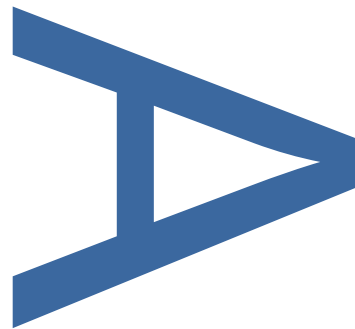
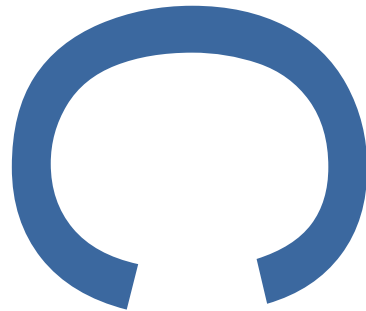


**Land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham SW16
1PU**



Archaeological Evaluation



<i>Planning reference</i>	2022/03329/FR3		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R15545	<i>Site Code</i>	FAM23
<i>PCA project no</i>	K8087	<i>Date</i>	August 23

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham SW16 1PU
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	11 Farm Lane, Fulham, London SW16 1PU
NGR	TQ 25266 77414
Local planning authority	London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
Planning reference	2022/03329/FR3
Commissioning client	London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham
Project dates	10th – 14th July 2023
Archive site code	FAM23

PCA Information			
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation commissioned by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham, SW16 1PU (Figure 1). The site was centred at TQ 25266 77414.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigation was carried out from 10th – 14th July 2023. The fieldwork consisted of three trenches positioned within the footprint of the proposed development of the site, providing broad coverage to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains.
- 1.3 Natural Langley Silt was encountered in all three evaluation trenches, found largely intact, consistently at a height of around 2.50m OD (approximately 1.30m BGL). This was sealed by an intact sequence of post-medieval deposits, which may be summarised as 18th century plough soil, sealed by 19th century made ground, capped by bedding layers and subsequent demolition deposits pertaining to a row of Victorian terraced houses, finally sealed by tarmac and topsoil pertaining to the site's ongoing use.
- 1.4 A handful of pitted features and structural remains were found within the post-medieval sequence, all generally considered of low archaeological interest.
- 1.5 The site-specific desk-based assessment found a low-moderate potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeology at the site. Such remains were not found within the evaluation trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham, SW16 1PU, centred at NGR TQ 25266 77414.
- 2.2 The 0.2ha site was bounded to the south by Farm Lane and to both the west, north and east by residential properties. The site sat within its own grounds comprising gardens (including areas of tree and vegetation) and hardstanding associated with a small driveway with a garage. The building at the site was under occupation and was fed by live services.
- 2.3 The fieldwork was carried out from 10th – 14th July 2023.
- 2.4 Planning consent has been approved (application number 2022/03329/FR3) for the demolition of the existing building and the redevelopment of the site. The consent included a condition requiring archaeological work.
- 2.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was produced (RPS Group 2022). Subsequent discussions between the client's archaeological consultant at RPS Group with the case officer from Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England established that the site should be subject to an initial trial-trench evaluation would be required to inform on the presence or absence of archaeology.
- 2.6 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by PCA (Qadir and Mayo 2023), detailing the positions of three trenches around the exterior of

the standing building. These broad positions were located around the site's perimeter in order to provide the best possible spread for data capture. These were based on the trench strategy outlined by RPS Group, taking into account site constraints, including current buildings, trees (including those to be retained) and services. The reviewed trench positions were approved in discussions between RPS Group and GLAAS.

2.7 The investigation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of the author, the project was managed by Christopher Mayo and was monitored by Louise Davies of Historic England on behalf of the local planning authority. The archaeological work was commissioned by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

2.8 The site was given the unique site code of FAM23. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the appropriate local repository under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Development at the site is subject to the heritage planning policies contained within the following:

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published 2012, current iteration 2021;
- The London Plan, published 2021, Chapter 7: 'Heritage and Culture', Policy HC1: Heritage and Conservation Growth;
- The Hammersmith & Fulham Local Plan 2018, Policy DC1: Built Environment, Policy DC8 Heritage and Conservation;
- The Hammersmith & Fulham Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Document 2018.

3.2 The site lies partially within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham and their archaeological planning advisors at GLAAS, designated for Medieval and Post Medieval settlement development.

3.3 A planning application has been approved (application number 2022/03329/FR3) for the demolition of the existing building and the:

Redevelopment of the study site for a building of up to five storeys, comprising Class C3 residential units, together with landscaping, parking and associated works.

3.4 The new building is positioned largely within the footprint of the current structure and the eastern area of the site, retaining the larger western garden area.

3.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was produced (RPS Group 2022). The desk-based assessment concluded that the site likely retained a low to moderate archaeological potential for evidence dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Medieval periods. A low archaeological potential has been identified for all other past periods of human activity.

3.6 A planning condition was included with the consent as follows:

20) No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme or investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to an approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included with the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 Written Scheme of Investigation which shall include:

- A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.
- B. Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits.
- C. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

To ensure suitable protection of any archaeological features present on the site in accordance with DCB of the Local Plan (2018).

3.7 RPS Group discussed the site with GLAAS and established that the condition should first be met by the implementation of an archaeological trial-trench evaluation to inform on the presence or absence of archaeology.

3.8 RPS Group outlined a trench strategy which was subsequently reviewed and amended to take account of site constraints. The client instructed PCA to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (Quadir & Mayo 2023) which was approved by GLAAS.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The following is taken from the site-specific WSI (Qadir and Mayo 2023).

4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) has mapped the geology underlying the study site as solid London Clay forming part of the London Basin, overlain by superficial Kempton Park river terrace gravels, and to the north of a small area of alluvium.

- 4.2 The ground level of the study site was generally level with spot heights of 3.7m OD situated on Farm Lane on the southern boundary.
- 4.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water were present within the immediate vicinity of the study site.
- 4.4 A site-specific geotechnical investigation was conducted by Geotechnical & Environmental Associates LTD (GEA 2022). This investigation indicated that in locations close to the current building and located broadly in the same positions as the proposed evaluation trenches (Figure 2), a layer of made ground sat on top of natural clays and silts.
- 4.5 Specifically, in Boreholes 1, 2 and 3, the thickness of this made ground was measured at 1.2m, 1.5m and 1.4m respectively. All other boreholes were not located near to the building or proposed trench locations.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is adapted from the site-specific WSI (Qadir and Mayo 2023) and DBA (RPS 2023).

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 A Mesolithic axe was recovered from West Kensington to the northwest of the study site.
- 5.1.2 From 4000 BC hunter-gathers were slowly replaced by more settled agriculturalist communities. Woodland clearance also increased, to create agricultural land. The trend was initially slow but gradually increased. By 1000 BC, the landscape was likely a mix of open farmland.
- 5.1.3 Southeast of the study site, at 522/552 Kings Road, a residual flint assemblage, was dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, along with burnt flint and daub. An evaluation at 5-17 Michael Road found a prehistoric land surface complete with burnt daub, charcoal, struck flint, pottery and burnt flints.
- 5.1.4 Lone finds include a Neolithic axe from 61 Britannia Road to the southeast, a polished Neolithic axe located at West Kensington to the northwest, along with prehistoric, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints from Elthron Road to the south and a Bronze Age spearhead from the entrance to Brompton Cemetery to the east. Undiagnostic prehistoric flintwork has been identified at Kelvedon Road to the southwest.
- 5.1.5 The study site seems to have been located away from areas of known occupation during the later Prehistoric periods

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 Finds of Roman date within the search area were limited. These consisted of residual sherds of Roman pottery from 552 Kings Road to the southeast of the study site.

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 To the northeast, Earl's Court has been related to a former Manorial Hall with possible Medieval antecedents. To the south, Eelbrook Common is referenced as common marshy land in the 15th century; marshland has also been recorded to the northeast near Seagrave Road.
- 5.3.2 To the northwest of the study site, North End Road is associated with a settlement with medieval origins.
- 5.3.3 Similarly, roads identified with medieval antecedents within the study area search radius have included the line of Lillie Road to the north, and its continuation to the east as Old Brompton Road; Normand Road to the northwest; Dawes Road, together with Kings Road and New Kings Road and Fulham Road all to the south and southwest.
- 5.3.4 Southeast of the study site, archaeological work at 522/552 Kings Road discovered ploughsoil of possible medieval date, as well as ditches related to an old trackway and related field system. An evaluation at Fulham Island to the south has revealed cut features dated to the medieval period, which are likely field boundaries. Medieval pottery has been found at an evaluation at Fulham Road to the southwest in addition to wall remains possibly related to Arundel House. An archaeological evaluation at Michael Road to the southeast revealed Medieval subsoil.
- 5.3.5 It appears likely that the study site was positioned at the edge of the developing settlement at Walham Green.

5.4 Post-medieval and Modern

- 5.4.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at 7-9 Farm Lane (west of the site). It is reported that the site was substantially made up by the deposition of 19th and 20th century rubble, structural elements, and surfaces: these layers extended up to 1.0m in depth and cover the entire site. Five features were observed to predate these layers, two 19th to 20th century brick-lined shafts which are thought to be probable wells, two 19th to 20th century large pits which are thought to be brickearth extraction pits and a 18th/19th century ditch running parallel and adjacent to Farm Lane.
- 5.4.2 The majority of the GLHER records relate to post-medieval and modern findspots and are of little relevance to either the development or history of the study site itself. At the time of the 1843 Fulham Tithe Map the majority site is located within probably horticultural fields, except for the very eastern corner which sites within a garden around an early property fronting to the road.
- 5.4.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1869-1874) shows the study site occupied by terraced housing with gardens to the rear. Substantial changes are not evident on either the Second Edition (1896) or the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1916).
- 5.4.4 The World War Two Bomb Damage Map (1946) displays some minor blast damage to the

centrally placed buildings, however the housing persists to the 1950-51 OS Map. The 1971 OS Map shows the site as vacant with the current building at the site illustrated on the 1991 OS Map.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The site-specific WSI (Qadir and Mayo 2023) detailed the proposed excavation of three trenches, all located around the outside of the standing building and within the footprint of the proposed development.

6.2 The trench positions were subject to minor adjustments on site due to further adaptations given practical and health and safety constraints that became obvious during the excavation process. These decisions were primarily shaped by the positions of services picked up by the CAT scanner, and by practicalities of space requiring safe positioning of the mechanical excavator and of the spoil produced by excavation.

6.3 As provided for in the WSI, the trenches were also widened in order to achieve safe depths of more than 1.2m BGL. The trenches were partially stepped for safe access and egress, and excavation continued in the centre of the trench until natural deposits were reached (see Table 3).

6.4 The proposed and final trench dimensions are outlined in Table 1.

Trench	Location	Proposed dimensions	Final dimensions (top)	Final dimensions (base)	Final depth m BGL
1	NE corner	10m x 1.8m	5m x 3m	3m x 1.8m	1.42
2	W side	10m x 1.8m	3.5m x 2.5m	1.4m x 1.25m	1.34
3	SE corner	4m x 1m	4m x 2m	2.4m x 0.6m	1.66

Table 1. Trench dimensions

6.5 For Trenches 1 and 2, a mechanical excavator utilised a flat-bladed ditching bucket to remove the topsoil and reduce to the desired archaeological horizon under archaeological supervision. For Trench 3, the tarmac and concrete surface of the trench was broken and removed by the same excavator, utilising a toothed bucket. Thereafter, the trench was reduced in the same manner as Trenches 1 and 2, using a thinner ditching bucket for the deeper sondage.

6.6 Levels were established with the use of a Geomax GPS recording system. Where the lack of signal prevented GPS recording (largely due to tree coverage), heights were extrapolated from known points using a dumpy level.

6.7 Archaeological deposits were excavated by PCA staff using hand tools, (i.e., trowels, shovels, and mattocks).

6.8 All archaeological deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets and planning sheets, or GPS as appropriate. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Digital photographs were taken.

6.9 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in squared brackets [], small finds are denoted by SF and environmental samples are bracketed with curly brackets {}.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

Trench 1

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a slightly chalky clay [6], recorded at 2.51m OD. The top of this deposit was relatively level throughout the trench.

Trench 2

7.1.2 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was a similar clay [18], recorded at 2.42m OD.

Trench 3

7.1.3 The same clay, here recorded as [31], was the earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3. The top of this layer was recorded at 2.50m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Buried subsoil (18th century)

7.2.1 In all three trenches, the natural clay was sealed by a sandy silty subsoil, interpreted as 18th century plough soil.

Trench 1

7.2.2 In Trench 1, the buried subsoil [5] was 0.28m thick and contained post-Great Fire (1666) brick and broadly 17th century clay tobacco pipe (CTP). The top of this deposit was at 2.83m OD.

Trench 2

7.2.3 In Trench 2, the buried subsoil [15] was 0.47m thick and contained post-Great Fire (1666) brick. The top of this deposit was at 2.89m OD.

Trench 3

7.2.4 In Trench 3, the buried subsoil [30] was 0.48m thick and contained ceramic building material (CBM), pottery and CTP, all probably dating to the 18th century. The top of this deposit was at 2.88m OD.

7.3 Phase 3: 19th century features

7.3.1 Archaeological features were found cutting into the buried subsoil in Trenches 1 and 3. These are probably 19th century.

Trench 1

7.3.2 In Trench 1, the buried subsoil [5] was cut by a 1.06m wide square pit [10], backfilled with redeposited natural containing mid-19th century pottery and CBM. This was itself truncated by a smaller pit [8] (0.8m in length) containing material of a similar date.

Trench 3

- 7.3.3 In Trench 3, the buried subsoil [30] was cut into by two adjacent features, pit [22] and possible post hole [24].

7.4 Phase 4: Mid-19th century made ground

- 7.4.1 In all three trenches, buried subsoil (and the features cut into it) was sealed by a silty made ground layer.

Trench 1

- 7.4.2 In Trench 1, the made ground [4] was 0.30m thick, and contained pottery, CBM and glass with a combined spot date of 1740-1850. Placed within the stratigraphic sequence (where it seals 19th century features), the artefactual evidence dates this layer to the mid-19th century. The top of this deposit was at 3.11m OD.

Trench 2

- 7.4.3 In Trench 2, the made ground [14] was 0.25m thick and contained broadly 19th century material. The top of this deposit was at 3.11m OD.

Trench 3

- 7.4.4 In Trench 3, the made ground [29] was 0.46m thick and contained a post-medieval pan tile (spot date 1630-1850). The top of this deposit was at 3.28m OD.

7.5 Phase 5: Terraced houses (1860s-1950s)

Trench 1

- 7.5.1 In Trench 1, the made ground [4] was sealed by a 0.30m thick dark bedding layer [3], capped by the remnants of a single-course brick surface (possibly a patio). The top of the bedding layer was at 3.33m OD. The top of the bricks was at 3.39m OD.

Trench 2

- 7.5.2 In Trench 2, the made ground [14] (and all lower layers down to the top of the natural) was cut by a large 0.70m deep feature [17] with a right-angle corner, vertical sides and flat base, continuing beyond the limits of excavation (L.O.E.). The backfill of this feature contained broadly 19th century ceramics and 20th century glass.

- 7.5.3 The large cut [17] was partially truncated by a 0.66m deep pit [20] containing late 19th century pottery.

- 7.5.4 Both features [17] and [20] were sealed by a 0.30m thick dark layer, similar to deposit [3] in Trench 1. The top of this layer was at 3.36m OD.

Trench 3

- 7.5.5 In Trench 3, the made ground [29] was sealed by a 0.08m thick dark bedding layer [28] containing crushed brick and mortar fragments. The top of this deposit was recorded at 3.36m

OD.

7.5.6 This bedding layer [28] was capped by a red brick wall [27] (surviving to 5 courses) that was 0.30m thick, running parallel to Farm Lane across the full length of the trench. A 90 degree turn in the wall away from the street was observed at the southwest end of the trench. The top of this wall was recorded at 3.71m OD.

7.5.7 The bedding layer [29] was also sealed by a 50mm thick floor surface [25] (located within the wall's interior) roughly composed of worn crushed brick. A post-medieval pottery sherd came from this layer (spot date 1580-1900). The top of this layer was recorded at 3.44m OD.

7.6 Phase 6: Late 20th century redevelopment – present day

Trench 1

7.6.1 In Trench 1, The brick surface [2] was sealed by 0.15m of demolition material, itself sealed by 0.35m of horticultural topsoil, recorded together as layer [1]. The later is associated with the location's ongoing use as a garden.

7.6.2 The ground level at the top of the trench was at 3.87m OD.

Trench 2

7.6.3 In Trench 2, layer [13] was sealed by a 0.17m thick silty clay made ground [12]. The top of this layer was recorded at 3.51m OD.

7.6.4 Layer [12] was itself sealed by 0.28m of horticultural topsoil, associated with the locations ongoing use as a garden.

7.6.5 The ground level at the top of the trench was at 3.76m OD.

Trench 3

7.6.6 In Trench 3, the terrace house footings [25] and [27] were covered by 0.4m of demolition rubble. This was sealed by tarmac, associated with the location's ongoing use as a driveway.

7.6.7 The ground level at the top of the trench was at 3.99m OD.

Plate 1. Trench 1, northwest facing (1m scale)



Plate 2. Trench 1, section 1, southwest facing (1m scale)



Plate 3. Trench 2, north facing (1m scale)



Plate 4. Trench 1, section 1, southwest facing (1m scale)



Plate 5. Base of Trench 2, southwest facing (1m scale)



Plate 6. Trench 2, construction cut [17], southeast facing



Plate 7. Trench 3, east facing (1m scale)



Plate 8. Trench 3, south facing



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation of the archaeology

- 8.1.1 This section shall frequently refer to the site-specific map regression, published in the desk-based assessment (RPS 2022).
- 8.1.2 Natural clay was encountered in all three evaluation trenches, consistently at a depth of around 2.50m OD (allowing for minor undulations and margins of error with the archaeological recording). It is highly likely this will be reflected across the site. The clay is considered to represent part of the Langley Silt Complex which is frequently seen to overlie the Kempton Park Gravels. This latter superficial geology was not seen in any part of the evaluation.
- 8.1.3 The natural was sealed by a buried subsoil (Phase 2) probably associated with the site's historic use as an open field, as depicted on the John Rocque's 1745 Map of London (RPS 2022, Fig 3). The use of this site was almost certainly agricultural, and it was probably ploughed.

- 8.1.4 A handful of features (all probably dating to the first half of the 19th century) were found cut into the buried subsoil. In the 1804 Ordnance Survey drawing (RPS 2022, Fig 4), the site appears to be occupied by horticultural plots: gardens, allotments, or orchards. These features, which may include tree-bowls, probably date to this period of use (Phase 3).
- 8.1.5 The top of the buried subsoil at between 2.80-2.90m OD probably equates to the historic ground level until the 19th century. This is established by the presence of archaeological features at this depth (Phase 3), and by it being sealed by mid-19th century made ground (Phase 4). There are two developments in the mid-19th century that may have brought in this made ground. The most likely is the construction of Farm Lane, which first appears on the 1843 Fulham Tithe Map (RPS 2022, Fig 5). The other is the construction of terraced houses along Farm Lane. These first appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1869-1874 (RPS 2022, Fig 6).
- 8.1.6 Phase 5 pertains to all structures, features and layers associated with the construction and lifespan of the row of terraced houses (and their gardens) shown on maps from the 1860s to the 1950s (RPS 2022). Most directly, this includes a front wall and floor surface; no basements were visible, although very little of the structural footprint was exposed. A deep feature backfilled in the 20th century was found in Trench 2 would have been located in the rear gardens. The squareness of the feature suggests it may be the construction cut of a temporary structure later dismantled, possibly an air-raid shelter. Finally, a possible brick patio surface (found in Trench 1) was probably laid out towards the end of the house's lifetimes, in one of the rear gardens.
- 8.1.7 The 1971 Ordnance Survey depicts the site clear of structures. By 1991, it is occupied by the current structure on the site, labelled in the Ordnance survey as a 'Childrens Home'. The demolition material covering the Phase 5 archaeology, and the subsequent garden topsoil, make up the final phase of archaeology on this site (Phase 6).

8.2 Results

- 8.2.1 The evaluation has successfully established the height of the natural topography (at c.2.50m OD) and has shown that it is sealed by an intact sequence of post-medieval deposits. This sequence is at least 1.30m thick. Within the natural itself, there was very little impact by post-medieval and modern truncations, suggesting it remains largely intact across the site. Neither the archaeological evaluation nor the Ground Investigation (GEA 2022) were able to establish the impact of the present building on the site at the depth of the natural, but the chances are that at least the foundations to the structure will have extended to load-bearing natural.
- 8.2.2 The archaeological investigation also sought to establish the presence or absence of pre-modern archaeological remains (the highest potential being from prehistoric and medieval periods). The conclusion of the evaluation is that such features would be visible at the top of the natural (between 2.40m and 2.50m OD) and will be directly sealed by post-medieval plough soil (described above as buried subsoil). However no features pre-dating the post-

medieval period were found during the evaluation.

- 8.2.3 The archaeological evaluation has established a dated stratigraphical sequence for the post-medieval deposits on this site, all of which were laid down in the 19th and 20th centuries. The features within this sequence are not of particular significance and do not advance our understanding of the site further than what was uncovered in the desk-based assessment (RPS 2022).
- 8.2.4 The evaluation has shown the site to have escaped significant previous impact away from the current building, but has found no more than post-medieval features of low significance.
- 8.2.5 Upon approval of this report by GLAAS and with confirmation that the work is complete, it is intended that the paper and digital archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive under the unique site code FAM23. PCA does not consider that any of the finds assemblages warrant retention, and propose to discard them at the archive stage.
- 8.2.6 The results of the site investigation will be published by PCA as a summary in the annual 'Round-Up' of *London Archaeologist*.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for commissioning the work and Louise Davies of Historic England for monitoring the project. We also thank RPS Group for their consultancy.
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- 9.4 Finally, the author would like to thank Phil Jefferies, Ferdinando Lentini and Anthony Grey for their hard work and support on site.

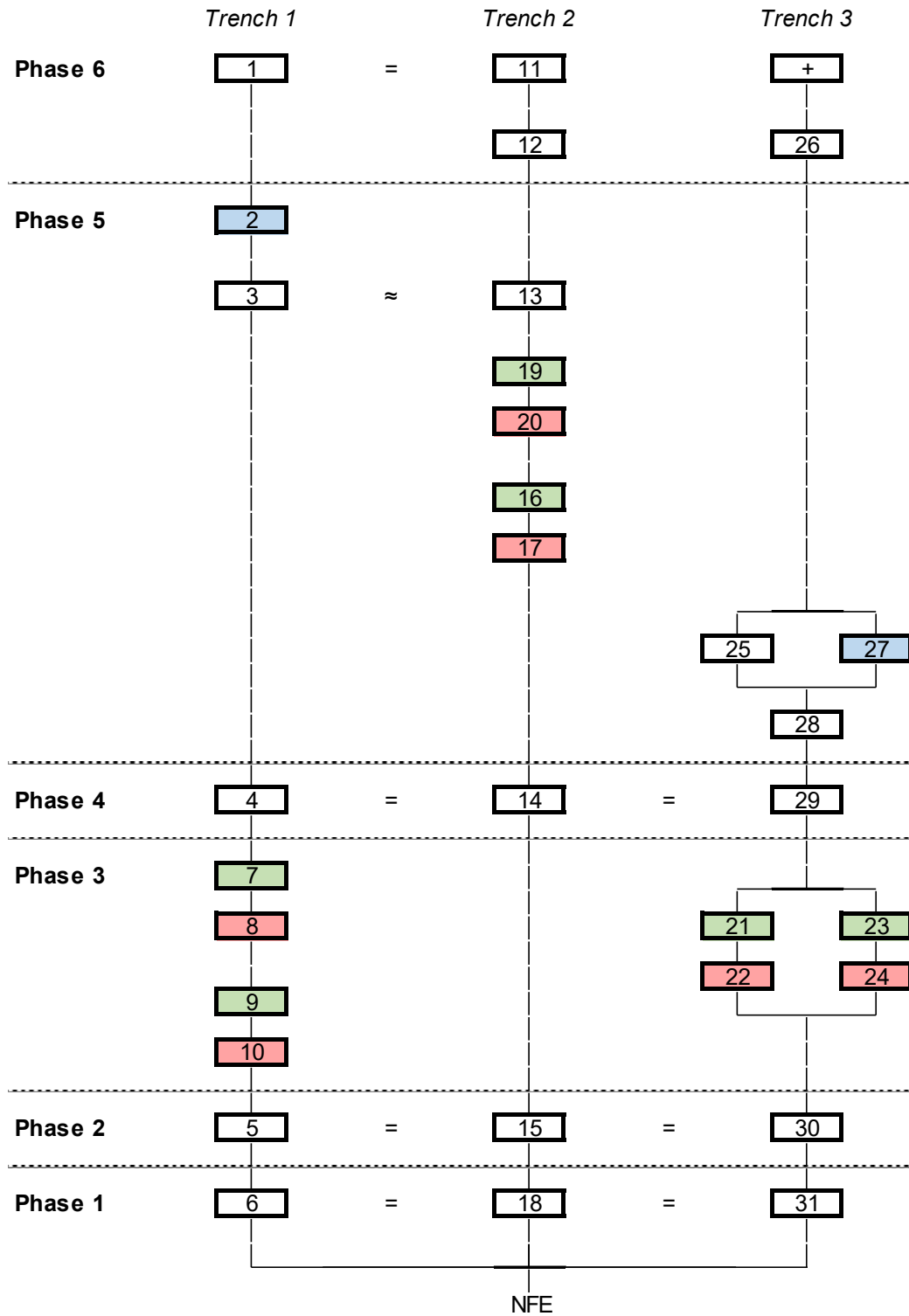
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11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type	Fill of	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels - high (m OD)	Levels - low (m OD)	Phase	Interpretation
1	1	Layer		Horticultural	5.00	3.00	0.50	3.87	3.84	FAM23-PH6	Garden topsoil
2	1	Masonry		Surface	2.05	0.07	0.22	3.39	3.37	FAM23-PH5	Recent brick surface/patio
3	1	Layer		Bedding	5.00	3.00	0.33	3.33	3.31	FAM23-PH5	Late post medieval madeground
4	1	Layer		Make-up	5.00	3.00	0.30	3.11	3.08	FAM23-PH4	Post medieval madeground
5	1	Layer		Agricultural	5.00	3.00	0.28	2.83	2.81	FAM23-PH2	Post medieval subsoil
6	1	Natural		Natural	3.00	1.80	0.10	2.57	2.51	FAM23-PH1	Chalk clay alluvial
7	1	Fill	8	Use	0.80	0.40	0.35	2.83	2.83	FAM23-PH3	Fill of post medieval pit
8	1	Cut		Pit	0.80	0.40	0.35	2.83	2.46	FAM23-PH3	Cut of post medieval pit
9	1	Fill	10	Natural Silting	1.06	0.70	0.70	2.83	2.83	FAM23-PH3	Fill of pit, possible tree bowl
10	1	Cut		Pit	1.06	0.70	0.70	2.83	2.13	FAM23-PH3	Cut of pit, possible tree bowl
11	2	Layer		Horticultural	3.50	2.50	0.28	3.76	3.76	FAM23-PH6	Garden topsoil
12	2	Layer		Levelling	3.50	2.50	0.17	3.51	3.48	FAM23-PH6	Late post medieval madeground
13	2	Layer		Make-up	3.50	2.50	0.30	3.36	3.36	FAM23-PH5	Late post medieval madeground
14	2	Layer		Make-up	2.50	2.50	0.25	3.11	3.06	FAM23-PH4	Post medieval madeground
15	2	Layer		Agricultural	2.50	2.50	0.47	2.89	2.86	FAM23-PH2	Post medieval subsoil
16	2	Fill	17	Backfill	1.65	1.50	0.70	3.11	3.11	FAM23-PH5	Backfill of possible construction cut
17	2	Cut		Construction Cut	1.65	1.50	0.70	3.11	2.42	FAM23-PH5	Possible construction cut
18	2	Natural		Natural	1.40	1.25	0.04	2.24	2.24	FAM23-PH1	Silty clay alluvial
19	2	Fill	20	Backfill	0.70	0.50	0.66	3.10	3.10	FAM23-PH5	Fill of post medieval pit
20	2	Cut		Pit	0.70	0.50	0.66	3.10	2.44	FAM23-PH5	Cut of post medieval pit
21	3	Fill	22	Disuse	0.74	0.30	0.32	2.87	2.78	FAM23-PH3	Fill of 18th century pit
22	3	Cut		Pit	0.74	0.30	0.32	2.87	2.50	FAM23-PH3	Cut of 18th century pit
23	3	Fill	24	Infilling	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.88	2.68	FAM23-PH3	Fill of possible post hole
24	3	Cut		Post-hole	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.88	2.68	FAM23-PH3	Cut of possible post hole
25	3	Layer		Surface (Internal)	2.65	0.56	0.05	3.44	3.36	FAM23-PH5	Rough internal floor surface
26	3	Layer		Demolition	4.00	2.00	0.40	3.85	3.85	FAM23-PH6	Demolition layer
27	3	Masonry		Wall	4.00	0.30	0.34	3.71	3.46	FAM23-PH5	19th century wall
28	3	Layer		Levelling	2.40	0.60	0.08	3.36	3.28	FAM23-PH5	Post medieval madeground
29	3	Layer		Make-up	2.40	0.60	0.46	3.28	3.23	FAM23-PH4	Post medieval madeground
30	3	Layer		Agricultural	2.40	0.60	0.48	2.88	2.78	FAM23-PH2	Post medieval subsoil
31	3	Natural		Natural	2.40	0.60	0.03	2.50	2.33	FAM23-PH1	Clay alluvial

12 APPENDIX 2 : MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2023

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the archaeological work (less than one box). The pottery dates solely to the post-medieval period and more so the 19th century. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion or were deemed to be residual. The assemblage contains only two vessels with a complete profile and most of the finds are represented by sherd material, although diagnostic parts of identifiable vessels are present. The pottery appears to have been deposited mostly under secondary circumstances. Pottery was recovered from 12 contexts and only as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). The assemblage is generally homogenous and domestic in nature, except for the presence of a single industrial vessel.

13.1.2 In total the assemblage consists of 54 sherds, 32 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 808g (of which none was unstratified). The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

13.2 Methodology

13.2.1 The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows that of the Museum of London Archaeology (2014) and the cataloguing of the pottery was according to the guidelines set out by Barclay *et al* (2016).

13.3 The Assemblage

13.3.1 The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in the assemblage are shown in Table 1.

13.3.2 Factory made twice-fired refined earthenwares (Hildyard 2005), dating from c. 1740 produced the largest quantity of pottery in the assemblage: 48.1% sherds, 65.6% ENV, 24.3% weight. Besides a sherd of a creamware plate (CREA), dated 1740–1830 and the base of a bone china tea cup (BONE), dated from 1794, both found in context [16], this class of pottery consisted mostly of refined whiteware (REFW), dated 1805 onwards. That fabric can be plain (REFW) or decorated (REFW CHROM/ERTH/SPON), while transfer-printed (TPW/FLOW) are more numerous. The forms represented in the refined whitewares consist of mostly table wares (bowls and plates of different sizes) or tea wares (tea cups). Among the transfer-printed wares, the Willow pattern is poorly represented, while floral designs of a mid-19th-century date are more frequent.

13.3.3 A small quantity of other twice-fired earthenwares are recorded, such as a Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) dish (context [4]), 19th-century Sunderland coarse ware (SUND), noted as a bowl or dish base (context [19]) and a yellow ware slip decorated (YELL SLIP) jug with blue

mocha decoration context (26)].

13.3.4 A small quantity of red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) 27.8% sherds, 18.8% ENV, 54.1% weight) are recorded and mostly have a long period of production. London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) was most notable as sherds of a large handled vessel that is most likely be of a 17th-18th century date (context [25]). A Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR) (Pearce 1999) bowl or dish rim was noted in context [36]. A flower pot sherd made in a silty orange fabric (MISC) and probably of a 19th-century date came from deposit [7].

13.3.5 There are two sherds of London stoneware (LONS) recorded, both of which were noted in deposit [36] and consist of a jug rim with a combed neck, dated to the end of the 17th-18th century and a saggar with evidence for a U-shaped cut-out (type 1). The latter was the only industrial form noted in the assemblage and was probably derived from the Fulham pottery.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	1	1	12	Teacup
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	1	1	4	Plate
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	2	2	41	Jug, saggar: type 2
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	1	1	5	Flower pot
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	13	4	427	Bowl, rounded, bowl or dish, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	1	1	44	Bowl or dish
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	8	7	63	Bowl, medium rounded, jar, medium cylindrical, plate
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	REFW EARTH	1805–1820	3	2	3	Saucer
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805–1900	1	1	1	unidentified
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	11	dish rounded
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	1	1	107	bowl or dish
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	11	8	108	Meat dish, plate, including dinner plate, tea cup, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830–1900	1	1	23	Jug
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	9	1	31	Jug

Table 1. FAM23: pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight and the forms that occur in those pottery types.

13.4 Distribution

13.4.1 Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery and for each deposit is recorded the number of sherds, ENV and weight in grams (Wt g), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabrics (forms)	Spot date
1	1	1	25	1580	1900	PMR (unidentified)	1580–1900
3	3	3	13	1805	1900	REFW (plate), REFW SPON (unidentified)	1805–1900
4	1	1	11	1660	1870	STSL (dish; rounded)	1660–1870
7	2	2	19	1780	1900	MISC (flowerpot), TPW (plate)	Mid-19th century

9	5	4	99	1805	1900	PMR (bowl: rounded), REFW (bowl: medium rounded), TPW (meat dish, plate, unidentified)	Mid-19th century
13	1	1	10	1780	1900	TPW (plate)	1780–1900
14	1	1	1	1805	1900	REFW (unidentified)	1805–1900
16	6	6	29	1805	1900	BONE (tea cup), CREA (plate), REFW (unidentified), REFW EARTH (plate), TPW (plate, tea cup)	1805–1840
19	5	5	162	1830	1900	REFW (cylindrical jar, plate), SUND (bowl or dish), TPW (plate), TPW FLOW (jug)	Late 19th century
25	9	1	360	1580	1900	PMR (unidentified)	1580–1900
26	15	3	49	1820	1900	YELL SLIP (jug)	1820–1900
30	5	4	102	1670	1922	LONS (jug, saggur) PMR (unidentified), RBOR (bowl or dish)	C. 1670–1800

Table 2. FAM23. Distribution of the pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), the pottery types and forms present and a suggested deposition date (spot date).

13.5 Significance and potential of the collection

13.5.1 The assemblage of pottery has little significance at a local level as the finds are fragmentary with little meaning and mostly represent domestic activity. Of interest is the sherd of a London stoneware saggur found in context [30] and probably derived from the nearby Fulham Pottery and refuse from an offsite source. The pottery types recorded in the assemblage are typical of those types and forms found in the Greater London area. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts the finds were found in and demonstrates post-medieval activity on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage of the archaeological project.

13.6 References

- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P. Evans, J, Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Museum of London Archaeology, 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed June 2022.
- Nenk, B. and Hughes M. 1999, 'Post-medieval redware pottery of London and Essex', in Egan, G. and Michael, R. L. *Old and New Worlds*. Oxbow Books, 235–245.
- Pearce, J. 1999. 'The pottery industry of the Surrey-Hampshire Borders in the 16th and 17th centuries', in G. Egan and R. L. Michael. *Old and New Worlds*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 246-263. Pryor, S. and Blockley, K. 1978. 'A 17th-century Kiln Site at Woolwich'. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 12, 30–85.

14 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2023

- 14.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from site (26 fragments, 2639g), dating to the last post-medieval period. The assemblage is catalogued below by form, number and fabric. A date range for each object is given, along with a spot date for each context (Table 1).
- 14.2 The earliest material recovered is a small quantity of peg tile recovered from [7], [14], [16] and [30]. The fine moulding sand is indicative of a late post-medieval date. This pre-dates any of the extant buildings on the site and thus may represent evidence for earlier structures in the vicinity. Of course, it remains possible that these tiles were salvaged from another location and reused in the later buildings on site. A single pan tile, introduced in England in AD1630 was identified.
- 14.3 The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of loose brick fragments, derived either directly or indirectly from the buildings on the site. The bricks include unfrosted post-great fire red and yellow, examples typical to the region. A firebrick paver was identified in [1].

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material, Based on fabric		Latest dated material. Based on fabric		Spot date
1	3261	Firebrick paver brick	1	1850	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950
4	3032R; 3034	Post-great fire brick	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
5	3032R	Post-great fire brick	5	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
7	3032R; 2276	Post-great fire brick; post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900
9	3032R	Post-great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
14	3032R; 2276	Post-great fire brick; post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900
15	3032R	Post-great fire brick	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
16	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post-great fire brick	4	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900
29	2279	Post-medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850
30	2276; 3032R	Post-medieval peg tile; post-great fire brick	5	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900

- 14.4 The assemblage is fairly typical of the period and area but is of limited interest in characterising the date and nature of the buildings on site and of other potential structures in the vicinity. As well-paralleled no further analysis of the assemblage is required.

15 APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2023

- 15.1 A total of five fragments of clay tobacco pipes were collected by hand and were found in three contexts. The assemblage consists of two bowls dated 1680–1710 and three 17th-century stems. The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is as follows.
- 15.2 The subsoil [5] has associated with it a single thick stem with a wide bore broadly dated to the 17th century.
- 15.3 Fill [7] of pit [8] has associated with it two thick stems with wide bores that can only be broadly dated to the 17th century.
- 15.4 Deposit [30] contained two bowls, both of which consist of Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 20 heeled, straight sided bowls dated 1680–1710. One of the bowls is missing the rim and the other is has no milling of the rim and a stem conjoins to the bowl. Both of the AO22 bowls have an average finish.
- 15.5 The clay tobacco pipes are of no significance as the assemblage is small and absent of makers marks. The finds do have the potential to date the contexts the fragments were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco pipes which can be discarded.

15.6 Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Series 3, 2, 171–227.

16 APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 2023

- 16.1 A total of two fragments (33g) of glass were collected by hand and were found in two contexts. The assemblage consists of a wine bottle and window glass fragment.
- 16.2 The made ground [4] contained the splayed base (27g) of an olive green free-blown early cylindrical wine bottle dated c. 1740–1850.
- 16.3 Fill [16] of construction cut [17] has associated with it a fragment (6g) of machine made clear window glass, 4mm thick, that is dated to the 20th century.
- 16.4 The glass finds are of no significance as the assemblage is small and has little meaning. The glass finds do have the potential to date the contexts the fragments were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass finds which can be discarded.

17 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID (UID): preconst1-518023

Project Name: Evaluation at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham, London SW16 1PU

Activity type: Evaluation

Sitecode(s): FAM23

Project Identifier(s): FAM23

Planning Id: 2022/03329/FR3

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Pre application

Organisation Responsible for work: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Dates: 10-Jul-2023 - 14-Jul-2023

HER: Greater London HER

HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: Archaeological evaluation composed of three trial trenches, positioned within footprint of the proposed development, around standing building on the site. Final trench dimensions were 5mx3m, 3.5mx2.5m, and 4mx2m. These were excavated to the top of the natural deposits.

Project Results: Natural clay (Langley Silt Complex) was consistently found largely undisturbed at 2.50m OD (roughly 1.3m BLG). This was sealed by a thick largely intact sequence of post-medieval deposits with some features (including the footings of mid-19th century terraced houses). Whilst the post-medieval deposits are considered of low archaeological interest, the evaluation was unable to establish whether earlier features (i.e. pre-historic - medieval archaeology) might be present beneath these layers. This is because less than 0.5% of the natural topography could be exposed, given constraints during the excavation.

Keywords:

Archive:

Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of London;

Reports in OASIS:

Platts, H., (2023). *Evaluation at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham, London SW16 1PU*. London:

CHRIS MAYO. R15545. **Embargo ends: 14/02/2024**

Fig 1 Site Location

Fig 2 Trench Location

Fig 3 Plan of Trenches

Fig 4 Sections