

**11 FARM LANE,
FULHAM SW16 1PU**

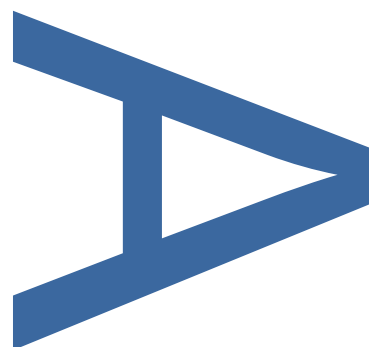
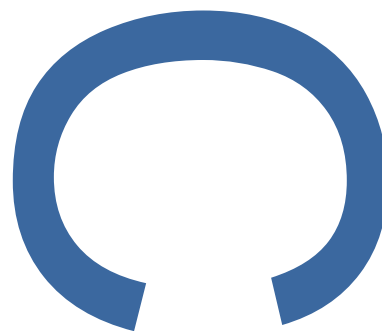
**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
2022/03329/FR3**

SITE CODE: *TO BE CONFIRMED*

FEBRUARY 2023



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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CENTRAL NGR: TQ 25266 77414

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

PREPARED BY: Omar Quadir BA (Hons) MA,
and
Chris Mayo (MCIfA)
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, Brockley
London, SE4 2PD
Tel: 020 7358 8950
Email: cmayo@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham, SW16 1PU, centred at NGR TQ 25266 77414 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is bounded to the south by Farm Lane and to both the west, north and east by residential properties. The site sits within its own grounds comprising gardens (including areas of tree and vegetation) and hardstanding associated with a small driveway / garage. The building at the site is under occupation, fed by live services.
- 1.3 Though the site does not contain any designated heritage assets, it does lie within the northern boundary of the Walham Green Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, and their archaeological planning advisors from Historic England's Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site has been 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.
- 1.5 A planning application has been submitted (application number 2022/03329/FR3) for the demolition of the existing building and the redevelopment of the site.
- 1.6 The redevelopment will entail the construction of a building of up to five storeys, comprising Class C3 residential units, together with landscaping, parking and associated works.
- 1.7 The client's archaeological consultant at RPS Group has undertaken discussion with GLAAS and established that, should consent be granted, a site investigation comprising a trial-trench evaluation will be required to inform on the presence or absence of archaeology. RPS Group have outlined a trench strategy which has subsequently been reviewed to take account of site constraints. The client have instructed PCA to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation so that the works may be expedited as soon as possible.

2 BACKGROUND

The following background is summarized from the archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS Group 2022), unless otherwise credited. The DBA included a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record within a radius of 750m of the site.

2.1 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 The ground level of the study site is generally level with spot heights of 3.7m OD situated on Farm Lane on the southern boundary.
- 2.1.3 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are present within the immediate vicinity of the study site.
- 2.1.4 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.
- 2.1.5 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.
- 2.1.6 It is therefore expected that natural ground will be encountered at between 1.2 and 1.5m BGL.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 A Mesolithic axe was recovered from West Kensington to the northwest of the study site.
- 2.2.2 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.
- 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 The study site seems to have been located away from areas of known occupation during the later Prehistoric periods.

Roman

- 2.2.6 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.

Saxon / Early Medieval and Medieval

- 2.2.7 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.
- 2.2.8 To the northwest of the study site, North End Road is associated with a settlement with medieval origins.
- 2.2.9 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.
- 2.2.10 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.
- 2.2.11 It appears likely that the study site was positioned at the edge of the developing settlement at Walham Green.

Post-Medieval & Modern

- 2.2.12 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.
- 2.2.13 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).
- 2.2.14 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.

2.3 Previous Work at the Site

- 2.3.1 No previous archaeological work has previously been undertaken on site. However, to the west of the study site, an evaluation at 7-9 Farm Lane revealed the following information:

That the site appears to have been 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. The natural was encountered between 6.9m and 7.3m OD.

2.4 Archaeological Potential and Significance

2.4.1 The desk-based assessment identified the potential for the site as follows:

- Overall, the archaeological potential at the study site for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is likely to be low to moderate, with any finds most likely to comprise isolated finds or residual finds in later features. The potential for Iron Age activity is considered to be low.
- Since few archaeological features from the Roman period have been identified within the study area, the study site is considered to have a low archaeological potential for this period.
- Since there were no archaeological finds or features of Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval origins within the study area a low archaeological potential is predicted for these periods within the study site itself.
- The archaeological potential at the study site for the Medieval period is likely to be restricted to evidence of land boundaries or agricultural activity, together with potential evidence of backlands activity (i.e. refuse deposition, butchery and so on) and a generally low to moderate potential for such activity is considered likely, prior to later post depositional impacts
- The study sites archaeological potential for the Post Medieval and Modern periods is most likely to be focussed on any remains of buildings and structures which previously occupied the study site.

2.4.2 Furthermore, the desk-based assessment identified that any archaeology at the site would be of Low (Local) significance.

2.5 Planning Background

2.5.1 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.

2.5.2 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

2.5.3 A planning application has been made under application number 2022/03329/FR3 for 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.

2.5.4 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.

2.5.5 RPS Group have discussed the site with GLAAS and have established that an archaeological condition will be attached to consent if granted. They have further established the condition should first be met by the implementation of an archaeological evaluation.

- 2.5.6 The evaluation is proposed to comprise three trenches aimed to target the proposed development footprint which respecting site constraints, including current buildings, trees (including those to be retained) and services.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 3.1 The evaluation will aim to address the following primary objectives:
- To confirm the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives, as shown by the recent SI work.
 - To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric remains of any period.
 - To establish whether any evidence exists for medieval activity including settlement type related to nearby Walham Green.
 - To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 4.1 The evaluation will comprise three trenches, two of which will be aligned broadly north-south with the last east-west and positioned around the site's perimeter in order to provide the best possible spread for data capture (Figure 2). These broad positions have been approved in discussions between RPS Group and GLAAS.
- 4.2 The trenches located at the southwestern and northern extremities of the existing building will measure 10m x 1.8m, whilst the trench to the southeast will be smaller, measuring only at 4m x 1m.
- 4.3 If natural geology or significant archaeological remains are not reached after an initial excavation down to a depth of 1.2m BGL, the trenches will be partially stepped for safe access and egress and excavation will continue. The original dimensions of the trench will then be applicable to the base of the now stepped trenches.
- 4.4 The evaluation will be followed by further archaeological investigation / mitigation if required by GLAAS Archaeology Advisors at Historic England.
- 4.5 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the GLAAS Archaeology Advisors to the Local Planning Authority)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (CIFA), 2014 Standards and guidance
 - Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015 Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London.
- 4.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.
- 4.7 PCA has the following accreditations:
- ISO9001 registration
 - ConstructionLine registration
 - Achilles registration

- SMAS SSIP registration

4.8 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited carries the following relevant insurance policies:

Policy	Limit of Indemnity
Public Liability	£10,000,000
Employers Liability	£10,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

5 SITE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Evaluation Methodology

- 5.1.1 The works are to be undertaken further to works by it others including vegetation clearance and the creation of suitable access.
- 5.1.2 The proposed trenches will be CAT scanned at surface level prior to excavation and at intervals of 0.3m during excavation by a trained operator from PCA. If services are noted then the trench may be repositioned if possible.
- 5.1.3 The machining will be undertaken using a 360 machine and driver. The machine will break the concrete hard standing in the location of the trenches as necessary and subsequently use a toothless ditching bucket to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil will be mounded at least 1-2m from the edges of the trenches.
- 5.1.4 Machine excavation will continue in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed.
- 5.1.5 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.1.6 Archaeological evaluation may require work by 'pick and shovel' or occasionally by further use of the machine. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 5.1.7 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate.
- 5.1.8 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by PCA as necessary with appropriate consultation to the GLAAS advisor to the LPA and if necessary, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor. Archaeological features or deposits, primarily which contain datable material, may be prioritised for sampling to inform on environmental conditions. Such samples will typically be bulk samples (minimum 40 litres) collected by hand into sterile plastic containers, and labelled, or monolithic samples (at least 0.5m length) recovered vertically through deposits, appropriately located, wrapped and labelled. The guidance contained within Campbell, Moffett, & Straker, 2011, will be adhered to.
- 5.1.9 The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the

evaluation and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will be left in situ, with the agreement of GLAAS Archaeology Advisors to the Local Planning Authority.

- 5.1.10 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

5.2 Access and Safety

- 5.2.1 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements on the excavation design. PCA's H&S Policy Statement (2023) and Site Rules (2023) will be followed at all times. A site-specific Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork; this will be reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.
- 5.2.2 Fencing of the archaeological trench and spoil heaps will be carried out as necessary using appropriate fencing.
- 5.2.3 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to GLAAS Archaeology Advisors to the Local Planning Authority and other representatives of the Council who wish to be satisfied, through site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made. Full access is also provided for the Client and its agents.
- 5.2.4 All trench locations will be surveyed using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to, and during, excavation. Should services be encountered during excavation, it will be the assumption of PCA that they are live and will be avoided at all costs. This may require the abandonment or repositioning of the trench (if possible) in order to accommodate them safely.
- 5.2.5 Upon completion of each archaeological trench and with approval from GLAAS, it may be backfilled using the same excavated material.
- 5.2.6 Provision will be made on-site for welfare facilities to include office space and tool storage, and toilet facilities with hand-washing.
- 5.2.7 PCA has not been informed that there are any listed buildings, areas of ecological importance or public rights of way on the site.
- 5.2.8 Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. If asbestos material (suspected or confirmed), or other contamination, is encountered during the excavations its location will be marked, photographed and left in situ. The client will be informed as soon as possible. PCA will not remove any asbestos from site.
- 5.2.9 If groundwater is present within the evaluation trench, and requires removal to allow work to proceed safely, it may be pumped from the trench by means of a puddle pump (or similar) and generator and allowed to drain into an appropriate location.
- 5.2.10 All PCA's staff are CSCS card holders and are trained in asbestos awareness.

6 RECORDING SYSTEMS

6.1 Site Code

6.1.1 A unique-number site code will be obtained from the Museum of London for the evaluation prior to works commencing.

6.2 Site Records

6.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

6.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.

6.2.3 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS benchmarks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

6.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester-based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.

6.2.5 At least one long section will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

6.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.2.7 The trenches and the locations of any baselines or sections will be georeferenced using digital GPS technology.

6.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

6.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual preservation by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

6.5 Survey

6.5.1 Archaeological features, baselines, excavation area boundaries and OS datums will be established on site by PCA using a GPS-system. If required, localised areas of grids or baselines for hand-planning will be installed using a GPS-system.

6.5.2 PCAs standard GPS equipment which will be deployed to the project comprises Geomax Zenith 16 antennae with X-Pad controllers which receive OS RTK corrections for sub-centimetre survey grade performance.

7 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

7.1 General

7.1.1 All processing will take place at PCA's Brockley premises, or, if appropriate, those of our environmental consultants.

7.2 Environmental

7.2.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

7.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with GLAAS, the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and, if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by our own consultants and specialist sub-contractors.

7.2.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

7.3 Artefactual

7.3.1 All finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the

material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of GLAAS, the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

- 7.3.2 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*' and the Museum of London's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where GLAAS Archaeology Advisors to the Local Planning Authority agrees that this will not be necessary).
- 7.3.3 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the Museum of London should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

8 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

8.1 Site Archive Destination

- 8.1.1 Following the completion and approval of the fieldwork and post-excavation work associated with this project, the resulting archive comprising such items as finds, samples, paper and digital records, photographs and digital data will be transferred by PCA to a local museum or repository which will curate the archive thereafter.
- 8.1.2 For this project, the repository which is expected to take custody of the archive is:
Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA)
- 8.1.3 The custodial transfer of the finds archive will be enabled by means of a Deed of Transfer, issued by LAA, which must be signed by the landowner.
- 8.1.4 The landowner or, if PCA is commissioned by a third-party on their behalf, the commissioning client, agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to the aforesaid repository.
- 8.1.5 PCA will liaise with LAA to arrange for a Deed of Transfer to be signed by the landowner authorising the transfer of the finds archive. The client or their agent is requested to complete details of the landowner at Appendix 2 of this document and return it to PCA before the site work commences.

8.2 General

- 8.2.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995). For deposition with LAA, the Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives will be followed.
- 8.2.2 If the finds are not to be donated to LAA, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.

- 8.2.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the *Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment 2015*. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to LAA. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 8.2.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 8.2.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and the Greater London HER along with the GLHER report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.
- 8.2.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible or within six months of completion of fieldwork, and the provision of a short paragraph summary of the results for publication in the *London Archaeologist: Excavation Round-Up*. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment 2015* and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the GLHER within six months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 8.2.7 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment 2015* will be followed.

8.3 Report

- 8.3.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and an evaluation report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded by PCA to the following bodies:
- The commissioning client
 - Historic England
 - RPS Group
- 8.3.2 The evaluation report will include:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introduction;
 - Planning Background;
 - Previous archaeological work relevant to the evaluation;
 - Topography of the site;
 - Research objectives;
 - Methodology;
 - The results of the evaluation and their significance;
 - An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the evaluation strategy;
 - Statement of potential of the archaeology;

- Conclusions (and recommendations following consultation with the Council);
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

8.3.3 The project resource agreed between PCA and the client allows for the production of an evaluation report, to include CAD illustrations and artefact assessment as necessary. It is intended that PCA will provide our client a draft copy of the evaluation report for comment within two to three weeks of the completion of the evaluation.

9 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF FIELDWORK TEAM

- 9.1 The day to day direction of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a member of staff who has considerable experience of working in the urban environment.
- 9.2 The excavation team will be selected from current staff and will comprise a supervisor and one archaeologist for the evaluation.
- 9.3 A standard working day is 08.00 - 16.30. A morning and afternoon tea break and 45-minute lunch break are included within this period. Any workings outside of these times are considered to be overtime.

10 PROGRAMMING

- 10.1 Pending approval of this document by the client and GLAAS, the evaluation is planned for execution in Spring 2023. The fieldwork is anticipated to take around 5 working days.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Gibbard, P.L. (1994). *The Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley*. Cambridge University Press.
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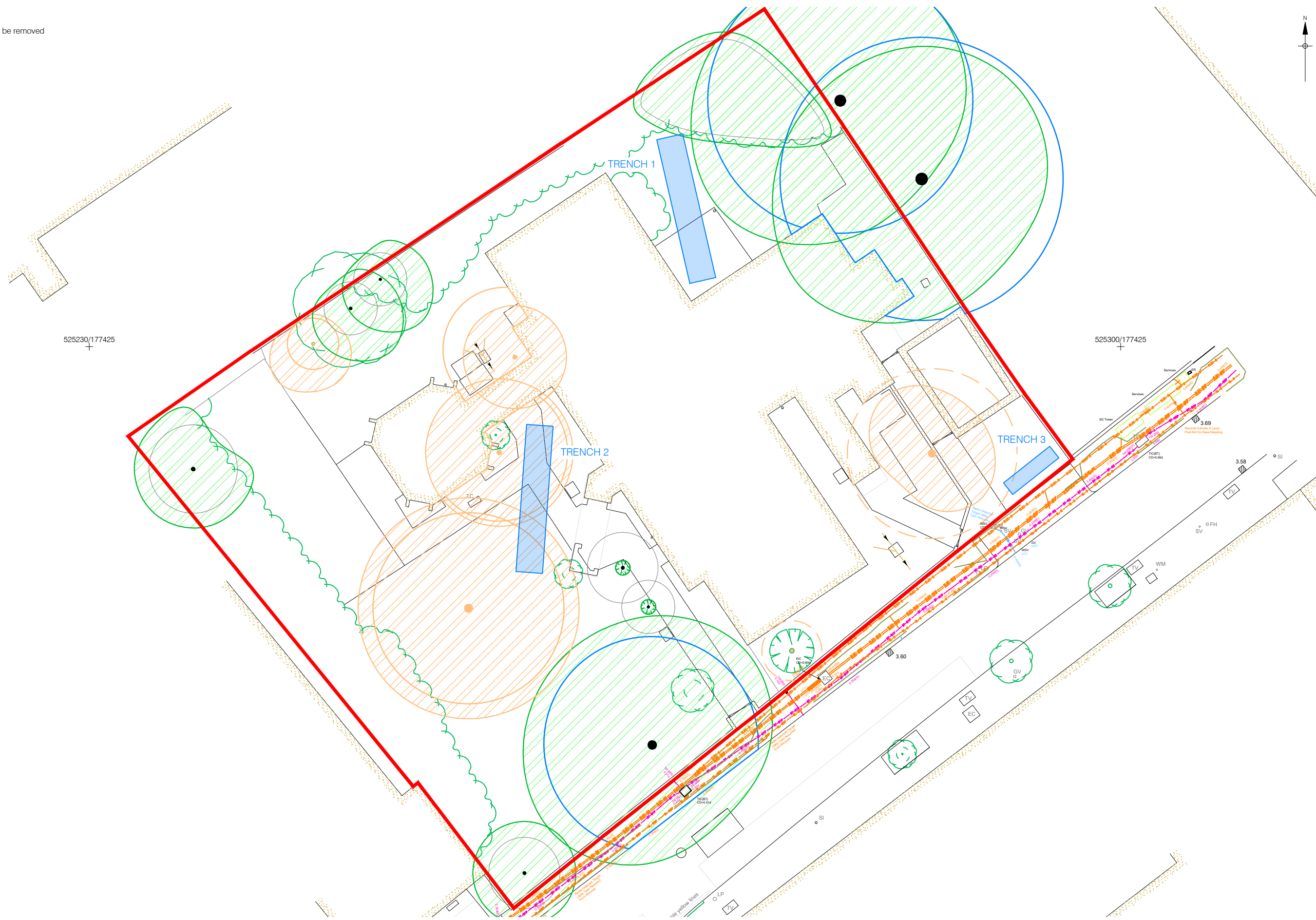
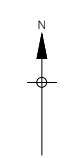
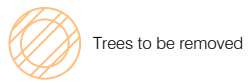


Figure 2
Proposed Trenches overlain on Services and Tree Survey Information
1:250 at A3

APPENDIX 1: LANDOWNER DETAILS FORM



PCA South

Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD

t Operations ~ 020 7732 3925

Administration ~ 0207 358 2197

Post-excavation services ~ 020 7639 9091

e info@pre-construct.com

w www.pre-construct.com

PCA Ltd is due to carry out an archaeological investigation on the site below:

Site name: Land at 11 Farm Lane, Fulham SW16 1PU

Site Address: 11 Farm Lane, Fulham SW16 1PU

Site Code **To be confirmed**

We have been instructed / commissioned for the work by The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

Following completion of the site, the full site archive including artefacts worthy of retention will be deposited by PCA with a museum or repository who are committed to curate this archive.

To action this, PCA requires the name and address of the Landowner so that a Transfer of Title can be arranged for the deposition of the archive, by Deed of Transfer between the recipient museum or repository and the Landowner.

Therefore could you please complete the details below and return this letter by post or e-mail to:

Chris Mayo cmayo@pre-construct.com	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unit 40, Brockley Cross Business Centre 96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD
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NAME AND ADDRESS OF SITE OWNER / FREEHOLDER

Name:

Address:

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. (Required for sites in Greater London)

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS
BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

2 PLESTOWES BARN, HAREWAY LANE
BARFORD, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

