by a school and the burial ground had become a playground.
MLO70699	Centroid 2240 7860	TQ	King St. This (cemetery) site is described by Holmes as covering 0.25 of an acre, and being north and south of the chapel. The north part had been encroached upon. Both sides are closed.
MLO74558	Centroid 2268 7830	TQ	Lower Mall. The creek and High Bridge. The mouth of the Stamford Brook into the Thames was the centre of riverside Hammersmith from at least the 17th century. with a little village of cottages. From 1780 the western bank was covered with malthouses of the town brewery. The High Bridge first recorded in 1541; it seems to have always been of wood. The Stamford Brook ran in a brick culvert under King Street.
MLO75986	Centroid 22150 79000	TQ	Queen Charlotte's Hospital. Evidence of some very recent activity was recorded. No archaeological features or finds were revealed. A single large shallow pit or hollow was identified. It contained occasional small brick fragments and clay pipe stems and horse bones
MLO2468	Centroid 2239 7915	TQ	Ravenscourt Park. Also Known As Ravenscourt Park Mansion. Substantial Rebuilding C1720 Of16c? House. Used As A Public Library At Time Of Rchm Inventory. Destroyed Bomb In 1941.
MLO76253	Centroid 2239 7873	TQ	Ravenscourt Preparatory School, 16 Ravenscourt Park, W6. A layer of buried topsoil was found to contain several fragments of clay tobacco pipe dating from AD1640-1660. Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2003. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Ravenscourt Preparatory School, 16 Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, W6,
MLO70756	Centroid 2260 7840	TQ	Upper Mall. This (cemetery) ground is located by Holmes as 'by the creek' - 300 yards square. This is on the north side of the Friends meeting house and was closed by 1896. There were a few flat tombstones and burials took place until 1865.
MLO84148	TQ 22301 78298 (point)		Porch Of Former Ship Inn, East Of Old Ship Inn. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/84 17.6.54 Porch of former Ship Inn, East of Old Ship Inn - II Doorway. 17th century. Much reconstructed. Red brick. Arched entrance (blocked) with rusticated pilasters and voussoirs. Perhaps porch to former Old Ship Inn, or a watergate
MLO84138	TQ 22607 78301 (point)		River Embankment Wall (Extending Between Nos 20 And 36). TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/88 - River embankment wall (extending between nos 20 and 36) GV II Embankment wall. Circa 1680-90, much repaired and renewed. Red brick wall, with two curving bastions and stone coping. Built during residence in Upper Mall of the Queen Dowager Catherine of Braganza.
MLO66061	Centroid 2241 7872	TQ	16 Ravenscourt Ave.atching brief undertaken by C Adams for PCA, Aug'95; site code RAE95. A single post-medieval pot sherd was recovered, the ground level having been truncated by previous development and the adjacent railway viaduct. No further periods recorded under this site code.
<b>18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>			
MLO7613	Centroid 2270 7835	TQ	27 Lower Mall. C18 Date But Was Much Altered. Doubtful If Still Standing.
MLO84034	TQ 22662 78331		13 Upper Mall. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/93 22.1.60 Nos 13 and 15 GV II



	(point)	House. Early 18th century. Altered. Brown brick partly rendered. Tiled roof (repaired). South front of 2 storeys and dormers. 3 windows. Sash windows with glazing bars. Wood doorcase with entablature (cornice altered). 1 window extension to East. Some interior features remain, including staircase etc
MLO84036	TQ 22634 78333 (point)	22 Upper Mall. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/90 17.6.54 Nos 22 and 24 GV II House, now divided. Probably c1700 and later. Brown brick, with red dressings to no 22. No 22 of 3 storeys, 3 windows wide. Red gauged flat arches and dressings to windows and quoins. Curved wrought-iron balconies to first and second floor windows. Entrance with side lights and arched patterned fanlight. Altered extension to right of 3 storeys, with red gauged flat arches to recessed windows, behind later building on forecourt. No 24 with 2 storeys and dormers. 1 window wide. Brick band first floor. Slate roof behind reconstructed balustraded parapet and dormer to centre. Wrought-iron balcony to first floor window. 3-storey 1 window extension with entrance left, of late C18 or early C19.
MLO84159	TQ 22370 78297 (point)	Gates And Railings To Linden House. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/250 17.6.54 Gates and railings to No 60 (Linden House) GV II Probably later C18. Two pairs of wrought-iron gates to garden with wrought-iron spear head railings between.
MLO83986	TQ 22370 78317 (point)	Linden House. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/85 17.6.54 No 60 (Linden House) London Corinthian Sailing Club GV II House. Early 18th century, altered. Brown brick. 2 storeys, basement and dormers. 9 windows wide, centre 5 set forward. Pediment above centre. Cornice below brick-parapet. Red gauged flat arches to windows. Central entrance c mid 18th century, Ionic order with dentil cornice fluted frieze, pediment and flanking windows. Interior not seen.
MLO84215	TQ 22457 79078 (point)	Refreshment Room. TQ 2279 RAVENSCOURT PARK W6 4/21 12.5.70 Refreshment Room - II Refreshment Room Formerly stable block of Ravenscourt Park Manison (Palingswick Manor). Early 18th Century with alterations. Brown and red brick. 2 storeys. 4 windows. Centre two bays set forward with Cyma bracketed wood eaves cornice and pediment with clock in tympanum. Cupola on axis, with vane.
MLO84033	TQ 22644 78355 (point)	Sussex House Including Boundary Wall To North. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/94 - Nos 12 and 14 (Sussex House) including boundary wall to north GV II* Substantial house. Circa 1726. Brown brick, red brick dressings. 3 storeys and basement. 5 bays. Red brick pilasters at sides and bands at first and second floor levels. Red gauged flat arches and dressings to near-flush framed double-hung sashes. Central entrance. Doric wood doorcase with fluted pilasters, entablature, segmental open pediment and patterned fanlight. No 14 entrance, left, has wood doorcase with hood on carved consoles and glazed door now used as window. Old brick boundary wall on north and east sides.
MLO84035	TQ 22642 78316 (point)	The Dove Inn Public House With Wall To South East. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/91 17.6.54 No 19 (The Dove Inn Public House) with wall to south east GV II Public House. Early/mid 18th century with alterations and additions. Brick. Early 19th century facade to north front, of 2 storeys, 2 windows wide. Shutters to ground floor windows. Entrance with timber hood on brackets. Projecting joists to eaves. South front to River-ground floor projects and has wood balustrade above, Old walling to south east-side.
MLO84137	TQ 22648 78320 (point)	The Seasons With Wall To South East. Q 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/92 17.6.54 No 17 (The Seasons) with wall to south east GV II Cottage. Early/mid 18th century with alterations and additions. Rough cast. North front of 2 storeys with 1 window at first floor. Old wall adjoining to south east
<b>19<sup>th</sup> Century</b>		
MLO77829	Centroid TQ 2239 7873	Ravenscourt Preparatory School, 16 Ravenscourt Park, W6. Several dumped deposits containing Victorian building waste were found across the site probably from the construction of the (Victorian) train line approximately 30m to the north.
MLO84132	TQ 22023 78555 (point)	1 St. Peters Square. TQ 2278 ST PETER'S SQUARE W6 6/235 21.5.52 Nos 44 (Radcliffe Lodge) and 45, 46 and 46A. GV II Terrace of three houses. c 1825-30. Stucco. Two storeys plus basement. Symmetrical composition, nine windows wide overall, with three centre bays recessed behind Ionic colonnade, and to either side pairs of bays advanced under pediment. Recessed entrance bays beyond with Ionic entrances. Third entrance to right of centre. Six panelled doors. Square headed windows, sashed with glazing bars to outer bays, with casements to centre. Cast iron window guards to left-hand ground floor windows. Cornice, blocking course.
MLO84163	TQ 22076 78556 (point)	1 St. Peters Villas. TQ 2278 ST PETER'S VILLAS W6 6/48 12.5.70 Nos 1 and 2 GV II Pair of villas. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco. Hipped slate roof. Each two storeys and basement, and two windows wide. Round headed doorway with fanlight. Round headed window to first floor. Sashes. Band at first floor level. Continuation to St Peter's Square.
MLO84124	TQ 22127 78860 (point)	27 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/222 12.5.70 Nos 27 and 29 GV II Pair of houses. Mid to later 19th Century. Stucco. Slate roofs. Two windows wide each. Plasters to ends and centre. Doors -to centre, with architrave surrounds. Canted bay windows with slender ringed shafts to outer bays. Sashes. Hipped roof to eaves. Listed as part of group with

		nos 35 to 49 odd and 44 to 64 even.
MLO84097	TQ 22134 78425 (point)	28 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/55 12.5.70 Nos 26 and 28 GV II Semi-detached pair of cottages. Early to mid C19. Stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Two storeys and basement. Each one window wide, having trellis work porch with Tudor-shaped arch. Square headed sashed windows. Original glazing bars.
MLO84086	TQ 22130 78437 (point)	32 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/78 12.5.70 Nos 30 and 32 GV II Pair of cottages. Early to mid 19th century. Stuccoed slate roof to eaves. Two storeys and basement. Each one window wide. Paired trellis porches with Tudor-shaped arches. Square leaded sashed windows, original glazing bars.
MLO84182	TQ 22134 78446 (point)	34 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/56 12.5.70 No 34 GV II Cottage. Early/Mid 19th century. Stuccoed and painted brick. Hipped slate roof. Two storeys, one window wide. Mid to later 19th century shop- front, perhaps altered, with corner entrance. Sash window with small panes above.
MLO84024	TQ 22050 78525 (point)	4 St. Peters Square. TQ 2278 ST PETER'S SQUARE W6 6/112 21.5.52 Nos 1 to 6 (consec) GV II Terrace of houses, arranged as two linked trios. c 1825-30. Stucco. 3 storeys and basement. Each house three windows wide. Centre house in each trio recessed, with projecting Ionic colonnade to ground floor, with iron balustrade over. Houses to either side with two bays projecting beneath pediment and outermost bays recessed with projecting Ionic porches. Balconies over with tented canopies. String courses between storeys; cornice and blocking course. Windows square headed, sashed except for ground floor, with French windows opening onto balconies with iron balustrades. Glazing bars mostly retained. Nos 1 and 3 with one bay extensions. Part of coherent scheme with Nos 7 to 19, 22 to 39 and 44 to 46 consec.
MLO84028	TQ 22065 78556 (point)	4 St. Peters Villas. TQ 2274 ST PETER'S VILLAS W6 6/47 12.5.70 Nos 3 to 6 (consec) GV II Two linked pairs of villas. Early to mid 19th Century. Stuccoed. Hipped slate roof to each pair. Each house two storeys and basement, two windows wide, with two pilasters. Pair connected by recessed porches. Continuation to St Peter's Square.
MLO84188	TQ 22121 78486 (point)	40 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/650 Nos 36 to 46 (even) GV II Row of houses, Nos 36 and 46 with shops to ground floor. 1842 Brown brick. Slate roofs. Two storeys, each house one window wide. Arched entrances; segmental headed ground floor windows, square headed above; gauged heads. Glazing bars retained. Brick band between storeys low pitched roof to eaves, hipped to end houses. No 36 with well preserved C19 shopfront; that to No 46 replaced, in sympathy. Integral part of St Peters Estate developed by ground landlord George Scott from C.1811
MLO84164	TQ 22182 78873 (point)	41 Ravenscourt Gardens. TO 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/224 12.5.70 Nos 39 and 41 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco; slate roofs. 2 storeys, 1 window wide each plus blind panel to centre. Four full height plain pilasters. Plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casements to outer bays on ground floor, with architrave surrounds. Upper windows sashed. Hipped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 and 37, 43 to 49 odd and 44 to 64 even.
MLO84212	TQ 22139 78832 (point)	44 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/231 12.5.70 No 44 GV II House, mid to later C19. Stucco. Slate roof, 2 storeys, 2 windows wide. Entrance to right canted bay window with slender ringed angle shafts to left. Hipped roof. Sash windows. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 49, odd, and 46 to 64 even.
MLO84015	TQ 22196 78874 (point)	45 Ravenscourt Gardens. TO 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/225 12.5.7 Nos 43 and 45 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco, slate roofs. 2 storeys, 1 window wide each to centre plus blind panel. Four full height plain pilasters; plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casements to outer bays on ground floor, with architrave surrounds; Upper windows sashed. Hipped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35-41 odd, 47 and 49, and 44 to 64 even.
MLO84017	TQ 22150 78840 (point)	49 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/2 12.5.70 Nos 47 and 49 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco. Slate roofs, 2 storeys, 1 window wide each, plus blind panel over centre. Four full height pilasters. Plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casements to outer bays on ground floor, with architrave surrounds. Upper windows sashed. Hipped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 45 odd and 44 to 64 even.
MLO84018	TQ 22174 78841 (point)	52 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/228 12.5.70 Nos 50 and 52 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco, slate roofs, 2 storeys. Two windows wide each. Pilasters to centre and ends. Door of no 52 in outer bay with cornice and architrave surrounds. Carriageway to ground floor right hand side of no 50. Windows sashed. Ripped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 47 odd, 44 to 48 even and 54 to 64 even.
MLO84213	TQ 22190 78840 (point)	56 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENS COURT GARDENS W6 6/230 12.5.70 Nos 54 and 56 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco. Slate roofs, 2 storeys, 1 window wide each, plus blind panel to centre. Four full

		height pilasters. Plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casements to outer bays on ground floor, with architraved surrounds. Upper windows sashed. Hipped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 49 odd, 44 to 52 even and 58 to 64 even.
MLO84098	TQ 22124 78513 (point)	58 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/651 Nos 48 to 58(even) GV II Row of houses. 1842. Brown brick. Slate roofs. Two storeys, each house one window wide. Arched entrances; segmental headed ground floor windows; square headed above; gauged heads. Glazing bars mainly retained. Brick band between storeys. Low pitched roof to eaves hipped to end houses. Integral part of St Peters Estate developed by ground landlord George Scott from C.1811
MLO84019	TQ 22198 78841 (point)	58 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/226 12.5.70 Nos 58 and 60 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco. Slate roofs, 2 storeys, 1 window wide each, plus blind panels to centre. Four full height pilasters. Plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casements to outer bays on ground floor with architraved surrounds. Upper windows sashed. Ripped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 49 odd, 44 to 56 even and 62 to 64 even.
MLO84087	TQ 22117 78549 (point)	62 Black Lion Lane. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/652 Nos 60 to 70(even) GV II Row of houses. 1842. Brown brick. Slate roofs. Two storeys, each house one window wide. Arched entrances; segmental headed ground floor windows. Square headed above; gauged heads. Glazing bars mainly retained. Brick band between storeys. Low pitched roof to eaves, hipped to end houses. Integral part of St Peters Estate, developed by ground landlord George Scott from C.1811.
MLO84214	TQ 22218 78844 (point)	64 Ravenscourt Gardens. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/227 12.5.70 Nos 62 and 64 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco. Slate roofs, 2 storeys. 1 window wide each, plus blind panel to centre. Four full height pilasters. Plain doors in recessed pilastered porches to centre bays. French casement to outer bays on ground floor with architraved surrounds. Upper windows sashed. Ripped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with nos 27 and 29, 35 to 49 odd, 44 to 52 even and 58 to 64 even.
MLO84038	TQ 22374 78609 (point)	Black Bull Figure Outside The Ravenscourt Arms Public House. TQ 2278 KING STREET W6 6/63 12.5.70 Black bull figure outside the Ravenscourt Arms Public House - II Figure of bull, on plinth. Probably C19. Stone painted black. Formerly the sign of the Black Bull Inn in Holborn demolished 1904 as recorded on plinth. Mentioned by Dickens in Martin Chuzzlewit.
MLO84088	TQ 22155 78399 (point)	Church Of St Peter. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/58 17.6.54 Church of Saint Peter - II* 1827. By Edward Lapidge. Yellow brick with stone dressings. West front symmetrical. Tetrastyle pedimented portico with enlarged ionic columns. Stone pedimented entrance on axis. Pilastered octagonal tower above with cupola and clock. Interior with gallery supported by Doric columns to three sides. Neo-Romanesque font, pulpit and choir furniture, probably mid 19th century.
MLO84118	TQ 22601 79070 (point)	Church Of The Holy Innocents. TQ 2279 PADDENSWICK ROAD W6 4/23 17.6.54 Church of the Holy Innocents - II* Church. 1890-98 James Brooks. Red brick, with stone dressings. Gothic style. Buttresses and lancet windows. Transepts with twin gables. Tall clerestory. Trussed rafters to tile roof. Tall wide nave of four bays with narrow aisles, plainly moulded arcades, and stone shafts rising to roof. Wide shallow transepts divided from nave by piers. Rood screen. Shallow chancel.
MLO84139	TQ 22600 78325 (point)	Kelmscott House. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/89 17.6.54 No 26 (Kelmscott House) GV II* Substantial house. Circa 1785. Brown brick. 3 storeys, basement and dormers. 5 windows wide. Central entrance. Timber doorcase with ionic pilasters, entablature with pulvinated frieze and bracketed cornice. Square headed sashed windows; glazing bars. Parapet. Dormers. Addition to left of 2 storeys. 1 window wide. Interesting interior features. Commemorative tablets to :- 1. Construction of first electric telegraph here by Sir Francis Ronalds, 1816; 2. William Morris who lived here 1878-96; 3. George MacDonald, Poet and Novelist, who lived here 1867-1877.
MLO84085	TQ 22100 78420 (point)	Nos 43 To 53 Including Garden And Area Railings. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/54 12.5.70 Nos 43 to 53 (odd) - including garden and area railings GV II A symmetrical group of six houses with the two end ones set forward. Early/ mid 19th century. Three storeys and basement, two windows. Stucco, mostly painted, horizontal rustication to ground floor except 2 end houses. French window to first floor; otherwise sashes. Architrave surrounds to doors with fanlights over. Continuous cast-iron bombe balcony to centre four at 1st floor level; individual ones to end houses. Cornice along all but No 43. Some original cast iron garden and area railings, of arcaded design.
MLO84187	TQ 22095 78505 (point)	Nos 79 To 87 Including Garden Railings To 85 And 87. TQ 2278 BLACK LION LANE W6 6/653 Nos 79 to 87 (odd) including garden railings to 85 and 87 GV II Row of houses. Begun in 1827. Stock brick; channelled stucco to ground floor; slate mansards to Nos 81, 85 and 87. Three storeys each two windows wide. Arched doorways and ground floor windows in arched reveals. Panelled doors; nos 79, 83 and 85 with decorative fanlights. Square gauged headed windows,, sashed and retaining glazing bars, except No 79 which has metal replacements

		to upper floors. Rendered parapet. Integral, part of St Peters Estate, developed by ground landlord George Scott from c.1811.
MLO84153	TQ 22551 79046 (point)	Numbers 5 And 7 And John Betts School. TQ 2279 PADDENSWICK ROAD W6 333-/4/10031 Nos. 5 and 7 and John Betts School II Charity school, now primary school. Built in 1859 and endowed by the John Betts Charity. Architect, George Burn. It was built to comprise an infants' classroom, two large schoolrooms, one for boys and one for girls, several other classrooms and two teachers' houses, arranged around three sides of a courtyard and linked by a low wall and cast-iron railings. Gothic style, built of stock brick with stone dressings and slate roof with brick chimneystacks. Central section of two storeys, three windows has three gables with louvred lancets. First floor has three pointed-arched mullioned and transomed windows, ground floor has three four-light mullioned and transomed casements. To the right is a section of one bay with steeply pitched lead roof, stepped parapet and large arched window with foundation inscription. Asymmetrical wings are attached on each side, each having three-bay colonnades with stepped parapets, pointed arches and Tuscan columns. The right side-wing has a large, gabled schoolroom with 2 pointed-light windows divided by a buttress. Cambered door to rear of colonnade. Adjoining this is No 7, one of the teachers' houses. This has a gabled dormer with two-light mullioned and transomed window and there are two similar three-light windows to ground floor under relieving arches. End brick chimneystrack with four octagonal terracotta chimneypots. Gable end has kneelers and three-light window and arched doorcase. Left side wing has the other teacher's house, No 5. This is of two storeys, two windows. Two gables to street with three- and two-light mullioned and transomed casements. Ground floor has one three- and one four-light mullioned and transomed window. Central stepped and gabled porch with cambered entrance. Attached stock brick wall about four feet high with triangular brick coping and cast iron railings with twisted uprights and alternate fleur de lys finials. Interior has original joinery including classroom roofs, arched doors, dado panelling with diagonal struts, wooden fire surrounds - that to No 5 having octagonal end-turrets - and cornice to No 5 with ball decoration. The Betts Trust was created by Dr John Betts of Hammersmith for the Free School of St Peter's for poor children of Protestant parents resident in Hammersmith or the adjoining parishes. Attendance every Sunday at a local Protestant church was obligatory. The school buildings cost ?6000.
MLO84058	TQ 22169 78874 (point)	Ravenscourt Gardens (No. 35 and 37). TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT GARDENS W6 6/223 12.5.70 Nos 35 and 37 GV II Pair of houses. Early to mid 19th Century. Stucco; slate roofs. Two storeys. Two windows wide each, pilasters to centre and ends. Doors to outer bays with cornices and architrave surrounds. All windows sashed. Hipped roof to eaves. End stacks. Listed as part of group with numbers 27 and 29, 39 to 49 odd, and 44 to 64 even.
MLO84227	TQ 22527 78323 (point)	Rivercourt House. TQ 2278 UPPER MALL W6 6/87 17.6.54 No 36 (Rivercourt House) GV II House. Circa 1808. Brown brick, some stone. 3 storeys and basement. 3 windows wide, and projecting wing left, with 3-windows wide splay-bay front. Later addition to the right. Stone balustraded parapet above modillion cornice. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Entrance porch with fluted Ionic columns, open pediment and arched, patterned fanlight incorporating lampholder. Pedimented Boric doorcase to North (garden) front. Surviving interior features. Some features, including entrances, may be C18.
<b>Modern</b>		
MLO84022	TQ 22258 78961 (point)	Boundary Wall To East Of Royal Masonic Hospital. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT PARK W6 6/232 - Boundary wall to east of Royal Masonic Hospital GV II Boundary wall. 1931-3. Burnet Tait and Lorne. Narrow red bricks, raked joints. Wall, about a metre high, topped by painted metal railing with idiosyncratic details. Metal gates with circular motifs, hung upon blocky brick gate piers.
MLO84037	TQ 22700 78486 (point)	Hammersmith Town Hall. 333/6/65 KING STREET W6 19-MAR-81 Hammersmith Town Hall II Hammersmith Town Hall. 1938-9 by E. Berry Webber. Red-purple brick with Portland stone dressings, Crittal windows. Roof not seen. Rectangular site with inner courtyard to the south. EXTERIOR: three storeys with an attic. South elevation, formerly the main town hall entrance, faces the River Thames across the Great West Road. Projecting centrepiece with arched opening reached via flanking stairs to doors (now blocked) at raised ground floor level; stone stairs have colossal carved heads depicting Father Thames on either side. Above doors is a balcony lighting the mayor's parlour, with a decorative balcony featuring addorsed seahorses. Stone dedication plaques flank entrance. To either side is a four bay, three storey continuation with a ground floor, faced in stone with channelled rustication with a projecting low wall of moulded stone in front of the lower windows; attic storey set back. East and west facades have long elevations, divided into two distinct sections. The longer, southern, sections are of 17 bays grouped around a central arched opening at ground and first floor level. Endmost bays have tall windows running from first floor to third floor level, lighting staircases, with continuous mullions running up to a shallow projecting canopy. Ground floors are faced in channelled rusticated stonework, with moulded, banded brick above; at the



	<p>southern ends are projecting corners with baluster-shaped finials. The openings have double gates of decorative iron (that to east in-filled at time of inspection). Above the western entrance is a sculpted frieze with five metope reliefs. These depict (from right to left) the Performing Arts, with the masks of Comedy and Tragedy; a central relief of the civic arms, showing crossed hammers over a crown, flanked by two reliefs inscribed SPECTEMUR (with the beacon of learning and books, bearing the date 1939) and AGENDO (with emblems of the building trades; and a relief of the Graphic Arts, embodied by a portrait of Walter Greaves set against a depiction of one of this Hammersmith scenes, with palette and brushes. The first floor windows are set within brick decorative surrounds; those to second floors have taller stone surrounds repeating the motif of the tall staircase windows. The attic windows at fourth floor level have stone lintels above and are set between decorative brick piers. The shorter, northern, sections of the side elevations have projecting sections with, on the west side, arched, double-height windows at first and second floor levels with shallow balconies in front. That to the east is plain, with one single blind door set within a stone frame. To the north are tall staircase windows. Panelled wooden doors are set within the rusticated ground floors. The north elevation, now the main entrance, is part-masked by a 1970s addition (itself of no special interest and specifically excluded from the listing). It originally comprised a monumental flight of stone stairs to the centre: this has now been replaced with the present arrangement. The projecting centrepiece consists of three low doors at first floor level, set beneath tall arched windows, with coffered decoration to the soffits. To either side is a plain brick flank with a short tower rising above, with banded brick rustication to its projecting front. The upper openings are still in place, but are hard to see; the stairs have been removed and a new entrance created at ground floor level. The internal courtyard elevations are faced in yellow raked brick with stone dressings, in a style consistent with the exterior. The former Rates Hall to the south projects inwardly, with a screen of six double-height half columns of brick carrying the Council Chamber above. INTERIOR: generally little changed, and of very high quality overall. The four principal staircases at each corner have bronze handrails, terrazzo floors and skirtings, and with polished limestone sheeting to the more prominent circulation areas. The southern part contained the Rates Hall (now sub-divided with a mezzanine) at ground floor level. The Council Chamber is intact, with a semi-circular array of desks with matching chairs, all facing the mayoral dias and throne. The room is panelled with exotic veneers, and has press and public galleries at upper levels on either side. The Mayor's Foyer comprises a fine, top-lit polished limestone-lined chamber with internal windows at the top, canted forward on corbels with decorative grilles set between moulded mullions. The upper walls and ceiling retain their distinctive painted decoration. The south (river front) contains the Mayor's Parlour, another stone-lined chamber with arched mirrors at either end in recesses with a Soanian vaulted ceiling between; the lower parts of the walls are veneer-lined, beneath a decorative plaster frieze; beneath the mirrors are electric heaters, with decorative grilles in front. On the floor below, the former south entrance foyer has been converted into a senior executive's office with reeded columns of polished limestone. Other interiors of note include Committee Room One, on the north side of the courtyard, with its heavily beamed roof, and the Assembly Room. This is a large public entertainment room, with a stage on the east side flanked by decorative speaker grilles, with a top-lit dance floor with decorative plasterwork to the ceiling; the lower parts of the walls are lined with veneer. Also important is the former entrance hall, with a tripartite barrel-vaulted ceiling, windows on the north side, and murals on the other main fields. These were executed in 1956 by Alfred Daniels and John Titchell (and conserved in 1983): they depict Thames-side scenes, showing old Hammersmith Bridge to the east, the boat race along the three southern fields, and Chelsea Creek on the west wall. The lower sections of the walls are faced in banded polished stone. The stairs at either side are stairs with terrazzo handrails and decorative brass handrails. HISTORY: The present building replaced the first Hammersmith Town Hall, in Hammersmith Broadway, of 1896-97. Webber, a specialist in municipal buildings best known for his work at Southampton and Dagenham, was invited to design the new town hall in 1936. He adopted a fashionable, but distinctive, Neo-classical style showing a fusion of modern Scandinavian and Dutch motifs combined with English Regency ones. Webber's original designs proposed a more elaborate sculptural treatment (such as a pair of free-standing columns flanking the southern entrance) than was, in the event, realised. The foundation stone is dated 2nd July 1938. Completion was interrupted by war, although the building was substantially finished by 1939. Webber showed drawings for the building at the 1949 Royal Academy. The northern extension was built on the site of a garden to the designs of the borough's architect's department in 1971-75. The building is listed as a fine example of an interwar town hall by one of the specialists in the genre. Little altered, it is a building of bold presence which contains a sequence of fine interiors. ADDITIONAL FEATURES: low stone capped wall with piers to the south, along the Great West Road. SOURCES:</p>
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		'Architecture Illustrated', Oct. 1949 and July 1950.
MLO84126	TQ 22249 78960 (point)	Pair Of Flower Boxes In Forecourt To East Of Royal Masonic Hospital. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT PARK W6 6/231 - Pair of flower boxes in fore- court to east of Royal- Masonic Hospital GV II Pair of flower boxes. 1931-3, Burnet, Tair & Lorne. Red brick and concrete. Two square concrete tubs linked by low bench. Blocky details.
MLO84125	TQ 22174 78945 (point)	Royal Masonic Hospital . TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT PARK W6 6/1 10.10.80 Royal Masonic Hospital GV II Hospital. 1931-3, by Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, with sculptured concrete work by Gilbert Bayes. Red brick with raked joints. Concrete. Some black marble. Flat roof. In a Dudok manner. An administrative block has at its rear and on a different axis a 'U'-shaped ward block which is linked to a surgical wing behind it by a transverse annex block with aspidal ends. The blocks are all essentially symmetrical. The administrative block has a higher central bay with three vertical windows, divided by concrete pilasters terminating in herms. Short, lower screen walls break forward to either side, above cantilevered concrete canopy. Two-storey wings to either side, each six windows wide. The ward blocks have cantilevered sunshine balconies and glazed angle and staircase bay windows. Other elevations also of interest. Iron casement windows in horizontal bands. Original light fittings. Flagpoles to administrative block.
MLO84155	TQ 22069 78877 (point)	Royal Masonic Hospital Nurses' Home. TQ 2278 RAVENSCOURT PARK, W6 333-/6/10022 Royal Masonic Hospital Nurses'Home II Nurses' home. 1938-9, Burnet, Tait and Lorne. One long range flanked by projecting wings. 4 storeys plus attic; wings, 3 storeys. Gritty red brick with recessed pointing. Red tiled roof Central range 20 windows wide, rone either side of central two: these are articulated by tall chimney stacks. Wooden sash windows with open boxes. Staircases encased 'm glass tower at angles. Overhanging flat canopy above entrance porch which curves around the wing. Curved windows at each end. 10 bays, with entrance where the wing joins the main block. INTERIOR: Entrance hall has curved fire surround set into travertine-clad wall with roundel above. Aluminium stair balustrades with horizontal rails. Dado of stone veneer. Wooden sash window frames throughout. Each floor has access to a balcony. The original games room ('Elford Room') on ground floor: walnut veneer panelling. Large glazed French windows. Round porthole window. Low ceiling, rectangular and coved. Travertine and bronze fireplace. Some original strip light fittings. Glass bays on 2 sides. Wood block floor. HISTORICAL NOTE: The Royal Masonic Hospital (q.v.) was built in 1933-5 to the designs of leading hospital architects Burnet, Tait and Lorne. The nurses' home was conceived as part of the original plan and added in 1936-8 on an adjoining site and in the same Dudokian modern style.SOUPCES:'The Builder', August 21 1936;'The Architects'journal, May 26 1938.
MLO84014	TQ 22750 78584 (point)	Salutation Inn. TQ 2278 KING STREET, W6 6/659 No 154 (Salutation Inn) II Public House. 1910 by A.P. Killick. Red brick with exuberant pale blue and mauve faience tile dressings. 3 storeys and cellars. 2 windows. Tiled ground floor with pilasters supporting. entablature rising to form segmental arches over entrances (left hand now blocked) flanking central Venetian type window; small panes to upper lights. Pilasters and window apron of blue panels outlined in mauve. Mauve entablature with white griffins in relief; blue cornice. First flood central tiled panel bearing legend "Fuller, Smith and Turner. Chiswick 1910". To either side, a tiled oriel window of 3 transom & mullion lights (blue tiles) with small panes; apron with dentil cornice and cartouche (mauve tiles); cornice above window and penthouse roof. Blue tile band at sill level. Banded pilaster strips at angles. Main modillion cornice at 2nd floor level of mauve tiles with central segmental arched decoration. 2nd floor with 2 paired sashes linked by mauve tiled flat arches and flanked by keyed oculi (blue architraves, mauve keys). Pale blue pilasters outlined in mauve at angles. Mauve parapet and central segmental pediment bearing legend "Salutation Inn". Entrance tiled with blue dado and cream walls having swagged motifs. Double entrance doors with stained glass panels in Art Nouveau Style and brass plates. Interior, although now open plan, retains original small front and large back bar, both panelled and-with most original fittings and features. Back bar lit by large ceiling lantern and with original fireplace with mirror mantlepiece. The public house is a rare & complete survival in London of the use of lustrous finish faience tiling.
<b>Undated</b>		
MLO69857	Centroid TQ 2254 7817	Thames Foreshore. Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF under direction of Mike Webber, 1996; survey zone FRM20, Alpha no. A115. Timber.
MLO69858	Centroid TQ 2254 7817	Thames Foreshore. Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF under direction of Mike Webber, 1996; survey zone FRM20, Alpha no. A116. Timber.
MLO69860	Centroid TQ 2250 7820	Thames Foreshore. Foreshore survey undertaken by LARF under direction of Mike Webber, 1996; survey zone FRM20, Alpha no. A118. Timber.
MLO97870	Centroid TQ 22259 78337	Hammersmith Pumping Station, Great West Road. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by S.Ford on behalf of Thames Valley Archaeological Services between the 2nd and 4th March 2005. No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered. * Natural deposits of brickearth were encountered in completed trench. *





## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Ravenscourt Park Preparatory School, Hammersmith. View NW.



DP 2. The site. View WSW.



DP 3. The site. View SE.



DP 4. The site. View ESE.



DP 5. Trench 1. View WSW.



DP 6. Trench 1. View W.





DP 7. Trench 1, E end. Sample section.  
View N.



DP 8. Trench 1, W end. Sample section.  
View N.



DP 9. Trench 2. View NNW.



DP 10. Trench 2. View N.

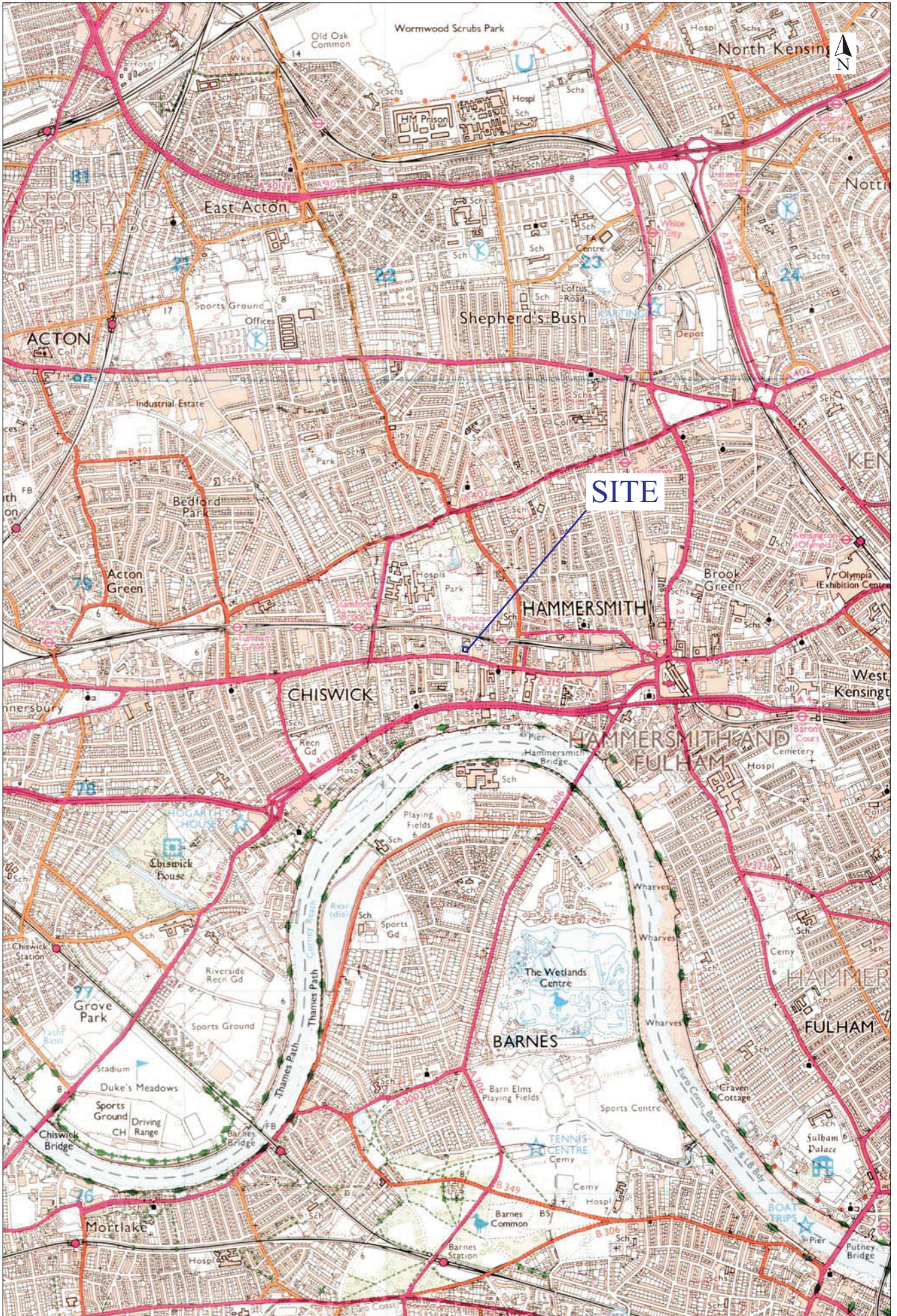


DP 11. Trench 2, N end. Sample section.  
View W.



DP 12. Trench 2, S end. Sample section.  
View W.

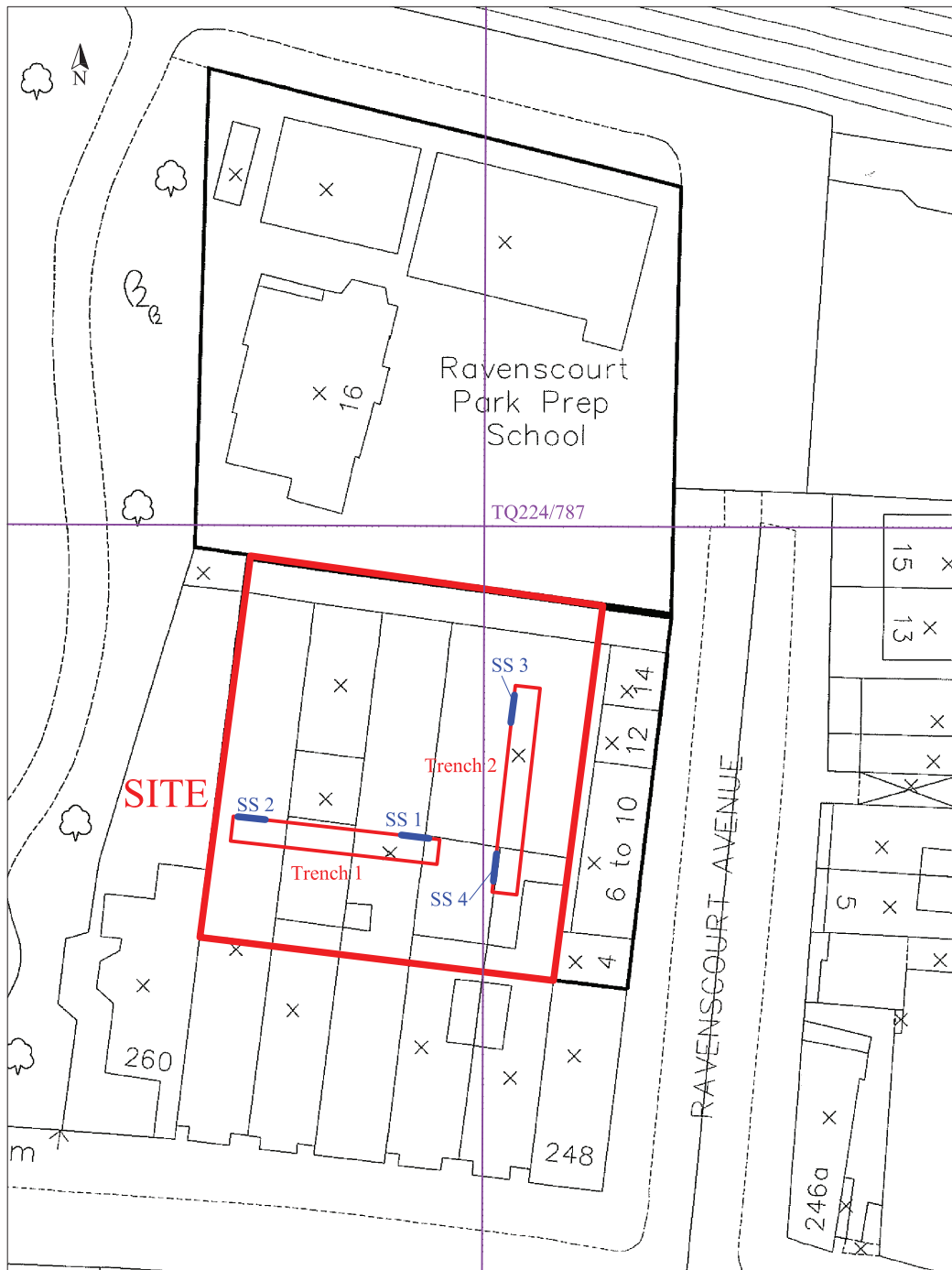




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





SS = Sample section

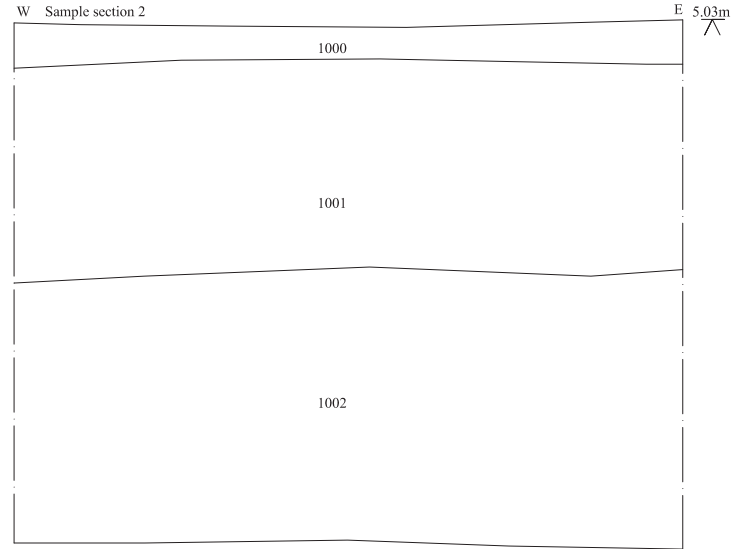
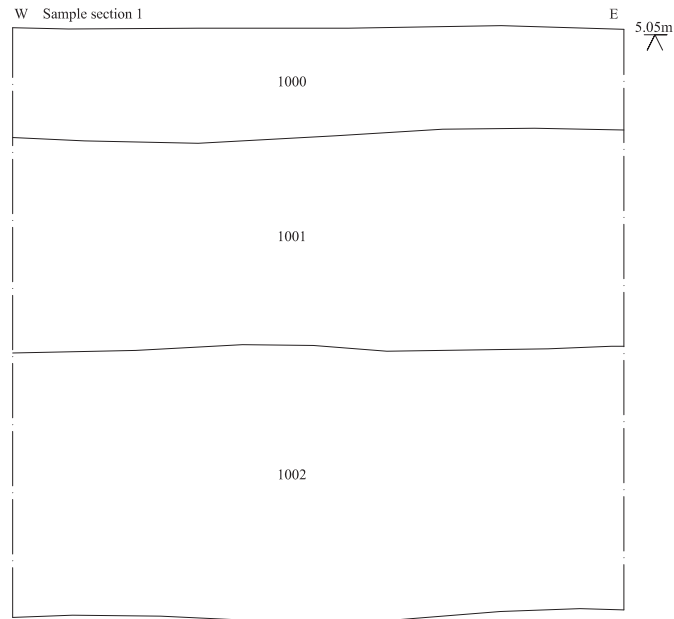
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## Fig. 2 Detailed site location

Scale 1:500 at A4

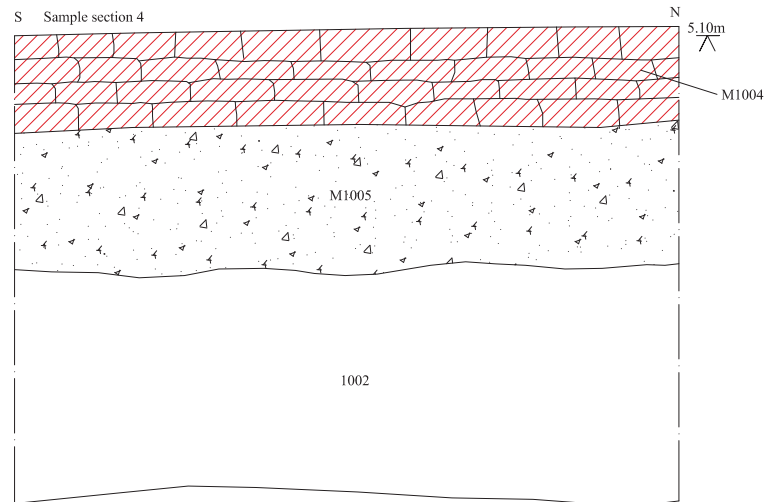
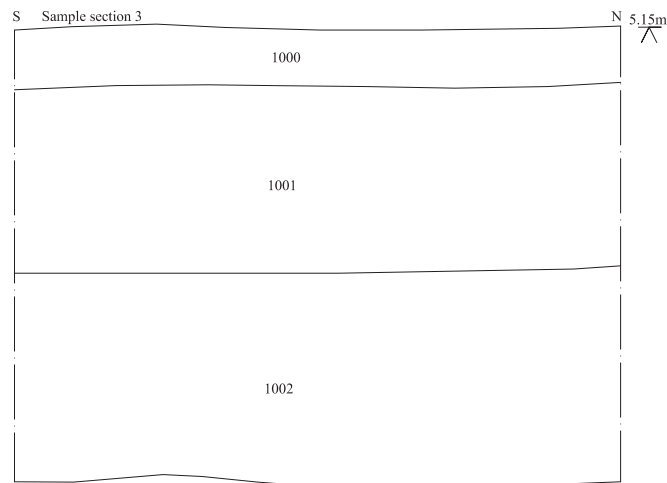
**Trench 1**



 Birch  Concrete

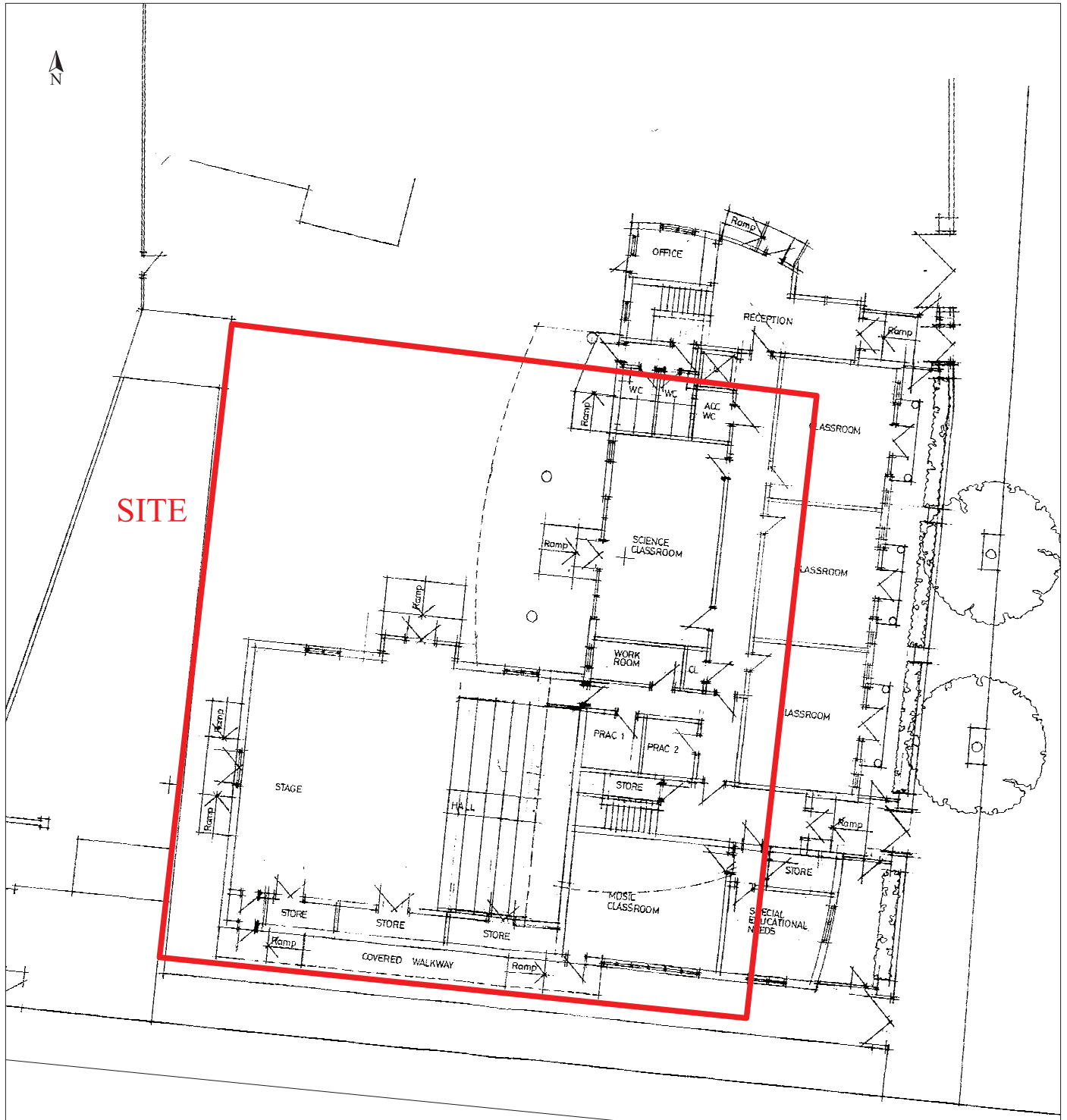


**Trench 2**



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**Fig. 3 Sample sections**  
Scale 1:25 at A4





0 10m

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**Fig. 4 Proposed development plan**  
 Scale 1:250 at A4