

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
6 LIME GROVE
SHEPHERDS BUSH
LONDON**

NGR: TQ 23078 79969

on behalf of the Governors of St Stephen's CoE Primary School



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July 2012

ASC: 1541/LLG/1




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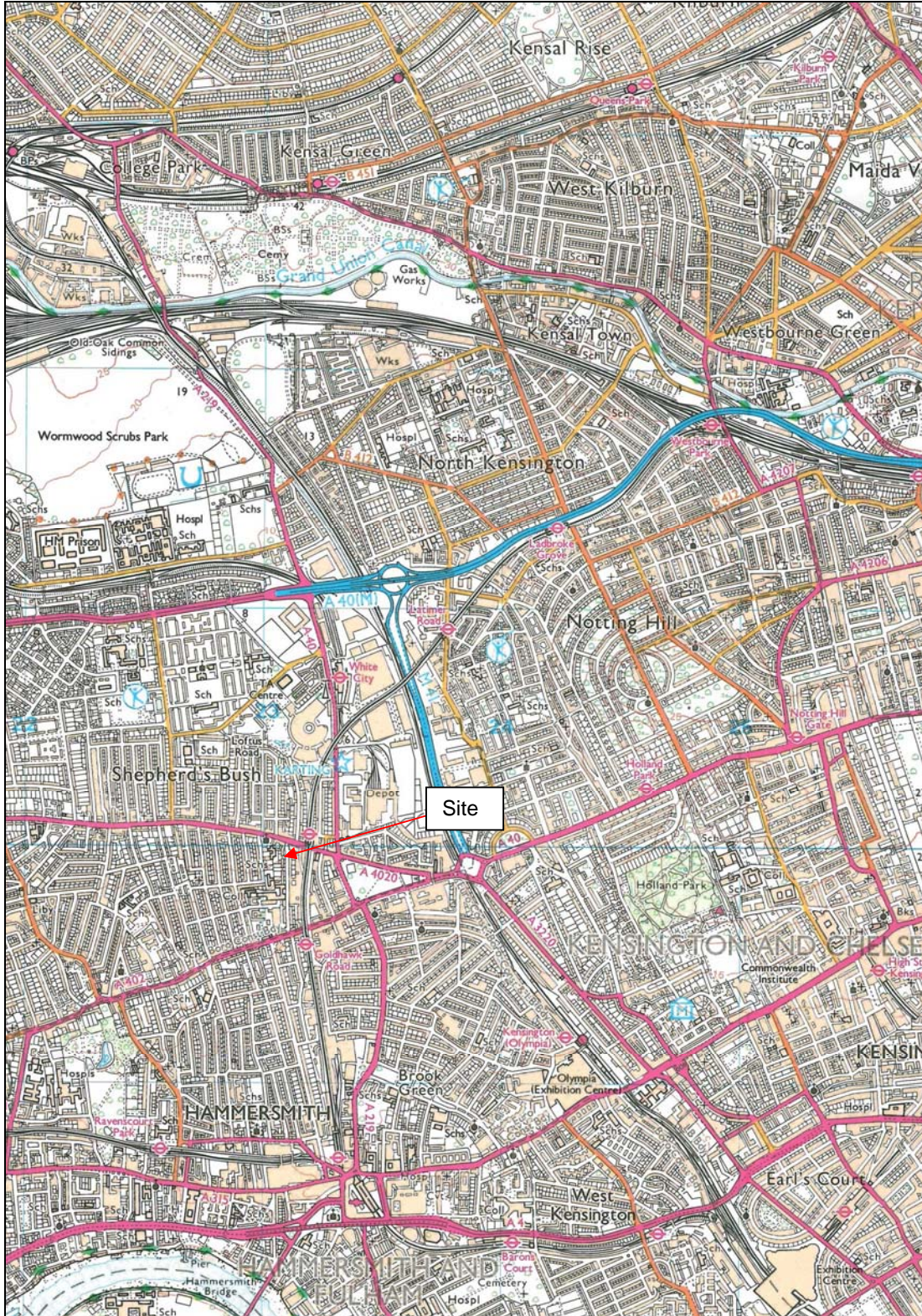


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2012 historic building recording was undertaken of 6 Lime Grove, London as part of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. The building was originally constructed c.1850 as one of a pair of semi-detached houses on a parcel of land that had previously been undeveloped. It is brick built under a slate roof with a semi-subterranean basement, two floors above and an attic room. The main entrance and drawing room were on the first floor and reached by a stone staircase. The garden backs onto St Stephen's School, and due to a compulsory purchase order in 1964 has been reduced considerably in size.

The building was extended in the 1980s with a single storey addition to the north and west providing another reception at ground floor level. The interior of the house has been reconfigured on more than one occasion having been converted into flats and then a single residential unit again. Despite this, the building retains some original features and the initial floor plan is still discernible. The greatest change to the building was the demolition of its immediate neighbour to the south in the 1970s in order to improve access to the school.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording of 6 Lime Grove, London. The project was commissioned by NBF Partnership on behalf of the Governors of St Stephen's CoE Primary School, and was carried out according to the requirements outlined by the client.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The building is situated in Shepherds Bush, a locality within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham at National Grid Reference NGRTQ 23078 79969 (Fig. 1)

The building stands on a rectangular plot bounded by Lime Grove to the east, a private residence to the north, the drive to St Stephens' School to the south and by the school itself to the west (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 Proposed Development

It is intended to demolish the building as part of an expansion programme for St Stephen's School.

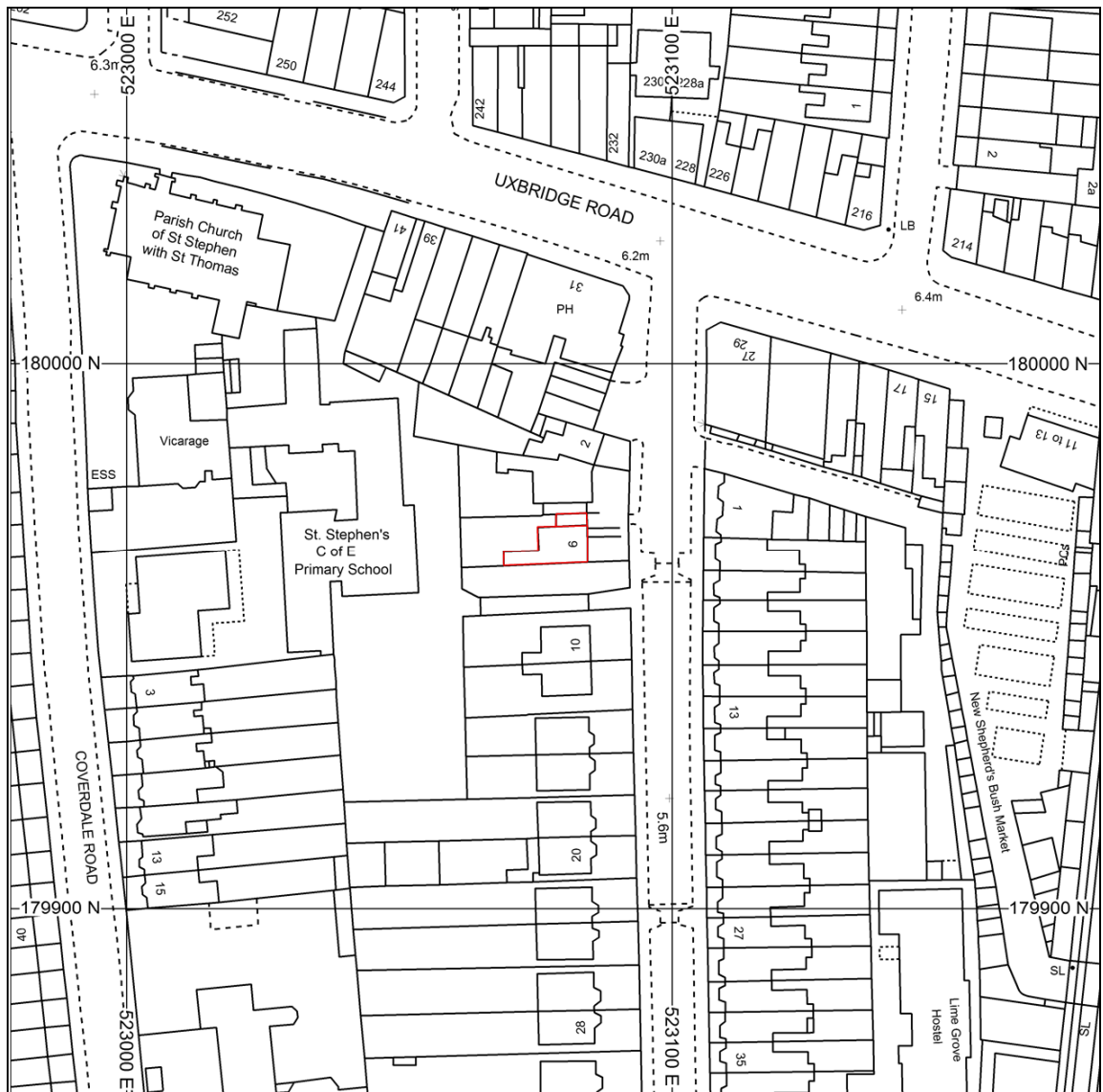


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the building recording were:

- To compile a detailed record of the structure concerned, prior to demolition
- To ascertain the structural history and development of the building, within its local context

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006) and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the agreed requirements, which consisted of:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

2.4 Constraints

The survey was undertaken with full the co-operation from the owner and with no constraints other than those inevitably imposed by recording an inhabited building.

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from Hammersmith and Fulham Archives and Local History Centre, the Internet and ASC's own library.

3.2 *Saxon and Medieval* (450-1500)

Shepherds Bush lies within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which is first mentioned in a document of c.704 recording the purchase of the estate of 'Fulanham' by the Bishop of London. An early 17th century translation of the document (Whitehouse n.d: 344) reads as follows:

In the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ

I, Bishop Tyrhtilus, have resolved to offer and bestow a small portion of land on Wealdhere, bishop of London, in return for his acceptable money, with the consent and permission of Sigeheard, king of the East Saxons and of Conred, king of the Mercians, that by these benefits willingly conferred on the Church I may be able to purge the guilt of my sins and obtain the remedy conferred by divine goodness. The possessions of this land are 50 hides in the place which is called Fulham etc.

The Manor of Fulham covered the whole of what is now Hammersmith and Fulham, Ealing, Acton and Finchley (www.fulhampalace.org/about/history/). It is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being of 40 hides of which 13 were demesne land. There was arable and meadow as well as woodland for 1000 pigs and a weir. Two further manors of five hides each were recorded in the same vill; one also belonging to the Bishop of London and the other held by the King but funding the canons of St Paul (Williams & Martin 2002: 359).

The name Fulham is thought to have derived either from the Old English (OE) for settlement belonging to Fulla or from the OE meaning foul or dirty. Another, now less popular suggestion is that it refers to the wild fowl in abundance there (SBLHS 2000: 6).

3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Shepherd's Bush Green was wasteland within the manorial estate and was not documented before the 17th century (SBLHS 2000: 5). In 1657 Miles Syndercomb hired a house for the purpose of assassinating Oliver Cromwell as he passed along the highroad to the town. The plot failed, and Syndercomb was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The house is said to have stood somewhere near "the corner of Golders Lane," (www.afamilystory.co.uk/ebooks/hammersmith-fulham-putney-sect1.aspx)

In 1795 Daniel Lysons wrote

The Hammersmith division, or side, as it is termed, of Fulham parish, contains the hamlet so called, (which is situated on the great western road, and extends thence to the river-side,) Brook-green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook-green, and Shepherd's Bush. It is rather more populous than the Fulham side. During the interregnum in the last

century, it was proposed to make the hamlet of Hammersmith parochial; and to add to it, Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, and a part of Northend, extending from the common highway to London, unto the end of Gibbs's-green . This hamlet has a separate churchwarden and overseer.

In the Hammersmith division are about 1540 acres of land, exclusive of waste; of these about 740 are arable, about 550 under grass, and about 250 occupied by market gardeners. Kennedy and Lee, who are noted for their successful culture of rare exotics, and for introducing many new and beautiful plants, have a nursery ground in this hamlet, on the London road.

The parish of Hammersmith was finally created in 1834 and the church of St Stephen & St Thomas and its associated school were built in Shepherds Bush c.1850. This was one of many churches established by Charles Blomfield, Bishop of London in response to the 1818 Church Building Act. The church was designed by Anthony Salvin in the neo-gothic style with a 150ft high tower and built using Kentish Ragstone and Bath stone dressing to house 6000 people at a cost of £10,000 (Burt 1871:1254-5). It is now a Grade II listed building described as follows (List entry number 1261971):

Church. 1849-50. Salvin. Rubblestone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Decorated style. Square, buttressed, north west tower with low copper spire, the original spire having been removed. Four bay nave, with clerestory. Lower chancel. Main entrance in porch to north-west. Two light-windows with geometrical or flowing tracery to heads. Rubblestone wall to churchyard

The earliest records of Lime Grove describe the foundation of an institution ‘for the reclamation and emigration of women’ by Charles Dickens and Baroness Angela Burdett-Coutts in 1847. This reform house, initially for young prostitutes and later other destitute girls, was set up in Urania Cottage with the intention of training them to manage a home and then start a new life in the colonies. Between 1847 and 1862 when the home closed following Dickens’ separation from his wife, 150 girls had been given shelter here (Denny 1995:51; SBLHS 2000:27-8). Urania Cottage was known as Linden House from 1872 and as The Manager’s House following its purchase by Gaumont Studios in 1912 (SBLHS 2000:28).

3.4 **Modern** (1900-present)

The first custom made film studios were built in Lime Grove in 1912-15 and survived as such until 1949 when the buildings were taken over by BBC Television. The Lime Grove studios were used by the BBC until 1991 and demolished three years later. The site has since been redeveloped for housing (SBLHS 2000:56-7).

Public swimming baths designed by J. Ernest Franck opened in Lime Grove in 1907 and provided communal kitchens during WW1 (Denny 1995:135-6). Proposals put forward in 1913 to close the baths survive in the Hammersmith & Fulham Archive and Local History Centre (file 613.4).

A number of bombings affected Lime Grove during WWII and are also recorded in the Local History Centre.

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

Although earlier mapping shows the area, it is clear from John Salter's map of 1830 that Shepherds Bush was still largely undeveloped at the beginning of the 19th century (Fig. 3). Some ribbon development had taken place along the main road into London and three buildings are depicted at the north end of Lime Grove.

Twenty years later a considerable amount of building had occurred in the locality, including the construction of St Stephen's church and school and four semi-detached houses in Lime Grove including number 6 (Fig. 4). The annotated 1853 map also indicates the bricklands, including a source just to the south of the site. Although of great interest, it was outside the parameters of this study to research the possibility that the locally used bricks derived from the local clays.

By 1871 an infant school had been added to St Stephen's school, a series of terraced houses including a post office had filled the gap between the church and the White Horse Inn on the corner of Lime Grove and the semi-detached houses to the north of 6 Lime Grove had been built (Fig. 5). Although not shown in full here, the feature to the south of the houses on Lime Grove was a gravel pit.

By 1894 Coverdale Road to the west of Lime Grove had been built up as had much of Lime Grove itself (Fig. 6). Little had changed by 1916 (Fig. 7). Indeed, the footprint of 6 Lime Grove remained unaltered between 1853 and 1916. It should be noted here that the most recently available Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 2) does not show the present footprint of the building, which has been used for the following map regressions (Figs 3-7).

More recent maps have been inspected on the Old Maps website (www.old-maps.co.uk) and the building and its now demolished neighbour are shown unchanged as late as 1976. The gardens, however, were foreshortened in 1964 after a compulsory purchase order was implemented to extend the school. Number 8 Lime Grove was demolished in the 1970s in order to improve the access into the school grounds.

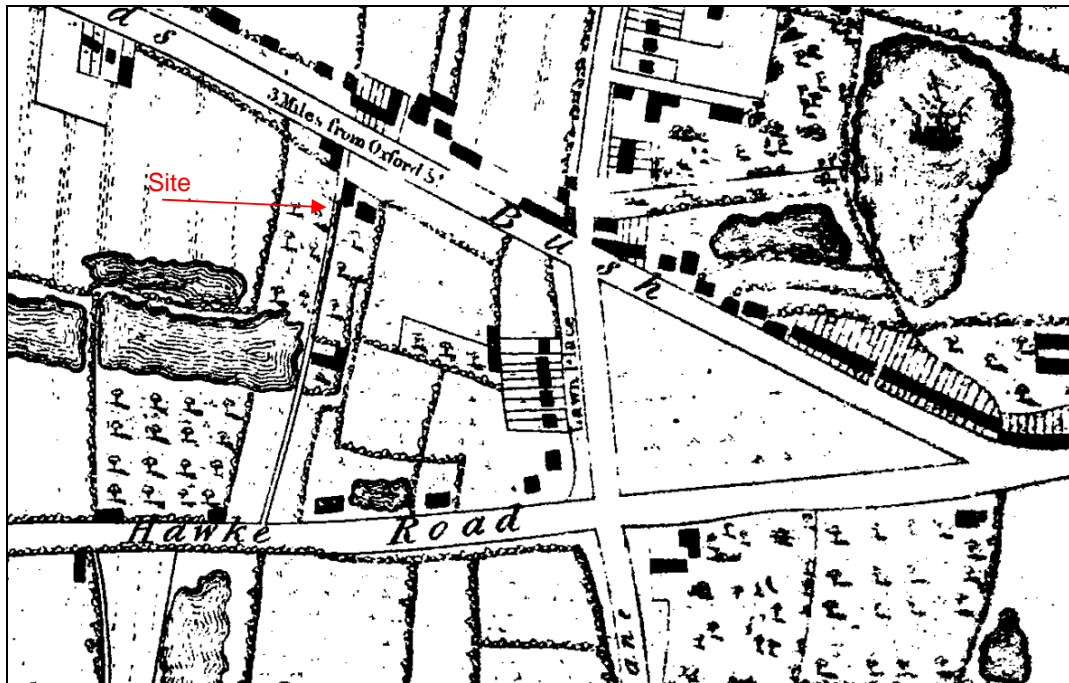


Figure 3: Extract from John Salter's 1830 survey (not to scale)

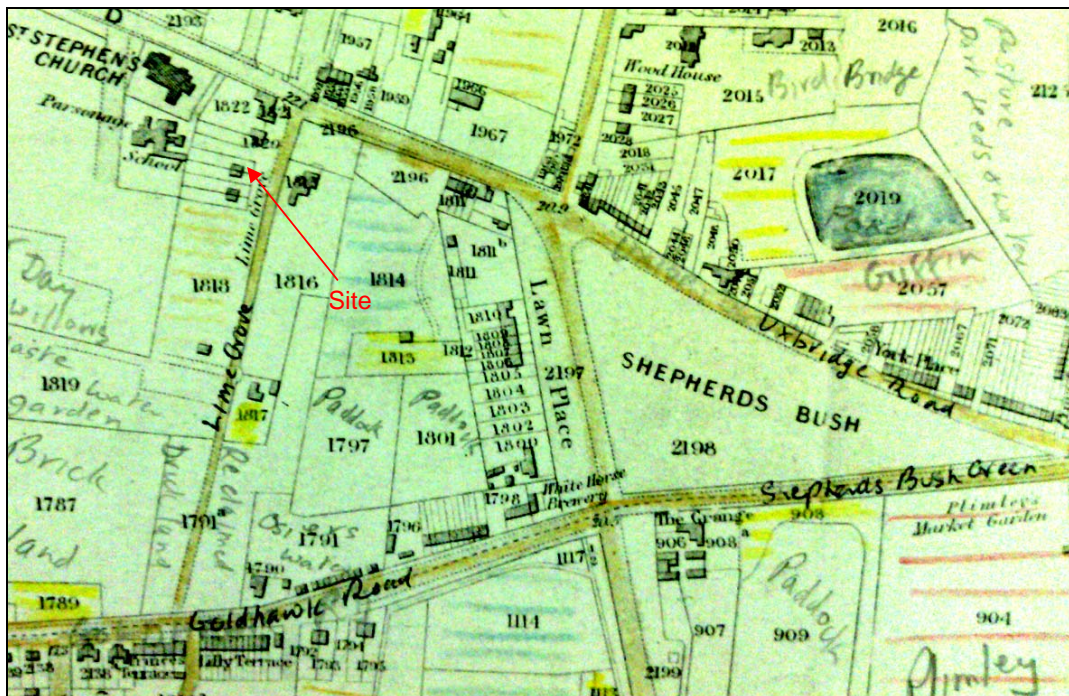


Figure 4: Extract from the 1853 parish map, based on the 1845 Tithe Map (not to scale)

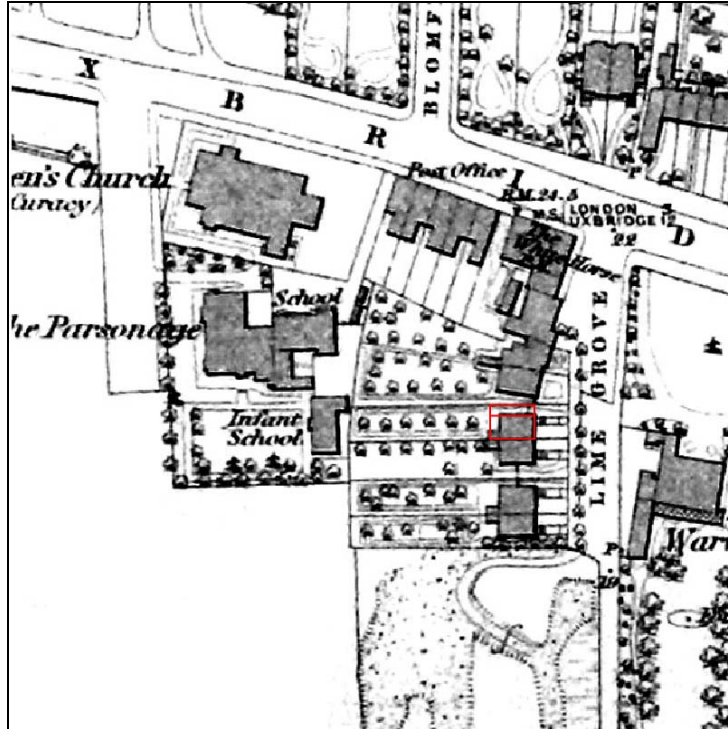


Figure 5: Extract from the 1871 Ordnance Survey (scale 1:2000)

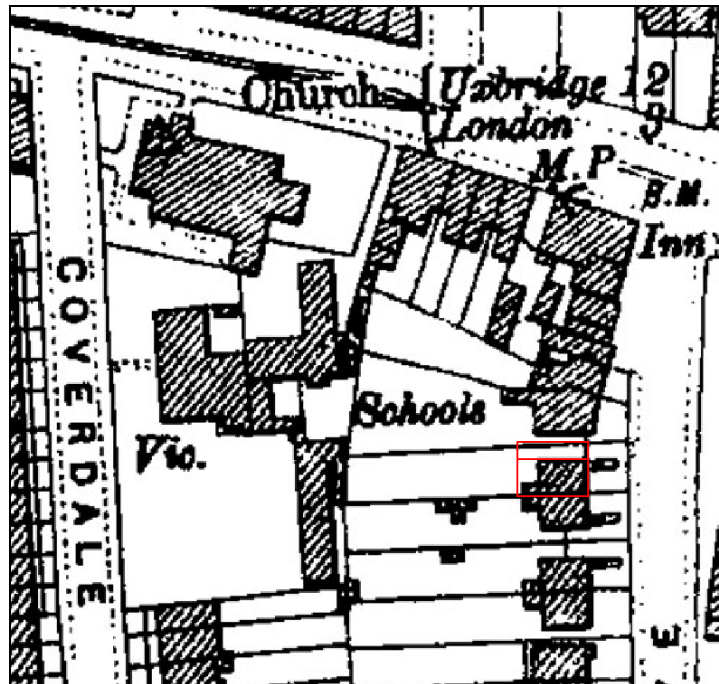


Figure 6: Extract from the 1894 Ordnance Survey (scale 1:1250)

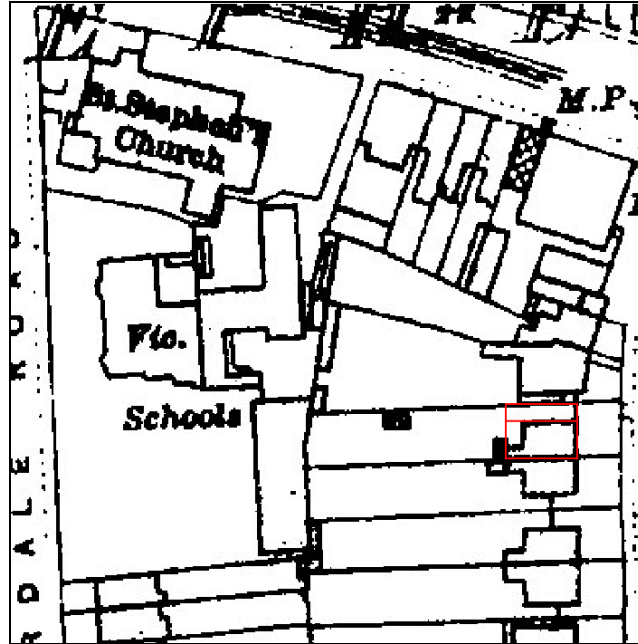


Figure 7: Extract from the 1916 Ordnance Survey (*scale 1:1250*)

3.6 *Listed Building Description*

The house was registered as a building of local merit in December 1989.

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The house is brick built with two storeys, an attic room and a semi-subterranean basement. There is a single storey brick extension to the north and west of the original build. The northern part of the extension provides a second, less formal front entrance to the house. The house is set back from the street frontage and has a brick wall with two half height brick built stores defining the front boundary.

The brickwork of the original build, which is laid in a Flemish bond, has been repointed in cement mortar.

4.2 *East Elevation* (Fig. 7, Plates 1-3)

This is the main elevation to the building with a stone staircase leading up to a 2-leafed timber front door at first floor level. The door and its semi-circular fanlight are set within a robust frame with a bracketed hood. A similar hood with acanthus leaf brackets is also above the 4 over 4 arched sash window to the left. The second floor windows are 2 over 2 timber sash windows with horns set in a moulded frame. A similar window lights the basement.

The northern extension, the east wall of which is painted white, has a 4-panelled, timber front door with a rectangular fanlight to the north of a narrow timber window.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 7, Plate 4)

The lower part of the west elevation has been replaced by a modern extension with full height glazed doors filling the entire wall. There are two windows in the first and second floors beneath a straight arch. The attic window is within a square dormer.

4.4 *South Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plate 5)

The characteristic feature of this rendered elevation is the chimney breasts. The top of the wall extends beyond the eaves and is surmounted by brick coping over a tiled ledge. At the top of the chimneystack is a dentilled band of brickwork supporting seven chimney pots.

4.5 *North Elevation* (Fig. 8, Plate 6)

The lower section of the north elevation comprises the modern extension, above which is a large centrally located sash window and another smaller single light window offset to the west.

4.6 *Common Internal Features*

The walls and ceilings appear to have a modern plaster finish throughout and most of the rooms are lit by modern recessed ceiling lights. Most of the windows have been replaced with timber double glazed units that are largely in keeping with the overall style of the house. With the exception of the north wall of the landings, the rooms are generally painted throughout the house. Sensitive areas in the kitchen and bathrooms are tiled.

4.7 **Ground Floor** (Fig. 9)

Room G1 (Plates 7-8)

Size: 3.30 × 2.30m, height 2.55m

Location: Eastern end of a single storey extension to the north of the house

Description: The ground level is such that the front of the house is semi subterranean whereas the rear is at ground floor level. There is a 4-panelled timber front door under a rectangular fanlight with 3 panes in the east wall to the north of a timber double glazed unit comprising 2 over 6 panes. The front door appears to be 19th century but the 4-panelled doors leading to the shower room (G5) and the kitchen (G2) are possibly early 20th century in date. There are modern built in cupboards in the north wall, a large walk-in cupboard in the east wall utilising the space below the stone staircase leading to the front door. A step down to the main living area (G3) demarcates the original extent of the house. The skirting boards are modern with ovolo moulding.

Room G2 (Plates 9-10)

Size: 8.71 × 2.65m, height 2.57m

Location: Western end of a single storey extension to the north of the house

Description: This is a long kitchen with a walk in laundry room in the northeast corner. The work and storage facilities are along the north wall and the south wall has an opening into the adjoining living area (G3). The west end of the room opens out into Room G3 with which it is also visually linked by a marble breakfast bar and full height glazed doors that make up the entire west wall of this floor. The stone floor and moulded skirting boards are the same as in the hall (G1).

Room G3 (Plates 11-18)

Size: 11.90 × 5.17m, height 2.32m

Location: South of the hall (G1) and kitchen (G2)

Description: This room has been created out of the former lower hall, two reception rooms and a modern single storey extension at the western end. The floor level of the older part of the house is slightly lower than that in the living room and kitchen extensions.

There is a 2 over 2 sash in the east wall below which is moulded timber panelling. There are two fireplace recesses in the south wall but the fireplaces themselves have not survived.

Along the north wall is a closed string winder stair with 13 risers, a simple curved newel post, square balusters and a toad backed handrail, which is hollow on the underside.

Room G4

Size: 1.47 × 1.60m, height 2.56m

Location: In single storey extension to the north

Description: This small shower room has been recently refitted with a stone floor, recessed lighting and skylight. It is accessed by a 4- panelled timber door in the south wall.

4.9 **First Floor** (Fig. 9)

Room F1 (Plates 19-22)

Size: 5.86 × 1.84m, height 2.95m

Location: First floor landing

Description: This is towards the northern end of the original build and has staircases to both the ground and the second floors along the north wall. It is lit by a large 2-light window in the north wall and a fanlight over the front door in the east wall. Further light reaches the landing by a fanlight over the 4-panelled door in the west wall. Two further 4-panelled doors in the south wall open into the sitting room (F3). The front door appears to be the original door to the building. It consists of two leaves of two panels apiece. Surrounding the door and fanlight above is an arched and moulded frame.

The dentilled cornice, which is decorated with a floral motif, appears to be original. The skirting boards have small double ovolo moulding. The staircase to the second floor is an open string with 18 risers. The balustrade has been rebuilt by the present owner.

Room F2

Size: 1.99 × 1.90m, height 2.97m

Location: West end of the first floor

Description: This small room appears to have formerly been a bathroom/WC. The hall side of the 4-panelled door has moulded frames, but the panels are plain on the inside. A fanlight above the door has frosted glass. There is a single light in the north wall and a 2 over 2 sash in the west wall.

Room F3 (Plates 23-28)

Size: 8.37 × 3.75m, height 2.97m

Location: South of the landing (F1)

Description: The sitting room was formerly two rooms and retains both doors and fireplaces and some of the internal wall. The eastern part of the room has a full height 4 over 4 sash window in an arched frame with 2-leafed shutters with two moulded panels apiece on either side. The window in the opposite wall is a 2 over 2 sash set within a recess. There are two 4-panelled doors in the north wall and two identical fireplaces in the south wall. Both have an iron register grate lightly decorated with a foliate design at the top and either side of a four centred arch, a pale marble surround with square pilasters and lintel and a black marble hearth. Although elegant pieces in themselves, they do not appear to have been part of the original build.

The moulded cornice in both rooms has two bands of decoration; the upper band is based on a row of roses or marguerites within a series of entwined flowers and the lower a regimented line of thistle or leaf based design. The cornice in the eastern part of the room is original but that in the western part is a recent reproduction. The moulded skirting board is similar to that on the landing and may be part of the original build.

4.10 **Second Floor** (Fig. 10)

Room S1 (Plate 29)

Size: 2.69 × 2.25m, height 2.80m

Location: Landing

Description: The landing is defined primarily by the two staircases along the north wall. That to the third floor is an enclosed winder with 15 risers that turns to extend across the landing from north to south. Its side walls are now glazed but the original balustrade survives in the form of scars in the western string. The landing is lit by the large window in the north wall that extends behind the first floor staircase. Four-panelled doors open into the bedrooms S3 and S4 to the south of the landing and bathrooms S2 and S5 to the west and east respectively. With the exception of that to S5, the doors do not appear to be modern. The skirting is different to that on the lower floors and consists of a fillet below ovolo moulding.

Room S2

Size: 2.32 × 2.17m, height 2.81m

Location: Northwest corner

Description: This is a modern bathroom with part tiled walls, vinyl floor and a modern suite. Like the door immediately below this, the panels are moulded on the outside but plain inside, but there is no fanlight above. There is a 2 over 2 light sash window in the west wall.

Room S3 (Plates 30-31)

Size: 3.57 × 3.33m, height 2.80m

Location: Southwest corner

Description: This bedroom is entered by a 4-panelled door in the north wall and is lit by a 2 over 2 sash window in a full height recess in the west wall. The chimney breast in the south wall is blocked and a cupboard has been built into the western alcove. The room has simple coving and torus moulded skirting boards.

Room S4 (Plates 32-34)

Size: 4.50 × 3.08m, height 2.77m

Location: Southeast corner

Description: This is accessed by a 4-panelled door in the north wall and has a 2 over 2 light sash window in the east wall. The cornice is more elaborate here than in the neighbouring room and consists of a fillet and ovolo on either side of a large hollow chamfer. The skirting board echoes the same fillet/ovolo design. Cupboards have been built into the alcoves on either side of the chimney breast in the south wall.

Room S5 (Plate 35)

Size: 2.24 × 2.96m, height 2.77m

Location: Northeast corner

Description: Modern shower room with part tiled walls, tiled floor. The window in the east wall is in a full height recess with a timber panel below the sill.

4.11 *Attic* (Fig. 10)

Room T1 (Plates 36-38)

Size: 3.40 × 4.41m, height 2.28m

Location: Top of the house

Description: The ceiling slopes to the east, west and the north. There is a 2-light metal dormer window in the west wall and a 4-panelled door in the north wall with plain panels. The top rail of the door has been angled to fit into the slope of the ceiling. There are built in cupboards along the north and west walls and another cupboard door is in the west wall above the stair.



Plate 1: East elevation



Plate 2: Ground floor entrance



Plate 3: Front door detail



Plate 4: West elevation



Plate 5: South elevation



Plate 6: East and north elevation



Plate 7: Room G1: northeast corner



Plate 8: Room G1 looking northwest



Plate 9: Room G2 looking northwest



Plate 10: Room G2 looking east

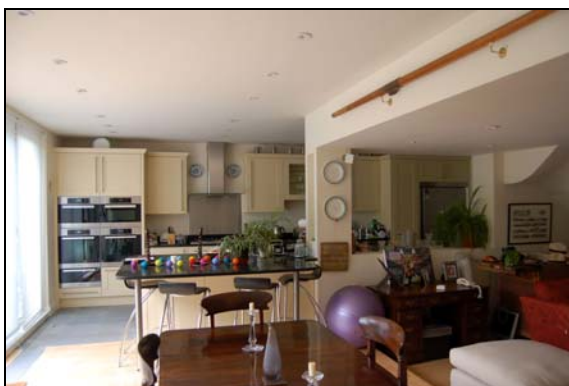


Plate 11: View into G2 from G3



Plate 12: Room G3 looking west



Plate 13: Room G3 looking east

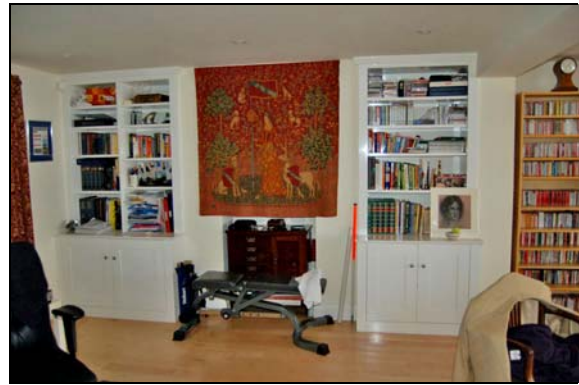


Plate 14: Room G3: east end of south wall



Plate 15: Room G3: west end of south wall

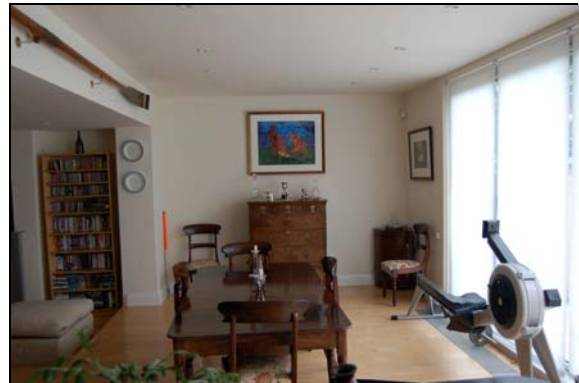


Plate 16: Room G3: south wall of extension



Plate 17: Room G3: west end of north wall



Plate 18: Room G3: view towards the stairs and G1

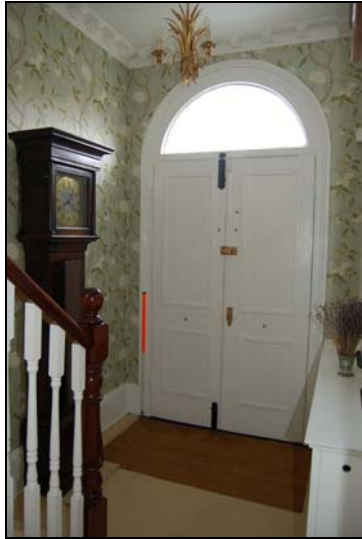


Plate 19: Room F1: front door



Plate 20: Room F1 looking west



Plate 21: Room F1: stair & window in north wall



Plate 22: Room F1: cornice detail



Plate 23: Room F3 looking east



Plate 24: Room F3 looking west



Plate 25: Room F3: fireplace detail



Plate 26: Room F3: north wall



Plate 27: Room F3: cornice detail



Plate 28: Room F3: shutter



Plate 29: Room S2: upper stair

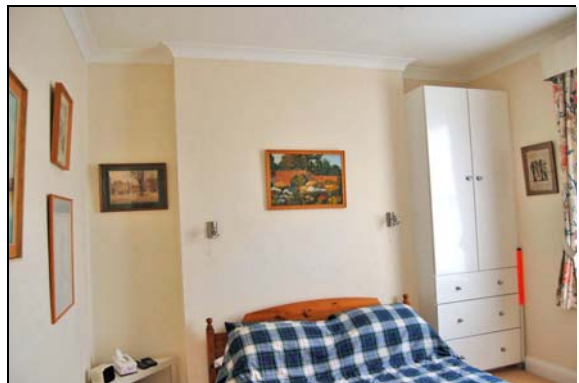


Plate 30: Room S3: south wall



Plate 31: Room S3: northeast corner



Plate 32: Room S4 looking southeast



Plate 33: Room S4 looking northwest



Plate 34: Room S4: cornice detail



Plate 35: Room S5: east wall



Plate 36: Room T1: southwest corner



Plate 37: Room T1: northwest corner



Plate 38: Room T1: northeast corner



Plate 39: View of Lime Grove to the south of number 6



Plate 40: Houses to the north of 6 Lime Grove



Plate 41: Street view of the east side of Lime Grove



Plate 42: Lime Grove in the 1920s

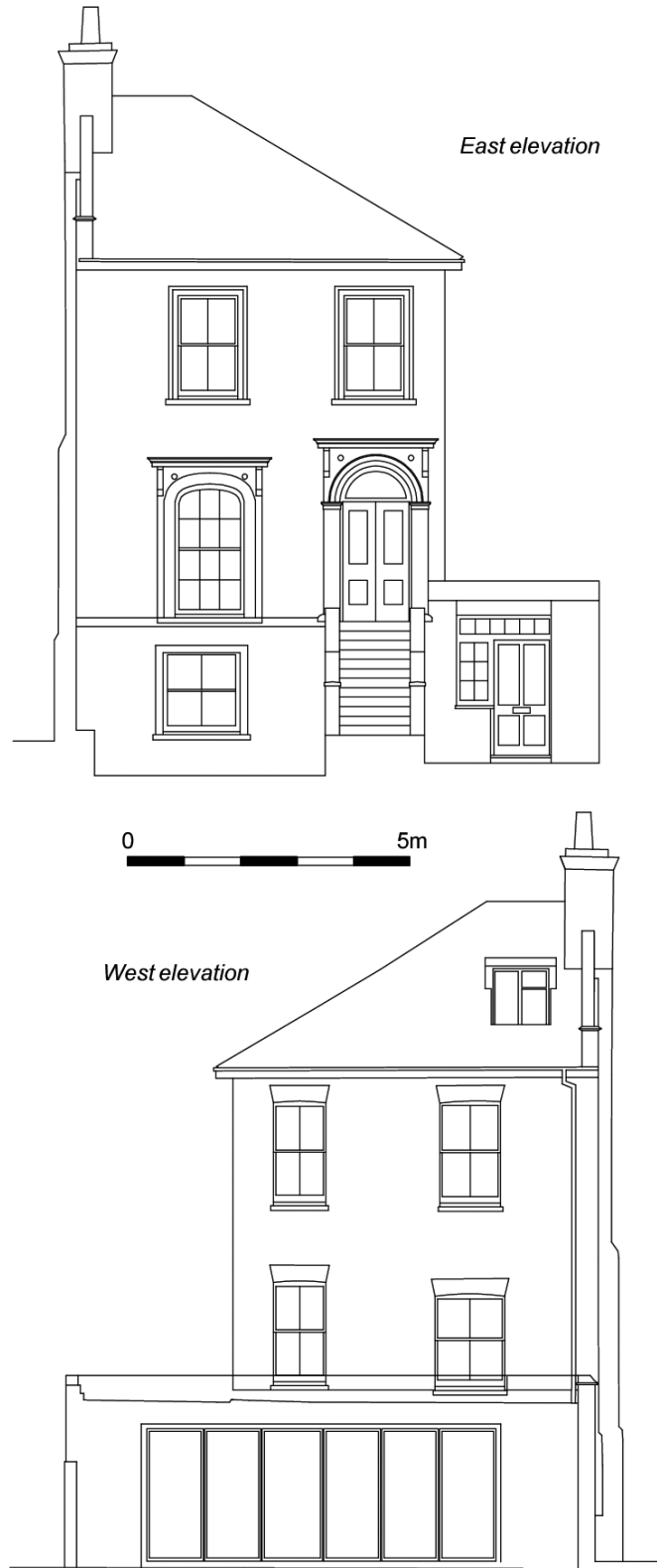


Figure 8: East and west elevations (*scale 1:125*)

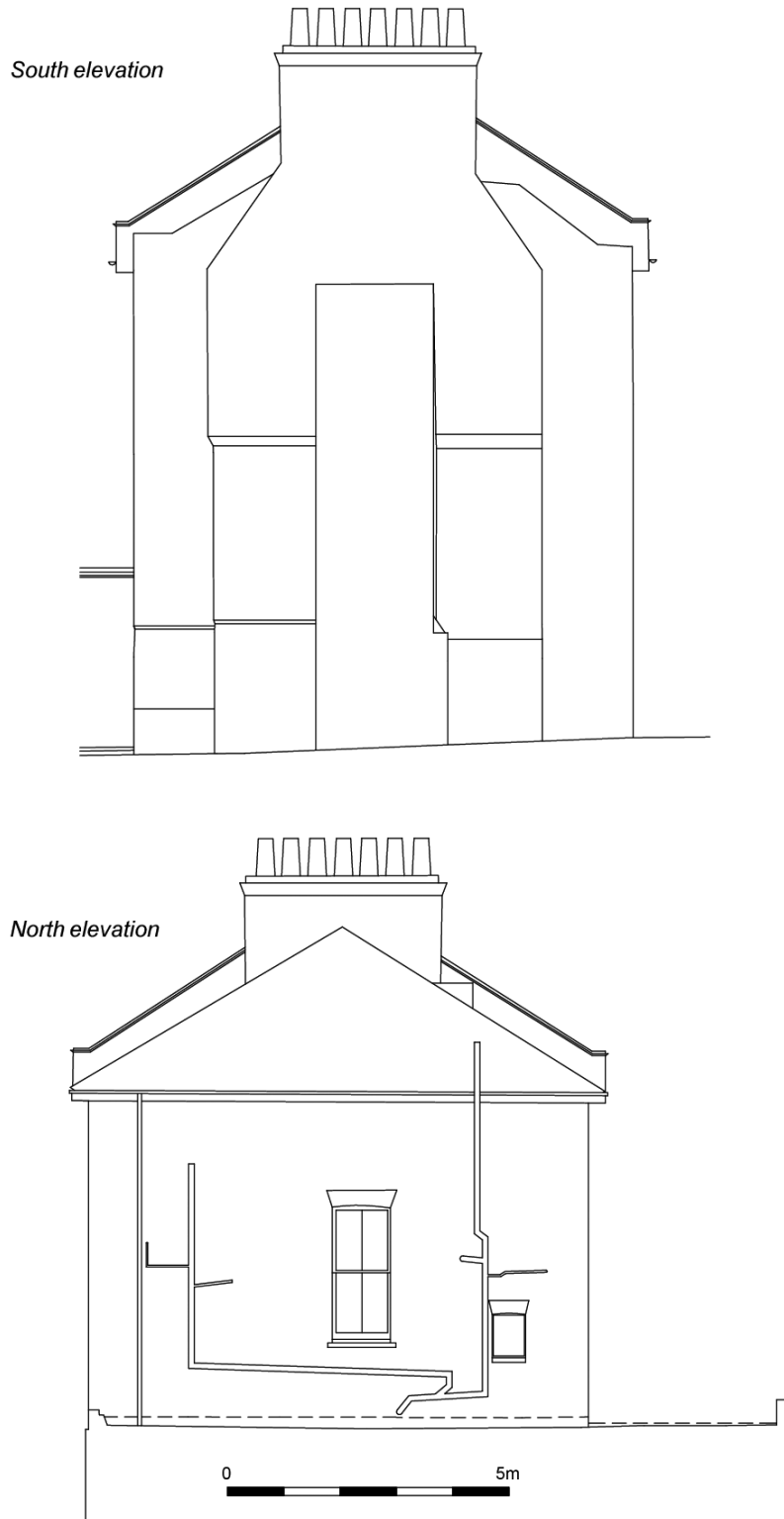


Figure 9: South and north elevations (scale 1:125)

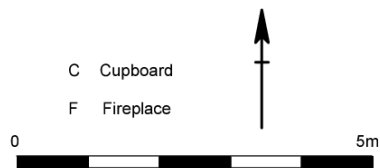
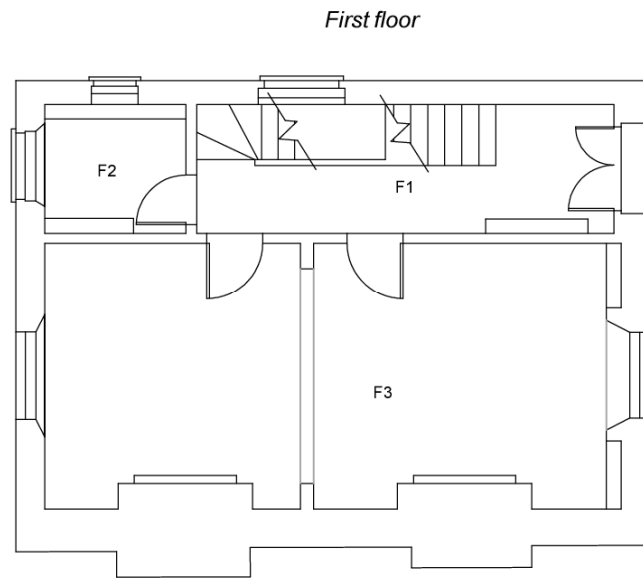
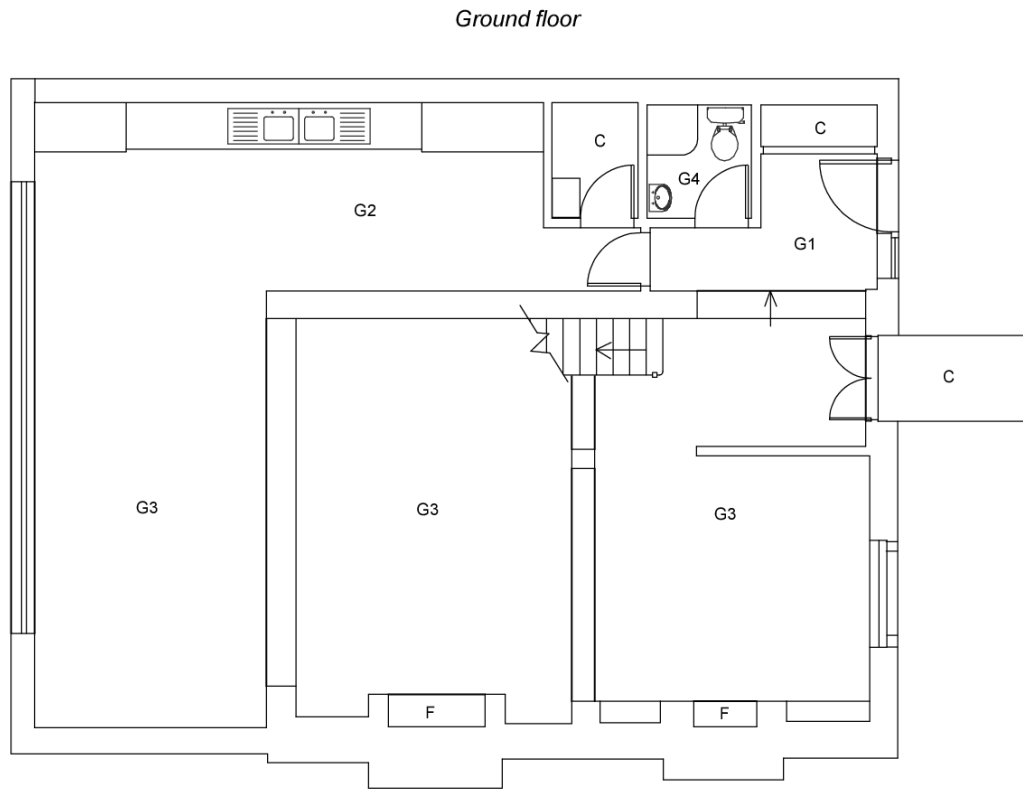


Figure 10: Ground and first floor plans (*scale 1:100*)

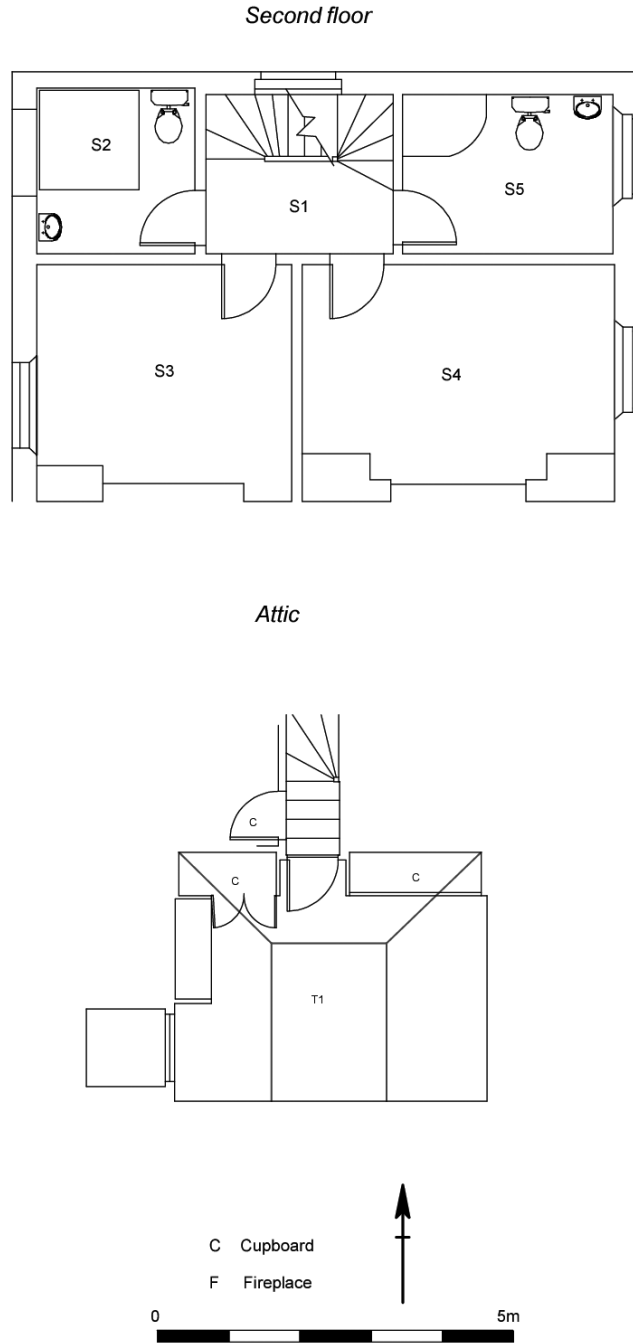


Figure 11: Second floor and attic room floor plans (*scale 1:100*)

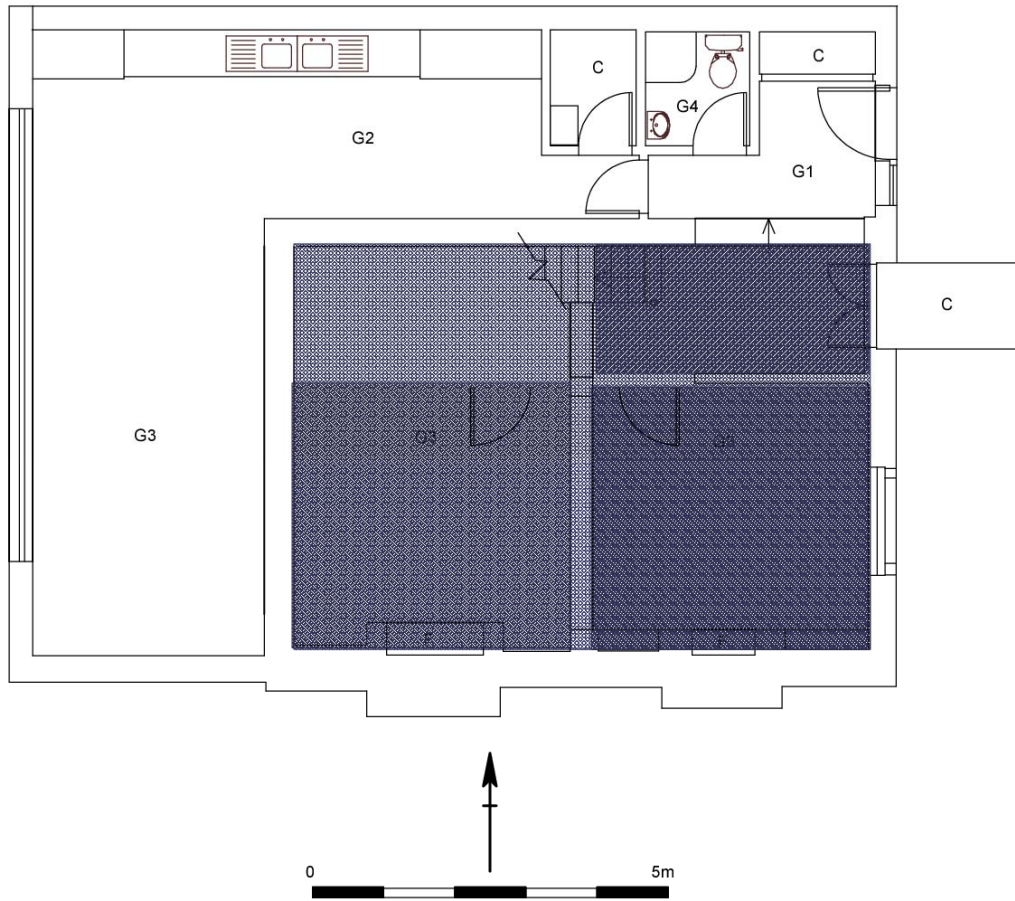


Figure 11: Original floor plan shown in blue. Dark blue indicates readily identifiable rooms
(scale 1:100)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 Number 6 Lime Grove was constructed c.1850 as one of a pair of semi-detached houses. Another still complete pair was built to the south at much the same time. The style of building is fairly typical of the early-mid 19th century town house with a semi-subterranean basement and a main entrance at a raised level that is reached by a stone stair. Classical influences can be seen in the bracketed hoods over the front door and adjoining sitting room window and the pilasters on either side of the front door. The arched opening at first floor level and the triple order of mouldings evident on all the first and second floor openings, however, lean more towards the Romanesque.
- 5.2 Although the replacement windows do not unduly detract from the overall appearance of the building, the 6 over 6 light shuttered sash window in the sitting room and the 2-leafed front door are certainly more authentic.
- 5.3 The addition of the north and west extensions in the 1980s allowed the building to be extensively remodelled. A new entrance has been created at ground floor level, which respects the historic appearance of the main build without emulating it. The passage/hall and two rooms that formerly made up the ground floor have been opened up to create a single space but with sufficient architectural detail to recreate the original floor plan (Fig. 11).
- 5.4 The first floor retains some of the original architectural details, such as the dentilled cornice in the hall, the ornate floral based cornice in the eastern part of the sitting room and possibly also the skirting boards. The panelled doors, marble fireplaces with iron registers and the wall panel beneath the window appear authentic if not necessarily contemporary with the original build.
- 5.5 The small room at the western end of the first floor is of interest in that the arched fanlight and the lack of moulding on the interior door panels suggest that this may have been a bathroom. If that is the case, it is more likely that this was a later rather than the original function of the room, the conversion perhaps occurring when the house was divided into flats.
- 5.6 The staircases have been at least partially rebuilt in recent years; the balustrade is new on the staircase leading up to the second floor as are the glass side walls to the upper staircase. It was not possible to tell how much of the original timber work remains in the stairs and floors as they were fully carpeted but the underside of the upper staircase appears to be of lath and plaster. The original lath and plaster ceilings otherwise appear to have been replaced with plasterboard throughout the building.
- 5.7 The rather more elaborate coving in the front bedroom on the second floor would suggest that this was the original master bedroom. The fillet/ovolo theme of the cornice is echoed in the skirting board in this room and the landing, which could suggest that these are part of the original build.
- 5.8 The use of the attic room as a bedroom clearly replicates the Victorian use of the space, but the metal framed dormer window and the dormer itself appear to be considerably later installations. It is possible that they replace earlier versions.

- 5.9 The building has been carefully and, despite being repointed in cement mortar, sympathetically maintained. The overall architectural intention of the Victorian builder is still evident inside and out and certain original features have survived two world wars, internal subdivision into flats and the re-conversion to a single dwelling. The loss of the second half of what was originally a pair of semi-detached houses has lent the building an interesting appearance but has also inevitably lead to a severe loss of integrity of the original build.

6 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Andre Wong of the NBF Partnership on behalf of the governors of St Stephen's CoE Primary School. The writer is grateful to Andre Wong and Peter Warcup of NBF Partnership for their assistance throughout the project and in particular for providing the architectural drawings that have been incorporated in this report. Acknowledgement must also be made of William Rowe's kind assistance during the survey. Thanks are also due to Trish Fallon and the staff at Hammersmith & Fulham Archive and Local History Centre for their assistance in the historical research.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Historical & Survey notes
3. Architect's survey drawings
4. List of photographs
5. B/W prints
6. B/W negatives
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Hammersmith & Fulham Archive and Local History Centre.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008*).

Books and Historical Sources:

Burt, I. 1871 *Historical Notices of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith & Fulham* London: J. Saunders

Denny, B. 1995 *Hammersmith & Shepherds Bush Past* London: Historical Publications Ltd

Farrell, J & Bayliss, C. 1995 *Hammersmith and Shepherds Bush* Stroud: Alan Sutton

Shepherds Bush Local History Society 2000 *Around the Bush: a history of Shepherds Bush*

Williams, A & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2003 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin Classics

Maps

1830	John Salters Survey
1853	Parish map based on Tithe Map of 1845
1855	Alfred James Roberts Survey
1862	Stanfield's Library Sheet 9
1871	Ordnance Survey map IV:15
1894-6	Ordnance Survey map IV:15
1916	Ordnance Survey map IV:15

Pictorial Sources

Various Hammersmith & Fulham Archive and Local History Centre files as listed below:

H912.Lim	Lime Grove
H372.956	St Stephen's School
HP 613.4	Wash House
HP 791.9	TV Studios

Internet Sources

www.afamilystory.co.uk/ebooks/hammersmith-fulham-putney-sect1.aspx

'Fulham', *The Environs of London: volume 2: County of Middlesex* (1795), pp. 344-424.
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=45415&strquery=Shepherds+Bush>

Whitehouse, Keith *Early Fulham*
ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-457.../01_15_344_347.pdf

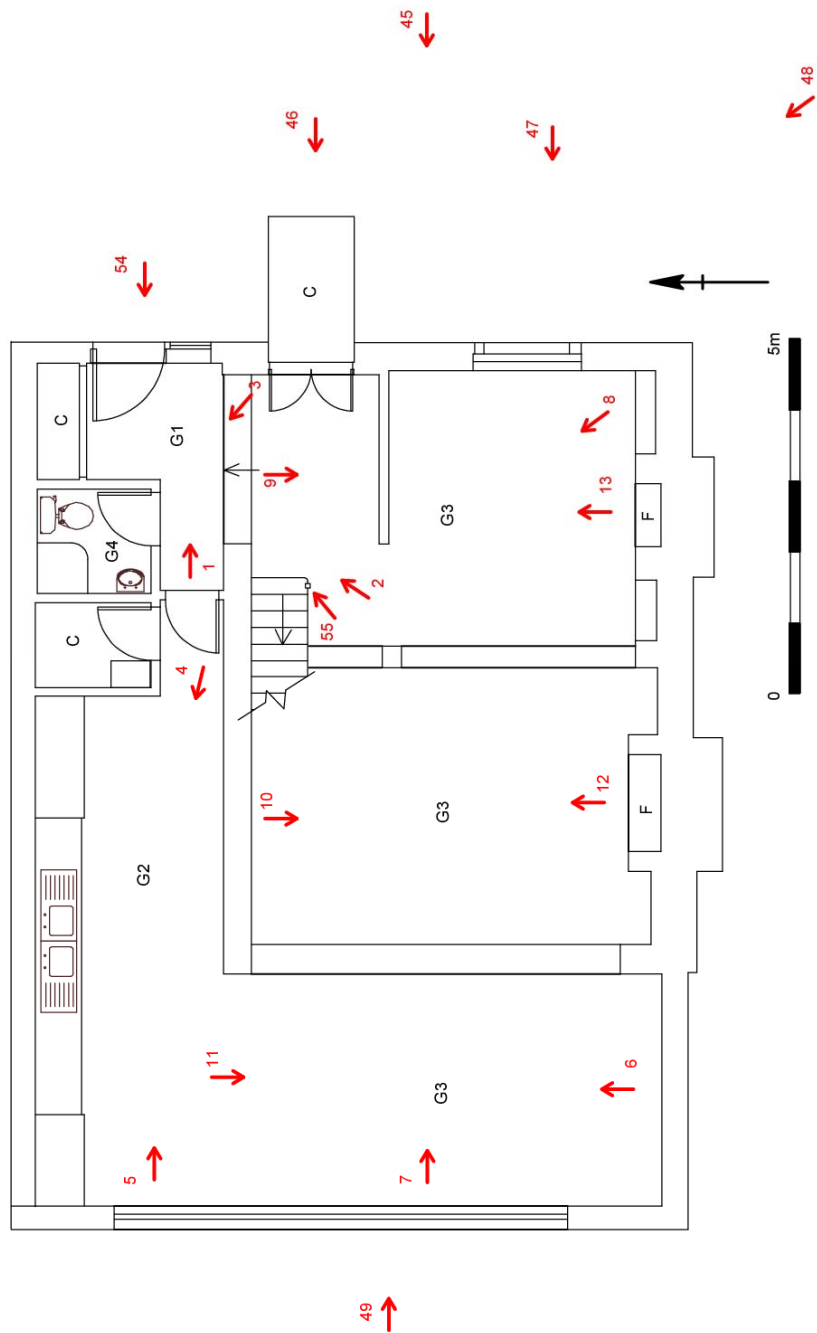
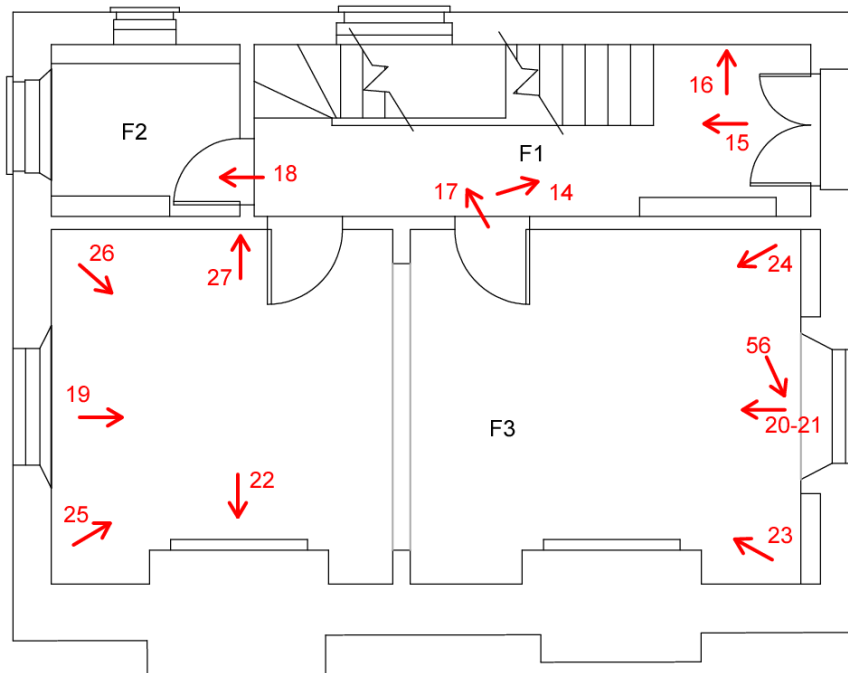


Figure 13: Ground floor photo plan (scale 1:100)

First floor



Second floor

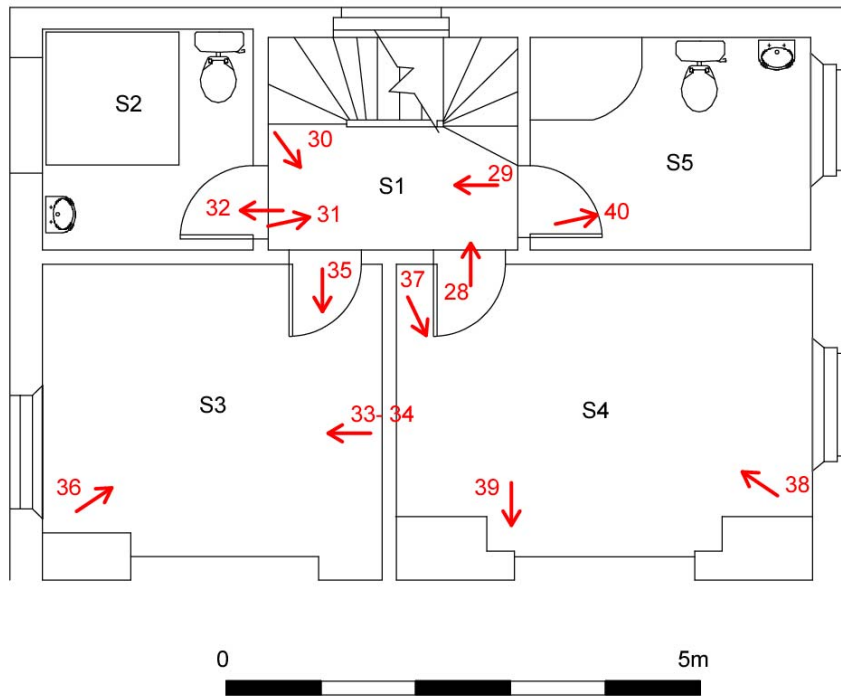


Figure 12: First and second floor photo plan (scale 1:75)

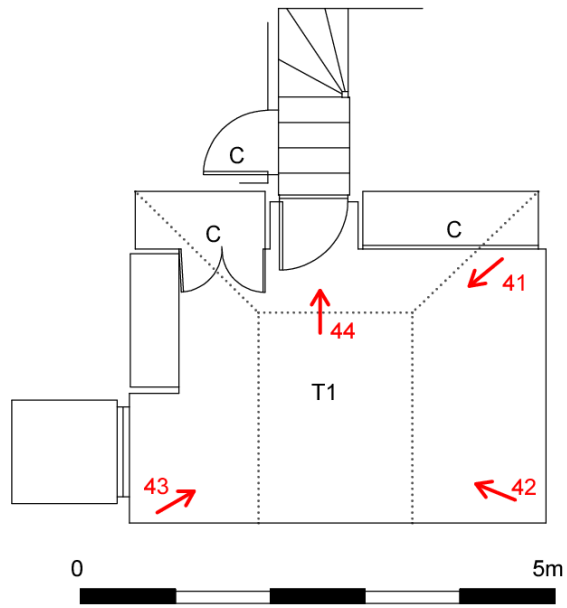


Figure 13: Attic room photo plan (scale 1:50)

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1541/LLG			Site Name: 6 Lime Grove, London
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	x	x	Room G1: front door
2	x	x	Room G1: looking northeast
3	x	x	Room G1: northwest corner
4	x	x	Room G2: looking northwest
5	x	x	Room G2: looking east
6	x	x	Rooms G2 & G3: west end looking north
7	x	x	Room G3: looking east
8	x	x	Room G3: looking west
9	x	x	Room G3: south wall, east end of original build
10	x	x	Room G3: south wall, west end of original build
11	x	x	Room G3: south wall, extension
12	x	x	Room G3: looking north
13	x	x	Room G3: stair
14	x	x	Room F1: front door
15	x	x	Room F1: looking west
16	x	x	Room F1: cornice detail
17		x	Room F1: stair & window in north wall
18		x	Room F2: looking west
19	x	x	Room F3: looking west
20	x	x	Room F3: looking east
21	x	x	Room F3: looking east
22	x	x	Room F3: fireplace detail
23	x	x	Room F3: looking northwest
24	x	x	Room F3: looking southwest
25	x	x	Room F3: looking northeast
26	x	x	Room F3: looking southeast
27	x	x	Room F3: cornice detail
28	x	x	Room S1: upper stair
29	x	x	Room S1: west wall
30	x	x	Room S1: looking southeast
31	x	x	Room S1: upper stair from the west
32		x	Room S2: west wall
33	x	x	Room S3: west wall
34	x	x	Room S3: west wall
35	x	x	Room S3: south wall
36	x	x	Room S3: northeast corner
37	x	x	Room S4: south east corner
38	x	x	Room S4: northwest corner
39	x	x	Room S4: cornice detail
40		x	Room S5: east wall
41	x	x	Room T1: southwest corner
42	x	x	Room T1: northwest corner
43	x	x	Room T1: northeast corner
44		x	Room T1: door detail
45	x	x	East elevation
46	x	x	Front door

47	x	x	First floor window detail
48	x	x	South elevation
49	x	x	West elevation
50	x	x	East side of Lime Grove
51	x	x	6 lime Grove and neighbouring houses to the south
52	x	x	6 lime Grove and neighbouring houses to the north
53	x	x	East and north elevations
54	x	x	Ground floor front door
55	x	x	Room G3: stair rail detail
56	x	x	Room F3: shutter detail

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	6 Lime Grove, London	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-130450
Short Description:	<p>In July 2012 historic building recording was undertaken of 6 Lime Grove, London as part of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. The building was originally constructed c.1850 as one of a pair of semi-detached houses on a parcel of land that had previously been undeveloped. It is brick built under a slate roof with a semi-subterranean basement, two floors above and an attic room. The main entrance and drawing room were on the first floor and reached by a stone staircase. The garden backs onto St Stephen's School, and due to a compulsory purchase order in 1964 has been reduced considerably in size.</p> <p>The building was extended in the 1980s with a single storey addition to the north and west providing another reception at ground floor level. The interior of the house has been reconfigured on more than one occasion having been converted into flats and then a single residential unit again. Despite this, the building retains some original features and the initial floor plan is still discernible. The greatest change to the building was the demolition of its immediate neighbour to the south in the 1970s in order to improve access to the school.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic Building Recording		
Previous work:	None	Site status:	Locally listed
Current land use:	Residential	Future work:	No
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Victorian
Significant finds:	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Middx (Historic county)	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TO 23078 79969
Site address:	6 Lime Grove, London W12 8EA		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	N/A
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/A	Project design originator:	N/A
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	The governors of St Stephen's CoE Primary School		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	5 th July 2012	End date:	16 th July 2012
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	HFALHS	-	
Paper:		B&W photos	
Digital:		1 CD of photos, survey notes, architects drawings etc	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: 6 Lime Grove, London		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1541/LLG/1		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA MifA		
Page nos	40	Date:	16 th July 2012