THE KING'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE (ZULUS)

4 FULHAM HIGH STREET, SW6

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

GREATER LONDON SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT (No. 134)

March 2005

COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY

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GREATER LONDON SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT (No. 134)

SCHEDULED MONUMENT & PLANNING REFS: HSD 9/2/6688; 2004/02240/LBC

SITE CODE: FHH05

SITE CENTRE: TQ 24315 76238

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a new rear extension to the King's Head Public House, 4 Fulham High Street SW6. The work was required as part of the planning process by English Heritage and as a condition of Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent. Hand excavation of groundworks for the redevelopment by a team of labourers was observed between 6th-10th January 2005.

The site lies just within the boundary of the Fulham Palace Moated Site Scheduled Ancient Monument (GL No. 134) and immediately to the east of the recorded line of the Moat, which was backfilled in the 1920s. Previous archaeological investigation in the area has revealed the presence of organic silt/clay deposits over 2m deep, with a radiocarbon date near the base of AD570± 80.

The watching brief yielded evidence that the moat probably extended further to the east than previously thought, across the full width of the present site, and that it had subsequently become silted up in this area. Environmental evidence suggested that the alluvium may have been deposited as a result of intermittent flooding, in an area peripheral to the main body of the moat.

It was thought probable that the top of the alluvium had been truncated by levelling that preceded the dumping of ground make up layers, with the latter dated to the period 1810-1825. An overlying reworked soil evidently relates to gardens that are seen on the 1860s Ordnance Survey map.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This report describes the results of an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of The King's Head Public House (Zulus), 4 Fulham High Street, SW6 3LQ, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. It was proposed to erect a small two-storey extension adjoining the back of the existing building, and within the boundary of the Fulham Palace Moated Site Scheduled Ancient Monument (GL No. 134).

1.2 The site itself was about 7m by 8.3m in plan, with an extension *c* 3m square to the south (Fig 1), site centred at National Grid Reference TQ 24315 76238.

1.3 The watching brief was recommended by English Heritage following an Application for Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref. HSD 9/2/6688) and took place in response to an archaeological condition attached to consent for the proposed development (See King 2004 for full details). Both Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent and Listed Building Consent have been granted for the works.

1.4 The watching brief was carried out during redevelopment groundworks and before demolition of the present rear extension. The groundworks were archaeologically monitored over 3 days between 6th–10th January 2005.

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Jason Flack of Zulus Limited. Further assistance was given by Gavin Darwell-Taylor of Libero Architects.

Dr Steven Brindle, Inspector of Ancient Monuments (London Region) monitored the project on behalf of the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

3. Background

3.1. The site is located on ground gently sloping down towards the River Thames to the southwest and just within the bounds of the Fulham Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 134. The King's Head Public House (*c* 1905) is a Listed Building.

3.2. Details of previous archaeological work on Fulham Palace and a historical summary are as detailed in the Method Statement (King 2004, 3-10), as are the background to the King's Head itself and previous archaeological interventions on the site.

The site lies very close to the recorded eastern (external) bank of the Fulham Palace Moat, which was backfilled in the 1920s (Fig 2). Past investigation in this general area has also revealed the presence of deep (2m+) organic silt/clay deposits, with a radiocarbon date near the base of AD570± 80 (London Archaeologist 1985).

3.3. The proposal was for the demolition of the existing single-storey ground floor rear extension and the erection of a two-storey extension at basement and ground floor level, together with associated works (King 2004, 12).

4. Archaeology and Planning

4.1 Planning consent was dependent upon conditions imposed under Listed Building Consent (Application No. 2004/02240/LBC) and Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref. HSD 9/2/6688).

4.2 The archaeological watching brief was therefore required as part of the planning process and was carried out in accordance with recommendations made by the English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments (London Region) as advisor to the DCMS.

5. Methodology

5.1 Prior to the commencement of the watching brief a method statement was submitted to English Heritage, to the DCMS and to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (King 2004).

5.2. The archaeological watching brief took place during the contractors groundworks for the redevelopment. The work was carried out by 1-2 archaeologists on site, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1998) and using a recording system compatible with that of the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994).

Monitoring of intrusive groundworks was accompanied where appropriate by hand investigation and recording of deposits, together with the recovery of dating and environmental evidence.

5.3 The deposits and features were recorded, drawn and photographed and levels were derived from an Ordnance Survey benchmark situated on the northeast corner of 947 Fulham Road, value 7.34m OD. The area of investigation was located with the aid of a site survey provided by Libero Architects Limited and subsequently located to Ordnance Survey digital mapping.

5.4 All records from the watching brief carry the unique site code FHH05 allocated by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive.

6. Results of the archaeological watching brief

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 In accordance with the method statement for an archaeological watching brief (King 2004), hand excavation for a foundation slab by a team of labourers using picks and shovels was observed at the rear of the King's Head over three 3 days (6th, 7th & 10th January 2005).

6.1.2 An area c. 8.3m square with an extension to the south for a stairwell was opened to a depth of c.1.25m (between 2.56-2.70m OD), apart from where a concrete lined drain and manhole crossed the site. A foundation trench was dug around the western and southern sides to an additional depth of 0.25m (2.31-2.39m OD) (Fig 3).

6.1.3 The northern part of the site (below a projecting first-floor toilet block) was the first area to be reduced and a slot had exposed the concrete footing for the supporting pillars (2.28m OD; Fig 3). In this area the ground below an existing concrete-lined drain was undercut to accommodate the foundation trench around the edge of the site. The drain is only shown on the drawn site plan in the areas where the ground below had not been removed (Figs 3 & 6).

6.1.4 In this area and also to the south where digging was observed, dumped made ground of probable earlier 19th century date [3] was seen to give way to alluvial deposits at *c.* 2.87m OD. No cut features were seen in plan in these deposits.

6.1.5 An opportunity arose to record a section in the southwest corner of the trench, along the southern edge of excavation (Figs 4 & 5). This revealed 3 distinctive level layers of dumping (contexts [1] to [3]) over three layers of progressively cleaner alluvial deposits (contexts [4] to [6]) sloping down towards the west. It was thought to be likely that the alluvial deposits had been truncated by levelling prior to the addition of made ground.

6.1.6 Due to the nature of the site and working conditions it was not possible to examine the alluvial deposits in plan over the whole area. Further work was anticipated to complete the digging of the trench to the south in the proposed stairwell and to the east where a concrete walkway already cut down to this level in the alluvium, but this was considered highly unlikely to reveal any further archaeological features. It is clear that the alluvial deposits formed a series of more or less continuous layers across the site, extending below the walkway.

6.2 Chronological record of deposits

6.2.1 Detailed descriptions of the contexts are provided in Table 1 overleaf.

6.2.2 The site is located on natural alluvial deposits, the lower of which was layer [6]. This context was over 0.60m deep and was seen at a maximum upper height of 2.99m OD. Although the base of [6] was not reached it is clear that the layer represents part of an extensive waterlain fill within a natural or man-made feature associated with the historic moat (see also note on environmental assessment, 6.2.5 below).

Context	Description	Interpretation	Finds/Samples
(1)	Loose mid-dark brownish grey sand with a little clay/silt, containing frequent mixed gravel, occasional glass, metal, charcoal, coal, mortar and red & yellow CBM fragments.	Dumped layer of soil used as ground make up for the concrete slab that formed the ground surface.	20th century material including plastic (not retained).
(2)	Loose dark brownish grey sand with clay/silt, slightly humic containing occasional gravel, red CBM fragments, charcoal, shell, glass and clay tobacco pipe stem fragments.	Dumped layer, ground make up over [3], to form basis for a garden soil.	Fragmentary post-medieval material (not retained).
(3)	Friable mid-dark greyish brown clay/silt with sand containing frequent charcoal & mortar, moderate large red & yellow CBM fragments, occasional mixed gravel, coal, pot and clay tobacco pipe fragments.	Dumped layer, ground make up, probably laid over a truncated & levelled surface [4], *etc*.	Pottery (Appendix 3) & clay tobacco pipe stem fragments
(4)	Firm mid greyish brown clay/silt with sand containing frequent small mollusc shell, moderate rooting and very occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.	Waterlain deposit, sloping down to the west and largely sterile. Probably a fill of the moat or result of overbank flooding on adjacent low-lying ground.	No finds
(5)	Firm mid brown sandy clay/silt with sand containing frequent mollusc shell, occasional rounded gravel & patches of grey rooting and very occasional CBM & charcoal flecks, mostly in the upper part of the deposit.	Natural waterlain deposit sloping down to the west, probably a fill of the wider moat.	Enviro. sample <1>
(6)	Mid-light brown clay/silt with sand containing frequent small mollusc shell and occasional rooting.	Natural waterlain deposit, either a lower fill of the moat or more extensive layer through which the moat had cut (bottom not seen).	Enviro. sample <2>

Table 1: Description of the contexts.

The top of deposit [6] was seen to slope down towards the west (see section: Fig 4), where it was overlain by layer [5]. To the east it was directly overlain by the dumped make-up layer [3]. Context [6] was a cleaner deposit than the overlying alluvium [5], the interface between them occurring as a gradual change over *c.* 0.10m.

6.2.3 It is possible that [6] represents an extensive layer through which the moat or channel was cut, as the base of this deposit was not reached: however given the results of the environmental assessment, it could equally represent another fill within the moat.

6.2.4 The alluvial deposit [5] was c. 0.60m thick and also sloped down towards the west, where it was overlain by a dirtier alluvial layer [4]. The interface between [5] & [4] was more gradual and occurred over c. 0.20m.

6.2.5 Environmental bulk samples were taken from alluvial contexts [5] and [6], samples <1> and <2> respectively, and were sent to the Museum of London Specialist Services for analysis. The assessments are summarised below and detailed in the appendices for both the mollusc shells (Pipe 2005, Appendix 1) and the plant remains (Giorgi 2005, Appendix 2).

6.2.6 The botanical remains from both [5] & [6] suggest an aquatic environment, although these were few and it is quite possible that they accumulated in the deposits as a result of flooding (Appendix 2).

Charcoal flecks and a single wheat grain from each of the samples suggest probable nearby human activity.

6.2.7 The mollusc shells recovered from [5] and [6] were more revealing, with both contexts containing both terrestrial and marine mollusc species in an approximate 2:1 ratio (Appendix 1). This could be considered to represent a marginal environment, marshy and prone to intermittent flooding consistent with what might be expected in an area peripheral to the moat.

6.2.8 Alluvial deposit [4] was only seen for a short distance to the west of the trench, where it disappeared into the section. This was seen to be somewhat dirtier than the alluvium below; this may reflect a drier environment, with correspondingly greater disturbance from plants (and perhaps also human/animal activity).

6.2.9 Judging from the profile of the slope as seen in section (Fig 4) it is probable that both contexts [4] and [5] represent fills related to the moat that was previously indicated a little to the west: it less likely that these relate to another channel or ditch.

6.2.10 It appears likely that the alluvial sequence has been truncated across the site to form level ground for subsequent development, at *c.* 2.9m OD. Above the alluvium was a dumped ground make-up layer containing some brick rubble [3].

A total of 15 potsherds were recovered from context [3], representing up to nine separate vessels. These indicate that the material was deposited in the earlier 19th century date, probably *c* 1810 to 1825. A single transfer-printed willow

pattern sherd provides a *terminus post quem* of 1807, as the earliest possible date for the context (Appendix 3).

Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were also recovered from context [3] (length 32-55mm; bore *c* 1.5 to 2.0mm with one larger, 2.5mm). These are undiagnostic and only confirm a later post-medieval date for the layer, but could easily fit with the pottery dates.

6.2.11 Layer [3] was overlain by a further dumped layer [2], which may well have formed a garden soil. Cultivation is certainly shown by the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey of the 1860s.

Context [2] was in turn covered by a further ground make-up layer [1] that was probably laid in preparation for the recently removed slab that formed the current ground surface at *c.* 3.75m OD. This upper layer was of certain 20th century date and contained, amongst other finds, plastic.

7 Answers to archaeological research questions

A total of 11 research questions were outlined in the method statement (King 2004, 12) and these are answered below:

7.1 Q. *Is there any evidence for natural ancient courses of the river (paleochannels) along the line of the moat?*

A. The evidence from the watching brief is inconclusive. It is possible that the alluvial sequence may represent a paleochannel that predates the moat, but this can neither be proved nor disproved from the limited area and depth exposed on site.

7.2 Q. *Can the archaeological watching brief inform on the natural topographical and geological sequence in this area?*

A. It is possible that the lowest part of the exposed alluvial sequence represents a natural topographical feature, but it is just as likely to be part of the moat fills. The natural River Terrace geology was not exposed.

7.3 Q. *Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity?*

A. No.

7.4 Q. *Is there any evidence for Saxon and/or medieval activity, and can the nature of this be defined? In particular, is there any evidence for previous earthworks, channels of features on the site (including recutting, embankment, flooding episodes, fills of the moat)?*

A. There is no evidence for any human activity from these periods, but given the lack of dateable material, the possibility that the lower parts of the alluvial sequence on the site may relate to natural deposition at these times cannot be ruled out.

7.5 Q. *Does the eastern limit of the moat cross the application area?*

A. It is highly likely that the moat lies within the application area and that the alluvial sequence represents the fills of this feature. A considerable depth of deposits below the recorded level [6] is also suggested by archaeological investigation close to the site (3.2 above; London Archaeologist 1985).

There was no evidence for an eastern edge to the feature, which must clearly lie further to the east and under the main part of the present King's Head.

7.6 Q. *Is there evidence for a second moat or ditches?*

A. No.

7.7 Q. *Is there any evidence for later medieval, Tudor and post-medieval activity.*

A. There is no evidence for Medieval or Tudor activity. However, there is evidence to suggest that the ground was probably truncated and levelled, prior to the dumping of make up layers during the earlier 19th century.

7.8 Q. *Is there any evidence in relation to a possible route across the historic garden?*

A. No.

7.9 Q. *Is there any environmental evidence to reconstruct the botanical history of the site?*

A. There is insufficient botanical material to reconstruct the botanical history in detail, although it is possible that arable farming has occurred nearby at a time when the moat was silting up. The plant remains in general give some indication of an aquatic environment that may have been flooded but periodically drier.

The mollusc evidence also suggests a marginal environment, peripheral to the main moat but prone to flooding in this area.

7.10 Q. *Is there evidence for quarrying in this area?*

A. No.

7.11 Q. *Is there evidence of the two earlier public houses that stood on the site?*

A. No, although the possible truncation/levelling of the top of the alluvial sequence and the dumping of make up layers [3] and [2] may well relate to a landscaping event behind one of the earlier buildings. Nor was there any finds evidence for this type of establishment.

8 Conclusions

8.1 The site was observed to consist of dumped and reworked ground make up layers overlying an alluvial sequence.

8.2 The alluvium provided evidence that the moat probably extended across the site and that it had silted up over time. The deposits were not bottomed and the depth of the putative moat is unknown, although records from the 1980s suggest a figure of over 2m. The alluvium recorded in this investigation reflects a more

marginal environment, marshy or periodically flooded, at a time when the feature had substantially silted up.

8.3 The alluvium was not directly dated, but its top was probably truncated to level the ground in the earlier 19th century. The overlying made ground is sealed by a probable cultivated soil that relates to gardens shown on the 1860s OS map.

8.4 Future work in the vicinity may well provide further information on the nature of the moat, its depth and local environment, provided that a larger and deeper area is exposed to investigation.

9 Bibliography

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APPENDIX 1

Assessment of the mollusc shells from The King's Head Public House, 4 Fulham High Street, London SW6 (FHH05)

Alan Pipe, Environmental Archaeology Section Museum of London Specialist Services

i: projects/exprojec/compass/fhh05/mollass01.doc
i: projects/exprojec/compass/fhh05/molltab01.doc

1. Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 1: Finds and environmental archive general summary

Mollusc shell	estimated maximum of 263 shells in one archive quality 'shoebox'

1.1 The invertebrates

see mollltab01.doc/ see Table 2 below.

1.2 Introduction/methodology

The wet-sieved/ floated mollusc shell sample groups from contexts [5] sample {1} and [6] {2} were recorded in terms of estimated shell count with a record of presence or absence of marine, freshwater and terrestrial taxa. Generally no attempt was made to identify every taxon to species or genus level, or to produce an accurate shell count for the larger groups. Identifications were made with reference to the MoLSS Environmental Archaeology Section reference collection, and following Cameron & Redfern 1976; Hayward, Nelson-Smith & Shields 1996; and Macan 1977. Ecological interpretation followed Kerney 1999.

1.3 Marine molluscs

A few fragments of common/flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* shell were recovered from [6] {2}. This was the only economically important marine species recovered from the samples. The shells were too fragmented to quantify or measure. No epifauna was present on any fragment.

1.4 Terrestrial molluscs

Land snails provided roughly two thirds of the mollusc assemblage. Preservation was generally moderate to good. They were recovered from both context/sample groups; [5] {1} and [6] {2}. The identified species included grass snail *Vallonia* sp., blind/agate snail *Cecilioides acicula*, lipped snail *Cepaea sp*., and rounded/radiated snail *Discus rotundatus*. Both samples included three unidentified terrestrial snail taxa, one of which provided the bulk of the terrestrial assemblage. Sample [5]{1} contained rounded/ radiated snail, lipped snail, blind/agate snail and three unidentified snail taxa; sample [6] {2} contained rounded/radiated snail, grass snail and the three unidentified snail taxa. In both samples the unidentified taxa provided the bulk of the group. Blind/agate snail is a blind, burrowing species occurring at depths of two metres or more in well-drained soils in unwooded calcareous places (Kerney 1999, 168). Lipped snail

and rounded/radiated snail are ubiquitous throughout southeast England in moist sheltered conditions. Grass snails inhabit grassy, base-rich places throughout southeast England; there is considerable *inter-specific* variation within this genus in terms of preference for damp or dry conditions (Kerney 1999, 107-9).

1.5 Freshwater molluscs

Freshwater molluscs provided the majority of the remainder of the assemblage, roughly one third of the mollusc sample. Preservation was generally moderate to good. They were recovered from both context/sample groups [5] {1} and [6] {2}. The identified taxa included a single river nerite *Theodoxus fluviatilis*, common bithynia *Bithynia tentaculata*, and a single ram's-horn snail Planorbidae. Sample [5] {1} included two unidentified snail taxa. Sample [6] {2} included river nerite, common bithynia, and ram's-horn snail, with a single unidentified bivalve and the two unidentified snail taxa which were both more numerous in [6] {2} than [5] {1}. The identified snails, river nerite and common bithynia, from [6] {2} both prefer flowing well-oxygenated water and are common in suitable conditions throughout southeast England.

1.6 Assessment work outstanding: Nil

2. Analysis of potential

2.1 Invertebrates

The terrestrial and freshwater components of the molluscan assemblage hold definite potential for interpretation of local habitats, particularly in terms of water flow, vegetation, substrate and soil and water chemistry. Species-determination of the remaining unidentified taxa will allow ecological interpretation of local conditions.

3. Significance of the data

The terrestrial and freshwater molluscan groups are of some local significance for interpretation of local habitats in terms of such variables as drainage, water flow, vegetation, shading, substrate and water quality.

This assemblage is not of regional, national or international significance.

4. Revised research aims

4.1 Invertebrates

Identification and relative quantification of the terrestrial and freshwater molluscs will allow contribution to research aims based on the physical and ecological character of local habitats.

RRA01: What are the characteristics of local habitats based on interpretation of the terrestrial and freshwater molluscan fauna?

The terrestrial and freshwater molluscan remains could be identified to species-level and quantified. Identifications would be done using a binocular microscope, and will follow Cameron & Redfern 1976; and Macan 1977. The sample group assemblages should then be interpreted in the light of the known ecological requirements of each identified taxon, to allow comment on the characteristics of local ecological conditions following Kerney 1999.

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5. Table

Table 2: Recovery of terrestrial, freshwater and marine molluscs from FHH05

context	sample	interpretation	Terrestrial	freshwater	marine	nos.	habitat
5	1	alluvial fill	*Discus rotundatus*			2	moist, sheltered
5	1	alluvial fill	*Cepaea sp.*			frags	moist, sheltered
5	1	alluvial fill	*Ceciliodes acicula*			<30	Subterranen
5	1	alluvial fill	unid. taxon 1			<30	
5	1	alluvial fill	unid. taxon 2			<5	
5	1	alluvial fill	unid. taxon 3			<5	
5	1	alluvial fill		*unid. taxon 1*		<10	
5	1	alluvial fill		*unid. taxon 2*		<10	
6	2	alluvial fill	unid. taxon 1			<50	
6	2	alluvial fill	unid. taxon 2			<10	
6	2	alluvial fill	*unid. taxon 3*			<10	
6	2	alluvial fill	Discus rotundatus			<10	moist, sheltered
6	2	alluvial fill	*Vallonia sp.*			<20	Grassland
6	2	alluvial fill		Theodoxus fluviatilis		1	flowing, well-oxygenated
6	2	alluvial fill		*Bithynia tentaculata*		<10	slow-flowing, well-oxygenated
6	2	alluvial fill		Planorbidae		1	
6	2	alluvial fill		unid. bivalve		1	
6	2	alluvial fill		unid. taxon 1		<30	
6	2	alluvial fill		unid. taxon 2		<30	
6	2	alluvial fill			oyster	frags	
TOTAL			**approx. <170**	**approx <93**	**frags**		

APPENDIX 2

Assessment of the plant remains from The King's Head Public House, 4 Fulham High Street, SW6 (FHH05)

John Giorgi, Museum of London Specialist Services

ENV/BOT/ASS/03/05

1. Methodology

During excavations at the site, two bulk soil samples were collected for the recovery of biological remains and for information on the character of the local environment and possible evidence of human activities in the area. The following report is concerned with the assessment of the plant remains from the two samples. The assessment of the molluscs from these samples is discussed in a separate report (Appendix 1).

The samples were collected from two deposits interpreted as waterlain fills of the moat, from the basal alluvial deposit [6] (sample <2>), and from the overlying fill [5] (sample <1>). The two fills were provisionally dated as post-medieval.

The sample size for the two ditch fills was five litres and the soil was processed by flotation using a 0.25mm for the flot and an internal mesh of 0.5mm for the recovery of molluscs in the residue. The residues were dried and sorted for biological remains and finds while the flots were also dried and divided into fractions using a stack of sieves for the purpose of assessment and examined under a binocular microscope. Presence, item frequency and species diversity of different forms of biological remains (botanical, molluscs) was recorded and identifications noted of easily recognisable material using a rating system (see Table 1 below).

2. Results

The assessment of the individual samples is shown in Table 1. Both samples produced only small flots (10ml to 20ml), with both flots dominated by molluscan remains. There were few 'waterlogged' plant remains in both samples with a fairly high frequency but with a low species diversity of seeds in fill [5]. This included a good representation of the freshwater aquatic algae, stonewort (*Chara* spp.) plus occasional records of rushes (*Juncus* spp.), a wetland plant, and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), a plant of disturbed ground and wasteland. Sample <2> from fill [6] contained only a few rush seeds. Charred plant remains in the two samples consisted mainly of charcoal flecks (also noted in both residues), while both samples contained single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, with the grain in fill [5] identified as free-threshing wheat.

Other biological remains in the two samples consisted of the very large number of molluscs, which included both freshwater and terrestrial snails in both the flots and residues, while there were also occasional ostracods in fill [6] (sample <2>). No artefactual remains were recovered from the residues.

3. Discussion

The assessment of the samples only produced small botanical assemblages, which can provide very little detailed information on the nature of the local habitat. The presence of stoneworts in alluvial deposit [5] does, however, suggest an aquatic environment. Characeae are found in diverse aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, ditches, steams, bog-pools, flushes and puddles; although they grow submerged, some can however survive on wet mud drying out for short periods of time (Moore, 1986). Thus it is difficult to establish whether this material accumulated *in situ* within the moat or was re-deposited as a result of flooding, or if it may reflect localised bodies of water in the areas adjacent to the moat. The molluscs may clarify this situation. The charcoal and grain remains point to human activities, with the material probably being windblown from drier areas nearby.

4. Recommendations

On the basis of the assessment the potential of the botanical remains in providing information on the character of the local environment or human activities is limited, although the small range of plants does suggest a wetland habitat with some evidence for human activities close-by. No further work on the samples is recommended.

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Table 1. FHH05: The biological remains from the environmental samples

Context	sample	context type	Sample size (l)	vol flot (ml)	wl seeds/fruits F/D	wl roots F	charred plant remains (seeds, chaff) F/D	Charcoal F	Molluscs F
5	1	alluvial fill	5	10	3/1	3	1/1	2	3
6	2	alluvial fill	5	20	1/1	2	1/1	2	3

Key:

F = item frequency; 1 or + = 1-10 items; 2 or ++ = 11-50 items; 3 or +++ = 51 + items

D = species diversity; 1 or + = 1-4 species; 2 or ++ = 5–10 species; 3 or +++ = 10+ species

APPENDIX 3

Assessment of the post-medieval pottery from The King's Head Public House, 4 Fulham High Street SW6 (FHH05)

1. Introduction

The post-medieval pottery from FHH05 consists of 15 sherds from up to 9 vessels (weighing 78 grams overall), and was recovered from the single made ground context [3]. The assemblage has been quantified and spot dated using the standard MoLSS post-medieval London type-series. Fabrics and forms have been coded accordingly and minimum quantification carried out by sherd count (SC) and Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV), and the results entered below (Table 1). Expansions for the fabric codes are included at the end of the section.

The pottery is currently stored in one standard shoe-sized box and is categorised as small-sized (contexts yielding less than 30 sherds). This assessment aims to evaluate the character and the date range of the assemblage, determine any questions the material has the potential to address and identify any areas of further work.

2. Post-medieval pottery fabric and forms (*c.* 1500-1900)

The pottery includes some rim and base forms (generally small-sized and/or fragmented), plus several body sherds. The date range indicates a landuse date in the earlier 19th century, most probably around 1810 to 1825.

The principal constituent of the assemblage was creamware (CREA), totalling ten sherds from four different vessels. This group broadly dates to *c* 1740–1830 and although undecorated includes part of a plate and sherds from one or two bowls. There was also part of a finely-made tea strainer with attached stub of a surviving handle. This latter can be rather more closely dated, to c. 1760-1820 (pers comm. Jacqui Pearce).

The assemblage included one sherd of a pearlware plate with blue and white transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR2). This material was introduced towards the end of the 18th century as a development from the earlier creamware, and in this case has an identifiable Willow Pattern decoration dating to post-1807. It therefore provides a TPQ for the entire context.

The remaining pottery in context [3] consists of two sherds of stoneware (LONS & SWSG), one sherd of Staffordshire slipware (STSL) and one small and abraded piece of tin-glazed ware or delftware (TGW D). Several of these items may be residual, and this is clearly so in the case of the 17th century tin-glazed ware.

3. Discussion and recommendations

One recorded context [3] yielded pottery, and is dated to the earlier 19th century specifically by the creamwares and by the one piece of slightly later transfer-printed pearlware. All the pottery is post-medieval in date (mainly 18th century or later), and its character is consistent with the sort of material recovered from sites

of this type. The assemblage may well have been imported on to the site as part of the made ground deposit represented by [3], during a single phase of land reclamation and consolidation.

The pottery assemblage is of only local significance, although it is of value in establishing a chronology for the site and in characterising the deposits from which it was recovered. Otherwise the small size of the sample and the generally unexceptional nature of fabrics and forms limits the potential. Accordingly it is proposed that no further work should be undertaken and that the present report should suffice as a record of the assemblage.

Context	Period	Size	E date	L date	Fabric	Form	Sherd count	ENV	Wt (gm)	Comments
3	PM	S	1740	1830	CREA	BOWL	4	1	19	–
3	PM	S	1740	1830	CREA	?BOWL	1	1	4	Rim
3	PM	S	1740	1830	CREA	PLATE	4	1	26	Base
3	PM	S	1760	1820	CREA	STR	1	1	3	Tea strainer: estimated 76mm diam. x 15mm deep
3	PM	S	1670	1900	LONS	JUG/JAR	1	1	10	–
3	PM	S	1807	1840	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	3	Willow pattern, rim
3	PM	S	1650	1800	STSL	PLATE	1	1	7	Rim
3	PM	S	1720	1780	SWSG	–	1	1	4	Base
3	PM	S	1630	1680	TGW D	–	1	1	2	Abraded
Totals							**15**	**9**	**78**	**–**

Table 1: Pottery fabric and form occurrence by context (ENV = estimated no. of vessels)

Code	Expansion
CREA	Creamware
LONS	London stoneware
PEAR TR2	Pearlware; blue and white transfer-printed decoration
STSL	Staffordshire combed slipware
SWSG	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware
TGW D	tin-glazed ware with Orton type D decoration (external lead glaze/ blue & white or polychrome)

Table 2: Pottery codes and expansions

Figure 1: Site location in relation to the Ordnance Survey map, with the redevelopment footprint shaded orange

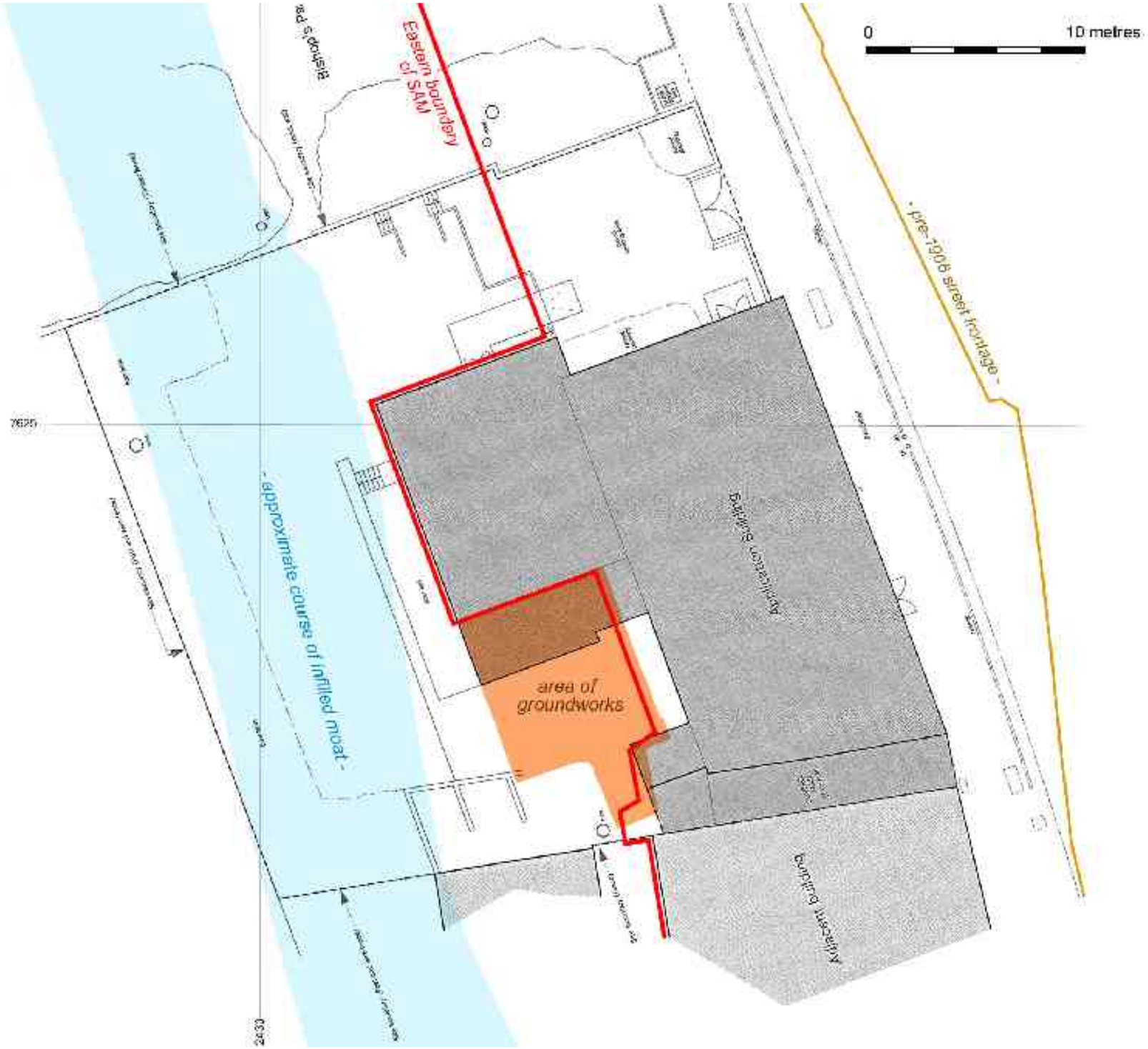

Figure 2: Area of the watching brief and SAM boundary in relation to the pre-development site survey. The line of the backfilled moat and former street frontage have been projected from the 1896 OS map
Base site plan by Libero Architects, Drawing No. E.07

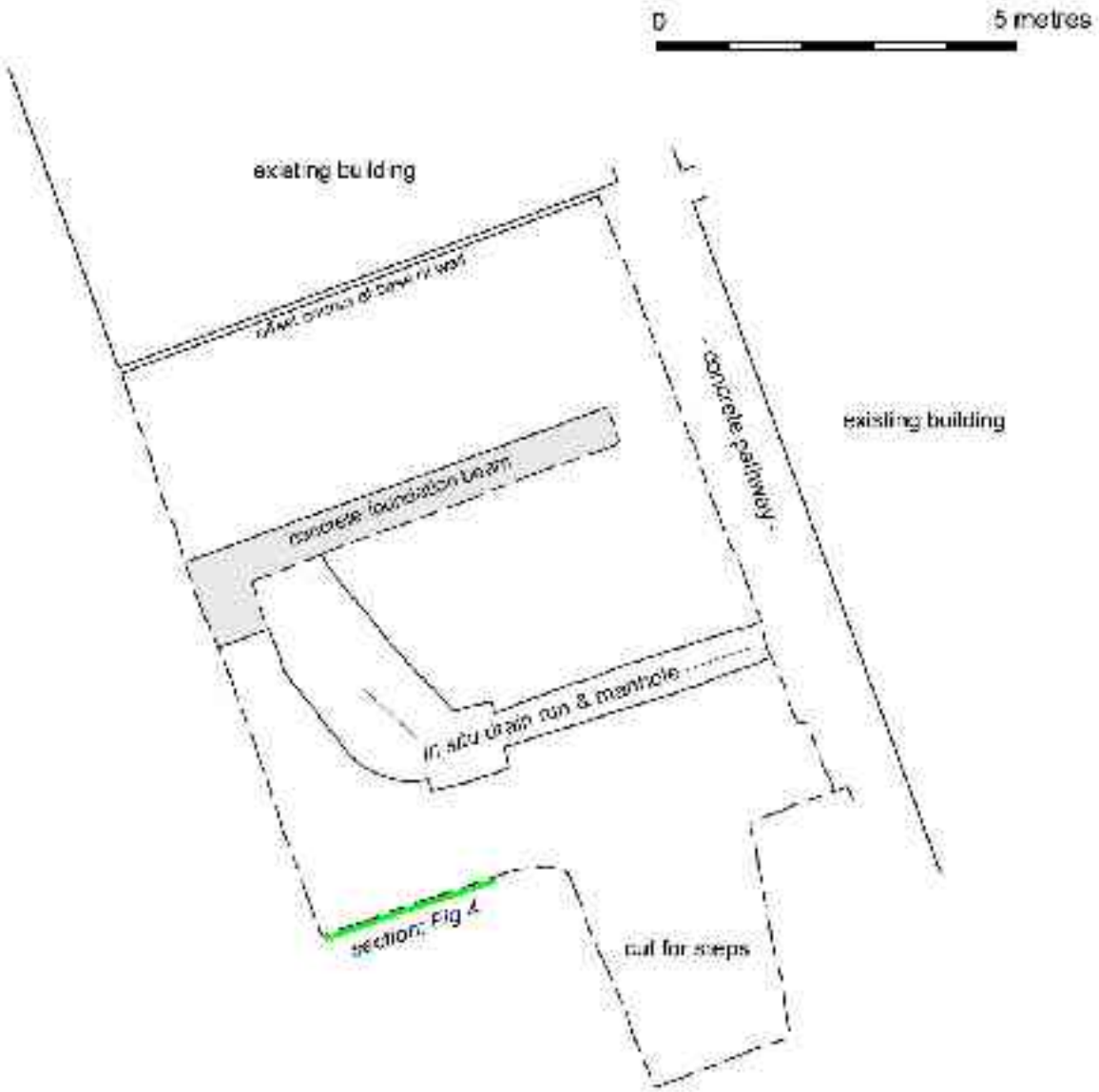

Figure 3: 1:100 site plan showing the extent of groundworks

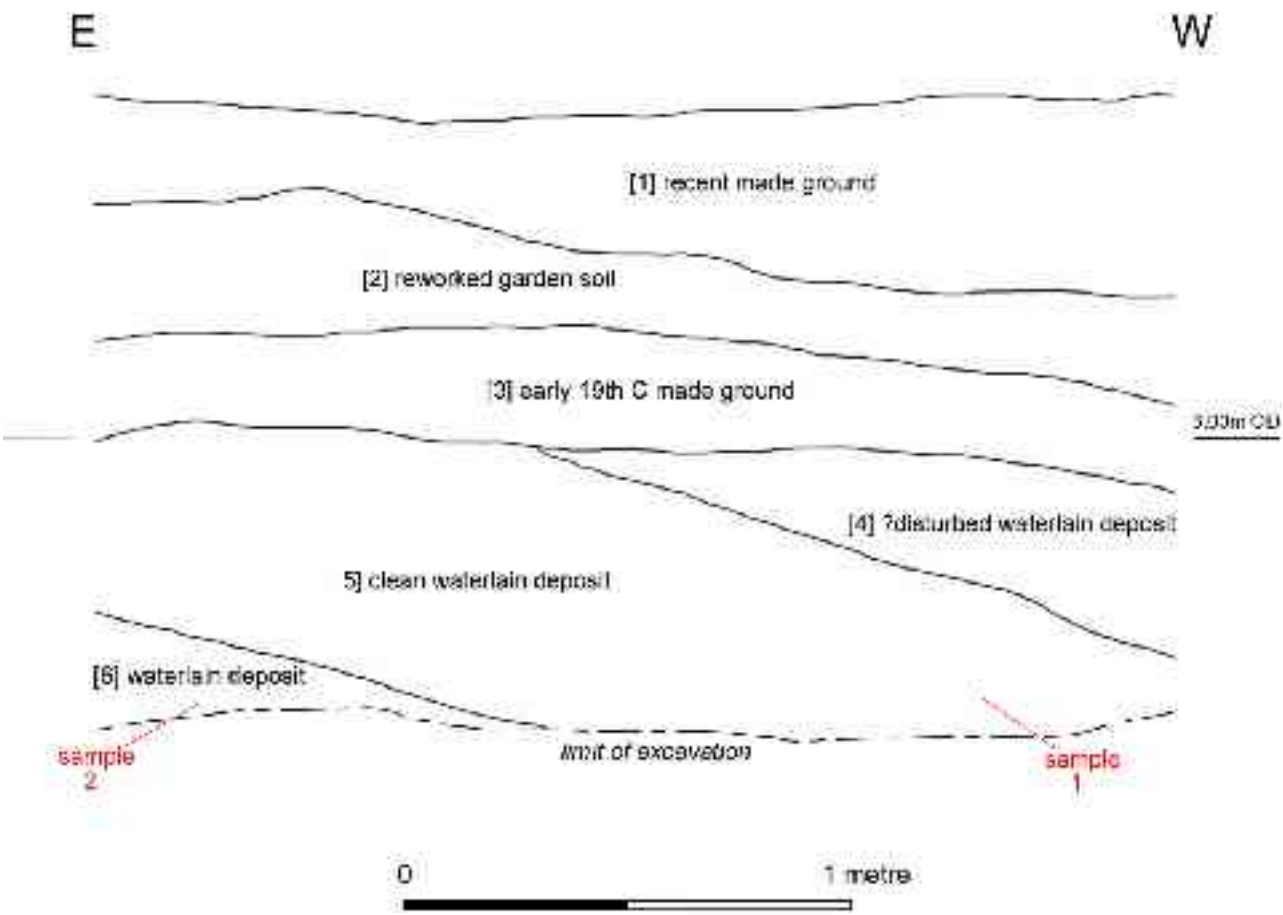

Figure 4: Drawn section through deposits in the southwestern part of the site. The recorded late 19th century moat lies about 3m to the right of this drawing *(see Figure 3)*

Figure 5: Photograph of the drawn section looking south *(0.3m scale)*

Figure 6: General photograph of the site looking north

Figure 7: Photograph looking southeast showing the southern part of the site *(0.3m scale)*